



HAL
open science

Genealogies Of Records Of Stochastic Processes With Stationary Increments As Unimodular Trees

Francois Baccelli, Bharath Roy Choudhury

► **To cite this version:**

Francois Baccelli, Bharath Roy Choudhury. Genealogies Of Records Of Stochastic Processes With Stationary Increments As Unimodular Trees. 2024. hal-04497843

HAL Id: hal-04497843

<https://inria.hal.science/hal-04497843>

Preprint submitted on 11 Mar 2024

HAL is a multi-disciplinary open access archive for the deposit and dissemination of scientific research documents, whether they are published or not. The documents may come from teaching and research institutions in France or abroad, or from public or private research centers.

L'archive ouverte pluridisciplinaire **HAL**, est destinée au dépôt et à la diffusion de documents scientifiques de niveau recherche, publiés ou non, émanant des établissements d'enseignement et de recherche français ou étrangers, des laboratoires publics ou privés.



Distributed under a Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International License

GENEALOGIES OF RECORDS OF STOCHASTIC PROCESSES WITH STATIONARY INCREMENTS AS UNIMODULAR TREES

BY FRANÇOIS BACCELLI^{1,a}, BHARATH ROY CHOUDHURY^{1,b}

¹INRIA/ENS - PSL, PARIS , ^aFRANCOIS.BACCELLI@ENS.FR; ^bBHARATH.ROYCHOUDHURY@GMAIL.COM

Consider a stationary sequence $X = (X_n)$ of integer-valued random variables with mean $m \in [-\infty, \infty]$. Let $S = (S_n)$ be the stochastic process with increments X and such that $S_0 = 0$. For each time i , draw an edge from (i, S_i) to (j, S_j) , where $j > i$ is the smallest integer such that $S_j \geq S_i$, if such a j exists. This defines the record graph of X .

It is shown that if X is ergodic, then its record graph exhibits the following phase transitions when m ranges from $-\infty$ to ∞ . For $m < 0$, the record graph has infinitely many connected components which are all finite trees. At $m = 0$, it is either a one-ended tree or a two-ended tree. For $m > 0$, it is a two-ended tree.

The distribution of the component of 0 in the record graph is analyzed when X is an i.i.d. sequence of random variables whose common distribution is supported on $\{-1, 0, 1, \dots\}$, making S a skip-free to the left random walk. For this random walk, if $m < 0$, then the component of 0 is a unimodular typically re-rooted Galton-Watson Tree. If $m = 0$, then the record graph rooted at 0 is a one-ended unimodular random tree, specifically, it is a unimodular Eternal Galton-Watson Tree. If $m > 0$, then the record graph rooted at 0 is a unimodularised bi-variate Eternal Kesten Tree.

A unimodular random directed tree is said to be record representable if it is the component of 0 in the record graph of some stationary sequence. It is shown that every infinite unimodular ordered directed tree with a unique succession line is record representable. In particular, every one-ended unimodular ordered directed tree has a unique succession line and is thus record representable.

1. Introduction. Consider a stationary sequence $X = (X_n)_{n \in \mathbb{Z}}$ of integer-valued random variables with common mean m that exists and lies in $[-\infty, \infty]$. Let $S = (S_n)_{n \in \mathbb{Z}}$ be the stochastic process starting at 0 with increments X namely,

$$(1) \quad S_0 = 0, S_n = \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} X_k, n > 0 \text{ and } S_n = - \sum_{k=n}^{-1} X_k, n < 0.$$

For each integer i , the *record* (epoch) $R_X(i)$ of i is given by

$$(2) \quad R_X(i) = \begin{cases} \inf\{n > i : S_n \geq S_i\} & \text{if the infimum exists,} \\ i & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

Construct the *record graph* \mathbb{Z}_X^R of X on the vertex set \mathbb{Z} by drawing a directed edge from each integer i to its record $R_X(i)$ (see Fig. 1). Remove all the self loops, namely all directed edges i to i , if there are any. The record graph thus obtained is a random directed graph, with \mathbb{Z} as the vertex set and where the directed edges are random. Let

MSC2020 subject classifications: 60G10, 60C05, 60J80, 05C80.

Keywords and phrases: unimodularity, skip-free to the left random walks, Galton-Watson Trees, depth first search order.

T be the connected component of 0 in the record graph \mathbb{Z}_X^R , i.e., the subgraph induced on the subset of integers j such that there is either a directed path from j to 0 or from 0 to j . In other words, T is the connected component of 0 in the undirected graph of \mathbb{Z}_X^R . The focus of this paper is on the following two objects: the random directed graph \mathbb{Z}_X^R and the random rooted directed graph $[T, 0]$, with 0 as the root. In particular, the following three questions are addressed:

- (Q1) When is the record graph connected, and more generally how do the structural properties of the record graph depend on the distribution of X ?
- (Q2) Are there instances of X for which the distribution of $[T, 0]$ can be computed explicitly?
- (Q3) When is a random rooted graph the component of 0 in the record graph of a stationary sequence?

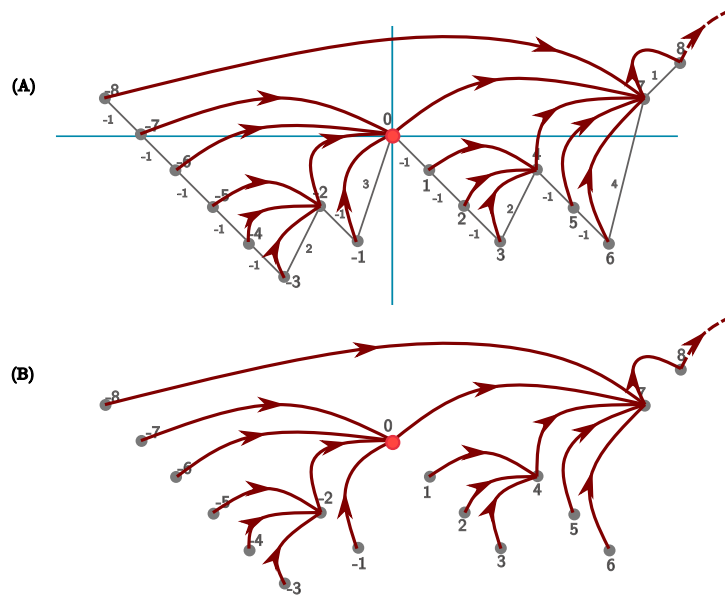


FIG 1. (A) An illustration of the trajectory $\{(n, S_n) : n \in \mathbb{Z}\}$ and the record map. (B) The component of 0 in the record graph.

The connectivity of the record graph depends only on the mean of the increment X_0 . Indeed, it is shown in the paper that the record graph is connected (in which case T is infinite) if and only if the mean is non-negative. Since $R_X(i) \geq i$ for all $i \in \mathbb{Z}$ and since self loops if any were removed, the record graph does not contain any cycle. Under the assumption that X is a stationary and ergodic, it is shown that $[T, 0]$ exhibits a phase transition at 0 when the mean is varied in $[-\infty, \infty]$. In the regions $[-\infty, 0)$ and $(0, \infty]$, T is a finite directed tree and a two-ended directed tree, respectively. At $\mathbb{E}[X_0] = 0$, T is either a two-ended or a one-ended directed tree.

The distribution of $[T, 0]$ is explicitly computed when $(X_n)_{n \in \mathbb{Z}}$ is an i.i.d. sequence of random variables such that their common mean exists, and the support of X_n is $\{-1, 0, 1, 2, \dots\}$ and non-degenerate, for all $n \in \mathbb{Z}$.

Concerning the last question on record representation of graphs, it is shown that under a mild assumption, certain classes of ordered directed trees can be represented as the component of 0 in the record graph of some stationary sequence. This includes the

infinite trees associated to virtually all dynamics on ordered networks. These results are now stated more precisely after introducing some terminology from [5].

1.1. *Some terminology.* Informally, a random rooted graph is called *unimodular* if for all the covariant ways of sending mass, the average total mass sent from the root to every vertex is the same as the average total mass received at the root from every vertex (see Def. 2).

A *vertex-shift* f is a covariant collection of maps $\{f_G : V(G) \rightarrow V(G)\}$ that are indexed by graphs and that satisfy a measurability condition (see Def. 3). The map f_G associated to a graph G gives a deterministic dynamic on the graph, i.e., it describes how to move from one vertex to the next vertex on the graph according to the dynamic. One such example is the record map given in Eq. (2). It is defined on the integer graph $(\mathbb{Z}, (x_n)_{n \in \mathbb{Z}})$ in which every edge $(n, n+1)$ of the integer line has the label x_n , where $(x_n)_{n \in \mathbb{Z}}$ is a realization of $(X_n)_{n \in \mathbb{Z}}$. It describes how to move to the next record starting from every integer. An instance of $X = (X_n)_{n \in \mathbb{Z}}$, which is given a special emphasis in the paper, is a sequence of i.i.d. random variables satisfying the following conditions: for all $n \in \mathbb{Z}$,

$$(3) \quad X_n \in \{-1, 0, 1, 2, \dots\}, \mathbb{E}[X_n] \text{ exists, and } 0 < \mathbb{P}[X_n = -1] \leq 1.$$

The stochastic process S (as in Eq. (1)) with the increment sequence X satisfying Eq. (3) is known as *skip-free to the left random walk* or *left-continuous random walk*.

A *Family Tree* is a (rooted) directed tree whose out-degree is at most 1. A Family Tree in which every vertex has out-degree 1 is called an *Eternal Family Tree (EFT)*. In a Family Tree T , a vertex $u \in V(T)$ is called a child of a vertex $v \in V(T)$ if there is a directed edge from u to v .

In this case, v is called the parent of u . Similarly, for some $n \geq 1$, a vertex u is a descendant of order n (or n -th descendant) of a vertex v if there is a directed path of length n from u to v , in which case v is called the ancestor of order n (or n -th ancestor) of u .

REMARK 1. Observe that the record graph of a network (\mathbb{Z}, x) does not contain cycles and that every vertex in the record graph has out-degree at most 1. The first observation follows from the fact that if $R_x(i) \neq i$, then $R_x(i) > i$ and from the fact that self loops were removed. The second observation is obvious since R_x is a function. Thus, every component of the record graph is a (non-rooted) Family Tree.

A Family Tree T is said to be *ordered* if the children of every vertex $u \in V(T)$ are totally ordered. In this case, one obtains a total order on $V(T)$ using the depth-first search order.

Given a vertex-shift f , construct a directed graph called the *f -graph* G^f associated to each graph G in the following way: the vertices of G^f are the same as those of G and its directed edges are given by $\{(x, f_G(x)) : x \in V(G), f_G(x) \neq x\}$. Note that this definition of f -graph does not allow self-loops which differs from the definition used in [5].

Using the vertex-shift f , one obtains an equivalence relation on $V(G)$ by declaring two vertices u and v to be equivalent if and only if there exists some positive integer n such that $f_G^n(u) = f_G^n(v)$. The equivalence class of $u \in V(G)$ is called the *foil of u* (denoted as $\text{foil}(u)$). Since the connected component $G^f(u)$ of every vertex u in G^f is the set $\{v \in V(G) : f_G^n(v) = f_G^m(u) \text{ for some } n \geq 1, m \geq 1\}$, it follows that $\text{foil}(u) \subseteq G^f(u)$.

1.1.1. *Foil classification theorem of unimodular networks.* This theorem [5, Theorem 3.9] states that, given a unimodular random rooted network $[\mathbf{G}, \mathbf{o}]$ and a vertex-shift f , a.s. every component of \mathbf{G}^f belongs to one of the three classes: \mathcal{F}/\mathcal{F} , \mathcal{I}/\mathcal{I} , and \mathcal{I}/\mathcal{F} . The class \mathcal{F}/\mathcal{F} corresponds to the component being finite and its foils being finite.

In this case, the component is either a Family Tree or it has a unique cycle of length n (for some $n > 1$). Moreover, in the former case, the component has a single foil, whereas in the latter case, it has exactly n foils; where n is the length of the cycle.

Components of either class \mathcal{I}/\mathcal{I} or of class \mathcal{I}/\mathcal{F} are (non-rooted) EFTs. The class \mathcal{I}/\mathcal{I} corresponds to the component being infinite and all foils of the component being infinite. Further, every EFT of this class is characterised by the properties that it has one end and that all of its vertices have finitely many descendants. The class \mathcal{I}/\mathcal{F} corresponds to the component being infinite and all foils of the component being finite. Every EFT of this class has a unique bi-infinite directed path, characterised by the set of vertices with infinitely many descendants. The remaining vertices have finitely many descendants.

Note that, in the statement of this theorem, the relation between the number of foils and cycle length for class \mathcal{F}/\mathcal{F} is slightly modified compared to [5] due to the absence of self-loops in the definition of f -graph here. The rest of the statement remains unchanged.

1.2. *Statement of the results.* Concerning (Q1), it is shown that when X is assumed to be a stationary and ergodic sequence of random variables whose common mean exists, the record graph \mathbb{Z}_X^R is a.s. connected if and only if $\mathbb{E}[X_0] \geq 0$. Under the same assumptions, it is also shown that the component $[T, 0]$ of 0 in this graph exhibits a phase transition when $\mathbb{E}[X_0]$ is varied from $-\infty$ to ∞ . If $\mathbb{E}[X_0] \in [-\infty, 0)$, then $[T, 0]$ is a finite unimodular Family Tree of class \mathcal{F}/\mathcal{F} and all the components of the record graph are finite. If $\mathbb{E}[X_0] \in (0, \infty]$, then $[T, 0]$ is a unimodular Family Tree of class \mathcal{I}/\mathcal{F} . At $\mathbb{E}[X_0] = 0$, $[T, 0]$ is a unimodular Family Tree of either class \mathcal{I}/\mathcal{F} or class \mathcal{I}/\mathcal{I} . An example of X for which $\mathbb{E}[X_0] = 0$ and $[T, 0]$ is of class \mathcal{I}/\mathcal{I} is obtained when X is i.i.d. and satisfies the conditions in Eq. (3). Another example of X for which $\mathbb{E}[X_0] = 0$ but $[T, 0]$ is of class \mathcal{I}/\mathcal{F} is obtained using the construction of a Loynes' sequence [6] (see Example 31).

Concerning (Q2), the distribution of $[T, 0]$ is explicitly computed when X is i.i.d. and satisfies the conditions in Eq. (3). In this case, there are three phases corresponding to $\mathbb{E}[X_0] < 0$, $\mathbb{E}[X_0] = 0$ and $\mathbb{E}[X_0] > 0$. Let π be the distribution of $X_0 + 1$. When $\mathbb{E}[X_0] < 0$, it is shown in Theorem 46 that the distribution of $[T, 0]$ is (what is termed here as) the Typically re-rooted Galton-Watson Tree ($TGWT(\pi)$) with the offspring distribution π . It is obtained by re-rooting to a root uniformly chosen in the size-biased version of the Galton-Watson Tree ($GW(\pi)$), where π is the offspring distribution. It is shown in Proposition 50 that the following two properties: (i) unimodularity and (ii) the independence between the offspring distribution of the root and the non-descendant part of the tree, characterize a $TGWT$. When $\mathbb{E}[X_0] = 0$, the distribution of $[T, 0]$ is the Eternal Galton-Watson Tree ($EGWT(\pi)$) with the offspring distribution π (see Theorem 51). This result is proved using the characterization of $EGWT$ given in [5]. When $\mathbb{E}[X_0] > 0$, it is shown in Theorem 53 that $[T, 0]$ is obtained from a typical re-rooting operation of the bush of the root of (what is termed here as) the bi-variate Eternal Kesten Tree ($EKT(\tilde{\pi}, \bar{\pi})$) with the offspring distributions $\tilde{\pi}, \bar{\pi}$. The latter offspring distributions are related to the increment X_0 , the hitting probability and the Doob transform of the random walk associated to X .

Concerning (Q3), it is useful to introduce the notion of succession line of an ordered Family Tree passing through a vertex of the tree using the depth-first search order, also

called the Royal Line of Succession (RLS) order. It is shown that a unimodular ordered EFT can have at most two succession lines. If a unimodular ordered EFT $[\mathbf{T}', \mathbf{o}']$ has a unique succession line, then, using the encoding of the number of children of each vertex in the succession line, it is shown that there exists a stationary sequence Y such that the component of 0 in the record graph of Y is $[\mathbf{T}', \mathbf{o}']$. In this case, $[\mathbf{T}', \mathbf{o}']$ is said to have a *record representation*. Given a vertex-shift f and a unimodular graph $[\mathbf{G}, \mathbf{o}]$, the component of \mathbf{o} in the f -graph \mathbf{G}^f is a unimodular Family Tree $[\mathbf{T}'', \mathbf{o}'']$. Assign a uniform order to the children of every vertex of \mathbf{T}'' to obtain a unimodular ordered Family Tree. If it is infinite and has a unique succession line, then the above result implies that it has a record representation. In particular, if a vertex-shift f on a network (\mathbb{Z}, X) associated to a stationary sequence X satisfies the condition that the component of 0 is infinite and has a unique succession line, then f has a record representation on X , i.e., there exists a stationary sequence Y such that the component of 0 in the record graph of Y has the same distribution as that of the component of 0 in the f -graph of (\mathbb{Z}, X) .

1.3. *Literature and novelty.* The statistics of records of time series have found many applications in finance, hydrology and physics. See for instance the references in the survey [12] for a non-exhaustive list of applications. These studies of records are focused on statistics such as the distribution of n -th record, the age of a record (i.e., the time gap between two consecutive records), and the age of long-lasting records ([20], [12]). When the time series under consideration is an i.i.d. sequence, it is shown in [19] that the mean of the height between two consecutive record values conditioned on the initial record value could characterize the distribution of the i.i.d. sequence. In contrast, in the present work, the focus is on the joint local structure of the records of stochastic processes that has stationary increments, with a special emphasis on skip-free random walks. The structure has a natural family tree flavor with an order, suggesting to term it as ‘genealogy of records’.

The relation between excursions of skip-free random walks and finite Galton-Watson Trees was extensively discussed in, e.g., [7], [16], and [17]. In fact, the authors of [7] encode the critical Galton-Watson Tree and show that the encoding gives a correspondence between records of an excursion of the random walk and ancestors of the root in the Galton-Watson Tree. In the present paper, these ideas are extended to infinite trees using the succession line and the RLS order. To the best of the authors’ knowledge, this complete description of the record graph of skip-free random walks, the phase transition in the stationary and ergodic case, and the record representation of a class of unimodular Family Trees are new.

2. Preliminaries.

2.1. *Space of networks.* The following framework for networks is adopted from [3]. A graph G is a pair $G = (V, E)$, where $V = V(G)$ is the vertex set of G and $E = E(G)$ is the edge set of G . The size of a graph is the cardinality of its vertices. A network is a graph $G = (V, E)$ together with a complete separable space Ξ and two maps, one from V to Ξ and the other from E to Ξ . The space Ξ is called the mark space and the images under the two functions are called marks. A graph is locally finite if every vertex of it has a finite degree. All the graphs considered in this paper are locally finite. A rooted network is a pair (G, u) , where G is a (locally finite) connected network and u is a distinguished vertex of G . A rooted isomorphism $\alpha : (G, u) \rightarrow (G', u')$ of two rooted networks (G, u) , (G', u') is a bijective map $\alpha : V(G) \rightarrow V(G')$ satisfying the three

conditions: (1) $(x, y) \in E(G)$ if and only if $(\alpha(x), \alpha(y)) \in E(G')$, (2) $\alpha(u) = u'$ and (3) marks of the vertices and the edges of G are the same as the marks of their images under α . Two rooted networks are said to be equivalent if and only if there exists a rooted isomorphism between them. The equivalence class of a rooted network (G, u) is denoted by $[G, u]$ and, for brevity, the latter is also called a rooted network. The space of all equivalent classes of rooted networks is denoted by \mathcal{G}_* . Similarly, one defines a doubly rooted network (G, u, v) , doubly rooted isomorphism and an equivalence relation using the doubly rooted isomorphism. The equivalence class of a doubly rooted network (G, u, v) is denoted by $[G, u, v]$, and the set of all equivalent classes of doubly rooted networks is denoted by \mathcal{G}_{**} . For a rooted network (G, u) , for a doubly rooted network (G, u, v) , and a non-negative integer r , the rooted network $(G, u)_r$ is the subgraph (rooted at u) induced by all the vertices of G that are at a graph distance of at most r from u , and the doubly rooted network $(G, u, v)_r$ (rooted at u, v) is the subgraph induced by all those vertices of G that are at a graph distance of at most r from both u and v . Both the spaces \mathcal{G}_* , \mathcal{G}_{**} are complete separable metric spaces respectively under the local metrics d_* , d_{**} defined in the following: for any two rooted networks $[G, u]$, $[G', u']$ and for any two doubly rooted networks $[G, u, v]$, $[G', u', v']$, $d_*([G, u], [G', u']) = 2^{-r_{12}}$ and $d_{**}([G, u, v], [G', u', v']) = 2^{-r'_{12}}$, where r_{12} (resp. r'_{12}) is the supremum of $r \geq 0$ such that $(G, u)_r$, $(G', u')_r$ (resp. $(G, u, v)_r$, $(G', u', v')_r$) are isomorphic. Similarly, the set of all equivalent classes of rooted Family Trees (resp. doubly rooted Family Trees), denoted by \mathcal{T}_* (resp. \mathcal{T}_{**}), is a complete separable metric space with the above respective metrics. A random rooted network $[\mathbf{G}, \mathbf{o}]$ is a measurable map from a probability space to \mathcal{G}_* .

2.2. Unimodularity and vertex-shifts.

DEFINITION 2 (unimodularity). A random network $[\mathbf{G}, \mathbf{o}]$ is *unimodular* if it satisfies the mass transport principle, i.e., for every measurable function $h : \mathcal{G}_{**} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}_{\geq 0}$,

$$(4) \quad \mathbb{E}[h_+([\mathbf{G}, \mathbf{o}])] = \mathbb{E}[h_-([\mathbf{G}, \mathbf{o}])],$$

where $h_+([\mathbf{G}, \mathbf{o}]) = \sum_{u \in V(\mathbf{G})} h([\mathbf{G}, \mathbf{o}, u])$, and $h_-([\mathbf{G}, \mathbf{o}]) = \sum_{u \in V(\mathbf{G})} h([\mathbf{G}, u, \mathbf{o}])$.

An example of a (random) unimodular network is $[\mathbb{Z}, 0, X]$, where the vertex set is \mathbb{Z} , edge set is $\{(n, n+1) : n \in \mathbb{Z}\}$, $X = (X_n)_{n \in \mathbb{Z}}$ is a stationary sequence of integer-valued random variables and X_n is the mark of the edge $(n, n+1)$, for all $n \in \mathbb{Z}$.

Dynamics on networks and some results on dynamics on unimodular networks studied in [5] are now introduced.

DEFINITION 3 (vertex-shift). A *vertex-shift* f is a collection of maps $f_G : V(G) \rightarrow V(G)$, indexed by locally-finite connected networks G , satisfying the following properties:

1. *Covariance*: For any graph isomorphism $\alpha : G \rightarrow H$ of two graphs G and H , f satisfies $f_H \circ \alpha = \alpha \circ f_G$,
2. *Measurability*: The map $[G, u, v] \mapsto \mathbf{1}_{\{f_G(u)=v\}}$ from the doubly rooted space \mathcal{G}_{**} is measurable.

A trivial vertex-shift is the identity vertex-shift defined by $I_G(u) = u$, for all $u \in V(G)$ and for all G . Given a subcollection of maps that are defined on a subset of networks and that satisfy the above covariance and measurability properties, this subcollection can be extended to obtain a vertex-shift by defining it as identity on the rest of networks.

This allows one to define a vertex-shift on the support of a random rooted network. It is easy to observe (see Subsection 2.5) that the record map gives a vertex-shift and hence forth it is called the *record vertex-shift*, denoted by R .

EXAMPLE 4. Another example of a vertex-shift is the *Parent vertex-shift* F . It is indexed by Family Trees T and defined by $u \mapsto F_T(u)$, for all $u \in V(T)$, where $F_T(u) = u$ if u does not have a parent, and $F_T(u)$ is the parent of u otherwise.

Consider the record vertex-shift R and a network (\mathbb{Z}, x) , where $x = (x_n)_{n \in \mathbb{Z}}$ is a sequence of integers. The following convention is used in this paper. For a vertex $i \in \mathbb{Z}$ and any positive integer $n \geq 1$, a vertex of the form $R_x^n(i) \neq i$, if it exists, is called the *ancestor of order n of i* (also called the n -th ancestor of i). Denote the set of n -th descendants (also called the descendants of order n) of vertex $i \in \mathbb{Z}$ by $D_n(i) := \{k \in \mathbb{Z} \setminus \{i\} : R_x^n(k) = i\} = \{k < i : R_x^n(k) = i\}$ and its cardinality by $d_n(i) := \#D_n(i)$, with the convention that $R_x^0(i) = D_0(i) = i$. Denote the set of all descendants of i by $D(i) := \{i\} \cup \bigcup_{n \geq 1} D_n(i)$ and its cardinality by $d(i) = \#D(i)$. For any vertex $i \in \mathbb{Z}$, its ancestor of order 1, if it exists, is called the *parent of i* ; its descendants of order 1 are called the *children of i* ; and the set $\{k \in \mathbb{Z} \setminus \{i\} : R_x(k) = R_x(i)\}$ is called the *set of siblings of i* . The notion of ancestors and descendants is consistent with that of the Family Trees. This is useful because the components of the record graph are Family Trees.

