

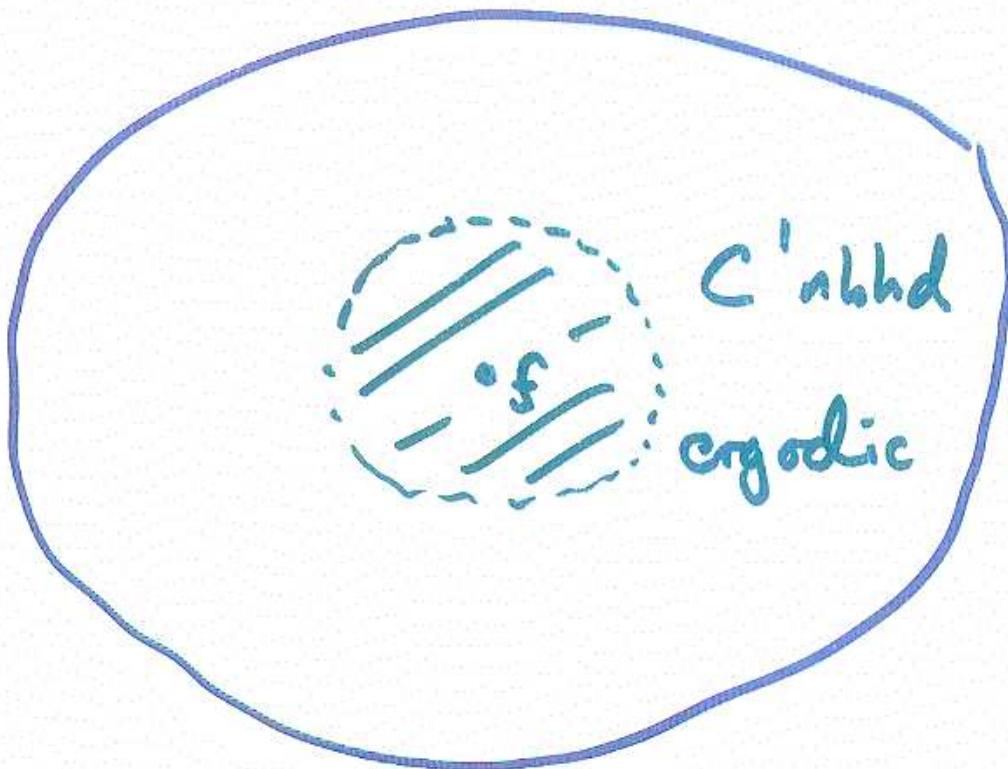
Partial hyperbolicity and stable ergodicity

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Stable ergodicity

①



$\text{Diff}_{\text{Vol}}^r(M)$

M compact

$r > 1$ (2 or $1+\alpha$)

Anosov diffeomorphisms

(2)

T_f -invariant splitting

$$TM = E^u \oplus E^s$$



$$\frac{\|Tf\|}{\|v\|} \\ v \neq 0$$

Foliations

$$\begin{array}{ccc} W^u & \text{tangent to} & E^u \\ W^s & & E^s \end{array}$$

Anosov
Sinai W^u & W^s are absolutely continuous

This allows Hopf argument to

prove ergodicity

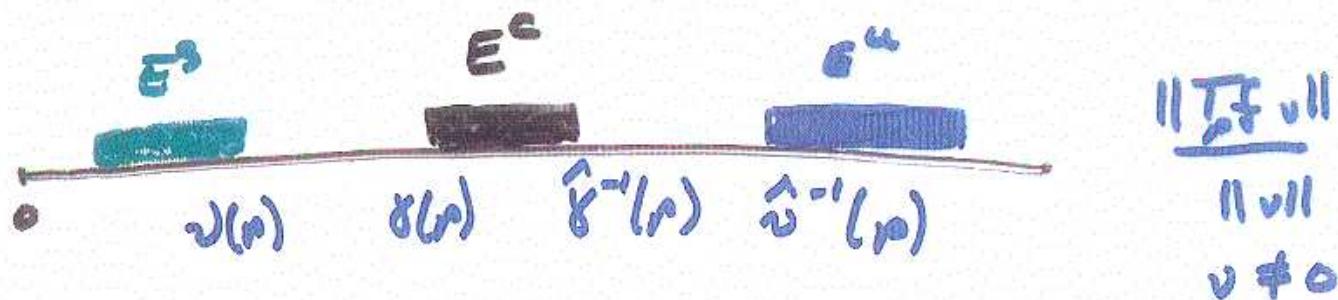
Anosov is C^1
robust

Partial hyperbolicity

③

T_f -invariant splitting

$$TM = E^u \oplus E^c \oplus E^s$$



$$\omega(r) < 1 < \hat{\omega}^{-1}(r)$$

$\omega, \hat{\omega}, \delta, \hat{\delta}$ continuous

Foliations

W^u tangent to E^u
 W^s tangent to E^s

Brin - Pesin

absolutely continuous Pugh - Shub

C' robust

(4)

