

Stable ergodicity beyond partial hyperbolicity

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Dynamics on the screen
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1 introduction

1 setting

setting

- M compact Riemannian manifold without boundary
- m volume probability measure
- $\text{Diff}_m^r(M)$: C^r -diffeomorphisms preserving m

1 stable ergodicity

stable ergodicity

- $f \in \text{Diff}_m^1(M)$ is **stably ergodic**
- if there exists $\mathcal{U} \subset \text{Diff}_m^1(M)$ open
- such that

$$g \in \mathcal{U} \cap \text{Diff}_m^2(M) \Rightarrow g \text{ ergodic}$$

1 question

question

- does there exist $\mathcal{U} \subset \text{Diff}_m^1$ open
- such that

$$g \in \mathcal{U} \Rightarrow g \text{ ergodic?}$$

1 mechanisms that activate stable ergodicity

hyperbolicity

$f \in \text{Diff}_m^1(M)$ is **Anosov** or **hyperbolic** if

- there exists a Df -invariant splitting $TM = E^s \oplus E^u$
- such that

$$\begin{array}{ccc} TM = & E^s & \oplus & E^u \\ & \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ & Df - \text{contracting} & & Df - \text{expanding} \end{array}$$

1 mechanisms that activate stable ergodicity

Anosov-Sinai (1967)

- $f \in \text{Diff}_m^{1+\alpha}(M)$ hyperbolic
- \Rightarrow ergodic
- \Rightarrow stably ergodic

1 mechanisms that activate stable ergodicity

Grayson - Pugh - Shub (1995)

- \exists a non-hyperbolic stably ergodic diffeomorphism

1 mechanisms that activate stable ergodicity

partial hyperbolicity

$f \in \text{Diff}_m^1(M)$ is **partially hyperbolic** if

- there exists a Df -invariant splitting

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

- such that

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} TM & = & E^s & \oplus & E^c & \oplus & E^u \\ & & \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ & & \text{contracting} & & \text{intermediate} & & \text{expanding} \end{array}$$

1 mechanisms that activate stable ergodicity

conjecture: pugh - shub (1995)

stable ergodicity is C^r -dense among partially hyperbolic diffeomorphisms

1 mechanisms that activate stable ergodicity

Avila - Crovisier - Wilkinson (2016)

stable ergodicity is C^1 -dense among partially hyperbolic diffeomorphisms

Hertz - H. - Ures (2008)

stable ergodicity is C^∞ -dense among partially hyperbolic diffeomorphisms ($c = 1$)

1 mechanisms that activate stable ergodicity

Tahzibi (2004)

- \exists a non-partially hyperbolic stably ergodic diffeomorphism

1 mechanisms that activate stable ergodicity

dominated splitting

$f \in \text{Diff}_m^1(M)$ admits a **dominated splitting**

- there exists a Df -invariant splitting $TM = E \oplus F$
- such that

$$TM = \begin{array}{ccc} E & \oplus & F \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ \text{more contracting} & & \text{more expanding} \end{array}$$

1 mechanisms that activate stable ergodicity

it is a necessary condition:

stable ergodicity



dominated splitting

1 mechanisms that activate stable ergodicity

pugh - shub (1995)

a little hyperbolicity goes a long way toward guaranteeing
stable ergodicity

1 conjecture

conjecture: JRH. (2012)

generically in $\text{Diff}_m^1(M)$

dominated splitting



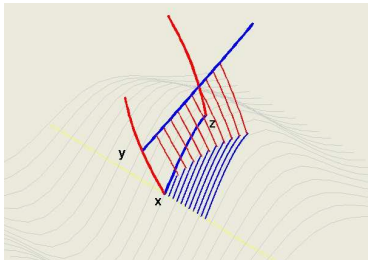
stable ergodicity

② exploring new mechanisms for SE

2 known mechanism for PHD

accessibility

- for partially hyperbolic diffeomorphisms
- Pugh - Shub proposed **accessibility**



2 known mechanism for PHD

pugh - shub program

- for partially hyperbolic diffeomorphisms in $\text{Diff}_m^2(M)$
- stable accessibility is C^r -dense
- accessibility \Rightarrow ergodicity

2 other mechanisms activating SE

other mechanisms

- in dimension 3
- dominated splitting \Rightarrow one hyperbolic bundle
- \Rightarrow either $E = E^s$ or $F = E^u$
- suppose $TM = E \oplus E^u$
- there is an invariant foliation \mathcal{F}^u tangent to E^u

2 other mechanisms activating SE

minimality

- a foliation is **minimal**
- if every leaf is dense

2 other mechanisms activating SE

program in dimension 3

- for $f \in \text{Diff}_m^1(M)$ with a dominated splitting
- (stable) minimality of the \mathcal{F}^u is C^1 -dense
- C^1 -generically, minimality of $\mathcal{F}^u \Rightarrow$ stable ergodicity

2 other mechanisms activating SE

theorem (G. Nuñez, JRH 2019)

generically in $\text{Diff}_m^1(M^3)$,

- \mathcal{F}^u minimal

\Rightarrow stable ergodicity

2 question

question (2014)

generically in $\text{Diff}_m^1(M^3)$,

- dominated splitting
- $\Rightarrow \mathcal{F}^u$ or \mathcal{F}^s minimal?

