

APPLICATION (C) – PROPERTIES FOR CESARE SUMMABILITY METHODS $(C, 1)$ OF ERGODIC THEOREM

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Let the given sequence $S = \{S_n \in B : n \in N_0\}$, where B – Banach space, $N_0 = N \cup \{0\}$. A closed convex set $G \subset B$ is the (c) – set of sequences $S = \{S_n\}$, if $\forall \varepsilon > 0 \exists \delta(\varepsilon) > 0 \exists ([n_k(\varepsilon); m_k(\varepsilon)]) :$

$$S_n \in G_\varepsilon \forall n \in [n_k(\varepsilon); m_k(\varepsilon)] \subset N \forall k \in N, \frac{m_k - n_k}{m_k} \geq \delta(\varepsilon),$$

where G_ε – a closed convex ε – neighborhood of a closed convex set $G \subset B$.

For the case $B = C$ of known methods Cesare (C, α) , $\alpha \geq 1$ (c) – property: if a $\exists \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} S_n = L$, (C, α) and closed convex set the $G \subset C$ is (c) – set of sequences $S = \{S_n\} \subset C$, while $L \in G$ [1].

This property holds for the methods $(C, 1)$ in the case of Banach spaces B .

Proposition. Let (B, Ω, μ) – the space of normalized measure and $f \in L^1(B, \Omega, \mu)$. Then for each there $x \in B_e \subset B$, $\mu(B \setminus B_e) = 0$ is a limit

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} f(T^k x) = \hat{f}(x) [2, p.17 - 22],$$

that is, $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} f(T^n x) = \hat{f}(x)$ $(C, 1)$, and

1. $\hat{f}(x) \in G_x \forall x \in B_e$, for which there is (c) – a set $G_x \subset (B, \Omega, \mu)$ sequence $\{f(T^n x)\}$;
2. $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} f(T^n x) = \hat{f}(x) \forall x \in B_e$, in which each partial sequence boundary $\{f(T^n x)\}$ is the (c) – point;

3. $x \in B \setminus B_e$, if for $x \in B$ there are two different (c) – sets G_1 and G_2 sequences $\{f(T^n x)\}$ such that $G_1 \subset (B, \Omega, \mu)$, $G_2 \subset (B, \Omega, \mu)$, $G_1 \cap G_2 = \emptyset$.

The statement can be formulated for the case $f(x) = \chi_A(x)$, where $\chi_A(x)$ – the indicator set $A \subset B$.

References

- [1] Davydov N.A. One the methods of Cesaro summation series // Mat sat., 38 (80), 1956, p. 509-524.
- [2] Kornfeld I. P., Sinai I. D., Fomin N. B. Ergodic theory. -M.: Science. Main editorial of physico-mathematical literature, 1980.