

## TOPOLOGICAL DYNAMICS AND GROUP THEORY

BY

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**ABSTRACT.** We prove, using notions and techniques of topological dynamics, that a nonamenable group contains a finitely-generated subgroup of exponential growth. We also show that a group which belongs to a certain class, defined by means of topological dynamical properties, always contains a free subgroup on two generators.

Topological dynamics can be viewed as a theory of representations of groups as homeomorphism groups. In this paper we want to emphasize this point of view and to show that information about the structure of a group can be obtained by studying such representations. One illustration of this method is the characterization obtained in [7] of amenable groups as groups which admit no nontrivial strongly proximal flow. (See definitions below.) Furthermore this method yields results which do not explicitly involve notions from topological dynamics, for example using the above characterization of amenable groups we prove the theorem that a nonamenable group has a finitely generated subgroup of exponential growth. (This last result also follows from the main theorem in [8, p. 150] and Lemma 5 in [9].)

The paper is arranged as follows. In §1 we define the necessary notions from topological dynamics. In particular strongly proximal, totally proximal and extremely proximal flows are defined. In the second section we prove, using the notion of a strongly proximal flow, that a nonamenable group contains a finitely generated subgroup of exponential growth [9]. In the third section we show that an extremely proximal flow is both strongly proximal and totally proximal. We show that a group which has a nontrivial extremely proximal flow contains a free subgroup on two generators. Finally we show by means of examples that strong proximality does not imply total proximality nor does total proximality imply strong proximality.

I wish to thank Professor H. Furstenberg for his help and advice.

**1. Definitions.** A flow is a pair  $(T, X)$  consisting of a locally compact topological group  $T$  and a compact Hausdorff space  $X$ , equipped with a continuous function  $T \times X \rightarrow X$ , denoted  $(t, x) \rightarrow tx$ , which satisfies the following conditions: For all  $s, t \in T$  and for all  $x \in X$ ,  $(st)x = s(tx)$  and for all  $x \in X$   $ex = x$ ,

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Received by the editors January 29, 1973.

*AMS (MOS) subject classifications* (1970). Primary 28A65, 54H20; Secondary 43A07, 20E05.

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where  $e$  is the identity element of  $T$ . If  $x$  is a point of  $X$  then the set  $\{tx \mid t \in T\}$  is the *orbit* of  $x$ , and the flow  $(T, X)$  is *minimal* if each orbit is dense.

A flow  $(T, X)$  is *proximal* if given two points of  $X$ , say  $x$  and  $y$ , there exists a net  $t_i$  in  $T$  s.t.  $\lim t_i x = \lim t_i y$ . If  $(T, X)$  is minimal then it is also proximal iff the diagonal is the only minimal set of the product flow  $(T, X \times X)$  ( $(t(x, y) = (tx, ty)$ )).

Denote by  $\mathfrak{M}(X)$  the set of all regular Borel probability measures on  $X$ .  $\mathfrak{M}(X)$  with the weak  $*$  topology induced on it as a subset of  $C^*(X)$ , is a compact Hausdorff space. Here  $C^*(X)$  is the dual space of  $C(X)$ , the space of real valued continuous functions on  $X$ . The action of  $T$  on  $X$  induces an action of  $T$  on  $\mathfrak{M}(X)$ . Thus with every flow  $(T, X)$  there is associated a flow  $(T, \mathfrak{M}(X))$ . A minimal flow  $(T, X)$  is *strongly proximal* if the associated flow  $(T, \mathfrak{M}(X))$  is proximal.

The flow  $(T, \mathfrak{M}(X))$  contains the closed invariant set  $X'$  of all point masses. As a subflow of  $(T, \mathfrak{M}(X))$  the flow  $(T, X')$  is isomorphic with  $(T, X)$  and we shall identify these flows. It is easy to see that a minimal flow  $(T, X)$  is strongly proximal iff  $(T, X)$  is the unique minimal set of the flow  $(T, \mathfrak{M}(X))$  or equivalently iff for every  $\mu \in \mathfrak{M}(X)$  there exists a net  $t_i$  in  $T$  s.t.  $\lim t_i \mu$  is a point mass. Since  $(T, X)$  is a subflow of  $(T, \mathfrak{M}(X))$  it follows from the definition of strongly proximal flows that a strongly proximal flow is proximal. The following theorem is proved in [7].

