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The Stable Manifold Theorem for SDE's (Stochastic Analysis Seminar, MSRI)

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THE STABLE MANIFOLD THEOREM

FOR SDE'S

MSRI, Berkeley : December 3 & 5, 1997

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Outline

- Formulate a *Local Stable Manifold Theorem* for stochastic differential equations (SDE's).
- Theorem holds for Stratonovich and Itô SDE's driven by spatial Kunita-type semimartingales with stationary ergodic increments.
- Start with the existence of a stochastic flow for SDE.
- Concept of a hyperbolic stationary trajectory. The stationary trajectory is a solution of the forward /backward anticipating SDE for all time (Stratonovich case).
- Existence of a stationary random family of asymptotically invariant stable and unstable manifolds within a stationary neighborhood of the hyperbolic stationary solution.
- The stable and unstable manifolds are dynamically characterized using forward and backward solutions of anticipating versions of the (Stratonovich) SDE.
- Proof based on Ruelle-Oseledec (non-linear) multiplicative ergodic theory and anticipating stochastic calculus.

Formulation of The Theorem

Stratonovich SDE

$$dx(t) = h(x(t))\,dt + \sum_{i=1}^{m} g_i(x(t)) \circ dW_i(t), \qquad (I)$$

on $\mathbf{R}^d$ driven by m-dimensional Brownian motion $W := (W_1, \cdots, W_m)$.

$(\Omega, \mathcal{F}, (\mathcal{F}_t)_{t\in\mathbf{R}}, P) :=$ canonical filtered Wiener space.

$\Omega :=$ space of all continuous paths $\omega : \mathbf{R} \to \mathbf{R}^m$, $\omega(0) = 0$, in Euclidean space $\mathbf{R}^m$, with compact open topology;

$\mathcal{F} :=$ Borel σ-field of Ω;

$\mathcal{F}_t :=$ sub-σ-field of $\mathcal{F}$ generated by the evaluations $\omega \to \omega(u),\ \ u \le t, \quad t \in \mathbf{R}$.

$P :=$ Wiener measure on Ω.

$h, g_i : \mathbf{R}^d \to \mathbf{R}^d, 1 \le i \le m$, vector fields on $\mathbf{R}^d$. For some $k \ge 1, \delta \in (0,1)$, h is $C_b^{k,\delta}$, viz. h has all derivatives $D^j h, 1 \le j \le k$, continuous and globally bounded, $D^k h$ Hölder continuous with exponent δ.

$g_i,\ 1 \le i \le m$, globally bounded and in $C_b^{k+1,\delta}$.

$\theta : \mathbf{R} \times \Omega \to \Omega$ is the (ergodic) Brownian shift

$$\theta(t,\omega)(s) := \omega(t+s) - \omega(t), \quad t, s \in \mathbf{R},\ \omega \in \Omega.$$

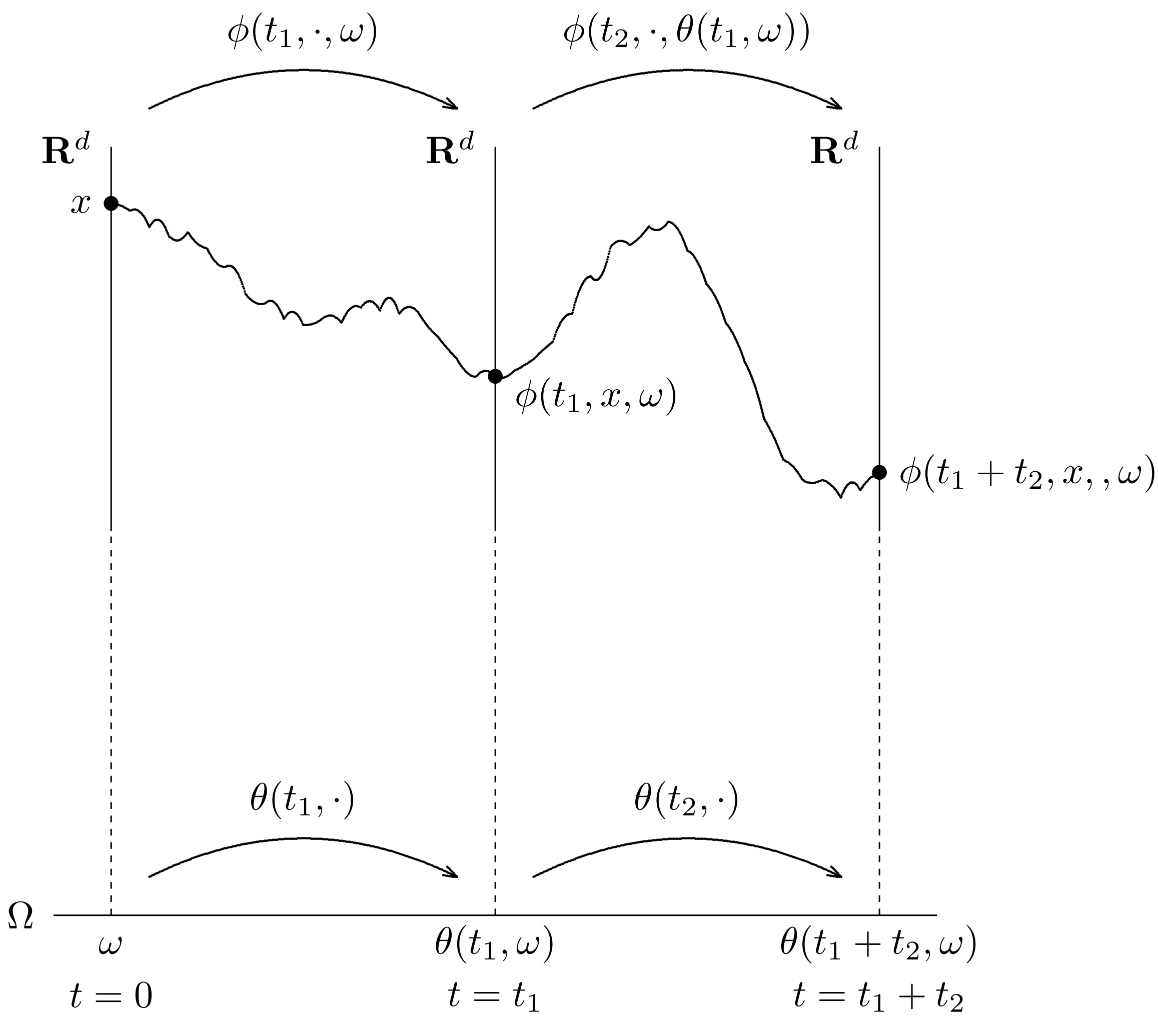
Let $\phi : \mathbf{R}\times\mathbf{R}^d\times\Omega \to \mathbf{R}^d$ be the stochastic flow generated by (I) $\big(\phi(t,\cdot,\omega) = [\phi(-t,\cdot,\theta(t,\omega))]^{-1}, t < 0\big)$. Then ϕ is a perfect cocycle:

$$\phi(t+s,\cdot,\omega) = \phi(t,\cdot,\theta(s,\omega)) \circ \phi(s,\cdot,\omega),$$

for all $s,t \in \mathbf{R}$ and all $\omega \in \Omega$ ([I-W], [A-S], [A]).

Figure illustrates the cocycle property. Vertical solid lines represent random fibers consisting of copies of $\mathbf{R}^d$. (ϕ,θ) is a "random vector-bundle morphism" over the "base" probability space Ω.

The Cocycle


$\phi(t_1, \cdot, \omega)$
$\phi(t_2, \cdot, \theta(t_1, \omega))$
$\mathbf{R}^d$
$\mathbf{R}^d$
$\mathbf{R}^d$
x
$\phi(t_1, x, \omega)$
$\phi(t_1 + t_2, x, , \omega)$
$\theta(t_1, \cdot)$
$\theta(t_2, \cdot)$
Ω
ω
$\theta(t_1, \omega)$
$\theta(t_1 + t_2, \omega)$
$t = 0$
$t = t_1$
$t = t_1 + t_2$

Definition

The SDE (I) has a *stationary trajectory* if there exists an $\mathcal{F}$-measurable random variable $Y : \Omega \to \mathbf{R}^d$ such that

$$\phi(t, Y(\omega), \omega) = Y(\theta(t, \omega)) \tag{1}$$

for all $t \in \mathbf{R}$ and every $\omega \in \Omega$. Denote stationary trajectory (1) by $\phi(t, Y) = Y((\theta(t))$.

If (1) holds on a sure event Ω_t that may depend on t, then there are "perfect" versions of the stationary random variable Y and of the flow ϕ such that (1) and the cocycle property hold *for all* $\omega \in \Omega$ ([Sc]).

Let $\phi(t, Y)$ be a stationary solution of (I). Cocycle property of ϕ implies that the linearization

$$(D_2\phi(t, Y(\omega), \omega), \theta(t, \omega))$$

along the stationary solution is also a $d \times d$-matrix-valued cocycle. Using Kolmogorov's theorem, the random variables

$$\sup_{x \in \mathbf{R}^d} \frac{|D_2\phi(t, x)|}{(1 + |x|^\gamma)}, \ \gamma > 0,$$

have moments of all orders. If $E\log^+|Y|<\infty$, then $E\log^+|D_2\phi(1,Y)|<\infty$. Apply Oseledec's Theorem to get a *non-random* finite Lyapunov spectrum:

$$\lim_{n\to\infty}\frac{1}{n}\log|D_2\phi(n,Y(\omega),\omega)(v(\omega))|,\qquad v\in L^0(\Omega,\mathbf{R}^d).$$

Spectrum takes finitely many values $\{\lambda_i\}_{i=1}^p$ with non-random multiplicities q_i, $1\le i\le p$, and $\sum_{i=1}^p q_i=d$ ([Ru.1], Theorem I.6).

