

ITERATED FUNCTION SYSTEMS, RUELLE OPERATORS, AND INVARIANT PROJECTIVE MEASURES

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ABSTRACT. We introduce a Fourier based harmonic analysis for a class of discrete dynamical systems which arise from Iterated Function Systems. Our starting point is the following pair of special features of these systems. (1) We assume that a measurable space X comes with a finite-to-one endomorphism $r: X \rightarrow X$ which is onto but not one-to-one. (2) In the case of affine Iterated Function Systems (IFSs) in \mathbb{R}^d , this harmonic analysis arises naturally as a spectral duality defined from a given pair of finite subsets B, L in \mathbb{R}^d of the same cardinality which generate complex Hadamard matrices.

Our harmonic analysis for these iterated function systems (IFS) (X, μ) is based on a Markov process on certain paths. The probabilities are determined by a weight function W on X . From W we define a transition operator R_W acting on functions on X , and a corresponding class H of continuous R_W -harmonic functions. The properties of the functions in H are analyzed, and they determine the spectral theory of $L^2(\mu)$. For affine IFSs we establish orthogonal bases in $L^2(\mu)$. These bases are generated by paths with infinite repetition of finite words. We use this in the last section to analyze tiles in \mathbb{R}^d .

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1. INTRODUCTION

One of the reasons wavelets have found so many uses and applications is that they are especially attractive from the computational point of view. Traditionally, scale/translation wavelet bases are used in function spaces on the real line, or on Euclidean space \mathbb{R}^d . Since we have Lebesgue measure, the Hilbert space $L^2(\mathbb{R}^d)$ offers the natural setting for harmonic analysis with wavelet bases. These bases can be made orthonormal in $L^2(\mathbb{R}^d)$, and they involve only a fixed notion of scaling, for example by a given expansive d -by- d matrix A over \mathbb{Z} , and translation by the integer lattice \mathbb{Z}^d . But this presupposes an analysis that is localized in a chosen resolution subspace, say V_0 in $L^2(\mathbb{R}^d)$. That this is possible is one of the successes of wavelet computations. Indeed, it is a non-trivial fact that a rich variety of such subspaces V_0 exist; and further that they may be generated by one, or a finite set of functions φ in $L^2(\mathbb{R}^d)$ which satisfy a certain *scaling equation* [Dau92].

The determination of this equation might only involve a finite set of numbers (four-tap, six-tap, etc.), and it is of central importance for computation. The solutions to a scaling equation are called *scaling functions*, and are usually denoted φ . Specifically, the scaling equation relates in a well known way the A -scaling of the function(s) φ to their \mathbb{Z}^d -translates.

The fact that there are solutions in $L^2(\mathbb{R}^d)$ is not at all obvious; see [Dau92]. In application to images, the subspace V_0 may represent a certain resolution, and hence there is a choice involved, but we know by standard theory, see, e.g., [Dau92], that under appropriate conditions, such choices are possible. As a result there are extremely useful, and computationally efficient, wavelet bases in $L^2(\mathbb{R}^d)$. A resolution subspace V_0 within $L^2(\mathbb{R}^d)$ can be chosen to be arbitrarily fine: Finer resolutions correspond to larger subspaces.

As noted for example in [BrJo02], a variant of the scaling equation is also used in computer graphics: there data is successively subdivided and the refined level of data is related to the previous level by prescribed masking coefficients. The latter coefficients in turn induce generating functions which are direct analogues of wavelet filters; see the discussion in Section 3, and at the end of Section 5.

One reason for the computational efficiency of wavelets lies in the fact that *wavelet coefficients* in *wavelet expansions* for functions in V_0 may be computed using matrix iteration, rather than by a direct computation of inner products: the latter would involve integration over \mathbb{R}^d , and hence be computationally inefficient, if feasible at all. The deeper reason for why we can compute wavelet coefficients using matrix iteration is an important connection to the subband filtering method from signal/image processing involving digital filters, down-sampling and up-sampling. In this setting filters may be realized as functions m_0 on a d -torus, e.g., quadrature mirror filters; see details below.

As emphasized for example in [Jo05a], because of down-sampling, the matrix iteration involved in the computation of wavelet coefficients involves so-called slanted Toeplitz matrices F from signal processing. The slanted matrices F are immediately available; they simply record the numbers (masking coefficients) from the φ -scaling equation. These matrices further have the computationally attractive property that the iterated powers F^k become successively more sparse as k increases, i.e., the matrix representation of F^k has mostly zeros, and the non-zero terms have an especially attractive geometric configuration. In fact subband signal processing yields a finite family, F , G , etc., of such slanted matrices, and the wavelet coefficients at

scaling level k of a numerical signal s from V_0 are then simply the coordinates of $GF^k s$. By this we mean that a signal in V_0 is represented by a vector s via a fixed choice of scaling function; see [Dau92, BrJo02]. Then the matrix product GF^k is applied to s ; and the matrices GF^k get more slanted as k increases.

Our paper begins with the observation that the computational feature of this engineering device can be said to begin with an endomorphism r_A of the d -torus $\mathbb{T}^d = \mathbb{R}^d / \mathbb{Z}^d$, an endomorphism which results from simply passing matrix multiplication by A on \mathbb{R}^d to the quotient by \mathbb{Z}^d . It is then immediate that the inverse images $r_A^{-1}(x)$ are finite for all x in \mathbb{T}^d , in fact $\#r_A^{-1}(x) = |\det A|$. From this we recover the scaling identity, and we note that the wavelet scaling equation is a special case of a more general identity known in computational fractal theory and in symbolic dynamics. We show that wavelet algorithms and harmonic analysis naturally generalize to affine iterated function systems. Moreover, in this general context, we are able to build the ambient Hilbert spaces for a variety of dynamical systems which arise from the iterated dynamics of endomorphisms of compact spaces.

As a consequence, the fact that the ambient Hilbert space in the traditional wavelet setting is the more familiar $L^2(\mathbb{R}^d)$ is merely an artifact of the choice of filters m_0 . As we further show, by enlarging the class of admissible filters, there is a variety of other ambient Hilbert spaces possible with corresponding wavelet expansions: the most notable are those which arise from iterated function systems (IFS) of fractal type, for example for the middle-third Cantor set, and scaling by 3; see Example 5.16.

More generally (see Section 7), there is a variety of other natural dynamical settings (affine IFSs) that invite the same computational approach (Sections 8–9).

The two most striking examples which admit such a harmonic analysis are perhaps complex dynamics and subshifts. Both will be worked out in detail inside the paper. In the first case, consider a given rational function $r(z)$ of one complex variable. We then get an endomorphism r acting on an associated Julia set X in the complex plane \mathbb{C} as follows: This endomorphism $r: X \rightarrow X$ results by restriction to X [Bea91]. (Details: Recall that X is by definition the complement of the points in \mathbb{C} where the sequence of iterations r^n is a normal family. Specifically, the Fatou set F of $r(z)$ is the largest open set in \mathbb{C} where r^n is a normal sequence of functions, and we let X be the complement of F . Here r^n denotes the n 'th iteration of the rational function $r(z)$.) The induced endomorphism r of X is then simply the restriction to X of $r(z)$. If r then denotes the resulting endomorphism, $r: X \rightarrow X$, it is known [DuJo04a] that $\#r^{-1}(x) = \text{degree of } r$, for every x in X (except for a finite set of singular points).

In the second case, for a particular one-sided subshift, we may take X as the corresponding state space, and again we have a naturally induced finite-to-one endomorphism of X of geometric and computational significance.

But in the general framework, there is not a natural candidate for the ambient Hilbert space. That is good in one sense, as it means that the subband filters m_0 which are feasible will constitute a richer family of functions on X .

In all cases, the analysis is governed by a random-walk model with successive iterations where probabilities are assigned on the finite sets $\#r^{-1}(x)$ and are given by the function $W := |m_0|^2$. This leads to a *transfer operator* R_W (see (2.1) below) which has features in common with the classical operator considered first by Perron and Frobenius for positive matrices, in particular it has a Perron–Frobenius

eigenvalue, and positive Perron–Frobenius eigenvectors, one on the right, a function, and one on the left, a measure; see [Rue89]. As we show in Section 5, this Perron–Frobenius measure, also sometimes called the Ruelle measure, is an essential ingredient for our construction of an ambient Hilbert space. All of this, we show, applies to a variety of examples, and as we show, has the more traditional wavelet setup as a special case, in fact the special case when the Ruelle measure on \mathbb{T}^d is the Dirac mass corresponding to the point 0 in \mathbb{T}^d (additive notation) representing zero frequency in the signal processing setup.

There are two more ingredients entering in our construction of the ambient Hilbert space: a path space measure governed by the W -probabilities, and certain finite cycles for the endomorphism r ; see Sections 2 and 4. For each x in X , we consider paths by infinite iterated tracing back with r^{-1} and recursively assigning probabilities with W . Hence we get a measure P_x on a space of paths for each x . These measures are in turn integrated in x using the Ruelle measure on X . The resulting measure will now define the inner product in the ambient Hilbert space.

Our present harmonic analysis for these systems is governed by a certain class of geometric cycles for r , i.e., cycles under iteration by r . We need cycles where the function W attains its maximum, and we call them W -cycles. They are essential, and our paper begins with a discussion of W -cycles for particular examples, including their geometry, and a discussion of their significance for the computation in an orthogonal harmonic analysis; see especially Theorem 8.4 and Remark 8.5. Theorem 8.4 is one of our main results. It gives a necessary and sufficient condition for a certain class of affine fractals in \mathbb{R}^d to have an orthonormal Fourier basis; and it even gives a recipe for what these orthonormal bases look like. We believe that this theorem throws new light on a rather fundamental question: which fractals admit complete sets of Fourier frequencies? Our result further extends earlier work by a number of authors; and in particular, it clarifies the scale-4 Cantor set (Remark 8.5) on the line, considered earlier by the second author and S. Pedersen [JoPe98], and also by R. Strichartz [Str00, Str04], and I. Laba and Y. Wang [LaWa02].

2. PROBABILITIES ON PATH SPACE

This paper is motivated by our desire to apply wavelet methods to some nonlinear problems in symbolic and complex dynamics. Recent research by many authors (see, e.g., [AST04] and [ALTW04]) on iterated function systems (IFS) with affine scaling have suggested that the scope of the multiresolution method is wider than the more traditional wavelet context where it originated in the 1980's; see [Dau92].

In this paper we concentrate on a class of iterate function systems (IFS) considered earlier in [Hut81], [JoPe96], [JoPe98], [Jo05b], [Str00], and [LaWa02].

These are special cases of discrete dynamical systems which arise from a class of Iterated Function Systems, see [YHK97]. Our starting point is two features of these systems which we proceed to outline.

(1) In part of our analysis, we suppose that a measurable space X comes with a fixed finite-to-one endomorphism $r: X \rightarrow X$, which is assumed onto but not one-to-one. (Such systems arise for example as Julia sets in complex dynamics where r may be a rational mapping in the Riemann sphere, and X the corresponding Julia set; but also as affine Iterated Function Systems from geometric measure theory.)

In addition, we suppose X comes with a weighting function W which assigns probabilities to a certain branching tree (τ_ω) defined from the iterated inverse images under the map r . This allows us to define a Ruelle operator R_W acting on functions on X ,

$$(2.1) \quad R_W f(x) = \sum_{y \in r^{-1}(x)} W(y) f(y), \quad x \in X,$$

or more generally

$$R_W f(x) = \sum_{\omega} W(\tau_\omega x) f(\tau_\omega x),$$

and an associated class of R_W -harmonic functions on X (Section 4.1).

Assembling the index-system for the branching mappings τ_i , we get an infinite Cartesian product Ω . Points in Ω will be denoted $\omega = (\omega_1, \omega_2, \dots)$. (The simplest case is when $\#r^{-1}(x)$ is a finite constant N for all but a finite set of points in X . In that case

$$(2.2) \quad \Omega := \prod_{i=1}^{\infty} \mathbb{Z}_N,$$

where \mathbb{Z}_N is the finite cyclic group of order N .)

Our interest lies in a harmonic analysis on (X, r) which begins with a Perron-Frobenius problem for R_W . Much of the earlier work in this context (see, e.g., [Ba00], [Rue89] and [MaUr04]) is restricted to the case when W is strictly positive, but here we focus on when W assumes the value zero on a finite subset of X . We then show that generically the Perron-Frobenius measures (typically non-unique) have a certain dichotomy. When the (X, r) has iterated backward orbits which are dense in X , then the ergodic Perron-Frobenius measures either have full support, or else their support is a union of cycles defined from W (see Definition 2.2 and Section 4).

(2) In the case of affine Iterated Function Systems in \mathbb{R}^d (Sections 7–9), this structure arises naturally as a spectral duality defined from a given pair of finite subsets B, L in \mathbb{R}^d of the same cardinality which generate complex Hadamard matrices (Section 7). When the system (B, L) is given, we first outline the corresponding construction of X, r, W , and a family of probability measures P_x . We then show how the analysis from (1) applies to this setup (which also includes a number of multiresolution constructions of wavelet bases). This in turn is based on a certain family of path-space measures, i.e., measures P_x , defined on certain projective limit spaces $X_\infty(r)$ of paths starting at points in X , and depending on W . The question of when there are scaling functions for these systems depends on certain limit sets of paths with repetition in $X_\infty(r)$ having full measure with respect to each P_x .

Our construction suggests a new harmonic analysis, and wavelet basis construction, for concrete Cantor sets in one and higher dimensions.

The study of the (B, L) -pairs which generate complex Hadamard matrices (see Definition 3.4) is of relatively recent vintage. These pairs arose first in connection with a spectral problem of Fuglede [Fu74]; and their use was first put to the test in [Jo82] and [JoPe92].

We include a brief discussion of it below.

In [JoPe98], Pedersen and the second named author found that there are two non-trivial kinds of affine IFSs, those that have the *orthonormal basis (ONB)* property with respect to a certain Fourier basis (such as the quarter-Cantor set, scaling

constant = 4, #subdivisions = 2) and those that don't (such as the middle-third Cantor set, scaling constant = 3, #subdivisions = 2).

Definition 2.1. Let $X \subset \mathbb{R}^d$ be a compact subset, let μ be a Borel probability measure on X , i.e., $\mu(X) = 1$, and let $L^2(X, \mu)$ be the corresponding Hilbert space. We say that (X, μ) has an *ONB of Fourier frequencies* if there is a subset $\Lambda \subset \mathbb{R}^d$ such that the functions $e_\lambda(x) = e^{i2\pi\lambda \cdot x}$, $\lambda \in \Lambda$, form an orthonormal basis for $L^2(X, \mu)$; referring to the restriction of the functions e_λ to X .

Definition 2.2. Let (X, r, W) be as described above, with $R_W 1 = 1$. Suppose there are $x \in X$ and $n \in \mathbb{N}$ such that $r^n(x) = x$. Then we say that the set $C_x := \{x, r(x), \dots, r^{n-1}(x)\}$ is an n -cycle. (When referring to an n -cycle C , it is understood that n is the smallest period of C .) We say that C_x is a W -cycle if it is an n -cycle for some n , and $W(y) = 1$ for all $y \in C_x$.

Because of the fractal nature of the examples, in fact it seems rather surprising that *any* affine IFSs have the ONB/Fourier property at all. The paper [JoPe98] started all of this, i.e., Fourier bases on affine fractals; and it was found that these classes of systems may be based on our special (B, L) -Ruelle operator, i.e., they may be defined from (B, L) -Hadamard pairs [JoPe92] and an associated Ruelle operator [Rue89].

There was an initial attempt to circumvent the Ruelle operator (e.g., [Str98] and [Str00]) and an alternative condition for when we have a Fourier ONB emerged; based on an idea of Albert Cohen (see [Dau92]). The author of [Str00] and [Str04] names these ONBs “mock Fourier series”.

Subsequently there was a follow-up paper by I. Laba and Y. Wang [LaWa02] which returned the focus to the Ruelle operator from [JoPe98].

