

Symbolic dynamics for non-uniformly hyperbolic systems with singularities

Yuri Lima

Universidade Federal do Ceará (UFC), Fortaleza, Brasil

June, 2018

Where?

Where?



PART 1: INTRODUCTION

Symbolic model for maps

- $\mathcal{G} = (V, E)$ oriented graph with V countable

Symbolic model for maps

- $\mathcal{G} = (V, E)$ oriented graph with V countable
- $\Sigma = \{\mathbb{Z}\text{-indexed paths on } G\}$

- $\mathcal{G} = (V, E)$ oriented graph with V countable
- $\Sigma = \{\mathbb{Z}\text{-indexed paths on } G\}$
- $\sigma : \Sigma \rightarrow \Sigma$ left shift

- $\mathcal{G} = (V, E)$ oriented graph with V countable
- $\Sigma = \{\mathbb{Z}\text{-indexed paths on } G\}$
- $\sigma : \Sigma \rightarrow \Sigma$ left shift
- $(\Sigma, \sigma) =$ topological Markov shift (TMS)

- $\mathcal{G} = (V, E)$ oriented graph with V countable
- $\Sigma = \{\mathbb{Z}\text{-indexed paths on } G\}$
- $\sigma : \Sigma \rightarrow \Sigma$ left shift
- $(\Sigma, \sigma) =$ topological Markov shift (TMS)
- $\pi : \Sigma \rightarrow M$ coding

- $\mathcal{G} = (V, E)$ oriented graph with V countable
- $\Sigma = \{\mathbb{Z}\text{-indexed paths on } G\}$
- $\sigma : \Sigma \rightarrow \Sigma$ left shift
- $(\Sigma, \sigma) =$ topological Markov shift (TMS)
- $\pi : \Sigma \rightarrow M$ coding
- (Σ, σ, π) symbolic model

Symbolic models for uniformly hyperbolic systems

- Adler-Weiss 1967: 2-dim hyperbolic toral automorphisms

Symbolic models for uniformly hyperbolic systems

- Adler-Weiss 1967: 2-dim hyperbolic toral automorphisms
- Sinai 1968: Anosov diffeomorphisms

Symbolic models for uniformly hyperbolic systems

- Adler-Weiss 1967: 2–dim hyperbolic toral automorphisms
- Sinai 1968: Anosov diffeomorphisms
- Bowen 1970: Axiom A diffeomorphisms

Symbolic models for uniformly hyperbolic systems

- Adler-Weiss 1967: 2–dim hyperbolic toral automorphisms
- Sinai 1968: Anosov diffeomorphisms
- Bowen 1970: Axiom A diffeomorphisms
- Ratner 1973: Anosov flows

Symbolic models for uniformly hyperbolic systems

- Adler-Weiss 1967: 2-dim hyperbolic toral automorphisms
- Sinai 1968: Anosov diffeomorphisms
- Bowen 1970: Axiom A diffeomorphisms
- Ratner 1973: Anosov flows
- Bowen 1973: Axiom A flows

Symbolic models for uniformly hyperbolic systems

- Adler-Weiss 1967: 2–dim hyperbolic toral automorphisms
- Sinai 1968: Anosov diffeomorphisms
- Bowen 1970: Axiom A diffeomorphisms
- Ratner 1973: Anosov flows
- Bowen 1973: Axiom A flows
- Bunimovich-Chernov-Sinai 1990: dispersing billiards and Liouville measure

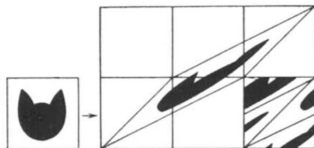
Examples

Examples

- Hyperbolic toral automorphisms:

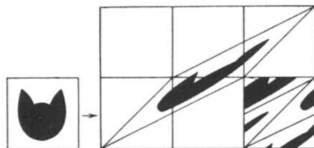
Examples

- Hyperbolic toral automorphisms:



Examples

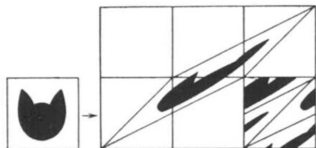
- Hyperbolic toral automorphisms:



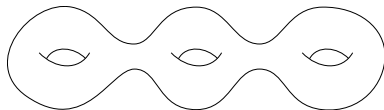
- Geodesic flows on manifolds with negative sectional curvature:

Examples

- Hyperbolic toral automorphisms:

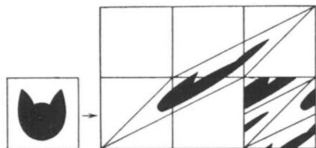


- Geodesic flows on manifolds with negative sectional curvature:

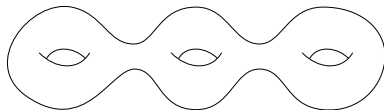


Examples

- Hyperbolic toral automorphisms:



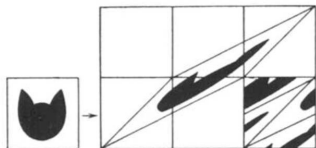
- Geodesic flows on manifolds with negative sectional curvature:



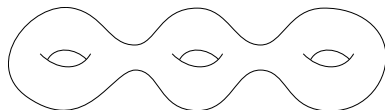
- Dispersing billiards:

Examples

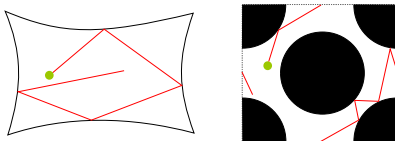
- Hyperbolic toral automorphisms:



- Geodesic flows on manifolds with negative sectional curvature:



- Dispersing billiards:



PART 2: NON-UNIFORM HYPERBOLICITY

Framework

Non-uniform hyperbolicity parameters

Framework

Non-uniform hyperbolicity parameters

- $f : M \rightarrow M$ surface diffeomorphism

Framework

Non-uniform hyperbolicity parameters

- $f : M \rightarrow M$ surface diffeomorphism
- $\chi > 0$

Framework

Non-uniform hyperbolicity parameters

- $f : M \rightarrow M$ surface diffeomorphism
- $\chi > 0$
- $x \in M$ s.t.