Definition

Stationary trajectory $\phi(t,Y)$ of (I) is *hyperbolic* if $E\log^+|Y(\cdot)|<\infty$, and if the linearized cocycle $(D_2\phi(n,Y(\omega),\omega),\theta(n,\omega))$ has a non-vanishing Lyapunov spectrum

$$\{\lambda_p<\cdots<\lambda_{i_0+1}<\lambda_{i_0}<0<\lambda_{i_0-1}<\cdots<\lambda_2<\lambda_1\}$$

i.e. $\lambda_i\neq 0$ for all $1\le i\le p$.

Define $\lambda_{i_0}:=\max\{\lambda_i:\lambda_i<0\}$ if at least one $\lambda_i<0$. If all $\lambda_i>0$, set $\lambda_{i_0}=-\infty$. (This implies that λ_{i_0-1} is the smallest positive Lyapunov exponent of the linearized flow, if at least one $\lambda_i>0$; in case all λ_i are negative, set $\lambda_{i_0-1}=\infty$.)

Let $\rho \in \mathbf{R}^+$, $x \in \mathbf{R}^d$.

$B(x,\rho) :=$ open ball in $\mathbf{R}^d$, center x and radius ρ;

$\bar{B}(x,\rho) :=$ corresponding closed ball;

$\mathcal{C}(\mathbf{R}^d) :=$ the class of all non-empty compact subsets of $\mathbf{R}^d$ with Hausdorff metric d^*:

$d^*(A_1, A_2) := \sup\{d(x, A_1) : x \in A_2\} \vee \sup\{d(y, A_2) : y \in A_1\}$ where $A_1, A_2 \in \mathcal{C}(\mathbf{R}^d)$;

$d(x, A_i) := \inf\{|x-y| : y \in A_i\}$, $x \in \mathbf{R}^d$, $i = 1, 2$;

$\mathcal{B}(\mathcal{C}(\mathbf{R}^d)) :=$ Borel σ-algebra on $\mathcal{C}(\mathbf{R}^d)$ with respect to the metric d^*.

Theorem 1 (The Stable Manifold Theorem) (M.+ Scheutzow, 1997)

Assume that the coefficients of SDE (I) satisfy the given hypotheses. Suppose $\phi(t, Y)$ is a hyperbolic stationary trajectory of (I) with $E \log^+ |Y| < \infty$.

Fix $\epsilon_1 \in (0, -\lambda_{i_0})$ and $\epsilon_2 \in (0, \lambda_{i_0 - 1})$. Then there exist

(i) a sure event $\Omega^* \in \mathcal{F}$ with $\theta(t, \cdot)(\Omega^*) = \Omega^*$ for all $t \in \mathbf{R}$,

(ii) $\mathcal{F}$-measurable random variables $\rho_i, \beta_i : \Omega^* \to [0, \infty)$, $\beta_i > \rho_i > 0$, $i = 1, 2$, such that for each $\omega \in \Omega^*$, the following is true:

There are $C^{k,\epsilon}$ $(\epsilon \in (0, \delta))$ submanifolds $\tilde{\mathcal{S}}(\omega)$, $\tilde{\mathcal{U}}(\omega)$ of $\bar{B}(Y(\omega), \rho_1(\omega))$ and $\bar{B}(Y(\omega), \rho_2(\omega))$ (resp.) with the following properties:

(a) $\tilde{\mathcal{S}}(\omega)$ is the set of all $x \in \bar{B}(Y(\omega), \rho_1(\omega))$ such that

$$|\phi(n, x, \omega) - Y(\theta(n, \omega))| \leq \beta_1(\omega)\, e^{(\lambda_{i_0} + \epsilon_1)n}$$

for all integers $n \geq 0$. Furthermore,

$$\limsup_{t \to \infty} \frac{1}{t} \log |\phi(t, x, \omega) - Y(\theta(t, \omega))| \leq \lambda_{i_0} \qquad (2)$$

for all $x \in \tilde{\mathcal{S}}(\omega)$. Each stable subspace $\mathcal{S}(\omega)$ of the linearized flow $D_2\phi$ is tangent at $Y(\omega)$ to the submanifold $\tilde{\mathcal{S}}(\omega)$, viz. $T_{Y(\omega)}\tilde{\mathcal{S}}(\omega) = \mathcal{S}(\omega)$. In particular, dim $\tilde{\mathcal{S}}(\omega) =$ dim $\mathcal{S}(\omega)$ and is non-random.

(b) $\limsup_{t\to\infty} \frac{1}{t} \log\left[\sup_{\substack{x_1 \neq x_2 \\ x_1, x_2 \in \tilde{\mathcal{S}}(\omega)}} \left\{ \frac{|\phi(t,x_1,\omega) - \phi(t,x_2,\omega)|}{|x_1 - x_2|} \right\} \right] \leq \lambda_{i_0}.$

(c) *(Cocycle-invariance of the stable manifolds):*

There exists $\tau_1(\omega) \geq 0$ *such that*

$$\phi(t,\cdot,\omega)(\tilde{\mathcal{S}}(\omega)) \subseteq \tilde{\mathcal{S}}(\theta(t,\omega)), \quad t \geq \tau_1(\omega). \tag{3}$$

Also

$$D_2\phi(t,Y(\omega),\omega)(\mathcal{S}(\omega)) = \mathcal{S}(\theta(t,\omega)), \quad t \geq 0. \tag{4}$$

(d) $\tilde{\mathcal{U}}(\omega)$ *is the set of all* $x \in \bar{B}(Y(\omega), \rho_2(\omega))$ *with the property that*

$$|\phi(-n,x,\omega) - Y(\theta(-n,\omega))| \leq \beta_2(\omega)\, e^{(-\lambda_{i_0-1}+\epsilon_2)n} \tag{5}$$

for all integers $n \geq 0$. *Also*

$$\limsup_{t\to\infty} \frac{1}{t} \log|\phi(-t,x,\omega) - Y(\theta(-t,\omega))| \leq -\lambda_{i_0-1}. \tag{6}$$

for all $x \in \tilde{\mathcal{U}}(\omega)$. *Furthermore, the unstable subspace* $\mathcal{U}(\omega)$ *of* $D_2\phi$ *is the tangent space to* $\tilde{\mathcal{U}}(\omega)$ *at* $Y(\omega)$, *viz.* $T_{Y(\omega)}\tilde{\mathcal{U}}(\omega) = \mathcal{U}(\omega)$. *In particular,* $\dim \tilde{\mathcal{U}}(\omega) = \dim \mathcal{U}(\omega)$ *and is non-random.*

(e) $\limsup_{t\to\infty} \frac{1}{t} \log\left[\sup_{\substack{x_1 \neq x_2 \\ x_1, x_2 \in \tilde{\mathcal{U}}(\omega)}} \left\{ \frac{|\phi(-t,x_1,\omega) - \phi(-t,x_2,\omega)|}{|x_1 - x_2|} \right\} \right] \leq -\lambda_{i_0-1}.$

(f) *(Cocycle-invariance of the unstable manifolds):*

There exists $\tau_2(\omega) \geq 0$ *such that*

$$\phi(-t, \cdot, \omega)(\tilde{\mathcal{U}}(\omega)) \subseteq \tilde{\mathcal{U}}(\theta(-t, \omega)), \quad t \geq \tau_2(\omega). \tag{7}$$

Also

$$D_2\phi(-t, Y(\omega), \omega)(\mathcal{U}(\omega)) = \mathcal{U}(\theta(-t, \omega)), \quad t \geq 0. \tag{8}$$

(g) *The submanifolds* $\tilde{\mathcal{U}}(\omega)$ *and* $\tilde{\mathcal{S}}(\omega)$ *are transversal, viz.*

