

ABSTRACT. In this paper we eliminate some of the most nettlesome hypotheses of our previous article, “Stably ergodic dynamical systems and partial hyperbolicity” [22], and expand the domain of stably ergodic, partially hyperbolic dynamical systems to include *all* partially hyperbolic affine diffeomorphisms of compact homogeneous spaces which have the accessibility property. Our main tool is a new concept – julienne quasi-conformality of the stable and unstable holonomy maps. An important feature of this is that the holonomy maps preserve all julienne density points.

STABLE ERGODICITY AND JULIENNE QUASI-CONFORMALITY

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1. INTRODUCTION

Let M be a compact differentiable manifold without boundary and let m be a smooth probability measure on M . We consider the space $\text{Diff}_m^2(M)$ of C^2 diffeomorphisms of M which are measure preserving (we also say volume preserving) with respect to the measure m . If there is a neighborhood \mathbf{U} of f in $\text{Diff}_m^2(M)$ consisting entirely of m -ergodic diffeomorphisms, then f is **stably ergodic**.

The persistence of positive measure sets of invariant tori due to Kolmogorov, Arnold, Moser, Herman and others (see Herman [14] and Yoccoz [28]) shows that stable ergodicity cannot in general be an open and dense property in $\text{Diff}_m^2(M)$.

These invariant tori have no hyperbolic behavior at all. In contrast, a uniformly hyperbolic diffeomorphism $f \in \text{Diff}_m^2(M)$ is stably ergodic. See Anosov's thesis [2]. In a series of papers, [13, 21, 22, 23, 24], we have been investigating the mixed situation which is partially hyperbolic.

Recall that $f : M \rightarrow M$ is **partially hyperbolic** if it is non-trivially normally hyperbolic in the following sense. The tangent bundle of M is a Tf -invariant direct sum

$$TM = E^u \oplus E^c \oplus E^s,$$

the stable and unstable bundles E^s and E^u are non-zero, and Tf contracts and expands them more sharply than it does the center bundle E^c . That is, there is a Riemann structure on TM such that $T^u f$ expands E^u , $T^s f$ contracts E^s , and

$$\sup_p \|T_p^s f\| < \inf_p \mathbf{m}(T_p^c f) \quad \text{and} \quad \sup_p \|T_p^c f\| < \inf_p \mathbf{m}(T_p^u f),$$

where $T^u f, T^c f, T^s f$ are the restrictions of Tf to E^u, E^c, E^s , and $\mathbf{m}(T)$ refers to the conorm of T , $\inf\{|Tv| : |v| = 1\}$. The center bundle is permitted to be zero, in which case f is an Anosov diffeomorphism.

The **center bolicity** of f is the ratio

$$b = \frac{\|T^c f\|}{\mathbf{m}(T^c f)}.$$

We say that f is **center bunched** if b is close to 1. In a typical case, $b < 1.09$ suffices. See Section 4 for details. The examples to which our stable ergodicity theory applies most readily are perturbations of cases where $b = 1$, so we find center bunching a reasonable hypothesis.

Our main themes have been

- (1) A little hyperbolicity goes a long way in guaranteeing stably ergodic behavior.
- (2) Some hyperbolicity may be necessary for stable ergodicity.

With respect to the second see the papers of Brezin and Shub [4] and Diaz, Pujals, and Ures [10]. With respect to the first, in [22] we have stated

Conjecture 1. Stably ergodic diffeomorphisms are open and dense among the partially hyperbolic C^2 volume preserving diffeomorphisms of M .

An approach to this conjecture breaks it down into two parts, using the notion of accessibility.

Given $x, y \in M$ and given the splitting $TM = E^u \oplus E^c \oplus E^s$ for f , we say that y is **us-accessible** from x if there is a piecewise differentiable path joining x to y always tangent either to E^u or E^s . Clearly, accessibility is an equivalence relation. If there is only one equivalence class (every y is accessible from every x) we say that the splitting $E^u \oplus E^s$ (or the diffeomorphism f) has the **accessibility property**. If every g in some neighborhood of f has the accessibility property, f is **stably accessible**. If the only measurable sets which are saturated by the accessibility equivalence relation have measure zero or one, we say that $E^u \oplus E^s$, or f , has the **essential accessibility property**. Obviously, stable accessibility implies accessibility implies essential accessibility.

Conjecture 2. Stable accessibility is an open and dense property among C^2 partially hyperbolic diffeomorphisms, volume preserving or not. Openness is obvious.

Conjecture 3. Partially hyperbolic C^2 volume preserving diffeomorphisms with the essential accessibility property are ergodic.

In [22] we proved Conjecture 3 with the addition of quite a few technical hypotheses. It is the goal of this paper to weaken the most nettlesome of these technical hypotheses concerning the bunching of the hyperbolic part of the spectrum, and thus to conclude the stable ergodicity of a much wider collection of diffeomorphisms: according to Theorem C, below, *all affine diffeomorphisms of compact homogeneous spaces with the accessibility property are stably ergodic*. In essence, bunching of the unstable, center, and stable spectra is reduced to center bunching.

Recall that E^u and E^s are tangent to unique foliations \mathbf{W}^u and \mathbf{W}^s which have C^1 leaves, but that since the bundles E^u and E^s are only Hölder continuous, the foliations may fail to be smooth. If $E^u \oplus E^c$, E^c , and $E^c \oplus E^s$ are also tangent to continuous foliations with C^1 leaves \mathbf{W}^{cu} , \mathbf{W}^c , and \mathbf{W}^{cs} and if \mathbf{W}^c and \mathbf{W}^u subfoliate \mathbf{W}^{cu} , while \mathbf{W}^c and \mathbf{W}^s subfoliate \mathbf{W}^{cs} , then we say that f is **dynamically coherent**.

Theorem A. *If $f \in \text{Diff}_m^2(M)$ is a center bunched, partially hyperbolic, dynamically coherent diffeomorphism with the essential accessi-*

bility property then f is ergodic.

As a consequence we get

Corollary a. *Center bunched partially hyperbolic diffeomorphisms which are stably dynamically coherent and stably accessible are stably ergodic.*

Proof. According to [22], small perturbations preserve the properties of partial hyperbolicity and center bunching. Therefore, every perturbation of f in $\text{Diff}_m^2(M)$ satisfies the hypotheses of Theorem A and is ergodic. \square

We make two remarks. The first concerns the hypothesis in Corollary a that the diffeomorphism be stably dynamically coherent. Perhaps dynamical coherence is itself stable under perturbations of the diffeomorphism; we do not know. A general, stable condition that implies stability of dynamical coherence is plaque expansivity of the center foliation. For, as we showed in [15], a plaque expansive, normally hyperbolic foliation is structurally stable as a foliation, and this implies that dynamical coherence is unaffected by perturbations of the diffeomorphism. Also, if the center foliation happens to be C^1 , or if the diffeomorphism acts isometrically on the center leaves, then plaque expansivity is automatic.

Second, the hypothesis of partial hyperbolicity in Theorem A can be weakened somewhat. It is only necessary to assume that *one* of the two bundles E^u, E^s is non-zero. This happens if the spectrum of Tf splits into just two parts, say an unstable part that represents the strong expanding behavior of f , and a remaining, indecomposable part that represents the weak expanding, neutral, and contracting behavior of f . Thus, Tf leaves invariant a splitting $TM = E^u \oplus E^c$. Since M is compact, there must be some true contraction to balance the expansion in E^u . Some vectors in E^c get contracted by Tf , but there need not exist in this pseudo-center subbundle E^c a continuous, invariant, purely contracting subbundle. The proof of Theorem A in this special case, however, is quite simple. Since $E^s = 0$, a us -path lies wholly in an unstable leaf. That is, accessibility equivalence classes are single unstable leaves. Now suppose that f fails to be ergodic. Then there is an invariant set A of intermediate measure, $0 < m(A) < 1$, and by the usual use of the Birkhoff Ergodic Theorem, it consists, except for a zero set, of almost whole unstable leaves. According to [20], the unstable foliation is absolutely continuous, even when $E^s = 0$. Thus, when we form the unstable saturate of A , $\text{Sat}^u(A)$, by taking the union of all unstable leaves that meet A in sets of positive leaf measure, we see

that A differs from $\text{Sat}^u(A)$ by a zero set. By construction $\text{Sat}^u(A)$ is saturated by the accessibility equivalence relation, and this contradicts the hypothesis in Theorem A of essential accessibility.

The proof of Theorem A, proceeds by a careful examination of the measure theoretic regularity properties of the unstable holonomy map h_u , which is defined by sliding along the leaves of the unstable foliation. See Section 4. Also, of course, we have corresponding properties of the stable holonomy map h_s . Two facts are already known about h_u .

- (a) h_u is a bi-Hölder homeomorphism, but is not in general Lipschitz.
- (b) h_u has a continuous, positive Radon Nikodym derivative with respect to Lebesgue measure.

These facts were originally proved by Anosov in [2], (b) being his main technical tool to establish ergodicity. It implies that h_u is absolutely continuous. See Also [20]. To give it a name we say that a homeomorphism satisfying (b) is **RN-regular**. Automatically, the inverse of an *RN*-regular homeomorphism is *RN*-regular.

At issue is how the holonomy map h_u affects density points. (Recall that p is a Lebesgue density point of a set S if the measure theoretic concentration of S in the ball of radius r at p converges to 1 as $r \rightarrow 0$. See also Section 2.) In low dimensions or when the hyperbolic spectrum is tightly bunched, we showed in [13, 22] that h_u is **density point preserving**: h_u carries every Lebesgue density point of a measurable set S to a Lebesgue density point of $h(S)$. It is elementary that an *RN*-regular homeomorphism h preserves *almost* all density points. In our proof of stable ergodicity, however, “almost all” is not enough. We need “all”, and as we showed by example in [13], “all” is not implied by *RN*-regularity.

It is natural to ask whether h_u satisfies some standard, additional property that implies it is density point preserving. For example, one easily checks that a bi-Lipschitz homeomorphism preserves density points. However, according to (a), above, holonomy maps are not in general bi-Lipschitz. A different criterion is quasi-conformality. In [12] Gehring and Kelley prove that a bi-quasi-conformal homeomorphism is density point preserving. It turns out, though, that

$$\text{bi-RN} + \text{bi-quasi-conformal} \Rightarrow \text{bi-Lipschitz},$$

so we can not hope that the Gehring-Kelley Theorem applies to holonomy maps in general. (This implication is a nice exercise in pictorial measure theory.)

At present, we are unable to say whether holonomy preserves Lebesgue density points in general. Rather, using shapes called juliennes in place

of round balls (see Section 4), we re-define the density point concept and prove three things.

- (a) Almost every Lebesgue density point is a julienne density point, and vice versa.
- (b) The holonomy maps are quasi-conformal with respect to juliennes.
- (c) The holonomy maps preserve (all) julienne density points.

In fact, (b) implies (c), which is a generalization of the Gehring-Kelley Theorem. See Section 8. From all this, we draw the conclusion that

*Juliennes are the natural shapes to use
when analyzing holonomy maps.*

We began studying juliennes in [13] and continued to investigate their properties in [22]. The difference in our current approach is that we control the shape of the juliennes dynamically rather than only through Hölder estimates on the E^u and E^s bundles. This is carried out in Sections 4 and 6.

In some ways it seems a shame to give up the infinitesimal information embodied in E^u and E^s and to rely on more ad hoc geometric constructions. Anosov (pages 127-129 and 167 of [2]) voices a similar sentiment regarding the existence and uniqueness of stable and unstable manifolds: instead of ad hoc dynamical arguments, he imagines there should be a construction that uses non-differentiable Frobenius integrability conditions, and avoids iteration.

It can be shown that the holonomy maps have a kind of flag differentiability. Perhaps julienne quasi-conformality can be derived directly from this infinitesimal property.

Once we have proven the density point preservation properties for stable and unstable holonomy maps, the proof of Theorem A proceeds as in [13, 22] along classical lines dating from Hopf [16], Anosov [2], and others, using *us*-accessibility and the essential \mathbf{W}^u and \mathbf{W}^s saturation of invariant sets. There are, however, some subtleties to this proof, one of which we discuss now.

The center foliation, when it exists, integrates the center plane field E^c . It is even less regular than the stable and unstable foliations, which always exist. As has been shown by A. Katok in an example written up by J. Milnor [17], the center foliation for a smooth system can have the following measure theoretically singular property: for some measurable set S of full measure, each center leaf meets S in at most one point. This phenomenon has been referred to as “Fubini’s nightmare”, or, by Milnor, as “Fubini Foiled”. Even though the center leaves are smooth, and the center plane field is Hölder continuous, the center foliation is

unavoidably pathological.

Theorem A allows us to deduce C^2 stable ergodicity for many affine diffeomorphisms of compact homogeneous spaces, as we now explain. See also Section 10. We make the following

Standing Lie Group Hypotheses.

- (a) G is a connected Lie group and $B \subset G$ is a proper, closed subgroup.
- (b) G/B is compact.
- (c) Haar measure projects to a finite measure m on G/B , invariant under left translation, $xB \mapsto gxB$.
- (d) $f : G/B \rightarrow G/B$ is an **affine diffeomorphism**. That is, it is part of a commutative diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc} G & \xrightarrow{\bar{f} = L_g \circ A} & G \\ \pi \downarrow & & \downarrow \pi \\ G/B & \xrightarrow{f} & G/B \end{array}$$

where A is an automorphism of G , L_g is left multiplication by some fixed element $g \in G$, and, to make the projection well defined, $A(B) = B$.

A simple example is $G = \mathbb{R}^m$ and $B = \mathbb{Z}^m$. Then G/B is the torus \mathbb{T}^m . The map L_g is an affine translation of \mathbb{R}^m to itself, A is an $m \times m$ integer matrix with determinant ± 1 , and f sends the coset $[x]$ to the coset $[g + Ax]$.

The hypotheses of Theorem A for a general affine diffeomorphism f are easily checked at the Lie algebra level. The Lie algebra of G is $\mathfrak{g} = T_e G$, where e is the identity element of G . The adjoint action of g on \mathfrak{g} is given by the derivative at the identity of g -conjugation,

$$\begin{aligned} Ad(g) : \mathfrak{g} &\rightarrow \mathfrak{g} \\ X &\mapsto T_g R_{g^{-1}} \circ T_e L_g(X), \end{aligned}$$

where $R_{g^{-1}}$ is right multiplication by g^{-1} , $R_{g^{-1}} : h \mapsto hg^{-1}$. Induced by \bar{f} is a Lie algebra automorphism

$$\mathfrak{a}(\bar{f}) = Ad(g) \circ T_e A.$$

It determines when we can apply Theorem A to f as follows. Split

$\mathfrak{g} = T_e G$ according to the generalized eigenspaces of $\mathfrak{a}(\bar{f})$,

$$\mathfrak{g} = \mathfrak{g}^u \oplus \mathfrak{g}^c \oplus \mathfrak{g}^s,$$

where the eigenvalues of $\mathfrak{a}(\bar{f})$ on \mathfrak{g}^u , \mathfrak{g}^c , \mathfrak{g}^s have modulus > 1 , $= 1$, and < 1 respectively. As we show in Section 10, these eigenspaces are Lie subalgebras. See also [22]. The **hyperbolic subalgebra** of \bar{f} is the smallest Lie subalgebra \mathfrak{h} such that $\mathfrak{g}^u \cup \mathfrak{g}^s \subset \mathfrak{h} \subset \mathfrak{g}$. It is an ideal in \mathfrak{g} . See [22]. Let \mathfrak{b} be the Lie algebra of B , $\mathfrak{b} \subset \mathfrak{g}$.

Theorem B. Suppose that f is an affine diffeomorphism of the compact homogeneous space G/B . Then

- (a) f is partially hyperbolic if and only if $\mathfrak{h} \not\subset \mathfrak{b}$.
- (b) If f is partially hyperbolic then it is center bunched and dynamically coherent.
- (c) f has the accessibility property if and only if $\mathfrak{g} = \mathfrak{b} + \mathfrak{h}$.

