

# Complex Feigenbaum Phenomena of High Type

Mohammad Pedramfar

joint work with Davoud Cheraghi

Imperial College London

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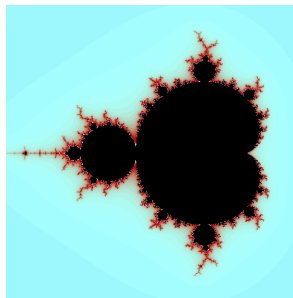
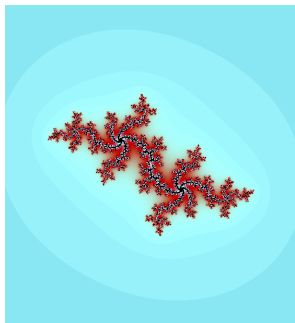
# Basic Definitions

The main object of study is the dynamics of

$$P_c(z) = z^2 + c$$

Julia set  $J(P_c) := \{z \in \mathbb{C} \mid \{P_c^n\}_{n=1}^\infty \text{ is not equicontinuous at } z\}$   
 $= \partial\{z \in \mathbb{C} \mid \{P_c^n(z)\}_{n=1}^\infty \text{ is bounded}\}$

Mandelbrot set  $\mathcal{M} := \{c \in \mathbb{C} \mid J(P_c) \text{ is connected}\}$



## Some known results

When  $J(P_c)$  is locally connected, one can construct a simple topological model for  $J(P_c)$  and give a symbolic description of  $P_c$  on  $J(P_c)$ .

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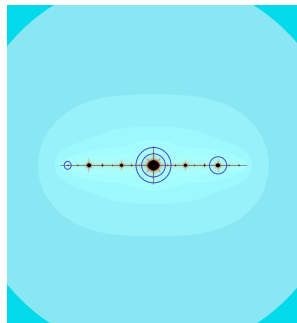
When  $P_c$  is hyperbolic with  $c \in \mathcal{M}$  or parabolic,  $J(P_c)$  is locally connected. (Douady, Hubbard)

If  $P_c$  is at most finitely renormalizable with all periodic points repelling, then  $J(P_c)$  is locally connected. (Yoccoz)

# Polynomial-like Renormalization

$P_c$  is PL-renormalizable if there is an integer  $k > 1$  and simply connected domains  $U \Subset V$  such that

- $P_c^k|_U : U \rightarrow V = P_c^k(U)$  is a proper branched covering map of degree two
- The little julia set,  $\partial\{z \in U \mid P_c^{kn}(z) \text{ remains in } U\}$ , is connected.
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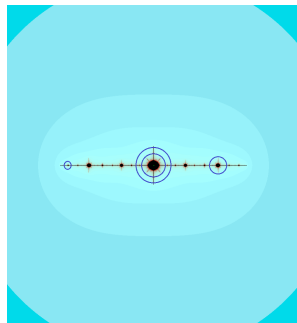


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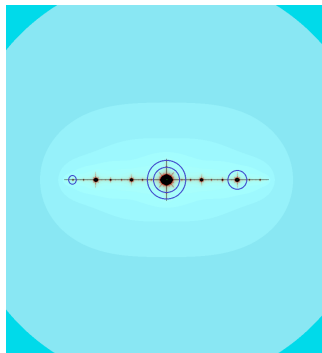
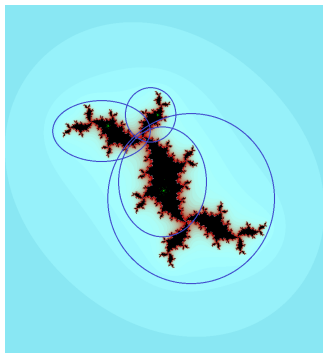
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It follows from straightening theorem that  $P_c^k|_U$  is topological (hybrid) conjugate to a (unique) quadratic  $P_{c'}$ .



