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Marc Malric. Density of paths of iterated Levy transforms of Brownian motion.. 2007. hal-00013282v5

HAL Id: hal-00013282

<https://hal.science/hal-00013282v5>

Preprint submitted on 24 Jun 2009

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Density of paths of iterated Lévy transforms of Brownian motion

Marc Malric

June 24, 2009

Abstract : The Lévy transform of a Brownian motion B is the Brownian motion $B'_t = \int_0^t \text{sgn}(B_s) dB_s$. Call T the corresponding transformation on the Wiener space W . We establish that a. s. the orbit of $w(\in W)$ under T is dense in W for the compact uniform convergence topology.

1 Lévy raisings, B-raised Brownian motions and related tools.

Let $(\Omega, \mathcal{F}, \mathbf{P})$ be the probability space where all random elements are defined, and $(\mathbf{W}, \mathcal{W}, \pi)$ the Wiener space. Any measurable map from Ω to any measure space, defined \mathbf{P} -a.e., will be called a random variable. If X is a r.v. with values in some measurable space A , the probability measure $\mathbf{P} \circ X^{-1}$ on A is called the law of X , and denoted by $\mathcal{L}(X)$. For instance, a \mathbf{W} -valued r.v. with law π is a Brownian motion.

The Lévy transform $\mathbf{T} : \mathbf{W} \longrightarrow \mathbf{W}$ is defined π -a.e. and preserves π . Given a Brownian motion B , we denote by B^n its n -Lévy iterate, that is, the Brownian motion $B^n = \mathbf{T}^n \circ B$.

From now on, $T > 0$, $\varphi \in \mathcal{C}([0, T], \mathbb{R})$ and $\varepsilon > 0$ are fixed, and B a Brownian motion. The goal is to prove that the event $E = E^\varepsilon = \{\forall n \geq 0, \|B^n - \varphi\|_\infty > \varepsilon\}$ is negligible, where $\|f\|_\infty = \|f|_{[0, T]}\|_\infty$. It suffices in fact to show $\mathbf{P}(E) < \varepsilon$, because $E^{\varepsilon_1} \subset E^{\varepsilon_2}$ when $\varepsilon_2 < \varepsilon_1$.

The idea is to construct from B another stochastic process $\Gamma : \Omega \longrightarrow \mathbf{W}$, which depends on T , φ and ε , and has the following three properties :

- (i) The law of the process Γ , i.e., the probability $F \longrightarrow \mathbf{P}(\Gamma^{-1}F)$ on $(\mathbf{W}, \mathcal{W})$, is absolutely continuous w.r.t. the law π of B .
- (ii) For some deterministic $r \geq 0$, one has $\Gamma^r = B^r$, that is, $\mathbf{T}^r \circ \Gamma = \mathbf{T}^r \circ B$.
- (iii) $\mathbf{P}(\forall n \geq 0, \|\Gamma^n - \varphi\|_\infty > \varepsilon) < \varepsilon$.

Property (i) implies that $\mathbf{T} \circ \Gamma$ can be (almost everywhere) defined, in spite of \mathbf{T} not being everywhere defined. Indeed, if $\mathbf{T}' : \mathbf{W} \longrightarrow \mathbf{W}$ is another version of \mathbf{T} , that is if $\mathbf{T}' = \mathbf{T}$ a.e., the set $\{\mathbf{T}' \neq \mathbf{T}\}$ is π -negligible; hence, by (i), $\Gamma^{-1}\{\mathbf{T}' \neq \mathbf{T}\}$ is \mathbf{P} -negligible, and $\mathbf{T}' \circ \Gamma = \mathbf{T} \circ \Gamma$ \mathbf{P} -a.s.. Similarly, one can define the stochastic processes $\Gamma^n = \mathbf{T}^n \circ \Gamma$, which verify $\Gamma^0 = \Gamma$ and $\mathbf{T} \circ \Gamma^n = \Gamma^{n+1}$.

Proposition 1. *For fixed $G \in \mathcal{W}$ and $\varepsilon > 0$, let us suppose that there exists a stochastic process $\Gamma : \Omega \longrightarrow \mathbf{W}$ satisfying properties (i), (ii) and*

$$(1) \quad \mathbf{P}(\forall n \geq 0, \Gamma^n \in G) < \varepsilon.$$

Then :

$$(2) \quad \mathbf{P}(\forall n \geq 0, B^n \in G) < \varepsilon.$$

Proof Take $G \in \mathcal{W}$ and put $F = \bigcap_{n \geq 0} \mathbf{T}^{-n}G$. Then, for $r \geq 0$,

$$(3) \quad \mathbf{T}^{-r}F = \bigcap_{n \geq r} \mathbf{T}^{-n}G \supset \bigcap_{n \geq 0} \mathbf{T}^{-n}G = F.$$

But these two sets, F and $\mathbf{T}^{-r}F$, included in one another, have the same π -probability by \mathbf{T} -invariance; so equality $F = \mathbf{T}^{-r}F$ holds up to π -negligibility. As the laws of Γ and B are absolutely continuous w.r.t. π (this is where (i) is used), we have $\Gamma^{-1}(F) = \Gamma^{-1}(\mathbf{T}^{-r}F)$ and $B^{-1}F = B^{-1}(\mathbf{T}^{-r}F)$ up to \mathbf{P} -negligible events. In other words, almost surely, we have $\{\Gamma \in F\} = \{\Gamma^r \in F\}$ and $\{B \in F\} = \{B^r \in F\}$. Consequently, choosing r given by (ii) and using $\Gamma^r = B^r$, we have $\{\Gamma \in F\} = \{B \in F\}$ a.s.. That is to say :

$$(4) \quad \mathbf{P}(\forall n \geq 0, \Gamma^n \in G) = \mathbf{P}(\forall n \geq 0, B^n \in G)$$

■

Specializing $G = \{w \in \mathbf{W} ; \|w - \varphi\|_\infty > \varepsilon\}$, we obtain :

$$\mathbf{P}(E) < \varepsilon$$

Proposition 1 reduces the proof of the approximation theorem to the construction of a process Γ verifying (i), (ii), and (iii). We shall first choose r in a suitable way, then work backwards, in r steps, from $\Gamma^r = B^r$ to $\Gamma = \Gamma^0$; each step (called a *Lévy raise*) will construct Γ^{n-1} from its Lévy transform $\Gamma^n = \mathbf{T} \circ \Gamma^{n-1}$. The sequence $(\Gamma^r, \Gamma^{r-1}, \dots, \Gamma^0)$ is given a name :

Definition 1. *Given $r \in \mathbb{N}$, a sequence $(\Gamma^r, \Gamma^{r-1}, \dots, \Gamma^0)$ is called a sequence of B -raised Brownian motions of index r if each Γ^n is a \mathbf{W} -valued r.v. with law absolutely continuous w.r.t. π , if $\Gamma^r = B^r$, and if we have $\Gamma^n = \mathbf{T} \circ \Gamma^{n-1}$ for $0 < n \leq r$.*

In fact, for convenience of exposition, let us enlarge the filtered probability space Ω , we suppose it contains the whole sequence $(B'^n)_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$ of the Brownian iterates of B' , B.M. independent from B .

So we can assert :

Corollary 1. *To prove the approximation theorem, it suffices to exhibit a sequence $(\Gamma^r, \Gamma^{r-1}, \dots, \Gamma^0)$ of B -raised Brownian motions of index r such that*

$$(5) \quad \mathbf{P}(\|\Gamma^n - \varphi\|_\infty < \varepsilon \text{ for some } n \in \{0, \dots, r\}) > 1 - \varepsilon.$$

Proof Properties (i) and (ii) of Proposition 1 are granted by the definition of a sequence of B -raised Brownian motions, and (iii) is implied by (1). ■

A Lévy raise starts with a given \mathbf{W} -valued r.v. Γ^n , and yields some r.v. Γ^{n-1} with Lévy transform Γ^n . Given a \mathbf{W} -valued r.v. V , how can one find a r.v. U such that $V = \mathbf{T} \circ U$? Knowing V is equivalent to knowing $|U|$, so to define U one only needs to decide which sign is assigned to each excursion of $|U|$ away from zero. To make this rigorous, we need a formal definition of the excursions of a path and of their signs.

Notation 1. For $w \in \mathbf{W}$ and $q > 0$, denote by $Z(w) = \{s \geq 0 / w(s) = 0\}$ the set of zeros of w , and define $g_q(w) = \sup([0, q] \cap Z(w)) \geq 0$ (last zero before q) and $d_q(w) = \inf([q, \infty] \cap Z(w)) \neq \infty$ (first zero after q).

Fix a dense sequence (q_n) in $[0, \infty]$. To each $w \in \mathbf{W}$, we can attach the sequence (e_p) of disjoint, open intervals obtained from the sequence

$$(6) \quad ((g_{q_1}, d_{q_1}), (g_{q_2}, d_{q_2}), \dots, (g_{q_n}, d_{q_n}), \dots)$$

by deleting an interval whenever it already occurs earlier in the sequence. The e_p are the *excursion intervals* of w . π -almost surely, there are infinitely many of them, and they are the connected components of the open set $[0, \infty] \setminus Z(w)$. The interval $e_p(w)$ will be called the *p -th excursion interval* of w ; e_p is an interval-valued measurable map, defined on $(\mathbf{W}, \mathcal{W})$ up to π -negligibility.

