

Predictability and entropy for actions of amenable and non-amenable groups

BIRS workshop 17w5068 - Mean Dimension and Sofic Entropy Meet Dynamical Systems, Geometric Analysis and Information Theory

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For a countable amenable group G with an algebraic past Φ :

$$h_{\mu}(G, \alpha \vee \beta \mid \mathcal{F}) = h_{\mu}(G, \beta \mid \mathcal{F}) + H_{\mu}(\alpha \mid \beta_{G} \vee \alpha_{\Phi} \vee \mathcal{F}).$$

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- We say that the action G ∩ (X, B, µ) is S-predictable if every E ∈ B is S-predictable. Similarly, define S-predictable functions and S-predictable partitions.

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- So entropy does not determine "the arrow of time" ...

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- Let $G \curvearrowright X$ be an action by homeomorphisms on a compact topological space, $S \subset G$ a semigroup with $1_G \notin S$.
- $f \in C(X)$ is called *S*-predictable if *f* is contained in the closure of the algebra generated by $\{f \circ s : s \in S\}$.
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 - Predictability not preserved by time reversal and by taking cartesian products.

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- Remark: The assumption that S generates G as a group is not necessary, because having a zero entropy subaction implies zero entropy (for whatever reasonable def of entropy you use).

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- Thus, by Seward's "Sinai factor theorem for countable groups", for a free action $G \curvearrowright (X, \mathcal{B}, \mu)$, S-predictability implies zero Roklin entropy (in particular non-positive sofic entropy).
- Remark: For non free actions on orderable groups, choose "proper" notions of entropy and predictability.

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References

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