

Density of periodic sources in the boundary of a basin of attraction for iteration of holomorphic maps, geometric coding trees technique

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Abstract. *We prove that if A is the basin of immediate attraction to a periodic attracting or parabolic point for a rational map f on the Riemann sphere, then periodic points in the boundary of A are dense in this boundary. To prove this in the non simply-connected or parabolic situations we prove a more abstract, geometric coding trees version.*

Introduction

Let $f : \bar{\mathcal{C}} \rightarrow \bar{\mathcal{C}}$ be a rational map of the Riemann sphere $\bar{\mathcal{C}}$. Let $J(f)$ denote its Julia set. We say a periodic point p of period m is attracting (a sink) if $|(f^m)'(p)| < 1$, repelling (a source) if $|(f^m)'(p)| > 1$ and parabolic if $(f^m)'(p)$ is a root of unity. We say that $A = A_p$ is the immediate basin of attraction to a sink or a parabolic point p if A is a component of $\bar{\mathcal{C}} \setminus J(f)$ such that $f^{nm}|_A \rightarrow p$ as $n \rightarrow \infty$ and $p \in A_p$ in the case p is attracting, $p \in \partial A$ in the case p is parabolic.

We shall prove the following fact asked by G. Levin:

Theorem A. If A is the basin of immediate attraction for a periodic attracting or parabolic point for a rational map $f : \bar{\mathcal{C}} \rightarrow \bar{\mathcal{C}}$ then periodic points contained in ∂A are dense in ∂A .

A classical Fatou, Julia theorem says that periodic sources are dense in $J(f)$. However these periodic sources could only converge to ∂A , not being in ∂A .

The density of periodic points in Theorem A immediately implies the density of periodic sources because for every rational map there are only finitely many periodic points not being sources and Julia set has no isolated points.

An idea of a proof of Theorem A using Pesin theory and Katok's proof of density of periodic points [K] saying that $f^{-n}(B(x, \varepsilon)) \subset B(x, \varepsilon)$ for some branches of f^{-n} , is also too crude. The matter is that the resulting fixed point for f^n in $B(x, \varepsilon)$ could be outside ∂A . However this gives an idea for a correct proof. We shall consider points in ∂A together with "tails", some curves in A along which these points are accessible. (We say $x \in \partial A$ is *accessible* from A if there exists a continuous curve $\gamma : [0, 1] \rightarrow \bar{\mathcal{C}}$ such that $\gamma([0, 1)) \subset A$ and $\gamma(1) = x$. We say then also that x is accessible along γ .)

Thus proving Theorem A we shall prove in fact something stronger:

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Complement to Theorem A. Periodic points in ∂A accessible from A along f -invariant finite length curves, are dense in ∂A .

If f is a polynomial (or polynomial-like) then it follows automatically that these periodic points are accessible along external rays. See [LP] for the proof and for the definition of external rays in the case A is not simply-connected.

It is an open problem whether all periodic sources in ∂A are accessible from A , see [P3] for a discussion of this and related problems. It was proved that this is so in the case f is a polynomial and A is the basin of attraction to ∞ in [EL], [D] and later in [Pe], [P4] in more general situations: for f any rational function and A a completely invariant (i.e. $f^{-1}(A) = A$) basin of attraction to a sink or a parabolic point.

The paper is organised as follows: In Section 1 we shall prove Theorem 1 directly in the case of A simply-connected, p attracting. In Section 2 we shall introduce a more general point of view: geometric coding trees, studied and exploited already in [P1], [P2], [PUZ] and [PS], and formulate and prove Theorems B and C in the trees setting, which easily yield Theorem A.

Section 1. Theorem A in the case of a simply-connected A and p attracting.

Here we shall prove Theorem A assuming that A is simply-connected and p is attracting.

First let us state Lemma 1 which belongs to Pesin's Theory.

Lemma 1. Let (X, \mathcal{F}, ν) be a measure space with a measurable automorphism $T : X \rightarrow X$. Let μ be an ergodic f -invariant measure on a compact set Y in the Riemann sphere, for f a holomorphic mapping from a neighbourhood of Y to $\bar{\mathcal{U}}$ keeping Y invariant, with positive Lyapunov exponent i.e. $\chi_\mu(f) := \int \log |f'| d\mu > 0$. Let $h : X \rightarrow Y$ be a measurable mapping such that $h_*\nu = \mu$ and $h \circ T = f \circ h$ a.e. .

