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AF equivalence relations and their cocycles

Jean Renault

Abstract

After a review of some the main results about hyperfinite equivalence relations and their cocycles in the measured setting, we give a definition of a topological AF equivalence relation. We show that every cocycle is cohomologous to a quasi-product cocycle. We then study the problem of determining the quasi-invariant probability measures admitting a given cocycle as their Radon-Nikodym derivative.¹

1 Introduction.

Our motivation is a well-known result about some KMS states of the Cuntz algebras. Recall that the Cuntz algebra \mathcal{O}_d (here d is a finite integer at least equal to 2) is the C*-algebra generated by d elements S_1, \dots, S_d satisfying:

$$\begin{aligned} S_j^* S_i &= \delta_{ij} 1 \\ \sum_{i=1}^d S_i S_i^* &= 1. \end{aligned}$$

The gauge automorphism group is the one-parameter automorphism group α_t of \mathcal{O}_d defined by

$$\alpha_t(S_i) = e^{it} S_i.$$

Then α has a unique KMS state and it occurs at inverse temperature $\beta = \log d$ (see [23]).

This result can be expressed in the framework of topological dynamics. The Cuntz algebra \mathcal{O}_d is the C*-algebra of the one-sided full shift T_d on the product space $X_d = \prod_1^\infty \{1, \dots, d\}$. For example, one can use the groupoid construction for \mathcal{O}_d given in the Section III.2 of [24] (see also [25]). With a view on more general graph algebras, we realize $X = X_d$ as the infinite path space of the oriented graph consisting of a single vertex and d edges, labelled by $1, \dots, d$. Thus an element of X is an infinite path $x = x_1 x_2 \dots$. The one-sided shift $T = T_d$ acts on X according to:

$$T x_1 x_2 \dots = x_2 x_3 \dots$$

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Then

$$G(X, T) = \{(x, m - n, y) \in X \times \mathbf{Z} \times X : m, n \in \mathbf{N}, T^m x = T^n y\}$$

has a natural structure of étale groupoid and $\mathcal{O}_d = C^*(G(X, T)) = C^*(X, T)$. Note that the equivalence relation defined by $G(X, T)$ on X , namely x and y are equivalent if there exist m, n such that $T^m x = T^n y$ is the “tail equivalence with lag”. Moreover, the gauge automorphism group is the dual action (see Section II.5 of [24]) of $\mathbf{T} = \hat{\mathbf{Z}}$ on $C^*(X, T)$ with respect to the fundamental cocycle:

$$\begin{aligned} c : G(X, T) &\rightarrow \mathbf{Z} \\ (x, k, y) &\mapsto k. \end{aligned}$$

Indeed, we have:

$$\alpha_t(f)(\gamma) = e^{itc(\gamma)} f(\gamma)$$

for $f \in C_c(G(X, T))$, $\gamma \in G(X, T)$, $t \in \mathbf{R}$.

A probability measure μ on $X = G^{(0)}$ defines a state ϕ_μ on $C^*(G(X, T))$ such that, for $f \in C_c(G(X, T))$,

$$\phi_\mu(f) = \int f|_{G^{(0)}} d\mu.$$

It is known ([24], Proposition 5.4 in Section II, see also [26], Theorem 2.1), that ϕ_μ is a KMS state for α at inverse temperature β if and only if μ is quasi-invariant for $G(X, T)$ with Radon-Nikodym derivative:

$$D_\mu = e^{-\beta c}. \tag{RN}$$

Moreover, under an assumption of essential freeness which is satisfied here, all KMS states are of the above form. In this context, the counterpart of the KMS problem is:

The Radon-Nikodym problem . *Given an étale locally compact groupoid G and a cocycle $D \in Z^1(G, \mathbf{R}_+^*)$, find all quasi-invariant probability measures μ which admit D as their Radon-Nikodym derivative.*

When $G = G(X, T)$ is the groupoid of the one-sided full shift (X_d, T_d) and c is the fundamental cocycle, the equation (RN) has only a solution for $\beta = \log d$ and then μ is unique. Note that $\log d$ is the topological entropy of the shift T_d . One can deduce from the Perron-Frobenius-Ruelle theorem a more general result: under suitable assumptions on the dynamics (X, T) and on $\varphi \in C(X, \mathbf{R})$, the cocycle e^{c_φ} defined by φ is a Radon-Nikodym derivative if and only if the topological pressure $p(\varphi)$ of φ is zero. The above case corresponds to a constant function φ .