# Primitive and Satellite Renormalization

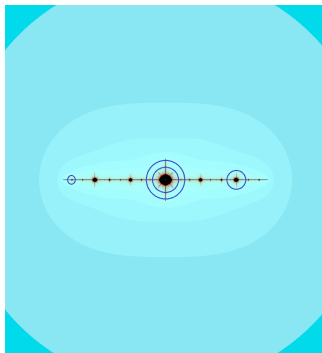
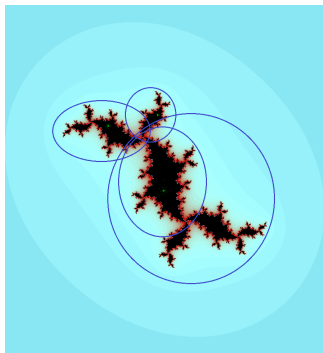
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Each satellite renormalization can be combinatorially described by a rational number in  $(-1/2, 1/2]$ . Every such rational number is realized.

# The Infinitely Renormalizable Case

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For real quadratics and several classes of infinitely renormalizable maps of primitive type, *a priori bounds* exists and  $J$  is locally connected (McMullen, Graczyk, Świątek, Levin, van Strien, Kahn, Lyubich, Yampolsky, Jiang, et al ...)

# The Satellite Case

The combinatorics of an infinitely renormalizable map of satellite type is given by  $\tau = \left\{ \frac{p_i}{q_i} \right\}_{i=1}^{\infty}$

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If  $|\frac{p_i}{q_i}|$  converges to zero sufficiently fast, the Julia set is not locally connected. (Douady, Hubbard - '90s)



# The Satellite Case

In 2006, Milnor suggested the following criteria as the optimal condition for non-local connectivity of the Julia sets :

$$\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \left( \frac{p_{k+1}}{q_{k+1}} \right)^{1/q_k} < \infty$$

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In 2009, Levin showed the this condition was sufficient but not necessary. He showed that if

$$q_k \rightarrow \infty \text{ and } \limsup_k \left( \frac{p_{k+1}}{q_{k+1}} \right)^{1/q_k} < 1$$

then  $J(P_c)$  is not locally connected.

# The Post Critical Set

One of the most useful sets to consider is

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If  $P_c$  is infinitely renormalizable and  $J(P_c)$  is locally connected, then  $\mathcal{PC}(P_c)$  is a Cantor set.

# High type combinatorics

Any rational number  $\frac{p}{q} \in (-1/2, 1/2] \setminus \{0\}$  can be written as

$$\frac{p}{q} = \pm \frac{1}{b_1 \pm \frac{1}{\ddots \pm \frac{1}{b_n}}}$$

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We define the high type combinatorics as :

$$\mathcal{HT}_N := \{ \{p_i/q_i\}_{i=1}^{\infty} \mid b_{i,j} > N \}$$

We fix a large  $N_0 \in \mathbb{N}$  and for all  $\tau \in \mathcal{HT}_{N_0}$  we choose a specific parameter  $c(\tau) \in \mathcal{M}$  which is infinitely satellite renormalizable with combinatorics  $\tau$ .

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The class of maps we consider is :

$$\mathcal{S}_{N_0} := \{P_{c(\tau)} \mid \tau \in \mathcal{HT}_{N_0}\}$$



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For all  $\tau \in \mathcal{HT}_{N_0}$ , we have one of the following two statements:

- $\tau$  satisfies *generalised Herman-Yoccoz condition* and  $\mathcal{PC}(P_{c(\tau)})$  is a *Cantor set of points*,
- $\tau$  *does not satisfy generalised Herman-Yoccoz condition* and  $\mathcal{PC}(P_{c(\tau)})$  is a *hairy Cantor set*.

# A Dichotomy

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## Corollary

If  $\tau \in \mathcal{HT}_{N_0} \setminus \mathcal{GHY}$ , then  $J(P_{c(\tau)})$  is not locally connected.

# Herman-Yoccoz Condition

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Later Yoccoz showed that every analytic circle diffeomorphism with rotation number  $\alpha$  is analytically conjugate to a rotation, if and only if  $\alpha \in \mathcal{H}$ , the Herman-Yoccoz class.

