J. Math. Kyoto Univ. (JMKYAZ)
34-3 (1994) 599-614

Poisson measures on the configuration space and unitary representations of the group of diffeomorphisms

By

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Introduction

Let X be a connected para-compact but not compact C^{∞}-manifold and m be a locally Euclidean measure with smooth local densities. In [6], Vershik-Gel'fand-Graev considered representations of Diff X, group of diffeomorphisms with compact supports, defined by quasi-invariant measures, especially Poisson measures P_m in the space Γ_X of infinite configurations on X. The present paper is a supplement of their works and we summarize it as follows : First in section 1 we extend the notion of configuration space Γ_X to some general topological space X and show that Γ_X is a standard space equipped with a natural measurable structure $\mathscr{C}$. Next we consider Poisson measures P_m with intensity m on the measurable space $(\Gamma_X, \mathscr{C})$ and investigate the mutual equivalence of P_m with respect to another one, say $P_{m'}$ and investigate their ergodicity with respect to action groups arising from the basic space X. These are contents in section 2. Lastly in section 3 we generalize the results obtained in [6] of the equivalence of elementary representations of Diff X generated by Poisson measures. Our main result is stated in Theorem 3.1 and its Corollary in section 3.

1. Basic properties of configuration space

1.1. Definition of configuration space. Let K be a Polish space. That is, the topology of K is derived from a metric d such that (K, d) is a complete separable metric space. And let K^n be the direct product of the n copies of K and define a metric d_K^n on K^n such that $d_K^n(x, y) = \sum_{i=1}^n d(x_i, y_i)$, for $x = (x_1, \cdots, x_n)$, $y = (y_1, \cdots, y_n) \in K^n$. Then K^n is a Polish space with the metric d_K^n. Put $\widetilde{K}^n = \{x = (x_1, \cdots, x_n) | x_i \neq x_j \text{ for all } i \neq j\}$. As $\widetilde{K}^n$ is an open set in K^n, $\widetilde{K}^n$ is again a Polish space with the induced topology. A metric δ_K^n with which $(\widetilde{K}^n, \delta_K^n)$ is a complete separable metric space is for example as follows:

Communicated by Prof. T. Hirai, August 6, 1993 Revised February 3, 1994

$$\delta_K^n(x, y) = \frac{d_K^n(x, y)}{d_K^n(x, y) + d_K^n(x, (\widetilde{K}^n)^c) + d_K^n(y, (\widetilde{K}^n)^c)},$$

where

$d_K^n(x, (\widetilde{K}^n)^c)$ is the distance from x to the complemented set of $\widetilde{K}^n$. Next let us consider an n-point set γ in K. The collection of all such γ's will be denoted by B_K^n. For $\gamma = \{x_1, \cdots x_n\}$, $\gamma' = \{x_1', \cdots, x_n'\} \in B_K^n$ put

$$d_K^{(n)}(\gamma, \gamma') = \inf_{\sigma \in \mathfrak{S}_n} d_K^n((x_1, \cdots, x_n), (x'_{\sigma(1)}, \cdots, x'_{\sigma(n)}))$$

and

$\delta_K^{(n)}(\gamma, \gamma') = \inf_{\sigma \in \mathfrak{S}_n} \delta_K^n((x_1, \cdots, x_n), (x'_{\sigma(1)}, \cdots, x'_{\sigma(n)}))$, where $\mathfrak{S}_n$ is the symmetric group. It is easily checked that $d_K^{(n)}$ and $\delta_K^{(n)}$ are equivalent metrics on B_K^n and $(B_K^n, \delta_K^{(n)})$ is a complete separable metric space. Therefore B_K^n is a Polish space with this topology. The Borel σ-field on B_K^n will be denoted by $\mathfrak{B}(B_K^n)$. Now for each subset A in K let us consider a number map $N_A : B_K^n \to \{0, 1, \cdots, n\}$ defined by $N_A(\gamma) = |\gamma \cap A| = {}^{\#}(\gamma \cap A)$, where ${}^{\#}A$ denotes the number of elements of a set A.

Lemma 1.1. *If U is an open set in K, then $\{\gamma | N_U(\gamma) \geqq l\}$ is also open in B_K^n for each $l = 0, 1, \cdots, n$.*

Proof. There is nothing to prove for $l = 0$. So let $N_U(\gamma_0) \geqq l \geqq 1$. By the definition of N_U, some l elements $x_1, \cdots, x_l$ of γ_0 exist in U. Take $\varepsilon > 0$ such that $U_\varepsilon(x_i) \subset U$ $(i = 1, \cdots, l)$, where $U_\varepsilon(x_i) = \{x \in K | d(x, x_i) < \varepsilon\}$. Then it is easy to see that $d_K^{(n)}(\gamma, \gamma') < \varepsilon$ implies $N_U(\gamma') \geqq l$. (Q. E. D)

It is a direct consequence of the above lemma that $N_B(\cdot)$ is $\mathfrak{B}(B_K^n)$-measurable for all Borel sets B in K. The converse assertion also holds. For this let us see the following lemma.

Lemma 1.2. *For any $\varepsilon > 0$ and for any $\gamma \in B_K^n$ there exists some open set $O_\varepsilon(\gamma)$ which belongs to to the smallest σ-algebra $\mathfrak{B}$ with which all the functions $N_B(\cdot)$ (B is a Borel set in K) are measurable such that $\gamma \in O_\varepsilon(\gamma) \subset \{\gamma' | d_K^{(n)}(\gamma, \gamma') < \varepsilon\}$.*

Proof. For the set $\gamma = \{x_1, \cdots, x_n\}$, let us take η such that $\varepsilon > \eta > 0$ and $U_{\eta/n}(x_i) \cap U_{\eta/n}(x_j) = \phi$ $(i \neq j)$ and put $O_\varepsilon(\gamma) = \bigcap_{i=1}^n \{\gamma' || \gamma' \cap U_{\eta/n}(x_i)| \geqq 1\}$. Then we have $\gamma \in O_\varepsilon(\gamma) \in \mathfrak{B}$ and $O_\varepsilon(\gamma)$ is an open set by Lemma 1.1. And if $\gamma' = \{y_1, \cdots, y_n\} \in O_\varepsilon(\gamma)$, then by the choice of η we may conclude that $y_i \in U_{\eta/n}(x_i)$ $(i = 1, \cdots, n)$. This implies $d_K^{(n)}(\gamma, \gamma') < \varepsilon$ and the lemma is proved. (Q. E. D)

Now take any open set G in B_K^n. Then by the above lemma and the separability of B_K^n there exist some open sets $O_{\varepsilon_n}(\gamma_n)$ $(\varepsilon_n > 0)$ such that $G = \bigcup_{n=1}^{\infty} O_{\varepsilon_n}(\gamma_n)$. So we have $G \in \mathscr{B}$ and therefore $\mathscr{B}(B_K^n) \subset \mathscr{B}$. Hence we have,

Theorem 1.1. *$(B_K^n, d_K^{(n)})$ is a Polish space and the Borel σ-field $\mathscr{B}(B_K^n)$ coincides with the smallest σ-algebra with which all the functions $N_B(\cdot)$ (B is a Borel set in K) are measurable.*

Next let us consider the direct sum of B_K^n $(n = 0, 1, \cdots)$, $B_K = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} B_K^n$, where $B_K^0 = \{\phi\}$. It is easy to see that B_K is again a Polish space with the direct sum topology and the Borel σ-field $\mathscr{B}(B_K)$ coincides with the smallest σ-algebra with which all the functions $N_B(\cdot)$ on B_K (B: Borel sets in K) are measurable. Now consider a topological space X which satisfies following two properties.

(B.1) X is a union of increasing subsets K_n $(n=1, 2, \cdots)$, and
(B.2) K_n is a Polish space with the induced topology of X for each n.