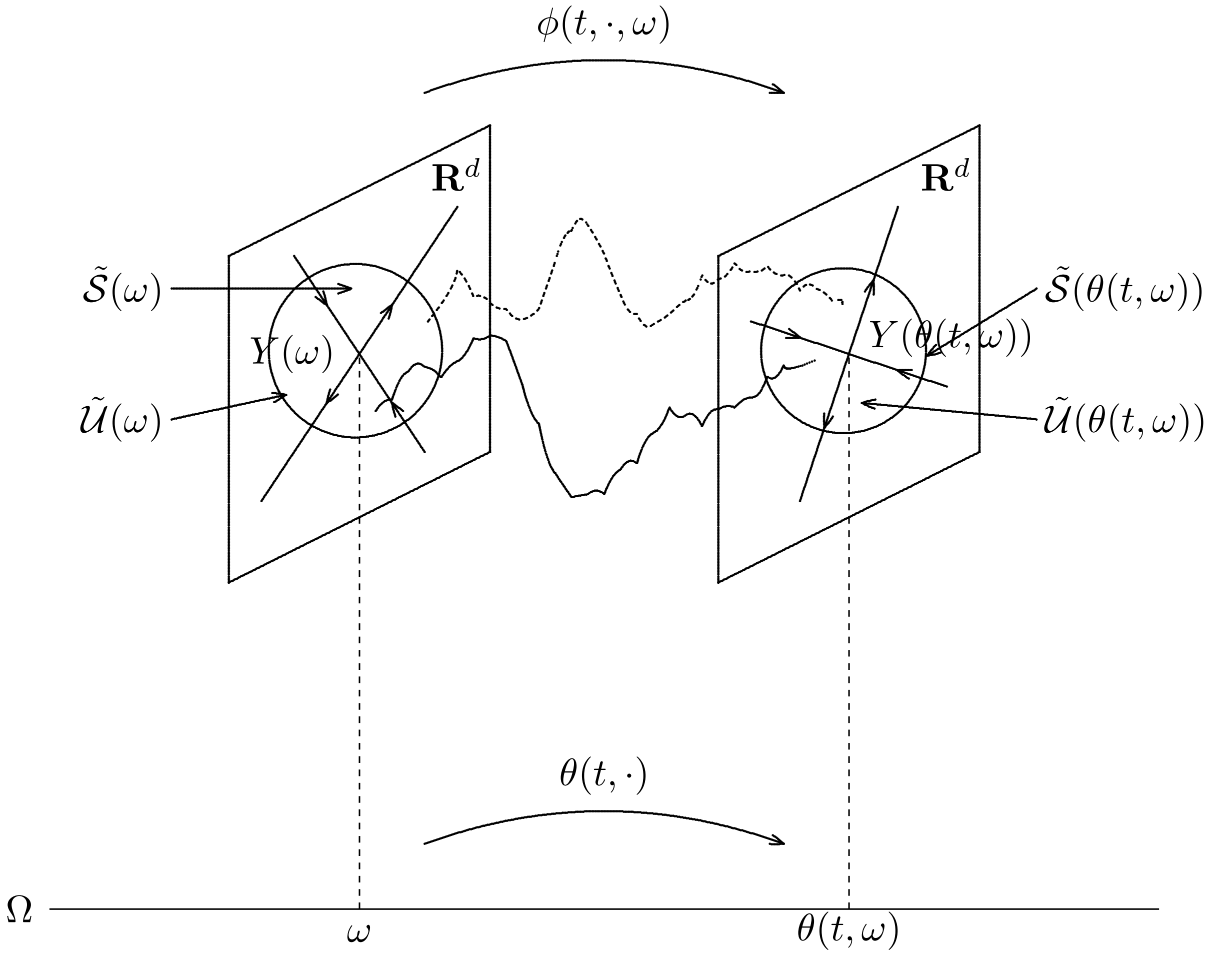
$$\mathbf{R}^d = T_{Y(\omega)}\tilde{\mathcal{U}}(\omega) \oplus T_{Y(\omega)}\tilde{\mathcal{S}}(\omega). \tag{9}$$

(h) *The mappings*

$$\begin{aligned} \Omega &\to \mathcal{C}(\mathbf{R}^d), & \qquad \Omega &\to \mathcal{C}(\mathbf{R}^d), \\ \omega &\mapsto \tilde{\mathcal{S}}(\omega) & \qquad \omega &\mapsto \tilde{\mathcal{U}}(\omega) \end{aligned}$$

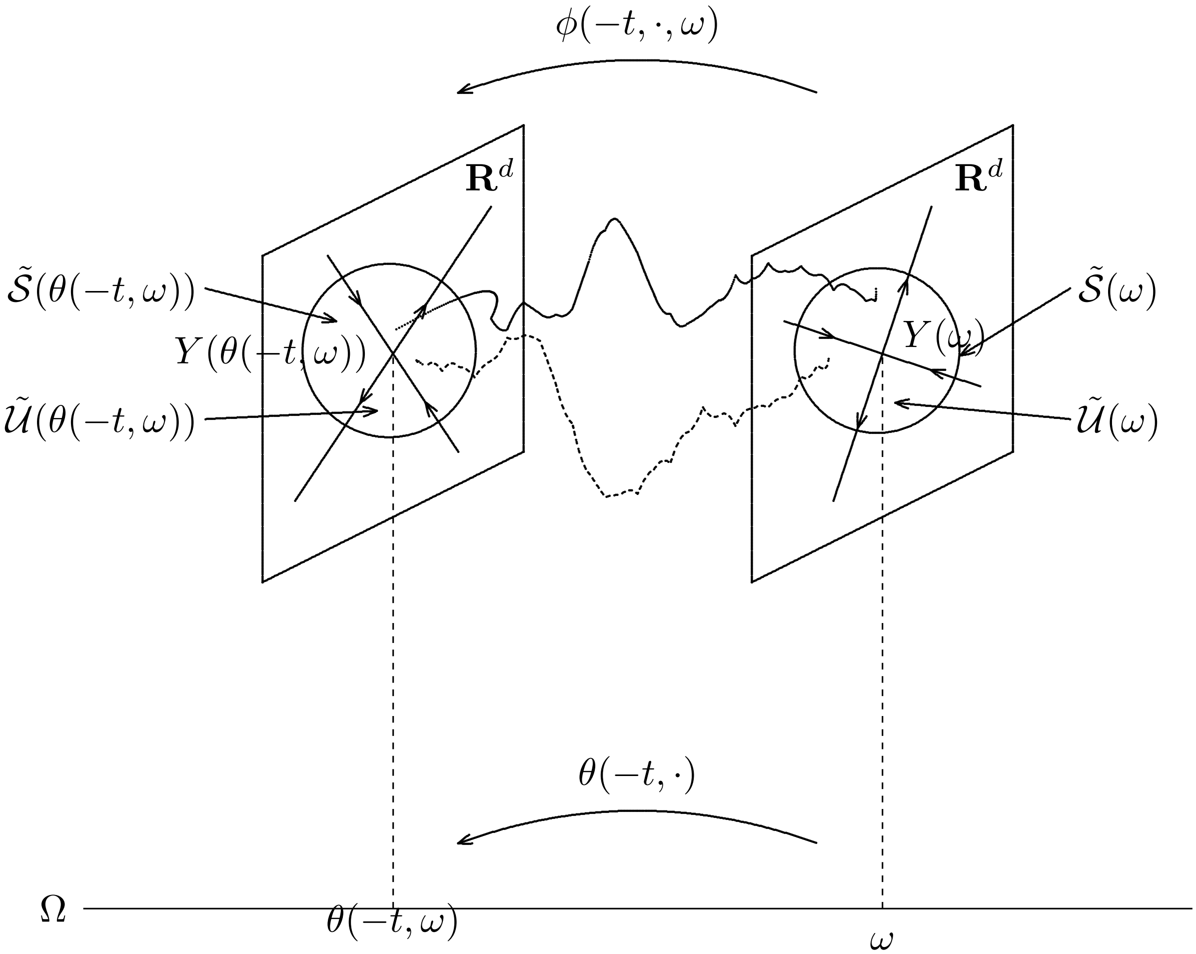
are $(\mathcal{F}, \mathcal{B}(\mathcal{C}(\mathbf{R}^d)))$*-measurable.*

Assume, further, that h, g_i, $1 \leq i \leq m$, *are* C_b^∞ *Then the local stable and unstable manifolds* $\tilde{\mathcal{S}}(\omega), \tilde{\mathcal{U}}(\omega)$ *are* C^∞*.*



$$t > \tau_1(\omega)$$

A picture is worth a 1000 words!


$\phi(-t,\cdot,\omega)$
$\mathbf{R}^d$
$\mathbf{R}^d$
$\tilde{\mathcal{S}}(\theta(-t,\omega))$
$Y(\theta(-t,\omega))$
$\tilde{\mathcal{U}}(\theta(-t,\omega))$
$\tilde{\mathcal{S}}(\omega)$
$Y(\omega)$
$\tilde{\mathcal{U}}(\omega)$
$\theta(-t,\cdot)$
Ω
$\theta(-t,\omega)$
ω

$t > \tau_2(\omega)$

Remarks

(i) In Stratonovich SDE (I), replace global boundedness on $g_i's$ by requiring

$$\mathbf{R}^d \ni x \mapsto \sum_{l=1}^{m} \frac{\partial g_l^i(x)}{\partial x_j} g_l^j(x) \in \mathbf{R},\ 1 \leq i, j \leq d$$

to be in $C_b^{k,\delta}$.

(ii) Conjecture: The the global boundedness condition is not needed. This conjecture is not hard to check if the vector fields $g_i, 1 \leq i \leq m$ are C_b^∞ and generate a finite-dimensional solvable Lie algebra. See [Ku], Theorem 4.9.10, p. 212.

(iii) Theorem holds for the Itô SDE

$$dx(t) = h(x(t))\,dt + \sum_{i=1}^{m} g_i(x(t))\,dW_i(t), \qquad (II)$$

with $h, g_i : \mathbf{R}^d \to \mathbf{R}^d, 1 \leq i \leq m$, in $C_b^{k,\delta}$.

(iv) Replace the stationary random variable Y by its invariant distribution μ, then formulate result with respect to the product measure $\mu \otimes P$ and the underlying skew-product flow. This would give stable and unstable manifolds that are defined a.e.$(\mu \otimes P)$; cf. [C] for the globally asymptotically stable case on a compact manifold.

(v) Replace the SDE (I) with Kunita-type SDE

$$\left.\begin{aligned} d\phi(t) &= \overset{\circ}{F}(\circ dt, \phi(t)), \quad t > s \\ \phi(s) &= x \end{aligned}\right\}$$

where $\overset{\circ}{F}$ is a spatial semimartingale helix (i.e. with stationary ergodic increments) and with local characteristics of class $(B_{ub}^{k+1,\delta}, B_{ub}^{k,\delta})$ and the function

$$[0,\infty) \times \mathbf{R}^d \ni (t,x) \mapsto \sum_{j=1}^{d} \frac{\partial a^{\cdot,j}(t,x,y)}{\partial x_j}\bigg|_{y=x} \in \mathbf{R}^d$$

belongs to $B_{ub}^{k,\delta}$. In the Itô case, last condition is not needed.

$$\begin{aligned} \overset{\circ}{F}(t,x) &= V(t,x) + M(t,x) \\ a^{i,j}(t,x,y) &:= \frac{d}{dt} < M^i(\cdot,x), M^j(\cdot,y) > (t) \\ b^i(t,x) &:= \frac{d}{dt} V^i(t,x), \quad x,y \in \mathbf{R}^d, 1 \le i,j \le d \end{aligned}$$

Sketch of Proof

Linearization and Substitution

Assume regularity conditions on the coefficients h, g_i. By the *Substitution Rule*, $\phi(t, Y(\omega), \omega)$ is a stationary *solution* of the *anticipating* Stratonovich SDE

$$\left.\begin{aligned} d\phi(t,Y) &= h(\phi(t,Y))\,dt + \sum_{i=1}^{m} g_i(\phi(t,Y)) \circ dW_i(t), \qquad t>0 \\ \phi(0,Y) &= Y. \end{aligned}\right\} \quad (II)$$

([N-P]).

