

## ANALOGS OF WIENER'S ERGODIC THEOREMS FOR SEMISIMPLE LIE GROUPS, II

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**§0. Introduction.** Given a measure-preserving action  $T_v : X \rightarrow X$ ,  $v \in \mathbb{R}^d$  of the group  $G = \mathbb{R}^d$  on a probability space  $(X, m)$ , and a function  $f \in L^1(X)$ , consider the averaging operators

$$\pi(\beta_t)f(x) = \frac{1}{\text{vol } B_t} \int_{v \in B_t} f(T_v x) dv,$$

where  $B_t = \{v \in \mathbb{R}^d, \|v\| \leq t\}$ .

Wiener's pointwise ergodic theorem asserts that  $\pi(\beta_t)f(x)$  converges to a limit as  $t \rightarrow \infty$  for almost every  $x \in X$ . The limit is given by the average of  $f$  on  $X$ , namely,  $\int_X f dm$ , provided the action is ergodic. The main tool used in the proof of this result is Wiener's maximal inequality, which asserts that the maximal function  $f_\beta^*(x) = \sup_{t>0} |\pi(\beta_t)f(x)|$  satisfies  $m\{x : f_\beta^*(x) \geq \delta\} \leq (C/\delta)\|f\|_{L^1(X)}$ .

Consider the following generalization of the foregoing setup. Let  $G$  be a connected Lie group  $G$ , and let  $K$  be a compact subgroup. Assume there exists a  $G$ -invariant Riemannian metric on the homogeneous space  $S = G/K$ . The (bi- $K$ -invariant) ball averages  $\beta_t$  on  $G$  are defined to be the probability measures

$$\beta_t = \frac{1}{m_G(B_t)} \int_{g \in B_t} \delta_g dm_G(g),$$

where  $m_G$  is a left-invariant Haar measure on  $G$ ,  $B_t = \{g \in G \mid d(gK, K) \leq t\}$ ,  $d$  is the Riemannian distance on  $S = G/K$ , and  $\delta_g$  is the delta measure at  $g$ .  $\beta_t$  give rise to canonical averaging operators, denoted  $\pi(\beta_t)$ , in every measure-preserving action of  $G$ . We can now formulate the following problem.

**BALL AVERAGING PROBLEM.** *Determine whether, for any ergodic measure-preserving action of  $G$  on a probability space  $(X, m)$ , the averaging operators  $\pi(\beta_t)f(x)$  converge to  $\int_X f dm$ , for  $f \in L^1(X)$ , or at least for  $f \in L^p(X)$ ,  $p > 1$ . Also, determine whether the maximal inequality  $\|f_\beta^*\|_{L^p(X)} \leq C_p \|f\|_{L^p(X)}$  holds.*

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