We shall call such a sequence $\{K_n\}$ basic sequence. Since a map π_{K_n,K_m} $(n < m)$: $\gamma \in B_{K_m} \to \gamma \cap K_n \in B_{K_n}$ is measurable with rspect to $\mathscr{B}(B_{K_m})$ and $\mathscr{B}(B_{K_n})$ in virtue of Theorem 1.1, so the projective limit of (B_{K_n}, π_{K_n,K_m}), $\varprojlim (B_{K_n}, \pi_{K_n,K_m}) = \{(\gamma_n) \in \prod_{n=1}^{\infty} B_{K_n} | \pi_{K_n,K_m}(\gamma_m) = \gamma_n \text{ for } m > n\}$ is a Borel set in the infinite product space $\prod_{n=1}^{\infty} B_{K_n}$, and the later is a Polish space with the product topology. Thus $\varprojlim (B_{K_n}, \pi_{K_n,K_m})$ is a standard space. (See, [4].) As is easily seen, there is a one-to-one correspondence between $\varprojlim (B_{K_n}, \pi_{K_n,K_m})$ and a set $\Gamma_X = \{\gamma | \gamma \subset X \text{ such that } |\gamma \cap K_n| < \infty \text{ for all } n\}$ which is called the configuration space on X. So identifying $\varprojlim (B_{K_n}, \pi_{K_n,K_m})$ with Γ_X, we have a standard measurable structure on Γ_X. It is easy to see that its σ-algebra $\mathscr{C}$ coincides with the smallest σ-algebra with which all the functions $N_B(\cdot)$ on Γ_X (B: Borel set in X) are measurable. Thus we have,

Theorem 1.2. *The measurable space $(\Gamma_X, \mathscr{C})$, where $\mathscr{C}$ is a minimal σ-algebra with which all the functions $N_B(\cdot)$ (B: Borel set in X) are measurable is a standard space.*

For a Borel subset Y in X we put $\Gamma_Y = \{\gamma \in \Gamma_X | \gamma \subset Y\} = \{\gamma \in \Gamma_X | \, |\gamma \cap Y^c| = 0\}$. Naturally Γ_Y is a measurable subspace and its σ-algebra also coincides with the minimal σ-algebra with which all the number maps $N_B(\cdot)$ (B: Borel set in Y) are measurable.

Remark 1. When X is a locally compact and σ-compact metrizable space (for example X is a para-compact manifold), there is an increasing sequence $\{X_n\}$ of open sets with compact closure such that $\bigcup_{n=1}^{\infty} X_n = X$. If we choose this sequence $\{X_n\}$ as a basic sequence, then the configuration space Γ_X consists of countable sets γ which satisfies $|\gamma \cap K| < \infty$ for all compact sets K.

As is easily seen, it is equivalent to say that γ has no accumulation points in X.

1.2. Definition of Poisson measure. Let m be a non atomic Borel measure on X such that $m(K_n)<\infty$ for all n where $\{K_n\}$ is a basic sequence. Let K be one of K_n's and put $m_K=m|K$. By the non atomic assumption the product measure m_K^n of n copies of m_K is regarded naturally as a measure on $\widetilde{K}^n$. So we can define a measure $m_{K,n}$ on $\mathscr{B}(B_K^n)$ as the image measure of m_K^n by a map $p_K^n : (x_1, \cdots, x_n)\in\widetilde{K}^n \longrightarrow \{x_1, \cdots, x_n\}\in B_K^n$.
Put $P_{K,m}=\exp(-m(K))\sum_{n=0}^{\infty}\frac{m_{K,n}}{n!}$, where $m_{K,0}$ is a probability measure on the one point set B_K^0. It is easy to see that $P_{K,m}$ is a probability measure on $\mathscr{B}(B_K)$ and the following formula holds for any non negative integers $n_1, \cdots, n_l$ and for any disjoint Borel sets $B_1, \cdots, B_l$ in K (under an agreement that $0^0=1$),

$$(1)\qquad P_{K,m}(\cap_{i=1}^{l}\{\gamma\,\|\gamma\cap B_i|=n_i\})=\Pi_{i=1}^{l}\frac{m(B_i)^{n_i}\exp(-m(B_i))}{n_i!}$$

Especially, $|\gamma\cap B_i|$ $(i=1, \cdots, l)$ are independent random variables whose laws are 1-dimensional Poisson measures with mean $m(B_i)$. Further it is a direct consequence of the above formula that $P_{K,m}$ is consistent. That is, $\pi_{K_n,K_l}P_{K_l,m}=P_{K_n,m}$ for all $n<l$. Since B_{K_n} $(n=1, 2, \cdots,)$ are Polish spaces, so by the well-known theorem (for example, see [4]) there corresponds uniquely a probability measure P_m on the projective limit space $(\Gamma_X, \mathscr{C})$ such that $\pi_{K_n}P_m=P_{K_n,m}$ for all n, where π_{K_n} is a map : $\gamma\in\Gamma_X\longrightarrow\gamma\cap K_n\in B_{K_n}$.
The measure P_m is called the Poisson measure. The following is also a direct consequence of (1). For any non negative integers $n_1, \cdots, n_l$ and for any disjoint Borel sets $B_1, \cdots, B_l$ in X we have

$$(2)\qquad P_m(\cap_{i=1}^{l}\{\gamma\,\|\gamma\cap B_i|=n_i\})=\Pi_{i=1}^{l}\frac{m(B_i)^{n_i}\exp(-m(B_i))}{n_i!}$$

Remark 2. Let μ_{K_l} be a probability measure on $\mathscr{B}(B_{K_l})$ defined by $\mu_{K_l}=\sum_{n=0}^{\infty}\frac{c_{l,n}}{n!}m_{K_l,n}$ where $c_{l,n}$ are non negative constants. If it happens that μ_{K_l} $(l=1, 2, \cdots,)$ is consistent by the map π_{K_n,K_l} choosing suitable constants $c_{l,n}$, then a probability measure μ arises on $(\Gamma_X, \mathscr{C})$ such that $\pi_{K_l}\mu=\mu_{K_l}$. In [3], Obata considered a characterization of such μ and obtained a result that in case $m(X)=\infty$, μ is a superposition of Poisson measures P_{cm} $(c\geqq 0)$. More exactly, μ can be represented as $\mu=\int_0^{\infty}P_{cm}\lambda(dc)$ with a suitable Borel measure λ on $[0, \infty)$.

2. Poisson measure

2.1. Basic formulas. Let X be a topological space with properties (B.1) and (B.2), $\{K_n\}$ be a basic sequence, and m be a non atomic Borel measure on X such that $m(K_n)<\infty$ for all n.

Lemma 2.1. *Let $\rho(x)$ be a non negative measurable function on X such that $\rho(x)=1$ on K_n^c and $\int_{K_n}\rho(x)\ \mathrm{m}(dx)<\infty$ for some n. Then a function $\Pi_{x\in\gamma}\rho(x)$ defined on Γ_X is measurable and for any non negative integers $n_1,\cdots,n_l$ and for any disjoint Borel sets $B_1,\cdots,B_l$ we have,*

$$\int_{\cap_{i=1}^l\{\gamma||\gamma\cap B_i|=n_i\}}\Pi_{x\in\gamma}\rho(x)P_m(d\gamma)=\exp(m'(K_n)-m(K_n))\cdot \tag{3}$$

$P_{m'}(\cap_{i=1}^l\{\gamma||\gamma\cap B_i|=n_i\})$, where m' is a Borel measure on X defined by $m'(B)=\int_B\rho(x)m(dx)$.

