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ABSOLUTE CONTINUITY FOR ABSTRACT WIENER SPACES

TYRONE DUNCAN

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Certain smooth homeomorphisms on an abstract Wiener space are shown to induce a measure that is absolutely continuous with respect to an abstract Wiener measure which is the measure determined on a Banach space from the canonical normal distribution on a Hilbert space by the completion of the Hilbert space with respect to a measurable seminorm. The notion of an abstract Wiener space is an abstraction of one technique to show the countable additivity for Wiener measure, the measure for Brownian motion. The generalizations of absolute continuity obtained here reduce exactly to the well known results for absolute continuity for Gaussian measures.

Specifically, it is shown that if T is a C^1 diffeomorphism of the Banach space such that $T = I + \psi$ where I is the identity and ψ takes values in the Hilbert space associated with the abstract Wiener space and is differentiable, then the measure induced on the Banach space by the transformation, T , is absolutely continuous with respect to the abstract Wiener measure.

2. Preliminaries. Let (i, H, B) be an abstract Wiener space where H is a separable Hilbert space, B is a separable Banach space obtained from H by completing H with respect to the measurable seminorm, $|\cdot|$, and $i: H \rightarrow B$ is the continuous canonical injection. \mathcal{F} will denote the Borel σ -algebra on B . For fundamental notions about these measures the reader is referred to [1, 3].

Let ν be the canonical normal distribution on H with variance parameter $t = 1$ and let μ be the measure induced on B as the projective limit of the family of cylinder set measures on B obtained from ν and the continuous canonical injection, i . Assuming the variance parameter is 1 is inessential for the results for absolute continuity; any variance parameter $t \in (0, \infty)$ could be used with trivial changes in the subsequent results for absolute continuity. For some previous related results on absolute continuity, the reader is referred to [5].

The following definition provides some notation that is used subsequently.

DEFINITION. $\mathcal{P} = \{P: P \text{ is a finite dimensional projection on } H \text{ with } PH \subset jB^*\}$ where B^* is the topological dual of B and $j = i^*$.

In order to establish absolute continuity a few preliminary results have to be obtained. The first result is contained in a result of Gross (Cor. 3 [3]).

LEMMA 1. *Let (i, H, B) be an abstract Wiener space and let $(P_n)_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$ be a sequence of finite dimensional projections on H such that $P_n \rightarrow I$ where I is the identity on H . If $f: B \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ is continuous then $f_n^{\sim} \rightarrow f$ in probability where f_n^{\sim} is the random variable on B induced by the cylinder set function $f \circ i \circ P_n$ on H .*

For absolute continuity for Gaussian measures on a Banach space and linear transformations on the Banach space, certain Hilbert-Schmidt operators play a fundamental role, [6]. Likewise, for smooth homeomorphisms on a Banach space and questions of absolute continuity Hilbert-Schmidt operators again arise naturally as one would expect from a local analysis.

The proof of the following lemma which replaced a less succinct proof by the author was supplied by the referee.

LEMMA 2. *Let $A: B \rightarrow H$ be a continuous linear operator. Then $A | H$ is a Hilbert-Schmidt operator.*

Proof. If $S: B \rightarrow B^*$ is a continuous linear operator then $S | H: H \rightarrow H$ is a trace class operator. (This nice theorem is due to V. Goodman.)

Now to prove the lemma consider $(A | H)^* \circ A: B \rightarrow H \rightarrow H$. Observe that if $x \in B$ then for all $h \in H$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{|\langle (A | H)^* \circ Ax, h \rangle_H|}{|h|} &= \frac{|\langle Ax, (A | H)h \rangle_H|}{|h|} \\ &\leq \frac{|Ax|_H |Ah|_H}{|h|} \\ &\leq K \frac{|Ax|_H |h|}{|h|} \\ &= K |Ax|_H \end{aligned}$$

where K is the operator norm of $A: B \rightarrow H$. Therefore, $(A | H)^* \circ Ax \in B^*$ and $(A | H)^* \circ A(B) \subset B^*$. Now an application of the closed graph theorem shows that $(A | H)^* \circ A: B \rightarrow B^*$ is a continuous linear operator. Hence $(A | H)^* \circ (A | H): H \rightarrow H$ is a trace class operator and $A | H: H \rightarrow H$ is a Hilbert-Schmidt operator.

