

SIMPLE AND WEAKLY ALMOST PERIODIC TRANSFORMATION GROUPS⁽¹⁾

BY
ROBERT N. RICH⁽²⁾

1. **Introduction.** In §2 of this paper we study the invariant measures on a compact transformation group, (X, T) . We assume that if Y is a closed invariant non-empty subset of X then (Y, T) possesses an invariant measure (complete measurability assumption). Our principal result then is that, under this assumption, $C(X)$ decomposes into a direct sum of invariant functions and functions which have integral 0 for all invariant measures (we then call (X, T) simple) if and only if there exists an upper semicontinuous decomposition Φ' of X into closed invariant sets such that (i) each $M' \in \Phi'$ contains a unique minimal set M and (ii) (M', T) has a unique invariant measure, m . Moreover, in this case m is ergodic and $m(M) = 1$. Some of the theorems of this section generalize results of Oxtoby [12] and of Auslander [1].

In §3 we study weakly almost periodic (w.a.p.) transformation groups. They are defined to be those transformation groups (X, T) such that if $f \in C(X)$ then the set of T -translates of f have a compact closure in the weak topology of $C(X)$. In studying w.a.p. transformation groups, we make extensive use of the enveloping semigroups, $E(X, T)$, of Ellis [8]. Our principal result here is that if (X, T) is w.a.p. and if $E(X, T)$ possesses an invariant mean then (X, T) is simple and completely measurable.

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2. **Simple transformation groups.** Throughout this section (X, T) will denote a transformation group with X compact Hausdorff. By that we mean that T is a group, and for every $x \in X$ and $t \in T$ there is defined an element $xt \in X$ such that

- (i) the map $x \rightarrow xt$ is continuous for every $t \in T$;
- (ii) $(xt)s = x(ts)$ for all $x \in X, t, s \in T$;
- (iii) $xe = x$ for all $x \in X$ (e = identity of T).

In the terminology of [10], (X, T) is a discrete transformation group. If f is a function on X , we define the t -translate of f , denoted ft , by $ft(x) = f(xt)$.

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We denote by $C(X)$ the space of all bounded continuous real valued functions defined on X and by $C^*(X)$ the topological dual of $C(X)$. We denote by $\Delta(X, T)$, or simply by Δ , the set of all normed regular T -invariant measures. By a T -invariant measure m , we mean a measure defined on the Borel sets of X satisfying $m(At) = m(A)$.

We will often make use of the Riesz representation theorem to identify regular countably additive set functions on X with elements of $C^*(X)$ and regular measures with positive elements of $C^*(X)$. For a statement and proof of the Riesz theorem see [4, p. 265]. With this identification we have $\Delta \subset C^*(X)$.

2.1. DEFINITION. (X, T) is said to be measurable if Δ is not empty. Otherwise, (X, T) is called nonmeasurable. If Δ contains exactly one element then (X, T) is called uniquely measurable. (X, T) is called completely measurable if for every closed invariant nonempty subset Y of X , (Y, T) is measurable.

2.2. LEMMA. *If T is amenable (see 3.6 for definition) then (X, T) is completely measurable.*

Proof. Since T is amenable there exists a positive normed linear T -invariant functional J on $B(T)$ (the space of bounded real valued functions on T). Let x be any point of X and define for every $f \in C(X)$ an element $\tilde{f} \in B(T)$ by $\tilde{f}(t) = f(xt)$. Then it is easily seen that the measure m defined by $\int f dm = J(\tilde{f})$ is a normed regular T -invariant measure on X . This argument applies to closed invariant nonempty subsets also and so the lemma follows.

2.3. DEFINITION. Let $N(X)$ be the set of $f \in C(X)$ such that $\int f dm = 0$ for all $m \in \Delta$. The elements of $N(X)$ are called the null functions of (X, T) . Let $N'(X)$ be the subspace (not necessarily closed) of $C(X)$ generated by all functions of the form $ft - f$ for all $f \in C(X)$ and $t \in T$. Let $N''(X)$ denote the closure of $N'(X)$ in $C(X)$. Here $C(X)$ is provided with topology of uniform convergence.

2.4. DEFINITION. For $J \in C^*(X)$, we let $J^+(f) = \sup[J(g) \mid g \in C(X), g \leq f]$ and let $J^- = J^+ - J$. We remark that both $J^+, J^- \in C^*(X)$ and both are positive in the sense that if $f \geq 0$ then $J^+(f), J^-(f) \geq 0$.

2.5. LEMMA. *Let $J \in C^*(X)$. Then J is T -invariant if and only if J^+ and J^- are T -invariant.*

Proof. By J being T -invariant is meant $J(ft) = J(f)$ for all $f \in C(X)$ and $t \in T$. The proof is obvious.

