

Markov Partitions and Densely Periodic of Group Automorphisms

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§ 1 INTRODUCTION.

Specification for solenoidal automorphisms is studied in [4]. However it is unknown yet what kind of zero-dimensional abelian automorphisms admit the specification property. The purpose of this paper is to solve a problem related to [1]; i.e. in the class of abelian automorphisms, specification for zero-dimensional automorphisms is strictly stronger than ergodicity (Theorems 1 and 2). This shows that the conjecture posed in [8] is false, and that there exist ergodic zero-dimensional automorphisms which are not densely periodic. In fact it will be proved that every zero-dimensional abelian automorphism is ergodic iff it satisfies weak specification (Theorem 4). We remark here that for solenoidal automorphisms, weak specification is strictly stronger than ergodicity (see Theorem 2 of [4]). From our result (Theorem 2) and a result on solenoidal automorphisms with specification proved in [4], it will be discussed that every expansive automorphism with specification has a Markov partition of an arbitrary small diameter (Theorem 3). And for the case of such automorphisms we shall obtain a result which is proved by K. SIGMUND [10]; i.e. if an axiom A diffeomorphism f is topologically mixing

on an infinite basic set X , then for every $\underline{\mu}$ in a dense set of the space $\mathcal{M}$ of f -invariant probability measures, $(X, f, \underline{\mu})$ is Bernoullian. Finally we shall prove that every zero-dimensional automorphism holds the pseudo-orbit tracing property (Theorem 5).

Our approach in obtaining the above results is based on the topological dynamics introduced in M. DENKER, C. GRILLENBERG and K. SIGMUND [7].

In the remainder of this section, we shall give some definitions which are used in the proof of the theorem. Let X be a compact metric abelian group with metric d and $\underline{\sigma}$ be an automorphism of X . Then $\underline{\sigma}$ preserves the normalized Haar measure of X . Hence we can consider ergodic theoretical properties of $(X, \underline{\sigma})$. The Kolmogorov entropy of $\underline{\sigma}$ will be denoted by $h(\underline{\sigma})$. It is well known that if $\underline{\sigma}$ is ergodic under the normalized Haar measure then it is measure-theoretically isomorphic to a Bernoulli shift, so that $(X, \underline{\sigma})$ is topologically mixing (i.e. for any two open sets U and V there is an $M > 0$ such that $U \cap \underline{\sigma}^n V \neq \emptyset$ for all $n \geq M$). We call that $(X, \underline{\sigma})$ is expansive if there is an open neighborhood U of the identity 0 in X such that $\bigcap_{-\infty}^{\infty} \underline{\sigma}^n U = \{0\}$. We know that every expansive automorphism has finite entropy. The system $(X, \underline{\sigma})$ is said to satisfy specification if for every $\varepsilon > 0$ there is an $M(\varepsilon) > 0$ such that for every $k \geq 1$ and k points $x_1, \dots, x_k \in X$ and for every set of integers $a_1 \leq b_1 < a_2 \leq b_2 < \dots < a_k \leq b_k$ with $a_i - b_{i-1} \geq M(\varepsilon)$ ($2 \leq i \leq k$) and for every integer p with $p \geq b_k - a_1 + M(\varepsilon)$, there is a point $x \in X$ such that $d(\underline{\sigma}^n x, \underline{\sigma}^n x_i) < \varepsilon$ for $a_i \leq n \leq b_i$ ($1 \leq i \leq k$) and $\underline{\sigma}^p x = x$. The

system (X, σ) is said to satisfy weak specification if it has the condition of specification except for the periodic condition $\sigma^p x = x$. It is checked easily that every automorphism with weak specification is ergodic under the Haar measure. A sequence $\{x_i : a < i < b\}$ ($a = -\infty$ or $b = \infty$ is permitted) of points in X is an ε -pseudo-orbit if $d(\sigma x_i, x_{i+1}) < \varepsilon$ ($a < i < b-1$). A point $x \in X$ ε -traces $\{x_i : a < i < b\}$ if $d(\sigma^i x, x_i) < \varepsilon$ ($a < i < b$). We say that (X, σ) has the pseudo-orbit tracing property if for every $\varepsilon > 0$ there is an $\delta = \delta(\varepsilon) > 0$ so that every δ -pseudo-orbit $\{x_i : a < i < b\}$ in X is ε -traced by a point $x \in X$. For every k we write $P_k(\sigma) = \{x \in X : \sigma^k x = x\}$ and $P(\sigma) = \bigcup_1^\infty P_k(\sigma)$. Then $P(\sigma)$ is an algebraic subgroup of X . The system (X, σ) is said to be densely periodic if $P(\sigma)$ is dense in X . It is clear from definition that if (X, σ) satisfies specification then it is densely periodic. Let X split into a direct sum $X = \bigoplus_{-\infty}^\infty H_i$ of the copies of a subgroup H . The shift automorphism σ of X defined by $\sigma\{h_n\} = \{h_{n+1}\}$ will be called a Bernoulli automorphism. Every Bernoulli automorphism satisfies specification (see p. 193 of [7]). A Bernoulli automorphism having a group of states which is different from the identity and having no proper non-trivial subgroups will be called a simple Bernoulli automorphism. It is known (Proposition 3.6 of [6]) that every simple Bernoulli automorphism holds the pseudo-orbit tracing property.