Framework

Non-uniform hyperbolicity parameters

- $f : M \rightarrow M$ surface diffeomorphism
- $\chi > 0$
- $x \in M$ s.t. $\exists e_x^s, e_x^u$ transverse with

Framework

Non-uniform hyperbolicity parameters

- $f : M \rightarrow M$ surface diffeomorphism
- $\chi > 0$
- $x \in M$ s.t. $\exists e_x^s, e_x^u$ transverse with $\begin{cases} e_x^s \text{ contraction in future} \\ e_x^u \text{ contraction in past} \end{cases}$

Framework

Non-uniform hyperbolicity parameters

- $f : M \rightarrow M$ surface diffeomorphism
- $\chi > 0$
- $x \in M$ s.t. $\exists e_x^s, e_x^u$ transverse with $\begin{cases} e_x^s \text{ contraction in future} \\ e_x^u \text{ contraction in past} \end{cases}$
- Angle parameter:

Framework

Non-uniform hyperbolicity parameters

- $f : M \rightarrow M$ surface diffeomorphism
- $\chi > 0$
- $x \in M$ s.t. $\exists e_x^s, e_x^u$ transverse with $\begin{cases} e_x^s \text{ contraction in future} \\ e_x^u \text{ contraction in past} \end{cases}$
- Angle parameter: $\alpha(x) = \angle(e^s, e^u)$

Framework

Non-uniform hyperbolicity parameters

- $f : M \rightarrow M$ surface diffeomorphism
- $\chi > 0$
- $x \in M$ s.t. $\exists e_x^s, e_x^u$ transverse with $\begin{cases} e_x^s \text{ contraction in future} \\ e_x^u \text{ contraction in past} \end{cases}$
- Angle parameter: $\alpha(x) = \angle(e^s, e^u)$
- s -parameter:

Framework

Non-uniform hyperbolicity parameters

- $f : M \rightarrow M$ surface diffeomorphism
- $\chi > 0$
- $x \in M$ s.t. $\exists e_x^s, e_x^u$ transverse with $\begin{cases} e_x^s \text{ contraction in future} \\ e_x^u \text{ contraction in past} \end{cases}$
- Angle parameter: $\alpha(x) = \angle(e^s, e^u)$
- s -parameter:

$$s(x) = \sqrt{2} \left(\sum_{n \geq 0} e^{2\chi n} \|df^n e_x^s\|^2 \right)^{1/2}$$

Framework

Non-uniform hyperbolicity parameters

- $f : M \rightarrow M$ surface diffeomorphism
- $\chi > 0$
- $x \in M$ s.t. $\exists e_x^s, e_x^u$ transverse with $\begin{cases} e_x^s \text{ contraction in future} \\ e_x^u \text{ contraction in past} \end{cases}$
- Angle parameter: $\alpha(x) = \angle(e^s, e^u)$
- s -parameter:

$$s(x) = \sqrt{2} \left(\sum_{n \geq 0} e^{2\chi n} \|df^n e_x^s\|^2 \right)^{1/2}$$

- u -parameter:

Framework

Non-uniform hyperbolicity parameters

- $f : M \rightarrow M$ surface diffeomorphism
- $\chi > 0$
- $x \in M$ s.t. $\exists e_x^s, e_x^u$ transverse with $\begin{cases} e_x^s \text{ contraction in future} \\ e_x^u \text{ contraction in past} \end{cases}$
- Angle parameter: $\alpha(x) = \angle(e^s, e^u)$
- s -parameter:

$$s(x) = \sqrt{2} \left(\sum_{n \geq 0} e^{2\chi n} \|df^n e_x^s\|^2 \right)^{1/2}$$

- u -parameter:

$$u(x) = \sqrt{2} \left(\sum_{n \geq 0} e^{2\chi n} \|df^{-n} e_x^u\|^2 \right)^{1/2}$$

Non-uniformly hyperbolic set NUH_X

Asymptotic hyperbolicity

Non-uniformly hyperbolic set NUH_χ

Asymptotic hyperbolicity

$$\text{NUH} = \text{NUH}_\chi = \{x \in M : s(x), u(x) < \infty\}$$

Symbolic dynamics for NUH surface diffeomorphisms

Symbolic dynamics for NUH surface diffeomorphisms

Katok 1980:

Symbolic dynamics for NUH surface diffeomorphisms

Katok 1980: surface diffeo with $h > 0$ has horseshoes of large topological entropy.

Symbolic dynamics for NUH surface diffeomorphisms

Katok 1980: surface diffeo with $h > 0$ has horseshoes of large topological entropy.

Theorem (Sarig 2013)

Symbolic dynamics for NUH surface diffeomorphisms

Katok 1980: surface diffeo with $h > 0$ has horseshoes of large topological entropy.

Theorem (Sarig 2013)

Let f be a $C^{1+\beta}$ surface diffeomorphism.

Symbolic dynamics for NUH surface diffeomorphisms

Katok 1980: surface diffeo with $h > 0$ has horseshoes of large topological entropy.

Theorem (Sarig 2013)

Let f be a $C^{1+\beta}$ surface diffeomorphism. For all $\chi > 0$

Symbolic dynamics for NUH surface diffeomorphisms

Katok 1980: surface diffeo with $h > 0$ has horseshoes of large topological entropy.

Theorem (Sarig 2013)

Let f be a $C^{1+\beta}$ surface diffeomorphism. For all $\chi > 0$ there is (Σ, σ) TMS and $\pi : \Sigma \rightarrow M$ Hölder continuous s.t.:

Symbolic dynamics for NUH surface diffeomorphisms

Katok 1980: surface diffeo with $h > 0$ has horseshoes of large topological entropy.

Theorem (Sarig 2013)

Let f be a $C^{1+\beta}$ surface diffeomorphism. For all $\chi > 0$ there is (Σ, σ) TMS and $\pi : \Sigma \rightarrow M$ Hölder continuous s.t.:

$$(1) \quad \pi \circ \sigma = f \circ \pi.$$

Symbolic dynamics for NUH surface diffeomorphisms

Katok 1980: surface diffeo with $h > 0$ has horseshoes of large topological entropy.

Theorem (Sarig 2013)

Let f be a $C^{1+\beta}$ surface diffeomorphism. For all $\chi > 0$ there is (Σ, σ) TMS and $\pi : \Sigma \rightarrow M$ Hölder continuous s.t.:

- (1) $\pi \circ \sigma = f \circ \pi$.
- (2) $\pi[\Sigma^\#]$ contains $NUH^\#$.

Symbolic dynamics for NUH surface diffeomorphisms

Katok 1980: surface diffeo with $h > 0$ has horseshoes of large topological entropy.

Theorem (Sarig 2013)

Let f be a $C^{1+\beta}$ surface diffeomorphism. For all $\chi > 0$ there is (Σ, σ) TMS and $\pi : \Sigma \rightarrow M$ Hölder continuous s.t.:

- (1) $\pi \circ \sigma = f \circ \pi$.
- (2) $\pi[\Sigma^\#]$ contains $NUH^\#$.
- (3) Every $x \in NUH^\#$ has finitely many pre-images in $\Sigma^\#$.

Symbolic dynamics for NUH surface diffeomorphisms

Katok 1980: surface diffeo with $h > 0$ has horseshoes of large topological entropy.