2.6. LEMMA. *Let $f \in C(X) - N''(X)$. Then there exists $J \in C^*(X)$ such that J is positive, $J(f) \neq 0$, and J is invariant.*

Proof. Since $N''(X)$ is a closed subspace of $C(X)$, we have $B = C(X)/N''(X)$ is a Banach space. Denote the coset of B containing f by $\tilde{f}$. Then there exists $L \in B^*$ such that $L(\tilde{f}) \neq 0$. By composing L with the projection of $C(X)$ onto B we can obtain a functional $J \in C^*(X)$. Since $J(N''(X)) = 0$, it follows that J is invariant.

Now consider J^+ and J^- . They are T -invariant and positive. Moreover, they cannot both be 0 at f for then $L(\tilde{f})$ would be 0.

2.7. COROLLARY. $N(X) = N''(X)$.

2.8. THEOREM. (X, T) is uniquely measurable if and only if $B = C(X)/N(X)$ is one dimensional.

Proof. Assume (X, T) is uniquely measurable and suppose B is not one dimensional. Since (X, T) is measurable, it follows that the dimension of B is not 0. Therefore, we can find $f \in C(X)$ such that the cosets $\tilde{f}$ and $\tilde{l}$ of f and l in B are linearly independent. We can then find $L \in B^*$ such that $L(a\tilde{l} + b\tilde{f}) = b$ for all real numbers a and b . Let J be the element of $C^*(X)$ obtained by composing L with the natural projection of $C(X)$ onto B . Then J is invariant since $J(N(X)) = 0$. Now since $J = J^+ - J^-$, it follows that $J^+(1) = J^-(1) > 0$ also $J^+(f) \neq J^-(f)$ since $J(f) \neq 0$. Now if we normalize J^+ and J^- we can obtain two distinct invariant measures on X . This proves half the theorem. The other half is trivial.

2.9. DEFINITION. Let $I(X)$ denote the invariant functions of $C(X)$. If $C(X)$ is the direct sum of $I(X)$ and $N(X)$ then (X, T) is said to be simple. That is, if $f \in C(X)$ then there is a unique representation $f = f^* + f'$ where $f^* \in I(X)$ and $f' \in N(X)$. We call f^* and f' the invariant and null parts of f respectively.

2.10. LEMMA. If (X, T) is completely measurable then $I(X) \cap N(X) = 0$.

Proof. Let $f \in I(X)$ and suppose $f \neq 0$. Then there exists $a \neq 0$ such that $A = f^{-1}(a)$ is not empty. Now A is closed and invariant, and so we can find $m \in \Delta$ such that $m(A) = 1$. Therefore, $\int f dm = a$ and so $f \notin N(X)$.

In view of the above lemma if (X, T) is completely measurable then to show that (X, T) is simple it is sufficient to show that for every $f \in C(X)$ there exists $g \in I(X)$ such that $\int f dm = \int g dm$ for every $m \in \Delta$.

Before studying simple transformation groups in general, we obtain a characterization of simplicity when the group T = the group of integers Z . In this case we denote the translate of $f \in C(X)$ by f_n rather than f_n .

2.11. LEMMA. Let $T = Z$ then $N'(X) = [f_1 - f | f \in C(X)]$.

Proof. Let $B = [f_1 - f | f \in C(X)]$. It is easily verified that B is a subspace (not necessarily closed) of $C(X)$ and that $B \subset N'(X)$. Since

$$f_k - f = (f_{k-1} + f_{k-2} + \cdots + f)_1 - (f_{k-1} + \cdots + f),$$

it follows that $B \supset N'(X)$ and so the lemma is proved.

2.12. THEOREM. Let $T = Z$. Then (X, T) is simple if and only if $1/n \sum_{i=1}^n f_i$ is uniformly convergent for every $f \in C(X)$.

Proof. Assume (X, T) is simple and let $f \in N'(X)$. By the previous lemma we have $f = g_1 - g$ for some $g \in C(X)$. Then

$$1/n \sum_1^n f_i = 1/n \sum_1^n (g_1 - g)_i = 1/n(g_{n+1} - g_1)$$

which clearly converges to 0 uniformly. It is easily seen that the same applies to $N(X)$ since $N'(X)$ is a dense subset. Now for $f \in C(X)$ we have $f = f^* + f'$ with $f^* \in I(X)$ and $f' \in N(X)$. Therefore, $1/n \sum_1^n f_i = f^* + 1/n \sum_1^n f'_i$ which clearly converges uniformly to f^* .

To prove the converse, observe that T is amenable (since it is abelian [3]), and so by 2.2 it follows that (X, T) is completely measurable. The conclusion now follows from the remarks following 2.10.

Compare this with 5.3 of Oxtoby [12].

We now proceed to generalize the preceding theorem to arbitrary transformation groups (X, T) with T abelian. To do this we need the following.