We deduce

Theorem C. The affine diffeomorphism $f : G/B \rightarrow G/B$ is stably ergodic among C^2 m -preserving diffeomorphisms of G/B if (merely) the hyperbolic Lie subalgebra \mathfrak{h} is large enough that $\mathfrak{g} = \mathfrak{b} + \mathfrak{h}$.

Here are some special cases of Theorem C. For their proofs and that of Theorem C, see Section 10.

Corollary b. Suppose that G is a simple Lie group (its Lie algebra has no non-trivial ideals), B is a uniform discrete subgroup of G , the homogeneous space G/B is compact, and $g \in G$ is given. Left translation by g on G/B is stably ergodic among C^2 volume preserving diffeomorphisms if and only if $\text{Ad}(g)$ has at least one eigenvalue of modulus different from 1.

Corollary c. Let B be a uniform discrete subgroup of $SL(n, \mathbb{R})$ and let $M \in SL(n, \mathbb{R})$ be given. Left multiplication by M is stably ergodic among C^2 volume preserving diffeomorphisms of $SL(n, \mathbb{R})/B$ if and only if M has at least one eigenvalue of modulus different than 1.

These corollaries provide examples of what we mean by a little hyperbolicity going a long way toward guaranteeing stable ergodicity. The hyperbolic part of M can be low dimensional, the center part high dimensional, and nevertheless we get stable ergodicity.

See [22] for more equivalent conditions to stable ergodicity for $SL(n, \mathbb{R})$ and semi-simple Lie groups.

The first case of Corollary c not covered by [22] is given by $SL(3, \mathbb{R})$ and a matrix M with two eigenvalues of modulus different than one and

the third equal to one. In this case the hyperbolic bunching conditions of [22] are violated.

To our knowledge ergodicity in the context of partial hyperbolicity and accessibility was first considered by Brin and Pesin [6]. Brin in [5] goes further in this direction. It seems quite likely that the open and dense set of skew products he considers in [5] which are stably ergodic among skew products are also stably ergodic in Diff_m^2 , but we have not verified it. The preprint of Burns and Wilkinson [8] is relevant here. Further work on skew products is contained in papers by Adler, Kitchens, and Shub [1], Field and Parry [11], and Parry and Pollicott [19]. For stable ergodicity of time one maps of geodesic flows see the the papers of Grayson Pugh and Shub [13], Wilkinson [27], and Burns, Pugh, and Wilkinson [7].

We thank Dennis Sullivan for several helpful conversations about density points. It was in his seminar at CUNY that we first became accustomed to such concepts as bounded distortion and quasi-conformality in relation to density points.

2. DENSITY POINTS

The technical basis for our main theorems is differentiation of integrals. See M. de Guzmán's book, *Differentiation of integrals in \mathbb{R}^n* , [9] and Chapter 1 of E. Stein's book, *Harmonic Analysis* [26]. In this section we review some of the ideas involved.

Let X be a locally compact metric space and let m be a regular, non-atomic, locally finite, Borel measure on it. The measure of a measurable set $S \subset X$ is the infimum of the measures of open sets that contain S . Points have zero measure. Compact sets have finite measure. For example, m could be a smooth measure on a manifold. A family $\mathbf{V} = \bigcup \mathbf{V}_p$, indexed by $p \in X$, is a **Vitali basis** if each \mathbf{V}_p is non-empty, the sets $V \in \mathbf{V}_p$ are measurable with non-zero measure (hence non-zero diameter), each contains p , and there exist in \mathbf{V}_p sets of arbitrarily small diameter. The simplest good example is the family \mathbf{B} of all n -dimensional balls, of all radii, centered at all points of \mathbb{R}^n .

The **concentration**, or conditional measure, of a measurable set A in a measurable set V of non-zero measure, is the ratio

$$[A : V] = \frac{m(A \cap V)}{m(V)}.$$

Fix a Vitali basis \mathbf{V} . A point $p \in X$ is a **\mathbf{V} -density point** of A if

$$\lim[A : V] = 1,$$

the limit being taken as $V \in \mathbf{V}_p$ shrinks to p . The basic fact about density points is the

Lebesgue-Vitali Theorem. With respect to the Vitali basis \mathbf{B} of n -balls, almost every point p of a measurable set $A \subset \mathbb{R}^n$ is a density point of A .

In this paper we need to generalize the Lebesgue-Vitali theorem to Vitali bases more dynamically natural than \mathbf{B} . We must work not with balls, but with juliennes, small sets that are long and thin. They look like slivered vegetables. At smaller and smaller scales, our juliennes become less round, thinner, and more elongated. See Section 4 in this paper. One of our main results is that despite the juliennes' strange shape, almost every point of a Lebesgue measurable set is a julienne density point. See Theorem 8.4.

The Vitali basis \mathbf{V} **differentiates the integral** of an integrable function $\phi : X \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ if, for almost all points $p \in X$,

$$\phi(p) = \lim \frac{1}{m(V)} \int_V \phi(x) dx.$$

The limit is taken as the set $V \in \mathbf{V}_p$ shrinks to p ; i.e., $\text{diam } V \rightarrow 0$. If \mathbf{V} differentiates the integral of every ϕ in some set Φ of locally integrable functions, we say that \mathbf{V} is a **Φ -differentiation basis**.

The Lebesgue-Vitali Theorem can be restated as the fact that \mathbf{B} is a χ -differentiation basis, where χ is the set of characteristic functions of measurable subsets of \mathbb{R}^n . For

$$[A : V] = \frac{1}{m(V)} \int_V \chi_A(x) dx.$$

In fact more is true. As Lebesgue showed, \mathbf{B} is an \mathbf{L}_{loc}^1 -differentiation basis.

If \mathbf{V} is a χ -differentiation basis, it is called a **density basis**. A result of Busemann and Feller shows that being a density basis is equivalent to being an \mathbf{L}_{loc}^∞ -differentiation basis. See [9], page 72.

The geometric characterization of density bases in \mathbb{R}^n is a central point in much of analysis (see [26]), and has a long history (see [9]).

When balls are replaced by cubes (whose edges need not be parallel to the coordinate axes), the same result holds: The cubic Vitali basis is a density basis. But even when cubes are replaced by n -dimensional rectangles the situation becomes subtle and is not completely understood. There is a trade-off between the eccentricity of the rectangles and how much their edge directions vary.

First consider the case in which the edge directions do not vary at all. The Vitali basis \mathbf{R}_a of n -dimensional rectangles whose edges are axis

parallel is a density basis, but it is not an \mathbf{L}_{loc}^1 -differentiation basis. See [9], pages 74 and 96. To refine \mathbf{R}_a so that it becomes an \mathbf{L}_{loc}^1 -differentiation basis we impose a restriction on the eccentricity of the rectangles. A sufficient condition is that for some constant $K > 0$ and all rectangles R of diameter ≤ 1 ,

$$\text{eccentricity } R \leq (\text{diameter } R)^{-K}.$$

For this type of condition implies the “doubling property” of Stein [26], page 8, or the “volumetric engulfing property” discussed in Section 3 below.

It is easy to see that the particular choice of coordinate axes is irrelevant. If $\mathbf{R}_{a'}$ is the Vitali basis of rectangles whose edges are always parallel to some fixed, finite set of directions in \mathbb{R}^n then $\mathbf{R}_{a'}$ is a density basis, and if the eccentricities of its rectangles are bounded by a fixed, negative power of their diameter then $\mathbf{R}_{a'}$ becomes an \mathbf{L}_{loc}^1 -differentiation basis.

On the other hand, when the edge directions of rectangles in a Vitali basis are drawn from an infinite set, the situation is subtler. As is shown by Nikodym’s “paradoxical set” [18], the Vitali basis \mathbf{R} of all n -dimensional rectangles is not a density basis. Nor does \mathbf{R} become a density basis if one imposes a continuity restriction on the edge directions. See Chapter 5 of de Guzmán’s book [9].

The Vitali bases discussed so far are linear. Rectangles are linear images of the cube. As we stated before, however, the Vitali bases that arise naturally in non-linear dynamics consist of juliennes – non-linear rectangloids with varying edge directions. Despite the obstacles described above, juliennes turn out to be satisfactory Vitali bases due, it seems, to three factors.

- (a) The elongation axes of a julienne are Hölder controlled, not merely continuously controlled.
- (b) The eccentricity of a julienne and its diameter are both exponential functions of a common number n , the number of dynamical iterations.
- (c) The non-linearity, nesting, and shape-scaling properties of the julienne are governed by a fixed, smooth dynamical system.

One might hope to get an abstract geometric characterization of density bases, say for a basis \mathbf{V} of rectangles in \mathbb{R}^2 , in these sorts of terms. If the eccentricity of rectangles in \mathbf{V} is no greater than a fixed negative power $-K$ of the diameter, if the edge directions of rectangles in \mathbf{V}_x are a θ -Hölder function of x , and if there is some favorable relation between K and θ (say $K(1 - \theta) < 1$), does it follow that \mathbf{V} is a density

basis?

We conclude this section by discussing a transformation property of density points.

Let (X, m) and (X', m') be measure spaces of the type we have been considering (locally compact, etc.) and let \mathbf{V}, \mathbf{V}' be Vitali bases on them. Let $h : X \rightarrow X'$ be a homeomorphism. If h bijects \mathbf{V} to \mathbf{V}' , and has a positive, continuous Radon Nikodym derivative it is easy to see that \mathbf{V} -density points biject to \mathbf{V}' -density points. We need a slightly better version of this result. We say that the homeomorphism h is **K-quasi-conformal** with respect to \mathbf{V}, \mathbf{V}' if for all small $V \in \mathbf{V}_p$, there are small $V', V'' \in \mathbf{V}_{h(p)}$ such that

$$V' \subset h(V) \subset V'' \quad \text{and} \quad \frac{m'(V'')}{m'(V')} \leq K.$$

Ordinary quasi-conformality in \mathbb{R}^n is the same as quasi-conformality with respect to the Vitali basis of round balls and Lebesgue measure.

Proposition 2.1. *Assume that h and h^{-1} are quasi-conformal with respect to the Vitali bases \mathbf{V}, \mathbf{V}' . If h has a continuous, positive Radon Nikodym derivative then it bijects \mathbf{V} -density points to \mathbf{V}' -density points.*

Proof. Suppose that $p \in X$ is *not* a density point of $A \subset X$. Then, for some $\epsilon > 0$ and some $V \in \mathbf{V}_p$ with arbitrarily small diameter, $[A : V] \leq 1 - \epsilon$. By continuity of the Radon Nikodym derivative and smallness of V , $[h(A) : h(V)] \leq 1 - \epsilon/2$. Since $h(V)$ occupies at least a portion $1/K$ of V'' , the concentration of $h(A)$ in V'' is bounded away from 1. That is, $h(p)$ is not a density point of $h(A)$.

We have shown that h carries non-density points to non-density points. The same is true for h^{-1} . Hence h and h^{-1} also biject density points. \square

3. VOLUMETRIC ENGULFING

In this section we prove a version of the Lebesgue-Vitali density point theorem. We will apply the result to juliennes in Section 8.

As in the previous section, let X be a locally compact, metric measure space, and let m be a regular, non-atomic, locally finite, Borel measure on it. Let \mathbf{V} be a Vitali basis on X . We also assume that \mathbf{V} is filtered by a rank function

$$\text{rank} : \mathbf{V} \rightarrow \mathbb{N},$$

compatible with diameter in the sense that $\text{rank}(V) \rightarrow \infty$ if and only if $\text{diam}(V) \rightarrow 0$. That is, given $\epsilon > 0$, there is an integer N such that

if $\text{rank}(V) \geq N$ then $\text{diam}(V) < \epsilon$, and conversely, given $N \in \mathbb{N}$ there is an $\epsilon > 0$ such that if $\text{diam}(V) < \epsilon$ then $\text{rank}(V) \geq N$.

Definition. \mathbf{V} is **volumetrically engulfing** if for some constant L , and for each $V \in \mathbf{V}$ there is a measurable set \hat{V} containing V such that

- (a) $m(\hat{V}) \leq L m(V)$.
- (b) If $V, V' \in \mathbf{V}$ have non-empty intersection and $\text{rank}(V) \leq \text{rank}(V')$ then $V' \subset \hat{V}$.
- (c) If $m(V) \rightarrow 0$ then $\text{rank}(V) \rightarrow \infty$. That is, given $N \in \mathbb{N}$ there exists $\delta > 0$ such that $m(V) < \delta$ implies $\text{rank}(V) \geq N$.

See Figure 1.

\mathbf{V} is **closed** if every $V \in \mathbf{V}_x \in \mathbf{V}$ is a closed subset of \mathbb{R}^n .

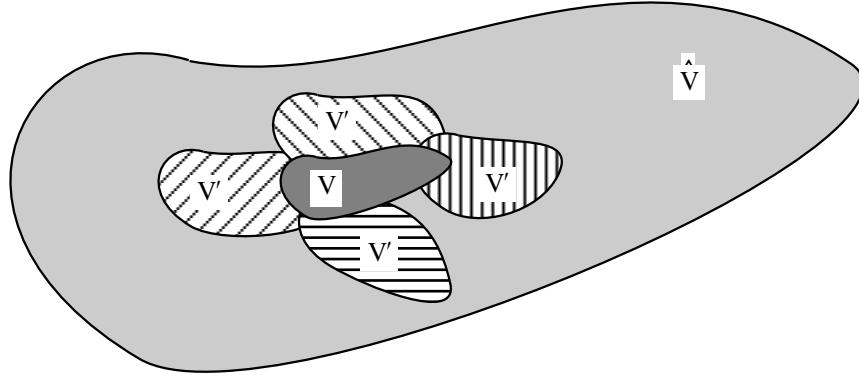


FIGURE 1. The set \hat{V} engulfs all $V' \in \mathbf{V}$ that meet V but are not much larger than V .

Theorem 3.1. *If \mathbf{V} is a volumetrically engulfing closed Vitali basis of X and S is a measurable subset of X then almost every point of S is a density point of S with respect to \mathbf{V} . In other words, \mathbf{V} is a density basis.*

Proof. For each $\beta < 1$ consider the set

$$B = B_\beta = \{x \in S : \liminf [S : V] < \beta\}.$$

The liminf is taken as $V \in \mathbf{V}_p$ shrinks to p . We claim that B has measure zero. From this the theorem follows, for we can take a sequence $\beta_n = 1 - 1/n$ that tends to 1. Almost every point of S belongs to $S' = S \setminus \bigcup B_{\beta_n}$, and every $x \in S'$ is a density point of S .

Let $\epsilon > 0$ be given. It is enough to show that B has measure $< \epsilon$. Cover B by an open set U such that

$$m(U) < m(B) + \frac{\epsilon(1-\beta)}{\beta}.$$

Define a Vitali covering of B by

$$\mathbf{W} = \{V \in \mathbf{V} : V \subset U, \text{ diam}(V) \leq 1, \text{ and } [S : V] < \beta\}.$$

Since $B \subset S$,

$$[B : V] \leq [S : V].$$

Apply the standard method of proof of the Lebesgue-Vitali Theorem. First choose a $V_1 \in \mathbf{W}$ with minimum rank. All $V \in \mathbf{W}$ have $\text{rank}(V) \geq \text{rank}(V_1)$. Then choose a $V_2 \in \mathbf{W}$ with minimum rank among those members of \mathbf{W} that do not meet V_1 . Continue inductively. This produces a sequence of disjoint sets V_n contained in U . Their total measure is no more than the measure of U . In each V_n , the concentration of B is $< \beta$. There may be some points of B which fail to be covered by the sets V_n . Call this not-covered set

$$B' = B \setminus \bigcup V_n.$$

We claim that B' has outer measure zero. (We are still in the process of showing that B has measure $< \epsilon$.) Since the series $\sum m(V_n)$ converges, its tail, $\sum_{n>N} m(V_n)$, tends to zero as $N \rightarrow \infty$. To prove that B' has outer measure zero, then, it is enough to show that for each $N \in \mathbb{N}$, B' is contained in $\bigcup_{n>N} \widehat{V}_n$. For since \mathbf{V} is volumetrically engulfing, the series $\sum_{n>N} m(\widehat{V}_n)$ is no greater than $L \sum_{n>N} m(V_n)$, which tends to 0 as $N \rightarrow \infty$.

