LARGE DEVIATIONS FOR COUNTABLE TO ONE MARKOV SYSTEMS

Michiko Yuri
DEPARTMENT OF BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION
SAPPORO UNIVERSITY

ABSTRACT. In this note, we announce new results on large deviation properties for countable to one Markov systems established in [35] (http://www.sapporo-u.ac.jp/~yuri/). Our results are applicable to higher-dimensional number theoretical transformations.

§1 Introduction

Let $T : X \rightarrow X$ be a non-invertible map of a compact metric space $X$ which is not necessarily continuous and piecewise $C^0$-invertible with respect to a countable generating Markov partition $Q = \{X_i\}_{i \in I}$ of $X$. The main purpose of this article is to establish large deviation estimates for such countable to one piecewise invertible Markov systems $(T, X, Q)$. In particular, we shall be concerned with large deviation properties of weak Gibbs measures $\mu$ for non-Hölder potentials $\phi$. We shall clarify a class of functions $f$ in which we can describe the (Helmholtz) free energy function associated to $\mu$ in terms of the topological pressure defined in §1 (Theorem 2.1).

As we will see in §2, our class of functions is larger than $C(X)$ so that our results on large deviations are generalizations of those in the standard context which are applicable to hyperbolic systems with equilibrium states for Hölder potentials (c.f. [2], [3], [7], [8], [9], [10], [12], [21]). We apply our results to countable Markov maps which arise from number theory and exhibit common phenomena in transition to turbulence (the so-called Intermittency). Since these countable to one maps are not expansive, the dual variational principle may not hold even if the variational principle for the pressure holds. For this reason, we observe naturally different stages of phase transitions which were not treated yet in previous works. It was proved in [26,27,31] that intermittent systems typically admit weak Gibbs ergodic equilibrium states absolutely continuous with respect to weak Gibbs smooth measures. These weak Gibbs measures are non-Gibbsian states in the sense of Bowen and both non-Gibbsianness and non-uniqueness of equilibrium states are caused by an appearance of indifferent periodic orbits with respect to potentials ([31-34]). We shall formulate different stages of indifferency and relate our new characterization of

1991 Mathematics Subject Classification. 28D99, 28D20, 58F11, 58F03, 37A40, 37A30, 37C30, 37D35, 37F10, 37A45.
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phase transitions to these indifferent periodic points. In §3, we shall study the level 1 upper large deviations by restricting our attention to the multifractal version of large deviation laws (Theorem 3.1). In [3,8,15-17], a connection between the multifractal formalism and the theory of large deviation was established for subshifts of finite type and expanding conformal dynamics. We recall that the theory of multifractals is based on Kolmogorov’s work ([11]) on completely developed turbulence and Mandelbrot’s observation for intermittent turbulence in [14]. Taking this physical background into consideration, in §4 we shall associate non-differentiability of the Hausdorff dimension of level sets with phase transitions for intermittent systems. In Appendix, we collect definitions and present previous results for piecewise $C^0$-invertible transitive FRS Markov systems.

§2 Large deviations for weak Gibbs measures

Let $(T, X, Q)$ be a piecewise $C^0$-invertible transitive FRS Markov system.

**Definition.** Let $\mu \in M(X)$ and $f : X \to \mathbb{R}$. The (Helmholtz) free energy function for a random process $(\sum_{h=0}^{n-1} fT^h, \mu)_{n \geq 1}$ is defined by

$$\mathcal{W}(T):=\{f \in \mathcal{W}(T) | Var_n(f) \to 0 (n \to \infty)\}$$

whenever it exists.

In the standard framework of the theory of large deviations, $\mathcal{H}_\mu$ on $C(X)$ can be characterized by $\mathcal{H}_\mu(g) = \sup_{\nu \in M(X)} \{\nu(g) - \mathcal{H}_\mu^*(\nu)\}$ for each $g \in C(X)$, where $\mathcal{H}_\mu^*(\nu) := \sup_{f \in C(X)} \{\nu(f) - \mathcal{H}_\mu(f)\}$ is the convex conjugate of $\mathcal{H}_\mu$ (c.f. [9], [21]). Define $\mathcal{W}(T) := \{f : X \to \mathbb{R} | f \text{satisfies the WBV property and } P_{\text{top}}(T, f) < \infty\}$. The next result show that the limit $\mathcal{H}_\mu(f)$ exists for any $f \in \mathcal{W}(T) \cup C(X)$.

**Theorem 2.1.** Let $(T, X, Q)$ be a transitive FRS Markov system. If $\mu$ is a weak Gibbs measure for $\phi \in \mathcal{W}(T)$ with $-P_{\text{top}}(T, \phi)$, then $\forall f \in \mathcal{W}(T) \cup C(X)$

$$\mathcal{H}_\mu(f) = P_{\text{top}}(T, \phi + f) - P_{\text{top}}(T, \phi).$$

Since $P_{\text{top}}(T, .)$ satisfies convexity, $\mathcal{H}_\mu : \mathcal{W}(T) \cup C(X) \to \mathbb{R}$ is a convex function. We define

$$\mathcal{W}_1(T) := \{f \in \mathcal{W}(T) | Var_n(f) \to 0 (n \to \infty)\},$$

where $Var_n(f) := \sup_{x, y \in X_{t_1} \cdots t_n} |f(x) - f(y)|$. Since

$$\sup_{x, y \in X_{t_1} \cdots t_n} \exp\left[\sum_{h=0}^{n-1}(fT^h(x) - fT^h(y))\right] \leq \exp[\sum_{h=1}^{n} Var_h(f)],$$

$Var_n(f) \to 0 (n \to \infty)$ is suffices for $f$ to satisfy the WBV property. Now we define a generalized Legendre transform of the convex function $\mathcal{H}_\mu$ on $\mathcal{W}_1(X) \cup C(X)$ as follows :

$$\mathcal{H}_\mu^*(\nu) := \sup_{f \in \mathcal{W}_1(T) \cup C(X)} \{\nu(f) - \mathcal{H}_\mu(f)\} (\nu \in M(X)).$$

Then we have $\mathcal{H}_\mu^*(\nu) \geq 0 (\forall \nu \in M(X))$ as $\mathcal{H}_\mu^*(\nu) \geq -\mathcal{H}_\mu(0) = 0$ and we can establish a weak duality between $\mathcal{H}_\mu$ and $\mathcal{H}_\mu^*$. 