2.13. DEFINITION. For $f \in C(X)$ we define $H(f)$ to be the convex closure (in $C(X)$) of the set $[ft | t \in T]$.

2.14. THEOREM. If T is abelian then (X, T) is simple if and only if $H(f) \cap I(X) \neq \emptyset$ for all $f \in C(X)$.

Proof. Suppose $g \in H(f) \cap I(X)$. Since we can uniformly approximate g by convex combinations of elements of $[ft | t \in T]$, it follows that $\int g dm = \int f dm$ for all $m \in \Delta$. Since (X, T) is completely measurable, it follows that (X, T) is simple.

Conversely, suppose that (X, T) is simple. Let us assume that there exists $f \in C(X)$ such that $f^* \notin H(f)$. Then we can find $J \in C^*(X)$ and real numbers a and b such that

$$(1) \quad J(f^*) = a < b \leq J(H(f))$$

(see, for example, [4, p. 417]).

We may assume the norm of J is 1. Let W be the set of elements of norm 1 in $C^*(X)$ which satisfy (1) and provide W with the weak topology for $C^*(X)$. Since unit sphere of $C^*(X)$ is compact in the weak topology and since W is easily seen to be closed we have that W is compact. Also it is clear that W is convex. Now for $t \in T$ and $L \in C^*(X)$ define $L_t(h) = L(ht)$ for $h \in C(X)$. It follows that the maps $L \rightarrow L_t$ of $C^*(X)$ into $C^*(X)$ are continuous with respect to the weak topology. Moreover, these maps commute, are linear, and carry W into W . Therefore, by the Markov-Kakutani fixed point theorem [4, p. 456], there exists $L \in W$ such that $L(ht) = L(h)$ for all $h \in C(X)$ and all $t \in T$. This implies that L is constant on $H(f)$. Now by 2.5, we have that L^+ and L^- are both invariant and hence constant on $H(f)$. Now by (1) we have either $L^+(f^*) < L^+(H(f))$ or $L^-(f^*) < L^-(H(f))$. Suppose $L^+(f^*) < L^+(H(f))$. Now by normalizing L^+ and passing to the induced measure on X , we obtain $m \in \Delta$ such that $\int f dm \neq \int f^* dm$. This contradiction completes the proof.

We have as an immediate consequence of this theorem the following

2.15. COROLLARY. *If (X, T) is simple with T abelian then for every $f \in C(X)$, f^* is the unique invariant function in $H(f)$.*

2.16. LEMMA. *Let (X, T) be simple and completely measurable and let Y be a closed invariant subset of X . Then (Y, T) is simple and completely measurable.*

Proof. Clearly, (Y, T) is completely measurable. Let $f \in C(Y)$ and let $g \in C(X)$ be any extension of f . Now $g = g^* + g'$. Let f^* and f' be the restrictions of g^* and g' to Y . Clearly, $f^* \in I(Y)$ and $f' \in N(Y)$ and $f = f^* + f'$. Since

$$I(Y) \cap N(Y) = 0,$$

we have that (Y, T) is simple.

2.17. DEFINITION. A closed nonempty subset A of X is said to be minimal if $x \in A$ implies that xT is dense in A .

2.18. DEFINITION. The kernel of X , denoted by kX , is defined to be the intersection of all closed sets $E \subset X$ which satisfy $m(E) = 1$ for all $m \in \Delta$.

The following lemma is easily proved using the regularity of measures in Δ .

2.19. LEMMA. *kX is closed, invariant and $m(kX) = 1$ for all $m \in \Delta$.*

2.20. THEOREM. *Let (X, T) be completely measurable. Then the following are equivalent.*

- (1) (X, T) is uniquely measurable;
- (2) $C(X) = R \oplus N(X)$ ($R = \text{reals}$);
- (3) (X, T) is simple and contains exactly one minimal set;
- (4) (X, T) is simple and kX is minimal.

Proof. In the statement of (1) we have identified R , in the natural way, with the constant functions.

Clearly, (1) is equivalent to (2). We show (1) is equivalent to (3). Assume (1). It is well known [10, p. 15] that X contains a minimal set. If X contained more than one, then by complete measurability X would not be uniquely measurable. Moreover, the only invariant functions on X are constants for otherwise by taking inverse images of distinct values we could produce two disjoint invariant closed sets. Each of these sets would contain a minimal set. Since $C(X)/N(X)$ is one dimensional and $I(X) \cap N(X) = 0$, we have (X, T) is simple.

Now assume (3). Then the only invariant functions are again constants. Therefore, $C(X) = R \oplus N(X)$ and so (X, T) is uniquely measurable.

We now show (1) is equivalent to (4). Assume (1). Then by (3) we have a unique minimal set A in X . Since (X, T) is completely measurable, we have a T -invariant measure m on X such that $m(A) = 1$ and so $A = kX$.