Since w does not vanish on $e_p(w)$, its sign is constant on this interval; this sign will be denoted by $\mathbf{S}_p(w)$, and the sequence (\mathbf{S}_p) will be called \mathbf{S} . If B is a Brownian motion, the sequence of r.v. $\mathbf{S} \circ B = (\mathbf{S}_p \circ B)$ is a *coin-tossing*; this means, it is an i.i.d. sequence, with each r.v. $\mathbf{S}_p \circ B$ uniformly distributed on the set $\{-1, +1\}$. Moreover, $\mathbf{S}_p \circ B$ and $|B|$ are independent. (See Chap. XII of [R,Y]).

Lemma 1. Define $\mathbf{I} : \mathbf{W} \longrightarrow \mathbf{W}$ by $\mathbf{I}(w)(s) = \inf_{[0,s]} w$; that is, $|w| = \mathbf{T}w - \mathbf{I}w$ for π -a.a. w .

Proof Fix $s \geq 0$. On $[0, s]$, $B^1 = |B| - L \geq -L_s = L_{g_s} = B_{g_s}^1$. So $B_{g_s}^1 = \inf_{[0,s]} B^1$, and $|B_s| = B_s^1 + L_s = B_s^1 - \inf_{[0,s]} B^1$.

■

Notation 2. If f is a continuous function on $[u, v]$, we call $\arg \min_{[u, v]} f$, resp. $\arg \max_{[u, v]} f$, the largest $t \in [u, v]$ such that $f(t) = \min_{[u, v]} f$, resp. $f(t) = \max_{[u, v]} f$.

Lemma 2. Let A, A' and A'' be three measure spaces; let μ_1 and μ_2 be two measures on A , f a measurable map from A to A' , and ν a measure on A'' . If $\mu_1 \ll \mu_2$, then

$$(i) \quad \mu_1 \circ f^{-1} \ll \mu_2 \circ f^{-1};$$

$$(ii) \quad \mu_1 \otimes \nu \ll \mu_2 \otimes \nu.$$

Proof (i) If $F \subset A'$ is measurable and if $(\mu_2 \circ f^{-1})(F) = 0$, then $\mu_2(f^{-1}F) = 0$, so $\mu_1 \circ f^{-1}(F) = \mu_1(f^{-1}F) = 0$.

(ii) If a measurable subset F of $A \times A''$ is negligible for $\mu_2 \otimes \nu$, then ν -almost all its sections F_y verify $\mu_2(F_y) = 0$. Hence they also verify $\mu_1(F_y) = 0$, and consequently $(\mu_1 \otimes \nu)(F) = \int \mu_1(F_y) \nu(dy) = 0$.

■

Lemma 3. Let $\tau = (\tau_p)$ be coin-tossing, $\tau' = (\tau'_p)$ a r.v. with values in $\{-1, 1\}^{\mathbb{N}}$ such that $\tau'_p = \tau_p$ for all but a.s. finitely many p , and X a r.v. independent of τ .

Then $\mathcal{L}(X, \tau') \ll \mathcal{L}(X, \tau)$.

This lemma says that changing finitely many values of τ does not perturb too much the joint law of X and τ . For instance, it implies that a process obtained from a Brownian motion by changing the signs of finitely many excursions has a law absolutely continuous w.r.t. π . This is called '*principe de retournement des excursions*' in [M].

Proof If $u = (u_1, u_2, \dots)$ is an infinite sequence, denote by $u_{[p]}$ the finite sequence (u_1, \dots, u_p) and by $u_{[p+1]}$ the infinite sequence $(u_{p+1}, u_{p+2}, \dots)$. We have $(x, u) = f_p(x, u_{[p]}, u_{[p+1]})$ for some function f_p .

We have to show that if F is measurable set such that $\mathbf{P}[(X, \tau) \in F] = 0$, then $\mathbf{P}[(X, \tau') \in F] = 0$. So assume $\mathbf{P}[(X, \tau) \in F] = 0$. For $p \in \mathbb{N}$, since τ_p takes values in $\{-1, 1\}^p$, we can write

$$(7) \quad \sum_{\sigma \in \{-1, 1\}^p} \mathbf{P} [f_p(X, \sigma, \tau_{[p+1]}) \in F \text{ and } \tau_p = \sigma] = \mathbf{P} [(X, \tau) \in F] = 0.$$

Using the independence of τ_p and $(X, \tau_{[p+1]})$, this becomes :

$$(8) \quad \sum_{\sigma \in \{-1, 1\}^p} 2^{-p} \mathbf{P} [f_p(X, \sigma, \tau_{[p+1]}) \in F] = 0;$$

So for each $p \in \mathbb{N}$ and each $\sigma \in \{-1, 1\}^p$, the event $\{f_p(X, \sigma, \tau_{[p+1]}) \in F\}$ is negligible. Since $\tau'_p(\omega) = \tau_p(\omega)$ for all p larger than some $N(\omega)$, one has

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{P} [(X, \tau') \in F] &= \lim_{p \rightarrow \infty} \mathbf{P} [(X, \tau') \in F \text{ and } \tau'_{[p+1]} = \tau_{[p+1]}] \\ &= \lim_{p \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{\sigma \in \{-1, 1\}^p} \mathbf{P} [f_p(X, \sigma, \tau_{[p+1]}) \in F \text{ and } \tau'_p = \sigma \text{ and } \tau'_{[p+1]} = \tau_{[p+1]}]. \end{aligned}$$

This is null because the event $f_p(X, \sigma, \tau_{[p+1]}) \in F$ is negligible, as shown above. ■

Proposition 2. (*mechanism of a Lévy raise*)

Suppose given the following three r.v. :

- (i) V , a \mathbf{W} -valued r.v., such that $\mathcal{L}(V) \ll \pi$;
- (ii) $\tau = (\tau_p)_{p \in \mathbb{N}}$, a coin-tossing independent of V ;
- (iii) $\tau' = (\tau'_p)_{p \in \mathbb{N}}$, a r.v. valued in $\{-1, 1\}^{\mathbb{N}}$, such that the random set $p \in \mathbb{N} \quad \tau'_p(\omega) \neq \tau_p(\omega)$ is a.s. finite.

Then there exists a unique \mathbf{w} -valued r.v. U such that

$$(9) \quad |U| = V - \mathbf{I} \circ V \text{ and } \mathbf{S}_p \circ U = \tau'_p \text{ for each } p.$$

It is measurable w.r.t. the σ -field $\sigma(V, \tau')$ and we have $\mathcal{L}(U) \ll \pi$ and $\mathbf{T} \circ U = V$. For any $n \geq 0$, we have $U = B^n$ on the event $\{V = B^{n+1} \text{ and } \tau' = \mathbf{S} \circ B^n\}$.

Proof We start from $\mathcal{L}(V) \ll \pi = \mathcal{L}(B) = \mathcal{L}(B^1)$. Using Lemma 2 (i) we write $\mathcal{L}(V, V - \mathbf{I} \circ V) \ll \mathcal{L}(B^1, B^1 - \mathbf{I} \circ B^1)$. By Lemma 2 (ii), the coin-tossing τ (resp. $\mathbf{S} \circ B$) which is independent of V (resp. B^1) can be added on the left (resp. right), and we obtain $\mathcal{L}(V, V - \mathbf{I} \circ V, \tau) \ll \mathcal{L}(B^1, B^1 - \mathbf{I} \circ B^1, \mathbf{S} \circ B)$; by Lemma 1, the right-hand side is $\mathcal{L}(B^1, |B|, \mathbf{S} \circ B)$. Lemma 3 allows us to replace τ by τ' in the left-hand side, so we finally have

$$(10) \quad \mathcal{L}(V, V - \mathbf{I} \circ V, \tau) \ll \mathcal{L}(B^1, |B|, \mathbf{S} \circ B)$$

Now, we call \mathbf{W}^+ the set of non-negative paths and $f : \mathbf{W}^+ \times \{-1, 1\}^{\mathbb{N}} \longrightarrow \mathbf{W}$ the measurable function such that $w = f(|w|, \mathbf{S}(w))$. We remark that $B = f(|B|, \mathbf{S} \circ B)$ and we define $U = f(V - \mathbf{I} \circ V, \tau')$; this is the unique r.v. U such that $|U| = V - \mathbf{I} \circ V$ and $\mathbf{S} \circ U = \tau'$. To verify that $\mathcal{L}(U) \ll \pi$ and $\mathbf{T} \circ U = V$, we apply Lemma 2 (i) to (2) with the functions $g(x, y, \sigma) = f(y, \sigma)$ and $h(x, y\sigma) = (f(y, \sigma), x)$. With g we obtain $\mathcal{L}(U) \ll \mathcal{L}(B)$, the first claim. With h we obtain $\mathcal{L}(U, V) \ll \mathcal{L}(B, B^1)$; this implies $\mathbf{T} \circ U = V$ since the joint law $\mathcal{L}(B)$, (B^1) is carried by the graph of \mathbf{T} .

