ON FIXED POINT THEOREMS AND NONSENSITIVITY

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Abstract. Sensitivity is a prominent aspect of chaotic behavior of a dynamical system. We study the relevance of nonsensitivity to fixed point theory in affine dynamical systems. We prove a fixed point theorem which extends Ryll-Nardzewski's theorem and some of its generalizations. Using the theory of hereditarily nonsensitive dynamical systems we establish left amenability of $Asp(G)$, the algebra of Asplund functions on a topological group G (which contains the algebra $WAP(G)$ of weakly almost periodic functions). We note that, in contrast to $WAP(G)$ where the invariant mean is always unique, for some groups (including the group of integers $\mathbb{Z}$) there are uncountably many invariant means on $Asp(G)$. Finally we observe that dynamical systems in the larger class of tame G-systems need not admit an invariant probability measure.

Introduction

Let S be a semigroup, X a topological space, and $S \times X \to X$ a semigroup action of S on X such that the translations $\lambda_s : X \to X,\ s \in S$, written usually as $\lambda_s(x) = sx$, are continuous maps. We will say that the pair (S, X) is a *dynamical system*, or that X is an *S-system*. If in addition $X = Q$ is a convex and compact subset of a locally convex vector space and each $\lambda_s : Q \to Q$ is an affine map, then the S-system (S, Q) is called an *affine dynamical system*. We use the symbol G instead of S when dealing with group actions, and we require in this case that the group identity acts as the identity map.

Let ξ be a uniform structure on X. An S-system (S, X), or just S, is said to be *ξ-distal* if every pair x, y of distinct points in X is ξ-distal, i.e., there exists an entourage $\varepsilon \in \xi$ such that

$$(sx, sy) \notin \varepsilon \quad \forall s \in S.$$

We recall the following well known fixed point theorem of Ryll-Nardzewski [30].

Theorem 0.1. (Ryll-Nardzewski) *Let V be a locally convex vector space equipped with its uniform structure ξ. Let Q be an affine compact S-system such that*

1. *Q is a weakly compact subset in V.*
2. *S is ξ-distal on Q.*

Then Q contains a fixed point.

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In the special case where Q is compact already in the ξ-topology, we get an equivalent version of Hahn's fixed point theorem [17]. There are several geometric proofs of Theorem 0.1, see Namioka and Asplund [28], Namioka [23, 24, 26], Glasner [5, 6], Veech [32], and Hansel-Troallic [18]. The subject is treated in several books, see for example [6], Berglund-Junghenn-Milnes [2], and Granas-Dugundji [15].

A crucial step in these proofs is the lifting of distality on Q from ξ to the original compact topology. For this purpose several geometrical ideas were used; among others: dentability of subsets and points of (weak,norm)-continuity.

In Section 1 we present a short proof of a fixed point theorem (Theorem 1.6) which covers several known generalizations of Theorem 0.1 (see Corollary 1.7). Moreover, we apply Theorem 1.6 in some cases where Ryll-Nardzewski's theorem, or its known generalizations, do not seem to work. See for example Corollary 1.11, where we apply our results to weak-star compact affine dynamical systems in a large class of locally convex spaces.

The main tools of the present paper are the concepts of nonsensitivity and fragmentability. The latter originally comes from Banach space theory and has several applications in Topology and recently also in Topological Dynamics. Fragmentability (or the weaker concept of nonsensitivity) allows us in Lemma 1.2 to simplify and strengthen the methods of Veech and Hansel-Troallic for lifting the distality property. As in the proofs of Namioka [24] and Veech [32], the strategy is to reduce the problem at hand to the situation where the existence of an invariant measure follows from the following fundamental theorem of Furstenberg [4].