Uniform integrability plays a fundamental role in questions of absolute continuity, because of its equivalence to weak compactness

in L^1 . The following result gives some sufficient conditions for uniform integrability of a family of Radon-Nikodym derivatives.

LEMMA 3. *Let $T: B \rightarrow B$ be a C^1 diffeomorphism where $T = I + \psi$, I is the identity on B and $\psi: B \rightarrow H$. Assume that there is an $\alpha > 1$ such that $(I + \alpha\psi)|_H$ is a diffeomorphism on H . Assume that $|\psi|_H$ and $|\psi'|_H|_{HS}$ are uniformly bounded on B where $|\cdot|_H$ is the norm on H induced by the inner product and $|\cdot|_{HS}$ is the Hilbert-Schmidt norm. Furthermore, let $(\lambda_n)_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$ be the eigenvalues for $\psi'|_H$ and assume that the Fredholm-Carleman determinants*

$$\prod_{n=1}^{\infty} (1 + \lambda_n) e^{\lambda_n}$$

and

$$\prod_{n=1}^{\infty} (1 + \alpha \lambda_n) e^{\alpha \lambda_n}$$

are bounded above and away from 0 uniformly for $x \in B$.

Let $T_{\tilde{P}} = \tilde{P}I + \tilde{P}\psi\tilde{P}$ be the diffeomorphism on $\tilde{P}B$ where \tilde{P} is the continuous finite dimensional projection on B induced from $P \in \mathcal{S}$ and let $f_{\tilde{P}}$ be the function on B induced by the Radon-Nikodym derivative for the transformation of measures on $\tilde{P}B$ determined by $T_{\tilde{P}}$.

Then the family of Radon-Nikodym derivatives

$$(f_{\tilde{P}})_{P \in \mathcal{S}}$$

is uniformly integrable.

Proof. Let T_P be the restriction of $T_{\tilde{P}}$ to PH . The canonical normal distribution restricted to PH is a measure and is transformed by absolute continuity of measures by the transformation, T_P , because $PI + P\psi P$ is a C^1 diffeomorphism on PH . The identity operator on H or B will be denoted by the same symbol, I , because the appropriate space will be clear from the context. Let $d\nu_{T_P}/d\nu_P$ be the Radon-Nikodym derivative corresponding to this diffeomorphism on PH . Writing $d\nu_{T_P}/d\nu_P$ as a cylinder set function on H it follows that

$$\frac{d\nu_{T_P}}{d\nu_P}(x) = \det |I + PA_{P_x}P| \exp \left[(P\psi Px, x) - \frac{1}{2} |P\psi Px|_H^2 \right]$$

where $A = \psi'|_H$. Since this Radon-Nikodym derivative is continuous, by Gross (Cor. 3 [3]), it follows that

$$f_{\tilde{P}}(x) = \det |I + PA_{\tilde{P}_x}P| \exp \left[(P\psi \tilde{P}x, x) - \frac{1}{2} |P\psi \tilde{P}x|_H^2 \right]$$

where $f_{\tilde{P}}$ is the Radon-Nikodym derivative, $d\mu_{T_{\tilde{P}}}/d\mu_{\tilde{P}}$, considered as a function on B .

To verify the uniform integrability of the family, $(f_{\tilde{P}})_{P \in \mathcal{S}}$, it suffices to show that there is a $\beta > 1$ such that

$$\sup_{P \in \mathcal{S}} \int |f_{\tilde{P}}|^\beta d\mu < \infty .$$

Let $\beta = \sqrt{\alpha} > 1$ where α is given in the statement of the lemma.