Proof. Without loss of generality we may assume that $B_i\subset K_N$ $(i=1,\cdots,l)$ for some $N(\geqq n)$. Let us approximate $\rho(x)$ with step functions $\rho_h(x)$ $(h=1,2,\cdots)$ which is increasing with respect to h : $\rho_h(x)=\Sigma_{k=1}^s c_k\chi_{A_k}(x)+\chi_{K_N^c}(x)$, where $\{A_1,\cdots,A_s\}$ is a Borel partition of K_N and χ_A is the indicator function of a set A. It may be assumed that $\{A_1,\cdots,A_s\}$ is a subdivision of $\{B_1,\cdots,B_l,K_N\cap(B_1\cup\cdots\cup B_l)^c\}$, so we have $B_1=\cup_{i=1}^{s_1}A_i$, $B_2=\cup_{i=s_1+1}^{s_2}A_i,\cdots,B_l=\cup_{i=s_{l-1}+1}^{s_l}A_i$ for suitable numbers $1\leqq s_1<\cdots<s_l\leqq s$.
Since $\Pi_{x\in\gamma}\rho_h(x)=\prod_{i=1}^s c_i^{k_i}$ on $\cap_{i=1}^s\{\gamma||\gamma\cap A_i|=k_i\}$, it is a measurable function of γ for each h and so is $\Pi_{x\in\gamma}\rho(x)$.
Next as we have,

$$\int_{\cap_{i=1}^l\{\gamma|\gamma\cap B_i|=n_i\}}\Pi_{x\in\gamma}\rho_h(x)P_m(d\gamma)$$
$$=\Sigma'\int_{\cap_{i=1}^s\{\gamma|\gamma\cap A_i|=k_i\}}\Pi_{i=1}^s c_i^{k_i}P_m(d\gamma),$$

where Σ' is a sum for $k_1,\cdots,k_s$ such that $k_1+\cdots+k_{s_1}=n_1,\cdots,k_{s_{l-1}+1}+\cdots+k_{s_l}=n_l$ and $k_j=0,1,\cdots,(s_l+1\leqq j\leqq s)$,

$$=\Sigma'\Pi_{i=1}^s\frac{c_i^{k_i}m(A_i)^{k_i}\exp(-m(A_i))}{k_i!}$$
$$=\exp(-m(K_N\setminus\cup_{i=1}^l B_i))\exp\left(\int_{K_N\setminus\cup_{i=1}^l B_i}\rho_h(x)m(dx)\right)\cdot$$
$$\Pi_{i=1}^l\frac{\left(\int_{B_i}\rho_h(x)m(dx)\right)^{n_i}\exp(-m(B_i))}{n_i!}.$$

So (3) follows by letting $h \longrightarrow \infty$. Notice that $m'(K_N) - m(K_N) = m'(K_n) - m(K_n)$. (Q. E. D.)

The following result is derived by the same reasoning, so we omit its proof.

Lemma 2.2. *Let $\rho(x)$ be a non negative integrable function defined on K_n and put $m'(B) = \int_B \rho(x) m(dx)$ for all Borel sets B in K_n.*
Then we have

$$(4) \qquad P_{K_n,m'}(E) = \exp(-m'(K_n) + m(K_n)) \int_E \Pi_{x\in\gamma} \rho(x) P_{K_n,m}(d\gamma)$$
$$\text{for all } E \in \mathfrak{B}(B_{K_n}).$$

2.2. Mutual equivalence.

Let m and m' be non atomic Borel measures on X such that $m(K_n)$, $m'(K_n) < \infty$ for all n.

Theorem 2.1. *If $P_{m'}$ is absolutely continuous with respect to P_m ($P_m \gtrsim P_{m'}$), then $m \gtrsim m'$.*

Proof. Let $m(B) = 0$. Then $m(B \cap K_n) = 0$ for all n and $P_m(\gamma \| \gamma \cap B \cap K_n| = 1) = 0$. From the assumption, it follows that $P_{m'}(\gamma \| \gamma \cap B \cap K_n| = 1) = 0$ and therefore $m'(B \cap K_n) = 0$ for all n. Hence we have $m'(B) = 0$. (Q. E. D.)

The first part of the following theorem is already stated in [5]. However we prove it in a different even simpler manner from the original one.

Theorem 2.2. *Assume that $m \gtrsim m'$, and put $\frac{dm'}{dm}(x) = \rho(x)$. Then in order that $P_m \gtrsim P_{m'}$, it is necessary and sufficient that $\int_X |\sqrt{\rho(x)} - 1|^2 m(dx) < \infty$. Further if $\int_X |\sqrt{\rho(x)} - 1|^2 m(dx) = \infty$, then P_m and P_m', are singular.*

Proof. As is easily seen from (4), we have $P_{K_n,m'} \lesssim P_{K_n,m}$ and $\frac{dP_{K_n,m'}}{dP_{K_n,m}}(\gamma) = \exp(-m'(K_n) + m(K_n)) \Pi_{x\in\gamma} \rho(x)$ for all n.
Hence in order that $P_{m'} \lesssim P_m$ it is necessary and sufficient that $\left\{\sqrt{\frac{dP_{K_n,m'}}{dP_{K_n,m}}(\gamma \cap K_n)}\right\}$ forms a Cauchy sequence in $L^2_{P_m}(\Gamma_X)$ which is assured by the well-known theorem. (See, [7]). So we shall calculate the values

$$\phi_{n,l} = \int_{\Gamma_X} \left| \sqrt{\frac{dP_{K_n,m'}}{dP_{K_n,m}}(\gamma \cap K_n)} - \sqrt{\frac{dP_{K_l,m'}}{dP_{K_l,m}}(\gamma \cap K_l)} \right|^2 P_m(d\gamma)$$

for $l > n$, noticing that $\Pi_{x\in\gamma\cap K_n} \rho(x)$ and $\Pi_{x\in\gamma\cap(K\setminus K_n)} \sqrt{\rho(x)}$ are independent random variables with respect to $P_{K_l,m}$. Now applying (4) to $\sqrt{\rho}$ instead of ρ we have,

$$\phi_{n,l}=2[1-\exp\{1/2(m(K_n)-m'(K_n)+m(K_l)-m'(K_l))\}\cdot$$

$$\int_{B_{K_l}}\Pi_{x\in\gamma\cap K_n}\rho(x)\ \Pi_{x\in\gamma\cap(K\setminus K_n)}\sqrt{\rho(x)}P_{K_l,m}(d\gamma)]$$

$$=2\Big[1-\exp\{1/2(-m(K_n)+m'(K_n)+m(K_l)-m'(K_l))\}\cdot$$

$$\exp\Big(\int_{K_l\setminus K_n}\sqrt{\rho(x)}\,m(dx)-m(K_l\setminus K_n)\Big)\Big]$$

$$=2\Big\{1-\exp\Big(-1/2\int_{K_l\setminus K_n}(\sqrt{\rho(x)}-1)^2m(dx)\Big)\Big\}.$$

Thus $\phi_{n,l}\to 0$ $(n, l\to\infty)$ is equivalent to $\int_X|\sqrt{\rho(x)}-1|^2m(dx)<\infty$.

