

contributions to the founding of the theory of tr Reference

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The development of the theory of transport phenomena, commonly abbreviated as "TR," represents a cornerstone in the fields of physics, engineering, and applied sciences. This comprehensive framework describes how mass, momentum, and energy are transferred within physical systems, ranging from microscopic particles to large-scale industrial processes. The foundational contributions to the theory of TR span multiple disciplines and decades, involving pioneering scientists whose insights laid the groundwork for modern thermodynamics, fluid mechanics, and heat transfer. Understanding these contributions provides valuable context for current advancements and applications in engineering design, environmental science, and materials processing.

Historical Background of Transport Theory

Transport phenomena theory emerged in response to the need for a systematic understanding of how different forms of transfer occur in physical systems. Early scientific efforts focused on empirical observations, but as science advanced, the need for a unifying theoretical framework became evident. The 19th and early 20th centuries marked a period of intense development, driven by the contributions of several key figures whose work collectively established the foundation of TR.

Key Contributions to the Founding of the Theory of TR

Claude-Louis Navier and Stokes: Foundations of Fluid Mechanics

One of the earliest and most influential contributions to transport theory came from Claude-Louis Navier and George Gabriel Stokes. Their work focused on the motion of viscous fluids, leading to the formulation of the Navier-Stokes equations, which describe the flow of incompressible, viscous fluids.

- Navier's Contribution: Navier introduced the concept of viscous stress and formulated equations to model viscous flow, emphasizing the importance of shear forces in fluid motion.
- Stokes' Contribution: Stokes refined these ideas, deriving equations that account for laminar flow and proving their applicability to real-world fluids.

Their combined efforts provided a mathematical framework for understanding momentum transfer in fluids, laying the groundwork for subsequent studies in turbulence, boundary layers, and flow modeling.

Josiah Willard Gibbs: Thermodynamics and Statistical Mechanics

Gibbs' pioneering work in thermodynamics and statistical mechanics significantly contributed to the theoretical underpinnings of transport phenomena.

- Gibbs' Phase Rule: Established the relationships between phases and components, influencing the understanding of mass transfer.
- Gibbs' Free Energy: Introduced concepts crucial for understanding energy transfer and phase equilibrium.
- Statistical Mechanics: Provided microscopic explanations for macroscopic properties, linking molecular behavior to bulk transport processes.

Gibbs' insights helped formalize the thermodynamic principles that govern energy and mass transfer, essential for developing predictive models in TR.

James Clerk Maxwell: Kinetic Theory of Gases

Maxwell's kinetic theory of gases provided a microscopic perspective on the behavior of gases, which is fundamental to the theory of heat and mass transfer.

- Maxwell's Distribution: Derived the velocity distribution of molecules, enabling calculations of diffusion coefficients and thermal conductivity.
- Impact on TR: His work allowed for the derivation of macroscopic transport properties from microscopic molecular behavior, bridging the gap between microscopic physics and continuum theories.

This approach remains central to modern computational methods and the development of constitutive relations in transport processes.

Theodore von Kármán and Osborne Reynolds: Fluid Dynamics and Turbulence

The contributions of von Kármán and Reynolds advanced the understanding of complex fluid flows, particularly turbulent regimes that dominate many real-world systems.

- Reynolds? Experiments: Reynolds? flow visualization and the Reynolds number criterion distinguished laminar from turbulent flow, influencing the modeling of momentum transfer.
- von Kármán?s Theories: Developed mathematical models for boundary layers and turbulent flow, critical for engineering applications involving heat and mass transfer.

Their work helped quantify and predict flow behaviors in practical systems, directly impacting the formulation of transfer models.

Application of Non-Equilibrium Thermodynamics

In mid-20th century, the development of non-equilibrium thermodynamics by Ilya Prigogine and others expanded the scope of transport theory.

- Prigogine?s Dissipative Structures: Demonstrated how systems far from equilibrium develop organized structures, influencing the understanding of irreversible processes.
- Onsager?s Reciprocal Relations: Established symmetry relations for coupled transport processes, such as thermo-diffusion and electro-migration.

These theoretical advancements provided a more comprehensive framework for analyzing coupled transport phenomena in complex systems.

Modern Developments in the Theory of TR

Building on the foundational contributions, modern transport theory integrates advanced mathematical tools, computational methods, and experimental techniques.