The Cuntz algebra \mathcal{O}_d has a privileged AF subalgebra, namely the fixed-point algebra \mathcal{O}_d^α of the gauge automorphism group, which is uniformly hyperfinite of type d^∞ . \mathcal{O}_d is the crossed product of \mathcal{O}_d^α by the shift endomorphism. Correspondingly, the groupoid $G(X, T)$ has a privileged AF subgroupoid, the kernel $R(X, T) = c^{-1}(0)$ of the fundamental cocycle. It is the (graph of the) “tail equivalence (without lag)” relation on the infinite path space X_d . By definition, inductive limit techniques are available for AF equivalence relations. A possible strategy to study the Radon-Nikodym problem on $G(X, T)$ consists in two steps: the Radon-Nikodym problem for $R(X, T)$ and the extension to $G(X, T)$ of cocycles on $R(X, T)$.

Before presenting these two steps, I shall review some basic facts on hyperfinite measured equivalence relations which can serve as guidelines to the topological case.

The reader should be aware that the sole originality of this talk may be the emphasize on the topological groupoids $G(X, T)$ and $R(X, T)$. These groupoids have been introduced and used in the measure-theoretical setting (see e.g. [2] or [21]). The KMS problem for Cuntz and Cuntz-Krieger algebras and some gauge automorphism groups was studied by D.Evans in [12], [13], and in particular in [14], from a rather similar point of view. See also [11] and [18]. One should also mention that the Radon-Nikodym problem for cocycles on transformation groups was studied by K. Schmidt in [27] but we do not compare here his results with ours.

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2 Hyperfinite equivalence relations.

We recall here three fundamental results on hyperfinite equivalence relations. Besides their relevance in the study of hyperfinite factors, they stimulate further work on Borel and topological equivalence relations.

2.1 Amenable and hyperfinite equivalence relations.

The basic reference on measured equivalence relations is [19]. I recall briefly the setting. We assume that (X, \mathcal{B}, μ) is a standard measured space and that R is an equivalence relation on X such that:

- (a) its classes are countable,
- (b) its graph R is a Borel subset of $X \times X$,
- (c) the measure μ is quasi-invariant under R .

The last condition means that the measures $r^*\mu$ and $s^*\mu$ on R are equivalent (where r, s denote respectively the first and the second projections onto X and $r^*\mu(f) = \int \sum_y f(x, y)d\mu(x)$). Then, one defines the Radon-Nikodym derivative

of μ as $D_\mu = r^* \mu / s^* \mu$. The measure μ is called invariant when $D_\mu \equiv 1$. The Radon-Nikodym derivative $D_\mu : R \rightarrow \mathbf{R}_+^*$ satisfies the cocycle identity:

$$D_\mu(x, y)D_\mu(y, z) = D_\mu(x, z) \quad \text{for a.e. } (x, y, z) \in R^{(2)}.$$

Definition 2.1. An equivalence relation R as above is called *finite* if its classes are finite. It is called *hyperfinite* if there exists an increasing sequence of finite equivalence relations (R_n) such that $R = \cup R_n$ up to a nullset.

Before stating the first theorem, we recall one of the equivalent definitions of the amenability of a measured equivalence relation.

Definition 2.2. An equivalence relation R as above is called *amenable* if there exists a family $\{m^x\}_{x \in X}$, where m^x is a state on $l^\infty[x]$ ($[x]$ denotes the class of x), which is

- (i) invariant: $(x, y) \in R \Rightarrow m^x = m^y$,
- (ii) measurable: $f \in L^\infty(R) \Rightarrow x \mapsto m^x(f)$ is measurable.

Theorem 2.1. (Connes-Feldman-Weiss, [4]) *Let R be an equivalence relation as above. Then it is amenable if and only if it is hyperfinite.*

2.2 Classification of hyperfinite equivalence relations.

Let us review briefly the classification of hyperfinite equivalence relations. It is a classification up to isomorphism, where an *isomorphism* from R_1 on $(X_1, \mathcal{B}_1, \mu_1)$ onto R_2 on $(X_2, \mathcal{B}_2, \mu_2)$ is a Borel isomorphism ϕ from a conull subset of X_1 onto a conull subset of X_2 such that $\phi_* \mu_1 \sim \mu_2$ and $\phi \times \phi(R_1) = R_2$ up to nullsets. A measured equivalence relation R over (X, μ) is called *ergodic* if the real valued Borel functions on X such that $f \circ r = f \circ s$ a.e are constant a.e. Since an arbitrary measured equivalence relation can be decomposed into ergodic components over its standard quotient, it suffices to consider ergodic measured equivalence relations. Ergodic measured equivalence relations are classified first into

- (i) type I_n ($n = 1, 2, \dots, \infty$): X has cardinality n and R is transitive,
- (ii) type II_n ($n = 1$ or ∞): R is not transitive and there exists an invariant measure (finite or infinite) equivalent to μ .
- (iii) type III : there is no invariant measure equivalent to μ .