Proposition 2.1.
\[ \mathcal{H}_{\mu}(g) \geq \sup_{\nu \in M(X)} \{ \nu(g) - \mathcal{H}_{\mu}^{*}(\nu) \}. \]

Although a complete duality between \( \mathcal{H}_{\mu} \) and \( \mathcal{H}_{\mu}^{*} \) may not hold in our setting, Theorem 2.1 allows one to establish the following upper large deviation estimates.

Theorem 2.2 (The level 2 upper large deviation inequality). Let \((T, X, Q)\) be a transitive FRS Markov system. Let \( \mu \) be a weak Gibbs measure for \( \phi \in \mathcal{W}_{1}(T) \) with \(-P_{\text{top}}(T, \phi)\). Then \( \forall K \subset M(X) \) a compact subset,
\[ \limsup_{n \to \infty} \frac{1}{n} \log \mu(\{ x \in X | \frac{1}{n} \sum_{h=0}^{n-1} \delta_{T^{h}x} \in K \}) \leq - \inf_{\nu \in K} \mathcal{H}_{\mu}^{*}(\nu). \]

Definition. If \( \nu \in M(X) \) satisfies \( \mathcal{H}_{\mu}(f) = \nu(f) - \mathcal{H}_{\mu}^{*}(\nu) \) for \( f \in \mathcal{W}_{1}(T) \cup C(X) \), then \( \nu \) is called an equilibrium state for \( f \) with respect to \( \mu \). \( \hat{E}_{\mu}(f) \) denotes the set of all equilibrium states for \( f \) with respect to \( \mu \).

By Theorem 2.1 we can write
\[ (1) : \mathcal{H}_{\mu}^{*}(\nu) = (P_{\text{top}}(T, \phi) - \nu(\phi)) - \inf_{g \in \mathcal{W}_{1}(T) \cup C(X)} \{ P_{\text{top}}(T, \phi + g) - \nu(\phi + g) \}, \]
which allows us to see that the equality
\[ P_{\text{top}}(T, \phi + f) - \nu(\phi + f) = \inf_{g \in \mathcal{W}_{1}(T) \cup C(X)} \{ P_{\text{top}}(T, \phi + g) - \nu(\phi + g) \} \]
is equivalent for \( \nu \) being an equilibrium state for \( f \in \mathcal{W}_{1}(T) \cup C(X) \) with respect to \( \mu \). Recalling non-negativity of \( \mathcal{H}_{\mu}^{*}(\nu) \) allows us to see that \( \mathcal{H}_{\mu}^{*}(\nu) \) measures the distance of an arbitrary \( \nu \in M(X) \) from the set \( \hat{E}_{\mu}(0) \).

Definition. \( \nu \in M(X) \) is a tangent functional of \( P_{\text{top}}(T, \cdot) \) at \( \phi \in \mathcal{W}_{1}(T) \) if
\[ P_{\text{top}}(T, \phi + f) - P_{\text{top}}(T, \phi) \geq \nu(f) \quad (\forall f \in \mathcal{W}_{1}(T) \cup C(X)). \]
The set of all tangent functionals of \( P_{\text{top}}(T, \cdot) \) at \( \phi \) is denoted by \( D_{P}(\phi) \) (c.f. [7]).

Theorem 2.3 (Exponential decreasing property). Let \((T, X, Q)\) be a transitive FRS Markov system. Suppose that \( \mu \) is a weak Gibbs measure for \( \phi \in \mathcal{W}_{1}(T) \) with \(-P_{\text{top}}(T, \phi)\). If \( K(\subset M(X)) \) is a compact subset with \( D_{P}(\phi) \cap K = \emptyset \), then
\[ \limsup_{n \to \infty} \frac{1}{n} \log \mu(\{ x \in X | \frac{1}{n} \sum_{h=0}^{n-1} \delta_{T^{h}x} \in K \}) < 0. \]

Corollary 2.1. If \( U \subset M(X) \) is an open neighbourhood of \( D_{P}(\phi) \), then
\[ \limsup_{n \to \infty} \frac{1}{n} \log \mu(\{ x \in X | \frac{1}{n} \sum_{h=0}^{n-1} \delta_{T^{h}x} \notin U \}) < 0. \]
Theorem 2.4. Suppose that $(T, X, Q)$ is a transitive FRS Markov system and \( \phi \in W_1(T) \cup C(X) \). Assume further that \( \bigcup_{\text{int}X_i=\emptyset}X_i \) consists of periodic orbits. Then \( P_{\text{top}}(T, \phi) \geq h_m(T) + m(\phi) \) for all \( m \in M_T(X) \) with \( m(\phi) > -\infty \).

**Corollary 2.2 (Variational Principle).** If \( \phi \) admits an indifferent periodic point, then \( P_{\text{top}}(T, \phi) = \sup \{ h_m(T) + m(\phi) | m \in M_T(X) \} \) with \( m(\phi) > -\infty \).

**Definition.** We say that \( m \in M_T(X) \) is an equilibrium state for \( \phi \in W_1(T) \) if \( h_m(T) + m(\phi) = P_{\text{top}}(T, \phi) \) holds. \( E_T(\phi) \) denotes the set of all equilibrium states for \( \phi \in W_1(T) \).

