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Author(s): Hiraide, Koichi

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Kyoto University
Expansive homeomorphisms with the pseudo-orbit tracing property of n-tori

Koichi Hiraide
Kagoshima National College of Thechnology
Shinko 1460-1, Hayato-cho, Aira-gun
Kagoshima 899-51, Japan

ABSTRACT
We prove that every expansive homeomorphism with the pseudo-orbit tracing property of the n-torus is topologically conjugate to a hyperbolic toral automorphism.

The strongest useful equivalence for study of the orbit structure of homeomorphisms will be topological conjugacy. Our investigation will be within the context of the conjugacy problem for homeomorphisms with expansiveness and the pseudo-orbit tracing property (abbrev. POTP). The author proved in [11] that every compact surface which admits such homeomorphisms is the 2-torus and moreover that such a homeomorphism of the 2-torus is topologically conjugate to a hyperbolic toral automorphism. Thus it seems that the orbit structure of homeomorphisms of the n-torus will be determined under the assumption of expansiveness and POTP. And so it will be natural to ask whether every homeomorphism with expansiveness
and POTP of the $n$-torus is topologically conjugate to a hyperbolic toral automorphism. An answer of this problem is given as follows.

**Theorem.** Let $f : T^n \to T^n$ be a homeomorphism of the $n$-torus. If $f$ is expansive and has POTP, then $f$ is topologically conjugate to a hyperbolic toral automorphism.

Let $(X, d)$ be a metric space and $f : X \to X$ be a (self-) homeomorphism. We say that $f$ is expansive if there is $c > 0$ (called an expansive constant) such that if $x, y \in X$ and $x \neq y$ then $d(f^n(x), f^n(y)) > c$ for some $n \in \mathbb{Z}$. A sequence $\{x_i\}_{i \in \mathbb{Z}}$ of $X$ is a $\delta$-pseudo-orbit of $f$ if $d(f(x_i), x_{i+1}) < \delta$ for all $i \in \mathbb{Z}$. A point $x \in X$ $\varepsilon$-traces a sequence $\{x_i\}_{i \in \mathbb{Z}}$ of $X$ if $d(f^i(x), x_i) < \varepsilon$ for all $i \in \mathbb{Z}$. We say that $f$ has POTP if for $\varepsilon > 0$ there is $\delta > 0$ such that every $\delta$-pseudo-orbit of $f$ is $\varepsilon$-traced by some point of $X$. Note that if $X$ is compact, then expansiveness and POTP are independent of the metrics compatible with original topology, and preserved under topological conjugacy. For materials on topological dynamics on compact manifolds, the reader may refer to A. Morimoto [14].

For global analysis of our homeomorphisms, we prepare the notion of generalized foliations on topological manifolds.

Let $M$ be a connected topological manifold without boundary and $\mathcal{F}$ be a family of subsets of $M$. We say that $\mathcal{F}$ is a generalized foliation on $M$ if the following hold;
(1) $\mathcal{F}$ is a decomposition of $M$,
(2) each $L \in \mathcal{F}$ (called a leaf) is arcwise connected,
(3) if $x \in M$ then there exist non-trivial connected subsets $D_x, K_x$ with $D_x \cap K_x = \{x\}$, a connected open neighborhood $N_x$ of $x$ in $M$ and a homeomorphism $\psi_x : D_x \times K_x \to N_x$ (called a local coordinate) such that

(a) $\psi_x(x, x) = x$,
(b) $\psi_x(y, x) = y$ ($y \in D_x$) and $\psi_x(x, z) = z$ ($z \in K_x$),
(c) for any $L \in \mathcal{F}$ there is at most countable set $B \subset K_x$ such that $N_x \cap L = \psi_x(D_x \times B)$.

Let $\mathcal{F}$ be a generalized foliation on $M$. If $x \in L$ for some $L \in \mathcal{F}$, then we see by (b) and (c) that $D_x \subset L$.

For fixed $L \in \mathcal{F}$ let $Q_L$ be a family of subsets of $L$ such that for any $D \in Q_L$ there is an open subset $O$ of $M$ such that $D$ is a connected component in $O \cap L$. Then the topology generated by $Q_L$ is called a leaf topology of $L$.

If $D_x$ is as in (3), then $D_x$ is open in $L$ (with respect to $Q_L$). Hence $D$ is open in $L$ if and only if to $x \in L, D \cap D_x$ is open in $D_x$. Note that the leaf topology has countable base.