In the present paper, we continue the study of the (B, L) -Hadamard pairs (see Definition 3.4) in a more general context than for the special affine IFSs that have the ONB property. That is because the ONB property entails an extra integrality condition which we are not imposing here. As a result we get the Ruelle operator setting to work for a wide class of (B, L) -Hadamard pairs. And this class includes everything from the earlier papers (in particular, it includes the middle-third Cantor set example, i.e., the one that doesn't have any Fourier ONB!).

Nonetheless the setting of Theorem 1.3 in [LaWa02] fits right into our present context.

In Sections 7–9, we consider the affine IFSs, and we place a certain Lipschitz condition on the weight function W .

We prove that if W is assumed Lipschitz, the inverse branches of the endomorphism $r: X \rightarrow X$ are contractive, and there exist some W -cycles, then the dimension of the eigenspace $R_W h = h$ with h continuous is equal to the number of W -cycles. In the $r(z) = z^N$ case, this is similar to a result in Conze-Raugi [CoRa90]. Conze and Raugi state in [CoRa90] that this philosophy might work under some more general assumptions, perhaps for the case of branches from a contractive IFS. Here we show that we do have it under a more general hypothesis, which includes the subshifts and the Julia sets.

When W is specified (see details Section 6), we study the W -cycles. For each W -cycle C , we get an R_W -harmonic function h_C , i.e., $R_W h_C = h_C$, and we are able to conclude, under a certain technical condition (TZ), that the space of all the R_W -harmonic functions is spanned by the h_C functions. In fact every positive

(i.e., non-negative) harmonic function h such that $h \leq 1$ is a convex combination of h_C functions. In Section 9, we introduce a class of planar systems (B, L, R) , i.e., $d = 2$, where the condition (TZ) is not satisfied, and where there are R_W -harmonic functions which are continuous, but which are not spanned by the special functions h_C , indexed by the W -cycles.

With this theorem, we show the harmonic functions h , i.e., $R_W h = h$, to be of the form $h(x) = P_x(\mathbb{N})$, where, for each W -cycle, a copy of \mathbb{N} is naturally embedded in Ω . For each cycle, there is a harmonic function, and thus the sum of them is the constant function 1. Then, in the case of just one cycle, we recover the result of [LaWa02, Theorem 1.3]. We will also get as a special case the well known orthogonality condition for the scaling function of a multiresolution wavelet (see [Dau92, Chapter 6]). We know that the case of multiple cycles gives the superwavelets (see [BDP04]), but in the case of the affine IFS, with W coming from the Hadamard matrix, yields interesting and unexpected spectra for associated spectral measures (Sections 8–9). We further study the zeroes of the functions $x \rightarrow P_x(\mathbb{N})$, and

$$(2.3) \quad x \rightarrow P_x(\text{cycle.cycle.cycle} \dots)$$

for various cycles, and relate them to the spectrum. By the expression in (2.3), we mean an infinite repetition of a finite word.

Remark 2.3. For a given system (X, W) we stress the distinction between the general n -cycles, and the W -cycles; see Definition 2.2. While the union of the n -cycles is infinite, the IFSs we study in this paper typically have only finite sets of W -cycles; see Section 6, and the examples in Section 9 below. When X is given, intuitively, the union over n of all the n -cycles is a geometric analogue of the set of rational fractions for the usual positional number system, and it is typically dense in X . But when W is also given as outlined, and continuous, then we show that the W -cycles determine the harmonic analysis of the transfer operator R_W , acting on the space of continuous functions on X . This result generalizes two theorems from the theory of wavelets, see [Dau92, Theorems 6.3.5, and 6.3.6].

While our focus here is the use of the transfer operator in the study of wavelets and IFSs, it has a variety of other but related applications, see, e.g., [Ba00], [NuLu99], [Che99], [MaUr04], [Wal75], [LMW96], [LWC95], [Law91].

In the encoding of (2.3), copies of the natural numbers \mathbb{N} are represented as subsets in Ω , see (2.2), consisting of all finite words, followed by an infinite string of zeros; or more generally by an infinite repetition of some finite cycle, see Proposition 8.1.

The idea of identifying classes of R_W -harmonic functions for IFSs with the use of path space measures, and cocycles, along the lines of (2.3), was first put forth in a very special case by R. Gundy in the wavelet context. This was done in three recent and original papers by R. Gundy [Gu99, Gu00, GuKa00]; and our present results are much inspired by Richard Gundy's work. Gundy's aim was to generalize and to offer the correct framework for the classical orthogonality conditions for translation/scale wavelets, first suggested in papers by A. Cohen and W. Lawton; see [Dau92, Chapter 5] for details. We are pleased to acknowledge helpful discussions with Richard Gundy on the subject of our present research.

3. DEFINITIONS AND BACKGROUND

For the applications we have in mind, the following setting is appropriate: The space X arises as a closed subspace in a complete metric space (Y, d) . For each $x \in X$, there is a finite and locally defined system of measurable mappings (τ_i) such that $r \circ \tau_i = \text{id}$ holds in a neighborhood of x . Our results in the second half of the paper apply to the general case of IFSs, i.e., even when such an endomorphism r is not assumed. Note that if r exists then the sets $\tau_i(X)$ are mutually disjoint.

This construction is motivated by [DuJo05]. To see this, let r be an endomorphism in a compact metric space X (for example the Julia set [Bea91] of a given rational map $w = r(z)$), and suppose r is onto X and finite-to-one. Form a projective space $P = P(X, r)$ such that r induces an automorphism $a = a(r)$ of $P(X, r)$. Let W be a Borel function on X (naturally extended to a function on P). Generalizing the more traditional approach to scaling functions, we found in [DuJo05] a complete classification of measures on $P(X, r)$ which are quasi-invariant under $a(r)$ and have Radon-Nikodym derivative equal to W . Our analysis of the quasi-invariant measures is based on certain Hilbert spaces of martingales, and on a transfer operator (equation (2.1)) studied first by David Ruelle [Rue89].

For the application to iterated function systems (IFS), the following condition is satisfied: For every $\omega = (\omega_1, \omega_2, \dots) \in \Omega$, the intersection

$$(3.1) \quad \bigcap_{n=1}^{\infty} \tau_{\omega_1} \cdots \tau_{\omega_n}(Y)$$

is a singleton $x = \pi(\omega)$, and x is in X (see Section 4.2 for details).

Definition 3.1. The shift on Ω , $(\omega_1, \omega_2, \dots) \mapsto (\omega_2, \omega_3, \dots)$ will be denoted r_Ω , and it is clear that

$$\#r_\Omega^{-1}(\omega) = N$$

for all $\omega \in \Omega$.

In the general context of IFSs $(X, (\tau_i)_{i=1}^N)$, as in (3.1), we may introduce the *backward orbit* and *cycles* as follows. Set

$$C^{-n}(x) := \pi(r_\Omega^{-n}(\pi^{-1}(x))), \quad x \in X.$$

If $x \in X$, and $p \in \mathbb{N}$, we say that $C(x)$ is a cycle of length p for $(X, (\tau_i)_{i=1}^N)$ if there is a cycle of length p , $C_\Omega(\omega)$ in Ω for some $\omega \in \pi^{-1}(x)$ such that

$$C(x) = \pi(C_\Omega(\omega)).$$

Remark 3.2. We must assume that intersections in (3.1) collapse to a singleton. Start with a given infinite word, $\omega = (\omega_1, \omega_2, \dots)$, and define composite maps from an IFS consisting of contractive maps in a suitable space Y . The finitely composite maps are applied to Y , and they correspond to finite words indexed from 1 to n ; and then there is an intersection over n , as the finite words successively fill out more of the fixed infinite word ω . That will be consistent with the usual formulas for the positional convention in our representation of real numbers, in some fixed basis, i.e., an finite alphabet A , say $A = \{0, 1\}$, or some other finite A . We will even allow the size of A to vary locally. This representation of IFSs is discussed in more detail in, for example [YHK97, page 30], and [AtNe04].

Definition 3.3. This condition, that the intersection in (3.1) is a singleton, will be assumed throughout, and the corresponding mapping $\pi: \Omega \rightarrow X$ will be assumed to be onto. It is called the *symbol mapping* of the system (X, r) .

We shall further assume that the definition

$$\omega \sim \omega' \Leftrightarrow \pi(\omega) = \pi(\omega')$$

yields an equivalence relation on the symbol space Ω . As a result Ω/\sim will serve as a model for X .

Let \mathbb{S} be the Riemann sphere (i.e., the one-point compactification of \mathbb{C}), and let r be a fixed rational mapping. The n -fold iteration of r will be denoted r^n . Let \mathcal{U} be the largest open set in \mathbb{S} for which $r^n|_{\mathcal{U}}$ is a normal family. Then the complement $X := \mathbb{S} \setminus \mathcal{U}$ is the *Julia set*. It is known [Bro65] that if N is the degree of r , then the above condition is satisfied for the pair (X, r) , i.e., referring to the restriction to X of the fixed rational mapping r .

For a general system (X, r) as described, we define the backward orbit $O^-(x)$ of a point x in X as

$$O^-(x) := \bigcup_{n=1}^{\infty} r^{-n}(x),$$

where $r^{-n}(x) = \{y \in X \mid r^n(y) = x\}$.

For concrete iteration systems (X, r) of quasiregular mappings, conditions are known for when there are backward orbits $O^-(x)$ which are dense in X ; see [HMM04].

Definition 3.4. Following [JoPe98], we consider two subsets B, L in \mathbb{R}^d for some $d \geq 1$. We say that the sets form a *Hadamard pair* if $\#B = \#L = N$, and if the matrix

$$(3.2) \quad U := \frac{1}{\sqrt{N}} (e^{2\pi i b \cdot l})_{b \in B, l \in L}$$

is unitary, i.e., $U^*U = I$ (the identity matrix).

We have occasion to use the two finite sets B and L from a Hadamard pair (B, L) in different roles: One set serves as translation vectors of one IFS, and the other in a role of specifying W -frequencies for the weight function W of R_W . So on the one hand we have a pair with $\{\tau_b \mid b \in B\}$ as an IFS and W_L as a corresponding weight function; and on the other, a different IFS $\{\tau_l \mid l \in L\}$ with a corresponding W_B .

Example 3.5. The Fourier transform of the finite cyclic group \mathbb{Z}_N of order N has the form

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{N}} (\xi_N^{kl})_{k,l=0}^{N-1}, \text{ where } \xi_N = e^{i\frac{2\pi}{N}}.$$

But there are other complex Hadamard matrices; for example if U is an $N \times N$ and V is an $M \times M$ complex Hadamard matrix, then $U \otimes V$ is a complex $(NM) \times (NM)$ Hadamard matrix. Using this rule twice we get the following family of Hadamard matrices:

$$(3.3) \quad \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & -1 & -1 \\ 1 & -1 & u & -u \\ 1 & -1 & -u & u \end{pmatrix}, \quad u \in \mathbb{T}.$$

To each Hadamard matrix, there is a rich family of IFSs of the form (B, L) as in (3.2), see [JoPe96] for details.

Complex Hadamard matrices have a number of uses in combinatorics [SeYa92] and in physics [Wer93], [RW96].

The correspondence principle $B \leftrightarrow L$ is pretty symmetric except that the formula we use for with $\{\tau_b \mid b \in B\}$ is a little different from that of $\{\tau_l \mid l \in L\}$. The reason for this asymmetry is outlined in [JoPe98] where we also had occasion to use both systems. Here and in [JoPe98], the matrix R transforms the two sets B and L in a certain way, see (8.1)–(8.2), and that is essential in our iteration schemes. Our present setup is more general.

The connection from Hadamard pairs to IFS is outlined in [JoPe98] and recalled below.

Definition 3.6. Let $d \in \mathbb{N}$ be given. We say that (B, L, R) is a system in *Hadamard duality* if

- B and L are subsets of \mathbb{R}^d such that $\#B = \#L =: N$,
- R is some fixed $d \times d$ matrix over \mathbb{R} with all eigenvalues λ satisfying $|\lambda| > 1$;
- the sets $(R^{-1}B, L)$ form a Hadamard pair (with an $N \times N$ Hadamard matrix).

Then we let

- $\tau_b(x) := R^{-1}(b + x)$, $x \in \mathbb{R}^d$;
- $\tau_l(x) := S^{-1}(l + x)$, $x \in \mathbb{R}^d$; $S = R^t$ (the transpose matrix);
- X_B will then be the unique compact subset such that

$$X_B = \bigcup_{b \in B} \tau_b(X_B),$$

or equivalently

$$RX_B = X_B + B.$$

(Recall that the symbol space Ω for X in this case is $\Omega = \prod_0^\infty \mathbb{Z}_N$, or since $\#B = N$, $\Omega = \prod_0^\infty B$.)

Setting

$$m_B(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{N}} \sum_{b \in B} e^{2\pi i b \cdot x},$$

and $W_B(x) := |m_B(x)|^2/N$, it follows that

$$\sum_{l \in L} W_B(\tau_l x) = 1, \quad x \in \mathbb{R}^d.$$

Remark 3.7. Consider this setup in one dimension. The question of when a pair of two-element sets will generate a complex 2 by 2 Hadamard matrix as in (3.2) may be understood as follows: Set

$$U = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix}.$$

Without loss of generality, we may take $B = \{0, b\}$, $L = \{0, l\}$; then $N = 2 = \#B = \#L$; and the case of scale with the number 4, i.e., $R = 4$, is of special significance.

To get the Hadamard property for the system (B, L, R) we must have $4^{-1}ab = \frac{1}{2} \pmod{1}$, so we may take $b = 2$ and $l = 1$. And then we get an orthonormal basis (ONB) of Fourier frequencies in the associated iterated function system (IFS): $\{x/4, (x+2)/4 = x/4 + 1/2\}$ and induced Hilbert space $L^2(\mu)$, corresponding to Hausdorff measure μ of Hausdorff dimension $1/2$. Recall, the Hausdorff measure

is in fact restricted to the fractal X , and $\mu(X) = 1$; see [JoPe98] and [Hut81]. We then get an ONB in $L^2(X, \mu)$ built from L and the scale number 4 as follows: The ONB is of the form $e_\lambda := \exp(i2\pi\lambda x)$ where λ ranges over $\Lambda := \{0, 1, 4, 5, 16, 17, 20, 21, 24, 25, \dots\}$; see Section 8, Remark 8.5, for a full analysis.

If instead we take $B = \{0, b\}$, $L = \{0, l\}$, but we scale with 3, or with any odd integer, then by [JoPe98], we cannot have more than two orthogonal Fourier frequencies; so certainly there is not an ONB in the corresponding $L^2(\mu)$, $\mu =$ Hausdorff measure of dimension $\log_3(2)$, consisting of Fourier frequencies e_λ for any choice of λ 's.

4. SETUP

There are two situations that we have in mind:

- (1) The first one involves an iterated function system $(\tau_i)_{i=1}^N$ on some compact metric space.
- (2) The second one involves a finite-to-one continuous endomorphism r on a compact metric space X .

We shall refer to (1) as the *IFS case*, and (2) the *endomorphism case*.

In both situations we will be interested in random walks on the branches τ_i (see, e.g., [Jo05a]). When the endomorphism r is given, the branches are determined by an enumeration of the inverse images, i.e., $r(\tau_i(x)) = x$. When we are dealing with a general IFS, the endomorphism is not given *a priori*, and in some cases it might not even exist (for example, when the IFS has overlaps).

We will be interested in the Ruelle operator associated to these random walks and some non-negative weight function W on X :

$$(4.1) \quad R_W f(x) = \sum_{i=1}^N W(\tau_i x) f(\tau_i x),$$

in the case of an IFS, or

$$(4.2) \quad R_W f(x) = \sum_{y \in r^{-1}(x)} W(y) f(y),$$

in the case of an endomorphism r . In some instances, multiplicity has to be counted, such as in the case of a rational map on the Julia set (see [Bea91], [Bro65], and [Mane]).