The type I relations are clearly hyperfinite. Concerning the other types, we have:

Theorem 2.2. *Classification of hyperfinite ergodic equivalence relations.*

- (i) (Dye [8, 9]) *Up to isomorphism, there is one and only one hyperfinite ergodic equivalence relation of type II_1 ;*

- (ii) (Krieger [22]) Type II_∞ and type III hyperfinite ergodic equivalence relations are completely classified by an associated flow, namely the Mackey range of the Radon-Nikodym derivative D_μ , and any ergodic flow can occur.

Let us recall the construction of the Mackey range of a cocycle. We are given a measured equivalence relation (X, \mathcal{B}, R, μ) , a locally compact group A with Haar measure λ and a Borel cocycle $c : R \rightarrow A$. One defines the skew product equivalence relation $R(c)$ on $(A \times X, \lambda \times \mu)$ by

$$(ac(x, y), y) \sim (a, x) \quad \text{for } (x, y) \in R, a \in A.$$

The measured equivalence relation $R(c)$ is not necessarily ergodic, even if R is so. The ergodic decomposition of an arbitrary measured equivalence relation (X, R, μ) provides the *standard quotient* X/R . It is a measured space such that:

$$L^\infty(X/R) = \{f \in L^\infty(X) : f(x) = f(y) \text{ for a.e. } (x, y) \in R\}.$$

In our case, the standard quotient $P(c) = A \times X/R(c)$ is a measured space equipped with a left action of A .

Definition 2.3. The measured A -space $P(c)$ is called the *Mackey range* of the cocycle c .

In the case of the Radon-Nikodym cocycle D_μ , it is customary to consider the cocycle $c = \log D_\mu : R \rightarrow \mathbf{R}$; its Mackey range is also called its *Poincaré flow*.

An important example of a Mackey range is the Poisson boundary of a random walk on a group ([29]). Recall that a random walk is determined by a probability measure m on a group A . We assume here that the group A is discrete countable and that the measure m has a finite symmetric support S . We consider the tail equivalence relation R on the measure space $(X = \prod_1^\infty S, \mu = \prod_1^\infty m)$. It is a hyperfinite ergodic equivalence relation. The random walk cocycle $c : R \rightarrow A$ is defined by

$$c(x, y) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_1 x_2 \dots x_n y_n^{-1} \dots y_2^{-1} y_1^{-1}$$

(the limit exists because the sequence is stationary). The measured A -space $P(c)$ is the Poisson boundary of the random walk (A, m) . It describes the bounded m -harmonic functions on A . It is worth noting that the tail equivalence relation R is the tail equivalence relation of the graph having a single vertex and S as its set of edges while the skew product while the skew product equivalence relation $R(c)$ is the tail equivalence relation of the Cayley graph of (A, S) .

2.3 Quasi-product cocycles.

The random walk cocycle defined above is an example of a quasi-product cocycle, which we define now. The definitions given below make sense for an

arbitrary locally finite oriented graph; we restrict ourselves to the case of a Bratteli diagram. Recall that a Bratteli diagram is an oriented graph $E \rightarrow V$ where the vertices are stacked on levels $n = 0, 1, 2, \dots$ and the edges run from a vertex of level $n - 1$ to a vertex of level n . We denote by $V(n)$ the set of vertices of the level n and by $E(n)$ the set of edges from level $n - 1$ to level n . We assume that for every vertex v , there are finitely many, but at least one, edges starting from v . An infinite path is a sequence of connected edges $x = x_1 x_2 \dots$, where x_1 starts at level 0. The space X of infinite paths has a natural totally disconnected topology, with the cylinder sets $Z(x_1 x_2 \dots x_n)$ as a basis; we equip X with the underlying Borel structure \mathcal{B} . The tail equivalence relation R has a Borel graph in $X \times X$ (this will be made clear in the next section).

Definition 2.4. A cocycle $c : R \rightarrow A$, where A is a group, is called a *quasi-product cocycle* (relative to the Bratteli diagram (V, E)) if there exists a map $f : E \rightarrow A$, often called a labelling, such that

$$c(x, y) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} f_1(x_1) f_2(x_2) \dots f_n(x_n) [f_n(y_n)]^{-1} \dots [f_2(y_2)]^{-1} [f_1(y_1)]^{-1}$$

where f_n is the restriction of f to $E(n)$.

Definition 2.5. A probability measure μ on X is called a *Markov measure* (relative to the Bratteli diagram (V, E)) if there exists a map $p : E \rightarrow \mathbf{R}_+$, called a transition probability, satisfying $\sum_{s(e)=v} p(e) = 1$ for every $v \in V$ and a map $\mu_0 : V(0) \rightarrow \mathbf{R}_+$, called an initial probability, satisfying $\sum_{V(0)} \mu_0(v) = 1$ such that

$$\mu(Z(x_1 x_2 \dots x_n)) = \mu_0 \circ s(x_1) p_1(x_1) p_2(x_2) \dots p_n(x_n).$$