Since $\sum m(V_n)$ converges, its terms tend to zero. According to (c) in the definition of volumetric engulfing, $\text{rank}(V_n) \rightarrow \infty$.

Fix an N and consider a point $x \in B'$. Since $x \notin \bigcup_{n=1}^N V_n$, since the sets V_n are closed, and since the sets in \mathbf{V}_x have arbitrarily small diameter, there is a set $V \in \mathbf{W}$ which contains x and is disjoint from V_1, \dots, V_N . The set V was available for choice, but was never chosen. It has finite rank. Therefore the reason it was never chosen is that for some first V_i , $i > N$, $V_i \cap V \neq \emptyset$. Since we always choose a set with minimum rank, and since V was available to be chosen, we see that $\text{rank}(V_i) \leq \text{rank}(V)$. Because \mathbf{V} is volumetrically engulfing, the set \widehat{V}_i engulfs V . That is,

$$B' \subset \bigcup_{n>N} \widehat{V}_n,$$

and it follows that B' has outer measure zero.

Except for the zero set B' , B is covered by the disjoint sets V_n , and

in each its concentration is at most β . Thus

$$\begin{aligned} m(B) &= \sum m(V_n \cap B) \leq \beta \sum m(V_n) \\ &\leq \beta m(U) < \beta \left(m(B) + \frac{\epsilon(1-\beta)}{\beta} \right) \\ &= \beta m(B) + \epsilon(1-\beta). \end{aligned}$$

Therefore, $(1-\beta)m(B) < \epsilon(1-\beta)$ and $m(B) < \epsilon$. Since ϵ is arbitrary, it follows that B has measure zero, and as observed at the outset, this implies that almost every point of S is a density point with respect to \mathbf{V} . \square

Corollary 3.2. *If \mathbf{V} is a volumetrically engulfing closed Vitali basis of X and $S \subset X$ is measurable, then for almost every point $x \in X$, the concentration of S in V converges to the characteristic function of S at x as $V \in \mathbf{V}_x$ shrinks to x ,*

$$\lim [S : V] = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } x \in S \\ 0 & \text{if } x \notin S. \end{cases}$$

Proof. Theorem 3.1 applies equally to S and to its complement $S^c = X \setminus S$. Thus, for almost every point $x \in X$,

if $x \in S$ then $[S : V] \rightarrow 1$ as $V \in \mathbf{V}_x$ shrinks to x .

if $x \in S^c$ then $[S^c : V] \rightarrow 1$ as $V \in \mathbf{V}_x$ shrinks to x .

Measurability implies that $[S : V] + [S^c : V] = 1$, and the corollary follows. \square

It is easy to phrase the volumetrically engulfing concept in terms of diameter, not rank. Namely, for some L, K ,

(a) $m(\hat{V}) \leq L m(V)$.

(b') If $V, V' \in \mathbf{V}$ have non-empty intersection and $\text{diam}(V') \leq K \text{diam}(V)$ then $V' \subset \hat{V}$.

(c') If $m(V) \rightarrow 0$ then $\text{diam}(V) \rightarrow 0$.

Thus, our volumetric engulfing condition is the same as assumption (i,ii)* of [26], page 8. This makes Theorem 3.1 a consequence of the corollary of [26], page 13. The proof given there involves maximal functions.

4. JULIENNES

Juliennes are foliation product sets constructed as follows. Let $\mathbf{W}^u, \mathbf{W}^{cu}, \mathbf{W}^c, \mathbf{W}^{cs}, \mathbf{W}^s$ be dynamically coherent foliations. At $p \in M$ we will choose

$$X \subset W_{\text{loc}}^u(p) \quad D \subset W_{\text{loc}}^c(p) \quad Y \subset W_{\text{loc}}^s(p)$$

with carefully estimated small sizes. Then the **center unstable julienne**, the **center stable julienne**, and the **solid julienne** are

$$\begin{aligned} J^{cu} &= W^{c\cap u}(X \cup D) \\ J^{cs} &= W^{c\cap s}(D \cup Y) \\ J^{\text{solid}} &= W^{u\cap s}(J^{cu} \cup J^{cs}), \end{aligned}$$

where the notation $W^{a\cap b}(C)$ refers to the set of all intersection points of local a -manifolds and local b -manifolds that pass through C . That is,

$$W^{a\cap b}(C) = \{z : \text{for some } c, c' \in C, z \in W_{\text{loc}}^a(c) \cap W_{\text{loc}}^b(c')\}.$$

Equivalently,

$$W^{a\cap b}(C) = W_{\text{loc}}^a(C) \cap W_{\text{loc}}^b(C).$$

See Figures 2 and 3. We refer to $W^{a\cap b}(C)$ as the (local) **$a\cap b$ -saturate** of C .

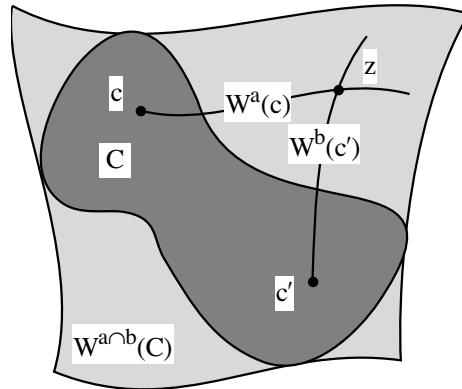


FIGURE 2. $W^{a\cap b}(C)$ fills out C by the local foliations $\mathbf{W}^a, \mathbf{W}^b$.

We call $J \cap W_{\text{loc}}^a(z)$ the **a-fiber** of the julienne through the point $z \in J$. In particular, if $z \in D$, the unstable fiber of J^{cu} through z is denoted as $X(z)$, while the stable fiber of J^{cs} is $Y(z)$. If $z = p$ then $X(z) = X$ is the **main unstable fiber** of J^{cu} while $Y(z) = Y$ is the **main stable fiber** of J^{cs} . We call the center fiber D the **center core** of the julienne.

Proposition 4.1. *Julienes are natural in three ways. They are locally maximal, they iterate naturally under f , and they behave correctly under holonomy.*

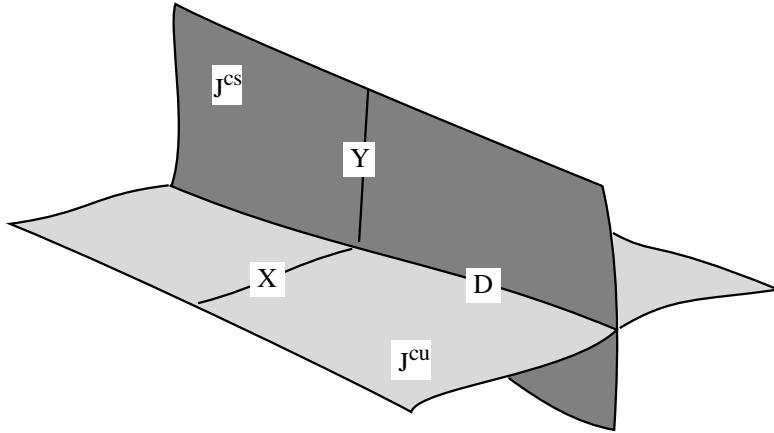


FIGURE 3. The solid julienne is the $u \cap s$ -saturate of $J^{cu} \cup J^{cs}$.

Proof. Juliennes are of the form

$$J = W^{a \cap b}(C)$$

for $ab = cu$ and $C = X \cup D$, $ab = cs$ and $C = D \cup Y$, or $ab = us$ and $C = J^{cu} \cup J^{cs}$. By local maximality we mean that

$$(1) \quad J = W^{a \cap b}(J).$$

Repeating the operation $C \mapsto W^{a \cap b}(C)$ does not enlarge a julienne. To check local maximality we write

$$\begin{aligned} W^{a \cap b}(J) &= W_{\text{loc}}^a(J) \cap W_{\text{loc}}^b(J) \\ &= W_{\text{loc}}^a(W_{\text{loc}}^a(C) \cap W_{\text{loc}}^b(C)) \cap W_{\text{loc}}^b(W_{\text{loc}}^a(C) \cap W_{\text{loc}}^b(C)) \\ &\subset W_{\text{loc}}^a(W_{\text{loc}}^a(C)) \cap W_{\text{loc}}^b(W_{\text{loc}}^b(C)) = J. \end{aligned}$$

The reverse inclusion, $J \subset W^{a \cap b}(J)$, is valid for any set J , which completes the proof of (1).

By naturality under f iteration we mean that for $J = W^{a \cap b}(C)$, we have

$$(2) \quad f(J) = W^{a \cap b}(f(C)),$$

a fact that is clear from invariance of the a - and b -foliations.

Naturality under holonomy applies primarily to the center unstable and center stable juliennes. We assert that these juliennes are products in the following sense.

- (a) The center holonomy gives a homeomorphism $Y(z) \rightarrow Y(z')$ between any two stable fibers of J^{cs} . It also gives a homeomorphism $X(z) \rightarrow X(z')$ between any two unstable fibers of J^{cu} .

- (b) The unstable holonomy gives a homeomorphism between any two center fibers of J^{cu} , while the stable holonomy gives a homeomorphism between any two center fibers of J^{cs} .

These holonomy facts are a direct consequence of our dynamical coherence assumption: the unstable and center foliations sub-foliate the center unstable foliation, while the center and stable foliations sub-foliate the center stable foliation. \square

Our choice X, D, Y involves several estimates on Hölder exponents, contraction rates, etc. We start by defining

$$(3) \quad \mu = \min\{\mathbf{m}(Tf), \mathbf{m}(Tf^{-1})\}$$

$$(4) \quad \nu = \max\{\|T^s f\|, \|T^u f^{-1}\|\}$$

$$(5) \quad \gamma = \min\{\mathbf{m}(T^c f), \mathbf{m}(T^c f^{-1})\}.$$

The assumption of partial hyperbolicity implies

$$0 < \mu \leq \nu < \gamma \leq 1.$$

The behavior of f in the stable direction is a contraction whose strength is between μ and ν , the behavior of f in the unstable direction is an expansion whose strength is between $1/\nu$ and $1/\mu$, and the behavior of f in the center direction is an isometry up to a factor between γ and $1/\gamma$.

The Fiber Contraction Theorem of [15], pages 30 and 81, and [25], page 45, converts this expansion/contraction information into regularity statements. For example, to estimate the Hölder exponent of E^{cu} we proceed as follows. Let L be the vector bundle over M whose fiber at $p \in M$ is the space of linear maps $S : E_p^{cu} \rightarrow E_p^s$,

$$L_p = L(E_p^{cu}, E_p^s).$$

The graph transform sends $S \in L_p$ to $(Tf)_\# S \in L_{f(p)}$ where

$$\text{graph}((Tf)_\# S) = (Tf)(\text{graph}(S)).$$

This gives a bundle map

$$\begin{array}{ccc} L & \xrightarrow{(Tf)_\#} & L \\ \pi \downarrow & & \downarrow \pi \\ M & \xrightarrow{f} & M \end{array}$$

in which the fiber is contracted more sharply than $\nu\gamma^{-1}$, while the base contraction is at worst μ . (We use the operator norm on fibers and the Riemann metric on the base.) The zero section of L is its unique

invariant section, and it is θ -Hölder if the fiber contraction θ -dominates the base contraction in the sense that

$$(6) \quad \nu\gamma^{-1}\mu^{-\theta} < 1.$$

(In the actual proof of this, to avoid circular reasoning we smoothly approximate E^{cu}, E^s by bundles $\tilde{E}^{cu}, \tilde{E}^s$, we replace L by $\tilde{L} = L(\tilde{E}^{cu}, \tilde{E}^s)$, and we restrict the graph transform to the unit disc bundle of \tilde{L} .)

Since our expansion/contraction hypotheses are symmetric, the same estimate is valid for the Hölder exponent of E^{cs} , and hence for the center bundle $E^c = E^{cu} \cap E^{cs}$. In fact the estimate holds also for the unstable and stable bundles, and, manipulating (6), we see that all five bundles E^u, \dots, E^s are θ -Hölder if

$$(7) \quad \theta < \frac{\log(\nu\gamma^{-1})}{\log \mu}.$$

From now on, θ will denote the Hölder exponent of E^c , $0 < \theta \leq 1$. It is no smaller than the θ estimated in (7), but by good fortune (for instance, if f is affine) it might be larger. In terms of this θ we will assume the following **center bunching condition**

$$(8) \quad \nu < \gamma^{2+2/\theta}.$$

Thus, γ is so near 1 that even a potentially high power of it remains greater than ν . Center bunching means that hyperbolic behavior strongly dominates center behavior.

Perturbations of the affine diffeomorphisms discussed in Section 1 satisfy the center bunching hypothesis. See Section 10.

It may be of interest to express the center bunching condition in a way that depends only on μ, ν .

Proposition. *If $\mu = \nu^r$, $r \geq 1$, then sufficient for the center bunching condition (8) is that γ is so close to 1 that*

$$\frac{\log \gamma}{\log \nu} < \frac{3 + 2r - \sqrt{(3 + 2r)^2 - 8}}{4}.$$

The proof is left to the reader. Interpreting this inequality numerically shows that our current center bunching condition is modest in comparison to the bunching conditions in [22]. For example, when the hyperbolic part of the spectrum is quarter pinched

$$\mu = \nu^2 = \frac{1}{4}$$

then a satisfactory γ is

$$\gamma \geq .91.$$

In particular the dimensions of the stable and unstable bundles no longer are part of the estimates.

Next, we sharpen (8). Choose $\alpha < \gamma$ and $0 < \beta < \theta$ so that

$$(9) \quad \nu < \alpha^{2+2/\beta}.$$

Then set

$$(10) \quad \sigma = \frac{\nu}{\alpha}.$$

Therefore $\nu < \gamma\sigma$ and we can choose τ between them,

$$(11) \quad \nu < \tau < \gamma\sigma.$$

From (9) and (11) we deduce

$$(12) \quad \left(\frac{\sigma}{\gamma}\right)^{1+\beta} < \tau < \frac{\sigma}{\gamma}.$$

For

$$\left(\frac{\sigma}{\gamma}\right)^{1+\beta} = \nu \frac{\nu^\beta}{(\alpha\gamma)^{1+\beta}} < \nu \frac{\nu^\beta}{\alpha^{2+2\beta}} < \nu < \tau < \gamma\sigma < \frac{\sigma}{\gamma}.$$

See Figure 4 which summarizes the relations among the constants and exponents.

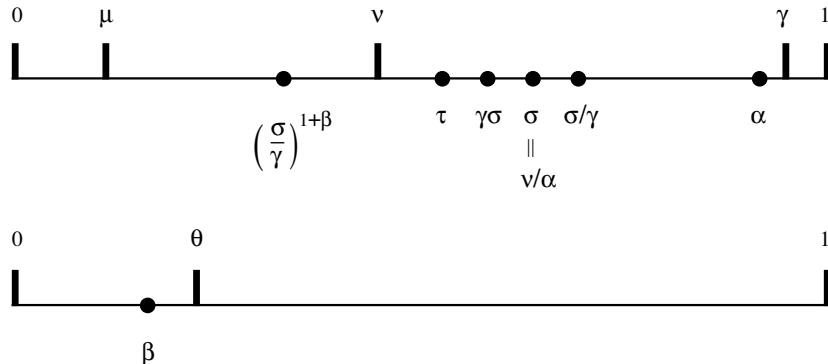


FIGURE 4. Constants denoted with a bar are imposed by the diffeomorphism; those denoted with a dot are chosen afterward.

