36th Summer Topology Conference 18-22 July 2022

Generalized Bratteli-Vershik diagrams

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Bratteli diagrams



A Bratteli diagram is an infinite directed graph B = (V, E):

- vertex set $V = \bigsqcup_{i \ge 0} V_i$,
- edge set $E = \bigsqcup_{i \ge 0} E_i$,
- $V_0 = \{v_0\}$ is a single point,
- V_i and E_i are finite sets,
- edges E_i connect V_i to V_{i+1}
- ► every v ∈ V has an outgoing edge and every v ∈ V \ V₀ has and incoming edge.

 V_i is called the *i*-th level of the diagram.

 X_B is the set of all infinite paths that start at v_0 .





• Take a vertex $v \in V \setminus V_0$.



• Take a vertex $v \in V \setminus V_0$.

 Consider the set of all edges that end in v.



- Take a vertex $v \in V \setminus V_0$.
- Consider the set of all edges that end in v.
- Enumerate edges from this set.



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- Consider the set of all edges that end in v.
- Enumerate edges from this set.
- Do the same for every vertex.

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An infinite path x = (x_n) is called maximal if for every n, x_n is maximal among all edges that end in the same vertex as x_n.

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- An infinite path x = (x_n) is called maximal if for every n, x_n is maximal among all edges that end in the same vertex as x_n.
- The sets X_{max} and X_{min} of all maximal and minimal paths are non-empty and closed.

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Define the Vershik map

 $\varphi_B: X_B \smallsetminus X_{\max} \to X_B \smallsetminus X_{\min}:$

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Take the successor \overline{x}_k of x_k .

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Connect $s(\overline{x}_k)$ to the top vertex V_0 by the minimal path.

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Connect $s(\overline{x}_k)$ to the top vertex V_0 by the minimal path.

 φ_B is defined everywhere on $X_B \smallsetminus X_{\max}$,

 $\varphi_B(X_B \smallsetminus X_{\max}) = X_B \smallsetminus X_{\min}$

If the map φ_B can be extended to a homeomorphism of X_B such that $\varphi_B(X_{\max}) = X_{\min}$, then (X_B, φ_B) is called a Bratteli-Vershik system and φ_B is called the Vershik map.

Motivation

- Bratteli diagrams (Bratteli, 1972): classification of C*-algebras
- Bratteli-Vershik models
 - measurable dynamics (Vershik, 1980's)
 - Cantor (compact zero-dimensional) dynamics (Herman-Putnam-Skau, 1992, Medynets, 2006, Shimomura, 2018, Downarowicz-K., 2019)
 - Borel dynamics (Bezuglyi-Dooley-Kwiatkowski, 2006)
- classification of Cantor dynamical systems
 - Kakutani equivalence (Herman-Putnam-Skau, 1992)
 - orbit equivalence (Giordano-Putnam-Skau, 1995)
- characterization of particular classes of Cantor dynamical systems (substitution dynamical systems, interval exchange transformations, Toeplitz systems, etc.)
- describing the simplex of probability invariant measures

Invariant measures on Bratteli diagrams



Two infinite paths are called tail (cofinal) equivalent if they coincide starting from some level.

A measure μ on X_B is called invariant if $\mu([\overline{e}]) = \mu([\overline{e}'])$ for any two cylinders $[\overline{e}]$ and $[\overline{e}']$, such that the finite paths \overline{e} and \overline{e}' have the same range.

Continuous Vershik map does not always exist on a Bratteli diagram (Medynets (2006); Bezuglyi-Kwiatkowski-Yassawi (2014), Bezuglyi-Yassawi (2017))

Incidence matrices



The *n*-th incidence matrix $F_n = (f_{v,w}^{(n)}), n \ge 0$, is a $|V_{n+1}| \times |V_n|$ matrix such that $f_{v,w}^{(n)}$ is the number of edges between $v \in V_{n+1}$ and $w \in V_n$.

$$F_0 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix},$$

$$F_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix},$$

$$F_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 3 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}.$$

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Stationary Bratteli diagrams

A Bratteli diagram is called stationary if $F_n = F$ for all $n \ge 1$.

There is a one-to-one correspondence between non-negative (right) eigenvectors of $A = F^{T}$ and finite ergodic invariant measures on X_B (Bezuglyi-Kwiatkowski-Medynets-Solomyak, 2010).