4.1. Harmonic functions. In this section we will study the eigenvalue problem $R_W h = h$ in both of the cases for the operator R_W , i.e., both for the general case (4.1) and the special case (4.2) of IFSs. There is a substantial literature on the harmonic analysis of R_W , see, e.g., [AtNe04]. Here we will focus mainly on the connection between R_W and the problem of finding orthonormal bases (ONBs), see [JoPe98] and [BrJo99].

We make the convention to use the same notation

$$\sum_{y \in r^{-1}(x)} f(y) := \sum_{i=1}^N f(\tau_i x),$$

for slightly different context, even in the case of an IFS, when r is not really defined.

In the case of IFS, we will denote by $r^{-n}(x)$ the set

$$r^{-n}(x) := \{\tau_{\omega_1} \cdots \tau_{\omega_n} x \mid \omega_1, \dots, \omega_n \in \{1, \dots, N\}\}.$$

The analysis of the harmonic functions for these operators, i.e., the functions $R_W h = h$, involves the construction of certain probability measures on the set of paths. These constructions and their properties are given in detail in [Jo05a], [DuJo04a], [DuJo05] and [DuJo04b]. We recall here the main ingredients.

For every point x in X , we define a path starting at x , to be a finite or infinite sequence of points (z_1, z_2, \dots) such that $r(z_1) = x$ and $r(z_{n+1}) = z_n$ for all n . In the case of an IFS, when r is not given, a path is a sequence of letters $(\omega_1, \omega_2, \dots)$ in the alphabet $\{1, \dots, N\}$. These sequences can be identified with $(\tau_{\omega_1} x, \tau_{\omega_2} \tau_{\omega_1} x, \dots, \tau_{\omega_n} \dots \tau_{\omega_1} x, \dots)$. We denote by Ω_x the set of infinite paths starting at x . We denote by $\Omega_x^{(n)}$ the set of paths of length n starting at x . We denote by X_∞ the set of all infinite paths starting at any point in X .

For a non-negative function W on X such that

$$(4.3) \quad \sum_{y \in r^{-1}(x)} W(y) = 1, \quad \text{or} \quad \sum_{i=1}^N W(\tau_i x) = 1,$$

and following Kolmogorov, one can define probability measures P_x on Ω_x , $x \in X$, such that, for a function f on Ω_x which depends only on the first $n+1$ coordinates,

$$P_x(f) = \sum_{(z_1, \dots, z_n) \in \Omega_x^{(n)}} W(z_1) W(z_2) \dots W(z_n) f(z_1, \dots, z_n),$$

which in the case of an IFS has the meaning

$$(4.4) \quad P_x(f) = \sum_{\omega_1, \dots, \omega_n} W(\tau_{\omega_1} x) W(\tau_{\omega_2} \tau_{\omega_1} x) \dots W(\tau_{\omega_n} \dots \tau_{\omega_1} x) f(\omega_1, \dots, \omega_n).$$

The connection between P_x and R_W is given as follows: Let $F \in C(X)$, and set

$$f_n(\omega_1, \dots, \omega_n) := F(\tau_{\omega_n} \dots \tau_{\omega_1} x).$$

Then

$$P_x(f_n) = R_W^n(F)(x).$$

Next, we define a *cocycle* to be a function V on X_∞ such that for any path (z_1, z_2, \dots) ,

$$V(z_1, z_2, \dots) = V(z_2, z_3, \dots);$$

for an IFS, this rewrites as

$$V(x, \omega_1, \omega_2, \dots) = V(\tau_{\omega_1} x, \omega_2, \dots).$$

The main result we need here is that there is a one-to-one correspondence between bounded cocycles and bounded harmonic functions for R_W . The correspondence is given by:

Theorem 4.1. *Let W be a non-negative measurable function on X with $R_W 1 = 1$.*

(i) *If V is a bounded, measurable cocycle on Ω , then the function h defined by*

$$h(x) = \int_{\Omega_x} V((z_n)_{n \geq 1}) dP_x((z_n)_{n \geq 1}), \quad x \in X,$$

is a bounded harmonic function, i.e., $R_W h = h$.

(ii) If h is a bounded harmonic function for R_W , then for every x , the limit

$$V((z_n)_{n \geq 1}) := \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} h(z_n)$$

exists for P_x almost every path $(z_n)_{n \geq 0}$ that starts at x , and it defines a cocycle. Moreover, the equation in (i) holds for this V .

Proof. We only sketch the idea for the proof, to include the case of overlapping IFSs. The details are contained in [Jo05a], [DuJo04a], [DuJo05] and [AtNe04]. (i) is the result of a computation, see Section 2.7 of [Jo05a] and Corollary 7.3 in [DuJo04a]. For (ii) we use martingales. For each n denote by \mathfrak{B}_n , the sigma algebras generated by all n -cylinders in Ω_x . The map $(z_n)_{n \geq 1} \mapsto h(z_n)$ can be seen to be a bounded martingale with respect to these sigma algebras, and the measure P_x . Then Doob's martingale theorem implies the convergence in (ii). The fact that the limit V is a cocycle follows again by computation (see the results mentioned before). \square

4.2. Lifting the IFS case to the endomorphism case. Consider now an IFS $(X, (\tau_i)_{i=1}^N)$ where the maps τ_i are contractions. The application π from the symbolic model Ω to the attractor X of the IFS is given by

$$\pi(\omega_1, \omega_2, \dots) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \tau_{\omega_1} \tau_{\omega_2} \cdots \tau_{\omega_n} x_0,$$

where x_0 is some arbitrary point in X .

The map π is continuous and onto, see [Hut81] and [YHK97]. We will use it to lift the elements associated to the IFS, up from X to Ω , which is endowed with the endomorphism given by the shift r_Ω . The inverse branches of r_Ω are

$$\tilde{\tau}_i(\omega) = i\omega, (\omega \in \Omega),$$

where, if $\omega = (\omega_1, \omega_2, \dots)$, then $i\omega = (i, \omega_1, \omega_2, \dots)$. This process serves to erase overlap between the different sets $\tau_i(X)$.

The next lemma requires just some elementary computations.

Lemma 4.2. *For a function W on X denote by $\tilde{W} := W \circ \pi$.*

- (i) *If $R_W 1 = 1$ then $R_{\tilde{W}} 1 = 1$;*
- (ii) *For a function f on X , $R_{\tilde{W}}(f \circ \pi) = (R_W f) \circ \pi$;*
- (iii) *For a function h on X , $R_W h = h$ if and only if $R_{\tilde{W}}(h \circ \pi) = h \circ \pi$.*
- (iv) *If $\tilde{\nu}$ is a measure on Ω such that $\tilde{\nu} \circ R_{\tilde{W}} = \tilde{\nu}$ then, the measure ν on X defined by $\nu(f) = \tilde{\nu}(f \circ \pi)$, for $f \in C(X)$, satisfies $\nu \circ R_W = \nu$.*

Lemma 4.3. *If W is continuous, non-negative function on X such that $R_W 1 = 1$, and if ν is a probability measure on X such that $\nu \circ R_W = \nu$, then there exists a probability measure $\tilde{\nu}$ on Ω such that $\tilde{\nu} \circ R_{\tilde{W}} = \tilde{\nu}$ and $\tilde{\nu}(f \circ \pi) = \nu(f)$ for all $f \in C(X)$.*

Proof. Consider the set

$$\tilde{M}_\nu := \{\tilde{\nu} \mid \tilde{\nu} \text{ is a probability measure on } \Omega, \tilde{\nu} \circ \pi^{-1} = \nu\}.$$

First, we show that this set is non-empty. For this, define the linear functional Λ on the space $\{f \circ \pi \mid f \in C(X)\}$ by $\Lambda(f \circ \pi) = \nu(f)$, for $f \in C(X)$. This is well defined, because π is surjective. It is also continuous and it has norm 1. Using Hahn-Banach's theorem, we can construct an extension $\tilde{\nu}$ of Λ to $C(\Omega)$ such that $\|\tilde{\nu}\| = 1$. But we have also $\tilde{\nu}(1) = \nu(1) = 1$ and this implies that $\tilde{\nu}$ is positive (see [Rud87]), so it is an element of \tilde{M}_ν .

By Alaoglu's theorem, \tilde{M}_ν is weakly compact and convex. Consider the map $\tilde{\nu} \mapsto \tilde{\nu} \circ R_{\tilde{W}}$. It is continuous in the weak topology, because $R_{\tilde{W}}$ preserves continuous functions. Also, if $\tilde{\nu}$ is in \tilde{M}_ν then

$$\tilde{\nu} \circ R_{\tilde{W}}(f) = \tilde{\nu}(R_{\tilde{W}}(f \circ \pi)) = \tilde{\nu}((R_W f) \circ \pi) = \nu(R_W f) = \nu(f),$$

so $\tilde{\nu} R_{\tilde{W}}$ is again in \tilde{M}_ν . We can apply the Markov-Kakutani fixed point theorem [Rud91] to obtain the conclusion. \square

5. A POSITIVE EIGENVALUE

When the system (X, r, W) is given as above, then the corresponding Ruelle operator R_W of (2.1), is positive, in the sense that it maps positive functions to positive functions. (By positive, we mean pointwise non-negative. This will be the context below; and the term “strictly positive” will be reserved if we wish to exclude the zero case.) In a number of earlier studies [Mane, Rue89], strict positivity has been assumed for the function W , but for the applications that interest us here (such as wavelets and fractals), it is necessary to allow functions W that have non-trivial zero-sets, i.e., which are not assumed strictly positive.

A basic idea in the subject is that the study of spectral theory for R_W is in a number of ways analogous to that of the familiar special case of positive matrices studied first by Perron and Frobenius. A matrix is said to be *positive* if its entries are positive. Motivated by the idea of Perron and Frobenius we begin with a lemma which shows that many spectral problems corresponding to a positive eigenvalue λ can be reduced to the case $\lambda = 1$ by a simple renormalization.

Lemma 5.1. *Assume that the inverse orbit of any point under r^{-1} is dense in X . Suppose also that there exists $\lambda_m > 0$ and h_m positive, bounded and bounded away from zero, such that*

$$R_W h_m = \lambda_m h_m.$$

Define

$$\tilde{W} := W \frac{h_m}{\lambda_m h_m \circ r}.$$

Then

- (i) $\lambda_m R_{\tilde{W}} = M_{h_m}^{-1} R_W M_{h_m}$, where $M_{h_m} f = h_m f$;
- (ii) $R_{\tilde{W}} 1 = 1$;
- (iii) $\lambda_m R_{\tilde{W}}$ and R_W have the same spectrum;
- (iv) $R_W h = \lambda h$ iff $R_{\tilde{W}}(h_m^{-1} h) = \frac{\lambda}{\lambda_m} h_m^{-1} h$;
- (v) If ν is a measure on X , $\nu(R_W g) = \lambda \nu(g)$ for all $g \in C(X)$ iff $\nu(h_m R_{\tilde{W}} g) = \frac{\lambda}{\lambda_m} \nu(h_m g)$ for all $g \in C(X)$.

With this lemma, we will consider from now on the cases when $R_W 1 = 1$.

Remark 5.2. We now turn to the study of

$$H_W(1) := \{h \in C(X) \mid R_W h = h\}.$$

By analogy to the classical theory, we expect that the functions h in $H_W(1)$ have small zero sets. A technical condition is given in Proposition 5.8 which implies that if h is non-constant in $H_W(1)$, then its zeroes are contained in the union of the W -cycles.

Proposition 5.3. *Let W be continuous with $R_W 1 = 1$ and suppose $R_W f$ is continuous whenever f is. Then the set*

$$M_{inv} := \{\nu \mid \nu \text{ is a probability measure on } X, \nu \circ R_W = \nu\}$$

is a non-empty convex set, compact in the weak topology. In the case of an endomorphism, if $\nu \in M_{inv}$ then $\nu = \nu \circ r^{-1}$. The extreme points of M_{inv} are the ergodic invariant measures.

Proof. The operator $\nu \mapsto \nu \circ R_W$ maps the set of probability measures to itself, and is continuous in the weak topology. The fact that M_{inv} is non-empty follows from the Markov-

$$\nu(f) = \nu(f R_W 1) = \nu(R_W(f \circ r)) = \nu(f \circ r), \quad f \in C(X).$$

Now, in the case of an endomorphism, if ν is an extreme point for M_{inv} , and if it is not ergodic, then there is a subset A of X such that $r^{-1}(A) = A$ and $0 < \nu(A) < 1$. Then define the measure ν_A by

$$\nu_A(E) = \nu(E \cap A) / \nu(A), \quad E \text{ measurable},$$

and similarly $\nu_{X \setminus A}$. Then $\nu = \nu(A)\nu_A + (1 - \nu(A))\nu_{X \setminus A}$. Also ν_A and $\nu_{X \setminus A}$ are in M_{inv} because, for $f \in C(X)$,

$$\begin{aligned} \int_X R_W f d\nu_A &= \frac{1}{\nu(A)} \int_X \chi_A R_W f d\nu = \frac{1}{\nu(A)} \int_X R_W(\chi_A \circ r) f d\nu \\ &= \frac{1}{\nu(A)} \int_X R_W(\chi_A f) d\nu = \frac{1}{\nu(A)} \int_X \chi_A f d\nu = \int_X f d\nu_A. \end{aligned}$$

This contradicts the fact that ν is an extreme point. Conversely, if ν is ergodic, then if $\nu = \lambda\nu_1 + (1 - \lambda)\nu_2$ with $0 < \lambda < 1$ and $\nu_1, \nu_2 \in M_{inv}$, then ν_1 and ν_2 are absolutely continuous with respect to ν . Let f_1, f_2 be the Radon-Nikodym derivatives. We have that $\lambda f_1 + (1 - \lambda)f_2 = 1$, ν -a.e. Since ν, ν_1 and ν_2 are all in M_{inv} , we get that

$$\nu(f f_1 \circ r) = \nu(R_W(f f_1 \circ r)) = \nu(f_1 R_W f) = \nu_1(R_W f) = \nu_1(f) = \nu(f f_1).$$

Therefore $f_1 = f_1 \circ r$, ν -a.e. But as ν is ergodic, f_1 is constant ν -a.e. Similarly for f_2 . This and the fact that the measures are probability measures, implies that $f_1 = f_2 = 1$, so $\nu = \nu_1 = \nu_2$, and ν is extreme. \square

Theorem 5.4. *Assume that the inverse orbit of every point $x \in X$, $O^-(x) = \{y \in X \mid y \in r^{-n}(x), \text{ for some } n \in \mathbb{N}\}$ is dense in X . Let $W \in C(X)$ (or $W \circ \pi$ in the IFS case) have finitely many zeroes. Suppose $R_W 1 = 1$. Let ν be a probability measure with $\nu \circ R_W = \nu$. Then either ν has full support, or ν is atomic and supported on W -cycles.*

Proof. Consider first the case of an endomorphism r . Suppose that the support of ν is not full, so there exists a non-empty open set U with $\nu(U) = 0$. Denote by E the smallest completely invariant subset of X that contains the zeroes of W :

$$E = \bigcup_{m,n \geq 0} r^{-m}(r^n(\text{zeroes}(W))).$$

Note that

$$(5.1) \quad r^n(A \setminus E) = r^n(A) \setminus E, \quad n \geq 0, \quad A \subset X.$$

We have

$$\nu(R_W \chi_{U \setminus E})(x) = \int_X \sum_{y \in r^{-1}(x)} W(y) \chi_{U \setminus E}(y) d\nu(x) = \int_X \chi_{U \setminus E}(x) d\nu(x) = 0.$$

Therefore, since W is positive on $X \setminus E$, and since $y \in U \setminus E$ iff $x \in r(U \setminus E)$, it follows that $\nu(r(U \setminus E)) = 0$. By induction $\nu(r^n(U \setminus E)) = 0$ for all n .