Note that a Markov measure μ is quasi-invariant with respect to the tail equivalence relation R (its Radon-Nikodym derivative will be given in the next section). Thus, it turns R into a measured equivalence relation. Together with a quasi-product cocycle, this provides the most general model for a Borel cocycle on a hyperfinite equivalence relation:

Theorem 2.3. (*[10, 1]*) *Given a hyperfinite equivalence relation (X, R, μ) , a locally compact group A and a Borel cocycle $c : R \rightarrow A$, there exists a Bratteli diagram (V, E) with infinite path space \underline{X} and tail equivalence relation \underline{R} , a Markov measure $\underline{\mu}$ on \underline{X} and an isomorphism ϕ from R onto \underline{R} carrying c into a cocycle cohomologous to a quasi-product cocycle $\underline{c} : \underline{R} \rightarrow A$.*

3 AF equivalence relations.

As it is well-known, the theories of hyperfinite factors and of hyperfinite equivalence ergodic equivalence relations are intimately related. The C*-algebraic analog of a hyperfinite von Neumann algebra is an approximately finite dimensional (or AF) C*-algebra. There is a notion of topological AF equivalence relation which is the analog of a hyperfinite measured equivalence relation. Again,

the theories of AF C*-algebras and of AF equivalence relations are intimately related. In particular, they share the same complete invariant, namely the dimension range.

3.1 AP and AF equivalence relations.

In this section, X is a locally compact second countable Hausdorff space and R is an equivalence relation on X . For the sake of simplicity, we assume that the equivalence classes are countable. As before, we also denote by $R \subset X \times X$ its graph.

Definition 3.1. The equivalence relation R on X will be called:

- (i) *proper* if its graph R is closed in $X \times X$ and the quotient map $\pi : X \rightarrow X/R$ is a local homeomorphism;
- (ii) *approximately proper* (or AP) if $R = \cup R_n$, where (R_n) is an increasing sequence of proper equivalence relations;
- (iii) *approximately finite* (or AF) if it is AP and X is totally disconnected.

Remark 3.1. (i) The inductive limit topology turns an AP equivalence relation R into an étale locally compact Hausdorff groupoid, which is topologically amenable. Unless we specify otherwise, we equip R with this topology.

- (ii) There may exist distinct topologies on an equivalence relation R making it into an étale locally compact groupoid. Examples can be deduced from [20], Theorem 2.3. There X is the Cantor space and R is the orbit equivalence relation of a minimal homeomorphism T of X into itself. The authors show that R is AF but its AF topology is distinct from the topology of $X \times \mathbf{Z}$.

The tail equivalence relation on the infinite path space of a Bratteli diagram is an example of an AF equivalence relation and a quasi-product cocycle an example of a continuous cocycle. In fact, just as in 2.3 above, these examples exhaust all AF equivalence relations and their continuous cocycles (more precisely, their cohomology class). The proof is similar to that of [10, 1].

Theorem 3.1. *Let (X, R) be an AF equivalence relation with X compact and let A be a locally compact group.*

- (i) *There exists a Bratteli diagram with tail equivalence relation $(\underline{X}, \underline{R})$ and a homeomorphism $\varphi : X \rightarrow \underline{X}$ carrying R into \underline{R} .*
- (ii) *If moreover $c \in Z^1(R, A)$ is a continuous cocycle taking finitely many values on each R_n of an increasing sequence of proper relations such that $R = \cup R_n$, the Bratteli diagram can be chosen such that φ carries c into a quasi-product cocycle.*

- (iii) Every continuous cocycle $c \in Z^1(R, A)$ is continuously cohomologous to a continuous cocycle taking finitely many values on each R_n of a given increasing sequence of proper relations such that $R = \cup R_n$

Proof. Given a surjective map $\pi : X \rightarrow Y$, we say that a subset $\omega \subset X$ is a π -section if the restriction of π to ω is injective. We say that a partition \mathcal{P} of X by π -sections is a π -partition if for all $\omega, \omega' \in \mathcal{P}$, either $\pi(\omega) \cap \pi(\omega') = \emptyset$ or $\pi(\omega) = \pi(\omega')$. We denote by $\pi_*\mathcal{P}$ the partition $\{\pi(\omega), \omega \in \mathcal{P}\}$ of Y . If X is compact and totally disconnected and π is a local homeomorphism, for every partition \mathcal{Q} of X by clopen sets, there exists a π -partition of X which is finer than \mathcal{Q} .

