

Hausdorff Dimension of Order Preserving Sets

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Abstract. Let g a C^2 generic bimodal map of the circle. We prove that the closure of the union of the order preserving recurrent sets with irrational rotation number has Hausdorff dimension zero. This set contains order preserving periodic orbits with each rotation number p/q in the rotation interval of g .

I. Introduction and Definitions

Consider a C^2 bimodal map g of the circle to itself. We choose g such that the boundaries of the rotation interval $\varrho(g)$ of g are rational. It is easy to see that the requirement holds for C^2 -generic g . Note that if one replaces g with $g_\lambda = g + \lambda$, with $\lambda \in \mathbb{R}$, then the latter requirement holds for Lebesgue almost every λ (see Swiatek 1987). Without loss of generality we may choose g such that $g'(0) < 0$.

Invariant order preserving sets can be assigned a rotation number. Consider the union Ω of all order preserving minimal sets that have irrational rotation number. One can show (Veerman 1989) that each such set is the unique recurrent set of f_t , where f_t is defined as follows:

- f_t is non-decreasing and orientation preserving,
- for $x \in U_t$ (“flat spot”), U_t an open interval, $f_t(x) = t$,
- for $x \notin U_t$, $f_t(x) = g(x)$,
- the rotation number of f_t , $\varrho(t)$ is irrational.

The set of parameters t for which $\varrho(t)$ is irrational will be called A . Let Ω_t be the recurrent set of f_t . The previous statements can be summarized as

$$\Omega = \bigcup_{t \in A} \Omega_t. \quad (2.1)$$

It has been established that the Hausdorff dimension of \bar{A} , $HD(\bar{A})$, is zero (Veerman 1989). In this note, it is our aim to show:

Theorem 1.1. $HD(\bar{\Omega}) = 0$.

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We give a brief description of the set $\bar{\Omega}$ (see Veerman 1986). For $t \in A$, Ω_t is the unique minimal recurrent Cantor set of f_t . The closure of their union, $\bar{\Omega}$, is again a Cantor set. Each x in $\partial\bar{\Omega}$ lies on an orbit of f_t with $t \in \partial A$. There are two possible types:

- Order preserving periodic orbits with rotation number $p/q \in \varrho(g)$, and
- receding or advancing order preserving orbits with rotation number $p/q \in \varrho(g)$.

These latter orbits are not recurrent and have as their α - and ω -limit set an orbit of the first type. The difference between receding and advancing is that for a receding orbit $F^q(x) < x + p$, whereas for an advancing orbit the opposite inequality holds.

It is clear, then, that $\partial\bar{\Omega}$ contains only countably many points. The previous theorem is implied by:

Proposition 1.2. $HD(\Omega) = 0$.

Finally, we remark (Veerman 1987) that for each irrational ϱ , there is a neighborhood n of ϱ , such that g has a unique order preserving unstable orbit with rotation number $p/q \in n$. This orbit has unique receding and advancing order preserving homoclinic orbits. For $p/q \in n$, these are precisely the orbits that lie in $\partial\bar{\Omega}$.

II. Expansivity

Let τ be such that $\varrho(\tau)$ is irrational. In this section, we prove that g^m restricted to some open neighborhood of Ω_τ can be extended to h , an expanding C^2 map of degree m . For a definition of the Hausdorff distance, we refer to Falconer (1985).

From now on, we will denote the closed set $S^1 - \bigcup_{j=0}^{m-1} f_t^{-j}(U_\tau)$ by $E_m(t)$. Note that these sets have a partial ordering given by $\dots E_{n+1}(t) \subset E_n(t) \dots \subset E_0(t)$. We call $f_t(\gamma, m)$ expansive if:

- there exist $m \geq 1$ and $\gamma > 1$ such that for all $x \in E_m(\tau)$ we have:

$$Df_\tau^m(x) \geq \gamma > 1.$$

We will call f_t uniform (γ, m) expansive if:

- for each $\tau \in A$, there is an $\varepsilon > 0$ such that for each t in an ε -neighborhood T_ε of τ , f_t is (γ, m) expansive.

