

Recall

• Def R.

• Thm Hyp

• $\{4^n\} \not\subseteq \mathbb{Z} \subset \mathbb{C}_n$, $C = \bigcap C_n$

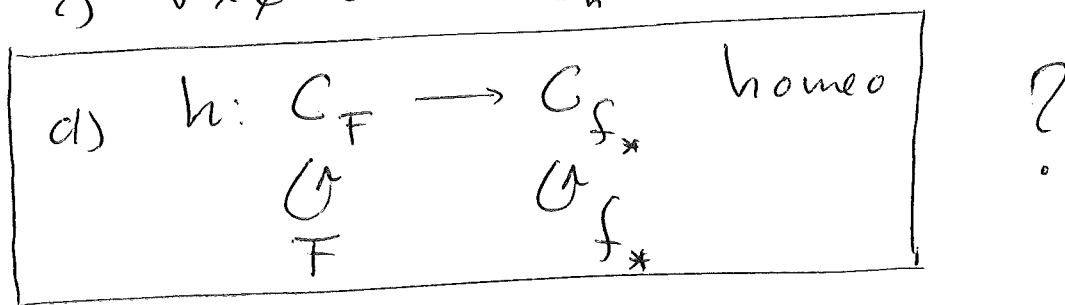
• Thm (de Carvalho, Lyubich, M)

(Similar Gambaudo, v. Stien Tresser)

a) C_F is Cantor Set.

b) $\forall n \exists$ periodic orbit P_n of period 2^n .

c) $\forall x \notin \cup W^s(P_n) : \omega(x) = C$.