Now we fix a point $p \in M$ and specify sequences

$$\begin{aligned} X_n &= f^{-n}(W^u(f^n(p), \tau^n)) \subset W_{\text{loc}}^u(p) \\ D_n &= W^c(p, \sigma^n) \subset W_{\text{loc}}^c(p) \\ Y_n &= f^n(W^s(f^{-n}(p), \tau^n)) \subset W_{\text{loc}}^s(p). \end{aligned}$$

According to the general julienne definition we get sequences of juliennes at p

$$\begin{aligned} J_n^{cu} &= W^{c \cap u}(X_n \cup D_n) \\ J_n^{cs} &= W^{c \cap s}(D_n \cup Y_n) \\ J_n^{\text{solid}} &= W^{u \cap s}(J_n^{cu} \cup J_n^{cs}), \end{aligned}$$

We refer to this n as the **rank** of the julienne, and to $1/n$ as its **size**. As $n \rightarrow \infty$ the juliennes shrink down to p .

The collections of these juliennes are denoted

$$\mathbf{J}_p^{cs} = \{J_n^{cs} : n \in \mathbb{N}\} \quad \mathbf{J}_p^{cu} = \{J_n^{cu} : n \in \mathbb{N}\} \quad \mathbf{J}_p = \{J_n : n \in \mathbb{N}\}.$$

Letting p range over M gives a **solid julienne Vitali basis**

$$\mathbf{J} = \bigcup_{p \in M} \mathbf{J}_p.$$

Similarly if q ranges over $W^{cs}(p)$ or $W^{cu}(p)$ we get center stable and center unstable julienne Vitali bases,

$$\mathbf{J}^{cs} = \bigcup_{q \in W^{cs}(p)} \mathbf{J}_q^{cs} \quad \mathbf{J}^{cu} = \bigcup_{q \in W^{cu}(p)} \mathbf{J}_q^{cu}$$

for the leaves $W^{cs}(p), W^{cu}(p)$.

Theorem 4.2. *\mathbf{J} is volumetrically engulfing with respect to Riemann measure on M ; \mathbf{J}^{cs} and \mathbf{J}^{cu} are volumetrically engulfing with respect to Riemann measure on $W^{cs}(p)$ and $W^{cu}(p)$.*

Corollary 4.3. *The julienne Vitali bases are density bases: almost every point of a measurable set is a julienne density point.*

Proof. This a direct application of Theorem 3.1, which states that a volumetrically engulfing Vitali basis is a density basis. \square

Theorem 4.4. *The unstable and stable holonomy maps are **julienne quasi-conformal**: the unstable holonomy is quasi-conformal with respect to the Vitali basis \mathbf{J}^{cs} , while the stable holonomy is quasi-conformal with respect to \mathbf{J}^{cu} .*

The proofs of Theorems 4.2 and 4.4 appear in Sections 6, 7, and 8.

5. JULIENNE SHAPE

In this section we study the shape of center stable juliennes. Everything we say has its counterpart for center unstable juliennes. A center stable julienne is a foliation product

$$J_n^{cs} = W^{c \cap s}(D_n \cup Y_n)$$

where D_n is small round disc in $W^c(p)$ and Y_n is a small set in $W^s(p)$. It is unclear, a priori, what a julienne looks like, beyond the fact that it is small. For although $f^{-n}(Y_n) = W^s(f^{-n}(p), \tau^n)$ is round, there is no reason to expect that its f^n image Y_n is round or quasi-round. The same applies to the **pre-julienne** $f^{-n}(J_n^{cs})$. It is the foliation product of a small set $f^{-n}(D_n) \subset W^c(f^{-n}(p))$ and a round disc $f^{-n}(Y_n) = W^s(f^{-n}(p), \tau^n)$. The julienne and pre-julienne each have one round factor and one non-round factor.

A set that can be expressed as

$$T = \bigcup_{x \in B} W^s(x, r)$$

for some $B \subset W_{loc}^c(p)$ and some $r > 0$ is a **center stable tube**

$$T = T^{cs}(B, r)$$

with **base** B and **stable radius** r . The stable fibers of a tube are by definition round. The shape of its base can be arbitrary. See Figures 5, 6.

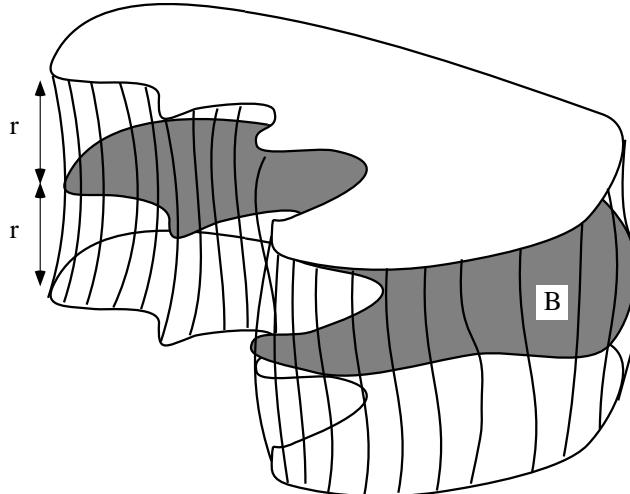


FIGURE 5. A center stable tube with one dimensional stable fibers and two dimensional base.

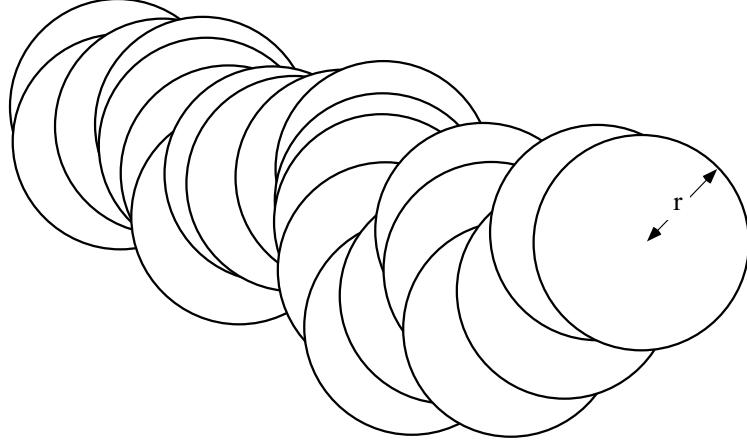


FIGURE 6. A center stable tube with two dimensional stable fibers and one dimensional base.

Proposition 5.1. *The pre-julienne $f^{-n}(J_n^{cs})$ is **tube-like**. It consists of the center core $f^{-n}(D_n)$, through which pass s -fibers. The s -fibers are approximately round discs of radius τ^n . More precisely, given $\epsilon > 0$, if n is large, then the pre-julienne is bracketted between tubes with base $f^{-n}(D_n)$ and stable radii $(1 \pm \epsilon)\tau^n$.*

The proof of this proposition involves the center bunching and Hölder assumptions used to choose the julienne shape. The next lemma generalizes easily to any foliation whose tangent bundle is θ -Hölder continuous, where $0 < \beta < \theta \leq 1$.

Lemma 5.2. *The center holonomy $h : W^s(p) \rightarrow W^s(q)$, $h(p) = q$, is **approximately isometric** at small β -Hölder scale in the following sense. Given $\epsilon > 0$ there is a $\delta > 0$ such that if*

$$(13) \quad r^{1+\beta} \leq \rho \leq r < \delta$$

and if $q \in W^c(p, r)$, then h carries a round disc D of radius ρ in $W^s(p)$ to a nearly round disc $h(D)$ of radius ρ in $W^s(q)$. More precisely, if $D = W^s(p, \rho)$ then $h(D)$ is bracketted between round discs

$$W^s(q, (1 - \epsilon)\rho) \subset h(D) \subset W^s(q, (1 + \epsilon)\rho).$$

Proof. The point to note here is that ρ can be quite a bit smaller than r , but not arbitrarily smaller; it can never be less than r^2 . Discs whose radii are too small may be grossly distorted in shape by the center holonomy map h . See Figure 7, which indicates that the shape and size of $h(D)$ is under good control at one scale, but still may be pathological at a smaller scale. We recapitulate the proofs of Lemmas

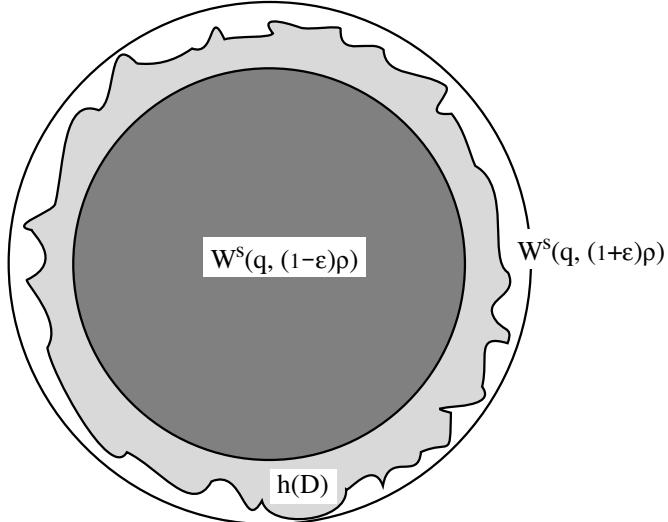


FIGURE 7. At small β -Hölder scale $h(D)$ is approximately round.

1 and 2 in Section 4 of [22]. In an exponential chart at p , the center leaf through a point z near p is the graph of a function

$$\phi_z : E_p^c(r) \rightarrow E_p^s.$$

See Figure 8. The function $\phi_z(x)$ is differentiable with respect to x . The

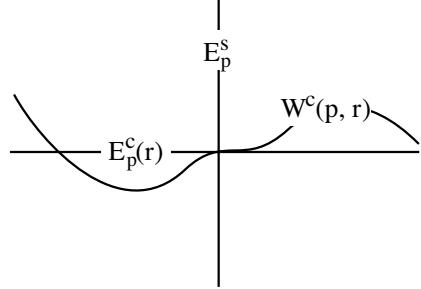


FIGURE 8. Locally, in exponential charts, leaves are graphs.

norm of its derivative $\partial\phi_z/\partial x$ is the slope of the leaf in the exponential chart. By assumption $\partial\phi_z/\partial x$ is θ -Hölder continuous, and at the point $(z, x) = (p, 0)$, $\partial\phi_z/\partial x = 0$. Thus

$$\left\| \frac{\partial\phi_z}{\partial x} \right\| \leq Kr^\theta,$$

where (z, x) varies in the r -neighborhood of $(p, 0)$. Geometrically, this means that the center leaves are quite flat, quite horizontal.

Consider the horizontal holonomy H . It is translation parallel to the plane E_p^c . Continuity of E^s implies that H has the following property. Given $\epsilon > 0$ there is a $\delta > 0$ such that if $\rho \leq r < \delta$ then

$$H(D) \subset W^s(q, (1 + \epsilon/2)\rho).$$

See Figure 9. No underbound for ρ is needed here.

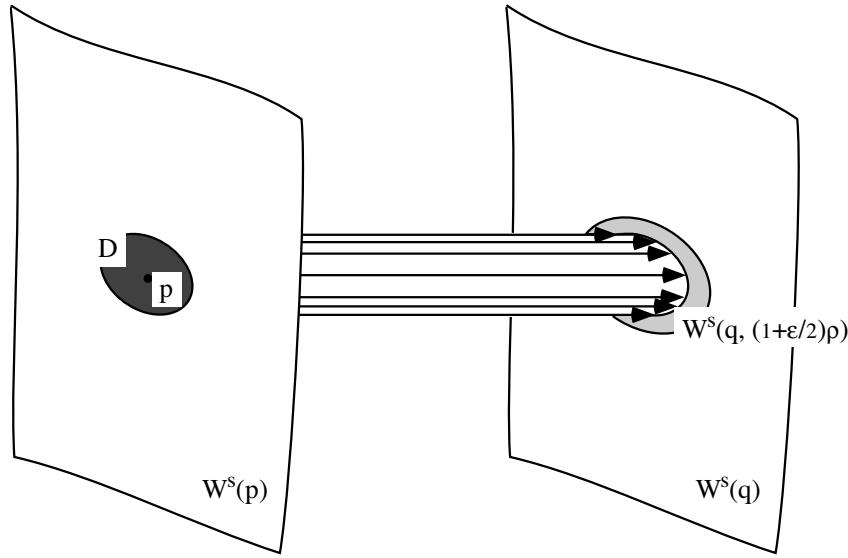


FIGURE 9. At small scale, the horizontal holonomy is approximately isometric.

Over a distance r , the center leaf diverges from the horizontal plane parallel to E_p^c by at most

$$Kr^\theta r = Kr^{1+\theta},$$

a quantity that is negligible in comparison to ρ . For when r is small, (9) and (13) imply that

$$r^{1+\theta} \ll r^{1+\beta} \leq \rho.$$

Hence,

$$h(D) \subset W^s(q, (1 + \epsilon)\rho).$$

Applying the same reasoning to h^{-1} , we see that

$$h^{-1}(W^s(q, (1 - \epsilon)\rho)) \subset D,$$

and it follows that $h(D)$ is bracketted between the round discs $W^s(q, (1 \pm \epsilon)\rho)$ as claimed. \square

Proof of Proposition 5.1. The main stable fiber of the pre-julienne

$$f^{-n}(J_n^{cs}) = W^{c \cap s}(f^{-n}(D_n) \cup W^s(f^{-n}(p), \tau^n))$$

is the round disc $W^s(f^{-n}(p), \tau^n)$, while the center core is $f^{-n}(D_n) = f^{-n}(W^c(p, \sigma^n))$. Since $\|T^c f\| \leq \gamma^{-1}$,

$$f^{-n}(W^c(p, \sigma^n)) \subset W^c(f^{-n}(p), \sigma^n / \gamma^n).$$

We will apply Lemma 5.2, with $r = \sigma^n / \gamma^n$ and $\rho = \tau^n$. We need to check (13), namely,

$$\left(\frac{\sigma^n}{\gamma^n}\right)^{1+\beta} < \tau^n < \frac{\sigma^n}{\gamma^n},$$

and by (12), this is true. Also, when n is large, $r = \sigma^n / \gamma^n$ is small. Lemma 5.2 then completes the proof. \square

6. JULIENNES UNDER UNIT HOLONOMY

In this section we study the unstable holonomy $h : W^{cs}(p) \rightarrow W^{cs}(q)$, $q = h(p)$, and how it affects center stable juliennes. Everything we say has its counterpart for center unstable juliennes. We assume throughout that q lies in the unit unstable manifold of p ,

$$q \in W^u(p, 1).$$

Theorem 6.1. *There is an integer ℓ such that for all large n ,*

$$(14) \quad J_{n+\ell}^{cs}(q) \subset h(J_n^{cs}(p)) \subset J_{n-\ell}^{cs}(q).$$

In words, the h image of a rank n julienne at p is bracketed between rank $n \pm \ell$ juliennes at q .

Proof. Referring to $J_{n+\ell}^{cs}(p)$ as the small julienne at p and to $J_n^{cs}(q)$ as the large julienne at q , we claim that the holonomy map h carries the small julienne into the large one,

$$(15) \quad h(J_{n+\ell}^{cs}(p)) \subset J_n^{cs}(q).$$

The subtlety of the analysis is present exactly here. The shapes of the juliennes may be awful, but in terms of holonomy they nest. Using h^{-1} and juggling indices, we will see that (15) implies (14).

The unstable holonomy map h sends center manifolds to center manifolds, and the restriction of h to each individual center manifold is of class C^1 or better. See Theorem B of [24]. (On the full center stable manifold h is of course much less regular than Lipschitz.) By compactness, the supremum, $L \geq 1$, of the Lipschitz constants of all the local

unstable holonomy maps $h : W^c(p) \rightarrow W^c(q)$ is finite. Choose ℓ such that

$$(16) \quad \sigma^\ell \leq \frac{1}{6L}.$$

The center core disc $D_{n+\ell}(p)$ has radius $\sigma^{n+\ell}$, and thus h sends it to a subset of $W^c(q)$ having radius $L\sigma^{n+\ell}$, which by the choice of ℓ in (16) is less than $\sigma^n/2$. Thus

$$(17) \quad h(D_{n+\ell}(p)) \subset \frac{1}{2}D_n(q),$$

where $\frac{1}{2}D_n(q)$ is the half-sized sub-disc of $D_n(q)$. The inclusion (17) is a step toward (15). We want to show that the holonomy image of one julienne is contained in another julienne, and (17) shows that at least this is true of their center cores.