Theorem 0.2. (Furstenberg) *Every distal compact dynamical system admits an invariant probability measure.*

This result was proved by Furstenberg for metric dynamical systems using his structure theorem for minimal distal metric G-systems (where G is a group). The latter was extended to general compact G-systems by Ellis [3], and consequently Theorem 0.2 is valid for nonmetrizable G-systems as well. Now from Ellis' theory it follows that the enveloping semigroup of a distal semigroup action is actually a group and this fact makes it possible to extend Furstenberg's theorem to distal semigroup actions. See e.g. Namioka's work [24], where a proof of Theorem 0.2 is obtained as a fixed point theorem.

In Section 2 we discuss the role of hereditarily nonsensitive dynamical systems and the existence of invariant probability measures. As was shown in [9], a metric compact G-system is hereditarily nonsensitive (HNS) iff it can be linearly represented on a separable Asplund Banach space V. It follows that the algebra $Asp(G)$, of functions on a topological group G which come from HNS (jointly continuous [1]) G-systems, coincides with the collection of functions which appear as matrix coefficients of continuous co-representations of G on Asplund Banach spaces. Replacing Asplund by reflexive, gives the characterization (see [22]) of the algebra $WAP(G)$ of weakly almost periodic functions. Since every Asplund space is reflexive we have $WAP(G) \subset Asp(G)$. Refer to [22, 9, 10, 11] and the review article [8] for more details about HNS, $Asp(G)$ and representations of dynamical systems on Asplund and other Banach spaces.

[1] In this context the topology on G becomes relevant

From the theory of HNS dynamical systems, as developed in [9], we deduce the existence of a left invariant mean on $Asp(G)$ (Proposition 2.3). We note however that, in contrast to the uniqueness of the invariant mean on $WAP(G)$, there are, in general, many different invariant means on $Asp(G)$.

In Section 3 we observe that the still larger algebra $Tame(G)$, of tame functions on G, is not, in general, amenable. Equivalently, tame dynamical systems need not admit an invariant probability measure. This is a bit surprising as the class of tame dynamical systems, although it contains many sensitive dynamical systems, can still be considered as non-chaotic in the sense that its members lie on the "tame" side of the Bourgain-Fremlin-Talagrand dichotomy (see [9, 7, 8, 11]).

1. A generalization of Ryll-Nardzewski's fixed point theorem

1.1. **Sensitivity and fragmentability.** Let (X, τ) be a topological space and (Y, ξ) a uniform space. We say that X is (τ, ξ)-*fragmented* by a (typically not continuous) function $\alpha : X \to Y$ if for every nonempty subset A of X and every $\varepsilon \in \xi$, there exists an open subset O of X such that $O \cap A$ is nonempty and $\alpha(O \cap A)$ is ε-small in Y. Note that it is enough to check the condition above for closed subsets $A \subset X$.

This definition of fragmentability is a slight generalization of the original one which is due to Jayne and Rogers [20]. It appears implicitly in a work of Namioka and Phelps [29] which deals with a characterization of Asplund Banach spaces V in terms of (weak*,norm)-fragmentability (Lemma 1.3.1), whence the name *Namioka-Phelps spaces* in the locally convex version of Asplund spaces given in Definition 1.10 below. See [27, 21, 22, 9, 11] for more details.

Let again $\alpha : X \to Y$ be a (typically not continuous) map of a topological space (X, τ) into a uniform space (Y, ξ). We say that X is (τ, ξ)-*nonsensitive* (with respect to α), or simply ξ-*nonsensitive*, when τ is understood, if for every $\varepsilon \in \xi$ there exists a non-void open subset O in X such that $\alpha(O)$ is ε-small. Thus X is (τ, ξ)-fragmented iff every non-void (closed) subspace A of X is ξ-nonsensitive with respect to the inclusion map $\mathrm{id} : A \to X$.

Now let X be a compact S-system endowed with its unique compatible uniform structure μ. The S-system (X, μ) is *nonsensitive*, NS for short, if for every $\epsilon \in \mu$ there exists an open nonempty subset O of X such that sO is ε-small in (X, μ) for all $s \in S$. We say that an S-system X is *hereditarily nonsensitive* (HNS) if every closed S-subsystem of X is nonsensitive. Note that for a minimal S-system nonsensitivity is the same as hereditary nonsensitivity.