Examples

- ① Anosov diffeos E^c trivial
 - ② Anosov diffeos, E^c corresponding to central eigenvalues
Examples with no w^c robustly
- Nicholas Gourmelon
- ③ Time 1 maps of Anosov flows
 - ④ Lie group extensions of Anosov diffeos $f: M \rightarrow M$ Anosov
 $\varphi: M \rightarrow G$

$$f\varphi(x, g) = (f(x), \varphi(x)g)$$

$$\textcircled{4} \quad \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 8 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & -6 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 8 \end{pmatrix} \text{ on } \mathbb{T}^4 \quad \begin{matrix} \text{Federico} \\ \text{Rodriguez} \\ \text{Hertz} \end{matrix}$$

(5)

⑤ Many automorphisms of Lie groups, homogeneous spaces

⑥ Any extension of an Anosov diffeo in which fiber maps are dominated by the Anosov

$$\begin{array}{ccc} B & \xrightarrow{F} & B \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ B & \xrightarrow[f]{\quad} & B \end{array} \quad F|_{B_p} \text{ dominated by } f$$

Anosov

Fast - slow dynamics with fast dynamics Anosov

fast dynamics non uniformly hyperbolic?

(6)

1970's Brin-Pesin

Ergodicity for PHD's with nice
 E^c (w^c Lipschitz)

Not robust

1990's Grayson-Pugh-Shub

stable ergodicity of
 time one maps of geodesic flow of
 a surface of constant neg. curv

Pugh-Shub conjecture C^k

Stable ergodicity is C^k close
 in $\text{PHD}_{\text{Vol}}^r(M)$ for any

$k \leq r$ ($r \geq 2$)

(7)