# Herman-Yoccoz Condition

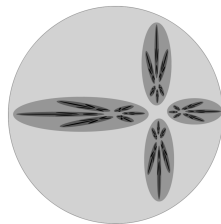
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Later Yoccoz showed that every analytic circle diffeomorphism with rotation number  $\alpha$  is analytically conjugate to a rotation, if and only if  $\alpha \in \mathcal{H}$ , the Herman-Yoccoz class.

The condition  $\mathcal{GHY}$  on sequence of rationals, is very similar to the condition  $\mathcal{H}$  on irrational numbers.

# Hairy Cantor Set

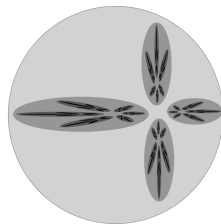
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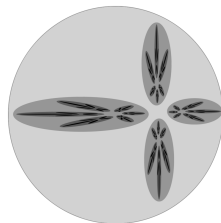
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- There is a canonical Cantor set,  $B \subset X$ , that has one end-point from every  $X_\lambda$ .

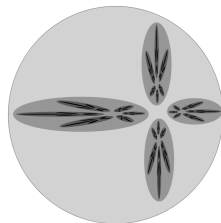




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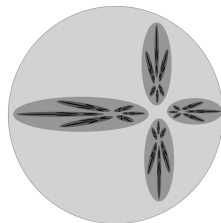
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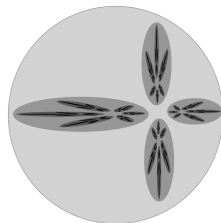
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All hairy Cantor sets are homeomorphic.

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- This is a powerful method that have been used to construct the first examples of quadratic Julia sets with positive area by Buff and Cheritat in 2008.
- Every map in the set  $\mathcal{S}_{N_0}$  is in fact both infinitely satellite renormalizable and infinitely near-parabolic renormalizable.

Thank you !

# Herman-Yoccoz Condition

For  $x \in \mathbb{R} \setminus \{0\}$ , define

$$G(x) = d\left(\frac{1}{x}, \mathbb{Z}\right)$$



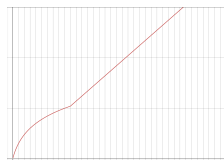
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For  $r \in (0, 1/2]$ , define  $h_r : [0, \infty) \rightarrow [0, \infty)$

$$h_r(y) = \begin{cases} ry + \log\left(\frac{1}{r} + 1\right) - 1 & y \geq 1/r \\ \log(y + 1) & y < 1/r \end{cases}$$



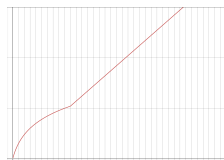
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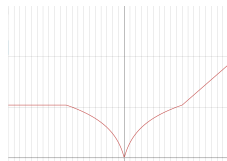
Then  $\alpha \in \mathcal{H}$  iff

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} h_\alpha \circ h_{G(\alpha)} \circ \dots \circ h_{G^{n-1}(\alpha)}(\mathcal{B}(G^n(\alpha))) = 0$$

# Generalized Herman-Yoccoz Condition

For  $r \in (0, 1/2]$  we define  $g_r : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$

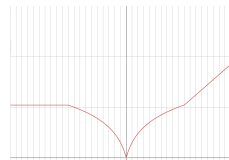
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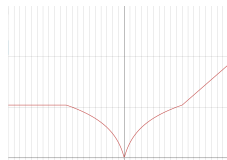
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then  $\tau \in \mathcal{GHY}$  iff

$$\lim_{i \rightarrow \infty} (-g_{G(x_1)} \circ \dots \circ g_{G^{n_1}(x_1)} \circ g_{|x_2|}) \circ \dots \circ (-g_{G(x_i)} \circ \dots \circ g_{G^{n_i}(x_i)} \circ g_{|x_{i+1}|}) \left( \frac{1}{|x_{i+1}|} \right) = 0$$