If we let μ_S be the uniform structure on X generated by the entourages of the form $\epsilon_S = \{(x, x') \in X \times X : (sx, sx') \in \epsilon, \ \forall s \in S\}$ for $\epsilon \in \mu$, then hereditary nonsensitivity is equivalent to the requirement that the identity map $\mathrm{id} : (X, \mu) \to (X, \mu_S)$ be fragmented. For more details about (non)sensitivity of dynamical systems refer e.g. to [1, 13, 9].

As was shown by Namioka [27], every weakly compact subset (X, τ) in a Banach space V is $(\tau, norm)$-fragmented (with respect to the map $id : (X, \tau) \to (X, norm)$). We need the following generalization.

Lemma 1.1. [21, Prop. 3.5] *Every weakly compact subset (X, τ) in a locally convex space V is (τ, ξ)-fragmented, where ξ is the natural uniform structure of V.*

Proof. For completeness we give a sketch of the proof. The topology of a locally convex space V coincides (see [31, Ch. IV, 1.5, Cor. 4]) with the topology of uniform convergence on equicontinuous subsets of V^*. By the Alaouglu-Bourbaki theorem every equicontinuous subset of V^* is weak* precompact, where by the *weak* topology* we mean the usual $\sigma(V^*, V)$ topology on the dual V^*. Therefore, the collection of subsets

$$[K, \varepsilon] = \{(v_1, v_2) \in V \times V| \ \ |f(v_1) - f(v_2)| < \varepsilon \ \ \forall f \in K\},$$

where K is a weak* compact subset in V^* and $\varepsilon > 0$, forms a base for the uniform structure ξ on V. In order to show that X is (τ, ξ)-fragmented we have to check that for every closed nonempty subset A of X and every $[K, \varepsilon]$, there exists a τ-open subset O of X such that $O \cap A$ is nonempty and $[K, \varepsilon]$-small. Since (A, τ) is weakly compact in V, the evaluation map $\pi : A \times K \to \mathbb{R}$ is separately continuous. By Namioka's joint continuity theorem, [25] Theorem 1.2, there exists a point a_0 of A such that π is jointly continuous at every point (a_0, y), where $y \in K$. Since K is compact one may choose a τ-open subset O of X containing a_0 such that $|f(v_1) - f(v_2)| < \varepsilon$ for every $f \in K$ and $v_1, v_2 \in O \cap A$. □

The following lifting lemma strengthens a result of Hansel and Troallic [18] which in turn was inspired by a technique developed by Veech [32].

Lemma 1.2. *Let X be a compact minimal S-system with its unique compatible uniform structure μ. Assume that X is ξ-nonsensitive (e.g., ξ-fragmented) with respect to an S-map $\alpha : X \to M$ into a uniform space (M, ξ), where the semigroup action of S on M is ξ-distal. Then every pair (x, y) in X with distinct images $\alpha(x) \neq \alpha(y)$ is μ-distal. In particular, if α is injective then the S-action on (X, μ) is distal.*

Proof. Consider a pair of points $x, y \in X$ with $\alpha(x) \neq \alpha(y)$. Since M is ξ-distal there exists an entourage $\varepsilon \in \xi$ such that

$$(s\alpha(x), s\alpha(y)) \notin \varepsilon \ \ \forall s \in S.$$

As X is ξ-nonsensitive, there exists a *non-void* μ-open subset O such that $\alpha(O)$ is ε-small. By minimality of X

$$X = \bigcup_{s \in S} s^{-1}O,$$

where $s^{-1}O = \{x \in X : \ sx \in O\}$. Set

$$\gamma := \bigcup_{s \in S} (s^{-1}O \times s^{-1}O) \subset X \times X.$$

Then $\gamma \in \mu$ (every open neighborhood of the diagonal in $X \times X$ for a compact Hausdorff space X is an element of the unique compatible uniform structure). Since α is an S-map one easily gets