Linearize the SDE (I) along the stationary trajectory. By substitution, match the solution of the linearized equation with the linearized cocycle $D_2\phi(t, Y(\omega), \omega)$. Hence $D_2\phi(t, Y(\omega), \omega)$, $t \geq 0$, solves the SDE:

$$\left.\begin{aligned} dD_2\phi(t,Y) &= Dh(\phi(t,Y))D_2\phi(t,Y)\,dt \\ &\quad + \sum_{i=1}^{m} Dg_i(\phi(t,Y))D_2\phi(t,Y) \circ dW_i(t), \qquad t>0 \\ D_2\phi(0,Y) &= I. \end{aligned}\right\} \quad (III)$$

D_2, D denotes spatial (Fréchet) derivatives.

Similarly, the backward trajectories

$$\phi(t,Y),\ D_2\phi(t,Y),\ \ t<0,$$

solve the corresponding backward Stratonovich SDE's:

$$\left.\begin{aligned} d\phi(t,Y) &= -h(\phi(t,Y))\,dt - \sum_{i=1}^{m} g_i(\phi(t,Y)) \circ \hat{d}W_i(t), \qquad t<0 \\ \phi(0,Y) &= Y. \end{aligned}\right\} \quad (II^-)$$

$$\left.\begin{aligned} dD_2\phi(t,Y) &= -Dh(\phi(t,Y))D_2\phi(t,Y)\,dt \\ &\quad - \sum_{i=1}^{m} Dg_i(\phi(t,Y))D_2\phi(t,Y) \circ \hat{d}W_i(t), \qquad t<0 \\ D_2\phi(0,Y) &= I. \end{aligned}\right\} \quad (III^-)$$

Above SDE's (II)-(III)$^-$ give dynamic characterizations of the stable and unstable manifolds.

The following lemma is used to construct the shift-invariant sure event appearing in the statement of the local stable manifold theorem. Gives "perfect versions" of the ergodic theorem and Kingman's subadditive ergodic theorem.

Lemma 1

(i) Let $h : \Omega \to \mathbf{R}^+$ be $\mathcal{F}$-measurable and such that

$$\int_\Omega \sup_{0\le u\le 1} h(\theta(u,\omega))\,dP(\omega) < \infty.$$

Then there is a sure event $\Omega_1 \in \mathcal{F}$ *such that* $\theta(t,\cdot)(\Omega_1) = \Omega_1$ *for all* $t \in \mathbf{R}$, *and*

$$\lim_{t\to\infty} \frac{1}{t} h(\theta(t,\omega)) = 0$$

for **all** $\omega \in \Omega_1$.

(ii) *Suppose* $f : \mathbf{R}^+ \times \Omega \to \mathbf{R} \cup \{-\infty\}$ *is a measurable process on* $(\Omega, \mathcal{F}, P)$ *satisfying the following conditions*

(a) $E \sup_{0\le u\le 1} f^+(u) < \infty, \quad E \sup_{0\le u\le 1} f^+(1-u, \theta(u)) < \infty$

(b) $f(t_1+t_2,\omega) \le f(t_1,\omega) + f(t_2, \theta(t_1,\omega))$ *for all* $t_1, t_2 \ge 0$ *and* **all** $\omega \in \Omega$.

Then there is sure event $\Omega_2 \in \mathcal{F}$ *such that* $\theta(t,\cdot)(\Omega_2) = \Omega_2$ *for all* $t \in \mathbf{R}$, *and a fixed number* $f^* \in \mathbf{R} \cup \{-\infty\}$ *such that*

$$\lim_{t\to\infty} \frac{1}{t} f(t,\omega) = f^*$$

for **all** $\omega \in \Omega_2$.

Proof

[Mo.1], Lemma 7. $\square$

Theorem 2 ([O], 1968)

Let $(\Omega, \mathcal{F}, P)$ be a probability space and $\theta : \mathbf{R}^+ \times \Omega \to \Omega$ a measurable family of ergodic P-preserving transformations. Let $T : \mathbf{R}^+ \times \Omega \to L(\mathbf{R}^d)$ be measurable, such that (T, θ) is an $L(\mathbf{R}^d)$-valued cocycle. Suppose that

$$E \sup_{0 \le t \le 1} \log^+ \|T(t, \cdot)\| < \infty, \quad E \sup_{0 \le t \le 1} \log^+ \|T(1-t, \theta(t, \cdot))\| < \infty.$$

Then there is a set $\Omega_0 \in \mathcal{F}$ of full P-measure such that $\theta(t, \cdot)(\Omega_0) \subseteq \Omega_0$ for all $t \in \mathbf{R}^+$, and for each $\omega \in \Omega_0$, the limit

$$\lim_{n \to \infty} [T(t, \omega)^* \circ T(t, \omega)]^{1/(2t)} := \Lambda(\omega)$$

exists in the uniform operator norm. Each $\Lambda(\omega)$ has a discrete non-random spectrum

$$e^{\lambda_1} > e^{\lambda_2} > e^{\lambda_3} > \cdots > e^{\lambda_p}$$

where the λ_i's are distinct. Each e^{λ_i} has a fixed non-random multiplicity m_i and eigen-space $F_i(\omega)$, with $m_i := \dim F_i(\omega)$. Define

$$E_1(\omega) := \mathbf{R}^d, \quad E_i(\omega) := \left[\oplus_{j=1}^{i-1} F_j(\omega)\right]^\perp, \ 1 < i \le p.$$

Then

$$E_p(\omega) \subset \cdots \subset E_{i+1}(\omega) \subset E_i(\omega) \cdots \subset E_2(\omega) \subset E_1(\omega) = \mathbf{R}^d$$

$$\lim_{t\to\infty} \frac{1}{t} \log \|T(t,\omega)x\| = \lambda_i(\omega), \quad \textit{if} \quad x \in E_i(\omega)\backslash E_{i+1}(\omega),$$

and

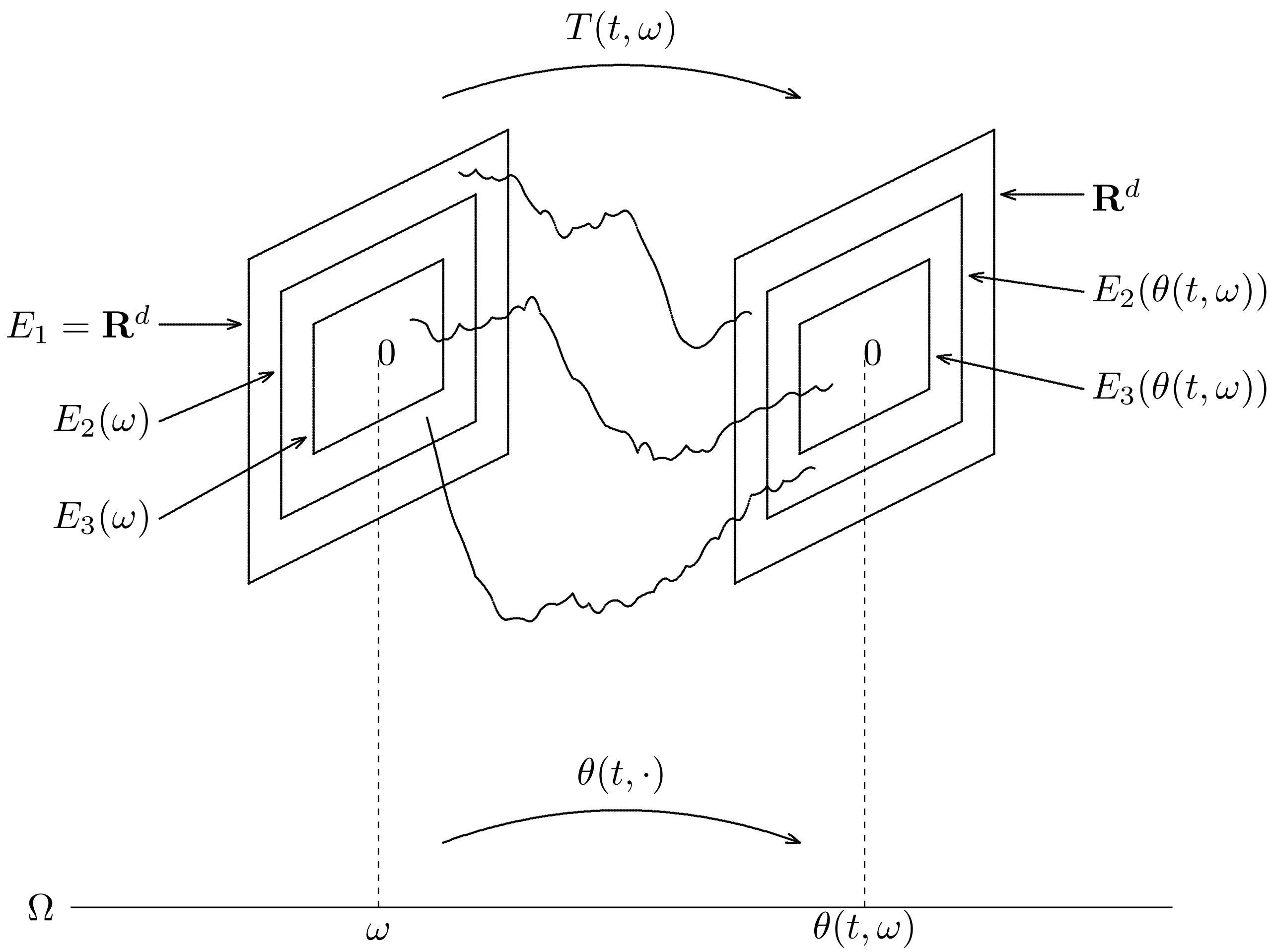
$$T(t,\omega)(E_i(\omega)) \subseteq E_i(\theta(t,\omega))$$

for all $t \geq 0, \ 1 \leq i \leq p$.