If $\int_X|\sqrt{\rho(x)}-1|^2m(dx)=\infty$, then it follows from the above calculation,

$$\lim_{n\to\infty}\lim_{l\to\infty}\int_{\Gamma_X}\sqrt{\frac{dP_{K_n,m'}}{dP_{K_n,m}}}(\gamma\cap K_n)\sqrt{\frac{dP_{K_l,m'}}{dP_{K_l,m}}}(\gamma\cap K_l)P_m(d\gamma)=0. \tag{5}$$

By the way, $\frac{dP_{K_n,m'}}{dP_{K_n,m}}(\gamma\cap K_n)$ converges to a function $f_\infty(\gamma)$ for P_m — a. e. γ as $n\longrightarrow\infty$ by the martingale convergence theorem, and $f_\infty(\gamma)$ is the density function of the absolutely continuous part of $P_{m'}$ with respect to P_m. Applying Lebesgue-Fatou's lemma twice to (5), we get $\int_{\Gamma_X}f_\infty(\gamma)P_m(d\gamma)=0$ which shows P_m and $P_{m'}$ are singular. (*Q. E. D.*)

Corollary. *The Hellinger distance between P_m and $P_{m'}$ is given by*

$$\int_{\Gamma_X}\Big|\sqrt{\frac{dP_{m'}}{dP_m}}(\gamma)-1\Big|^2P_m(d\gamma) \tag{6}$$

$$=2\Big\{1-\exp\ (-1/2\int_X(\sqrt{\rho(x)}-1)^2m(dx))\Big\}$$

2.3. Ergodicity. Let G be a group of bimeasurable maps $\phi: X\longrightarrow X$ such that $m\simeq\phi\, m$ (image measure of m by the map ϕ) and

$\int_X\Big|\sqrt{\frac{d\phi m}{dm}}(x)-1\Big|^2m(dx)<\infty$. Note that $\phi m(K_n)<\infty$ for all n, because $\sqrt{\phi m(K_n)}=\Big\{\int_{K_n}\frac{d\phi m}{dm}(x)\,m(dx)\Big\}^{1/2}\leqq\Big\{\int_{K_n}\Big|\sqrt{\frac{d\phi m}{dm}}(x)-1\Big|^2m(dx)\Big\}^{1/2}+m(K_n)^{1/2}$ $<\infty$. Hence $P_{\phi m}$ is well defined and $P_{\phi m}\simeq P_m$. Next we put $\phi(\gamma)=\{\phi(x_1),\cdots,\phi(x_n),\cdots\}$ for all $\gamma=\{x_1,\cdots,x_n,\cdots\}\in\Gamma_X$. It must be noticed that $\phi(\gamma)$

does not necessarily belong to Γ_X. Nevertheless, $|\phi(\gamma)\cap K_n|=|\gamma\cap\phi^{-1}(K_n)|<\infty$ for $P_m-a.e.\ \gamma$, because $\phi m(K_n)<\infty$. So a map $T_\phi:\gamma\in\Gamma_X\longrightarrow\phi(\gamma)\in\Gamma_X$ is defined almost everywhere with respect to P_m.

Definition 1. P_m is said to be G-ergodic, if $P_m(A)=1$ or 0 provided that $P_m(A\ominus T_\phi^{-1}(A))=0$ for all $\phi\in G$.

If $m(X)<\infty$, then P_m is not ergodic, because $B_X^n\equiv\{\gamma\in\Gamma_X\,||\gamma|=n\}$ is a G-invariant set but $P_m(B_X^n)=\frac{m(X)^n}{n!}\exp(-m(X))\neq 1$, 0 for each n. Generally speaking, the ergodicity of P_m has no relation with that of m. Now we shall state sufficient conditions for the ergodicity as the following two theorems.

Theorem 2.3. *If for any $\varepsilon>0$ and for any n there exists $\phi\in G$ such that $\phi(K_n)\cap K_n=\phi$ and $\int_X\left|\sqrt{\frac{d\phi m}{dm}}(x)-1\right|^2 m(dx)<\varepsilon$, then P_m is G-ergodic.*

Proof. First of all we shall claim that

$$P_m(T_\phi^{-1}(E))\leqq P_m(E)+A_\phi \text{ for all } \phi\in G \text{ and for all } E\in\mathscr{C}, \tag{7}$$

where $A_\phi=2\sqrt{2}\left\{1-\exp\left(-1/2\int_X\left|\sqrt{\frac{d\phi m}{dm}}(x)-1\right|^2 m(dx)\right)\right\}^{1/2}$.

In fact we have

$$P_m(T_\phi^{-1}(E))=\int_E\frac{dP_{\phi m}}{dP_m}(\gamma)P_m(d\gamma)\leqq P_m(E)+\int_E\left|\frac{dP_{\phi m}}{dP_m}(\gamma)-1\right|P_m(d\gamma)$$

$$\leqq P_m(E)+2\left\{\int_{\Gamma_X}\left|1-\sqrt{\frac{dP_{\phi m}}{dP_m}}(\gamma)\right|^2 P_m(d\gamma)\right\}^{1/2}$$

$$=P_m(E)+2\sqrt{2}\left\{1-\exp\left(-1/2\int_X\left(\sqrt{\frac{d\phi m}{dm}}(x)-1\right)^2 m(dx)\right)\right\}^{1/2},$$

where the last inequality is derived from (6).

Now let A be a measurable set such that $P_m(A\ominus T_\phi^{-1}(A))=0$ for all $\phi\in G$. We take $B_n\in\mathscr{B}(B_{K_n})$ such that $P_m(A\ominus\pi_{K_n}^{-1}(B_n))<\varepsilon$ for a given $\varepsilon>0$. Then we have $P_m(A\ominus T_\phi^{-1}\pi_{K_n}^{-1}(B_n))<\varepsilon+A_\phi$ by virtue of taking E as $A\ominus\pi_{K_n}^{-1}(B_n)$ in (7). By the assumption there exists a map $\phi\in G$ such that $\phi(K_n)\cap K_n=\phi$ and $A_\phi<\varepsilon$. It follows from the regionally independence of Poisson measure that

$$(P_m(A)-2\varepsilon)\ (P_m(A^c)-\varepsilon)<P_m(T_\phi^{-1}\pi_{K_n}^{-1}(B_n))P_m(\pi_{K_n}^{-1}(B_n^c))=$$
$$P_m(T_\phi^{-1}\pi_{K_n}^{-1}(B_n)\cap\pi_{K_n}^{-1}(B_n^c))\leqq P_m(T_\phi^{-1}\pi_{K_n}^{-1}(B_n)\ominus A)+P_m(\pi_{K_n}^{-1}(B_n^c)\ominus A^c)$$
$$<\varepsilon+A_\phi+\varepsilon<3\varepsilon.$$

Letting $\varepsilon\longrightarrow 0$, we have $P_m(A)P_m(A^c)=0$. (*Q. E. D.*)

Definition 2. Let $G_{K_n}=\{\psi\in G|\psi=\text{identity on } K_n^c\}$ and let f be a symmetric measurable function defined on $\widetilde{K}_n^l$ $(l=1, 2, \cdots)$.
We say that m is $G_{K_n}^l$-ergodic, if f is constant modulo null sets provided that for all $\psi\in G_{K_n}$, $f(x_1, \cdots, x_l)=f(\psi(x_1), \cdots, \psi(x_l))$ for $m_{K_n}^l-a.e.x=(x_1, \cdots, x_l)$.

Theoren 2.4. *If for any n, m is $G_{K_N}^l$-ergodic for some $N\geqq n$ and for all l, then P_m is G-ergodic provided that $m(X)=\infty$.*

Proof. If necessary taking a subsequence of the basic sequence, we may assume that m is $G_{K_n}^l$-ergodic for all n and l. Let P_n^1, P_n^2 be image measures of P_m by the maps π_{K_n}, $\pi_{K_n^c}$, $\pi_{K_n^c}(\gamma)=\gamma\cap K_n^c$, respectively. Then P_m is regarded as the product measure of P_n^1 and P_n^2. Now assume that a measurable set A satisfies $P_m(A\ominus T_\psi^{-1}(A))=0$ for all $\psi\in G$. For each n we put

$$f_n(\gamma_1)=\int_{\Gamma_{K_n^c}}\chi_A(\gamma_1\cup\gamma_2)P_n^2(d\gamma_2) \qquad \text{for } \gamma_1\in B_{K_n}.$$

Then for all $\psi\in G_{K_n}$ we have,

$$0=\int_{B_{K_n}}|f_n(\gamma_1)-f_n(\psi(\gamma_1))|P_n^1(d\gamma_1)=$$

$$\sum_{l=0}^{\infty}\frac{\exp(-m(K_n))}{l!}\int_{\widetilde{K}_n^l}|f_n(\{x_1,\cdots,x_l\})-f_n(\{\psi(x_1),\cdots,\psi(x_l)\})|m_{K_n}^l(dx).$$