Let $Ax = \lambda x$, where x is a non-negative probability vector. Then the corresponding measure μ satisfies the relation:

$$p_w^{(n)}=\frac{x_w}{\lambda^{n-1}},$$

where $p_w^{(n)}$ is a measure of a cylinder set corresponding to a finite path between v_0 and $w \in V_n$.



 $A = F^{T} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$ $\lambda^{(1)}=\frac{3+\sqrt{5}}{2},$ $x^{(1)} = \left(\frac{3-\sqrt{5}}{2}, \frac{\sqrt{5}-1}{2}, 0\right)^{\prime}$ $\lambda^{(2)} = 3, \ x^{(2)} = \left(\frac{1}{4}, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{4}\right)^T.$

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$$A = F^{T} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$$
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$$x = \left(\frac{1}{4}, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{4}\right)^{T}$$

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$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$$
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A Borel dynamical system is a pair (X, T), where X = (X, B) is a (uncountable) standard Borel space with the σ -algebra B of Borel sets, and T is a Borel automorphism of X.

A generalized Bratteli diagram is an infinite directed graph B = (V, E) such that:

- vertex set $V = \bigsqcup_{i \ge 0} V_i$, edge set $E = \bigsqcup_{i \ge 0} E_i$,
- $V_0 = V_i$ is an infinite countable set for all $i \ge 1$,
- edges E_i connect V_i to V_{i+1} ,
- every w ∈ V has an outgoing edge e (s(e) = w) and every v ∈ V ∨ V₀ has and incoming edge e' (r(e') = v),
- For every w ∈ V_i and v ∈ V_{i+1}, the set of edges E(w, v) between w and v is finite, |E(w, v)| = f⁽ⁱ⁾_{vw},
- matrices *F_i* have only finitely many non-zero entries in each row (for any *v* ∈ *V* ∨ *V*₀, *r*⁻¹(*v*) is finite).



Figure: Example of a generalized Bratteli diagram

Theorem (Bezuglyi-Dooley-Kwiatkowski, 2006) Every aperiodic Borel automorphism of a standard Borel space is isomorphic to the Vershik map acting on the path space of an ordered generalized Bratteli diagram.

Perron-Frobenius Theory for infinite matrices

A non-negative infinite matrix $A = (a_{ij})$ is called irreducible if for any i, j there exists n > 0 such that $(A^n)_{ij} > 0$.

Fix $i \in \mathbb{Z}$, let $p(i) = \text{gcd}\{n : (A^n)_{ii} > 0\}$. If A is irreducible then p(i) = p for all *i*. If p = 1 then A is aperiodic.

Lemma

Let A be a real, non-negative, irreducible and aperiodic infinite matrix. Then for all i, $\lambda = \lim_{n \to \infty} \sqrt[n]{(A^n)_{ii}} = \sup_{n \in \mathbb{N}} \sqrt[n]{(A^n)_{ii}} \le \infty$.

 λ is called the *Perron eigenvalue* of *A*. Assume $\lambda < \infty$.

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(A^n)_{ii}}{\lambda^n} = \infty \iff A \text{ is recurrent}$$
$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(A^n)_{ii}}{\lambda^n} < \infty \iff A \text{ is transient}$$

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Perron-Frobenius Theory for infinite matrices

Theorem (Generalized Perron-Frobenius theorem)

Let A be a real, non-negative, irreducible, aperiodic and recurrent infinite matrix with Perron eigenvalue λ . Then

- there exist strictly positive eigenvectors η , ξ such that $\eta A = \lambda \eta$, $A \xi = \lambda \xi$;
- η and ξ are unique up to constant multiples;
- $\eta \cdot \xi < \infty \iff A$ is positive recurrent
- if A is positive recurrent and $\eta \xi = 1$ then

$$\lim_{n\to\infty}\frac{A^n}{\lambda^n}=\xi\eta.$$

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Theorem (Bezuglyi-Jorgensen, 2021)

Let B be a stationary generalized Bratteli diagram with irreducible, aperiodic and recurrent matrix A transpose to the incidence matrix. Then

there exists a tail invariant measure μ on the path space X_B, defined as follows : let e(w, v) denote a finite path that begins at w ∈ V₀ and ends at v ∈ V_n, n ∈ N. For the corresponding cylinder set [e(w, v)], we set

$$\mu([\overline{\boldsymbol{e}}(\boldsymbol{w},\boldsymbol{v})]) = \frac{\xi_{\boldsymbol{v}}}{\lambda^{n}}.$$