Proof.

Based on the discrete version of Oseledec's multiplicative ergodic theorem and Lemma 1. ([Ru.1], I.H.E.S Publications, 1979, pp. 303-304; cf. Furstenberg & Kesten (1960), [Mo.1]), "perfect" infinite-dimensional version and application to SFDE's. □

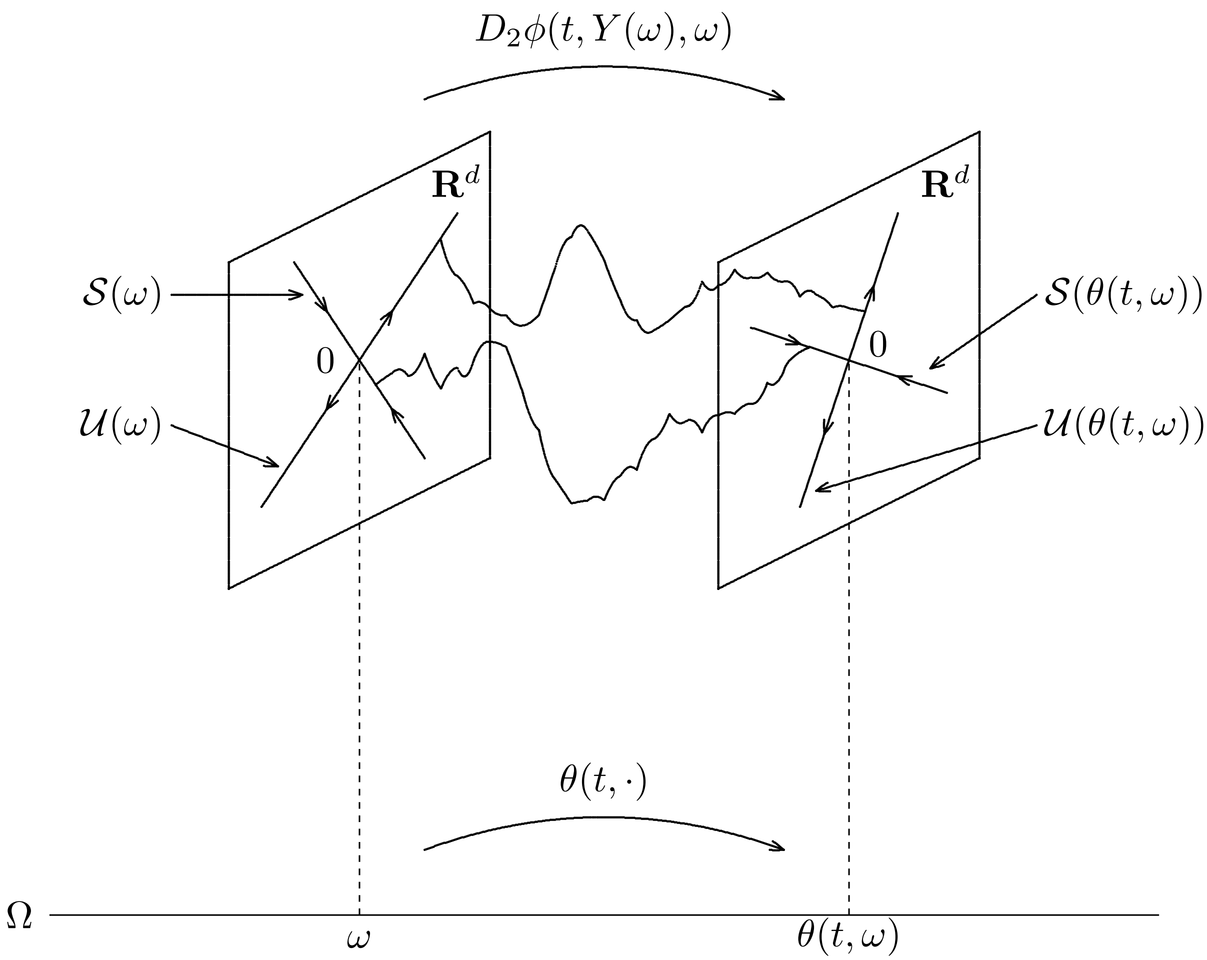
Spectral Theorem



Apply Theorem 2 with $T(t, \omega) := D_2\phi(t, Y(\omega), \omega)$. Then linearized cocycle has random invariant stable and unstable subspaces $\{S(\omega), U(\omega) : \omega \in \Omega\}$:

$$D_2\phi(t, Y(\omega), \omega)(\mathcal{S}(\omega)) = \mathcal{S}(\theta(t, \omega)),$$
$$D_2\phi(-t, Y(\omega), \omega)(\mathcal{U}(\omega)) = \mathcal{U}(\theta(-t, \omega)), \quad t \geq 0.$$

[Mo.1].



Estimates on the non-linear cocycle

Theorem 3 (M. + Scheutzow [M-S.2])

There exists a jointly measurable modification of the trajectory random field of (I), denoted by $\{\phi_{s,t}(x) : -\infty < s,t < \infty,\ x \in \mathbf{R}^d\}$, *with the following properties:*

Define $\phi : \mathbf{R} \times \mathbf{R}^d \times \Omega \to \mathbf{R}^d$ *by*

$$\phi(t,x,\omega) := \phi_{0,t}(x,\omega), \quad x \in \mathbf{R}^d, \omega \in \Omega, t \in \mathbf{R}.$$

Then the following is true for all $\omega \in \Omega$*:*

(i) For each $x \in \mathbf{R}^d$, *and* $s,t \in \mathbf{R}$, $\phi_{s,t}(x,\omega) = \phi(t-s, x, \theta(s,\omega))$.

(ii) (ϕ, θ) *is a perfect cocycle:*

$$\phi(t+s, \cdot, \omega) = \phi(t, \cdot, \theta(s,\omega)) \circ \phi(s, \cdot, \omega),$$

for all $s,t \in \mathbf{R}$.

(iii) For each $t \in \mathbf{R}$, $\phi(t,\cdot,\omega) : \mathbf{R}^d \to \mathbf{R}^d$ *is a* C^k *diffeomorphism.*

(iv) The mapping $\mathbf{R}^2 \ni (s,t) \mapsto \phi_{s,t}(\cdot,\omega) \in \mathit{Diff}^k(\mathbf{R}^d)$ *is continuous, where* $\mathit{Diff}^k(\mathbf{R}^d)$ *denotes the group of all* C^k *diffeomorphisms of* $\mathbf{R}^d$, *given the* C^k*-topology.*

(v) For every $\epsilon \in (0,\delta), \gamma, \rho, T > 0$, *and* $1 \le |\alpha| \le k$, *the quantities*

$$\sup_{\substack{0\le s,t\le T,\\ x\in\mathbf{R}^d}} \frac{|\phi_{s,t}(x,\omega)|}{[1+|x|(\log^+|x|)^\gamma]}, \qquad \sup_{\substack{0\le s,t\le T,\\ x\in\mathbf{R}^d}} \frac{|D_x^\alpha \phi_{s,t}(x,\omega)|}{(1+|x|^\gamma)},$$

$$\sup_{x\in\mathbf{R}^d} \sup_{\substack{0\le s,t\le T,\\ 0<|x'-x|\le\rho}} \frac{|D_x^\alpha \phi_{s,t}(x,\omega) - D_x^\alpha \phi_{s,t}(x',\omega)|}{|x-x'|^\epsilon (1+|x|)^\gamma},$$

are finite. The random variables defined by the above expressions have p*-th moments for all* $p \ge 1$.

Proof

Cocycle property (ii): approximate the flow using helix mollifiers of Brownian motion:

$$W^k(t) := k\int_{t-1/k}^{t} W(s)\,ds - k\int_{-1/k}^{0} W(s)\,ds.$$

$$W^k(t_2,\theta(t_1,\omega)) = W^k(t_1+t_2,\omega) - W^k(t_1,\omega), \quad k\geq 1$$

([I-W], cf. [Mo.1], [Mo.2] for linear infinite-dimensional case).

(iii) and (iv) are well-known to hold for a.a. $\omega \in \Omega$ ([Ku], Theorem 4.6.5).

A perfect version of $\phi_{s,t}$ satisfying (i)-(iv) for *all* $\omega \in \Omega$, is obtained in [A-S] by perfection techniques and the diffeomorphism theorem for flows ([Ku], Theorem 4.6.5; cf. also [M-S.1]).