A *covariant* subset is a collection of subsets \mathfrak{S}_G indexed by (locally-finite) connected networks G , where \mathfrak{S}_G is a subset of $V(G)$, that satisfy the following properties; (1) covariance property: $\alpha(\mathfrak{S}_G) = \mathfrak{S}_{\alpha(G)}$ for every network isomorphism α , (2) measurability: the map $[G, o] \mapsto \mathbf{1}\{o \in \mathfrak{S}_G\}$ is measurable. A *covariant partition* is a collection of partitions Π_G indexed by (locally-finite) connected networks G , where Π_G is a partition of $V(G)$ and the collection satisfies the following two conditions, (1) every network isomorphism α satisfies $\alpha \circ \Pi_G = \Pi_{\alpha(G)}$, (2) the subset $\{[G, o, u] : u \in \Pi_G(o)\}$ is a measurable subset, where $\Pi_G(o)$ is the element that contains o .

Examples of covariant partitions can be constructed from any vertex-shift. Given a vertex-shift f , the collection of f -foils of G indexed by G is a covariant partition. Similarly, the collection of subsets $\mathfrak{S}_G = \{u \in V(G) : f_G(u) = u\}$ of $V(G)$ indexed by network G is an example of a covariant subset.

Vertex-shifts on unimodular networks have interesting properties. Some of the properties which will be used in the later sections are stated below (see [5] for their proofs).

THEOREM 5 (Point-stationarity). *Let f be a vertex-shift and $[\mathbf{G}, \mathbf{o}]$ be a unimodular measure. Then, the map θ_f preserves the distribution of $[\mathbf{G}, \mathbf{o}]$ if and only if f is a.s. bijective.*

PROPOSITION 6. *Let $[\mathbf{G}, \mathbf{o}]$ be unimodular and f be a vertex-shift.*

- *If f is injective a.s., then f is bijective a.s.*
- *If f is surjective a.s., then f is bijective a.s.*

LEMMA 7 (No Infinite/Finite Inclusion). *Let $[\mathbf{G}, \mathbf{o}]$ be a unimodular network, \mathfrak{S} be a covariant subset and $\mathbf{\Pi}$ be a covariant partition. Almost surely, there is no infinite element E of $\mathbf{\Pi}_{\mathbf{G}}$ such that $E \cap \mathfrak{S}_{\mathbf{G}}$ is finite and non-empty.*

LEMMA 8. *Let $[\mathbf{G}, \mathbf{o}]$ be a unimodular network, \mathfrak{S} be a covariant subset. Then, $\mathbb{P}[\mathfrak{S}_{\mathbf{G}} \text{ is non-empty}] > 0$ if and only if $\mathbb{P}[\mathbf{o} \in \mathfrak{S}_{\mathbf{G}}] > 0$.*

Recall that for a vertex-shift f and a network G , G^f denotes the f -graph of G . For any vertex $u \in V(G)$, denote the component of u in G^f by $G^f(u)$. The following lemma follows because the map $[G, \mathbf{o}] \mapsto [G^f(\mathbf{o}), \mathbf{o}]$ is measurable.

LEMMA 9. *Let f be a vertex-shift and $[\mathbf{G}, \mathbf{o}]$ be a random rooted network. If $[\mathbf{G}, \mathbf{o}]$ is unimodular, then $[\mathbf{G}^f(\mathbf{o}), \mathbf{o}]$ is unimodular and conditioned on being infinite, $[\mathbf{G}^f(\mathbf{o}), \mathbf{o}]$ is a unimodular EFT.*

The results that are not stated here but, that are used in the later sections are the foil classification theorem of unimodular networks (see Sec. 1.1.1) [5, Theorem 3.9] and the classification theorem of unimodular Family Trees [5, Proposition 4.3, Proposition 4.4]. The latter theorem states that any unimodular (rooted) Family Tree is either of class \mathcal{F}/\mathcal{F} , or of class \mathcal{I}/\mathcal{F} , or of class \mathcal{I}/\mathcal{I} .

2.3. *Unimodular Eternal Galton-Watson Trees.* Unimodular Eternal Galton-Watson Trees (EGWTs) are instances of unimodular EFTs of class \mathcal{I}/\mathcal{I} . They are parametrized by a non-trivial offspring distribution which has mean 1. A characterizing property of EGWTs is stated in Theorem 11, see [5] for more properties. In this work, EGWTs show up as the record graph of skip-free to the left random walks when the increments of the random walk have zero mean.

Let π be a probability distribution on $\mathbb{Z}_{\geq 0}$ such that mean $m(\pi) = 1$ and $\pi(1) < 1$, and let $\hat{\pi}$ be its size-biased distribution defined by $\hat{\pi}(k) = k\pi(k), \forall k \geq 0$.

The ordered unimodular Eternal Galton-Watson Tree with offspring distribution π , $EGWT(\pi)$, is a rooted ordered Eternal Family Tree $[\mathbf{T}, \mathbf{o}]$ with the following properties. The root \mathbf{o} and all of its descendants reproduce independently with the common offspring distribution π . For all $n \geq 1$, the ancestor $F^n(\mathbf{o})$ of \mathbf{o} reproduces with distribution $\hat{\pi}$. The descendants of $F^n(\mathbf{o})$ which are not the descendants of $F^{n-1}(\mathbf{o})$ (and not $F^{n-1}(\mathbf{o})$) reproduce independently with the common offspring distribution π , with the convention $F^0(\mathbf{o}) = \mathbf{o}$. All individuals (vertices) reproduce independently. The order among the children of every vertex is uniform.

In particular, except for the vertices $F^n(\mathbf{o}), n \geq 1$, which reproduce independently with distribution $\hat{\pi}$, all the remaining vertices of the tree reproduce independently with the offspring distribution π . See Figure 2 for an illustration.

REMARK 10. Let $[\mathbf{T}, \mathbf{o}]$ be a unimodular $EGWT(\pi)$, where the mean $m(\pi) = 1$. Then, the descendant trees of all vertices, except for the ancestors of the root \mathbf{o} , are independent critical Galton-Watson Trees with the offspring distribution π . Therefore, the descendant trees are finite. Hence, a realization of $EGWT(\pi)$ has the property that the descendant tree of every vertex is finite. So, $EGWT(\pi)$ is of class \mathcal{I}/\mathcal{I} .

Similar construction exists for $EGWT(\pi)$ when the mean $m(\pi) \neq 1$. However, $EGWT(\pi)$ is unimodular if and only if the mean $m(\pi)$ is 1; and the following theorem characterizes unimodular EGWTs (see [5, Proposition 6.5, Theorem 6.6]).

THEOREM 11. *A unimodular Eternal Family Tree $[\mathbf{T}, \mathbf{o}]$ is an EGWT if and only if the number of children $d_1(\mathbf{o})$ of the root is independent of the non-descendant tree $D^c(\mathbf{o})$, i.e., the subtree induced by $(V(\mathbf{T}) \setminus D(\mathbf{o})) \cup \{\mathbf{o}\}$.*

Note the emphasis on the Family Tree being eternal in Theorem 11. For a similar characterisation result about finite Family Trees, see Proposition 50.

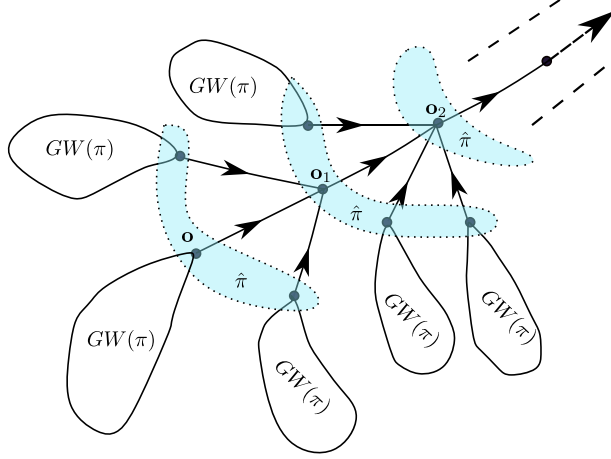


FIG 2. The Eternal Galton-Watson Tree with offspring distribution π . The Galton-Watson Tree with offspring distribution π is denoted by $GW(\pi)$, $\hat{\pi}$ is the size-biased distribution of π . The order among the children of every vertex is considered to be increasing from left to right.

2.4. *Typical re-rooting operation.* The typical re-rooting operation is applied to the probability distribution of a random Family Tree whose size is finite in mean, and the operation results in another probability distribution.

DEFINITION 12 (Typical re-rooting). Let $[\mathbf{T}, \mathbf{o}]$ be a random Family Tree that satisfies $\mathbb{E}[\#V(\mathbf{T})] < \infty$ and \mathcal{P} be its distribution. The typical re-rooting of $[\mathbf{T}, \mathbf{o}]$ (or its distribution \mathcal{P}) is the probability measure \mathcal{P}' defined by:

$$(5) \quad \mathcal{P}'[A] = \frac{1}{\mathbb{E}[\#V(\mathbf{T})]} \mathbb{E} \left[\sum_{u \in V(\mathbf{T})} \mathbf{1}_A([\mathbf{T}, u]) \right],$$

for any measurable subset A of \mathcal{T}_* .

A random Family Tree whose distribution is \mathcal{P}' is also said to be a typically re-rooted $[\mathbf{T}, \mathbf{o}]$. The following lemma shows that the Family Tree obtained from the typical re-rooting of any Family Tree that has finite mean size is unimodular. Since the unimodular Family Tree thus obtained is also finite, it is of class \mathcal{F}/\mathcal{F} . So, this operation can be used to generate unimodular Family Trees of class \mathcal{F}/\mathcal{F} .

LEMMA 13. Let $[\mathbf{T}, \mathbf{o}]$ be a random Family Tree that satisfies $\mathbb{E}[\#V(\mathbf{T})] < \infty$. Then, the random Family Tree $[\mathbf{T}', \mathbf{o}']$ obtained by typically re-rooting $[\mathbf{T}, \mathbf{o}]$ is unimodular.

PROOF. For any measurable function $h : \mathcal{T}_{**} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}_{\geq 0}$,

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbb{E}[h_+([\mathbf{T}', \mathbf{o}'])] &= \frac{1}{\mathbb{E}[\#V(\mathbf{T})]} \mathbb{E} \left[\sum_{u \in V(\mathbf{T})} h_+([\mathbf{T}, u]) \right] \\ &= \frac{1}{\mathbb{E}[\#V(\mathbf{T})]} \mathbb{E} \left[\sum_{u \in V(\mathbf{T})} \sum_{v \in V(\mathbf{T})} h([\mathbf{T}, u, v]) \right] \\ &= \frac{1}{\mathbb{E}[\#V(\mathbf{T})]} \mathbb{E} \left[\sum_{v \in V(\mathbf{T})} h_-([\mathbf{T}, v]) \right] \end{aligned}$$

$$= \mathbb{E}[h_-([\mathbf{T}', \mathbf{o}'])].$$

□

A construction outlined in [5] offers a method for generating EFTs of class \mathcal{I}/\mathcal{F} . In this paper, this construction is referred to as the *typically re-rooted joining*, and it is defined in the following way.

DEFINITION 14 (Typically re-rooted joining). Let $([\mathbf{T}_i, \mathbf{o}_i])_{i \in \mathbb{Z}}$ be a stationary sequence of random rooted Family Trees such that $\mathbb{E}[\#V(\mathbf{T}_i)] < \infty$ for all $i \in \mathbb{Z}$. The typically re-rooted joining of $([\mathbf{T}_i, \mathbf{o}_i])_{i \in \mathbb{Z}}$ is the probability measure \mathcal{P}' given by the following: the EFT $[\mathbf{T}', \mathbf{o}']$ is first obtained by joining $(\mathbf{T}_i)_{i \in \mathbb{Z}}$ by adding directed edges $\{(\mathbf{o}_i, \mathbf{o}_{i+1}) : i \in \mathbb{Z}\}$, where $\mathbf{o}' = \mathbf{o}_0$, and one then defines

$$(6) \quad \mathcal{P}'[A] = \frac{1}{\mathbb{E}[\#V(\mathbf{T}_0)]} \mathbb{E} \left[\sum_{v \in V(\mathbf{T}_0)} \mathbf{1}_A([\mathbf{T}', v]) \right],$$

for every measurable subset A of \mathcal{T}_* .

The Family Tree $[\mathbf{T}_i, \mathbf{o}_i]$ is called the i -th bush of $[\mathbf{T}', \mathbf{o}']$ and $[\mathbf{T}_0, \mathbf{o}_0]$ is called the bush of the root.

Let $[\bar{\mathbf{T}}, \bar{\mathbf{o}}]$ be the typical re-rooting of $[\mathbf{T}_0, \mathbf{o}_0]$, and \mathbf{u} be the unique ancestor of $\bar{\mathbf{o}}$ that does not have any parent. Let $[\bar{\mathbf{T}}, \bar{\mathbf{o}}]$ be the EFT obtained by joining $\{[\mathbf{T}_i, \mathbf{o}_i] : i \in \mathbb{Z} \setminus \{0\}\} \cup \{[\bar{\mathbf{T}}, \bar{\mathbf{o}}]\}$ by adding directed edges $\{(\mathbf{o}_i, \mathbf{o}_{i+1}) : i \in \mathbb{Z} \setminus \{-1, 0\}\} \cup \{(\mathbf{o}_{-1}, \mathbf{u}), (\mathbf{u}, \mathbf{o}_1)\}$. Observe that the distribution of $[\bar{\mathbf{T}}, \bar{\mathbf{o}}]$ is the same as the probability measure \mathcal{P}' .

The following results show that the typically re-rooted joining of a stationary sequence is unimodular and belongs to class \mathcal{I}/\mathcal{F} , and that every unimodular EFT of class \mathcal{I}/\mathcal{F} is obtained in this manner.

THEOREM 15 ([5]). *Let $[\mathbf{T}, \mathbf{o}]$ be the typically re-rooted joining of a stationary sequence $([\mathbf{T}_i, \mathbf{o}_i])_{i \in \mathbb{Z}}$, where $\mathbb{E}[\#V(\mathbf{T}_0)] < \infty$. Then, $[\mathbf{T}, \mathbf{o}]$ is unimodular.*

THEOREM 16 ([5]). *Let $[\mathbf{T}, \mathbf{o}]$ be a unimodular EFT of class \mathcal{I}/\mathcal{F} a.s., and $[\mathbf{T}', \mathbf{o}']$ be the Family Tree obtained by conditioning $[\mathbf{T}, \mathbf{o}]$ on the event that \mathbf{o} belongs to the bi-infinite path of \mathbf{T} . Then, $[\mathbf{T}', \mathbf{o}']$ is the joining of some stationary sequence of finite Family Trees $([\mathbf{T}_i, \mathbf{o}_i])_{i \in \mathbb{Z}}$ and $[\mathbf{T}, \mathbf{o}]$ is the typically re-rooted joining of $([\mathbf{T}_i, \mathbf{o}_i])_{i \in \mathbb{Z}}$.*

2.5. The record vertex-shift and its properties. Observe that the record map defined in Eq. (2) is covariant. This property is apparent when considering any two networks (\mathbb{Z}, x) and (\mathbb{Z}, y) associated with the sequences $x = (x_n)_{n \in \mathbb{Z}}$ and $y = (y_n)_{n \in \mathbb{Z}}$, respectively. The two networks are isomorphic, preserving the order on \mathbb{Z} , if and only if y can be obtained by shifting x , i.e., there exists an integer i such that $T_i x = y$, where $T_i x = (x_{n-i})_{n \in \mathbb{Z}}$.

In this case, the isomorphism $\alpha_i : (\mathbb{Z}, x) \rightarrow (\mathbb{Z}, y)$ associated to the integer i is given by $\alpha_i(n) = n + i$, for all $n \in \mathbb{Z}$. Therefore, the record map is covariant if and only if $R_{T_i x}(k + i) = i + R_x(k)$, for all integers k, i and for any integer-valued sequence $x = (x_n)_{n \in \mathbb{Z}}$. Indeed, for any integers k, i ,

$$R_{T_i x}(k + i) = \begin{cases} \inf\{j > k + i : \sum_{l=k+i}^{j-1} x_{l-i} \geq 0\} & \text{if infimum is defined,} \\ k + i & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \begin{cases} i + \inf\{j > k : \sum_{l=k}^{j-1} x_l\} & \text{if infimum is defined} \\ i + k & \text{otherwise} \end{cases} \\
&= i + R_x(k).
\end{aligned}$$

The record map also satisfies the measurability condition as the map $[\mathbb{Z}, i, j, x] \mapsto 1_{R_x(i)=j}$ is a function of $(x_i, x_{i+1}, \dots, x_{j-1})$. Therefore, the record map induces a vertex-shift which is termed as the record vertex-shift.

The record vertex-shift possesses several key properties that play a crucial role in determining the record graph. A key property is now described.

Let $x := (x_n)_{n \in \mathbb{Z}}$ be an arbitrary integer-valued sequence, and (\mathbb{Z}, x) be its associated network. For the sequence x , it is convenient to work with the partial sums $y(k, i) = s_i - s_k = \sum_{j=k}^{i-1} x_j$, for any integers $k < i$. Define the function $L : \mathbb{R}^{\mathbb{Z}} \times \mathbb{Z} \rightarrow \mathbb{Z} \cup \{-\infty\}$ as

$$(7) \quad L_x(i) = \begin{cases} \inf\{j < i : y(k, i) \geq 0, \forall j \leq k < i\}, & \text{if infimum exists;} \\ i & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

The integer $L_x(i)$ is the largest integer (if it exists) up to which all the sums in the past of i are at most equal to s_i . Note that $-\infty \leq L_x(i) < i$ if and only if $-y(j, i) \leq 0$ for all integers j such that $L_x(i) \leq j < i$. Therefore, $L_x(i) = i$ if and only if $x_{i-1} < 0$.

The following lemma shows that the set of descendants of any integer i is the set of integers that lie between $L_x(i)$ and i (including $L_x(i)$ and i).

Recall the notation: for a sequence x and an integer $i \in \mathbb{Z}$, $D_1(i) := \{j < i : R_x(j) = i\}$ is the set of children of i and $D(i) := \{j < i : R_x^n(j) = i \text{ for some } n > 0\} \cup \{i\}$ is the set of descendants of i .

LEMMA 17. *Let $x = (x_n)_{n \in \mathbb{Z}}$ be an integer-valued sequence and R be the record vertex-shift on the network (\mathbb{Z}, x) . The set of descendants of any integer i is given by*

$$D(i) = \{j \in \mathbb{Z} : L_x(i) \leq j \leq i\}.$$

PROOF. It is first proved that $\{j \in \mathbb{Z} : L_x(i) \leq j \leq i\} \subset D(i)$. If $L_x(i) = i$, then there is nothing to prove. So, assume that $L_x(i) < i$ (note that $L_x(i)$ can be $-\infty$). Consider any integer j such that $L_x(i) \leq j < i$. Since $y(j, i) \geq 0$, it follows that

$$j < R_x(j) := \inf\{k > j : y(j, k) \geq 0\} \leq i.$$

By iteratively applying the same argument to $R^l(j)$ for each $l > 0$, one finds the smallest non-negative integer m such that $R_x^m(j) = i$. Such an m exists as there are only finitely many integers between j and i . This implies that j is a descendant of i . Therefore, $\{j : L_x(i) \leq j \leq i\} \subseteq D(i)$.

It is now proved that $D(i) = \{j \in \mathbb{Z} : L_x(i) \leq j \leq i\}$, i.e., if $-\infty < j < L_x(i)$, then j is not a descendant of i . For any $-\infty < j < L_x(i)$, the *claim* is that, either $R_x(j) < L_x(i)$ or $R_x(j) > i$. Assume that the claim is true. If $R_x(j) < L_x(i)$, then by applying the claim again to $R_x(j)$, one obtains that, either $R_x^2(j) < L_x(i)$ or $R_x^2(j) > i$. Iterate this process several times until one finds the largest non-negative integer n such that $R_x^n(j) < L_x(i)$. Such an n exists as there are only finitely many integers between j and $L_x(i)$. As n is the largest integer satisfying this condition, by applying the claim to $R_x^n(j)$, one obtains that $R_x^{n+1}(j) > i$. This implies that none of the descendants of $R_x^n(j)$ (including j) is a descendant of i , which completes the proof.

The last *claim* is now proved. Let $k := L_x(i) - 1$ and let j be as in the claim. Suppose that $R_x(j) \geq L_x(i)$, i.e., $R_x(j) > k$. Then, $y(k, i) < 0$, by the definition of

$L_x(i)$. Since $R_x(j) > k$, one has $y(j, k) \leq 0$ (equality holds only if $j = k$). So, $y(j, i) = y(j, k) + y(k, i) < 0$. Therefore, for any $L_x(i) \leq m \leq i$, $y(j, m) = y(j, i) - y(m, i) < 0$, since $y(m, i) \geq 0$ which follows by the definition of $L_x(i)$. So, $R_x(j) > i$ and the claim is proved. \square

The following lemma shows that all the integers between an integer i and its record $R_x(i)$ are descendants of $R_x(i)$.

LEMMA 18 (Interval property). *Let $x = (x_n)_{n \in \mathbb{Z}}$ be an integer-valued sequence and R be the record vertex-shift on the network (\mathbb{Z}, x) . For all $i \in \mathbb{Z}$, the set of descendants of $R_x(i)$ contains $\{j : i \leq j \leq R_x(i)\}$. There could be more descendants of $R_x(i)$ that are less than i .*

PROOF. If $R_x(i) = i$, then it follows from the definition of descendants that $i = R_x(i) \in D(R_x(i))$. So, let us assume that $i < R_x(i)$. By Lemma 17, it is enough to show that $L_x(R_x(i)) \leq i$. For any integer m such that $i < m < R_x(i)$, since $y(i, m) < 0$ and $y(i, R_x(i)) \geq 0$, one has

$$y(m, R_x(i)) = y(i, R_x(i)) - y(i, m) \geq 0.$$

Thus, $L_x(R_x(i)) \leq i$. \square

2.6. *Royal Line of Succession (RLS) order.* Let T be an ordered Family Tree, where the children of every vertex are totally ordered using $<$. The order on children can be extended to establish a total order on the vertices of T as follows.

Let u, v be two distinct vertices of T . The vertex v is said to have precedence over u , denoted as $v \succ u$ (or $u \prec v$), if either $F^k(u) = v$ for some $k > 0$, or there exists a common ancestor $w = F^m(u) = F^n(v)$ of u and v with m, n being the smallest positive integers with this property, and $F^{m-1}(u) < F^{n-1}(v)$. In the latter case, both $F^{m-1}(u)$ and $F^{n-1}(v)$ can be compared, as they are children of w .

REMARK 19. For two vertices u, v with common ancestor w , distinct from u and v , $u \prec v$ if and only if $y_u \prec y_v$ for every descendant y_u of u and for every descendant y_v of v .

The resulting total order \prec is termed the *Royal Line of Succession (RLS) order* associated with $<$, and it is also known as the *Depth First Search order*.

The immediate successor and the immediate predecessor of any vertex in an ordered Family Tree are now defined using the RLS order.

DEFINITION 20. For any vertex u of an ordered Family Tree T , let $B(u) := \{v \in V(T) : v \prec u\}$ and $A(u) := \{v \in V(T) : v \succ u\}$. Define the *immediate successor* of u , $b(u) = \max\{v \in B(u)\}$ if it exists, and the *immediate predecessor* of u , $a(u) = \min\{v \in A(u)\}$ if it exists, where \max and \min are taken with respect to \prec .

The immediate predecessor of a vertex may not exist, even though the vertex is not the largest. For instance, consider the Family Tree whose vertices are $\{u_n : n \in \mathbb{Z}\}$ and directed edges $\{(u_n, u_{n+1}) : n \in \mathbb{Z}\}$. Add a new vertex u to the Family Tree and a directed edge (u, u_m) , for some $m \in \mathbb{Z}$, such that $u_{m-1} \succ u$. Then, $A(u) = \{u_k : k \in \mathbb{Z}\}$, and therefore $a(u)$ does not exist.

However, the following lemma shows that the immediate successor of a vertex always exists if the vertex is not the smallest.

LEMMA 21. *Let T be an ordered Family Tree, and $u \in V(T)$. If u is not the smallest vertex, then $b(u)$ exists.*

PROOF. By hypothesis, $B(u)$ is non-empty. So, either of the following two cases occurs:

- If u has children, then since it could only have finitely many children, $b(u)$ is the largest (eldest) child of u .
- If u does not have any child, let $w = F^m(u)$ (for some $m \geq 1$) be the smallest ancestor of u that has a child smaller than $F^{m-1}(u)$, with the notation $F^0(u) = u$. Such a vertex w exists because $B(u)$ is non-empty. Then, $b(u)$ is the largest among those siblings of $F^{m-1}(u)$ that are smaller than $F^{m-1}(u)$.

□

The iterates of the immediate successor and the immediate predecessor maps a, b starting from a vertex u of an ordered Family Tree give the succession line passing through the vertex u .