However, since the inverse orbit of every point is dense in X , we have that $\bigcup_n r^n(U) = X$. With equation (5.1), we get that $\bigcup_n r^n(U \setminus E) = X \setminus E$. In conclusion, ν has to be supported on E .

Now E is countable, hence there must be a point $x_0 \in E$ such that $\nu(\{x_0\}) > 0$.

Using the invariance, we obtain

$$(5.2) \quad 0 < \nu(\{x_0\}) = \nu(R_W \chi_{x_0}) \\ = \int_X \sum_{y \in r^{-1}(x)} W(y) \chi_{x_0}(y) d\nu(x) = W(x_0) \nu(\{r(x_0)\}).$$

Since $R_W 1 = 1$, we have $W(x_0) \leq 1$, so $\nu(\{x_0\}) \leq \nu(\{r(x_0)\})$. By induction, we obtain

$$(5.3) \quad 0 < \nu(\{x_0\}) \leq \nu(\{r(x_0)\}) \leq \dots \leq \nu(\{r^n(x_0)\}) \leq \dots$$

Also, since ν is r -invariant,

$$\nu(r^{-n-1}(x_0)) = \nu(r^{-n}(x_0)) = \dots = \nu(r^{-1}(x_0)) = \nu(\{x_0\}).$$

But the measure is finite so the sets $r^{-n}(x_0)$ must intersect, therefore, x_0 has to be a point in a cycle; so $r^n(x_0) = x_0$ for some $n \geq 1$. Hence we will have equality in (5.3). Looking at (5.2), we see that we must have $W(x_0) = 1$, so $\{x_0, r(x_0), \dots, r^{n-1}(x_0)\}$ forms indeed a W -cycle.

Now consider the case of an IFS. The function $\tilde{W} = W \circ \pi$ has finitely many zeroes. If ν is invariant, then by Lemma 4.3, there exists a measure $\tilde{\nu}$ on Ω which is invariant for $R_{\tilde{W}}$ and such that $\tilde{\nu} \circ \pi^{-1} = \nu$.

By the previous argument, $\tilde{\nu}$ has either full support or is supported on some \tilde{W} -cycles. If $\tilde{\nu}$ has full support, then for every nonempty open subset U of X , $\tilde{\nu}(\pi^{-1}(U)) > 0$ so $\nu(U) > 0$. Therefore ν has full support.

If $\tilde{\nu}$ is supported on some union of cycles $\mathcal{C} := \bigcup_i \tilde{C}_i$, then

$$\nu(X \setminus \pi(\mathcal{C})) = \tilde{\nu}(\pi^{-1}(X \setminus \mathcal{C})) \leq \nu(\Omega \setminus \mathcal{C}) = 0.$$

So ν is supported on the union of cycles $\pi(\mathcal{C})$. □

Proposition 5.5. *If $W \in C(X)$, $W \geq 0$, and $R_W 1 = 1$, and if W has no cycles, then every invariant measure ν has no atoms.*

Proof. The argument needed is already contained in the proof of Proposition 5.4, see the inequality (5.2) and the next few lines after it. □

We want to include in the next proposition the case of functions W which may have infinitely many zeroes. This is why we define the following technical condition:

Definition 5.6. We say that a function W on X satisfies the *transversality of the zeroes* condition (TZ) if:

- (i) If $x \in X$ is not a cycle, then there exists $n_x \geq 0$ such that, for $n \geq n_x$, $r^{-n}(x)$ does not contain any zeroes of W ;

- (ii) If $\{x_0, x_1, \dots, x_p\}$ are on a cycle with $x_1 \in r^{-1}(x_0)$, then every $y \in r^{-1}(x_0)$, $y \neq x_1$ is either not on a cycle, or $W(y) = 0$.

Proposition 5.7. *Suppose the inverse orbit of every point is dense in X , W is continuous, it satisfies the TZ condition, and $R_W 1 = 1$. If*

$$\dim\{h \in C(X) \mid R_W h = h\} \geq 1$$

then there exist W -cycles.

Proof. Take h a non-constant function in $C(X)$ with $R_W h = h$. Then the function $\|\frac{h+\bar{h}}{2}\|_\infty - (\frac{h+\bar{h}}{2})$ is again a continuous function, it is fixed by R_W , non-negative, and it has some zeroes. We relabel this function by h . Let $z_0 \in X$ be a zero of h . Then

$$(5.4) \quad \sum_{y \in r^{-1}(z_0)} W(y)h(y) = h(z_0) = 0,$$

therefore, for all $y \in r^{-1}(z_0)$, we have $W(y) = 0$, or $h(y) = 0$. We cannot have $W(y) = 0$ for all such y , because this would contradict $R_W 1 = 1$. Thus there is some $z_1 \in r^{-1}(z_0)$, with $h(z_1) = 0$ and $W(z_1) \neq 0$. Inductively, we can find a sequence z_n such that $z_{n+1} \in r^{-1}(z_n)$, $W(z_n) \neq 0$ and $h(z_n) = 0$.

We want to prove that z_0 is a point of a cycle. Suppose not. Then for n big enough, there are no zeroes of W in $r^{-n}(z_0)$. But then look at z_n : using the equation $R_W h(z_n) = h(z_n)$, we obtain that h is 0 on $r^{-1}(z_n)$. By induction, we get that h is 0 on $r^{-k}(z_n)$ for all $k \in \mathbb{N}$. Since the inverse orbit of z_n is dense, this implies that h is constant 0. This contradiction shows that z_0 is a point of some cycle, so every zero of h lies on a cycle. But then z_1 is a point in the same cycle (because of the TZ condition, and the fact that z_1 is on some cycle and $W(z_1) \neq 0$). Also,

$$\sum_{y \in r^{-1}(z_0)} W(y)h(y) = h(z_0) = 0,$$

and, if $y \in r^{-1}(z_0)$, $y \neq z_1$, then y is not a point of a cycle so it cannot be a zero for h . Therefore $W(y) = 0$, so $W(z_1) = 1$. Since this can be done for all points z_i , this implies that the cycle is a W -cycle. \square

The proof of Proposition 5.7 can be used to obtain the following:

Proposition 5.8. *Assume W is continuous, and satisfies the TZ condition. Let $h \in C(X)$ be non-negative and $R_W h = h$. Then either there exists some $x \in X$ such that h is constant 0 on $O^-(x)$, or all the zeroes of h are points on some W -cycle.*

Proposition 5.9. *Suppose W is as before. In the case of an endomorphism system (X, r) , if ν is an extremal invariant state, $\nu \circ R_W = \nu$, $h \in C(X)$ and $R_W h = h$, then h is constant ν -a.e.*

Proof. If ν is extremal then ν is ergodic with respect to r . We have for all $f \in C(X)$,

$$\nu(fh) = \nu(f R_W h) = \nu(R_W(f \circ r h)) = \nu(f \circ r h) = \dots = \nu(f \circ r^n h).$$

We can apply Birkhoff's theorem and Lebesgue's dominated convergence theorem to obtain that

$$\nu(fh) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \nu \left(\frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} f \circ r^k h \right) = \nu(\nu(f)h) = \nu(f\nu(h)).$$

Thus $\nu(h) = h$, ν -a.e. □

Theorem 5.10. *Suppose $W \in C(X)$, $R_W 1 = 1$, the inverse orbit of any point is dense in X , and there are no W -cycles.*

- (i) *In the case of an endomorphism system (X, r) , if W has finitely many zeroes and $R_W: C(X) \rightarrow C(X)$ has an eigenvalue $\lambda \neq 1$ of absolute value 1 then, if $h \in C(X)$ and $Rh = \lambda h$, then $h = \lambda h \circ r$.*

If in addition r has at least one periodic orbit, then λ is a root of unity. If $\lambda^p = 1$ with p smallest with this property, then there exists a partition of X into disjoint compact open sets A_k , $k \in \{0, \dots, p-1\}$ such that $r(A_k) = A_{k+1}$, ($k \in \{0, \dots, p-2\}$), $r(A_{p-1}) = A_0$, h is constant h_k on A_k , and $h_k = \lambda h_{k+1}$, $k \in \{0, \dots, p-2\}$.

- (ii) *In the case of an IFS, if $W \circ \pi$ has finitely many zeroes, there are no $\lambda \neq 1$ with $|\lambda| = 1$ such that $R_W h = \lambda h$ for $h \neq 0$, $h \in C(X)$, i.e., R_W has no peripheral spectrum as an operator in $C(X)$, other than $\lambda = 1$.*

Proof. (i) Suppose $|\lambda| = 1$, $\lambda \neq 1$, and there is $h \in C(X)$ $h \neq 0$ such that $R_W h = \lambda h$. Then we have

$$|h(x)| = |R_W h(x)| = \left| \sum_{y \in r^{-1}(x)} W(y)h(y) \right| \leq R_W |h|(x), \quad x \in X.$$

By Proposition 5.3, there is an extremal invariant measure ν . We have

$$(5.5) \quad \nu(|h|) \leq \nu(R_W |h|) = \nu(|h|).$$

Thus we have equality in (5.5) and since the support of ν is full (Theorem 5.4), and the functions are continuous, it follows that $|h| = R_W |h|$. Using Proposition 5.9, we get that $|h|$ is a constant, and we may take $|h| = 1$. But then, we have equality in

$$|h| = |R_W(h)| \leq R_W(|h|),$$

and this implies that, for all $x \in X$, the numbers $W(y)h(y)$ for $y \in r^{-1}(x)$ are proportional, i.e., there is a complex number $c(x)$ with $|c(x)| = 1$, and some non-negative numbers $a_y \geq 0$ ($y \in r^{-1}(x)$) such that $W(y)h(y) = c(x)a_y$. Since $|h| = 1$, we obtain that $W(y) = a_y$ and $h(y) = c(x)$. Thus h is constant on the roots of x , and moreover $h(y) = c(r(y))$, for all $y \in X$. But then

$$\lambda c \circ r = \lambda h = R_W h = R_W(c \circ r) = c R_W(1) = c,$$

so $h = c \circ r = \lambda c \circ r \circ r = \lambda h \circ r$.

Let x_0 be a periodic point for r of period n . Then $c(x_0) = \lambda^n c(r^n(x_0)) = \lambda^n c(x_0)$, therefore λ^n is a root of unity. Take $p \geq 2$, the smallest positive integer with $\lambda^p = 1$.

If $I_k := \{e^{2\pi i \theta} \mid \theta \in [k/p, (k+1)/p)\}$, then note that $\lambda^{-1} I_k = I_{\sigma(k)}$ for some cyclic permutation σ of $\{0, \dots, p-1\}$. Denote by A_k the set

$$A_k := \{x \in X \mid c(x) \in I_{\sigma^k(0)}\}, \quad k \in \{0, \dots, p-1\}.$$

Then the sets $(A_k)_{k=0, \dots, p-1}$ are disjoint, they cover X , $A_p = A_0$, and the relation $\lambda c \circ r = c$ implies that r maps A_k onto A_{k+1} .

So each set A_k is invariant for r^p . Next we claim that r^p restricted to A_k is ergodic. If not there exists a subset A of A_k which is completely invariant for r^p and $0 < \nu(A) < \nu(A_k)$. But then consider the set

$$B = A \cup r^{-1}(A) \cup \dots \cup r^{-(p-1)}(A).$$

The set B is completely invariant for r , and $0 < \nu(B) \leq 1 - \nu(A_k \setminus A) < 1$, which contradicts the fact that ν is ergodic with respect to r .

Thus we have r^p ergodic on A_k , and $c \circ r^p = c$. This implies that c is constant c_k on A_k . The constants are related by $c_k = \lambda^{-k} c_0$. Moreover, $A_k = c^{-1}(c_k)$, so A_k is compact and open. With $h = c \circ r$, this gives us the desired result.

(ii) In the case of an IFS, suppose $R_W h = \lambda h$ as in the hypothesis. Then, lifting to Ω we get $R_{\tilde{W}}(h \circ \pi) = \lambda h \circ \pi$. However, r_Ω has a fixed point $\omega = (1, 1, \dots)$. Therefore, (i) implies that $h \circ \pi$ is constant so h is constant too. \square

Remark 5.11. The existence of a periodic point is required to guarantee the fact that λ is a root of unity. Here is an example when λ can be an irrational rotation. Take the map $z \mapsto \lambda^{-1}z$ on the unit circle \mathbb{T} , and take $h(z) = z$. It satisfies $h = \lambda h \circ r$. The inverse orbits are clearly dense.

Another example, which is not injective is the following: take some dynamical system $g: Y \rightarrow Y$ which has some strong mixing properties. For example $Y = \mathbb{T}$ and $g(z) = z^N$. Then define r on $\mathbb{T} \times X$ by $r(z, x) = (\lambda^{-1}z, g(x))$, and define $c(z, y) = z$. The strong mixing properties are necessary to obtain the density of the inverse orbits. We check this for $g(z) = z^N$.

Take $z_0, z_1 \in \mathbb{T}$, $y_0, y_1 \in \mathbb{T}$. Fix $\epsilon > 0$. There exists n as large as we want such that $|\lambda^n z_0 - z_1| < \epsilon/2$. Note that $g^{-n}(y_0)$ contains N^n points such that any point in \mathbb{T} is at a distance less than $2\pi/N^n$ from one of these points. In particular, there is w_0 with $g^n(w_0) = y_0$ such that $|w_0 - y_1| < \epsilon/2$. This proves that the inverse orbit of (z_0, y_0) is dense in $\mathbb{T} \times Y$.

For the dynamical systems we are interested in, the existence of a periodic point is automatic. That is why we will not be concerned about this case, when λ is an irrational rotation.

Corollary 5.12. *Let σ_A on Σ_A be subshift of finite type with irreducible matrix A , and let W be a continuous function with $R_W 1 = 1$ and no W -cycles. Then 1 is the only eigenvalue for R_W of absolute value 1 if and only if A is aperiodic. When A is periodic, of period q , the eigenvalues λ of R_W , with $|\lambda| = 1$ are roots $\{\lambda \mid \lambda^q = 1\}$. There exists a partition S_0, \dots, S_{q-1} of $\{1, \dots, N\}$ such that for all $i \in S_k$, $A_{ij} = 1$ implies $j \in S_{k+1}$, $k \in \{0, \dots, q-1\}$ ($S_{q+1} := S_0$). For a λ with $\lambda^p = 1$, every continuous function h with $R_W h = \lambda h$ is of the form*

$$h = \sum_{k=0}^{q-1} a \lambda^{-k} \chi_{\{(x_n)_n \in \Sigma_A \mid x_0 \in S_k\}},$$

where $a \in \mathbb{C}$.

Proof. If A is aperiodic, it follows that, for every $k \in \{1, \dots, N\}$ the greatest common divisor of the lengths of the periodic points that start with k is 1 (see [DGS76, Chapter 8]). But then, with Theorem 5.10, this means that λ has to be 1.

If A has period q , then with Proposition 8.15 in [DGS76], we can find the partition $(S_k)_{k=1, \dots, q}$. Moreover, we have that the greatest common divisor of the lengths of the periodic orbits is q . Plugging the periodic points into the relation $h = \lambda h \circ r$ given by Theorem 5.10, we obtain that $\lambda^q = 1$. Therefore q is a multiple of the order of λ which we denote by p . Theorem 5.10 then yields a partition $(A_k)_{k \in \{0, \dots, p-1\}}$ of Σ_A with each A_k compact, open and invariant for r^p , hence also for r^q .

