Sharp Denjoy's theorems for commuting diffeomorphisms

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Using probabilistic methods, it is possible to improve several results of 1-dimensional dynamics which are classical in the C^2 case. In this talk I will concentrate on Denjoy's Theorem, by proving that if two commuting circle diffeomorphisms of class $C^{3/2+}$ have rationally independent rotation numbers, then all the orbits by the Z^2-group generated by them are dense.