

$SL(2, \mathbb{R})$ - cocycles over circle maps, Part 2:

(DSS - 04/08/21)

Outline :

- 1) Formalities ✓
- 2) Uniform Hyperbolicity ✓
- 3) Obstructions to Uniform Hyperbolicity ✓
- 4) Oseledec's Theorem ✗
- 5) Examples of Lai-Sang Young . ~

2) Formalities.

& lab.-pres

$$f: \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 0} \cap \mathbb{T}^1 \text{ or } f: \mathbb{Z} \cap \mathbb{T}^1 \subset \mathbb{C}^4$$

$$\mathbb{T}^1 = \mathbb{R}/\mathbb{Z}, \quad G = \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 0}, \mathbb{Z}$$

A coycle over f with values in $SL(2, \mathbb{R})$ is a function $u: G \times \mathbb{T}^1 \rightarrow SL(2, \mathbb{R})$ such that

- (1) $u(n, \cdot) \in C^1(\mathbb{T}^1, SL(2, \mathbb{R}))$
- (2) $u(n+m, x) = u(n, f^m(x)) u(n, x)$.

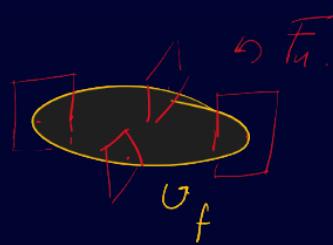
Denote by $\text{Coyle}^1(f; SL(2, \mathbb{R}))$ the set of all coycles.

Geometrically, a coycle u allows one to extend $G \cap \mathbb{T}^1$ to some $G \cap (\mathbb{T}^1 \times \mathbb{R}^2)$.

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mathbb{T}^1 \times \mathbb{R}^2 & \xrightarrow{F_u} & \mathbb{T}^1 \times \mathbb{R}^2 \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ \mathbb{T}^1 & \xrightarrow{f} & \mathbb{T}^1 \end{array}$$

$$\hat{F}_u^n: (x, v) \mapsto \left(\hat{f}(x), u(n, x) v \right).$$

$\hat{F}_u: G \cap \mathbb{T}^1 \times \mathbb{R}^2$ is the sheaf-product (or extension) over f defined by u .



$$\text{Loc}_\mathbb{C}^1(f; \text{SL}(2, \mathbb{R})) \xrightarrow{\text{bij}} C^1(\mathbb{T}^4, \text{SL}(2, \mathbb{R}))$$

generator of
the cocycle

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- $C^1(\pi, SL(2, \mathbb{R}))$ is a group. Pulling back this structure via the above bijection makes $Co_{\mathcal{C}}^1(f; SL(2, \mathbb{R}))$ also a group.

$$\text{Ex: } u^2(n, x) = \left(A(f^{n-1})_{x_1}\right)^2 \dots \left(A(f_{x_n})\right)^2 \left(A_{x_1}\right)^2$$

In particular we have an Swanson decomposition for $\text{Log}^1(f; \mathfrak{sl}(2, \mathbb{R}))$:

$$\text{Log}(f; \mathcal{L}(z, \mu)) = R(\theta)$$

$u(n, x) = (\text{nak})(n, x)$
 $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & * \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad \begin{pmatrix} \lambda & 0 \\ 0 & \lambda^{-1} \end{pmatrix} \quad \begin{pmatrix} \cos \theta & -\sin \theta \\ \sin \theta & \cos \theta \end{pmatrix}$
 $(\text{shear}) \quad (\text{expansion / contraction}) \quad (\text{rotation})$
 $(\text{par.}) \quad (\text{hyper.}) \quad (\text{ell.})$

2) $\frac{uH}{}$

A cycle $a \in \log^{-1}(f: SL(2, \mathbb{R}))$ is
uniformly hyperbolic if

there is a C^0

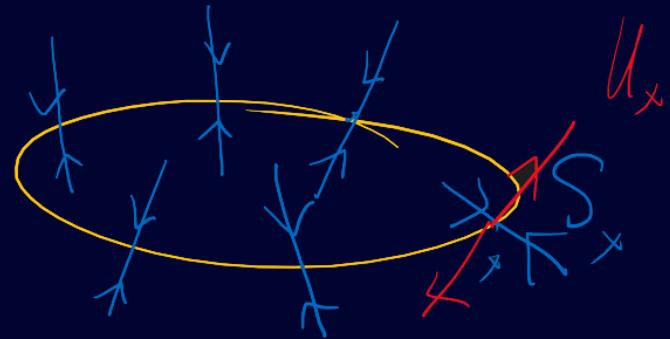
line bundle

$$S_0: \overline{\mathbb{T}}^1 \rightarrow \mathcal{L}_1(\mathbb{R}^2)$$

and $\exists C \in \mathbb{R}_{>0}$, $\exists \tau \in \mathbb{R}_{>1}$ such that

$\forall x \in \overline{\mathbb{T}}^1, \forall n \in \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 0}:$

$$\forall s \in S_x : |u(n, x)s| \leq C \cdot \tau^n |s|$$



Def: $f: \mathbb{Z} \curvearrowright T^1$, $A \in \text{Log}^*(f; \text{SL}(2, \mathbb{R}))$.