Since the unstable holonomy is defined by the invariant foliation \mathbf{W}^u , it commutes with f . Specifically, if we write

$$h_n : W^{cs}(f^{-n}(p)) \rightarrow W^{cs}(f^{-n}(q))$$

then

$$h = h_0 = f^n \circ h_n \circ f^{-n}.$$

Thus, (15) is equivalent to

$$(18) \quad h_n \circ f^{-n}(J_{n+\ell}^{cs}(p)) \subset f^{-n}(J_n^{cs}(q)).$$

Think of the holonomy map as taking an object located on one center stable manifold, and “pushing it across” to another center stable manifold. Then (18) has two advantages over (15).

- (a) The distance between the domain and target for h_n (the “push across distance”) is much less than that for h .
- (b) The domain and target of h_n in (18) are more round in shape than those that confront h in (15). For pre-juliennes are less elongated than juliennes.

To prove (18) it suffices to find a tubes T_n, T'_n such that

$$(19) \quad \begin{aligned} f^{-n}(J_{n+\ell}^{cs}(p)) &\subset T_n \\ T'_n &\subset f^{-n}(J_n^{cs}(q)) \\ h_n(T_n) &\subset T'_n \end{aligned}$$

Set

$$B_n = f^{-n}(\frac{1}{2}D_n(q)) \quad B'_n = f^{-n}(D_n(q)).$$

By Proposition 5.1 the pre-julienne $f^{-n}(J_n^{cs}(q))$ is tube like. It contains a tube T'_n with base B'_n and stable radius $2\tau^n/3$. The distance from

$\frac{1}{2}D_n(q)$ to the boundary of $D_n(q)$ is $\sigma^n/2$. Under f^{-n} this distance can decrease by at worst the factor γ^n . Thus,

$$(20) \quad x \in B_n \Rightarrow d(x, \partial B'_n) \geq \frac{(\gamma\sigma)^n}{2}.$$

See Figure 10. We do *not* assert that B_n lies in the middle of B'_n , merely

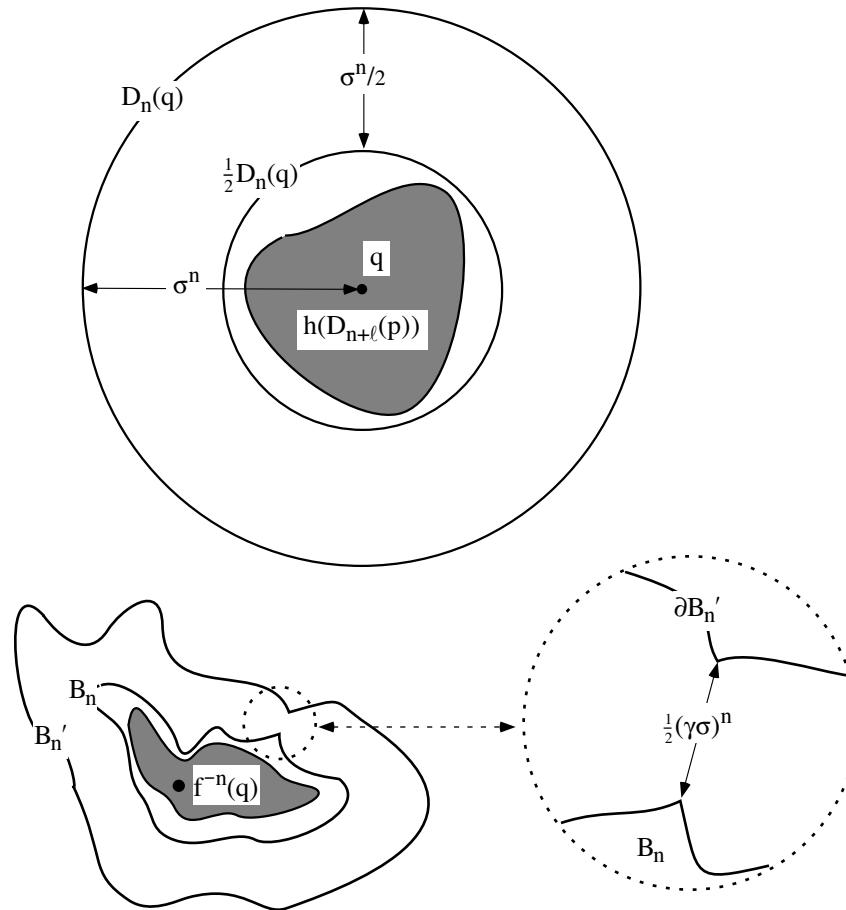


FIGURE 10. The center cores of the julienne and pre-julienne at q and at $f^{-n}(q)$.

that its distance to $\partial B'_n$ decays no faster than a slow exponential. The shape of the pair $B_n \subset B'_n$ can in principle be quite messy.

By Proposition 5.1 the pre-julienne $f^{-(n+\ell)}(J_{n+\ell}^{cs}(p))$ is also tube-like. It is contained in a tube $T_{n+\ell}$,

$$f^{-(n+\ell)}(J_{n+\ell}^{cs}(p)) \subset T_{n+\ell} = \bigcup_{x \in f^{-(n+\ell)}(D_{n+\ell}(p))} W^s(x, 2\tau^{n+\ell}).$$

Since $\|T^s f\| \leq \nu < \sigma$, we see from (16) that

$$f^{-n}(J_{n+\ell}^{cs}(p)) \subset f^\ell(T_{n+\ell}) \subset \bigcup_{x \in f^{-n}(D_{n+\ell}(p))} W^s(x, \tau^n/3) = T_n,$$

a tube in $W^{cs}(f^{-n}(p))$ with base $f^{-n}(D_{n+\ell}(p))$ and stable radius $\tau^n/3$.

h_n pushes T_n across from $W^{cs}(f^{-n}(p))$ into $W^{cs}(f^{-n}(q))$. The distance between these two center stable manifolds is at most ν^n since their original distance apart is at most 1, and $\|T^u f^{-1}\| \leq \nu$. It is unlikely that h_n sends an s -fiber of T_n to an s -fiber of $W^{cs}(f^{-n}(q))$. For $E^u \oplus E^s$ is probably not Frobenius integrable. Still, we can easily estimate how large $h_n(W^s(x, \tau^n/3))$ is. Directly, or as a trivial alteration of the proof of Lemma 5.2,

$$(21) \quad h_n(W^s(x, \tau^n/3)) \subset W^{cs}(h_n(x), 2\nu^n + \tau^n/3).$$

(11) implies that for large n ,

$$2\nu^n + \tau^n/3 < \tau^n/2 \ll (\gamma\sigma)^n.$$

By (20), $h_n(T_n)$ lies far enough away from $\partial B'_n$ that it is contained in the local s -saturate of B'_n ,

$$h_n(T_n) \subset W_{\text{loc}}^s(B'_n).$$

See Figure 11. Likewise

$$h_n(T_n) \subset W^{cs}(B_n, \tau^n/2) \subset T'_n,$$

which implies (19), hence (18), and hence (15).

It remains to deduce (14) from (15). Since the latter is valid for all large n , we can replace n with $n - \ell$. This gives half of (14),

$$h(J_n^{cs}(p)) \subset J_{n-\ell}^{cs}(q).$$

Interchanging p and q , and applying (15) to h^{-1} instead of to h , we get

$$(22) \quad h^{-1}(J_{n+\ell}^{cs}(q)) \subset J_n^{cs}(p).$$

Applying h to both sides of (22), we get the other half of (14). \square

7. JULIENNES ENGULF

In this section we verify the geometric part of the volumetric engulfing property. In the next section we work out the measure ratio estimate.

Theorem 7.1. *Center stable juliennes have the following **engulfing property**. There is an $\ell \in \mathbb{N}$ such that if two center stable juliennes $J_{n+\ell}^{cs}, J_{n+\ell}'^{cs}$ meet then*

$$J_{n+\ell}'^{cs} \subset J_n^{cs}.$$

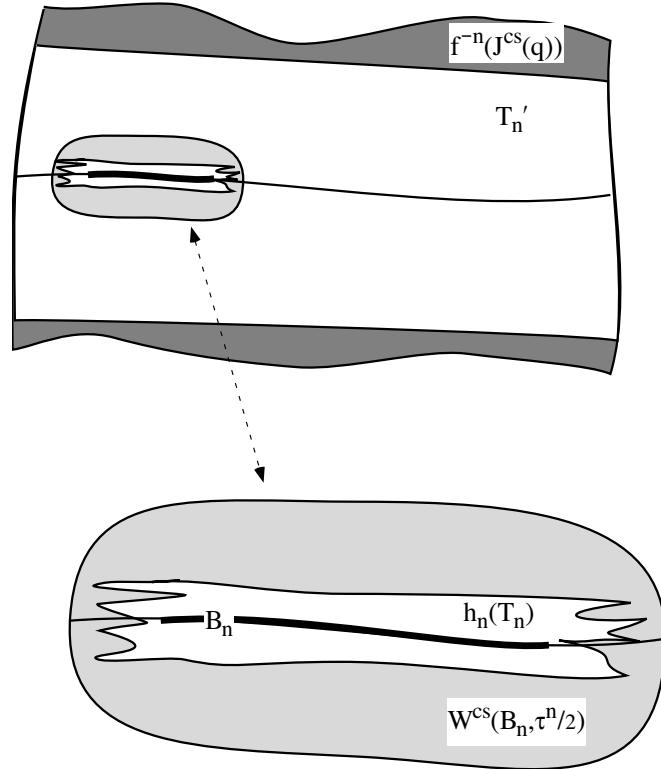


FIGURE 11. Despite its ragged ends, $h_n(T_n)$ is contained in T'_n .

Proof. Recall that n is the rank of the julienne J_n^{cs} . The theorem asserts that a rank n julienne will engulf a rank $n + \ell$ julienne, if the latter meets the rank $n + \ell$ sub-julienne of the former. Write

$$\begin{aligned} J_n^{cs} &= W^{cs}(D_n \cup Y_n) \\ J_{n+\ell}^{cs} &= W^{cs}(D_{n+\ell} \cup Y_{n+\ell}) \\ J_{n+\ell}' &= W^{cs}(D'_{n+\ell} \cup Y'_{n+\ell}). \end{aligned}$$

We refer to these juliennes as the big julienne, the small julienne, and the neighboring julienne, respectively. According to Proposition 5.1, the stable fibers of a julienne of rank n are images by f^n of approximately round discs of radius τ^n . Since $\|T^s f\| \leq \nu$, these f^n images are contained in stable discs of radius $\nu^n \tau^n < \nu^n \sigma^n$, a number that is much smaller than the radius σ^n of the core disc D_n . Thus, the diameter of a center stable julienne is approximately the diameter of its core disc, and the diameter of the neighboring julienne that we hope to engulf is

approximately $\sigma^{n+\ell}$. We choose ℓ so that

$$\sigma^\ell \leq \frac{1}{3}.$$

Then the two intersecting juliennes of rank $n + \ell$ have diameter less than $1/3$ of the diameter of the big julienne, and one of them, $J_{n+\ell}^{cs}$, includes the point p . It follows that the neighboring julienne, $J_{n+\ell}^{cs'}$, is so close to the middle of the center core disc D_n , of the big julienne that it projects into D_n under the stable holonomy map. That is

$$J_{n+\ell}^{cs'} \subset W_{loc}^s(J_n^{cs}).$$

See Figure 12. All the s -fibers of the neighboring julienne lie on local

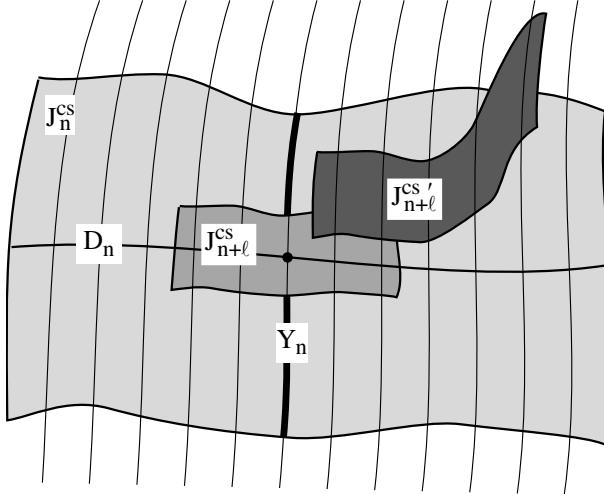


FIGURE 12. The neighboring julienne is contained in the local stable saturate of D_n .

stable manifolds passing through the core disc D_n of the big julienne. If we can show that all the c -fibers of the neighboring julienne lie on local center manifolds passing through the main stable fiber Y_n of the big julienne, then by the naturality of the julienne definition, Proposition 4.1, the big julienne engulfs the neighboring julienne.

To understand the center fibers, we apply f^{-n} to the picture. According to Proposition 5.1 the big julienne becomes tube-like. We refer to the f^{-n} images of the other two juliennes as the small pre-julienne and the neighboring pre-julienne. Their s -fibers, being the f^ℓ -images of approximately round discs of radius $\tau^{n+\ell}$, are contained in round s -discs of radius $\nu^\ell \tau^{n+\ell}$. Moreover, the center core of the small pre-julienne, $f^{-n}(D_{n+\ell})$, is contained in the center core $f^{-n}(D_n)$ of the

tube-like pre-julienne, and its stable fibers are contained in discs, centered at points of $f^{-n}(D_n)$, that have radius $< \tau^n/3$. One of these s -fibers of the small pre-julienne meets an s -fiber of the neighboring pre-julienne. The latter s -fiber lies in a disc of radius $< \tau^n/3$. Two intersecting discs of these sizes and positions are contained in the s -disc of radius τ^n . See Figure 13.

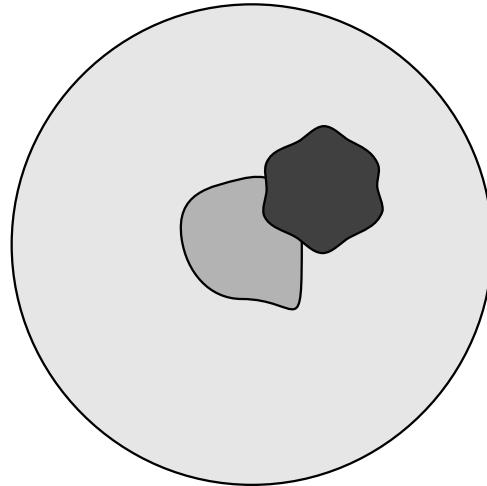


FIGURE 13. If a small, centered sub-disc of a big disc meets a second small disc, the big disc engulfs it.

Hence, at least one, special s -fiber of the neighboring pre-julienne is contained in an s -fiber of the big, tube-like pre-julienne. By the construction of juliennes as foliation products, all points on an s -fiber of a julienne lie on local center manifolds that pass through the main stable fiber of the julienne. See Proposition 4.1. Therefore, all points of the special s -fiber of the neighboring pre-julienne lie both on local center manifolds that pass through the main stable fiber of the big pre-julienne, and on local center manifolds that pass through the main stable fiber of the neighboring pre-julienne. Local center manifolds are unique. Therefore, all the c -fibers of the neighboring pre-julienne lie on local center manifolds passing through the main stable fiber $f^{-n}(Y_n)$ of the big pre-julienne. Re-applying f^n , we conclude that the same is true of the juliennes themselves: all the c -fibers of the neighboring julienne lie on local center manifolds passing through the main stable fiber Y_n of the big julienne. This implies that the big julienne engulfs the neighboring julienne. \square

Theorem 7.2. *Solid juliennes have the same engulfing property: there exists an integer L such that a rank n julienne will engulf a rank $n+L$*

julienne, if the latter meets the rank $n + L$ sub-julienne of the former.