Fix $P \in \mathcal{S}$. Define

$$g(x) = [\det |I + \beta^2 PA_{\tilde{P}_x} P| e^{\beta^2 \text{tr} PA_{\tilde{P}_x} P}]^{1/\beta} \exp \left[\beta(P_\psi \tilde{P}x, x) - \beta \text{tr} PA_{\tilde{P}_x} P - \frac{\beta^3}{2} |P_\psi \tilde{P}x|_H^2 \right]$$

$$h(x) = \frac{[\det |I + PA_{\tilde{P}_x} P| e^{\text{tr} PA_{\tilde{P}_x} P}]^\beta}{[\det |I + \beta^2 PA_{\tilde{P}_x} P| e^{\beta^2 \text{tr} PA_{\tilde{P}_x} P}]^{1/\beta}} \exp \left[\frac{\beta^3 - \beta}{2} |P_\psi \tilde{P}x|_H^2 \right] .$$

Clearly

$$|f_{\tilde{P}}|^\beta = gh .$$

Applying Hölder's inequality to gh yields

$$Egh \leq [Eg^\beta]^{1/\beta} [Eh^{\beta/(\beta-1)}]^{(\beta-1)/\beta} .$$

Since

$$g^\beta = \frac{d\mu_{I + \alpha P_\psi \tilde{P}}}{d\mu_{\tilde{P}}}$$

it follows that

$$Eg^\beta = 1 .$$

By assumption, h is bounded independent of $P \in \mathcal{S}$ so the family of Radon-Nikodym derivatives, $(f_{\tilde{P}})_{P \in \mathcal{S}}$, is uniformly integrable.

Using the uniform integrability results from Lemma 3, a measure can be obtained that corresponds to the transformation, T , as the following result describes.

LEMMA 4. *Let $T: B \rightarrow B$ be a C^1 diffeomorphism where $T = I + \psi$, I is the identity on B and $\psi: B \rightarrow H$. Assume that T satisfies the hypotheses given in Lemma 3. Let $(P_n)_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$ be an increasing sequence of elements of \mathcal{S} such that $P_n \rightarrow I$ in H .*

Then there is a subsequence of the Radon-Nikodym derivatives, $(f_{\tilde{P}_n})_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$, that converge to a $g \in L^1$ in the topology $\sigma(L^1, L^\infty)$. Let μ_T be the measure induced on (B, \mathcal{F}) by the identification $d\mu_T = g d\mu$. The transformation $I - \psi: B \rightarrow B$ on (B, \mathcal{F}, μ_T) induces an abstract

Wiener measure on B with Hilbert space H , i.e.; for each $l \in H^*$, $(l, I - \psi)$ is a Gaussian random variable on (B, \mathcal{F}, μ_T) with zero mean and variance $|l|_H^2$.

Proof. Since the family, $(f_{\tilde{P}_n})_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$, is uniformly integrable there is a subsequence that converges to a function $g \in L^1$ in the topology $\sigma(L^1, L^\infty)$ by the weak compactness criterion of Dunford-Pettis (p. 294 [2]).

Let $f: B \rightarrow \mathbf{R}$ be a bounded continuous function and let K be a constant that bounds f . By reducing the original sequence of Radon-Nikodym derivatives to a suitable subsequence it can be assumed that the whole sequence $(f_{\tilde{P}_n})_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$ of Radon-Nikodym derivatives converges in $\sigma(L^1, L^\infty)$.

Since $P_n \rightarrow I$ and f is continuous $f \circ \tilde{P}_n \rightarrow f$ in probability by Lemma 1. By going to a subsequence if necessary, it can be assumed that $f \circ \tilde{P}_n \rightarrow f$ a.e. Again for notational convenience, it is assumed that the whole sequence converges a.e.

By uniform integrability given $\varepsilon > 0$ there is a $\delta > 0$ such that if A is a measurable set with $\mu A < \delta$ then

$$\int_A f_{\tilde{P}_n} d\mu < \varepsilon \quad \forall n \in \mathbb{N}.$$

By Egorov's theorem, for $\delta > 0$ given above there is a measurable set A with $\mu A < \delta$ such that $f \circ \tilde{P}_n \rightarrow f$ uniformly on A^c . For $\varepsilon > 0$ there is an integer M such that if $m \geq M$

$$\sup_{x \in A^c} |f_{\tilde{P}_m}(x) - f(x)| < \varepsilon.$$

Likewise for $\varepsilon > 0$ by $\sigma(L^1, L^\infty)$ convergence there is an integer N such that for $n \geq N$

$$\left| \int f f_{\tilde{P}_n} - \int f g \right| < \varepsilon.$$

Let $n \geq N \vee M$, then

$$\begin{aligned} & \int |f_n - f| f_{\tilde{P}_n} d\mu \\ &= \int_{A^c} |f_n - f| f_{\tilde{P}_n} d\mu + \int_A |f_n - f| f_{\tilde{P}_n} d\mu \leq \varepsilon + 2K\varepsilon \end{aligned}$$

and

$$\left| \int f_n f_{\tilde{P}_n} - \int f g \right| \leq 2\varepsilon(1 + K)$$

where $f_n = f \circ \tilde{P}_n$.

