

Partially hyperbolic dynamics in dimension 3

Jana Rodriguez Hertz

Universidad de la República
Uruguay

UFRJ, Rio 2011

dynamical coherence

Definition (dynamical coherence)

dynamical coherence

Definition (dynamical coherence)

- $f : M \rightarrow M$ partially hyperbolic

dynamical coherence

Definition (dynamical coherence)

- $f : M \rightarrow M$ partially hyperbolic
- is dynamically coherent if

dynamical coherence

Definition (dynamical coherence)

- $f : M \rightarrow M$ partially hyperbolic
- is dynamically coherent if
 - 1 \exists invariant foliation \mathcal{F}^{cs} tangent to $E^s \oplus E^c$

dynamical coherence

Definition (dynamical coherence)

- $f : M \rightarrow M$ partially hyperbolic
- is dynamically coherent if
 - 1 \exists invariant foliation \mathcal{F}^{cs} tangent to $E^s \oplus E^c$
 - 2 \exists invariant foliation \mathcal{F}^{cu} tangent to $E^c \oplus E^u$

remark

remark

remark

remark

- If f is dynamically coherent, then

remark

remark

- If f is dynamically coherent, then
- \exists invariant foliation \mathcal{F}^c

remark

remark

- If f is dynamically coherent, then
- \exists invariant foliation \mathcal{F}^c
- that sub-foliates \mathcal{F}^{cs} and \mathcal{F}^{cu}

question

question

If $f : M^3 \rightarrow M^3$ is partially hyperbolic, is f dynamically coherent?

question

question

If $f : M^3 \rightarrow M^3$ is partially hyperbolic, is f dynamically coherent?

NO

theorem

Theorem (RHRHU10)

If $f : M^3 \rightarrow M^3$ is partially hyperbolic, then

theorem

Theorem (RHRHU10)

If $f : M^3 \rightarrow M^3$ is partially hyperbolic, then

- *any invariant \mathcal{F}^{cu} tangent to $E^c \oplus E^u$*

theorem

Theorem (RHRHU10)

If $f : M^3 \rightarrow M^3$ is partially hyperbolic, then

- *any invariant \mathcal{F}^{cu} tangent to $E^c \oplus E^u$*
- *cannot have compact leaves*

remark

remark

One could have $f : M^3 \rightarrow M^3$ such that:

remark

remark

One could have $f : M^3 \rightarrow M^3$ such that:

- f has a compact invariant torus T^{cu} tangent to $E^c \oplus E^u$

remark

remark

One could have $f : M^3 \rightarrow M^3$ such that:

- f has a compact invariant torus T^{cu} tangent to $E^c \oplus E^u$
- f is dynamically coherent

structure of the example

let us build an example $f : \mathbb{T}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{T}^3$ such that:

structure of the example

let us build an example $f : \mathbb{T}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{T}^3$ such that:

- there is an invariant torus T^{cu} tangent to $E^c \oplus E^u$

structure of the example

let us build an example $f : \mathbb{T}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{T}^3$ such that:

- there is an invariant torus T^{cu} tangent to $E^c \oplus E^u$
- $E^c \oplus E^u$ is uniquely integrable in $\mathbb{T}^3 \setminus T^{cu}$

structure of the example

let us build an example $f : \mathbb{T}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{T}^3$ such that:

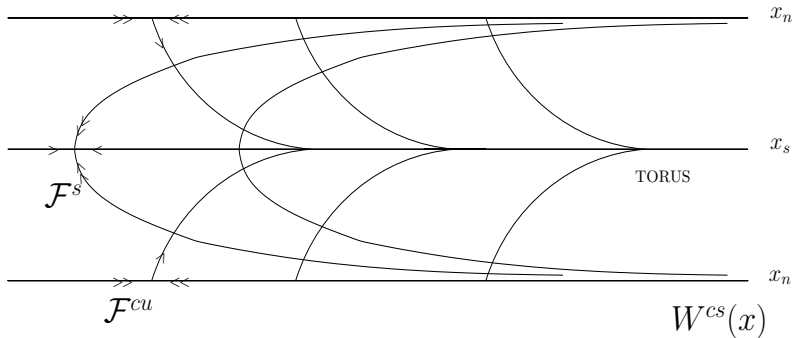
- there is an invariant torus T^{cu} tangent to $E^c \oplus E^u$
- $E^c \oplus E^u$ is uniquely integrable in $\mathbb{T}^3 \setminus T^{cu}$
- $E^c \oplus E^u$ is **NOT** integrable at T^{cu}