Denote by \mathcal{S}_k the set $\mathcal{S}_k := \{(x_i)_i \in \Sigma_A \mid x_0 \in S_k\}$. It is clear that these sets are compact, open and invariant for r^q (actually $r(\mathcal{S}_k) = \mathcal{S}_{k+1}$). We claim that they are minimal with these properties. It is enough to prove this for \mathcal{S}_0 . Indeed, if we take a small enough open subset of \mathcal{S}_0 we can assume it is a cylinder of the form

$$C := \{(x_i)_i \in \Sigma_A \mid x_0 = a_0, \dots, x_{nq} = a_{nq}\},$$

for some fixed a_0, \dots, a_{nq} . Then $a_0 \in S_0, a_1 \in S_1, \dots, a_{nq} \in S_{nq}$. Take any $b \in S_0$. Since the matrix A is irreducible, there exists an admissible path from a_{nq} to b . Since a_{nq} and b are in S_0 , the length of this path must be a multiple of q , say mq . But then, $r^{(m+n)q}(C)$ will contain every infinite admissible word that starts with b . Since $b \in S_0$ was arbitrary, it follows that

$$\bigcup_{m \geq 0} r^m(C) = \mathcal{S}_0.$$

This proves the minimality of \mathcal{S}_0 .

But for each $l \in \{0, \dots, p-1\}$, $A_l \cap \mathcal{S}_k$ is compact, open and invariant for r^q , for all k . Therefore it is either empty or \mathcal{S}_k . Hence, A_l is a union of some of the sets \mathcal{S}_k . The corollary follows from Theorem 5.10. \square

Corollary 5.13. *In the case of an endomorphism system (X, r) , assume there are no W -cycles, the inverse orbit of any point is dense in X , W has finitely many zeroes, and $R_W 1 = 1$. If X is connected, or if r is topologically mixing, i.e., for every two nonempty open sets U and V there exists $n_0 \geq 1$ such that $r^{-n}(U) \cap V \neq \emptyset$ for all $n \geq n_0$, then R_W has no non-trivial eigenvalues of absolute value 1. In particular, r can be a rational map on a Julia set.*

Proposition 5.14. *In the case of an endomorphism system (X, r) , let $W, W' \in C(X)$, $W, W' \geq 0$, $R_W 1 = R_{W'} 1 = 1$. Suppose ν is an extreme point of the probability measures which are invariant for R_W , and similarly for ν' and $R_{W'}$. Then, if $\nu \neq \nu'$ then ν and ν' are mutually singular.*

Proof. The fact that the measure are extremal implies that they are ergodic (Proposition 5.3).

Since ν and ν' are ergodic and invariant for r , we can apply Birkhoff's theorem [Yo98] to a continuous function f such that $\nu(f) \neq \nu'(f)$. We then have that

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} f \circ r^k(x) = \nu(f), \quad \text{for } \nu\text{-a.e. } x,$$

and

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} f \circ r^k(x) = \nu'(f), \quad \text{for } \nu'\text{-a.e. } x.$$

But since $\nu(f) \neq \nu'(f)$, this means that the measures are supported on disjoint sets, so they are mutually singular. \square

Corollary 5.15. *Take $r(z) = z^N$ on \mathbb{T} . Suppose $W, W' \in C(\mathbb{T})$ are Lipschitz, $R_W 1 = R_{W'} 1 = 1$; and suppose they have no cycles and they have finitely many zeroes. If $W \neq W'$ then their invariant measures are mutually singular. In particular, if W is not constant $\frac{1}{N}$, then ν is singular with respect to the Haar measure on \mathbb{T} .*

Proof. The conditions in the hypothesis guarantee that the invariant measures are unique (see [Ba00]), so extremality is automatic. The fact that $W \neq W'$ insures that the measures ν and ν' are different. The rest follows from Proposition 5.14.

When $m'_0 = \frac{1}{N}$, the invariant measure is the Haar measure. \square

Example 5.16. [DuJo03] Set $d = 1$, $R = 3$ and

$$W(z) := \frac{1}{3} \left| \frac{1+z^2}{\sqrt{2}} \right|^2.$$

Then clearly $W(1) = 2/3$, and R_W satisfies $R_W 1 = 1$. The Perron-Frobenius measure ν_W is determined by $\nu_W R_W = \nu_W$ and $\nu_W(1) = 1$.

Introducing the additive representation $\mathbb{T} \simeq \mathbb{R}/2\pi\mathbb{Z}$ via $z = e^{it}$, we get

$$W(e^{it}) = \frac{2}{3} \cos^2(t);$$

and we checked in [DuJo03] that the corresponding Perron-Frobenius measure ν_W is given by the classical Riesz product

$$d\nu_W(t) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \prod_{k=1}^{\infty} (1 + \cos(2 \cdot 3^k t)).$$

It follows immediately from Corollary 5.15 that the measure ν_W representing the Riesz product has full support and is purely singular; conclusions which are not directly immediate.

Corollary 5.17. ([Ka48], see also [BJP96]) Consider $\Omega := \{1, \dots, N\}^{\mathbb{N}}$, where $N \geq 2$ is an integer. For $p := (p_1, p_2, \dots, p_N)$ with $p_i \geq 0$ and $\sum_{i=1}^N p_i = 1$, define the corresponding product measure μ_p on Ω . Then, for $p \neq p'$, the measures μ_p and $\mu_{p'}$ are mutually singular.

Proof. Let $r = r_{\Omega}$ be the shift on Ω . Define $W_p := \sum_{i=1}^N p_i \chi_{\{\omega \mid \omega_0 = i\}}$. Then it is easy to check (by analyzing cylinders) that μ_p is invariant for R_{W_p} . Also $R_{W_p} 1 = 1$, W_p has no cycles, and it is Lipschitz. Therefore the invariant measure is unique, hence extremal, and the conclusion follows now from Proposition 5.14. \square

Remark 5.18. Note that the examples in Corollary 5.17 have no overlap. To illustrate the significance of overlap, it is interesting to compare with the family of Bernoulli convolutions. In this case $N = 2$, and $p_1 = p_2 = \frac{1}{2}$, but the IFS varies with a parameter λ as follows:

Let $\lambda \in (0, 1)$. If we set $R := \lambda^{-1}$, and $b_{\pm} := \pm\lambda^{-1}$, then we arrive at the IFS $\{\lambda x - 1, \lambda x + 1\}$. The corresponding measure μ_{λ} is the distribution of the random series $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \pm \lambda^n$ with the signs independently distributed with probability $\frac{1}{2}$, and Fourier transform

$$\hat{\mu}_{\lambda}(t) = \prod_{n=0}^{\infty} \cos(2\pi\lambda^n t), \quad t \in \mathbb{R}.$$

The study of μ_{λ} for $\lambda \in (0, 1)$ has a long history, see [So95]. Solomyak proved that μ_{λ} has a density in L^2 for Lebesgue a.a. $\lambda \in (\frac{1}{2}, 1)$.

Set $\Omega = \prod_{n=0}^{\infty} \{-1, 1\}$, and $B_{\lambda} = \{\pm\lambda^{-1}\}$. Then one checks that the mapping $\pi_{\lambda}: \Omega \rightarrow X_{B_{\lambda}}$ from Definition 3.3 is $\pi_{\lambda}(\omega) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \omega_k \lambda^k$.

6. THE CASE OF CYCLES

We will make the following assumptions:

$$(6.1) \quad R_W 1 = 1.$$

$$(6.2) \quad W \text{ satisfies the TZ condition in Definition 5.6.}$$

We will analyze in this section what are the consequences of the existence of a W -cycle.

6.1. Harmonic functions associated with W -fixed points. Assume x_0 is a fixed point for r , i.e., $x_0 \in r^{-1}(x_0)$ and the following condition is satisfied:

$$(6.3) \quad W(x_0) = 1.$$

Lemma 6.1. *For $x \in X$ and $(z_n)_n \in \Omega_x$, the following relation holds:*

$$P_x(\{(z_n)_n\}) = \prod_{n=1}^{\infty} W(z_n).$$

Proof. The set $\{(z_n)_n\}$ can be written as the decreasing intersection of the cylinders $Z_m := \{(\eta_n)_n \in \Omega_x \mid \eta_k = z_k, \text{ for } k \leq m\}$. If we evaluate the measure of these cylinders we obtain

$$P_x(Z_m) = W(z_m)W(z_{m-1}) \cdots W(z_1).$$

Taking the limit for $m \rightarrow \infty$, the lemma is proved. \square

For each x in X define the set

$$(6.4) \quad \mathbf{N}_{x_0}(x) := \{(z_n)_n \in \Omega_x \mid \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} z_n = x_0\}.$$

Lemma 6.2. *Define the function*

$$(6.5) \quad h_{x_0}(x) := P_x(\mathbf{N}_{x_0}(x)), \quad x \in X.$$

Then h_{x_0} is a non-negative harmonic function for R_W , and $h_{x_0} \leq 1$.

Proof. Let $V_{x_0}(x, \omega) = \chi_{\mathbf{N}_{x_0}(x)}(\omega)$. It is clear then that V_{x_0} is a cocycle. Since

$$h_{x_0}(x) = P_x(\mathbf{N}_{x_0}(x)) \leq P_x(1) = 1,$$

Theorem 4.1 implies then that h_{x_0} is a non-negative harmonic function, and $h_{x_0} \leq 1$. \square

Lemma 6.3. *For the function h_{x_0} in (6.5), the following equation holds:*

$$(6.6) \quad h_{x_0}(x_0) = 1.$$

If h is a non-negative function with $R_W h = h$, $h(x_0) = 1$ and h is continuous at x_0 , then $h_{x_0} \leq h$.

Proof. Using Lemma 6.1 and (6.3), we see that $P_{x_0}(\{(x_0, x_0, \dots)\}) = 1$. Therefore $h_{x_0}(x_0) \geq 1$, and with Lemma 6.2, we obtain that $h_{x_0}(x_0) = 1$.

Take x in X . For each path $(z_n)_{n=1}^m$ of length m starting at x , choose an infinite path $\omega((z_n)_{n \leq m}) := (z_n)_{n \geq 1}$ which starts with the given finite path and converges to x_0 (if such a path exists; if not, $\omega((z_n)_{n \leq m})$ is not defined). Let Y_m be the set of all the chosen infinite paths, so

$$Y_m := \{\omega((z_n)_{n \leq m}) \mid (z_n)_{n \leq m} \text{ is a path that starts at } x\}.$$

Next define $f_m: \mathbf{N}_{x_0}(x) \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$, by

$$f_m((z_n)_{n \geq 1}) = \begin{cases} W^{(m)}(z_m)h(z_m) & \text{if } (z_n)_{n \geq 1} \in Y_m, \\ 0 & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

Then observe that

$$(6.7) \quad \sum_{\mathbf{N}_{x_0}(x)} f_m((z_n)_{n \geq 1}) \leq \sum_{r^n(z_n)=z_0} W^{(n)}(z_n)h(z_n) = (R_W^n h)(x) = h(x).$$

Also, because h is continuous at x_0 and with Lemma 6.1, we get

$$(6.8) \quad \lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} f_m((z_n)_{n \geq 1}) = P_x(\{(z_n)_{n \geq 1}\}), \quad (z_n)_{n \geq 1} \in \mathbf{N}_{x_0}(x).$$

Now we can apply Fatou's lemma to the functions f_m and, with (6.7) and (6.8) we obtain

$$\begin{aligned} h_{x_0}(x) &= \sum_{(z_n)_{n \geq 1} \in \mathbf{N}_{x_0}(x)} P_x(\{(z_n)_{n \geq 1}\}) \\ &= \sum_{(z_n)_{n \geq 1} \in \mathbf{N}_{x_0}(x)} \lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} f_m((z_n)_{n \geq 1}) \\ &\leq \liminf_{m \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{(z_n)_{n \geq 1} \in \mathbf{N}_{x_0}(x)} f_m((z_n)_{n \geq 1}) \leq h(x). \end{aligned} \quad \square$$

Definition 6.4. A fixed point x_0 is called *repelling* if there is $0 < c < 1$ and $\delta > 0$ such that for all $x \in X$ with $d(x, x_0) < \delta$, there is a path $(z_n)_{n \geq 1}$ that starts at x and such that $d(z_{n+1}, x_0) \leq cd(z_n, x_0)$ for all $n \geq 1$.

A cycle $C = \{x_0, \dots, x_{p-1}\}$ is called *repelling* if each point x_i is repelling for r^p , in the endomorphism case, or for the IFS $(\tau_{\omega_1} \cdots \tau_{\omega_p})_{\omega_1, \dots, \omega_p=1}^N$ in the IFS case.

Remark 6.5. In the case of an IFS, when the branches are contractive, each cycle is repelling. This is because, if $\tau_{\omega_{p-1}} \cdots \tau_{\omega_0}(x_0) = x_0$, then the repeated word $(\omega_0, \omega_1, \dots, \omega_{p-1}, \omega_0, \dots, \omega_{p-1}, \dots)$ is the desired path.

If x_0 is a repelling periodic point of a rational map on \mathbb{C} , i.e., $r^p(x_0) = x_0$ and $|r^{p'}(x_0)| > 1$, then the cycle $\{x_0, x_1, \dots, x_{p-1}\}$ of x_0 is repelling in the sense of Definition 6.4, because

$$r^{p'}(x_0) = r'(x_{p-1})r'(x_{p-2}) \cdots r'(x_0) = r^{p'}(x_k),$$

and therefore one of the inverse branches of r^p will be contractive in the neighborhood of x_k .

If r is a subshift of finite type, then every cycle is repelling, because r is locally expanding.

Lemma 6.6. Suppose x_0 is a repelling fixed point. Assume that the following condition is satisfied: for every Lipschitz function f on X , the uniform limit

$$(6.9) \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} R_W^k f$$

exists. Then h_{x_0} is continuous.

Proof. We want to construct a continuous function f such that $f \leq h_{x_0}$ and $f(x_0) = 1$. Since x_0 is a repelling fixed point, there is some $\delta > 0$ and $0 < c < 1$ such that

for each x with $d(x, x_0) < \delta$, there is a path $(z_n)_{n \geq 1}$ that starts at x such that $d(z_{n+1}, x_0) \leq d(z_n, x)$ for all n . Then

$$d(z_n, x_0) \leq c^n d(x, x_0), \quad n \geq 1.$$

In particular $(z_n)_n$ converges to x . So $(z_n)_n$ is in $\mathbf{N}_{x_0}(x)$. Therefore

$$h_{x_0}(x) \geq P_x(\{(z_n)_n\}) = \prod_{n=1}^{\infty} W(z_n).$$

However, W is Lipschitz with Lipschitz constant $L > 0$, so

$$W(z_n) \geq 1 - Lc^n d(x, x_0).$$

We may assume $L\delta < 1/2$. This implies that

$$h_{x_0}(x) \geq \exp \left(\sum_{n \geq 1} \log(1 - Lc^n d(x, x_0)) \right).$$

Using the inequality

$$\log(1 + a) \geq a - \frac{a^2}{2}, \quad a \in (-1, 1),$$

we obtain further

$$h_{x_0}(x) \geq \exp \left(-cLd(x, x_0) \frac{1}{1-c} - \frac{c^2 d(x, x_0)^2 L^2}{2(1-c^2)} \right) =: o(x).$$

The function $o(x)$ is Lipschitz, defined on a neighborhood of x_0 , and its value at x_0 is 1. Using these we can easily construct a Lipschitz function f such that f is smaller than o and zero outside some small neighborhood of x_0 , and $f(x_0) = 1$ (e.g., take $f(x) = \eta(d(x, x_0))$, where η is some Lipschitz function on \mathbb{R} with $\eta(0) = 1$, $\eta(a) = 0$, for $a > \delta/2$, and η is less than the exponential function that appeared before). Then $f \leq h_{x_0}$, and $f(x_0) = 1$.

With this function, we use the hypothesis:

$$h_f := \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} R_W^k f \leq h_{x_0}.$$

Also the function h_f has to be continuous and harmonic, $R_W h_f = h_f$. Since x_0 is a W -cycle, it follows that $(R_W^n f)(x_0) = 1$ so $h_f(x_0) = 1$. But then, with Lemma 6.3, $h_{x_0} \leq h_f$. Thus $h_{x_0} = h_f$ so it is continuous. \square

Remark 6.7. Some comments on condition (6.9):

Given $(X, (\tau_i)_{i=1}^N)$ some IFS, W a Lipschitz function on X , we consider the following norms on X :

$$\|f\| := \sup_{x \in X} |f(x)|, \quad \|f\|_L := \nu_W(|f|) + \sup_{x \neq y} \frac{|f(x) - f(y)|}{d(x, y)},$$

where ν_W is a probability measure to be specified below.