Then for ν -almost every $x \in X$ there exists $r = r(x) > 0$ such that univalent branches F_n of f^{-n} on $B(h(x), r)$ for $n = 1, 2, \dots$ for which $F_n(h(x)) = h(T^{-n}(x))$, exist. Moreover for an arbitrary $\exp(-\chi_\mu(f)) < \lambda < 1$ (not depending on x) and a constant $C = C(x) > 0$

$$|F'_n(h(x))| < C\lambda^n \quad \text{and} \quad \frac{|F'_n(h(x))|}{|F'_n(z)|} < C$$

for every $z \in B(h(x), r)$, $n > 0$, (distances and derivatives in the Riemann metric on $\bar{\mathcal{U}}$).

Moreover r and C are measurable functions of x .

Let $R : \mathbb{D} \rightarrow A_p$ be a Riemann mapping such that $R(0) = p$. Define $g := R^{-1} \circ f \circ R$ on \mathbb{D} . We know that g extends holomorphically to a neighbourhood of $\text{cl}A$ and is expanding on ∂A , see [P2]. (In fact g is a finite Blaschke product, because we assume in this section

that f is defined on the whole A , see [P1]. However we need only the assumption that f is defined on a neighbourhood of ∂A as in [P2].)

For every $\zeta \in \partial \mathbb{D}$ every $0 < \alpha < \pi/2$ and every $\rho > 0$ consider the cone

$$\mathcal{C}_{\alpha, \rho}(\zeta) := \{z \in \mathbb{D} : |\text{Arg} \zeta - \text{Arg}(\zeta - z)| < \alpha, |\zeta - z| < \rho\}$$

In the sequel we shall need the following simple

Lemma 2. There exist $\rho_0 > 0, C > 0$ and $0 < \alpha_0 < \pi/2$ such that for every $\rho \leq \rho_0, n \geq 0, \zeta \in \partial \mathbb{D}$ and every branch G_n of g^{-n} on the disc $B(\zeta, \rho_0)$ the following inclusion holds:

$$G_n(\{z \in \mathbb{D} : z = t\zeta, 1 - t < \rho\}) \subset \mathcal{C}_{\alpha_0, C\rho}(G_n(\zeta))$$

Remark. Considering an iterate of f and g we can assume that $C = 1$, because above we can write in fact $\mathcal{C}_{\alpha_0, C\xi^n \rho}$ for a number $0 < \xi < 1$.

Proof of Theorem A in the case of a simply- connected basin of a sink.

Keep the notation of this section: A the basin of attraction to a fixed point, a sink p , a Riemann mapping $R : \mathbb{D} \rightarrow A$ and g the pull-back of f extended beyond $\partial \mathbb{D}$, just a finite Blaschke product.

Consider $\mu := \overline{R}_*(l)$, where \overline{R} denotes the radial limit of R and l is the normalized length measure on $\partial \mathbb{D}$. In fact μ is the harmonic measure on ∂A viewed from p . This measure is ergodic f -invariant and $\chi_\mu(f) = \chi_l(g) > 0$, see [P1, P2]. Also $\text{supp } \mu = \partial A$.

Indeed for every $\varepsilon > 0, x \in \partial A$ and $x_n \in A$ such that $x_n \rightarrow x$ we have for harmonic measures: $\omega(x_n, B(x, \varepsilon)) \rightarrow 1 \neq 0$. But the measures $\omega(p, \cdot)$ and $\omega(x_n, \cdot)$ are equivalent hence $\omega(p, B(x, \varepsilon)) > 0$.

We shall not use anymore the assumption μ is a harmonic measure, we shall use only the abovementioned properties.

From the existence of a nontangential limit \overline{R} of R a.e. [Du] it follows easily that for an arbitrary $\varepsilon > 0$ and $0 < \alpha < \pi/2$ and $\rho > 0$ there exists $K_\varepsilon \in \partial \mathbb{D}$ such that $l(K_\varepsilon) \geq 1 - \varepsilon$ satisfying

$$R(z) \rightarrow \overline{R}(\zeta) \text{ uniformly as } z \rightarrow \zeta, z \in \mathcal{C}_{\alpha, \rho}(\zeta)$$

Namely for every $\delta_1 > 0$ there exists $\delta_2 > 0$ such that for every $\zeta \in \partial \mathbb{D}$ if $z \in \mathcal{C}_{\alpha, \delta_2}$ then $\text{dist}(R(z), \overline{R}(\zeta)) < \delta_1$, distance in the Riemann metric on $\overline{\mathcal{U}}$.

Consider the inverse limit (natural extension in Rohlin terminology [Ro]) $(\partial \tilde{\mathbb{D}}, \tilde{l}, \tilde{g})$ of $(\partial \mathbb{D}, l, g)$.

Denote the standard projection of $\partial \tilde{\mathbb{D}}$ to $\partial \mathbb{D}$ (the zero coordinate) by π_0 .

