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SIMPLE PROOF OF BOURGAIN BILINEAR ERGODIC THEOREM AND ITS EXTENSION TO POLYNOMIALS AND POLYNOMIALS IN PRIMES

EL HOUCEIN EL ABDALAOU

ABSTRACT. We first present a modern simple proof of the classical ergodic Birkhoff's theorem and Bourgain's homogeneous bilinear ergodic theorem. This proof used the simple fact that the shift map on integers has a simple Lebesgue spectrum. As a consequence, we establish that the homogeneous bilinear ergodic averages along polynomials and polynomials in primes converge almost everywhere, that is, for any invertible measure preserving transformation T , acting on a probability space (X, \mathcal{B}, μ) , for any $f \in L^r(X, \mu)$, $g \in L^{r'}(X, \mu)$ such that $\frac{1}{r} + \frac{1}{r'} = 1$, for any non-constant polynomials $P(n), Q(n), n \in \mathbb{Z}$, taking integer values, and for almost all $x \in X$, we have,

$$\frac{1}{N} \sum_{n=1}^N f(T^{P(n)}x)g(T^{Q(n)}x),$$

and

$$\frac{1}{\pi_N} \sum_{\substack{p \leq N \\ p \text{ prime}}} f(T^{P(p)}x)g(T^{Q(p)}x),$$

converge. Here π_N is the number of prime in $[1, N]$.

What is hardest of all? That
which seems most simple: to
see with your eyes what is
before your eyes.

Goethe

1. INTRODUCTION

The classical ergodic theorem has many proofs which use in some sense of-course the classical ergodic maximal inequality. The known

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elegant proof of the ergodic maximal inequality is due to Garcia [19]. This proof is reproduced by almost all authors in any introduction book on ergodic theory. There is also an “Easy and nearly simultaneous proofs of the Ergodic Theorem and Maximal Ergodic Theorem” established by M. Keane and K. Petersen [28]. Moreover, using the non standard ideas of Kamae to proof ergodic theorem, Y. Katznelson and B. Weiss produced a combinatorics proof of it [27]. In [31, Theorem 10.28, p.110], M. G. Nadkarni gives a measure free proof of Birkhoff’s theorem, and state a descriptive version of Rhoklin lemma.

Here, our aim is to produce a simple proof of Birkhoff theorem using the oscillating method. We will further produce a simple proof of Bourgain bilinear ergodic theorem [9]. This later theorem gives an affirmative answer to the question raised by H. Furstenberg [16, Question 1. p. 96]. Precisely, it assert that the homogeneous bilinear ergodic average converge almost everywhere. For a finitary simple proof of it, we refer to [2]. Subsequently, we will extend Bourgain homogeneous bilinear ergodic theorem to polynomials and polynomials in primes.

Obviously, Bourgain bilinear ergodic theorem is a generalization of Birkhoff theorem. But, as we will see, the proof of it depend heavily on Birkhoff theorem.

Let us point out also that the Birkhoff ergodic theorem and the Hopf ergodic maximal inequality are equivalent. For more details, we refer to [19, Chap. 1] and the references therein.

2. SET-UP AND TOOLS

Let (X, \mathcal{A}, T, μ) a dynamical system, that is, (X, \mathcal{A}, μ) is a probability space and T is a measure preserving transformation. T is said to be ergodic if the measure of any invariant set A (i.e. $\mu(A \Delta T^{-1}(A)) = 0$) is 0 or 1. It is well-know that the reduction to the ergodic case can be used by applying the ergodic decomposition. Therefore, in many cases, it is suffices to study the ergodic case. We denote by $L^2(X, \mu)$ the space of square integrable functions and by \mathcal{I} the σ -algebra of invariant sets.

In this setting, Birkhoff ergodic theorem assert that for any $f \in L^1(X, \mu)$, for almost all $x \in X$, we have

$$(2.1) \quad \frac{1}{N} \sum_{n=1}^N f(T^n x) \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow +\infty} \mathbb{E}(f|\mathcal{I}).$$

The Bourgain bilinear ergodic theorem say that for any $f, g \in L^2(X, \mu)$, for almost all $x \in X$, for any $a, b \in \mathbb{Z}$,

$$(2.2) \quad \frac{1}{N} \sum_{n=1}^N f(T^{an}x)g(T^{bn}x)$$

converge. The prime ergodic theorem established by Bourgain [7] assert that for any $f \in L^2(X)$, for almost all $x \in X$,

$$(2.3) \quad \frac{1}{\pi_N} \sum_{\substack{p \leq N \\ p \text{ prime}}} f(T^p x) \text{ converge.}$$

Bourgain prime ergodic theorem (2.3) was strengthened to L^r , $r > 1$, by Wierdl. But, as pointed out by Mirek and Trojan [30], the reader should be made aware that there is a technical gap in [40, p.331]. Therefore, the approach of Wierdl should be combined with that of Mirek-Trojan [30] or Cuny-Weber [12]. Later, Nair extended (2.3) [33] by proving that for any $r > 1$, for any non-constant polynomial Q mapping the natural numbers to themselves, for any $f \in L^r(X, \mu)$,

$$(2.4) \quad \frac{1}{\pi_N} \sum_{\substack{p \leq N \\ p \text{ prime}}} f(T^{Q(p)}x)$$

converge almost surely in x with respect to μ .

Here, we will prove the following theorem.

Theorem 2.1. *Let $P(n), Q(n), n \in \mathbb{Z}$ be a non-constant polynomials taking integer values. Let (X, \mathcal{A}, T, μ) be a measure preserving dynamical system. Then, for any $f \in L^r(X, \mu), g \in L^{r'}(X, \mu)$ such that $\frac{1}{r} + \frac{1}{r'} = 1$, the bilinear averages*

$$\frac{1}{N} \sum_{n=1}^N f(T^{P(n)}x)g(T^{Q(n)}x),$$

and the prime bilinear averages

$$\frac{1}{\pi_N} \sum_{\substack{p \leq N \\ p \text{ prime}}} f(T^{P(p)}x)g(T^{Q(p)}x),$$

converge almost everywhere in x with respect to μ .

The proof of Theorem 2.1 is postponed to section 7. But, for the moment, let us point out that the most important result needed is the following strong maximal ergodic inequality, which may be of independent interest.

Theorem 2.2. *Let $P(n), Q(n), n \in \mathbb{Z}$ be a non-constant polynomials taking integer values. Let (X, \mathcal{A}, T, μ) be a measure preserving dynamical system. Then, for any $f \in L^r(X, \mu), g \in L^{r'}(X, \mu)$ such that $\frac{1}{r} + \frac{1}{r'} = 1$, we have*

$$\left\| \sup_{N \geq 1} \left| \frac{1}{N} \sum_{n=1}^N f(T^{P(n)}x)g(T^{Q(n)}x) \right| \right\|_1 \leq C_r \|f\|_r \|g\|_{r'}.$$

We start by noticing that, obviously, we have

$$f = \mathbb{E}(f|\mathcal{I}) + f - \mathbb{E}(f|\mathcal{I}),$$

Furthermore, it is easy to see that (2.1) holds for the function $\mathbb{E}(f|\mathcal{I})$. We thus need to establish only that the convergence holds for a functions of the form $f - \mathbb{E}(f|\mathcal{I})$. Notice further that for such functions the limit is zero.

The Hopf ergodic maximal inequality state that for any $f \in L^1(X, \mu)$, for any $\lambda > 0$, the maximal function $M(f)(x) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \sup_{N \geq 1} \left| \frac{1}{N} \sum_{n=1}^N f \circ T^n(x) \right|$ satisfy

$$\mu \left\{ x : M(f)(x) > \lambda \right\} \leq \frac{\|f\|_1}{\lambda}.$$

It follows from the Hopf ergodic maximal inequality that it suffices to see that the convergence holds almost everywhere for a dense set. Indeed, let $\varepsilon > 0$ and $f \in L_0^2(X, \mu)$, assume that there exist a function g for which the convergence almost everywhere holds and $\|f - g\| \leq \varepsilon^2$. Then,

$$\mu \left\{ x : M(f - g)(x) > \varepsilon \right\} \leq \varepsilon.$$

Whence, there exist a Borel set X_ε with measure great than $1 - \varepsilon$ for which we have, for any $x \in X_\varepsilon$,

$$\limsup \left| \frac{1}{N} \sum_{n=1}^N (f - g) \circ T^n(x) \right| \leq \varepsilon,$$

We thus get

$$\mu \left\{ \limsup \left| \frac{1}{N} \sum_{n=1}^N f \circ T^n(x) \right| \geq \varepsilon \right\} \leq \varepsilon.$$

Take a sequence (ε_n) such that $\sum \varepsilon_n < +\infty$ and apply Borel-Cantelli to see that for almost all $x \in X$,

$$\limsup \left| \frac{1}{N} \sum_{n=1}^N f \circ T^n(x) \right| = 0.$$

Hence, for almost all $x \in X$, we have

$$\frac{1}{N} \sum_{n=1}^N f \circ T^n(x) \xrightarrow{N \rightarrow +\infty} 0.$$

Notice that we have also proved that if the Hopf ergodic maximal inequality holds then the family of functions for which the convergence almost everywhere holds is closed.

