f: M -> M sistema dinamico M: espacio ambiente DINAMICA SIMBOLICA Considerens $\sum_{k=1}^{t} = \frac{1}{2} (x_{1})_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$: $x_{n} \in \{0, 1\}$ (yn) new = (00 1 1 0 0 1 100 · · ·)

Considerenos:

$$\sum_{2} = \{(x_n)_{n \in \mathbb{Z}} : x_n \in \{0,1\}\}$$

$$[x_{n}]_{n \in \mathbb{Z}} = \begin{pmatrix} -3 & -2 & -1 & 0 & 1 & 2 & 3 \\ -0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(Z_n)_{n \in \mathbb{Z}} = (-.001100.11001100-.)$$

Definances un Z la siguiente métrica: $d: \mathbb{Z}_{2}^{+} \times \mathbb{Z}_{2}^{+} \longrightarrow \mathbb{C}_{0,1} \times \mathbb{Z}_{2}$ $d((x_n)_{n\in\mathbb{N}}, (y_n)_{n\in\mathbb{N}}) = \frac{d_1(x_n, y_n)}{2^n}$ donde de la métrica disoreta en 20,14 (de(xiy)=20; x=y)

Eurico: (\sum_{2}^{4} , d) es on espação metrico.

Definances un \mathbb{Z}_2 la signiente métrica: : $d: \mathbb{Z}_2 \times \mathbb{Z}_2 \longrightarrow \mathbb{C}_{0,1} \times \mathbb{Z}_2$

 $d((x_n)_{n\in\mathbb{Z}}, (y_n)_{n\in\mathbb{Z}}) = \underbrace{\sum_{n\in\mathbb{Z}} \frac{d_1(x_n, y_n)}{2^{|n|}}}_{n\in\mathbb{Z}}$

donde de la métrica disoreta en 20,14 de (xiy) = 20; x=y

Eurico: (\sum_{2} , d) es on espacio métrico.

Def: Un cilindro on
$$\mathbb{Z}_2^+$$
 (\mathbb{Z}_2^+) de bongitud \mathbb{Z}_2^+ (\mathbb{Z}_2^+) de

$$[m:a_{mq}a_{m+1},...,a_{n}]=q(x_{0})_{j\in\mathbb{N}}\in\mathbb{Z}_{2}^{+}:X_{m}=a_{m},...,X_{n}=a_{n})_{j\in\mathbb{N}}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{m} : a_{\mathbf{m}q} a_{\mathbf{m}+1} q \dots q a_{\mathbf{n}} \end{bmatrix} = q^{(\mathbf{x}_{0}^{*})} \mathbf{j} \in \mathbb{Z} \quad \text{if } \mathbf{x} \in \mathbb{Z}_{2}$$

$$[-2;0,1,1] = \{(x_n)_{n \in \mathbb{Z}} : X_{-2} = 0; X_{-1} = 1, X_0 = 1\}$$

$$(x_n)_{n \in \mathbb{Z}} = (0.10101.1111...) \in [-2:0,1,1]$$

Observe que \mathbb{Z}_{2}^{+} (resp. \mathbb{Z}_{2}) es el producto contesiano de $\chi=\{0,1\}$; "N-veces" (resp. "Z-veces")

· Zz = 20,1/2 x 20,1/1 x 20,1/1 x 20,1/1 x

= {0,1} IN

· Z2 = {0,14 Z

Considerans en 10,14 la topologia inducida pur la metrica discreta de

 A_{31} on $Z_{2}^{+} = \{0,1\}^{N}$ (on $Z_{2} = \{0,1\}^{Z}$) tenemos una topología, esta topología es la topologia producto. Eprais : Mostran que la topología producto on It y la topología inducida por la métrice de un Zz Coinciden. Exercise: Mostran que les abjentes bossices en Z2 (mesp. Z2) son les alindres [m: amjamm, ..., an], es de cir; la colocción de les cilindres es en base topológica.