$$(sx, sy) \notin \gamma \ \ \forall s \in S.$$

□

For later use we list in Lemma 1.3 some additional situations where fragmentability appears. First recall some necessary definitions. A Banach space V is called *Asplund* if the dual of every separable Banach subspace of V is separable. We say that a Banach space V is *Rosenthal* if it does not contain an isomorphic copy of l_1. A uniform space (X,ξ) is called *uniformly Lindelöf* [21] (or $\aleph_0$*-precompact* [19]) if for every $\varepsilon \in \mu$ there exists a countable subset $A \subset X$ such that A is ε-dense in X.

Lemma 1.3. (1) [27] *A Banach space V is Asplund iff every bounded subset of the dual V^* is $(weak^*, norm)$-fragmented.*

(2) [11] *A Banach space V is Rosenthal iff every bounded subset of the dual V^* is $(weak^*, weak)$-fragmented.*

(3) [27] *A topological space (X,τ) is* scattered *(i.e., every nonempty subspace has an isolated point) iff X is (τ,ξ)-fragmented for any uniform structure ξ on the set X. A compact space X is scattered iff the Banach space $C(X)$ is Asplund.*

(4) (A version of [21, Prop. 3.10]) *Let (X,τ) be a compact space and ξ a uniform structure on the set X. Assume that (X,ξ) is uniformly Lindelöf (e.g., ξ-separable) and that there exists on X a local base for the ξ-topology consisting of τ-closed sets. Then X is (τ,ξ)-fragmented.*

(5) [9, Prop. 6.7] *If X is a Polish space and ξ a metrizable separable uniform structure then f is fragmented iff f is a Baire 1 function.*

Proof. (4) It is easy to check, using Baire category theorem, that X is (τ,ξ)-fragmentable. □

1.2. **Fixed point theorems.** An *S-affine compactification* of an S-system X is a pair (Q,ϕ) where Q is a compact convex affine S-system, and $\phi : X \to Q$ is a continuous S-map such that $\overline{co}\phi(X) = Q$. See [12] for a detailed exposition.

If X is a compact S-system then the natural embedding $\delta : X \to P(X)$ into the affine compact S-system $P(X)$ of probability measures on X, defines an S-affine compactification $(P(X),\delta)$. Moreover this S-affine compactification is *universal* in the sense that for any other S-affine compactification (Q,ϕ) of X there exists a uniquely defined continuous affine surjective S-map $b : P(X) \to Q$, called the *barycenter map*, such that $b \circ \delta = \phi$.

Definition 1.4. A (not necessarily compact) S-system X has the *affine fixed point (a.f.p.) property* if whenever (Q,ϕ) is an S-affine compactification of X, then the dynamical system Q has a fixed point. When X is compact, in view of the remark above, this is equivalent to saying that X admits an S-invariant probability measure.

Theorem 1.5. *Let (X,τ) be a compact S-system and (M,ξ) a uniform space equipped with a semigroup action of S. Suppose*

(1) *There exist a compact subsystem (minimal subsystem) $Y \subset X$ and an injective S-map $\alpha : Y \to M$ such that Y is (τ,ξ)-fragmented (resp., (τ,ξ)-nonsensitive).*

(2) *The action of S on $\alpha(Y)$ is ξ-distal.*

Then the S-system X has the affine fixed point property.

Proof. Let (Q,ϕ) be an S-affine compactification of X. Let $Y \subset X$ be a τ-compact subsystem which satisfies the conditions (1) and (2). Since the s-translations $\lambda_s : Q \to Q$ are continuous, the closed convex hull $Q_0 = \overline{co}Y$ is S-invariant.

