Invariant integration in infinitely dimensional spaces and Poisson-Dirichlet measure

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There exists a distinguished measure on the space of all convergent monotonic series of positive numbers which has remarkable properties. For example, this measure does not change if you randomly multiply each $c_i$ either with 2 or with $1/2$. This measure is called Lebesgue-Poisson-Dirichlet measure and appears in many combinatorial, algebraic and probabilistic problems. Some examples of such problems will be described.

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