It suffices for the verification of an abstract Wiener space to consider $l \in B^*$ such that $\tilde{P}_l \subset \tilde{P}_n$ for some n where \tilde{P}_l is the one dimensional projection determined by l . Given $\varepsilon > 0$ by the above results there is an N such that if $n \geq N$

$$\left| \int f_n f_{\tilde{P}_n} - \int fg \right| < \varepsilon$$

where $f = e^{it(l, I-\psi)}$ and $t \in \mathbf{R}$.

Furthermore, there is a compact set $K \subset B$ such that $P(K) > 1 - \delta$ where $\delta > 0$ is as above. For $l \in B^*$ given above there is an M such that for $n \geq M$ $\tilde{P}_l \subset \tilde{P}_n$ and for $x \in K$

$$|e^{-it(l, P_n \psi)} - e^{-it(l, \psi)}| < \varepsilon$$

Thus, for $k \geq M \vee N$

$$\left| \int e^{it(l, I - P_k \psi \tilde{P}_k)} f_{\tilde{P}_k} - \int fg \right| < 4\varepsilon .$$

Therefore, by the transformation of measures results for finite dimensional spaces and the convergence of the characteristic functions, $(l, I - \psi)$ is a zero mean Gaussian random variable with variance $|l|_H^2$ on the probability space (B, \mathcal{F}, μ_T) .

3. Main result. From the results for absolute continuity of Gaussian measures on an abstract Wiener space the following result for absolute continuity for a smooth homeomorphism on B is the best that can be expected.

THEOREM. *Let $T: B \rightarrow B$ be a C^1 diffeomorphism such that $T = I + \psi$ where I is the identity on B and $\psi: B \rightarrow H$ is differentiable. Then the measure, μ_T , induced on B by the transformation, T , on the abstract Wiener probability space, (B, \mathcal{F}, μ) , is absolutely continuous with respect to μ .*

Proof. By examination of the proof of Lemma 3, there is also a local version of the result that is applicable here. The local version follows because if U is an open subset of B such that when T^{-1} is restricted to U the hypotheses of the lemma are satisfied for T then the Radon-Nikodym derivatives can be computed by the change of variables formula for finite dimensional spaces and because the integrations are on U the function h in the proof of Lemma 3 is still uniformly bounded.

For each $x \in B$ there is an open sphere with center x , $S(x)$, such that when T^{-1} is restricted to $S(x)$ the hypotheses of Lemma 3 are

satisfied for T . This verification is made as follows. Recall that ψ is continuously differentiable and $\psi' | H$ is continuous as a map from B into Hilbert-Schmidt operators. Furthermore, since $\psi' | H$ is a Hilbert-Schmidt operator the Fredholm-Carleman determinant is well defined by a simple comparison test for infinite series. For $x_0 \in B$ fixed there is an $\alpha > 1$ such that $(I + \alpha\psi'(x_0) | H)$ is invertible and such that there is a neighborhood of x_0 where this is also true.

Let f be a bounded continuous function with support in $S(x_0)$. For each $m \in N$ $f \circ \tilde{P}_m \circ \tilde{P}_n \circ T \circ \tilde{P}_n \rightarrow f \circ \tilde{P}_m \circ T$ in probability on (B, \mathcal{F}, μ) as $n \rightarrow \infty$ and $f \circ \tilde{P}_m \rightarrow f$ in probability on (B, \mathcal{F}, μ) as $m \rightarrow \infty$ where (P_m) is an increasing sequence of elements of \mathcal{P} such that $P_m \rightarrow I$. By the bounded convergence theorem

$$(2) \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \int f \circ \tilde{P}_m \circ \tilde{P}_n \circ T \circ \tilde{P}_n d\mu = \int f \circ \tilde{P}_m \circ T d\mu$$

in the $L^1(\mu)$ topology.