Last, on the event $\{V = B^{n+1} \text{ and } \tau' = \mathbf{s} \circ B^n\}$, using the definition of U and Lemma 1 we have

$$(11) \quad U = f(V - \mathbf{I} \circ V, \tau') = f(B^{n+1} - \mathbf{I} \circ B^{n+1}, \mathbf{S} \circ B^n) = f(|B^n|, \mathbf{S} \circ B^n) = B^n.$$

■

Proposition 3. *Denote by $\mathcal{P}_f(\mathbb{N})$ the set of all finite subsets of \mathbb{N} . Fix r in \mathbb{N} . For each $n \leq r$, let be given \mathcal{N}^n , a r.v. with values in $\mathcal{P}_f(\mathbb{N})$, and $\Sigma^n = (\Sigma_p^n, p \in \mathcal{N}^n)$, a r.v. taking its values in $\bigcup_{\mathcal{M} \in \mathcal{P}_f(\mathbb{N})} \{-1, 1\}^{\mathcal{M}}$, such that $\Sigma^n(\omega) \in \{-1, 1\}^{\mathcal{N}^n(\omega)}$.*

Starting with $\Gamma^r = B^r$, we can define a sequence $(\Gamma^n)_{n \leq r}$ such that Γ^{n-1} is the \mathbf{W} -valued r.v. U obtained in Proposition 2 from

$$V = \Gamma^n, \quad \tau = \mathbf{S} \circ B^{n-1}, \quad \tau'_p = \begin{cases} \Sigma_p^n(\omega) & \text{if } p \in \mathcal{N}^n(\omega) \\ \tau_p(\omega) & \text{else} \end{cases}$$

Then the sequence $(\Gamma^n)_{n \leq r}$ is a B -raised Brownian motions of index r .

Proof First, we verify that the Γ^n can be constructed stepwise. Assuming Γ^n has already been constructed, has a law absolutely continuous w.r.t. π ,

Proposition 2 applies to $V = \Gamma^{n-1}$ and $\tau = \mathbf{S} \circ B^{m-1}$ (they are independent. The r.v. $\Gamma^{n-1} = U$ yielded by Proposition 2 also satisfies $\mathcal{L}(\Gamma^{n-1}) \ll \pi$, and is measurable in $\sigma(\mathcal{F}, \tau')$).

The rest of the proof will exhibit a sequence $(\Gamma^n)_{n \geq r}$ of B -raised motions such that $\Gamma^{J-n} = C^n$. Starting with $\Gamma^r = B^r$, the other Γ^m will be inductively defined : if $m < r$, suppose Γ^{m+1} has been defined, is $\sigma(B^{m+1})$ -measurable, and verifies $\mathcal{L}(\Gamma^{m+1}) \ll \pi$; define Γ^m as the r.v. U obtained in Proposition 2 from

$$(12) \quad V = \Gamma^{m+1}, \quad \tau = \mathbf{S} \circ B^m, \quad \tau'_p = \begin{cases} \Sigma^{J-m-1}(\omega) & \text{if } p \in \mathcal{N}^{J-m-1}(\omega) \\ \tau_p(\omega) & \text{else} \end{cases}$$

This is possible since V and τ are independent and \mathcal{N}^{J-m-1} is a.s. finite; the result Γ^m verifies $\mathcal{L}(\Gamma^m) \ll \pi$ and $\mathbf{T} \circ \Gamma^m = \Gamma^{m+1}$. To show that Γ^m is $\sigma(B^m)$ -measurable, it suffices to show that so is τ' ; this may be done separately on each of the events $\{J \leq m\}, \{J = m+1\}, \dots, \{J = r\}$, because they form a $\sigma(B^m)$ -partition of Ω . On $\{J \leq m\}$, we have $\tau' = \mathbf{S} \circ B^m$; this is $\sigma(B^m)$ -measurable. To see what happens for other values of j , introduce φ^n and ψ^n such that $\mathcal{N}^n = \varphi^n(B^{J-n})$ and $\Sigma^n = \psi^n(B^{J-n})$ for $0 \leq n < k$. For $j \in \{m+1, \dots, m+k\}$, we have on $\{J = j\}$

$$(13) \quad \tau' = \psi^n(B^{J-n})\mathbf{1}_{\varphi^n(B^{J-n})} + \tau (\mathbf{1}_\Omega - \mathbf{1}_{\psi^n(B^{J-n})})$$

This is $\sigma(B^m)$ -measurable too. We have established that $\Gamma^r, \dots, \Gamma^0$ exist and form a sequence of B -raised motions; it remains to see that $\Gamma^{J-n} = C^n$. This is done in two steps. Firstly, by induction on m , we have $\Gamma^m = B^m$ on $\{J \leq m\}$: this holds for $m = r$, and if it holds for $m+1$, it holds for m too, owing to the last statement in Proposition 1. Consequently, $\Gamma^m = B^m$ on $\{J = m\}$, that is $\Gamma^J = B^J = C^0$. Secondly, to proceed by induction on n , we will assume that $\Gamma^{J-n} = C^n$ for some $n \geq 0$, and show $\Gamma^{J-n-1} = C^{n+1}$. It suffices to show this equality on the event $\{J = j\}$; on this event, using the definition of Γ^m with $m = j-n-1$ and the inequality $m = j-n-1 < j$, the r.v. Γ^{J-n-1} satisfies both $\mathbf{T}(\Gamma^{j-n-1}) = \Gamma^{j-n} = C^n = \mathbf{T}(C^{n+1})$ and

$$(14) \quad \mathbf{S} \circ \Gamma^{j-n-1} = \begin{cases} \Sigma^{n+1} & \text{on } \mathcal{N}^n \\ \mathbf{S} \circ B^{j-n-1} & \text{else} \end{cases} = \mathbf{S} \circ C^{n+1}.$$

These two equalities entail $\Gamma^{J-n-1} = C^{n+1}$ a.s. on $\{J = j\}$.

■

Lemma 4. *Let $(j, k) \in \mathbb{N}^2$ and Q and R be two r.v. such that $k \leq j - 1$ and $0 \leq Q \leq R$. On the event $\{\forall n \in \{k, \dots, j - 1\} Z \circ B^n \cap (Q, R) = \emptyset\}$ that the first iterates of B do not vanish between Q and R , there exists a (random) isometry $i : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ such that $B^j = i \circ B^k$ on the interval (Q, R) .*

Proof By induction, it suffices to show that if B^{j-1} does not vanish on the interval (Q, R) , then $B^j = i \circ B^{j-1}$ on (Q, R) , for some random isometry i . This is just Lemma 5 with $j = k + 1$ and B^{j-1} instead of B^k , so we may suppose that $j = 1$.

On the event $\{Q = R\}$, the result is trivial. On $\{Q < R\} \cap \{Z \circ B \cap (Q, R) = \emptyset\}$, the local time L is constant on $[Q, R]$ because its support is $Z \circ B$, and the sign of B is constant on (Q, R) ; so $B^1 = |B| - L = i(B)$ on (Q, R) , where i is the random isometry $x \mapsto x \operatorname{sgn}(B_{(Q+R)/2}) - L_{(Q+R)/2}$. ■

Notation 3. *For $w \in \mathbf{W}$, the p -th excursion interval $e_p(w)$ was defined earlier; the number $\mathbf{h}_p(w) = \max_{s \in e_p(w)} |w(s)|$ will be called the height of the corresponding excursion.*

Lemma 5. *Let X be a process whose law is absolutely continuous w.r.t. Wiener measure. Almost surely,*

- $\lim_{p \rightarrow \infty} \mathbf{h}_p(X) \mathbb{1}_{\{e_p(X) \subset [0, t]\}} = 0$;
- $\sum_{p \in \mathbb{N}} \mathbf{h}_p(X) \mathbb{1}_{\{e_p(X) \subset [0, t]\}} = \infty$;
- the set $\left\{ \sum_{p \in \mathcal{M}} \mathbf{h}_p(X) \mathbb{1}_{\{e_p(X) \subset [0, t]\}}, \mathcal{M} \in \mathcal{P}_f(\mathbb{N}) \right\}$ is dense in $[0, \infty)$;
- between any two different excursions of X , there exists a third one, with height smaller than any given random variable $\eta > 0$.

Proof By a change of probability, we may suppose that X is a Brownian motion. It is known (see Exercise (VI.1.19) of [RY]) that when $\eta \rightarrow 0^+$, the number $\sum_p \mathbb{1}_{\{e_p(X) \subset [0, t]\}} \mathbb{1}_{\{\mathbf{h}_p(X) > \eta\}}$ of downcrossings of the interval $[0, \eta]$ by $|X|$ before t is a.s. equivalent to $\eta^{-1} L_t$, where L_t is the local time of X

at 0. This easily implies (i) and (ii), wherefrom (iii) follows.

Last, between any two excursions of X there are infinitely many other ones (because X has no isolated zeroes) and, by (i), only finitely many with heights above η , whence (iv). ■

Notation 4. *An excursion whose interval is included in $[0, t]$ will be called a t -excursion.*

It remains to describe the \mathcal{N}^n and Σ^n , i.e., to choose the signs of finitely many excursions when Lévy-raising from Γ^n to Γ^{n-1} . This will be done soon; we first need some notation and a lemma.

Notation 5. *If e' and e'' are two excursions of a path (or of a process), $e' \prec e''$ means that e' is anterior to e'' : $s' < s''$ for all $s' \in e'$ and $s'' \in e''$. For an excursion e of w , we denote by $i_w e := \inf\{w_s; s \in [0, d_e]\}$.*

Definition 2. *An excursion e of a path $w \in \mathbf{W}$ is said to be tall if it is positive (this implies that the process $\mathbf{I}w$ remains constant during e); and if for any excursion e' of w such that $i_w e' = i_w e$ and higher than e , then $e' = e$. Formally, e is tall if it is positive and if*

$$(15) \quad \max(w(s); s \geq 0, (\mathbf{I}w)(s) = i_w e) = \max(w(s); s \in e).$$

Lemma 6. *Let η be a positive number, $m \geq 1$ be an integer and $w \in \mathbf{W}$ a path. Let e_1, \dots, e_{m+1} be $m + 1$ different t -excursions of w , numbered in chronological order : $e_1 \prec \dots \prec e_{m+1}$; call h_1, \dots, h_{m+1} their respective heights. Let f_1, \dots, f_p denote all excursions of w which are anterior to e_{m+1} and whose heights are $\geq \min(\eta, h_1, \dots, h_{m+1})$, numbered in reverse chronological order : let g_1, \dots, g_p be p excursions of w verifying $f_p \prec g_p \prec \dots \prec f_1 \prec g_1 \prec e_{m+1}$.*

Suppose that

- *the excursion e_{m+1} is negative, and all t -excursions higher than e_{m+1} are positive;*
- *the excursions f_1, \dots, f_p are positive;*

- the excursions g_1, \dots, g_p are negative; and every negative excursion anterior to g_p is smaller than g_q .