non-integrability at T^{CU}

view of a center-stable leaf

non-integrability at T^{cu}

view of a center-stable leaf



how it is built

$f : \text{Anosov} \times \text{NP-SP}$

how it is built

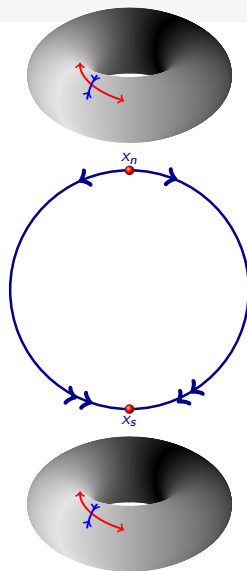
$f : \text{Anosov} \times \text{NP-SP}$

$$f(x, \theta) = (Ax, \psi(\theta))$$

how it is built

$$f : \text{Anosov} \times \text{NP-SP}$$

$$f(x, \theta) = (Ax, \psi(\theta))$$

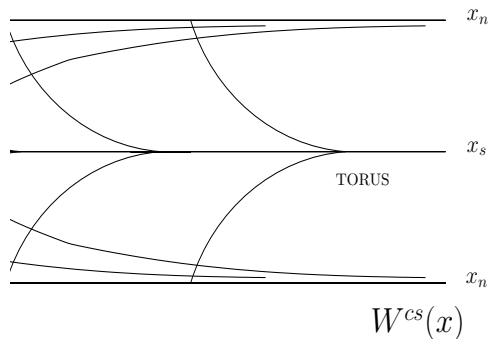


how it is built

$$g \sim \text{Anosov} \times \text{NP-SP}$$

$$g(x, \theta) = (Ax + v(\theta)e_s, \psi(\theta))$$

$$v(0) = 0$$



derivative of the perturbation

$$f(x, \theta) = (Ax, \psi(\theta))$$

derivative of the perturbation

$$f(x, \theta) = (Ax, \psi(\theta))$$

$$Df(x, \theta) = \left(\begin{array}{cc|c} \lambda & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1/\lambda & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \psi'(\theta) \end{array} \right)$$

derivative of the perturbation

$$f(x, \theta) = (Ax, \psi(\theta))$$

$$g(x, \theta) = (Ax + v(\theta)e_s, \psi(\theta))$$

$$Df(x, \theta) = \left(\begin{array}{cc|c} \lambda & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1/\lambda & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \psi'(\theta) \end{array} \right)$$

derivative of the perturbation

$$f(x, \theta) = (Ax, \psi(\theta))$$

$$Df(x, \theta) = \left(\begin{array}{cc|c} \lambda & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1/\lambda & 0 \\ \hline 0 & 0 & \psi'(\theta) \end{array} \right)$$

$$g(x, \theta) = (Ax + v(\theta)e_s, \psi(\theta))$$

$$Df(x, \theta) = \left(\begin{array}{cc|c} \lambda & 0 & v'(\theta) \\ 0 & 1/\lambda & 0 \\ \hline 0 & 0 & \psi'(\theta) \end{array} \right)$$

goals

- goal 1: $g(x, \theta) = (Ax + v(\theta)e_s, \psi(\theta)) \rightarrow v$

goals

- goal 1: $g(x, \theta) = (Ax + v(\theta)e_s, \psi(\theta)) \rightarrow v$
- g is semiconjugated to $A : \mathbb{T}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{T}^2$

goals

- goal 1: $g(x, \theta) = (Ax + v(\theta)e_s, \psi(\theta)) \rightarrow v$
- g is semiconjugated to $A : \mathbb{T}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{T}^2$
- semiconjugacy: $h : \mathbb{T}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{T}^2$

goals

- goal 1: $g(x, \theta) = (Ax + v(\theta)e_s, \psi(\theta)) \rightarrow v$
- g is semiconjugated to $A : \mathbb{T}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{T}^2$
- semiconjugacy: $h : \mathbb{T}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{T}^2$
- goal 2: h preserves \mathcal{F}_f^{CS}