Since ergodicity of \( \mu \in M_T(X) \) implies \( \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{1}{n} \sum_{h=0}^{n-1} \delta_{T^h x} = \mu \) in the weak topology on \( M(X) \) for \( \mu \)-a.e. \( x \in X \), if \( \mu \) is an ergodic weak Gibbs measure for \( \phi \in W_1(T) \) with \( h_\mu(T) < \infty \) and \( \phi \in L^1(\mu) \), then \( \frac{1}{n} \sum_{h=0}^{n-1} \delta_{T^h x} \) converges to \( \mu \in E_T(\phi) \) weakly \( \mu \)-a.e. \( x \in X \). However, for each \( n \geq 1 \), \( \frac{1}{n} \sum_{h=0}^{n-1} \delta_{T^h x} \) may be still far from \( \mu \). In general, ergodicity of \( \mu \) may not be necessary for the weak convergence of the empirical measures \( \frac{1}{n} \sum_{h=0}^{n-1} \delta_{T^h x} \) to \( \mu \in E_T(\phi) \). Theorem 2.3 inspects that the decreasing rates of \( \mu(\{ x \in X | \frac{1}{n} \sum_{h=0}^{n-1} \delta_{T^h x} \not\in U \}) \) is exponential for any open neighbourhood \( U \) of \( E(0) = \hat{D}_P(\phi) \) and the rate is determined by the distance of \( U \) from \( \hat{D}_P(\phi) \).

**Definition.** For \( \nu \in M(X) \), define \( \hat{h}_\nu(T) := \inf_{g \in W_1(T) \cup C(X)} \{ P_{\text{top}}(T, g) - \nu(g) \} \) which is called a generalized entropy of \( \nu \).

**Definition.** We say that \( \nu \in M(X) \) is a generalized equilibrium state for \( \phi \) if \( P_{\text{top}}(T, \phi) - \nu(\phi) = \hat{h}_\nu(T) \) holds. \( \hat{E}(\phi) \) denotes the set of all generalized equilibrium states for \( \phi \) and \( \hat{E}_T(\phi) \) denotes the set of all \( T \)-invariant generalized equilibrium states for \( \phi \).

**Definition.** We say that \( P_{\text{top}}(T, .) : W_1(T) \to \mathbb{R} \) is differentiable at \( \phi \in W_1(T) \) if the limit

\[
\lim_{t \to 0} \frac{P_{\text{top}}(T, \phi + tf) - P_{\text{top}}(T, \phi)}{t}
\]

exists for all \( f \in C(X) \).

Since co-existence of tangent functionals implies failure of differentiability of the pressure function (see [33]), if \( D_P(\phi) \neq \emptyset \) and \( P_{\text{top}}(T, .) \) is differentiable at \( \phi \), then \( D_P(\phi) \) consists of a single element \( \nu \) and \( \lim_{t \to 0} \frac{\hat{h}_\nu(T)}{t} = \nu(f) \) for all \( f \in C(X) \).

**Theorem 2.5.** Let \( (T, X, Q) \) be a transitive FRS Markov system. Suppose that \( \bigcup_{\text{int}X_i=\emptyset}X_i \) consists of periodic orbits. Let \( \mu \) be a \( T \)-invariant weak Gibbs measure for \( \phi \in W_1(T) \) with \( -P_{\text{top}}(T, \phi) \) which satisfies \( h_\mu(T) < \infty \) and \( \phi \in L^1(\mu) \). If \( P_{\text{top}}(T, .) \) is differentiable at \( \phi \), then we have the followings.

(i) \( \mu(\{ x \in X | \frac{1}{n} \sum_{h=0}^{n-1} \delta_{T^h x} \not\in U \}) \) decays exponentially as \( n \to \infty \) for any open neighbourhood of \( E_T(\phi) \).

(ii) \( \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{1}{n} \log \mu(\{ x \in X | \frac{1}{n} \sum_{h=0}^{n-1} f \circ T^h(x) > \mu(f) + \epsilon \}) < 0 \).
In general, differentiability of $P_{\text{top}}(T,.)$ easily fails, even if uniqueness of equilibrium states holds. Indeed, we have four stages of phase transitions as follows:

1. $\|E_T(\phi)\| > 1$ (stage 1 phase transition)
2. $\|E_T(\phi)\| = 1$ and $\|\hat{E}_T(\phi)\| > 1$ (stage 2 phase transition)
3. $\|\hat{E}(\phi)\| = 1$ and $\|D_P(\phi)\| > 1$ (stage 3 phase transition)
4. $\|\hat{E}(\phi)\| = 1$ and $\|D_P(\phi)\| > 1$ (stage 4 phase transition)

All (1)-(4) are sufficient for a lack of differentiability of the pressure function which may give a crucial difficulty in establishing lower large deviations bounds. As we have already mentioned above, we will see in §4 that the stage 1 phase transition happens for the important potentials $-\log |\det DT|$ in the class of intermittent maps. More specifically, we recall that if $x_0$ is an indifferent periodic point with respect to $\phi$, then $\frac{1}{q} \sum_{h=0}^{q-1} \delta_{T^h x_0} \in E_T(\phi)$. Since $-\log |\det DT|$ typically admits an indifferent periodic point, the Dirac measure supported on the periodic orbit is one equilibrium state for $-\log |\det DT|$. On the other hand, it is known that a $T$-invariant absolutely continuous weak Gibbs equilibrium state exists ([27]). In order to clarify occurrence of various types of phase transitions in the context of nonhyperbolic systems, we consider $x_0$ as an indifferent periodic point at stage 1 and generalize indifferency as follows.