We call the g_i 's the *plug-excursions*, and the e_j 's the *protected excursions*. Then e_1, \dots, e_m are tall, and $|i_w e_1| < |i_w e_2| < \dots < |i_w e_m| < \eta$.

Proof Firstly, $|i_w f_1| < \eta$ because $f_1 \prec e_{m+1}$ and any excursion anterior to e_{m+1} and having height $\geq \eta$ is one of the f_q , hence positive.

Secondly, for $1 \leq q \leq p$, the excursion g_q is negative and higher than any negative excursion, anterior to it; so $\mathbf{I}w$ is not constant during g_q , and consequently we have

$$(16) \quad |i_w f_p| < |i_w f_{p-1}| < \dots < |i_w f_1| < \text{height of } g_1,$$

where each $<$ sign is due to $\mathbf{I}w$ varying on the corresponding g_q .

thirdly, combining (20) with $|i_w f_1| < \eta$ (first step), and noticing that, by definition of the f_q , (e_1, \dots, e_m) is a sub-sequence of (f_p, \dots, f_1) , we obtain

$$(17) \quad |i_w e_1| < \dots < |i_w e_m| < \eta.$$

Last, it remains to establish that e_l is tall for $1 \leq l \leq m$. Let e' denote a positive excursion of w with height $h' \geq h_l$ and such that $i_w e' = i_w e_l$. From (13), we have $|i_w e'| = |i_w e_l| < \text{height of } g_1$; so e' is anterior to g_1 and a fortiori anterior to e_{m+1} . As $h' \geq h_l$, e' must be one of the f_q (see their definition). But e_l is also one of the f_q and, due to (13), all $i_w f_q$ are different; so $e' = e_l$. This means that e_l is tall. ■

In the proof of Lemma 6, the negative excursions g_q are used to separate the f_q from each other. Yet, in the end, we are not interested in the behavior of all f_q but only in the e_l . It is possible to replace this lemma with a variant, where $2m$ excursions (instead of p ones, the g_q) are made negative, each e_l being flanked by two of them.

Lemma 7. *Let X be a process with law absolutely continuous w.r.t. π , and E a tall excursion of $\mathbf{T} \circ X$ with height H . There exists an excursion of X , with interval $\{s; (\mathbf{I} \circ \mathbf{T} \circ X)(s) = i_{\mathbf{T} \circ X} E\}$, and with height $H + |i_{\mathbf{T} \circ X} E|$.*

Proof First, recall a.s., Brownian motion B does not reach its current minimum $\mathbf{I} \circ B$ in the interior of a time-interval where $\mathbf{I} \circ B$ is constant. (This

is a consequence of $(\mathbf{I} \circ B)(s) < 0$ for $s > 0$ and of the Markov property at the first time that $B = \mathbf{I} \circ B$ after some rational).

Put $Y = \mathbf{T} \circ X$ and call F the interval $\{s \geq 0; (\mathbf{I} \circ Y)(s) = i_X E\}$; Y reaches its current minimum $\mathbf{I} \circ Y$ at both endpoints of F but not in the interior of F (see above). Since $|X| = Y - \mathbf{I} \circ Y$ by Lemma 1, we have that F is the support of some excursion of X . The height of that excursion is

$$\begin{aligned}
& \max(|X_s|; s \geq 0, \text{ and } (\mathbf{I} \circ Y)(s) = i_Y E) \\
&= \max(Y_s - (\mathbf{I} \circ Y)(s); s \geq 0, (\mathbf{I} \circ Y)(s) = i_Y E) \\
&= \max(Y_s; s \geq 0, (\mathbf{I} \circ Y)(s) = i_Y E) - i_Y E \\
&= \max(Y_s; s \in E) - i_Y E \quad \text{because } E \text{ is tall} \\
&= H + |i_Y E|.
\end{aligned}$$

■

Lemma 8. Let $(0, \vec{i}, \vec{j})$ be an orthonormal basis of the plan in which we represent paths. Let τ_b^{a+} be the vertical translation of vector $(b-a)\vec{j}$ and τ_b^{a-} the reflection along the horizontal axis of equation : $y = \frac{a+b}{2}$.

Consider $(t, k, p) \in \mathbb{R}_*^+ \times \mathbb{N}^2$ such that $w_t^k = a$ and $w_t^{k+p} = b$ and denote γ_t the first time posterior to t when at least one of the iterated Lévy transforms w^s , $k \leq s \leq k+p-1$, vanishes. Then we have :

$$w_{|[t, \gamma_t]}^{k+p} = \begin{cases} \tau_b^{a+} \circ w_{|[t, \gamma_t]}^k & \text{if } \prod_{i=k}^{k+p-1} w_t^i > 0 \\ \tau_b^{a-} \circ w_{|[t, \gamma_t]}^k & \text{else} \end{cases}$$

We will denote $\tau_{k+p}^k(w)$ the plan transformation, which transforms $w_{|[t, \gamma_t]}^k$ in $w_{|[t, \gamma_t]}^{k+p}$.

Proof It is an immediate consequence of Tanaka's Lemma, when $p = 1$. In general case, we break up the displacement τ which transforms $w_{|[t, \gamma_t]}^k$ in $w_{|[t, \gamma_t]}^{k+p}$ under the form $\tau = \tau_p \circ \tau_{p-1} \circ \dots \circ \tau_1$ where τ_i transforms $w_{|[t, \gamma_t]}^{k+i-1}$ in $w_{|[t, \gamma_t]}^{k+i}$. From the preceding remark, each τ_i is a vertical translation or a reflection along an horizontal axis, according to the sign of w_t^{k+i-1} . Then we deduce the claim.

■

To construct the desired process Γ , we will proceed by induction on discretized time, and so we will perform, from the level r , two types of raisings. In a first type, the so-called horizontal raisings, at a level when the path vanishes on $[t_d, t_{d+1}]$, we protect the material furnished by the induction hypothesis on $[0, t_d]$, namely $\tilde{\Gamma}$. And we prepare the path on $[t_d, t_{d+1}]$ to give it the form it ought to have at this level for being near to φ on the interval when Γ is near to φ on $[0, t_d]$.

So we make positive the significative excursions of the path called here the protected excursions, and insert between them small excursions called the plug-excursions (see lemma 6). And on $[t_d, t_{d+1}]$, we prepare excursions, the building ones, which we protect, and they will act, one by one, during a succession of horizontal raisings, to give the path the previewed form (see Lemma 13 and Proposition 14), at the condition the path, after that, will not vanished on $[t_d, t_{d+1}]$.

In a second type, the so called vertical raisings, we give anew to the protected excursions the signs they have before the horizontal raisings. Then we get up while the path doesn't vanish on $[t_d, t_{d+1}]$. In fact we must distinguish the last raising of a succession of horizontal raisings, the so called terminal horizontal raising, when we leave to protect the protected excursions and give them the good signs.

It is important to know the real level of the path, ie. the level without the horizontal raisings. Precisely, we define the r.v. inductively :

$$RL_r(w) = r$$

and for all integer $n \leq r$

$$RL_{n-1}(w) = \begin{cases} RL_n(w) & \text{if the step } n-1 \rightarrow n \text{ corresponds to an horizontal raising} \\ RL_n(w) - 1 & \text{if it corresponds to a vertical raising.} \end{cases}$$

For our needs, we will call map-excursion, or simply excursion, each map $e : \mathbb{R}^+ \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ whose support is a not empty segment and which doesn't vanish at any point of the interior of the support. In particular, for $w \in W$ and $t > 0$, we will call excursion straddling t , and denote it by $e_t(w)$, the map so defined :

$$e_t(w) : \mathbb{R}^+ \rightarrow \mathbb{R}, \forall u \in \mathbb{R}^+, e_t(w)(u) = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{if } u \in [0, g_t(w)] \cup [d_t(w), +\infty[\\ w_u & \text{else} \end{cases}$$

We will introduce the map $de_t(w) : \mathbb{R}^+ \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ defined by

$$\forall u \in \mathbb{R}^+, de_t(w)(u) = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{if } u \in [0, t] \cup [R_t(w), +\infty[\\ w_u - w_t & \text{else} \end{cases}$$

where $R_t(w) = \sup\{u > t, \forall s \in]t, u], w_s \neq w_t\}$

and we call it a differential excursion of w whenever its support is not empty, ie.

$$\exists \varepsilon > 0, \forall u \in (t, t + \varepsilon), w_u \neq w_t$$

We denote them e_t and de_t when there is no ambiguity, and e_t^s and de_t^s in the case of excursions of w^s .