**Theorem.** *A locally compact topological group  $T$  is amenable iff  $T$  has no nontrivial strongly proximal flow.*

A flow  $(T, X)$  is trivial if  $X$  contains exactly one point. Note that our definition of a strongly proximal flow differs from the definition in [7]; there, a strongly proximal flow is not necessarily minimal.

Let  $2^X$  be the space of all closed subsets of  $X$  with the usual topology.  $2^X$  is a compact Hausdorff space and the action of  $T$  on  $X$  induces an action of  $T$  on  $2^X$ . Thus with every flow  $(T, X)$  there is associated a flow  $(T, 2^X)$ . A minimal subset of the flow  $(T, 2^X)$  is called a *quasi-factor* of the flow  $(T, X)$ . Every minimal flow has two obvious quasi-factors  $(T, \mathfrak{X}_0)$  and  $(T, \mathfrak{X}_1)$ , where  $\mathfrak{X}_0 = \{X\}$  and  $\mathfrak{X}_1 = \{\{x\} \mid x \in X\}$ .  $(T, \mathfrak{X}_0)$  is a trivial flow while  $(T, \mathfrak{X}_1)$  is isomorphic to  $(T, X)$ . Again we shall identify  $\mathfrak{X}_1$  with  $X$ .

A minimal flow  $(T, X)$  is *totally proximal* if  $(T, \mathfrak{X}_0)$  and  $(T, \mathfrak{X}_1)$  are the only quasi-factors of  $(T, X)$ , or equivalently if for every  $A \in 2^X$  there exists a net  $t_i$  in  $T$  s.t.  $\lim t_i A$  is either a singleton or equal to  $X$ . A minimal flow  $(T, X)$  is *extremely proximal* if for every  $A \in 2^X$  s.t.  $A \neq X$ , there is a net  $t_i$  in  $T$  for which  $\lim t_i A$  is a singleton. Clearly every extremely proximal flow is also totally proximal.

In §3 we shall use the notions of extensions, almost 1-1 extensions, factors and disjointness of flows. The flow  $(T, X)$  is an *extension* of the flow  $(T, Y)$  or  $(T, Y)$  is a *factor* of  $(T, X)$  if there is a continuous equivariant function from  $X$  onto  $Y$ .  $(T, X)$  is an *almost 1-1 extension* of  $(T, Y)$  if there is a point in  $Y$  whose inverse image in  $X$  is a singleton. Finally minimal flows  $(T, X)$  and  $(T, Y)$  are disjoint iff the flow  $(T, X \times Y)$  is minimal. (As a general reference, one can consult [3], [4] and [7].)

2. A nonamenable group contains a finitely generated group of exponential growth.

**Theorem 2.1.** *If  $T$  is a nonamenable group then  $T$  contains a finitely generated subgroup of exponential growth.*

**Proof.** By the characterization of amenable groups in §1 we know that  $T$  has a nontrivial strongly proximal flow. Let  $(T, X)$  be such a flow. We need the following lemmas.

**Lemma 2.2.** *Given  $\epsilon > 0$ ,  $x_0 \in X$  and a function  $f$  in  $C(X)$  there exists a finite subset of  $T$ ,  $\{t_1, \dots, t_k\}$  s.t. for every  $\nu \in \mathfrak{M}(X)$  there is an  $i$ ,  $1 \leq i \leq k$ , for which  $|f(t_i\nu) - f(x_0)| < \epsilon$ . Here  $f(\mu) = \int f d\mu$  for  $\mu \in \mathfrak{M}(X)$ .*

**Proof.** Since  $(T, X)$  is strongly proximal, for every  $\mu \in \mathfrak{M}(X)$  there exists  $t_\mu$  in  $T$  s.t.  $|f(t_\mu\mu) - f(x_0)| < \epsilon$ . By continuity  $|f(t_\mu\nu) - f(x_0)| < \epsilon$  for every  $\nu$  in an open neighborhood  $V_\mu$  of  $\mu$  in  $\mathfrak{M}(X)$ . The lemma is proved by choosing a finite subcovering  $\{V_{\mu_1}, \dots, V_{\mu_k}\}$  of the covering  $\{V_\mu \mid \mu \in \mathfrak{M}(X)\}$  of the compact space  $\mathfrak{M}(X)$  and putting  $t_i = t_{\mu_i}$ .

