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1. Introduction. This paper is a sequel to an earlier paper [6]. All notations in [6] remain in force. As in [6] we shall consider tw probability measures μ, ν an the infinite product σ-algebra of subsets of the infinite product space $\Omega = \pi X$. ν is assumed to be *stationary* and μ to be *Markovian with stationary transition probabilities.* Extensions to K-Markovian μ are immediate. $\nu_{m,n}$, the contraction of ν to $\mathscr{F}_{m,n}$, is assumed to be *absolutely continuous* with respect to $\mu_{m,n}$, the contraction of μ to $\mathscr{F}_{m,n}$, and $f_{m,n}$ is the Radon-Nikodym derivative. In [6] the following theorem is proved. If $\int \log f_{0,0}\, d\nu < \infty$ and if there is a number M such that

$$(1) \qquad \int (\log f_{0,n} - \log f_{0,n-1}) d\nu \leqq M \text{ for } n = 1, 2, \cdots$$

then $\{n^{-1}\log f_{0,n}\}$ converges in $L_1(\nu)$. (1) is also a necessary condition for the $L_1(\nu)$ convergence of $\{n^{-1}\log f_{0,n}\}$. We consider this theorem as a generalization of the Shannon-McMillan theorem of information theory. In the setting of [6] the Shannon-McMillan theorem may be stated as follows. Let X be a finite set of K points. Let ν be any stationary probability measure of $\mathscr{F}$, and μ the equally distributed independent measure on $\mathscr{F}$. Then $\{n^{-1}\log f_{0,n}\}$ converges in $L_1(\nu)$. In fact, the $P(x_0, x_1, \cdots, x_n)$ of Shannon-McMillan is equal to $K^{(n+1)}f_{0,n}$. The convergence with probability one of $\{n^{-1}\log P(x_0, \cdots, x_n)\}$ for a finite set X was proved by L. Breiman [1] [2]. K.L. Chung then extended Breiman's result to a countable set X. [3]. In this paper we shall prove that the convergence with ν-probability one of $\{n^{-1}\log f_{0,n}\}$ follows from the following condition.

$$(2) \qquad \int \frac{f_{0,n}}{f_{0,n-1}} d\nu \leqq L,\ n = 1, 2, \cdots .$$

(2) is a stronger condition than (1) since by Jensen's inequality

$$\log \int \frac{f_{0,n}}{f_{0,n-1}} d\nu \geqq \int \log \frac{f_{0,n}}{f_{0,n-1}} d\nu .$$

An application to the case of countable X is also discussed.

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2. The convergence theorem. As was proved in [6], condition (1) implies the $L_1(\nu)$ convergence of $\{\log f_{-k,0} - \log f_{-k,-1}\}$ ([6] Theorem 1, 4). The convergence with ν-probability one is automatically true ([6] Theorem 3). Applying a theorem (with obvious modification for T not necessarily ergodic) of Breiman ([1], Theorem 1) the convergence with ν-probability one of $\{n^{-1}\log f_{0,n}\}$ follows from the condition

$$(3)\qquad \int \sup_{k\geqq 1} |\log f_{-k,0} - \log f_{-k,-1}|\, d\nu < \infty\ .$$

We shall now investigate conditions under which (3) is valid.

Lemma 1. *The following inequality is always true.*

$$(4)\qquad \int \sup_{k\geqq 1} \log \frac{f_{-k,-1}}{f_{-k,0}} d\nu < \infty\ .$$

Proof. Let $\nu'_{-k,0}$ be as in Lemma 1 [6]. Then

$$\nu_{-k,0} \ll \nu'_{-k,0} \ll \mu_{-k,0}$$

and

$$\frac{d\nu_{-k,0}}{d\nu'_{-k,0}} = \frac{f_{-k,0}}{f_{-k,-1}},\ \frac{d\nu'_{-k,0}}{d\mu_{-k,0}} = f_{-k,-1}\ .$$

Since μ is Markovian, $\nu'_{-k,0}$ are consistent for $k = 1, 2, \cdots$. We shall prove (4) under the assumption that there is a probability measure ν' on $\mathscr{F}_{-\infty,0}$ which is an extension of $\nu'_{-k,0}$ for $k = 1, 2, \cdots$. We shall also prove Lemma 2 under this assumption. If no such ν' exists, the usual procedure of representing Ω into the space of real sequences may be used and the same conclusion follows (cf. the proof of Theorem 4[6]).