Here $\xi = (\xi_v)$ is the right eigenvector corresponding to the Perron eigenvalue λ for A;

2. measure μ is finite if and only if

$$\sum_{V}\xi_{V}<\infty.$$

Invariant measures for generalized Bratteli diagrams

Theorem (Bezuglyi-Jorgensen-K.-Sanadhya)

Let B be an ordered stationary generalized Bratteli diagram with the matrix $A = F^T$ transpose to the incidence matrix and a Vershik map φ_B . Let A be irreducible, aperiodic and positive recurrent. Let λ be the Perron eigenvalue for A and $\xi = (\xi_i)$ be the corresponding right eigenvector with $\sum \xi_i = 1$.

Then the measure μ defined as follows: for a cylinder set $[\overline{e}] = (e_0, \dots, e_{n-1})$ with $r(e_{n-1}) = w$:

$$\mu([\overline{\mathbf{e}}]) = \frac{\xi_{\mathbf{w}}}{\lambda^n}$$

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is a unique probability invariant measure for φ_B which is positive on cylinder sets.

Sketch of proof

Suppose ν is a probability ergodic φ_B -invariant measure which is positive on cylinder sets. Denote by $p_w^{(n)}$ the measure ν of a cylinder set $[\overline{e}] = (e_0, \ldots, e_{n-1})$ with $r(e_{n-1}) = w$. Then by Birkhoff ergodic theorem,

$$p_w^{(n)} = \lim_{N\to\infty} \frac{|E(w,v)|}{h_v^{(N)}}.$$

Then using Perron-Frobenius theorem we obtain

$$\nu([\overline{\boldsymbol{e}}]) = \boldsymbol{p}_{\boldsymbol{w}}^{(n)} = \lim_{N \to \infty} \frac{(\boldsymbol{A}^{N-n})_{\boldsymbol{w}\boldsymbol{v}}}{\sum_{\boldsymbol{u} \in V_0} (\boldsymbol{A}^N)_{\boldsymbol{u}\boldsymbol{v}}} = \frac{\xi_{\boldsymbol{w}} \cdot \eta_{\boldsymbol{v}}}{\sum_{\boldsymbol{u} \in V_0} \xi_{\boldsymbol{u}} \cdot \eta_{\boldsymbol{v}} \cdot \lambda^n} = \frac{\xi_{\boldsymbol{w}}}{\lambda^n} = \mu([\overline{\boldsymbol{e}}])$$



Invariant measures for generalized Bratteli diagrams

Theorem (Bezuglyi-Jorgensen-K.-Sanadhya)

Let B be an ordered stationary generalized Bratteli diagram with matrix $A = F^T$ transpose to the incidence matrix and Vershik map φ_B . Let A be irreducible, aperiodic and positive recurrent. Let λ be a Perron eigenvalue of A and $\xi = (\xi_i)$ be the corresponding right eigenvector with $\sum \xi_i = \infty$.

Let μ be an ergodic φ_B -invariant infinite σ -finite measure such that $(X, \mathcal{B}, \varphi_B, \mu)$ is conservative and μ takes finite positive values on cylinder sets. Then μ is unique up to a constant multiple and can be defined as follows: for a cylinder set $[\overline{e}] = (e_0, \dots, e_{n-1})$ with $r(e_{n-1}) = w$:

$$\mu([\overline{\boldsymbol{e}}]) = \frac{\xi_{\boldsymbol{w}}}{\lambda^n}.$$

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Sketch of proof

Consider two cylinder sets $[\overline{e_1}], [\overline{e_2}] \in X_B$ such that $r(\overline{e_1}) = w_1 \in V_{n_1}$ and $r(\overline{e_2}) = w_2 \in V_{n_2}$. For some $N > \max\{n_1, n_2\}$, let $v \in V_N$ such that the sets $E(w_1, v)$ and $E(w_2, v)$ are non-empty. By Hopf's ratio ergodic theorem,

$$\frac{m([\overline{e_1}])}{m([\overline{e_2}])} = \lim_{N \to \infty} \frac{|E(w_1, v)|}{|E(w_2, v)|} = \lim_{N \to \infty} \frac{A_{w_1v}^{(N-n_1)}}{A_{w_2v}^{(N-n_2)}} = \frac{\xi_{w_1}}{\xi_{w_2}} \lambda^{(n_2-n_1)}.$$

