This is a review submitted to Mathematical Reviews/MathSciNet.

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Title: Ergodicity of Poisson products and applications.

**MR Number:** MR3127879

**Primary classification:** 

Secondary classification(s):

## **Review text:**

This paper is motivated by the recent series of works on existence of equivariant operations on Poisson processes such as thinning, allocation and matching. For example, a matching between two independent Poisson processes is a bijection between their points. Isometry-equivariant matchings have been constructed by Holroyd, Pemantle, Peres and Schramm (2009) and Holroyd (2011).

The problem is formulated in the language of ergodic theory. On some  $\sigma$ finite measure space  $(X, \mathcal{B}, \mu)$ , with  $\mu(X) = \infty$ , a  $\mu$ -preserving transformation  $T: X \to X$  is given. Let  $\mu^*$  be the law of a Poisson process on X with intensity measure  $\mu$ . Thus, if  $X^*$  is the set of countable subsets of X equipped with a natural  $\sigma$ -algebra  $\mathcal{B}^*$ , then  $(X^*, \mathcal{B}^*, \mu^*)$  is a probability space-the "Poisson space". Let  $T_*: X^* \to X^*$  be the natural lifting of T from X to  $X^*$ , i.e., if  $\omega \in X^*$  then  $T_*\omega$  is the collection T(x) for all points  $x \in \omega$ . Assume further that T is conservative, meaning that for any set  $W \in \mathcal{B}$  with  $\mu(W) > 0$  its transformations  $\{T^{-n}W, n = 0, 1, \ldots\}$  are  $\mu$ -a.e. pairwise disjoint. Finally, let  $T \times T_*$  be the product of the two maps T and  $T_*$  (Poisson product). Following a condition for ergodicity of products of maps by Michael Keane, the first theorem proved is that, under the above conditions, T is ergodic if and only if  $T \times T_*$  is ergodic.

This result is used to show that, under the condition that T is measure preserving and ergodic, it is impossible to find (nontrivial) T-equivariant Poisson thinnings, allocations or matchings. The word "equivariant" for one of these operations is taken to mean that the operation is compatible with T. For example, a (deterministic) thinning  $\Psi$  on  $X^*$  is a map from  $X^*$  into itself which selects a certain subset of  $X^*$ . The thinning  $\Psi$  is equivariant if  $\Psi \circ T_* = T_* \circ \Psi$ .

The next part of the paper is devoted to the study of a certain operation on Poisson processes on  $X = \mathbb{R}_+$ , with  $\mu$  =Lebesgue, called "leftmost position transformation": given a  $\mu$ -preserving T, let  $\kappa(\omega)$  be the smallest number k of iterations required so that  $T^k \omega$  has no points to the left of the smallest point of  $\omega$ , and let  $T_*\omega := T_*^{\kappa(\omega)}\omega$ . It is proved that if T is conservative and ergodic then  $T_*^{\kappa}$  is ergodic.

The last section briefly addresses ergodicity of the Poisson product of measure preserving group transformations, such as the group of isometries on  $\mathbb{R}^n$ . The paper is very well written and is a nice addition to this rich area of current research interest.

## Comments to the MR Editors (not part of the Review Text):

I am trying to change my email address from takis@math.uu.se to takiskonst@gmail.com because my university's mail system is ancient and can't use it. I tried but I'm not sure I succeeded. It still shows the incorrect email on my profile. Can you please help with this? Thanks. Takis Konstantopoulos