Due to Lemma 1 applied to $(\partial \tilde{\mathbb{D}}, \tilde{l}, \text{borel})$ the automorphism \tilde{g} the map $h = \overline{R} \circ \pi_0$ and $Y = \partial A$, f our rational map, there exist constants $C, r > 0$ this time not dependent on x , and a measurable set $\tilde{K} \subset \partial \tilde{\mathbb{D}}$ such that $\tilde{l}(\tilde{K}) \geq 1 - 2\varepsilon, \tilde{K} \subset \pi_0^{-1}(K_\varepsilon)$ and for every g -trajectory $(\zeta_n) \in \tilde{K}$ the assertion of Lemma 1 with the constants C and r holds.

Let $t = t(r)$ be such a number that for every $\zeta \in K_\varepsilon$ and $z \in K_{\alpha,t}$ we have

$$\text{dist}(R(z), \overline{R}(\zeta)) < r/3 \quad (1)$$

We additionally assume that $t < \rho_0$ from Lemma 2. Also α is that from Lemma 2.

By Poincaré Recurrence Theorem for \tilde{g} for a.e. trajectory $(\zeta_n) \in \tilde{K}$ there exists a sequence $n_j \rightarrow \infty$ as $j \rightarrow \infty$ such that

$$\zeta_{-n_j} = \pi_0 \tilde{g}^{-n_j}((\zeta_n)) \rightarrow \zeta_0. \quad (2)$$

and $\tilde{g}^{-n_j}((\zeta_n)) \in \tilde{K}$ hence

$$\zeta_{-n_j} \in K_\varepsilon \quad (3)$$

Indeed, we can take a sequence of finite partitions \mathcal{A}_j of $\pi_0(\tilde{K})$ such that the maximal diameters of sets of \mathcal{A}_j converge to 0 as $j \rightarrow \infty$. Almost every $(\zeta_n) \in \tilde{K}$ is in $\bigcap_j \pi_0^{-1}(A_j)$ where $A_j \in \mathcal{A}_j$ and there exists n_j such that $\tilde{g}^{-n_j}((\zeta_n)) \in \pi_0^{-1}(A_j)$

For a.e. $(\zeta_n) \in \tilde{K}$ fix $N = N((\zeta_n))$ such that

$$\zeta_{-N} \in B(\zeta_0, t(r) \sin \alpha) \quad (4)$$

arbitrarily large.

Denote by G_N the branch of g^{-N} such that $G_N(\zeta_0) = \zeta_{-N}$. By Lemma 2 $G_N((\tau\zeta_0)) \in \mathcal{C}_{\alpha,t}(\zeta_N)$ for every $1-t < \tau < 1$

By (4) there exists $1-t < \tau_0 < 1$ such that $\tau_0\zeta_0 \in \mathcal{C}_{\alpha,t}(\zeta_{-N})$, see Fig 1. :

Figure 1

Due to (3) we can apply (1) for ζ_{-N} . Thus by (1) applied to $z = \tau_0\zeta_0$, $\zeta = \zeta_0$ and $\zeta = \zeta_{-N}$ we obtain

$$\text{dist}(\overline{R}(\zeta_{-N}), \overline{R}(\zeta_0)) < \frac{2}{3}r.$$

So, if N has been taken large enough, we obtain by Lemma 1 for the branch F_N of f^{-N} discussed in the statement of Lemma 1

$$F_N(B(\overline{R}(\zeta_0), r)) \subset B(\overline{R}(\zeta_{-N}), r/3) \subset B(\overline{R}(\zeta_0), r), \quad (5)$$

see Fig. 2

Figure 2

Moreover F_N is a contraction, i.e. $|(F_N|_{B(\overline{R}(\zeta_0), r)})'| < C\lambda^N < 1$.

The interval I joining $\tau_0\zeta_0$ with $G_N((1-t)\zeta_0)$ is in $\mathcal{C}_{\alpha, t}(\zeta_{-N})$, hence

$$R(I) \subset B(\overline{R}(\zeta_{-N}), r/3) \subset B(\overline{R}(\zeta_0), r)$$

By the definitions of F_N, G_N we have $\overline{R} \circ G_N = F_N \circ \overline{R}$ at ζ_0 . To prove this equality on $[(1-t)\zeta, \zeta]$ we must know that for f^{-N} we have really the branch F_N . But this is the case because the maps involved are continuous on the domains under consideration and $[(1-t)\zeta_0, \zeta_0]$ is connected. So

$$F_N(R(1-t)\zeta_0) = RG_N((1-t)\zeta_0) \quad (6)$$

Let γ be the concatenation of the curves $R([(1-t)\zeta_0, \tau\zeta_0])$ and $R(I)$. By (6) it joins $R((1-t)\zeta_0)$ with $F_N(R((1-t)\zeta_0))$ and it is entirely in $B(\overline{R}(\zeta_0), r)$. One end a of the curve Γ being the concatenation of $\gamma, F_N(\gamma), F_N^2(\gamma), \dots$ is in ∂A and is periodic of period N , (Γ makes sense due to (5)). Moreover

$$\text{length}(\Gamma) \leq \sum_{n \geq 0} C\lambda^n \text{length}\gamma < \infty$$

We have $\text{dist}(a, \overline{R}(\zeta_0)) < r$. Because $\text{supp } \mu = \partial A$ and ε and r can be taken arbitrarily close to 0, this proves the density of periodic points in ∂A .