Theorem (Sarig 2013)

Let f be a $C^{1+\beta}$ surface diffeomorphism. For all $\chi > 0$ there is (Σ, σ) TMS and $\pi : \Sigma \rightarrow M$ Hölder continuous s.t.:

- (1) $\pi \circ \sigma = f \circ \pi$.
- (2) $\pi[\Sigma^\#]$ contains $NUH^\#$.
- (3) Every $x \in NUH^\#$ has finitely many pre-images in $\Sigma^\#$.

$NUH^\#$ = recurrent subset of NUH

$\Sigma^\#$ = recurrent subset of Σ .

Main ingredients

Main ingredients

(1) SIZE OF PESIN CHART:

Main ingredients

(1) SIZE OF PESIN CHART:

$$Q(x) = \left(\frac{|\sin \alpha(x)|}{\sqrt{s(x)^2 + u(x)^2}} \right)^{\text{Large power}}$$

Main ingredients

(1) SIZE OF PESIN CHART:

$$Q(x) = \left(\frac{|\sin \alpha(x)|}{\sqrt{s(x)^2 + u(x)^2}} \right)^{\text{Large power}}$$

(2) ε -DOUBLE CHARTS $\Psi_x^{p^s, p^u}$

Main ingredients

(1) SIZE OF PESIN CHART:

$$Q(x) = \left(\frac{|\sin \alpha(x)|}{\sqrt{s(x)^2 + u(x)^2}} \right)^{\text{Large power}}$$

(2) ε -DOUBLE CHARTS $\Psi_x^{p^s, p^u} = (\Psi_x \upharpoonright_{[-p^s, p^s]^2}, \Psi_x \upharpoonright_{[-p^u, p^u]^2})$

Main ingredients

(1) SIZE OF PESIN CHART:

$$Q(x) = \left(\frac{|\sin \alpha(x)|}{\sqrt{s(x)^2 + u(x)^2}} \right)^{\text{Large power}}$$

(2) ε -DOUBLE CHARTS $\Psi_x^{p^s, p^u} = (\Psi_x \upharpoonright_{[-p^s, p^s]^2}, \Psi_x \upharpoonright_{[-p^u, p^u]^2})$

(3) TRANSITION RULE:

Main ingredients

(1) SIZE OF PESIN CHART:

$$Q(x) = \left(\frac{|\sin \alpha(x)|}{\sqrt{s(x)^2 + u(x)^2}} \right)^{\text{Large power}}$$

(2) ε -DOUBLE CHARTS $\Psi_x^{p^s, p^u} = (\Psi_x \upharpoonright_{[-p^s, p^s]^2}, \Psi_x \upharpoonright_{[-p^u, p^u]^2})$

(3) TRANSITION RULE: $\Psi_x^{p^s, p^u} \rightarrow \Psi_y^{q^s, q^u}$ if

Main ingredients

(1) SIZE OF PESIN CHART:

$$Q(x) = \left(\frac{|\sin \alpha(x)|}{\sqrt{s(x)^2 + u(x)^2}} \right)^{\text{Large power}}$$

(2) ε -DOUBLE CHARTS $\Psi_x^{p^s, p^u} = (\Psi_x \upharpoonright_{[-p^s, p^s]^2}, \Psi_x \upharpoonright_{[-p^u, p^u]^2})$

(3) TRANSITION RULE: $\Psi_x^{p^s, p^u} \rightarrow \Psi_y^{q^s, q^u}$ if

- OVERLAP:

Main ingredients

(1) SIZE OF PESIN CHART:

$$Q(x) = \left(\frac{|\sin \alpha(x)|}{\sqrt{s(x)^2 + u(x)^2}} \right)^{\text{Large power}}$$

(2) ε -DOUBLE CHARTS $\Psi_x^{p^s, p^u} = (\Psi_x \upharpoonright_{[-p^s, p^s]^2}, \Psi_x \upharpoonright_{[-p^u, p^u]^2})$

(3) TRANSITION RULE: $\Psi_x^{p^s, p^u} \rightarrow \Psi_y^{q^s, q^u}$ if

◦ OVERLAP: $\Psi_{f(x)}^{q^s \wedge q^u} \approx \Psi_y^{q^s \wedge q^u}$

Main ingredients

(1) SIZE OF PESIN CHART:

$$Q(x) = \left(\frac{|\sin \alpha(x)|}{\sqrt{s(x)^2 + u(x)^2}} \right)^{\text{Large power}}$$

(2) ε -DOUBLE CHARTS $\Psi_x^{p^s, p^u} = (\Psi_x \upharpoonright_{[-p^s, p^s]^2}, \Psi_x \upharpoonright_{[-p^u, p^u]^2})$

(3) TRANSITION RULE: $\Psi_x^{p^s, p^u} \rightarrow \Psi_y^{q^s, q^u}$ if

◦ OVERLAP: $\Psi_{f(x)}^{q^s \wedge q^u} \approx \Psi_y^{q^s \wedge q^u}$ and $\Psi_x^{p^s \wedge p^u} \approx \Psi_{f^{-1}(y)}^{p^s \wedge p^u}$

Main ingredients

(1) SIZE OF PESIN CHART:

$$Q(x) = \left(\frac{|\sin \alpha(x)|}{\sqrt{s(x)^2 + u(x)^2}} \right)^{\text{Large power}}$$

(2) ε -DOUBLE CHARTS $\Psi_x^{p^s, p^u} = (\Psi_x \upharpoonright_{[-p^s, p^s]^2}, \Psi_x \upharpoonright_{[-p^u, p^u]^2})$

(3) TRANSITION RULE: $\Psi_x^{p^s, p^u} \rightarrow \Psi_y^{q^s, q^u}$ if

- OVERLAP: $\Psi_{f(x)}^{q^s \wedge q^u} \approx \Psi_y^{q^s \wedge q^u}$ and $\Psi_x^{p^s \wedge p^u} \approx \Psi_{f^{-1}(y)}^{p^s \wedge p^u}$
- MAXIMALITY OF PARAMETERS:

Main ingredients

(1) SIZE OF PESIN CHART:

$$Q(x) = \left(\frac{|\sin \alpha(x)|}{\sqrt{s(x)^2 + u(x)^2}} \right)^{\text{Large power}}$$

(2) ε -DOUBLE CHARTS $\Psi_x^{p^s, p^u} = (\Psi_x \upharpoonright_{[-p^s, p^s]^2}, \Psi_x \upharpoonright_{[-p^u, p^u]^2})$