A is uniformly hyperbolic if

$\exists (\mathcal{S}, U)$ transverse line bundles
over T^1 ($\rightarrow C^\circ$)

$\exists C > 0, \exists \lambda \in]0, 1[$, $\forall x \in T^1$:

(i) $A(x)(S_x) = S_{f(x)}$, $A(x)(U_x) = U_{f(x)}$.

(ii) $\forall n \in \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 0}$, $\forall s \in S_x$: $|A^{n(x)} s| \leq C \lambda^{|x|}$

$\forall u \in U_x$: $|A^{-n(x)} u| \leq C \lambda^n |u|$.

Prop: $f: \mathbb{Z} \curvearrowright \mathbb{T}^1$, $A \in \text{Locy}^1(f, SL(2, \mathbb{R}))$

A is uniformly hyperbolic iff

- $\exists c > 0, \exists \sigma > 1, \forall x \in \mathbb{T}^1, \forall n \in \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 0}:$

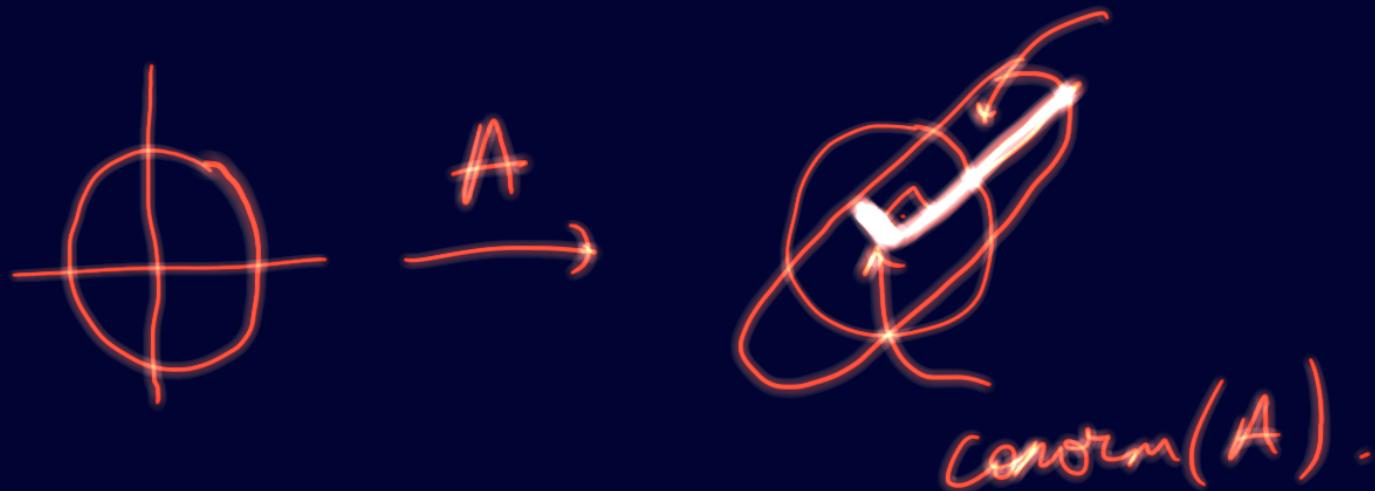
$$\|A_{(x)}^n\| > c\sigma^n \text{ iff}$$

- $\exists c > 0, \exists \sigma > 1, \forall x \in \mathbb{T}^1, \forall n \in \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 0}:$

$$\|A_{(x)}^n\|^{-1} = \text{conorm}(A_{(x)}^n) \leq c\sigma^{-n}$$

$$A_{(x)}^n = A(f_{(x)}^{n-1}) A(f_{(x)}^{n-2}) \cdots A(f_{(x)}) A_{(x)}.$$

$$A_{(x)}^n = A^1(f_{(x)}^{n-1}) A^{n-1} \cdots \quad \dots \quad \|A\|$$



Def: $f: \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 0} \cap \mathbb{T}^1; A \in \text{log}^1(f, S(R, R))$

A is uniformly hyperbolic if

$\exists c > 0, \exists \sigma > 1, \forall x \in \mathbb{T}^1, \forall n \in \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 0}:$

$$\text{convr}(A^n(x)) \leq c^{-n}$$

- In words, $A^n(x)$ contracts some sequence of vectors exponentially fast.