Spectral measure and spectral tools. The notion of spectral measure for sequence goes back to Wiener who introduce it in his 1933 book [39]. More precisely, Wiener considers the space S of complex bounded sequences $g = (g_n)_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$ such that

$$(2.5) \quad \lim_{N \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{N} \sum_{n=1}^N g_{n+k} \bar{g}_n = F(k)$$

exists for each integer $k \in \mathbb{N}$. The sequence $F(k)$ can be extended to negative integers by setting

$$F(-k) = \overline{F(k)}.$$

It is well known that F is positive definite on \mathbb{Z} and therefore (by Herglotz-Bochner theorem) there exists a unique positive finite measure σ_g on the circle such that the Fourier coefficients of σ_g are given by the sequence F . Formally, we have

$$\hat{\sigma}_g(k) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} e^{-ikx} d\sigma_g(x) = F(k).$$

The measure σ_g is called the *spectral measure of the sequence* g .

This is can be linked to the spectral theory of the dynamical system. Indeed, if T is an invertible measure preserving transformation of the σ -finite measure space (X, \mathcal{A}, m) , then T induces an operator U_T in $L^p(X)$ via $f \mapsto U_T(f) = f \circ T$ called Koopman operator. For $p = 2$ this operator is unitary and its spectral resolution induces a spectral decomposition of $L^2(X)$ [34] (see also [32] and [1]):

$$(2.6) \quad L^2(X) = \bigoplus_{n=0}^{+\infty} C(f_n) \text{ and } \sigma_{f_0} \gg \sigma_{f_1} \gg \dots$$

where

- $\{f_i\}_{i=1}^{+\infty}$ is a family of functions in $L^2(X)$;

- $C(f) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \overline{\text{span}}\{U_T^n(f) : n \in \mathbb{Z}\}$ is the cyclic space generated by $f \in L^2(X)$;
- σ_f is the *spectral measure* on the circle generated by f via the Bochner-Herglotz relation

$$(2.7) \quad \widehat{\sigma}_f(n) = \langle U_T^n f, f \rangle = \int_X f \circ T^n(x) \overline{f}(x) d\mu(x);$$

- for any two measures on the circle α and β , $\alpha \gg \beta$ means β is absolutely continuous with respect to α : for any Borel set, $\alpha(A) = 0 \implies \beta(A) = 0$. The two measures α and β are equivalent if and only if $\alpha \gg \beta$ and $\beta \gg \alpha$.

As a nice exercise, it can be seen that if the map T is acting ergodically on a probability space then for almost all $x \in X$, σ_f is the weak limit of the following sequence of finite measures on the circle

$$\sigma_N = \frac{1}{2\pi} \left| \frac{1}{\sqrt{N}} \sum_{n=1}^N f(T^n x) e^{in\theta} \right|^2 d\theta,$$

that is, for almost all $x \in X$, the sequence $(f(T^n x))$ is in the space S .

The spectral theorem ensures that the spectral decomposition (2.6) is unique up to isomorphisms. The *maximal spectral type* of T is the equivalence class of the Borel measure σ_{f_1} . The multiplicity function $\mathcal{M}_T : \mathbb{T} \longrightarrow \{1, 2, \dots, \} \cup \{+\infty\}$ is defined σ_{f_1} a.e. and

$$\mathcal{M}_T(z) = \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} 1_{Y_j}(z),$$

$$\text{where, } Y_1 = \mathbb{T} \text{ and } Y_j = \text{supp} \left(\frac{d\sigma_{f_j}}{d\sigma_{f_1}} \right) \quad \forall j \geq 2.$$

An integer $n \in \{1, 2, \dots, \} \cup \{+\infty\}$ is called an essential value of \mathcal{M}_T if $\sigma_{f_1}\{z \in \mathbb{T} : \mathcal{M}_T(z) = n\} > 0$. The multiplicity is uniform or homogeneous if there is only one essential value of \mathcal{M}_T . The essential supremum of \mathcal{M}_T is called the maximal spectral multiplicity of T . The map T

- has simple spectrum if $L^2(X)$ is reduced to a single cyclic space;
- has discrete spectrum if $L^2(X)$ has an orthonormal basis consisting of eigenfunctions of U_T (in this case σ_{f_1} is a discrete measure);
- has Lebesgue spectrum (resp. absolutely continuous, singular spectrum) if σ_{f_1} is equivalent (resp. absolutely continuous, singular) to the Lebesgue measure.

The *reduced spectral type* of the dynamical system is its spectral type on the $L_0^2(X)$ the space of square integrable functions with zero mean.

Here, we will use the fact that the shift map on \mathbb{Z} ($S : n \mapsto n + 1$) acting on \mathbb{Z} equipped with the counting measure has a simple Lebesgue spectrum.

As customary, the Fourier transform of $f \in \ell^2(\mathbb{Z})$ is denoted by

$$\widehat{f}(\theta) = \sum_{n \in \mathbb{Z}} f(n)e^{-in\theta}, \quad \forall \theta \in [-\pi, \pi),$$

and the Fourier transform of a function $F \in L^2([-\pi, \pi])$ is given by

$$\widehat{F}(n) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} F(\theta)e^{-in\theta} d\theta, \quad \forall n \in \mathbb{Z}.$$

The convolution operator $*$ is given by

$$f * g(j) = \sum_{x \in \mathbb{Z}} f(x)g(j - x), \quad \forall f, g \in \ell^1(\mathbb{Z}).$$

It can be easily seen that the Fourier transform operator \mathcal{F} gives a spectral isomorphism between $\ell^2(\mathbb{Z})$ and $L^2([-\pi, \pi])$. This is one of fundamental ingredient in Bourgain oscillation method.

According to the spectral isomorphism, we have

$$\mathcal{F}^{-1}(FG) = \mathcal{F}^{-1}(F) * \mathcal{F}^{-1}(G), \quad \forall F, G \in L^2(\mathbb{T}).$$

Therefore the convolution can be seen as multiplication from spectral point of view.

3. CLASSICAL PROOF OF BIRKHOFF'S ERGODIC THEOREM

We start by noticing that the closer of the subspace $C = \left\{ g - g \circ T, g \in L^2(X, \mu) \right\}$ is dense in the space $\left\{ f - \mathbb{E}(f|\mathcal{A}), f \in L^2(X, \mu) \right\}$. Indeed, let ϕ be a continuous linear on $L^2(X, \mu)$. So, ϕ is given by the multiplication by some $h \in L^2(X, \mu)$ and we have

$$\phi(f) = \int f(x)\overline{h}(x)d\mu(x).$$

Assuming that $\phi(g - g \circ T) = 0$, for any $g \in L^2(X, \mu)$, we get $h = h \circ T^{-1}$, that is, h is an invariant function. Hence, by ergodicity, h is constant

almost everywhere. We thus get, by the nice properties of conditional expectation,

$$\begin{aligned}\phi(f - \mathbb{E}(f|\mathcal{A})) &= \int f(x)\bar{h}d\mu(x) - \int \mathbb{E}(f|\mathcal{A})\bar{h}d\mu(x) \\ &= \int f(x)\bar{h}d\mu(x) - \int \mathbb{E}(f\bar{h}|\mathcal{A})d\mu(x) \\ &= \int f(x)\bar{h}d\mu(x) - \int f\bar{h}d\mu(x)\end{aligned}$$

for all $f \in L^2_0(X, \mu)$. Whence $\bar{C} = \left\{ f - \mathbb{E}(f|\mathcal{A}), f \in L^2(X, \mu) \right\}$. Now, it is straightforward that if $g \in L^\infty$ then, for almost all $x \in X$, we have

$$\frac{1}{N} \sum_0^{N-1} (g - g \circ T)(T^n x) \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow +\infty} 0.$$

To finish the proof, we notice that L^∞ is dense in L^1 . ■

Remarks.

- (1) One can obtain the proof of ergodic Birkhoff theorem without using ergodic maximal ergodic if the L^2 -convergence holds with some speed. Meanly, if

$$\left\| \frac{1}{N} \sum_{n=1}^N f \circ T^n(\cdot) - \mathbb{E}(f|\mathcal{I}) \right\|_2 \leq C_f \cdot \psi(N),$$

and for any $\rho > 1$, $\sum_{n \geq 1} \psi([\rho^n]) < +\infty$, To accomplish the proof in this case, it suffices to use Etamedi's trick [15].

- (2) The Hopf ergodic maximal inequality take different forms in Analysis. It is known also as Hard-Littlewood maximal inequality [23, Theorem 8], [24, Th. 326] (for more historical background, see the introduction in [4]), Kolomogrov-Doob inequalities [41, Chap. 14 p.137-138], [22, Theorem 2.1., Theorem 2.2, p. 14-15], Carleson-Hunt maximal inequalities [11], [25], [29], [21]. We refer further to [36, Chap. 2]

We end this section by pointing out that here, by exploiting Etamedi's trick, we will prove only that the almost everywhere convergence holds for a sequences of the form $N_m = [\rho^m]$, $m \in \mathbb{N}$, for any $\rho > 1$. Such sequence is denoted by S_ρ .

