

Automorphisms of symbolic dynamical systems

Tom Meyerovitch

Ben Gurion University of the Negev
www.math.bgu.ac.il/~mtom

December, 2014

Recall: Topological Markov fields

For $W \in \mathbb{G}$:

$$\partial_W F := \{g \in F : F^c \cap gW^{-1} \neq \emptyset\}$$

$$\text{int}_W F := F \setminus \partial_W F$$

Recall: Topological Markov fields

For $W \in \mathbb{G}$:

$$\partial_W F := \{g \in F : F^c \cap gW^{-1} \neq \emptyset\}$$

$$\text{int}_W F := F \setminus \partial_W F$$

- Recall: A subshift $X \subset A^{\mathbb{G}}$ is a **topological Markov field (TMF)** with respect to W or “has the Markov property with respect to W ”: If for every $F \subset \mathbb{G}$ and any $x, y \in X$ if $x|_{\partial_W F} = y|_{\partial_W F}$ then there exists (a unique) $z \in X$ such that $z|_F = x|_F$ and $z|_{F^c} = y|_{F^c}$.

Recall: Topological Markov fields

For $W \in \mathbb{G}$:

$$\partial_W F := \{g \in F : F^c \cap gW^{-1} \neq \emptyset\}$$

$$\text{int}_W F := F \setminus \partial_W F$$

- Recall: A subshift $X \subset A^{\mathbb{G}}$ is a **topological Markov field (TMF)** with respect to W or “has the Markov property with respect to W ”: If for every $F \subset \mathbb{G}$ and any $x, y \in X$ if $x|_{\partial_W F} = y|_{\partial_W F}$ then there exists (a unique) $z \in X$ such that $z|_F = x|_F$ and $z|_{F^c} = y|_{F^c}$.

Hochman's \mathbb{Z}^d -Markers

- For $k \in \mathbb{N}$ Let $B_k := \{v \in \mathbb{Z}^d : \|v\| \leq k\}$.

Hochman's \mathbb{Z}^d -Markers

- For $k \in \mathbb{N}$ Let $B_k := \{v \in \mathbb{Z}^d : \|v\| \leq k\}$.
- For $F \subset \mathbb{Z}^d$ Let

$$\partial_k F := \partial_{B_k} F = \{v \in F : (v + B_k) \cap F^c\}.$$

Hochman's \mathbb{Z}^d -Markers

- For $k \in \mathbb{N}$ Let $B_k := \{v \in \mathbb{Z}^d : \|v\| \leq k\}$.
- For $F \subset \mathbb{Z}^d$ Let

$$\partial_k F := \partial_{B_k} F = \{v \in F : (v + B_k) \cap F^c\}.$$

- Let $m > k \leq \frac{k}{2}$, and $F_{k,m} := \partial_k B_m$. A pattern $a \in \Sigma^{F_{k,m}}$ is called a **(k, m) -marker** for $X \subset \Sigma^{\mathbb{Z}^d}$ if $[a]_{F_{k,m}} \neq \emptyset$ but $[a]_{F_{k,m}} \cap \sigma_v[a]_{F_{k,m}} = \emptyset$ for any $v \in B_{n+k} \setminus \{0\}$.

Hochman's \mathbb{Z}^d -Markers

- For $k \in \mathbb{N}$ Let $B_k := \{v \in \mathbb{Z}^d : \|v\| \leq k\}$.
- For $F \subset \mathbb{Z}^d$ Let

$$\partial_k F := \partial_{B_k} F = \{v \in F : (v + B_k) \cap F^c\}.$$

- Let $m > k \leq \frac{k}{2}$, and $F_{k,m} := \partial_k B_m$. A pattern $a \in \Sigma^{F_{k,m}}$ is called a **(k, m) -marker** for $X \subset \Sigma^{\mathbb{Z}^d}$ if $[a]_{F_{k,m}} \neq \emptyset$ but $[a]_{F_{k,m}} \cap \sigma_v[a]_{F_{k,m}} = \emptyset$ for any $v \in B_{n+k} \setminus \{0\}$.
- This means that a is an **admissible pattern for X** whose shape is a “square annulus” or “washer” of thickness k ,

Hochman's \mathbb{Z}^d -Markers

- For $k \in \mathbb{N}$ Let $B_k := \{v \in \mathbb{Z}^d : \|v\| \leq k\}$.
- For $F \subset \mathbb{Z}^d$ Let

$$\partial_k F := \partial_{B_k} F = \{v \in F : (v + B_k) \cap F^c\}.$$

- Let $m > k \leq \frac{k}{2}$, and $F_{k,m} := \partial_k B_m$. A pattern $a \in \Sigma^{F_{k,m}}$ is called a **(k, m) -marker** for $X \subset \Sigma^{\mathbb{Z}^d}$ if $[a]_{F_{k,m}} \neq \emptyset$ but $[a]_{F_{k,m}} \cap \sigma_v[a]_{F_{k,m}} = \emptyset$ for any $v \in B_{n+k} \setminus \{0\}$.
- This means that a is an **admissible pattern for X** whose shape is a “square annulus” or “washer” of thickness k , such that the inside of one “washer” pattern can't overlap the other washer.

Hochman's \mathbb{Z}^d -Markers

- For $k \in \mathbb{N}$ Let $B_k := \{v \in \mathbb{Z}^d : \|v\| \leq k\}$.
- For $F \subset \mathbb{Z}^d$ Let

$$\partial_k F := \partial_{B_k} F = \{v \in F : (v + B_k) \cap F^c\}.$$

- Let $m > k \leq \frac{k}{2}$, and $F_{k,m} := \partial_k B_m$. A pattern $a \in \Sigma^{F_{k,m}}$ is called a **(k, m) -marker** for $X \subset \Sigma^{\mathbb{Z}^d}$ if $[a]_{F_{k,m}} \neq \emptyset$ but $[a]_{F_{k,m}} \cap \sigma_v[a]_{F_{k,m}} = \emptyset$ for any $v \in B_{n+k} \setminus \{0\}$.
- This means that a is an **admissible pattern for X** whose shape is a “square annulus” or “washer” of thickness k , such that the inside of one “washer” pattern can't overlap the other washer.
- A marker $a \in \Sigma^{F_{k,m}}$ has at least **N admissible completions** if there exist $a^{(1)}, \dots, a^{(N)} \in \Sigma^{B_{k+m}}$ such that $a^{(i)}|_{F_{k,m}} = a$.