Continuum Mechanics and Constitutive Relations

The development of continuum mechanics provided a rigorous basis for modeling transport processes through constitutive equations that relate fluxes to driving forces.

- Fick?s Laws of Diffusion: Describe how particles diffuse from regions of high to low concentration.
- Fourier?s Law: Explains heat conduction, relating heat flux to temperature gradient.
- Newton?s Law of Viscosity: Connects shear stress to velocity gradients.

These laws form the backbone of most transport models used today.

Numerical Methods and Computational Fluid Dynamics (CFD)

Advancements in computational power have allowed for detailed simulations of complex transport phenomena.

- Finite Element and Finite Volume Methods: Enable precise modeling of transport processes in irregular geometries.
- Multiphysics Simulations: Allow coupling of heat, mass, and momentum transfer for more realistic predictions.

These tools have become indispensable in engineering design, environmental modeling, and scientific research.

Experimental Techniques and Validation

Progress in experimental methods, such as laser Doppler velocimetry, particle image velocimetry, and advanced sensors, has been crucial for validating theoretical models.

- Accurate measurements of flow fields, temperature distributions, and concentration profiles ensure models reflect real-world behavior.
- Experimental data drive the refinement of constitutive relations and turbulence models.

Impact of Contributions to the Theory of TR

The collective efforts of these scientists and their theories have profoundly impacted numerous industries and scientific disciplines:

- Chemical Engineering: Optimization of reactors, separation processes, and material synthesis.
- Mechanical and Aerospace Engineering: Design of engines, aerodynamic surfaces, and thermal management systems.
- Environmental Science: Modeling pollutant dispersion, climate systems, and renewable energy technologies.
- Materials Science: Understanding heat treatment, diffusion in solids, and phase transformations.

Conclusion

The contributions to the founding of the theory of transport phenomena are a testament to the interdisciplinary nature of scientific progress. From the early formulations of fluid dynamics by Navier and Stokes, through the thermodynamic insights of Gibbs, Maxwell's microscopic theories, to the modern computational approaches, each scientist's work has built a robust framework that

continues to evolve. Their collective legacy enables engineers and scientists to predict, analyze, and optimize complex systems involving mass, momentum, and energy transfer with unprecedented accuracy. As research advances, the foundational principles established by these pioneers will undoubtedly continue to inspire innovations across science and engineering fields.

Keywords: contributions to the founding of the theory of tr, transport phenomena, fluid mechanics, thermodynamics, Gibbs, Navier-Stokes, Maxwell, Reynolds, von Kármán, non-equilibrium thermodynamics, CFD, heat transfer, mass transfer, momentum transfer

Contributions to the founding of the theory of tr

The theory of tr—a fundamental aspect of mathematical analysis and linear algebra—has a rich history rooted in the collective efforts of pioneering mathematicians whose insights and innovations laid the groundwork for modern understanding. While the notation and formal definitions have evolved over time, the core concepts associated with the "tr"—commonly referring to the trace function in matrix theory—stem from early 19th-century mathematical developments. This article delves into the key figures, their contributions, and the historical progression that culminated in the formalized theory of tr, providing a comprehensive guide to its origins and significance.

The Origins of the Trace Function in Mathematics

Early Beginnings and Intuitive Concepts

The concept of summing diagonal elements of a matrix appeared in the works of mathematicians exploring determinants and matrices during the 19th century. Initially, the idea was more intuitive than formalized, often used as a computational shortcut. However, as the study of linear transformations advanced, the need for a more rigorous understanding of such sums became apparent.

Key Figures and Their Contributions

- Augustin-Louis Cauchy (1789–1857)

Cauchy was instrumental in formalizing many concepts in analysis and matrix theory. While he did not explicitly define the trace as we know today, his work on determinants and matrix functions implicitly involved summations along diagonals. His development of the characteristic polynomial laid groundwork that later connected with the trace's properties.

- Arthur Cayley (1821–1895)

Often regarded as a founding figure in matrix theory, Cayley's work in the mid-19th century introduced many algebraic structures involving matrices. In his 1858 paper, Cayley examined matrix functions and transformations, implicitly using the sum of diagonal elements as a key invariant. Importantly, he studied the eigenvalues and their relationships to matrix invariants, which are directly related to the trace.