**Definition.** A periodic point $x_0$ with period $q$ which is repelling for all $g \in \mathcal{W}_1(T)$ is called indifferent with respect to $\phi$ at stage 2 (resp. stage 3) if $\frac{1}{q} \sum_{h=0}^{q-1} \delta_{T^h x_0} \in \hat{E}_T(\phi)/E_T(\phi)$ (resp. $\frac{1}{q} \sum_{h=0}^{q-1} \delta_{T^h x_0} \in D_P(\phi)/\hat{E}_T(\phi)$).

Moreover, we introduce the following quantities which measure the distance of an arbitrary $\nu \in M(X)$ (or $\nu \in M_T(X)$) from the sets $E_T(\phi), \hat{E}(\phi), D_P(\phi)$ respectively.

$$
d_{\phi}^{(1)}(\nu) := \{P_{\text{top}}(T, \phi) - \nu(\phi)\} - h_\nu(T) \ (\nu \in M_T(X)).
$$

$$
d_{\phi}^{(2)}(\nu) := \{P_{\text{top}}(T, \phi) - \nu(\phi)\} - \hat{h}_\nu(T) \ (\nu \in M(X)).
$$

$$
d_{\phi}^{(3)}(\nu) := \mathcal{H}_\mu^*(\nu) \ (\nu \in M(X)).
$$

Then we see that a generalized indifferent periodic point $x_0$ with period $q$ with respect to $\phi$ at stage $i(i = 1, 2, 3)$ are characterized by

$$
d_{\phi}^{(i-1)}(\frac{1}{q} \sum_{h=0}^{q-1} \delta_{T^h x_0}) > 0 \quad \text{and} \quad d_{\phi}^{(i)}(\frac{1}{q} \sum_{h=0}^{q-1} \delta_{T^h x_0}) = 0.
$$

A lack of differentiability of $P_{\text{top}}(T,.)$ is caused, for example, by more than one indifferent periodic orbits at various stages. In case when $P_{\text{top}}(T,0) < \infty$, we have the following result.

**Theorem 2.6 (Exponential decreasing property).** Let $(T, X, Q)$ be a transitive FRS Markov system with $P_{\text{top}}(T,0) < \infty$. Suppose that $\bigcup_{i \in X} X_i$ consists of periodic orbits. If $\phi \in \mathcal{W}_1(T)$ is a bounded function and $\mu$ is a $T$-invariant weak Gibbs measure for $\phi$, then $\nu \notin \hat{E}(\phi)$ iff $\mathcal{H}_{\mu}^*(\nu) > 0$. In particular, for any open neighbourhood $U$ of $\hat{E}(\phi)$,

$$
\limsup_{n \to \infty} \frac{1}{n} \log \mu(\{x \in X | \frac{1}{n} \sum_{h=0}^{n-1} \delta_{T^h x} \notin U\}) < 0.
$$
Moreover, if $\sup_{x \in X} \phi(x) \leq P_{\text{top}}(T, \phi)$, then the above inequality holds for any open neighbourhood $U$ of $E_T(\phi)$.

We recall that (DVP) is valid when the entropy map is upper semi-continuous. For any continuous expansive action of a compact metric space, the entropy map is upper semi-continuous. Moreover, differentiability of $P_{\text{top}}(T, \cdot)$ is valid at Hölder potentials $\phi$ in the context of hyperbolic systems (e.g., aperiodic SFT, uniformly expanding maps), where the differentiability is equivalent to uniqueness of equilibrium states ($\sharp E_T(\phi) = 1$). If $\sharp Q < \infty$, then $T$ is expansive because of the property (03) so that (DVP) is valid. Hence by Theorem 2.6 we have exponential decreasing property for any compact subset $K$ of $M(X)$ with $K \cap E_T(\phi) = \emptyset$. On the other hand, in case when $\sharp Q = \infty$, $T$ may fail expansiveness even if it is piecewisely expanding. Such phenomena are easily found for many number theoretical transformations (like Gauss-type transformations). However, we can still establish differentiability of $P_{\text{top}}(T, \cdot)$ at $\phi$ when $\{\phi \circ \psi_i\}_{i \in I}$ is equi-Hölder continuous and uniqueness of equilibrium states for $\phi$ follows from this property. Without differentiability of $P_{\text{top}}(T, \cdot)$, we may have $\inf_{\nu \in K} d_\phi^{(3)}(\nu) = 0$ for a compact subset $K$ with $K \cap E_T(\phi) = \emptyset$ as $E_T(\phi) \subseteq D_P(\phi)$ and we may observe the various types of phase transitions in the above. For establishing (level 2) lower large deviations bounds, $\sharp \hat{E}(f) = 1$ for all $f \in C(X)$ which are finite linear combinations of functions of a countable subset in $C(X)$ is suffices in the usual setting ([9]). Indeed, it is well-known that this condition is satisfied for the unique equilibrium state $\mu$ for Hölder potentials in case of hyperbolic systems. We relate $E_\mu(f)$ to $E_T(\phi + f)$ as follows.

**Proposition 2.2.** Assume that $P_{\text{top}}(T, 0) < \infty$ and $\sup_{x \in X} |\phi(x)| < \infty$. If $m \in M_T(X)$ satisfies $h_m(T) = \hat{h}_m(T)$, then $m \in \hat{E}_T(\phi + f)$ iff $m \in \hat{E}_\mu(f)$.

Even if $\sharp \hat{E}_\mu(\phi + f) = 1$ for all Hölder functions $f$, again a lack of the (DVP) may cause crucial difficulty in establishing the level 2 lower large deviations bounds.