DEFINITION 22. Let T be an ordered Family Tree and $o \in V(T)$. The *succession line* passing through o is the sequence of vertices $U((T, o)) = (u_n)_{n \in \mathbb{Z}}$ iteratively defined as $u_0 = o$ and,

$$(8) \quad u_n = \begin{cases} b(u_{n+1}) & \text{if it exists} \\ u_{n+1} & \text{otherwise} \end{cases} \quad \text{for } n < 0,$$

$$u_n = \begin{cases} a(u_{n-1}) & \text{if it exists} \\ u_{n-1} & \text{otherwise} \end{cases} \quad \text{for } n > 0.$$

2.7. *Relation between the RLS order and the integer order on the record graph.* Let $x = (x_n)_{n \in \mathbb{Z}}$ be an integer-valued sequence and (\mathbb{Z}, x) be its associated network. The components of the record graph are ordered Family Trees, where the children of every vertex in the record graph are ordered according to the integer order. The RLS order on each component, which depends on x , gives a total order among the vertices of the component. Since the vertices of the component are also totally ordered according to the integer order, these two orders can be compared. The following lemma demonstrates that these two orders are, in fact, equivalent.

LEMMA 23. *Let $x = (x_n)_{n \in \mathbb{Z}}$ be a real-valued sequence, (\mathbb{Z}, x) be its associated network. Let i, j be two integers that belong to the same connected component of the record graph. Then, $i < j$ (with respect to the order on \mathbb{Z}) if and only if $i \prec j$.*

PROOF. Since i, j belong to the same component of the record graph, there exists an integer $w = R^m(i) = R^k(j)$ which is their smallest common ancestor, i.e., m and k are the smallest non-negative integers satisfying this property.

$(i < j \implies i \prec j)$: Since $R^n(i)$ is an increasing sequence for $0 < n < m$, there exists a largest $n_0 \leq m$ such that $R^{n_0}(i) \leq j$. If $R^{n_0}(i) = j$, then $i \prec j$, which is the desired relation. So, assume that $R^{n_0}(i) < j$ and $R^{n_0+1}(i) > j$. By Lemma 18, both $R^{n_0}(i)$ and j are descendants of $R^{n_0+1}(i)$, which implies that $R^{n_0+1}(i) = w$. Hence, $R^{m_0}(j) = R^{n_0+1}(i) = w$ for some $m_0 > 0$. Since $R^{n_0}(i) < j \leq R^{m_0-1}(j)$, one has $R^{n_0}(i) \prec R^{m_0-1}(j)$, and by Remark 19, one has $i \prec j$.

($i < j \implies i < j$): The case where j is an ancestor of i is trivial. So, assume that j is not an ancestor of i . Then, $k > 0$, and $R^{m-1}(i) < R^{k-1}(j)$. Since $R^{m-1}(i)$ is not a descendant of $R^{k-1}(j)$, but j is a descendant of $R^{k-1}(j)$, by Lemma 17, one has $i < R^{m-1}(i) < L_x(R^{k-1}(j)) \leq j$. \square

3. Phase transition of the record graph of a stationary and ergodic sequence. The framework of stationary sequences is adopted from [6] and [9]. Let $X = (X_n)_{n \in \mathbb{Z}}$ be a stationary sequence of random variables whose common mean exists and (\mathbb{Z}, X) be its associated network. For all $i \in \mathbb{Z}$, let $\mathbb{Z}_X^R(i)$ denote the component of i in the record graph of (\mathbb{Z}, X) . The foil classification theorem (see Sec. 1.1.1) implies that, for each $i \in \mathbb{Z}$, a.s. $\mathbb{Z}_X^R(i)$ is either of class \mathcal{F}/\mathcal{F} or of class \mathcal{I}/\mathcal{F} or of class \mathcal{I}/\mathcal{I} . Recall that the record graph is a directed forest (see Remark 1).

The main result of this section is Theorem 29 which shows that under the assumption that X is ergodic, a.s. every component of the record graph belongs to one of the above-mentioned three classes depending on the mean of the increment X_0 . When the mean is negative, the record graph has infinitely many components and every component is of class \mathcal{F}/\mathcal{F} . When the mean is positive, the record graph is connected, and it is of class \mathcal{I}/\mathcal{F} . When the mean is 0, the record graph is connected and it is either of class \mathcal{I}/\mathcal{F} or of class \mathcal{I}/\mathcal{I} . A family of examples for the latter are the i.i.d. sequences of random variables with mean 0, in which case the record graphs are of class \mathcal{I}/\mathcal{I} . This result follows from Chung-Fuchs recurrence theorem for random walks, see Proposition 30.

Theorem 29 is proved after establishing several lemmas.

The following proposition and corollary show that the event that the component of any fixed integer in the record graph belonging to one of the classes $\{\mathcal{F}/\mathcal{F}, \mathcal{I}/\mathcal{I}, \mathcal{I}/\mathcal{F}\}$ has trivial probability.

PROPOSITION 24. *Let $X = (X_n)_{n \in \mathbb{Z}}$ be a stationary and ergodic sequence of random variables. Then,*

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbb{P}[\mathbb{Z}_X^R(0) \text{ is of class } \mathcal{I}/\mathcal{I}] &\in \{0, 1\}, \\ \mathbb{P}[\mathbb{Z}_X^R(0) \text{ is of class } \mathcal{I}/\mathcal{F}] &\in \{0, 1\}. \end{aligned}$$

COROLLARY 25. *Under the assumptions of Proposition 24, the event $\{\mathbb{Z}_X^R(0) \text{ is of class } \mathcal{F}/\mathcal{F}\}$ has trivial probability measure.*

PROOF. By the foil classification theorem (Sec. 1.1.1), $\mathbb{Z}_X^R(0)$ is either of class \mathcal{I}/\mathcal{I} or \mathcal{I}/\mathcal{F} or \mathcal{F}/\mathcal{F} . By Proposition 24, the first two events have trivial probability measure which implies that the third event has trivial probability measure. \square

Let T be the shift map that maps every sequence $x = (x_n)_{n \in \mathbb{Z}}$ to $Tx = (x_{n+1})_{n \in \mathbb{Z}}$. The shift map naturally maps any rooted network of the form $[\mathbb{Z}, 0, x]$ to $T([\mathbb{Z}, 0, x]) = [\mathbb{Z}, 0, Tx]$.

PROOF OF PROPOSITION 24. For any integer $i \in \mathbb{Z}$, consider the following events:

$$\begin{aligned} E_i &:= \{[\mathbb{Z}, 0, x] : \mathbb{Z}_x^R(i) \text{ is of class } \mathcal{I}/\mathcal{I}\} \\ F_i &:= \{[\mathbb{Z}, 0, x] : \mathbb{Z}_x^R(i) \text{ is of class } \mathcal{I}/\mathcal{F}\}, \end{aligned}$$

and let $T^{-1}E_i := \{[\mathbb{Z}, 0, x] : [\mathbb{Z}, 0, Tx] \in E_i\}$, $T^{-1}F_i := \{[\mathbb{Z}, 0, x] : [\mathbb{Z}, 0, Tx] \in F_i\}$. Then, for any $i \in \mathbb{Z}$, one has

$$\begin{aligned}
 (9) \quad T^{-1}E_i &= \{[\mathbb{Z}, 0, x] : \mathbb{Z}_{Tx}^R(i) \text{ is of class } \mathcal{I}/\mathcal{I}\} \\
 &= \{[\mathbb{Z}, 0, x] : \mathbb{Z}_x^R(i+1) \text{ is of class } \mathcal{I}/\mathcal{I}\} \\
 &= E_{i+1},
 \end{aligned}$$

where in Eq.(9), the fact that $[\mathbb{Z}, i, Tx] = [\mathbb{Z}, i+1, x]$ was used. Similarly, it can be shown that $T^{-1}F_i = F_{i+1}$.

Observe that if $[\mathbb{Z}, 0, x] \in E_i$ (similarly F_i), then, by the interval property (Lemma 18), $i+1$ and i are in the same connected component, i.e., $\mathbb{Z}_x^R(i) = \mathbb{Z}_x^R(i+1)$, which implies that $[\mathbb{Z}, 0, x] \in E_{i+1}$ (similarly F_{i+1}). Thus, $E_i \subseteq T^{-1}(E_i)$. Similarly, $F_i \subseteq T^{-1}(F_i)$. Applying the following fact to E_0 and F_0 completes the proof: if (\mathbb{P}, T) is ergodic and A is a measurable subset such that $A \subseteq T^{-1}A$, then $\mathbb{P}[A] \in \{0, 1\}$ (see [9, Theorem 16.1.9]). \square

The following lemma is an application of Poincaré's recurrence lemma.

LEMMA 26. *Let $X = (X_n)_{n \in \mathbb{Z}}$ be a stationary sequence of random variables, (\mathbb{Z}, X) be its associated network, and for all $n \in \mathbb{Z}$, $\mathbb{Z}_X^R(n)$ be the component of n in the record graph of (\mathbb{Z}, X) . Then,*

$$(10) \quad \mathbb{P}[\mathbb{Z}_X^R(0) \text{ is finite}] = \mathbb{P}[\mathbb{Z}_X^R(n) \text{ is finite}, \forall n \geq 1] = \mathbb{P}[\mathbb{Z}_X^R(n) \text{ is finite}, \forall n \leq -1].$$

PROOF. Consider the event $A = \{\mathbb{Z}_X^R(0) \text{ is finite}\}$. By Poincaré's recurrence lemma, $\mathbb{P}[A] = \mathbb{P}[\{\mathbb{Z}_{T^n X}^R(0) \text{ is finite for infinitely many } n \geq 1\}]$. For any $\omega \in A$, if $\mathbb{Z}_{T^n X(\omega)}^R(0)$ is finite for infinitely many $n \geq 1$, then $\mathbb{Z}_{X(\omega)}^R(n)$ is finite for all $n \geq 1$. This fact, proved below, together with Poincaré's recurrence lemma give the first equality in Eq. (10).

The second equality of Eq. (10) follows by taking the shift $\tilde{T} := T^{-1}$ instead of T , and by using the equality of the events $\{\mathbb{Z}_{T^n X}^R(0) \text{ is finite}\} = \{\mathbb{Z}_X^R(-n) \text{ is finite}\}$ for all $n \geq 1$.

The aforementioned fact will now be proved.

Since X is stationary, the network $[\mathbb{Z}, 0, X]$ is unimodular. So, apply the foil classification theorem (Sec. 1.1.1) to the record graph \mathbb{Z}_X^R to obtain the following result: for any integer n , its component $\mathbb{Z}_X^R(n)$ is finite if and only if there exists an integer $i \in V(\mathbb{Z}_X^R(n))$ that has only finitely many ancestors. In particular, if a vertex has finitely many ancestors then it must have finitely many descendants.

The *claim* is that if $\mathbb{Z}_{X(\omega)}^R(n_1)$ is finite for any positive integer n_1 , then $\mathbb{Z}_{X(\omega)}^R(k)$ is finite for all $k < n_1$. This follows because $\mathbb{Z}_{X(\omega)}^R(n_1)$ is finite if and only if the sequence $(S_{n+n_1})_{n \geq 0}$ attains a maximum value a_{n_1} finitely many times, i.e., $S_{n'+n_1} = a_{n_1}$ for some $n' \geq 0$ and $S_{n+n_1} < a_{n_1}$ for all $n > n'$ (equivalently, from the discussion in the above paragraph, n_1 has finitely many ancestors). So, if $k \leq n' + n_1$, then the sequence $(S_{n+k})_{n \geq 0}$ attains the maximum value a_{n_1} at $N = n' + n_1 - k$ and never attains it for all $n > N$. Therefore, k has finitely many ancestors. By the discussion in the above paragraph, $\mathbb{Z}_{X(\omega)}^R(k)$ is finite, and the claim is proved.

The above claim implies that if there exists a subsequence $(n_k)_{k \geq 1}$ of non-negative integers such that $n_k \rightarrow \infty$ as $k \rightarrow \infty$ and $\mathbb{Z}_{X(\omega)}^R(n_k)$ is finite for all $k \geq 1$, then $\mathbb{Z}_{X(\omega)}^R(n)$ is finite for all $n \geq 1$. Using this and the fact that $\mathbb{Z}_{T^n X}^R(0) = \mathbb{Z}_X^R(n)$ for all $n \geq 0$, it follows that the events $\{\mathbb{Z}_{T^n X}^R(0) \text{ is finite for infinitely many } n \geq 1\}$ and $\{\mathbb{Z}_X^R(n) \text{ is finite for all } n \geq 1\}$ are one and the same. \square

The following lemma gives a sufficient condition for the connectedness of the record graph. The proof is an application of the interval property of the record vertex-shift.

LEMMA 27. *Let X be a stationary sequence of random variables, and (\mathbb{Z}, X) be its associated network. If 0 has a.s. infinitely many ancestors in the record graph \mathbb{Z}_X^R , then \mathbb{Z}_X^R is a.s. connected.*

PROOF. For any $i \in \mathbb{Z}$, let A_i be the event that i has infinitely many ancestors in \mathbb{Z}_X^R . By the stationarity of X , every event A_i occurs with probability 1 for each $i \in \mathbb{Z}$ since A_0 occurs with probability 1. Therefore, the event $A = \bigcap_{i \in \mathbb{Z}} A_i$ occurs with probability 1.

The next step consists in showing that every integer $i < 0$ belongs to the component of 0 in \mathbb{Z}_X^R . Similarly, by interchanging the role of i and 0, it can be shown that every integer $i > 0$ belongs to the component of 0.

Let $i < 0$. Since A occurs with probability 1, the sequence $(R_X^n(i))_{n \in \mathbb{Z}}$ is strictly increasing a.s.. So, there exists a smallest (random) integer $k > 0$ such that $R_X^{k-1}(i) < 0 \leq R_X^k(i)$ a.s.. By Lemma 18 (applied to $R_X^{k-1}(i)$), 0 is a descendant of $R_X^k(i)$ a.s.. Thus, a.s., 0 and i are in the same connected component. \square

COROLLARY 28. *Let $X = (X_n)_{n \in \mathbb{Z}}$ be a stationary and ergodic sequence of random variables, and (\mathbb{Z}, X) be its associated network. Then, the following dichotomy holds: either*

1. *the record graph is a.s. connected, or*
2. *a.s., every component of the record graph is finite.*

PROOF. By Proposition 24, the event that 0 has infinitely many ancestors has trivial probability. If a.s., 0 has finitely many ancestors, then by Lemma 26, every component of the record graph is finite. Otherwise, by Lemma 27, the record graph is a.s. connected. \square

The main result is:

THEOREM 29 (Phase transition of the record graph). *Let $X = (X_n)_{n \in \mathbb{Z}}$ be a stationary and ergodic sequence of random variables such that their common mean exists. Let $[\mathbb{Z}_X^R(0), 0]$ be the component of 0 in the record graph \mathbb{Z}_X^R of the network (\mathbb{Z}, X) .*

1. *If $\mathbb{E}[X_0] < 0$, then a.s. every component of \mathbb{Z}_X^R is of class \mathcal{F}/\mathcal{F} .*
2. *If $\mathbb{E}[X_0] > 0$, then \mathbb{Z}_X^R is connected, and it is of class \mathcal{I}/\mathcal{F} a.s.*
3. *If $\mathbb{E}[X_0] = 0$, then a.s., \mathbb{Z}_X^R is connected, and it is either of class \mathcal{I}/\mathcal{F} or of class \mathcal{I}/\mathcal{I} .*

PROOF. (*Proof of 1.*) Let $\mathbb{E}[X_0] < 0$. Since, by ergodicity, $\frac{S_n}{n} \rightarrow \mathbb{E}[X_0]$ a.s., it follows that $S_n \rightarrow -\infty$ a.s. Therefore, the sequence $(S_n)_{n \geq 0}$ attains a maximum value a_0 at some (random) $n' \geq 0$ and $S_n < a_0$ for all $n > n'$. This implies that $\mathbb{Z}_X^R(0)$ is finite a.s. and hence it is of class \mathcal{F}/\mathcal{F} . By Lemma 26, every component of \mathbb{Z}_X^R is finite and hence it is of class \mathcal{F}/\mathcal{F} .

(*Proof of 2.*) Let $\mathbb{E}[X_0] > 0$. Since, by ergodicity, $\frac{S_n}{n} \rightarrow \mathbb{E}[X_0]$ a.s., it follows that $S_n \rightarrow \infty$ a.s. and $S_{-n} \rightarrow -\infty$ a.s. The former implies that 0 has infinitely many ancestors. The latter implies that there exists $n_0 \leq 0$ such that $(S_n)_{n \leq 0}$ attains maxima at n_0 , i.e., $S_n \leq S_{n_0}$, for all $n \leq n_0$. Therefore, $L_X(n_0) = -\infty$, and by Lemma 17, it follows

that n_0 has infinitely many descendants. By Lemma 27, \mathbb{Z}_X^R has a single component and thus, it is of class \mathcal{I}/\mathcal{F} .

(Proof of 3.) Let $\mathbb{E}[X_0] = 0$ and A be the event defined as

$$A := \{\mathbb{Z}_X^R(0) \text{ is of class } \mathcal{F}/\mathcal{F}\}.$$

In order to prove that $\mathbb{P}[A] = 0$, suppose that $\mathbb{P}[A] > 0$. Then, by Corollary 25, $\mathbb{P}[A] = 1$. Lemma 26 implies that $\mathbb{P}[\mathbb{Z}_X^R(n) \text{ is finite } \forall n \in \mathbb{Z}] = 1$. Note that $\mathbb{Z}_{X(\omega)}^R(n)$ is finite for all $n \in \mathbb{Z}$ if and only if there exists a (random) subsequence $(n'_k)_{k \in \mathbb{Z}}$ of \mathbb{Z} such that $n'_k \rightarrow +\infty$, $n'_{-k} \rightarrow -\infty$ as $k \rightarrow \infty$ and for every $k \in \mathbb{Z}$, $S_n(\omega) < S_{n'_k}(\omega)$ for all $n > n'_k$. In particular, a.s., $S_n \rightarrow -\infty$ and $S_{-n} \rightarrow \infty$ as $n \rightarrow \infty$. Consider the covariant subset Q consisting of peak points

$$Q := \left\{ k \in \mathbb{Z} : \sum_{i=k}^{k+n} X_i \leq -1 \forall n \geq 0 \right\}.$$

The covariant set Q is a subset of integers such that the sums starting from these integers are always negative. The integers of the set Q can be enumerated as $Q = (n_i)_{i \in \mathbb{Z}}$, where $n_i < n_{i+1}$ for all $i \in \mathbb{Z}$ and $n_0 > 0$ is the smallest positive integer that belongs to the set Q . Such an enumeration is possible because $S_n \rightarrow -\infty$ and $S_{-n} \rightarrow \infty$; thus, $n_i \rightarrow \infty$ as $i \rightarrow \infty$. Note that the intermediate sums between two consecutive integers of Q satisfy

$$(11) \quad \sum_{k=n_i}^{n_{i+1}-1} X_k \leq -1, \forall i \in \mathbb{Z}.$$

Since $\mathbb{P}[Q \text{ is non-empty}] = \mathbb{P}[A] = 1$, the intensity $\mathbb{P}[0 \in Q]$ of the set Q is positive (by Lemma 8). Birkhoff's pointwise ergodic theorem implies that a.s., $\frac{S_n}{n} \rightarrow \mathbb{E}[X_0]$ as $n \rightarrow \infty$. Since $n_i \rightarrow \infty$ as $i \rightarrow \infty$, it follows that a.s.,

$$\lim_{i \rightarrow \infty} \frac{S_{n_i}}{n_i} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{S_n}{n} = \mathbb{E}[X_0].$$

For all $i \geq 1$,

$$(12) \quad \begin{aligned} \frac{S_{n_i}}{n_i} &= \frac{X_0 + \cdots + X_{n_0-1} + \sum_{k=0}^{i-1} (X_{n_k} + \cdots + X_{n_{k+1}-1})}{n_i} \\ &\leq \frac{X_0 + \cdots + X_{n_0-1} + \sum_{k=0}^{i-1} (-1)}{n_i} \\ &= \frac{X_0 + \cdots + X_{n_0-1}}{n_i} + \left(\frac{-i}{n_i} \right), \end{aligned}$$

where Eq. (12) is obtained using Eq. (11). Taking the limit $i \rightarrow \infty$ on both sides of Eq. (12), one obtains that a.s.,

$$\mathbb{E}[X_0] \leq -\mathbb{P}[0 \in Q],$$

since $\frac{-i}{n_i} = -\left(\frac{(\sum_{k=1}^{n_i} \mathbf{1}\{k \in Q\}) - 1}{n_i} \right)$ and the latter converges a.s. to $-\mathbb{P}[0 \in Q]$ as $i \rightarrow \infty$ by the cross-ergodic theorem for point processes (see [6, Section 1.6.4]). Since, the intensity $\mathbb{P}[0 \in Q] > 0$ and $\mathbb{E}[X_0] = 0$, one gets a contradiction. Hence, $\mathbb{P}[\mathbb{Z}_X^R(0), 0 \text{ is of class } \mathcal{F}/\mathcal{F}] = 0$. \square

Instances of $X = (X_n)_{n \in \mathbb{Z}}$ for which $\mathbb{E}[X_0] = 0$, but the record graph is of class \mathcal{I}/\mathcal{I} occur when $X = (X_n)_{n \in \mathbb{Z}}$ is an i.i.d. sequence of random variables. This result is proved in the following proposition.

PROPOSITION 30. *Let $X = (X_n)_{n \in \mathbb{Z}}$ be an i.i.d. sequence of random variables such that their common mean exists and (\mathbb{Z}, X) be its associated network. If $\mathbb{E}[X_0] = 0$, then the record graph of (\mathbb{Z}, X) is of class \mathcal{I}/\mathcal{I} .*

PROOF. By Theorem 29, the record graph is either of class \mathcal{I}/\mathcal{I} or of class \mathcal{I}/\mathcal{F} . So, it is sufficient to show that every vertex of the record graph has finitely many descendants, which implies that the record graph is of class \mathcal{I}/\mathcal{I} .

Let i be an integer. Consider the i.i.d. sequence $(X_{i-1-n})_{n \geq 0}$ of random variables. By the Chung-Fuchs theorem [15], the random walk $(y(i-n, i))_{n \geq 0}$ associated to the increment sequence $(X_{i-1-n})_{n \geq 0}$ is recurrent, where $y(i-n, i) = \sum_{k=i-n}^{i-1} X_k$, for all $n \geq 0$. Therefore, a.s., $y(i-n_0, i) < 0$ for some $n_0 \geq 1$. This implies that $L_X(i) > -\infty$. By Lemma 17, the number of descendants of i in the record graph of (\mathbb{Z}, X) is finite. Since this is true for any integer i , the event that every integer (vertex) of the record graph has finitely many descendants occurs almost surely. \square

The following construction gives an example of a stationary and ergodic sequence of random variables whose mean is 0 but the record graph associated to the sequence is of class \mathcal{I}/\mathcal{F} .

EXAMPLE 31 (stationary, ergodic, mean 0 but the record graph is of class \mathcal{I}/\mathcal{F}). See Figure 3 for an illustration of this example. Consider an $M/M/1/\infty$ queue with arrival rate λ and service rate μ satisfying $\lambda < \mu$. Let $(N_n)_{n \geq 1}$ be the number of customers in the queue observed at all changes of state. The Markov chain $(N_n)_{n \geq 1}$ has a unique stationary distribution η (see [4]). The Markov chain $(N_n)_{n \geq 1}$ starting with the stationary distribution η is ergodic and $N_n = 0$ for infinitely many $n \geq 1$. Note that $N_n \geq 0$ and $N_{n+1} - N_n \in \{-1, +1\}$, for all $n \geq 1$. Consider the stationary version $(-N_n)_{n \in \mathbb{Z}}$ of $(-N_n)_{n \geq 1}$ (which can be done by extending the probability space, see [9, Theorem 5.1.14]). Let $Z_n = -N_n$ and $X_n = Z_{n+1} - Z_n$, for all $n \in \mathbb{Z}$. The sequence $X = (X_n)_{n \in \mathbb{Z}}$ is a stationary sequence of random variables taking values in $\{-1, +1\}$ and with mean $\mathbb{E}[X_0] = \mathbb{E}[Z_1 - Z_0] = 0$ (since the sequence $(Z_n)_{n \in \mathbb{Z}}$ is stationary). Consider the record vertex-shift on the network (\mathbb{Z}, X) . Let $(S_n)_{n \in \mathbb{Z}}$ be the sums of X starting at 0 as in Eq. (1). The relation between S_n and N_n is given by $S_n = -N_n + N_0$, for all $n \in \mathbb{Z}$. Since $N_n \geq 0$ for all $n \in \mathbb{Z}$ and $N_n = 0$ a.s. for infinitely many $n \geq 1$, $S_n \leq N_0$ for all $n \in \mathbb{Z}$ and $S_n = N_0$ for infinitely many $n \geq 1$. Therefore, 0 has infinitely many ancestors (since some k -th record epoch of 0 satisfies $S_{R^k(0)} = N_0$ and $S_{R^{(k+i)}(0)} = N_0$, for all $i \geq 1$). Similarly, since $S_n \leq N_0$ for all $n < 0$, some ancestor of 0 has infinitely many descendants (by the interval property of the record vertex-shift). Thus, the component $[\mathbb{Z}_X^R(0), 0]$ of the record graph of (\mathbb{Z}, X) is of class \mathcal{I}/\mathcal{F} .

4. Record vertex-shift on skip-free to the left random walks. Let $X = (X_n)_{n \in \mathbb{Z}}$ be an i.i.d. sequence of random variables satisfying the conditions of Eq. (3) and $S = (S_n)_{n \in \mathbb{Z}}$ be the skip-free to the left random walk starting at 0 with the increment sequence X , as in Eq. (1).