Assume (4). We know then that (kX, T) is simple and completely measurable. Since kX is minimal, $I(kX)$ consists of only constant functions. Hence, kX is

uniquely measurable. Now by the definition of kX , it follows that X is uniquely measurable. This completes the proof.

We now proceed to study the structure of simple, completely measurable transformation groups in detail.

2.21. DEFINITION. If $A \subset X$ we define A' , the attraction of A , to be

$$[x | \text{cl}(xT) \cap A \neq \emptyset].$$

(Here cl = closure.)

2.22. DEFINITION. We denote by Φ the class of all minimal subsets of X and by Φ' the class $[M' | M \in \Phi]$.

2.23. LEMMA. Let (X, T) be simple and completely measurable, A a closed invariant subset of X , and $f \in C(X)$. Then

- (1) if $f|_A = c$ then $f^*|_A = c$;
- (2) if $f|_A \geq c$ then $f^*|_A \geq c$.

Proof. We prove (1). Let $x \in A$ and let B be the closure of xT . Then $f|_B = c$. There exists $m \in \Delta$ such that $m(B) = 1$. We know that $\int f^* dm = \int f dm = c$ and that $f^*|_B = f^*(x)$. Therefore, $f^*(x) = c$. The proof of (2) is similar.

2.23. LEMMA. Let (X, T) be simple and completely measurable and let M be a minimal subset of X . Then $M' = \bigcap [f^{-1}(f(M)) | f \in I(X)]$; and therefore, M' is closed.

Proof. Let $E = [f^{-1}(f(M)) | f \in I(X)]$. Since an invariant continuous function must be constant on the closure of the set xT for any x , we have $M' \subset E$. Now suppose $x \notin M'$. The closure of xT contains a minimal set, say A . We must have $A \cap M = \emptyset$ since minimal sets are either disjoint or identical. By applying the previous lemma we can find $f \in I(X)$ such that $f = 0$ on M and $f = 1$ on A . Then $x \notin f^{-1}(0)$ and therefore, $x \notin E$. This implies $E \subset M'$ and completes the proof.

2.25. THEOREM. Let (X, T) be simple and completely measurable. Then Φ' is an upper semicontinuous partition of X into compact sets.

Proof. Let M and N be distinct minimal sets. Clearly, M and N are disjoint and closed and so by 2.23 we can find $f \in I(X)$ such that $f(M) = 0$ and $f(N) = 1$. Since f is invariant it follows that f is constant on the set xT and so M' and N' are disjoint. Since the closure of xT contains a minimal set, it follows that Φ' is a partition of X . Now it is easily seen that the sets $V = f^{-1}(-\infty, \frac{1}{2})$, $V = f^{-1}(\frac{1}{2}, \infty)$ are disjoint neighborhoods of M' and N' in the quotient topology of Φ' . Therefore, the quotient space is Hausdorff, and this implies the theorem.

We now examine the ergodic measures and find their relation to the invariant measures.

2.26. DEFINITION. If $m \in \Delta$ is such that the only measurable invariant sets of X have measure either 0 or 1, then m is said to be ergodic.

2.27. DEFINITION. Let $m \in \Delta$. The support of m , denoted by $k(m)$, is defined to be the intersection of all closed sets which have m -measure 1. It follows that $k(m)$ is closed, invariant, and $m(k(m)) = 1$.

2.28. LEMMA. Let (X, T) be simple and completely measurable and let m be an ergodic measure. Then $k(m)$ is minimal.

Proof. Let $K = k(m)$, let $x \in K$ and let A be the closure of xT . We consider the transformation group (K, T) . We know by 2.16 that (K, T) is simple and completely measurable. Since m is a regular measure, we have that

$$m(A) = \inf \left[\int f dm \mid f \in C(K) \text{ and } f \supset A \right] = \inf \left[\int f^* dm \mid f \in C(K) \text{ and } f \supset A \right].$$

Here the notation $f \supset A$ means that $f(x) \geq 1$ for $x \in A$ and $f(x) \geq 0$ for $x \notin A$. Since m is an ergodic measure, the functions in $I(K)$ are just constants. Therefore, for $f \in C(K)$, we have $\int f dm = \int f^* dm = f^*(x)$. Since $f|_A \geq 1$ implies $f^*|_A \geq 1$, we have $\int f^* dm \geq 1$ if $f \supset A$. Therefore, $m(A) = 1$ and so $K = A$ completing the proof.

In what follows we shall consider Δ to be a subset of $C^*(X)$.

2.29. LEMMA. Let $m \in \Delta$.

(1) If m is an extreme point of Δ then m is ergodic.

(2) If (X, T) is simple then m is an extreme point of Δ if and only if m is ergodic.