Let (X, R) be an AF equivalence relation. Thus $R = \cup R_n$ where (R_n) is an increasing sequence of proper equivalence relations on X (we assume that R_0 is the diagonal). We write $X_n = X/R_n$ and we denote by $\pi_n : X \rightarrow X_n$ the quotient maps. We also have maps $\pi_{n,n-1} : X_{n-1} \rightarrow X_n$ such that $\pi_n = \pi_{n,n-1} \circ \pi_{n-1}$. Then, there exists for all $n \geq 1$ a $\pi_{n,n-1}$ -partition \mathcal{P}_n of X_{n-1} by clopen sections such that \mathcal{P}_n refines $(\pi_{n-1,n-2})_*\mathcal{P}_{n-1}$. Moreover, if partitions \mathcal{Q}_n of X_{n-1} by clopen subsets have been specified, one can choose (\mathcal{P}_n) such that \mathcal{P}_n refines \mathcal{Q}_n . Such a sequence of partitions (\mathcal{P}_n) will be called a tower. A tower defines a Bratteli diagram. Namely, we define $V(0)$ as single vertex and for $n \geq 1$, $V(n) = (\pi_{n-1,n-2})_*\mathcal{P}_{n-1}$, $E(n) = \mathcal{P}_n$ and for $\omega \in \mathcal{P}_n$, $s(\omega)$ is the element of $(\pi_{n-1,n-2})_*\mathcal{P}_{n-1}$ containing ω while $r(\omega) = \pi_{n,n-1}(\omega)$. Let $(\underline{X}, \underline{R})$ be the AF equivalence relation associated to this Bratteli diagram. An element of \underline{X} is a sequence (ω_n) , where ω_n is a clopen subset of X_{n-1} , such that ω_{n+1} is contained in $\pi_{n,n-1}(\omega_n)$. The map $\varphi : X \rightarrow \underline{X}$ associate to $x \in X$ the sequence (ω_n) , where ω_n is the element of the partition \mathcal{P}_{n-1} which contains $\pi_{n-1}(x)$. If $\{\pi_n^{-1}(\mathcal{P}_n)\}, n \in \mathbf{N}$ is a basis for the topology of X , then φ induces an isomorphism of the AF equivalence relations (X, R) and $(\underline{X}, \underline{R})$.

Suppose now that $c : R \rightarrow A$ is a continuous cocycle taking finitely many values on R_n for all n (note that this necessarily the case when G is discrete since R_n is compact). We choose continuous sections $\sigma_{n,n+1}$ for the maps $\pi_{n,n+1}$ (by specifying sections for $r : E(n) \rightarrow V(n)$). By composition, we get continuous sections σ_n for $\pi_n : X \rightarrow X_n$. We define $b_n : X \rightarrow A$ by $b_n(x) = c(x, \sigma_n \circ \pi_n(x))$ and $b'_n : X_n \rightarrow A$ by $b'_n(x_n) = c_n(x_n, \sigma_{n,n+1} \circ \pi_{n,n+1}(x_n))$, $x_n \in X_n$ and $c_n(x_n, y_n) = c(\sigma_n(x_n), \sigma_n(y_n))$. Then $c(x, y) = b_n(x)b_n(y)^{-1}$ for all $(x, y) \in R_n$ and $b_{n+1}(x) = b_n(x)b'_n \circ \pi_n(x)$. Since b'_n takes only finitely many values, we can construct by induction a tower \mathcal{Q}_n such that b'_n is constant on the elements of the partition \mathcal{Q}_n . Then, c is a quasi-product cocycle relative to the Bratteli diagram associated with this tower.

The last part of the theorem is obtained by successive applications of the lemma below. We can assume that A is metrizable and endowed with a complete right invariant metric d . We specify a sequence of positive numbers (ϵ_n) such that $\sum \epsilon_n < \infty$ and construct by induction continuous functions $\varphi_n : X \rightarrow A$ such that $d(\varphi_n(x), 1) \leq \epsilon_n$ for all $x \in X$ and

$$c_n = (\varphi_n \circ r) \dots (\varphi_1 \circ r) c(\varphi_1 \circ s)^{-1} \dots (\varphi_n \circ s)^{-1}$$

takes finitely many values on R_n and agrees with c_{n-1} on R_{n-1} . Then $\varphi_n(x) \dots \varphi_1(x)$ converges uniformly to a limit $\psi(x)$ and $(\psi \circ r)c(\psi \circ s)^{-1}$ takes finitely many values on each R_n . \square

Lemma 3.2. *Let X, Y, Z be totally disconnected compact spaces, $\pi : X \rightarrow Y$ and $\rho : Y \rightarrow Z$ surjective local homeomorphisms, $S = X \times_Y X$ and $T = X \times_Z X$ and let G be a group endowed with a right invariant metric d . Given a continuous cocycle $c \in Z^1(T, A)$ taking finitely many values on S and $\epsilon > 0$, there exists $\varphi : X \rightarrow A$ continuous such that $d(\varphi(x), 1) \leq \epsilon$ for all $x \in X$ and $(\varphi \circ r)c(\varphi \circ s)^{-1}$ agrees with c on S and takes finitely many values on T .*