4. CALDERÓN TRANSFERENCE PRINCIPLE AND THE MAXIMAL ERGODIC INEQUALITIES FOR HIGH DIMENSION

The sequence of complex number (a_n) is said to be a good weight in $L^p(X, \mu)$, $p \geq 1$ for linear case, if, for any $f \in L^p(X, \mu)$, the ergodic averages

$$\frac{1}{N} \sum_{j=1}^N a_j f(T^j x)$$

converges a.e. (almost everywhere). We further say that the maximal ergodic inequality holds in $L^p(X, \mu)$ for the linear case with weight (a_n) if, for any $f \in L^p(X, \mu)$, the maximal function given by

$$M(f)(x) = \sup_{N \geq 1} \left| \frac{1}{N} \sum_{j=1}^N a_j f(T^j x) \right|$$

satisfy the weak-type inequality

$$\lambda \mu \left\{ x : M(f)(x) > \lambda \right\} \leq C \|f\|_p,$$

for any $\lambda > 0$ with C is an absolutely constant.

It is well known that the classical maximal ergodic inequality (Hopf maximal inequality) is equivalent to the Birkhoff ergodic theorem [19].

The previous notions can be extended in the usual manner to the multilinear case. Let $k \geq 2$ and $(T_i)_{i=1}^k$ be a maps on a probability space (X, \mathcal{A}, μ) . We thus say that (a_n) is good weight in $L^{p_i}(X, \mu)$, $p_i \geq 1$, $i = 1, \dots, k$, with $\sum_{i=1}^k \frac{1}{p_i} = 1$, if, for any $f_i \in L^{p_i}(X, \mu)$, $i = 1, \dots, k$, the ergodic k -multilinear averages

$$\frac{1}{N} \sum_{j=1}^N a_j \prod_{i=1}^k f_i(T_i^j x),$$

converges a.e.. The maximal multilinear ergodic inequality is said to hold in $L^{p_i}(X, \mu)$, $p_i \geq 1$, $i = 1, \dots, k$, with $\sum_{i=1}^k \frac{1}{p_i} = 1$, if, for any $f_i \in L^{p_i}(X, \mu)$, $i = 1, \dots, k$, the maximal function given by

$$M(f_1, \dots, f_k)(x) = \sup_{N \geq 1} \left| \frac{1}{N} \sum_{j=1}^N a_j \prod_{i=1}^k f_i(T_i^j x) \right|$$

satisfy the weak-type inequality

$$\lambda \mu \left\{ x : M(f)(x) > \lambda \right\} \leq C \prod_{i=1}^k \|f_i\|_{p_i},$$

for any $\lambda > 0$ with C is an absolutely constant.

It is not known whether the classical maximal multilinear ergodic inequality ($a_n = 1$, for each n) holds for the general case $n \geq 3$. Nevertheless, we have the following Calderón transference principal in the homogeneous case.

Proposition 1. *Let (a_n) be a sequence of complex number and assume that for any $\phi, \psi \in \ell^2(\mathbb{Z})$, we have*

$$\left\| \sup_{N \geq 1} \left| \frac{1}{N} \sum_{n=1}^N a_n \phi(j+n) \psi(j-n) \right| \right\|_{\ell^1(\mathbb{Z})} < C \cdot \|\phi\|_{\ell^2(\mathbb{Z})} \|\psi\|_{\ell^2(\mathbb{Z})},$$

where C is an absolutely constant. Then, for any dynamical system (X, \mathcal{A}, T, μ) , for any $f, g \in L^2(X, \mu)$, we have

$$\left\| \sup_{N \geq 1} \left| \frac{1}{N} \sum_{n=1}^N a_n f(T^n x) g(T^{-n} x) \right| \right\|_1 < C \|f\|_2 \|g\|_2,$$

We further have

Proposition 2. *Let (a_n) be a sequence of complex number and assume that for any $\phi, \psi \in \ell^2(\mathbb{Z})$, for any $\lambda > 0$, for any integer $J \geq 2$, we have*

$$\left| \left\{ 1 \leq j \leq J : \sup_{N \geq 1} \left| \frac{1}{N} \sum_{n=1}^N a_n \phi(j+n) \psi(j-n) \right| > \lambda \right\} \right| < C \frac{\|\phi\|_{\ell^2(\mathbb{Z})} \|\psi\|_{\ell^2(\mathbb{Z})}}{\lambda},$$

where C is an absolutely constant. Then, for any dynamical system (X, \mathcal{A}, T, μ) , for any $f, g \in L^2(X, \mu)$, we have

$$\mu \left\{ x \in X : \sup_{N \geq 1} \left| \frac{1}{N} \sum_{n=1}^N a_n f(T^n x) g(T^{-n} x) \right| > \lambda \right\} < C \frac{\|f\|_2 \cdot \|g\|_2}{\lambda}.$$

The proof of Propositions 1 and 2 is similar to that given in [37, p. 135]; we include it for the reader's convenience.

Proof of Propositions 1 and 2. Let $\bar{N} \in \mathbb{N}$ and J a positive integer such that $J \gg \bar{N}$. For any $x \in X$, put

$$(4.1) \quad \phi_x(n) = \begin{cases} f(T^n x) & \text{if } 0 \leq |n| \leq J, \\ 0 & \text{if not,} \end{cases}$$

and,

$$(4.2) \quad \psi_x(n) = \begin{cases} g(T^n x) & \text{if } 0 \leq |n| \leq J, \\ 0 & \text{if not.} \end{cases}$$

Therefore $\phi_x, \psi_x \in \ell^2(\mathbb{Z})$, we further have

$$(4.3) \quad \|\phi_x\|_{\ell^2(\mathbb{Z})}^2 = \sum_{-J}^J |f(T^n x)|^2, \quad \text{and} \quad \|\psi_x\|_{\ell^2(\mathbb{Z})}^2 = \sum_{-J}^J |g(T^{-n} x)|^2.$$

We thus get, by our assumption,

$$(4.4) \quad \begin{aligned} & \sum_{-(J-\bar{N})}^{J-\bar{N}} \sup_{\bar{N} \geq N \geq 1} \left| \frac{1}{N} \sum_{n=1}^N a_n \phi_x(j+n) \psi_x(j-n) \right| \\ & \leq C \sqrt{\sum_{-J}^J |f(T^n x)|^2} \sqrt{\sum_{-J}^J |g(T^{-n} x)|^2}. \end{aligned}$$

Integrating and remembering that T is a measure preserving transformation, we obtain

$$(4.5) \quad \begin{aligned} & \sum_{-(J-\bar{N})}^{J-\bar{N}} \int \sup_{\bar{N} \geq N \geq 1} \left| \frac{1}{N} \sum_{n=1}^N a_n f(T^n) g(T^{-n}) \right| d\mu(x) \\ & \leq C \int \sqrt{\sum_{-J}^J |f(T^n x)|^2} \sqrt{\sum_{-J}^J |g(T^{-n} x)|^2} d\mu(x). \end{aligned}$$

Using Cauchy-Schwarz inequality, we can rewrite (4.5) as follows.

$$(4.6) \quad \begin{aligned} & (2(J-\bar{N})+1) \int \sup_{\bar{N} \geq N \geq 1} \left| \frac{1}{N} \sum_{n=1}^N a_n f(T^n) g(T^{-n}) \right| d\mu(x) \\ & \leq C \sqrt{\int \sum_{-J}^J |f(T^n x)|^2 \sum_{-J}^J |g(T^{-n} x)|^2 d\mu(x)}. \\ & \leq C \left(\int \sum_{-J}^J |f(T^n x)|^2 \mu(x) \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \left(\int \sum_{-J}^J |g(T^{-n} x)|^2 \mu(x) \right)^{\frac{1}{2}}. \end{aligned}$$

$$(4.7) \quad \leq C(2J+1) \|f\|_2 \|g\|_2.$$

Letting $J \rightarrow +\infty$, we get

$$(4.8) \quad \begin{aligned} & \int \sup_{\bar{N} \geq N \geq 1} \left| \frac{1}{N} \sum_{n=1}^N a_n f(T^n) g(T^{-n}) \right| d\mu(x) \\ & \leq C \|f\|_2 \|g\|_2. \end{aligned}$$

Now, letting $\bar{N} \rightarrow +\infty$, we obtain the desired inequality. Thanks to Beppo Levi's monotone convergence theorem. The proof of Proposition 2 being left to the reader. \blacksquare

It is easy to formulate a k -multilinear's version of Proposition 1 and 2, for any $k \geq 3$. For the proof of it, we refer to [14, Appendix].