### §3 Multifractal large deviation laws

Let $(T, X, Q)$ be a piecewise $C^0$-invertible transitive FRS Markov system. Let $\phi \in W(T)$ be a negative function which can be unbounded ($\inf_{x \in X} \phi(x) \geq -\infty$). Choose a nonpositive function $f \in W(T)$ such that for each $q \geq 0$, a zero $t(q)$ of the next generalized Bowen’s equation: $P_{\text{top}}(T, qf + t(q)\phi) = 0$ is uniquely determined (see §4). We can show that $t(q)$ is a strictly convex function because of the (strictly) convexity of $P_{\text{top}}(T, \cdot) : W(T) \to \mathbb{R}$. For establishing multifractal version of (level 1) upper large deviation inequality, we restrict our attention to piecewise conformal (countable to one) transitive FRS Markov systems $(T, X, Q)$ with $X \subset \mathbb{R}^D$ and potentials $\phi = -\log ||DT||$. Choose an observable function $f \in W(T)$ and for each $R > 0$, we define

$$n_R(x) := \inf\{n \in \mathbb{N} | \max\{\sum_{h=0}^{n-1} \phi T^h(x), \sum_{h=0}^{n-1} f T^h(x)\} \leq -R \} \leq \infty.$$ 

If both $\phi$ and $f$ are strictly negative (i.e., $\sup_{x \in X} \phi(x) < 0$, $\sup_{x \in X} f(x) < 0$), then $n_R(x) < \infty (\forall x \in X)$. We consider a generalized (Helmholtz) free energy function for the random process $(\sum_{h=0}^{n_R(x)-1} q f T^h, \mu)_{R>0}$,

$$\hat{H}_\mu(qf) := \limsup_{R \to \infty} \frac{1}{R} \log \int_X \exp[\frac{1}{R} \sum_{h=0}^{n_R(x)-1} q f(T^h x)]d\mu(x).$$
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Theorem 3.1. Let \( \phi = -\log ||DT||, f \in \mathcal{W}(T) \) be strictly negative functions satisfying \( \sup_{R>0} \frac{N_R}{R} < \infty. \) Suppose that for \( q \geq 0, \exists t(q) \) a decreasing function such that \( P_{\text{top}}(T, qf + t(q)\phi) = 0. \) Assume further that

(C1) \( \exists m_1 \) a weak Gibbs measure for \( qf + t(q)\phi \) (with \( 0 \)).
(C2) \( \exists m_2 \) a weak Gibbs measure for \( q(-f) + t(q)\phi \) (with \( 0 \)).

If \( \mu \) is a weak Gibbs measure for \( t(0)\phi \) and \( \nu \) is a weak Gibbs measure for \( f \), then \( \forall \alpha > 0 \)

\[
\lim_{R \to \infty} \sup_{R \to \infty} \frac{1}{R} \log \mu(\{x \in X | \frac{\log \nu(X_{i_1 \ldots i_n(x)}(x))}{\log \text{diam} X_{i_1 \ldots i_n(x)}(x)} \geq \alpha \})
\leq \inf_{q \leq 0} \{q\alpha + \hat{\mathcal{H}}_{\mu}(qf)\}
\leq -t^{*}(\alpha) - t(0),
\]

where \( t^{*}(\alpha) := \sup_{q \geq 0} \{q\alpha - t(q)\} \) is the Legendre transform of \( t(q) \).

Corollary 3.1. If we replace the weak Gibbs property imposed on \( \mu, \nu, m_1, m_2 \) by the Gibbs property, then we can remove the assumption \( \sup_{R>0} \frac{N_R}{R} < \infty. \)

Remark If \( \inf_{x \in X} \phi(x), \inf_{x \in X} f(x) > -\infty \), then \( \sup_{R>0} \frac{N_R}{R} < \infty. \) On the other hand, as we will see in §4, for typical derived systems arising from Intermittent maps both \( \inf_{x \in X} \phi(x) = -\infty \) and \( \sup_{x \in X} \inf\{n \in \mathbb{N} | \sum_{h=0}^{n-1} \phi T^h(x) \leq -R\} < \infty \) are satisfied for \( -\log ||DT||. \)

As we will see in the next section, our examples of nonhyperbolic piecewise conformal systems admit jump systems which satisfy the following two properties.

(a) \( P_{\text{top}}(T, -\log |\det DT|) = 0 \) so that \( t(0) = D. \)
(b) \( \exists J \subset \mathbb{R}^+ \) such that \( \forall q \in J, \exists t(q) > 0 \) with \( P_{\text{top}}(qf - t(q)\log ||DT||) = 0, \exists \mu_q \) a \( T \)-invariant Gibbs measure for \( qf - t(q)\log ||DT|| \) and for \( \beta(q) := \frac{\int_X fd\mu_q}{-\int_X \log ||DT|| d\mu_q} > 0, \)

\[
dim_H \Lambda_{\beta(q)} = q\beta(q) + t(q),
\]

where

\[
\Lambda_{\beta(q)} = \{x \in X | \frac{\sum_{h=0}^{n-1} fT^h(x)}{-\sum_{h=0}^{n-1} \log ||DT(T^h(x))||} \to \beta(q)(n \to \infty)\}.
\]

(C.f. [30])

Corollary 3.2. Under (a) and (b), \( \forall \alpha \in \{ \beta \in \mathbb{R}^+ | \exists q' \in J \text{ such that } \beta(q') = \beta' \} \exists q \in J \text{ such that} \)

\[
\lim_{R \to \infty} \sup_{R \to \infty} \frac{1}{R} \log \mu(\{x \in X | \frac{\log \nu(X_{i_1 \ldots i_n(x)}(x))}{\log \text{diam} X_{i_1 \ldots i_n(x)}(x)} \geq \alpha \})
\leq \dim_H \Lambda_{\alpha} - t(0) - 2q\alpha = \dim_H \Lambda_{\alpha} - D - 2q\alpha < 0.
\]
§4 Applications to Intermittent systems