Proof. We prove (1). Suppose m is not ergodic. Then we can choose a measurable invariant subset A of X such that $0 < m(A) < 1$. Let B be the complement of A (in X) and define $m_1(C) = m(C \cap A)/m(A)$ and $m_2(C) = m(C \cap B)/m(B)$. It is easily seen that m is a proper convex combination of m_1 and m_2 with $m_1 \neq m_2$ and so m is not extreme. This proves (1).

We now prove (2). If m is not an extreme point then there exists m_1 and m_2 and positive real numbers a and b such that $m_1 \neq m_2$ and $a + b = 1$ and $am_1 + bm_2 = m$. Since $m_1 \neq m_2$ there exists $f \in C(X)$ such that $\int f dm_1 \neq \int f dm_2$. Therefore, we can find $g \in I(X)$ such that $\int g dm_1 \neq \int g dm_2$. It can be seen that there exists an interval $[x, y]$ such that $m_1(g^{-1}[x, y]) \neq m_2(g^{-1}[x, y])$. Now $g^{-1}[x, y]$ is an invariant measurable (in fact closed) subset whose m -measure is different from both 0 and 1 hence m is not ergodic. This completes the proof of (2).

2.30. THEOREM Let (X, T) be simple and completely measurable and let $M = \bigcup \Phi$. Then $kX =$ the closure of M .

Proof. Let N be the closure of M . By complete measurability we have $M \subset kX$ and since kX is closed we have $N \subset kX$. It is sufficient then to show that if $m \in \Delta$ then $m(N) = 1$. Consider $C^*(X)$ to be provided with the weak topology and

observe that Δ , as a subset of $C^*(X)$, is compact and convex. Therefore, Δ is the convex closure of the extreme points of Δ [4, p. 440]. Therefore, by the previous lemma we can find a net m_i of convex combinations of ergodic measures such that $\int f dm_i \rightarrow \int f dm$ for all $f \in C(X)$. Now let $f \in C(X)$ be such that $f \supset N$. Clearly then by 2.23 we have $\int f dm_i \geq 1$ and so $\int f dm \geq 1$ and since $m(N) = \inf [\int f dm | f \in C(X), f \supset N]$ the theorem follows.

2.31. THEOREM. *Let (X, T) be completely measurable. If there exists an upper semicontinuous decomposition Ψ of X such that each element of Ψ is invariant and uniquely measurable then (X, T) is simple.*

Proof. Let $\Psi = [A_i | i \in Q]$ where Q is an index set. Let m_i be the unique element of $\Delta(A_i, T)$ and provide $\Delta(X, T)$ with the weak topology of $C^*(X)$. Throughout this proof we use m_i to denote both the measure on A_i and its natural extension to X .

Let $f \in C(X)$ and define $g(A_i) = \int f dm_i$. We now prove that g is a continuous function of Ψ . We are assuming that Ψ is provided with its quotient topology. Let A_α be a net in Ψ converging to A_i . Consider the net m_α in Δ . Since Δ is compact we may assume $m_\alpha \rightarrow n$ for some $n \in \Delta$. Let $h \in C(A_i)$ and define $J(h) = \int h_1 dn$ where h_1 is any continuous extension of h to all of X . J is well defined for if $h = 0$ and $\varepsilon > 0$, then there exists α_0 such that if $\alpha > \alpha_0$ then $\sup[|h_1(x)| : x \in A_\alpha] < \varepsilon$. This is a consequence of the fact that Ψ is upper semicontinuous. Therefore, if $\alpha > \alpha_0$ then $|\int h_1 dm_\alpha| < \varepsilon$ and this implies $\int h_1 dm_\alpha \rightarrow 0$ and so $\int h_1 dn = 0$. Now, in general, if k and l are extensions of h then $k - l$ is an extension of 0, and it follows that $\int k dn = \int l dn$ and so J is well defined. Since the measures are positive and invariant we may conclude that J is also and moreover $J(1) = 1$. Therefore, by unique measurability we see that $J(h) = \int h dm_i$ and so $n = m_i$. This implies $m_\alpha \rightarrow m_i$ from which we conclude $\int f dm_\alpha \rightarrow \int f dm_i$ and so g is continuous.

Now let p denote the natural projection of X onto Ψ and let $f^* = gp$. Let m be an ergodic measure on X . Then the measure mp^{-1} is atomic on Ψ . Therefore, $\int_\Psi g dm p^{-1} = g(A_i)$ for some $A_i \in \Psi$. Therefore, $k(m) = A_i$ and $m = m_i$. Now $\int_X f^* dm_i = \int_X g p dm_i = \int_\Psi g dm_i p^{-1} = g(A_i) = \int_X f dm_i$. Since this holds for ergodic measure we can use the facts that the extreme points of $\Delta(X, T)$ are ergodic measures and that every element of $\Delta(X, T)$ is the limit of convex combinations of extreme points.