Let G denote the dual group of X . We define the dual automorphism γ of G by $(\gamma g)(x) = g(\sigma x)$, $g \in G$ and $x \in X$. It follows from Pontrjagin's duality theorem that (X, σ) is densely

periodic iff $\bigcap_n (\gamma^n - I)G = \{0\}$ where I denotes the identity map of G . We call that (G, γ) is finitely generated under γ if there is a finite set F in G such that $G = \text{gp} \bigcup_{-\infty}^{\infty} \gamma^j F$ (the notation $\text{gp } E$ means the subgroup generated by a set E). It is proved in p. 258 of [15] that X is connected iff G is torsion free (i.e. every $0 \neq g \in G$ has no finite order) and X is zero-dimensional iff G is a torsion group (i.e. for every $g \in G$ there is an $n > 0$ such that $ng = 0$).

The discrete abelian groups in which the orders of all elements are powers of a fixed prime p are called p-primary groups. In particular let G be a countable discrete abelian group annihilated by multiplication by a prime p and γ be an automorphism of G . If $\mathbb{Z}/p\mathbb{Z}[x, x^{-1}]$ is the ring of polynomials in x and x^{-1} with coefficients in the field $\mathbb{Z}/p\mathbb{Z}$ (the notation $\mathbb{Z}$ means the ring consisting of all integers), then the ring acts on G by $q(x, x^{-1})g = q(\gamma, \gamma^{-1})g$, $g \in G$. So we can consider G to be a $\mathbb{Z}/p\mathbb{Z}[x, x^{-1}]$ -module. We write $R_k(p) = \mathbb{Z}/p\mathbb{Z}[x^k, x^{-k}]$ ($k \geq 1$). It is clear that $R_k(p)$ is a subring of $R_1(p)$. We say that G is $R_1(p)$ -torsion free if every $0 \neq g \in G$ has $ag \neq 0$ for all $0 \neq a \in R_1(p)$. When every $g \in G$ has $ag = 0$ for some $0 \neq a \in R_1(p)$, G is said to be a $R_1(p)$ -torsion group. It is easily checked that (G, γ) is aperiodic except the identity iff G is $R_1(p)$ -torsion free. We say that the $R_1(p)$ -rank of G is $r > 0$ when there are r elements $g_1, \dots, g_r \in G$ such that $a_1 g_1 + \dots + a_r g_r = 0$ ($a_1, \dots, a_r \in R_1(p)$) implies $a_1 = \dots = a_r = 0$, and every

$0 \neq g \in G$ is expressed as $ag = a_1g_1 + \dots + a_rg_r$ for some $0 \neq a \in R_1(p)$ and some $a_1, \dots, a_r \in R_1(p)$ with $(a_1, \dots, a_r) \neq (0, \dots, 0)$. Obviously, $R_1(p)\text{-rank}(G) = 1$ implies $R_k(p)\text{-rank}(G) = k$ ($k \geq 1$). If G is $R_1(p)$ -torsion free, then for $0 \neq f \in G$, $R_1(p)f$ is expressed as a restricted direct sum $R_1(p)f = \bigoplus_{-\infty}^{\infty} \gamma^j \langle f \rangle$ of the subgroups where $\langle f \rangle$ denotes a cyclic group of order p .

Throughout this paper, given an automorphism of a group, its restriction on a subgroup and its factor automorphism on a factor group will be denoted by the same symbol as the original automorphism if there is no confusion.

§ 2 RESULTS.

In this paper the followings will be proved.

THEOREM 1. Let σ be an automorphism of a zero-dimensional compact metric abelian group X and (G, γ) denote the dual of (X, σ) as before. Assume that every $g \in G$ is annihilated by multiplication by a prime p and the $R_1(p)$ -rank of G is one. If (X, σ) satisfies specification, then σ is a simple Bernoulli automorphisms.

Applying Theorem 1, we shall obtain the following

THEOREM 2. Let X and σ be as in Theorem 1. Then the followings are equivalent ;

- (A) (X, σ) satisfies specification,
- (B) there exists a zero-dimensional compact metric abelian

group $\bar{X}$ and a Bernoulli automorphism $\bar{\sigma}$ of $\bar{X}$ such that (X, σ) is an algebraic factor of $(\bar{X}, \bar{\sigma})$.

(C) X contains a sequence $X = F_0 \supset F_1 \supset \dots$ of completely σ -invariant subgroups such that $\bigcap F_n = \{0\}$ and for every $n > 0$, $\sigma_{F_n/F_{n+1}}$ is a Bernoulli automorphism.

It is proved in [1] that there exists an ergodic automorphism σ of a zero-dimensional compact metric abelian group X such that X has no periodic points under σ except the identity. From this together with Theorem 1, it will be followed that in the class of zero-dimensional automorphisms, specification is strictly stronger than ergodicity. The following is an easy conclusion of Theorem 2.

COROLLARY 1. Let X and σ be as in Theorem 1, if (X, σ) is expansive and ergodic, then (X, σ) satisfies specification.

THEOREM 3. Let σ be an automorphism of a compact metric abelian group X . If (X, σ) is ergodic and expansive, then (X, σ) has a Markov partition of an arbitrary small diameter (cf. see p. 246 of [7] for definition).

COROLLARY 2. Under the notations of Theorem 3, if (X, σ) is ergodic and expansive, then the measures μ such that (X, σ, μ) is measure-theoretically isomorphic to a Bernoulli shift form a dense subset of the space $\mathcal{M}$ of σ -invariant measures with weak topology.

PROOF. Since (X, σ) has a Markov partition by Theorem 3 , the conclusion follows from Lemma 4 of K. SIGMUND [10] .

THEOREM 4. Let X and σ be as in Theorem 1 . Then the followings are equivalent ;

- (A) (X, σ) is ergodic,
- (B) (X, σ) satisfies weak specification.

THEOREM 5. Every automorphism of a zero-dimensional compact metric abelian group holds the pseudo-orbit tracing property.

The results mentioned above are proved in [18] and so we omit the proofs here.

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