For $n \geq m$

$$\int f \circ P_m \circ P_n \circ T \circ P_n d\mu = \int_{\tilde{P}_n B} f_m \circ T_n d\mu_{\tilde{P}_n}$$

where f_m is the continuous function induced on $\tilde{P}_n B$ by $f \circ \tilde{P}_m$, T_n is the homeomorphism on $P_n B$ induced from $\tilde{P}_n \circ T \circ \tilde{P}_n$ and $\mu_{\tilde{P}_n}$ is the measure induced on $\tilde{P}_n B$ by restricting μ to $\tilde{P}_n B$.

By the results for the transformations of measures on finite dimensional spaces that have been noted in the proof of Lemma 3

$$\begin{aligned} \int f_m \circ T_n d\mu_{\tilde{P}_n} &= \int f_m d\mu_{T_n} \\ &= \int f_m \frac{d\mu_{T_n}}{d\mu_{\tilde{P}_n}} d\mu_{\tilde{P}_n} \end{aligned}$$

where μ_{T_n} is the measure on $\tilde{P}_n B$ induced by the transformation T_n on $(\tilde{P}_n B, \mu_{\tilde{P}_n})$. Considering $d\mu_{T_n}/d\mu_{\tilde{P}_n}$ as a function on $B, f_{\tilde{P}_n}$, as noted in the proof of Lemma 3 and recalling how f_m was obtained the following equation is established

$$\int f_m \circ T_n d\mu_{\tilde{P}_n} = \int f \circ P_m f_{\tilde{P}_n} d\mu.$$

Assuming for notational convenience that the whole sequence of Radon-Nikodym derivatives, $(f_{\tilde{P}_n})_{n \in N}$, converges in $\sigma(L^1, L^\infty)$, then

$$(3) \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \int f \circ \tilde{P}_m f_{\tilde{P}_n} d\mu = \int f \circ \tilde{P}_m g d\mu.$$

By the dominated convergence theorem

$$\lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} \int f \circ \tilde{P}_m g d\mu = \int f g d\mu .$$

Since T is a measurable mapping on (B, \mathcal{F}) and using the bounded convergence theorem it follows that

$$(4) \quad \lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} \int f \circ \tilde{P}_m \circ T d\mu = \int f \circ T d\mu = \int f d\mu_T .$$

By (2) and (3) and the dominated convergence theorem, we have

$$(5) \quad \lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} \int f \circ \tilde{P}_m \circ T d\mu = \lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} \int f \circ \tilde{P}_m g d\mu = \int f g d\mu .$$

Combining the results from (4) and (5)

$$\int f d\mu_T = \int f g d\mu .$$

Since f is an arbitrary bounded continuous function with support in $S(x_0)$ by a straightforward approximation it follows that for any measurable set $A \subset S(x_0)$

$$\int_A d\mu_T = \int_A g d\mu .$$

Therefore on $S(x_0)$

$$\frac{d\mu_T}{d\mu} = g .$$

Now,

$$B = \bigcup_{x \in B} S(x)$$

and by the separability of B there is a countable dense collection $(x_n)_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$ such that

$$B = \bigcup_{n=1}^{\infty} S(x_n) .$$

For $n = 1$ using uniform integrability there is a subsequence that converges in $\sigma(L^1, L^\infty)$ to a function with support in $S(x_1)$. Proceeding inductively for n apply this technique to the subsequence obtained at the $n - 1$ step. The diagonal sequence is a subsequence of the original sequence that converges in $\sigma(L^1, L^\infty)$ on each $S(x_n) n \in \mathbb{N}$. Since it is trivial to verify on overlapping neighborhoods $S(x_i)$ and $S(x_j)$ that the $\sigma(L^1, L^\infty)$ limit is consistent, the Radon-Nikodym derivative, $d\mu_T/d\mu$, can be constructed inductively on each $S(x_n)$.

For a measurable set $\Gamma \subset B$ define $A_1 = S(x_1) \cap \Gamma$ and inductively $A_n = (S(x_n) \cap \Gamma) \setminus (\bigcup_{k=1}^{n-1} A_k)$. Thus

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{\Gamma} d\mu_T &= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \int_{A_n} d\mu_T \\ &= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \int_{A_n} \frac{d\mu_T}{d\mu} d\mu. \end{aligned}$$

Therefore, $\mu_T \ll \mu$.

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