(3) TRANSITION RULE: $\Psi_x^{p^s, p^u} \rightarrow \Psi_y^{q^s, q^u}$ if

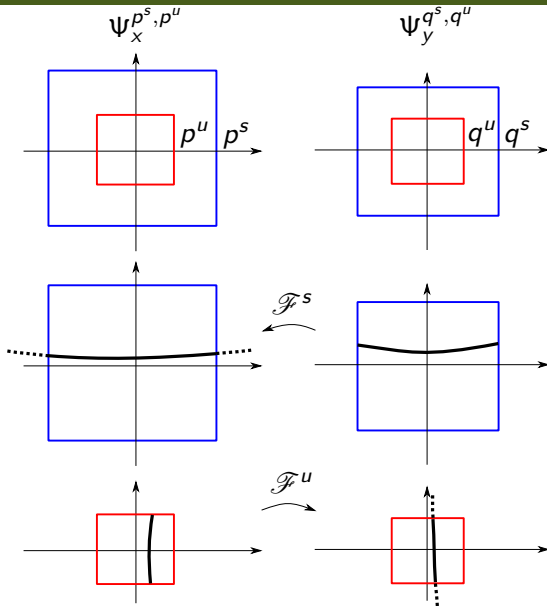
- OVERLAP: $\Psi_{f(x)}^{q^s \wedge q^u} \approx \Psi_y^{q^s \wedge q^u}$ and $\Psi_x^{p^s \wedge p^u} \approx \Psi_{f^{-1}(y)}^{p^s \wedge p^u}$
- MAXIMALITY OF PARAMETERS:

$$p^s = \min\{e^\varepsilon q^s, Q(x)\}$$

$$q^u = \min\{e^\varepsilon p^u, Q(y)\}$$

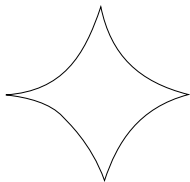
Transition between ε -double charts

Transition between ε -double charts

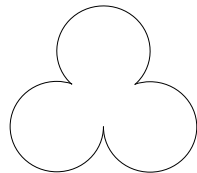
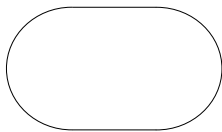
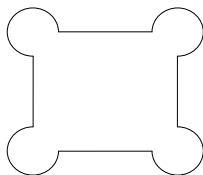


PART 3: BILLIARDS

NUH billiards



Sinai's billiard table



Bunimovich billiard tables

Framework

Invertible map with singularities

Framework

Invertible map with singularities

- T = billiard table

Framework

Invertible map with singularities

- T = billiard table
- Phase space = $\partial T \times \left[-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}\right]$

Framework

Invertible map with singularities

- T = billiard table
- Phase space = $\partial T \times \left[-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}\right]$
- f = derived map

Framework

Invertible map with singularities

- T = billiard table
- Phase space = $\partial T \times \left[-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}\right]$
- f = derived map
- Singular set $\mathcal{S} =$

Framework

Invertible map with singularities

- T = billiard table
- Phase space = $\partial T \times \left[-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}\right]$
- f = derived map
- Singular set \mathcal{S} = break points

Framework

Invertible map with singularities

- T = billiard table
- Phase space = $\partial T \times \left[-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}\right]$
- f = derived map
- Singular set \mathcal{S} = break points + glancing orbits

Framework

Invertible map with singularities

- T = billiard table
- Phase space = $\partial T \times \left[-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}\right]$
- f = derived map
- Singular set \mathcal{S} = break points + glancing orbits
- Behavior near \mathcal{S} :

Framework

Invertible map with singularities

- T = billiard table
- Phase space = $\partial T \times \left[-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}\right]$
- f = derived map
- Singular set \mathcal{S} = break points + glancing orbits
- Behavior near \mathcal{S} :

$$\text{dist}(x, \mathcal{S})^a \leq \|df_x\| \leq \text{dist}(x, \mathcal{S})^{-a}$$

Non-uniformly hyperbolic set NUH

Asymptotic hyperbolicity

Non-uniformly hyperbolic set NUH

Asymptotic hyperbolicity

Old NUH

Non-uniformly hyperbolic set NUH

Asymptotic hyperbolicity

Old NUH

+

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \pm\infty} \frac{1}{n} \log \text{dist}(f^n(x), \mathcal{S}) = 0$$

Symbolic dynamics for NUH planar billiards

Bunimovich-Chernov-Sinai 1990:

Bunimovich-Chernov-Sinai 1990: dispersing billiards with Liouville measure.

Bunimovich-Chernov-Sinai 1990: dispersing billiards with Liouville measure.

Theorem (L-Matheus)

Bunimovich-Chernov-Sinai 1990: dispersing billiards with Liouville measure.

Theorem (L-Matheus)

Let f be the derived map of a piecewise C^3 table.

Bunimovich-Chernov-Sinai 1990: dispersing billiards with Liouville measure.

Theorem (L-Matheus)

Let f be the derived map of a piecewise C^3 table. For all $\chi > 0$

Bunimovich-Chernov-Sinai 1990: dispersing billiards with Liouville measure.

Theorem (L-Matheus)

Let f be the derived map of a piecewise C^3 table. For all $\chi > 0$ there is (Σ, σ) TMS and $\pi : \Sigma \rightarrow M$ Hölder continuous s.t.:

Bunimovich-Chernov-Sinai 1990: dispersing billiards with Liouville measure.

Theorem (L-Matheus)

Let f be the derived map of a piecewise C^3 table. For all $\chi > 0$ there is (Σ, σ) TMS and $\pi : \Sigma \rightarrow M$ Hölder continuous s.t.:

$$(1) \quad \pi \circ \sigma = f \circ \pi.$$

Bunimovich-Chernov-Sinai 1990: dispersing billiards with Liouville measure.

Theorem (L-Matheus)

Let f be the derived map of a piecewise C^3 table. For all $\chi > 0$ there is (Σ, σ) TMS and $\pi : \Sigma \rightarrow M$ Hölder continuous s.t.:

- (1) $\pi \circ \sigma = f \circ \pi$.
- (2) $\pi[\Sigma^\#]$ contains $NUH^\#$.

Bunimovich-Chernov-Sinai 1990: dispersing billiards with Liouville measure.

Theorem (L-Matheus)

Let f be the derived map of a piecewise C^3 table. For all $\chi > 0$ there is (Σ, σ) TMS and $\pi : \Sigma \rightarrow M$ Hölder continuous s.t.:

- (1) $\pi \circ \sigma = f \circ \pi$.
- (2) $\pi[\Sigma^\#]$ contains $NUH^\#$.
- (3) Every $x \in NUH^\#$ has finitely many pre-images in $\Sigma^\#$.

Bowen's 17th problem

Bowen's 17th problem

15. Renewal thm. for dependent r.v.'s
 - a. derive via motivation of Ax , A flows mixingness
 - b. how fast is the mixing for Ax , A flows
16. Brownian motion or diffusion given a flow
17. Symbolic dynamics for billiards
18. Interpret $\log \lambda(x)$ as a potential for? — Kohn. idea on surfaces neg. curv.
19. Can you construct some Banach space so that h_μ is an eigenvalue of some con. operator
20. Old systems in stat. mech. — top. dyn. formulation?