Proof. We fix continuous sections σ for π and τ for ρ . We define $b : X \rightarrow A$ by $b(x) = c(x, \sigma \circ \pi(x))$ and $a : Y \rightarrow A$ by $a(y) = c(\sigma(y), \sigma \circ \tau \circ \rho(y))$. There exists $a' : Y \rightarrow A$ continuous and finitely valued such that $d(ta'(y)(a(y))^{-1}t^{-1}, 1) < \epsilon$ for all $y \in Y$ and all t in the range of b . Then the function $\varphi : X \rightarrow A$ defined by

$$\varphi(x) = b(x)[a' \circ \pi(x)(a \circ \pi(x))^{-1}](b(x))^{-1}$$

satisfies the requirements. \square

3.2 Markov measures and the Radon-Nikodym problem.

We assume that the space X is compact. The above theorem reduces the Radon-Nikodym problem for a continuous cocycle $c : R \rightarrow \mathbf{R}$, where R is an AF equivalence relation, to the case when c is a quasi-product cocycle. Thus we assume that R is the tail equivalence relation on the path space of a Bratteli diagram (V, E) and that $D \in Z^1(R, \mathbf{R}_+^*)$ is the quasi-product cocycle defined by the labelling $\Phi : E \rightarrow \mathbf{R}_+^*$. Then we have the following elementary result:

Proposition 3.3. *The solutions of the (RN) equation $D_\mu = D$ are the Markov measures*

$$\mu(Z(x_1 \dots x_n)) = \rho_0(s(x_1))p_1(x_1) \dots p_n(x_n)$$

where $p_n(e) = (\rho_{n-1} \circ s(e))^{-1}\Phi_n(e)\rho_n \circ r(e)$ for $n = 1, 2, \dots, e \in E(n)$ and $\rho : V \rightarrow \mathbf{R}_+^*$ is a normalized Φ -harmonic function, i.e. a solution of

$$\rho_{n-1}(v) = \sum_{s(e)=v} \rho_n \circ r(e)\Phi(e)\rho_n \circ r(e) \quad (n = 1, 2, \dots, v \in V(n-1)) \quad (1)$$

$$1 = \sum_{V(0)} \rho_0(v) \quad (2)$$

Proof. We first check that the Markov measure μ defined by the transition probability p and the initial measure μ_0 is quasi-invariant with Radon-Nikodym derivative D given by

$$D(az, bz) = \frac{\mu_0(s(a))p(a)}{\mu_0(s(b))p(b)},$$

where a, b are finite paths and $p(a_1 \dots a_n) = p_1(a_1) \dots p_n(a_n)$. This means that the equality

$$\int_{r(S)} f(x) d\mu(x) = \int_{s(S)} f \circ r(Sy) D(Sy) d\mu(y)$$

holds for every open bisection S and every $f \in C_c(X)$ with support contained in $r(S)$. It suffices to consider finite changes of coordinates

$$S = S(a, b) : bx \in Z(b) \mapsto ax \in Z(a)$$

where a, b are finite paths in the Bratteli diagram starting from the level 0 and ending at the same vertex v and $f = \chi_{Z(ac)}$, where c is a finite path starting at v . Then the left handside is $\mu(Z(ac))$ while the right handside is

$$\frac{\mu_0(s(a))p(a)}{\mu_0(s(b))p(b)} \mu(Z(bc)) = \mu(Z(ac)).$$

Conversely, suppose that μ is a quasi-invariant probability measure having D as Radon-Nikodym derivative. The above argument gives the equality

$$\frac{\mu(Z(ac))}{\Phi(a)} = \frac{\mu(Z(bc))}{\Phi(b)}.$$

In particular $\mu(Z(a))/\Phi(a)$ depends only on its end vertex $v = r(a)$. Therefore there exists $\rho : V \rightarrow \mathbf{R}_+^*$ such that $\mu(Z(a)) = \Phi(a)\rho(r(a))$. The condition (1) results from the additivity of μ :

$$\mu(Z(a)) = \sum_{s(e)=r(a)} \mu(Z(ae))$$

while the condition (2) holds because μ is a probability measure. □

For example, let us consider the stationary Bratteli diagram associated with the full one-sided shift: for $n \in \mathbf{N}$, $V(n) = \{1, \dots, d\}$ and for $n \geq 1$, $E(n) = \{(v, w) : v, w \in \{1, \dots, d\}\}$. A matrix $A \in M_d(\mathbf{R}_+^*)$ defines a stationary $\Phi : E \rightarrow \mathbf{R}_+^*$ such that $\Phi_n(v, w) = A_{v,w}$. The above equation becomes:

$$\begin{aligned} \rho_{n-1} &= A\rho_n \quad (n = 1, 2, \dots) \\ 1 &= \sum_1^d \rho_0(v) \end{aligned}$$

It admits a unique solution $\rho_n = \lambda^{-n}\rho_0$, where λ is the Perron-Frobenius eigenvalue of A and ρ_0 is the normalized Perron-Frobenius eigenvector.