The main objective of this section is to describe the distribution of the component of 0 in the record graph of the network (\mathbb{Z}, X) for the three phases associated to $\mathbb{E}[X_0] < 0$, $\mathbb{E}[X_0] = 0$ and $\mathbb{E}[X_0] > 0$. This is described in Subsection 4.4.

This section is organised as follows. The first subsection describes the relation between the number of offsprings of a vertex in the record graph and the increment associated to it, the second subsection focuses on the properties of skip-free to the left

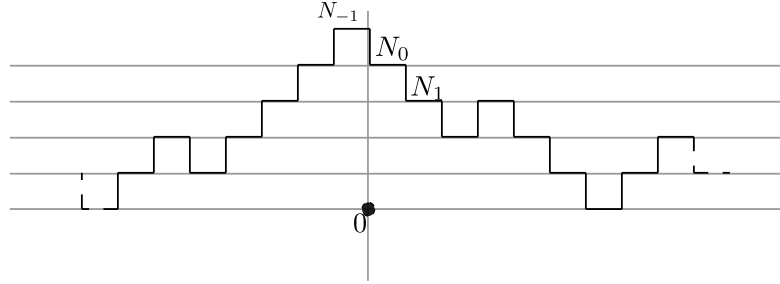


Figure A

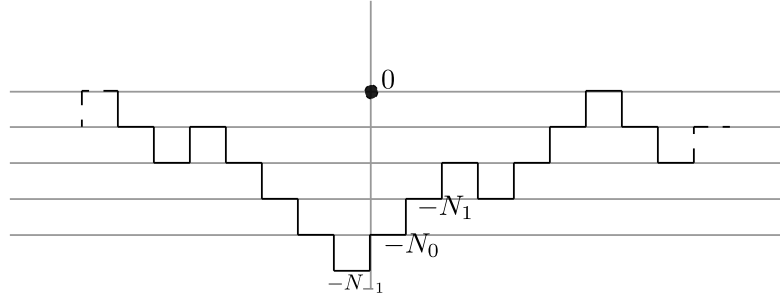


Figure B

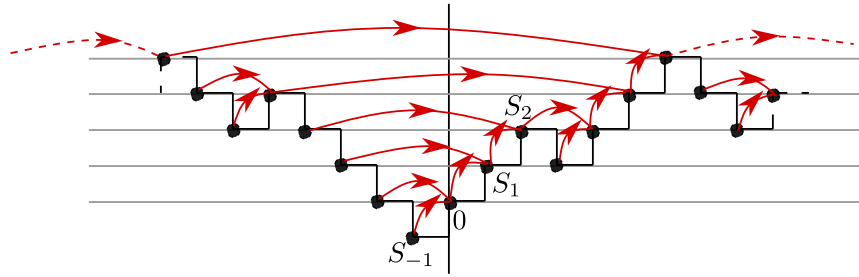


Figure C

FIG 3. An Illustration of Example 31 for constructing a stationary sequence $X = (X_n)_{n \in \mathbb{Z}}$ with $\mathbb{E}[X_0] = 0$ such that the component of 0 of the record graph of the network (\mathbb{Z}, X) is of class \mathcal{I}/\mathcal{F} . Figure A depicts the stationary sequence $(N_n)_{n \in \mathbb{Z}}$, Figure B gives the stationary sequence $(-N_n)_{n \in \mathbb{Z}}$, and Figure C is obtained from Figure B by shifting the x -axis to $-N_0$. In Figure C, the increment sequence of $(S_n)_{n \in \mathbb{Z}}$ is X , the record graph is drawn in red and the sequence of top most arrows is the bi-infinite path in the record graph.

random walks, which will be used to compute the distributions of the record graphs. Two new families of unimodular random rooted networks are introduced in the third subsection. Finally, the fourth subsection focuses on the aforementioned main objective.

4.1. *Relation between offspring count in the record graph and the respective increment of the sequence.* For a sequence $x = (x_k)_{k \in \mathbb{Z}}$, where $x_k \in \{-1, 0, 1, 2, \dots\}$ for all $k \in \mathbb{Z}$, the number of children of every vertex $i \in \mathbb{Z}$ in the record graph of (\mathbb{Z}, x) depends on the values of the three functions L_x , l_x and the type function t_x at i .

This subsection elaborates on these relationships, which are instrumental in characterizing the distribution of the component of 0 in the record graph.

Recall the notation, $y(j, k) := \sum_{l=j}^{k-1} x_l$ for all integers $j < k$ and for the sequence $x = (x_n)_{n \in \mathbb{Z}}$. The function L_x is defined in Eq. (7).

DEFINITION 32 (Type function). The *type function* associated to x is the map $t_x : \mathbb{Z} \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}$ that assigns to each integer $i \in \mathbb{Z}$, the integer $t_x(i) \in \{-1, 0, 1, \dots\}$ defined by

$$(13) \quad t_x(i) = \inf\{n \geq -1 : y(m, i) = n \text{ for some } m < i\}.$$

The integer $t_x(i)$ is called the *type* of i . The type $t_x(i)$ of an integer i can also be written as

$$(14) \quad t_x(i) = \inf\{y(m, i) \vee -1 : m < i\},$$

where \vee is the max function. The type function is analogous to the Loynes' construction of the work load process [6].

The function $l_x : \mathbb{Z} \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}$ is the map that assigns every integer i to

$$(15) \quad l_x(i) = \sup\{m < i : y(m, i) = t_x(i)\}.$$

The relation between the functions L_x and l_x is as follows: first note that for every $i \in \mathbb{Z}$, $-\infty < l_x(i) < i$ holds since $t_x(i) = \min\{y(m, i) \vee -1 : m < i\}$ and $l_x(i)$ is the largest m for which $y(m, i)$ attains $t_x(i)$, when m is varied in $\mathbb{Z}_{<i}$. If $t_x(i) = -1$, then $l_x(i) = L_x(i) - 1$. For any integer i , $t_x(i) \geq 0$ if and only if $L_x(i) = -\infty$.

The following lemma relates the offspring count of any vertex i in the record graph of (\mathbb{Z}, x) and its associated increment x_{i-1} when $L_x(i) < -\infty$. Note that, skip-free to the left condition is necessary for this lemma to hold.

LEMMA 33. Let $x = (x_k)_{k \in \mathbb{Z}}$ be a sequence such that $x_k \in \{-1, 0, 1, 2, \dots\}$ for all $k \in \mathbb{Z}$. Let (\mathbb{Z}, x) be the network associated to x , and T be the record graph of (\mathbb{Z}, x) . Let i be an integer such that $L_x(i) > -\infty$ (see Eq. (7)). Then,

1. The number of children $d_1(i)$ of i in T is given by $d_1(i) = x_{i-1} + 1$.
2. Let $d_1(i) = n > 0$ and $i_n < i_{n-1} < \dots < i_1$ be the positions on \mathbb{Z} of the n children of i . Then, the position i_m of the m -th child satisfies the relation $m = x_{i-1} + 1 - y(i_m, i)$.
3. Let $d_1(i) = n > 0$, and $m \in \{1, 2, \dots, n\}$. Then, an integer $i' < i$ is the m -th child of i if and only if i' is the largest integer among $\{L_x(i), \dots, i-1\}$ that satisfies $y(i', i) = x_{i-1} + 1 - m$.

PROOF. If $x_{i-1} = -1$, then $L_x(i) = i$. So, by Lemma 17, i has no descendant. Then, (1.) holds as $d_1(i) = x_{i-1} + 1 = 0$, whereas the other statements are empty.

So, assume that $x_{i-1} \geq 0$. Clearly $i-1$ is then a child of i as i is the record of $i-1$. Therefore, $d_1(i) \geq 1$. It is shown below that the sum of increments between any two successive children is -1 .

Let $i_n < i_{n-1} < \dots < i_1$ be the positions on \mathbb{Z} of the children of i , with $i_1 = i-1$. Consider a child i_m with $m < n$. If $i_{m+1} = i_m - 1$, then $x_{i_{m+1}} = -1$. Therefore, $y(i_{m+1}, i_m) = -1$. Consider now the case where $i_{m+1} < i_m - 1$, and let i' be an integer with $i_{m+1} < i' < i_m$. As i' is not a child of i , and i_m is a child of i , by Lemma 18, one has $R_x(i') \leq i_m$, and there exists a smallest $k > 0$ such that $R_x^k(i') = i_m$. Therefore, $y(i', i_m) = \sum_{l=0}^{k-1} y(R_x^l(i'), R_x^{l+1}(i')) \geq 0$.

In particular, $y(i_{m+1} + 1, i_m) \geq 0$. But, $y(i_{m+1}, i_m) < 0$, because the record of i_{m+1} is i (not i_m). Therefore, the only possibility is that $x_{i_{m+1}} = -1$. This also implies that $y(i_{m+1} + 1, i_m) = 0$. Indeed, if $y(i_{m+1} + 1, i_m) \geq 1$, then $y(i_{m+1}, i_m) = x_{i_{m+1}} + y(i_{m+1} + 1, i_m) = -1 + y(i_{m+1} + 1, i_m) \geq 0$, which gives a contradiction that i_m is the record of i_{m+1} . Hence, $y(i_{m+1}, i_m) = x_{i_{m+1}} + y(i_{m+1} + 1, i_m) = -1$. Thus, it was shown that the

sum of increments between two successive children is -1 . This is now used to prove the three statements of the lemma.

The proof of the *second statement* follows because, for any child i_m of i , one has

$$(16) \quad y(i_m, i) = y(i_m, i_1) + x_{i-1} = y(i_m, i_{m-1}) + \cdots + y(i_2, i_1) + x_{i-1} = -(m-1) + x_{i-1}.$$

The proof of the third statement is as follows. Since i_m is a child of i , $y(i_m, i) \geq 0$, for all $1 \leq m \leq n$. Further, for any $i_m < i' \leq i-1$, $y(i', i) = y(i', i_j) + y(i_j, i)$ holds, with $i_j \geq i'$ being the unique smallest integer which is a child of i . Such an i_j always exists since $i-1$ is a child of i . Moreover, $j < m$. Since $y(i', i_j) \geq 0$, one has

$$y(i', i) = y(i', i_j) + x_{i-1} + 1 - j \geq x_{i-1} + 1 - j > x_{i-1} + 1 - m,$$

where Eq. (16) was used to get the first equality. This proves the *forward implication of the third statement*: if h is the m -th child of i , then $h < i$ is the largest integer that satisfies $y(h, i) = x_{i-1} + 1 - m$.

As for the *backward implication of the third statement*, if $i' < i$ is the largest integer satisfying $y(i', i) = x_{i-1} + 1 - m \geq 0$ for some $m \in \{1, 2, \dots, n\}$, then $y(i', j) = y(i', i) - y(j, i) < 0$, for all $i' < j \leq i-1$. So, i' is a child of i . But, by Eq. (16), there is only one child that satisfies this condition, namely, the m -th child of i . This proves the third statement.

The next step consists in proving that $y(L_x(i), i) = 0$. Indeed, from the definition of $L_x(i)$, it follows that $y(L_x(i) - 1, i) = x_{L_x(i)-1} + y(L_x(i), i) < 0$. But $y(L_x(i), i) \geq 0$, implying that $x_{L_x(i)-1} = -1$ (the only possibility for $x_{L_x(i)-1}$). Hence, $y(L_x(i), i) = 0$. This implies that $i_n = L_x(i)$ since no integer smaller than $L_x(i)$ can be a descendant of i by Lemma 17. To prove the first statement, observe that

$$y(i_n, i) = x_{i-1} + \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} y(i_k, i_{k+1}) = x_{i-1} - (n-1).$$

Therefore, $y(i_n, i) = 0 = x_{i-1} + 1 - n$ which gives $d_1(i) = n = x_{i-1} + 1$, proving the *first statement*. \square

REMARK 34. From the last part of the proof of Lemma 33, it follows that, if $L_x(i) > -\infty$, then $L_x(i)$ is the smallest child of i .

The following lemma describes the smallest child of a vertex in the record graph.

LEMMA 35. *Let $x = (x_k)_{k \in \mathbb{Z}}$ be a sequence such that $x_k \in \{-1, 0, 1, 2, \dots\}$ for all $k \in \mathbb{Z}$. Let (\mathbb{Z}, x) be the network associated to x , and T be the record graph of (\mathbb{Z}, x) . For any integer i , the following dichotomy holds:*

- if $t_x(i) = -1$, then $L_x(i)$ is the smallest child of i in T ,
- if $t_x(i) \geq 0$, then $l_x(i)$ is the smallest child of i in T .

PROOF. If $t_x(i) = -1$, then $L_x(i) > -\infty$. So, by Remark 34, $L_x(i)$ is the smallest child of i in T .

So, assume that $t_x(i) \geq 0$. In this case, i is the record of $l_x(i)$, i.e., $i = R(l_x(i))$. This follows because, for any $l_x(i) < m < i$, one has $y(m, i) > t_x(i)$ by the definition of $t_x(i)$ and $l_x(i)$. Since $y(l_x(i), i) = t_x(i)$, it follows that $y(l_x(i), m) = y(l_x(i), i) - y(m, i) < 0$. Thus, $R(l_x(i)) = i$. Further, if $t_x(i) \geq 0$, then $y(m, l_x(i)) \geq 0$, for all $m < l_x(i)$. Indeed, for $m < l_x(i)$, since $y(m, i) \geq t_x(i)$, one has $y(m, l_x(i)) = y(m, i) - y(l_x(i), i) \geq t_x(i) - t_x(i) = 0$. So, $R(m) \leq l_x(i)$ for all $m < l_x(i)$. This implies that $l_x(i)$ is the smallest among the children of i as none of the integers smaller than $l_x(i)$ are children of i . \square

The following lemma describes the relation between the number of children of any integer i , its associated increment x_i and its type $t_x(i)$ when $t_x(i) \geq 0$. When $t_x(i) = -1$, the type does not play any role in determining this relation.

LEMMA 36. *Let $i \in \mathbb{Z}$ be an integer. The following dichotomy holds:*

- If $t_x(i) = -1$, then the number of children of i in T is given by $d_1(i, T) = x_{i-1} + 1$.
- If $t_x(i) \geq 0$, then the number of children of i in T is given by $d_1(i, T) = x_{i-1} + 1 - t_x(i)$.

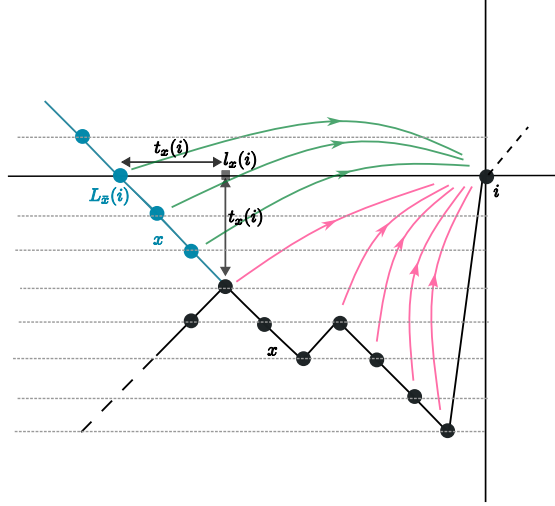


FIG 4. The trajectories of $x = (x_n)_{n \in \mathbb{Z}}$ (in black) and $\bar{x} = (\bar{x}_n)_{n \in \mathbb{Z}}$ (in blue). The children of i in T are drawn in red, and the additional children of i in \bar{T} are drawn in green. See Lemma 36.

PROOF. If $t_x(i) = -1$, then $L_x(i) > -\infty$ (see the paragraph after Eq. (15)), which is the condition needed to apply Lemma 33. The first part of the statement follows from part 1 of Lemma 33.

The second part of the statement will now be proved. To follow the proof, see Fig. 4. Define a new sequence $\bar{x} = (\bar{x}_n)_{n \in \mathbb{Z}}$ by

$$\bar{x}_n = \begin{cases} -1, & \forall n < l_x(i) \\ x_n, & \forall n \geq l_x(i). \end{cases}$$

Let $\bar{y}(j, k) = \sum_{l=j}^{k-1} \bar{x}_l$ for all integers $j < k$. Then, $y(j, k) = \bar{y}(j, k)$ for all $l_x(i) \leq j < k$. Thus,

$$(17) \quad \bar{y}(k, i) = y(k, i) \geq t_x(i) > 0 \quad \forall l_x(i) \leq k < i,$$

and

$$\bar{y}(k, i) = k - l_x(i) + t_x(i) \quad \forall k < l_x(i).$$

Therefore, (see Eq.(7) for the definition of L)

$$(18) \quad L_{\bar{x}}(i) = l_x(i) - t_x(i) > -\infty.$$

Let \bar{T} denote the record graph of the network (\mathbb{Z}, \bar{x}) , $D_1(i, \bar{T})$ denote the set of children of i in \bar{T} and let $d_1(i, \bar{T}) = \#D_1(i, \bar{T})$. Then, by the first part of Lemma 33, it follows that $d_1(i, \bar{T}) = \bar{x}_{i-1} + 1$. Since $l_x(i) < i$, one has $x_{i-1} = \bar{x}_{i-1}$ which implies that $d_1(i, \bar{T}) = x_{i-1} + 1$.

Note that $\bar{y}(l_x(i), i) = t_x(i)$ and $\bar{y}(j, i) > t_x(i)$ for all $l_x(i) < j < i$. Therefore, by the third part of Lemma 33, $l_x(i)$ is the $x_{i-1} + 1 - t_x(i)$ -th child of i in \bar{T} . Since $\bar{x}_j = -1$ for all $j < l_x(i)$, by (3) of Lemma 33, one gets that

$$\{j \in \mathbb{Z} : L_{\bar{x}}(i) \leq j < l_x(i)\} \subseteq D_1(i, \bar{T}).$$

By Eq. (18), $\#\{j \in \mathbb{Z} : L_{\bar{x}}(i) \leq j < l_x(i)\} = l_x(i) - L_{\bar{x}}(i) = t_x(i)$. Observe that $D_1(i, \bar{T}) \cap \{j \in \mathbb{Z} : l_x(i) \leq j < i\} = D_1(i, T)$ by Eq. (17). Finally, Lemma 35 implies that $l_x(i)$ is the smallest child of i in T . Thus,

$$D_1(i, T) = D_1(i, \bar{T}) \setminus \{j \in \mathbb{Z} : L_{\bar{x}} \leq j < l_x(i)\},$$

which gives

$$d_1(i, T) = d_1(i, \bar{T}) - t_x(i) = x_{i-1} + 1 - t_x(i).$$

□

4.2. *Properties of skip-free to the left random walks.* The lemmas in this subsection can be found in [10, Chapter 5]. They are presented here utilizing the notations established in this paper for the sake of completeness and to maintain consistency. Before delving into the proofs of the lemmas, the following notations are introduced.

For any $j \in \mathbb{Z}$, let η_j be the hitting time of the random walk S defined as

$$(19) \quad \eta_j := \begin{cases} \inf\{n \geq 0 : S_n = j\} & \text{if } S_n = j \text{ for some } n \geq 0 \\ \infty & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

Let τ be the *weak upper record* (epoch) of the random walk S defined as

$$(20) \quad \tau := \begin{cases} \infty & \text{if } S_n < 0 \ \forall n > 0, \\ \inf\{n > 0 : S_n \geq 0\} & \text{otherwise,} \end{cases}$$

S_τ be the *weak upper record height*, and $X_{\tau-1}$ be its last increment (both are defined to be arbitrary when $\tau = \infty$). For an event A , let $\mathbb{P}_k[A]$ denote the probability of the event A when the random walk starts at $k \in \mathbb{Z}$. Let $\mathbb{P} := \mathbb{P}_0$, and $c := \mathbb{P}[\eta_{-1} < \infty]$. The last condition of Eq. (3) implies that $0 < c \leq 1$.

LEMMA 37. For $0 \leq j \leq k$, $\mathbb{P}[\eta_{j-k} < \infty] = \mathbb{P}_k[\eta_j < \infty] = c^{k-j}$.

PROOF. The first equality in the statement is obvious since the probability is left invariant by a shift of the starting point of the random walk. The second equality follows because of the skip free property which prohibits the random walk from taking jumps smaller than -1 . It is proved by induction on $k - j$.

If $j = k$, then $\mathbb{P}_j[\eta_j < \infty] = 1$. So, assume that $0 \leq j < k$. By induction, $\mathbb{P}_{k'}[\eta_{j'} < \infty] = c^{k'-j'}$ for all $0 \leq j' \leq k'$ such that $k' - j' < k - j$. Then,

$$\mathbb{P}_k[\eta_j < \infty] = \mathbb{P}_k[\eta_{k-1} < \infty] \mathbb{P}_{k-1}[\eta_j < \infty] = \mathbb{P}[\eta_{-1} < \infty] c^{k-1-j} = c^{k-j},$$

where the second equation is obtained by applying the inductive statement to $k' = k - 1$, and $j' = j$. □

LEMMA 38 ([7]). For all integers j, k such that $0 \leq j \leq k$,

$$\mathbb{P}[\tau < \infty, S_\tau = j, X_{\tau-1} = k] = \mathbb{P}[X_0 = k]c^{k-j}.$$

PROOF. Note the equality of the following events:

$$\{S_\tau = X_{\tau-1}, \tau < \infty\} = \{\tau = 1\} = \{S_1 \geq 0\}.$$

Therefore, for $0 \leq j = k$, one has $\mathbb{P}[S_\tau = j, X_{\tau-1} = j, \tau < \infty] = \mathbb{P}[S_1 = j]$.

So, for $0 \leq j < k$,

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbb{P}[\tau < \infty, S_\tau = j, X_{\tau-1} = k] &= \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \mathbb{P}[\tau = n, S_n = j, X_{n-1} = k] \\ &= \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \mathbb{P}[S_1 < 0, \dots, S_{n-1} < 0, S_n = j, S_n - S_{n-1} = k]. \end{aligned}$$

The sum in the first equation starts from $n = 2$ since it is assumed that $j < k$ ($\{\tau = 1\}$ occurs if and only if $j = k$, which is already covered). By the duality principle (also known as reflection principle), the last expression is equal to

$$\sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \mathbb{P}[S_n - S_{n-1} < 0, S_n - S_{n-2} < 0, \dots, S_n - S_1 < 0, S_n = j, S_n - (S_n - S_1) = k].$$

So, one gets:

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbb{P}[\tau < \infty, S_\tau = j, X_{\tau-1} = k] &= \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \mathbb{P}[S_n = j, S_{n-1} > j, S_{n-2} > j, \dots, S_1 > j, S_1 = k] \\ &= \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \mathbb{P}[S_1 = k] \mathbb{P}_k[S_1 > j, \dots, S_{n-2} > j, S_{n-1} = j] \\ &= \mathbb{P}[S_1 = k] \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \mathbb{P}_k[\eta_j = n - 1] \\ &= \mathbb{P}[S_1 = k] \mathbb{P}_k[0 < \eta_j < \infty] \\ &= \mathbb{P}[S_1 = k]c^{k-j} = \mathbb{P}[X_0 = k]c^{k-j}. \end{aligned}$$

The second equation follows by the Markov property. The second to the last equation follows from Lemma 37 and from the fact that $\mathbb{P}[\eta_{j-k} = 0] = \delta_j(k)$, where δ is the Dirac function. \square

REMARK 39. If the random walk has negative drift, i.e., $\mathbb{E}[X_0] < 0$, then $S_n \rightarrow -\infty$ a.s. as $n \rightarrow \infty$. Therefore, $c = 1$, which implies that $\mathbb{P}[\tau < \infty, S_\tau = j, X_{\tau-1} = k] = \mathbb{P}[X_0 = k]$, and

$$\mathbb{P}[\tau < \infty, X_{\tau-1} = k] = \sum_{j=0}^k \mathbb{P}[\tau < \infty, S_\tau = j, X_{\tau-1} = k] = (k+1)\mathbb{P}[X_0 = k].$$

REMARK 40. If the random walk has positive drift, then $S_n \rightarrow \infty$ a.s., as $n \rightarrow \infty$. So, $\tau < \infty$ a.s.. Therefore, $\mathbb{P}[\tau < \infty, S_\tau = j, X_{\tau-1} = k] = \mathbb{P}[S_\tau = j, X_{\tau-1} = k]$ for $0 \leq j \leq k$.

Assume that $\mathbb{E}[X_0] > 0$. In this case, the following lemma shows that the random walk conditioned to hit -1 is also a skip-free to the left random walk with a different increment distribution.

Let $p = (p_k)_{k \geq -1}$ be the distribution of the increment X_0 , i.e., $p_k := \mathbb{P}[X_0 = k]$, for all $k \in \mathbb{Z}_{\geq -1}$. Consider the harmonic function h (with respect to the random walk S) on $\mathbb{Z}_{\geq 0}$ defined by $h(i) = \mathbb{P}_i[\eta_{-1} < \infty]$, for all $i \in \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 0}$. In particular, $h(0) = \mathbb{P}_0[\eta_{-1} < \infty] = c$. Since h is harmonic, $h(0) = \sum_{k=-1}^{\infty} p_k h(k) = \sum_{k=-1}^{\infty} p_k c^{k+1}$, which follows from Lemma 37. Therefore,

$$(21) \quad \sum_{k=-1}^{\infty} p_k c^k = \sum_{k=-1}^{\infty} \mathbb{P}[X_0 = k] c^k = 1.$$

Let $\hat{p} = (\hat{p}_k)_{k \geq -1}$ be the Doob h -transform of p , where $\hat{p}_k := p_k c^k$. Let

$$(22) \quad \hat{X} = (\hat{X}_n)_{n \in \mathbb{Z}}$$

be an i.i.d. sequence of random variables whose common distribution is \hat{p} , and $(\hat{S}_n)_{n \in \mathbb{Z}}$ be the skip-free to the left random walk whose increment sequence is $(\hat{X}_n)_{n \in \mathbb{Z}}$, defined as in Eq. (1).