Lemma 9. *Let $w \in W$ and e a negative m -excursion of $\mathbf{T}w$, lower than all preceding it. Let γ be its beginning and δ its end. We set :*

$$\gamma_1 = \arg \min_{[0, \gamma]} \mathbf{T}w, \gamma_2 = \inf\{t \in \text{supp}(e); e(t) = \mathbf{T}w_{\gamma_1}\}, \gamma_3 = \arg \min_{[\gamma, \delta]} e$$

Then :

$$\begin{cases} de_{\gamma_1} \text{ coincides with an excursion of } |w|, \text{ and its support is } [\gamma_1, \gamma_2] \\ de_{\gamma_3} \text{ coincides with an excursion of } |w|, \text{ which begins at } \gamma_3 \text{ and whose} \\ \text{support contains } [\gamma_3, \delta] \end{cases}$$

Furthermore, $\forall u \in [\gamma_2, \gamma_3]$, de_u coincides with an excursion of $|w|$, if, and only if :

$$\begin{cases} de_u \text{ is a positive excursion} \\ e(u) = \inf\{e(t), t \in [\gamma, u]\} \end{cases}$$

It is the case in particular when de_u is the first positive excursion of the form de_v , $v \in [\gamma_2, \gamma_3]$ to overflow a given value.

Proof

From Tanaka's formula :

$$|w_t| = \mathbf{T}w_t + \sup\{-\mathbf{T}w_u, u \in [0, t]\}$$

Therefore,

$$|w_{\gamma_1}| = \mathbf{T}w_{\gamma_1} - \mathbf{T}w_{\gamma_1} = 0,$$

while, for all $t > \gamma_1$, sufficiently small :

$$\mathbf{T}w_t > \mathbf{T}w_{\gamma_1}.$$

So, de_{γ_1} is a positive excursion of $|w|$ which ends at γ_2 .

In the same way, $\mathbf{T}w_t > \mathbf{T}w_{\gamma_3}$, for all $t \in [\gamma_3, \delta]$, therefore de_{γ_3} is an excursion

of $|w|$ beginning at γ_3 whose support contains $[\gamma_3, \delta]$.

Let e' be an excursion of w with support included in $[\gamma_2, \gamma_3]$. Its beginning u , and its end v verify :

$$u = \arg \min_{[0, v[} \mathbf{T}w \quad \text{and} \quad v = \arg \min_{[0, v]} \mathbf{T}w.$$

So we deduce : $de_u = |e'|$.

Reciprocally, let $u \in [\gamma_2, \gamma_3]$ such that de_u is a positive excursion and $u = \arg \min_{[0, u]} \mathbf{T}w$.

Then, $u = \arg \min_{[0, v[} \mathbf{T}w$, where v is the end of de_u , because de_u is positive.

Thus, $w_u = w_v = 0$, and for all $t \in]u, v[$, $w_t \neq 0$.

Consequently, de_u is an excursion of $|w|$.

Let $h > 0$ be such that there exists $u \in [\gamma_2, \gamma_3]$ verifying de_u is the first positive excursion of the form de_v , $v \in [\gamma_2, \gamma_3]$, whose height overflows h . Then, for all $v < u$, the support of de_v can't contain this of de_u without denying the minimality of u .

■

As an immediate consequence, we observe :

Corollary 2. *The excursions of w coincide with the positive differential excursions of $\mathbf{T}w$, beginning at $\arg \min_{[0, t]}(\mathbf{T}w)$ for all $t \in [0, +\infty[$.*

2 Density of orbits

In this paragraph, we want the raised path to approach the map φ uniformly on $[0, T]$. Precisely :

Whatever ε strictly positive, and $\varphi \in W_{|[0, T]}$, there exists Γ a B -raised Brownian motion such that :

$$\mathbf{P} \left(\|\Gamma_{|[0, T]} - \varphi_{|[0, T]}\|_\infty < \varepsilon \right) > 1 - \varepsilon$$

We consider a modulus of uniform continuity α_0 associated to $\left(\frac{\varepsilon}{4}, \varphi, [0, T]\right)$ and a real number α_1 such that $P(A_{0\varepsilon}) > 1 - \frac{\varepsilon}{2}$ where

$$A_{0\varepsilon} = \left[\sup\{|B_t - B_u|, (t, u) \in [0, T]^2 \text{ and } |t - u| < \alpha_1\} < \frac{\varepsilon}{2} \right],$$

then we set $\alpha := \min(\alpha_0, \alpha_1)$, $d_0 := \left\lceil \frac{T}{\alpha} \right\rceil + 1$, and for all $d \in \mathbb{N}$, $t_d = (d\alpha) \wedge T$. We set again, for all integer $d \in [1, \dots, d_0]$,

$$A_\varepsilon^d := \left[\sup\{|B_t - B_u|, (t, u) \in [t_d, T]^2, |t - u| < \alpha\} < \frac{\varepsilon}{2} \right].$$

Our aim is to show, by induction on d , the following property \mathcal{P}_d : " For all $\varepsilon > 0$, there exists an integer r_d and Γ a B -raised Brownian motion of index r_d such that :

$$\mathbf{P} \left(\left[\|\Gamma_{|[0, t_d]} - \varphi_{|[0, t_d]}\|_\infty < \varepsilon \right] \cap \left[|\Gamma_{t_d} - \varphi(t_d)| < \varepsilon_1 \right] \cap A_\varepsilon^d \right) > 1 - \varepsilon \left(1 + \frac{d}{d_0} \right) "$$

Notice that \mathcal{P}_0 immediately yields from the choice of φ which vanishes at 0. We suppose now \mathcal{P}_d true. We are going to apply this hypothesis to the Brownian motion B^{s_0} , for an integer s_0 which, as the real number ε_1 , will be later specified.

As $A_\varepsilon^d \subset \left[\sup\{|B_t - B_u|, (t, u) \in [t_d, t_{d+1}]^2\} < \frac{\varepsilon}{2} \right] \cap A_\varepsilon^{d+1}$, and from the independence of the increments of Brownian motion, we can deduce the existence of a disjointed sum $\tilde{\Gamma}$ of B^{s_0} -raised Brownian motions of index r_d such that :

$$\mathbf{P}(A_0^\varepsilon) > 1 - \varepsilon \left(1 + \frac{d}{d_0} \right),$$

where

$$\begin{aligned} A_0^\varepsilon := & \left[\|\tilde{\Gamma}_{|[0, t_d]} - \varphi_{|[0, t_d]}\|_\infty < \frac{\varepsilon}{2} \right] \cap \left[|\tilde{\Gamma}_{t_d} - \varphi(t_d)| < \varepsilon_1 \right] \dots \\ & \dots \cap \left[\sup\{|B_t^{s_0+r_d} - B_u^{s_0+r_d}|, (t, u) \in [t_d, t_{d+1}]^2\} < \frac{\varepsilon}{2} \right] \cap A_\varepsilon^{d+1} \end{aligned}$$

(It suffices to apply \mathcal{P}_d with $\frac{\varepsilon}{2}$ instead of ε).

We will denote : $\forall i \in \mathbb{N}, \tilde{\Gamma}^i = \tilde{w}^i$. By definition, $\forall i > r_d, \tilde{w}^i = w^{s_0+i}$. From the theorem of density of zeroes ([M]), there exists a.s. an integer ℓ such that \tilde{w}^ℓ vanishes at least one time on $[t_d, t_{d+1}]$.

Let $L(w)$ be the smallest of these integers ℓ . L is a r.v. almost surely finite. Then there exists an integer ℓ_0 which we will choose $> r_d$ such that :

$$\mathbf{P}(A_1^\varepsilon) > 1 - \varepsilon \left(1 + \frac{d}{d_0}\right) - \frac{\varepsilon}{2d_0} \quad \text{où} \quad A_1^\varepsilon := A_0^\varepsilon \cap [L \leq \ell_0].$$

We set : $r = s_0 + \max(r_d, \ell_0)$.

Definition 3. *The protecting tree of $\tilde{\Gamma}$.*

Let \mathcal{N} be a set of excursions of $w|_{[0, d_t(w)]}$, $w \in \mathbf{W}$, and $\varepsilon > 0$. We denote by $\mathbf{T}_w^{t, \varepsilon}(\mathcal{N})$ the set of excursions of $\mathbf{T}w|_{[0, d_t(\mathbf{T}w)]}$ so defined :

$e' \in \mathbf{T}_w^{t, \varepsilon}(\mathcal{N})$ iff e' is an excursion of $\mathbf{T}w|_{[0, d_t(\mathbf{T}w)]}$ which appears in the differential excursions dE of $\mathbf{T}w$ corresponding to an excursion $E \in \mathcal{N}$, and $h(e') > \frac{\varepsilon}{4}$ (we call them excursions of the first type) or the support of e' contains $\arg \max$ of the differential excursion dE , we call them excursions of the second type, and all the excursions e'' of $\mathbf{T}w$ of height belonging to $[h(e'), h(e'_-)]$, e'_- being the preceding excursion of $\mathbf{T}w$ of height $> \frac{\varepsilon}{4}$, with $e'_- < e'' < e'$, we call these excursions e'' the third type excursions.