Saturation

A set is W -saturated if it is a union of entire W leaves

bisaturated = W^u saturated & W^s saturated

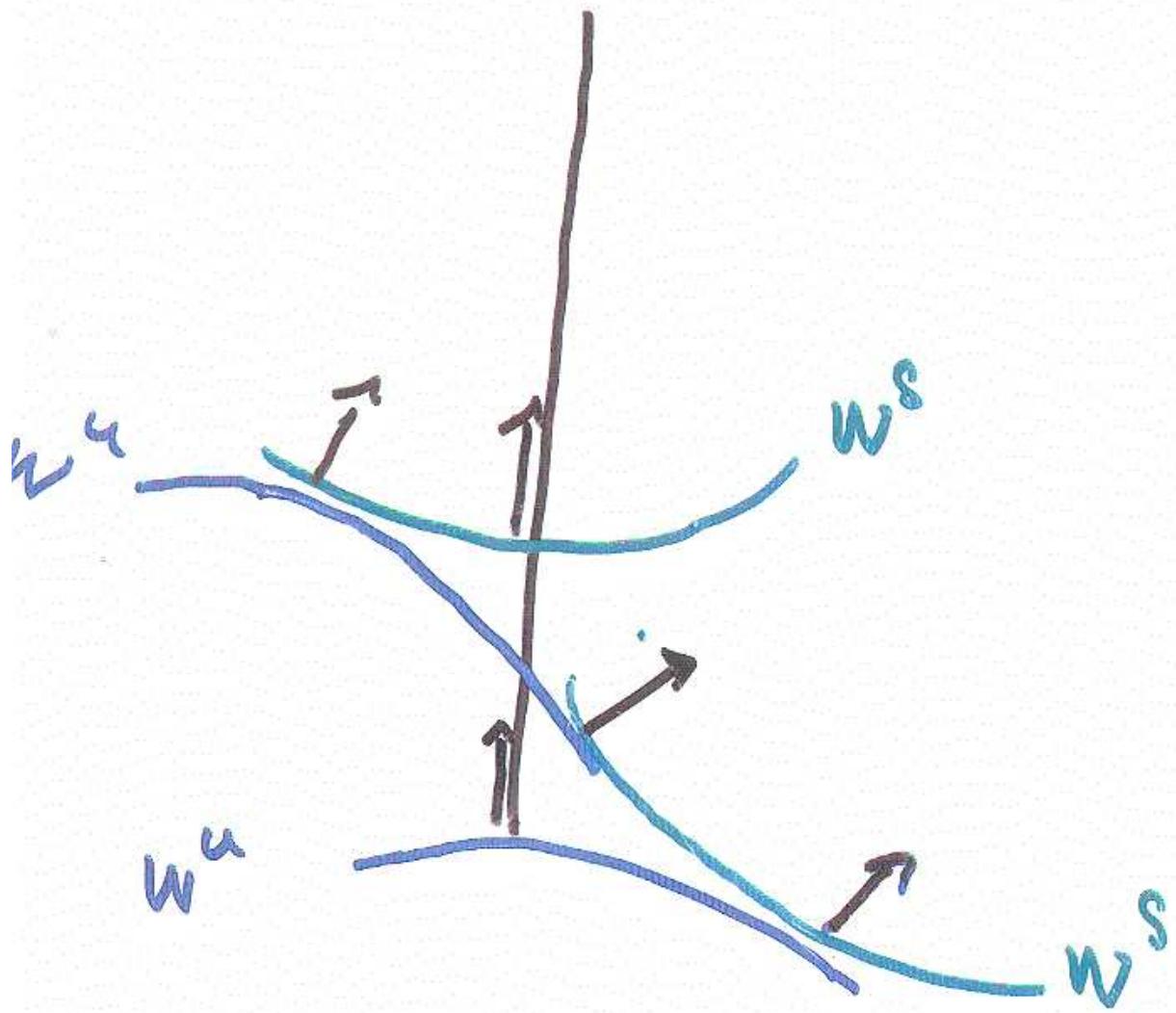
Accessibility for f

ϕ and M are the only bisaturated sets

Essential accessibility for f

Measurable bisaturated sets have zero or full measure

Time one map of geodesic flow is accessible



(9)

Pugh-Shub conjectures

Conjecture 1

Stable accessibility is
 ch dense in $\text{PHD}^r(M)$ and
 $\text{PHD}_{\text{Vol}}^r(M)$ for any $h \in r$

Conjecture 2

If $f \in \text{PHD}_{\text{Vol}}^2(M)$ is
 essentially accessible, then
 f is ergodic

Results towards Conjecture 1

- true in many special families of PHD's
- Dolgopyat Wilkinson c' density
- Nitica-Török $\dim E^c = 1$
- + conditions
 - Hertz, Hertz, Ures
true for $\text{PHD}_{\text{Vol}}^\Gamma(m)$ if
 $\dim E^c = 1$.

(11)

Another mechanism for stable ergodicity

Alves

Bonatti

Viana

Examples with
dominated splitting

that are not partially hyperbolic
but are robustly non uniformly
hyperbolic

Tahzili Robust ergodicity
of these examples

Generalization of Conjecture 2

(12)

$$f \in \text{Diff}_{\text{Vol}}^{1+\alpha}(M)$$

Definition f is non uniformly partially hyperbolic if f has a non zero Lyapunov exponent α .

Can define accessibility, essential accessibility using Pesin stable & unstable manifolds

Conjecture 2'

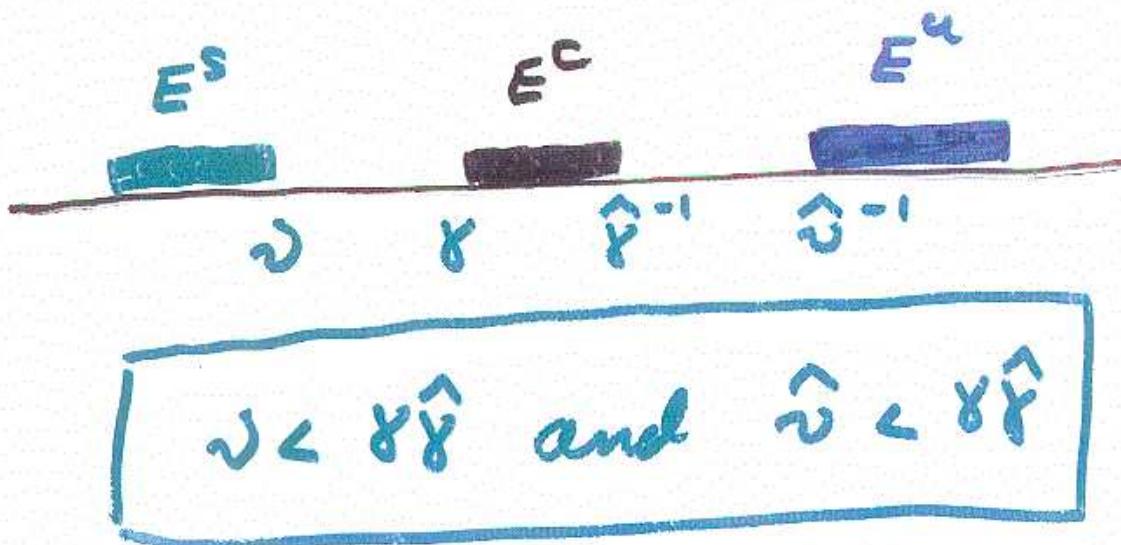
If f is non uniformly partially hyperbolic and essentially accessible, then f is ergodic