We end this section by recalling the maximal ergodic inequality for the shift map on \mathbb{Z} . As we shall see, this maximal inequality is due essentially to Hardy-Littlewood. Indeed, it is a direct consequence of Hardy-Littlewood maximal theorem (see for example [42, Theorem 13.15, p.32]. Nowadays, this later theorem has several proofs. Nevertheless, almost all recent books reproduced the simple and beautiful proof due to F. Riesz [35] in which he used his "rising sun lemma" to get the weak Hardy-Littlewood maximal inequality. It turns out that this later inequality is equivalent to weak maximal ergodic inequality. For more details and historical facts, we refer to [36, Section 2.6].

Here, from [23], we need exactly the following discrete maximal inequality.

Lemma 1. (*[23, Theorem 8.]*). *Let $r > 1$, and (a_n) be a sequence of positive number. Then, for any $J \geq 1$, we have*

$$\sum_{x=1}^J \left(\max_{m \leq x} \left(\frac{1}{x-m+1} \sum_{n=m}^x a_n \right)^r \leq 2 \left(\frac{r}{r-1} \right)^r \sum_{n=1}^J a_n^r.$$

A straightforward application of Lemma 1 yields the following strong maximal inequality.

Lemma 2 (Maximal inequality for the shift on integers.). *Let $r > 1$ and $f \in \ell^p(\mathbb{Z})$. Then*

$$\left\| \sup_{N \geq 1} \left| \frac{1}{N} \sum_{n=1}^N f(x+n) \right| \right\|_r \leq 2^{\frac{1}{r}} \frac{r}{r-1} \|f\|_r.$$

5. MODERN PROOF OF BIRKOFF ERGODIC THEOREM

The modern proof of Birkoff ergodic theorem is due essentially to Bourgain and it is based on the oscillation method [5], [6], [7], [8] (see also [37].). This later method goes back to Gaposhkin [17], [18]. But, it was developed by Bourgain to prove several version of generalized ergodic pointwise theorem. It turns out that the oscillation method has a deep connection with Martingale theory, Harmonic analysis and BMO- H^p spaces theory which is linked to Carlson measures (see for

instance [26] and [20, Chap. 7, p.117]). Here, using Calderon's correspondence principal [10] (see also [4]) and a simple spectral argument, we will prove the following:

Theorem 5.1. *Let (X, \mathcal{B}, μ) be a probability space and $f \in L^2(X, \mu)$. Then, for any increasing sequence (N_k) of positive integers, for any $K \geq 1$, we have*

$$\sum_{k=1}^K \left\| \sup_{\substack{N_k \leq N \leq N_{k+1} \\ N \in S_\rho}} \left| \frac{1}{N} \sum_{n=1}^N f(T^n x) - \frac{1}{N_{k+1}} \sum_{n=1}^{N_{k+1}} f(T^n x) \right| \right\|_2 \leq C\sqrt{K}\|f\|_2,$$

where C is an absolutely constant.

As before the proof of Theorem 5.1 will follows from the following theorem.

Theorem 5.2. *Let $\phi \in \ell^2(\mathbb{Z})$. Then, for any increasing sequence (N_k) of positive integers, for any $K \geq 1$, we have*

$$(5.1) \quad \sum_{k=1}^K \left\| \sup_{\substack{N_k \leq N \leq N_{k+1} \\ N \in S_\rho}} \left| \frac{1}{N} \sum_{n=1}^N f(n+x) - \frac{1}{N_{k+1}} \sum_{n=1}^{N_{k+1}} f(x+n) \right| \right\|_{\ell^2(\mathbb{Z})} \leq C_\rho \sqrt{K} \|f\|_{\ell^2(\mathbb{Z})},$$

where C_ρ is an absolutely constant.

The proof of Birkhoff ergodic Theorem will follows from Theorem 5.1 by virtue of the following corner stone lemma in the method of oscillation . We state it in a more general form than needed here, since we believe that this lemma is of independent interest and will be useful for additional applications¹. For sake of completeness, we present its proof (see also [5, Proof of Theorem 5.], [8, p.204, and p.209], [37, Theorem 4.], [13, Lemma 3.1]).

Lemma 3 (Corner stone lemma of oscillation method). *Let $p \geq 1$ and $(f_n)_{n \geq 1}$ be a sequence of measurable square-integrable functions on a σ -finite measure space (X, \mathcal{A}, μ) . Assume that there is a sequence $(C_k)_{k \geq 1}$ such that for any increasing sequence of positive integers (N_k) , for any $K \geq 1$, we have*

¹“ As I observed in [5], this approach should rather be considered as a general method than the solution to some isolated problems.”

- (1) $\sum_{k=1}^K \left\| \sup_{N_k \leq N \leq N_{k+1}} |f_N - f_{N_{k+1}}| \right\|_p \leq C_K$, and,
(2) $\frac{C_K}{K} \rightarrow 0$ as $K \rightarrow +\infty$.

Then the sequence $(f_n)_{n \geq 1}$ converges almost everywhere.

Proof. We proceed by contradiction, assuming that $(f_n)_{n \geq 1}$ does not converge for almost all $x \in X$ and, since μ is σ -finite, we assume also that $\mu(X)$ is finite. Therefore, the Borel set A of x such that $(f_n(x))_{n \geq 1}$ does not converge has a positive measure which we denote by α . For any $\varepsilon \in \mathbb{Q}_+^*$, put

$$A_\varepsilon = \left\{ x \in X : \forall N \in \mathbb{N}, \exists n, m > N \text{ s.t. } |f_n(x) - f_m(x)| > \varepsilon \right\}.$$

Then, A_ε is a measurable set. Furthermore, $\mu(A_\varepsilon) \xrightarrow{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0} \alpha > 0$, by our assumption. Therefore, for small enough $\varepsilon > 0$ we can assert that $\mu(A_\varepsilon) > \frac{99\alpha}{100} \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \beta$.

We proceed now to construct by induction a sequence (N_k) for which we will prove that (2) can not be satisfied. Let $N_1 = 1$ and assume that N_k has been chosen. Therefore, by the definition of A_ε , for all $x \in A_\varepsilon$, there exist $n, m \geq N_k$ such that $|f_n(x) - f_m(x)| > \varepsilon$. We thus deduce that for any $M > \max\{n, m\}$, there exist $s \in \mathbb{N}$ such that $N_k \leq s \leq M$ and

$$|f_s(x) - f_M(x)| > \frac{\varepsilon}{2}.$$

Since, otherwise, we would have

$$|f_n(x) - f_m(x)| \leq |f_n(x) - f_M(x)| + |f_m(x) - f_M(x)| < \varepsilon.$$

Let us put now

$$B_{N_k, M} = \left\{ x \in A_\varepsilon : \sup_{N_k \leq N \leq M} |f_N(x) - f_M(x)| > \frac{\varepsilon}{2} \right\}.$$

Letting $M \rightarrow +\infty$, we see that $\mu(B_{N_k, M}) \rightarrow \mu(A_\varepsilon) = \beta > 0$. We can thus choose M large enough such that $\mu(B_{N_k, M}) > \frac{99\beta}{100} \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \gamma$. Put $N_{k+1} = M$. This finish the construction of the sequence (N_k) for which we have, for any $k \in \mathbb{N}$, for any $x \in B_{N_k, N_{k+1}}$, $\sup_{N_k \leq N \leq N_{k+1}} |f_k(x) - f_{N_{k+1}}(x)| > \frac{\varepsilon}{2}$. Applying now the Markov inequality trick to see that

$$\left\| \sup_{N_k \leq N \leq N_{k+1}} |f_k(x) - f_{N_{k+1}}(x)| \right\|_p^p \geq \frac{\mu(B_{N_k, N_{k+1}}) \cdot \varepsilon^p}{2^p} > \frac{\gamma \cdot \varepsilon^p}{2^p}.$$

Whence, for any $K \in \mathbb{N}^*$,

$$(5.2) \quad \frac{1}{K} \sum_{k=1}^K \left\| \sup_{N_k \leq N \leq N_{k+1}} |f_N - f_{N_{k+1}}| \right\|_p > \sqrt[k]{\gamma} \cdot \frac{\varepsilon}{2},$$

which contradict our assumption (2) and the proof of the lemma is complete. \square

we need also the following lemma.