Thus the symmetric function : $(x_1, \cdots, x_l)\longrightarrow f_n(\{x_1, \cdots, x_l\})$ satisfies the assumption of $G_{K_n}^l$-ergodicity, so it follows that $f_n(\{x_1, \cdots, x_l\})=\text{const}$ $(\equiv c_{n,l})$ for $m_{K_n}^l$-$a.e.x$. Define a new measure ν by $\nu(E)=P_m(A\cap E)$ for all $E\in\mathscr{C}$. Then for any $B\in\mathscr{B}(B_{K_n})$ we have,

$$\nu(\pi_{K_n}^{-1}(B))=\int_B f_n(\gamma_1)P_n^1(d\gamma_1)=\sum_{l=0}^{\infty}\frac{\exp(-m(K_n))}{l!}c_{n,l}\cdot m_{K_n,l}(B\cap B_{K_n}^l).$$

Therefore there exists some measure λ on $[0, \infty)$ such that

$\nu=\int_0^\infty P_{cm}\lambda(dc)$ in virtue of Remark 2. As $\nu\leqq P_m$ and $\lim_{N\to\infty}\frac{1}{N}\sum_{l=1}^{N}\frac{|\gamma\cap(K_{l+1}\setminus K_l)|}{m(K_{l+1}\setminus K_l)}=c$ for $P_{cm}-a.e.\gamma$ by the law of large numbers, so we have $\lambda(\{1\}^c)=0$ and therefore $\nu=\lambda(\{1\})P_m$. This shows $P_m(A^c)=0$ if $\lambda(\{1\})>0$ and $P_m(A)=0$ if $\lambda(\{1\})=0$. (*Q. E. D.*)

The next theorem is already stated in [6] but we shall list and prove it as an application of Theorem 2.4.

Theorem 2.5. *P_m is G-ergodic under the following situation.*

(a) X is a connected para-compact but not compact C^∞-manifold,
(b) a basic sequence $\{K_n\}$ is a sequence of connected open sets with compact closure,
(c) m is a locally Euclidean infinite measure whose local densities (with respect to the Lebesgue measure) on each coordinate neighbourhood are all C^∞-functions,
(d) G is composed of all C^∞-diffeomorphisms ψ with compact supports.
That is, there exists some compact set K depending on ψ such that ψ is identity on K^c. We shall denote this group by Diff X.

Proof. Fix n and put $K_n = K$, $m|K = m_K$. Then for the proof it is sufficient to show that $m_K^l(A)m_K^l(A^c) = 0$ holds for a measurable set $A \subset \widetilde{K}^l$ $(l=1, 2, \cdots)$ which satisfies $m_K^l(A \ominus T_\psi^{-1}(A)) = 0$ for all $\psi \in$ Diff K, where $T_\psi : x = (x_1, \cdots, x_l) \in \widetilde{K}^l \longrightarrow (\psi(x_1), \cdots, \psi(x_l)) \in \widetilde{K}^l$ and Diff $K = \{\psi \in$ Diff $X | \psi =$ identity on $K^c\}$. Suppose that $m_K^l(A) > 0$ and put $\mu(B) = m_K^l(B \cap A)$ for all Borel sets B in $\widetilde{K}^l$. By the assumption μ is Diff K-quasi-invariant and Diff K acts transitively on $\widetilde{K}^l$. Thus we have $\mu(U_1 \times \cdots \times U_l) > 0$ for all disjoint open subset $U_i \subset K$ $(i=1, \cdots, l)$. Take an arbitrary point $(x_1, \cdots, x_l) \in \widetilde{K}^l$ and take disjoint neighbourhood U_i of x_i $(i=1, \cdots, l)$ which are diffeomorphic to disks $D_i \subset \mathbf{R}^{\dim(X)}$ under maps ψ_i, and put $\psi_i(m|U_i) = \lambda_i$. $\lambda_1 \times \cdots \times \lambda_l$ is equivalent to the Lebesque measure λ on $D_1 \times \cdots \times D_l$. Further we put $\psi = (\psi_1, \cdots, \psi_l): U_1 \times \cdots \times U_l \longrightarrow D_1 \times \cdots \times D_l$ and $\widehat{A} = \psi(A \cap U_1 \times \cdots \times U_l)$. Now consider a group $\widehat{\text{Diff}}(D_1 \times \cdots \times D_l)$ of all diffeomorphisms ϕ on $D_1 \times \cdots \times D_l$ such that $\phi(t_1, \cdots, t_l) = (\phi_1(t_1), \cdots, \phi_l(t_l))$ for all $(t_1, \cdots, t_l) \in D_1 \times \cdots \times D_l$, where ϕ_i is a diffeomorphism on D_i with compact support $(i=1, \cdots, l)$. It is not difficult to show that $\lambda|D_1 \times \cdots \times D_l$ is $\widehat{\text{Diff}}(D_1 \times \cdots \times D_l)$-ergodic. (It is even $\widehat{\text{Diff}}(D_1 \times \cdots \times D_l, \lambda)$-ergodic in case $\dim(X) > 1$, where $\widehat{\text{Diff}}(D_1 \times \cdots \times D_l, \lambda) = \{\phi \in \widehat{\text{Diff}}(D_1 \times \cdots \times D_l) | \phi\lambda = \lambda\}$.) Since $\psi^{-1}\phi\psi$ is regarded naturally as an element of Diff K, it follows that $(\lambda_1 \times \cdots \times \lambda_l)$ $(\widehat{A} \ominus \phi(\widehat{A})) = m_K^l(A \cap U_1 \times \cdots \times U_l) \ominus \psi^{-1}\phi\psi(A \cap U_1 \times \cdots \times U_l)) = m_K^l((A \ominus T_\psi^{-1}(A)) \cap U_1 \times \cdots \times U_l) = 0$, and therefore $\lambda(\widehat{A} \ominus \phi(\widehat{A})) = 0$. Hence we have $\lambda(\widehat{A}) = 0$ or $\lambda(\widehat{A}^c \cap D_1 \times \cdots \times D_l) = 0$. However $\lambda(\widehat{A}) > 0$ which follows from $\mu(U_1 \times \cdots \times U_l) > 0$. It follows that $m_K^l(A^c \cap U_1 \times \cdots \times U_l) = (\lambda_1 \times \cdots \times \lambda_l)$ $(\widehat{A}^c \cap D_1 \times \cdots \times D_l) = 0$.
By the second countable axiom we have $m_K^l(A^c) = 0$. (*Q. E. D.*)

Remark 3. In a similar but rather complicated way we can show that P_m is Diff (X, m)-ergodic under the same situation with $\dim(X) > 1$, where Diff (X, m) is the set of all $\psi \in$ Diff X which preserve m.

3. Elementary representations of Diff X generated by Poisson measures

3.1. Elementary representations.

From now on we shall assume that

(a) *X is a connected para-compact but not compact C^∞-manifold,*
(b) *the basic sequence $\{X_n\}$ is a sequence of connected open sets with compact closure,*
(c) *m is a locally Euclidean infinite measure with smooth local densities,*
(d) $G = \mathrm{Diff}\, X$.

In [6], Vershik-Gel'fand-Graev defined elementary representations and discussed their several properties. Here we pick up a problem of their mutual equivalence and extend their results.