Progress toward Conjecture 2

- Grayson Pugh Shub
- Wilkinson
- Pugh Shub
- Pugh Shub

B Wilkinson

Conjecture holds if f is
center bunched



Definition

Set A is essentially W -saturated if there is a saturated set A' with $m(A \Delta A') = 0$

Proposition

Suppose A is bi-essentially-saturated. Then there is a bi-saturated set \hat{A} such that

$$m(A \Delta \hat{A}) = 0$$

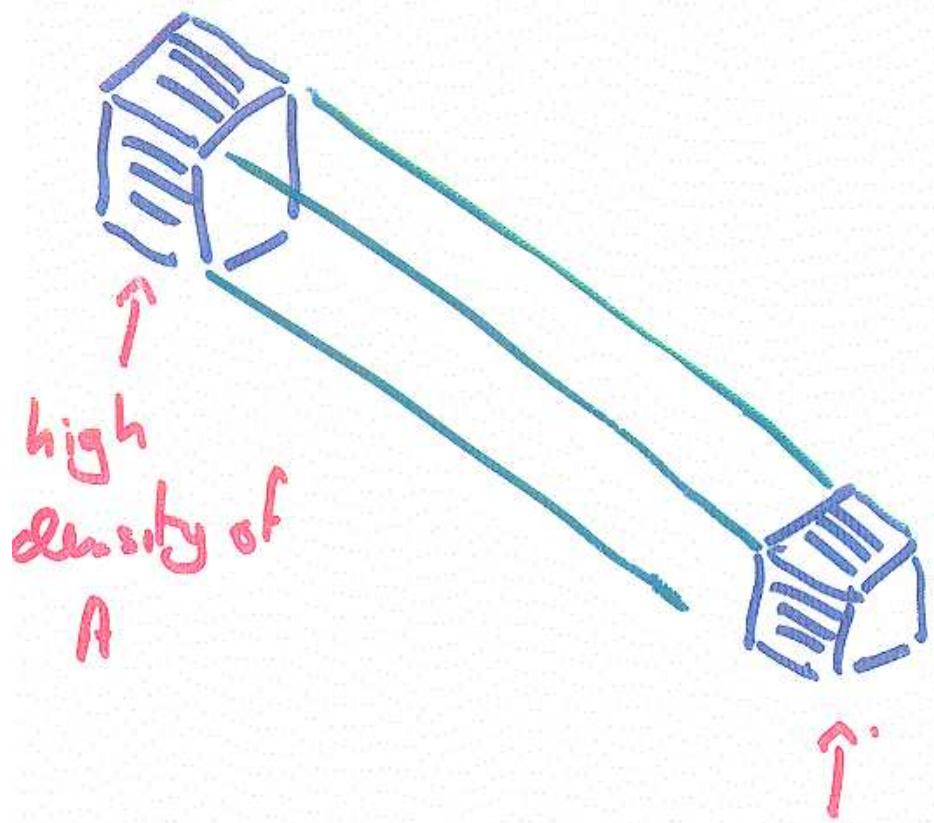
Proof of Theorem

Apply the proposition to sublevel sets of Birkhoff averages of continuous functions. Ess-bi-sat by Hopf

\hat{A} = Lebesgue density points of A

$$\lim_{r \rightarrow 0} \frac{m(A \cap B(x, r))}{m(B(x, r))} = 1$$

(15)