If $f : M \to M$ is a homeomorphism such that $f(\mathcal{F}) = \mathcal{F}$, then it is easily checked that $f : L \to L$ is a homeomorphism (with respect to $Q_L$).

Let $\mathcal{F}$ and $\mathcal{F}'$ be generalized foliations on $M$. We say that $\mathcal{F}$ is transverse to $\mathcal{F}'$ if to $x \in M$ there exist non-trivial connected subsets $D_x, D'_x$ with $D_x \cap D'_x = \{x\}$, a connected open neighborhood $N_x$ of $x$ in $M$ (such a
neighborhood $N_x$ is called a coordinate domain) and a
homeomorphism $\varphi_x : D_x \times D_x' \to N_x$ (in particular called ca-
nonical coordinate) such that

(a') $\varphi_x(x, x) = x$,

(b') $\varphi_x(y, x) = y \ (y \in D_x)$ and $\varphi_x(x, z) = z \ (z \in D_x')$,

(c') for any $L \in \mathcal{F}$ there is at most countable set $B'$

$c \ D_x'$ such that $N_x \cap L = \varphi_x(D_x \times B')$,

(d') for any $L' \in \mathcal{F}'$ there is at most countable set $B$

$c \ D_x$ such that $N_x \cap L' = \varphi_x(B \times D_x')$.

We denote by $L(x)$ and $L'(x)$ the leaves of transverse
generalized foliations $\mathcal{F}$ and $\mathcal{F}'$ through $x$ respectively.

Let $N$ be a coordinate domain and write $D(x)$ and $D'(x)$
the connected components of $x$ in $N \cap L(x)$ and $N \cap L'(x)$
respectively. For $x, y \in N$ it is not difficult to see
that $D(x) \cap D'(y)$ is a single point. And so we can define
a map

$$\gamma_N : N \times N \longrightarrow N$$

by $(x, y) \longmapsto D(x) \cap D'(y)$, and have then $\gamma_N$ is continu-
ous and

$$\gamma_N(x, x) = x \ , \ \gamma_N(x, \gamma_N(y, z)) = \gamma_N(x, z) \ ,$$

$$\gamma_N(\gamma_N(x, y), z) = \gamma_N(x, z) \ .$$

If $N$ and $N$ are coordinate domains and if $U$ is a
coordinate domain such that $U \subset N \cap N$, then the following is
checked from the definition
\[ \gamma_U = \gamma_N \big|_{U \times U} = \gamma_N \big|_{U \times U} \]

Let \( f \) be a homeomorphism of a metric space \((X, d)\).

For \( x \in X \), define the **stable set** \( W^s(x) \) and the **unstable set** \( W^u(x) \) by

\[ W^s(x) = \{ y \in X : d(f^n(x), f^n(y)) \to 0 \text{ as } n \to \infty \}, \]

\[ W^u(x) = \{ y \in X : d(f^n(x), f^n(y)) \to 0 \text{ as } n \to -\infty \} \]

and put

\[ \mathcal{F}_f^\sigma = \{ W^\sigma(x) : x \in X \} \quad (\sigma = s, u). \]

Then \( \mathcal{F}_f^\sigma \) is a decomposition of \( X \) and \( f(\mathcal{F}_f^\sigma) = \mathcal{F}_f^\sigma \).

For the proof of Theorem we need the following two propositions.

**Proposition A.** Let \( M \) be a closed topological manifold and \( f : M \to M \) be a homeomorphism. If \( f \) is expansive and has POTP, then \( \mathcal{F}_f^s \) and \( \mathcal{F}_f^u \) are transverse generalized foliations on \( M \).

When \( \mathcal{F} \) is a generalized foliation on \( M \) and there exists a generalized foliation transverse to \( \mathcal{F} \), the orientability for \( \mathcal{F} \) will be defined.

**Proposition B.** Let \( f : M \to M \) be as in Proposition A. If the generalized foliation \( \mathcal{F}_f^u \) is orientable, then there
exists $l \in \mathbb{N}$ such that for any $m \geq l$ all the fixed points of $f$ have the same fixed point index 1 or -1.

If we established Proposition B, then our theorem will be obtained by using skilfully the techniques of J. Franks [8], M. Brin and A. Manning [4] and the author [11].

For the details of this paper, the author hope to appear elsewhere.

References