By known estimates (or GRR) ([M-S.2]), the random variables

$$X_1 := \sup_{\substack{0\leq s\leq t\leq T,\\ x\in\mathbf{R}^d}} \frac{|\phi_{s,t}(x,\cdot)|}{[1+|x|(\log^+|x|)^\gamma]},$$

$$X_2 := \sup_{\substack{0\leq s\leq t\leq T,\\ x\in\mathbf{R}^d}} \frac{|x|}{[1+|\phi_{s,t}(x,\cdot)|(\log^+|x|)^\gamma]}$$

have p-th moments for all $p\geq 1$. It is sufficient to show that the random variable

$$\hat{X}_1 := \sup_{\substack{0\leq s\leq t\leq T,\\ x\in\mathbf{R}^d}} \frac{|\phi_{t,s}(x,\cdot)|}{[1+|x|(\log^+|x|)^\gamma]}$$

has p-th moments for all $p \geq 1$. Assume (without loss of generality) that $\gamma \in (0,1)$. From the definition of X_2,

$$|y| \leq X_2[1 + |\phi_{s,t}(y, \cdot)|(\log^+ |y|)^\gamma]$$

for all $0 \leq s \leq t \leq T, y \in \mathbf{R}^d$. Use the substitution

$$y = \phi_{t,s}(x, \omega) = \phi_{s,t}^{-1}(x, \omega),\ \phi_{s,t}(y, \omega) = x, 0 \leq s \leq t \leq T, \omega \in \Omega, x \in \mathbf{R}^d,$$

to rewrite above inequality as

$$|y| \leq X_2[1 + |x|(\log^+ |y|)^\gamma].$$

Solve above inequality (by taking $\log^+$) for $\log^+ |y|$. Therefore, there exists a non-random constant $K_1 := K_1(\gamma) > 0$ such that

$$|y| \leq K_1 X_2[1 + |x|\{1 + (\log^+ |X_2|)^\gamma + (\log^+ |x|)^\gamma\}].$$

Since X_2 has moments of all orders, the above inequality implies that $\hat{X}_1$ also has p-th moments for all $p \geq 1$.

Complete proof by [Ku], [M-S.2] and GRR. □

$\|\cdot\|_{k,\epsilon} := C^{k,\epsilon}$-norm on $C^{k,\epsilon}$ mappings $\bar{B}(0,\rho) \to \mathbf{R}^d$.

Lemma 2

Assume that $\log^+|Y(\cdot)|$ *is integrable. Then the cocycle* ϕ *satisfies*

$$\int_\Omega \log^+ \sup_{-T\le t_1,t_2\le T} \|\phi(t_2, Y(\theta(t_1,\omega)) + (\cdot), \theta(t_1,\omega))\|_{k,\epsilon}\, dP(\omega) < \infty \tag{10}$$

for any fixed $0 < T, \rho < \infty$ *and any* $\epsilon \in (0,\delta)$. *Furthermore, the linearized flow* $(D_2\phi(t, Y(\omega), \omega), \theta(t,\omega))$, $t \ge 0$, *is an* $L(\mathbf{R}^d)$*-valued perfect cocycle and*

$$\int_\Omega \log^+ \sup_{-T\le t_1,t_2\le T} \|D_2\phi(t_2, Y(\theta(t_1,\omega)), \theta(t_1,\omega))\|_{L(\mathbf{R}^d)}\, dP(\omega) < \infty \tag{11}$$

for any fixed $0 < T < \infty$. *The forward cocycle* $(D_2\phi(t, Y(\omega), \omega), \theta(t,\omega), t > 0)$ *has a non-random finite Lyapunov spectrum* $\{\lambda_m < \cdots < \lambda_{i+1} < \lambda_i < \cdots < \lambda_2 < \lambda_1\}$. *Each Lyapunov exponent* λ_i *has a non-random multiplicity* q_i, $1 \le i \le m$, *and* $\sum_{i=1}^m q_i = d$. *The backward linearized cocycle* $(D_2\phi(t, Y(\omega), \omega), \theta(t,\omega), t < 0)$, *admits a "backward" non-random finite Lyapunov spectrum:*

$$\lim_{t\to-\infty} \frac{1}{t} \log |D_2\phi(t, Y(\omega), \omega)(v(\omega))|, \quad v \in L^0(\Omega, \mathbf{R}^d),$$

taking values in $\{-\lambda_i\}_{i=1}^m$ *with non-random multiplicities* q_i, $1 \le i \le m$, *and* $\sum_{i=1}^m q_i = d$.

Proof of Lemma 2

We first prove (11). Start with the perfect cocycle property for (ϕ, θ):

$$\phi(t_1 + t_2, \cdot, \omega) = \phi(t_2, \cdot, \theta(t_1, \omega)) \circ \phi(t_1, \cdot, \omega) \tag{12}$$

for all $t_1, t_2 \in \mathbf{R}$ and all $\omega \in \Omega$. Cocycle property for $(D_2\phi(t, Y(\omega), \omega), \theta(t, \omega))$ follows directly by taking Fréchet derivatives at $Y(\omega)$ on both sides of (12); viz.

$$\begin{aligned} D_2\phi(t_1 + t_2, &Y(\omega), \omega) \\ &= D_2\phi(t_2, \phi(t_1, Y(\omega), \omega), \theta(t_1, \omega)) \circ D_2\phi(t_1, Y(\omega), \omega) \\ &= D_2\phi(t_2, Y(\theta(t_1, \omega)), \theta(t_1, \omega)) \circ D_2\phi(t_1, Y(\omega), \omega) \end{aligned} \tag{13}$$

for all $\omega \in \Omega_0, t_1, t_2 \in \mathbf{R}$. Existence of a fixed discrete spectrum for $D_2\phi(t, Y)$ follows from [Mo.1] and [M-S.1], using the integrability property (11) and the ergodicity of θ. ((11) follows from (13) and Theorem 3 (v)). But (10) implies (11)! Therefore it is sufficient to prove (10).

In view of (1) and the identity

$$\phi_{t_1, t_1+t_2}(x, \omega) = \phi(t_2, x, \theta(t_1, \omega)), \quad x \in \mathbf{R}^d, t_1, t_2 \in \mathbf{R},$$

(Theorem 3(i)), (10) (for $\epsilon = 0$) will follow from

$$\int_\Omega \log^+ \sup_{\substack{0 \le s,t \le T, \\ |x'| \le \rho}} |D_x^\alpha \phi_{s,t}(\phi_{0,s}(Y(\omega), \omega) + x', \omega)| \, dP(\omega) < \infty, \quad 0 \le |\alpha| \le k. \tag{14}$$

Denote random "constants" by $K_i, i = 1, 2, 3, 4$. Each $K_i := K_i(\rho, T), i = 1, 2, 3, 4$, has p-th moments for all $p \geq 1$. The following inequalities follow easily from Theorem 3 (v).

$$\begin{aligned}
\log^+ \sup_{\substack{s,t\in[0,T],\\ |x'|\leq\rho}} &|D_x^\alpha \phi_{s,t}(\phi_{0,s}(Y(\omega),\omega) + x', \omega)| \\
&\leq \log^+ \sup_{s\in[0,T]} \left\{K_1(\omega)[1 + (\rho + |\phi_{0,s}(Y(\omega),\omega)|)^2]\right\} \\
&\leq \log^+ K_2(\omega) + \log^+[1 + 2\rho^2 + K_3(\omega)(1 + |Y(\omega)|^4)] \\
&\leq \log^+ K_4(\omega) + \log[1 + 2\rho^2] + 4\log^+ |Y(\omega)| \qquad (15)
\end{aligned}$$

for all $\omega \in \Omega$. (15)+ integrability hypothesis on Y imply (14). □

The Auxiliary Cocycle

To apply Ruelle's discrete non-linear ergodic theorem ([Ru.1], Theorem 5.1, p. 292), introduce the following auxiliary cocycle $Z : \mathbf{R} \times \mathbf{R}^d \times \Omega \to \mathbf{R}^d$. This a "centering" of the flow ϕ about the stationary solution:

$$Z(t, x, \omega) := \phi(t, x + Y(\omega), \omega) - Y(\theta(t, \omega)) \qquad (16)$$

for $t \in \mathbf{R}, x \in \mathbf{R}^d, \omega \in \Omega$.

Lemma 3

(Z, θ) is a perfect cocycle on $\mathbf{R}^d$ and $Z(t, 0, \omega) = 0$ for all $t \in \mathbf{R}$, and all $\omega \in \Omega$.

Proof of Lemma 3

Let $t_1, t_2 \in \mathbf{R}, \omega \in \Omega, x \in \mathbf{R}^d$.

$$
\begin{aligned}
Z(t_2, &Z(t_1, x, \omega), \theta(t_1, \omega)) \\
&= \phi(t_2, Z(t_1, x, \omega) + Y(\theta(t_1, \omega)), \theta(t_1, \omega)) - Y(\theta(t_2, \theta(t_1, \omega))) \\
&= \phi(t_2, \phi(t_1, x + Y(\omega), \omega), \theta(t_1, \omega)) - Y(\theta(t_2 + t_1, \omega)) \\
&= Z(t_1 + t_2, x, \omega), \ t_1, t_2 \in \mathbf{R}, \omega \in \Omega, x \in \mathbf{R}^d.
\end{aligned}
$$

$Z(t, 0, \omega) \equiv 0$ by definition of Z and stationary solution. □

The proof of the local stable-manifold theorem (Theorem 1) uses a discretization argument that requires the following lemma.

