

# Remarks on Piecewise Monotone Maps

## Corrected Version

**John Milnor**

Stony Brook University

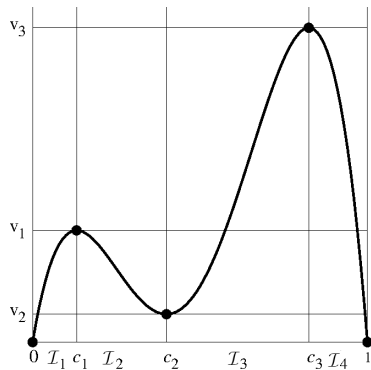
**Bremen, August, 2015**

Revised: September 2021

When running this file in firefox the movies  
will display if you click the indicated button.

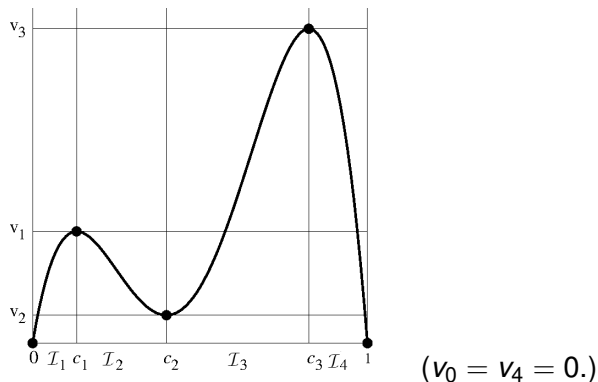
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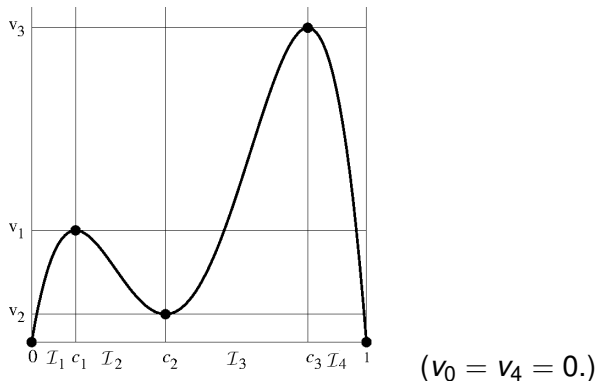
( $v_0 = v_4 = 0$ .)

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Maximal intervals of monotonicity:  $\mathcal{I}_j = [c_{j-1}, c_j]$  where  
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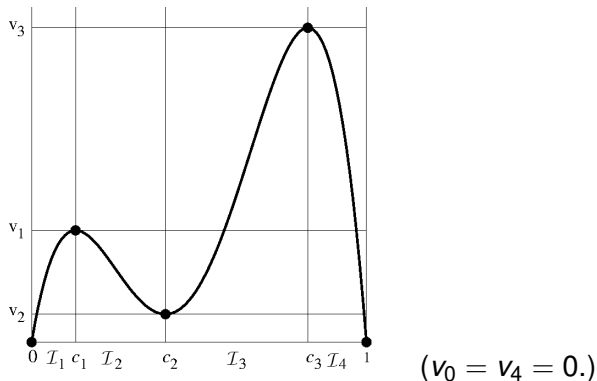
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Caution: In this talk the word “critical” will be used to mean local maximum or minimum point. Inflection points are not “critical”.

# The Polynomial Case.

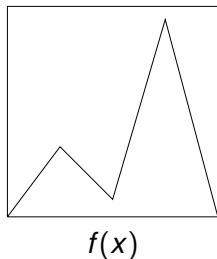
# The Polynomial Case.