If  $\epsilon > 0$  and  $\{x_1 \dots x_n\}$  is a set of (not necessarily distinct) points, we shall say that a property holds for  $\epsilon$ -almost all of  $\{x_1 \dots x_n\}$  if it holds for all points of  $\{x_1 \dots x_n\}$  with the exception of at most  $[n\epsilon]$  points, where  $[ ]$  stands for an integral part.

**Lemma 2.3.** *Given  $x_0 \in X$ ,  $\epsilon > 0$  and  $U$  an open neighborhood of  $x_0$  in  $X$ , there exists a finite subset  $\{t_1, \dots, t_k\}$  of  $T$  s.t. for every finite subset  $\{x_1, \dots, x_n\}$  of  $X$ ,  $i$  can be chosen,  $1 \leq i \leq k$ , for which  $\epsilon$ -almost all of  $\{t_i x_1, \dots, t_i x_n\}$  are in  $U$ .*

**Proof.** Choose an open set  $V$  s.t.  $x_0 \in V \subseteq \bar{V} \subseteq U$ . Let  $f$  be a continuous function on  $X$  which satisfies:  $0 \leq f \leq 1$ ,  $f(y) = 1$  for all  $y \in \bar{V}$ , and  $f(z) = 0$  for all  $z \in X \setminus U$ . For this  $f$  and for  $\epsilon$  and  $x_0$  there exist  $t_1, \dots, t_k$  in  $T$  satisfying the condition of Lemma 2.1. Now let  $\{x_1, \dots, x_n\}$  be a finite subset of  $X$  and let  $\mu$  be the probability measure  $n^{-1} \sum_{j=1}^n \delta_{x_j}$ , then there exists an  $i$ ,  $1 \leq i \leq k$ , s.t.  $|f(x_0) - f(t_i\mu)| < \epsilon$ , and since  $0 \leq f \leq 1$

$$\epsilon > |f(x_0) - f(t_i \mu)| = f(x_0) - f(t_i \mu) = 1 - \frac{1}{n} \sum_{j=1}^n f(t_i x_j).$$

If  $a$  is the number of elements of the set  $\{t_i x_1, \dots, t_i x_n\}$  which are not in  $U$  then

$$\epsilon > 1 - \frac{1}{n} \sum_{j=1}^n f(t_i x_j) \geq 1 - \frac{n-a}{n} = \frac{a}{n}.$$

Thus  $n\epsilon > a$  and  $[n\epsilon] \geq a$ . The lemma is proved.

To complete the proof of Theorem 2.1 remember that by our assumption  $(T, X)$  is not trivial, hence there exists  $x_0 \in X$  and  $t \in T$  s.t.  $tx_0 \neq x_0$ . If we choose an open neighborhood  $U$  of  $x_0$  for which  $tU \cap U = \emptyset$  and an  $0 < \epsilon < 1/4$ , then for these  $x_0, U$  and  $\epsilon$  there exist  $t_1, \dots, t_k$  in  $T$  as in Lemma 2.3. We claim that the subgroup  $S$  of  $T$ , generated by  $\{t, t_1, \dots, t_k\}$  is of exponential growth.

If  $m$  is a positive integer denote by  $\phi(m)$  the number of elements of  $S$  which can be expressed as words on the alphabet  $\{t, t_1, \dots, t_k, t^{-1}, t_1^{-1}, \dots, t_k^{-1}\}$  with length less than or equal to  $m$ . Let  $w_1, \dots, w_{\phi(m)}$  be these  $\phi(m)$  elements. Choose an  $i, 1 \leq i \leq k$ , s.t.  $\epsilon$ -almost all the points of  $\{t_i w_1 x_0, \dots, t_i w_{\phi(m)} x_0\}$  are in  $U$ . Then  $\epsilon$ -almost all the points of  $\{tt_i w_1 x_0, \dots, tt_i w_{\phi(m)} x_0\}$  are in  $tU$ .

Now if  $j \neq l$  then  $w_i \neq w_l$  implies  $t_i w_j \neq t_i w_l$  and also  $tt_i w_j \neq tt_i w_l$ . If  $t_i w_l x_0 \in U$  then  $tt_i w_l x_0 \in tU$  and hence  $tt_i w_l \neq t_i w_l$ . Thus

$$\phi(m+2) \geq 2\phi(m) - [\phi(m)\epsilon] \geq 2\phi(m) - 2[\phi(m) \cdot 1/4] \geq 2\phi(m) - 1/2\phi(m) = (3/2)\phi(m).$$

The proof is now completed by induction.