Lemma 4. *Let g be a positive integrable function of the circle. Then, there is a constant C_ρ such that*

$$(5.3) \quad \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \sup_{N \in S_\rho} \left| \frac{1}{N} \left(\sum_{n=1}^N e^{in\theta} - 1_{[-\frac{\pi}{N}, +\frac{\pi}{N}]}(\theta) \right) \right|^2 g(\theta) d\theta \leq C_\rho \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} g(\theta) d\theta.$$

Indeed, we have

Lemma 5. *Let g be a positive integrable function of the circle. Then, there is a constant C_ρ such that*

$$(5.4) \quad \sum_{N \in S_\rho} \int \left| \frac{1}{N} \left(\sum_{n=1}^N e^{in\theta} - 1_{[-\frac{\pi}{N}, +\frac{\pi}{N}]}(\theta) \right) \right|^2 d\theta \leq C_\rho \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} g(\theta) d\theta.$$

Proof. By Jensen-Fubini theorem, we are going to prove the following

$$(5.5) \quad \int \sum_{N \in S_\rho} \left| \frac{1}{N} \left(\sum_{n=1}^N e^{in\theta} - 1_{[-\frac{\pi}{N}, +\frac{\pi}{N}]}(\theta) \right) \right|^2 g(\theta) d\theta \leq C_\rho \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} g(\theta) d\theta.$$

For that, let θ be given such that $\theta \neq 0$. Then, there exist $K > 0$ such that $\rho^{-(K+1)} \leq \frac{|\theta|}{\pi} < \rho^{-(K+1)}$. Write

$$(5.6) \quad \begin{aligned} & \sum_{N \in S_\rho} \left| \frac{1}{N} \left(\sum_{n=1}^N e^{in\theta} - 1_{[-\frac{\pi}{N}, +\frac{\pi}{N}]}(\theta) \right) \right|^2 \\ &= \sum_{\substack{N \in S_\rho \\ \frac{\pi}{N} > |\theta|}} \left| \frac{1}{N} \left(\sum_{n=1}^N e^{in\theta} - 1_{[-\frac{\pi}{N}, +\frac{\pi}{N}]}(\theta) \right) \right|^2 \\ & \quad + \sum_{\substack{N \in S_\rho \\ \frac{\pi}{N} \leq |\theta|}} \left| \frac{1}{N} \left(\sum_{n=1}^N e^{in\theta} - 1_{[-\frac{\pi}{N}, +\frac{\pi}{N}]}(\theta) \right) \right|^2. \end{aligned}$$

To estimate the first sums, we write

$$(5.7) \quad \sum_{\substack{N \in S_\rho \\ \frac{\pi}{N} > |\theta|}} \left| \frac{1}{N} \left(\sum_{n=1}^N e^{in\theta} - 1_{[-\frac{\pi}{N}, +\frac{\pi}{N})}(\theta) \right) \right|^2 = \sum_{\substack{N \in S_\rho \\ \frac{\pi}{N} \geq |\theta|}} \left| \frac{1}{N} \left(\sum_{n=1}^N e^{in\theta} - 1 \right) \right|^2 \\ \leq \sum_{\substack{N \in S_\rho \\ \frac{\pi}{N} \geq \theta}} |N\theta|^2,$$

since $|1 - e^{ix}| \leq |x|$, for any $x \in [-\pi, \pi)$. We thus get

$$(5.8) \quad \sum_{\substack{N \in S_\rho \\ \frac{\pi}{N} > \theta}} \left| \frac{1}{N} \left(\sum_{n=1}^N e^{in\theta} - 1_{[-\frac{\pi}{N}, +\frac{\pi}{N})}(\theta) \right) \right|^2 \\ \leq \sum_{k \leq K+1} \rho^{-2(K-k)} = \sum_{k=1}^K \rho^{-2k} < \sum_{k=1}^{+\infty} \rho^{-2k}.$$

We proceed now to the estimation of the second sum. Likewise, write

$$(5.9) \quad \sum_{\substack{N \in S_\rho \\ \frac{\pi}{N} \leq |\theta|}} \left| \frac{1}{N} \left(\sum_{n=1}^N e^{in\theta} - 1_{[-\frac{\pi}{N}, +\frac{\pi}{N})}(\theta) \right) \right|^2 = \sum_{\substack{N \in S_\rho \\ \frac{\pi}{N} < |\theta|}} \left| \frac{1}{N} \sum_{n=1}^N e^{in\theta} \right|^2 \\ = \sum_{\substack{N \in S_\rho \\ \frac{\pi}{N} < |\theta|}} \left| \frac{1 - e^{iN\theta}}{N \cdot (1 - e^{i\theta})} \right|^2, \\ = \sum_{\substack{N \in S_\rho \\ \frac{\pi}{N} < |\theta|}} \frac{\left(\sin \left(\frac{N\theta}{2} \right) \right)^2}{N^2 \cdot \left(\sin \left(\frac{\theta}{2} \right) \right)^2} \\ \leq \pi^2 \sum_{\substack{N \in S_\rho \\ \frac{\pi}{N} < |\theta|}} \frac{1}{N^2 \cdot \theta^2}.$$

The inequality (5.9) follows from the classical inequality:

$$\sin \left(\frac{x}{2} \right) \geq \frac{x}{\pi}, \text{ for } 0 < x < \pi.$$

Consequently, we obtain

$$(5.10) \quad \sum_{\substack{N \in S_\rho \\ \frac{\pi}{N} \leq |\theta|}} \left| \frac{1}{N} \left(\sum_{n=1}^N e^{in\theta} - 1_{[-\frac{\pi}{N}, +\frac{\pi}{N})}(\theta) \right) \right|^2 \leq \sum_{k \geq K} \rho^{-2(K+1-k)} \\ = \sum_{k \geq 1} \rho^{-2k}.$$

Summarizing, we have proved that there exist a constant $C(\rho)$ such that

$$\sup_{\theta} \left(\sum_{N \in S_\rho} \left| \frac{1}{N} \left(\sum_{n=1}^N e^{in\theta} - 1_{[-\frac{\pi}{N}, +\frac{\pi}{N})}(\theta) \right) \right|^2 \right) \leq C(\rho).$$

This combined with (5.5) yields the desired inequality. The proof of the Lemma is complete. \square

We are now able to proceed to the proof of Theorem 5.2.

Proof of Theorem 5.2. As in the proof of Lemma 4, we will prove that there exist a constant C_ρ such that

$$(5.11) \quad \sum_{k=1}^{+\infty} \left\| \sup_{\substack{N_k \leq N \leq N_{k+1} \\ N \in S_\rho}} \left| \frac{1}{N} \sum_{n=1}^N f(n+x) - \frac{1}{N_{k+1}} \sum_{n=1}^{N_{k+1}} f(x+n) \right| \right\|_{\ell^2(\mathbb{Z})}^2 \\ \leq C_\rho \|f\|_{\ell^2(\mathbb{Z})}^2.$$

By the spectral isomorphism theorem, let us denoted by g_N the image of $1_{[-\frac{\pi}{N}, \frac{\pi}{N})}$, for each N . Therefore, we can rewrite (5.11) as follows

$$\sum_{k=1}^{+\infty} \left\| \sup_{\substack{N_k \leq N \leq N_{k+1} \\ N \in S_\rho}} \left| \frac{1}{N} \sum_{n=1}^N f(n+x) - g_N(x) + \right. \right. \\ \left. \left. (g_N(x) - g_{N_{k+1}}(x)) - \frac{1}{N_{k+1}} \sum_{n=1}^{N_{k+1}} f(x+n) - g_{N_{k+1}}(x) \right| \right\|_{\ell^2(\mathbb{Z})}^2 \\ \leq C_\rho \|f\|_{\ell^2(\mathbb{Z})}^2.$$

But

$$\begin{aligned}
& \sum_{k=1}^{+\infty} \left\| \sup_{\substack{N_k \leq N \leq N_{k+1} \\ N \in S_\rho}} \left| \frac{1}{N} \sum_{n=1}^N f(n+x) - \frac{1}{N_{k+1}} \sum_{n=1}^{N_{k+1}} f(x+n) \right| \right\|_{\ell^2(\mathbb{Z})}^2 \\
& \leq 3 \sum_{k=1}^{+\infty} \sum_{x \in \mathbb{Z}} \left(\sup_{\substack{N_k \leq N \leq N_{k+1} \\ N \in S_\rho}} \left(\left| \frac{1}{N} \sum_{n=1}^N f(n+x) - g_N(x) \right|^2 + \right. \right. \\
& \quad \left. \left. \left| g_N(x) - g_{N_{k+1}}(x) \right|^2 + \left| \frac{1}{N_{k+1}} \sum_{n=1}^{N_{k+1}} f(x+n) - g_{N_{k+1}}(x) \right|^2 \right) \right), \\
& \leq 6 \left(\sum_{k=1}^{+\infty} \left\| \sup_{\substack{N_k \leq N \leq N_{k+1} \\ N \in S_\rho}} \left| \frac{1}{N} \sum_{n=1}^N f(n+x) - g_N(x) \right| \right\|_{\ell^2(\mathbb{Z})}^2 \right. \\
(5.12) \quad & \quad \left. + \sum_{k=1}^{+\infty} \left\| \sup_{\substack{N_k \leq N \leq N_{k+1} \\ N \in S_\rho}} \left| g_N(x) - g_{N_{k+1}}(x) \right| \right\|_{\ell^2(\mathbb{Z})}^2 \right),
\end{aligned}$$

by virtue of the following basic inequality

$$|a + b + c|^2 \leq 3(a^2 + b^2 + c^2), \text{ for any } a, b, c \in \mathbb{R},$$

and since, for any $x \in \mathbb{Z}$,

$$\left| \frac{1}{N_{k+1}} \sum_{n=1}^{N_{k+1}} f(x+n) - g_{N_{k+1}}(x) \right| \leq \sup_{\substack{N_k \leq N \leq N_{k+1} \\ N \in S_\rho}} \left| \frac{1}{N} \sum_{n=1}^N f(n+x) - g_N(x) \right|.$$