Hochman's \mathbb{Z}^d -Markers

- For $k \in \mathbb{N}$ Let $B_k := \{v \in \mathbb{Z}^d : \|v\| \leq k\}$.
- For $F \subset \mathbb{Z}^d$ Let

$$\partial_k F := \partial_{B_k} F = \{v \in F : (v + B_k) \cap F^c\}.$$

- Let $m > k \leq \frac{k}{2}$, and $F_{k,m} := \partial_k B_m$. A pattern $a \in \Sigma^{F_{k,m}}$ is called a **(k, m) -marker** for $X \subset \Sigma^{\mathbb{Z}^d}$ if $[a]_{F_{k,m}} \neq \emptyset$ but $[a]_{F_{k,m}} \cap \sigma_v[a]_{F_{k,m}} = \emptyset$ for any $v \in B_{n+k} \setminus \{0\}$.
- This means that a is an **admissible pattern for X** whose shape is a “square annulus” or “washer” of thickness k , such that the inside of one “washer” pattern can't overlap the other washer.
- A marker $a \in \Sigma^{F_{k,m}}$ has at least **N admissible completions** if there exist $a^{(1)}, \dots, a^{(N)} \in \Sigma^{B_{k+m}}$ such that $a^{(i)}|_{F_{k,m}} = a$.

Automorphisms from markers:

- Let $X \subset \Sigma^{\mathbb{Z}^d}$ be a TMF for $B_{k/2}$.

Automorphisms from markers:

- Let $X \subset \Sigma^{\mathbb{Z}^d}$ be a TMF for $B_{k/2}$.
- **Claim:** If a is a (k, m) -marker for a X with N admissible completions then S_N embeds inside $Aut(X, \sigma)$.

Automorphisms from markers:

- Let $X \subset \Sigma^{\mathbb{Z}^d}$ be a TMF for $B_{k/2}$.
- **Claim:** If a is a (k, m) -marker for a X with N admissible completions then S_N embeds inside $Aut(X, \sigma)$.
- **The formula:**

Automorphisms from markers:

- Let $X \subset \Sigma^{\mathbb{Z}^d}$ be a TMF for $B_{k/2}$.
- **Claim:** If a is a (k, m) -marker for a X with N admissible completions then S_N embeds inside $Aut(X, \sigma)$.
- **The formula:** Given $p \in S_N$ define $\phi_p \in Aut(X, \sigma)$ by

$$\phi_p(x)_v = \begin{cases} a_w^{(p(i))} & \sigma_{w-v}(x)|_{B_{k+m}} = a^{(i)}, w \in B_m \\ x_v & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

Automorphisms from markers:

- Let $X \subset \Sigma^{\mathbb{Z}^d}$ be a TMF for $B_{k/2}$.
- **Claim:** If a is a (k, m) -marker for a X with N admissible completions then S_N embeds inside $Aut(X, \sigma)$.
- **The formula:** Given $p \in S_N$ define $\phi_p \in Aut(X, \sigma)$ by

$$\phi_p(x)_v = \begin{cases} a_w^{(p(i))} & \sigma_{w-v}(x)|_{B_{k+m}} = a^{(i)}, w \in B_m \\ x_v & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

- $\phi_p : X \rightarrow X$ Well defined because X is a TMF with window $W = B_{k/2}$, and because a can't self overlap inside the washer.

Automorphisms from markers:

- Let $X \subset \Sigma^{\mathbb{Z}^d}$ be a TMF for $B_{k/2}$.
- **Claim:** If a is a (k, m) -marker for a X with N admissible completions then S_N embeds inside $Aut(X, \sigma)$.
- **The formula:** Given $p \in S_N$ define $\phi_p \in Aut(X, \sigma)$ by

$$\phi_p(x)_v = \begin{cases} a_w^{(p(i))} & \sigma_{w-v}(x)|_{B_{k+m}} = a^{(i)}, w \in B_m \\ x_v & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

- $\phi_p : X \rightarrow X$ Well defined because X is a TMF with window $W = B_{k/2}$, and because a can't self overlap inside the washer.
- Because of the marker property, $\phi_p(x) \in [a]_{F_{k,m}}$ if and only if $x \in [a]_{F_{k,m}}$, So indeed $\phi_p \circ \phi_q = \phi_{p \circ q}$ for $p, q \in S_N$.

Automorphisms from markers:

- Let $X \subset \Sigma^{\mathbb{Z}^d}$ be a TMF for $B_{k/2}$.
- **Claim:** If a is a (k, m) -marker for a X with N admissible completions then S_N embeds inside $Aut(X, \sigma)$.
- **The formula:** Given $p \in S_N$ define $\phi_p \in Aut(X, \sigma)$ by

$$\phi_p(x)_v = \begin{cases} a_w^{(p(i))} & \sigma_{w-v}(x)|_{B_{k+m}} = a^{(i)}, w \in B_m \\ x_v & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

- $\phi_p : X \rightarrow X$ Well defined because X is a TMF with window $W = B_{k/2}$, and because a can't self overlap inside the washer.
- Because of the marker property, $\phi_p(x) \in [a]_{F_{k,m}}$ if and only if $x \in [a]_{F_{k,m}}$, So indeed $\phi_p \circ \phi_q = \phi_{p \circ q}$ for $p, q \in S_N$.

Existence of Markers for positive entropy \mathbb{Z}^d -TMFs

Lemma (Existence of Markers, [Hoc])

Let $X \subset \Sigma^{\mathbb{Z}^d}$ be a \mathbb{Z}^d -TMF with positive entropy then for all $N \in \mathbb{N}$ there exist a $(10k, 9k)$ -marker for X with N admissible completions.

Lemma (Existence of Markers, [Hoc])

Let $X \subset \Sigma^{\mathbb{Z}^d}$ be a \mathbb{Z}^d -TMF with positive entropy then for all $N \in \mathbb{N}$ there exist a $(10k, 9k)$ -marker for X with N admissible completions.

- **Idea of proof:** With respect to almost any σ -invariant measure of positive entropy on X , the probability that $x|_{F_{10k,9k}}$ is a marker with N completions tends to 1.