2.32. COROLLARY. *Let (X, T) be uniformly equicontinuous. Then (X, T) is simple and completely measurable.*

Proof. In [10, p. 18] it is proved that Φ is an upper semicontinuous decomposition of X . Clearly, the elements of Φ are invariant. In [13] it is proved that each (M, T) for $M \in \Phi$ is uniquely measurable.

We can now combine some of the previous results and form the following

2.33. THEOREM. *Let (X, T) be completely measurable. Then (X, T) is simple if and only if there exists an upper semicontinuous decomposition of X into closed invariant uniquely measurable sets. In this case the decomposition is unique and is in fact Φ' . The unique measure on any element M' of Φ' is ergodic and its support is M . Moreover, kX is the closure of $\bigcup \Phi$.*

If we let Φ' be provided with the quotient topology, we can show that if (X, T) is simple and completely measurable then $C(\Phi')$ is naturally isomorphic to $I(X)$; this isomorphism induces a natural isomorphism between regular measures on Φ' and regular T -invariant measures on X . The correspondence is such that atomic measures on Φ' correspond to ergodic measures on X .

3. Weakly almost periodic transformation groups. In this section weakly almost periodic transformation groups are studied and a connection between them and simple transformation groups is obtained. Using this, some of the theorems of §2 are sharpened. Throughout this section (X, T) denotes a transformation group with X compact Hausdorff.

3.1. DEFINITION. Let $f \in C(X)$ and let $C(X)$ be provided with the weak topology. If $[ft | t \in T]$ has a compact closure in $C(X)$ then f is said to be weakly almost periodic (w.a.p.). If every $f \in C(X)$ is w.a.p. then (X, T) is called w.a.p.

This notion was defined and studied for topological groups in [5].

3.2. DEFINITION. Let $F(X)$ denote the space of all (not just continuous) functions of X into X and let $F(X)$ be provided with the topology of pointwise convergence. Now, every element of T defines a homeomorphism of X into X , and so we may consider the closure, $E(X, T)$, in $F(X)$ of this set of homeomorphisms. $E(X, T)$ is called the enveloping semigroup of (X, T) and, as it implies, is a semigroup under composition. It was originally defined and studied in [8]. When no confusion is likely, $E(X, T)$ will be denoted by E . The image of x under $p \in E$ will be denoted by xp and the composition of a function $f \in C(X)$ and a map $p \in E$ will be denoted by fp , i.e., $fp(x) = f(xp)$.

At times we will identify elements of T with the homeomorphisms they define and so will write expressions like $T \subset E$. With this understanding we say that T is a dense subset of E .

The following result, proved in [7], will be used extensively in this section.

3.3. THEOREM. *Every element of $E(X, T)$ is continuous if and only if (X, T) is w.a.p.*

3.4. DEFINITION. By a topological semigroup we mean a topological space, S , endowed with a semigroup structure such that the maps $x \rightarrow ax$ and $x \rightarrow xa$ of S into S are continuous for all $a \in S$. A left (right) ideal of S is a nonempty subset A of S such that $SA \subset A$ ($AS \subset A$). A minimal left (right) ideal is a left (right) ideal which contains no proper subset which is a left (right) ideal.

3.5. REMARK. If E consists of only continuous maps then it is easily seen that E is a compact topological semigroup. Moreover, in this case, if T is abelian then so is E .

We will use the following notions of invariant mean and amenable semigroup extensively in what follows.

3.6. DEFINITION. Let S be a topological semigroup. For $f \in C(S)$ and $s \in S$ we define f^s and f_s by $f^s(x) = f(sx)$ and $f_s(x) = f(xs)$ for $x \in S$. Clearly, f_s and f^s are in $C(S)$. By a left (right) invariant mean on S we mean an element $J \in C^*(S)$ such that J is positive, $J(1) = 1$, and $J(f_s) = J(f)$ ($J(f^s) = J(f)$) for all $f \in C(S)$ and $s \in S$. An invariant mean is an element of $C^*(S)$ which is both a left and right invariant mean. If an invariant mean exists, we say that S is amenable.

3.7. REMARK. If S is an abelian topological semigroup then S is amenable [3]. In view of this, 3.3 and 3.5 we have that if (X, T) is w.a.p. and T is abelian then E is amenable.

3.8. LEMMA. If (X, T) is w.a.p. and if Y is a closed invariant nonempty subset of X , then (Y, T) is w.a.p. Moreover, if $E(X, T)$ possesses a right invariant mean then so does $E(Y, T)$.

Proof. The first part of the lemma is an application of 3.3. To prove the second part, let h be the map of $E(X, T)$ onto $E(Y, T)$ obtained by restricting the maps of $E(X, T)$ to Y . It is easily verified that h is a continuous semigroup homomorphism. Now given a mean on $E(X, T)$ we use h in the obvious way to define one for $E(Y, T)$.