Assume

$$d(\tau_i x, \tau_i y) \leq c_i d(x, y), \quad c := \max_{i=1, N} c_i < 1.$$

Also introduce

$$v(f) := \sup_{x \neq y} \frac{|f(x) - f(y)|}{d(x, y)},$$

and $\text{Lip}(X)$ functions f on X such that $v(f) < \infty$. A suitable assumption on W is

$$\sum_{i=1}^N |W(\tau_i x)| \leq 1.$$

If we assume this, we get the crucial estimates which are required, so that the Cesaro convergence in (6.9) will follow from [IoMa50, Lemme 4.1].

We also may pick the probability measure ν_W such that $\nu_W R_{|W|} = \nu_{|W|}$ by Markov-Kakutani [Yo98].

Now

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{|R_W f(x) - R_W f(y)|}{d(x, y)} &\leq v(f) \sum_{i=1}^N c_i |W(\tau_i x)| + v(W) \sum_{i=1}^N c_i |f(\tau_i y)| \\ &\leq cv(f) + v(W) \sum_{i=1}^N c_i \|f\|, \end{aligned}$$

and therefore

$$v(R_W f) \leq cv(f) + \left(v(W) \sum_{i=1}^N c_i \right) \|f\|.$$

As a result, there exists $M < \infty$ such that

$$\begin{aligned} \|R_f\|_L = \nu_W(|R_W f|) + v(R_W f) &\leq \nu_W R_{|W|}|f| + cv(f) + v(W) \sum_{i=1}^N c_i \|f\| \\ &\leq c\|f\|_L + M\|f\|, \end{aligned}$$

when M is adjusted for the excess in the first term.

As a result, [IoMa50, Lemme 4.1] applies, and (6.9) holds.

6.2. Harmonic functions associated with W -cycles. Let $C = (x_1, \dots, x_p)$ be a W -cycle. We will extend the results in the previous section and construct continuous harmonic functions associated to cycles.

Proposition 6.8. *For each $x \in X$ define the set*

$$(6.10) \quad \mathbf{N}_C(x) := \{(z_n)_{n \geq 1} \in \Omega_x \mid \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} z_{np} = x_i \text{ for some } i \in \{0, \dots, p-1\}\}.$$

Define the function

$$(6.11) \quad h_C(x) = P_x(\mathbf{N}_C(x)).$$

Then h_C is a non-negative, harmonic function with $h_C(x_i) = 1$ for $i \in \{0, \dots, p-1\}$. If in addition, C is a repelling cycle, and for each Lipschitz function f the uniform limit exists,

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} R_W^k f = h_f \text{ uniformly,}$$

then h_C is also continuous.

Proof. Note that each x_i is a $W^{(p)}$ -cycle. If r is replaced by r^p , and $W^{(p)}(y) = W(y)W(r(y)) \cdots W(r^{p-1}(y))$, then W becomes $W^{(p)}$. Note also that we can canonically identify the path spaces X_∞ for r , and $X_\infty^{(p)}$ for r^p , by the bijection $(z_n)_{n \geq 1} \mapsto (z_{np})_{n \geq 1}$.

Let $\mathbf{N}_{x_i}(x)$ be the corresponding sets defined as in (6.4), but working with r^p now. The function

$$g_i(x) := P_x^{(p)}(\mathbf{N}_{x_i}^{(p)}(x))$$

is non-negative, continuous, and harmonic for $R_{W^{(p)}} = R_W^p$, as proven in Lemmas 6.2 and 6.6.

It is clear that $(x, \omega) \mapsto \chi_{\mathbf{N}_C(x)}(\omega)$ is a cocycle. So, by Theorem 4.1, h_C is harmonic and $h_C \leq 1$.

Note also that $\mathbf{N}_C(x) = \bigcup_{i=1}^p \mathbf{N}_{x_i}(x)$, disjoint union, hence, applying P_x , $h_C = \sum_{i=0}^{p-1} g_i$, so h_C is continuous. \square

Remark 6.9. Consider the case of an IFS, $(X, \tau_l)_{l=1}^N$. We want to write $\mathbf{N}_C(x)$ more explicitly. Clearly $\mathbf{N}_C(x)$ is the disjoint union of \mathbf{N}_{x_i} where

$$\mathbf{N}_{x_i}(x) := \{(z_n)_{n \geq 1} \in \Omega_x \mid \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} z_{np} = x_i\}.$$

Take x_0 a point of a W -cycle of length p . Then, there exist $l_0, \dots, l_{p-1} \in \{1, \dots, N\}$ such that

$$\tau_{l_{p-1}} \cdots \tau_{l_0} x_0 = x_0.$$

We make the following assumption:

$$(6.12) \quad \tau_{\omega_{p-1}} \cdots \tau_{\omega_0} x_0 \neq x_0, \text{ if } \omega_0 \dots \omega_{p-1} \neq l_0 \dots l_{p-1}.$$

We claim that

$$(6.13) \quad \mathbf{N}_{x_i}(x) = \{\omega_0 \dots \omega_{kp-1} \underline{l_0 \dots l_{p-1}} \underline{l_0 \dots l_{p-1}} \dots \mid \omega_0, \dots, \omega_{kp-1} \in \{1, \dots, N\}\}$$

Starting with (6.13) we shall use the following notation for infinite one-sided words which represent our $\mathbf{N}_C(x)$ -cycles. (We think of these infinite words as generalized *rational* fractions.) After a *finite* number of letters, they end in an infinite repetition of a fixed finite word w . As indicated in (6.13), the finite word w is then spelled out with an underlining, it is repeated twice, and then followed by three dots.

Take ω of the given form. Then

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} z_{np} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (\tau_{l_{p-1}} \cdots \tau_{l_0})^n (\tau_{\omega_{kp-1}} \cdots \tau_{\omega_0} x).$$

But the last sequence converges to the fixed point of $\tau_{l_{p-1}} \cdots \tau_{l_0}$ which is x_0 . This proves one of the inclusions.

For the other inclusion, take a path $(z_n)_{n \geq 0}$ starting at x and such that $\lim_n z_{np} = x_0$. Let

$$d := \min\{d(\tau_{\omega_{p-1}} \cdots \tau_{\omega_0} x_0, x_0) \mid \omega_0 \dots \omega_{p-1} \neq l_0 \dots l_{p-1}\}.$$

There exists some n_0 such that, for $n \geq n_0$, $d(z_{np}, x_0) < d/2$.

Take such an n . Let $\omega_0, \dots, \omega_{p-1}$ be such that $z_{(n+1)p} = \tau_{\omega_{p-1}} \cdots \tau_{\omega_0} z_{np}$. We want to prove that $\omega_0 \dots \omega_{p-1} = l_0 \dots l_{p-1}$.

Suppose not. Then

$$d(z_{(n+1)p}, \tau_{\omega_{p-1}} \cdots \tau_{\omega_0} x_0) < d(z_{np}, x_0) < d/2.$$

Also,

$$\begin{aligned} d &\leq d(\tau_{\omega_{p-1}} \cdots \tau_{\omega_0} x_0, x_0) \leq d(\tau_{\omega_{p-1}} \cdots \tau_{\omega_0} x_0, z_{(n+1)p}) + d(z_{(n+1)p}, x_0) \\ &< d/2 + d/2 = d, \end{aligned}$$

a contradiction. Therefore, as n is arbitrary, the path ends in an infinite repetition of the cycle $l_0 \dots l_{p-1}$.

Theorem 6.10. *Let W as before, and suppose it satisfies the TZ condition. Suppose there exists some W -cycle C such that C intersects the closure of $O^-(x)$ for all $x \in X$. Assume that all W -cycles are repelling. In addition, assume that for every Lipschitz function f , the following uniform limit exists:*

$$(6.14) \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} R_W^k f.$$

Then the support of P_x is the union $\bigcup \{N_C(x) \mid C \text{ is a } W\text{-cycle}\}$. Also

$$(6.15) \quad \sum_{W\text{-cycles}} h_C = 1.$$

Proof. The function h_C is a continuous, non-negative, harmonic function and $h_C(x) = P_x(\chi_{N_C(x)})$, i.e., $\chi_{N_C(x)}$ is the corresponding cocycle. Then, using Theorem 4.1, we obtain that, for P_x -a.e., $(z_n)_{n \geq 1}$ outside $N_C(x)$, and we have

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} h_C(z_n) = \chi_{N_C(x)}((z_n)_{n \geq 1}) = 0.$$

But we know that h_C is continuous, and this implies that the distance from z_n to the set of zeroes of W is converging to zero. By Proposition 5.8, the zeroes of h_C are among the W -cycles, because h_C cannot be zero on some $O^-(x)$ as it is constant 1 on C . Thus for n large enough, z_n is in a small neighborhood of a point of a W -cycle, where the cycle is repelling. Since z_{n+1} is a root of z_n , z_{n+2} one for z_{n+1} , and so on, the repelling property implies that the roots will come closer to the cycle and, in conclusion z_{np} will converge to one of the points of the W -cycle. This translates into the fact that $(z_n)_{n \geq 1}$ is in one of the sets $N_D(x)$, where D is a W -cycle. In conclusion, the support of P_x is covered by the union of these sets.

Since the sets $N_C(x)$ are obviously disjoint and their union is Ω_x , P_x -a.e., if we apply P_x to the sum of the characteristic functions of these sets we obtain (6.15). \square

7. ITERATED FUNCTION SYSTEMS

In this section we consider affine IFSs on \mathbb{R}^d . Let R be a d by d *expansive* matrix with coefficients in \mathbb{R} , i.e., its eigenvalues λ have $|\lambda| > 1$. Let S be the transpose matrix $S := R^t$. Let B be a finite subset of \mathbb{R}^d .

Consider the following IFS on \mathbb{R}^d :

$$(7.1) \quad \tau_b(x) = R^{-1}(x + b), \quad b \in B,$$

which we will denote by $IFS(B)$.

Let μ_B be the invariant probability measure for the IFS $\tau_b(x) = R^{-1}(x + b)$, $b \in B$, i.e., the measure μ_B satisfies

$$(7.2) \quad \mu = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{b \in B} \mu \circ \tau_b^{-1}.$$

Lemma 7.1. *Let (B, R) be as above. Let $\Omega = \prod_1^\infty B$. Following Definition 3.3, define $\pi: \Omega \rightarrow X_B$, by $\pi(b) = \sum_{k=1}^\infty R^{-k} b_k$. Let $N = \#B$, and let ν_N be the Bernoulli measure $(\frac{1}{N}, \dots, \frac{1}{N})$ on Ω . Then μ in (7.2) is $\mu = \nu_N \circ \pi^{-1}$.*

Proof. Follows from the definitions. \square

Define

$$m_B(x) := \frac{1}{\sqrt{N}} \sum_{b \in B} e^{2\pi i b \cdot x}, \quad x \in \mathbb{R}^d.$$

We denote by $\hat{\mu}_B$ its Fourier transform

$$\hat{\mu}_B(t) = \int_X e^{2\pi i t \cdot x} d\mu_B(x), \quad t \in \mathbb{R}^d.$$

Then one checks that

$$(7.3) \quad \hat{\mu}_B(t) = \frac{m_B(S^{-1}t)}{\sqrt{N}} \hat{\mu}_B(S^{-1}t), \quad t \in \mathbb{R}^d.$$

Definition 7.2. We call a pair of subsets $\{A, B\}$ a *Hadamard pair*, if $\#A = \#B =: N$ and the matrix

$$(7.4) \quad \frac{1}{\sqrt{N}} (e^{2\pi i a \cdot b})_{a \in A, b \in B} \text{ is unitary.}$$

We will further assume that (B, L, R) is in Hadamard duality, see Definition 3.6, i.e., that there exists L such that $\{R^{-1}B, L\}$ form a Hadamard pair.

Associated to L , we have the iterated function system $IFS(L)$, defined by the maps

$$\tau_l(x) = S^{-1}(x + l), \quad l \in L.$$

We denote by X_L , the attractor of the IFS $(\tau_l)_{l \in L}$.

In the following, we will use our theory on the iterated function system $IFS(L)$, so the Ruelle operator is associated to L . The first result is that if

$$W_B := \frac{1}{N} |m_B|^2,$$

then W_B satisfies the condition (6.1):

Proposition 7.3. *The function W_B satisfies the following condition:*

$$R_{W_B} 1 = 1.$$

Also, $\{0\}$ is an m_B -cycle.

Proof. We have to prove that

$$(7.5) \quad \sum_{l \in L} |m_B(S^{-1}(x + l))|^2 = N, \quad x \in \mathbb{R}^d.$$

Note that the column vector (v^t denotes the matrix transpose of v)

$$\begin{aligned} m_B(S^{-1}(x + l))_{l \in L}^t &= \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{N}} \sum_{b \in B} e^{2\pi i b \cdot S^{-1}(x+l)} \right)_{l \in L}^t \\ &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{N}} \left(e^{2\pi i b \cdot S^{-1}l} \right)_{b \in B, l \in L} \cdot \left(e^{2\pi i b \cdot S^{-1}x} \right)_{b \in B}^t. \end{aligned}$$

But the matrix is unitary, so it preserves norms, and the norm of the vector $\left(e^{2\pi i b \cdot S^{-1}x} \right)_{b \in B}^t$ is \sqrt{N} . This implies (7.5). \square

Since W_B satisfies $R_{W_B}1 = 1$, we can construct P_x from it (see (4.4)) and use the entire theory developed in the previous sections.

Since R is expansive, for a large enough, all maps τ_i map the closed ball $B(0, a)$ into itself. Indeed, $\|S^{-1}\| < 1$ and let $M := \max \|b_i\|$. Then, if $a > \|S^{-1}\|M/(1 - \|S^{-1}\|)$, then

$$\|S^{-1}(x + b)\| \leq \|S^{-1}\|(a + M) \leq a.$$

Therefore, we can consider the ground space to be the closed ball $B(0, a)$ and we can construct therefore P_x for any x in this ball. Note also that this does not depend on the choice of a , therefore we can define P_x for all $x \in \mathbb{R}^d$.

8. SPECTRUM OF A FRACTAL MEASURE.

As in [JoPe96], we make the following assumptions:

$$(8.1) \quad \{R^{-1}B, L\} \text{ form a Hadamard pair, } \#B = \#L =: N;$$

$$(8.2) \quad R^n b \cdot l \in \mathbb{Z}, \text{ for } b \in B, l \in L, n \geq 0,$$

$$(8.3) \quad 0 \in B, 0 \in L.$$

Here $S = R^t$ is the transpose of the matrix R in (7.1).

8.1. Fixed points. Suppose now that $l_0 \in L$ gives a W_B -cycle, i.e., the fixed point $x_{l_0} \in X_L$ of the map τ_{l_0} has the property that $W_B(x_{l_0}) = 1$.