Lemma (Existence of Markers, [Hoc])

Let $X \subset \Sigma^{\mathbb{Z}^d}$ be a \mathbb{Z}^d -TMF with positive entropy then for all $N \in \mathbb{N}$ there exist a $(10k, 9k)$ -marker for X with N admissible completions.

- **Idea of proof:** With respect to almost any σ -invariant measure of positive entropy on X , the probability that $x|_{F_{10k,9k}}$ is a marker with N completions tends to 1.

Quick reminder: Measure theoretic entropy

Quick reminder: Measure theoretic entropy

- The **Shannon entropy** of a random random variable $f : X \rightarrow A$ on (X, \mathcal{B}, μ) taking finite or countably many values is given by:

$$H_\mu(f) := - \sum_{a \in A} \mu(f = a) \log \mu(f = a)$$

Quick reminder: Measure theoretic entropy

- The **Shannon entropy** of a random variable $f : X \rightarrow A$ on (X, \mathcal{B}, μ) taking finite or countably many values is given by:

$$H_\mu(f) := - \sum_{a \in A} \mu(f = a) \log \mu(f = a)$$

- For a σ -invariant probability measure μ on a \mathbb{G} -subshift (X, σ) the **Kolmogorov-Sinai entropy** or **measure theoretic entropy** is defined by:

$$h_\mu(X, \sigma) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{|F_n|} H_\mu(x|_{F_n})$$

Quick reminder: Measure theoretic entropy

- The **Shannon entropy** of a random variable $f : X \rightarrow A$ on (X, \mathcal{B}, μ) taking finite or countably many values is given by:

$$H_\mu(f) := - \sum_{a \in A} \mu(f = a) \log \mu(f = a)$$

- For a σ -invariant probability measure μ on a \mathbb{G} -subshift (X, σ) the **Kolmogorov-Sinai entropy** or **measure theoretic entropy** is defined by:

$$h_\mu(X, \sigma) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{|F_n|} H_\mu(x|_{F_n})$$

- The limit above exists, and is actually an infimum by **subadditivity**.
- Kolmogorov-Sinai entropy can be defined for any measure preserving action of an amenable group.

Quick reminder: Measure theoretic entropy

- The **Shannon entropy** of a random variable $f : X \rightarrow A$ on (X, \mathcal{B}, μ) taking finite or countably many values is given by:

$$H_\mu(f) := - \sum_{a \in A} \mu(f = a) \log \mu(f = a)$$

- For a σ -invariant probability measure μ on a \mathbb{G} -subshift (X, σ) the **Kolmogorov-Sinai entropy** or **measure theoretic entropy** is defined by:

$$h_\mu(X, \sigma) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{|F_n|} H_\mu(x|_{F_n})$$

- The limit above exists, and is actually an infimum by **subadditivity**.
- Kolmogorov-Sinai entropy can be defined for any measure preserving action of an amenable group.

Measure theoretic entropy

Topological entropy is related as follows:

Topological entropy is related as follows:

Theorem (The Variational principle)

$h(X, \sigma) = \sup_{\mu} h_{\mu}(X, \sigma)$, where the supremum is over all σ -invariant probability measures on X .

Topological entropy is related as follows:

Theorem (The Variational principle)

$h(X, \sigma) = \sup_{\mu} h_{\mu}(X, \sigma)$, where the supremum is over all σ -invariant probability measures on X .

- For expansive flows, there is at least one invariant measure μ for which $h_{\mu}(X, \sigma) = h(X, \sigma)$.

Topological entropy is related as follows:

Theorem (The Variational principle)

$h(X, \sigma) = \sup_{\mu} h_{\mu}(X, \sigma)$, where the supremum is over all σ -invariant probability measures on X .

- For expansive flows, there is at least one invariant measure μ for which $h_{\mu}(X, \sigma) = h(X, \sigma)$. Such a measure is called a **measure of maximal entropy (MME)**.

Proof of Existence of Markers (\mathbb{Z}^d -TMF with positive entropy)

Theorem (Shannon-McMillan-Breiman)

$$\forall \epsilon > 0 \quad \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \mu \left(\left| \frac{1}{|B_k|} \log \mu([x]_{B_k}) - h_\mu(X, \sigma) \right| < \epsilon \right) = 1$$

Proof of Existence of Markers (\mathbb{Z}^d -TMF with positive entropy)

Theorem (Shannon-McMillan-Breiman)

$$\forall \epsilon > 0 \quad \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \mu \left(\left| \frac{1}{|B_k|} \log \mu([x]_{B_k}) - h_\mu(X, \sigma) \right| < \epsilon \right) = 1$$

Proof of Existence of Markers (\mathbb{Z}^d -TMF with positive entropy)

Theorem (Shannon-McMillan-Breiman)

$$\forall \epsilon > 0 \quad \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \mu \left(\left| \frac{1}{|B_k|} \log \mu([x]_{B_k}) - h_\mu(X, \sigma) \right| < \epsilon \right) = 1$$

Lemma (Big overlap Lemma)

For any $v \in B_{k+m}$ there exists $w \in \mathbb{Z}^d$ such that

$$B_{k-m} + w \subset (\partial_m B_k) \cap (\partial_m B_k + v).$$

- Existence of multiple completions follows directly from positive entropy using SMB:

Proof of Existence of Markers (\mathbb{Z}^d -TMF with positive entropy)

Theorem (Shannon-McMillan-Breiman)

$$\forall \epsilon > 0 \quad \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \mu \left(\left| \frac{1}{|B_k|} \log \mu([x]_{B_k}) - h_\mu(X, \sigma) \right| < \epsilon \right) = 1$$

Lemma (Big overlap Lemma)

For any $v \in B_{k+m}$ there exists $w \in \mathbb{Z}^d$ such that

$$B_{k-m} + w \subset (\partial_m B_k) \cap (\partial_m B_k + v).$$

- Existence of multiple completions follows directly from positive entropy using SMB:
- By SMB and the Big Overlap Lemma, the Marker property happens with high probability.