3.9. LEMMA. Let (X, T) be w.a.p., let $f \in C(X)$, and let $g: E \rightarrow C(X)$ be defined by $g(p) = fp$. Then g is weakly continuous.

Proof. We can easily see that if $C(X)$ is given the topology of pointwise convergence then g is continuous. Therefore, $g(E)$ is compact in this topology. Moreover, $g(E)$ is bounded in norm. Now we can apply a theorem of Grothendieck [11] which shows that the topology of pointwise convergence and the weak topology agree on $g(E)$.

3.10. LEMMA. Let (X, T) be w.a.p., let $m \in \Delta$, and let $p \in E$. Then

- (1) if $f \in C(X)$, then $\int f dm = \int fp dm$;
- (2) if A is a measurable subset of X , then $m(Ap^{-1}) = m(A)$;
- (3) if A is a closed subset of X , then $m(Ap) \geq m(A)$.

Proof. We prove (1). Let t_i be a net in T converging to p . Then by the previous lemma, we have $\int ft_i dm \rightarrow \int fp dm$. Since m is T -invariant, we have $\int fp dm = \int f dm$. To prove (2) consider the measure $n = mp^{-1}$. By (1) we have $n(A) = m(A)$. To prove (3) we have by (2) that $m(Ap) = m(App^{-1})$; and since $App^{-1} \supset A$, (3) follows. Note that here Ap is closed and hence measurable.

3.11. LEMMA. *Let I be a minimal right ideal of $E(X, T)$. Then*

- (1) *xI is a minimal subset of X for every $x \in X$;*
- (2) *if u is an idempotent (i.e., $u^2 = u$) of I and $p \in I$, then $up = p$.*

Proof. See [8].

3.12. LEMMA. *Let (X, T) be w.a.p. and completely measurable. Then*

- (1) *if M is a minimal subset of X and u is an idempotent of E , $xu = x$ for all $x \in M$;*

- (2) *if I is a minimal right ideal of E , then I contains exactly one idempotent.*

Proof. We prove (1). Consider $A = \bigcap [Mp \mid p \in E]$. Since (X, T) is completely measurable, we can find $m \in \Delta$ such that $m(M) = 1$. Therefore, by (3.10) we have $m(Mp) = 1$ for all $p \in E$ and so $m(A) = 1$. Therefore, A is not empty. Since A is closed and invariant, it follows that $A = M$. Therefore, $Mu = M$ and so u is the identity on M .

We now prove (2). It is known (see [8]) that I contains at least one idempotent. Suppose it contained two, say u and v . Then by 3.11, we have $uv = v$ and xI is minimal for every $x \in X$. Now by (1), $xv = xuv = xu$ for every $x \in X$. Therefore, $u = v$.

3.13. LEMMA. *Let S be a compact topological semigroup with a left identity e . Then if the only idempotent of S is e , S is a group.*

Proof. The proof is a trivial modification of Lemma 3 of [9] and is left to the reader.

3.14. THEOREM. *Let (X, T) be w.a.p. Then (X, T) is completely measurable if and only if E possesses a right invariant mean.*

Proof. Let I be a minimal right ideal of E . The existence of I is easily proved using Zorn's lemma. Now by 3.12 we have that I contains a unique idempotent, and this fact together with 3.11 and 3.13 proves that I is a group. It then follows from Theorem 2 of [6] that I is a topological group; so we have a Haar measure n on I . The natural extension of this measure to E yields a right invariant mean for E .

Conversely, let n be the measure corresponding to the right mean of E . Let Y be a closed invariant nonempty subset of X and let $y \in Y$. For any Borel set $A \subset X$ define $m(A) = n[p \mid yp \in A]$. It is easily seen that m is a T -invariant measure on X such that $m(Y) = 1$.

3.15. THEOREM. *Let (X, T) be w.a.p. If E has an invariant mean then (X, T) is simple and completely measurable.*

Proof. By the previous theorem we have that (X, T) is completely measurable. Let m be the invariant mean on E which we will treat as a measure on E . For $f \in C(X)$ and for $p \in E$ define $l(p) = fp$. By 3.9 we have that l is a weakly continuous

function from E to $C(X)$. Let $g = \int_E l(p) dm(p)$. Here the weak integral of Bourbaki [2] is being used. By definition

$$(*) \quad \int_X g(x) dn(x) = \int_E \int_X l(p)(x) dn(x) dm(p)$$

for all measures n on X . Let $x \in X$, let $t \in T$, and let n be the atomic measure concentrated at x . Then $(*)$ becomes $g(x) = \int_E f(xp) dm(p)$. Since this holds for all $x \in X$ and since m is left invariant, we have

$$g(xt) = \int_E f(xtp) dm(p) = \int_E f(xp) dm(p) = g(x).$$

Therefore, g is T -invariant.