**Remarks.** (1) The condition in Lemma 2.3 is indeed a characterization of minimal strongly proximal flows. This characterization was suggested by Professor H. Furstenberg.

(2) Theorem 2.1 supports the following two well-known conjectures.

*Conjecture A.* A group is nonamenable iff it contains a free subgroup on two generators.

*Conjecture B.* A finitely generated group not of exponential growth is a finite extension of a nilpotent group.

Conjecture B was proved for finite extensions of solvable groups ([10], [11], [1]).

(3) Is it true that a finitely generated group is of exponential growth iff it has a nontrivial minimal proximal flow?

**3. Totally proximal and extremely proximal flows.** We shall say that a minimal flow  $(T, X)$  is an *almost extension* of the flow  $(T, Y)$  or that  $(T, Y)$  is an *almost factor* of  $(T, X)$  if there exists a minimal flow  $(T, X^*)$  which is an almost 1-1 extension of  $(T, X)$  and has  $(T, Y)$  as a factor.

The following theorem is proved in [7].

**Theorem.** *Let  $(T, X)$  and  $(T, Y)$  be minimal flows,  $X$  a metric space, then  $(T, X)$  and  $(T, Y)$  are disjoint iff no nontrivial quasi-factor of  $(T, X)$  admits  $(Y, T)$  as an almost extension.*

Using this theorem we have

**Theorem 3.1.** *Let  $(T, X)$  be a totally proximal flow with  $X$  metric and let  $(T, Y)$  be any minimal flow. Then either  $(T, X)$  is disjoint from  $(T, Y)$  or  $(T, X)$  is an almost factor of  $(T, Y)$ .*

**Proof.** By the above theorem if  $(T, X)$  and  $(T, Y)$  are not disjoint then a nontrivial quasi-factor of  $(T, X)$  is an almost factor of  $(T, Y)$ . But the only nontrivial quasi-factor of  $(T, X)$  is  $(T, X)$  itself and the proof is complete.

**Lemma 3.2.** *A totally proximal flow  $(T, X)$  is proximal unless  $X$  contains exactly two points.*

**Proof.** Let  $x$  and  $y$  be points of the flow  $(T, X)$ . Then  $A = \{x, y\}$  is a point in  $2^X$  and if  $A \neq X$  there is a net  $t_i$  in  $T$  for which  $\lim t_i A$  is a singleton. Thus  $x$  and  $y$  are proximal ( $\lim t_i A$  cannot be equal to  $X$  unless  $X = A$ ).

**Theorem 2.3.** *An extremely proximal flow  $(T, X)$  is strongly proximal unless  $X$  contains exactly two points.*

**Proof.** Since the mapping  $\text{Supp}$  of a measure to its support, from  $\mathfrak{M}(X)$  into  $2^X$ , is lower semicontinuous it is clear that if  $\text{Supp}(\mu) \neq X$  then there exists a net  $t_i$  in  $T$  s.t.  $\lim t_i \mu$  is a point mass, or in other words that  $\text{cls}(T\mu)$  contains a point mass. Let  $\mu$  be a measure in  $\mathfrak{M}(X)$  with  $\text{Supp}(\mu) = X$ . Denote  $\mathfrak{N} = \text{cls}(T\mu)$ . If there exists a  $\nu \in \mathfrak{N}$  with  $\text{Supp}(\nu) \neq X$  then  $\text{cls}(T\nu)$  and hence also  $\text{cls}(T\mu)$  contain a mass point. Otherwise, for every open nonempty set  $U$  there is an  $\epsilon = \epsilon(U) > 0$  for which  $\nu(\bar{U}) > \epsilon$  for all  $\nu \in \mathfrak{N}$ .

Now let  $x_0$  be some point of  $X$  and  $U$  a nonempty open set in  $X$  s.t.  $\bar{U} \neq X$ . There exists a net  $t_i$  in  $T$  for which  $\lim t_i \bar{U}$  is the singleton  $\{x_0\}$  and we can assume that  $\lim t_i \mu = \nu$  exists. If  $V$  is any neighborhood of  $x_0$  then eventually  $t_i \bar{U} \subseteq V$ . Thus eventually  $\mu(V) \geq \mu(t_i \bar{U}) > \epsilon$ . We can conclude that  $\mu(\{x_0\}) \geq \epsilon$ . But  $x_0$  was an arbitrary point in  $X$  and thus  $\mu(\{x\}) \geq \epsilon$  for every point of  $X$ . This can be true only in the case that  $X$  is finite, and by Lemma 3.2 we can conclude that  $X$  must then contain exactly two points.