Lemma 7.3. *If J, J' are solid juliennes and the local unstable and local stable saturates of J contain the main center stable and center unstable slices of J' ,*

$$W_{\text{loc}}^u(J) \supset J^{cs'} \quad \text{and} \quad W_{\text{loc}}^s(J) \supset J^{cu'},$$

then $J \supset J'$.

Proof. The proof is like that of Proposition 4.1. Take a point $z' \in J'$. It is the intersection point for a pair of local unstable and stable manifolds,

$$z' = W_{\text{loc}}^s(x') \cap W_{\text{loc}}^u(y')$$

where $x' \in J^{cu'}$, $y' \in J^{cs'}$. But by assumption, x' lies on a local stable manifold through the main center unstable slice J^{cu} of J , and y' lies on a local unstable manifold through the main center stable slice J^{cs} of J , say

$$x' \in W_{\text{loc}}^s(x) \quad y' \in W_{\text{loc}}^u(y)$$

for some $x \in J^{cu}$, $y \in J^{cs}$. Since local stable and unstable manifolds are unique, we see that $z' \in J$. \square

Proof of Theorem 7.2. We use Theorems 6.1 and 7.1 repeatedly. The $L = 3\ell$ we produce seems far from optimal.

Suppose that $J_n(p), J_n(p')$ are two rank n solid juliennes that meet at a point z . By the julienne construction, z lies on a local unstable manifold through the main center stable slice J_n^{cs} of J_n , and also on a local unstable manifold through the main center stable slice $J_n^{cs'}$ of J'_n . Local unstable manifolds are unique, so the local unstable manifold through z , passes through both J_n^{cs} and $J_n^{cs'}$. Dually, the local stable manifold through z passes through the main center unstable slices of both J_n and J'_n , say

$$\begin{aligned} x &= W_{\text{loc}}^s(z) \cap J_n^{cu} & x' &= W_{\text{loc}}^s(z) \cap J_n^{cu'} \\ y &= W_{\text{loc}}^u(z) \cap J_n^{cs} & y' &= W_{\text{loc}}^u(z) \cap J_n^{cs'} \end{aligned}$$

See Figure 14.

We apply Theorem 7.1 to the rank n center stable julienne $J_n^{cs}(y')$ at y' . Decreasing its rank by ℓ causes it to engulf $J_n^{cs}(p')$,

$$(23) \quad J_{n-\ell}^{cs}(y') \supset J_n^{cs}(p').$$

Then we apply Theorem 6.1 to the center stable julienne $J_{n-\ell}^{cs}(y)$ at y . Decreasing its rank by ℓ causes its unstable holonomy image to engulf

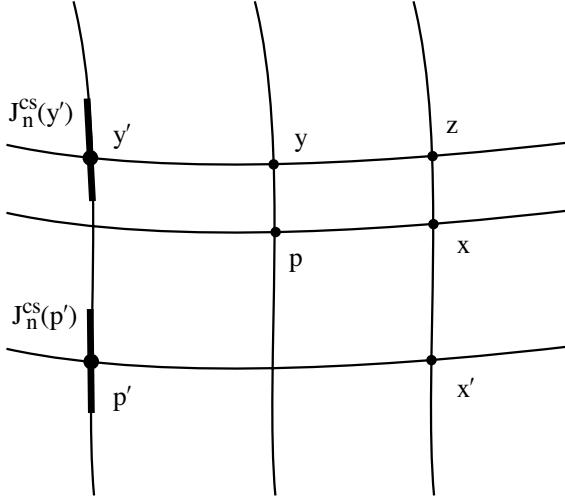


FIGURE 14. Locating the points p, p' , etc. Read verticals as center stable and horizontals as unstable.

$$(24) \quad \begin{aligned} & J_{n-\ell}^{cs}(y'), \\ & h^u(J_{n-2\ell}^{cs}(y)) \supset J_{n-\ell}^{cs}(y'). \end{aligned}$$

Finally, decreasing the rank of the center stable julienne $J_{n-2\ell}^{cs}(p)$ by a further ℓ causes it to engulf $J_{n-2\ell}^{cs}(y)$,

$$(25) \quad J_{n-3\ell}^{cs}(p) \supset J_{n-2\ell}^{cs}(y).$$

Combining (23), (24), and (25), we see that the unstable holonomy image of $J_{n-3\ell}^{cs}(p)$ engulfs $J_n^{cs}(p')$. In terms of saturates this means

$$W_{\text{loc}}^u(J_{n-3\ell}^{cs}(p)) \supset J_n^{cs}(p').$$

Dually we see that

$$W_{\text{loc}}^s(J_{n-3\ell}^{cu}(p)) \supset J_n^{cu}(p').$$

Then, according to Lemma 7.3, $J \supset J'$. \square

We conclude this section with an extension of Proposition 5.1. A set that can be expressed as

$$T = \bigcup_{x \in B} W^s(x, r)$$

for some $B \subset W_{\text{loc}}^{cu}(p)$ and some $r > 0$ is a **solid tube**

$$T = T^{\text{solid}}(B, r)$$

with **base** B and stable radius r .

Theorem 7.4. *A solid pre-julienne $f^{-n}(J_n(p))$ can be bracketted between solid tubes*

$$T_n \subset f^{-n}(J_n(p)) \subset T'_n$$

such that T_n has base $f^{-n}(J_{n+\ell}^{cu})$ and stable radius $r_n = (\mu\tau)^\ell\tau^n$, while T'_n has base $f^{-n}(J_{n-\ell}^{cu})$ and stable radius $r'_n = (\mu\tau)^{-\ell}\tau^n$.

Proof. Theorem 7.2 implies that $J_n(p)$ engulfs juliennes $J_{n+\ell}(x)$ which touch it; for example this true when $x \in J_{n+\ell}^{cu}$. The main stable fiber of $f^{-(n+\ell)}(J_{n+\ell}^{cs}(x))$ is the round, stable disc $W^s(f^{-(n+\ell)}(x), \tau^{n+\ell})$. The f^ℓ image of this disc contains a round, stable sub-disc of radius r_n . Letting x range over $J_{n+\ell}^{cu}(p)$, we see that $f^{-n}(J_n(p))$ contains the tube T_n . The proof that $f^{-n}(J_n(p))$ is contained in the tube T'_n is similar. \square

8. JULIENNE MEASURE

Fix a Riemann structure on TM that is adapted to the partially hyperbolic diffeomorphism f . It induces Riemann structures tangent to the leaves of the foliations $\mathbf{W}^u, \mathbf{W}^{cu}, \mathbf{W}^c, \mathbf{W}^{cs}, \mathbf{W}^s$. These induced Riemann structures give rise to Riemann measures m, m^u, \dots, m^s on M and on the leaves of the foliations $\mathbf{W}^u, \dots, \mathbf{W}^s$.

We need to estimate the volume of discs and tubes with respect to these measures. To do so, we first modify the exponential charts $\exp_p : T_p M(\rho) \rightarrow M$ as follows. (Everything will be done locally – i.e., in a modest sized neighborhood of the zero section, say of radius ρ .) The exponential pre-image of the local center unstable manifold $W_{loc}^{cu}(p)$ is a graph,

$$\exp_p^{-1}(W_{loc}^{cu}(p)) = \text{graph}(\phi_p^{cu}),$$

where $\phi_p^{cu} : E_p^{cu}(\rho) \rightarrow E_p^s(\rho)$ is a function of at least class $C^{1+ \text{H\"older}}$. Write $x \in E_p^{cu}(\rho), y \in E_p^s(\rho)$, and define

$$\Phi_p^{cu}(x, y) = (x, y + \phi_p^{cu}(x)).$$

Φ_p^{cu} is a diffeomorphism of $T_p M(\rho)$ to another neighborhood of the origin of $T_p M$. At the origin of E_p^{cu} , ϕ_p^{cu} and its derivative $D\phi_p^{cu}$ vanish. The derivative is taken with respect to $x \in E_p^{cu}$. Thus, at the origin of $T_p M$, $D\Phi_p^{cu} = I$, the identity map.

The union of all the maps Φ_p^{cu} as p varies in M , is a homeomorphism Φ^{cu} from $TM(\rho)$ to another neighborhood of the zero section. It and its fiber derivative $D\Phi_p^{cu}$ are Hölder continuous on TM . The composition $\exp \circ \Phi^{cu}$ is a partially adapted exponential map. It sends each $E_p^{cu}(\rho)$ to $W_{loc}^{cu}(p)$.

Repeating this type of modification for the other invariant manifolds leads to a homeomorphism H from $TM(\rho)$ to another neighborhood of the zero section covering the identity map on M such that the restriction of H to $T_p M(\rho)$ is a $C^{1+}\text{H\"older}$ diffeomorphism which carries the discs $E_p^u(\rho), E_p^{cu}(\rho), E_p^c(\rho), E_p^{cs}(\rho), E_p^s(\rho)$ to the exponential pre-images of the corresponding local invariant manifolds. The composition

$$e = \exp \circ H$$

is the **adapted exponential map**. Its restriction to $T_p M(\rho)$ is a $C^{1+}\text{H\"older}$ local diffeomorphism e_p from $T_p M(\rho)$ to M sending the discs $E_p^u(\rho), \dots, E_p^s(\rho)$ to the corresponding invariant manifolds. Like the unadapted exponential, the tangent to e_p at the origin is the identity,

$$(26) \quad T_0(e_p) = I.$$

Using e , we lift all objects in M to $T_p M$, writing a bar over the lifted object. For example, $S \subset M$ lifts to $\bar{S} = e_p^{-1}(S) \subset T_p M$. Likewise, the measure m on M lifts to a measure $\bar{m} = e_p^*(m)$ in $T_p M$, the \bar{m} -measure of \bar{S} being $m(S)$. The measure \bar{m} is not translation invariant with respect to the linear structure of $T_p M$.

The adapted Riemann structure on TM gives each tangent space an inner product, and the inner product induces a second, natural, translation invariant measure, the Riemann measure m_p on $T_p M$. Due to (26), one can view m_p as the linear part of \bar{m} at the origin of TM_p .

The other measures m^u, \dots, m^s lift to measures $\bar{m}^u, \dots, \bar{m}^s$ on the subspaces E_p^u, \dots, E_p^s . On these linear subspaces, and on all affine subspaces of $T_p M$ parallel to them, we also have the Riemann measures m_p^u, \dots, m_p^s induced by the inner product. Again, one can view the latter measures as the linear parts of the former measures.

Lemma 8.1. *The volume of a small tube is approximately the volume of its base times the volume of its fiber.*

$$\frac{m(T)}{m^{cu}(B) m^s(W^s(p, r))} \approx 1.$$

More precisely, for any $\epsilon_0 > 0$ there is a $\delta > 0$ such that if T is a solid tube with base $B \subset W^{cu}(p, \delta)$ and stable radius $r < \delta$ then

$$(27) \quad \left| \frac{m(T)}{m^{cu}(B) m^s(W^s(p, r))} - 1 \right| < \epsilon_0.$$

Corresponding assertions are true for center unstable tubes and center stable tubes.

Proof. According to (26), when T is small,

$$(28) \quad \frac{m_p(\bar{T})}{m(T)} \approx 1 \quad \frac{m_p^{cu}(\bar{B})}{m^{cu}(B)} \approx 1 \quad \frac{m_p^s(\bar{W}^s(p, r))}{m^s(W^s(p, r))} \approx 1.$$

It is therefore fair in the proof of (27) to replace the tube, its base, its fiber, and the various measures by corresponding objects in $T_p M$.

Since e_p is adapted to the invariant foliations of f , the base \bar{B} of \bar{T} lies in E_p^{cu} . Due to (26), given $\epsilon > 0$, it actually lies in $E_p^{cu}((1 + \epsilon)\delta)$ when T is small.

The main stable fiber of \bar{T} is $e_p^{-1}(W^s(p, r))$. Since e_p is adapted to the invariant foliations of f , it lies in E_p^s . By (26), when T is small it is bracketted between round stable discs

$$E_p^s((1 - \epsilon/2)r) \subset e_p^{-1}(W^s(p, r)) \subset E_p^s((1 + \epsilon/2)r).$$

Let $\pi_p^s : T_p M \rightarrow E_p^s$ be the projection with kernel E_p^{cu} . Since, when T is small, the stable fibers of \bar{T} uniformly C^1 approximate the main stable fiber, their π_p^s -projections into E_p^s are bracketted between discs with slightly relaxed radii, say $Y_{\pm} = E_p^s((1 \pm \epsilon)r)$. In particular,

$$Y_- \subset \bar{W}^s(p, r) \subset Y_+.$$

It also follows that \bar{T} is bracketted between T_{\pm} ,

$$T_- \subset \bar{T} \subset T_+,$$

where

$$T_{\pm} = \{z \in \bar{W}^s(x, 2r) : x \in \bar{B} \text{ and } \pi_p^s(z) \in Y_{\pm}\}.$$

See Figure 15. The set T_{\pm} is sliced perfectly by the affine subspaces $E_p^{cu} \times y$, $y \in Y_{\pm}$. In fact the intersections of T_{\pm} with these affine subspaces are the holonomy images of the base, $\bar{h}_y(\bar{B})$. The stable foliation is absolutely continuous, and so is its lift to $T_p M$. The Radon Nikodym derivative of its transverse holonomy, $RN(\bar{h}_y)$, is continuous. When $y = 0$, \bar{h}_y is the identity and the Radon Nikodym derivative is 1. By continuity, when y is small, $RN(\bar{h}_y) \approx 1$. Thus, by Fubini's Theorem

$$(29) \quad \frac{m_p(T_{\pm})}{m_p^{cu}(\bar{B}) m_p^s(Y_{\pm})} = \frac{1}{m_p^s(Y_{\pm})} \int_{y \in Y_{\pm}} \frac{m_p^{cu}(\bar{h}_y(\bar{B}))}{m_p^{cu}(\bar{B})} dm_p^s \approx 1,$$

if T is small. Since Y_{\pm} are round discs,

$$(30) \quad \frac{m_p^s(Y_+)}{m_p^s(Y_-)} = \left(\frac{1 + \epsilon}{1 - \epsilon} \right)^s \approx 1.$$

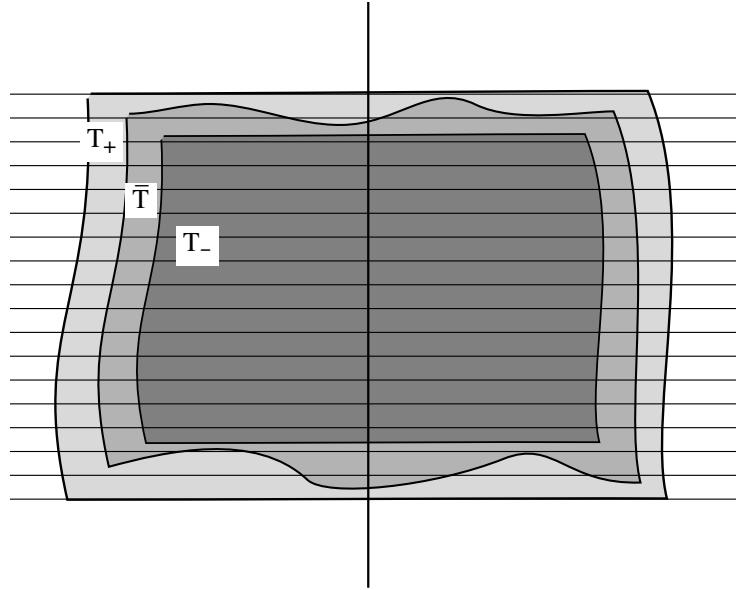


FIGURE 15. Why Fubini's Theorem applies to T_{\pm} but not directly to T .