Defination:
$$\{: Z_2^+ \rightarrow Z_2^+ \}$$

shift Bermulli unilateral

$$\frac{2}{3}[(x_n)_{n\in\mathbb{N}}) = (y_n)_{n\in\mathbb{N}}$$
 donde

In = Xn+1

$$\left(X_{n}\right)_{n\in\mathbb{N}} = \left(\begin{array}{ccccc} 1^{0} & 2^{\bullet} & 3^{\bullet} & 4^{\bullet} \\ X_{1} & x_{2} & X_{3} & X_{4} & \cdots \end{array}\right)$$

Por gamplo,
$$(X_n)_{n \in IN} = (1010101010...)$$

 $\frac{3}{3}((X_n)_{n \in IN}) = (01010101...)$

 $\cancel{A} + : \quad \underbrace{z} + \underbrace{z$ en efecto, Como los abientes basias en Z2 son cilindros, un tornos es suficiento mostran que 3⁻¹ ([m: am, am+1, ..., an 7) sea un cilindro en Zz. $g^{-1}([m:a_m,a_{m+1},...,a_n]) = [m_{+1}:a_m,a_{m+1},...,a_n]$

(Yn) $n \in \mathbb{N} \in \mathbb{S}^{-1}$ ($tm: am, am \in \mathbb{N}, \dots, an \mathbb{N}$) $= \underbrace{S((x_n)_n \in \mathbb{N})}_{(Y_n) \in \mathbb{N}} \in tm: a_m, a_{m+1}, \dots, a_{m} \Rightarrow \underbrace{X_{m+1}}_{y_m = a_m}, \underbrace{Y_{m+1}}_{y_m = a_m}$ $\underbrace{Y_{m+1}}_{y_m = a_m} \underbrace{X_{m+1}}_{x_{m+1}}$

```
x_{m+1} = a_m / x_{m+2} = a_{m+1} / - / x_{n+1} = a_n
  Asi, (x_n)_{n \in \mathbb{N}} \in [m+1:am, a_{m+1}, ..., a_n]
Protro lodo, son (Xn) ne IN E [m+1: am, am+1, ..., an]
 X_{m+1} = a_m / X_{m+2} = a_{m+1} / - - / X_{n+1} = a_n
 Consideration (yn) nein = 3 ((xn) nein). Liego,
   = ) Ym = am, Ym+1 = am+1, ---, Yn = an
     \Rightarrow (y_n)_{n\in\mathbb{N}} \in [m:a_m,-,a_n] \Rightarrow (x_n)_{n\in\mathbb{N}} \in \S^{-1}([m:a_m,-,a_n])
```

$$A4: 9: 2^{+} \rightarrow 2^{+}$$
 No es injective

Sou
$$(Z_1)_{\text{NEW}} \in Z_2^+$$
. Considerances

$$\Rightarrow$$
 $3((xn)_{n\in\mathbb{N}}) = (z_n)_{n\in\mathbb{N}}$

Shift de Bernoulli Bilateral

$$\begin{cases} : Z_2 \longrightarrow Z_2 \\ (x_n)_{n \in \mathbb{Z}} \longmapsto \xi((x_n)_{n \in \mathbb{Z}}) = (f_n)_{n \in \mathbb{Z}}; y_n = x_{n+1} \end{cases}$$

El boyunto de les puntes periodicos de $Z: Z_2^+ \longrightarrow Z_2^+$ $\left(\underset{resp.}{\text{resp. }} S: Z_2 \rightarrow Z_2 \right)$ as denso un \mathbb{Z}_2^+ (resp. on \mathbb{Z}_2). $\frac{D_{m}}{P_{or}(\frac{9}{2})} = \frac{7}{2} \cdot \left(\frac{n_{sp}}{P_{or}(\frac{9}{2})} = \frac{7}{2} \right)$ Basta venifican que walquer citindro [m: am, am+1, ..., am] interseca a Par(3). Consideramo: $(X_n)_{n\in\mathbb{Z}} \in \mathbb{I}_m: om_1 om_1 \dots, on)$ $R=n-m+1 \Rightarrow S^n((X_n)_{n\in\mathbb{Z}}) = (X_n)_{n\in\mathbb{Z}}$ (Xn)nEZE Pn(3)