Section 2. Geometric coding trees , the complement of the proof of Theorem A.

We shall prove a more abstract and general version of Theorem A here. This will allow immediately to deduce Theorem A in the parabolic and non simply connected cases.

Let U be an open connected subset of the Riemann sphere $\overline{\mathcal{C}}$. Consider any holomorphic mapping $f : U \rightarrow \overline{\mathcal{C}}$ such that $f(U) \supset U$ and $f : U \rightarrow f(U)$ is a proper map. Denote

$\text{Crit}(f) = \{z : f'(z) = 0\}$. This is called the set of critical points for f . Suppose that $\text{Crit}(f)$ is finite. Consider any $z \in f(U)$. Let z^1, z^2, \dots, z^d be some of the f -preimages of z in U where $d \geq 2$. Consider smooth curves $\gamma^j : [0, 1] \rightarrow f(U)$, $j = 1, \dots, d$, joining z to z^j respectively (i.e. $\gamma^j(0) = z, \gamma^j(1) = z^j$), such that there are no critical values for iterations of f in $\bigcup_{j=1}^d \gamma^j$, i.e. $\gamma^j \cap f^n(\text{Crit}(f)) = \emptyset$ for every j and $n > 0$.

Let $\Sigma^d := \{1, \dots, d\}^{\mathbb{Z}^+}$ denote the one-sided shift space and σ the shift to the left, i.e. $\sigma((\alpha_n)) = (\alpha_{n+1})$. For every sequence $\alpha = (\alpha_n)_{n=0}^\infty \in \Sigma^d$ we define $\gamma_0(\alpha) := \gamma^{\alpha_0}$. Suppose that for some $n \geq 0$, for every $0 \leq m \leq n$, and all $\alpha \in \Sigma^d$, the curves $\gamma_m(\alpha)$ are already defined. Suppose that for $1 \leq m \leq n$ we have $f \circ \gamma_m(\alpha) = \gamma_{m-1}(\sigma(\alpha))$, and $\gamma_m(\alpha)(0) = \gamma_{m-1}(\alpha)(1)$.

Define the curves $\gamma_{n+1}(\alpha)$ so that the previous equalities hold by taking respective f -preimages of curves γ_n . For every $\alpha \in \Sigma^d$ and $n \geq 0$ denote $z_n(\alpha) := \gamma_n(\alpha)(1)$.

For every $n \geq 0$ denote by $\Sigma_n = \Sigma_n^d$ the space of all sequences of elements of $\{1, \dots, d\}$ of length $n+1$. Let π_n denote the projection $\pi_n : \Sigma^d \rightarrow \Sigma_n$ defined by $\pi_n(\alpha) = (\alpha_0, \dots, \alpha_n)$. As $z_n(\alpha)$ and $\gamma_n(\alpha)$ depends only on $(\alpha_0, \dots, \alpha_n)$, we can consider z_n and γ_n as functions on Σ_n .

The graph $\mathcal{T}(z, \gamma^1, \dots, \gamma^d)$ with the vertices z and $z_n(\alpha)$ and edges $\gamma_n(\alpha)$ is called a *geometric coding tree* with the root at z . For every $\alpha \in \Sigma^d$ the subgraph composed of $z, z_n(\alpha)$ and $\gamma_n(\alpha)$ for all $n \geq 0$ is called a *geometric branch* and denoted by $b(\alpha)$. The branch $b(\alpha)$ is called *convergent* if the sequence $\gamma_n(\alpha)$ is convergent to a point in $\text{cl}U$. We define the *coding map* $z_\infty : \mathcal{D}(z_\infty) \rightarrow \text{cl}U$ by $z_\infty(\alpha) := \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} z_n(\alpha)$ on the domain $\mathcal{D} = \mathcal{D}(z_\infty)$ of all such α 's for which $b(\alpha)$ is convergent.

(This convergence is called in [PS] strong convergence. In previous papers [P1], [P2], [PUZ] we considered mainly convergence in the sense $z_n(\alpha)$ is convergent to a point, but here we shall need the convergence of the edges γ_n .)

In the sequel we shall need also the following notation: for each geometric branch $b(\alpha)$ denote by $b_m(\alpha)$ the part of $b(\alpha)$ starting from $z_m(\alpha)$ i.e. consisting of the vertices $z_k(\alpha), k \geq m$ and of the edges $\gamma_k(\alpha), k > m$.