Since T_{\pm} bracket \bar{T} and Y_{\pm} bracket $\bar{W}^s(p, r)$,

$$\frac{m_p(T_-)}{m_p^{cu}(\bar{B}) m_p^s(Y_+)} \leq \frac{m_p(\bar{T})}{m_p^{cu}(\bar{B}) m_p^s(\bar{W}^s(p, r))} \leq \frac{m_p(T_+)}{m_p^{cu}(\bar{B}) m_p^s(Y_-)}.$$

Hence, (28), (29), (30) imply (27). \square

Next we give an estimate to control volume of a small set along an orbit of our C^2 diffeomorphism $f : M \rightarrow M$. We assume that E is a θ -Hölder continuous, integrable, Tf -invariant k -dimensional subbundle of TM , $\theta > 0$. We denote by U a small k -dimensional disc tangent to E with $p \in U$, and by m_E the Riemann measure on such a disc. The restriction of Tf to E is $T^E f$. We have in mind the example that U is a small center disc, a small center stable disc, or a small solid neighborhood. Then $E = E^c, E^{cs}, TM$ respectively.

Theorem 8.2. *The restriction of a high iterate of f to a small enough disc tangent to E is **approximately measure theoretically conformal** in the following sense. Fix a constant $\kappa < 1$. If the disc U is so small that for $i = 0, \dots, n$,*

$$\text{diam } f^i U \leq \kappa^n,$$

then

$$(31) \quad \frac{m_E(f^i U)}{|\det T_p^E f^i| m_E(U)} \approx 1.$$

Proof. $m_E(f^i U)$ is the integral of the absolute determinant of $T^E f^i$ over U . Thus,

$$\frac{m_E(f^i U)}{|\det T_p^E f^i| m_E(U)} = \frac{1}{m_E(U)} \int_{x \in U} \prod_{j=0}^{i-1} \frac{\det T_{f^j x}^E f}{\det T_{f^j p}^E f} dm_E,$$

which, since E is θ -Hölder and f is C^2 , is the average value on U of a product $\prod(1 + (\epsilon_j(x))^\theta)$ where

$$|\epsilon_j(x)| \leq C \operatorname{diam} f^i U \leq C \kappa^n.$$

Because $n \kappa^n \theta \rightarrow 0$ as $n \rightarrow \infty$, the product approximates 1. \square

We have chosen the juliennes so that they remain exponentially small under n iterates of f . According to Theorem 8.2, then, the effect of f^i , $|i| \leq n$, on the fibers of the juliennes is approximately measure theoretically conformal. Under f^i the fiber measures get multiplied approximately by the appropriate determinant. See (31).

Theorem 8.3. *Fix an integer $\ell \geq 1$. Center stable juliennes at p whose rank differs by at most ℓ have uniformly comparable measure. More precisely, there are constants, $0 < c \leq C < 1$ such that if n is large then the center stable juliennes at p , J_n^{cs} and $J_{n+\ell}^{cs}$ satisfy,*

$$c \leq \frac{m_{cs}(J_{n+\ell}^{cs})}{m_{cs}(J_n^{cs})} \leq C.$$

Proof. We first assume $\ell = 1$. Since the center cores D_n, D_{n+1} of J_n^{cs}, J_{n+1}^{cs} are round discs of known radii σ^n, σ^{n+1} , there are constants $0 < c_1 \leq C_1 < 1$ such that

$$c_1 \leq \frac{m^c(D_{n+1})}{m^c(D_n)} \leq C_1.$$

Let $B_n = f^{-n}(D_n)$ and $B_{n+1} = f^{-n}(D_{n+1})$. Clearly, $B_{n+1} \subset B_n$ and they are exponentially small. According to Theorem 8.2, since the ratio of the center stable measures of D_n, D_{n+1} is uniformly controlled, so is the ratio between the center stable measures of their iterates B_n, B_{n+1} . In fact, nearly the same control constants can be used.

Now consider the stable fibers $Y_n(x), Y_{n+1}(x)$ of the pre-julienne $f^{-n}(J_n^{cs}), f^{-n}(J_{n+1}^{cs})$ at $x \in B_n$. By Proposition 5.1, the former is approximately equal to a round disc,

$$Y_n(x) \approx W^s(x, \tau^n).$$

The latter is bracketted between round discs,

$$W^s(x, \mu\tau^{n+1}) \subset Y_{n+1}(x) \subset W^s(x, \nu\tau^{n+1}).$$

Thus, for some constants $0 < c_2 \leq C_2 < 1$, we have

$$c_2 \leq \frac{m^s(Y_{n+1}(x))}{m^s(Y_n(x))} \leq C_2.$$

Applying Lemma 8.1 at the point $f^{-n}(p)$ with $B = B_n$, gives a comparison

$$c_3 \leq \frac{m^{cs}(f^{-n}(J_{n+1}^{cs}))}{m^{cs}(f^{-n}(J_n^{cs}))} \leq C_3.$$

Iterating by f^n and applying Theorem 8.2 again, we see that the center stable juliennes J_n^{cs}, J_{n+1}^{cs} enjoy the same comparability of measure,

$$c_4 \leq \frac{m^{cs}(J_{n+1}^{cs})}{m^{cs}(J_n^{cs})} \leq C_4,$$

which completes the proof when $\ell = 1$. For general ℓ the choices $c = c_4^\ell, C = C_4^\ell$ give

$$c \leq \frac{m^{cs}(J_{n+\ell}^{cs})}{m^{cs}(J_n^{cs})} \leq C.$$

□

Theorem 8.4. *The Vitali bases $\mathbf{J}, \mathbf{J}^{cu}$, and \mathbf{J}^{cs} are volumetrically engulfing, and hence are density bases.*

Proof. The assertion for \mathbf{J} means that if $S \subset M$ is measurable with respect to the Riemann measure m on M then almost every point of S is a density point with respect to \mathbf{J} . In Theorem 7.2 we showed that a solid julienne J_n is engulfed by $J'_{n-\ell}$ if J_n meets J'_n . In Theorem 8.3 we showed that there is a uniform bound on the volume ratio between engulfer and engufee. Thus, Theorem 3.1 applies and \mathbf{J} is a density basis.

The assertion for \mathbf{J}^{cu} means that if $S \subset W^{cu}(p)$ is measurable with respect to Riemann leaf measure m^{cu} then almost every point of S is a density point with respect to \mathbf{J}^{cu} . The proof is similar. □

Theorem 8.5. *The stable and unstable holonomy maps are julienne quasi-conformal, and hence any unstable holonomy map preserves all \mathbf{J}^{cs} density points, while a stable holonomy map preserves all \mathbf{J}^{cu} density points.*

Proof. According to Theorems 6.1 and 8.2, if $q \in W^u(p, 1)$ then the unstable holonomy map $h : W_{\text{loc}}^{cs}(p) \rightarrow W_{\text{loc}}^{cs}(q)$ satisfies

$$J_{n+\ell}^{cs}(q) \subset h(J_n^{cs}(p)) \subset J_{n-\ell}^{cs}(q),$$

and the measure ratio between $J_{n+\ell}^{cs}(q)$ and $J_{n-\ell}^{cs}(q)$ is bounded away from zero. That is, h is julienne quasi-conformal. According to Proposition 2.1, h preserves all \mathbf{J}^{cs} density points. The dual statements hold for a stable holonomy map. \square

Next, we relate density points of a set to density points of the stable projection of that set onto a local center unstable manifold.

Theorem 8.6. *Assume that A is measurable and s -saturated. The point p is a density point of A with respect to the solid julienne basis \mathbf{J} if and only if p is a density point of $A \cap W^{cu}(p)$ with respect to the center unstable julienne density basis \mathbf{J}^{cu} .*

Proof. Suppose that p is a density point of A with respect to \mathbf{J} . Then

$$[A : J_n(p)] \rightarrow 1$$

as $n \rightarrow \infty$. According to Theorem 8.2, $f^{-n}(A)$ is also highly concentrated in the pre-julienne $f^{-n}(J_n(p))$,

$$[f^{-n}(A) : f^{-n}(J_n(p))] \rightarrow 1.$$

By Theorem 7.4 there is a tube $T_n \subset f^{-n}(J_n(p))$ whose volume ratio in the pre-julienne is bounded away from zero. Hence

$$[f^{-n}(A) : T_n] \rightarrow 1.$$

The base of the tube is $f^{-n}(J_{n+\ell}^{cu})$ and its stable radius is r_n . Since A is s -saturated, so is $f^{-n}(A)$. Thus $f^{-n}(A)$ consists of whole stable manifolds, and its intersection with the tube T_n consists of whole stable discs of equal radius r_n . We apply Lemma 8.1 to two tubes: the tube T_n and the tube $T_n \cap f^{-n}(A)$. This gives

$$\frac{m(T_n \cap f^{-n}(A))}{m^{cu}(f^{-n}(J_{n+\ell}^{cu}) \cap f^{-n}(A)) m^s(W^s(f^{-n}(p), r_n))} \approx 1$$

while the volume of T_n itself satisfies

$$\frac{m(T_n)}{m^{cu}(f^{-n}(J_{n+\ell}^{cu})) m^s(W^s(f^{-n}(p), r_n))} \approx 1.$$

Hence, the concentration of $f^{-n}(A)$ in the base $f^{-n}(J_{n+\ell}^{cu})$ must tend to 1. Applying f^n to this configuration and using Theorem 8.2 again, we see that the concentration of A in the center unstable julienne $J_{n+\ell}^{cu}$ also tends to 1. Since ℓ is fixed, this shows that p is a density point of $A \cap W^{cu}(p)$ with respect to \mathbf{J}^{cu} .

The converse is proved similarly, using the large tube T'_n from Theorem 7.4. \square

We combine Theorems 8.5 and 8.6 as follows.

Theorem 8.7. *If $A \subset M$ is measurable and essentially u -saturated then its set of \mathbf{J} density points consists of whole unstable manifolds.*

Proof. A set is essentially u -saturated if it differs from a u -saturated set by a zero set. Alteration by a zero set has no effect on the set of (solid) density points, so it is fair to assume that A is u -saturated. Let p be a \mathbf{J} density point and let q be a point in $W^u(p)$. We claim that q is a \mathbf{J} density point of A .

Assume at first that q lies in the local unstable manifold of p . By Theorem 8.6, p is a density point of $A \cap W^{cs}(p)$ with respect to \mathbf{J}^{cs} . By Theorem 8.5 and the fact that A is u -saturated, q is a \mathbf{J}^{cs} density point of $A \cap W^{cs}(q)$. By Theorem 8.6, q is a \mathbf{J} density point of A . Thus, the set P of \mathbf{J} density points consists of whole local unstable manifolds. Because (global) unstable manifolds are connected and consist locally of local unstable manifolds, the set P of density points actually consists of whole unstable manifolds. \square

9. PROOF OF THEOREM A

The proof of Theorem A follows the same pattern as in [2, 13, 22]. We suppose that f is not ergodic and, using the Birkhoff Ergodic Theorem, we find a set A_0 such that A_0 is f -invariant, has intermediate measure, and is essentially saturated by stable and unstable manifolds. Let A be the set of \mathbf{J} density points of A_0 and let B be the set of \mathbf{J} density points of $M \setminus A_0$. According to Theorem 8.4, almost every point of A_0 is a \mathbf{J} density point, so A has positive measure. Likewise the set B has positive measure. The set P of all us -paths originating at points of A is, by definition, us -saturated and it contains A , so it forms a us -saturated set of positive measure. Essential accessibility implies that P has full measure, and therefore it meets B . The upshot is that there are points $p \in A$, $q \in B$ and a us -path from p to q . Since p is a \mathbf{J} density point of A_0 , Theorem 8.7 implies that the entire first leg of the path consists of \mathbf{J} density points of A_0 . The same applies to the second leg, and so forth. We conclude that q is also a \mathbf{J} density point of A_0 and this is incompatible with it also being a \mathbf{J} density point of $M \setminus A_0$. \square

10. AFFINE DIFFEOMORPHISMS

In this section we prove Theorems B, C, and Corollaries b, c from Section 1. For readers unfamiliar with Lie groups, we include some standard material, see also [22] where some of this is worked out for the case of left translation. We use the standard notation from differential topology that $T_x M$ is the tangent space to M at x and that $T_x f$ is the tangent to a map f at x .

Recall what we assumed in Section 1.

- (a) G is a connected Lie group and $B \subset G$ is a proper, closed subgroup.
- (b) G/B is compact.
- (c) Haar measure projects to a finite measure m on G/B , invariant under left translation, $xB \mapsto gxB$
- (d) $f : G/B \rightarrow G/B$ is an **affine diffeomorphism**. That is, it is part of a commutative diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc} G & \xrightarrow{\bar{f} = L_g \circ A} & G \\ \pi \downarrow & & \downarrow \pi \\ G/B & \xrightarrow{f} & G/B \end{array}$$

where A is an automorphism of G , L_g is left multiplication by some fixed element $g \in G$, and, to make the projection well defined, $A(B) = B$.

Further, \bar{f} induces a Lie algebra automorphism defined by

$$\mathfrak{a}(\bar{f}) = Ad(g) \circ T_e A = T_g R_{g^{-1}} \circ T_e L_g \circ T_e A.$$

Given a linear subspace \bar{E} of the Lie algebra $\mathfrak{g} = T_e G$, we extend it to a right invariant subbundle $R(\bar{E}) \subset TG$ whose fiber at $x \in G$ is

$$\bar{E}_x = T_e R_x(\bar{E}).$$

Right invariance of $R(\bar{E})$ means that for all $x, y \in G$, $T_x R_y$ carries \bar{E}_x to \bar{E}_{xy} .

Proposition 10.1. $\mathfrak{a}(\bar{f})$ -invariance of \bar{E} is equivalent to $T\bar{f}$ -invariance of $R(\bar{E})$.

Proof. Observe first that

$$(32) \quad T_e \bar{f} = T_e R_g \circ \mathfrak{a}(\bar{f}).$$

For $\bar{f}(x) = gA(x) = L_g \circ A(x)$ implies that

$$T_e R_g \circ \mathfrak{a}(\bar{f}) = T_e R_g \circ T_g R_{g^{-1}} \circ T_e L_g \circ T_e A = T_e L_g \circ T_e A,$$

which is $T_e\bar{f}$.

From (32) and right invariance of $R(\bar{E})$ we infer that \bar{E} is $\mathfrak{a}(\bar{f})$ -invariant if and only if $T_e\bar{f}$ sends $\bar{E} = \bar{E}_e$ to \bar{E}_g . It remains to show that this $T\bar{f}$ -invariance of $R(\bar{E})$ from e to $\bar{f}(e) = g$ implies $T\bar{f}$ -invariance at the general point $y \in G$.

Commutativity of the diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc} G & \xrightarrow{\bar{f}} & G \\ R_y \downarrow & & \downarrow R_{A(y)} \\ G & \xrightarrow{\bar{f}} & G \end{array}$$

is simple to check: if $x \in G$ then

$$R_{A(y)} \circ \bar{f}(x) = gA(x)A(y) = gA(xy) = \bar{f}(xy) = \bar{f}(R_y(x)).$$

Taking the tangent maps of the diagram at $x = e$ gives

$$\begin{array}{ccc} T_e G & \xrightarrow{T_e \bar{f}} & T_g G \\ T_e R_y \downarrow & & \downarrow T_g R_{A(y)} \\ T_y G & \xrightarrow{T_y \bar{f}} & T_{\bar{f}(y)} G \end{array}$$

Hence

$$T_y \bar{f} = T_g R_{A(y)} \circ T_e \bar{f} \circ (T_e R_y)^{-1}.$$

Since $R(\bar{E})$ is TR -invariant, it is also $(TR)^{-1}$ -invariant, and $T\bar{f}$ -invariance of $R(\bar{E})$ from e to $\bar{f}(e)$ propagates to $T\bar{f}$ -invariance everywhere. \square

Because B acts on the right, the bundle $R(\bar{E})$ projects naturally to a quotient bundle, $T\pi(R(\bar{E})) = R(E) \subset T(G/B)$, where $E = T\pi(\bar{E})$,

$$\begin{array}{ccc} R(\bar{E}) & \xrightarrow{T\bar{f}} & R(\bar{E}) \\ T\pi \downarrow & & \downarrow T\pi \\ R(E) & \xrightarrow{Tf} & R(E). \end{array}$$

The fiber of $R(E)$ at $xB \in G/B$ is $T_x\pi(\bar{E}_x)$, which is isomorphic to $\bar{E}_x/(T_x(xB) \cap \bar{E}_x)$. Here, we think of xB both as a subset of G and as a point in G/B .