Now, observe that the first sum in (5.12) is bounded by Lemma 4. Indeed, by the spectral isomorphism, we have

$$\begin{aligned}
& \sum_{k=1}^{+\infty} \left\| \sup_{\substack{N_k \leq N \leq N_{k+1} \\ N \in S_\rho}} \left| \frac{1}{N} \sum_{n=1}^N f(n+x) - g_N(x) \right| \right\|_{\ell^2(\mathbb{Z})}^2 \\
& \leq \sum_{k=1}^{+\infty} \sum_{\substack{N_k \leq N \leq N_{k+1} \\ N \in S_\rho}} \left\| \frac{1}{N} \sum_{n=1}^N e^{in\theta} - 1_{[-\frac{\pi}{N}, \frac{\pi}{N}]} \right\|_{L^2(\sigma_f)}^2 \\
& \leq \sum_{N \in S_\rho} \left\| \frac{1}{N} \sum_{n=1}^N (e^{in\theta} - 1_{[-\frac{\pi}{N}, \frac{\pi}{N}]}(\theta)) \right\|_{L^2(\sigma_f)}^2,
\end{aligned}$$

we further have

$$\sum_{k \geq 1} \sum_{\substack{N_k \leq N \leq N_{k+1} \\ N \in S_\rho}} \left\| \frac{1}{N} \sum_{n=1}^N (e^{in\theta} - 1_{[-\frac{1}{N}, +\frac{1}{N}]}) (\theta) \right\|_{L^2(\sigma_f)}^2 \leq C_\rho \|f\|_{\ell^2(\mathbb{Z})}^2,$$

since σ_f is absolutely continuous with respect to the Lebesgue measure.

We proceed now to estimate the second sum. For that, notice that we have

$$\sup_{\substack{N_k \leq N \leq N_{k+1} \\ N \in S_\rho}} \left| g_N(x) - g_{N_{k+1}}(x) \right| = \sup_{\substack{N_k \leq N \leq N_{k+1} \\ N \in S_\rho}} \left| g_N * (g_{N_k} - g_{N_{k+1}})(x) \right|.$$

Indeed, by the spectral transfer, we have

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{F}(g_N * (g_{N_k} - g_{N_{k+1}})) &= 1_{[-\frac{\pi}{N}, +\frac{\pi}{N}]} \left(1_{[-\frac{\pi}{N_k}, +\frac{\pi}{N_k}]} - 1_{[-\frac{\pi}{N_{k+1}}, +\frac{\pi}{N_{k+1}}]} \right) \\ &= 1_{[-\frac{\pi}{N}, +\frac{\pi}{N}]} - 1_{[-\frac{\pi}{N_{k+1}}, +\frac{\pi}{N_{k+1}}]} \\ &= \mathcal{F}(g_N - g_{N_{k+1}}). \end{aligned}$$

It follows that,

$$\begin{aligned} &\sum_{k \geq 1} \left\| \sup_{\substack{N_k \leq N \leq N_{k+1} \\ N \in S_\rho}} \left| g_N(x) - g_{N_{k+1}}(x) \right| \right\|_{\ell^2(\mathbb{Z})}^2 \\ &= \sum_{k \geq 1} \left\| \sup_{\substack{N_k \leq N \leq N_{k+1} \\ N \in S_\rho}} \left| g_N(x) * (g_{N_k} - g_{N_{k+1}})(x) \right| \right\|_{\ell^2(\mathbb{Z})}^2 \\ (5.13) \quad &\leq C_\rho \sum_{k \geq 1} \|g_{N_k} - g_{N_{k+1}}\|_{\ell^2(\mathbb{Z})}^2. \end{aligned}$$

By the maximal inequality for the shift on integers (Lemma 2). Indeed, for any $f \in \ell^2(\mathbb{Z})$, we have

$$\begin{aligned} &\left\| \sup_{N \in S_\rho} \left| \frac{1}{N} \sum_{n=1}^N f(x+n) - g_N * f(x) \right| \right\|_{\ell^2(\mathbb{Z})} \\ &= \left\| \sup_{N \in S_\rho} \left| \frac{1}{N} \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} 1_{\{-1\}} \circ S^n * f - g_N * f \right| \right\|_{\ell^2(\mathbb{Z})} \\ &\leq \sum_{N \in S_\rho} \left\| \frac{1}{N} \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} 1_{\{-1\}} \circ S^n * f - g_N * f \right\|_{\ell^2(\mathbb{Z})} \\ &= \sum_{N \in S_\rho} \left\| \left(\frac{1}{N} \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} e^{in\theta} - 1_{[-\frac{\pi}{N}, +\frac{\pi}{N}]} \right) \mathcal{F}(f)(\theta) \right\|_{L^2(\mathbb{T})} \leq C_\rho \|f\|_2, \end{aligned}$$

The last inequality is due to Lemma 5 and the spectral transfer isomorphism.

Now, observe that (5.13) implies the desired estimation about the second sum, since, again, by the spectral transfer,

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{k \geq 1} \|g_{N_k} - g_{N_{k+1}}\|_{\ell^2(\mathbb{Z})}^2 &= \sum_{k \geq 1} \|1_{[-\frac{\pi}{N_k}, +\frac{\pi}{N_k}]} - 1_{[-\frac{\pi}{N_{k+1}}, +\frac{\pi}{N_{k+1}}]}\|_{L^2(\sigma_f)}^2 \\ &\leq \sigma_f([-\pi, \pi]) = \|f\|_2. \end{aligned}$$

We thus conclude that (5.11) holds, that is,

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{k=1}^{+\infty} \sum_{\substack{N_k \leq N \leq N_{k+1} \\ N \in S_\rho}} \left\| \frac{1}{N} \sum_{n=1}^N e^{in\theta} - \frac{1}{N_{k+1}} \sum_{n=1}^{N_{k+1}} e^{in\theta} \right\|_{L^2(\sigma_f)}^2 \\ \leq C_\rho \cdot \sigma_f([-\pi, \pi]). \end{aligned}$$

It still to prove (5.1). For that, we apply the triangle inequality and to finish the proof, we apply Cauchy-Schwarz inequality to obtain

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{k=1}^K \left\| \sup_{\substack{N_k \leq N \leq N_{k+1} \\ N \in S_\rho}} \left| \frac{1}{N} \sum_{n=1}^N f(f(x+n)) - \frac{1}{N_{k+1}} \sum_{n=1}^{N_{k+1}} f(x+n) \right| \right\|_2 \\ \leq \sqrt{K} \left(\sum_{k=1}^K \left\| \sup_{\substack{N_k \leq N \leq N_{k+1} \\ N \in S_\rho}} \left| \frac{1}{N} \sum_{n=1}^N f(n+x) - \frac{1}{N_{k+1}} \sum_{n=1}^{N_{k+1}} f(n+x) \right| \right\|_2 \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \\ \leq C_\rho \sqrt{K} \|f\|_2. \end{aligned}$$

The proof of the theorem is complete. \square

Remarks.

- a) Notice that our proof can be considered as a simple proof of Theorem 2.6 in [26] and Corollary 6.4.3 in [38, chap.4, p.152]. Notice also that the proof in the later reference is inspired by the Regularization Spectral Principal due to Talagrand.
- b) Let us further point out that the maximal ergodic inequality play a curial rule.

6. PROOF OF BOURGAIN BILINEAR ERGODIC THEOREM

The proof of Bourgain bilinear ergodic theorem will follows form the ergodic theorem. Indeed, By the fundamental Bourgain observation

(see Equation (2.15) in [9]), for any $f, g \in \ell^2(\mathbb{Z})$, we have

$$(6.1) \quad \begin{aligned} & \frac{1}{N} \sum_{n=1}^N f(x+n)g(x-n) \\ &= \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \widehat{f}(\theta) \left(\frac{1}{N} \sum_{n=1}^N g(x-n)e^{-i(x-n)\theta} \right) e^{2ix\theta} d\theta. \end{aligned}$$

Put

$$g_{\theta}(x) = g(x)e^{ix\theta}, \forall x \in \mathbb{Z}.$$

Then, for any $\theta \in [-\pi, +\pi)$, $(g_{\theta}(x)) \in \ell^2(\mathbb{Z})$. Applying Jensen inequality, it follows that

$$(6.2) \quad \begin{aligned} & \left| \frac{1}{N} \sum_{n=1}^N f(x+n)g(x-n) - \frac{1}{N_{k+1}} \sum_{n=1}^{N_{k+1}} f(x+n)g(x-n) \right| \\ &= \left| \int_0^1 \widehat{f}(\theta) \left(\frac{1}{N} \sum_{n=1}^N g_{\theta}(x-n) - \frac{1}{N_{k+1}} \sum_{n=1}^{N_{k+1}} g_{\theta}(x-n) \right) e^{2ix\theta} d\theta \right| \\ &\leq \int_0^1 |\widehat{f}(\theta)| \left| \frac{1}{N} \sum_{n=1}^N g_{\theta}(x-n) - \frac{1}{N_k} \sum_{n=1}^{N_k} g_{\theta}(x-n) \right| d\theta. \end{aligned}$$

Squaring and using Cauchy-Schwarz inequality combined with Parseval inequality, we obtain

$$(6.3) \quad \begin{aligned} & \sup_{\substack{N_k \leq N \leq N_{k+1} \\ N \in S_{\rho}}} \left| \frac{1}{N} \sum_{n=1}^N f(x+n)g(x-n) - \frac{1}{N_{k+1}} \sum_{n=1}^{N_{k+1}} f(x+n)g(x-n) \right|^2 \\ &\leq \|f\|_{\ell^2(\mathbb{Z})}^2 \int_0^1 \sup_{\substack{N_k \leq N \leq N_{k+1} \\ N \in S_{\rho}}} \left| \frac{1}{N} \sum_{n=1}^N g_{\theta}(x-n) - \frac{1}{N_{k+1}} \sum_{n=1}^{N_{k+1}} g_{\theta}(x-n) \right|^2 d\theta. \end{aligned}$$

Integrating, we rewrite (6.3) as follows

$$\begin{aligned}
& \left\| \sup_{\substack{N_k \leq N \leq N_{k+1} \\ N \in S_\rho}} \left| \frac{1}{N} \sum_{n=1}^N f(x+n)g(x-n) \right. \right. \\
& \quad \left. \left. - \frac{1}{N_{k+1}} \sum_{n=1}^{N_{k+1}} f(x+n)g(x-n) \right\|_{\ell^2(\mathbb{Z})}^2 \\
& \leq \|f\|_2^2 \int_0^1 \left\| \sup_{\substack{N_k \leq N \leq N_{k+1} \\ N \in S_\rho}} \left| \frac{1}{N} \sum_{n=1}^N g_\theta(x-n) \right. \right. \\
& \quad \left. \left. - \frac{1}{N_{k+1}} \sum_{n=1}^{N_{k+1}} g_\theta(x-n) \right\|_{\ell^2(\mathbb{Z})}^2 d\theta.
\end{aligned}$$

Applying (5.2), we get

$$\begin{aligned}
(6.4) \quad & \sum_{k=1}^{+\infty} \left\| \sup_{\substack{N_k \leq N \leq N_{k+1} \\ N \in S_\rho}} \left| \frac{1}{N} \sum_{n=1}^N f(x+n)g(x-n) \right. \right. \\
& \quad \left. \left. - \frac{1}{N_{k+1}} \sum_{n=1}^{N_{k+1}} f(x+n)g(x-n) \right\|_{\ell^2(\mathbb{Z})}^2 \\
& \leq C_\rho \|f\|_{\ell^2(\mathbb{Z})}^2 \|g\|_{\ell^2(\mathbb{Z})}^2.
\end{aligned}$$

It follows (again by the Cauchy-Schwarz inequality) that for any for any $K \geq 1$,

$$\begin{aligned}
(6.5) \quad & \sum_{k=1}^K \left\| \sup_{\substack{N_k \leq N \leq N_{k+1} \\ N \in S_\rho}} \left| \frac{1}{N} \sum_{n=1}^N f(x+n)g(x-n) \right. \right. \\
& \quad \left. \left. - \frac{1}{N_{k+1}} \sum_{n=1}^{N_{k+1}} f(x+n)g(x-n) \right\|_{\ell^2(\mathbb{Z})}^2 \\
& \leq C_\rho \sqrt{K} \|f\|_{\ell^2(\mathbb{Z})}^2 \|g\|_{\ell^2(\mathbb{Z})}^2.
\end{aligned}$$

In the same manner, by applying Theorem 5.2 combined with Cauchy-Schwarz inequality, we can see that for any $K \geq 1$, for any $h \in \ell^2(\mathbb{Z})$ such that $\|h\|_{\ell^2(\mathbb{Z})} = 1$, we have

$$\begin{aligned}
(6.6) \quad & \sum_{k=1}^K \left| \left\langle \sup_{\substack{N_k \leq N \leq N_{k+1} \\ N \in S_\rho}} \left| \frac{1}{N} \sum_{n=1}^N f(x+n)g(x-n) \right. \right. \right. \\
& \left. \left. \left. - \frac{1}{N_{k+1}} \sum_{n=1}^{N_{k+1}} f(x+n)g(x-n) \right|, h \right\rangle_{\ell^2(\mathbb{Z})} \right| \\
& \leq C_\rho \sqrt{K} \|f\|_{\ell^2(\mathbb{Z})} \|g\|_{\ell^2(\mathbb{Z})}.
\end{aligned}$$

Now, using carefully similar arguments to that in the proof of Proposition 1 and 2 combined with Cauchy-Schwarz inequality and Riesz representation theorem, we conclude that, for any $F, G \in L^\infty(X)$,

$$\begin{aligned}
(6.7) \quad & \sum_{k=1}^K \left\| \sup_{\substack{N_k \leq N \leq N_{k+1} \\ N \in S_\rho}} \left| \frac{1}{N} \sum_{n=1}^N F(T^n x)G(T^{-n} x) \right. \right. \\
& \left. \left. - \frac{1}{N_{k+1}} \sum_{n=1}^{N_{k+1}} F(T^n x)G(T^{-n} x) \right| \right\|_2 \\
& \leq C_\rho \sqrt{K} \|F\|_2 \|G\|_2,
\end{aligned}$$

and this achieve the proof.

7. PROOF OF BILINEAR ERGODIC THEOREM ALONG POLYNOMIALS AND POLYNOMIALS IN PRIMES (THEOREM 2.1).

For the proof of Theorem 2.1, we need the following two lemmas.

Lemma 6. *Let $g \in \ell^2(\mathbb{Z})$ and let (N_k) be any sequence of positives integers such that $2N_k < N_{k+1}$, $k = 1, 2, \dots$. Then, for any non-constant polynomial Q mapping natural numbers to themselves, for any $K \geq 1$, we have*

$$\begin{aligned}
(7.1) \quad & \sum_{k=1}^K \left\| \sup_{\substack{N_k \leq N \leq N_{k+1} \\ N \in S_\rho}} \left| \frac{1}{N} \sum_{n=1}^N g(x+Q(n)) - \frac{1}{N_{k+1}} \sum_{n=1}^{N_{k+1}} g(x+Q(n)) \right| \right\|_{\ell^2(\mathbb{Z})} \\
& \leq C_\rho C(K) \|g\|_{\ell^2(\mathbb{Z})},
\end{aligned}$$

and

$$(7.2) \quad \sum_{k=1}^K \left\| \sup_{\substack{N_k \leq N \leq N_{k+1} \\ N \in S_\rho}} \left| \frac{1}{\pi_N} \sum_{\substack{p \leq N \\ p \text{ prime}}} g(x + Q(p)) - \frac{1}{\pi_{N_{k+1}}} \sum_{\substack{p \leq N_{k+1} \\ p \text{ prime}}} g(x + Q(n)) \right| \right\|_{\ell^2(\mathbb{Z})} \leq C_\rho C(K) \|g\|_{\ell^2(\mathbb{Z})},$$

where C_ρ is a constant depending only on ρ and $\frac{C(K)}{K} \rightarrow 0$ as $K \rightarrow +\infty$.

The second lemma is an extension of the Hardy-Littlewood maximal inequality (Lemma 1), we state it as follows.

Lemma 7. *Let $r > 1$ and $g \in \ell^r(\mathbb{Z})$. Then, for any non-constant polynomial Q mapping natural numbers to themselves, we have*

$$(7.3) \quad \left\| \sup_{N \geq 1} \left| \frac{1}{N} \sum_{n=1}^N g(x + Q(n)) \right| \right\|_{\ell^r(\mathbb{Z})} \leq C \|g\|_{\ell^r(\mathbb{Z})},$$

and

$$(7.4) \quad \left\| \sup_{N \geq 1} \left| \frac{1}{\pi_N} \sum_{\substack{p \leq N \\ p \text{ prime}}} g(x + Q(p)) \right| \right\|_{\ell^r(\mathbb{Z})} \leq C \|g\|_{\ell^r(\mathbb{Z})},$$

where C is an absolute constant.

The proof of the Lemma 6 and Lemma 7 is based essentially on the Hardy-Littlewood circle method. For their proof, we refer to [6], [7], [33, Lemmas 4 and 5] and the expository article [37].