Let $(T, X, Q)$ be a transitive FRS Markov system. Let $B_1 \subset X$ be a union of cylinders $X_i \in Q$ with $cl(int TX_i) = X$. Define the stopping time over $B_1$, $R : X \to \mathbb{N} \cup \{\infty\}$ by $R(x) = \inf\{n \geq 0 : T^n x \in B_1\} + 1$ and for each $n > 1$, define inductively $B_n := \{x \in X | R(x) = n\}$. Now we define Schweiger’s jump transformation ([23]) $T^* : \bigcup_{n=1}^{\infty} B_n \to X$ by $T^* x = T^{R(x)} x$. We denote $X^* := X \backslash \bigcup_{m=0}^{\infty} T^*-m(\bigcap_{n \geq 0} \{R(x) > n\})$ and

$$I^* := \bigcup_{n \geq 1} \{(i_1 \ldots i_n) \in I^n : X_{i_1 \ldots i_n} \subseteq B_n\}.$$

Then it is easy to see that $(T^*, X^*, Q^*) = \{X_i\}_{i \in I^*}$ is a piecewise $C^0$-invertible Bernoulli system. Assume further that $(T, X, Q)$ is a piecewise conformal system. For $f \in \mathcal{W}_1(T)$ with $P_{top}(T, f) = 0$ and $q \geq 0$ we shall consider the following equations:

$$(2) : P_{top}(T^*, qf^* - t \log ||DT^*||) = 0$$

$$(3) : P_{top}(T, qf - t \log ||DT||) = 0.$$

Definition. We say that a piecewise $C^1$-invertible Markov system is locally uniformly expanding with respect to $B_1$ if $T^*$ associated to $B_1$ is uniformly expanding (i.e., $\sup_{x \in X^*} ||D\psi_1(x)|| < 1$).

Definition. We say that a potential $\phi : X \to \mathbb{R}$ satisfies local bounded distortion (LBD) with respect to $B_1$ if $\forall i = (i_1 \ldots i_{|\underline{i}|}) \in I^*$, $\exists 0 < L_{\phi}(i) < \infty$ satisfying

$$|\phi(\psi_1(x)) - \phi(\psi_1(y))| \leq L_{\phi}(i)d(x, y)$$

and

$$L_{\phi}(\infty) := \sup_{i \in I^*} \sum_{j=0}^{i-1} L_{\phi}(i_{j+1} \ldots i_{|\underline{i}|}) < \infty.$$

Under the locally uniformly expanding property with respect to $B_1$, we see that $-\log ||DT^*||$ is a negative function. Choose $f$ a nonpositive function satisfying LBD with respect to $B_1$. By Lemma 12 in [29], if $P_{top}(T, f^*) \geq 0$ and $||L_{qf^*} 1|| < \infty (\forall 0 \leq q \leq 1)$ then we can determine $t(q) \geq 0$ satisfying the equation (2). Furthermore, by Lemma 7 in [31] $P_{top}(T^*, qf^* - t(q) \log ||DT^*||) = 0$ forces to $P_{top}(T, qf - t(q) \log ||DT||) = 0$. We claim that $t(q)$ is not necessarily a unique solution of (3). It was proved in [30] that the properties (a) and (b) are valid for $(T^*, X^*, Q^*)$ and for $f^*$. Moreover, $t(q)$ is analytic on $J$ and $\beta(q) = -t'(q)$ holds. The next result allows us to specify the first order phase transition point at which $t(q)$ is non-differentiable.

Theorem 4.1. Suppose that $q\phi - t(q) \log ||DT|| \in \mathcal{W}_1(T)$. Assume further that there exist two different tangent functionals of $P_{top}(\sigma, \cdot)$ at $\{q\phi \circ \pi - t(q) \log ||DT \circ \pi||\}$, $\overline{\mu}_1, \overline{\mu}_2$ satisfying $0 \neq \overline{\mu}_1(\log ||DT \circ \pi||) < \infty, \phi \circ \pi \in L_1(\overline{\mu}_i) (i = 1, 2)$ and

$$\frac{\overline{\mu}_1(\phi \circ \pi)}{\overline{\mu}_1(\log ||DT \circ \pi||)} \neq \frac{\overline{\mu}_2(\phi \circ \pi)}{\overline{\mu}_2(\log ||DT \circ \pi||)}.$$
Then \( q \) is the first order phase transition point.

All our results are applicable to the next two-dimensional number theoretical transformations. We refer the reader to [35] for further details.

Example 1 (A complex continued fraction [23,24,31]). We can define a complex continued fraction transformation \( T : X \to X \) on the diamond shaped region \( X = \{ z = x_{1}\alpha + x_{2}\overline{\alpha} : -1/2 \leq x_{1}, z_{2} \leq 1/2 \} \), where \( \alpha = 1 + i \), by \( T(z) = 1/z - [1/2] \). Here \([x]_1\) denotes \([x_{1} + 1/2]\alpha + [x_{2} + 1/2]\overline{\alpha} \), where \( z \) is written in the form \( z = x_{1}\alpha + x_{2}\overline{\alpha} \), \([x] = \max\{n \in \mathbb{Z}|n \leq x\}(x \in \mathbb{N}) \) and \([x] = \max\{n \in \mathbb{Z}|n < x\}(x \in \mathbb{Z} \setminus \mathbb{N}) \). This transformation has an indifferent periodic orbit \( \{1, -1\} \) of period 2 and two indifferent fixed points at \( i \) and \(-i\). For each \( n\alpha + m\overline{\alpha} \in I := \{ma+n\overline{\alpha} : (m,n) \in \mathbb{Z}^2-(0,0)\} \), we define \( X_{n\alpha+m\overline{\alpha}} = z \in X : [1/z]_1 = n\alpha + m\overline{\alpha} \).

Then we have a countable Markov partition \( Q = \{X_{a}\}_{a \in I} \) of \( X \) and \((T, X, Q)\) is a transitive FRS Markov system with \( P_{\text{top}}(T, 0) = \infty \).