Let m be a nonnegative integer and

$$E(m) = [\sup_{k\geqq 1} \log \frac{f_{-k,-1}}{f_{-k,0}} > m]\ ,$$

$$E_k(m) = [\sup_{1\leqq j<k} \log \frac{f_{-j,-1}}{f_{-j\ 0}} \leqq m,\ \log \frac{f_{-k,-1}}{f_{-k,0}} > m]\ .$$

On $E_k(m)$ we have

$$f_{-k,0} \leqq 2^{-m} f_{-k,-1}\ .$$

Hence

$$\int_{E_k(m)} f_{-k,0}\, d\mu \leqq 2^{-m} \int_{E_k(m)} f_{-k,-1}\, d\mu$$

so that

$$\nu[E_k(m)] \leqq 2^{-m}\nu'[E_k(m)] .$$

Therefore

$$\nu[E(m)] \leqq 2^{-m}\nu'[E(m)] \leqq 2^{-m}$$

and

$$\int \sup_{k>1} \log \frac{f_{-k,-1}}{f_{-k,0}} d\nu \leqq \sum_{m\geqq 0} \nu[E(m)] \leqq \sum_{m\geqq 0} 2^{-m} < \infty .$$

Note that (4) is proved without assuming the integrability of either $\log f_{-k,0}$ or $\log f_{-k,-1}$ or $\log \frac{f_{-k,0}}{f_{-k,-1}}$.

LEMMA 2. *If there is a number L such that*

(5) $$\int \frac{f_{-k,0}}{f_{-k,-1}} d\nu \leqq L \textit{ for } k = 1, 2, \cdots$$

then

(6) $$\int \sup_{k\geqq 1} \log \frac{f_{-k,0}}{f_{-k,-1}} d\nu < \infty .$$

Proof. It is clear that

$$\int \frac{f_{-k,0}}{f_{-k,-1}} d\nu = \int \left(\frac{f_{-k,0}}{f_{-k,-1}}\right)^2 d\nu'$$

where ν' is defined in the proof of Lemma 1.

Since $\{f_{-k,0}/f_{-k,-1}, k = 1, 2, \cdots\}$ is a ν'-martingale, $\{(f_{-k,0}/f_{-k,-1})^2, k = 1, 2, \cdots\}$ is a ν'-semi-martingale. Hence (5) implies that

$$\nu_{-\infty,0} \ll \nu', \int \left(\frac{d\nu_{-\infty,0}}{d\nu'}\right)^2 d\nu' < \infty, \left(\frac{f_{-k,0}}{f_{-k,-1}}\right)^2$$

are uniformly ν'-integrable and $\{(f_{-1,0}/f_{-1,-1})^2, (f_{-2,0}/f_{-2,-1})^2 \cdots, (d\nu_{-\infty,0}/d\nu')^2\}$ is a ν'-semi-martingale (Theorem 4.1s, pp. 324[5]).