Proposition 8.1. *If x_{l_0} is a W_B -cycle, then, for $\omega_0, \dots, \omega_n \in L$, set*

$$k_{l_0}(\omega) := \omega_0 + S\omega_1 + \dots + S^n\omega_n - S^{n+1}(S - I)^{-1}l_0.$$

Then, for all $x \in \mathbb{R}^d$,

$$P_x(\{(\omega_0 \dots \omega_n l_0 l_0 \dots)\}) = |\hat{\mu}_B(x + k_{l_0}(\omega))|^2.$$

Proof. Since x_{l_0} is the fixed point of τ_{l_0} , we have $S^{-1}(x_{l_0} + l_0) = x_{l_0}$. So $x_{l_0} = (S - I)^{-1}l_0$. Since this is a W_B -cycle, it follows that

$$\left| \sum_{b \in B} e^{2\pi i b \cdot x_{l_0}} \right| = N.$$

However, there are N terms in the sum, one of them is 1, and all have absolute value 1. This implies that we have equality in the triangle inequality applied to this situation, so $e^{2\pi i b \cdot x_{l_0}} = 1$ for all $b \in B$. Therefore we see that $b \cdot (S - I)^{-1}l_0 \in \mathbb{Z}$, for all $b \in B$, and

$$(8.4) \quad m_B(x + (S - I)^{-1}l_0) = m_B(x), \quad x \in \mathbb{R}^d.$$

Also for $n \geq 0$, $b \in B$, we have

$$\begin{aligned} b \cdot S^{n+1}(S - I)^{-1}l_0 &= b \cdot ((S^{n+1} - I)(S - I)^{-1}l_0 + (S - I)^{-1}l_0) \\ &= b \cdot ((I + S + \dots + S^n)l_0 + (S - I)^{-1}l_0) \in \mathbb{Z}, \end{aligned}$$

so

$$(8.5) \quad m_B(x + S^{n+1}(S - I)^{-1}l_0) = m_B(x), \quad x \in \mathbb{R}^d, b \in B.$$

Let $\omega_0, \dots, \omega_n \in L$, $j \geq 0$. We have, with $k_0(\omega) := \omega_0 + S\omega_1 + \dots + S^n\omega_n$, and $k_{l_0}(\omega) = k_0(\omega) - S^{n+1}(S - I)^{-1}l_0$, the formulas

$$\begin{aligned}
m_B(\tau_{l_0}^j \tau_{\omega_n} \dots \tau_{\omega_0} x) &= m_0(S^{-(n+j+1)}(x + \omega_0 + S\omega_1 + \dots + S^n\omega_n \\
&\quad + S^{n+1}l_0 + \dots + S^{n+j}l_0)) \\
&= m_B(S^{-(n+j+1)}(x + k_0(\omega) + S^{n+1}(I + S + \dots + S^{j-1})l_0)) \\
&= m_B(S^{-(n+j+1)}(x + k_0(\omega) + S^{n+1}(S^j - I)(S - I)^{-1}l_0)) \\
&= m_B(S^{-(n+j+1)}(x + k_0(\omega) - S^{n+1}(S - I)^{-1}l_0) - l_0) \\
&= m_B(S^{-(n+j+1)}(x + k_0(\omega) - S^{n+1}(S - I)^{-1}l_0)) \\
&= m_B(S^{-(n+j+1)}(x + k_{l_0}(\omega))).
\end{aligned}$$

Also, using the \mathbb{Z}^d -periodicity of m_B and (8.5), for $i \leq n$, we get

$$\begin{aligned}
m_B(\tau_{\omega_i} \dots \tau_{\omega_0} x) &= m_B(S^{-(i+1)}(x + \omega_0 + S\omega_1 + \dots + S^i\omega_i)) \\
&= m_B(S^{-(i+1)}(x + \omega_0 + S\omega_1 + \dots + S^i\omega_i \\
&\quad + S^{i+1}\omega_{i+1} + \dots + S^n\omega_n - S^{n+1}(S - I)^{-1}l_0)) \\
&= m_B(S^{-(i+1)}(x + k_{l_0}(\omega))).
\end{aligned}$$

With these relations, Lemma 6.1, and relation (7.3), we can conclude that

$$\begin{aligned}
(8.6) \quad P_x(\{(\omega_0 \dots \omega_n l_0 l_0 \dots)\}) &= \prod_{j=1}^{\infty} \frac{|m_B(S^{-j}(x + k_{l_0}(\omega)))|^2}{N} \\
&= |\hat{\mu}_B(x + k_{l_0}(\omega))|^2. \quad \square
\end{aligned}$$

8.2. From fixed points to longer cycles. We now analyze how the elements are changing when passing from scale R to R^p . If

$$B^{(p)} := \{b_0 + Rb_1 + \dots + R^{p-1}b_{p-1} \mid b_0, \dots, b_{p-1} \in B\}$$

and

$$L^{(p)} := \{l_0 + Sl_1 + \dots + S^{p-1}l_{p-1} \mid l_0, \dots, l_{p-1} \in L\}$$

then the triple $(B^{(p)}, L^{(p)}, R^p)$ satisfies the conditions mentioned above. The fact that they form a Hadamard pair follows from the fact that $R_{W_{B^{(p)}}}1 = 1$ and [LaWa02, Lemma 2.1]. See also [JoPe96], and Example 3.5 above. Specifically, if U is the Hadamard matrix of (B, L) , then $U \otimes \dots \otimes U$ is the Hadamard matrix of $(B^{(p)}, L^{(p)})$.

Lemma 8.2. *Let (B, L, R) be a Hadamard system, and let $p \in \mathbb{N}$. Let $m_{B^{(p)}}$ and $P_x^{(p)}$ be constructed from $B^{(p)}$. Then we have*

$$m_B(\tau_{\omega_0} x) \dots m_B(\tau_{\omega_{p-1}} \dots \tau_{\omega_0} x) = m_{B^{(p)}}(\tau_{\omega_{p-1}} \dots \tau_{\omega_0} x);$$

and

$$P_x(\{\omega\}) = P_x^{(p)}(\{\omega\}), \quad \text{for all } \omega \in \Omega.$$

Proof. Note that

$$\begin{aligned}
m_{B^{(p)}}(x) &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{N^p}} \sum_{b_0, \dots, b_{p-1} \in B} e^{2\pi i(b_0 + Rb_1 + \dots + R^{p-1}b_{p-1}) \cdot x} \\
&= m_B(x) m_B(Sx) \dots m_B(S^{p-1}x) = m_B^{(p)}(x).
\end{aligned}$$

The iterated function system $IFS(B^{(p)})$ has the same attractor X_B as $IFS(B)$. The same is true for L . Thus

$$\hat{\mu}_B = \hat{\mu}_{B^{(p)}}.$$

There is a canonical identification between $\Omega = L^{\mathbb{N}}$ and $\Omega^{(p)} = (L^{(p)})^{\mathbb{N}}$ given by

$$(\omega_0 \omega_1 \dots) \leftrightarrow ((\omega_0 \dots \omega_{p-1})(\omega_p \dots \omega_{2p-1}) \dots)$$

Also note that for $\omega_i \in L$,

$$\begin{aligned} m_B(\tau_{\omega_0} x) \cdots m_B(\tau_{\omega_{p-1}} \cdots \tau_{\omega_0} x) \\ &= m_B(S^{-1}(x + \omega_0)) \\ &\quad \cdot m_B(S^{-2}(x + \omega_0 + S\omega_1)) \cdots m_B(S^{-p}(x + \omega_0 + \cdots + S^{p-1}\omega_{p-1})) \\ &= m_B(S^{-1}(x + \omega_0 + \cdots + S^{p-1}\omega_{p-1})) \cdots m_B(S^{-p}(x + \omega_0 + \cdots + S^{p-1}\omega_{p-1})) \\ &= m_{B^{(p)}}(\tau_{\omega_{p-1}} \cdots \tau_{\omega_0} x), \end{aligned}$$

where we used periodicity in the second equality.

Then, for $x \in \mathbb{R}^d$, we have

$$\begin{aligned} P_x(\{\omega_0 \dots \omega_n \dots\}) &= \prod_{j=1}^{\infty} \frac{|m_B(\tau_{\omega_k} \cdots \tau_{\omega_0} x)|^2}{N} \\ &= \prod_{j=1}^{\infty} \frac{|m_{B^{(p)}}(\tau_{\omega_{kp-1}} \cdots \tau_{\omega_0} x)|^2}{N^p} = P_x^{(p)}(\{\omega_0 \dots \omega_n \dots\}). \quad \square \end{aligned}$$

8.3. Cycles. Assume now W_B has a cycle of length p : $C := l_0 \dots l_{p-1}$. This means that for the fixed point x_C of $\tau_{l_{p-1}} \cdots \tau_{l_0}$, the following relations hold:

$$W_B(\tau_{l_k} \cdots \tau_{l_0} x_C) = 1, \quad k \in \{0, \dots, p-1\}.$$

Proposition 8.3. *Suppose $C = l_0 \dots l_{p-1}$ is a W_B -cycle. For $\omega_0, \dots, \omega_{kp-1} \in L$, denote by*

$$k_{l_0 \dots l_{p-1}}(\omega) := \omega_0 + S\omega_1 + \cdots + S^{kp-1}\omega_{kp-1} - S^{kp}(S^p - I)^{-1}(l_0 + Sl_1 + \cdots + S^{p-1}l_{p-1}).$$

Then

$$P_x(\{\omega_0 \dots \omega_{kp-1} \underline{l_0 \dots l_{p-1}} \underline{l_0 \dots l_{p-1}} \dots\}) = |\hat{\mu}_B(x + k_{l_0 \dots l_{p-1}}(\omega))|^2.$$

Proof. Passing to N^p , we have that $\underline{l_0 \dots l_{p-1}}$ is a $W_{B^{(p)}}$ -cycle of length 1. Using the previous analysis, we obtain that

$$\begin{aligned} P_x(\{\omega_0 \dots \omega_{kp-1} \underline{l_0 \dots l_{p-1}} \underline{l_0 \dots l_{p-1}} \dots\}) \\ &= P_x^{(p)}(\{\omega_0 \dots \omega_{kp-1} \underline{l_0 \dots l_{p-1}} \underline{l_0 \dots l_{p-1}} \dots\}) \\ &= |\hat{\mu}_{B^{(p)}}(x + k_{l_0 \dots l_{p-1}}(\omega))|^2 = |\hat{\mu}_B(x + k_{l_0 \dots l_{p-1}}(\omega))|^2. \quad \square \end{aligned}$$

8.4. Spectrum and cycles. We are now able to compute the spectrum of the fractal measure μ_B .

Theorem 8.4. *Suppose conditions (8.1)–(8.3) are satisfied, and that W_B satisfies the TZ condition in Definition 5.6. Let $\Lambda \subset \mathbb{R}^d$ be the smallest set that contains $-C$ for all W_B -cycles C , and such that $S\Lambda + L \subset \Lambda$. Then*

$$\{e^{2\pi i \lambda \cdot x} \mid \lambda \in \Lambda\}$$

is an orthonormal basis for $L^2(\mu_B)$.

Proof. We verify the hypotheses of Theorem 6.10. First note that 0 is a W_B -cycle, and for any $x \in \mathbb{R}^d$, $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \underbrace{\tau_0 \cdots \tau_0}_{n \text{ times}} x = 0$, so 0 belongs to the closure of the inverse orbit of any point.

From Remark 6.5, we see that all W_B -cycles are repelling.

The uniform convergence of the Cesaro sums in (6.14) follow from Remark 6.7.

Hence, with Theorem 6.10 we can conclude that

$$\sum_{C \text{ is a } W_B\text{-cycle}} h_C(x) = 1, \quad x \in \mathbb{R}^d.$$

We will write this sum in terms of $\hat{\mu}_B$.

We use Remark 6.9 and we check that if x_0 is the fixed point of $\tau_{l_{p-1}} \cdots \tau_{l_0}$, then x_0 is not fixed by any other $\tau_{\omega_{p-1}} \cdots \tau_{\omega_0}$.

But we have that $R_{W_B} 1 = 1$ so $R_{W_{B(p)}} 1 = 1$ and this rewrites as that

$$\sum_{\omega_0, \dots, \omega_{p-1}} W_B(S^{-p}(x + \omega_0 + \cdots + S^{p-1}\omega_{p-1})) = 1.$$

If one takes $x = l_0 + \cdots + S^{p-1}l_{p-1}$, then one of the terms in the sum is 1 so the others have to be zero which implies that $\omega_0 + \cdots + S^{p-1}\omega_{p-1} \neq l_0 + \cdots + S^{p-1}l_{p-1}$ if $\omega_0 \dots \omega_{p-1} \neq l_0 \dots l_{p-1}$. Therefore, a simple calculation shows that the maps $\tau_{\omega_{p-1}} \cdots \tau_{\omega_0}$ and $\tau_{l_{p-1}} \cdots \tau_{l_0}$ will have different fixed points.

We can use now Remark 6.9, to see that the paths in \mathbf{N}_C are of the form $\omega_0 \dots \omega_{kp-1} \underline{l_0 \dots l_{p-1}} \underline{l_0 \dots l_{p-1}} \dots$, where $l_0 \dots l_{p-1}$ give the points of the W_B -cycle. We will use the simpler notation $k(\omega) := k_{l_0 \dots l_{p-1}}(\omega_0 \dots \omega_{kp-1})$.

We will show that

$$(8.7) \quad \Lambda = \{k_{l_0 \dots l_{p-1}}(\omega) \mid l_0 \dots l_{p-1} \text{ is a point in a } W_B\text{-cycle}, \\ \omega = \omega_0 \dots \omega_{np-1} \in L^{np}, n \geq 0\},$$

but first we prove that the set of frequencies given in the right side of this equality will yield an ONB.

We have, with Proposition 8.3,

$$(8.8) \quad 1 = \sum_C \sum_{\omega \in \mathbf{N}_C} P_x(\{\omega\}) = \sum_C \sum_{\omega \in \mathbf{N}_C} |\hat{\mu}_B(x + k(\omega))|^2, \quad x \in \mathbb{R}^d.$$

Take $x = -k(\omega)$ for some ω in one of the sets \mathbf{N}_C . Then, since $\hat{\mu}_B(0) = 1$ it follows that

$$\hat{\mu}_B(-k(\omega) + k(\omega')) = 0$$

for all $\omega' \neq \omega$. In particular $k(\omega) \neq k(\omega')$ for $\omega \neq \omega'$, and

$$e_{k(\omega)} \perp e_{k(\omega')}.$$

Also, we can rewrite (8.8) as

$$\|e_{-x}\|^2 = \sum_C \sum_{\omega \in \mathbf{N}_C} |\langle e_{-x} \mid e_{k(\omega)} \rangle|^2.$$

But, since the functions $e_{k(\omega)}$ are mutually orthogonal, this implies that e_{-x} belongs to the closed linear span of $(e_{k(\omega)})_\omega$. The Stone-Weierstrass theorem implies that the linear span of $(e_{-x})_{x \in \mathbb{R}^d}$ is dense in $C(X_B)$. In conclusion, the functions $e_{k(\omega)}$ span $L^2(\mu_B)$ and they are orthogonal so they form an orthonormal basis for $L^2(\mu_B)$.

It remains to check (8.7). We denote by Λ' the right side of (8.7). Some simple computations are sufficient to prove the following: If $x_{l_0 \dots l_{p-1}}$ is the fixed point for $\tau_{l_{p-1}} \dots \tau_{l_0}$, then

$$x_{l_0 \dots l_{p-1}} = (S^p - I)^{-1}(l_0 + \dots + S^{p-1}l_0), \quad Sx_{l_0 \dots l_{p-1}} = x_{l_{p-1}l_0 \dots l_{p-2}} + l_p.$$

For $\omega_0, \dots, \omega_{kp-1} \in L$,

$$k_{l_0 \dots l_{p-1}}(\omega_0 \dots \omega_{kp-1}) = k_{l_0 \dots l_{p-1}}(\omega_0 \dots \omega_{kp-1}l_0 \dots l_{p-1}).$$

Also

$$(8.9) \quad k_{l_0 \dots l_{p-1}}(\omega_0 \dots \omega_{kp-1}) = Sk_{l_1 \dots l_{p-1}l_0}(\omega_1 \dots \omega_{kp-1}l_0) + \omega_0,$$

$$(8.10) \quad k_{l_0 \dots l_{p-1}}(\emptyset) = -x_{l_0 \dots l_{p-1}}, \quad \text{where } \emptyset \text{ is the empty word.}$$

With these, one obtains that

$$\begin{aligned} Sk_{l_0 \dots l_{p-1}}(\omega_0 \dots \omega_{kp-1}) + \omega_{-1} &= Sk_{l_0 \dots l_{p-1}}(\omega_0 \dots \omega_{kp-1}l_0 \dots l_{p-1}) + \omega_{-1} \\ &= k_{l_{p-1}l_0 \dots l_{p-2}}(\omega_0 \dots \omega_{kp-1}l_0 \dots l_{p-2}). \end{aligned}$$

This shows that $S\Lambda' + L \subset \Lambda'$.