**Theorem 3.4.** *If  $T$  is a group which has a nontrivial extremely proximal flow  $(T, X)$ , then  $T$  contains a free subgroup on two generators. (Nontrivial means here that  $X$  contains more than two points.)<sup>(1)</sup>*

<sup>(1)</sup> This was independently proved by W. A. Veech.

**Proof.** Choose nonempty open sets  $U, V, U_1, U_2, V_1$  and  $V_2$  in  $X$  s.t.  $U_1, U_2 \subseteq U, V_1, V_2 \subseteq V$  and  $U \cap V = U_1 \cap U_2 = V_1 \cap V_2 = \emptyset$ . By extreme proximality there are  $t$  and  $s$  in  $T$  s.t.  $t(X \setminus U_1) \subseteq U_2$  and  $s(X \setminus V_1) \subseteq V_2$ . It is easy to see that also  $t^{-1}(X \setminus U_2) \subseteq U_1$  and  $s^{-1}(X \setminus V_2) \subseteq V_1$ . Let  $S$  be the subgroup of  $T$  generated by  $s$  and  $t$ . There is a homomorphism of  $F_2$ , the free group on two generators  $a$  and  $b$ , onto  $S$ , defined by mapping  $a$  on  $t$  and  $b$  on  $s$ . We claim that under this homomorphism a reduced word of the form  $w = a^{i_1} b^{j_1} \dots$  cannot be mapped on an element of  $S$  which acts as the identity homeomorphism on  $X$ . The reason for that is that since  $i_1 \neq 0, \bar{w}(X \setminus U) \subseteq U$ , where  $\bar{w}$  is the image of  $w$  in  $S$ . Similarly a reduced word of the form  $v = b^{i_1} a^{j_1} \dots$  cannot be mapped on an element of  $S$  which acts as the identity homeomorphism on  $X$  since  $\bar{v}(X \setminus V) \subseteq V$ . Thus the above homomorphism is an isomorphism and the theorem is proved.

We conclude with some examples. Let  $X = \{\exp(2\pi i\theta) \mid \theta \text{ real}\}$  and define  $t \exp(2\pi i\theta) = \exp(2\pi i(\theta + \alpha))$  for some irrational  $\alpha$ . Define  $s \exp(2\pi i\theta) = \exp(2\pi i(\theta - [\theta]^2))$  where  $[\theta]$  is the integral part of  $\theta$ . It is easy to see that if  $T$  is the group of homeomorphisms of  $X$  generated by  $t$  and  $s$  then the flow  $(T, X)$  is extremely proximal. If  $F_2$  is the free group on two generators  $a$  and  $b$ , then using the homomorphism of  $F_2$  onto  $T$  defined by mapping  $a$  onto  $t$  and  $b$  onto  $s$ , this flow can be considered as a flow of  $F_2$ . Let  $Y$  be the compact Hausdorff space of infinite words on the symbols  $a, b, a^{-1}$  and  $b^{-1}$  (see, for example, [2] or [5]). Then  $F_2$  acts naturally on  $Y$  and again the resulting flow  $(F_2, Y)$  is easily seen to be extremely proximal.

Now we shall show that the product flow  $(F_2, X \times Y)$  is minimal. This will imply that the product flow is strongly proximal, yet it will not be a totally proximal flow since it has proper factors and hence also proper quasi-factors. So let  $W$  be an invariant closed subset of  $X \times Y$ . If  $y_0$  is the point  $aaa \dots$  of  $Y$ , then there exists  $x_0$  in  $X$  s.t.  $(x_0, y_0) \in W$ . Denote by  $A$  the subgroup of  $F_2$  generated by  $a$ , then

$$X \times \{y_0\} \subseteq \text{cls } A(x_0, y_0) \subseteq W.$$

Since  $(F_2, Y)$  is a minimal flow this implies  $W = X \times Y$  and since  $W$  was arbitrary  $(F_2, X \times Y)$  is a minimal flow.