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Example (Bobok-Bruin, 2016)

$$A = F^{T} = \begin{pmatrix} \ddots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots \\ \cdots & 0 & b & 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots \\ \cdots & a & 0 & b & 0 & 0 & \cdots \\ \cdots & 0 & a & 0 & b & 0 & \cdots \\ \cdots & 0 & 0 & a & 0 & b & \cdots \\ \cdots & 0 & 0 & 0 & a & 0 & \cdots \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots \end{pmatrix}$$

$$A\xi = \lambda \xi, \quad \lambda = a + b, \quad \xi = (\xi_i) = (\dots, 1, 1, 1, \dots)^T, \quad \sum_{i \in \mathbb{Z}} \xi_i = \infty;$$

$$Ax = \lambda_A x, \quad \lambda_A = 2\sqrt{ab}, \quad x = (x_i), \quad x_i = \left(\frac{a}{b}\right)^{\frac{i}{2}}, \quad \sum_{i \in \mathbb{Z}} x_i = \infty.$$

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Stochastic matrices and random walks

Assume that the matrix *A* is a real non-negative irreducible and aperiodic infinite matrix and there exists a positive right eigenvector ξ for some $\lambda < \infty$:

$$A\xi = \lambda\xi.$$

Define the matrix $P = (p_{w,v})_{w,v \in V}$ as follows:

$$p_{w,v}=\frac{a_{w,v}\xi_v}{\lambda\xi_w}.$$

It is easy to see that matrix *P* is row stochastic.

Theorem (BJKS, Thiago Costa Raszeja)

A is positive recurrent (null recurrent, transient) if and only if P is positive recurrent (null recurrent, transient).

For the example by Bobok-Bruin: for all $k \in \mathbb{Z}$ we have

$$p_{k,k-1} = \frac{a}{a+b};$$
 $p_{k,k+1} = \frac{b}{a+b}$

All other entries of P are zero.

The matrices *P* and *A* are transient for $a \neq b$ and null recurrent for a = b.

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Random walks

For the example with
$$\lambda = a + 2b$$
 and
 $\xi = \left(\dots, \frac{1}{2^3}\left(\frac{a}{b}\right)^2, \frac{1}{2^2}\left(\frac{a}{b}\right), \frac{1}{2}, 1, 1, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2^2}\left(\frac{a}{b}\right), \frac{1}{2^3}\left(\frac{a}{b}\right)^2, \dots\right)^T$:

$$p_{0,0} = p_{-1,-1} = \frac{a}{a+2b};$$
 $p_{0,-1} = p_{0,1} = p_{-1,-2} = p_{-1,0} = \frac{b}{a+2b};$

for $k \ge 1$ we have

$$p_{k,k-1} = \frac{2b}{a+2b}; \quad p_{k,k+1} = \frac{a}{a+2b};$$

and for $k \leq -2$:

$$p_{k,k-1} = \frac{a}{a+2b}; \quad p_{k,k+1} = \frac{2b}{a+2b}.$$

All other entries of *P* are zero.

Figure: A generalized Bratteli diagram with no finite ergodic invariant measure.

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Let $h_w^{(n)}$ be the number of all finite paths between v_0 and $w \in V_n$ (the "height").

Then

$$h_{v}^{(n+1)} = \sum_{w \in V_{n}} f_{v,w}^{(n)} h_{w}^{(n)}.$$

 $X_w^{(n)}$ is the set of all infinite paths which pass through $w \in V_n$ (the "tower").

Theorem (Bezuglyi-Jorgensen-K.-Sanadhya)

Let B be a stationary generalized Bratteli diagram with the matrix $A = F^T$ transpose to the incidence matrix. Let A be irreducible, aperiodic and positive recurrent. Let λ be the Perron eigenvalue of A and $\xi = (\xi_i)$, $\eta = (\eta_i)$ be the corresponding right and left eigenvectors normalized such that $\sum \xi_i = 1$ and $\eta \xi = 1$.