goals

- goal 1: $g(x, \theta) = (Ax + v(\theta)e_s, \psi(\theta)) \rightarrow v$
- g is semiconjugated to $A : \mathbb{T}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{T}^2$
- semiconjugacy: $h : \mathbb{T}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{T}^2$
- goal 2: h preserves \mathcal{F}_f^{cs}
- $h(x, \theta) = x - u(\theta)e_s$

semiconjugacy

$$\begin{array}{ccccc}
 & \mathbb{T}^3 & \xrightarrow{g} & \mathbb{T}^3 & \\
 h & \downarrow & & \downarrow & h \\
 & \mathbb{T}^2 & \xrightarrow{A} & \mathbb{T}^2 &
 \end{array}
 \quad h(x, \theta) = x - u(\theta)e_s$$

semiconjugacy

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 \mathbb{T}^3 & \xrightarrow{g} & \mathbb{T}^3 \\
 \downarrow & & \downarrow \\
 \mathbb{T}^2 & \xrightarrow{A} & \mathbb{T}^2
 \end{array}
 \quad h \qquad h(x, \theta) = x - u(\theta)e_s$$

$$h(Ax + v(\theta)e_s, \psi(\theta)) = Ah(x, \theta)$$

semiconjugacy

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 \mathbb{T}^3 & \xrightarrow{g} & \mathbb{T}^3 \\
 h \downarrow & & \downarrow h \\
 \mathbb{T}^2 & \xrightarrow{A} & \mathbb{T}^2
 \end{array}
 \quad h(x, \theta) = x - u(\theta)e_s$$

$$h(Ax + v(\theta)e_s, \psi(\theta)) = Ah(x, \theta)$$

$$Ax + v(\theta)e_s - u(\psi(\theta))e_s = Ax - \lambda u(\theta)e_s$$

semiconjugacy

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 \mathbb{T}^3 & \xrightarrow{g} & \mathbb{T}^3 \\
 h \downarrow & & \downarrow h \\
 \mathbb{T}^2 & \xrightarrow{A} & \mathbb{T}^2
 \end{array}
 \quad h(x, \theta) = x - u(\theta)e_s$$

$$h(Ax + v(\theta)e_s, \psi(\theta)) = Ah(x, \theta)$$

$$Ax + v(\theta)e_s - u(\psi(\theta))e_s = Ax - \lambda u(\theta)e_s$$

$$v(\theta)e_s - u(\psi(\theta))e_s = -\lambda u(\theta)e_s$$

semiconjugacy

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 \mathbb{T}^3 & \xrightarrow{g} & \mathbb{T}^3 \\
 h \downarrow & & \downarrow h \\
 \mathbb{T}^2 & \xrightarrow{A} & \mathbb{T}^2
 \end{array}
 \quad h(x, \theta) = x - u(\theta)e_s$$

$$h(Ax + v(\theta)e_s, \psi(\theta)) = Ah(x, \theta)$$

$$Ax + v(\theta)e_s - u(\psi(\theta))e_s = Ax - \lambda u(\theta)e_s$$

$$v(\theta)e_s - u(\psi(\theta))e_s = -\lambda u(\theta)e_s$$

cohomological equation:

$$u \circ \psi = \lambda u + v$$

cohomological equation

cohomological equation

$$u \circ \psi = \lambda u + v$$

cohomological equation

cohomological equation

$$u \circ \psi = \lambda u + v$$

has solution

$$u(\theta) = \frac{1}{\lambda} \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \lambda^k v(\psi^{-k}(\theta))$$

cohomological equation

cohomological equation

$$u \circ \psi = \lambda u + v$$

has solution

$$u(\theta) = \frac{1}{\lambda} \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \lambda^k v(\psi^{-k}(\theta))$$

● $u(0) = 0$

cohomological equation

cohomological equation

$$u \circ \psi = \lambda u + v$$

has solution

$$u(\theta) = \frac{1}{\lambda} \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \lambda^k v(\psi^{-k}(\theta))$$