**Theorem.** *Given a PM-map  $f(x)$  with critical value vector  $(v_0, v_1, \dots, v_d)$ , there is one and only one polynomial PM-map  $g(x)$  of degree  $d$  with the same critical value vector.*



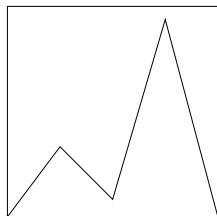
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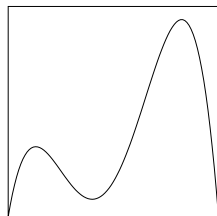


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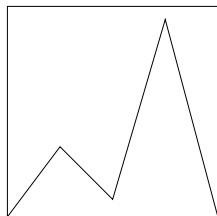
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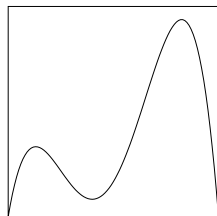
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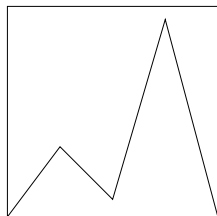


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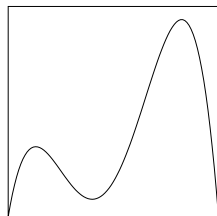
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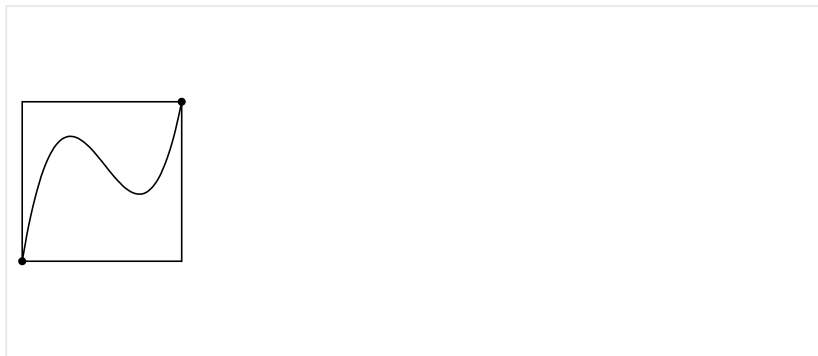


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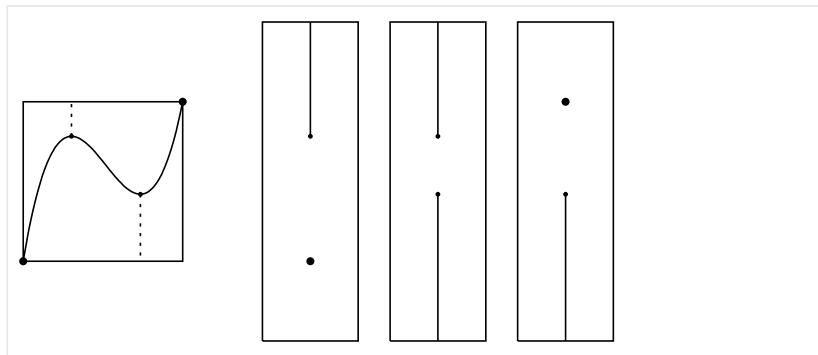
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**For the effective construction of  $g(x)$ , see [Bonifant-Milnor-Sutherland, 2021] in the list of references at the end.**