“Proof”

(1) SIZE OF PESIN CHART:

(1) SIZE OF PESIN CHART:

$$\text{New } Q(x) = \text{Old } Q(x)$$

(1) SIZE OF PESIN CHART:

$$\text{New } Q(x) = \text{Old } Q(x) \times \rho(x)^{\text{Large power}},$$

(1) SIZE OF PESIN CHART:

$$\text{New } Q(x) = \text{Old } Q(x) \times \rho(x)^{\text{Large power}},$$

where $\rho(x) = \text{dist}(\{f^{-1}(x), x, f(x)\}, \mathcal{S})$.

(1) SIZE OF PESIN CHART:

$$\text{New } Q(x) = \text{Old } Q(x) \times \rho(x)^{\text{Large power}},$$

where $\rho(x) = \text{dist}(\{f^{-1}(x), x, f(x)\}, \mathcal{S})$.

(2) FINER LOCAL ESTIMATES:

(1) SIZE OF PESIN CHART:

$$\text{New } Q(x) = \text{Old } Q(x) \times \rho(x)^{\text{Large power}},$$

where $\rho(x) = \text{dist}(\{f^{-1}(x), x, f(x)\}, \mathcal{S})$.

(2) FINER LOCAL ESTIMATES: estimates from Sarig are uniform, while ours are not

(1) SIZE OF PESIN CHART:

$$\text{New } Q(x) = \text{Old } Q(x) \times \rho(x)^{\text{Large power}},$$

where $\rho(x) = \text{dist}(\{f^{-1}(x), x, f(x)\}, \mathcal{S})$.

(2) FINER LOCAL ESTIMATES: estimates from Sarig are uniform, while ours are not \leftrightarrow bounded distortion.

(1) SIZE OF PESIN CHART:

$$\text{New } Q(x) = \text{Old } Q(x) \times \rho(x)^{\text{Large power}},$$

where $\rho(x) = \text{dist}(\{f^{-1}(x), x, f(x)\}, \mathcal{S})$.

(2) FINER LOCAL ESTIMATES: estimates from Sarig are uniform, while ours are not \leftrightarrow bounded distortion.

(3) EXPONENTIAL BEATS POLYNOMIAL AND SUB-EXPONENTIAL:

(1) SIZE OF PESIN CHART:

$$\text{New } Q(x) = \text{Old } Q(x) \times \rho(x)^{\text{Large power}},$$

where $\rho(x) = \text{dist}(\{f^{-1}(x), x, f(x)\}, \mathcal{S})$.

(2) FINER LOCAL ESTIMATES: estimates from Sarig are uniform, while ours are not \leftrightarrow bounded distortion.

(3) EXPONENTIAL BEATS POLYNOMIAL AND SUB-EXPONENTIAL:
behavior of df beats explosion of derivative

(1) SIZE OF PESIN CHART:

$$\text{New } Q(x) = \text{Old } Q(x) \times \rho(x)^{\text{Large power}},$$

where $\rho(x) = \text{dist}(\{f^{-1}(x), x, f(x)\}, \mathcal{S})$.

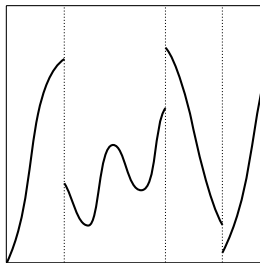
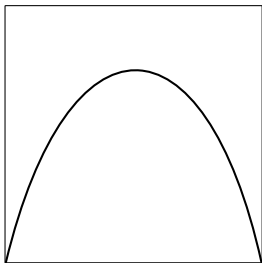
(2) FINER LOCAL ESTIMATES: estimates from Sarig are uniform, while ours are not \leftrightarrow bounded distortion.

(3) EXPONENTIAL BEATS POLYNOMIAL AND SUB-EXPONENTIAL: behavior of df beats explosion of derivative and proximity to \mathcal{S} .

PART 4: INTERVAL MAPS

Non-uniformly expanding maps

Non-uniformly expanding maps



Framework

Non-invertible map with singularities

Framework

Non-invertible map with singularities

- $f : [0, 1] \rightarrow [0, 1]$ of class $C^{1+\beta}$

Framework

Non-invertible map with singularities

- $f : [0, 1] \rightarrow [0, 1]$ of class $C^{1+\beta}$
- Singular set $\mathcal{S} =$

Framework

Non-invertible map with singularities

- $f : [0, 1] \rightarrow [0, 1]$ of class $C^{1+\beta}$
- Singular set $\mathcal{S} =$ critical points

Framework

Non-invertible map with singularities

- $f : [0, 1] \rightarrow [0, 1]$ of class $C^{1+\beta}$
- Singular set $\mathcal{S} = \text{critical points} + \text{discontinuities}$

Framework

Non-invertible map with singularities

- $f : [0, 1] \rightarrow [0, 1]$ of class $C^{1+\beta}$
- Singular set $\mathcal{S} =$ critical points + discontinuities
- Behavior near \mathcal{S} :

Framework

Non-invertible map with singularities

- $f : [0, 1] \rightarrow [0, 1]$ of class $C^{1+\beta}$
- Singular set $\mathcal{S} =$ critical points + discontinuities
- Behavior near \mathcal{S} :

$$\text{dist}(x, \mathcal{S})^a \leq \|df_x\| \leq \text{dist}(x, \mathcal{S})^{-a}$$

Framework

Non-invertible map with singularities

- $f : [0, 1] \rightarrow [0, 1]$ of class $C^{1+\beta}$
- Singular set $\mathcal{S} =$ critical points + discontinuities
- Behavior near \mathcal{S} :

$$\text{dist}(x, \mathcal{S})^a \leq \|df_x\| \leq \text{dist}(x, \mathcal{S})^{-a}$$

- Size of inverse branches:

Framework

Non-invertible map with singularities

- $f : [0, 1] \rightarrow [0, 1]$ of class $C^{1+\beta}$
- Singular set $\mathcal{S} =$ critical points + discontinuities
- Behavior near \mathcal{S} :

$$\text{dist}(x, \mathcal{S})^a \leq \|df_x\| \leq \text{dist}(x, \mathcal{S})^{-a}$$

- Size of inverse branches: for $x \in [0, 1]$

Framework

Non-invertible map with singularities

- $f : [0, 1] \rightarrow [0, 1]$ of class $C^{1+\beta}$
- Singular set \mathcal{S} = critical points + discontinuities
- Behavior near \mathcal{S} :

$$\text{dist}(x, \mathcal{S})^a \leq \|df_x\| \leq \text{dist}(x, \mathcal{S})^{-a}$$

- Size of inverse branches: for $x \in [0, 1]$ and g = inverse branch of f s.t. $g(f(x)) = x$,

Framework

Non-invertible map with singularities

- $f : [0, 1] \rightarrow [0, 1]$ of class $C^{1+\beta}$
- Singular set \mathcal{S} = critical points + discontinuities
- Behavior near \mathcal{S} :

$$\text{dist}(x, \mathcal{S})^a \leq \|df_x\| \leq \text{dist}(x, \mathcal{S})^{-a}$$

- Size of inverse branches: for $x \in [0, 1]$ and g = inverse branch of f s.t. $g(f(x)) = x$, $\exists r(x) > \text{dist}(\{x, f(x)\}, \mathcal{S})^a$ s.t.