Lemma 10. *When \mathcal{N} is a finite set, so is $\mathbf{T}_w^{t, \varepsilon}(\mathcal{N})$.*

Proof We remark firstly that the number of distinct differential excursions of $\mathbf{T}w$ corresponding to the elements of \mathcal{N} is finite, equal to the cardinal of \mathcal{N} . The number of excursions of the first type is finite because their height is greater than $\frac{\varepsilon}{4}$. The number of excursions of the second type is finite following the first remark. And for each excursion of the second type, the number of excursions of the third type is finite too. ■

Then we call protecting tree of $\tilde{\Gamma}$, the tree constituted by :

- at the 0-generation : the elements of $\tilde{\mathcal{N}}^0$, the set of $d_t(\tilde{w}^0)$ -excursions of height $> \varepsilon$.
- and, for all $n \in \mathbb{N}$, if we denote by $\tilde{\mathcal{N}}^n$, the set of protected excursions of \tilde{w}^n whose elements, given in chronological order, constitute the n^{th}

generation of the tree, then at the $(n + 1)^{th}$ generation, the elements of $\tilde{\mathcal{N}}^{n+1} := \mathbf{T}_{\tilde{w}^n}^{t_d, \varepsilon/4^n}(\tilde{\mathcal{N}}^n)$. As we have ordered each $\tilde{\mathcal{N}}^n$, which is now a finite sequence of excursions of \tilde{w}^n , we can consider $\tilde{\Sigma}^n$ the finite sequence of their signs. And our next task is to define \mathcal{N}^m the sequence of protected t_d -excursions of Γ^n and Σ^m the associated sequence of their signs. We have defined the $\tilde{\mathcal{N}}^n$'s by getting down in the iterations. We will define the \mathcal{N}^m 's by getting up from level r . We put $\mathcal{N}^r(\omega) = \tilde{\mathcal{N}}^{r-s_0}(\omega)$, and $\Sigma^r(\omega) = \tilde{\Sigma}^{r-s_0}(\omega)$. If $\Gamma^{n+1} \longrightarrow \Gamma^n$ is an horizontal raising, then $\mathcal{N}^{0,n+1}$ is constituted by the family of the excursions of Γ^n whose absolute values have the same arg max as the excursions of $\mathcal{N}^{0,n+2}$. Then we proceed as in lemma 6, considering the elements of $\mathcal{N}^{0,n+1}$ as the e_i , $1 \leq i \leq m$. We have now to define the r.v. η : let η_i be the minimal distance between the heights of distinct protected excursions of \tilde{w}^i for $i \in \{0, \dots, r - s_0\}$ and $\eta_m = \bigwedge_{i=0}^{r-s_0} \eta_i$, $\tilde{\varepsilon}_i = \varepsilon \wedge \eta_m \frac{1}{4^{i+1}}$, for $i \in \{0, \dots, r - s_0\}$, and $\varepsilon_i = \tilde{\varepsilon}_{RL(i)-s_0} \frac{1}{4^{i'-i}}$, where $i' = \sup\{j > i / RL(j) = RL(i)\}$. Then we choose for η the r.v. $\varepsilon_{RL(n)-s_0}$. And we (can) define the set \mathcal{N}^m as the set of elements the f_j 's and the g_j 's. And Σ^m give sign -1 to the g_j 's and $+1$ to the f_j 's if $\Gamma^{n+1} \longrightarrow \Gamma^n$ is not a terminal horizontal raising.

In the case of a terminal horizontal raising, we put simply $\mathcal{N}^{m+1} = \mathcal{N}^{0,n+1}$. If $\Gamma^{n+1} \longrightarrow \Gamma^n$ is a vertical raising, \mathcal{N}^{n+1} is constituted by the family of the excursions of Γ^n corresponding to the positive differential excursions of Γ^{n+1} whose support encounters at least the support of an element of $\mathcal{N}^{0,n+2}$ and beginning at an arg min of Γ^{n+1} . In these two cases, to specify Σ^{n+1} , we need the following lemma. Let us call argext of an excursion the arg max (resp. argmin) of this excursion if it is positive (resp. negative).

Lemma 11. *If for all i from level r to n (with $r \geq n$) the elements of $\mathcal{N}^{0,i}$ and $\tilde{\mathcal{N}}^{RL(i)-s_0}$ have the same argext, which implies $|\mathcal{N}^{0,i}| = |\tilde{\mathcal{N}}^{RL(i)-s_0}|$, and the same signs, then the elements of $\mathcal{N}^{0,n-1}$ and $\tilde{\mathcal{N}}^{RL(n-1)-s_0}$ have the same argext, hence these sets have the same cardinality, and the same hierarchy, ie. the order of the heights between the respective excursions of each set is the same. So we put $\Sigma^{0,n-1} = \tilde{\Sigma}^{RL(n-1)-s_0}$.*

Proof The distinction between Γ and $\tilde{\Gamma}$ is due to the introduction of horizontal raises. If $\Gamma^{n+1} \longrightarrow \Gamma^n$ is an horizontal raising, each protected excursion gains in height the height of a plug excursion, and its support enlarges. So, during such a raising, the "error" between Γ and $\tilde{\Gamma}$ increased of the height of a plug excursion. For the time, in this lemma, the "error" means

the maximal distance between the heights of corresponding excursions. If, on the other side, $\Gamma^{n+1} \longrightarrow \Gamma^n$ is a vertical raising, a protected excursion of Γ^n is constituted by at most two protected excursions of Γ^{n+1} . So during such a raise, the error between Γ and $\tilde{\Gamma}$ doubles. And it is easy, by means of our choice of the heights of the plug excursions, to show that this error is always majorized by $\varepsilon \wedge \eta$. Hence the lemma follows immediately. ■

Now we can consider (see Proposition 2) that $\Gamma_{|[0,t_d]}$ is correctly defined : for once $RL_w(n) = s_0$, we end the raises, if necessary, by horizontal ones : protecting all the material acquainted. But is Γ near from $\tilde{\Gamma}$? To answer this question, we have to consider the error between Γ and $\tilde{\Gamma}$ now, as being $\|\Gamma_{|[0,t_d]} - \tilde{\Gamma}_{|[0,t_d]}\|_\infty$.

We have just built $\Gamma_{|[0,t_d]}^N$. We have now to control : $\|\Gamma_{|[0,t_d]}^N - \tilde{\Gamma}_{|[0,t_d]}^0\|_\infty$, where $N = \sup \{n \in \{0, \dots, r\} / RL(n) - s_0 = 0\}$ (with $N = -\infty$ if the set is empty). N is a r.v.

Lemma 12. $\|\Gamma_{|[0,t_d]}^N - \tilde{\Gamma}_{|[0,t_d]}^0\|_\infty \leq 2\varepsilon$, on the event $[N \geq 0]$.

Proof Let us first remark, from the preceding lemma, that, on the event $[N \geq 0]$, we have protected excursions with the same argext, the same signs, and heights near at ε . The supports of the protected excursions of Γ^N containing the supports of the corresponding protected excursions of $\tilde{\Gamma}^0$. Furthermore, on the difference of their supports, Γ^N and $\tilde{\Gamma}^0$ differ from at most 2ε , and likely outside the union of their supports. ■

The purpose of the following lemma is to prepare, at level s , when the iterated Brownian motion vanishes on $]t_d, t_{d+1}[$, the excursions which will allow the correctly raised path to approach φ at level 0 on $]t_d, t_{d+1}[$.

Lemma 13. *Full planing.*

Let w belong to W , and $t, t', \varepsilon' \in \mathbb{R}_*^+$ be such that $t < t'$. We suppose there is no interval in which w is constant, and w vanishes in (t, t') .

The following r.v. are functionals of $|w|$:

- $t_0(w) = g_{\inf\{s > d_t; |w_s| \geq \varepsilon'\}} \wedge t'$, with $\inf \emptyset = +\infty$.
- $\forall n \in \mathbb{N}$, while $t_n < t'$, we set :

$$t_{n+1} := \begin{cases} \inf\{u \in [t_n; \arg \max |de_{t_n}|[, h(de_u) > \varepsilon' \text{ and } \text{sgn}(de_u) = -\text{sgn}(de_{t_n})\} \\ \text{if this set is not empty,} \\ \text{else :} \\ \arg \max |de_{t_n}| \wedge t' \end{cases}$$

The sequence $(t_n)_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$ is strictly increasing and finite. Let $1 + K(w)$ be its cardinality.

Proof By construction, the sequence (t_n) is strictly increasing and lower than t' . Suppose the number of its terms is infinite. In this case, it would admit a limit $t_* \leq t'$, and the oscillation of w at t_* would be infinite, so contradicting the continuity of w . Then $(t_n)_n$ is finite.

The measurability and the finiteness of K are immediate. ■

Let us remark that this Lemma gives us the possibility of planing the path after d_t in K raises.

For, during the first raise, we put negative the excursion beginning at $t_0(w)$ and positive all the other excursions in $(t_0(w), t')$ of height greater than ε' . Then during the second raise, we put negative the excursion whose support contains this of de_{t_1} , and so on. At the end of such K raises, the path on $[t_0, t']$ has an absolute value which doesn't exceed $\varepsilon' + K\varepsilon''$, and ε' on the excursion straddling t' .

So we are going now to analyze its behavior on (t_d, t_{d+1}) . Let us denote γ_{t_d} the first time after t_d at which one of the Γ^σ , $0 \leq \sigma \leq s_0 + l_0$, vanishes on (t_d, t_{d+1}) , and σ_0 the corresponding level.