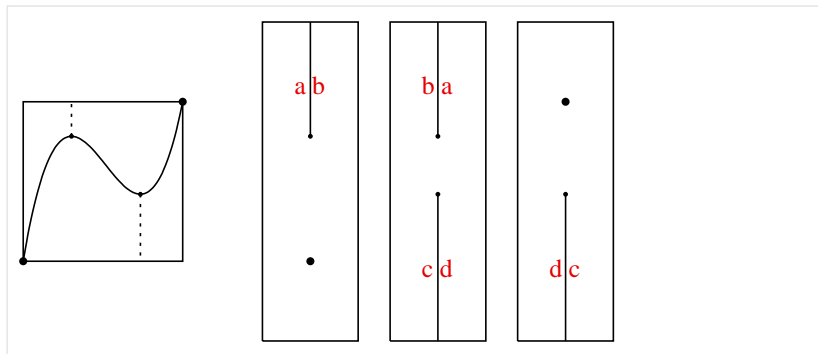
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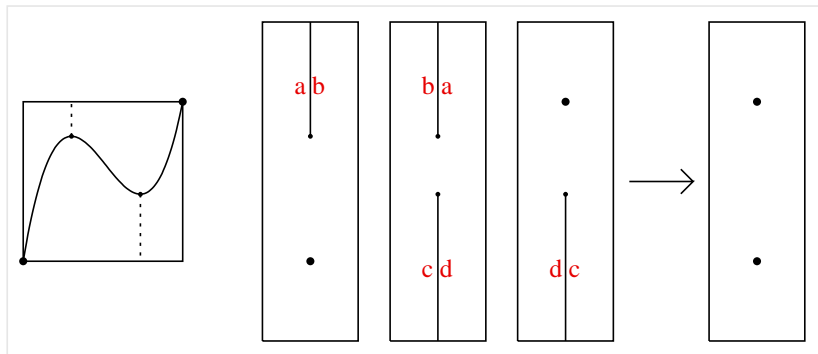
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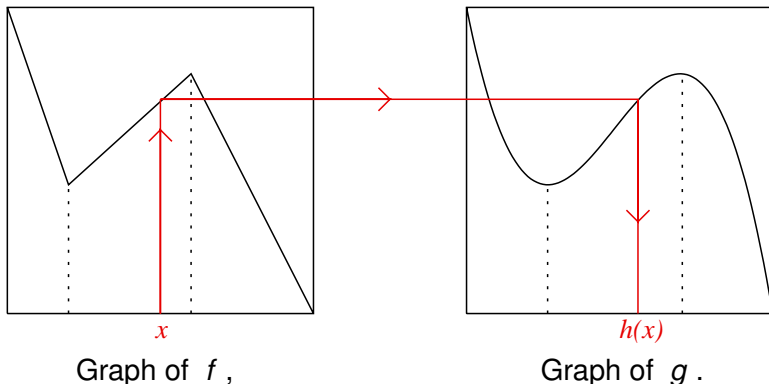
*$h = h_{f,g}$  from  $(\mathcal{I}, \partial\mathcal{I})$  to itself which maps each interval of monotonicity  $\mathcal{I}_j(f)$  to the corresponding interval  $\mathcal{I}_j(g)$  and which satisfies  $g \circ h = f$ .*

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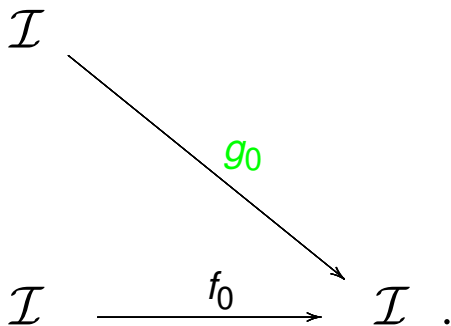


# The Tower Construction

$$\mathcal{I} \xrightarrow{f_0} \mathcal{I} .$$

Suppose that we start with any PM-map  $f_0$ .

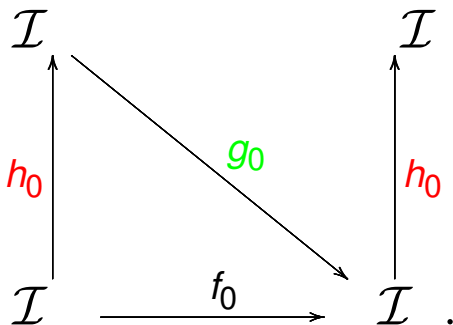
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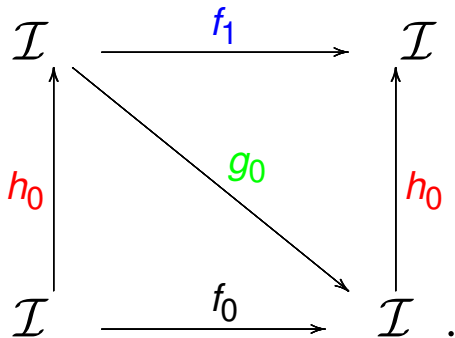
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By the Lemma, there is a connecting homeomorphism

$$h_0 = h_{f_0, g_0} \quad \text{with} \quad g_0 \circ h_0 = f_0 .$$

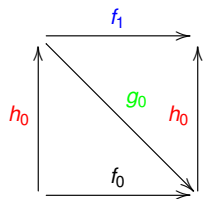
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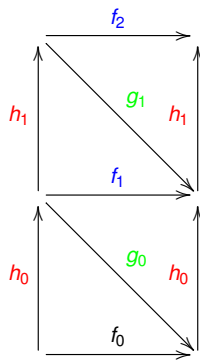


