A, B & L(IR", IR") SA: R"-IR", SA(X) = AX linear, invertible, hyperbolic maps SB: IR"-- IR", SB(x)=Bx 1, Spec (A) < flac | | \lambda | \frac{1}{2} Spec (B) c | LEC | | XI #19 A contraction: | | Ax - Ax | | < KA | | X - X = | B contraction: 11 Bx, -Bx211 = KB || X1 - X211 (grow precious exercise in the list) L. ga, go admit one and only one fixed point a: U->V, RoA=Boh A and B are locally topologically conjugated: Ih homeoworphism s.t. where U and V are open neighborhoods of XEIR and YEIR respectively. Since both A and B one contractions, the fixed-point theonen holds in R". Let us cousider the gived points xo. yo of A.B respectively, and their neighborhoods U, V. Now, since both maps are hyperbolic and contractions, we can decompose the space into R=E's, muce all eigenspaces will have the respective eigenalues with modulus less than 1. Hence, we have that for xelR", 11A"x11 ≤ YA 11x11 -> 0 yelR", 11 B"x 11 ≤ Y" 11x11 ->0 Now we can use this to construct an homeomorphism H as an extension of the local howeomorphinu h. For a point x & IR" \ U we iterate A until A"x & U, which will happen for the

Now we can use this to construct an homeomorphism H as an extension of the bhomeomorphism h.

For a point $x \in \mathbb{R}^n \setminus U$ we iterate A until $A^x \times eU$, which will hoppen for the above-mentioned decomposition. Also, we know there can be no accumulation in other parts of the space due to the uniqueness of the fixed point.

Therefore, we can write H as $H(x) = A^{\kappa(x)}hB^{-\kappa(x)}$ were $\kappa(x)$ is the uniqueness integer for which $A^{\kappa(x)} \times eU$. This way H is defined $\forall x \in \mathbb{R}^n$ and it is an homeomorphism directly from the properties of A,B,h which still stand through the composition.

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