Proposition 4. *There exists a $\sigma(\Gamma^{\sigma'_0+1})$ -measurable, \mathbb{N} -valued r.v., K'_{σ_0} such that there exists $K'_{\sigma_0} - 1$ r.v. $P_1, \dots, P_{K'_{\sigma_0}-1}$ themselves with values in \mathbb{N} and $\sigma(\Gamma^{\sigma_0+1})$ -measurable, such that :*

(i) *the $K'_{\sigma_0} - 1$ excursion intervals $e_{P_1}(\Gamma^{\sigma_0}), \dots, e_{P_{K'_{\sigma_0}-1}}(\Gamma^{\sigma_0})$ are disjoint and included in $(d_{t_d}(\Gamma^{\sigma_0}), t_0(\Gamma^{\sigma_0}))$*

(ii) *the heights $H_1, \dots, H_{K'-1}$ of these $K' - 1$ excursions of Γ^{σ_0} satisfy on $[\sigma_0 \geq 0]$:*

$$\left| \tau_{RL_{\sigma_0-s_0}}^0(\tilde{w})(\varphi(t_{d+1})) \right| - \varepsilon' < H_1 + \dots + H_{K'-1} < \left| \tau_{RL_{\sigma_0-s_0}}^0(\tilde{w})(\varphi(t_{d+1})) \right| + \varepsilon'.$$

Proof Noticing that the process :

$$X = \sum_{n \in \mathbb{N}} \Gamma^n \mathbf{1}_{[\sigma_0=n]}$$

is absolutely continuous w.r.t. π , the proposition is an immediate consequence of lemma 5.

■

Often in the sequel, we will denote K'_{σ_0} simply by K' , if there is no ambiguity. Set :

$$\sigma'_0 = \sigma_0 - (K(\Gamma^{\sigma-1}) + K'_{\sigma_0}).$$

Proposition 5. *For all (n, ω) such that $\sigma_0(\omega) \leq n < \sigma_0(\omega) - K_{\sigma_0}(\omega) - K'_{\sigma_0}(\omega)$, $\mathcal{N}^n(\omega)$ and $\Sigma^n(\omega)$ can be chosen so that :*

$$(i) \quad 0 \leq \Gamma_{t_{d+1}}^{\sigma_0-K} < \varepsilon' \text{ and } \|\tilde{\Gamma}_{[0, t_d]}^{RL(\sigma_0-1)-s_0} - \Gamma_{[0, t_d]}^{\sigma_0}\|_{\infty} < K\varepsilon''.$$

$$(ii) \quad -(\mathbf{I} \circ \Gamma^{\sigma_0})(t_{d+1}) = H_{K'_{\sigma_0}-1}$$

(iii) Γ^{σ_0} has $K' - 2$ tall excursions included in (t_d, t_{d+1}) : $E_1 < E_2 < \dots < E_{K'-2}$ with respective heights $H_1, \dots, H_{K'-2}$ verifying $|i_{\Gamma^{\sigma_0}} E_1| < |i_{\Gamma^{\sigma_0}} E_2| < \dots < |i_{\Gamma^{\sigma_0}} E_{K'-2}|$.

$$(iv) \quad H_{n+1} + \dots + H_{K'_{\sigma_0}-1} \leq \Gamma_{t_{d+1}}^{\sigma_0-K-n} < H_{n+1} + \dots + H_{K'_{\sigma_0}} + \varepsilon' + nK'\varepsilon''.$$

$$(v) \quad H_{K'_{\sigma_0}-n} < -(\mathbf{I} \circ \Gamma^{\sigma_0-K-n})(t_{d+1}) < H_{K'_{\sigma_0}-n} + K'\varepsilon''.$$

(vi) $\Gamma^{\sigma_0-K_{\sigma_0}-n}$ has $K'_{\sigma_0} - n - 2$ tall excursions included in $(t_d, t_{d+1})E_1^n < \dots < E_{K'_{\sigma_0}-n-2}^n$ such that : $|i_{\Gamma^{\sigma_0-K_{\sigma_0}-n}} E_1| < \dots < |i_{\Gamma^{\sigma_0-K_{\sigma_0}-n}} E_{K'_{\sigma_0}-n-2}| < \varepsilon''$, and whose heights $H_1^n, \dots, H_{K'_{\sigma_0}-n-2}^n$ satisfy :

$$H_l \leq H_l^n < H_l + n\varepsilon'' \text{ for } n+1 \leq l < K'_{\sigma_0} - 1.$$

In our pursuit of the procedure, we can state :

Proposition 6. *It is possible to choose $\mathcal{N}^n(\omega)$ and $\Sigma^n(\omega)$, for all (n, ω) such that $n = \sigma'_0$, in order to have :*

$$\left| \Gamma_{t_{d+1}}^{\sigma'_0} - \tau_{RL(\sigma'_0)-s_0}^0(\varphi(t_{d+1})) \right| < \varepsilon' + \frac{1}{2}(K'_{\sigma_0} - 1)(K'_{\sigma_0} - 2)\varepsilon''$$

Proof We notice that the building excursions which appear in Proposition 5, the $e_{P_0}(\Gamma^{\sigma_0+K_{\sigma_0}})$'s, are successively protected. Once protected, each of them receives a small excursion of height lower than ε'' at each raise. So we deduce the result.

■

Proposition 7. *It is possible to define $\mathcal{N}^n(\omega)$, $\Sigma^n(\omega)$ and $RL_n(\omega)$ inductively on the event $[n \geq \sigma'_0]$ if $\Gamma^n(\omega)$ doesn't vanish in (t_d, t_{d+1}) and $RL_n(\omega) > s_0$, in such a way that :*

$$(i) \quad \left\| \Gamma^n_{|[t_0(B^{\sigma_0}), t_{d+1}]} - \Gamma^n_{t_{d+1}} \right\|_{\infty} < \varepsilon' + K(B^{\sigma_0})\varepsilon''.$$

$$(ii) \quad \left| \Gamma^n_{t_{d+1}} - \tau_{RL_n - s_0}^0(\varphi(t_{d+1})) \right| < \varepsilon' + \frac{1}{2}(K'_{\sigma_0} - 1)(K'_{\sigma_0} - 2)\varepsilon'' + 2^{n - (\sigma_0 - \sigma'_0)}\varepsilon''.$$

Proof We first recall that when we know $\Gamma^{n+1}(\omega)$, we know also whether Γ^n vanishes in (t_d, t_{d+1}) . If it isn't the case, we put :

$$RL_n(\omega) = RL_{n+1}(\omega) - 1,$$

and define $\mathcal{N}^n(\omega)$ and $\Sigma^n(\omega)$ as we do in previous propositions; but this time the counting of "errors" is radically different. It can happen between 0 and t_d that an excursion which was protected before become negative and, in the following raise, is going to add to another protected excursion. So, at each vertical raise, the "errors" are double of those of the preceding raise.

In the same manner the excursion straddling t_{d+1} receives an excursion with beginning in $[0, t_d]$. So, to the errors soon acquainted at level J''_0 we must add the error between 0 and t_d of the preceding level which entails (ii).

For (i) : here the raises which are involved, are the planing one's, i.e. the $K(\Gamma^{\sigma_0})$ first raises. At most, at each instant of the interval $[t_0(B^{J_0-1}), t_{d+1}]$, the path Γ^n has received $K(\Gamma^{\sigma_0})$ small excursions. Then, this part of the path is just successively translated, which entails (i).

■

Then we define σ_n , $n \geq 0$, hz_n and vt_n in the following manner :

$$\forall n \in \mathbb{N}, \sigma_{n+1} = \sup(\sup\{p > \sigma'_n, \Gamma^p \text{ vanishes in } (t_d, t_{d+1})\}, 0)$$

hz_n (resp. vt_n) is the number of horizontal (resp. vertical) raisings occurring between levels r and n . As before, $S = \sup\{n \leq r; RL_n = s_0\}$.

Proposition 8. (i) *For all $n \in \mathbb{N}$, σ_n , hz_n , vt_n are r.v.*

(ii) *It is possible to define \mathcal{N}^n and Σ^n on the event $[\sigma'_{k-1} \geq n \geq \sigma_k]$ in such a manner that :*

$$\begin{aligned}
(a) \quad & \left\| \Gamma_{[t_0(B^{\sigma_{k-1}), t_{d+1}}]}^n - \Gamma_{t_{d+1}}^n \right\|_\infty < \varepsilon' + K(\Gamma^{\sigma_k})\varepsilon'' \\
(b) \quad & \left| \Gamma_{t_{d+1}}^n - \tau_{RL_n - s_0}^0(\varphi(t_{d+1})) \right| < \varepsilon' + \frac{1}{2}(K'_{\sigma_k} - 1)(K'_{\sigma_k} - 2)\varepsilon'' + h z_n \varepsilon'' 2^{vt_n}
\end{aligned}$$

Proof It is the same as in the previous proposition.

For (a) we notice that, after the intervention of the planing excursions, this part of the path is merely translated, without being affected by any other modification. ■

Proposition 9. (i) S is a r.v. such that $S - s_0$ doesn't depend upon s_0 and ε'' , and we can choose s_0 large enough for $\mathbf{P}(A_2^\varepsilon) > 1 - \varepsilon(1 + \frac{d}{d_0}) - \frac{\varepsilon}{d_0}$, where $A_2^\varepsilon := A_1^\varepsilon \cap [S \geq 0]$

(ii) Let (Γ^n) be the sequence associated to the \mathcal{N}^n and Σ^n . It satisfies on A_2^ε :

$$\begin{aligned}
& \left\| \Gamma_{[0, t_d]}^S - \tilde{\Gamma}_{[0, t_d]}^0 \right\|_\infty < 2\varepsilon \\
& \left\| \Gamma_{[t_0(B^{\sigma_{n_S}), t_{d+1}}]}^S - \Gamma_{t_{d+1}}^S \right\|_\infty < \varepsilon' + K(B^{\sigma_{n_S}})\varepsilon'', \quad \text{where } n_S = \sup\{n \leq r/\sigma_n \leq S\} \\
& \left| \Gamma_{t_{d+1}}^S - \varphi(t_{d+1}) \right| < 2\beta + \varepsilon' + \frac{1}{2}(h z_n - 1)(h z_n - 2)\varepsilon'' 2^{l_0} + \left(\varepsilon'' h z_{J_0 - S} \varepsilon'' \right).
\end{aligned}$$

Proof For (i), see Lemma 12.