Hence for any set F defined by $x_0, x_{-1}, \cdots, x_{-k}$

$$\int_F \left(\frac{f_{-k,0}}{f_{-k,-1}}\right)^2 d\nu' \leqq \int_F \left(\frac{f_{-(k+1),0}}{f_{-(k+1),-1}}\right)^2 d\nu' \leqq \int_F \left(\frac{d\nu_{-\infty,0}}{d\nu^1}\right)^2 d\nu'$$

so that

(7) $$\int_F \frac{f_{-k,0}}{f_{-k,-1}} d\nu \leqq \int_F \frac{f_{-(k+1),0}}{f_{-(k+1),-1}} d\nu \leqq \int_F \frac{d\nu_{-\infty,0}}{d\nu^1} d\nu .$$

In fact, we have just proved that

$$\left\{\frac{f_{-1,0}}{f_{-1,-1}}, \frac{f_{-2,0}}{f_{-2,-1}}, \cdots, \frac{d\nu_{-\infty,0}}{d\nu'}\right\}$$

is a ν-semi-martingale. Now let

$$F(m) = [\sup_{k \geqq 1} \log \frac{f_{-k,0}}{f_{-k,-1}} > m]$$

and

$$F_K(m) = [\sup_{1 \leqq j < k} \log \frac{f_{-j,0}}{f_{-j,-1}} \leqq m, \log \frac{f_{-k,0}}{f_{-k,-1}} > m] .$$

On $F_k(m)$ we have

$$f_{-k,-1} \leqq 2^{-m} f_{-k,0} .$$

Hence

$$\int_{F_k(m)} f_{-k,-1} \frac{f_{-k,0}}{f_{-k,-1}} d\mu \leqq 2^{-m} \int_{F_k(m)} \left(\frac{f_{-k,0}}{f_{-k,-1}}\right)^2 d\mu$$
$$= 2^{-m} \int_{F_k(m)} \frac{f_{-k,0}}{f_{-k,-1}} d\nu .$$

Applying (7), we obtain

$$\nu[F_k(m)] \leqq 2^{-m} \int_{F_k(m)} \frac{d\nu}{d\nu'} d\nu,$$

therefore,

$$\nu[F(m)] \leqq 2^{-m} \int_{F(m)} \frac{d\nu}{d\nu'} d\nu \leqq 2^{-m} L .$$

Hence

$$\int \sup_{k \geqq 1} \log \frac{f_{-k,0}}{f_{-k,-1}} d\nu \leqq \sum_{m \geqq 0} \nu[F(m)] \leqq \sum_{m \geqq 0} 2^{-m} L < \infty .$$

Combining Lemmas 1, 2 and noting that

$$\int \frac{f_{0,n}}{f_{0,n-1}} d\nu = \int \frac{f_{-n,0}}{f_{-n,-1}} d\nu$$

(cf. Theorem 1, [6]), we obtain the following theorem.

THEOREM 1. *If there is a number L such that*

$$\int \frac{f_{0\,n}}{f_{0,n-1}} d\nu \leqq L \textit{ for } n = 1, 2, \cdots \textit{ then}$$

$$\int \sup_{k\geqq 1} |\log f_{-k,0} - \log f_{-k,-1}| d\nu < \infty$$

and $\{n^{-1}\log f_{0,n}\}$ *converges with* ν*-probability one.*

Extensions of Lemma 1, Lemma 2 and Theorem 1 to K-Markovian μ are immediate.

3. **The countable case.** Let X be countable with elements denoted by a. Let ν be an arbitrary stationary probability measure on $\mathscr{F}$. Let

$$P(a_0, a_1, \cdots, a_n) = \nu[x_0 = a_0, x_1 = a_1, \cdots, x_n = a_n] .$$

Let

$$H_1 = -\sum_a P(a)\log P(a) = -\int \log P(x_n) d\nu .$$

Carleson showed that

$$H_1 < \infty \tag{8}$$

implies the $L_1(\nu)$ convergence of $\{n^{-1}\log P(x_0, x_1, \cdots, x_n)\}$ [3]. Chung showed that (8) also implies the convergence with ν-probability one of $\{n^{-1}\log P(x_0, x_1, \cdots, x_n)\}$ [4]. Let μ be defined by

$$\mu[x_m = a_0, x_{m+1} = a_1, \cdots, x_n = a_{n-m}] = P(a_0)P(a_1)\cdots P(a_{n-m}) .$$