Markers for countable amenable groups

The following issues prevent a direct generalization of the the \mathbb{Z}^d -marker lemma to general amenable groups:

- Periodicity can not be completely avoided in general:

Markers for countable amenable groups

The following issues prevent a direct generalization of the the \mathbb{Z}^d -marker lemma to general amenable groups:

- Periodicity can not be completely avoided in general: Consider an example with $\mathbb{G} = \mathbb{Z} \times \Gamma$, where Γ is a finite group

$$X = \left\{ x \in \{0, 1\}^{\mathbb{G}} : x_{n, \gamma_1} = x_{n, \gamma_2} \forall n \in \mathbb{Z}, \gamma \in \Gamma \right\}.$$

The following issues prevent a direct generalization of the the \mathbb{Z}^d -marker lemma to general amenable groups:

- Periodicity can not be completely avoided in general: Consider an example with $\mathbb{G} = \mathbb{Z} \times \Gamma$, where Γ is a finite group

$$X = \left\{ x \in \{0, 1\}^{\mathbb{G}} : x_{n, \gamma_1} = x_{n, \gamma_2} \forall n \in \mathbb{Z}, \gamma \in \Gamma \right\}.$$

- No easy general substitute for the Big Overlap Lemma.

The following issues prevent a direct generalization of the the \mathbb{Z}^d -marker lemma to general amenable groups:

- Periodicity can not be completely avoided in general: Consider an example with $\mathbb{G} = \mathbb{Z} \times \Gamma$, where Γ is a finite group

$$X = \left\{ x \in \{0, 1\}^{\mathbb{G}} : x_{n, \gamma_1} = x_{n, \gamma_2} \forall n \in \mathbb{Z}, \gamma \in \Gamma \right\}.$$

- No easy general substitute for the Big Overlap Lemma.

(S, M) -Markers of \mathbb{G} -subshifts

- Let $X \subset \Sigma^{\mathbb{G}}$ be a \mathbb{G} -subshift which is a Topological Markov Field with respect to $W \subset \mathbb{G}$.

(S, M) -Markers of \mathbb{G} -subshifts

- Let $X \subset \Sigma^{\mathbb{G}}$ be a \mathbb{G} -subshift which is a Topological Markov Field with respect to $W \subset \mathbb{G}$.
- Suppose $S \subset M \in \mathbb{G}$. $a^{(1)}, a^{(2)}, \dots, a^{(N)} \in \Sigma^M$ are called **compatible (S, M) -Markers** for X if:

(S, M) -Markers of \mathbb{G} -subshifts

- Let $X \subset \Sigma^{\mathbb{G}}$ be a \mathbb{G} -subshift which is a Topological Markov Field with respect to $W \subset \mathbb{G}$.
- Suppose $S \subset M \in \mathbb{G}$. $a^{(1)}, a^{(2)}, \dots, a^{(N)} \in \Sigma^M$ are called **compatible (S, M) -Markers** for X if:
 - 1 $[a^{(i)}]_M \neq \emptyset$, for $i = 1, \dots, N$.

(S, M) -Markers of \mathbb{G} -subshifts

- Let $X \subset \Sigma^{\mathbb{G}}$ be a \mathbb{G} -subshift which is a Topological Markov Field with respect to $W \subset \mathbb{G}$.
- Suppose $S \subset M \in \mathbb{G}$. $a^{(1)}, a^{(2)}, \dots, a^{(N)} \in \Sigma^M$ are called **compatible (S, M) -Markers** for X if:
 - 1 $[a^{(i)}]_M \neq \emptyset$, for $i = 1, \dots, N$.
 - 2 $a^{(i)}|_{M \setminus \text{int}_W S} = a^{(j)}|_{M \setminus \text{int}_W S}$ for all $i, j \in \{1, \dots, N\}$.

(S, M) -Markers of \mathbb{G} -subshifts

- Let $X \subset \Sigma^{\mathbb{G}}$ be a \mathbb{G} -subshift which is a Topological Markov Field with respect to $W \subset \mathbb{G}$.
- Suppose $S \subset M \in \mathbb{G}$. $a^{(1)}, a^{(2)}, \dots, a^{(N)} \in \Sigma^M$ are called **compatible (S, M) -Markers** for X if:
 - 1 $[a^{(i)}]_M \neq \emptyset$, for $i = 1, \dots, N$.
 - 2 $a^{(i)}|_{M \setminus \text{int}_W S} = a^{(j)}|_{M \setminus \text{int}_W S}$ for all $i, j \in \{1, \dots, N\}$.
 - 3 $[a^{(i)}]_M \cap \sigma_g^{-1}[a^{(i)}]_M \subset \sigma_g^{-1}[a^{(i)}]_M$ for all $i \in \{1, \dots, N\}$ and $g \in SS^{-1}$.

(S, M) -Markers of \mathbb{G} -subshifts

- Let $X \subset \Sigma^{\mathbb{G}}$ be a \mathbb{G} -subshift which is a Topological Markov Field with respect to $W \subset \mathbb{G}$.
- Suppose $S \subset M \in \mathbb{G}$. $a^{(1)}, a^{(2)}, \dots, a^{(N)} \in \Sigma^M$ are called **compatible (S, M) -Markers** for X if:
 - 1 $[a^{(i)}]_M \neq \emptyset$, for $i = 1, \dots, N$.
 - 2 $a^{(i)}|_{M \setminus \text{int}_W S} = a^{(j)}|_{M \setminus \text{int}_W S}$ for all $i, j \in \{1, \dots, N\}$.
 - 3 $[a^{(i)}]_M \cap \sigma_g^{-1}[a^{(i)}]_M \subset \sigma_g^{-1}[a^{(i)}]_M$ for all $i \in \{1, \dots, N\}$ and $g \in SS^{-1}$.

Auxiliary result: Endomorphisms from (S,M) -Markers:

- Let $a^{(1)}, \dots, a^{(N)} \in \Sigma^M$ be compatible (S, M) -Markers for X .

Auxiliary result: Endomorphisms from (S,M) -Markers:

- Let $a^{(1)}, \dots, a^{(N)} \in \Sigma^M$ be compatible (S, M) -Markers for X .
- Define an endomorphism $\phi : X \rightarrow X$ by the following rule: “Replace every occurrence of $a^{(i)}$ in x by $a^{(1)}$ ”.