Thm: $\exists!$ ν on C_F

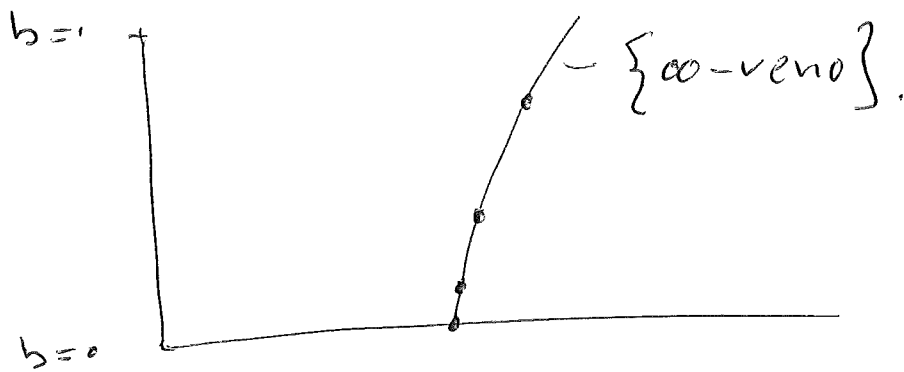
$$\chi_0 = 0, \chi_- = \ln b_F$$

where

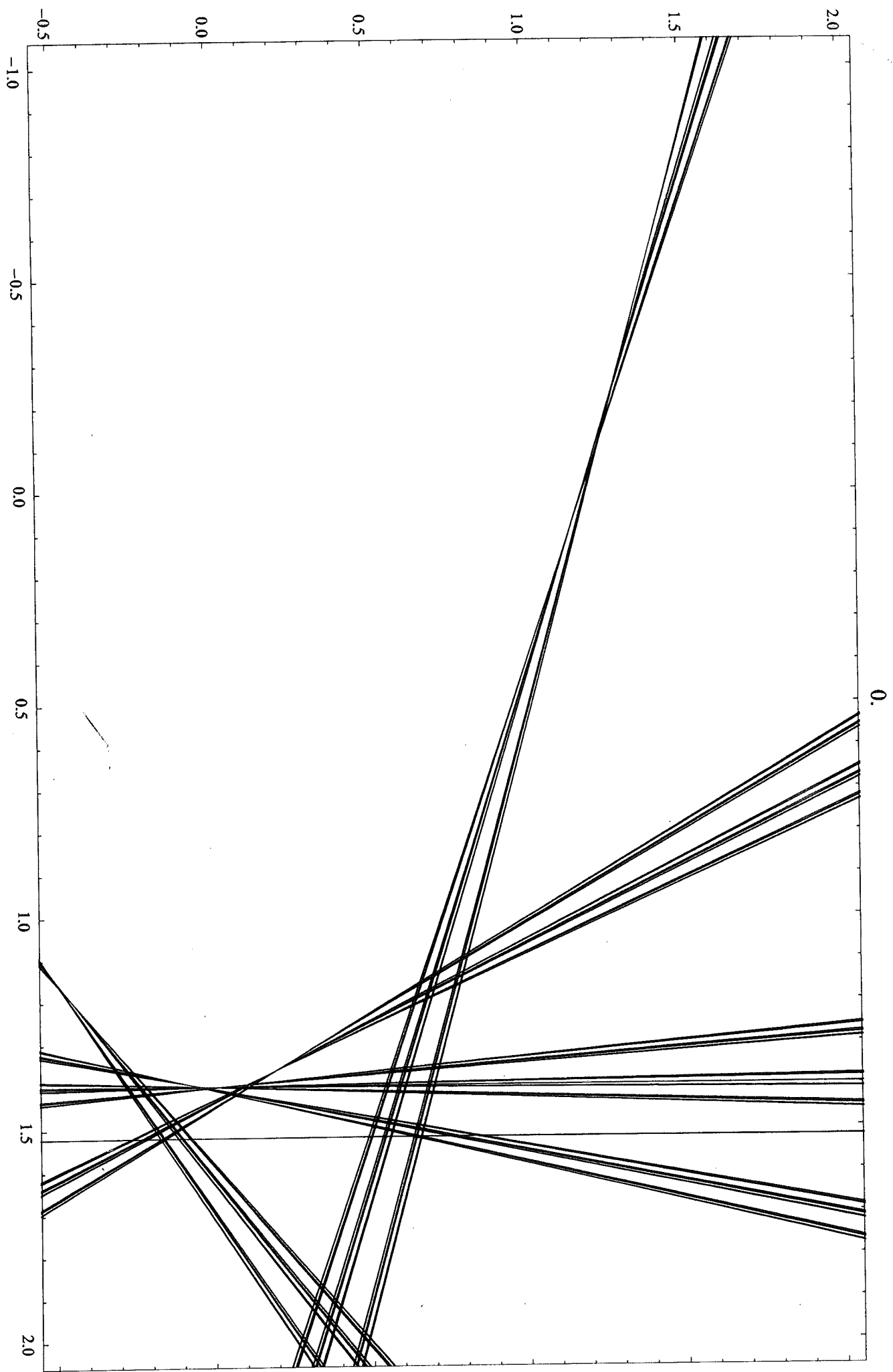