Fragmentability is a hereditary property, hence in any case we may assume that Y is minimal and (τ,ξ)-nonsensitive. Applying Lemma 1.2 to the map $\alpha : (Y,\tau) \to (\alpha(Y),\xi)$, we see that the S-system Y is τ-distal. By Furstenberg's theorem 0.2 the distal dynamical system (S,Y,τ) admits an invariant probability measure. Therefore, the compact S-system $P(Y)$ has a fixed point. Since Q_0 is an S-factor of $P(Y)$ via the barycenter map $b : P(Y) \to Q_0$, we conclude that Q_0, and hence also Q, admit a fixed point. □

Lemma 1.1 shows that the following result is indeed a generalization of Ryll-Nardzewski's fixed point theorem.

Theorem 1.6. *Let τ_1 and τ_2 be two locally convex topologies on a vector space V with their uniform structures ξ_1 and ξ_2 respectively. Assume that $S \times Q \to Q$ is a semigroup action such that Q is an affine τ_1-compact S-system. Let X be an S-invariant τ_1-closed subset of Q such that:*

(1) *X is either (τ_1, ξ_2)-fragmented, or X is minimal and (τ_1, ξ_2)-sensitive.*
(2) *the S-action is ξ_2-distal on X.*

Then Q contains a fixed point.

Proof. Applying Theorem 1.5 to the map $id : (X, \tau_1) \to (Q, \xi_2)$ it follows that X has the a.f.p. property. Hence the compact affine S-system $Q_0 := \overline{co}X$ has a fixed point, which is also a fixed point of Q. □

Corollary 1.7. *Theorem 1.6 includes in particular the following results:*

(1) *Ryll-Nardzewski's theorem 0.1.*
(2) *Furstenberg's theorem 0.2 and its generalized version of Namioka* [24, Theorem 4.1].
(3) *Veech's theorem concerning weakly compact subsets in Banach spaces* [32, Cor. 2.5].
(4) *Namioka-Phelps' theorem* [29, p. 745] *about weak-star compact convex subsets in the dual V^* of an Asplund Banach space V* (see also Proposition 1.10 and Remark 1.12 below).
(5) *Assume in the hypotheses of Theorem 1.6 that condition (1) is replaced by*

($\star$) *$X \subset V$ is ξ-separable (or, more generally, uniformly Lindelöf) and there exists on X a local base for the ξ-topology consisting of τ-closed sets.*

Then Q contains a fixed point.

Proof. (1) Apply Theorem 1.6 (with $X = Q$) and Lemma 1.1.

(2) Let V be the locally convex space $(C(X)^*, w^*)$, with its weak-star topology. Let ξ be the corresponding uniform structure and let $Q = P(X)$. Thus, in this case $\tau_1 = \tau_2 = w^*$ and $\xi_1 = \xi_2 = \xi$ coincide on X. Hence, in particular, X is (τ_1, ξ_2)-fragmented and S is ξ_2-distal on X. (Of course this is not a new proof of Furstenberg's theorem, as our proof of Theorem 1.6 relies on it. This is merely the claim that conversely, Furstenberg's theorem also follows from Theorem 1.6.)

(3) We need, as in (1), to apply Lemma 1.1 (but now X is not necessarily all of Q).

(4) Recall that by Lemma 1.3.1 weak* compact subsets in the dual of an Asplund space V are (weak*, norm)-fragmented.

(5) Apply Lemma 1.3.4 and Theorem 1.6. □

Remark 1.8. (1) In cases where the distality can be extended to (or is assumed on) all of Q the existence of a fixed point can be achieved without the use of Furstenberg's theorem 0.2, either by Hahn's fixed point theorem or via Glasner's results using the concept of *strong proximality* [5, 6] (see also Example 3.1 below).

(2) Namioka and Phelps noticed [29, p. 745] that Ryll-Nardzewski's theorem is not generally true in dual spaces V^* when the weak topology is replaced by the weak* topology. Thus the assumption that V is Asplund in Corollary 1.7.4. is essential.