Now consider the following canonical representation of Diff X in $L^2_{P_m}(\Gamma_X)$

$$(8) \qquad U_m(\psi): f(\gamma) \longrightarrow \sqrt{\frac{dP_{\psi m}}{dP_m}}(\gamma)\, f(\psi^{-1}(\gamma)).$$

U_m is an irreducible unitary representation of Diff X (See, [6]). Moreover let us consider the following representation V^ρ of another type. For this let $n \geqq 1$ be an integer and $p_n : \widetilde{X}_n \longrightarrow B^n_X$ be a map such that $(x_1, \cdots, x_n) \longrightarrow \{x_1, \cdots, x_n\}$. Then a function σ on Diff $X \times B^n_X$ with values in the symmetric group, $\mathfrak{S}_n$ is defined by the formula, $s_n(\psi^{-1}(\gamma)) = \psi^{-1}(s_n(\gamma))\,\sigma(\psi, \gamma)$, where $(x_1, \cdots, x_n)\,\sigma = (x_{\sigma(1)}, \cdots, x_{\sigma(n)})$ and $s_n : B^n_X \longrightarrow \widetilde{X}_n$ is a measurable cross section of p_n. Now we associate with each pair (n, ρ), where ρ is a unitary representation of $\mathfrak{S}_n$ in a Hilbert space W, a unitary representation V^ρ of Diff X in $L^2_{m_n}(B^n_X, W)$ such that

$$(9) \qquad V^\rho(\psi): f(\gamma) \longrightarrow \sqrt{\frac{d\psi m_n}{dm_n}}(\gamma)\,\rho(\sigma(\psi, \gamma)) f(\psi^{-1}(\gamma)),$$

where m_n is the image measure of the direct product of n copies of m by the map p_n and ψm_n is the image measure of m_n by a map : $\gamma \in B^n_X \longrightarrow \psi(\gamma) \in B^n_X$. If ρ is irreducible, then so is V^ρ, and two representations V^{ρ_1} and V^{ρ_2}, where ρ_1 and ρ_2 are irreducible representations of $\mathfrak{S}_{n_1}$ and $\mathfrak{S}_{n_2}$, respectively, are equivalent, if and only if $n_1 = n_2$ and ρ_1 and ρ_2 are equivalent (See, [6]). Vershik-Gel'fand-Graev called a representation of Diff X of the form

$$(10) \qquad U^\rho_m = U_m \otimes V^\rho$$

elementary representation associated with the Poisson measure and obtained the following results

(a) *U^ρ_m is irreducible if ρ is so, and*
(b) *$U^{\rho_1}_{c_1 m}$ is equivalent to $U^{\rho_2}_{c_2 m}$, where c_1 and c_2 are positive constants, if and only if $c_1 = c_2$ and ρ_1 and ρ_2 are equivalent.*

In this section we shall consider the equivalence of U^ρ_m, varying m among all locally Eucidean infinite measures with smooth local densities. To see this, it is convenient to deform the representation U^ρ_m to another form. Put

$\widetilde{\mathbf{N}}^n=\{a=(i_1,\cdots,i_n)\,|\,i_j\in\mathbf{N}$ such that $i_p\neq i_q\,(p\neq q)\}$, $l^2(\widetilde{\mathbf{N}}^n, W)=\{\phi|\phi$ is a W-valued function defined on $\widetilde{\mathbf{N}}^n$ such that $\|\phi\|^2\equiv\sum_{a\in\widetilde{\mathbf{N}}^n}\|\phi(a)\|_W^2<\infty\}$ and $H^\rho=\{\phi\in l^2(\mathbf{N},W)\,|\,\phi(i_{\sigma(1)},\cdots,i_{\sigma(n)})=\rho^{-1}(\sigma)\phi(i_1,\cdots,i_n)$ for all $\sigma\in\mathfrak{S}_n\}$, where ρ is a unitary representation of $\mathfrak{S}_n$ in a Hilbert space W. Further let $\mathfrak{S}^\infty$ be the set of all permutations on $\mathbf{N}$ and put $\sigma a=(\sigma(i_1),\cdots,\sigma(i_n))$ for $\sigma\in\mathfrak{S}^\infty$ and for $a\in\widetilde{\mathbf{N}}^n$. As before we define a function σ on Diff $X\times\Gamma_X$ with values in $\mathfrak{S}^\infty$ by the formula, $s(\psi^{-1}(\gamma))=\psi^{-1}(s(\gamma))\,\sigma(\psi,\gamma)$, where s is a measurable (admissible) cross section of the map $p:\widetilde{X}^\infty\ni(x_1,x_2,\cdots)\longrightarrow\{x_1,x_2,\cdots\}\in\Gamma_X$ with the following property : If we have $|\gamma\cap X_1|=k_1$, $|\gamma\cap(X_2\diagdown X_1)|=k_2$, $|\gamma\cap(X_n\diagdown X_{n-1})|=k_n,\cdots$, then the first k_1 element of $s(\gamma)$ are in $\gamma\cap X_1$, the next k_2 element of $s(\gamma)$ are in $\gamma\cap(X_2\diagdown X_1)$ and so on. It will be useful to notice that if $|\gamma\cap X_k|=r$ and $\psi\in$ Diff $X_k=\{\psi\in$ Diff $X|\psi$ identity on $X_k^c\}$, then we have $\sigma(\psi,\gamma)\in\mathfrak{S}_r$.

Now let U_m^ρ be a unitary representation of Diff X in the space $L^2_{P_m}(\Gamma_X)\times H^\rho$ defined by

$$U_m^\rho(\psi):F(\gamma,a)\longrightarrow\sqrt{\frac{dP_{\psi m}}{dP_m}}(\gamma)\;F(\psi^{-1}(\gamma),\sigma(\psi,\gamma)^{-1}a)\tag{11}$$

In [6] it was shown that this U_m^ρ is equivalent to that U_m^ρ defined in (10). So we shall work on $(U_m^\rho, L^2_{P_m}(\Gamma_X)\otimes H^\rho)$.

Theorem 3.1. *(Whether ρ and ρ' are irreducible or not)*
If there exists a bounded operator T: $L^2_{P_m}(\Gamma_X)\otimes H^\rho\longrightarrow L^2_{P_{m'}}(\Gamma_X)\otimes H^{\rho'}$ such that
(a) $TU_m^\rho(\psi)=U_{m'}^{\rho'}(\psi)T$ *for all* $\psi\in$ Diff X,
(b) $\exists\,\phi\in H^\rho$ *such that* $T(1\otimes\phi)\neq0$,
then P_m and $P_{m'}$ are equivalent.

Proof. We shall divide the proof into four steps.
(I) Without loss of generality we may assume that $\|\phi\|=1$ and T is a contraction. First of all we take X_k (connected open set with compact closure) and fix it for a little while. So we put $X_k=Y$.
Further we put $P_m=\mu$, $P_{m'}=\mu'$ and put μ_1, μ_2 equal to the image measure of μ by the map : $\gamma\longrightarrow\gamma\cap Y=\gamma_1$, $\gamma\longrightarrow\gamma\cap Y^c=\gamma_2$, respectively. Now we consider a bounded operator $L^2_{\mu_1}(\Gamma_Y)\otimes H^\rho\longrightarrow L^2_{\mu'_1}(\Gamma_Y)\otimes H^{\rho'}$ defined by

$$T_YF(\gamma,a')=\int_{\Gamma_{Y^c}}TF(\gamma_1,\gamma_2,a')\,\mu'_2(d\gamma_2).\tag{12}$$

Here we identify an element $f\in L^2_{\mu_1}(\Gamma_Y)$ with $\widehat{f}\in L^2_\mu(\Gamma_X)$ through $\widehat{f}(\gamma)=f(\gamma\cap Y)$. So $L^2_{\mu_1}(\Gamma_Y)$ is regarded as a closed subspace of $L^2_\mu(\Gamma_X)$.
It is easily checked that T_YF is really a function of (γ_1, a') and that $T_YF(\gamma,a'_\sigma)=\rho'(\sigma)^{-1}T_YF(\gamma,a')$ for all $\sigma\in\mathfrak{S}_{n'}$, where $a'_\sigma=(i_{\sigma(1)},\cdots,i_{\sigma(n')})$ for an element $a'=(i_1,\cdots,i_{n'})\in\widetilde{\mathbf{N}}^{n'}$. Moreover,

$$\sum_{a'\in\tilde{N}^{n'}}\int_{\Gamma_X}\|T_Y F(\gamma, a')\|^2_{W'}\mu'(d\gamma) \leqq$$

$$\int_{\Gamma_Y}\int_{\Gamma_{Y^c}}\sum_{a'\in\tilde{N}^{n'}}\|TF(\gamma_1, \gamma_2, a')\|^2_{W'}\mu_1'(d\gamma_1)\mu_2'(d\gamma_2) = \|TF\|^2 \leqq \|F\|^2.$$