Auxiliary result: Endomorphisms from (S,M) -Markers:

- Let $a^{(1)}, \dots, a^{(N)} \in \Sigma^M$ be compatible (S, M) -Markers for X .
- Define an endomorphism $\phi : X \rightarrow X$ by the following rule: “Replace every occurrence of $a^{(i)}$ in x by $a^{(1)}$ ”.
- Formula:

Auxiliary result: Endomorphisms from (S, M) -Markers:

- Let $a^{(1)}, \dots, a^{(N)} \in \Sigma^M$ be compatible (S, M) -Markers for X .
- Define an endomorphism $\phi : X \rightarrow X$ by the following rule: “Replace every occurrence of $a^{(i)}$ in x by $a^{(1)}$ ”.
- Formula:

$$\pi(x)_h = \begin{cases} a_{g^{-1}}^{(1)} & \sigma_{gh^{-1}}(x)|_F = a^{(i)}, g^{-1} \in M \\ x_h & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

Auxiliary result: Endomorphisms from (S, M) -Markers:

- Let $a^{(1)}, \dots, a^{(N)} \in \Sigma^M$ be compatible (S, M) -Markers for X .
- Define an endomorphism $\phi : X \rightarrow X$ by the following rule: “Replace every occurrence of $a^{(i)}$ in x by $a^{(1)}$ ”.
- Formula:

$$\pi(x)_h = \begin{cases} a_{g^{-1}}^{(1)} & \sigma_{gh^{-1}}(x)|_F = a^{(i)}, g^{-1} \in M \\ x_h & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

- **Exercise:** check that

Auxiliary result: Endomorphisms from (S, M) -Markers:

- Let $a^{(1)}, \dots, a^{(M)} \in \Sigma^M$ be compatible (S, M) -Markers for X .
- Define an endomorphism $\phi : X \rightarrow X$ by the following rule: “Replace every occurrence of $a^{(i)}$ in x by $a^{(1)}$ ”.
- Formula:

$$\pi(x)_h = \begin{cases} a_{g^{-1}}^{(1)} & \sigma_{gh^{-1}}(x)|_F = a^{(i)}, g^{-1} \in M \\ x_h & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

- **Exercise:** check that
 - 1 $\pi : X \rightarrow \Sigma^{\mathbb{G}}$ is well defined.

Auxiliary result: Endomorphisms from (S, M) -Markers:

- Let $a^{(1)}, \dots, a^{(M)} \in \Sigma^M$ be compatible (S, M) -Markers for X .
- Define an endomorphism $\phi : X \rightarrow X$ by the following rule: “Replace every occurrence of $a^{(i)}$ in x by $a^{(1)}$ ”.
- Formula:

$$\pi(x)_h = \begin{cases} a_{g^{-1}}^{(1)} & \sigma_{gh^{-1}}(x)|_F = a^{(i)}, g^{-1} \in M \\ x_h & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

- **Exercise:** check that
 - ① $\pi : X \rightarrow \Sigma^{\mathbb{G}}$ is well defined. (the marker property grants no inconsistency in the definition)

Auxiliary result: Endomorphisms from (S, M) -Markers:

- Let $a^{(1)}, \dots, a^{(M)} \in \Sigma^M$ be compatible (S, M) -Markers for X .
- Define an endomorphism $\phi : X \rightarrow X$ by the following rule: “Replace every occurrence of $a^{(i)}$ in x by $a^{(1)}$ ”.
- Formula:

$$\pi(x)_h = \begin{cases} a_{g^{-1}}^{(1)} & \sigma_{gh^{-1}}(x)|_F = a^{(i)}, g^{-1} \in M \\ x_h & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

- **Exercise:** check that
 - 1 $\pi : X \rightarrow \Sigma^{\mathbb{G}}$ is well defined. (the marker property grants no inconsistency in the definition)
 - 2 $\pi \circ \sigma_g = \sigma_g \circ \pi$ for all $g \in \mathbb{G}$.

Auxiliary result: Endomorphisms from (S,M) -Markers:

- Let $a^{(1)}, \dots, a^{(M)} \in \Sigma^M$ be compatible (S, M) -Markers for X .
- Define an endomorphism $\phi : X \rightarrow X$ by the following rule: “Replace every occurrence of $a^{(i)}$ in x by $a^{(1)}$ ”.
- Formula:

$$\pi(x)_h = \begin{cases} a_{g^{-1}}^{(1)} & \sigma_{gh^{-1}}(x)|_F = a^{(i)}, g^{-1} \in M \\ x_h & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

- **Exercise:** check that
 - 1 $\pi : X \rightarrow \Sigma^{\mathbb{G}}$ is well defined. (the marker property grants no inconsistency in the definition)
 - 2 $\pi \circ \sigma_g = \sigma_g \circ \pi$ for all $g \in \mathbb{G}$.
 - 3 $\pi(x) \in X$ for all $x \in X$,

Auxiliary result: Endomorphisms from (S,M) -Markers:

- Let $a^{(1)}, \dots, a^{(M)} \in \Sigma^M$ be compatible (S, M) -Markers for X .
- Define an endomorphism $\phi : X \rightarrow X$ by the following rule: “Replace every occurrence of $a^{(i)}$ in x by $a^{(1)}$ ”.
- Formula:

$$\pi(x)_h = \begin{cases} a_{g^{-1}}^{(1)} & \sigma_{gh^{-1}}(x)|_F = a^{(i)}, g^{-1} \in M \\ x_h & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

- **Exercise:** check that
 - 1 $\pi : X \rightarrow \Sigma^{\mathbb{G}}$ is well defined. (the marker property grants no inconsistency in the definition)
 - 2 $\pi \circ \sigma_g = \sigma_g \circ \pi$ for all $g \in \mathbb{G}$.
 - 3 $\pi(x) \in X$ for all $x \in X$,

(S,M,B)-Markers

- Let $S \subset M \subset B \in \mathbb{G}$ be as before.
- $a^{(1)}, a^{(2)}, \dots, a^{(M)} \in \Sigma^B$ are called compatible (S, M, B) -Markers for X if:

- Let $S \subset M \subset B \in \mathbb{G}$ be as before.
- $a^{(1)}, a^{(2)}, \dots, a^{(N)} \in \Sigma^B$ are called compatible (S, M, B) -Markers for X if:
 - 1 $a^{(1)}|_M, a^{(2)}|_M, \dots, a^{(N)}|_M$ are compatible (S, M) -Markers, and $\pi : X \rightarrow X$ is the endomorphism defined above with respect to them.