LEMMA 41. *Let $\mathbb{E}[X_0] > 0$, and $\hat{\eta}_{-1}$ be the hitting time as defined in Eq. (19) for the process $(\hat{S}_n)_{n \in \mathbb{Z}}$. Then, the stopped random walk $\hat{S} = (\hat{S}_{n \wedge \hat{\eta}_{-1}})_{n \geq 0}$ has the same law as the stopped random walk $(S_{n \wedge \eta_{-1}})_{n \geq 0}$ conditioned on $\eta_{-1} < \infty$.*

PROOF. Let (x_0, x_1, \dots, x_n) be arbitrary integers that satisfy $x_k \geq -1, \forall k \leq n, x_1 + \dots + x_m \geq 0, \forall m < n$, and $x_1 + \dots + x_n \geq -1$. Then, for all such n and x ,

$$\begin{aligned} & \mathbb{P}[S_0 = 0, S_1 = x_1, S_2 - S_1 = x_2, \dots, S_{(n \wedge \eta_{-1})} - S_{(n \wedge \eta_{-1}) - 1} = x_n, \eta_{-1} \geq n | \eta_{-1} < \infty] \\ &= \frac{\mathbb{P}[S_1 = x_1] \mathbb{P}_{x_1}[S_1 = x_2, S_2 - S_1 = x_3, \dots, S_{n-1} - S_{n-2} = x_n, \eta_{-1} < \infty]}{\mathbb{P}[\eta_{-1} < \infty]} \\ &= \frac{(\prod_{i=1}^n \mathbb{P}[S_1 = x_i]) \mathbb{P}_{x_1 + \dots + x_n}[\eta_{-1} < \infty]}{\mathbb{P}[\eta_{-1} < \infty]} = \frac{(\prod_{i=1}^n \mathbb{P}[S_1 = x_i]) c^{x_1 + x_2 + \dots + x_n + 1}}{c} \\ &= \prod_{i=1}^n (\mathbb{P}[X_0 = x_i] c^{x_i}) \\ &= \mathbb{P}[\hat{S}_1 = x_1, \hat{S}_2 - \hat{S}_1 = x_2, \dots, \hat{S}_{(n \wedge \hat{\eta}_{-1})} - \hat{S}_{(n \wedge \hat{\eta}_{-1}) - 1} = x_n, \hat{\eta}_{-1} \geq n]. \end{aligned}$$

Thus, the conditioned random walk is a stopped random walk, stopped at the hitting time $\hat{\eta}_{-1}$, whose increments have the common distribution \hat{p} . \square

The following lemma shows that the random walk $(\hat{S}_n)_{n \geq 0}$ has negative drift.

LEMMA 42. *Assume $\mathbb{E}[X_0] > 0$. Then, $\sum_{k=-1}^{\infty} k \hat{p}_k < 0$, i.e., the mean of the increment \hat{X}_0 is negative.*

PROOF. Consider the function $\phi(x) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} (k+1)x^k p_k - 1$ on the interval $[0, 1]$. Using Eq. (21) in the following, one obtains

$$\phi(c) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} (k+1)c^k p_k - 1 = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} k c^k p_k + \left(\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} c^k p_k \right) - 1$$

$$= \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} k c^k p_k + 1 - \frac{p_{-1}}{c} - 1 = \sum_{k=-1}^{\infty} k c^k p_k = \mathbb{E}[\hat{X}_0].$$

The function ϕ has the following properties on $[0, 1]$:

- $\phi(0) < 0$: Since $\phi(0) = p_0 - 1 < 0$.
- $\phi(1) > 0$: Since $\phi(1) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} (k+1)p_k - 1 = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} k p_k + 1 - p_{-1} - 1 = \mathbb{E}[X_0] > 0$.
- ϕ is strictly increasing since $\phi'(x) > 0, \forall x \in (0, 1)$.

Therefore, there exists a unique $c' \in (0, 1)$ such that $\phi(c') = 0$. The proof is complete if it is shown that $c < c'$, as this implies that $\phi(c) < \phi(c') = 0$ by monotonicity of ϕ , and from the fact that $\phi(c) = \mathbb{E}[\hat{X}_0]$.

It is now shown that $c < c'$. Consider the function $\psi(x) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} x^{k+1} p_k + p_{-1} - x$ on the interval $[0, 1]$. Observe that $\psi'(x) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} (k+1)x^k p_k - 1 = \phi(x)$,

$$\psi(c) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} c^{k+1} p_k + p_{-1} - c = c \left(\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} c^k p_k + \frac{p_{-1}}{c} - 1 \right) = 0,$$

and $\psi(1) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} p_k + p_{-1} - 1 = 0$. As $\psi(c) = \psi(1) = 0$, there exists a $d \in (c, 1)$ such that $\psi'(d) = 0$. Since $\phi(d) = \psi'(d) = 0$, one has $d = c'$. Thus, $c < c'$. \square

4.3. Instances of unimodular Family Trees. This subsection introduces two parametric families of unimodular Family Trees, namely, the typically rooted Galton-Watson Tree; which is of class \mathcal{F}/\mathcal{F} , and the unimodularised marked ECS ordered bi-variate Eternal Kesten tree; which is of class \mathcal{I}/\mathcal{F} . An instance of parametric family of unimodular Family Trees of class \mathcal{I}/\mathcal{I} called the unimodular Eternal Galton-Watson Trees parametrized by the offspring distribution π has already been described in Subsection 2.3, where the mean $m(\pi) = 1$ and $\pi(1) < 1$. All the above Family Trees appear as the component of 0 in the record graph depending upon the mean of the increment. This will be proven in the next subsection.

4.3.1. Typically rooted Galton-Watson Tree (TGWT). Let π be a probability distribution on $\{0, 1, 2, 3, \dots\}$ such that its mean $0 \leq m(\pi) < 1$ and $\hat{\pi}$ be the size-biased distribution of π , given by $\hat{\pi}(k) = \frac{k\pi(k)}{m(\pi)}$ for all $k \in \{0, 1, 2, \dots\}$. The *Typically rooted Galton-Watson Tree (TGWT(π))* with offspring distribution π is a Family Tree $[\mathbf{T}, \mathbf{o}]$ defined in the following way.

- Add a parent to the root \mathbf{o} with probability $m(\pi)$. Independently iterate the same to the parent of \mathbf{o} and to all of its ancestors. So, the number of ancestors of the root \mathbf{o} has a geometric distribution with the success probability $1 - m(\pi)$.
- Let Z be a random variable that has distribution $\hat{\pi}$ (the size-biased distribution of π). To each of the ancestors of \mathbf{o} , attach a random number of children independently with distribution the same as that of $Z - 1$. Assign uniform order among the children of every ancestor of \mathbf{o} .
- To each of these new children and to the root \mathbf{o} , attach independently ordered Galton-Watson Trees with offspring distribution π .

See Figure 5 for an illustration.

REMARK 43. The *TGWT(π)* is a finite unimodular ordered Family Tree (see Proposition 50).

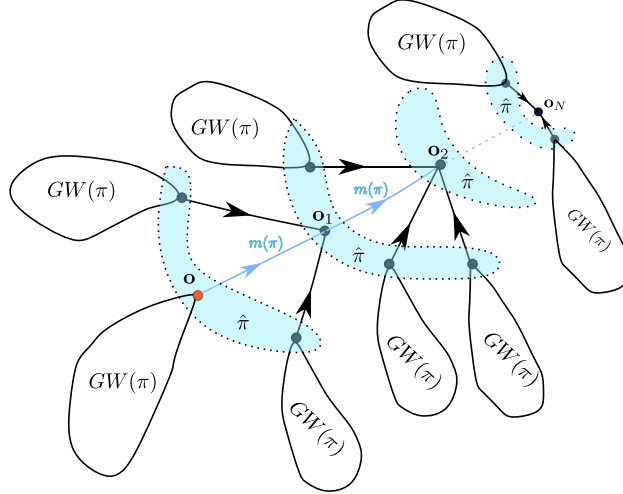


FIG 5. Typically rooted Galton-Watson Tree with offspring distribution π (\mathbf{o} is the root), $m(\pi)$ is the probability that the root \mathbf{o} has a parent, $\hat{\pi}$ is the offspring distribution of the parent of \mathbf{o} , N is a geometric random variable with the success probability $1 - m(\pi)$.

The nomenclature “typically rooted” in the typically rooted Galton-Watson Tree suggests that it is obtained by re-rooting to a typical vertex of a Galton-Watson Tree as in Def. 12. This is indeed true and is proved in Proposition 48. A characterizing condition for *TGWT* is given in Proposition 50.

Bibliographic comment. A construction for the modified subcritical Galton-Watson Tree \mathfrak{T} , a random tree that resembles *TGWT*, is given by Jonsson and Stefánsson [14] (for a simpler construction, see the subcritical case of [13, Section 5]). In their construction, a vertex can have infinite degree with positive probability and the tree is undirected. The special vertices of \mathfrak{T} , which belong to the spine, have the offspring distribution same as that of the ancestors of the root of *TGWT*, except for the last special vertex of \mathfrak{T} which may have infinite children. Note that the undirected tree obtained by forgetting the directions of edges of *TGWT* is not the same as \mathfrak{T} .

4.3.2. *Bi-variate Eternal Kesten Tree.* The unimodularised version of this tree is an instance of a unimodular tree belonging to the class \mathcal{I}/\mathcal{F} . Its construction is given using the typically re-rooted joining operation (as in Def. 14). See Figure 6 for an illustration.

The next paragraph introduces the bi-variate Eternal Kesten Tree, denoted as $EKT(\alpha, \beta)$, with the offspring distributions α and β . This tree is unordered, unlabelled and parametrized by α and β . Although $EKT(\alpha, \beta)$ is not unimodular, a unimodularised version can be obtained from it using the typically re-rooted joining operation. To use this operation, it is necessary to have $m(\beta) < 1$. However, to define $EKT(\alpha, \beta)$, it is sufficient to have $m(\alpha) < \infty$ and $m(\beta) \leq 1$.

Let α, β be two probability distributions on $\{0, 1, 2, \dots\}$ such that $m(\alpha) < \infty$ and $m(\beta) \leq 1$. A *bi-variate Eternal Kesten Tree* with offspring distributions α, β is a random Family Tree $[\mathbf{T}', \mathbf{o}']$ consisting of a unique bi-infinite F -path $(\mathbf{o}_n)_{n \in \mathbb{Z}}$, where $\mathbf{o}_0 = \mathbf{o}'$, with the following property: the sequence of Family Trees $([D(\mathbf{o}_n) \setminus D(\mathbf{o}_{n-1}), \mathbf{o}_n])_{n \in \mathbb{Z}}$ is i.i.d. with the following common distribution: the offspring distribution of the root is α , the descendant trees of the children of the root are i.i.d. Galton-Watson Trees with offspring distribution β (denoted as $GW(\beta)$) and they are independent of the number of children of the root. The Family Trees $\{[D(\mathbf{o}_n) \setminus D(\mathbf{o}_{n-1}), \mathbf{o}_n] : n \in \mathbb{Z}\}$ are called the

bushes of $EKT(\alpha, \beta)$ and the Family Tree $[D(\mathbf{o}_0) \setminus D(\mathbf{o}_{-1}), \mathbf{o}_0]$ is called the *bush of the root*.

Observe that, if β has mean 1 and $\alpha = \hat{\beta} - 1$, where $\hat{\beta}$ is the size-biased distribution of β , then the descendant tree of the root $[D(\mathbf{o}'), \mathbf{o}']$ is the usual Kesten tree (see [1, Section 2.3]).

Note that $EKT(\alpha, \beta)$ is the joining of the i.i.d. sequence $([\mathbf{T}_i, \mathbf{o}_i])_{i \in \mathbb{Z}}$, where $T_i = D(\mathbf{o}_i) \setminus D(\mathbf{o}_{i-1})$. Keep in mind that $d_1(\mathbf{o}_i, \mathbf{T}_i) = d_1(\mathbf{o}_i, \mathbf{T}') - 1$, where $d_1(\mathbf{o}_i, \mathbf{T}_i)$ denotes the number of children of \mathbf{o}_i in \mathbf{T}_i .

Furthermore, assume that $m(\beta) < 1$. Then, $GW(\beta)$ is subcritical, which implies that $\mathbb{E}[\#V(\mathbf{T}_0)] < \infty$. So, in this case, the necessary condition needed to apply typically re-rooted joining operation to the i.i.d. Family Trees $([\mathbf{T}_i, \mathbf{o}_i])_{i \in \mathbb{Z}}$ is satisfied. Let $[\mathbf{T}, \mathbf{o}]$ be the typically re-rooted joining of $([\mathbf{T}_i, \mathbf{o}_i])_{i \in \mathbb{Z}}$ (as in Def. 14). Then, by Theorem 15, the EFT $[\mathbf{T}, \mathbf{o}]$ is unimodular. The distribution of $[\mathbf{T}, \mathbf{o}]$ is called *the unimodularised bi-variate EKT* (α, β) . Clearly, the unimodularised $EKT(\alpha, \beta)$ is of class \mathcal{I}/\mathcal{F} as it has a (unique) bi-infinite F -path.

An *Every Child Succeeding (ECS)* order on $[\mathbf{T}', \mathbf{o}']$ is obtained by declaring that \mathbf{o}_n is the smallest among $D_1(\mathbf{o}_{n+1})$ and using the uniform order on the remaining children for all $n \in \mathbb{Z}$. The name ‘‘ECS’’ order comes from the fact that the succession line (see Def. 22) starting from the root reaches all the vertices on the bi-infinite path (i.e., the succession line is an order preserving bijection from \mathbb{Z} to the vertices of the tree). The unimodularised ECS ordered $EKT(\alpha, \beta)$ is an example of a unimodular ordered EFT of class \mathcal{I}/\mathcal{F} . In the next subsection, it is shown that the unimodularised ECS ordered $EKT(\alpha, \beta)$ is the component of 0 in the record graph of the network (\mathbb{Z}, X) , where the sequence $X = (X_n)_{n \in \mathbb{Z}}$ is an i.i.d. sequence satisfying the conditions in Eq. 3 and $\mathbb{E}[X_0] > 0$. In this case, the distributions α, β are related to the distribution of X_0 .

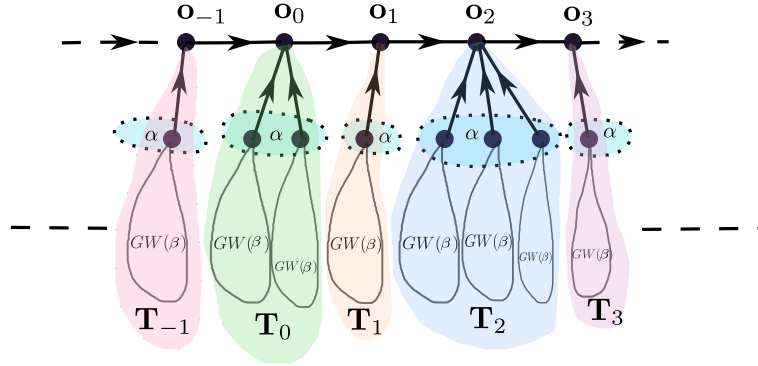


FIG 6. An illustration of bi-variate ECS ordered EKT with distributions α, β (\mathbf{o}_0 is the root), α is the offspring distribution of \mathbf{o}_0 in \mathbf{T}_0 , β is the offspring distribution of every child of \mathbf{o}_0 in \mathbf{T}_0 .

Note that, to obtain a unimodular EFT, it is sufficient to follow a stationary rule of assigning order to the vertices in the typically re-rooted joining of a stationary sequence of Family Trees, as explained in the following. Let $([\mathbf{T}_n, \mathbf{o}_n, Z_n])_{n \in \mathbb{Z}}$ be stationary sequence of marked ordered Family Trees, where Z_n is a random variable such that $Z_n \leq d_1(\mathbf{o}_{n+1})$, for all $n \in \mathbb{Z}$. Let $[\mathbf{T}', \mathbf{o}']$ be the ordered EFT obtained by the joining of $([\mathbf{T}_n, \mathbf{o}_n, Z_n])_{n \in \mathbb{Z}}$, where the order on \mathbf{T}' is given by the following: for all $n \in \mathbb{Z}$, the order of \mathbf{o}_n among the children of \mathbf{o}_{n+1} is Z_n . Let $[\mathbf{T}, \mathbf{o}]$ denote the EFT obtained by re-rooting to the typical root of \mathbf{T}_0 in \mathbf{T}' . Then, $[\mathbf{T}, \mathbf{o}]$ is unimodular. This follows

because, the EFT $[\mathbf{T}', \mathbf{o}']$ is invariant under the vertex-shift f , defined on the set of EFTs T that has a unique bi-infinite path S_T in the following way:

$$f_T(u) = \begin{cases} F_T(u) & \text{if } u \in S_T \\ u & \text{otherwise,} \end{cases}$$

where $F_T(u)$ is the parent of u .

4.4. Distribution of the component in the record graph. This subsection focuses on the distribution of the component of 0 in the record graph of (\mathbb{Z}, X) , where $X = (X_n)_{n \in \mathbb{Z}}$ is any i.i.d. sequence satisfying conditions of Eq. (3). This subsection is divided into three parts, each corresponds to the three phases $\mathbb{E}[X_0] < 0$, $\mathbb{E}[X_0] = 0$ and $\mathbb{E}[X_0] > 0$ respectively.

The following proposition shows that when $\mathbb{E}[X_0] \leq 0$, the descendant tree of 0 in the record graph is given by the excursion set associated to $(S_n)_{n \leq 0}$. The case when $\mathbb{E}[X_0] = 0$ has also been addressed in [7].

An $n + 1$ -tuple of integers of the form $(0, s_1, \dots, s_{n-1}, 1)$ with $s_j \leq 0$ for all $1 \leq j \leq n - 1$ is called an *excursion set*. Let $\delta = \max\{n < 0 : S_n \geq 1\} = \max\{n < 0 : S_n = 1\}$ (equality follows from the skip-free property).

PROPOSITION 44. *Let $X = (X_n)_{n \in \mathbb{Z}}$ be an i.i.d. sequence satisfying the conditions in Eq. (3), (\mathbb{Z}, X) be its associated network, and $[D(0), 0]$ be the descendant tree of 0 in the record graph of (\mathbb{Z}, X) . If $\mathbb{E}[X_0] \leq 0$, then $[D(0), 0]$ is the ordered Galton-Watson Tree with the offspring distribution $\pi \stackrel{\mathcal{D}}{=} X_0 + 1$.*

PROOF. Since the random walk $(S_{-n})_{n \geq 0}$ drifts to ∞ , one has $\delta > -\infty$. It follows from the definition of $L_X(0)$ (see Eq. (7)) that $L_X(0) = \delta - 1$ since $y(\delta, 0) = -S_\delta = -1$ and for any $\delta - 1 \leq j < 0$, $y(j, 0) = -S_j > -1$. Thus, $L_X(0) > -\infty$ a.s., which is the required condition in order to apply Lemma 33. The first part of Lemma 33 implies that $d_1(0) = X_{-1} + 1 \stackrel{\mathcal{D}}{=} \pi$.

It is now shown that, conditioned on the number of children of 0, the subtrees of these children are jointly independent Galton-Watson Trees with offspring distribution π .

For each $m \geq 1$, let $i_m = \max\{n < 0 : y(i_m, 0) = X_{-1} + 1 - m\}$ and let $i_0 = 0$. By the third part of Lemma 33, $i_1 > i_2 > \dots > i_{X_{-1}+1}$ are the children of 0, and $i_{X_{-1}+1} = L_X(0)$. The fact that, for each $m \geq 1$, i_m is a stopping time for the random walk $(S_{-n})_{n \geq 0}$, and the third part of Lemma 33, together imply the following: the excursions $((S_{i_k} - S_{i_k}, S_{i_{k-1}} - S_{i_k}, \dots, S_{i_{k+1}} - S_{i_k}))_{k=1}^{X_{-1}}$, with the notation $S_{i_0} = 0$, are independent and identically distributed as $(S_0, S_{-1}, \dots, S_\delta)$.

By Lemma 17, for any $1 \leq k \leq X_{-1} + 1$, the descendant tree of i_k is completely determined by

$$(S_{i_k} - S_{i_{k-1}}, S_{i_{k-1}} - S_{i_{k-1}}, \dots, S_{i_{k+1}} - S_{i_{k-1}}) \stackrel{\mathcal{D}}{=} (S_0, S_{-1}, \dots, S_\delta).$$

This completes the proof. \square

REMARK 45. Consider the i.i.d. sequence $\hat{X} = (\hat{X}_n)_{n \in \mathbb{Z}}$ defined in Eq. (22). Since $\mathbb{E}[\hat{X}_0] < 0$ by Lemma 42, the assumption of Proposition 44 is satisfied. This implies that the descendant tree of 0 in the record graph of $[\mathbb{Z}, 0, \hat{X}]$ is a Galton-Watson Tree with offspring distribution the same as that of $\hat{X}_0 + 1$. This fact will be used in the last part of Step 2 of Theorem 53.

4.4.1. *Negative mean.* This part of the subsection focuses on the case when the mean of the increment X_0 is negative, and it has three key objectives.

The first objective is to establish that the distribution of the component of 0 in the record graph of (\mathbb{Z}, X) is the *TGWT* with the offspring distribution the same as that of $X_0 + 1$. This is proved in Theorem 46.

The second objective is to demonstrate that every $TGWT(\alpha)$ is obtained by typically re-rooting $GW(\alpha)$, where α is any offspring distribution that has mean $m(\alpha) < 1$. To prove this, consider $[\mathbf{T}, 0]$, the component of 0 in the record graph of (\mathbb{Z}, X) , where the increments follow the common distribution $X_0 + 1 \stackrel{D}{=} \alpha$. Initially, it is shown that the conditioned Family Tree $[\mathbf{T}, 0] \mid \{F(0) = 0\}$, conditioned on the event that the root 0 of \mathbf{T} has no parent, follows the distribution $GW(\alpha)$ (see Lemma 47). Then, it is shown that $[\mathbf{T}, 0]$ is obtained by typically re-rooting $[\mathbf{T}, 0] \mid \{F(0) = 0\}$ (see Proposition 48).

The third objective is to give a characterisation of *TGWT*, which is detailed in Proposition 50.

THEOREM 46. *Let $X = (X_n)_{n \in \mathbb{Z}}$ be an i.i.d. sequence satisfying the conditions in Eq. (3), (\mathbb{Z}, X) be its associated network, and $[\mathbf{T}, o]$ be the connected component of 0 (rooted at $o = 0$) in the record graph of (\mathbb{Z}, X) . If $\mathbb{E}[X_0] < 0$, then $[\mathbf{T}, o]$ is the Typically rooted Galton-Watson Tree with offspring distribution π , where π is the distribution of $X_0 + 1$.*

PROOF. The theorem is proved in several steps.

Step 1 shows that the descendant tree of the root o is a Galton-Watson Tree with offspring distribution π . *Step 2* shows the probability that o has a parent is equal to the mean $m(\pi)$. One way to compute it is by using Kemperman's formula (see [8, Proposition 3.7]). Alternatively, one could use the unimodularity of $[\mathbf{T}, o]$. The latter is used in this step. *Step 3* shows that the offspring distribution of $F(o)$ conditioned on the event that o has a parent is $\hat{\pi}$ (the size-biased distribution of π). *Step 4* shows that the distribution of the order of o is uniform among its siblings conditioned on the event that o has a parent. *Step 5* shows that the descendant trees of the siblings of o conditioned on the event that o has a parent are independent Galton-Watson Trees with offspring distribution π .

The final step (*Step 6*) shows that the offspring distribution of $F^2(o)$ conditioned on the event that o has an ancestor of order 2 is the same as the offspring distribution of $F(o)$ conditioned on the event that o has a parent. Similarly, it is shown that the descendant trees of siblings of $F(o)$ and its order among its siblings conditioned on the event that o has an ancestor of order 2 have the same distribution as those of o conditioned on the event that o has a parent.

Step 1: Since the random walk $(S_{-n})_{n \geq 0}$ has positive drift, $-\infty < L_X(0)$. By Proposition 44, the descendant tree of o is $GW(\pi)$.