(3) Case (5) of Corollary 1.7 strengthens a result of Namioka [23, Theorem 3.7] and covers the results of Hansel-Troallic [18]. The latter, and also [15, p.174], use the standard reduction to the case where S is countable and V is (weakly) separable.

1.3. **The dual system fixed point property and Namioka-Phelps spaces.** As mentioned in Lemma 1.3.1, a Banach space V is Asplund iff every bounded subset of its dual is (weak*, norm)-fragmented. This fact together with Theorem 1.6 and Remark 1.8.2 suggest Definition 1.9 below. First, a few words of explanation. For a locally convex space V, the standard uniform structure ξ^* of the dual V^* is the uniform structure of bounded convergence. By the Alaoglu-Bourbaki theorem every equicontinuous subset Q of V^* is relatively weak* compact. Conversely, if V is a barreled space (or, if V is Baire as a topological space) then it follows from the generalized Banach-Steinhaus theorem (see [31, Ch. III, §4.2]) that every weak* compact subset of V^* is equicontinuous. Clearly, if V is a normed space then the equicontinuous subsets of the dual V^* are exactly the norm bounded subsets.

Definition 1.9. (a) We say that a Banach space V has the *dual system fixed point property* if for every semigroup S, every convex weak* compact norm-distal affine S-system $Q \subset V^*$ has a fixed point.

(b) More generally, a locally convex space V has the *dual system fixed point property* if whenever $Q \subset V^*$ is a weak* compact convex affine S-system such that (1) Q as a subset of V^* is equicontinuous and (2) S is ξ^*-distal on Q, then Q has a fixed point. (Note that if V is a barrelled then we may drop the assumption (1)).

Definition 1.9 and Theorem 1.6 lead to the study of locally convex vector spaces V such that every (w^*-compact) equicontinuous subset K in V^* is (weak*,ξ^*)-fragmented. This is a locally convex version of Asplund Banach spaces. In fact, this definition was already introduced in [21], where it was motivated by problems concerning continuity of dual actions. A typical result of [21] asserts that if V is an Asplund Banach space then for every continuous linear action of a topological group G on V the corresponding dual action of G on V^* is continuous.

Definition 1.10. [21] A locally convex space V is called a *Namioka-Phelps space*, (NP)-space for short, if every equicontinuous subset K in V^* is (weak*,ξ^*)-fragmented.

Now by Theorem 1.6 we get:

Corollary 1.11. *Every (NP) locally convex space has the dual system fixed point property.*

Remark 1.12. Recall that the class (NP) is quite large and contains:

(1) Asplund (hence, also reflexive) Banach spaces.
(2) Frechet differentiable spaces.
(3) Semireflexive locally convex spaces.
(4) Quasi-Montel (in particular, nuclear) spaces.
(5) Locally convex spaces V having uniformly Lindelöf V^* (equivalently, V^* is a subspace in a product of separable locally convex spaces).

The class (NP) is closed under subspaces, continuous bound covering linear operators, products and locally convex direct sums. See [21] for more details.

2. Hereditary nonsensitivity and invariant measures

2.1. **Affine dynamical systems admitting a fixed point.** In Theorem 1.6 and its prototype 0.1 an additional "external" condition is imposed on the affine dynamical system Q. The following proposition characterizes, in the case of a group action, those affine dynamical systems which admit a fixed point.

Proposition 2.1. *Let Q be an affine compact G-system, where G is a group. Then the following conditions are equivalent:*

(1) *Q contains a fixed point.*
(2) *Q contains a scattered compact subsystem.*
(3) *Q contains a HNS compact subsystem.*
(4) *Q contains an equicontinuous compact subsystem.*
(5) *Q contains a distal compact subsystem.*
(6) *There exist a compact subsystem (minimal subsystem) $Y \subset X$, a uniform space (M, ξ) with a ξ-distal action of G on M, and an injective G-map $\alpha : Y \to M$ such that Y is (τ, ξ)-fragmented (resp., (τ, ξ)-nonsensitive).*
(7) *Q contains a compact subsystem admitting an invariant probability measure.*

Proof. (1) $\Rightarrow$ (2) Is trivial.