b_F is the Average Jacobian

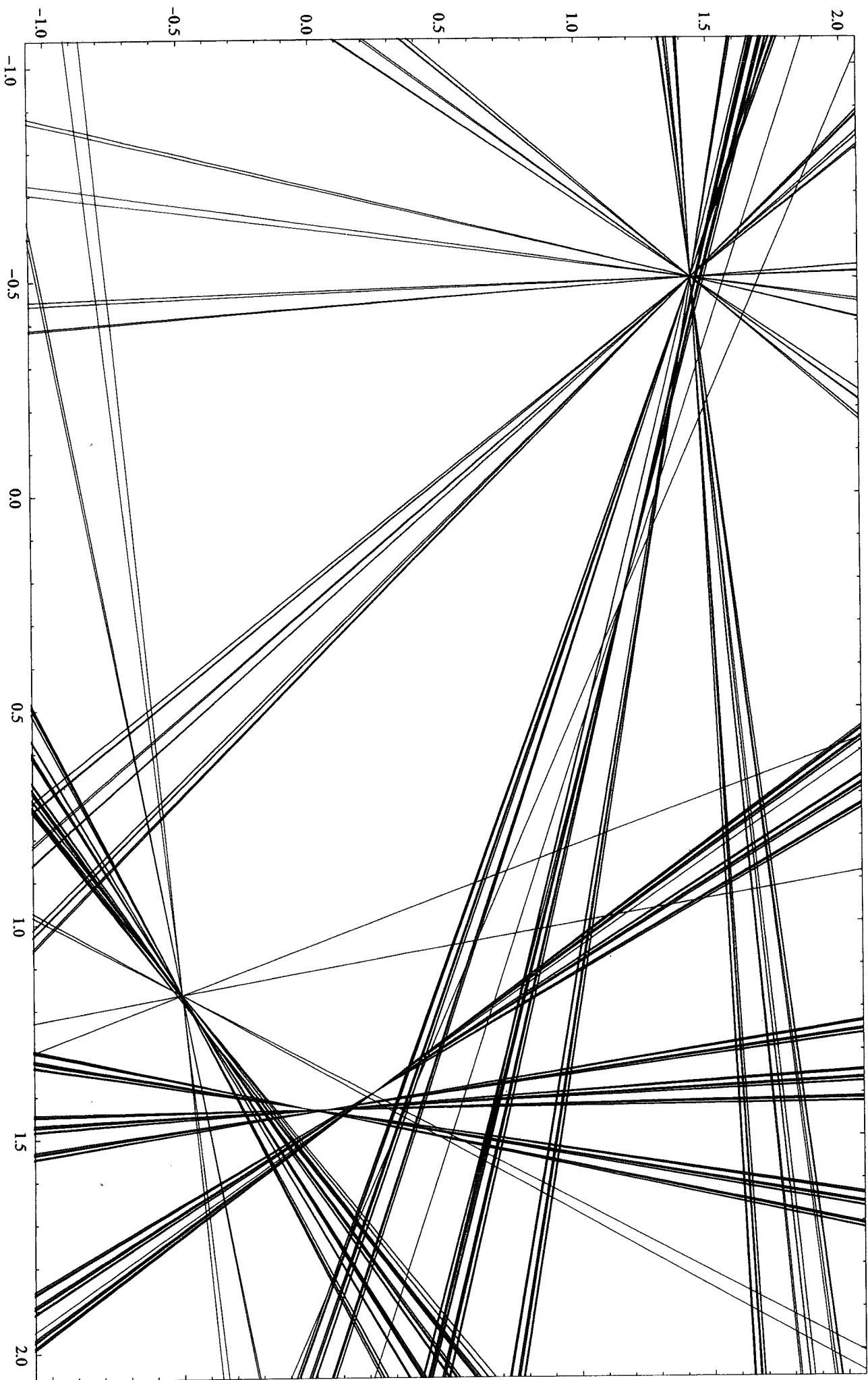
$$b_F = e^{\int \text{Jac}(F) d\mu}$$