3) Obstructions.

Fix $\lambda > 0$ and let
 $\varphi \in C^1(\mathbb{T}^1; \mathbb{T}^1)$. Define

$$\begin{aligned} A : \mathbb{T}^1 &\xrightarrow{C^1} SL(2, \mathbb{R}) \\ x &\mapsto \begin{pmatrix} \lambda & 0 \\ 0 & \lambda^{-1} \end{pmatrix} R(2\pi \varphi(x)) \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow A^\circ \in \text{Co}g^{-1}(f_* \mathcal{U}_{\mathbb{Z}, \mathbb{Q}} \cap \mathbb{T}^1; SL(2, \mathbb{R}))$$

say A° is uniformly hyperbolic.

$$\bullet \quad f : \mathbb{T}^1 \rightarrow \mathbb{T}^1 \rightsquigarrow H_1(f) : \mathbb{Z} \rightarrow \mathbb{Z} \\ [x] \mapsto [f \circ x] = \widehat{f}(x)$$

$$\bullet \quad \psi : \mathbb{T}^1 \rightarrow \mathbb{T}^1 \quad A_\psi(x) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & \lambda^{-1} \end{pmatrix} R \left(\frac{2\pi}{\lambda} \varphi(x) \right)$$

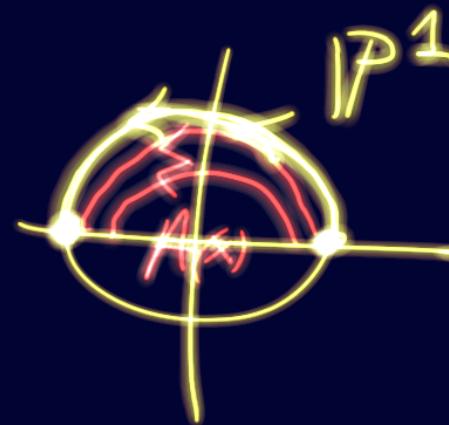
$\exists v_0 \in \mathbb{R}^2$

$$\mathbb{T}^1 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2 \setminus 0 \rightarrow \mathbb{P}^1 \cong \mathbb{T}^1$$

$$x \mapsto A(x)v \mapsto [A(x)v]$$

$$[0, \pi] \xrightarrow{\cong} \mathbb{P}^1$$

$$t \mapsto [\cos(t), \sin(t)]$$



$$F: \mathbb{T}^1 \times \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{T}^1 \times \mathbb{R}^2$$

$$(x, v) \mapsto (f(x), A_v(x)v)$$

$$\text{PF}: \mathbb{T}^1 \times \mathbb{P}^1 \rightarrow \mathbb{T}^1 \times \mathbb{P}^1$$

$$(x, [v]) \mapsto (f(x), [A_v(x)v])$$

$$\sim H_1(\text{PF}) : \mathbb{Z} \oplus \mathbb{Z} \rightarrow \mathbb{Z} \oplus \mathbb{Z}$$

$$H_1(\text{PF}) = \begin{pmatrix} \deg(f) & 0 \\ 2\deg(h) & 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad \deg\left(E_N: \mathbb{T}^1 \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathbb{T}^1 \times \mathbb{P}^1 \xrightarrow{\sim} N \times \mathbb{P}^1\right) = N.$$

Since A is UH , $\pi^1 \cong \pi^1 \cong \mathbb{P}^1$

$[S_0 : \mathbb{T}^1 \rightarrow \mathbb{P}^1]$ is C^∞

and $\forall x \in \mathbb{T}^1 : A(x) S_x = S_{f(x)}$

$$F(S) = S$$

$\gamma : \mathbb{T}^1 \rightarrow \mathbb{T}^1 \times \mathbb{P}^1$ C^∞
 $x \mapsto (x, S_x)$ $\text{im } (\gamma) = \Gamma$
is a loop

$$\mathbb{P}^1 \xrightarrow{\gamma} \mathbb{P}^1 \times \mathbb{P}^1 \xrightarrow{F} \mathbb{P}^1 \times \mathbb{P}^1$$

$$F \circ \gamma(x) = F(x, S_x) = (f(x), S_{f(x)})$$

$$= \gamma \circ f(x) \rightarrow \boxed{F \circ \gamma = \gamma \circ f}$$

$$[\gamma] \in H_1(\mathbb{P}^1 \times \mathbb{P}^1) = \mathbb{Z} \oplus \mathbb{Z}$$

$$[\gamma] = (\pm, \#(S))$$

$$(deg(f), \underbrace{2deg(b) + \#(S)}_{\text{---}}) = H_1(PF) [\gamma] = [F \circ f] = (deg(f), \underbrace{deg(f) + \#(S)}_{\text{---}})$$