2 other mechanisms activating SE

question - in any dimension

\mathcal{F}^u minimal



stable ergodicity

2 conjecture

conjecture JRH (2019)

generically in $\text{Diff}_m^1(M)$
 \mathcal{F}^u minimal



stable ergodicity

2 theorem

G. Núñez - JRH (2020)

for a generic map $f \in \text{Diff}_m^1(M)$, if

- \mathcal{F}^u minimal

$\Rightarrow \exists \mathcal{U}(f) \subset \text{Diff}_m^1(M): \forall g \in \text{Diff}_m^2(M) \cap \mathcal{U}$

- \exists ergodic component $\text{Phc}(q)$
- $\overline{\text{Phc}(q)}^{\text{ess}} = M$

2 another mechanism for SE

G. Núñez - D. Obata - JRH (2020)

generically in $\text{Diff}_m^1(M^3)$

- dominated splitting
- + a little partial hyperbolicity (*)
- \Rightarrow stable ergodicity

2 another mechanism for SE

G. Núñez - D. Obata - JRH (2020)

- in the isotopy class of every partially hyperbolic $f \in \text{Diff}_m^1(M^3)$
- there is a stably ergodic diffeomorphism
- which is not (strictly) partially hyperbolic

③ ergodic homoclinic classes

3 Pesin invariant manifolds

Pesin stable/unstable manifolds

$$W^-(x) = \left\{ y \in M : \limsup_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} \log d(f^n(x), f^n(y)) < 0 \right\}$$

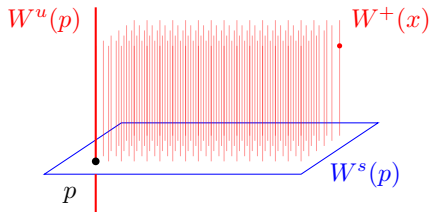
$$W^+(x) = \left\{ y \in M : \limsup_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} \log d(f^{-n}(x), f^{-n}(y)) < 0 \right\}$$

3 ergodic homoclinic class

ergodic homoclinic class (HHTU11)

$$p \in \text{Per}_H(f)$$

$$\text{Phc}^+(p) = \{x : W^+(x) \cap W^s(o(p)) \neq \emptyset\}$$

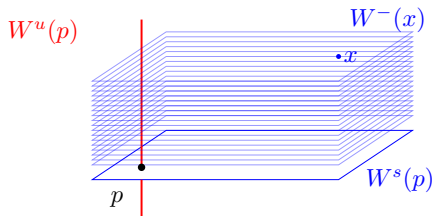


3 ergodic homoclinic class

ergodic homoclinic class (HHTU11)

$$p \in \text{Per}_H(f)$$

$$\text{Phc}^-(p) = \{x : W^-(x) \cap W^u(o(p)) \neq \emptyset\}$$



3 criterion of ergodicity

criterion of ergodicity (HHTU11)

- $p \in \text{Per}_H(f)$, $f \in \text{Diff}_m^2(M)$
- $m(\text{Phc}^-(p)) > 0$ and $m(\text{Phc}^+(p)) > 0$

then

1 $\text{Phc}^-(p) \stackrel{\circ}{=} \text{Phc}^+(p) \stackrel{\circ}{=} \text{Phc}(p)$

2 $f|_{\text{Phc}(p)}$ ergodic

④ strategy

4 strategy

strategy

prove that C^1 -densely, for $f \in \text{Diff}_m^1(M)$

- $\exists p \in \text{Per}_H(f)$
- $\exists \mathcal{U} \subset \text{Diff}_m^1(M)$
- such that $g \in \mathcal{U} \cap \text{Diff}_m^2(M) \Rightarrow$

$$m(\text{Phc}(p)) = 1$$

4 strategy

setting

- $f \in \text{Diff}_m^1(M^3)$
- with $TM = E \oplus E^u$ dominated splitting
- $\exists p \in \text{Per}_H(f)$ with $u(p) = \dim(E^u) = 1$