Corollary 10.2. $\mathfrak{a}(\bar{f})$ -invariance of \bar{E} implies Tf -invariance of $R(E)$.

Proof. From commutativity of the diagrams this is clear. \square

Proposition 10.3. *Let \mathfrak{g}_ρ be the sum of the generalized eigenspaces of $\mathfrak{a}(\bar{f})$ whose eigenvalues have modulus $\leq \rho$ where $0 < \rho \leq 1$. Then \mathfrak{g}_ρ is a Lie subalgebra of \mathfrak{g} , not merely a linear subspace of $T_e G$.*

Proof. The assertion is valid not only for $\mathfrak{a}(\bar{f})$, but for any Lie algebra automorphism $\mathfrak{a} : \mathfrak{g} \rightarrow \mathfrak{g}$ of a complex, finite dimensional Lie algebra, and is a consequence of the following general fact: the factors S and M in the Jordan Decomposition $\mathfrak{a} = SM$, are automatically Lie algebra automorphisms of \mathfrak{g} , not merely linear transformations $T_e G \rightarrow T_e G$. As usual S is semi-simple and $M = I + N$ with N nilpotent. See Chapter I.4 of Borel's book about linear algebraic groups [3] where this is discussed. Note that the automorphism group of \mathfrak{g} is a linear algebraic group.

Suppose first that \mathfrak{a} itself is semi-simple, $\mathfrak{a} = S$. Then there is a complete eigenbasis $\{v_1, \dots, v_n\}$ corresponding to eigenvalues $\{\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_n\}$. Since \mathfrak{a} is a Lie algebra automorphism,

$$S[v_i, v_j] = [Sv_i, Sv_j] = \lambda_i \lambda_j [v_i, v_j],$$

and $[v_i, v_j]$ is seen to be either the zero vector or an S -eigenvector with eigenvalue $\lambda_i \lambda_j$. In particular, \mathfrak{g}_ρ is closed under Lie bracket since $|\lambda_i|, |\lambda_j| \leq \rho \leq 1$ implies that $|\lambda_i \lambda_j| \leq \rho^2 \leq \rho$.

Next assume that $\mathfrak{a} = SM$ with S semi-simple, $M = I + N$, and $N \neq 0$ nilpotent. Since $MS = SM$, the S -eigenvalues are identical with the \mathfrak{a} -eigenvalues and the S -eigenspaces are identical with the generalized \mathfrak{a} -eigenspaces. The Lie bracket operation is defined independently from \mathfrak{a}, S, M , so the conclusions for S hold also for \mathfrak{a} .

The Lie algebra automorphism $\mathfrak{a}(\bar{f})$ in the statement of the proposition is real, not complex, but since eigenvalues, generalized eigenspaces, and brackets act naturally under complexification, the complex case implies the real one. \square

As in Section 1 we split \mathfrak{g} and $\mathfrak{a}(\bar{f})$ according to the generalized eigenspaces of with eigenvalues of modulus > 1 , $= 1$, and < 1 respectively,

$$\begin{aligned} \mathfrak{a}(\bar{f}) &= \mathfrak{a}^u(\bar{f}) \oplus \mathfrak{a}^c(\bar{f}) \oplus \mathfrak{a}^s(\bar{f}) \\ \mathfrak{g} &= \mathfrak{g}^u \oplus \mathfrak{g}^c \oplus \mathfrak{g}^s. \end{aligned}$$

By Proposition 10.3 these are Lie subalgebras of \mathfrak{g} . We extend them to right invariant bundles $\bar{E}^u, \bar{E}^c, \bar{E}^s$ over G . According to Proposition 10.1, these bundles are $T\bar{f}$ -invariant. By Corollary 10.2 their

projections to G/B , E^u , E^c , and E^s are Tf -invariant,

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \bar{E}^u \oplus \bar{E}^c \oplus \bar{E}^s & \xrightarrow{T\bar{f}} & \bar{E}^u \oplus \bar{E}^c \oplus \bar{E}^s \\ T\pi \downarrow & & \downarrow T\pi \\ E^u \oplus E^c \oplus E^s & \xrightarrow{Tf} & E^u \oplus E^c \oplus E^s. \end{array}$$

A priori, some of these bundles may be zero.

Proposition 10.4. *There is a Riemann structure on $T(G/B)$ adapted to Tf with respect to which Tf expands E^u sharply, Tf is nearly isometric on E^c , and Tf contracts E^s sharply.*

Proof. Choose ρ , $0 < \rho < 1$, such that the moduli of the eigenvalues of $(\mathfrak{a}^u(\bar{f}))^{-1}$ and $\mathfrak{a}^s(\bar{f})$ lie in the interval $(0, \rho)$. For any $\epsilon > 0$ there is an inner product on $T_e G$ which is **adapted** to $\mathfrak{a}(\bar{f})$ in the sense that the norms of $(\mathfrak{a}^u(\bar{f}))^{-1}$ and $\mathfrak{a}^s(\bar{f})$ are $< \rho$, while the norms of $(\mathfrak{a}^c(\bar{f}))^{-1}$ and $\mathfrak{a}^c(\bar{f})$ are $< 1 + \epsilon$. Right translate this inner product to a right invariant Riemann structure on TG . Right translations become isometries. By (32) and the proof of Proposition 10.1, $T_e \bar{f}$ is isometric to $T_x \bar{f}$ for all $x \in G$. Hence, the Riemann structure is adapted to $T\bar{f}$. Vectors in \bar{E}^u are expanded more sharply than the factor $1/\rho$, vectors in \bar{E}^s are contracted more sharply than the factor ρ , and vectors in \bar{E}^c are affected isometrically, up to factors $1 - \epsilon$ and $1 + \epsilon$.

Since B acts on the right, and since the $T\bar{f}$ -adapted Riemann structure is right invariant, it projects by $T\pi : TG \rightarrow T(G/B)$ to a Riemann structure on $T(G/B)$. Under quotients, norms become no larger. Hence, $\|T^s f\| \leq \|T^s \bar{f}\| < \rho$. Similarly, $\|T^{cs} f\| \leq \|T^{cs} \bar{f}\|$, and if the bundles are non-zero so the inverses exist, $\|T^u f^{-1}\| \leq \|T^u \bar{f}^{-1}\|$ and $\|T^{cu} f^{-1}\| \leq \|T^{cu} \bar{f}^{-1}\|$. Hence, $T^u f$ expands by at least the factor $1/\rho$, $T^s f$ contracts by at most the factor ρ , and since $E^c = E^{cu} \cap E^{cs}$, $T^c f$ is an isometry up to a factor between $1 - \epsilon$ and $1 + \epsilon$. \square

Recall that \mathfrak{h} is the hyperbolic Lie subalgebra of \bar{f} and \mathfrak{b} is the Lie algebra of B . Both are subalgebras of \mathfrak{g} .

Corollary 10.5. *The affine diffeomorphism f is partially hyperbolic if and only if $\mathfrak{h} \not\subset \mathfrak{b}$.*

Proof. We prove the equivalence of the opposites. If $\mathfrak{h} \subset \mathfrak{b}$ then $T(G/B) = E^c$ and f is completely central; it is not partially hyperbolic. On the other hand, if f is not partially hyperbolic then at least one of E^u , E^s is zero, say

$$T(G/B) = E^c \oplus E^s.$$

Since f preserves the projected Haar measure, the determinant of Tf is ± 1 everywhere, which implies that $E^s = 0$ also. Thus $\bar{E}^u, \bar{E}^s \subset \mathfrak{b}$, and $\mathfrak{h} \subset \mathfrak{b}$. \square

Proposition 10.6. *The right invariant bundles $\bar{E}^u, \bar{E}^{cu}, \bar{E}^c, \bar{E}^{cs}, \bar{E}^s$ and their projections to $T(G/B)$ are tangent to smooth dynamically coherent foliations; i.e., \bar{f} and f are dynamically coherent.*

Proof. Since $\mathfrak{g}^u, \mathfrak{g}^{cu}, \mathfrak{g}^c, \mathfrak{g}^{cs}, \mathfrak{g}^s$ are Lie subalgebras of \mathfrak{g} they are tangent to unique connected, locally closed subgroups, $G^u, G^{cu}, G^c, G^{cs}, G^s$ respectively. The orbits $G^u x$ of the left G^u -action are integral manifolds of the right invariant subbundle \bar{E}^u . For if we consider the general point $hx \in G^u x$ then the right multiplication diffeomorphism $R_{hx} : G \rightarrow G$ sends G^u onto $G^u x$, sends e to hx , and hence

$$T_{hx}(G^u x) = (T_e R_{hx})(T_e G^u) = (T_e R_{hx})(\mathfrak{g}^u) = (T_e R_{hx})(\bar{E}_e^u) = \bar{E}_{hx}^u$$

by right invariance of \bar{E}^u . The corresponding facts are true for the other subgroups. Also, these subgroups act on G/B and their orbits integrate the projected bundles there. \square

Recall that the smallest Lie subalgebra of \mathfrak{g} containing \mathfrak{g}^u and \mathfrak{g}^s , \mathfrak{h} , is an ideal. It is therefore the tangent space at e of a unique connected, locally closed, normal, Lie subgroup H of G .

Proposition 10.7. *An element $y \in G/B$ is us-accessible from $x \in G/B$ if and only if there is an $h \in H$ such that $y = hx$.*

Proof. Suppose that y is accessible from x . From the proof of Proposition 10.6 it follows that there are elements $u_1, \dots, u_k \in G^u$ and $s_1, \dots, s_k \in G^s$ such that

$$y = u_k s_k u_{k-1} s_{k-1} \dots u_1 s_1 x.$$

Since H contains G^u and G^s , the product $u_k \dots s_1$ lies in H . The converse can be proved similarly since \mathfrak{h} is generated by \mathfrak{g}^u and \mathfrak{g}^s . \square

Proof of Theorem B. Recall that for an affine diffeomorphism f , Theorem B asserts

- (a) Partial hyperbolicity is equivalent to $\mathfrak{h} \not\subset \mathfrak{b}$.
- (b) Center bunching and dynamical coherence are automatic.
- (c) Accessibility in G/B is equivalent to $\mathfrak{g} = \mathfrak{b} + \mathfrak{h}$.

Corollary 10.5 gives (a); Proposition 10.4 gives center bunching; Proposition 10.6 gives dynamical coherence.

It remains to prove (c). Consider the connected Lie subgroup H of G that is tangent at e to the hyperbolic Lie subalgebra \mathfrak{h} . According

to Proposition 10.7, accessibility in G/B is equivalent to

$$HB = G,$$

which, since G is connected, is true if and only if $\mathfrak{h} + \mathfrak{b} = \mathfrak{g}$. \square

Proof of Theorem C. Recall that Theorem C asserts the stable ergodicity of the affine diffeomorphism f if $\mathfrak{g} = \mathfrak{h} + \mathfrak{b}$. According to Theorem B, f satisfies all the hypotheses of Theorem A (which implies it is stably ergodic) except one: *stable us-accessibility*. However, we know that the unstable and stable foliations are smooth (since they are orbits of subgroups), and, by Theorem B, they have the (a priori not stable) *us-accessibility* property. But, as we showed in [22], smooth accessibility implies stable accessibility, and Theorem A applies: f is stably ergodic. \square

Proof of Corollary b. Recall that Corollary b gives a necessary and sufficient condition for stable ergodicity of a special type of affine diffeomorphism f . The assumptions are:

- (a) G is simple.
- (b) B is a uniform discrete subgroup of G .
- (c) $f = L_g$ is left translation by some fixed $g \in G$. (In the previous notation, this means that A is the identity automorphism.)

Under these hypotheses it is asserted that

f is stably ergodic if and only if $Ad(g)$ has at least one eigenvalue with modulus $\neq 1$

By Proposition 5.3 of [22], \mathfrak{h} is an ideal in \mathfrak{g} . If $Ad(g)$ has an eigenvalue with modulus $\neq 1$, \mathfrak{h} is non-trivial. Simplicity of G implies that $\mathfrak{h} = \mathfrak{g}$. Theorems B and C show that L_g is stably ergodic among C^2 m -preserving diffeomorphisms of G/B . For the converse, we know from [4], that stable ergodicity of L_g , even among left translations, implies that $\mathfrak{h} = \mathfrak{g}$. Hence \mathfrak{h} is non-trivial and $Ad(g)$ has an eigenvalue with modulus $\neq 1$. \square

Proof of Corollary c. Recall that Corollary c concerns the special linear group $SL(n, \mathbb{R})$. One assumes that

- (a) B is a uniform discrete subgroup of $G = SL(n, \mathbb{R})$.
- (b) $f : G/B \rightarrow G/B$ is left multiplication by some fixed matrix $M \in G$.

The assertion is that f is stably ergodic among C^2 volume preserving diffeomorphisms of G/B if and only if M has at least one eigenvalue with modulus $\neq 1$.

To deduce Corollary c from Corollary b we note that $SL(n, \mathbb{R})$ is

simple, and as in Proposition 5.6 of [22], $Ad(M)$ has an eigenvalue with modulus $\neq 1$ if and only if M does. \square

11. AN ACCESSIBILITY EXAMPLE

Let f be a partially hyperbolic diffeomorphism of M with splitting $E^u \oplus E^c \oplus E^s$. It has the accessibility property if every pair of points $p, q \in M$ can be joined by a us -path. If this remains true for all perturbations of f then f (or the pair E^u, E^s) has the stable accessibility property.

Question 1. Does accessibility imply stable accessibility?

When E^u, E^s are of class C^1 the answer is “yes”, a fact we made use of in the proof of Theorem C in Section 10. In general, however, E^u, E^s have only the following regularity: they are Hölder and uniquely integrable. (Unique integrability of a plane field E means that E is tangent to a foliation and any curve everywhere tangent to E lies in a leaf of the foliation. See [24] for more discussion of this.)

In this section we give an example indicating that the answer to Question 1 may be “no”. Although not definitive, it shows the limits of too naive an approach.

Let $E^u, E^s \subset TM$ be fixed subbundles. We say that a point $q \in M$ is **strongly accessible** from $p \in M$ if the following non-zero degree condition holds. There are continuous, uniquely integrable vector fields X^1, \dots, X^{2k} such that

- (a) The vector fields with odd index are subordinate to E^u , and the ones with even index are subordinate to E^s .
- (b) A concatenation of the flows $\varphi^i = \varphi_t^i(x)$ generated by the vector fields X^i joins p to q . That is, for some time vector $t^* = (t_1^*, \dots, t_{2k}^*)$,

$$\Phi(t^*) = \varphi_{t_{2k}^*}^{2k} \circ \varphi_{t_{2k-1}^*}^{2k-1} \circ \cdots \circ \varphi_{t_1^*}^1(p) = q.$$

- (c) For some neighborhood N of t^* in \mathbb{R}^{2k} the map $\Phi : N \rightarrow M$,

$$\Phi : t \mapsto \Phi(t),$$

is topologically essential. That is, there exists a disc $D \subset N$ of the same dimension as M , and

$$\text{Degree}(\Phi|_{\partial D}, q) \neq 0.$$

In particular, $q \notin \Phi(\partial D)$.

It is an easy application of topological degree theory to show that strong accessibility implies stable accessibility. The converse is

Question 2. Does stable accessibility imply strong accessibility?

Proposition 11.1. *Local 4-legged accessibility does not imply local 4-legged stable accessibility.*

Proof. Specifically, there is a pair of uniquely integrable vector fields X, