## 52. An Estimate from above for the Entropy and the Topological Entropy of a C'-diffeomorphism

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Let  $\varphi$  be a  $C^1$ -diffeomorphism from an n-dimensional Riemannian manifold on itself,  $h(\varphi)$  the topological entropy [1] of  $\varphi$  and let  $\lambda$  be a contractive constant of  $\varphi$ . In this paper, we will give an estimate from above for the topological entropy:

$$h(\varphi) \leqslant n \log 1/\lambda$$

Using a result of L. Goodwyn [3], one can derive also an estimate from above for the measure theoretic entropy [7]:

$$h_u(\varphi) \leqslant n \log 1/\lambda$$

and this estimate is sharper than Kuchinirenko's [6] and A. Avez's [2].

## §1. Definitions and a property.

Let  $\varphi$  be a homeomorphism from a compact metric space X onto itself. If  $\alpha$  is any open cover of X, we let  $N(\alpha)$  be the number of members in a subcover of  $\alpha$  of minimal cardinality. As in [1], the limit exists in the following definition:

$$h(\alpha, \varphi) = \lim_{m \to \infty} \frac{1}{m} \log N(V_{i=0}^{m-1} \varphi^i \alpha)^{*)}$$

Let  $\alpha_t$  be the collection of all open spheres of radius t>0. In metric spaces, the topological entropy  $h(\varphi)$  of  $\varphi$  can be defined as  $h(\varphi) = \lim h(\alpha_t, \varphi)$ . (This is equivalent to the usual definition.)

For any t>0, let  $\beta_t$  be any cover of subset A of X by arbitrary sets of diameter  $\leq 2t$ .

For any set A of X, define  $M_t(A)$  to be the number of members in subcover of  $\beta_t$  of minimal cardinality. Then as in [5], we define the lower metrical dimension dim A of set A by

$$\underline{\dim} A = \underline{\lim}_{t \to 0} \frac{\log M_t(A)}{\log 1/t}$$

and define the dimension dim A of set A by

$$\dim A = \lim_{t \to 0} \frac{\log M_t(A)}{\log 1/t}$$
 if the limit

exists.

Property 1 [5]. Let X be an n-dimensional Euclidian space and suppose a compact subset A of X has interior points.

<sup>\*)</sup> As in [1], we write  $\alpha \vee \beta = \{U \cap V : U \in \alpha, V \in \beta\}$  and we write  $\alpha > \beta$  to mean that  $\alpha$  is a refinement of  $\beta$ .