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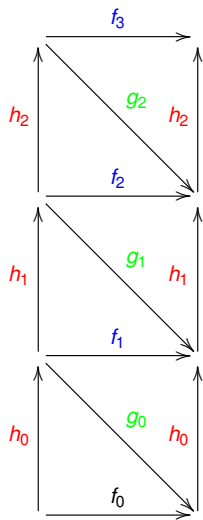
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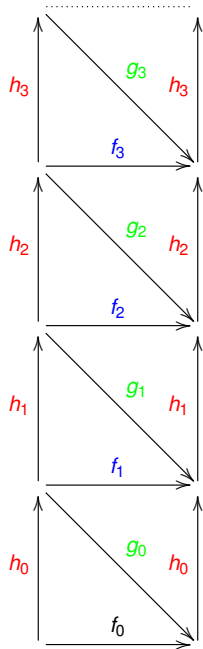
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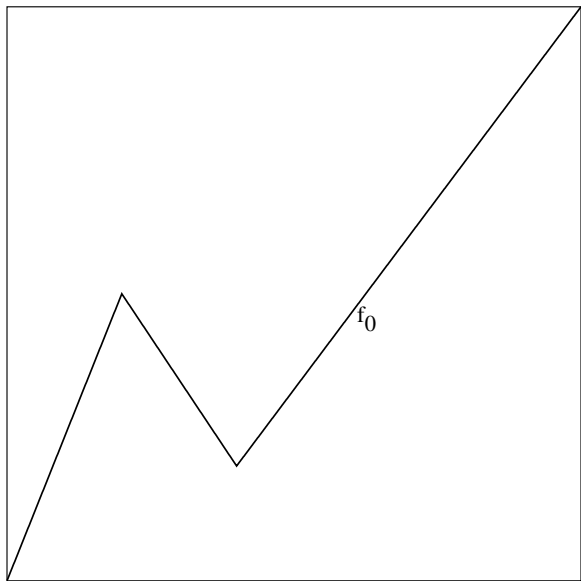
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**Caution:** The tower algorithm bears a superficial resemblance to the Thurston algorithm; but they are not at all the same:

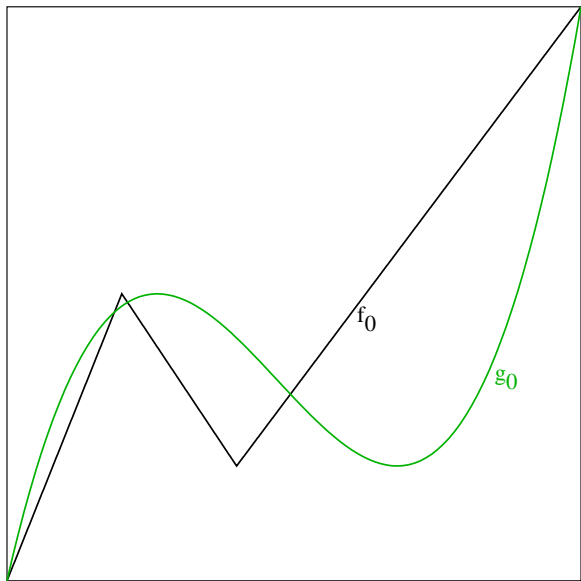
*1. The Thurston algorithm is firmly documented and extremely stable. The tower algorithm may be easier to understand and to program; but it is speculative, and there are serious questions of stability.*

*2. The Thurston algorithm requires critical finiteness. The tower algorithm can be applied equally well to PM maps which are not critically finite; and also to other situations.*

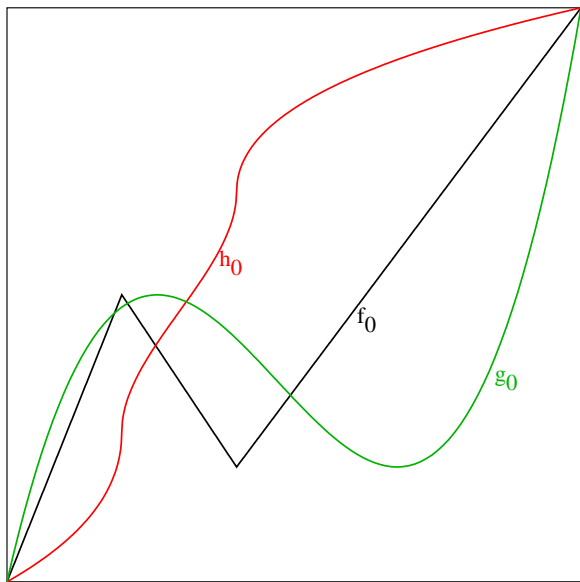
An Example with  $d = 3$ .