Example 2 (Brun’s map [19,26,27,31]). Let \( X = \{(x_{1}, x_{2}) \in \mathbb{R}^2 : 0 \leq x_{2} \leq x_{1} \leq 1\} \) and let

\[
X_{i} = \{(x_{1}, x_{2}) \in X : x_{i} + x_{1} \geq 1 \geq x_{i+1} + x_{1}\}
\]

for \( i = 0, 1, 2 \) where we put \( x_{0} = 1 \) and \( x_{3} = 0 \). \( T \) is defined by

\[
\begin{align*}
T(x_{1}, x_{2}) &= \left( \frac{x_{1}}{1-x_{1}}, \frac{x_{2}}{1-x_{1}} \right) \text{ on } X_{0}, \\
T(x_{1}, x_{2}) &= \left( \frac{x_{2}}{x_{1}}, \frac{1}{x_{1}} - 1 \right) \text{ on } X_{1}, \\
T(x_{1}, x_{2}) &= \left( \frac{1}{x_{2}} - 1, \frac{x}{x} \right) \text{ on } X_{2}. \\
\end{align*}
\]

This map admits an indifferent fixed point \((0, 0)\) (i.e., \(|\det DT(0, 0)| = 1\) ). We can easily see that \( TX_{i} = X(i = 0, 1, 2) \), i.e., \( Q = \{X_{i}\}_{i=0}^{2} \) is a Bernoulli partition.

Example 3 (Inhomogeneous Diophantine approximations). We define \( X = \{(x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 : 0 \leq y \leq 1, -y \leq x < -y + 1\} \) and \( T : X \to X \) by

\[
T(x, y) = \left( \frac{1}{x} - \left[ \frac{1-y}{x} \right], \frac{-y}{x} - y \right),
\]

where \([x] = \max\{n \in \mathbb{Z}|n \leq x\}(x \in \mathbb{Z} \setminus \mathbb{N}) \) and \([x] = \max\{n \in \mathbb{Z}|n < x\}(x \in \mathbb{Z} \setminus \mathbb{N}) \). This map admits indifferent periodic points \((1, 0)\) and \((-1, 1)\) with period 2, i.e., \(|\det DT^2(1, 0)| = |\det DT^2(-1, 1)| = 1\). Let \( a(x, y) = \left[ \frac{1-y}{x} \right] - \left[ \frac{-y}{x} \right] \) and \( b(x, y) = \left[ \frac{1-y}{x} \right] - \left[ \frac{-y}{x} \right] \). We can introduce an index set

\[
I = \left\{ \left( \begin{array}{c} a \\ b \end{array} \right) : a, b \in \mathbb{Z}, a > b > 0, \text{ or } a < b < 0 \right\}
\]

and a partition \( Q := \left\{ X_{\left( \begin{array}{c} a \\ b \end{array} \right)} : \left( \begin{array}{c} a \\ b \end{array} \right) \in I \right\} \), where \( X_{(a,b)} = \{(x, y) \in X : a(x, y) = a, b(x, y) = b\} \). Then we can directly verify all conditions (01)-(03) so that \((T, X, Q)\) is a transitive FRS Markov system with \( P_{\text{top}}(T, 0) = \infty \).

Appendix

Let \( X \) be a compact metric space with metric \( d \) and let \( T : X \to X \) be a noninvertible map which is not necessarily continuous. Let \( Q = \{X_{i}\}_{i \in I} \) be a countable disjoint partition \( Q = \{X_{i}\}_{i \in I} \) of \( X \) such that \( \bigcup_{i \in I} \text{int}X_{i} \) is dense in \( X \) and satisfy the following properties.

(01) For each \( i \in I \) with \( \text{int}X_{i} \neq \emptyset \), \( T|_{\text{int}X_{i}} : \text{int}X_{i} \to T(\text{int}X_{i}) \) is a homeomorphism and \( (T|_{\text{int}X_{i}})^{-1} \) extends to a homeomorphism \( \psi \) on \( cl(T(\text{int}X_{i})) \).

(02) \( T(\bigcup_{\text{int}X_{i} \neq \emptyset} X_{i}) \subset \bigcup_{\text{int}X_{i} \neq \emptyset} X_{i} \).
For $i = (i_1 \ldots i_n) \in I^n$ with $\text{int}(X_{i_1} \cap T^{-1}X_{i_2} \cap \ldots \cap T^{-(n-1)}X_{i_n}) \neq \emptyset$, we define $X_i := X_{i_1} \cap T^{-1}X_{i_2} \cap \ldots \cap T^{-(n-1)}X_{i_n}$ which is called a cylinder of rank $n$ and write $|i| = n$. By (01), $T^n|_{\text{int}X_{i_1} \ldots i_n} : \text{int}X_{i_1} \ldots i_n \to T^n(\text{int}(X_{i_1} \ldots i_n))$ is a homeomorphism and $(T^n|_{\text{int}X_{i_1} \ldots i_n})^{-1}$ extends to a homeomorphism $\psi_{i_1} \circ \psi_{i_2} \circ \ldots \circ \psi_{i_n} = \psi_{i_1 \ldots i_n} : cl(T^n(\text{int}X_{i_1})) \to cl(\text{int}X_{i_1})$. We assume further the next generator condition:

$$\text{(03)} \quad \sigma(n) := \sup\{\text{diam}X_{i_1} \ldots i_n : X_{i_1} \ldots i_n \in \bigvee_{j=0}^{n-1} T^{-j}(Q)\} \to 0 (n \to \infty).$$

We say that $(T, X, Q = \{X_i\}_{i \in I})$ is a piecewise $C^0$-invertible Markov system, if $\text{int}(cl(\text{int}X_i) \cap cl(\text{int}TX_j)) \neq \emptyset$ implies $cl(\text{int}TX_j) \supset cl(\text{int}X_i)$. By the condition (03), $(T, X, Q)$ provides a countable Markov shift $(\Sigma, \sigma)$ such that there exists a uniformly continuous map $\pi : \Sigma \to X$ defined by

$$\pi(i_1 i_2 \ldots) = \bigcap_{j=0}^{\infty} cl(T^{-j}(\text{int}X_{i_{j+1}})) (\neq \emptyset)$$

which satisfies $\pi \circ \sigma = T \circ \pi$. We should note that, in general $\pi(\Sigma)$ is a proper subset of $X$. The next condition gives a nice countable states symbolic dynamics similar to sofic shifts (cf. [25]):

**Finite Range Structure**. $\mathcal{U} = \{\text{int}(T^nX_{i_1} \ldots i_n) : \forall X_{i_1} \ldots i_n, \forall n > 0\}$ consists of finitely many open subsets $U_1 \ldots U_N$ of $X$.