Then for every $n \in \mathbb{N}$, every $w \in V_n$ and every $v \in V_{n+1}$

$$\mu(X_w^{(n)}) \to \eta_w \xi_w \text{ as } n \to \infty$$

and

$$\frac{h_{\mathbf{w}}^{(n)}}{h_{\mathbf{v}}^{(n+1)}} \to \frac{\eta_{\mathbf{w}}}{\lambda \eta_{\mathbf{v}}} \text{ as } n \to \infty.$$

Proof.

$$\mu(X_{w}^{(n)}) = \frac{\xi_{w}}{\lambda^{n}} \sum_{t} a_{t,w}^{(n)} = \xi_{w} \sum_{t} \frac{a_{t,w}^{(n)}}{\lambda^{n}} \xrightarrow[n \to \infty]{} \xi_{w} \sum_{t} \xi_{t} \eta_{w} = \xi_{w} \eta_{w}.$$
$$\frac{h_{w}^{(n)}}{h_{v}^{(n+1)}} = \frac{\sum_{t} a_{tw}^{(n)}}{\sum_{t} a_{tv}^{(n+1)}} = \frac{\sum_{t} a_{tw}^{(n)} \lambda^{n+1}}{\sum_{t} a_{tv}^{(n+1)} \lambda^{n} \lambda} \xrightarrow[n \to \infty]{} \frac{\eta_{w}}{\lambda \eta_{v}}.$$

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Bratteli diagrams of bounded size

Definition

A generalized Bratteli diagram *B* with incidence matrices $F_n = (f_{vw}^{(n)})$ is called of bounded size if there exist a sequence of pairs of natural numbers (t_n, L_n) such that for all $n \in \mathbb{N}_0$ and all $v \in V_{n+1}$

$$s(r^{-1}(v)) \in \{v - t_n, \dots, v + t_n\}$$
 and $\sum_{w \in V_n} f_{vw}^{(n)} \leq L_n$.

We will assume that $E(v - t_n, v)$ and $E(v + t_n, v)$ are non-empty.

Bratteli diagrams of bounded size

Let *B* be a generalized Bratteli diagram of bounded size and $w \in V_n$. Then all paths passing through *w* lie inside a subdiagram of the form of a "cone" with *v* being the vertex of the cone.

Bratteli diagrams of bounded size

Fix $w \in V_0$. Define a slanting set Z_w^+ :

$$Z_w^+ = \left\{ x = (x_n) \in X_B : s(x_0) \ge w \text{ and } r(x_n) \ge w + \sum_{i=0}^n t_i \text{ for } n \in \mathbb{N}_0 \right\}.$$

Theorem (Bezuglyi-Jorgensen-K.-Sanadhya)

The slanting sets Z_w^+ , Z_w^- are \mathcal{R} -invariant closed nowhere dense sets with respect to the topology generated by cylinder sets.

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Topological properties of tail equivalence relation

Theorem (Bezuglyi-Jorgensen-K.-Sanadhya)

Let B be a generalized stationary Bratteli diagram with an irreducible aperiodic incidence matrix $F = (f_{ij})_{i,j\in\mathbb{Z}}$. Then the tail equivalence relation \mathcal{R} is topologically transitive.

Moreover, if B is of bounded size then \mathcal{R} is not minimal.

Idea of the proof.

A generalized stationary Bratteli diagram with an irreducible aperiodic incidence matrix always has "vertical" paths, which are topologically transitive points.

For generalized Bratteli diagrams of bounded size, the "slanting" paths do not have dense orbits.

For all *i*, *j* there exists *I* such that $(F^{I})_{ij} > 0$. For all *j* there exists s = s(j) such that $(F^{m})_{ij} > 0$ for all $m \ge s$.

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Thank you for

your attention!

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Frobenius normal form

Let *B* be a stationary Bratteli diagram and *A* the matrix transpose to the incidence matrix of *B*. Then *A* can be transformed to the *Frobenius normal form*:

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} A_{1} & 0 & \cdots & 0 & Y_{1,s+1} & \cdots & Y_{1,m} \\ 0 & A_{2} & \cdots & 0 & Y_{2,s+1} & \cdots & Y_{2,m} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots & \cdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & A_{s} & Y_{s,s+1} & \cdots & Y_{s,m} \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & A_{s+1} & \cdots & Y_{s+1,m} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \cdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 & \cdots & A_{m} \end{pmatrix}$$

where all A_i are primitive matrices, $A_1, ..., A_s$ determine minimal components of \mathcal{R} , non-zero matrices $Y_{i,j}$ show how non-minimal components "interact" with minimal ones.