Another example of a strongly proximal flow which is not totally proximal is the homogeneous flow of  $SL_3(\mathbb{R})$  on  $\mathbb{P}^2$ , the projective space of lines through the origin in  $\mathbb{R}^3$ . This flow is a boundary of  $SL_3(\mathbb{R})$  [6] hence strongly proximal, yet the family of closed subsets of  $\mathbb{P}^2$  which consists of sets containing all lines belonging to some plane through the origin in  $\mathbb{R}^3$ , is a proper quasi-factor of  $(SL_3(\mathbb{R}), \mathbb{P}^2)$ .

Since every extremely proximal flow of  $SL_3(\mathbb{R})$  is also strongly proximal and  $(SL_3(\mathbb{R}), \mathbb{P}^2)$  is the only nontrivial factor of the universal strongly proximal flow of

$SL_3(\mathbb{R})$ , we can conclude that the only extremely proximal flow of  $SL_3(\mathbb{R})$  is the trivial one.

Our last example is of a flow which is totally proximal but not strongly proximal. This is a modification of the example in [7] of a flow which is minimal and proximal but not strongly proximal.

Let  $X = \{0, 1\}^{\mathbb{Z}}$  and let  $T$  be the group of homeomorphisms of  $X$  generated by the shift on  $X$  and the following set of homeomorphisms. For each basic open set

$$B = B(\epsilon_1, \dots, \epsilon_n, i_1, \dots, i_n) = \{\xi \in X \mid \xi(i_j) = \epsilon_j, j = 1, \dots, n; \epsilon_j = 0 \text{ or } 1\}$$

and an integer  $k$  s.t.  $k \neq i_j$  for all  $1 \leq j \leq n$ , let  $\gamma = \gamma(B, k)$  be the homeomorphism of  $X$  defined by

- (1)  $\gamma\xi = \xi$ , if  $\xi \notin B$ ;
- (2) for  $\xi \in B$   $\gamma\xi(l) = \xi(l)$  if  $l \neq k$  and  $\gamma\xi(k) = \xi(k)^*$  where  $1^* = 0$  and  $0^* = 1$ .

Since  $T$  contains the group of homeomorphism which acts on  $X$  in the example in [7], it follows that  $(T, X)$  is a minimal and proximal flow. Since all the generators of  $T$  preserve the Haar measure on  $X$ ,  $(T, X)$  is not strongly proximal. Thus all we have to show is that  $(T, X)$  is totally proximal.

If  $A$  is a subset of  $X$  containing  $2^n$  elements and if  $\{B_i'\}_{i=1}^{2^n}$  is the set of all possible blocks of zeroes and ones of length  $n$ , then we claim that there exists a  $t$  in  $T$  for which  $tA \cap B_i \neq \emptyset$  for all  $1 \leq i \leq 2^n$ , where

$$B_i = \{\xi \in X \mid \xi(0), \xi(1), \dots, \xi(n-1) = B_i'\}$$

Indeed let  $A = \{\xi_i\}_{i=1}^{2^n}$ , then there exists an  $N > 0$  such that the blocks

$$C_i = (\xi_i(-N), \xi_i(-N+1), \dots, \xi_i(0), \dots, \xi_i(N))$$

are all different.

Let  $\gamma_{i,j} = \gamma(C_i, N+j)$  if  $\xi_i(N+j) \neq B_i'(j)$ , and  $\gamma_{i,j} =$  identity homeomorphism of  $X$ , if  $\xi_i(N+j) = B_i'(j)$   $i = 1, \dots, 2^n; j = 1, \dots, 2^n$ .

Put  $t = \sigma^{N+1} \prod_{i=1}^{2^n} \prod_{j=1}^{2^n} \gamma_{i,j}$ , where  $\sigma$ , defined by  $(\sigma\xi)(l) = \xi(l+1)$ , is the shift. Then  $tA \cap B_i \neq \emptyset$  for  $1 \leq i \leq 2^n$ .

Now given a closed subset  $A$  of  $X$  we distinguish between the two cases (a)  $A$  is finite, and (b)  $A$  is infinite. In the first case, by the proximality of  $(T, X)$  a net  $t_i$  in  $T$  exists s.t.  $\lim t_i A$  is a singleton. In the second case by the above claim a net  $t_i$  in  $T$  can be found for which  $\lim t_i A = X$ . Thus  $(T, X)$  has no proper quasi-factor, i.e. it is totally proximal.

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