We have:

Proposition 2.1 (Veerman 1989). *There exist $\gamma > 1$ and $m > 0$ such that f_t uniform (γ, m) expansive.*

Proposition 2.2. *There is an open neighborhood N of Ω_τ such that $g^m|_N$ can be extended to an expanding map h which is C^2 and has degree $m + 1$.*

Proof. Let $N = \bigcup_{t \in T_\varepsilon} E_m(t)$. According to Proposition 2.1, we may choose ε so small that f_t is (γ, m) expansive for all $t \in T_\varepsilon$. At $t = \tau$, the rotation number of f_τ is irrational

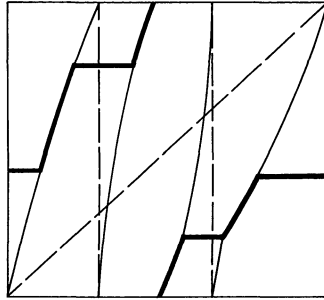


Fig. 2.1. The construction of the extension h of $g^m|_N$

and so the inverse images of U_τ do not intersect or touch U_τ . Therefore, $t \rightarrow E_m(t)$ is continuous in the Hausdorff topology at $t = \tau$. So, for ε small enough, N will consist of $m + 1$ intervals on which g^m is expanding. By restricting ε again, we can make sure that the Hausdorff distance between the graph of $g^m|_J$ and the diagonal is positive. Then we can extend $g^m|_N$ to h (see Fig. 2.1), where h has the same smoothness as f and has degree $m + 1$. \square

III. Symbolic Dynamics

We set up the symbolic dynamics for h needed for the proof of the main result. Lebesgue measure is denoted by μ .

Denote by $I(0)$ and $I(1)$ the intervals $[0, \alpha)$ and $[\alpha, 1)$, where α is the inverse of 0 under h . Let $I(i_0 i_1 \dots i_n)$ be defined by:

$$x \in I(i_0 i_1 \dots i_n) \Leftrightarrow g^n(x) \in I(i_n).$$

The sequence $\{i_r\}_{r=0}^\infty$ will be referred to as the binary expansion of x .

According to Veerman (1987) every point with order preserving orbit under g such that its orbit has rotation number ϱ has a binary expansion $\{i_r\}_{r=0}^\infty$ that can be constructed as follows (compare Fig. 3.1): There is a d such that

$$i_k = \text{int} \{k\varrho + d\} - \text{int} \{(k-1)\varrho + d\}, \tag{3.1}$$

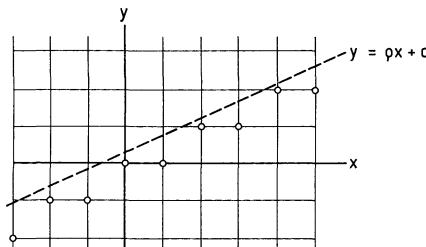


Fig. 3.1. The construction of the binary expansion of a point whose orbit is order preserving

or

$$i_k = \text{int}^* \{k\varrho + d\} - \text{int}^* \{(k-1)\varrho + d\}, \tag{3.2}$$

where

$$\text{int}^* \{x\} = \begin{cases} x & \text{if } x \text{ is integer valued} \\ \text{int} \{x\} + 1 & \text{else} \end{cases}.$$

In the next section, we need to reason with expanding maps. So, we translate the above statements to the language appropriate for a degree $m + 1$ map h .

Let $j_r \in \{0, \dots, m + 1\}$ and, as before, $J(j_0)$ are the successive inverse images of $[0, 1)$. The sequence $\{j_r\}_{r=0}^\infty$ associated with a point x iterated under h is called the $m + 1$ expansion of x . For each order preserving orbit of g contained in N , we can construct its binary expansion and its $m + 1$ expansion. Recall from the previous section that g^m coincides with h on the open set N .