Stochastic incidence matrices

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Let $h_w^{(n)}$ be the number of all finite paths between v_0 and $w \in V_n$ ("height").

Then

$$h_v^{(n+1)} = \sum_{w \in V_n} f_{v,w}^{(n)} h_w^{(n)}.$$

A stochastic incidence matrix \tilde{F}_n :

$$\widetilde{f}_{vw}^{(n)} = \frac{f_{vw}^{(n)}h_w^{(n)}}{h_v^{(n+1)}},$$

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Invariant measures on Bratteli diagrams

Theorem (Bezuglyi-Karpel-Kwiatkowski, 2019)

A Bratteli diagram B = (V, E) is uniquely ergodic if and only if there exists a telescoping B' of B such that

$$\lim_{n\to\infty} \max_{v,v'\in V_{n+1}} \left(\sum_{w\in V_n} \left| \widetilde{f}_{vw}^{(n)} - \widetilde{f}_{v'w}^{(n)} \right| \right) = 0,$$

where $f_{vw}^{(n)}$ are the entries of the stochastic matrix \widetilde{F}_n defined by the diagram B'.

(recall the formula $p^{(n)} = F_n^T p^{(n+1)}$, where $p^{(n)} = (p_w^{(n)} : w \in V_n)$ and $p_w^{(n)}$ is a measure of a cylinder set corresponding to a finite path between v_0 and $w \in V_n$.)

Invariant measures on Bratteli diagrams

Theorem (Adamska-Bezuglyi-K.-Kwiatkowski, 2017) Let B = (V, E) be a Bratteli diagram of rank k with incidence matrices $F_n = (f_{VW}^{(n)})_{v \in V_{n+1}, w \in V_n}$ such that for every n and every $v \in V_{n+1}$ we have $\sum_{w \in V_n} f_{VW}^{(n)} = r_n$ with $r_n \ge 2$. Let det $F_n \ne 0$ for every n and denote

$$Z^{(n)} = \det \begin{pmatrix} \frac{f_{1,1}^{(n)}}{r_n} & \cdots & \frac{f_{1,k-1}^{(n)}}{r_n} & \mathbf{1} \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots \\ \frac{f_{k,1}^{(n)}}{r_n} & \cdots & \frac{f_{k,k-1}^{(n)}}{r_n} & \mathbf{1} \end{pmatrix}.$$

Then there exist exactly k ergodic invariant measures on B if and only if

$$\prod_{n=1}^{\infty} |z^{(n)}| > 0.$$

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Bratteli-Vershik models for homeomorphisms of a Cantor set

A Bratteli diagram is called simple if for any level *n* there exists m > n such that each pair of vertices $(v, w) \in (V_n, V_m)$ is connected by a finite path.

Theorem (Herman-Putnam-Skau, 1992)

Every minimal homeomorphism of a Cantor space can be represented as a Vershik map acting on the path space of an ordered simple Bratteli diagram, which has a unique minimal and a unique maximal paths.

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Bratteli-Vershik models for homeomorphisms of a Cantor set

- K. Medynets (2006): Bratteli-Vershik models for aperiodic homeomorphisms of a Cantor space;
- T. Shimomura (2020): Bratteli-Vershik models for arbitrary zero-dimensional dynamical systems.

Theorem (Downarowicz-K, 2019)

A (compact, invertible) zero-dimensional system (X, T) is "Bratteli-Vershikizable" (i.e. φ_B can be prolonged uniquely to X_{max}) if and only if the set of aperiodic points is dense, or its closure misses one periodic orbit.

Theorem (Adamska-Bezuglyi-K.-Kwiatkowski, 2017) Let B be a Bratteli diagram with 2×2 incidence matrices F_n such that

$$F_n = \begin{pmatrix} a_n & c_n \\ d_n & b_n \end{pmatrix},$$

where $a_n + c_n = d_n + b_n = r_n$ for every n. Then

(1) There are two finite ergodic invariant measures if and only if

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(1 - \frac{|a_n - d_n|}{r_n}\right) < \infty,$$

In this case, one can point out explicitly the subdiagrams that support these measures.

(2) There is a unique invariant measure μ on B if and only if

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\left(1-\frac{|a_n-d_n|}{r_n}\right)=\infty.$$

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