Now let n be a T -invariant measure on X . Then by $(*)$ $\int_X g(x) dn(x) = \int_E \int_X f(xp) dn(x) dm(p) = \int_E \int_X f(x) dn(x) dm(p) = \int_X f(x) dn(x)$. Now by the remarks following 2.10, we see that (X, T) is simple.

3.16. LEMMA. *Let Ψ be a decomposition of X into closed T -invariant sets. Suppose that for each $A \in \Psi$, $E(A, T)$ is a group. Then $E(X, T)$ is a group.*

Proof. Let u be an idempotent of $E(X, T)$ and let $x \in X$. Now the image v of u in $E(A, T)$ under the obvious homomorphism is obtained by restricting u to A . Since $E(A, T)$ is a group, we have $xv = x$ hence $xu = x$ and, therefore, u is the identity and the conclusion follows from 3.13.

3.17. LEMMA. *Let (X, T) be w.a.p., minimal and measurable. Then $E(X, T)$ is a group.*

Proof. Let $m \in \Delta(X, T)$ and let $Y = \bigcap [Xp \mid p \in E]$. Since m is invariant, we have by 3.10 that $m(Xp) = 1$ for all $p \in E$ and, therefore, Y is not empty. Moreover, it is easily verified that Y is an invariant closed subset of X and so $Y = X$. Clearly, now if u is an idempotent of E it must be the identity map and the fact that E is a group follows from Lemma 3 of [9] which implies that a compact topological semigroup with identity is a group if the only idempotent is the identity.

3.18. LEMMA. *(X, T) is uniformly equicontinuous if and only if (X, T) is w.a.p. and E is a group.*

Proof. Let $G(X)$, the group of all homeomorphisms of X , be provided with the topology of uniform convergence. Assume (X, T) is uniformly equicontinuous and let H be the closure of T in $G(X)$. It is known [10, Chapter 11] that H is a compact topological group. Let $p \in E$ and let t_i be a net in E converging to p such that $t_i \in T$ for all i . Consider t_i as a net in H . Since H is compact, we can assume that t_i converges to q in H . It follows that $p = q$ and therefore (X, T) is w.a.p. Now consider the net t_i^{-1} in both E and H . Since E and H are compact, we may assume t_i^{-1} converges to some r in E and s in H . Again $r = s$ and since H is a

topological group, gs is the identity in H and so pr is the identity of E and so E is a group.

Conversely, suppose (X, T) is w.a.p. and E is a group. Consider the map g of $X \times E$ into X defined by $g(x, p) = xp$. Since E contains only continuous maps, it follows that g is continuous in each variable separately. Now by a result of Ellis [6], we have that g is continuous in both variables simultaneously. This implies that the topology on E is that of uniform convergence and since E is compact the result follows.

3.19. LEMMA. *(X, T) is uniformly equicontinuous if and only if (X, T) is w.a.p., completely measurable and Φ is a partition of X .*

Proof. Assume (X, T) is uniformly equicontinuous. Then by the previous lemma, (X, T) is w.a.p. It is proved in [10, p. 18] that Φ is a partition of X . Complete measurability follows from that fact that the closure of T in the space of all homeomorphisms (with the uniform convergence topology) is a compact topological group, say G . Now G has a Haar measure μ . Let Y be a closed invariant subset of X and let $y \in Y$. For $f \in C(X)$ define $J(f) = \int f(xg) d\mu(g)$. It is easily seen that J induces an invariant measure m with $m(Y) = 1$.

3.20. THEOREM. *Let (X, T) be w.a.p. and let E possess an invariant mean. Let $A = \bigcup \Phi$ and $B = \bigcap [Xp \mid p \in E]$. Then $A = B = kX$. Moreover, (kX, T) is uniformly equicontinuous.*

Proof. Let $x \notin A$. Then the closure, D , of xT is not minimal. Since D is compact and invariant, it follows that D contains a minimal set M . Let $J = [p \mid p \in E \text{ and } xp \in M]$. It is easily seen that J is not empty. Moreover, J is a right ideal for if $p \in J$ and $q \in E$, we let t_i be a net in T converging, in E , to q . Then xpt_i converges to xpq . However, $xpt_i \in M$ and so $xpq \in M$. Now there exists an idempotent $u \in J$ and $x \notin Xu$ for if $x = yu$ then $x = xu$ but $xu \in M$ and $x \notin M$. Therefore, $B \subset A$. We also know by 3.15 that (X, T) is simple and completely measurable. Now if m is an invariant measure on X , $m(Xp) = 1$ for all $p \in E$ and so $m(B) = 1$. Therefore, $B \supset kX$. We also have by 2.30 that $kX \supset A$ and so $A = B = kX$. To prove the last statement notice that by 3.17 $E(M, T)$ is a group for all minimal sets M and that by 3.16 $E(kX, T)$ is a group. Now apply 3.18.

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