The basic theorem concerning convergence of geometric coding trees is the following

Convergence Theorem. 1. Every branch except branches in a set of Hausdorff dimension 0 in a standard metric on Σ^d , is convergent. (i.e. $\text{HD}(\Sigma^d \setminus \mathcal{D}) = 0$). In particular for every Gibbs measure ν_φ for a Hölder continuous function $\varphi : \Sigma^d \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ $\nu_\varphi(\Sigma^d \setminus \mathcal{D}) = 0$, so the measure $(z_\infty)_*(\nu_\varphi)$ makes sense.

2. For every $z \in \text{cl}U$ $\text{HD}(z_\infty^{-1}(\{z\})) = 0$. Hence for every ν_φ we have for the entropies: $h_{\nu_\varphi}(\sigma) = h_{(z_\infty)_*(\nu_\varphi)}(\bar{f}) > 0$, (if we assume that there exists \bar{f} a continuous extension of f to $\text{cl}U$).

The proof of this Theorem can be found in [P1] and [P2] under some stronger assumptions (a slow convergence of $f^n(\text{Crit}(f))$ to γ^i for $n \rightarrow \infty$) To obtain the above version one should rely also on [PS] (where even $f^n(\text{Crit}(f)) \cap \gamma^i \neq \emptyset$ is allowed).

Recently, see [P4], a complementary fact was proved for f a rational map on the Riemann sphere, U a completely invariant basin of attraction to a sink or a parabolic periodic point, under the condition (i) (see statement of Theorem C):

3. Every f -invariant probability ergodic measure μ , of positive Lyapunov exponent, supported by $\text{cl}z_\infty(\mathcal{D})$ is a $(z_\infty)_*$ -image of a probability σ -invariant measure on Σ^d , (provided f extends holomorphically to a neighbourhood of $\text{supp}\mu$).

Suppose in Theorems B, C which follow, that the map f extends holomorphically to a neighbourhood of the closure of the limit set Λ of a tree, $\Lambda = z_\infty(\mathcal{D}(z_\infty))$. Then Λ is called a *quasi-repeller*, see [PUZ].

Theorem B. For every quasi-repeller Λ for a geometric coding tree $\mathcal{T}(z, \gamma^1, \dots, \gamma^d)$ for a holomorphic map $f : U \rightarrow \bar{\mathcal{C}}$, for every Gibbs measure ν for a Hölder continuous function φ on Σ^d periodic points in Λ for the extension of f to Λ are dense in $\text{supp}(z_\infty)_*(\nu)$.

This is all we can prove in the general case. In the next Theorem we shall introduce additional assumptions.

Denote

$$\hat{\Lambda} := \{\text{all limit points of the sequences } z_n(\alpha^n), \alpha^n \in \Sigma^d, n \rightarrow \infty\}$$

Theorem C. Suppose we have a tree as in Theorem B which satisfies additionally the following conditions for every $j = 1, \dots, d$:

$$\gamma^j \cap \text{cl}\left(\bigcup_{n \geq 0} f^n(\text{Crit}f)\right) = \emptyset, \tag{i}$$

There exists a neighbourhood $U^j \subset f(U)$ of γ^j such that

$$\text{Vol}(f^{-n}(U^j)) \rightarrow 0 \tag{ii}$$

where Vol denotes the standard Riemann measure on $\bar{\mathcal{C}}$.

Then periodic points in Λ for \bar{f} are dense in $\hat{\Lambda}$.

Theorem C immediately follows from Theorem B if we prove the following:

Lemma 3. Under the assumptions of Theorem C (except we do not need to assume f extends to \bar{f}) for every Gibbs measure ν on Σ^d we have $\text{supp}(z_\infty)_*(\nu) = \hat{\Lambda}$.

Proof of Lemma 3. The proof is a minor modification of the proof of Convergence Theorem, part 1, but for the completeness we give it here.

Let U^j and U'^j be open connected simply connected neighbourhoods of γ^j for $j = 1, \dots, d$ respectively, such that $\text{cl}U'^j \subset U^j$, $U^j \cap \text{cl}(\bigcup_{n>0} f^n(\text{Crit}f)) = \emptyset$ and (ii) holds.

By (ii) $\varepsilon(n) := \text{Vol}(f^{-n}(\bigcup_{j=1}^d U^j)) \rightarrow 0$ as $n \rightarrow \infty$.

Define $\varepsilon'(n) = \sup_{k \geq n} \varepsilon(k)$. We have $\varepsilon'(n) \rightarrow 0$.