Framework

Non-invertible map with singularities

- $f : [0, 1] \rightarrow [0, 1]$ of class $C^{1+\beta}$
- Singular set \mathcal{S} = critical points + discontinuities
- Behavior near \mathcal{S} :

$$\text{dist}(x, \mathcal{S})^a \leq \|df_x\| \leq \text{dist}(x, \mathcal{S})^{-a}$$

- Size of inverse branches: for $x \in [0, 1]$ and $g =$ inverse branch of f s.t. $g(f(x)) = x$, $\exists r(x) > \text{dist}(\{x, f(x)\}, \mathcal{S})^a$ s.t. $f \upharpoonright_{[x-r(x), x+r(x)]}$

Framework

Non-invertible map with singularities

- $f : [0, 1] \rightarrow [0, 1]$ of class $C^{1+\beta}$
- Singular set $\mathcal{S} =$ critical points + discontinuities
- Behavior near \mathcal{S} :

$$\text{dist}(x, \mathcal{S})^a \leq \|df_x\| \leq \text{dist}(x, \mathcal{S})^{-a}$$

- Size of inverse branches: for $x \in [0, 1]$ and $g =$ inverse branch of f s.t. $g(f(x)) = x$, $\exists r(x) > \text{dist}(\{x, f(x)\}, \mathcal{S})^a$ s.t. $f \upharpoonright_{[x-r(x), x+r(x)]}$ and $g \upharpoonright_{[f(x)-r(x), f(x)+r(x)]}$ are diffeos onto their images.

Looking at the past

Natural extension

Looking at the past

Natural extension

- $\widehat{M} = \{\widehat{x} = (x_n)_{n \in \mathbb{Z}} : f(x_n) = x_{n+1}, \forall n \in \mathbb{Z}\}.$

Looking at the past

Natural extension

- $\widehat{M} = \{\widehat{x} = (x_n)_{n \in \mathbb{Z}} : f(x_n) = x_{n+1}, \forall n \in \mathbb{Z}\}$.
- $\widehat{f} : \widehat{M} \rightarrow \widehat{M}$ left shift.

Looking at the past

Natural extension

- $\widehat{M} = \{\widehat{x} = (x_n)_{n \in \mathbb{Z}} : f(x_n) = x_{n+1}, \forall n \in \mathbb{Z}\}$.
- $\widehat{f}: \widehat{M} \rightarrow \widehat{M}$ left shift.
- f -invariant μ

Looking at the past

Natural extension

- $\widehat{M} = \{\widehat{x} = (x_n)_{n \in \mathbb{Z}} : f(x_n) = x_{n+1}, \forall n \in \mathbb{Z}\}$.
- $\widehat{f}: \widehat{M} \rightarrow \widehat{M}$ left shift.
- f -invariant $\mu \leftrightarrow \widehat{f}$ -invariant $\widehat{\mu}$.

Looking at the past

Natural extension

- $\widehat{M} = \{\widehat{x} = (x_n)_{n \in \mathbb{Z}} : f(x_n) = x_{n+1}, \forall n \in \mathbb{Z}\}$.
- $\widehat{f}: \widehat{M} \rightarrow \widehat{M}$ left shift.
- f -invariant $\mu \leftrightarrow \widehat{f}$ -invariant $\widehat{\mu}$.
- Unstable manifold of x :

Looking at the past

Natural extension

- $\widehat{M} = \{\widehat{x} = (x_n)_{n \in \mathbb{Z}} : f(x_n) = x_{n+1}, \forall n \in \mathbb{Z}\}$.
- $\widehat{f} : \widehat{M} \rightarrow \widehat{M}$ left shift.
- f -invariant $\mu \leftrightarrow \widehat{f}$ -invariant $\widehat{\mu}$.
- Unstable manifold of x : many

Looking at the past

Natural extension

- $\widehat{M} = \{\widehat{x} = (x_n)_{n \in \mathbb{Z}} : f(x_n) = x_{n+1}, \forall n \in \mathbb{Z}\}$.
- $\widehat{f}: \widehat{M} \rightarrow \widehat{M}$ left shift.
- f -invariant $\mu \leftrightarrow \widehat{f}$ -invariant $\widehat{\mu}$.
- Unstable manifold of x : many \leftrightarrow unstable manifold of \widehat{x} :

Looking at the past

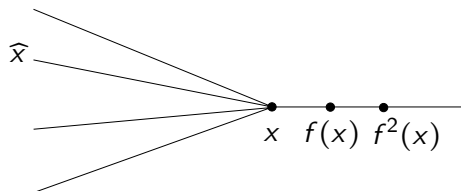
Natural extension

- $\widehat{M} = \{\widehat{x} = (x_n)_{n \in \mathbb{Z}} : f(x_n) = x_{n+1}, \forall n \in \mathbb{Z}\}$.
- $\widehat{f}: \widehat{M} \rightarrow \widehat{M}$ left shift.
- f -invariant $\mu \leftrightarrow \widehat{f}$ -invariant $\widehat{\mu}$.
- Unstable manifold of x : many \leftrightarrow unstable manifold of \widehat{x} : only one.

Looking at the past

Natural extension

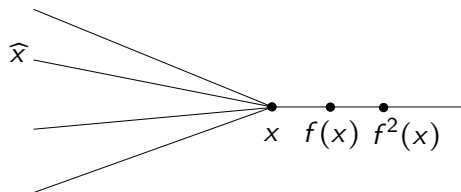
- $\widehat{M} = \{\widehat{x} = (x_n)_{n \in \mathbb{Z}} : f(x_n) = x_{n+1}, \forall n \in \mathbb{Z}\}$.
- $\widehat{f}: \widehat{M} \rightarrow \widehat{M}$ left shift.
- f -invariant $\mu \leftrightarrow \widehat{f}$ -invariant $\widehat{\mu}$.
- Unstable manifold of x : many \leftrightarrow unstable manifold of \widehat{x} : only one.



Looking at the past

Natural extension

- $\widehat{M} = \{\widehat{x} = (x_n)_{n \in \mathbb{Z}} : f(x_n) = x_{n+1}, \forall n \in \mathbb{Z}\}$.
- $\widehat{f} : \widehat{M} \rightarrow \widehat{M}$ left shift.
- f -invariant $\mu \leftrightarrow \widehat{f}$ -invariant $\widehat{\mu}$.
- Unstable manifold of x : many \leftrightarrow unstable manifold of \widehat{x} : only one.

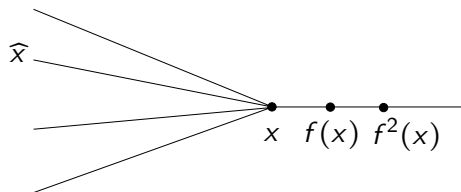


- Non-invertible cocycle df

Looking at the past

Natural extension

- $\widehat{M} = \{\widehat{x} = (x_n)_{n \in \mathbb{Z}} : f(x_n) = x_{n+1}, \forall n \in \mathbb{Z}\}$.
- $\widehat{f}: \widehat{M} \rightarrow \widehat{M}$ left shift.
- f -invariant $\mu \leftrightarrow \widehat{f}$ -invariant $\widehat{\mu}$.
- Unstable manifold of x : many \leftrightarrow unstable manifold of \widehat{x} : only one.

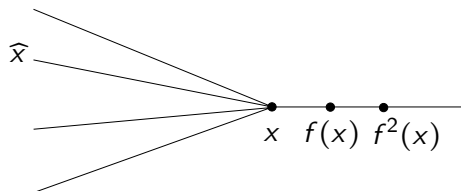


- Non-invertible cocycle $df \leftrightarrow$ Invertible cocycle \widehat{df} .

Looking at the past

Natural extension

- $\widehat{M} = \{\widehat{x} = (x_n)_{n \in \mathbb{Z}} : f(x_n) = x_{n+1}, \forall n \in \mathbb{Z}\}$.
- $\widehat{f} : \widehat{M} \rightarrow \widehat{M}$ left shift.
- f -invariant $\mu \leftrightarrow \widehat{f}$ -invariant $\widehat{\mu}$.
- Unstable manifold of x : many \leftrightarrow unstable manifold of \widehat{x} : only one.



- Non-invertible cocycle $df \leftrightarrow$ Invertible cocycle $d\widehat{f}$.
- $u(\widehat{x}) = \left(\sum_{n \geq 0} e^{2n\chi} |\widehat{df}_{\widehat{x}}^{(-n)}|^2 \right)^{1/2}$.

Non-uniformly expanding set \widehat{NUE}

Asymptotic expansion

Non-uniformly expanding set $\widehat{\text{NUE}}$

Asymptotic expansion

$$\widehat{\text{NUE}} = \{\widehat{x} \in \widehat{M} :$$

Non-uniformly expanding set $\widehat{\text{NUE}}$

Asymptotic expansion

$$\widehat{\text{NUE}} = \{\widehat{x} \in \widehat{M} : u(\widehat{x}) < \infty\}$$

Non-uniformly expanding set $\widehat{\text{NUE}}$

Asymptotic expansion

$$\widehat{\text{NUE}} = \{\widehat{x} \in \widehat{M} : u(\widehat{x}) < \infty \text{ and } \lim_{n \rightarrow \pm\infty} \frac{1}{n} \log \text{dist}(x_n, \mathcal{I}) = 0\}.$$

Symbolic dynamics for interval maps

Theorem (L)

Theorem (L)

Let \widehat{f} be as above.

Theorem (L)

Let \widehat{f} be as above. For all $\chi > 0$

Theorem (L)

Let \widehat{f} be as above. For all $\chi > 0$ there is $(\widehat{\Sigma}, \widehat{\sigma})$ TMS and $\widehat{\pi} : \widehat{\Sigma} \rightarrow \widehat{[0, 1]}$ Hölder continuous s.t.:

Theorem (L)

Let \widehat{f} be as above. For all $\chi > 0$ there is $(\widehat{\Sigma}, \widehat{\sigma})$ TMS and $\widehat{\pi} : \widehat{\Sigma} \rightarrow \widehat{[0, 1]}$ Hölder continuous s.t.:

$$(1) \widehat{\pi} \circ \widehat{\sigma} = \widehat{f} \circ \widehat{\pi}.$$

Theorem (L)

Let \widehat{f} be as above. For all $\chi > 0$ there is $(\widehat{\Sigma}, \widehat{\sigma})$ TMS and $\widehat{\pi} : \widehat{\Sigma} \rightarrow \widehat{[0, 1]}$ Hölder continuous s.t.:

- (1) $\widehat{\pi} \circ \widehat{\sigma} = \widehat{f} \circ \widehat{\pi}$.
- (2) $\widehat{\pi}[\widehat{\Sigma}^\#]$ contains $\widehat{NUE}^\#$.

Theorem (L)

Let \widehat{f} be as above. For all $\chi > 0$ there is $(\widehat{\Sigma}, \widehat{\sigma})$ TMS and $\widehat{\pi} : \widehat{\Sigma} \rightarrow \widehat{[0, 1]}$ Hölder continuous s.t.:

- (1) $\widehat{\pi} \circ \widehat{\sigma} = \widehat{f} \circ \widehat{\pi}$.
- (2) $\widehat{\pi}[\widehat{\Sigma}^\#]$ contains $\widehat{NUE}^\#$.
- (3) Every $\widehat{x} \in \widehat{NUE}^\#$ has finitely many pre-images in $\widehat{\Sigma}^\#$.

Pesin theory in \widehat{M}

- $Q(\widehat{x}) =$

- $Q(\hat{x}) = u(\hat{x})$ - Large power

Pesin theory in \hat{M}

- $Q(\hat{x}) = u(\hat{x})^{-\text{Large power}} \times \rho(\hat{x})^{\text{Large power}}$,

Pesin theory in \widehat{M}

- $Q(\widehat{x}) = u(\widehat{x})^{-\text{Large power}} \times \rho(\widehat{x})^{\text{Large power}}$, where $\rho(x) = \text{dist}(\{x_{-1}, x_0, x_1\}, \mathcal{S})$.

Pesin theory in \widehat{M}

- $Q(\widehat{x}) = u(\widehat{x})^{-\text{Large power}} \times \rho(\widehat{x})^{\text{Large power}}$, where $\rho(x) = \text{dist}(\{x_{-1}, x_0, x_1\}, \mathcal{S})$.

- PESIN CHART:

Pesin theory in \widehat{M}

- $Q(\widehat{x}) = u(\widehat{x})^{-\text{Large power}} \times \rho(\widehat{x})^{\text{Large power}}$, where $\rho(x) = \text{dist}(\{x_{-1}, x_0, x_1\}, \mathcal{S})$.
- PESIN CHART: $\Psi_{\widehat{x}}^p$, $0 < p \leq Q(\widehat{x})$.