- James Joseph Sylvester (1814-1897)

Sylvester contributed significantly to the theory of invariants and symmetric functions. His work on matrix invariants and characteristic equations clarified the importance of quantities like the trace, determinant, and eigenvalues, establishing these as fundamental invariants under similarity transformations.

Formalization and Evolution of the Theory of tr

The Trace as an Invariant

The formal definition of the trace of a square matrix (A) of size $(n \times n)$ is:

$$\operatorname{tr}(A) = \sum_{i=1}^n a_{ii}$$

where (a_{ii}) are the elements on the main diagonal of (A) .

This simple sum possesses several key properties:

- Linearity: $\operatorname{tr}(A + B) = \operatorname{tr}(A) + \operatorname{tr}(B)$
- Similarity invariance: $\operatorname{tr}(PAP^{-1}) = \operatorname{tr}(A)$ for invertible (P)
- Cyclic property: $\operatorname{tr}(AB) = \operatorname{tr}(BA)$

These properties underpin many areas of linear algebra, including the spectral theorem and matrix diagonalization.

Contributions to Formal Properties

- Alfred North Whitehead and Bertrand Russell (early 20th century):

While primarily logicians and philosophers, their work indirectly influenced formal mathematical structures, including invariants like the trace, through the development of formal logic and set theory.

- Emil Artin (1898-1962):

Artin's work on algebra and representation theory emphasized the importance of invariants like the trace in understanding representations of algebraic structures.

- David Hilbert (1862-1943):

Hilbert's foundational work in functional analysis and operator theory extended the notion of trace to infinite-dimensional operators, leading to the development of the trace class operators.

The Modern Framework and Applications

The Trace in Linear Algebra and Beyond

In modern mathematics, the theory of tr is a cornerstone of several advanced fields:

- Spectral theory: The trace relates directly to the sum of eigenvalues, providing insights into the spectral properties of matrices and operators.
- Representation theory: The trace function plays a role in character theory and the classification of group representations.
- Quantum mechanics: The trace is indispensable in defining density matrices and expectation values.

Generalizations and Extensions

- Trace of operators: Extending the finite sum to trace-class operators in Hilbert spaces.
- Supertrace: In superalgebra and supersymmetry, the supertrace generalizes the trace concept to graded structures.
- Categorical and Topological Generalizations: The trace concept has been expanded into category theory and topological quantum field theory, emphasizing its foundational importance.

Summary of Key Contributions and Their Impact

| Contributor | Major Contribution | Significance to the Theory of tr |

|-----|-----|-----|

| Augustin-Louis Cauchy | Characteristic polynomial, determinants | Laid groundwork for understanding invariants |

| Arthur Cayley | Matrix algebra, eigenvalues | Formalized matrix invariants, including trace |

| James Sylvester | Invariants and symmetric functions | Connected trace with invariants under similarity |

| Emil Artin | Representation theory | Highlighted the importance of trace as an invariant |

| David Hilbert | Operator theory, spectral analysis | Extended trace to infinite-dimensional spaces |

Conclusion: The Collective Legacy

The contributions to the founding of the theory of tr reflect a cumulative effort across multiple generations of mathematicians. From early intuitive notions to rigorous definitions and broad generalizations, the trace has evolved into a fundamental concept underpinning much of modern mathematics and physics. Its properties—linearity, invariance, and cyclicity—are central to understanding the structure of matrices and linear operators. Recognizing these contributions not only enriches our appreciation of mathematical history but also underscores the collaborative nature of mathematical discovery, where ideas build upon one another to forge powerful theoretical frameworks.

This long-form overview underscores that the theory of tr is a testament to the gradual, collective progress in mathematical thought, driven by curiosity, formalization, and the quest for deeper understanding.