On the other hand, successive applications of (8.9) show that every point in Λ' can be obtained from one of the points $-x_{l_0 \dots l_{p-1}}$ after several applications of operations of the form $x \mapsto Sx + l$. This implies that Λ' has the minimality property of Λ so $\Lambda' = \Lambda$. \square

Remark 8.5. Consider a system (X, μ) with X a compact subset of \mathbb{R}^d . Following Definition 2.1, we say that a subset Λ of \mathbb{R}^d is a Fourier basis set if $\{e_\lambda \mid \lambda \in \Lambda\}$ is an orthogonal basis in $L^2(X, \mu)$. These sets Λ were introduced in [JoPe98], and [JoPe99]. They are motivated by [Fu74], and are of interest even for concrete simple examples: If X is the d -cube in \mathbb{R}^d , and μ is the Lebesgue measure, all the Fourier basis sets Λ were found in [JoPe99]. (See also [LaSh94], [LRW00], [LaWa00], [JoPe93], and [IoPe98].)

If (X_B, μ_B) is the IFS system constructed from $\tau_0(x) = x/4$, $\tau_2(x) = (x+2)/4$, i.e., $B = \{0, 2\}$, $R = 4$, then we showed in [JoPe98] that (X_B, μ_B) has Fourier basis sets. We recalled one of them in Section 2 above. Even though this last system is one of the simplest fractals (e.g., with Hausdorff dimension = scaling dimension = $\frac{1}{2}$), all its Fourier basis sets Λ are not known. Here we list some of them which arise as consequences of our duality analysis from the study of pairs (B, L) with the Hadamard property.

Each set $L = \{0, l_1\}$, where l_1 is an odd integer gives rise to an ONB set $\Lambda(l_1)$ as in Theorem 8.4. The case $\Lambda(1)$ was included in [JoPe98],

$$\Lambda(1) = \{0, 1, 4, 5, 16, 17, 20, 21, 24, 25, \dots\}.$$

The only W_B -cycle which contributes to $\Lambda(1)$ is the one cycle $\{0\}$. Since $L = \{0, l_1\}$, the periodic points in X_L which generate cycles are $000\dots$ and $l_1l_1l_1\dots$ for the one-cycles; There can be only one two-cycle, i.e., the one generated by $(0, l_1)$. The two three-cycles are generated by $(0l_1l_1)$, and by (l_100) , respectively. The first $\Lambda(l_1)$ with two one-cycles which are also W_B -cycles, is $\Lambda(3)$. The first $\Lambda(l_1)$ with a W_B -two-cycle is $\Lambda(15)$, and the two-cycle is $\{1, 4\}$. The first W_B -three-cycle occurs in $\Lambda(63)$, and it is $\{16, 4, 1\}$. We listed $\Lambda(1)$, and the next is $\Lambda(3) = \{\omega_0 + 4\omega_1 + \dots + 4^n\omega_n \mid \omega_i \in \{0, 3\}, n = 0, 1, \dots\} \cup \{\omega_0 + 4\omega_1 + \dots +$

$4^n \omega_n - 1 | \omega_i \in \{0, -3\}, n = 0, 1, \dots\}$. If $l_1 \in \{5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 17, 19, 23, 29\}$ then $\Lambda(l_1) = l_1 \Lambda(1) = \{l_1 \lambda | \lambda \in \Lambda(1)\}$; but $\Lambda(3)$, $\Lambda(15)$, $\Lambda(27)$, and $\Lambda(63)$ are more subtle. Nonetheless, they can be computed with the aid of Theorem 8.4.

At the conclusion of this paper we received a preprint [Str04] which proves a striking convergence theorem for the Λ -Fourier series defined on (B, L) systems (X_B, μ_B) ; i.e., convergence of $\sum_{\lambda \in \Lambda} c_\lambda e_\lambda$ for functions in $C(X_B)$.

9. THE CASE OF LEBESGUE MEASURE

Our main results from Sections 7–8 have been focused on the fractal case; i.e., on the harmonic analysis $L^2(\mu)$ for IFS-measures μ with compact support X in \mathbb{R}^d , and with (X, μ) having a Hausdorff dimension (= similarity dimension) which is smaller than d . More generally, when the transformations $(\tau_i; i = 1, \dots, N)$ in some contractive IFS are given, the measure μ is determined up to scale by the equation

$$(9.1) \quad \mu = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^N \mu \circ \tau_i^{-1},$$

as is well known from [Hut81].

We now outline a class of IFSs where the maps (τ_i) act on a compact subset X in \mathbb{R}^d , and where (9.1) is satisfied by the d -dimensional Lebesgue measure λ , restricted to X . In Section 7, for the affine Hadamard case, we studied Hadamard systems (B, L, R) , with the two subsets B and L chosen such that the number $\#(B) = \#(L) =: N$ is strictly smaller than $|\det(R)|$. Then the selfsimilar measure μ of (9.1) will have fractal dimension.

However, in this section we will specialize further to the case when $N = |\det(R)|$ holds, and when the vectors in the set B are chosen to be in a one-to-one correspondence with the elements in the finite quotient group $\mathbb{Z}^d/R(\mathbb{Z}^d)$. This choice, and Lemma 7.1, imply that μ in (9.1) is a multiple of the d -Lebesgue measure. Similarly, the set L in the pairing is chosen to be in one-to-one correspondence with $\mathbb{Z}^d/S(\mathbb{Z}^d)$, where S is the transpose of R . These special systems (B, L, R, X, μ) have a certain rigidity, they have connection to wavelet theory, and they have been studied earlier in [JoPe96], [LaWa97], and [BrJo99]. It turns out that the resulting measure μ from (9.1) will then be an integral multiple of the standard d -dimensional Lebesgue measure, restricted to X . In fact, the Lebesgue measure of X , $\lambda(X)$ will be an integer $1, 2, \dots$ (The case $\lambda(X) = 1$ is a d -dimensional Haar wavelet.)

Further, the support sets X will tile \mathbb{R}^d with translations from a certain lattice Γ in \mathbb{R}^d such that the order of the group \mathbb{Z}^d/Γ equals $\lambda(X)$. This tiling property is defined relative to Lebesgue measure, i.e., the requirement that distinct Γ translates of X overlap on sets of at most zero Lebesgue measure in \mathbb{R}^d . While X will automatically have non-empty interior, it typically has a fractal boundary, see [LaWa97] and [JoPe96].

The main point below is the presentation of an example in \mathbb{R}^2 where the P_x -measure of the union of the sets \mathbf{N}_C , as C ranges over the W -cycles, is strictly less than 1. (For the measures P_x , see Lemma 6.2). This means that the dimension of the null-space $N_{C(X)}(I - R_W)$ is strictly larger than the number of W -cycles. Moreover, in view of Theorem 6.10, our condition TZ (Definition 5.6) for W will not be satisfied in this example, and we sketch the geometric significance of this fact.

Example 9.1. In this example we give a system (B, L, R) , for which the TZ condition of Definition 5.6 fails to hold. Yet the Hilbert space $L^2(X_B)$ has an orthonormal basis of Fourier frequencies e_λ indexed by $\lambda \in \Lambda$ in a certain lattice. We further compute the part of this orthonormal basis which is generated by the W_B -cycles.

$$\text{Specifications } d = 2: B = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \right\},$$

$$L = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \right\},$$

$$R = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix}.$$

We shall use both the IFS coming from B and from L , i.e.,

$$\tau_b(x) = R^{-1}(x + b), \quad b \in B,$$

$$\pi_l(x) = S^{-1}(x + l), \quad l \in L, \quad S = R^t.$$

The corresponding compact sets in \mathbb{R}^2 will be denoted X_B and X_L .

The reader may check that the pair $(R^{-1}B, L)$ satisfies the Hadamard condition for the 4×4 Hadamard matrix in (3.3) corresponding to $u = i = \sqrt{-1}$. Moreover the invariant measures corresponding to both of the systems (τ_b) and (π_l) in (9.1) are multiples of the 2-dimensional Lebesgue measure λ . Specifically $\lambda(X_B) = 3$, and X_B tiles \mathbb{R}^2 under translations by the lattice $\Gamma = 3\mathbb{Z} \times \mathbb{Z}$, i.e.,

$$\mathbb{R}^2 = \bigcup_{\gamma \in \Gamma} (X_B + \gamma), \quad \text{and}$$

$$\lambda((X_B + \gamma) \cap (X_B + \gamma')) = 0, \quad \gamma \neq \gamma'.$$

From this, [LaWa97], and the theory of Fourier series it follows that the dual lattice

$$\Gamma^0 = \left(\frac{1}{3}\mathbb{Z} \right) \times \mathbb{Z}$$

defines an orthogonal basis in $L^2(X_B)$, i.e., that the functions $e_\lambda(x) = e^{i2\pi\lambda \cdot x}$, $\lambda \in \Gamma^0$, form an orthogonal basis for $L^2(X_B)$.

We now turn to the W_B -cycles for the other IFS, i.e., for $(X_L, (\pi_l))$. The function m_B is

$$m_B(x, y) = \frac{1}{2} \left(1 + e^{2\pi i 3x} + e^{2\pi i y} + e^{2\pi i (3x+y)} \right).$$

Then $W_B(x, y) = 1$ if and only if $3x \in \mathbb{Z}$ and $y \in \mathbb{Z}$.

It follows from the discussion in Section 8 that if $x \in \mathbb{R}^2$ is a point in a p -cycle, it must have the form

$$(9.2) \quad x = (S^p - I)^{-1}(S^{p-1}l_0 + \cdots + l_{p-1}),$$

where $l_i \in L$. If the p -cycle is also a W_B -cycle, then $x \in X_L \cap \{x \mid W_B(x) = 1\}$. We check that this is satisfied if $p = 1$ and we get the 4 one-cycles

$$(9.3) \quad \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \right\}, \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} \right\}, \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \right\}, \text{ and } \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \right\}.$$

If p is bigger than 1, the only time x is in $\{x \mid W_B(x) = 1\}$, is when $l_0 = l_1 = \cdots = l_{p-1}$, in which case we are back to the one-cycles.

The crucial step in this argument is the next lemma.

Lemma 9.2. *The lattice $\Gamma^0 = \frac{1}{3}\mathbb{Z} \times \mathbb{Z}$ does not contain any W_B -cycles of (minimal) period $p > 1$.*

Proof. A direct computation based on (9.2) above. \square

Remark 9.3. If p is a multiple of 6, then there is one p -cycle C in X_L , which is a W_B -cycle such that $C \cap (\frac{1}{3}\mathbb{Z} \times \mathbb{Z}) \neq \emptyset$, but no higher cycle is contained in $\frac{1}{3}\mathbb{Z} \times \mathbb{Z}$.

We now relate this to the points $k_{l_0, \dots, l_{p-1}}(\omega)$ in Proposition 8.3. Since for $x \in \mathbb{Z}^d$, the four points $Sx - l$, $l \in L$, are distinct, we get a well defined endomorphism, $\mathcal{R}_L: \mathbb{Z}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}^2$, given by $\mathcal{R}_L(Sx - l) = x$.

In general, if C is a cycle, set $S(C) = \{x \in \mathbb{Z}^2 \mid \text{there is } m \in \mathbb{N}, \text{ s.t. } \mathcal{R}_L^m x \in C\}$. We proved in [BrJo99] that

$$\bigcup_C S(C) = \mathbb{Z}^2.$$

Moreover it can be checked that the sets $S(C)$ coincide with the points in Λ from Proposition 8.3 and Theorem 8.4.

The four subsets $S(C) \subset \mathbb{Z}^2$ corresponding to the four cycles in (9.3) are simply the four integral quarterplanes which tile \mathbb{Z}^2 . Each quarterplane $S(C)$ has one of the points in the list (9.3) as its vertex:

$$\begin{aligned} S\left(\left\{\begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}\right\}\right) &= \left\{\begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} \in \mathbb{Z} \mid x \leq 0, y \leq 0\right\}, \\ S\left(\left\{\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}\right\}\right) &= \left\{\begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} \in \mathbb{Z} \mid x \geq 1, y \geq 0\right\}, \\ S\left(\left\{\begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}\right\}\right) &= \left\{\begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} \in \mathbb{Z} \mid x \leq 0, y \geq 1\right\}, \\ S\left(\left\{\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}\right\}\right) &= \left\{\begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} \in \mathbb{Z} \mid x \geq 1, y \leq -1\right\}. \end{aligned}$$

Since we already found $\{e_\lambda \mid \lambda \in \frac{1}{3}\mathbb{Z} \times \mathbb{Z}\}$ to be an orthogonal basis in $L^2(X_B)$, we conclude that

$$\sum_{C, W_B\text{-cycles}} h_C(x) = \text{Proj}_{\mathbb{Z}^2}(e_x) < 1$$

unless e_x is in the closed span of $\{e_\lambda \mid \lambda \in \mathbb{Z}^2\}$. See (6.15).

We conclude by an application of Proposition 8.3 and Theorem 8.4 that W_B does not satisfy condition TZ from Definition 5.6. The reader may verify directly the geometric obstruction reflected in condition TZ.

A second consequence of this is that the space $H_B(1) := \{h \in C(X_L) \mid R_{W_B} h = h\}$ has dimension bigger than the number of W_B -cycles. The only information about the dimension of this eigenspace is that it is finite. This follows from an application of the main theorem in [IoMa50]. In particular we conclude that $4 < \dim(H_B(1)) < \infty$.

Example 9.4. The next example shares some qualitative features with Example 9.1 above: We outline a system (B, L, R) , $\det R = 2$ in \mathbb{R}^2 such that $L^2(X_B)$ (with Lebesgue measure) has

$$\{e_\lambda \mid \lambda \in \Lambda\} = \bigcup_{C, W_B\text{-cycles}} S(C)$$

as an orthogonal basis. Now the W_B -cycles consist of two one-cycles, a two-cycle, and two four-cycles. For this example we have

$$(9.4) \quad \bigcup_{C, W_B\text{-cycles}} S(C) = \Lambda = \frac{1}{5}\mathbb{Z} \times \frac{1}{5}\mathbb{Z}$$

(where Λ is the set in Theorem 8.4); and

$$(9.5) \quad \sum_{C, W_B\text{-cycles}} h_C(x) = 1, \quad x \in X_L.$$

Specifications: $d = 2$, $B = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 5 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \right\}$, $L = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \right\}$, $R = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$. In (9.4), $S(C)$ is defined relative to $\Lambda = \frac{1}{5}\mathbb{Z} \times \frac{1}{5}\mathbb{Z}$. With $S = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$, it can be checked that \mathcal{R}_L may be defined on Λ ; and then

$$S(C) = \{x \in \Lambda \mid \text{there is an } m \text{ s.t. } \mathcal{R}_L^m x \in C\}$$

for any W_B -cycle C .

As in Example 9.1, we check that $(R^{-1}B, L)$ exponentiates to a Hadamard matrix, in this case $\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$, and that the system $(\tau_b)_{b \in B}$ and $(\tau_l)_{l \in L}$ define IFSs X_B and X_L , and $\{e_\lambda \mid \lambda \in \Lambda\}$ is an orthogonal basis for $L^2(X_B)$.

The set X_L is the twin-dragon from [BrJo99, p. 56, Fig. 2].

Let $l_0 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$ and $l_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$. Then the two one-cycles are $\{(l_0)\}$ and $\{(l_1)\}$; and there is one two-cycle (i.e., with minimal period = 2) $C = \{(l_0 l_1), (l_1 l_0)\}$. The two four-cycles are generated by $(l_0 l_1 l_1 l_1)$ and by $(l_1 l_0 l_0 l_0)$, respectively. In summary, all these five distinct cycles indeed are W_B -cycles, and we leave it to the reader to verify that (9.4)–(9.5) are now satisfied. See [BrJo99] for further details.

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