

## Amie Wilkinson Exercises

### Lecture 5

- (1) Let  $f_\epsilon: \mathbb{T}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{T}^2$  be defined by

$$f_\epsilon(x, y) := (2x + y - \epsilon \sin(2\pi(x + y)), x + y) = h_\epsilon \circ f_A(x, y),$$

where  $A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$ , and  $h_\epsilon(x, y) = (x - \epsilon \sin(2\pi y), y)$ .

**(Note the “minus sign” in this definition!)**

- (a) Prove that for all  $\epsilon \in \mathbb{R}$ ,  $f_\epsilon$  preserves Lebesgue measure.

**Hint:** Show that for all  $x, y$  and all  $\epsilon$ :

$$\det(D_{(x,y)}f_\epsilon) = 1.$$

Use the chain rule.

- (b) Consider the cone fields on  $\mathbb{T}^2$  defined by

$$\mathcal{C}^u(x, y) = \{(u, v) \in \mathbb{R}^2 : uv > 0\}, \quad \text{and} \quad \mathcal{C}^s(x, y) = \{(u, v) \in \mathbb{R}^2 : uv < 0\}.$$

Show that  $\mathcal{C}^u$  is invariant under  $Df_A = A$  and that vectors in  $\mathcal{C}^u$  are expanded in length under  $Df_A$  by a definite factor  $\sqrt{2}$ . Similarly show that  $\mathcal{C}^s$  is invariant under  $Df_A^{-1} = A^{-1}$  and that vectors in  $\mathcal{C}^s$  are expanded in length under  $Df_A^{-1}$  by the definite factor  $\sqrt{2}$ .

- (c) Find a value of  $\epsilon_0$  so that  $f_\epsilon$  is an Anosov diffeomorphism for all  $\epsilon < \epsilon_0$ .

**Hint:** Cone fields. Use the exercise from Khadim War’s lecture yesterday.

- (d) Show that if  $g: \mathbb{T}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{T}^2$  is an Anosov diffeomorphism, and if  $(x_0, y_0) \in \mathbb{T}^2$  satisfies

$$g^k(x_0, y_0) = (x_0, y_0),$$

for some  $k \geq 1$ , then the eigenvalues of the matrix  $D_{(x_0, y_0)}g^k$  are  $\lambda_1, \lambda_2$ , where  $|\lambda_1| < 1 < |\lambda_2|$ .

- (e) Find a value of  $\epsilon_1 > 0$  such that  $f_\epsilon$  is not Anosov for  $\epsilon \geq \epsilon_1$  but close to  $\epsilon_1$ .

**Hint:** Consider the derivative at  $(0, 0)$ . Recall the relationship between trace and eigenvalues for  $2 \times 2$  matrices of determinant 1.

- (f) Prove that there exists  $\bar{\epsilon} > 0$  such that  $f_\epsilon$  is Anosov for  $\epsilon < \bar{\epsilon}$  and  $f_{\bar{\epsilon}}$  is not Anosov.

- (g) \*\*\* Find  $\bar{\epsilon}$  (use a computer?) Is  $f_{\bar{\epsilon}}$  ergodic? If  $f_\epsilon$  Anosov for  $\epsilon > \bar{\epsilon}$ ?