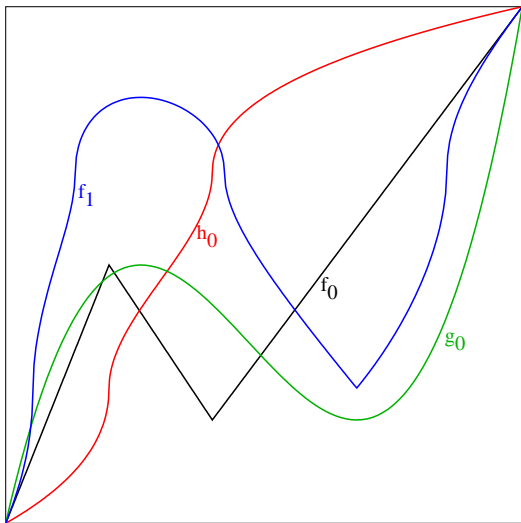
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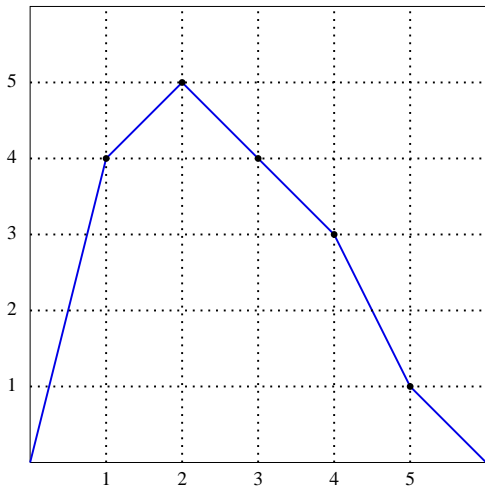
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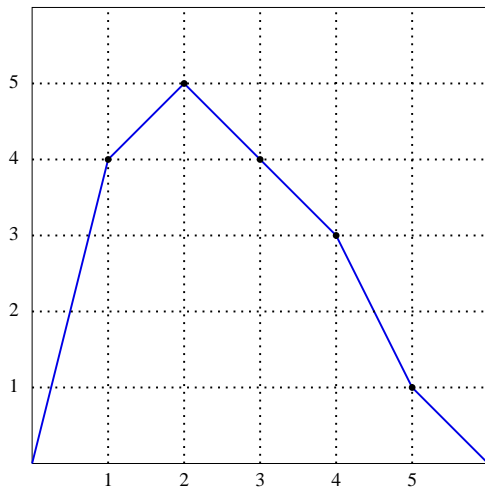
(movie 1)

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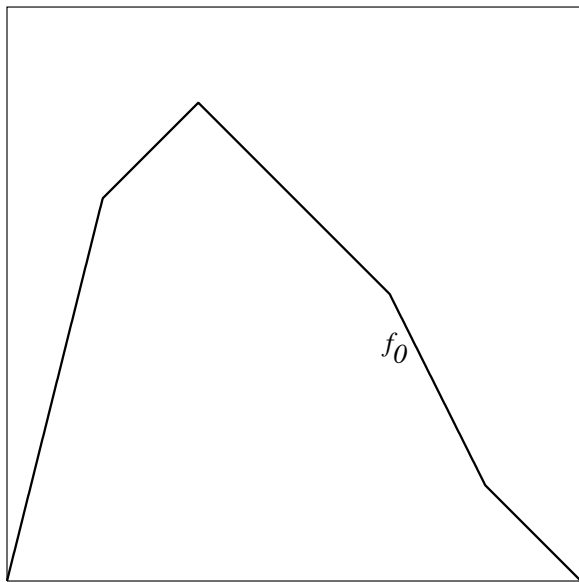


Here  $f_0$  has critical orbit:

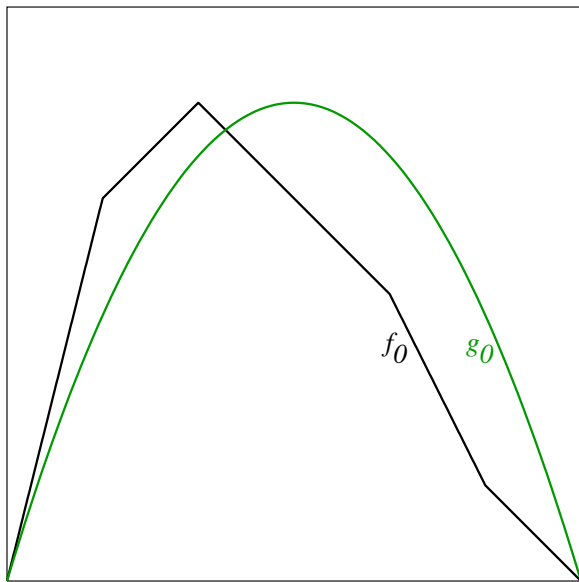
$$(2) \mapsto (5) \mapsto (1) \mapsto (4) \leftrightarrow (3) .$$



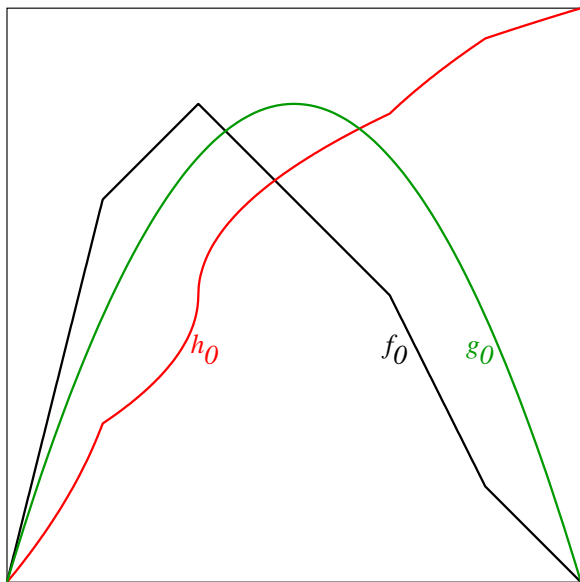
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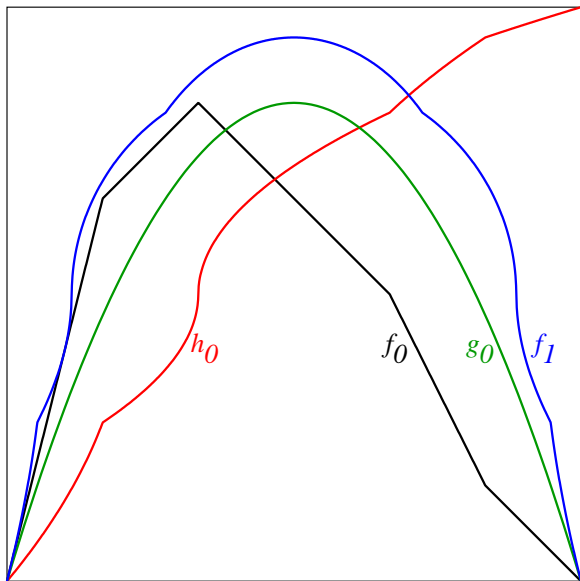
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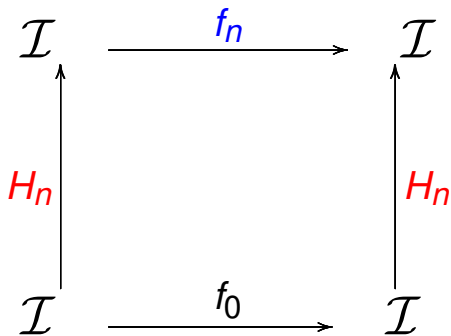


(movie 2)

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$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mathcal{I} & \xrightarrow{f_n} & \mathcal{I} \\ \uparrow H_n & & \uparrow H_n \\ \mathcal{I} & \xrightarrow{f_0} & \mathcal{I} \end{array}$$