Denote the components of $f^{-n}(U^j)$ and of $f^{-n}(U'^j)$ containing $\gamma_n(\alpha)$ where $\alpha_n = j$, by $U_n(\alpha), U'_n(\alpha)$ respectively. Similarly to $z_n(\alpha)$ and $\gamma_n(\alpha)$ each such component depends only on the first $n+1$ numbers in α so in our notation we can replace α by $\pi_n(\alpha) = (\alpha_0, \dots, \alpha_n) \in \Sigma_n$.

Fix arbitrary $n \geq 0$, $\alpha \in \Sigma_n$ and $\delta > 0$. For every $m > n$ denote

$$\mathcal{B}(\alpha, m) = \{(j_0, \dots, j_m) \in \Sigma_m : j_k = \alpha_k \text{ for } k = 0, \dots, n\}$$

and

$$\mathcal{B}_\delta(\alpha, m) = \{(j_0, \dots, j_m) \in \mathcal{B}(\alpha, m) : \text{Vol}(U_m(j_0, \dots, j_m)) \leq \varepsilon(m) \exp(-(m-n)\delta)\}.$$

Denote also $\mathcal{B}(\alpha) = \pi_n^{-1}(\{\alpha\}) \subset \Sigma^d$

Because all $U_m(j_0, \dots, j_m)$ are pairwise disjoint

$$\#\Sigma_m - \#\mathcal{B}_\delta(\alpha, m) \leq \exp(m-n)\delta. \quad (7)$$

By Koebe distortion theorem for the branches f^{-m} leading from $U^j \rightarrow U_m(\beta)$ for $\beta \in \Sigma^d, \beta_m = j$ we have

$$\text{diam}(\gamma_m(\beta)) \leq \text{diam}(U'_m(\beta)) \leq \text{Const}(\text{Vol}(U'_m(\beta)))^{1/2} \leq \text{Const}(\text{Vol}(U_m(\beta)))^{1/2}$$

Thus if $\beta \in \mathcal{B}(\alpha)$ and $\pi_m(\beta) \in \mathcal{B}_\delta(\alpha, m)$ for every $m > m_0 \geq n$ then for the length b_{m_0} we have

$$\text{length}(b_{m_0}(\beta)) \leq \text{Const} \sum_{m > m_0} \varepsilon(m)^{1/2} \exp(-(m-n)\delta/2)$$

Now we shall rely on the following property of the measure ν true for the Gibbs measure for every Hölder continuous function φ on Σ^d :

There exists $\theta > 0$ depending only on φ such that for every pair of integers $k < m$ and every $\beta \in \Sigma^d$

$$\frac{\nu(\pi_m^{-1}(\pi_m(\beta)))}{\nu(\pi_k^{-1}(\pi_k(\beta)))} < \exp-(m-k)\theta$$

So with the use of (7) we obtain

$$\frac{\nu(\mathcal{B}(\alpha) \setminus \bigcap_{m > m_0} \mathcal{B}_\delta(\alpha, m))}{\nu(\mathcal{B}(\alpha))} \leq \sum_{m > m_0} \exp(m-n)\delta \exp(-(m-n)\theta).$$

We consider $\delta < \theta$.

As the conclusion we obtain the following

Claim. For every $r > 0, 0 < \lambda < 1$ if n is large enough then for every $\alpha \in \Sigma_n^d$ there is $\mathcal{B}' \subset \mathcal{B}(\alpha)$ such that

$$\frac{\nu(\mathcal{B}')}{\nu(\mathcal{B}(\alpha))} > \lambda$$

and for every $\beta \in \mathcal{B}'$

$$\text{length}(b_n(\beta)) < r.$$

Indeed, it is sufficient to take $\mathcal{B}' = \bigcap_{m > m_0} \mathcal{B}_\delta(\alpha, m)$, where m_0 is the smallest integer $\geq n$ such that $\sum_{m > m_0} \exp(m - n)(\delta - \theta) \leq 1 - \lambda$. (Of course the constant $m_0 - n$ does not depend on n, α .) Then for every $\beta \in \mathcal{B}'$

$$\text{length}(b_n(\beta)) < (m_0 - n)\varepsilon'(n) + \text{Const}(\varepsilon'(m_0))^{1/2} \sum_{m > m_0} \exp(-(m - n)\delta/2) < r$$

if n is large enough.

The above claim immediately proves our Lemma 3. ♣

Remark 4. Lemma 3 proves in particular (under the assumptions (i) and (ii) but without assuming f extends to \bar{f}) that $\text{cl}\Lambda = \hat{\Lambda}$.

Remark 5. Observe that Lemma 3 without any additional assumptions about the tree, like (i), (ii), is false. For example take $z = p$ our sink, $z^1 = p, z^j \neq p$ for $j = 2, 3, \dots, d$ and $\gamma^1 \equiv p$. Then $p \in \Lambda$ but $p \notin \text{supp}(z_\infty)_*(\nu)$ for every Gibbs ν .