Now, we proceed to the proof of Theorem 2.1. Applying the same arguments as in the proof of BBET, we obtain, for any $f, g \in \ell^2(\mathbb{Z})$,

$$(7.5) \quad \begin{aligned} & \frac{1}{N} \sum_{n=1}^N f(x + P(n))g(x - P(n)) \\ &= \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \widehat{f}(\theta) \left(\frac{1}{N} \sum_{n=1}^N g(x - P(n))e^{-i(x - P(n))\theta} \right) e^{2ix\theta} d\theta. \end{aligned}$$

Whence

$$\begin{aligned}
& \sup_{\substack{N_k \leq N \leq N_{k+1} \\ N \in S_\rho}} \left| \frac{1}{N} \sum_{n=1}^N f(x+P(n))g(x-P(n)) \right. \\
& \quad \left. - \frac{1}{N_{k+1}} \sum_{n=1}^{N_{k+1}} f(x+P(n))g(x-P(n)) \right| \\
(7.6) \quad & \leq \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} |\widehat{f}(\theta)| \sup_{\substack{N_k \leq N \leq N_{k+1} \\ N \in S_\rho}} \left| \frac{1}{N} \sum_{n=1}^N g_\theta(x-P(n)) - \frac{1}{N_k} \sum_{n=1}^{N_k} g_\theta(x-P(n)) \right| d\theta,
\end{aligned}$$

where $g_\theta(x) = g(x)e^{ix\theta}$, $\forall x \in \mathbb{Z}$.

Now, let $K \geq 1$ and for each $k = 1, 2, \dots, K$, let $h_k \in \ell^2(\mathbb{Z})$ such that $\|h_k\|_{\ell^2(\mathbb{Z})} = 1$. Then, by applying Lemma 7.1 combined with Cauchy-Schwarz inequality, we get

$$\begin{aligned}
& \sum_{k=1}^K \left| \left\langle \sup_{\substack{N_k \leq N \leq N_{k+1} \\ N \in S_\rho}} \left| \frac{1}{N} \sum_{n=1}^N g(x-P(n)) \right. \right. \right. \\
& \quad \left. \left. - \frac{1}{N_{k+1}} \sum_{n=1}^{N_{k+1}} g(x-P(n)) \right| \overline{h_k(x)} \right\rangle_{\ell^2(\mathbb{Z})} \right| \\
& \leq \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} |\widehat{f}(\theta)| \left\langle \sup_{\substack{N_k \leq N \leq N_{k+1} \\ N \in S_\rho}} \left| \frac{1}{N} \sum_{n=1}^N g_\theta(x-P(n)) - \right. \right. \\
& \quad \left. \left. \frac{1}{N_k} \sum_{n=1}^{N_k} g_\theta(x-P(n)) \right| |h_k(x)| \right\rangle d\theta, \\
(7.7) \quad & \leq C_\rho C(K) \|f\|_{\ell^2(\mathbb{Z})} \|g\|_{\ell^2(\mathbb{Z})}.
\end{aligned}$$

This gives

$$\begin{aligned}
& \sum_{k=1}^K \left\| \sup_{\substack{N_k \leq N \leq N_{k+1} \\ N \in S_\rho}} \left| \frac{1}{N} \sum_{n=1}^N g(x-P(n)) - \frac{1}{N_{k+1}} \sum_{n=1}^{N_{k+1}} g(x-P(n)) \right| \right\|_{\ell^2(\mathbb{Z})} \\
(7.8) \quad & \leq C_\rho C(K) \|f\|_{\ell^2(\mathbb{Z})} \|g\|_{\ell^2(\mathbb{Z})},
\end{aligned}$$

Thanks to Riesz representation theorem. We thus get that the convergence almost every holds for $F, G \in L^\infty(X, \mu)$. Applying the same

machinery, we obtain the proof of bilinear ergodic theorem along polynomials in primes. To finish the proof of Theorem 2.1, we need to establish Theorem 2.2

8. PROOF OF THEOREM 2.2

Let us denote the bilinear maximal function by

$$M(f, g) = \sup_{N \geq 1} \left| \frac{1}{N} \sum_{n=1}^N f(x + P(n))g(x - P(n)) \right|.$$

Therefore, obviously, M maps $\ell^\infty(\mathbb{Z}) \times \ell^\infty(\mathbb{Z})$ to $\ell^\infty(\mathbb{Z})$. We thus need to see that M maps $\ell^1(\mathbb{Z}) \times \ell^\infty(\mathbb{Z})$ to $\ell^1(\mathbb{Z})$. For that observe that if $f \in \ell^1(\mathbb{Z}), g \in \ell^r(\mathbb{Z}), r > 1$. Then, by applying the same reasoning as before combined with Hölder inequality, we have

$$\begin{aligned} & \sup_{N \geq 1} \left| \frac{1}{N} \sum_{n=1}^N f(x + P(n))g(x - P(n)) \right|^r \\ & \leq \|f\|_{\ell^1(\mathbb{Z})}^r \left(\int_0^1 \sup_{N \geq 1} \left| \frac{1}{N} \sum_{n=1}^N g_\theta(x - P(n)) \right| d\theta \right)^r, \\ (8.1) \quad & \leq C_r \|f\|_{\ell^1(\mathbb{Z})} \int_0^1 \sup_{N \geq 1} \left| \frac{1}{N} \sum_{n=1}^N g_\theta(x - P(n)) \right|^r d\theta. \end{aligned}$$

Therefore, by the maximal inequality, we obtain

$$\begin{aligned} & \left\| \sup_{N \geq 1} \left| \frac{1}{N} \sum_{n=1}^N f(x + P(n))g(x - P(n)) \right| \right\|_r \\ (8.2) \quad & \leq C_r \|f\|_{\ell^1(\mathbb{Z})} \|g\|_{\ell^r(\mathbb{Z})}. \end{aligned}$$

The case $r = +\infty$ can be handled in the same manner. To finish the proof, we apply the bilinear interpolation.

For the general case, exploiting the fact that spectral type of the shift map on \mathbb{Z} has a simple spectrum (see [4, Theorem 4.2]), it can be seen that the rotated version of Lemma 6 and Lemma 7 holds, that is, for any $\theta \in [-\pi, \pi)$, for any polynomial $R(n)$ taking integer values, for any

$f, g \in \ell^2(\mathbb{Z})$, we have

$$(8.3) \quad \sum_{k=1}^K \left\| \sup_{\substack{N_k \leq N \leq N_{k+1} \\ N \in S_\rho}} \left| \frac{1}{N} \sum_{n=1}^N e^{iR(n)\theta} g(x + Q(n)) - \frac{1}{N_{k+1}} \sum_{n=1}^{N_{k+1}} e^{iR(n)\theta} g(x + Q(n)) \right| \right\|_{\ell^2(\mathbb{Z})} \leq C_\rho C(K) \|g\|_{\ell^2(\mathbb{Z})},$$

and

$$(8.4) \quad \sum_{k=1}^K \left\| \sup_{\substack{N_k \leq N \leq N_{k+1} \\ N \in S_\rho}} \left| \frac{1}{\pi_N} \sum_{\substack{p \leq N \\ p \text{ prime}}} e^{iR(p)\theta} g(x + Q(p)) - \frac{1}{\pi_{N_{k+1}}} \sum_{\substack{p \leq N_{k+1} \\ p \text{ prime}}} e^{iR(p)\theta} g(x + Q(p)) \right| \right\|_{\ell^2(\mathbb{Z})} \leq C_\rho C(K) \|g\|_{\ell^2(\mathbb{Z})},$$

where C_ρ is a constant depending only on ρ and $\frac{C(K)}{K} \rightarrow 0$ as $K \rightarrow +\infty$.

Remarks. *A careful bilinear interpolation gives that the convergence almost everywhere holds for $r, r' \geq 1$ such that $1 \leq \frac{1}{r} + \frac{1}{r'} < \frac{3}{2}$. We notice that since the Fourier transform play a role of spectral isomorphism the range of $\frac{1}{r} + \frac{1}{r'}$ can be related to inequalities in Fourier analysis as established by Beckner [3], many, the Young's inequalities on convolutions. We hope also that this his direction will be explored in future.*

Question.

A– *Our investigation leads us to conjecture that for any S, R in the weak-closure of a given measure-preserving transformation T , for any $f \in L^r(X, \mu), g \in L^{r'}(X)$ such that $1 \leq \frac{1}{r} + \frac{1}{r'} < \frac{3}{2}$, the bilinear ergodic average*

$$\frac{1}{N} \sum_{n=1}^N f(S^n x) g(R^n x),$$

converge almost everywhere.

B– *We ask also whether the bilinear maximal inequality and the convergence almost everywhere for the smooth class of functions holds, that is, for any ϕ, ψ two smooth functions on real line, can one prove or disprove that for a given measure-preserving*

transformation T , for any $f \in L^r(X, \mu)$, $g \in L^{r'}(X)$ such that $1 \leq \frac{1}{r} + \frac{1}{r'} < \frac{3}{2}$, the bilinear average

$$\frac{1}{N} \sum_{n=1}^N f(T^{[\phi(n)]}x)g(T^{[\psi(n)]}x),$$

converge almost everywhere, where as customary, $[x]$ is the integer part of x .

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