Then (ii) follows immediately from preceding Propositions. ■

Then Γ so defined is a B -raised Brownian motion.

So, let us choose : $\varepsilon' = \frac{\varepsilon}{16}$ and $\varepsilon'' = \frac{\varepsilon}{16(\frac{1}{2}(s_0 - 1)(s_0 - 2) + 2^{l_0} s_0)}$.

From the independence of the r.v. $S - s_0$, upon s_0 and ε'' , these choices don't create any vicious circle, and we can claim :

Proposition 10. For all $\varepsilon > 0$, there exists a B -raised Brownian motions verifying on the event A_2^ε :

$$(18) \quad \left\| \Gamma_{[0, t_d]}^0 - \varphi_{[0, t_d]} \right\|_\infty < \varepsilon$$

$$(19) \quad \left\| \Gamma_{[t_0(B^{\sigma_{n_S}), t_{d+1}}]}^0 - \varphi_{[t_0(B^{\sigma_{n_S}), t_{d+1}}]} \right\|_\infty < \frac{\varepsilon}{8} + \frac{\varepsilon}{4}$$

$$(20) \quad \left| \Gamma_{t_{d+1}}^0 - \varphi(t_{d+1}) \right| < \frac{\varepsilon}{4}.$$

Proof We deduce immediately these increases from Proposition 25 since $S \leq s_0$, $hz_{J_0-S} \leq s_0$, $K(\Gamma^{J_S-1}) \leq s_0$.

■

At this point, the last task to achieve is to control Γ^0 between times $t_0(B^{J_0})$ and t_{d+1} .

So we are going now to analyze more in details its behavior on (t_d, t_{d+1}) . Let us denote γ_{t_d} the first time after t_d at which one of the Γ^σ , $0 \leq \sigma \leq s_0 + l_0$, vanishes on (t_d, t_{d+1}) , and σ_0 the corresponding level.

Let us introduce the rectangle $Rect_{\sigma_0}$ defined by the four straight lines with equations :

$$x = t_d, x = t_{d+1}, y = \inf \tau_{(RL_{\sigma_0-s_0})}^0(\varphi)|_{[t_d, t_{d+1}]} \quad \text{and} \\ y = \sup \tau_{(RL_{\sigma_0-s_0})}^0(\varphi)|_{[t_d, t_{d+1}]}$$

$Rect_{\sigma_0}$ contains by definition the path of $\tau_{(RL_{\sigma_0-s_0})}^0(\varphi)|_{[t_d, t_{d+1}]}$ and, from the choice of α_0 , its height is lower than $\frac{\varepsilon}{4}$.

Now consider the path of $\Gamma(w)^{\sigma_0}|_{[t_d, t_{d+1}]}$, it takes one of the two forms given in the appendix.

In the two cases by hypothesis, the total variation of $w^{s_0+r_d}$ on $[t_d, t_{d+1}]$ is lower than $\frac{\varepsilon}{2}$. So, by lemma 5, and the definition of γ_{t_d} , it is greater or equal to that of $\Gamma(w)^{\sigma_0}$, on $[t_d, \gamma_{t_d}]$. Consequently the path w^{σ_1} can move again from $Rect_{\sigma_0}$ but at most from $\frac{\varepsilon}{4} + \frac{\varepsilon}{2}$ on the same interval.

And rapidly, it is bound to join φ in $Rect_{\sigma_0}$ by the building excursions, the flat part remaining flat.

Therefore, the rectangle RR_{σ_0} with the same center and vertical straight lines bordering it, and height that of $Rect_{\sigma_0} + \frac{3\varepsilon}{2}$, contains the path $w^{\sigma_1}|_{[t_d, t_{d+1}]}$.

During the following raises, the rectangle $Rect_{\sigma_0}$, according to lemma 5, moves by isometry. We call R_σ its new positions, and likewise RR_σ that of RR_{σ_0} .

We can easily check that, for all $\sigma < \sigma_1$ corresponding to a vertical raise, the path $w^\sigma|_{[t_d, t_{d+1}]}$ is contained in RR_σ .

Finally, for $w \in A_2^\varepsilon$ at level 0 we have the desired property :

$$\left\| \Gamma_\nu^0|_{[t_d, t_{d+1}]} - \varphi|_{[t_d, t_{d+1}]} \right\|_\infty < \varepsilon$$

So we have proved the following :

Proposition 11. *For all $\varepsilon > 0$, there exists a disjointed sum of B -raised Brownian motions such that : on A_3^ε ,*

$$(21) \quad \left\| \Gamma^0|_{[t_d, t_{d+1}]} - \varphi|_{[t_d, t_{d+1}]} \right\| < \varepsilon$$

$$(22) \quad \left| \Gamma_{t_{d+1}}^0 - \varphi(t_{d+1}) \right| < \frac{\varepsilon}{4}.$$

Thus we establish that \mathcal{P}_{d+1} is true. So, by induction, \mathcal{P}_d is true for all $d \leq d_0$, and we can claim :

Proposition 12. *For all $\varepsilon > 0$, there exists a disjointed sum of B -raised Brownian motions such that :*

$$\mathbf{P} \left(\left[\|\Gamma_{[0, T]}^0 - \varphi_{[0, T]}\|_\infty < \varepsilon \right] \cap \left[|\Gamma_T - \varphi(T)| < \frac{\varepsilon}{4} \right] \right) > 1 - 2\varepsilon.$$

Then we can apply Proposition 1 to $G = [\|w_{[0, T]} - \varphi_{[0, T]}\|_\infty > \varepsilon]$. So,

$$\mathbf{P} \left(\forall n \geq 0, \|B_{[0, T]}^n - \varphi_{[0, T]}\|_\infty > \varepsilon \right) < 2\varepsilon$$

We deduce immediately :

$$\mathbf{P} \left(\forall n \geq 0, \|B_{[0, T]}^n - \varphi_{[0, T]}\|_\infty > \varepsilon \right) = 0.$$

But this property is true again when we replace 1 by a , for all $a > 0$: This means :

Theorem 1.

For almost every $\omega \in \Omega$, the orbit of $B(\omega)$:

$$\text{orb}(B(\omega)) = \{B^n(\omega); , n \in \mathbb{N}\}$$

is dense in W , equipped with the topology of uniform convergence on compact sets.

Let us notice that if, in place of restrain ourselves with the open sets B , we have shown :

$\forall B$ closed set in W ,

$$\mathbf{P}(B) > 0 \Rightarrow \mathbf{P}(\text{orb}(w) \cap B \neq \emptyset) = 1$$

Then every set A \mathbf{T} -invariant, measurable and not negligible, would contain the event $[\text{orb}(w) \cap B \neq \emptyset]$ and so, would be almost sure. Therefore, \mathbf{T} would

be ergodic.

To end, we are going to claim in an equivalent way, following thus an interesting suggestion of J.P Thouvenot :

$$\forall(\varphi, \varepsilon) \in W|_{[0,1]} \times \mathbb{R}_*^+,$$

the reverse martingale $\mathbf{P}(w \in B(\varphi, \varepsilon)|\mathcal{W}_\infty^n)$ admits a regular conditional version $\mathbf{P}(w \in B(\varphi, \varepsilon)|w^n)$, and we have :

Theorem 2.

$$\mathbf{P} \text{ a.s. , } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \mathbf{P}(w \in B(\varphi, \varepsilon)|w^n) > 0$$

Proof of theorem 3.

Suppose the contrary, and let :

$$A := \left[w \in W, \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \mathbf{P}(w \in B(\varphi, \varepsilon)|w^n) = 0 \right]$$

As $\mathbf{P}(w \in B(\varphi, \varepsilon)|w^n) = \mathbf{P}(w \in B(\varphi, \varepsilon)|w^{n+1})$, because \mathbf{T} is measure-preserving. So we have :

$$w \in A \Leftrightarrow \mathbf{T}w \in A$$

So A is \mathbf{T} -invariant. Consequently :

$$E(\mathbf{1}_A \mathbf{P}(w \in B(\varphi, \varepsilon)|w^n)) = \mathbf{P}(A \cap [w \in B(\varphi, \varepsilon)]) = \mathbf{P}(A \cap [w^n \in B(\varphi, \varepsilon)])$$

But by hypothesis :

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} E(\mathbf{1}_A \mathbf{P}(w \in B(\varphi, \varepsilon)|w^n)) = 0$$

Therefore,

$$\mathbf{P}(A \cap [\text{orb}(w) \cap B(\varphi, \varepsilon) \neq \emptyset]) = 0$$

which, from theorem 1, entails that $\mathbf{P}(A) = 0$

■

Finally, let us remark that, if we could show :

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \mathbf{P}([w \in B(\varphi, \varepsilon)]|w^n) = \mathbf{P}([w \in B(\varphi, \varepsilon)]) ,$$

Then, not only \mathbf{T} would be ergodic but exact which means :

$$\mathcal{W}_\infty^\infty := \bigcap_{n \in \mathbb{N}} \mathcal{W}_\infty^n \text{ would be trivial.}$$

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