The general question that leads the course is: what can we deduce about a group when studying random walks on it.

Stationary dynamics is a branch of Ergodic theory that focuses on measurable group actions arising from random walks. The main object studied is the Furstenberg-Poisson boundary.

Applications of the theory can be found in rigidity theory, and recently connections with operator theory have been established.

Topics:


- Applications to Rigidity: Margulis’ Normal Subgroup Theorem, and Bader-Shalom’s theorem (IRS rigidity).

Information may change during the first two weeks of the term. Please consult the webpage for updates.