Lemma 4

Suppose that $\log^+ |Y(\cdot)|$ *is integrable. Then there is a sure event* $\Omega_3 \in \mathcal{F}$ *with the following properties:*

(i) $\theta(t, \cdot)(\Omega_3) = \Omega_3$ *for all* $t \in \mathbf{R}$,

(ii) For every $\omega \in \Omega_3$ *and any* $x \in \mathbf{R}^d$, *the statement*

$$\limsup_{n \to \infty} \frac{1}{n} \log |Z(n, x, \omega)| < 0 \tag{17}$$

implies

$$\limsup_{t \to \infty} \frac{1}{t} \log |Z(t, x, \omega)| = \limsup_{n \to \infty} \frac{1}{n} \log |Z(n, x, \omega)|. \tag{18}$$

Proof

The integrability condition (10) of Lemma 2 implies that

$$\int_{\Omega} \log^{+} \sup_{\substack{0 \le t_1, t_2 \le 1, \\ x^* \in \bar{B}(0,1)}} \|D_2 Z(t_1, x^*, \theta(t_2, \omega))\|_{L(\mathbf{R}^d)} \, dP(\omega) < \infty. \qquad (19)$$

Therefore by (the perfect version of) the ergodic theorem (Lemma 1(i)), there is a sure event $\Omega_3 \in \mathcal{F}$ such that $\theta(t, \cdot)(\Omega_3) = \Omega_3$ for all $t \in \mathbf{R}$, and

$$\lim_{t \to \infty} \frac{1}{t} \log^{+} \sup_{\substack{0 \le u \le 1, \\ x^* \in \bar{B}(0,1)}} \|D_2 Z(u, x^*, \theta(t, \omega))\|_{L(\mathbf{R}^d)} = 0 \qquad (20)$$

for all $\omega \in \Omega_3$.

Let $\omega \in \Omega_3$ and suppose $x \in \mathbf{R}^d$ satisfies (17). Then (17) implies that there exists a positive integer $N_0(x, \omega)$ such that $Z(n, x, \omega) \in \bar{B}(0,1)$ for all $n \ge N_0$. Let $n \le t < n+1$, $n \ge N_0$. Then by the cocycle property for (Z, θ) and the Mean Value Theorem:

$$\sup_{n \le t \le n+1} \frac{1}{t} \log |Z(t, x, \omega)|$$
$$\le \frac{1}{n} \log^{+} \sup_{\substack{0 \le u \le 1, \\ x^* \in \bar{B}(0,1)}} \|D_2 Z(u, x^*, \theta(n, \omega))\|_{L(\mathbf{R}^d)} + \frac{n}{(n+1)} \frac{1}{n} \log |Z(n, x, \omega)|.$$

Take $\limsup_{n \to \infty}$ in the above relation and use (20) to get

$$\limsup_{t \to \infty} \frac{1}{t} \log |Z(t, x, \omega)| \le \limsup_{n \to \infty} \frac{1}{n} \log |Z(n, x, \omega)|.$$

The inequality

$$\limsup_{n\to\infty} \frac{1}{n} \log |Z(n,x,\omega)| \le \limsup_{t\to\infty} \frac{1}{t} \log |Z(t,x,\omega)|,$$

is obvious. Hence (18) holds. $\square$

Ruelle's Non-linear Ergodic Theorem

Theorem 4 ([Ru.1], 1979)

Let $\Omega \ni \mapsto F_\omega \in C^{k,\delta}(\mathbf{R}^d, 0; \mathbf{R}^d, 0)$ *be measurable such that* $E \log^+ \|F.|\bar{B}(0,1)\| < \infty$. *Set* $F^n(\omega) := F_{\theta(n-1,\omega)} \circ \cdots \circ F_{\theta(1,\omega)} \circ F_\omega$. *Suppose* $\lambda < 0$ *is not in the spectrum of the cocycle* $(DF^n_\omega(0), \theta(n,\omega))$. *Then there is a sure event* $\Omega_0 \in \mathcal{F}$ *such that* $\theta(1,\cdot)(\Omega_0) \subseteq \Omega_0$, *and measurable functions* $\beta(\omega) > \alpha(\omega) > 0, \gamma(\omega) > 1$ *with the following properties:*

(a) If $\omega \in \Omega_0$, *the set*

$$V^\lambda_\omega := \{x \in \bar{B}(0, \alpha(\omega)) : \|F^n_\omega(x)\| \leq \beta(\omega) e^{n\lambda} \text{for all } n \geq 0\}$$

is a $C^{k,\delta}$ *submanifold of* $\bar{B}(0,\alpha(\omega))$.

(b) If $x_1, x_2 \in V^\lambda_\omega$, *then*

$$\|F^n_\omega(x_1) - F^n_\omega(x_2)\| \leq \gamma(\omega)\|x_1 - x_2\| e^{n\lambda}$$

for all integers $n \geq 0$. *If* $\lambda' < \lambda$ *and* $[\lambda', \lambda]$ *is disjoint from the spectrum of* $(DF^n_\omega(0), \theta(n,\omega))$, *then there exists a measurable* $\gamma'(\omega) > 1$ *such that*

$$\|F^n_\omega(x_1) - F^n_\omega(x_2)\| \leq \gamma'(\omega)\|x_1 - x_2\| e^{n\lambda'}$$

for all $x_1, x_2 \in V^\lambda_\omega$ *and all integers* $n \geq 0$.

Proof

[Ru.1], Theorem 5.1, p. 292.

Construction of the Stable/Unstable Manifolds

Assume the hypotheses of Theorem 1.

Consider the auxiliary cocycle (Z, θ). Define the family of maps $F_\omega : \mathbf{R}^d \to \mathbf{R}^d$ by $F_\omega(x) := Z(1, x, \omega)$ for all $\omega \in \Omega$ and $x \in \mathbf{R}^d$. Let $\tau := \theta(1, \cdot) : \Omega \to \Omega$. Define $F_\omega^n := F_{\tau^{n-1}(\omega)} \circ \cdots \circ F_{\tau(\omega)} \circ F_\omega$. Then cocycle property for Z gives $F_\omega^n = Z(n, \cdot, \omega)$ for each $n \geq 1$. F_ω is $C^{k,\epsilon}$ $(\epsilon \in (0, \delta))$ and $(DF_\omega)(0) = D_2\phi(1, Y(\omega), \omega)$. By measurability of the flow ϕ, the map $\omega \mapsto (DF_\omega)(0)$ is $\mathcal{F}$-measurable. By (11) of Lemma 2, the map $\omega \mapsto \log^+ \|D_2\phi(1, Y(\omega), \omega)\|_{L(\mathbf{R}^d)}$ is integrable. The discrete cocycle $((DF_\omega^n)(0), \theta(n, \omega), n \geq 0)$ has a non-random Lyapunov spectrum which coincides with that of the linearized continuous cocycle $(D_2\phi(t, Y(\omega), \omega), \theta(t, \omega), t \geq 0)$, viz. $\{\lambda_m < \cdots < \lambda_{i+1} < \lambda_i < \cdots < \lambda_2 < \lambda_1\}$, where each λ_i has fixed multiplicity q_i, $1 \leq i \leq m$ (Lemma 2). If $\lambda_i > 0$ for all $1 \leq i \leq m$, then take $\tilde{\mathcal{S}}(\omega) := \{Y(\omega)\}$ for all $\omega \in \Omega$. Theorem is trivial in this case. Suppose that at least one $\lambda_i < 0$.

Use discrete non-linear ergodic theorem of Ruelle (Theorem 4) and its proof to obtain a sure event $\Omega_1^* \in \mathcal{F}$ such that $\theta(t, \cdot)(\Omega_1^*) = \Omega_1^*$ for all $t \in \mathbf{R}$, $\mathcal{F}$-measurable positive random variables $\rho_1, \beta_1 : \Omega_1^* \to (0, \infty)$, $\rho_1 < \beta_1$, and a random family of $C^{k,\epsilon}$ $\big(\epsilon \in (0, \delta)\big)$ submanifolds of $\bar{B}(0, \rho_1(\omega))$ denoted by $\tilde{\mathcal{S}}_d(\omega)$, $\omega \in \Omega_1^*$, and satisfying the following properties for each $\omega \in \Omega_1^*$:

$$\tilde{\mathcal{S}}_d(\omega) = \{x \in \bar{B}(0, \rho_1(\omega)) : |Z(n, x, \omega)| \leq \beta_1(\omega) e^{(\lambda_{i_0} + \epsilon_1)n} \text{ for all } n \in \mathbf{Z}^+\}. \tag{21}$$

$\tilde{\mathcal{S}}_d(\omega)$ is tangent at 0 to the stable subspace $\mathcal{S}(\omega)$ of the linearized flow $D_2\phi$, viz. $T_0\tilde{\mathcal{S}}_d(\omega) = \mathcal{S}(\omega)$. Therefore dim $\tilde{\mathcal{S}}_d(\omega)$ is non-random by ergodicity of θ. Also

$$\limsup_{n\to\infty} \frac{1}{n} \log \left[\sup_{\substack{x_1 \neq x_2, \\ x_1, x_2 \in \tilde{\mathcal{S}}_d(\omega)}} \frac{|Z(n, x_1, \omega) - Z(n, x_2, \omega)|}{|x_1 - x_2|} \right] \leq \lambda_{i_0}. \qquad (22)$$

The $\theta(t, \cdot)$-invariant sure event $\Omega_1^* \in \mathcal{F}$ is constructed using the ideas in Ruelle's proof (of Theorem 5.1 in [Ru.1], p. 293), combined with the estimate (10) of Lemma 2 and the subadditive ergodic theorem (Lemma 1 (ii)).