(2) $\Rightarrow$ (3) Every scattered compact G-system X is HNS. In fact, observe that X, being scattered, is (τ, ξ)-fragmented (Lemma 1.3.3) for any uniform structure ξ on the set X. Now see the definition of HNS as in Subsection 1.1.

A second proof: As $C(X)$ (by Lemma 1.3.3) is Asplund, the regular dynamical system representation of G on $C(X)$ ensures that X is Asplund representable. This implies that X is HNS by [9, Theorem 9.9].

(3) $\Rightarrow$ (4) Assume that Q contains a HNS compact subsystem X. Then any minimal compact G-subsystem Y of X is equicontinuous by [9, Lemma 9.2.3].

(4) $\Rightarrow$ (5) This is well known and easy to see for *group* actions on compact spaces (it is not, in general, true for semigroup actions).

(5) $\Rightarrow$ (6) Consider the identity map $\alpha : X \to M = X$ and let ξ be the compatible uniform structure on X.

(6) $\Rightarrow$ (7) Follows from Theorem 1.5 and Definition 1.4.

(7) $\Rightarrow$ (1) As in the proof of Theorem 1.5 use the barycenter map. □

Proposition 2.2. *Every HNS compact G-system X admits an invariant probability measure.*

Proof. The compact affine G-system $P(X)$ contains X as a subsystem which is HNS. Thus, Proposition 2.1 applies. □

2.2. **HNS dynamical systems, Asplund functions and amenability of $Asp(G)$.** In this subsection G will denote a semitopological group and a "G-system" will mean a dynamical system with a jointly continuous action [2].

[2] A semitopological group is a group endowed with a topology with respect to which multiplication is separately continuous.

Recall that a function f in the Banach algebra $RUC(G)$, of bounded right uniformly continuous real valued functions on G, is an *Asplund function*, if there is a HNS compact G-system X, a continuous function $F : X \to \mathbb{R}$, and a point $x_0 \in X$ such that $F(gx_0) = f(g)$, for every $g \in G$. The collection $Asp(G)$ of Asplund functions is a uniformly closed G-invariant subalgebra of $RUC(G)$ which contains the algebra $WAP(G)$ of weakly almost periodic functions on G. Refer to [22, 9] for more details.

A left translation G-invariant normed subspace $F \subset l_\infty(G)$ is said to be *left amenable* (see for example [16] or [2]) if the affine compact G-system $Q = M(F)$ of means on F has a fixed point, a *left invariant mean*. It is a classical result of Ryll-Nardzewski [30], that $WAP(G)$ is left amenable [3]. We extend this result to $Asp(G)$.

Proposition 2.3. *$Asp(G)$ is left amenable.*

Proof. Denote by $X := |Asp(G)|$, the Gelfand space of the algebra $Asp(G)$. By [9, Theorem 9.9] the dynamical system X is HNS. The Gelfand space X can be identified with the space of multiplicative means on the algebra $V := Asp(G)$. Thus X is embedded as a G-subsystem in the compact affine G-system $Q := M(V)$ of means on V.

Let Y be a minimal G-subsystem of X. Then the G-system Y is HNS as well. Furthermore, Y is equicontinuous by [9, Lemma 9.2.3]. Thus Q contains an equicontinuous compact G-subsystem Y and Proposition 2.1 implies that Q has a fixed point. □

Corollary 2.4. (Ryll-Nardzewski [30]) *$WAP(G)$ is left amenable.*

Remarks 2.5. (1) Examples constructed in [14] (together with Theorem 11.1 of [9]) show that a point transitive HNS $\mathbb{Z}$-dynamical system can contain uncountably many minimal subsets (unlike the situation in a point-transitive WAP-dynamical system where there is always a unique minimal set). As a $\mathbb{Z}$-dynamical system, each of these minimal sets supports an invariant measure, and since our dynamical systems are factors of the universal HNS dynamical system $|Asp(\mathbb{Z})|$, it follows that the latter has uncountably many distinct invariant measures. As there is a one-to-one correspondence between invariant probability measures on $|Asp(G)|$ and invariant means on the algebra $Asp(G)$ we conclude that, unlike $WAP(\mathbb{Z})$ where the invariant mean is unique, the algebra $Asp(\mathbb{Z})$ admits uncountably many invariant means.