4 strategy

strategy

on the one hand, use geometric approach to find

- $\exists \mathcal{U} \subset \text{Diff}_m^1(M)$ such that
- $g \in \mathcal{U} \cap \text{Diff}_m^2(M) \Rightarrow$

$$m(\text{Phc}^u(p)) = 1$$

- $\Rightarrow m(\text{Phc}^+(p)) = 1$

4 strategy

strategy

on the other hand, use generic approach to guarantee

- $\exists \mathcal{U} \subset \text{Diff}_m^1(M)$ such that
- $g \in \mathcal{U} \cap \text{Diff}_m^2(M) \Rightarrow$

$$m(\text{Phc}^-(p)) > 0$$

- then

$$\text{Phc}^+(p) \overset{\circ}{=} \text{Phc}^-(p) \overset{\circ}{=} \text{Phc}(p) \overset{\circ}{=} M$$

4 strategy

generic mechanism - M - B - H - ACW - AB

for a generic $f \in \text{Diff}_m^1(M)$ with dominated splitting

- f ergodic
- $\exists q \in \text{Per}_H(f)$ such that $\text{Phc}(q) \stackrel{\circ}{=} M$
- Oseledets splitting is dominated $u(q) = \#\{LE > 0\}$
- $\exists \mathcal{U}(f)$ such that $m(\text{Phc}(q)) > 0$ for all $g \in \mathcal{U}$

4 strategy

geometric mechanism - minimality

assume $f \in \text{Diff}_m^1(M^3)$ with dominated splitting $TM = E \oplus E^u$ generic

- $\Rightarrow \exists p \in \text{Per}_H(f)$ with $u(p) = \dim E^u = 1$
- if \mathcal{F}^u is minimal
- $\exists \mathcal{U}(f)$ such that for all $g \in \mathcal{U}$

$$\text{Phc}^u(p) = M$$

4 strategy

geometric mechanism - minimality

assume $f \in \text{Diff}_m^1(M^3)$ with dominated splitting $TM = E \oplus E^u$ generic

- if $u(p) = u(q)$
- generically $\text{Phc}(p) = \text{Phc}(q)$ (HHTU - AC)
- on one hand $\text{Phc}^+(p) = M$ for all $g \in \mathcal{U}$
- on the other hand $\text{Phc}^-(p) > 0$ for all $g \in \mathcal{U}$
- $\Rightarrow f$ stably ergodic

4 strategy

geometric mechanism - minimality

assume $f \in \text{Diff}_m^1(M^3)$ with dominated splitting $TM = E \oplus E^u$ generic

- if $u(q) > u(p)$
- $TM = E^s \oplus E^c \oplus E^u$
- $\Rightarrow f$ partially hyperbolic
- $\Rightarrow f$ stably ergodic

4 strategy

geometric mechanism - a little partial hyperbolicity

assume $f \in \text{Diff}_m^1(M^3)$ with dominated splitting $TM = E \oplus E^u$ generic

- $\exists p \in \text{Per}_H(f)$ with $u(p) = \dim(E^u) = 1$
- $\Rightarrow \text{Phc}^u(p)$ is open
- assume

$$\Lambda(f) = M \setminus \text{Phc}^u(p)$$

is partially hyperbolic (*)

- (NOH hypothesis)

4 strategy

geometric mechanism - a little partial hyperbolicity

- $g \mapsto \Lambda(g)$ continuous in f
- $\Lambda(g)$ PH
- with a generic argument,
- we see $m(\Lambda(g)) = 0$ for all C^2 $g \in \mathcal{U}$
- $\Rightarrow \text{Phc}^u(p) \stackrel{\circ}{=} M$ for all $g \in \mathcal{U}$

4 strategy

geometric mechanism - a little partial hyperbolicity

- $u(p) = u(q)$
- generically $\text{Phc}(p) = \text{Phc}(q)$ (HHTU - AC)
- on one hand $\text{Phc}^+(p) \stackrel{\circ}{=} M$ for all $g \in \mathcal{U}$
- on the other hand $\text{Phc}^-(p) > 0$ for all $g \in \mathcal{U}$
- $\Rightarrow f$ stably ergodic



4 strategy

generic argument (if there is time)

- $m(\Lambda(f_n)) > 0$ with $f_n \rightarrow f$, $f_n \in \mathcal{C}^2$
- $\Rightarrow \Lambda(f_n)$ su -saturated (P-JRH)
- $\Rightarrow \Lambda(f)$ su -saturated
- $\Rightarrow \exists q_1, q_2 \in \text{Per}_H(f)$ such that

$$W^{ss}(q_1) \cap_q W^{uu}(q_2) \neq \emptyset \quad (H)$$

- \Rightarrow non-generic situation (Kupka-Smale argument)

4 question

question

stable ergodicity

$\Downarrow?$

mixing

thank you!

thank you!

谢谢！