QuestionAnswer Who were the primary contributors to the development of the theory of tr? The primary contributors include mathematicians such as Henri Poincaré, John von Neumann, and Emil Artin, who advanced the foundational understanding of the theory of tr. What is the significance of Henri Poincaré’s work in the theory of tr? Henri Poincaré made pioneering contributions to the early development of the theory, particularly in understanding topological properties and the concept of invariants, which laid the groundwork for later formalizations. How did John von Neumann contribute to the formalization of the theory of tr? John von Neumann contributed by introducing rigorous mathematical frameworks, including the development of operator algebras and functional analysis, which are essential to modern theories of tr. What role did Emil Artin play in the advancement of the theory of tr? Emil Artin contributed through his work in algebraic topology and group theory, helping

to clarify the algebraic structures underlying the theory of tr. Are there any recent developments in the contributions to the theory of tr? Yes, recent developments include the integration of computational methods, such as persistent homology, which have expanded the applications and understanding of the theory of tr in data analysis. How did the contributions of these mathematicians influence modern topology? Their collective work established the fundamental principles of topology and algebraic structures, shaping modern topology and enabling new research areas like geometric group theory and topological data analysis. What are some key concepts introduced by these contributors to the theory of tr? Key concepts include topological invariants, homology and cohomology theories, and the classification of manifolds, all central to the understanding of the theory of tr. Why is the theory of tr considered a foundational aspect of modern mathematics? Because it provides essential tools and frameworks for understanding the shape, structure, and properties of spaces, influencing numerous fields such as geometry, algebra, and mathematical physics.

Related keywords: tragedy of the commons, Garrett Hardin, environmental ethics, overpopulation, resource management, ecological sustainability, collective action, free-rider problem, sustainable development, mutual coercion

An Introduction To Ergodic Theory Graduate Texts I

An introduction to ergodic theory graduate texts i serves as a foundational guide for graduate students venturing into this fascinating branch of mathematics. Ergodic theory, at its core, explores the long-term average behavior of dynamical systems and their statistical properties. It has profound applications across mathematics, physics, and even in fields like economics and computer science. For students beginning their journey, selecting the right graduate texts is crucial for building a solid understanding, developing intuition, and engaging with current research directions. This article aims to provide a comprehensive overview of essential ergodic theory texts, their key features, and how they can serve as effective learning tools.

Understanding the Foundations of Ergodic Theory

Before diving into specific texts, it's important to understand what ergodic theory encompasses and why it's a vital area of study. This section offers a brief overview of the fundamental concepts and the scope of graduate-level texts.

What is Ergodic Theory?

Ergodic theory studies the behavior of measure-preserving transformations on probability spaces.

Essentially, it addresses questions like: How do points in a dynamical system distribute over time? Do the time averages of functions along trajectories converge to space averages? These questions are rooted in the ergodic hypothesis, which originated from statistical mechanics.

Key concepts include:

- Measure-preserving transformations
- Ergodicity and mixing
- Invariant measures
- Birkhoff's Ergodic Theorem
- Unique ergodicity

Understanding these ideas lays the groundwork for exploring more advanced topics covered in graduate texts.

Essential Graduate Texts in Ergodic Theory

Choosing the right textbooks is essential for mastering ergodic theory. The following sections highlight some of the most influential and widely recommended graduate-level texts, discussing their strengths and targeted audiences.

1. "An Introduction to Ergodic Theory" by Peter Walters

Walters' book is often considered a classic starting point for graduate students.

Key features:

- Clear and rigorous presentation
- Focuses on measure-theoretic foundations
- Covers fundamental theorems such as Birkhoff's and von Neumann's
- Includes numerous exercises for practice

This text is ideal for students new to the field, providing a solid theoretical foundation before moving to more specialized topics.

2. "Ergodic Theory" by Karl Petersen

Petersen's work is comprehensive and slightly more advanced.

Key features:

- Emphasizes both measure-theoretic and topological dynamics
- Discusses entropy, mixing, and applications
- Contains detailed proofs and examples
- Suitable for students with some background in measure theory and topology

This book bridges foundational concepts with more recent developments, making it a good next step after Walters.

3. "Introduction to Ergodic Theory" by Ya. G. Sinai

Sinai's text offers a blend of intuition and formalism.

Key features:

- Focuses on the intuition behind the theorems
- Connects ergodic theory with statistical mechanics
- Includes historical notes and motivations
- Suitable for students who prefer a conceptual approach

Additional Resources and Advanced Texts

Graduate students aiming to deepen their understanding should explore more specialized and advanced texts. Here are some noteworthy options:

1. "Ergodic Theory and Differentiable Dynamics" by Anatole Katok and Boris Hasselblatt

This comprehensive volume covers a broad spectrum of topics.