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$$H_n = h_{n-1} \circ h_{n-2} \circ \cdots \circ h_1 \circ h_0.$$

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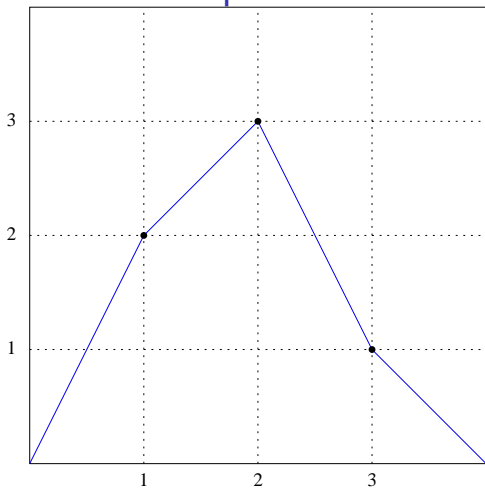
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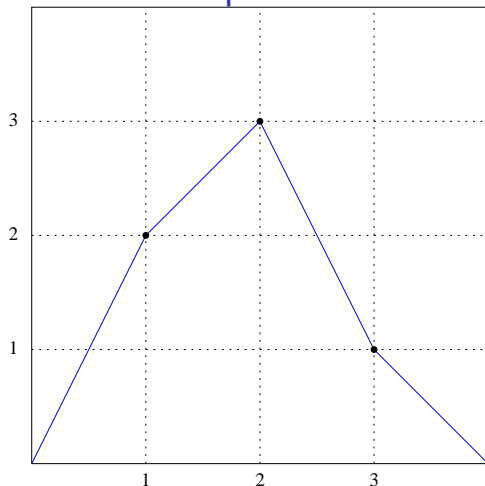
$$\text{Thus } f_n = H_n \circ f_0 \circ H_n^{-1}.$$



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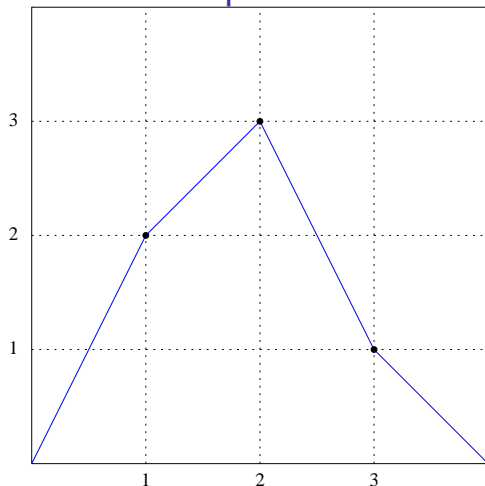


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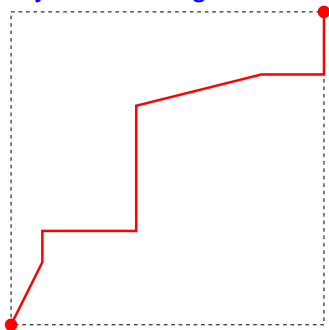


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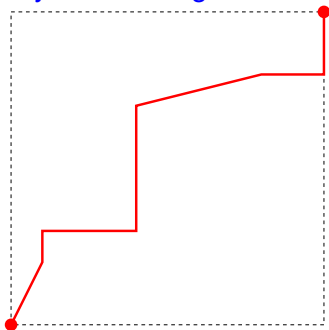
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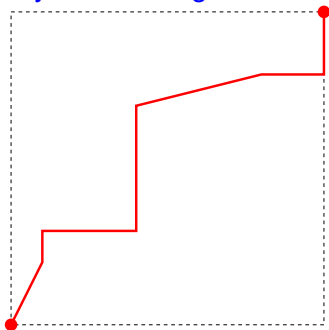
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The set of all limits of graphs of homeomorphisms forms a compact metric space.