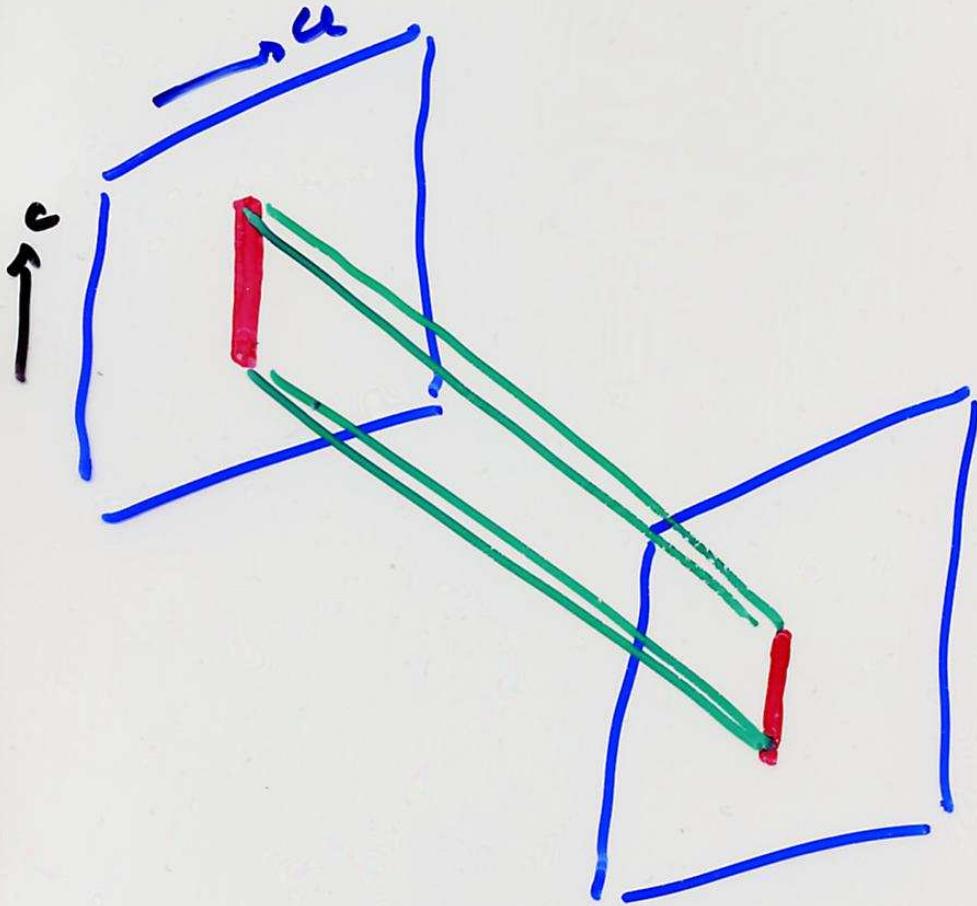


about the same
density of A

Grayson
Pugh Shub

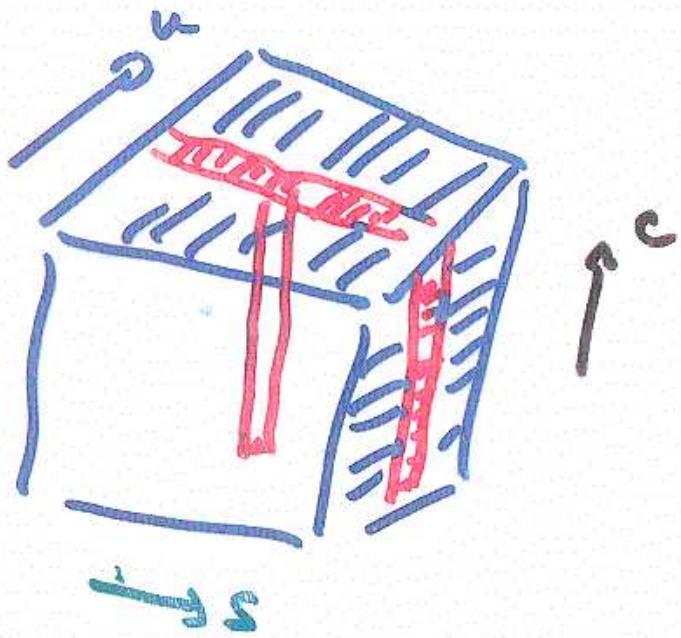
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jaliennes



Unlike boxes, jaliennes
survive under holonomy

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density of A
doesn't
change much
when we
collapse the
box