For each $\omega \in \Omega_1^*$, let $\tilde{\mathcal{S}}(\omega)$ be the set defined in part (a) of the theorem. Then by definition of $\tilde{\mathcal{S}}_d(\omega)$ and Z:

$$\tilde{\mathcal{S}}(\omega) = \tilde{\mathcal{S}}_d(\omega) + Y(\omega). \qquad (23)$$

Since $\tilde{\mathcal{S}}_d(\omega)$ is a $C^{k,\epsilon}$ $\big(\epsilon \in (0, \delta)\big)$ submanifold of $\bar{B}(0, \rho_1(\omega))$, then $\tilde{\mathcal{S}}(\omega)$ is a $C^{k,\epsilon}$ $\big(\epsilon \in (0, \delta)\big)$ submanifold of $\bar{B}(Y(\omega), \rho_1(\omega))$. Furthermore, $T_{Y(\omega)}\tilde{\mathcal{S}}(\omega) = T_0\tilde{\mathcal{S}}_d(\omega) = \mathcal{S}(\omega)$. Hence dim $\tilde{\mathcal{S}}(\omega) =$ dim $\mathcal{S}(\omega) = \sum_{i=i_0}^{m} q_i$, and is non-random.

Now (22) implies that

$$\limsup_{n\to\infty} \frac{1}{n} \log |Z(n, x, \omega)| \leq \lambda_{i_0} \qquad (24)$$

for all ω in Ω_1^* and all $x \in \tilde{\mathcal{S}}_d(\omega)$. Therefore by Lemma 4, there is a sure event $\Omega_2^* \subseteq \Omega_1^*$ such that $\theta(t, \cdot)(\Omega_2^*) = \Omega_2^*$ for all $t \in \mathbf{R}$, and

$$\limsup_{t\to\infty} \frac{1}{t} \log |Z(t, x, \omega)| \leq \lambda_{i_0} \qquad (25)$$

for all $\omega \in \Omega_2^*$ and all $x \in \tilde{\mathcal{S}}_d(\omega)$. Therefore (2) holds.

To prove (b), let $\omega \in \Omega_1^*$. By (22), there is a positive integer $N_0 := N_0(\omega)$ (independent of $x \in \tilde{\mathcal{S}}_d(\omega)$) such that $Z(n,x,\omega) \in \bar{B}(0,1)$ for all $n \geq N_0$. Let $\Omega_4^* := \Omega_2^* \cap \Omega_3$, where Ω_3 is the shift-invariant sure event defined in the proof of Lemma 4. Then Ω_4^* is a sure event and $\theta(t,\cdot)(\Omega_4^*) = \Omega_4^*$ for all $t \in \mathbf{R}$. By cocycle property, Mean-Value theorem and the ergodic theorem (Lemma 1(i)), we get (b).

To prove the invariance property (4), apply the Oseledec theorem to the linearized cocycle $(D_2\phi(t, Y(\omega), \omega), \theta(t,\omega))$ ([Mo.1], Theorem 4, Corollary 2). This gives a sure $\theta(t,\cdot)$-invariant event, also denoted by Ω_1^*, such that $D_2\phi(t, Y(\omega), \omega)(\mathcal{S}(\omega)) \subseteq \mathcal{S}(\theta(t,\omega))$ for all $t \geq 0$ and all $\omega \in \Omega_1^*$. Equality holds because $D_2\phi(t, Y(\omega), \omega)$ is injective and $\dim \mathcal{S}(\omega) = \dim \mathcal{S}(\theta(t,\omega))$ for all $t \geq 0$ and all $\omega \in \Omega_1^*$.

To prove the asymptotic invariance property (3), use the ideas in the proofs of Theorems 5.1 and 4.1 in [Ru.1], pp. 285-297, to pick random variables ρ_1, β_1 and a sure event (also denoted by) Ω_1^* such that $\theta(t,\cdot)(\Omega_1^*) = \Omega_1^*$ for all $t \in \mathbf{R}$, and with the property that for any $\epsilon \in (0, \epsilon_1)$ and every $\omega \in \Omega_1^*$, there exists a positive $K_1^\epsilon(\omega)$ for which the inequalities

$$\rho_1(\theta(t,\omega)) \geq K_1^\epsilon(\omega)\rho_1(\omega)e^{(\lambda_{i_0}+\epsilon)t}, \quad \beta_1(\theta(t,\omega)) \geq K_1^\epsilon(\omega)\beta_1(\omega)e^{(\lambda_{i_0}+\epsilon)t} \tag{26}$$

hold for all $t \geq 0$. Use (b) to obtain a sure event $\Omega_5^* \subseteq \Omega_4^*$ such that $\theta(t,\cdot)(\Omega_5^*) = \Omega_5^*$ for all $t \in \mathbf{R}$, and for any $0 < \epsilon < \epsilon_1$ and $\omega \in \Omega_4^*$, there exists $\beta^\epsilon(\omega) > 0$ (independent of x) with

$$|\phi(t,x,\omega) - Y(\theta(t,\omega))| \leq \beta^\epsilon(\omega)e^{(\lambda_{i_0}+\epsilon)t} \tag{27}$$

for all $x \in \tilde{\mathcal{S}}(\omega)$, $t \geq 0$. Fix $t \geq 0$, $\omega \in \Omega_5^*$ and $x \in \tilde{\mathcal{S}}(\omega)$. Let n be a non-negative integer. Then the cocycle property and (27) imply that

$$\begin{aligned}
|\phi(n,\phi(t,x,\omega),\theta(t,\omega)) - & Y(\theta(n,\theta(t,\omega)))| \\
&= |\phi(n+t,x,\omega) - Y(\theta(n+t,\omega))| \\
&\leq \beta^{\epsilon}(\omega) e^{(\lambda_{i_0}+\epsilon)(n+t)} \\
&\leq \beta^{\epsilon}(\omega) e^{(\lambda_{i_0}+\epsilon)t} e^{(\lambda_{i_0}+\epsilon_1)n}. \qquad (28)
\end{aligned}$$

If $\omega \in \Omega_5^*$, then it follows from (26),(27), (28) and the definition of $\tilde{\mathcal{S}}(\theta(t,\omega))$ that there exists $\tau_1(\omega) > 0$ such that $\phi(t,x,\omega) \in \tilde{\mathcal{S}}(\theta(t,\omega))$ for all $t \geq \tau_1(\omega)$. This proves asymptotic invariance.

We prove (d), regarding the existence of the local unstable manifolds $\tilde{\mathcal{U}}(\omega)$, by running both the flow ϕ and the shift θ backward in time:

$$\tilde{\phi}(t,x,\omega) := \phi(-t,x,\omega),\ \tilde{Z}(t,x,\omega) := Z(-t,x,\omega),\ \tilde{\theta}(t,\omega) := \theta(-t,\omega)$$

for all $t \geq 0$ and all $\omega \in \Omega$. $(\tilde{Z}(t,\cdot,\omega), \tilde{\theta}(t,\omega), t \geq 0)$ is a smooth cocycle, with $\tilde{Z}(t,0,\omega) = 0$ for all $t \geq 0$. The linearized flow $(D_2\tilde{\phi}(t,Y(\omega),\omega), \tilde{\theta}(t,\omega), t \geq 0)$ is an $L(\mathbf{R}^d)$-valued perfect cocycle with a non-random finite Lyapunov spectrum $\{-\lambda_1 < -\lambda_2 < \cdots < -\lambda_i < -\lambda_{i+1} < \cdots < -\lambda_m\}$ where $\{\lambda_m < \cdots < \lambda_{i+1} < \lambda_i < \cdots < \lambda_2 < \lambda_1\}$ is the Lyapunov spectrum of the forward linearized flow $(D_2\phi(t,Y(\omega),\omega), \theta(t,\omega), t \geq 0)$. Apply first part of the proof to get *stable manifolds* for the backward flow $\tilde{\phi}$ satisfying assertions (a), (b), (c). This translates into the existence of *unstable manifolds* for the original flow ϕ, and (d), (e), (f) automatically hold. Hence there is a sure event $\Omega_6^* \in \mathcal{F}$ such that $\theta(-t,\cdot)(\Omega_6^*) = \Omega_6^*$ for all $t \in \mathbf{R}$, and (d), (e) and (f) hold for all $\omega \in \Omega_6^*$.

Define the sure event $\Omega^* := \Omega_6^* \cap \Omega_5^*$. Then $\theta(t,\cdot)(\Omega^*) = \Omega^*$ for all $t \in \mathbf{R}$. Assertions (a)-(f) hold for all $\omega \in \Omega^*$.

Measurability of the stable manifolds follows from

$$\tilde{\mathcal{S}}(\omega) = Y(\omega) + \tilde{\mathcal{S}}_d(\omega) \tag{29}$$

$$\tilde{\mathcal{S}}_d(\omega) = \lim_{m\to\infty} \bar{B}(0,\rho_1(\omega)) \cap \bigcap_{i=1}^{m} f_i(\cdot,\omega)^{-1}(\bar{B}(0,1)) \tag{30}$$

$$f_n(x,\omega) := \beta_1(\omega)^{-1} e^{-(\lambda_{i_0}+\epsilon_1)n} Z(n,x,\omega), \quad x \in \mathbf{R}^d,\, \omega \in \Omega_1^*,$$

for all integers $n \geq 0$. (Above limit is taken in the metric d^* on $\mathcal{C}(\mathbf{R}^d)$.) Use joint continuity of translation and measurability of Y, f_i, ρ_1, finite intersections and the continuity of the maps

$$\mathbf{R}^+ \ni r \mapsto \bar{B}(0,r) \in \mathcal{C}(\mathbf{R}^d).$$

$$\mathrm{Hom}(\mathbf{R}^d) \ni f \mapsto f^{-1}(\bar{B}(0,1)) \in \mathcal{C}(\mathbf{R}^d).$$

When h, g_i are in C_b^∞, adapt above argument to give a sure event in $\mathcal{F}$, also denoted by Ω^* such that $\tilde{\mathcal{S}}(\omega), \tilde{\mathcal{U}}(\omega)$ are C^∞ for all $\omega \in \Omega^*$. $\square$

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