Step 2: Since $[\mathbf{T}, o]$ is the connected component of 0 in the R -graph of a unimodular network $[\mathbb{Z}, 0, X]$, it is also unimodular by Lemma 9. Therefore,

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbb{P}[o \text{ has a parent}] &= \mathbb{E} \left[\sum_{u \in V(\mathbf{T})} \mathbf{1}\{F(o) = u\} \right] = \mathbb{E} \left[\sum_{u \in V(\mathbf{T})} \mathbf{1}\{F(u) = o\} \right] \\ &= \mathbb{E}[d_1(o)] = m(\pi) = \mathbb{E}[X_0] + 1, \end{aligned}$$

where $m(\pi)$ is the mean of π . In particular,

$$\mathbb{P}[S_n < 0 \quad \forall n > 0] = \mathbb{P}[o \text{ does not have parent}] = -\mathbb{E}[X_0].$$

Step 3: Note that o has a parent if and only if $\tau < \infty$ (see the paragraph above Lemma 38 for the definition of τ). So, $\mathbb{P}[\tau < \infty] = m(\pi)$. Since $(S_{-n})_{n \geq 0}$ drifts to $+\infty$, part (1) of Lemma 33 implies the equality of the two events $\{d_1(F(o)) = n, \tau < \infty\} = \{X_{\tau-1} = n-1, \tau < \infty\}$, for any $n > 0$. Therefore, for any $n > 0$,

$$(23) \quad \begin{aligned} \mathbb{P}[d_1(F(o)) = n, \tau < \infty] &= \sum_{j=0}^{n-1} \mathbb{P}[\tau < \infty, X_{\tau-1} = n-1, S_\tau = j] \\ &= \sum_{j=0}^{n-1} \mathbb{P}[S_1 = n-1] c^{j-n+1} = n\pi(n). \end{aligned}$$

By Lemma 38, Eq. (23) follows from the previous equation. The last equation follows since $c = \mathbb{P}[S_n = -1 \text{ for some } n > 0] = 1$ as the random walk $(S_n)_{n \geq 0}$ drifts to $-\infty$. Therefore,

$$\mathbb{P}[d_1(F(o)) = n | \tau < \infty] = \frac{n\pi(n)}{m(\pi)} = \hat{\pi}(n),$$

for all $n > 0$.

Step 4: Let $c_k(u)$ denote k -th child of u for any vertex u and positive integer k . Note that the equality of the two events $\{\tau < \infty, c_k(F(o)) = o, d_1(o) = n\} = \{\tau < \infty, X_{\tau-1} = n-1, S_\tau = n-k\}$ for any $0 < k \leq n$ follows from part (3) of Lemma 33 (with i_m as o and i as $F(o)$). Therefore, using Lemma 38 and $c = 1$, one gets that for any $0 < k \leq n$,

$$\mathbb{P}[\tau < \infty, c_k(F(o)) = o, d_1(o) = n] = \mathbb{P}[X_0 = n-1].$$

Thus, for any $0 < k \leq n$

$$\mathbb{P}[c_k(F(o)) = o | d_1(o) = n, \tau < \infty] = \frac{\mathbb{P}[X_0 = n-1]}{n\mathbb{P}[X_0 = n-1]} = \frac{1}{n},$$

which is the uniform order among the siblings of o .

Step 5: On the event $\{\tau < \infty, d_1(F(o)) = n, c_k(F(o)) = o\}$, let $i_n < i_{n-1} < \dots < i_1$ be the positions of the children of $F(o)$. Then, conditioned on $\{\tau < \infty, d_1(F(o)) = n, c_k(F(o)) = o\}$, for each $1 \leq j \leq n-1$, the part of the random walk $(0, S_{i_{j-1}} - S_{i_j}, S_{i_{j-2}} - S_{i_j}, \dots, S_{i_{j+1}} - S_{i_j})$ is an excursion set by Lemma 33 (part 3). Further, these excursion sets are independent of one another because the times i_j (for $1 \leq j \leq n$) are stopping times. Indeed, for all $1 \leq j \leq n-1$, $S_{i_{j+1}} - S_{i_j} = 1$ and $S_l < S_{i_{j+1}}$ for all $i_{j+1} < l \leq i_j$. Therefore, for each $1 \leq j \leq n-1$, $(0, S_{i_{j-1}} - S_{i_j}, S_{i_{j-2}} - S_{i_j}, \dots, S_{i_{j+1}} - S_{i_j})$ is the skip-free to the right random walk $(S_{-n})_{n \geq 0}$ conditioned on $\eta_1 < \infty$, and stopped at η_1 , where $\eta_1 = \min\{n > 0 : S_{-n} = 1\}$. But $(S_{-n})_{n \geq 0}$ drifts to $+\infty$. So, $\eta_1 < \infty$ a.s.. Hence, $(0, S_{i_{j-1}} - S_{i_j}, S_{i_{j-2}} - S_{i_j}, \dots, S_{i_{j+1}} - S_{i_j})$ has the same distribution as $(0, S_{-1}, \dots, S_{\eta_1})$. Therefore, by Proposition 44, for each $1 \leq j \leq n$, the descendant trees are independent $GW(\pi)$.

Step 6: Observe that the distribution of $(S_n - S_\tau)_{n \geq \tau}$ conditioned on $\tau < \infty$ is the same as that of $(S_n)_{n \geq 0}$ by the strong Markov property. Therefore,

$$\mathbb{P}[F(o) \text{ has a parent} | \{o \text{ has a parent}\}] = \mathbb{P}[o \text{ has a parent}] = m(\pi).$$

Since $(S_{-n})_{n \geq 0}$ drifts to $+\infty$ a.s., it reaches $S_{R^2(0)+1}$ a.s.. Therefore, by part (1) of Lemma 33, the distribution of $d_1(F^2(o))$ conditioned on the event $\{o \text{ has a grandparent}\}$ is equal to the distribution of $X_{R^2(0)-1} + 1$ conditioned on $\{R^2(0) > R(0)\}$ (i.e., o has a grandparent) which has the same distribution as that of $X_{R(0)-1} + 1$ conditioned on $R(0) > 0$ (i.e., $X_{\tau-1}$ conditioned on $\tau < \infty$). In particular, the distribution

of $[D(F^2(o)) \setminus D(F(o)), o]$ conditioned on $\{o \text{ has a grandparent}\}$ is the same as that of $[D(F(o)) \setminus D(o), o]$ conditioned on $\{o \text{ has a parent}\}$. By induction, it follows that $[D(F^n(o)) \setminus D(F^{n-1}(o)), o]$ conditioned on $\{o \text{ has } n - \text{th ancestor}\}$ has the same distribution as that of $[D(F(o)) \setminus D(o), o]$ conditioned on $\{o \text{ has a parent}\}$. \square

It is now shown that the Typically rooted Galton-Watson Tree is the typical re-rooting (as in Def. 14) of a Galton-Watson Tree. Let $[\mathbf{T}, o]$ be the Family Tree as in Theorem 46, and let $\{F(o) = o\}$ denote the event that o does not have a parent. Let

$$(24) \quad [\mathbf{T}', \mathbf{o}'] \stackrel{\mathcal{D}}{=} [\mathbf{T}, o] | \{F(o) = o\},$$

be the Family Tree obtained from $[\mathbf{T}, o]$ by conditioning on the event that o does not have a parent. The first step consists in showing that the distribution of $[\mathbf{T}', \mathbf{o}']$ is $GW(\pi)$. Since $m(\pi) = \mathbb{E}[X_0] + 1 < 1$, the size of $GW(\pi)$ is finite in mean. Thus, the typical re-rooting of $GW(\pi)$ is defined. The next step consists in proving that $[\mathbf{T}, o]$ is the typical re-rooting of $[\mathbf{T}', \mathbf{o}']$. By varying the distribution of X_0 , it is shown that every Typically rooted Galton-Watson Tree is the typical re-rooting of a Galton-Watson Tree.

The following lemma uses the notation of Theorem 46.

LEMMA 47. *Let $[\mathbf{T}', \mathbf{o}']$ be the Family Tree defined in Eq. 24, with $[\mathbf{T}, 0]$ as the component of 0 in the record graph of (\mathbb{Z}, X) , where X is the sequence as in Theorem 46. Then, the distribution of $[\mathbf{T}', \mathbf{o}']$ is $GW(\pi)$.*

PROOF. Note that the events $\{F(o) = o\}$ and $\{S_n < 0 \forall n > 0\}$ are one and the same because the latter event is the same as $\{R(0) = 0\}$. The random variables $\{S_n : n \leq 0\}$ are independent of the event $\{S_n < 0 \forall n > 0\}$, and the descendant tree of 0 is a measurable function of $\{S_n : n \leq 0\}$. This implies that the distribution of the descendant tree $[D(o), o]$ of o conditioned on the event $\{F(o) = o\}$ is the same as that of $[D(o), o]$ (the unconditioned descendant tree of o). Therefore,

$$[\mathbf{T}', \mathbf{o}'] = [D(o), o] | \{F(o) = o\} \stackrel{\mathcal{D}}{=} [D(o), o].$$

Since $\mathbb{E}[X_0] < 0$, by Proposition 44, the distribution of $[D(o), o]$ is $GW(\pi)$. \square

PROPOSITION 48. *Let α be a probability measure on $\{0, 1, 2, \dots\}$ such that its mean $m(\alpha) < 1$. Then, the $TGWT(\alpha)$ is the typical re-rooting of $GW(\alpha)$.*

PROOF. Take an i.i.d. sequence of random variables $X' = (X'_n)_{n \in \mathbb{Z}}$ such that their common distribution is given by $\mathbb{P}[X'_0 = j] = \alpha(j + 1)$, for all $j \in \{-1, 0, 1, 2, \dots\}$. Let $[\mathbf{T}, \mathbf{o}]$ be the component of 0 in the record graph of (\mathbb{Z}, X') and let $[\mathbf{T}', \mathbf{o}']$ be the Family Tree obtained from $[\mathbf{T}, \mathbf{o}]$ by conditioning on the event that \mathbf{o} does not have a parent. By Theorem 46, the distribution of $[\mathbf{T}, \mathbf{o}]$ is $TGWT(\alpha)$, which is unimodular; and by Lemma 47, the distribution of $[\mathbf{T}', \mathbf{o}']$ is $GW(\alpha)$, which has finite mean size. It is shown below that $[\mathbf{T}, \mathbf{o}]$ is the typical re-rooting of $[\mathbf{T}', \mathbf{o}']$.

For any measurable subset A of \mathcal{T}_* , consider the function $g_A : \mathcal{T}_{**} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}_{\geq 0}$ defined by $g_A([T, u, v]) = \mathbf{1}_A([T, u]) \mathbf{1}\{F(v) = v\}$. Then, for any measurable set A , one has,

$$\mathbb{E} \left[\sum_{u \in V(\mathbf{T})} g_A([\mathbf{T}, \mathbf{o}, u]) \right] = \mathbb{E}[\mathbf{1}_A([\mathbf{T}, \mathbf{o}])] = \mathbb{P}[[\mathbf{T}, \mathbf{o}] \in A],$$

since there is exactly one vertex that does not have a parent. Similarly,

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbb{E} \left[\sum_{u \in V(\mathbf{T})} g_A([\mathbf{T}, u, \mathbf{o}]) \right] &= \mathbb{E} \left[\mathbf{1}\{F(\mathbf{o}) = \mathbf{o}\} \sum_{u \in V(\mathbf{T})} \mathbf{1}_A([\mathbf{T}, u]) \right] \\ &= \mathbb{E} \left[\sum_{u \in V(\mathbf{T}')} \mathbf{1}_A([\mathbf{T}', u]) \right] \mathbb{P}[F(\mathbf{o}) = \mathbf{o}]. \end{aligned}$$

The last step follows since $[\mathbf{T}', \mathbf{o}']$ is the Family Tree obtained from $[\mathbf{T}, \mathbf{o}]$ by conditioning on the event $\{F(\mathbf{o}) = \mathbf{o}\}$.

By the unimodularity of $[\mathbf{T}, \mathbf{o}]$, one gets

$$\mathbb{P}[[\mathbf{T}, \mathbf{o}] \in A] = \mathbb{E} \left[\sum_{u \in V(\mathbf{T}')} \mathbf{1}_A([\mathbf{T}', u]) \right] \mathbb{P}[F(\mathbf{o}) = \mathbf{o}].$$

By taking $A = \mathcal{T}_*$, one has $\mathbb{P}[F(\mathbf{o}) = \mathbf{o}] \mathbb{E}[\#V(\mathbf{T})] = 1$. Thus, for any measurable set A ,

$$\mathbb{P}[[\mathbf{T}, \mathbf{o}] \in A] = \frac{1}{\mathbb{E}[\#V(\mathbf{T})]} \mathbb{E} \left[\sum_{u \in V(\mathbf{T}')} \mathbf{1}_A([\mathbf{T}', u]) \right].$$

□

The next proposition gives a characterizing condition for a Typically rooted Galton-Watson Tree. The proof of this proposition depends on the following lemma which says that every unimodular tree is characterised by the descendant tree of its root.

LEMMA 49. *Let $[\mathbf{T}, \mathbf{o}]$ be a unimodular Family Tree. Then, $[\mathbf{T}, \mathbf{o}]$ is completely characterized by $[D(\mathbf{o}), \mathbf{o}]$.*

PROOF. Observe that $[D(F^n(\mathbf{o})), \mathbf{o}]$ converges weakly to $[\mathbf{T}, \mathbf{o}]$ as $n \rightarrow \infty$. Indeed, $[D(F^n(\mathbf{o})), \mathbf{o}]_r \stackrel{D}{=} [\mathbf{T}, \mathbf{o}]_r$ for all $n > r$.

For any measurable set A ,

$$\mathbb{P}[[D(F^n(\mathbf{o})), \mathbf{o}] \in A] = \mathbb{E} \left[\sum_{u \in V(\mathbf{T})} \mathbf{1}_A[D(u), \mathbf{o}] \mathbf{1}\{u = F^n(\mathbf{o})\} \right].$$

By unimodularity, the equation on the right-hand side is equal to

$$\mathbb{E} \left[\sum_{u \in V(\mathbf{T})} \mathbf{1}_A[D(\mathbf{o}), u] \mathbf{1}\{\mathbf{o} = F^n(u)\} \right].$$

Therefore,

$$\mathbb{P}[[D(F^n(\mathbf{o})), \mathbf{o}] \in A] = \mathbb{E} \left[\sum_{u \in D_n(\mathbf{o})} \mathbf{1}_A[D(\mathbf{o}), u] \right].$$

□

Lemma 49 is closely related to [2, Proposition 10]. In the language of this work, the latter proposition proves that if the descendant tree $[D(\mathbf{o}), \mathbf{o}]$ of a rooted Family Tree $[\mathbf{T}, \mathbf{o}]$ is a fringe distribution, then $[\mathbf{T}, \mathbf{o}]$ is completely described by $[D(\mathbf{o}), \mathbf{o}]$. The connection between [2, Proposition 10] and Lemma 49 follows from the observation that for any unimodular tree $[\mathbf{T}, \mathbf{o}]$ of class \mathcal{I}/\mathcal{I} , its descendant tree $[D(\mathbf{o}), \mathbf{o}]$ is a fringe distribution. However, Lemma 49 is also applicable to the unimodular Family trees of class \mathcal{I}/\mathcal{F} . For more details on this connection, see [5, Bibliographical Comments (Section 6.3)].

The following proposition and its proof are analogous to the characterization of Eternal Galton-Watson Tree of [5]. However, the following proposition differs from the latter as its statement is about finite Family Trees, whereas the latter is about EFTs.

In the following proposition, only the random objects are denoted in bold letters.

For a (deterministic) Family Tree $[T, o]$, the non-descendant tree of the root o is the Family Tree $[D^c(o), o]$, where $D^c(o)$ is the subtree induced by $(V(T) \setminus D(o)) \cup \{o\}$. For any vertex u of T , let $c_j(u)$ denote the j -th child of u .

PROPOSITION 50 (Characterization of TGWT). *A random finite Family Tree $[\mathbf{T}, \mathbf{o}]$ is a Typically rooted Galton-Watson Tree (TGWT) if and only if*

1. *it is unimodular, and*
2. *the number of children of the root $d_1(\mathbf{o})$ is independent of the non-descendant tree of the root \mathbf{o} .*

PROOF. Let $[\mathbf{T}, \mathbf{o}]$ be a random Family Tree whose distribution is $TGWT(\pi)$, where π is a probability measure on $\{0, 1, 2, 3, \dots\}$ with mean $m(\pi) < 1$. Consider an i.i.d. sequence $X = (X_n)_{n \in \mathbb{Z}}$ of random variables whose common distribution is given by $\mathbb{P}[X_0 = n] = \pi(n + 1)$ for all $n \in \{-1, 0, 1, 2, \dots\}$, and let $[\mathbb{Z}, 0, X]$ be its network. Since $\mathbb{E}[X_0] < 0$, by Theorem 46, the connected component of 0 in the R -graph of $[\mathbb{Z}, 0, X]$ is $TGWT(\pi)$. Therefore, $[\mathbf{T}, \mathbf{o}]$ is unimodular by Lemma 9. The second condition is satisfied by $TGWT$, which follows from its construction.

It is now shown that if a random finite Family Tree $[\mathbf{T}, \mathbf{o}]$ satisfies the above conditions 1 and 2, then it is a $TGWT$.

Let E denote the event that o has a parent. For a positive integer k , let $A = (A'; A_1, A_2, \dots, A_k)$ be an event of the form

$$(25) \quad d_1(o) = k, D^c(o) \in A', D(c_1(o)) \in A_1, \dots, D(c_k(o)) \in A_k.$$

By Lemma 49, any unimodular Family Tree is characterized by the descendant tree of its root. So, it is sufficient to prove that

$$(26) \quad \mathbb{P}[A] = \mathbb{P}[d_1(\mathbf{o}) = k] \mathbb{P}[D^c(\mathbf{o}) \in A'] \left(\prod_{i=1}^k \mathbb{P}[D(\mathbf{o}) \in A_i] \right),$$

for any such event A of the form given by Eq (25). Assume further that the events A_1, A_2, \dots, A_k depend only up to the n -th generation of o , which is the union of $D_1(o), D_2(o), \dots, D_n(o)$. It suffices to show Eq. (26) for such events because of the local topology.

The result is proved by induction on n . For $n = 0$, one has $\mathbb{P}[A] = \mathbb{P}[d_1(\mathbf{o}) = k] \mathbb{P}[D^c(\mathbf{o}) \in A']$ by condition 2 of the hypothesis. So, assume that the result is true for $n - 1$. Let $n \geq 1$ and $1 \leq j \leq k$. For any Family Tree $[T, o]$, let $h_j([T, o]) := \mathbf{1}_A[T, F(o)] \mathbf{1}\{o = c_j(F(o))\}$. Then, for any $1 \leq j \leq k$,

$$(27) \quad \mathbf{1}_A[T, o] = \sum_{u \in D_1(o)} \mathbf{1}_A[T, F(u)] \mathbf{1}\{u = c_j(o)\} = \sum_{u \in D_1(o)} h_j([T, u]).$$

Note that, since $k \geq 1$, the event $\{[T, o] \in A\}$ is a subset of the event $\{D_1(o) \neq \emptyset\}$. Applying Eq. (27) for $j = 1$, one gets

$$\begin{aligned}
\mathbb{P}[A] &= \mathbb{E} \left[\sum_{u \in V(\mathbf{T})} \mathbf{1}_A[\mathbf{T}, F(u)] \mathbf{1}\{u = c_1(\mathbf{o})\} \mathbf{1}\{u \in D_1(\mathbf{o})\} \right] \\
(28) \quad &= \mathbb{E} \left[\sum_{u \in V(\mathbf{T})} \mathbf{1}_A[\mathbf{T}, F(\mathbf{o})] \mathbf{1}\{\mathbf{o} = c_1(u)\} \mathbf{1}\{\mathbf{o} \in D_1(u)\} \right] \\
&= \mathbb{E} [\mathbf{1}_A[\mathbf{T}, F(\mathbf{o})] \mathbf{1}\{\mathbf{o} \in E\} \mathbf{1}\{\mathbf{o} = c_1(F(\mathbf{o}))\}] \\
(29) \quad &= \mathbb{P}[\mathbf{o} \in E, \mathbf{o} = c_1(F(\mathbf{o})), [\mathbf{T}, F(\mathbf{o})] \in A] \\
&= \mathbb{P}[D(\mathbf{o}) \in A_1, \mathbf{o} \in E, \mathbf{o} = c_1(F(\mathbf{o})), [\mathbf{T}, F(\mathbf{o})] \in A(A'; \mathcal{T}_*, A_2, \dots, A_k)].
\end{aligned}$$

In the above, Eq. (28) follows from unimodularity. Note that $D(o) \in A_1$ depends on one generation less than that of $[T, F(o)] \in A$. Therefore, by induction,

$$\begin{aligned}
\mathbb{P}[A] &= \mathbb{P}[D(\mathbf{o}) \in A_1] \mathbb{P}[\mathbf{o} \in E, \mathbf{o} = c_1(F(\mathbf{o})), [\mathbf{T}, F(\mathbf{o})] \in A(A'; \mathcal{T}_*, A_2, \dots, A_k)] \\
&= \mathbb{P}[D(\mathbf{o}) \in A_1] \mathbb{P}[A(A'; \mathcal{T}_*, A_2, \dots, A_k)].
\end{aligned}$$

The last equation is obtained by Eq. (29).

Applying Eq.(27) with $j = 2$ to $A(A'; \mathcal{T}_*, A_2, \dots, A_k)$, one gets

$$\begin{aligned}
&\mathbb{P}[A(A'; \mathcal{T}_*, A_2, \dots, A_k)] \\
&= \mathbb{P}[D(\mathbf{o}) \in A_2] \mathbb{P}[\mathbf{o} \in E, \mathbf{o} = c_1(F(\mathbf{o})), [\mathbf{T}, F(\mathbf{o})] \in A(A'; \mathcal{T}_*, \mathcal{T}_*, \dots, A_k)] \\
&= \mathbb{P}[D(\mathbf{o}) \in A_2] \mathbb{P}[A(A'; \mathcal{T}_*, \mathcal{T}_*, \dots, A_k)].
\end{aligned}$$

By iterating the same procedure for $j = 3, 4, \dots$, one gets

$$\begin{aligned}
\mathbb{P}[A] &= \left(\prod_{i=1}^k \mathbb{P}[D(\mathbf{o}) \in A_i] \right) \mathbb{P}[d_1(\mathbf{o}) = k, D^c(\mathbf{o}) \in A'] \\
&= \left(\prod_{i=1}^k \mathbb{P}[D(\mathbf{o}) \in A_i] \right) \mathbb{P}[d_1(\mathbf{o}) = k] \mathbb{P}[D^c(\mathbf{o}) \in A'].
\end{aligned}$$

Thus, Eq. (26) holds, which completes the proof. \square

4.4.2. Zero mean.

THEOREM 51. *Let $X = (X_n)_{n \in \mathbb{Z}}$ be a sequence of random variables satisfying the conditions of Eq. 3, (\mathbb{Z}, X) be its associated network, and $[\mathbf{T}, 0]$ be the connected component of 0 in the record graph of (\mathbb{Z}, X) . If $\mathbb{E}[X_0] = 0$, then $[\mathbf{T}, 0]$ is the ordered Eternal Galton-Watson Tree $EGWT(\pi)$ with offspring distribution $\pi \stackrel{D}{=} X_0 + 1$.*

PROOF. It is first shown that $[\mathbf{T}, 0]$ satisfies the condition of Theorem 11. Observe that $L_X(0)$ is a stopping time for the random walk with increments $(X_{-n})_{n \geq 1}$ and $-\infty < L_X(0)$ a.s.. By the strong Markov property, the random variables $Y = (X_{-n})_{n > -L_X(0)}$ are independent of $Z = (X_{-n})_{n=1}^{n=L_X(0)}$. Let $(\mathbf{T}', 0)$ denote the non-descendant tree of o , i.e., the tree generated by $(\mathbf{T} \setminus D(0)) \cup \{0\}$. By Lemma 17, the subtree $(D(0), 0)$ is a function of Z and the subtree $(\mathbf{T}', 0)$ is a function of $Y \cup (X_n)_{n \geq 0}$. So, the unordered tree $(D(0), 0)$ is independent of the unordered tree $(\mathbf{T}', 0)$. The second part of Lemma 33

implies that, conditionally on the event that 0 has children, the order of a child is independent of $Y \cup (X_n)_{n \geq 0}$, whereas the order of any vertex in $(\mathbf{T}', 0)$ is a function of $Y \cup (X_n)_{n \geq 0}$. Thus, the ordered subtree $(D(0), 0)$ is independent of the ordered subtree $(\mathbf{T}', 0)$. So, $[\mathbf{T}, 0]$ satisfies the sufficient condition of Theorem 11.

The first statement of Lemma 33 implies that $d_1(0) = X_{-1} + 1 \stackrel{\mathcal{D}}{=} X_0 + 1$, and thus completes the proof. \square

4.4.3. Positive mean. Let $X = (X_n)_{n \in \mathbb{Z}}$ be an i.i.d. sequence that satisfies the conditions of Eq. (3) with $0 < \mathbb{E}[X_0] \leq \infty$, and (\mathbb{Z}, X) be its associated network.

Recall the following notations of Subsection 4.2. Let η_{-1} be the hitting time at -1 defined as in Eq. (19) for $j = -1$, and $c = \mathbb{P}[\eta_{-1} < \infty]$ be the probability that the hitting time at -1 is finite. Let $[\mathbf{T}, \mathbf{o}]$ be the connected component of 0 (with root $0 = \mathbf{o}$) in the record graph of (\mathbb{Z}, X) .

Let $\tilde{\pi}, \bar{\pi}$ be the probability distributions on $\{0, 1, 2, \dots\}$ given by:

$$(30) \quad \begin{aligned} \tilde{\pi}(k) &= c^{k-1} \mathbb{P}[X_0 = k - 1], \\ \bar{\pi}(k) &= \mathbb{P}[X_0 \geq k] c^k. \end{aligned}$$

REMARK 52. The fact that $\bar{\pi}$ is a probability distribution follows from Eq. (31), in the proof of Theorem 53. Similarly, it follows from Eq. (21) that $\tilde{\pi}$ is a probability distribution.