Highlights:

- Smooth ergodic theory
- Hyperbolic systems and Anosov diffeomorphisms
- Structural stability
- It is suitable for students interested in the interface between ergodic theory and differential dynamics.

2. "Measure Theory and Probability" by Malcolm Adams and Victor Guillemin

While broader in scope, this book provides valuable measure-theoretic background essential for advanced ergodic theory.

Strategies for Studying Ergodic Theory Graduate Texts

Mastering ergodic theory requires more than just reading; active engagement is key. Here are some tips for making the most of these texts:

- **Start with the basics:** Ensure a solid understanding of measure theory, topology, and functional analysis.
- **Work through exercises:** Practice problems reinforce concepts and develop problem-solving skills.
- **Supplement with lectures and seminars:** Engage with online courses or university seminars for different perspectives.
- **Form study groups:** Discussing complex topics with peers enhances understanding.
- **Connect theory to applications:** Explore how ergodic theory applies to physics, information theory, and other fields.

Conclusion

An introduction to ergodic theory graduate texts provides a roadmap for students embarking on this mathematical journey. Starting with foundational books like Walters' "An Introduction to Ergodic Theory" offers an accessible entry point, while advanced texts like Katok and Hasselblatt's work open doors to current research areas. By selecting appropriate resources, actively engaging with the material, and connecting theory with applications, students can develop a deep and lasting understanding of ergodic theory. Whether your interest lies in pure mathematics, statistical mechanics, or dynamical systems, the right graduate texts are invaluable tools for your academic and research pursuits in ergodic theory.

An Introduction to Ergodic Theory Graduate Texts: A Comprehensive Guide for Students and Enthusiasts

Embarking on the study of ergodic theory graduate texts opens a gateway to a rich and profound branch of mathematics that intersects dynamical systems, measure theory, probability, and statistical mechanics. For graduate students venturing into this field, selecting the right textbooks can significantly influence their understanding and appreciation of the subject. This guide aims to shed light on the foundational texts, their structure, strengths, and how they serve as stepping stones into the depths of ergodic theory.

Understanding the Foundations of Ergodic Theory

Before diving into specific texts, it's crucial to grasp what ergodic theory entails. At its core, ergodic theory studies the long-term average behavior of dynamical systems with an invariant measure. Its applications range from statistical physics and information theory to number theory and chaos theory.

Key concepts include:

- Measure-preserving transformations
- Invariant measures
- Ergodicity and mixing
- Birkhoff's Ergodic Theorem
- Ornstein's theory of Bernoulli flows

Graduate texts in ergodic theory typically assume familiarity with measure theory, topology, and basic dynamical systems, making it a challenging yet rewarding subject for advanced students.

The Landscape of Graduate Texts in Ergodic Theory

Choosing a graduate-level textbook involves understanding its approach, prerequisites, and depth. The major texts in the field can generally be categorized based on their focus: foundational theory, applications, or a blend of both.

Classic and Seminal Texts

- "Ergodic Theory" by Peter Walters
 - Overview: Widely regarded as a definitive introductory textbook, Walters' "Ergodic Theory" is praised for clarity, rigorous proofs, and comprehensive coverage.
 - Scope: It covers measure-preserving transformations, ergodic decomposition, mixing properties, and entropy.
 - Strengths:
 - Well-structured for graduate courses
 - Emphasizes the connection between measure theory and dynamics
 - Includes numerous examples and exercises
 - Prerequisites: Measure theory, basic topology, and some familiarity with dynamical systems.

- "An Introduction to Ergodic Theory" by Peter Walters

- Often considered the go-to text for graduate students or advanced undergraduates beginning the subject.

- Focuses on core concepts with detailed proofs.
- Suitable as a primary textbook or supplementary resource.

Advanced and Specialized Texts

- "Ergodic Theory via Joinings" by Eli Glasner

- Overview: Focuses on joinings, a sophisticated tool in ergodic theory, providing a modern perspective.

- Audience: More suitable for students who have already mastered the basics and want to explore advanced topics.

- Features: Incorporates recent developments, emphasizing the structural and classification aspects of ergodic systems.

- "Entropy, Large Deviations, and Statistical Mechanics" by David Ruelle

- While broader in scope, this text delves into the thermodynamic formalism, a key area in ergodic theory.

- Ideal for students interested in the applications of ergodic theory in statistical physics.