Lemma 3.1 (“bounded geometry”). *There are constants $1 < \alpha \leq m + 1$ and $\beta \geq m + 1$ such that for all n, i_n :*

$$\alpha < \frac{\mu(J(j_1 \dots j_{n-1}))}{\mu(J(j_0 j_1 \dots j_{n-1}))} < \beta.$$

Proof. We have $h(J(j_0 j_1 \dots j_{n-1})) = J(j_1 \dots j_{n-1})$. So the ratio of the lemma equals $h'(x)$ for some x . But h , by Proposition 2.2, is C^2 , expanding, and of degree $m + 1$. \square

IV. The Hausdorff Dimension of Order Preserving Sets

In this section, we prove the main result. For the definition of Hausdorff s -measure and Hausdorff dimension, we refer to Falconer (1985).

Partition the circle into $N = (m + 1)^n$ intervals $J(j_0 \dots j_{n-1})$ as defined in the previous section. Let S be an invariant set such that $S = S \cap \bigcup_{\{j_r\} \in K} J(j_0 \dots j_{n-1})$, where the cardinality of K is N_S . So, orbits in S can only land in N_S of the N intervals.

Lemma 4.1. $HD(S) \leq \frac{1}{n} \frac{\ln N_S}{\ln \alpha}.$

Proof. Let Γ_Q be the space of coverings $\{\Delta_i\}_{i=1}^\infty$ of S with diameter, at most, α^{-Qn} . Denote the Hausdorff s -measure by $H_s(S)$. Then, by Lemma 3.1, we can cover S with a member of Γ_Q that has at most $N_S^{1 + \text{int}\{Q\}}$ intervals. So,

$$H_s(S) = \lim_{Q \rightarrow \infty} \inf_{\Gamma_Q} \sum_{i=0}^\infty [\mu(\Delta_i)]^s \leq \lim_{Q \rightarrow \infty} N_S^{1 + \text{int}\{Q\}} \alpha^{-Qns}.$$

This is equal to zero if

$$s > \frac{1}{n} \frac{\ln N_S}{\ln \alpha}. \quad \square$$

Let $S(n)$ be the (invariant) set of points in N with binary expansion such that:

– All finite subsequences of length n or less are order preserving.

Note that $\dots S(3) \subset S(2) \subset S(1)$.

Proposition 4.2. $HD(S(n)) \leq \frac{1}{n} \frac{\ln 2n^4}{\ln \alpha}$.

Proof. According to the previous lemma, we only have to prove that $N_{S(n)} \leq 2n^4$. Note that from (3.1) and (3.2) follows that the shift

$$\sigma : i_j \rightarrow i_{j-1}, \quad j > 0,$$

corresponds to

$$d \rightarrow \{d + \varrho\} \bmod 1.$$

Therefore, the previous statement is implied if the total number of solutions to (3.1) and (3.2) restricted to $k \in \{0, \dots, n-1\}$ is at most $2n^4$.

Write these solutions as $s_n(\varrho, d)$. For a given solution, we can change d and ϱ in the construction without changing $s_n(\varrho, d)$, as long as $\{\varrho k + d\} \bmod 1 \neq 0$ for $k \in \{0, \dots, n-1\}$. So the number of solutions to (3.1) is at most equal to the number of different lines $\varrho x + d$ intersecting precisely two distinct lattice points (l_1, l_2) and (l_3, l_4) , where $l_i \in \{0, \dots, n-1\}$. This number is less than n^4 . The same must be done to count the solutions to (3.2). \square

As we noted before, the set of all order preserving orbits under g which are contained in N , is equal to the set of points whose binary expansion is generated according to (3.1) and (3.2) for ϱ in some interval. So for all n , we have the inclusion:

$$S \subset S(n) \Rightarrow HD(S) \leq HD(S(n)).$$

Corollary 4.3. $HD(\Omega \cap N) = 0$.

Proof. The set S we defined above contains $\Omega \cap N$. \square

Since we can cover Ω with a countable number of open sets N_i , Proposition 1.2, and therefore the main result, Theorem 1.1, follows immediately.

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