Thus T_Y is also a contraction. Now observe that for $\psi\in$ Diff Y, $\sigma(\psi, \gamma)$ is independent of γ_2. So we have,

(13) $$T_Y U^{\rho}_m(\psi) = U^{\rho'}_{m'}(\psi) T_Y \qquad \text{for } \psi\in \text{Diff } Y.$$

Because

$$(T_Y U^{\rho}_m(\psi)F)(\gamma, a') = \int_{\Gamma_{Y^c}}(U^{\rho'}_{m'}(\psi)TF)(\gamma_1, \gamma_2, a')\mu_2'(d\gamma_2) =$$

$$\int_{\Gamma_{Y^c}}\sqrt{\frac{dT_\psi\mu_1'}{d\mu_1'}}(\gamma_1)TF(\psi^{-1}(\gamma_1), \gamma_2, \sigma(\psi, \gamma)^{-1}a')\mu_2'(d\gamma_2)$$

$$= (U^{\rho'}_{m'}(\psi)T_Y F)(\gamma, a').$$

(II) Let us consider a unitary representation $Q(\sigma)$ of $\mathfrak{S}^\infty$ in the space H^ρ, $Q(\sigma)$: $\phi(a) \longrightarrow \phi(\sigma^{-1}a)$. According to section 3 in [6] We split H^ρ into the direct sum of subspaces that are primary with respect to the symmetric group $\mathfrak{S}_r \subset \mathfrak{S}^\infty$. This decomposition can be presented in the following way, $H^\rho = \sum_i^\oplus W_r^i \otimes C_r^i$, where W_r^i are the spaces in which the irreducible and pairwise inequivalent representations ρ_r^i of $\mathfrak{S}_r$ act. C_r^i is the space on which $\mathfrak{S}_r$ acts trivially. More exactly we have $Q(\sigma)\phi = \sum_i\{\rho_r^i(\sigma)\otimes id\}\phi_{r,i}$ with the decomposition $\phi = \sum_i \phi_{r,i}$, $\phi_{r,i} \in W_r^i \otimes C_r^i$. Further using a natural decomposition, $L^2_{\mu_1}(\Gamma_Y) = \sum_r^\oplus L^2_{\mu_1}(B_Y^r)$ (Note that $\Gamma_Y = \cup_{r=0}^\infty B_Y^r$: disjoint union), we have an orthogonal decomposition $L^2_{\mu_1}(\Gamma_Y)\otimes H^\rho = \sum_{r,i}^\oplus \phi_\mu(r, i)$, where $\phi_\mu(r, i) = L^2_{\mu_1}(B_Y^r) \otimes W_r^i \otimes C_r^i$ is an invariant subspace of the representation $U^\rho_m(\psi)$, $\psi\in$ Diff Y whose form on $\phi_\mu(r, i)$ are as follows.

(14) $$U^\rho_m(\psi)(F\otimes w_r^i \otimes c_r^i)(\gamma, a)$$
$$= \sqrt{\frac{dT_\psi\mu_1}{d\mu_1}}(\gamma_1)F(\psi^{-1}(\gamma_1))\,(\rho_r^i(\sigma(\psi, \gamma))\otimes id)\,(w_r^i\otimes c_r^i)\,(a).$$

Now let us put for $\psi\in$ Diff Y

(15) $$U^{r,i}_\mu(\psi)\,(F\otimes w_r^i)\,(\gamma_1) = \sqrt{\frac{dT_\psi\mu_1}{d\mu_1}}(\gamma_1)F(\psi^{-1}(\gamma_1))\rho_r^i(\sigma(\psi, \gamma))w_r^i$$

for $F\in L^2_{\mu_1}(B_Y^r)$ and for $w_r^i\in W_r^i$.

Then we have

(16) $$U^\rho_m(\psi) = U^{r,i}_\mu(\psi)\otimes id \qquad \text{on } \phi_\mu(r, i).$$

$U_\mu^{r,i}$ are irreducible unitary representations of Diff Y in the space $L^2_{\mu_1}(B^r_Y)\otimes W^i_r$, and $U^{r,i}_\mu$ and $U^{r',i'}_\mu$ are inequivalent unless $i=i'$ and $r=r'$. (See [6].) So it follows from (13) that there exists a unique integer J_i such $T_Y\phi_\mu(r, i) \subseteqq \phi_{\mu'}(r, J_i)$ unless $T_Y\phi_\mu(r, i)=0$, and the representations ρ^i_r and $\rho'^{J_i}_r$ are equivalent. Hence we have $J_i \neq J_k$ for $i\neq k$. Let $\omega_{r,i} : W^i_r \longrightarrow W'^{J_i}_r$ be an intertwining unitary operator of the representations ρ^i_r and $\rho'^{J_i}_r$, and $J_Y : L^2_{\mu_1}(B^r_Y) \longrightarrow L^2_{\mu_1'}(B^r_Y)$ be a unitary operator defined by $J_YF(\gamma_1)=\sqrt{\frac{d\mu_1}{d\mu_1'}}(\gamma_1)F(\gamma_1)$.

Then it is easy to see that a unitary operator $T_{r,i}=J_Y\otimes\omega_{r,1} : L^2_{\mu_1}(B^r_Y)\otimes W^i_r \longrightarrow L^2_{\mu'_1}(B^r_Y)\otimes W'^{J_i}_r$ satisfies

$$U^{r,J_i}_\mu(\phi)T_{r,i}=T_{r,i}U^{r,i}_\mu(\phi) \qquad \text{for all } \phi\in \text{Diff } Y. \tag{17}$$

(III) Here we list up the following fact in the representation theory. The proof will be done at the end of this section.

Fact : Let E_i, H_i, $(i=1, 2)$ be Hilbert spaces, U_1 and U_2 be two equivalent irreducible unitary representations of a group G in the spaces H_1 and H_2, and T: $H_1 \longrightarrow H_2$ be an intertwining unitary operator of the representations U_1 and U_2. Suppose that a bounded operator $\tilde{A}$: $H_1\otimes E_1 \longrightarrow H_2\otimes E_2$ satisfies $(U_2(g)\otimes id_{E_2})\tilde{A}=\tilde{A}(U_1(g)\otimes id_{E_1})$ for all $g\in G$. Then there exists a bounded operator A: $E_1\longrightarrow E_2$ such that $\tilde{A}=T\otimes A$.