Definition. We say that $\phi : X \to \mathbb{R}$ is a potential of weak bounded variation (WBV) if there exists a sequence of positive numbers $\{C_n\}$ satisfying $\lim_{n \to \infty} (1/n) \log C_n = 0$ and $\forall n \geq 1, \forall X_{i_1} \ldots i_n \in \bigvee_{j=0}^{n-1} T^{-j}Q$,

$$\frac{\sup_{x \in X_{i_1} \ldots i_n} \exp(\sum_{j=0}^{n-1} \phi(T^j x))}{\inf_{x \in X_{i_1} \ldots i_n} \exp(\sum_{j=0}^{n-1} \phi(T^j x))} \leq C_n.$$

Let $(T, X, Q)$ be a piecewise $C^0$-invertible Markov system with FRS and satisfy the next condition which is automatically satisfied by Bernoulli systems:

**Transitivity**. $\text{int}X = \bigcup_{k=1}^{N} U_k$ and $\forall l \in \{1, 2, \ldots N\}$, $\exists 0 < s_l < \infty$ such that for each $k \in \{1, 2, \ldots N\}$, $U_k$ contains an interior of a cylinder $X^{(k,l)}(s_l)$ of rank $s_l$ such that $T^{s_l}(\text{int}X^{(k,l)}(s_l)) = U_l$.

Then for $\phi : X \to \mathbb{R}$ a potential of WBV we can define the partition function

$$Z_n(\phi) := \sum_{|i| = n, \text{int}(TX_{i_1} \cup \ldots \cup TX_{i_n}) = \text{int}X_{i_1}} \exp[\sum_{h=0}^{n-1} \phi(T^h(x(i)))],$$

where $x(i)$ is the unique point satisfying $\psi_{i_1}x(i) = x(i) \in cl(\text{int}X_{i_1})$. By Theorem 1 in [31] we know that there exists the limit

$$P_{\text{top}}(T, \phi) := \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{1}{n} - \log Z_n(\phi) \in (-\infty, \infty].$$

Moreover, for any $\hat{\phi} : X \to \mathbb{R}$ with $\hat{\phi}|_{\bigcup_{i \in I} cl(\text{int}X_i)} = \hat{\phi}|_{\bigcup_{i \in I} cl(\text{int}X_i)}$, we see that $P_{\text{top}}(T, \phi) = P_{\text{top}}(T, \hat{\phi})$. For this reason, WOLG we assume

$$\text{(04)} \quad \bigcap_{i \in I, \text{int}X_i \neq \emptyset} cl(\text{int}X_i) \cap \bigcup_{i \in I, \text{int}X_i = \emptyset} X_i = \emptyset.$$
LARGE DEVIATIONS

and for \( \phi \) of WBV with \( P_{\text{top}}(T, \phi) < \infty \),

(05) \( \sup_{x \in \bigcup_{i \in I, \#X_i = q} X_i} \phi(x) \leq P_{\text{top}}(T, \phi) \).

Then we see immediately that \( \forall x_0 \in X \) with \( T^{q}x_0 = x_0 \),

\[
P_{\text{top}}(T, \phi) \geq \frac{1}{q} \sum_{h=0}^{q-1} \phi T^{h}(x_0)
\]

(Lemma 10 in [31]). Let \( \mathcal{F} \) be the \( \sigma \)-algebra of Borel sets of the compact space \( X \).
\( M(X) \) denotes the set of all probability measures on \((X, \mathcal{F})\) and \( M_T(X) \subset M(X) \) denotes the set of all \( T \)-invariant probability measures.

Definition. \( x_0 \) is called an indifferent periodic point with period \( q \) with respect to \( \phi \) if \( P_{\text{top}}(T, \phi) = \frac{1}{q} \sum_{h=0}^{q-1} \phi T^{h}(x_0) \). If \( x_0 \) is not indifferent, then we call \( x_0 \) a repelling periodic point.

The following definition appeared in [25] gives a weak notion of Bowen’s Gibbs measure in the category of piecewise \( C^0 \)-invertible systems.

Definition ([25-34]). A probability measure \( \nu \) on \((X, \mathcal{F})\) is called a weak Gibbs measure for a function \( \phi \) with a constant \( P \) if there exists a sequence \( \{K_n\}_{n>0} \) of positive numbers with \( \lim_{n \to \infty} (1/n) \log K_n = 0 \) such that \( \nu \)-a.e. \( x \),

\[
K_n^{-1} \leq \frac{\nu(X_{i_1\ldots i_n}(x))}{\exp[\sum_{j=0}^{n-1} \phi T^j(x) + nP]} \leq K_n,
\]

where \( X_{i_1\ldots i_n}(x) \) denotes the cylinder containing \( x \).

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YURI: DEPARTMENT OF BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION, SAPPORO UNIVERSITY, NISHIOKA, TOYOHIRA-KU, SAPPORO 062, JAPAN.

E-mail address: yuri@mail-ext.sapporo-u.ac.jp, yuri@math.sci.hokudai.ac.jp