(S,M,B)-Markers

- Let $S \subset M \subset B \in \mathbb{G}$ be as before.
- $a^{(1)}, a^{(2)}, \dots, a^{(N)} \in \Sigma^B$ are called compatible **(S, M, B)-Markers** for X if:
 - 1 $a^{(1)}|_M, a^{(2)}|_M, \dots, a^{(N)}|_M$ are **compatible (S, M)-Markers**, and $\pi : X \rightarrow X$ is the endomorphism defined above with respect to them.
 - 2 $[a^{(i)}]_B \neq \emptyset$.

- Let $S \subset M \subset B \in \mathbb{G}$ be as before.
- $a^{(1)}, a^{(2)}, \dots, a^{(N)} \in \Sigma^B$ are called compatible **(S, M, B)-Markers** for X if:
 - 1 $a^{(1)}|_M, a^{(2)}|_M, \dots, a^{(N)}|_M$ are **compatible (S, M)-Markers**, and $\pi : X \rightarrow X$ is the endomorphism defined above with respect to them.
 - 2 $[a^{(i)}]_B \neq \emptyset$.
 - 3 $a^{(i)}|_{B \setminus \text{int}_W S} = a^{(j)}|_{B \setminus \text{int}_W S}$ for all $i, j \in \{1, \dots, N\}$.

(S,M,B)-Markers

- Let $S \subset M \subset B \in \mathbb{G}$ be as before.
- $a^{(1)}, a^{(2)}, \dots, a^{(N)} \in \Sigma^B$ are called compatible **(S, M, B)-Markers** for X if:
 - 1 $a^{(1)}|_M, a^{(2)}|_M, \dots, a^{(N)}|_M$ are **compatible (S, M)-Markers**, and $\pi : X \rightarrow X$ is the endomorphism defined above with respect to them.
 - 2 $[a^{(i)}]_B \neq \emptyset$.
 - 3 $a^{(i)}|_{B \setminus \text{int}_W S} = a^{(j)}|_{B \setminus \text{int}_W S}$ for all $i, j \in \{1, \dots, N\}$.
 - 4 $[a^{(i)}]_M \cap \pi^{-1}[\pi(a^{(i)})]_{\text{int}_M B \setminus M} \cap \sigma_g^{-1} \pi^{-1}[\pi(a^{(i)})]_{\text{int}_M B \setminus M} \subset \sigma_g^{-1}[a^{(i)}]_M$ for all $i \in \{1, \dots, N\}$ and $g \in MM^{-1}$.

(S,M,B)-Markers

- Let $S \subset M \subset B \in \mathbb{G}$ be as before.
- $a^{(1)}, a^{(2)}, \dots, a^{(N)} \in \Sigma^B$ are called compatible **(S, M, B)-Markers** for X if:
 - 1 $a^{(1)}|_M, a^{(2)}|_M, \dots, a^{(N)}|_M$ are **compatible (S, M)-Markers**, and $\pi : X \rightarrow X$ is the endomorphism defined above with respect to them.
 - 2 $[a^{(i)}]_B \neq \emptyset$.
 - 3 $a^{(i)}|_{B \setminus \text{int}_W S} = a^{(j)}|_{B \setminus \text{int}_W S}$ for all $i, j \in \{1, \dots, N\}$.
 - 4 $[a^{(i)}]_M \cap \pi^{-1}[\pi(a^{(i)})]_{\text{int}_M B \setminus M} \cap \sigma_g^{-1} \pi^{-1}[\pi(a^{(i)})]_{\text{int}_M B \setminus M} \subset \sigma_g^{-1}[a^{(i)}]_M$ for all $i \in \{1, \dots, N\}$ and $g \in MM^{-1}$.

Automorphisms from (S, M, B) -Markers

- Let $a^{(1)}, \dots, a^{(N)} \in \Sigma^B$ be compatible (S, M, B) -Markers for X .

Automorphisms from (S, M, B) -Markers

- Let $a^{(1)}, \dots, a^{(N)} \in \Sigma^B$ be compatible (S, M, B) -Markers for X .
- Given $p \in S_N$, define $\phi_p : X \rightarrow X$ by the following rule:

Automorphisms from (S, M, B) -Markers

- Let $a^{(1)}, \dots, a^{(N)} \in \Sigma^B$ be compatible (S, M, B) -Markers for X .
- Given $p \in S_N$, define $\phi_p : X \rightarrow X$ by the following rule:
- $\phi_p(x)_h = a_{g^{-1}}^{(p(i))}$ if $\sigma_{gh^{-1}}(x)|_M = a^{(i)}|_M$ and $\sigma_{gh^{-1}}(x) \in \pi^{-1}[\pi(a^{(i)})]_{int_M B}$ for $g \in M^{-1}$

Automorphisms from (S, M, B) -Markers

- Let $a^{(1)}, \dots, a^{(N)} \in \Sigma^B$ be compatible (S, M, B) -Markers for X .
- Given $p \in S_N$, define $\phi_p : X \rightarrow X$ by the following rule:
- $\phi_p(x)_h = a_{g^{-1}}^{(p(i))}$ if $\sigma_{gh^{-1}}(x)|_M = a^{(i)}|_M$ and $\sigma_{gh^{-1}}(x) \in \pi^{-1}[\pi(a^{(i)})]_{\text{int}_M B}$ for $g \in M^{-1}$
- Otherwise $\phi_p(x)_h = x_h$.