Recall the construction bi-variate Eternal Kesten Tree (see Subsection 4.3.2). Let $[\mathbf{T}_0, \mathbf{o}_0]$ be a Family Tree whose distribution is given by the following: the offspring distribution of \mathbf{o}_0 is $\bar{\pi}$. The descendant trees of the children of \mathbf{o}_0 are independent Galton-Watson Trees with offspring distribution $\tilde{\pi}$, and they are independent of $d_1(\mathbf{o}_0)$. Let $([\mathbf{T}_i, \mathbf{o}_i])_{i \in \mathbb{Z}}$ be an i.i.d. sequence of Family Trees. Recall that the distribution of the Family Tree obtained from the typically re-rooted joining of $([\mathbf{T}_i, \mathbf{o}_i])_{i \in \mathbb{Z}}$ is the unimodularised $EKT(\bar{\pi}, \tilde{\pi})$. Since the mean $m(\tilde{\pi}) < 1$, the typically re-rooted joining operation is well-defined for this sequence. Recall the ECS order on the joining of $([\mathbf{T}_i, \mathbf{o}_i])_{i \in \mathbb{Z}}$ (see Subsection 4.3.2).

THEOREM 53. *If $0 < \mathbb{E}[X_0] \leq \infty$, then the distribution of $[\mathbf{T}, \mathbf{o}]$ is the unimodularised ECS ordered $EKT(\bar{\pi}, \tilde{\pi})$.*

PROOF. Since the random walk has positive drift, by Theorem 29, the unimodular EFT $[\mathbf{T}, \mathbf{o}]$ is of class \mathcal{I}/\mathcal{F} . Let $\mathbf{o} \in \mathcal{L}^\nearrow$ denote the event that \mathbf{o} belongs to the bi-infinite path of \mathbf{T} . Let $[\mathbf{T}', \mathbf{o}']$ be the conditioned Family Tree obtained from $[\mathbf{T}, \mathbf{o}]$ by conditioning on the event $\mathbf{o} \in \mathcal{L}^\nearrow$, denoted as $[\mathbf{T}, \mathbf{o}] | \mathbf{o} \in \mathcal{L}^\nearrow$. By Theorem 16, $[\mathbf{T}', \mathbf{o}']$ is the joining of some stationary sequence of Family Trees $([\mathbf{T}'_i, \mathbf{o}'_i])_{i \in \mathbb{Z}}$. The proof is complete once it is shown that this sequence is i.i.d. (shown in *Step 1*), that the following distributional equality holds: $[\mathbf{T}'_1, \mathbf{o}'_1] \stackrel{\mathcal{D}}{=} [\mathbf{T}_0, \mathbf{o}_0]$ (shown in *Step 2*), and that $[\mathbf{T}', \mathbf{o}']$ has ECS order — \mathbf{o}'_i is the smallest child of \mathbf{o}'_{i+1} in \mathbf{T}' , for all $i \in \mathbb{Z}$ (shown in *Step 3*).

Step 1, $([\mathbf{T}'_i, \mathbf{o}'_i])_{i \in \mathbb{Z}}$ is an i.i.d. sequence: Since the increments have positive mean, $S_n \rightarrow +\infty$ as $n \rightarrow +\infty$ and $S_n \rightarrow -\infty$ as $n \rightarrow -\infty$. By Lemma 17, $\mathbf{o} \in \mathcal{L}^\nearrow$ if and only if $L_X(0) = \infty$, and the latter condition holds if and only if $S_n \leq 0, \forall n \leq -1$.

For any $u \in \mathbb{Z}$, let $\mathfrak{S}(u)$ denote the (random) subtree of the descendants of u (including u) in \mathbf{T} . The distribution of $([\mathbf{T}'_i, \mathbf{o}'_i])_{i \geq 1}$ is the same as that of

$$([\mathfrak{S}(F^n(\mathbf{o})) \setminus \mathfrak{S}(F^{n-1}(\mathbf{o})), F^n(\mathbf{o}))_{n \geq 1} | \mathbf{o} \in \mathcal{L}^\nearrow$$

(distribution obtained by conditioning on $\mathbf{o} \in \mathcal{L}^\nearrow$), where F is the parent vertex-shift on \mathbf{T} with the convention that $F^0(\mathbf{o}) = \mathbf{o}$ (and $F^n(\mathbf{o})$ is the ancestor of order n of \mathbf{o}). On the event $\mathbf{o} \in \mathcal{L}^\nearrow$, each subtree $\mathfrak{S}(F^n(\mathbf{o})) \setminus \mathfrak{S}(F^{n-1}(\mathbf{o}))$ is completely determined by the part of the random walk

$$(S_{R^{n-1}(0)+1} - S_{R^{n-1}(0)}, \dots, S_{R^n(0)} - S_{R^{n-1}(0)}),$$

for each $n \geq 1$ (see Figure 7 for an illustration). The distribution of the sequence

$$((S_{R^{n-1}(0)+1} - S_{R^{n-1}(0)}, \dots, S_{R^n(0)} - S_{R^{n-1}(0)})_{n \geq 1}$$

conditioned on $\{S_n \leq 0 : n \leq -1\}$ is the same as that of the unconditioned sequence (the same sequence without the condition) because the sequence is independent of the event on which it is conditioned. Moreover, it is an i.i.d. sequence by the strong Markov property of the random walk. This implies that $([\mathbf{T}'_i, \mathbf{o}'_i])_{i \geq 1}$ is an i.i.d. sequence.

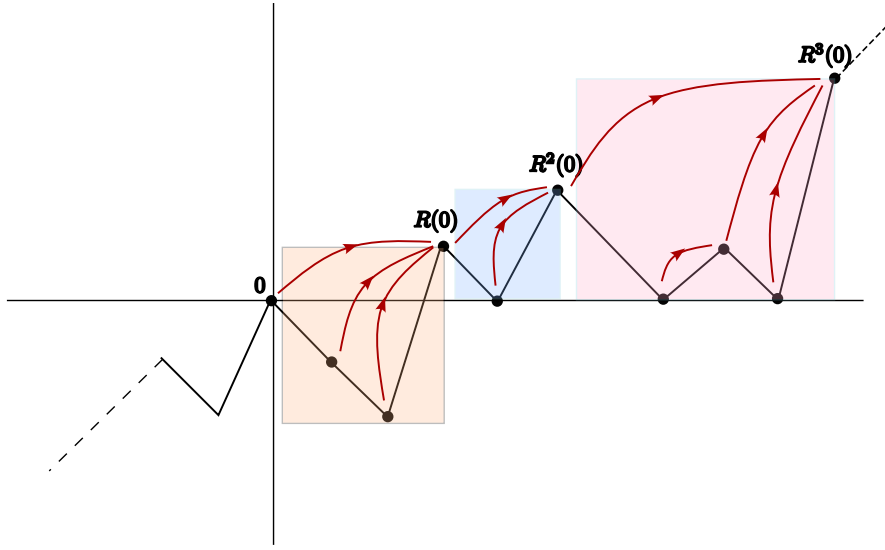


FIG 7. Illustration of the subtrees of ancestors of 0 on a trajectory conditioned on the event that $S_n \leq 0$ for all $n \leq 0$ when $\mathbb{E}[X_0] > 0$. Each box represents the subtrees $\mathbf{T}_1, \mathbf{T}_2, \mathbf{T}_3, \dots$ (see Step 1 of Theorem 53).

Further, the stationarity of $([\mathbf{T}'_i, \mathbf{o}'_i])_{i \in \mathbb{Z}}$ implies that $([\mathbf{T}'_i, \mathbf{o}'_i])_{i \in \mathbb{Z}}$ is an i.i.d. sequence (the index set here is \mathbb{Z} , whereas in the previous sentence it is $i \geq 1$).

Step 2, $[\mathbf{T}'_1, \mathbf{o}'_1] \stackrel{\mathcal{D}}{=} [\mathbf{T}_0, \mathbf{o}_0]$: It is first shown that the offspring distribution of \mathbf{o}'_1 is $\bar{\pi}$. Let $\tau = \inf\{n > 0 : S_n \geq 0\}$ and ∞ if $S_n < 0, \forall n > 0$, and $X_{\tau-1}, S_\tau$ be the increment and location of the random walk at this time. Since the increments have positive mean, $\tau < \infty$ a.s., and therefore $R(0) = \tau$ a.s. (if $\tau = \infty$ then $R(0)$ is defined to be 0).

The equality of the following events holds:

$$\{d_1(F(\mathbf{o})) = 1\} = \{\tau = 1\} = \{X_{\tau-1} = S_\tau\} = \{S_1 \geq 0\}.$$

Therefore,

$$\mathbb{P}[d_1(F(\mathbf{o})) = 1, \mathbf{o} \in \mathcal{L}^\nearrow] = \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} (\mathbb{P}[X_0 = j] \mathbb{P}[\mathbf{o} \in \mathcal{L}^\nearrow]) = \mathbb{P}[X_0 \geq 0] \mathbb{P}[\mathbf{o} \in \mathcal{L}^\nearrow].$$

Consider now the event $d_1(F(\mathbf{o})) = k$ with $k > 1$ (since 0 is the child of τ , the event $\mathbb{P}[d_1(\tau) = 0] = 0$). Observe that, on the event $\mathbf{o} \in \mathcal{L}^\nearrow$, no negative integer is a child of $F(\mathbf{o})$. To see this, it is sufficient to show that $L_X(0) = -\infty$. Because, the latter condition implies that all the non-negative integers are the descendants of 0 by Lemma 17. So, none of them are the children of τ (see Figure 7). The latter condition is equivalent to $S_n \leq 0, \forall n < 0$, which is further equivalent to $\mathbf{o} \in \mathcal{L}^\nearrow$. Thus, the observation follows. This observation implies that 0 is the last child of τ . So, $l_X(\tau) = 0$ and $t_X(\tau) = S_\tau \geq 0$. Using Lemma 36, one gets the relation $d_1(\tau) = X_{\tau-1} + 1 - S_\tau$. Use this relation to get

$$\mathbb{P}[d_1(F(\mathbf{o})) = k, \mathbf{o} \in \mathcal{L}^\nearrow] = \sum_{j=k-1}^{\infty} \mathbb{P}[X_{\tau-1} = j, S_\tau = j - (k-1)] \mathbb{P}[\mathbf{o} \in \mathcal{L}^\nearrow].$$

Then, apply Lemma 38 to the first term inside the sum to get

$$\mathbb{P}[X_{\tau-1} = j, S_\tau = j - (k-1)] = \mathbb{P}[X_0 = j] c^{k-1}, 0 < k-1 \leq j.$$

Using this, one gets

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbb{P}[d_1(F(\mathbf{o})) = k, \mathbf{o} \in \mathcal{L}^\nearrow] &= \sum_{j=k-1}^{\infty} \mathbb{P}[X_0 = j] c^{k-1} \mathbb{P}[\mathbf{o} \in \mathcal{L}^\nearrow] \\ &= \mathbb{P}[X_0 \geq k-1] c^{k-1} \mathbb{P}[\mathbf{o} \in \mathcal{L}^\nearrow]. \end{aligned}$$

Thus, the offspring distribution of \mathbf{o}'_1 in the tree T'_1 is given by: for any $k \geq 1$,

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbb{P}[d_1(\mathbf{o}'_1, T'_1) = k-1] &= \mathbb{P}[d_1(\mathbf{o}'_1, T') = k] = \mathbf{P}[d_1(F(\mathbf{o})) = k | \mathbf{o} \in \mathcal{L}^\nearrow] \\ (31) \qquad \qquad \qquad &= \mathbb{P}[X_0 \geq k-1] c^{k-1}, \end{aligned}$$

which proves the first result.

It is now shown that, conditioned on $\{d_1(\mathbf{o}'_1, T') = k\}$, the descendant subtrees of the children of \mathbf{o}'_1 are independent Galton-Watson Trees with offspring distribution $\tilde{\pi}$.

On $\{d_1(F(\mathbf{o})) = k\}$, let $0 = i_k < i_{k-1} < \dots < i_1$ be the children of $F(\mathbf{o})$. Observe that, on the event $\{d_1(F(\mathbf{o})) = k\}$, for each $1 \leq j \leq k$, the part of the random walk $(0, S_{i_j-1} - S_{i_j}, S_{i_j-2} - S_{i_j}, \dots, S_{i_{(j+1)}} - S_{i_j})$ is an excursion set because, by the third part of Lemma 33, $S_{i_{(j+1)}} - S_{i_j} = 1$ and $S_l \leq S_{i_{(j+1)}}$ for all $i_{(j+1)} < l \leq i_j$. Further, these excursion sets are mutually independent because the times i_j , for $1 \leq j \leq k$, are stopping times. Therefore, for each j chosen above, $(0, S_{i_j-1} - S_{i_j}, S_{i_j-2} - S_{i_j}, \dots, S_{i_{(j+1)}} - S_{i_j})$ obtained by conditioning on $\{d_1(F(\mathbf{o})) = k\}$ is the conditioned skip-free to the right random walk of $(S_{-n})_{n \geq 0}$ conditioned on $\eta_1 < \infty$ and stopped at η_1 , where $\eta_1 = \min\{n > 0 : S_{-n} = 1\}$ and $-\infty$ if $S_{-n} < 1$ for all $n > 0$. By Lemma 41 (and applying the same to $(S_n)_{n \geq 0}$ and η_{-1}), the conditioned random walk is an unconditioned random walk $(\hat{S}_n)_{n \geq 0}$ whose increments $(\hat{X}_n)_{n \geq 1}$ have distribution $\mathbb{P}[\hat{X}_1 = k] = \mathbb{P}[X_1 = k] c^k$, for all $k \geq -1$. Moreover, by Lemma 42, the random walk $(\hat{S}_n)_{n \geq 0}$ has negative drift. Therefore, by Proposition 44, the descendant subtree of the children of \mathbf{o}'_1 is a Galton-Watson Tree with offspring distribution $\tilde{\pi}$.

Step 3, \mathbf{o}'_i is the smallest child of $\mathbf{o}'_{i+1}, \forall i \in \mathbb{Z}$: Observe that an integer j belongs to the bi-infinite path of \mathbf{T} if and only if $t(j) \geq 0$. This follows because, for any $j \in \mathbb{Z}$, its type $t(j)$ is non-negative if and only if $y(n, j) \geq 0$ for all $n < j$. The latter condition is satisfied if and only if $L(j) = -\infty$. By Lemma 17, $L(j) = -\infty$ if and only if j has infinitely many descendants.

For any $i \in \mathbb{Z}$ with $t(i) \geq 0$, let $l(i) := l_X(i) = \max\{m < i : y(m, i) = t(i)\}$ and $l^n(i) := l^{n-1}(l(i))$ for all $n > 1$. By Lemma 35, it follows that $l(i)$ is the smallest among the children of i .

On the event $\{S_n \leq 0 \quad \forall n < 0\}$ (which is equivalent to $\mathbf{o} \in \mathcal{V}^\nearrow$), one has $t(0) \geq 0$. Since $S_m \leq S_{l^n(0)}$ for all $m \leq l^n(0), n \geq 1$, one has $t(l^n(0)) \geq 0$ for all $n \geq 1$. This implies that $\mathbf{o}'_{-n} = l^n(0)$, for all $n \geq 1$. So, by the above discussion, on the event $\mathbf{o} \in \mathcal{V}^\nearrow$, one gets that $R(l^n(0)) = l^{n-1}(0)$ for all $n \geq 1$ (with the notation $l^0(0) = 0$). Moreover, on the same event, the vertices of the bi-infinite F -path of \mathbf{T} are $\{l^n(0) : n \geq 1\} \cup \{0\} \cup \{R^m(0) : m \geq 1\}$. Since, on the event $\mathbf{o} \in \mathcal{V}^\nearrow$, for any $m \geq 1$, $S_{R^m(0)} - S_n > S_{R^m(0)} - S_{R^{m-1}(0)}$ for all $R^{m-1}(0) < n < R^m(0)$, one has $l(R^m(0)) = R^{m-1}(0)$ (with the notation that $R^0(0) = 0$). Therefore, $R^m(0) = \mathbf{o}'_m, \forall m \geq 1$; $l^n(0)$ is the last child of $l^{n-1}(0)$, for all $n \geq 1$; and $R^m(0)$ is the last child of $R^{m+1}(0)$, for all $m \geq 0$. Thus, \mathbf{o}'_i has the smallest order among the children of \mathbf{o}'_{i+1} for all $i \in \mathbb{Z}$. Since the order of $(\mathbf{o}'_i)_{i \in \mathbb{Z}}$ characterizes the order on $[\mathbf{T}', \mathbf{o}']$, this completes Step 3. \square

5. Record representable EFTs. This section focuses on the following question: Given a unimodular ordered EFT $[\mathbf{T}, \mathbf{o}]$, does there exist a stationary sequence $Y = (Y_n)_{n \in \mathbb{Z}}$ of random variables taking values in $\{-1, 0, 1, 2, \dots\}$ such that $[\mathbf{T}, \mathbf{o}]$ is the component of 0 in the record graph of the network (\mathbb{Z}, Y) ? If such a sequence exists, then $[\mathbf{T}, \mathbf{o}]$ is considered to be *record representable*. Theorem 54 provides sufficient conditions for $[\mathbf{T}, \mathbf{o}]$ to be record representable. In particular, it is shown that every unimodular ordered EFT of class \mathcal{I}/\mathcal{I} is record representable. As for the unimodular ordered EFTs of class \mathcal{I}/\mathcal{F} , it is shown that if they have unique succession lines, then they are record representable.

Theorem 54 is proved in the following way: first, it is shown that on any unimodular ordered EFT, the functions a and b (given in Def. 20) are well-defined. In an ordered EFT, the function a maps a vertex to its immediate predecessor, whereas the function b maps a vertex to its immediate successor. Next, it is shown that every unimodular ordered EFT has at most two succession lines. A backward map Φ_R is defined on the set of ordered Family Trees that have at most one bi-infinite F -path. The image of the map Φ_R is a sequence that encodes the number of offsprings along the succession line. This map extends the coding of finite ordered trees defined in [16]. It is shown that Φ_R is bijective on the set of ordered EFTs that have unique succession lines. The stationary sequence Y is obtained by taking the image of $[\mathbf{T}, \mathbf{o}]$ under Φ_R . The stationarity of Y follows by the Point-stationarity Theorem 5.

An immediate corollary of Theorem 54 is that if $X = (X_n)_{n \in \mathbb{Z}}$ is a stationary sequence of random variables taking values in \mathbb{Z} , (\mathbb{Z}, X) be its associated network, f is a vertex-shift on (\mathbb{Z}, X) and $[\mathbb{Z}_X^f(0), 0]$ be the component of 0 in the f -graph of (\mathbb{Z}, X) such that $[\mathbb{Z}_X^f(0), 0]$ has a unique succession line, then there exist a stationary sequence $Y = (Y_n)_{n \in \mathbb{Z}}$ of random variables taking values in $\{-1, 0, 1, 2, \dots\}$ such that the component $[\mathbb{Z}_Y^R(0), 0]$ of 0 in the record graph of the network (\mathbb{Z}, Y) has the same distribution as that of $[\mathbb{Z}_X^f(0), 0]$. In particular, if $[\mathbb{Z}_X^f(0), 0]$ is of class \mathcal{I}/\mathcal{I} , then such a stationary sequence Y exists. The vertex-shift f on (\mathbb{Z}, X) is said to be *record representable* if $[\mathbb{Z}_X^f(0), 0]$ is record representable.

THEOREM 54. *Let $[\mathbf{T}, \mathbf{o}]$ be a unimodular ordered EFT such that \mathbf{T} has a unique succession line. Then, there exists a stationary sequence $Y = (Y_n)_{n \in \mathbb{Z}}$ of random variables taking values in $\{-1, 0, 1, 2, \dots\}$ such that $[\mathbf{T}, \mathbf{o}] \stackrel{D}{=} [\mathbb{Z}_Y^R(0), 0]$, where R is the record vertex-shift and $\mathbb{Z}_Y^R(0)$ is the component of 0 in the record graph \mathbb{Z}_Y^R of the network (\mathbb{Z}, Y) . In particular, if $[\mathbf{T}, \mathbf{o}]$ is of class \mathcal{I}/\mathcal{I} , then such a stationary sequence Y exists.*

COROLLARY 55. *Let $X = (X_n)_{n \in \mathbb{Z}}$ be a stationary sequence of integer-valued random variables and $[\mathbb{Z}, 0, X]$ be its associated network. Let f be a vertex-shift on (\mathbb{Z}, X) such that 0 has a.s. infinitely many ancestors in the f -graph \mathbb{Z}_X^f and the component $\mathbb{Z}_X^f(0)$ of 0 in \mathbb{Z}_X^f has a unique succession line. Then, there exists a stationary sequence $Y = (Y_n)_{n \in \mathbb{Z}}$ of random variables taking values in $\{-1, 0, 1, 2, \dots\}$ such that $[\mathbb{Z}_X^f(0), 0] \stackrel{\mathcal{D}}{=} [\mathbb{Z}_Y^R(0), 0]$, where R is the record vertex-shift and $\mathbb{Z}_Y^R(0)$ is the component of 0 in the record graph \mathbb{Z}_Y^R of the network (\mathbb{Z}, Y) .*

PROOF. Since X is stationary, the network $[\mathbb{Z}_X^f(0), 0]$ is unimodular. Apply Theorem 54 to get the result. \square

Theorem 54 is proved after the following lemmas.

Let $[\mathbf{T}, \mathbf{o}]$ be a unimodular ordered EFT. Denote the RLS (total) order obtained on the vertices of \mathbf{T} by \prec (see Section 2.6). The set of minimal vertices of \mathbf{T} is a covariant subset. It can be either empty or a singleton. Since \mathbf{T} has infinitely many vertices, by No Infinite/ Finite Inclusion (Lemma 7), a.s., \mathbf{T} does not have any minimal vertices. Therefore, the map $b : V(\mathbf{T}) \rightarrow V(\mathbf{T})$ given by $b(u) = \max\{v : v \prec u\}$ (if max exists) is a.s. well-defined. The map b is injective on $V(\mathbf{T})$ since T is totally ordered. Since $[\mathbf{T}, \mathbf{o}]$ is unimodular and b is injective, it follows from Proposition 6 that b is bijective a.s.. But $a(b(u)) = u$, for all $u \in V(\mathbf{T})$, where $a(v) = \min\{w : w \succ v\}$. Since the range of b is $V(\mathbf{T})$, the map a is well-defined on $V(\mathbf{T})$. Thus, the following lemma holds:

LEMMA 56. *Let $[\mathbf{T}, \mathbf{o}]$ be a unimodular ordered EFT. Then, the maps $a : V(\mathbf{T}) \rightarrow V(\mathbf{T})$, $b : V(\mathbf{T}) \rightarrow V(\mathbf{T})$ are a.s. well-defined.*

Let T be an ordered EFT. For any vertex $u \in V(T)$, let $U((T, u)) = (u_n)_{n \in \mathbb{Z}}$ be the succession line passing through u (see Def. 22). The set $\{u_n : n \in \mathbb{Z}\}$ is called the succession line of u . It is easy to check that if two succession lines intersect then they are one and the same.

Let $[\mathbf{T}, \mathbf{o}]$ be a unimodular ordered EFT. Lemma 56 implies that $U((\mathbf{T}, u))$ has distinct entries for all $u \in V(\mathbf{T})$. In Lemma 57, it is shown that a every unimodular ordered EFT has at most two succession lines. Note that by the classification theorem, $[\mathbf{T}, \mathbf{o}]$ is either of class \mathcal{I}/\mathcal{I} or of class \mathcal{I}/\mathcal{F} .

LEMMA 57. *Let $[\mathbf{T}, \mathbf{o}]$ be a unimodular ordered EFT.*

- *If $[\mathbf{T}, \mathbf{o}]$ is of class \mathcal{I}/\mathcal{I} , then \mathbf{T} has a unique succession line and it contains all the vertices of \mathbf{T} .*
- *If $[\mathbf{T}, \mathbf{o}]$ is of class \mathcal{I}/\mathcal{F} , then \mathbf{T} has at most two succession lines; together they contain all the vertices of \mathbf{T} .*

PROOF. If $[\mathbf{T}, \mathbf{o}]$ is of class \mathcal{I}/\mathcal{I} , then every vertex of \mathbf{T} has finitely many descendants. Let $v \in V(\mathbf{T})$. Consider the smallest common ancestor w of v and \mathbf{o} . The descendant tree of w is finite and it contains both v and \mathbf{o} . Thus, the succession lines of v and \mathbf{o} intersect, which implies that they are one and the same.

Assume that $[\mathbf{T}, \mathbf{o}]$ is of class \mathcal{I}/\mathcal{F} . Let \nearrow denote the unique bi-infinite path of \mathbf{T} . Consider the set

$$(32) \quad W = \{u \in V(\mathbf{T}) : u \prec v \ \forall v \in \nearrow\}.$$

Denote its complement $V(\mathbf{T}) \setminus W$ by W' . Firstly, it is shown that W' has a unique succession line and all the vertices of W' belong to this succession line. See Figure 8 for an illustration.

If $u \in W'$, then there exists a vertex $v \in \downarrow^{\nearrow}$ such that $u \succ v$ (one may safely assume it because if $u \in \downarrow^{\nearrow}$ then u has a child $v' \in \downarrow^{\nearrow}$ and $u \succ v'$). The vertex $a(u) = \min\{w : w \succ u\}$ also satisfies $a(u) \succ v$ since $a(u) \succ u$, implying that $a(u) \in W'$. The vertex $b(u) = \max\{w : w \prec u\}$ satisfies $b(u) \succeq v$ since $v \in \{w : w \prec u\}$, implying that $b(u) \in W'$. Therefore, for every vertex $u \in W'$, the succession line of u is contained in W' . For any two vertices u, v in W' , there are finitely many vertices in between them, i.e., the set $\{w : u \prec w \prec v\}$ is finite (assuming that $u \prec v$). Therefore, the succession line of u and v are one and the same. Thus, W' has a unique succession line and this succession line contains all the vertices of W' .