Applying this fact to the operator $T_Y|\phi_\mu(r, i)$, it follows from (13) (16) and (17) that there exists a bounded operator $U_{r,i} : C^i_r \longrightarrow C'^{J_i}_r$ such that $T_Y|\phi_\mu(r, i)=T_{r,i}\otimes U_{r,i}$ for all (r, i) unless $T_Y\phi_\mu(r, i)=\{0\}$. As is easily seen, $U_{r,i}$ is a contraction. Consequently for $\phi=\sum_i\phi_{r,i}$, $\phi_{r,i}\in W_{r,i}\otimes C_{r,i}$ we have

$$T_Y(1\otimes\phi)(\gamma, a')=\textstyle\sum'_{r,i}T_{r,i}\otimes U_{r,i}(\chi_{B^r_Y}\otimes\phi_{r,i})(\gamma, a')= \tag{18}$$

$$\sqrt{\frac{d\mu_1}{d\mu_1'}}(\gamma_1)\textstyle\sum'_{r,i}\chi_{B^r_Y}(\gamma_1)(\omega_{r,i}\otimes U_{r,i})(\phi_{r,i})(a'),$$

where $\sum'$ is a sum for (r, i) such that $T_Y\phi_\mu(r, i)\neq 0$.
Let us evaluate the norm of the right hand side of (18).

$$\begin{aligned}
&\|\textstyle\sum'_{r,i}\chi_{B^r_Y}(\gamma_1)(\omega_{r,i}\otimes U_{r,i})(\phi_{r,i})(a')\|^2_{W'}\\
&=\textstyle\sum_r\chi_{B^r_Y}(\gamma_1)\|\sum'_i(\omega_{r,i}\otimes U_{r,i})(\phi_{r,i})(a')\|^2_{W'}\\
&\leqq\textstyle\sum_r\chi_{B^r_Y}(\gamma_1)\|\sum'_i(\omega_{r,i}\otimes U_{r,i})(\phi_{r,i})\|^2\\
&=\textstyle\sum_r\chi_{B^r_Y}(\gamma_1)\sum'_i\|(\omega_{r,i}\otimes U_{r,i})(\phi_{r,i})\|^2\\
&\leqq\textstyle\sum_r\chi_{B^r_Y}(\gamma_1)\sum_i\|\phi_{r,i}\|^2=1
\end{aligned}$$

(IV) Therefore if it would hold that P_m and $P_{m'}$ are mutually singular, then the right hand of (18) tends to 0 for P_m -a.e.γ as $Y=X_k\uparrow X$ ($\Longleftrightarrow k\longrightarrow\infty$). On the other hand the left hand of (18) converges to $T(1\otimes\phi)(\gamma, a')$ for

$P_{m'}$-$a.e.\ \gamma$ as $k \longrightarrow \infty$ by the martingale convergence theorem. Thus we have $T(1 \otimes \phi) = 0$ which contradicts to the assumption.

Corollary. *(Whether ρ and ρ' are irreducible or not)*
If U_m^{ρ} and $U_{m'}^{\rho'}$ are equivalent as unitary representation, then P_m and $P_{m'}$ are equivalent as measure.

By the above Collorary and theorem 4 of section 4 in [6] we have,

Theorem 3.2. *If ρ and ρ' are irreducible unitary representations of $\mathfrak{S}_n$ and $\mathfrak{S}_{n'}$ and $dim(X) > 1$, then the unitary representations U_m^{ρ} and $U_{m'}^{\rho'}$ are equivalent if and only if the measure P_m and $P_{m'}$ are equivalent, $n = n'$ and ρ and ρ' are equivalent.*

3.2. Proof of the fact. We shall start from the following theorem which is well-known.

Theorem 3.3. *Let H, E be complex Hilbert spaces and U be an irreducible unitary representation of a group G in the space H. And suppose that a bounded operator $\tilde{A}$ on $H \otimes E$ satisfies $\tilde{A}\,(U(g) \otimes id_E) = (U(g) \otimes id_E)\,\tilde{A}$ for all $g \in G$. Then there exists a bounded operator A on E such that $\tilde{A} = id_H \otimes A$.*

Theorem 3.4. *Let H, $E_i\,(i=1, 2)$ be complex Hilbert spaces, U be an irreducible unitary representation of a group G in the space H and put $\tilde{U}_i(g) = U(g) \otimes id_{E_i}\ (i = 1, 2)$. Suppose that a bounded operator $\tilde{A}: H \otimes E_1 \longrightarrow H \otimes E_2$ satisfies $\tilde{U}_2(g)\tilde{A} = \tilde{A}\,\tilde{U}_1(g)$ for all $g \in G$. Then there exists a bounded operator $A: E_1 \longrightarrow E_2$ such that $\tilde{A} = id_H \otimes A$.*

Proof. Case 1. First we shall assume that $\tilde{A}$ is unitary. Without loss of generality we may assume that $\dim(E_2) \leqq \dim(E_1)$. We consider A^{-1}, if the reverse inequality holds. Take an isometric operator $V: E_2 \longrightarrow E_1$. Then we have $\tilde{U}_1(g)\ (id_H \otimes V) = (id_H \otimes V)\ \tilde{U}_2(g)$ for all $g \in G$, so $(id_H \otimes V)\tilde{A}$ is an intertwining operator of the representation $(\tilde{U}_1, H \otimes E_1)$. It follows from Theorem 3.3 that there exists a bounded operator B on E_1 such that $(id_H \otimes V)\tilde{A} = id_H \otimes B$. Hence $\tilde{A} = id_H \otimes V^* B$.

General case. Consider an orthogonal decomposition : $H \otimes E_1 = \ker \tilde{A} \oplus (\ker \tilde{A})^{\perp}$. Since $(\ker \tilde{A})^{\perp}$ is an invariant subspace of the representation $(\tilde{U}_{1'}, H \otimes E_1)$, so there exists a closed subspace F_1 of E_1 such that $(\ker \tilde{A})^{\perp} = H \otimes F_1$. Similarly a closed subspace $F_2\,(\subseteqq E_2)$ arises such that $\overline{\tilde{A}(H \otimes E_1)} = H \otimes F_2$. Put $\tilde{A}|(\ker \tilde{A})^{\perp} = \tilde{T}$ and $\tilde{U}_i(g)|H \otimes F_i = \tilde{W}_i(g)$. Then $\tilde{T}: H \otimes F_1 \longrightarrow H \otimes F_2$ is one-to-one and has a dense range, and $\tilde{W}_2(g)\,\tilde{T} = \tilde{T}\,\tilde{W}_1(g)$ for all $g \in G$. It follows from Theorem 3.3 that $\tilde{T}^*\tilde{T} = id_H \otimes T$ for some positive-definite bounded operator T on F_1. Hence $\tilde{T}$ is decomposed as $\tilde{T} = \tilde{V}(id_H \otimes \sqrt{T})$ with an isometric operator $\tilde{V}: \overline{\mathrm{Im}\,(id_H \otimes \sqrt{T})} \longrightarrow \overline{\mathrm{Im}\,(\tilde{T})} = H \otimes F_2$. Since $\sqrt{T}$ is one-to-one, so $\tilde{V}$ is unitary from $H \otimes F_1$ to $H \otimes F_2$.

Moreover it is easily checked that $\widetilde{W}_2(g)\widetilde{V}=\widetilde{V}\widetilde{W}_1(g)$ for all $g\in G$.
By virtue of case 1, we have $\widetilde{V}=id_H\otimes V$ for some bounded operator $V: F_1\longrightarrow F_2$. Thus, $\widetilde{A}=(id_H\otimes i)\widetilde{T}(id_H\otimes P_{F_1})=id_H\otimes iV\sqrt{T}P_{F_1}$, where i is the natural injection from F_2 to E_2 and P_{F_1} is a projection. (*Q. E. D.*)

Proof of the fact : Put $\widetilde{B}=\widetilde{A}(T\otimes id_{E_1})^{-1}=\widetilde{A}(T^{-1}\otimes id_{E_1})$. Then the bounded operator $\widetilde{B}: H_2\otimes E_1\longrightarrow H_2\otimes E_2$ satisfies $\widetilde{B}(U_2(g)\otimes id_{E_1})=(U_2(g)\otimes id_{E_2})\widetilde{B}$ for all $g\in G$. It follows from Theorem 3.4 that there exists a bounded operator $A: E_1\longrightarrow E_2$ such that $\widetilde{B}=id_{H_2}\otimes A$, and therefore $\widetilde{A}=T\otimes A$.

(*Q. E. D.*)

Acknowledgement. The author wishes his thanks to Professors T. Hirai and S. Mikami for their useful suggestions and kind advices in the representation theory. The author is also grateful to the referee who read carefully the first draft of this paper and gave many valuable comments.

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