$\xrightarrow{\begin{pmatrix} deg(f) & 0 \\ 2deg(b) & 1 \end{pmatrix}}$

$$\Rightarrow 2 \deg(\varphi) + \#(S) = \deg(f) \#(S)$$

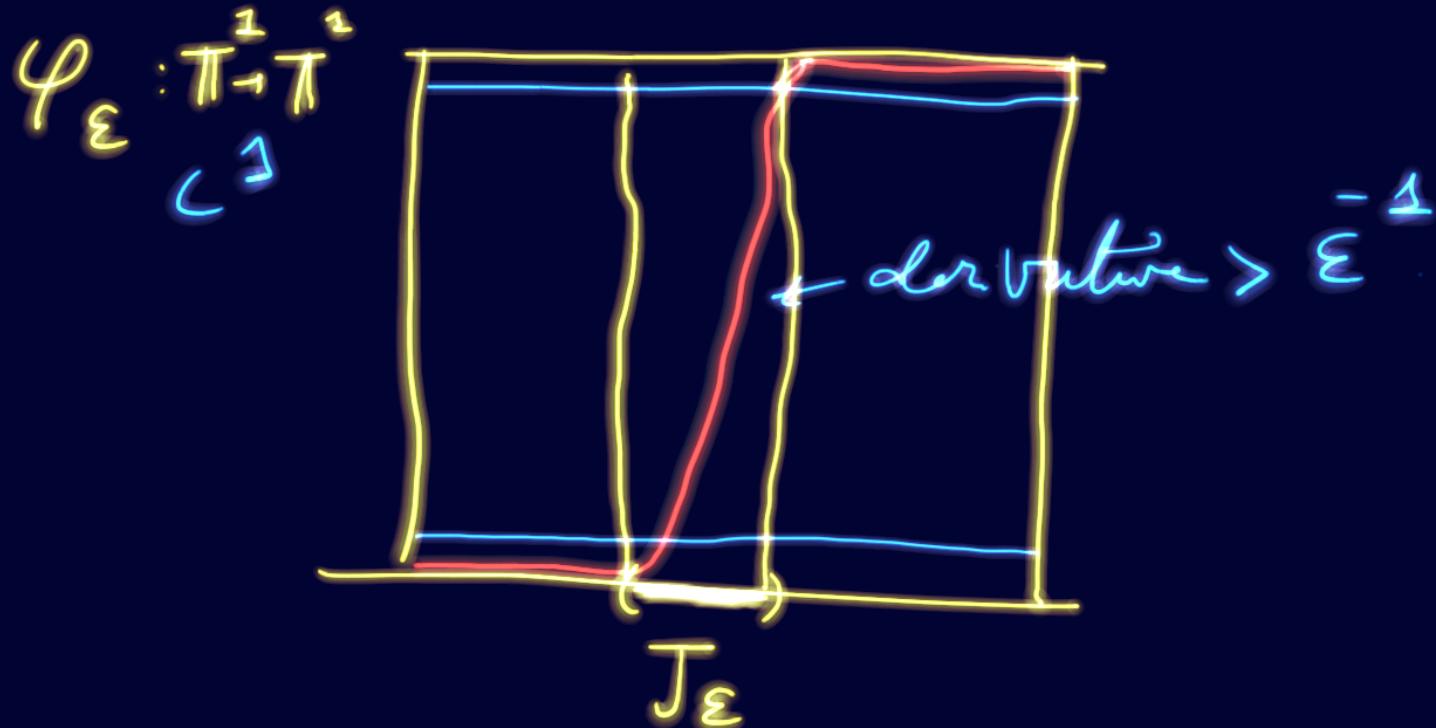
$$\Rightarrow \boxed{2 \deg(\varphi) = (\deg(f) - 1) \#(S)}$$

\exists : $\varphi: \mathbb{T}^1 \rightarrow \mathbb{T}^1$, $f(x) = Nx$

 $\Rightarrow 2 = (N-1) \#(S)$

\Rightarrow For $N=4$, no cocycle is hyperbolic.

Lai-Song Young Examples



$$A_\varepsilon(x) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & x^{-1} \end{pmatrix} R(2\pi \varphi_\varepsilon(x))$$

over $E_N = f \cdot \mathbb{Z}_N \mathbb{T}^1$

Then (Young):

For $\epsilon > 0$ small enough,

$$\exists N_\epsilon \subseteq C^1(\pi^1, \underline{SL(R, R)})$$

open nbhd, $A_\epsilon \in N_\epsilon$

$$\forall B \in N_\epsilon : \lambda_+(B, x) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} \log |B^{(x)_v}| \text{ for some } v.$$

$\lambda_+(B, x) > 0$. B is nonuniformly

hyperbolic.