Textbooks with a Focus on Applications or Interdisciplinary Approaches

- "Ergodic Theory: with a view towards Number Theory" by Manfred Einsiedler and Thomas Ward

- Overview: Connects ergodic theory with number theory, providing applications to problems like equidistribution and primes.

- Features: Combines rigorous theory with motivating applications, making it accessible and engaging.

How to Choose the Right Graduate Text in Ergodic Theory

When selecting a textbook, consider the following factors:

- Prerequisites: Ensure you have a solid background in measure theory and topology.
- Focus Area: Decide whether you want a foundational understanding or a focus on particular applications.
- Depth: Some texts offer a broad overview, while others delve into specialized topics.
- Teaching Style: Supplementary materials, exercises, and clarity of exposition can greatly impact your learning.

Recommended approach:

- Start with Walters' "Ergodic Theory" for a comprehensive foundation.
- Use other texts, like Glasner's "Ergodic Theory via Joinings," for advanced topics.
- Supplement with research papers and lecture notes for recent developments.

Structuring Your Study of Ergodic Theory

To maximize your understanding, consider a structured approach:

- Build a Strong Measure Theory Foundation
 - Review measure spaces, sigma-algebras, and integration.
 - Study probability theory basics, as ergodic theory often involves probabilistic concepts.
- Understand Dynamical Systems
 - Familiarize yourself with topological and measurable dynamics.
 - Explore examples like rotations, shifts, and hyperbolic systems.
- Dive into Core Ergodic Concepts
 - Invariant measures and ergodicity
 - Birkhoff's Ergodic Theorem

- Mixing properties and their implications
- Explore Advanced Topics
- Entropy theory
- Ornstein's isomorphism theorem
- Joinings and structural classification
- Connections with number theory and statistical mechanics

Supplementary Resources and Learning Strategies

- Lecture series: Many universities offer free lecture notes; for example, the lecture series by Peter Walters or others available online.
- Problem sets: Practice through exercises in textbooks or problem books.
- Research papers: Engage with current developments by reading papers in journals like Ergodic Theory and Dynamical Systems.
- Discussion groups: Join seminars or study groups focused on ergodic theory.

Conclusion

An introduction to ergodic theory graduate texts is essential for anyone aiming to master the subject at an advanced level. The journey begins with foundational texts like Peter Walters' "Ergodic Theory," which offers clarity and depth, and then progresses into more specialized or application-driven materials. By understanding the structure, prerequisites, and scope of these texts, students can tailor their learning path effectively. With dedication, rigorous study, and engagement with supplementary materials, mastering ergodic theory becomes an achievable and intellectually rewarding pursuit.

Final Tips

- Be patient: The subject is challenging but immensely rewarding.
- Connect theory with examples: Visualize systems like rotations or shifts.
- Engage actively: Solve problems and participate in discussions.
- Keep abreast of current research: This enriches your understanding and opens new avenues.

Embark on this mathematical voyage with confidence?ergodic theory offers profound insights into the behavior of complex systems and the nature of randomness and order in mathematics.

Question What is the primary focus of 'An Introduction to Ergodic Theory' by Peter Walters? The book provides a rigorous introduction to ergodic theory, focusing on measure-preserving transformations, ergodic theorems, and their applications in dynamical systems and statistical mechanics. Which prerequisites are recommended before studying this text? A solid background in measure theory, real analysis, and basic topology is recommended to fully grasp the concepts presented in the book. How does the book approach the topic of ergodic theorems? It systematically introduces the mean and pointwise ergodic theorems, providing proofs and discussing their implications in the context of dynamical systems. Are there applications of ergodic theory discussed in this graduate text? Yes, the book explores applications such as statistical properties of dynamical systems, mixing, and entropy, illustrating how ergodic theory connects to various fields. Is this book suitable for self-study or primarily for classroom use? While designed as a graduate textbook, it is also suitable for self-study due to its clear explanations, though some background in measure theory is helpful. What makes 'An Introduction to Ergodic Theory' by Walters a trending choice among graduate texts? Its comprehensive coverage, clear exposition, and balance between theory and applications have made it a popular and influential resource in the field of ergodic theory.

Related keywords: ergodic theory, measure theory, dynamical systems, invariant measures, ergodicity, mixing, entropy, Birkhoff's theorem, stationary processes, ergodic decomposition

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