Observe that if and (i) and (ii) are skipped in the assumptions of Theorem C then its assertion on the density of Λ or the density of periodic points in $\hat{\Lambda}$ is also false. We can take z in a Siegel disc S but z different from the periodic point in S , $z^1 \in S, z^j \notin S$ for $j = 2, \dots, d$.

Here Λ is not dense even in the set Λ' intermediary between Λ and $\hat{\Lambda}$

$$\Lambda' := \bigcup_{\alpha \in \Sigma^d} \Lambda(\alpha) \quad \text{where} \quad \Lambda(\alpha) := \{\text{the set of limit points of } z_n(\alpha), n \rightarrow \infty\}$$

(because Λ' contains a "circle" in the Siegel disc).

$\hat{\Lambda}$ corresponds to the union of impressions of all prime ends and Λ' corresponds to the union of all sets of principal points. See [P3] for this analogy.

We do not know whether Lemma 3 or Theorem C are true without the assumption (i), only with the assumption (ii).

Now we shall prove Theorem B:

Proof of Theorem B. We repeat the same scheme as in Proof of Theorem A, the case discussed in Section 1. Now $(\partial\mathcal{D}, g, l)$ is replaced by (Σ^d, σ, ν) . Its natural extension is denoted by $(\tilde{\Sigma}^d, \tilde{\sigma}, \tilde{\nu})$ (in fact $\tilde{\Sigma}^d = \{1, \dots, d\}^{\mathbb{Z}}$). As in Section 1 we find a set \tilde{K} with $\tilde{\nu}(\tilde{K}) > 1 - 2\varepsilon$ so that all points of \tilde{K} satisfy the assumptions of Lemma 1 with constant C, r . The map \bar{R} is replaced by z_∞ and Y is $\text{cl}\Lambda$ now.

Condition (1) makes sense along branches (which play the role of cones), i.e. it takes the form:

there exists $M = M(r)$ arbitrarily large such that for every $\alpha \in \tilde{K}$

$$b_M(\alpha) \subset B(z_\infty(\alpha), r/3). \quad (8)$$

The crucial property we need to refer to Lemma 1 is $\chi_{(z_\infty)_*(\nu)}(\bar{f}) > 0$. It holds because by Convergence Theorem, part 2, we know that $h_\nu(\sigma) = h_{(z_\infty)_*(\nu)}(\bar{f}) > 0$ and by [R] $\chi_{(z_\infty)_*(\nu)}(\bar{f}) \geq \frac{1}{2}h_{(z_\infty)_*(\nu)}(\bar{f}) > 0$

As in Section 1. for every $\alpha = (\dots\alpha_{-1}, \alpha_0, \alpha_1, \dots) \in \tilde{K}$ there exists N arbitrarily large such that $\beta = \pi_0 \tilde{\sigma}^{-N}(\alpha) \in \tilde{K}$ is close to α . In particular

$$\beta = (\alpha_0, \alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_M, w, \alpha_0, \alpha_1, \dots)$$

where w stands for a sequence of $N - M - 1$ symbols from $\{1, \dots, d\}$ and $N > M$.

By (8) we have

$$\begin{aligned} b_M(\alpha) &\subset B(z_\infty(\alpha), r/3) \quad \text{and} \\ b_M(\beta) &\subset B(z_\infty(\beta), r/3) \end{aligned}$$

We have also

$$z_M(\alpha) = z_M(\beta).$$

So $\gamma := \bigcup_{n=M+1}^{N+M} \gamma_n(\beta) \subset B(z_\infty(\alpha), r)$. Since $F_N(z_\infty(\alpha)) = z_\infty(\beta)$ we have similarly as in Section 1, (6), $F_N(z_M(\alpha)) = z_{M+N}(\beta)$, i.e. F_N maps one end of γ to the other. We have also, similarly to (5), $F_N(B(z_\infty(\alpha)), r) \subset F_N(B(z_\infty(\alpha)), r)$ and F_N is a contraction.

One end of the curve Γ built from $\gamma, F_N(\gamma), F_N^2(\gamma), \dots$ is periodic of period N , is in $B(z_\infty(\alpha), r)$ and is the limit of the branch of the periodic point

$$(\alpha_0, \dots, \alpha_M, w, \alpha_0, \dots, \alpha_M, w, \dots) \in \Sigma^d.$$

Theorem B is proved. ♣

Proof of Theorem A. The conclusion.

Denote $\text{Crit}^+ := \bigcup_{n>0} f^n(\text{Crit}(f)|_A)$. Let p denote the sink in A or a parabolic point in ∂A .