μ may be called the independent measure obtained from ν. Then $\nu_{m,n} \ll \mu_{m,n}$ with derivative

$$f_{m,n} = \frac{P(x_m, \cdots, x_n)}{P(x_m)\cdots\cdot P(x_n)}$$

and

$$\log\frac{f_{m,n}}{f_{m,n-1}} = \log\frac{P(x_m, \cdots, x_n)}{P(x_m, \cdots, x_{n-1})} - \log P(x_n) . \tag{9}$$

It follows from (9) that

$$\int(\log f_{0,n} - \log f_{0,n-1})d\nu \leqq \int -\log P(x_n) d\nu = H_1 .$$

Hence (8) implies that (1) is satisfied, therefore $\{n^{-1}\log f_{0,n}\}$ converges in $L_1(\nu)$ by Theorem 5 [6]. Since

$$\log f_{0,n} = \log P(x_0, \cdots, x_n) + \sum_{k=0}^{n}\log P(x_k) ,$$

Carleson's theorem follows immediately. Furthermore, it follows from (9) and Lemma 1 that

$$\int \sup_{k \geqq 1} [\log \frac{P(x_{-k}, \cdots, x_{-1})}{P(x_{-k}, \cdots, x_0)} + \log P(x_0)] d\nu < \infty .$$

Hence (8) implies

$$\int \sup_{k \geqq 1} \log \frac{P(x_{-k}, \cdots, x_{-1})}{P(x_{-k}, \cdots, x_0)} d\nu < \infty$$

and Chung's theorem [4] follows.

By using a similar approach we shall give a sharpend version of Carleson's and Chung's theorems.

Let

$$P(a_0 \mid a_{-l}, \cdots, a_{-1} = \frac{P(a_{-l}, \cdots, a_{-1}, a_0)}{P(a_{-l}, \cdots, a_{-1})}$$

and let

$$\begin{aligned} H_l &= - \sum_{a_{-l}, \cdots, a_{-1}} P(a_{-l}, \cdots, a_0) \log P(a_0 \mid a_{-l}, \cdots, a_{-1}) \\ &= - \int \log P(x_n \mid x_{n-l}, \cdots, x_{n-1}) d\nu . \end{aligned}$$

H_l is nonnegative but may be $+\infty$. It is known that

$$H_1 \geqq H_2 \geqq H_3 \geqq \cdots\cdots$$

Let

$$H = \lim_{l \to \infty} H_l .$$

The limit is taken to be $+\infty$ if all H_l are $+\infty$.

THEOREM 2. *If* $H < \infty$ *then* $\{n^{-1} \log P(x_0, \cdots, x_n)\}$ *converges both in* $L_1(\nu)$ *and with* ν*-probability one.*

Proof. There is an l such that $H_l < \infty$. We define an l-Markovian measure μ on $\mathscr{F}$ as follows.

$$\mu[x_m = a_0, x_{m+1} = a_1, \cdots, x_n = a_{n-m}] = P(a_0, \cdots, a_{n-m})$$

if $n - m \leqq l$,

$$\begin{aligned} &\mu[x_m = a_0, x_{m+1} = a_1, \cdots, x_n = a_{n-m}] \\ &= P(a_0, \cdots, a_l) P(a_{l+1} \mid a_1, \cdots, a_l) \cdots\cdots P(a_{n-m} \mid a_{n-m-l}, \cdots\cdots, a_{n-m-1}) \end{aligned}$$

if $n - m > l$. It is easy to check that μ is well defined and $\nu_{m,n} \ll \mu_{m,n}$. It is clear that, if $n - m > l$,

$$\log \frac{f_{m,n}}{f_{m,n-1}} = \log \frac{P(x_m, \cdots, x_n)}{P(x_m, \cdots, x_{n-1}} - \log P(x_n \mid x_{n-l}, \cdots, x_{n-1}) .$$

The rest of the proof goes in the same manner as for the case $H_1 < \infty$ since Theorem 5 [6] and Lemma 1 of this paper remain true for l-Markovian μ.

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