It is now shown that if W is non-empty, then it has a unique succession line and all the vertices of W belong to this succession line. Let $u \in W$. The vertex $a(u) = \min\{w : w \succ u\}$ also belongs to W because $\downarrow^{\nearrow} \subset \{w : w \succ u\}$ and $a(u) \notin \downarrow^{\nearrow}$. The vertex $b(u) = \max\{w : w \prec u\}$ also belongs to W since $b(u) \prec u$ and $u \in W$. Therefore, the succession line of u is contained in W . For any two vertices u, v in W , there are finitely many vertices between them. Thus, W has a unique succession line (if W is non-empty). This completes the proof. \square

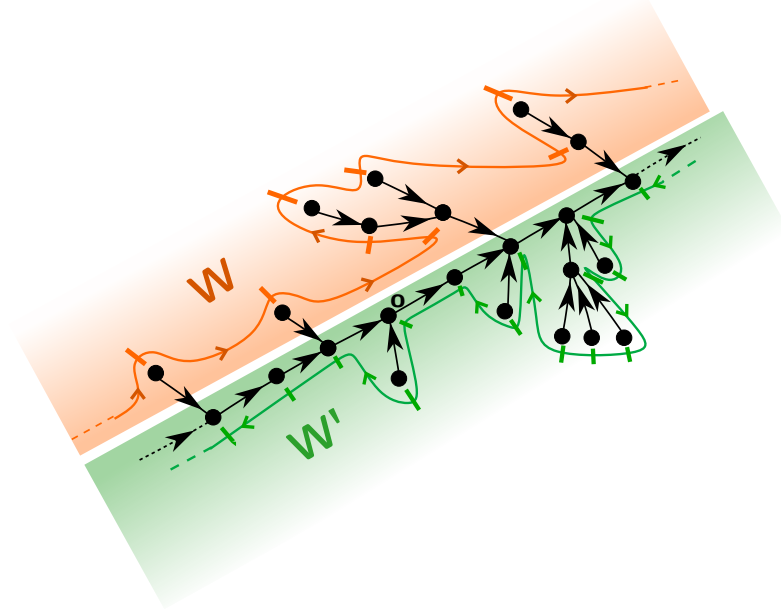


FIG 8. An Illustration of the \mathcal{I}/\mathcal{F} case in the proof of Lemma 57. The set W and its complement W' are highlighted. Each one of these sets contains a unique succession line passing through all of its vertices. The arrow direction of the succession line indicates the images under the map b , i.e., the immediate successor of the previous vertex. In this figure, the root \circ belongs to the succession line containing the bi-infinite path.

REMARK 58. It follows from the proof of Lemma 57 that if $[\mathbf{T}, \circ]$ is unimodular ordered EFT of class \mathcal{I}/\mathcal{F} that has a unique succession line, then it has the ECS (Every Child Succeeding) order (see Subsection 4.3.2 for the definition).

The following lemma is used to associate a sequence to an ordered finite tree.

LEMMA 59. *Let T be a finite ordered tree and $v_1 \prec v_2 \prec \cdots \prec v_n$ be the vertices of T ordered according to the RLS order. Then,*

1. $\sum_{i=1}^n (d_1(v_i) - 1) = -1$.
2. $\sum_{i=1}^k (d_1(v_i) - 1) < 0$, for all $1 < k \leq n$.

PROOF. The first equation follows from the fact that for a finite tree T ,

$$\sum_{u \in V(T)} d_1(u) = \#V(T) - 1.$$

The second equation is now proved by induction on k . If $k = 1$ then v_1 is a leaf and hence $d_1(v_1) - 1 = -1$. Now, assume that the statement is true for $1 \leq m \leq k$, where $k > 1$. Observe that by the RLS order, either v_{k+1} is a leaf or v_{k+1} is the parent of v_k . In the latter case, there exists $1 \leq j \leq k$ such that $v_j < v_{j+1} < \cdots < v_k$ (written according to the RLS order) are all the descendants of v_{k+1} . If v_{k+1} is a leaf then, by induction,

$$\sum_{i=1}^{k+1} (d_1(v_i) - 1) = \sum_{i=1}^k (d_1(v_i) - 1) + d_1(v_{k+1}) - 1 < -1.$$

The only other possibility is that v_{k+1} is the parent of v_k . Then,

$$\sum_{i=1}^{k+1} (d_1(v_i) - 1) = \sum_{i=1}^{j-1} (d_1(v_i) - 1) + \sum_{i=j}^{k+1} (d_1(v_i) - 1) \leq 0 + (-1).$$

The last step follows from the fact that the first sum on the right-hand side is at most 0 (by induction), while the second sum is on the descendant tree of v_{k+1} which is equal to -1 by the first result of the lemma. \square

Consider the following subset

$$(33) \quad \tilde{\mathcal{T}}_* := \{[T, o] : T \text{ is an ordered EFT with a unique succession line}\}$$

of EFTs. It follows from Lemma 56 and Lemma 57 that for all $[T, o] \in \tilde{\mathcal{T}}_*$, the succession line $U((T, o)) = (u_n)_{n \in \mathbb{Z}}$ passing through o with $u_0 = o$ is a bijection from \mathbb{Z} to $V(T)$ that maps n to u_n , for all $n \in \mathbb{Z}$.

DEFINITION 60 (Backward map). Define the backward map Φ_R on the set \mathcal{T}'_* of Family Trees that have at most one bi-infinite F -path in the following way. For all $[T, o] \in \mathcal{T}'_*$, $\Phi_R([T, o]) := [\mathbb{Z}, 0, y]$, where $y = (y_n)_{n \in \mathbb{Z}}$ is the sequence given by $y_n = d_1(u_{n+1}) - 1$, for all $n \in \mathbb{Z}$ and $(u_n)_{n \in \mathbb{Z}} = U((T, o))$ is the succession line passing through o .

The sequence $y = (y_n)_{n \in \mathbb{Z}}$ takes values in $\{-1, 0, 1, 2, \dots\}^{\mathbb{Z}}$. It is shown that $\Psi_R \circ \Phi_R = I$ on $\tilde{\mathcal{T}}_*$, where $\Psi_R([\mathbb{Z}, 0, y]) = [\mathbb{Z}_y^R(0), 0]$ is the component of 0 in the record graph of the network (\mathbb{Z}, y) . The proof relies on the property that every elder sibling of any vertex (if they exist) of a Family Tree with a unique succession line has finitely many descendants.

LEMMA 61. *For all $[T, o] \in \tilde{\mathcal{T}}_*$, $\Psi_R \circ \Phi_R([T, o]) = [T, o]$.*

PROOF. Let $(u_n)_{n \in \mathbb{Z}} = U((T, o))$ be the succession line of (T, o) and $[\mathbb{Z}, 0, y] = \Phi_R([T, o])$, where $y = (y_n)_{n \in \mathbb{Z}}$.

It is now proved that the bijective map $\alpha : \mathbb{Z} \rightarrow V(T)$ defined by $\alpha(n) = u_n$, for all $n \in \mathbb{Z}$, induces a rooted network isomorphism α from $[\mathbb{Z}_y^R(0), 0] = \Psi_R([\mathbb{Z}, 0, y])$ to (T, o) . Note that, if u_j is a parent of u_i in T for some integers i and j then $j > i$, which follows because $(u_n)_{n \in \mathbb{Z}}$ is the succession line of (T, o) . In view of this, to prove that α induces a rooted network isomorphism, it is enough to show that for all $i \in \mathbb{Z}$, if u_j is the parent of u_i in T for some $j > i$, then $j = R_y(i)$. It is enough to show the latter because (assuming the latter implication) if $j = R_y(i)$ and u_k is a parent of u_i for some $k > i$, then $R_y(i) = k$, which implies that $j = k$, and $u_k = u_j$.

Let $i \in \mathbb{Z}$ and u_j be the parent of u_i in T for some integer $j > i$. If $j = i + 1$, then $x_i = d_1(u_{i+1}) - 1 \geq 0$, because u_i is a child of u_{i+1} . Hence, $R_y(i) = i + 1$.

So, assume that $j > i + 1$. This implies that either u_{i+1} is a leaf and a descendant of a sibling of u_i or u_{i+1} is a sibling of u_i . Every sibling v of u_i such that $v \succ u_i$ has finitely many descendants. This follows because if there exists a sibling $v \succ u_i$ of u_i that has infinitely many descendants, then $u_i \in W$ (see Eq. (32)). But W is empty since T has a unique succession line.

Let $u_{i_1} \prec u_{i_2} \prec \dots \prec u_{i_n}$ be the elder siblings of u_i (i.e., $u_i \prec u_{i_1}$), and T_1, T_2, \dots, T_n be their descendant trees respectively. For $i < k < j$, let $l(k)$ be the smallest element of the set $\{1, 2, \dots, n\}$ such that $\{u_{i+1}, u_{i+2}, \dots, u_k\} \subset V(T_1) \cup V(T_2) \cup \dots \cup V(T_{l(k)})$, and u_{k_1} be the smallest vertex of $T_{l(k)}$.

Then, the sum $z(i, k) = \sum_{m=i}^{k-1} y_m = \sum_{m=i+1}^k (d_1(u_m) - 1)$ can be written as

$$\begin{aligned} z(i, k) &= \left(\sum_{u \in V(T_1)} d_1(u) - 1 \right) + \dots + \left(\sum_{u \in V(T_{l(k)-1})} d_1(u) - 1 \right) + \sum_{m=k_1}^k (d_1(u_m) - 1) \\ &< (-1) + \dots + (-1) + \sum_{m=k_1}^k (d_1(u_m) - 1) < 0, \end{aligned}$$

with the notation that $V(T_0)$ is an empty set. The last steps follow from the first and the second statements of Lemma 59.

On the other hand, the sum $z(i, j) = \sum_{m=i+1}^j (d_1(u_m) - 1)$ can be written as

$$\begin{aligned} z(i, j) &= \left(\sum_{u \in V(T_1)} d_1(u) - 1 \right) + \dots + \left(\sum_{u \in V(T_n)} d_1(u) - 1 \right) + d_1(u_j) - 1 \\ &= -n + d_1(u_j) - 1 \geq 0. \end{aligned}$$

The above steps follow from the first part of Lemma 59, and by the assumption that u_j has at least $n + 1$ children, namely $u_i, u_{i_1}, \dots, u_{i_n}$. Thus, $R_x(i) = j$, completing the proof. \square

PROOF OF THEOREM 54. Let $[\mathbb{Z}, 0, Y] = \Phi_R([\mathbf{T}, \mathbf{o}])$. Since \mathbf{T} has a unique succession line, it follows that a.s., $\Psi_R \circ \Phi_R([\mathbf{T}, \mathbf{o}]) = [\mathbf{T}, \mathbf{o}]$ by Lemma 61. Therefore, a.s., $[\mathbb{Z}_Y^R(0), 0] = [\mathbf{T}, \mathbf{o}]$.

It is now shown that the sequence Y is stationary. Let $(u_n)_{n \in \mathbb{Z}} = U((\mathbf{T}, \mathbf{o}))$ be the succession line with $u_0 = \mathbf{o}$. Since a and b are well-defined on a unimodular EFT (by Lemma 56), it implies that the map $u_n \mapsto u_{n+i}, \forall n \in \mathbb{Z}$ is bijective for any $i \in \mathbb{Z}$. Therefore, the map $[\mathbf{T}, \mathbf{o}] \mapsto [\mathbf{T}, u_i]$ is measure-preserving, for any $i \in \mathbb{Z}$, by Point-stationarity Theorem 5. Since, $[\mathbb{Z}, 0, T_i Y] = \Phi_R([\mathbf{T}, u_i])$, the map $(Y_n)_{n \in \mathbb{Z}} \mapsto (Y_{n+i})_{n \in \mathbb{Z}}$ is measure-preserving for any $i \in \mathbb{Z}$. Thus, Y is stationary. \square

5.1. *Examples of record representable vertex-shifts.*

EXAMPLE 62 (Strict record vertex-shift on an i.i.d. sequence (class \mathcal{I}/\mathcal{I})). An illustration of this example can be seen in Figure 9. The strict record vertex-shift SR is defined on the set of networks of the form $[\mathbb{Z}, 0, x]$, where $x = (x_n)_{n \in \mathbb{Z}}$ is a sequence of integers. It is defined by

$$SR(i) = \begin{cases} \inf\{n > i : \sum_{k=i}^{n-1} x_k > 0\} & \text{if the infimum exists,} \\ i & \text{otherwise,} \end{cases}$$

for all $i \in \mathbb{Z}$. Let $X = (X_n)_{n \in \mathbb{Z}}$ be an i.i.d. sequence of random variables taking values in \mathbb{Z} such that their common mean exists. Let Ψ_{SR} be the map that takes any network of the form $[\mathbb{Z}, 0, x]$ and maps to the component of 0 in the SR -graph of (\mathbb{Z}, x) . One can show that the component of 0 in the SR -graph is of class \mathcal{I}/\mathcal{I} if $\mathbb{E}[X_0] = 0$ and $\mathbb{E}[X_0^2] > 0$, because $\limsup_{n \rightarrow \infty} S_{-n} = \infty$; which implies that the descendant tree of 0 is a.s. finite, and because 0 has infinitely many ancestors; which follows from the Chung-Fuchs recurrence theorem. By Theorem 54, there exists a stationary sequence $Y = (Y_n)_{n \in \mathbb{Z}}$ of random variables taking values in $\{-1, 0, 1, 2, \dots\}$ such that $[\mathbb{Z}_X^{SR}(0), 0] \stackrel{\mathcal{D}}{=} [\mathbb{Z}_Y^R(0), 0]$.

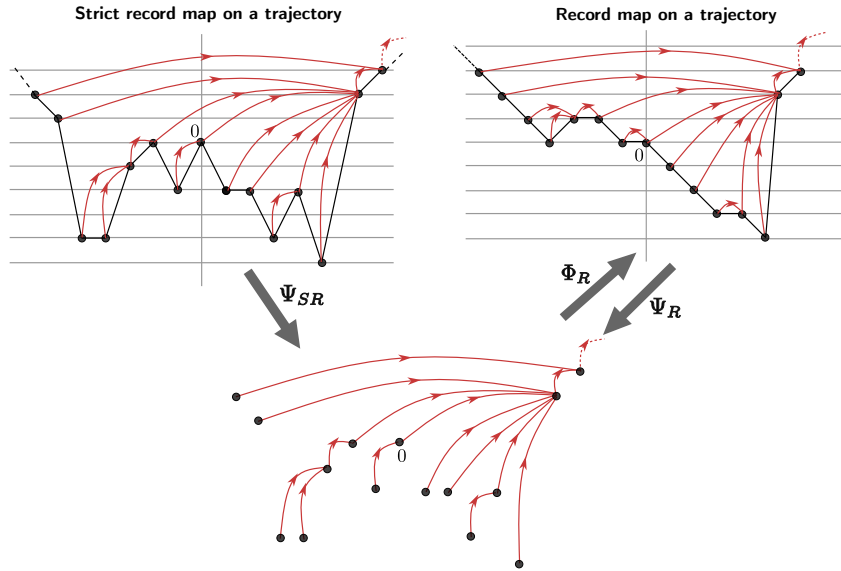


FIG 9. An Illustration of Example 62. The top left figure shows the trajectory of a realisation of the i.i.d. sequence $X = (X_n)_{n \in \mathbb{Z}}$, where $X_n \in \mathbb{Z}, \forall n$. The SR -graph (strict record graph) is drawn in red on the trajectory of the top left figure. The component of 0 in the SR -graph is drawn in the bottom figure. The top right figure shows the trajectory of the sequence $Y = (Y_n)_{n \in \mathbb{Z}}$ which is obtained by applying the backward map Φ_R to the rooted tree of the bottom figure. The component of 0 in the record graph of the trajectory in the top right figure is the same as the component of 0 in the SR -graph.

EXAMPLE 63 (Climbing point vertex-shift that depends on the future (class \mathcal{I}/\mathcal{F})). An illustration of this example is shown in Figure 10. Define a vertex-shift C (C for climbing point) based on an example taken from [11, Example 1(a)]. Let $X = (X_n)_{n \in \mathbb{Z}}$ be an i.i.d. sequence of random variables taking values in $\{-1, 0, 1\}$ with probabilities given by: $\mathbb{P}[X_0 = 1] = p, \mathbb{P}[X_0 = -1] = q$ and $\mathbb{P}[X_0 = 0] = 1 - p - q$, where $0 < q < p$ and

$p+q < 1$. Define the vertex-shift on the networks of the form $[\mathbb{Z}, 0, x]$, where $x = (x_n)_{n \in \mathbb{Z}}$ is a sequence with $x_n \in \{-1, 0, 1\} \forall n$ by

$$C(i) = \begin{cases} \inf\{n > i : \sum_{k=n}^m x_k \geq 0, \forall m > n\} & \text{if the infimum exists,} \\ i & \text{otherwise,} \end{cases}$$

for all $i \in \mathbb{Z}$. Let Ψ_C denote the map that takes the networks of the form $[\mathbb{Z}, 0, x]$ and maps to the connected component of 0 in the C -graph of (\mathbb{Z}, x) . Note that $C(i) = k$ for some $k > i$ if and only if k is the smallest integer larger than i such that $S_k = \min\{S_n : n > i\}$. Since $\mathbb{P}[X_0] = p - q > 0$, the random walk $(S_n)_{n \geq 0}$ drifts to $+\infty$, where $S_0 = 0, S_n = \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} X_k$. Therefore, the event $C(i) > i$ for all $i \in \mathbb{Z}$ occurs with probability 1. Since, $S_{-n} = \sum_{k=-n}^{-1} -X_k$ converges to $-\infty$ as $n \rightarrow \infty$, the random variable $\max\{S_{-n} : n \geq 0\}$ is finite a.s. Thus, some ancestor of 0 in the C -graph has infinitely many descendants. So, the component $[\mathbb{Z}_X^C(0), 0]$ of 0 in the C -graph is of class \mathcal{I}/\mathcal{F} . One can show that the smallest child of every vertex which lies on the bi-infinite path of $\mathbb{Z}_X^C(0)$ belongs to the bi-infinite path. Therefore, $[\mathbb{Z}_X^C(0), 0]$ is of class \mathcal{I}/\mathcal{F} and has a unique succession line (since it has ECS order).

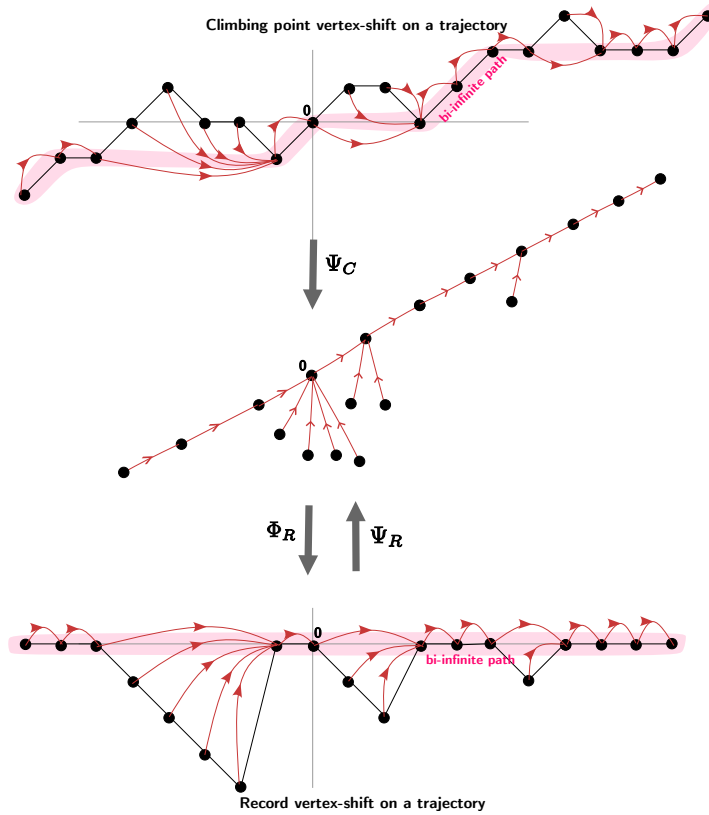


FIG 10. An Illustration of Example 63. The top figure shows the trajectory of a realisation of the i.i.d. sequence $X = (X_n)_{n \in \mathbb{Z}}$, where $X_n \in \mathbb{Z}, \forall n$. The C -graph (C for climbing point vertex-shift) is drawn in red on the trajectory of the top figure. The vertices on the bi-infinite path are highlighted. The component of 0 in the C -graph is drawn in the middle figure. The bottom figure shows the trajectory of the sequence $Y = (Y_n)_{n \in \mathbb{Z}}$ which is obtained by applying the backward map Φ_R to the rooted tree shown in the middle figure. The component of 0 in the record graph of the trajectory in the bottom figure is the same as the component of 0 in the C -graph.

Acknowledgments. Most of the material contained in this paper was previously posted (in modified form) in the PhD thesis [18] of the second author.

Funding. This research work was funded by the European Union (ERC NEMO 788851).

REFERENCES

- [1] ABRAHAM, R. and DELMAS, J.-F. (2015). An Introduction to Galton-Watson Trees and Their Local Limits. *arXiv:1506.05571 [math]*.
- [2] ALDOUS, D. (1991). Asymptotic Fringe Distributions for General Families of Random Trees. *Annals of Applied Probability* **1** 228–266. <https://doi.org/10.1214/aoap/1177005936> MR1102319
- [3] ALDOUS, D. and LYONS, R. (2007). Processes on Unimodular Random Networks. *Electronic Journal of Probability* **12** 1454–1508. <https://doi.org/10.1214/EJP.v12-463> MR2354165
- [4] ASMUSSEN, S. (2003). *Applied Probability and Queues*. Springer, New York.
- [5] BACCELLI, F., HAJI-MIRSADEGHI, M.-O. and KHEZELI, A. (2018). Eternal Family Trees and Dynamics on Unimodular Random Graphs. In *Contemporary Mathematics*, (F. Sobieczky, ed.) **719** 85–127. American Mathematical Society, Providence, Rhode Island. <https://doi.org/10.1090/conm/719/14471>
- [6] BACCELLI, F. and BRÉMAUD, P. (2003). *Elements of Queueing Theory*. Springer Berlin Heidelberg, Berlin, Heidelberg. <https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-662-11657-9>
- [7] BENNIES, J. and KERSTING, G. (2000). A Random Walk Approach to Galton–Watson Trees. *Journal of Theoretical Probability* **13** 777–803. <https://doi.org/10.1023/A:1007862612753>
- [8] BHATTACHARYA, R. and WAYMIRE, E. C. (2021). *Random Walk, Brownian Motion, and Martingales. Graduate Texts in Mathematics* **292**. Springer International Publishing, Cham. <https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-030-78939-8>
- [9] BRÉMAUD, P. (2020). *Probability Theory and Stochastic Processes. Universitext*. Springer International Publishing, Cham. <https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-030-40183-2>
- [10] NICOLAS CURIEN Random Walks and Graphs Lecture Note.
- [11] FOSS, S. and ZACHARY, S. (2013). Stochastic Sequences with a Regenerative Structure That May Depend Both on the Future and on the Past. *Advances in Applied Probability* **45** 1083–1110. <https://doi.org/10.1239/aap/1386857859>
- [12] GODRÈCHE, C., MAJUMDAR, S. N. and SCHEHR, G. (2017). Record Statistics of a Strongly Correlated Time Series: Random Walks and Lévy Flights. *Journal of Physics A: Mathematical and Theoretical* **50** 333001. <https://doi.org/10.1088/1751-8121/aa71c1>
- [13] JANSON, S. (2012). Simply Generated Trees, Conditioned Galton–Watson Trees, Random Allocations and Condensation. *Probability Surveys* **9** 103–252. <https://doi.org/10.1214/11-PS188>
- [14] JONSSON, T. and STEFÁNSSON, S. Ö. (2011). Condensation in Nongeneric Trees. *Journal of Statistical Physics* **142** 277–313. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10955-010-0104-8>
- [15] KALLENBERG, O. (2021). *Foundations of Modern Probability. Probability Theory and Stochastic Modelling* **99**. Springer International Publishing, Cham. <https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-030-61871-1>
- [16] LE GALL, J.-F. (2005). Random Trees and Applications. *Probability Surveys* **2** 245–311. <https://doi.org/10.1214/154957805100000140>
- [17] JIM PITMAN (2006). *Combinatorial Stochastic Processes. Lecture Notes in Mathematics* **1875**. Springer-Verlag, Berlin/Heidelberg. <https://doi.org/10.1007/b11601500>
- [18] ROY CHOUDHURY, B. (2023). Records of Stationary Processes and Unimodular Graphs. **arXiv:2312.08121**. <https://doi.org/10.48550/arXiv.2312.08121>
- [19] STEPANOV, A. V. (1994). A Characterization Theorem for Weak Records. *Theory of Probability & Its Applications* **38** 762–764. <https://doi.org/10.1137/1138078>
- [20] WERGEN, G. (2013). Records in Stochastic Processes—Theory and Applications. *Journal of Physics A: Mathematical and Theoretical* **46** 223001. <https://doi.org/10.1088/1751-8113/46/22/223001>