Automorphisms from (S, M, B) -Markers

- Let $a^{(1)}, \dots, a^{(N)} \in \Sigma^B$ be compatible (S, M, B) -Markers for X .
- Given $p \in S_N$, define $\phi_p : X \rightarrow X$ by the following rule:
- $\phi_p(x)_h = a_{g^{-1}}^{(p(i))}$ if $\sigma_{gh^{-1}}(x)|_M = a^{(i)}|_M$ and $\sigma_{gh^{-1}}(x) \in \pi^{-1}[\pi(a^{(i)})]_{int_M B}$ for $g \in M^{-1}$
- Otherwise $\phi_p(x)_h = x_h$.
- **Claim:** No inconsistency in the definition, and $\phi_p : X \rightarrow X$

Automorphisms from (S, M, B) -Markers

- Let $a^{(1)}, \dots, a^{(N)} \in \Sigma^B$ be compatible (S, M, B) -Markers for X .
- Given $p \in S_N$, define $\phi_p : X \rightarrow X$ by the following rule:
- $\phi_p(x)_h = a_{g^{-1}}^{(p(i))}$ if $\sigma_{gh^{-1}}(x)|_M = a^{(i)}|_M$ and $\sigma_{gh^{-1}}(x) \in \pi^{-1}[\pi(a^{(i)})]_{\text{int}_M B}$ for $g \in M^{-1}$
- Otherwise $\phi_p(x)_h = x_h$.
- **Claim:** No inconsistency in the definition, and $\phi_p : X \rightarrow X$ (because of the (S, M) -Marker property).

Automorphisms from (S, M, B) -Markers

- Let $a^{(1)}, \dots, a^{(N)} \in \Sigma^B$ be compatible (S, M, B) -Markers for X .
- Given $p \in S_N$, define $\phi_p : X \rightarrow X$ by the following rule:
- $\phi_p(x)_h = a_{g^{-1}}^{(p(i))}$ if $\sigma_{gh^{-1}}(x)|_M = a^{(i)}|_M$ and $\sigma_{gh^{-1}}(x) \in \pi^{-1}[\pi(a^{(i)})]_{int_M B}$ for $g \in M^{-1}$
- Otherwise $\phi_p(x)_h = x_h$.
- **Claim:** No inconsistency in the definition, and $\phi_p : X \rightarrow X$ (because of the (S, M) -Marker property).
- **Claim:** For any $x \in X$, $\pi(x) = \pi(\phi_p(x))$.

Automorphisms from (S, M, B) -Markers

- Let $a^{(1)}, \dots, a^{(N)} \in \Sigma^B$ be compatible (S, M, B) -Markers for X .
- Given $p \in S_N$, define $\phi_p : X \rightarrow X$ by the following rule:
- $\phi_p(x)_h = a_{g^{-1}}^{(p(i))}$ if $\sigma_{gh^{-1}}(x)|_M = a^{(i)}|_M$ and $\sigma_{gh^{-1}}(x) \in \pi^{-1}[\pi(a^{(i)})]_{int_M B}$ for $g \in M^{-1}$
- Otherwise $\phi_p(x)_h = x_h$.
- **Claim:** No inconsistency in the definition, and $\phi_p : X \rightarrow X$ (because of the (S, M) -Marker property).
- **Claim:** For any $x \in X$, $\pi(x) = \pi(\phi_p(x))$.
- It follows that the map $p \mapsto \phi_p$ is an embedding of S_N into $Aut(X, \sigma)$.

Lemma (Existence of Markers)

Let (X, σ) be a \mathbb{G} -subshift which is a Topological Markov Field and suppose $h(X, \sigma) > 0$, then for any $n \in \mathbb{N}$ there exists finite sets $S \subset M \subset B \in \mathbb{G}$ and an N -tuple of compatible (S, M, B) -markers for X .

Lemma (Existence of Markers)

Let (X, σ) be a \mathbb{G} -subshift which is a Topological Markov Field and suppose $h(X, \sigma) > 0$, then for any $n \in \mathbb{N}$ there exists finite sets $S \subset M \subset B \in \mathbb{G}$ and an N -tuple of compatible (S, M, B) -markers for X .

The idea of the proof:

Lemma (Existence of Markers)

Let (X, σ) be a \mathbb{G} -subshift which is a Topological Markov Field and suppose $h(X, \sigma) > 0$, then for any $n \in \mathbb{N}$ there exists finite sets $S \subset M \subset B \in \mathbb{G}$ and an N -tuple of compatible (S, M, B) -markers for X .

The idea of the proof:

If you choose $x \in X$ randomly in a (suitable sense), then as $S, M, B \rightarrow \infty$ (in an appropriate sense) with high probability choosing $x|_{B \setminus \text{int}_W S}$ has N admissible completions which make up compatible (S, M, B) -markers.

Proof of the Existence of Markers Lemma, Part 1

Lemma (“Multiple completions Lemma”)

Let μ be a σ -invariant, *ergodic* measure of positive entropy on X . Then for any $N \in \mathbb{N}$ and finite $W \subset X$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \mu(x|_{\partial_W F_n} \text{ has more than } N \text{ admissible completions}) = 1$$

Proof of the Existence of Markers Lemma, Part 1

Lemma (“Multiple completions Lemma”)

Let μ be a σ -invariant, *ergodic* measure of positive entropy on X . Then for any $N \in \mathbb{N}$ and finite $W \subset X$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \mu(x|_{\partial_W F_n} \text{ has more than } N \text{ admissible completions}) = 1$$

- The “Multiple Completions Lemma” follows directly from:

Proof of the Existence of Markers Lemma, Part 1

Lemma (“Multiple completions Lemma”)

Let μ be a σ -invariant, *ergodic* measure of positive entropy on X . Then for any $N \in \mathbb{N}$ and finite $W \subset X$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \mu(x|_{\partial_W F_n} \text{ has more than } N \text{ admissible completions}) = 1$$

- The “Multiple Completions Lemma” follows directly from:

Theorem (Shannon-McMillan-Breiman)

$$\forall \epsilon > 0 \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \mu \left(\left| \frac{1}{|F_n|} \log \mu([x]_{F_n}) - h_\mu(X, \sigma) \right| < \epsilon \right) = 1$$

Proof of the Existence of Markers Lemma, Part 1

Lemma (“Multiple completions Lemma”)

Let μ be a σ -invariant, *ergodic* measure of positive entropy on X . Then for any $N \in \mathbb{N}$ and finite $W \subset X$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \mu(x|_{\partial_W F_n} \text{ has more than } N \text{ admissible completions}) = 1$$

- The “Multiple Completions Lemma” follows directly from:

Theorem (Shannon-McMillan-Breiman)

$$\forall \epsilon > 0 \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \mu \left(\left| \frac{1}{|F_n|} \log \mu([x]_{F_n}) - h_\mu(X, \sigma) \right| < \epsilon \right) = 1$$

The Quasi-stabilizer group

- Let $\Delta_0(X) \subset X \times X$ denote the pairs which differ only on a finite subset of \mathbb{G} .