- $u(0) = 0$
- well defined and continuous

cohomological equation

cohomological equation

$$u \circ \psi = \lambda u + v$$

has solution

$$u(\theta) = \frac{1}{\lambda} \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \lambda^k v(\psi^{-k}(\theta))$$

- $u(0) = 0$
- well defined and continuous

derivative of u

cohomological equation

cohomological equation

$$u \circ \psi = \lambda u + v$$

has solution

$$u(\theta) = \frac{1}{\lambda} \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \lambda^k v(\psi^{-k}(\theta))$$

- $u(0) = 0$
- well defined and continuous

derivative of u

$$u'(\theta) = \frac{1}{\lambda} \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \lambda^k v'(\psi^{-k}(\theta)) (\psi^{-k})'(\theta)$$

cohomological equation

cohomological equation

$$u \circ \psi = \lambda u + v$$

has solution

$$u(\theta) = \frac{1}{\lambda} \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \lambda^k v(\psi^{-k}(\theta))$$

- $u(0) = 0$
- well defined and continuous

derivative of u

$$u'(\theta) = \frac{1}{\lambda} \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \lambda^k v'(\psi^{-k}(\theta)) (\psi^{-k})'(\theta)$$

- \sum converges uniformly in any compact $\neq X_S$

cohomological equation

cohomological equation

$$u \circ \psi = \lambda u + v$$

has solution

$$u(\theta) = \frac{1}{\lambda} \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \lambda^k v(\psi^{-k}(\theta))$$

- $u(0) = 0$
- well defined and continuous

derivative of u

$$u'(\theta) = \frac{1}{\lambda} \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \lambda^k v'(\psi^{-k}(\theta)) (\psi^{-k})'(\theta)$$

- \sum converges uniformly in any compact $\neq x_S$
- $\Rightarrow u'$ continuous for $\theta \neq x_S$

calculation of v

$$u(\theta) = \frac{1}{\lambda} \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \lambda^k v(\psi^{-k}(\theta))$$

calculation of v

$$u(\theta) = \frac{1}{\lambda} \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \lambda^k v(\psi^{-k}(\theta))$$

$$u'(\theta) = \frac{1}{\lambda} \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \lambda^k v'(\psi^{-k}(\theta)) (\psi^{-k})'(\theta)$$

calculation of v

$$u(\theta) = \frac{1}{\lambda} \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \lambda^k v(\psi^{-k}(\theta))$$

$$u'(\theta) = \frac{1}{\lambda} \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \lambda^k v'(\psi^{-k}(\theta)) (\psi^{-k})'(\theta)$$

- if v has a unique maximum at x_S , then $\lim_{\theta \rightarrow x_S} u'(\theta) = \infty$

calculation of v

$$u(\theta) = \frac{1}{\lambda} \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \lambda^k v(\psi^{-k}(\theta))$$

$$u'(\theta) = \frac{1}{\lambda} \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \lambda^k v'(\psi^{-k}(\theta)) (\psi^{-k})'(\theta)$$

- if v has a unique maximum at x_s , then $\lim_{\theta \rightarrow x_s} u'(\theta) = \infty$
- curves $\theta \mapsto (x + u(\theta)e_s, \theta)$ invariant partition

plaque expansive

question

question

$f : M^3 \rightarrow M^3$ dynamically coherent is plaque expansive?

plaque expansive

remark

remark [HPS]

- f dynamically coherent

plaque expansive

remark

remark [HPS]

- f dynamically coherent
- \mathcal{F}^c is C^1

plaque expansive

remark

remark [HPS]

- f dynamically coherent
- \mathcal{F}^c is C^1

then

plaque expansive

remark

remark [HPS]

- f dynamically coherent
- \mathcal{F}^c is C^1

then

- f plaque expansive

chivas problem

chivas problem [Ledrappier, JRH]

chivas problem

chivas problem [Ledrappier, JRH]

- ϕ geodesic flow of a surface with $\kappa < 0$

chivas problem

chivas problem [Ledrappier, JRH]

- ϕ geodesic flow of a surface with $\kappa < 0$
- K minimal set for ϕ_1

chivas problem

chivas problem [Ledrappier, JRH]

- ϕ geodesic flow of a surface with $\kappa < 0$
- K minimal set for ϕ_1
- is K invariant for ϕ ?