Take an arbitrary point $z \in A \setminus \text{Crit}^+$, $z \neq p$. Take an arbitrary geometric coding tree $\mathcal{T}(z, \gamma^1, \dots, \gamma^d)$ in $A \setminus (\text{Crit}^+ \cup \{p\})$, where $d = \deg f|_A$.

Observe that (i) is satisfied because $\text{cl}\text{Crit}^+ = \{p\} \cup \text{Crit}^+$.

Condition (ii) also holds because taking $U^j \subset A$ we obtain $f^{-n}(U^j) \rightarrow \partial A$, hence there exists $N > 0$ such that for every $n \geq N$ we have

$$f^{-n}(U^j) \cap U^j = \emptyset.$$

Indeed if we had $\text{Vol}f^{-n_t}(U^j) > \varepsilon > 0$ for a sequence $n_t \rightarrow \infty$ we could assume that $n_{t+1} - n_t \geq N$. We would have $f^{-n_t}(U^j) \cap f^{-n_s}(U^j) = \emptyset$ for every $t \neq s$ hence $\text{Vol} \bigcup_t f^{-n_t}(U^j) = \sum_t \text{Vol}f^{-n_t}(U^j) \geq \sum_t \varepsilon = \infty$, a contradiction.

Thus we obtain from Theorem C that periodic points in Λ are dense in $\hat{\Lambda}$. The only thing to be checked is

$$\hat{\Lambda} = \partial A \tag{9}$$

(If A is completely invariant then $Z = \bigcup_{n \geq 0} f^{-n}(z)$ is a subset of A . It is dense in Julia set, in particular in ∂A . However in general situation $Z \not\subset A$ so the existence of a sequence in Z converging to a point in ∂A does not imply automatically the existence of such a sequence in $Z \cap A$.)

It is not hard to find a compact set $P \subset A$ such that $P \cap (\text{Crit}^+ \cup \{p\}) = \emptyset$ and such that for every $\zeta_0 \in \partial A \setminus \{p\}$ for every $\zeta \in A$ close enough to ζ_0 , there exists $n > 0$ such that $f^n(\zeta) \in P$. The closer ζ to ζ_0 , the larger n .

Cover P by a finite number of topological discs $D_\tau \subset A$. There exist topological discs D'_τ which union also covers P such that $\text{cl}D'_\tau \subset D_\tau$. Join each disc D_τ with z by a curve δ_τ without selfintersections disjoint with Crit^+ and p . Then for every τ there exists a topological disc $V_\tau \subset A$ being a neighbourhood of $D_\tau \cup \delta_\tau$ also disjoint with Crit^+ and p .

For every $\varepsilon > 0$ there exists $n_0 > 0$ such that for every $n > n_0$ and every branch F_n of $(f|_A)^{-n}$ on V_τ

$$\text{diam}(F_n(D'_\tau \cup \delta_\tau)) < \varepsilon$$

by the same reason by which $\text{Vol}f^{-n}(U^j) \rightarrow 0$ and next (by Koebe distortion theorem, see Proof of Lemma 3) $\text{diam}f^{-n}(U'^j) \rightarrow 0$.

So fix an arbitrary $\zeta_0 \in \partial A \setminus \{p\}$ and take $\zeta \in A$ close to ζ_0 . Find N and τ such that $f^N(\zeta) \in D'_\tau$. We can assume $N > n_0$. Let F_N be the branch of f^{-1} on V_τ such that $F_N(f^N(\zeta)) = \zeta$. Then $\text{dist}(\zeta, F_N(z)) < \varepsilon$. But $F_N(z)$ is a vertex of our tree. Letting $\varepsilon \rightarrow 0$ we obtain (9) ♣

Remark 6. One can apply Theorem C to f a rational mapping on the Riemann sphere and $d = \deg(f)$ under the assumptions that for the Julia set $J(f)$ we have $\text{Vol}J(f) = 0$ and that the set clCrit^+ does not dissect $\bar{\mathcal{C}}$. Indeed in this case we take z in the immediate basin of a sink or a parabolic point and curves γ^j disjoint with clCrit^+ . Then the assumptions (i), (ii) are satisfied, so periodic points in Λ are dense in $\hat{\Lambda}$. A basic property of $J(f)$ says that $\bigcup_{n > 0} f^{-n}(z)$ is dense in $J(f)$, i.e. $\hat{\Lambda} = J(f)$, hence periodic points in Λ are dense in $J(f)$.

In this case however we can immediately deduce the density of periodic sources belonging to Λ in $J(f)$ from the fact that periodic sources are dense in $J(f)$ and from the theorem saying that every periodic source q is a limit of a branch $b(\alpha)$, $\alpha \in \Sigma^d$ converging to it. So q belongs to Λ automatically. For details see [P4].

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