Pesin theory in \widehat{M}

- $Q(\widehat{x}) = u(\widehat{x})^{-\text{Large power}} \times \rho(\widehat{x})^{\text{Large power}}$, where $\rho(x) = \text{dist}(\{x_{-1}, x_0, x_1\}, \mathcal{S})$.
- PESIN CHART: $\Psi_{\widehat{x}}^p$, $0 < p \leq Q(\widehat{x})$.
- TRANSITION RULE:

Pesin theory in \widehat{M}

- $Q(\widehat{x}) = u(\widehat{x})^{-\text{Large power}} \times \rho(\widehat{x})^{\text{Large power}}$, where $\rho(x) = \text{dist}(\{x_{-1}, x_0, x_1\}, \mathcal{S})$.
- PESIN CHART: $\Psi_{\widehat{x}}^p$, $0 < p \leq Q(\widehat{x})$.
- TRANSITION RULE: $\Psi_{\widehat{y}}^q \leftarrow \Psi_{\widehat{x}}^p$ if

Pesin theory in \widehat{M}

- $Q(\widehat{x}) = u(\widehat{x})^{-\text{Large power}} \times \rho(\widehat{x})^{\text{Large power}}$, where $\rho(x) = \text{dist}(\{x_{-1}, x_0, x_1\}, \mathcal{S})$.
- PESIN CHART: $\Psi_{\widehat{x}}^p$, $0 < p \leq Q(\widehat{x})$.
- TRANSITION RULE: $\Psi_{\widehat{y}}^q \leftarrow \Psi_{\widehat{x}}^p$ if
(1) OVERLAP:

Pesin theory in \widehat{M}

- $Q(\widehat{x}) = u(\widehat{x})^{-\text{Large power}} \times \rho(\widehat{x})^{\text{Large power}}$, where $\rho(x) = \text{dist}(\{x_{-1}, x_0, x_1\}, \mathcal{S})$.
- PESIN CHART: $\Psi_{\widehat{x}}^p$, $0 < p \leq Q(\widehat{x})$.
- TRANSITION RULE: $\Psi_{\widehat{y}}^q \leftarrow \Psi_{\widehat{x}}^p$ if
 - (1) OVERLAP: $\Psi_{\widehat{f}^{-1}(\widehat{x})}^q \approx \Psi_{\widehat{y}}^q$.

Pesin theory in \widehat{M}

- $Q(\widehat{x}) = u(\widehat{x})^{-\text{Large power}} \times \rho(\widehat{x})^{\text{Large power}}$, where $\rho(x) = \text{dist}(\{x_{-1}, x_0, x_1\}, \mathcal{S})$.
- PESIN CHART: $\Psi_{\widehat{x}}^p$, $0 < p \leq Q(\widehat{x})$.
- TRANSITION RULE: $\Psi_{\widehat{y}}^q \leftarrow \Psi_{\widehat{x}}^p$ if
 - (1) OVERLAP: $\Psi_{\widehat{f}^{-1}(\widehat{x})}^q \approx \Psi_{\widehat{y}}^q$.
 - (2) CONTROL OF PARAMETERS:

Pesin theory in \widehat{M}

- $Q(\widehat{x}) = u(\widehat{x})^{-\text{Large power}} \times \rho(\widehat{x})^{\text{Large power}}$, where $\rho(x) = \text{dist}(\{x_{-1}, x_0, x_1\}, \mathcal{S})$.
- PESIN CHART: $\Psi_{\widehat{x}}^p$, $0 < p \leq Q(\widehat{x})$.
- TRANSITION RULE: $\Psi_{\widehat{y}}^q \leftarrow \Psi_{\widehat{x}}^p$ if
 - (1) OVERLAP: $\Psi_{\widehat{f}^{-1}(\widehat{x})}^q \approx \Psi_{\widehat{y}}^q$.
 - (2) CONTROL OF PARAMETERS:
 - $\text{dist}(y_1, x_0) < q$.

Pesin theory in \widehat{M}

- $Q(\widehat{x}) = u(\widehat{x})^{-\text{Large power}} \times \rho(\widehat{x})^{\text{Large power}}$, where $\rho(x) = \text{dist}(\{x_{-1}, x_0, x_1\}, \mathcal{S})$.
- PESIN CHART: $\Psi_{\widehat{x}}^p$, $0 < p \leq Q(\widehat{x})$.
- TRANSITION RULE: $\Psi_{\widehat{y}}^q \leftarrow \Psi_{\widehat{x}}^p$ if
 - (1) OVERLAP: $\Psi_{\widehat{f}^{-1}(\widehat{x})}^q \approx \Psi_{\widehat{y}}^q$.
 - (2) CONTROL OF PARAMETERS:
 - $\text{dist}(y_1, x_0) < q$.
 - $\frac{u(\widehat{f}(\widehat{y}))}{u(\widehat{x})} = e^{\pm q}$.

Pesin theory in \widehat{M}

- $Q(\widehat{x}) = u(\widehat{x})^{-\text{Large power}} \times \rho(\widehat{x})^{\text{Large power}}$, where $\rho(x) = \text{dist}(\{x_{-1}, x_0, x_1\}, \mathcal{S})$.
- PESIN CHART: $\Psi_{\widehat{x}}^p$, $0 < p \leq Q(\widehat{x})$.
- TRANSITION RULE: $\Psi_{\widehat{y}}^q \leftarrow \Psi_{\widehat{x}}^p$ if
 - (1) OVERLAP: $\Psi_{\widehat{f}^{-1}(\widehat{x})}^q \approx \Psi_{\widehat{y}}^q$.
 - (2) CONTROL OF PARAMETERS:
 - $\text{dist}(y_1, x_0) < q$.
 - $\frac{u(\widehat{f}(\widehat{y}))}{u(\widehat{x})} = e^{\pm q}$.
 - $p = \min\{e^\varepsilon q, Q(\widehat{x})\}$.

Hofbauer tower \times previous theorem

Hofbauer tower \times previous theorem

	Hofbauer tower	Previous theorem

Hofbauer tower \times previous theorem

	Hofbauer tower	Previous theorem
Hyperbolicity	Lyapunov exponent > 0	Lyapunov exponent $> \chi$

Hofbauer tower \times previous theorem

	Hofbauer tower	Previous theorem
Hyperbolicity	Lyapunov exponent > 0	Lyapunov exponent $> \chi$
Description	Combinatorial description	Abstract

Hofbauer tower \times previous theorem

	Hofbauer tower	Previous theorem
Hyperbolicity	Lyapunov exponent > 0	Lyapunov exponent $> \chi$
Description	Combinatorial description	Abstract
Higher dimension	Hard	Easier

Hofbauer tower \times previous theorem

	Hofbauer tower	Previous theorem
Hyperbolicity	Lyapunov exponent > 0	Lyapunov exponent $> \chi$
Description	Combinatorial description	Abstract
Higher dimension	Hard	Easier
Fiber cardinality	Infinite-to-one	Finite-to-one

This is the end

Thanks!