4 Stationary cocycles.

We return now to the situation described in the introduction. We may consider the case of a local homeomorphism T of a compact metric space X onto itself rather than the special case of the one-sided full shift.

4.1 Singly generated dynamical systems

Given (X, T) as above, we define as in the introduction:

$$\begin{aligned} G(X, T) &= \{(x, m - n, y) \in X \times \mathbf{Z} \times X : m, n \in \mathbf{N}, T^m x = T^n y\} \\ R(X, T) &= \{(x, y) \in X \times X : \exists n \in \mathbf{N}, T^n x = T^n y\}. \end{aligned}$$

They have a natural structure of étale locally compact groupoid (see for example [7] or [25]). In fact $R(X, T) = \cup R_n$, where R_n is obtained by fixing n , is an AP equivalence relation. Moreover, $G(X, T)$ is the semi-direct product of $R(X, T)$ by the endomorphism induced by T . Given a group A , there is a one-to-one correspondence between functions $\varphi : X \rightarrow A$ and one-cocycles $c : G(X, T) \rightarrow A$. It is given by

$$c_\varphi(x, m - n, y) = \varphi(x)\varphi(Tx) \dots \varphi(T^{m-1}x)\varphi(T^{n-1}y)^{-1} \dots \varphi(Ty)^{-1}\varphi(y)^{-1}.$$

Moreover, if A is a locally compact group, c_φ is continuous iff φ is continuous. We shall denote by $Z_{cont}^1(G, A)$ the space of continuous cocycles from G to A . Here are some elementary observations (for brevity, we write $G = G(X, T)$, $R = R(X, T)$):

- (i) $c \in Z_{cont}^1(R, \mathbf{R})$ extends to G iff there exists $\varphi \in C(X)$ such that

$$c(x, y) - c(Tx, Ty) = \varphi(x) - \varphi(y).$$

Then $c = c_{\varphi|_R}$.

- (ii) $c_{\varphi|_R} = c_{\phi|_R}$ iff $\varphi - \phi$ is invariant under R . (If R has a dense orbit, $\varphi - \phi$ must then be constant).
- (iii) If μ is a measure on X quasi-invariant under G , it must be quasi-invariant under R . If D_μ is its Radon-Nikodym-derivative with respect to G , then its Radon-Nikodym-derivative with respect to R is the restriction $D_{\mu|_R}$.
- (iv) If the Radon-Nikodym problem for $D \in Z_{cont}^1(R, \mathbf{R}_+^*)$ has a unique solution and D extends to G , then μ is quasi-invariant under G .

A cocycle $c \in Z_{cont}^1(R, A)$ which extends to $G(X, T)$ will be called *stationary*.

These facts suggest the following scheme to solve the Radon-Nikodym problem for $G(X, T)$ and the cocycle $e^{c_\varphi} \in Z_{cont}^1(G(X, T), \mathbf{R}_+^*)$, where $\varphi \in C(X, \mathbf{R})$.

(a) Solve the Radon-Nikodym problem for $R(X, T)$ and the stationary cocycle $e^{c_{\varphi|_R}} \in Z_{cont}^1(R(X, T), \mathbf{R}_+^*)$.

(b) Check the quasi-invariance under $G(X, T)$ of the solutions μ found in the first step (this is automatic when a has a unique solution). If this is the case, compare D_μ and e^{c_φ} .

The advantage of this scheme is to reduce the problem to an AP (or AF) equivalence relation, for which approximation techniques are available. If the

problem a admits a unique solution, then there is a unique constant $\beta \in \mathbf{R}$, depending on φ such that $\varphi - \beta$ defines a Radon-Nikodym cocycle for $G(X, T)$. This constant β is the topological pressure $p(\varphi)$ of $\varphi \in C(X)$. Instead of developing here this approach, we will apply directly the Perron-Frobenius-Ruelle theorem which solves the Radon-Nikodym problem under suitable assumptions.

4.2 The Perron-Frobenius-Ruelle theorem.

The Perron-Frobenius-Ruelle theorem gives directly a solution of the Radon-Nikodym problem for $G(X, T)$ rather than for $R(X, T)$. It requires suitable assumptions both on the dynamical system (X, T) and the function $\varphi \in C(X, \mathbf{R})$.

In the literature, various assumptions are made. The version of the Perron-Frobenius-Ruelle theorem given by P. Walters in [28] is particularly well-adapted to our setting. His assumptions on the dynamical system (X, T) are in fact weaker than what we need here. We assume that:

- (i) T is expansive: there exists $\epsilon > 0$ such that, if $x \neq y$, there exists $n \in \mathbf{N}$ with $d(T^n x, T^n y) > \epsilon$;
- (ii) $R(X, T)$ is minimal: all the orbits with respect to $R(X, T)$ ($x \sim y$ iff there exist $n \in \mathbf{N}$ such that $T^n x = T^n y$) are dense.