(2) The group G in Proposition 2.3 and Corollary 2.4 cannot be replaced, in general, by semigroups. Indeed recall [2, p.147] that even for finite semigroups the algebra $AP(S)$ of the almost periodic functions need not be left (right) amenable.

3. Concerning tame dynamical systems

As we have already mentioned, a compact G-system X is HNS iff it admits sufficiently many representations on Asplund Banach spaces. In a recent work [11] we have shown that an analogous statement holds for the family of tame dynamical systems and the larger class of Rosenthal Banach spaces. A (not necessarily metrizable) compact G-system X is said to be *tame* if for every element $p \in E(X)$ of the enveloping semigroup $E(X)$ the function $p : X \to X$ is fragmented (equivalently, Baire 1, for metrizable X).

[3]Note that $WAP(G)$, in addition, is also right amenable [30].

The algebra $Tame(G)$ of tame functions coincides with the collection of functions which appear as matrix coefficients of continuous co-representations of G on Rosenthal Banach spaces.

One may ask if Propositions 2.1, 2.2 and 2.3 can be extended from HNS to tame dynamical systems. The following counterexample shows that in general this is not the case.

Example 3.1. There exists a tame minimal compact metric G-system X such that $P(X)$ does not have a fixed point (equivalently, X does not have an invariant probability measure).

Proof. Take $X = \mathbb{P}^1$ to be the real projective line: all lines through the origin in $\mathbb{R}^2$. Let T be a parabolic Möbius transformation (with a single fixed point), let $R = R_\alpha$ be a Möbius transformation which corresponds to an irrational rotation of the circle. Let $G = \langle T, R \rangle$ be the subgroup of $Homeo(X)$ generated by T and R. It is easy to see that the dynamical system (G, X) is minimal. Furthermore, every element p of $E(X)$, the enveloping semigroup of (G, X), is a linear map. It can be shown that p is either in $GL(2, \mathbb{R})$ or it maps all of $X \setminus \{x_0\}$ onto x_1, where x_0 and x_1 are points in X. In particular every element of the enveloping semigroup $E(X)$ is of Baire class 1. This last fact implies that X is tame. It is easily checked that (G, X) is *strongly proximal* in the sense of [6] (that is, $P(X)$, as a G-system, is proximal), and that X is the unique minimal subset of $P(X)$. Thus every fixed point of $P(X)$ is contained in X and, as X is minimal, it follows that X is trivial, a contradiction. □

Corollary 3.2. *There exists a finitely generated group G for which the algebra $Tame(G)$ is not amenable.*

Proof. In Example 3.1 we described a metric tame minimal G-system X, with G a group generated by two elements, which does not admit an invariant probability measure. The Gelfand space $|Tame(G)|$ is the universal point-transitive tame G-system; i.e., for every point-transitive tame G-system (G, Z) there is a surjective homomorphism $|Tame(G)| \to Z$. In particular, we have such a homomorphism $\phi : |Tame(G)| \to X$. Now, the amenability of $Tame(G)$ is equivalent to the existence of a G-invariant mean on $Tame(G)$ which, in turn, is equivalent to the existence of a G-invariant measure on $|Tame(G)|$. However, if μ is such a measure then its image $\nu := \phi_*(\mu)$ is an invariant measure on X; but this contradicts Example 3.1. □

Since every tame compact metric G-system admits a faithful representation on a Rosenthal Banach space [11] it follows from Example 3.1 that Rosenthal Banach spaces need not have the dual system fixed point property.

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