

**A NATURAL EXTENSION OF A NONSINGULAR  
ENDOMORPHISM OF A MEASURE SPACE**

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**0. Introduction.** Let  $(M, \Sigma, m)$  be a measure space. An endomorphism of  $M$  is a surjective map  $S : M \rightarrow M$  such that  $S^{-1}\Sigma \subseteq \Sigma$ . An automorphism is a bijective map  $S$  such that  $S$  and  $S^{-1}$  are endomorphisms.

Since automorphisms are simple kinds of endomorphisms, establishing their properties can be easier than establishing those of general endomorphisms. In certain cases, an endomorphism  $S$  has a related automorphism  $T$  such that  $S$  and  $T$  have certain of the same properties. The sense in which  $T$  is related to  $S$  will be made more precise later. Such an automorphism  $T$  will be called a natural extension of  $S$ .

An endomorphism  $S$  is called measure-preserving if  $m(S^{-1}E) = m(E)$  for every  $E$  in  $\Sigma$ . Rohlin [6, pp. 22–24] established that a measure-preserving endomorphism of a Lebesgue space has a natural extension. Implicit in his proof is the use of some kind of theorem on extension of measures. Cornfeld-Fomin-Sinai [1, pp. 239–240] proved Rohlin's result using the Daniell-Kolmogorov theorem, which needs the measure  $m$  to have a compact approximation property. Silva [7, pp. 8–11] extended Rohlin's result by constructing a natural extension of a nonsingular endomorphism of a standard Borel space. An endomorphism  $S$  is called nonsingular when  $m(S^{-1}E) = 0$  if and only if  $m(E) = 0$  for every  $E$  in  $\Sigma$ . Silva uses the skew-product construction to reduce to the measure-preserving case, and from that extension builds a natural extension for the nonsingular endomorphism. Lambert [3] claims to have a natural extension of an endomorphism of a general measure space. However, he assumes in addition to nonsingularity that  $m(E) = 0$  implies  $m(SE) = 0$ . This condition is somewhat undesirable since it does not hold even in the measure-preserving case, as shown in the following example suggested by Choksi:

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