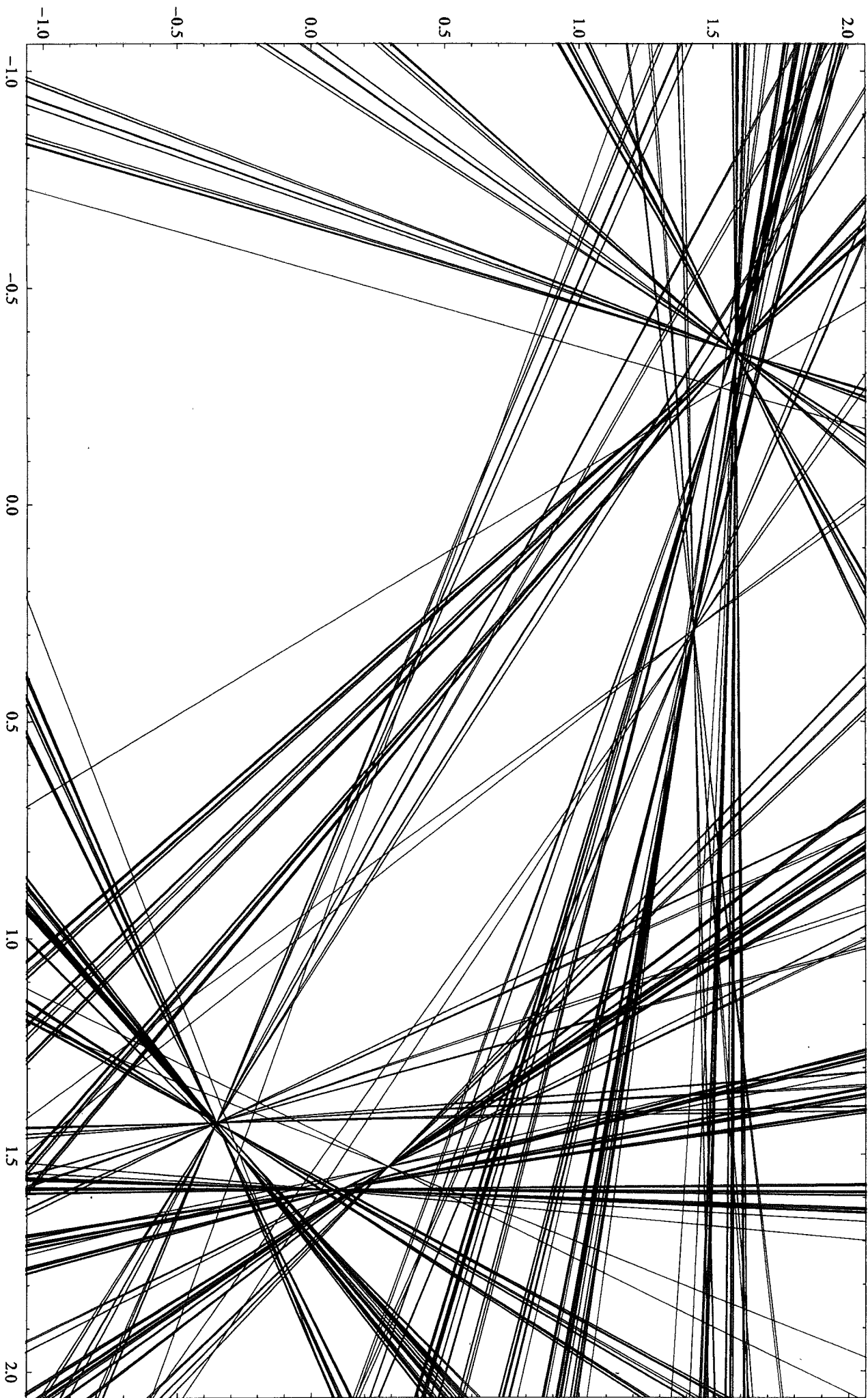
The invariant line field for $\chi_0 = 0$ are the "Tangent lines" to the Cantor set C_F .

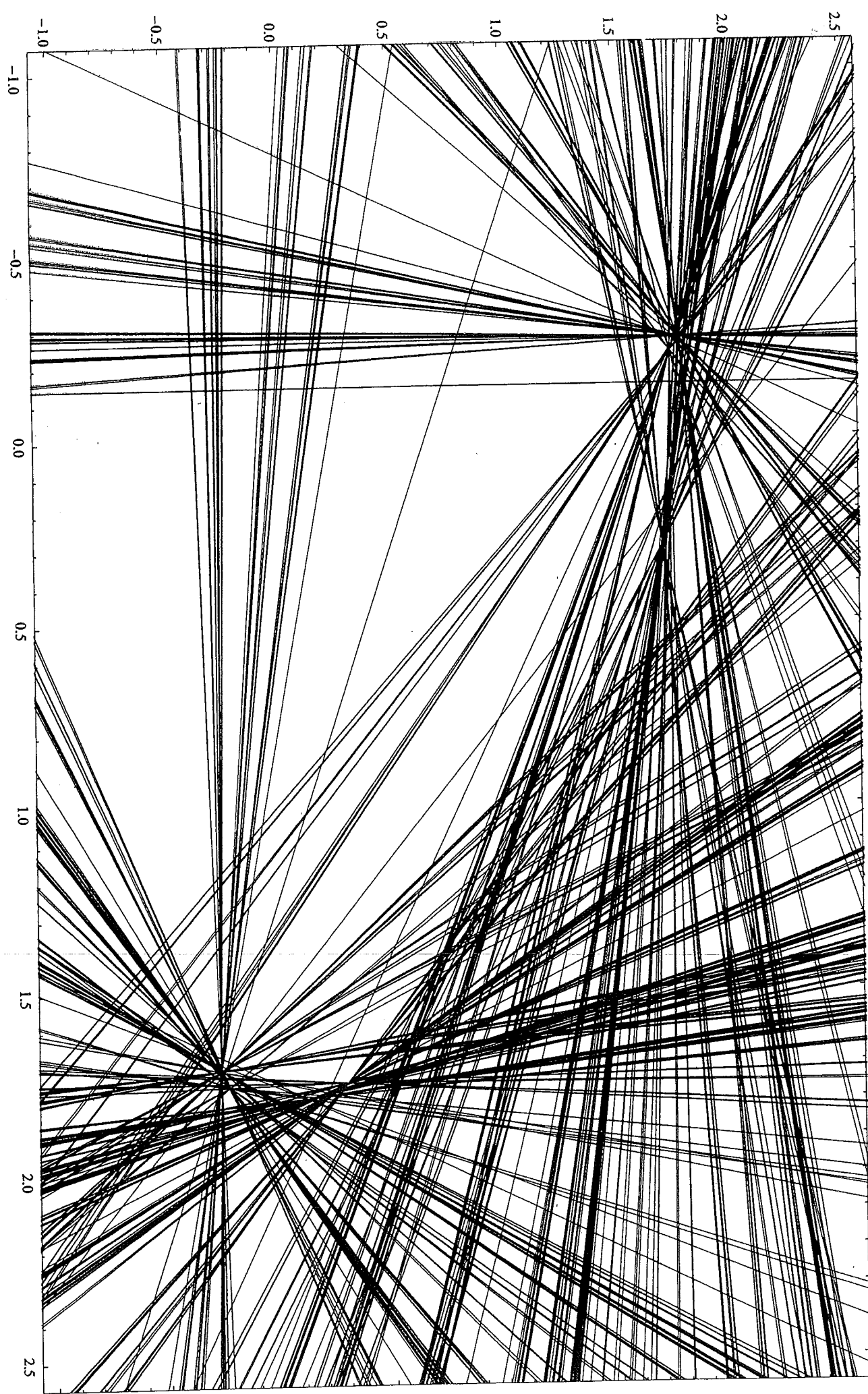


Pics









Thm: (CLM)

There is no cont. invariant line field
on \mathcal{C}_F when $b_F > 0$

Con: \mathcal{C}_F is not contained in
a smooth curve.

↳ 2D Dynamics.

Thm (LM)

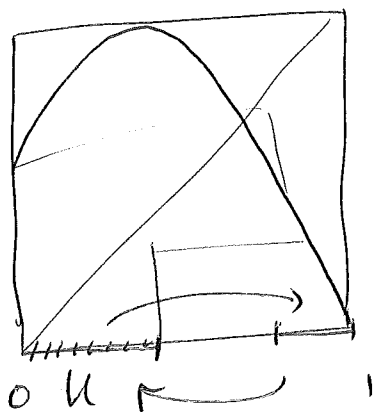
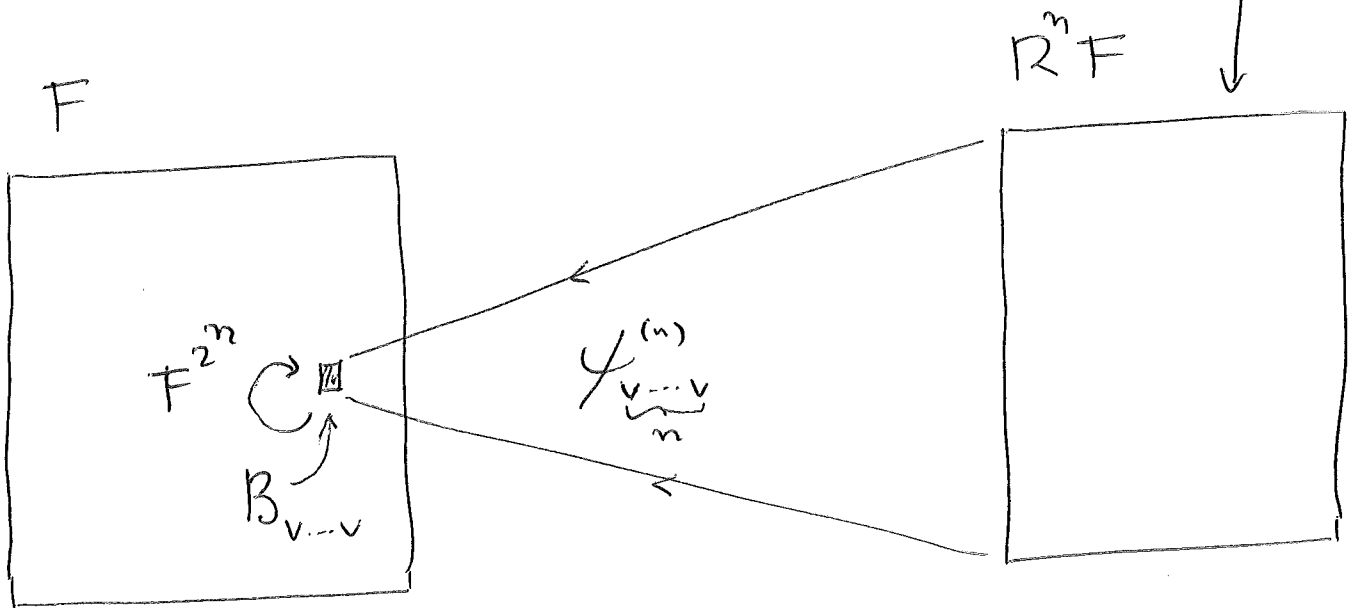
\mathcal{C}_F is contained in a rectifiable
curve.

Thm $\exists \rho < 1$ (Universality).

$$\mathbb{R}^n F = \begin{pmatrix} f_n(x) - b_F^{2n} a(x) y (1 + o(e^{-n})) \\ x \end{pmatrix}$$

where $f_n \xrightarrow{\text{exp}} f_* \in \mathcal{U}$

and $a(x)$ analytic universal.



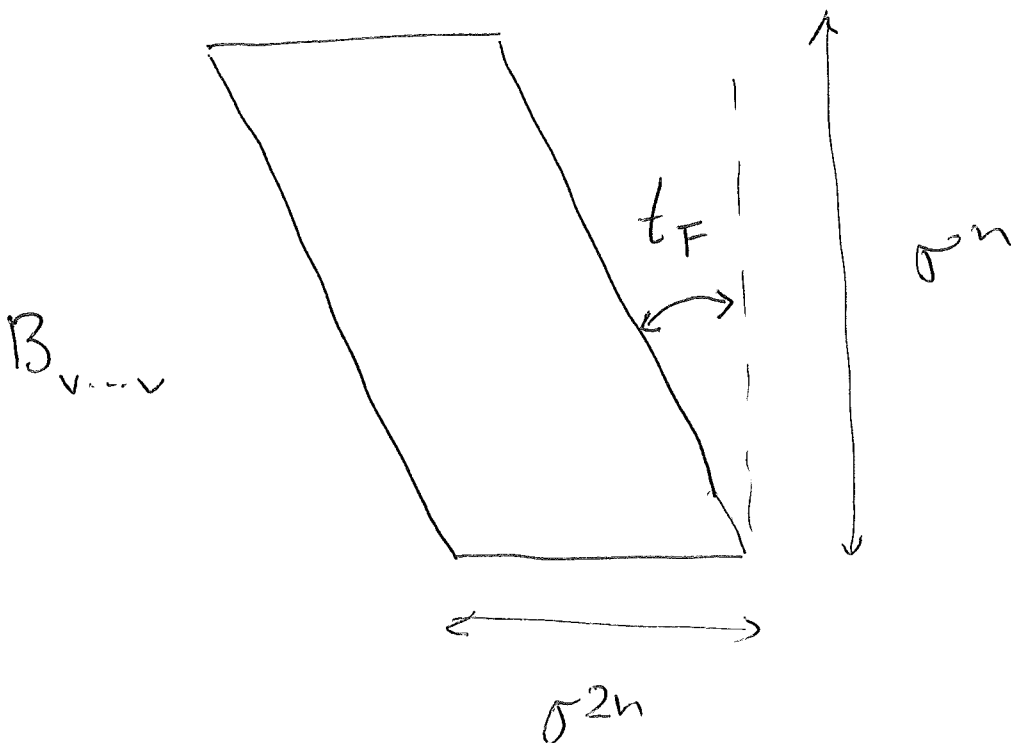
$$|u| = \sigma \approx \frac{1}{2.6 \dots}$$

Thm (Scaling Universality)

$$\Psi_{v \dots v}^{(n)} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & t_F \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \sigma^{2n} & 0 \\ 0 & (\sigma)^n \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} S_n(x, y) \\ y \end{pmatrix}$$

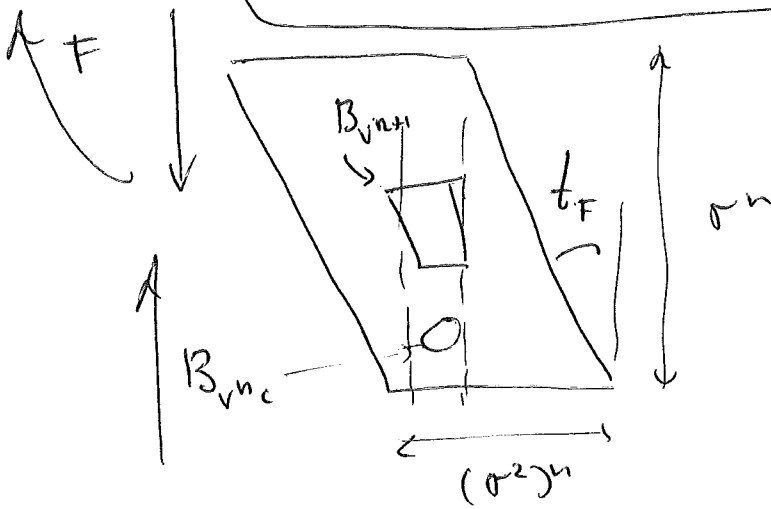
- $t_F \propto b_F$

- $S_n(x, y) = v(x) + a_F y^2 + O(\rho^n)$
 \uparrow
 analytic universal.

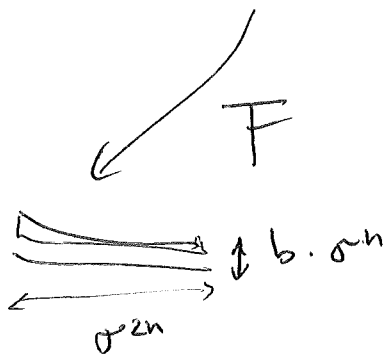
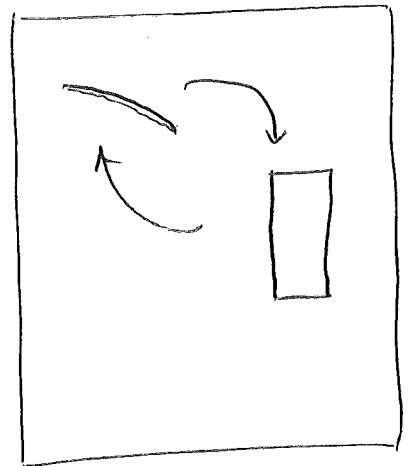


Key-Observation

F has strong vertical contraction $\approx b$.



$R^n F$



Condition

$$b \cdot \sigma^n \approx \sigma^{2n}$$



$B_{v^{n+1}}$ and $B_{v^{nc}}$ are
 above each other

Thm ^(CLM) (Non-Rigidity).

$$h: \mathcal{C}_{F_1} \rightarrow \mathcal{C}_{F_2}$$

$$b_{F_1} > b_{F_2}$$

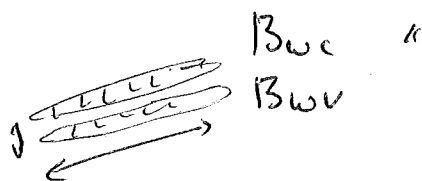
h is at most $C^{\frac{1}{2}} \left[1 + \frac{\ln b_{F_1}}{-\ln b_{F_2}} \right]$

Thm (Hazard, Lyubich, M)

$$\exists A \subset [0, 1], \quad |A| = 1. \quad *$$

If $b_F \in A$ then

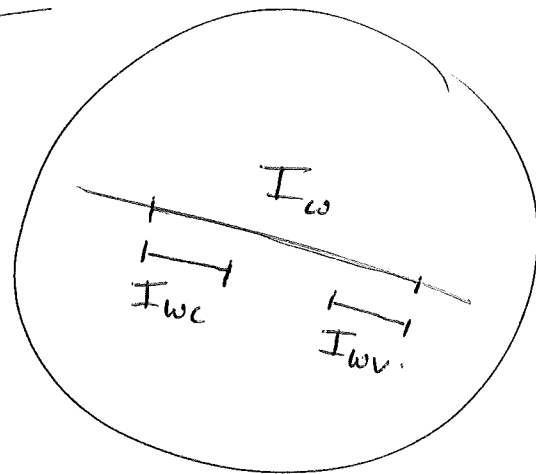
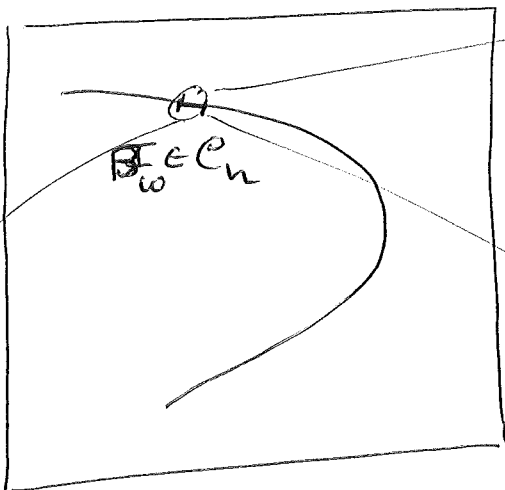
\mathcal{C}_F has no A priori Bounds



$$A = \left\{ b \mid b^{2^n} \approx \sigma^k \text{ for } \infty\text{-many } n \text{ and } k \right\}.$$

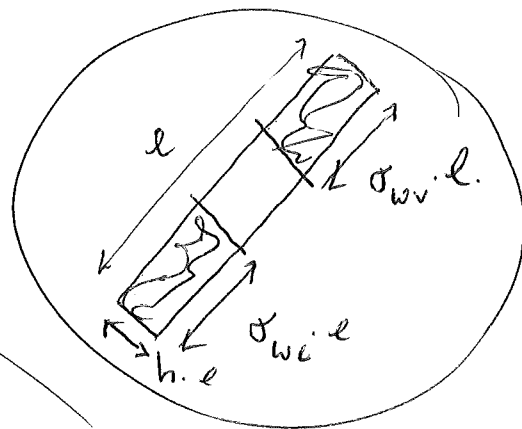
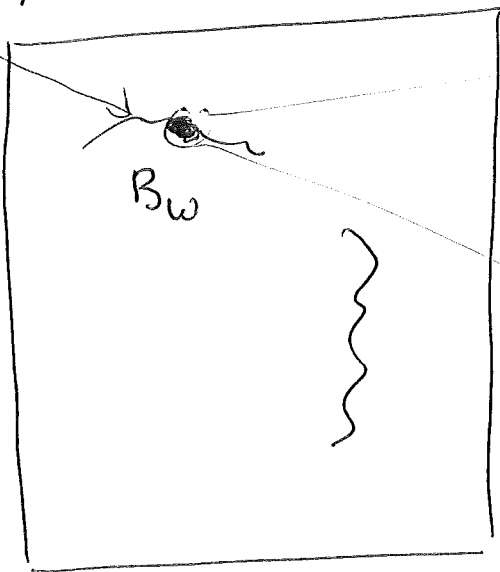
Scaling Structure

$$F_* = \begin{pmatrix} f_*(x) \\ x \end{pmatrix}$$



Scaling Ratio : $\sigma_{wc} = \frac{|I_{wc}|}{|I_w|} \in \sum f_*$

$$F: b_F > 0$$



B_ω is ε -Standard

- $|h| < \varepsilon$

- $|\sigma_\omega^F - \sigma_\omega^{F_*}| < \varepsilon.$

$$\mathcal{L}_n(\omega) = \{ B \in \mathcal{C}_n \mid \varepsilon\text{-standard} \}.$$

Thm (Lyubich, M) (Probabilistic Universality)

$$\exists \theta < 1$$

$$\nu(\mathcal{L}_n(\theta^n)) > 1 - \theta^n.$$

Meaning: \mathcal{C}_n has 2^n pieces and only

$\theta^n \cdot 2^n$ of them do not look like

their 1D counterpart in \mathcal{C}_{f_*}

Almost all are exp close to 1D.

Thm (LM) (Probabilistic Rigidity)

$\exists \beta > 0$ (universal).

$\forall F$ (non-zero)

$$X_1^F \subset X_2^F \subset \dots \subset \mathcal{C}_F$$

• $\nu(X_n^F) \rightarrow 1$.

• X_n^F is contained in a $C^{1+\beta}$ -curve.

• $h: X_n^F \rightarrow h(X_n^F) \subset \mathcal{C}_{f_*}$ is $C^{1+\beta}$

Remk: X_n^F has a topological definition.

If $b_{F_1} = b_{F_2}$ then $h: \mathcal{C}_{F_1} \rightarrow \mathcal{C}_{F_2}$

$$h \mathbb{E}: X_n^{F_1} \rightarrow X_n^{F_2} \quad C^{1+\beta}$$

Thm (LM)

b_F is a top. inv.

$b_{F_1} \neq b_{F_2}$: no Rigidity.

But also $F_1 \not\sim_{\text{top}} F_2$

Maybe the paradigm

$$\boxed{\text{Top} \implies \text{Geo}}$$

Still Holds:

Question: $b_{F_1} = b_{F_2}$
 $\implies h: C_{F_1} \rightarrow C_{F_2}$ is C^{∞} .