## Roots of Ergodic Transformations

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Let  $(X, \mathfrak{F}, \mu)$  be a finite Lebesgue space, *i.e.* a measure space isomorphic to a finite interval of the real line. The purpose of this paper is to prove the following theorem:

- (1) **Theorem.** Let Q be any set of positive primes. Then there exists an automorphism  $\tau$  of  $(X, \mathcal{F}, \mu)$  such that:
- (i) τ is weakly mixing,
- (ii) for any positive integer n, there exists an automorphism  $\sigma$  of  $(X, \mathfrak{F}, \mu)$  such that  $\sigma^n = \tau$ , if and only if no positive prime in  $Q^c$  divides n.

This result answers a question raised by Friedman [6], and generalizes a result of Chacon [3], [4], showing the existence of a weakly mixing automorphism without roots of any order. A similar theorem, in the discrete spectrum case, is due to Blum and Friedman [2].

The paper consists of three sections. In the first section some preliminaries are given and the construction of  $\tau$  is described. In the second section it is shown that if p is any positive prime in  $Q^c$  then  $\tau$  does not have a pth root. The methods used in this section are somewhat modified versions of those used by Chacon in [3], [4]. Finally in the third section it is proved that if n is a product of powers of primes in Q then  $\tau$  has an nth root.

1. Definitions and preliminaries. Let  $\tau$  be an automorphism of X; *i.e.* let  $\tau: X \to X$  be an invertible transformation, such that  $\tau$  and  $\tau^{-1}$  are measurable and measure preserving. As usual, no distinction will be made between transformations that agree almost everywhere with respect to  $\mu$ .  $\tau$  defines a linear operator  $U_{\tau}$  on measurable functions by the equation  $U_{\tau}f(\tau x) = f(x)$ , for every  $x \in X$ .

The automorphism  $\tau$  to be constructed will have the following property: if  $\sigma$  is an automorphism such that  $\sigma \tau = \tau \sigma$ , then a sequence n(k) of positive integers can be found, such that  $\lim_{k\to\infty} U_{\tau}^{n(k)} f = U_{\sigma} f$  for every  $f \in \mathcal{L}_{\nu}(d\mu)$ ,  $1 \leq p < \infty$ . For brevity, this property will be referred to as property A. The fact that the