Every such limit is a geodesic in the **Manhattan metric**.

$$|dx| + |dy|.$$

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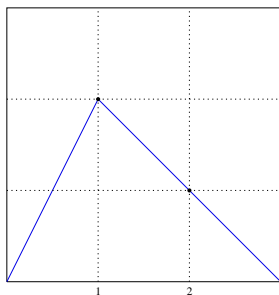
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(movie 5)

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*For each such  $\mathcal{G}$  there is an associated tower construction*

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Now compute the critical points of  $g_f$  inductively  $\dots$



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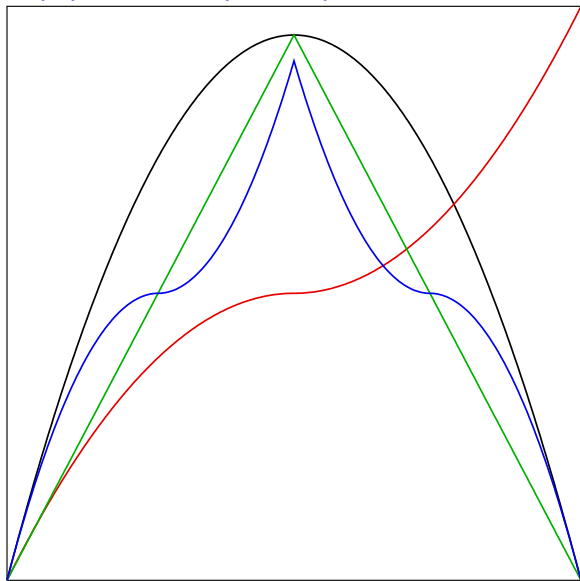
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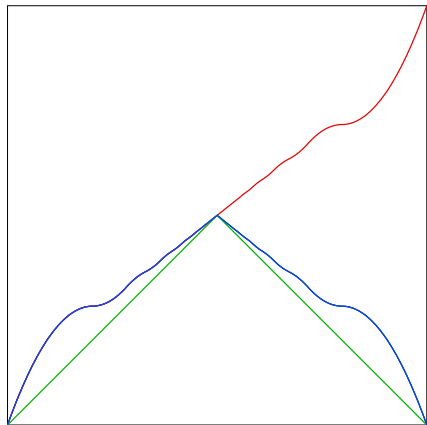
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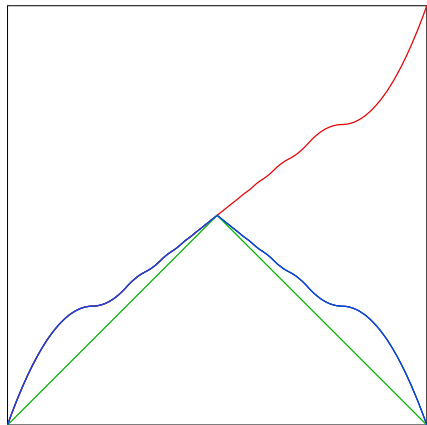
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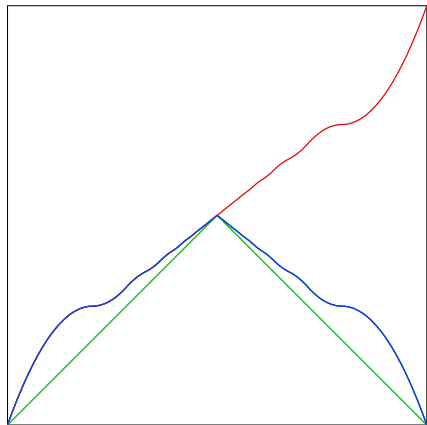
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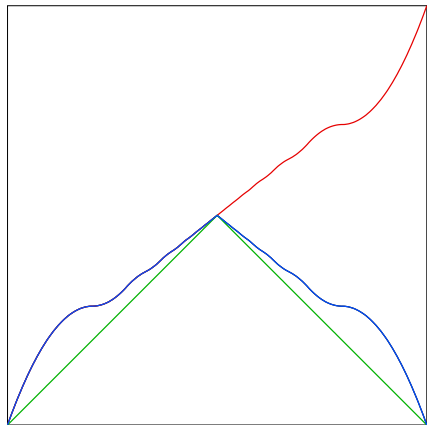
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**But does  $\mathbf{h}_{\text{top}}(f_\infty) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \mathbf{h}_{\text{top}}(f_n)$  ?**

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**Theorem (BST).** *As  $m \rightarrow \infty$ , these upper and lower bounds both converge to  $\exp(\mathbf{h}_{\text{top}}(f))$ .*

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# References

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