The assumption on the cocycle is that $\sum_1^\infty \text{var}_n(\varphi) < \infty$, where

$$\text{var}_n(\varphi) = \sup\{|\varphi(x) - \varphi(y)| : d_n(x, y) < 1\}$$

and

$$d_n(x, y) = \max_{k=0, \dots, n-1} d(T^k x, T^k y).$$

The basic tool in this theory is the Ruelle operator $\mathcal{L}_\varphi : C(X) \rightarrow C(X)$ defined by

$$\mathcal{L}_\varphi f(x) = \sum_{Tx=y} e^\varphi(y) f(y).$$

Theorem 4.1. (Perron-Frobenius-Ruelle, [28]). *Under the above assumptions, the eigenvalue problem*

$${}^t \mathcal{L}_\varphi \mu = \lambda \mu,$$

where $\lambda > 0$ and μ is a probability measure, admits one and only one solution (λ, μ) . Moreover, $\log \lambda$ is the topological pressure $p(\varphi)$ of φ .

The following result expresses the Radon-Nikodym problem in a form similar to that given in Proposition 3.2. for quasi-product cocycles. Again, it is an elementary result, which is well known in the Perron-Frobenius-Ruelle theory.

Proposition 4.2. *The solutions of the (RN) equation $D_\mu = e^{c_\varphi}$ are the solutions of*

$${}^t \mathcal{L}_\varphi \mu = \mu.$$

Proof. Suppose that μ is a quasi-invariant probability measure admitting $D = e^\varphi$ as its Radon-Nikodym derivative. Let $J(x) = e^{\varphi(x)} = D(x, 1, Tx)$ be its Jacobian. We have for all $f \in C(X)$:

$$\begin{aligned} \langle f, {}^t\mathcal{L}_\varphi\mu \rangle &= \langle \mathcal{L}_\varphi f, \mu \rangle \\ &= \int_X \sum_{Ty=x} J(y)f(y)d\mu(x) \\ &= \int g ds^* \mu \end{aligned}$$

where $g = ((Jf) \circ r)\chi_S$ and $S = \{(x, 1, Tx) : x \in X\}$. By quasi-invariance of μ , this is

$$\begin{aligned} \int g D^{-1} dr^* \mu &= \int_X J(x)f(x)J(x)^{-1}d\mu(x) \\ &= \langle f, \mu \rangle \end{aligned}$$

Suppose now that the probability measure μ satisfies ${}^t\mathcal{L}_\varphi\mu = \mu$. Because of the equality

$$\mathcal{L}_\varphi(f \circ T) = (\mathcal{L}_\varphi 1)f,$$

we have $T_*\mu = (\mathcal{L}_\varphi 1)\mu$, where $T_*\mu(A) = \mu(T^{-1}A)$. In particular $\mu(A) = 0 \Rightarrow \mu(T^{-1}A) = 0$. If $\mu(A) = 0$, we also have

$$\int_X \sum_{Ty=x} e^{\varphi(y)} \chi_A(y) d\mu(x) = 0$$

and this implies $\mu(TA) = 0$. These two properties imply the quasi-invariance of μ under $G(X, T)$. Let D be its Radon-Nikodym derivative and $J(x) = D(x, 1, Tx)$ be its Jacobian. As above, we have for all $f \in C(X)$,

$$\begin{aligned} \langle f, \mu \rangle &= \langle f, {}^t\mathcal{L}_\varphi\mu \rangle \\ &= \int_X e^{\varphi(x)} f(x) J(x)^{-1} d\mu(x) \end{aligned}$$

which implies that $J(x) = e^{\varphi(x)}$ for μ -a.e. x and that $D = e^{c_\varphi}$. \square

Corollary 4.3. *Under the assumptions of the PFR theorem, the (RN) equation $D_\mu = e^{c_\varphi}$ admits a solution iff the topological pressure $p(\varphi)$ of φ is zero. In that case, the solution is unique.*

Note that, under the above assumptions on (X, T) and φ , the set $\{D_{\varphi+\beta} : \beta \in \mathbf{R}\}$ contains one and only one Radon-Nikodym cocycle. It corresponds to the value $\beta = -p(\varphi)$. However, this does not quite solve the usual KMS problem, which concerns the set $\{D_{-\beta\varphi} : \beta \in \mathbf{R}\}$. It remains to see if the equation $p(-\beta\varphi) = 0$ has a unique solution in β . This is done in particular cases in [12] and [16] under the assumption that φ is strictly positive. This can be done in a more general framework by using the convexity properties of the pressure function. Note that in the case of the usual gauge action, $\varphi \equiv 1$ and the equation $p(-\beta\varphi) = 0$ has the unique solution $\beta = p(0)$.

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