The Quasi-stabilizer group

- Let $\Delta_0(X) \subset X \times X$ denote the pairs which differ only on a finite subset of \mathbb{G} .
- For $x \in X$ define the **quasi-stabilizer** by:

$$qstab(x) := \{g \in \mathbb{G} : (x, \sigma_g(x)) \in \Delta_0(X)\}$$

The Quasi-stabilizer group

- Let $\Delta_0(X) \subset X \times X$ denote the pairs which differ only on a finite subset of \mathbb{G} .
- For $x \in X$ define the **quasi-stabilizer** by:

$$qstab(x) := \{g \in \mathbb{G} : (x, \sigma_g(x)) \in \Delta_0(X)\}$$

- **Exercise:** $qstab(x)$ is a group, which contains $stab(x)$.

The Quasi-stabilizer group

- Let $\Delta_0(X) \subset X \times X$ denote the pairs which differ only on a finite subset of \mathbb{G} .
- For $x \in X$ define the **quasi-stabilizer** by:

$$qstab(x) := \{g \in \mathbb{G} : (x, \sigma_g(x)) \in \Delta_0(X)\}$$

- **Exercise:** $qstab(x)$ is a group, which contains $stab(x)$. (**Hint:** $\Delta_0(X)$ is a \mathbb{G} -invariant equivalence relation).

The Quasi-stabilizer group

- Let $\Delta_0(X) \subset X \times X$ denote the pairs which differ only on a finite subset of \mathbb{G} .
- For $x \in X$ define the **quasi-stabilizer** by:

$$qstab(x) := \{g \in \mathbb{G} : (x, \sigma_g(x)) \in \Delta_0(X)\}$$

- **Exercise:** $qstab(x)$ is a group, which contains $stab(x)$. (**Hint:** $\Delta_0(X)$ is a \mathbb{G} -invariant equivalence relation).

Lemma (“Finite quasi-stabilizer Lemma”)

Let μ be a \mathbb{G} -invariant measure on X . Suppose that $\mu(\{x \in X : |qstab(x)| = \infty\}) = 0$ then

$$\mu(\{x \in X : qstab(x) = stab(x)\}) = 1$$

“Finite quasi-stabilizer” Lemma

Lemma (“Finite quasi-stabilizer Lemma”)

Let μ be a \mathbb{G} -invariant measure on X . Suppose that $\mu(\{x \in X : |qstab(x)| = \infty\}) = 0$ then

$$\mu(\{x \in X : qstab(x) = stab(x)\}) = 1$$

“Finite quasi-stabilizer” Lemma

Lemma (“Finite quasi-stabilizer Lemma”)

Let μ be a \mathbb{G} -invariant measure on X . Suppose that $\mu(\{x \in X : |qstab(x)| = \infty\}) = 0$ then

$$\mu(\{x \in X : qstab(x) = stab(x)\}) = 1$$

Proof: Let

$$A_{g,M} := \{x \in X : x_{g^{-1}h} = x_h \text{ iff } h \notin M\},$$

If $\mu(A_{g,M}) > 0$ it follows from Poincaré recurrence that for μ -almost any $x \in A_{g,M}$, there is an infinite $V \subset \mathbb{G}$ so that $x \in \sigma_h A_{g,M}$ for all $h \in V$. Note that $\sigma_h^{-1} A_{g,M} = A_{h^{-1}gh, h^{-1}M}$ and that $A_{g,M_1} \cap A_{g,M_2} = \emptyset$ if $M_1 \neq M_2$. It follows that the elements $(h^{-1}gh)_{h \in V}$ are all distinct, so $|qstab(x)| = \infty$.

Quasi-stablizer and positive entropy

We need one more lemma:

Quasi-stabilizer and positive entropy

We need one more lemma:

Lemma (“Infinite quasi-stabilizer kills entropy”)

Let μ be an *ergodic* \mathbb{G} -invariant measure on X with $h_\mu(X, \sigma) > 0$. Then

$$\mu(\{x \in X : |qstab(x)| = \infty\}) = 0$$

We need one more lemma:

Lemma (“Infinite quasi-stabilizer kills entropy”)

Let μ be an *ergodic* \mathbb{G} -invariant measure on X with $h_\mu(X, \sigma) > 0$. Then

$$\mu(\{x \in X : |qstab(x)| = \infty\}) = 0$$

- The lemma above is slight refinement of the following statement: A probability preserving \mathbb{G} -action with positive entropy is **virtually free**.

We need one more lemma:

Lemma (“Infinite quasi-stabilizer kills entropy”)

Let μ be an *ergodic* \mathbb{G} -invariant measure on X with $h_\mu(X, \sigma) > 0$. Then

$$\mu(\{x \in X : |qstab(x)| = \infty\}) = 0$$

- The lemma above is slight refinement of the following statement: A probability preserving \mathbb{G} -action with positive entropy is **virtually free**.

Existence of Markers Lemma, conclusion

- To finish the proof of the Existence of Markers Lemma:

Existence of Markers Lemma, conclusion

- To finish the proof of the Existence of Markers Lemma: For any $S \in \mathbb{G}$, and any $x \in X$ for which $stab(x) = qstab$, $x|_M$ is a (S, M) -marker for all “sufficiently big” $M \in \mathbb{G}$.
- If $x|_{M \setminus int_W S}$ has **more** than N completions, choosing N of them we can find μ and π as above so that

$$\mu(\{x \in X : stab(x) = stab(\pi(x))\}) = 1.$$

Existence of Markers Lemma, conclusion

- To finish the proof of the Existence of Markers Lemma: For any $S \in \mathbb{G}$, and any $x \in X$ for which $stab(x) = qstab$, $x|_M$ is a (S, M) -marker for all “sufficiently big” $M \in \mathbb{G}$.
- If $x|_{M \setminus int_W S}$ has **more** than N completions, choosing N of them we can find μ and π as above so that

$$\mu(\{x \in X : stab(x) = stab(\pi(x))\}) = 1.$$

- It follows that for sufficiently big $B \in \mathbb{G}$, these completions of $x|_{B \setminus int_W S}$ will be (S, M, B) -Markers.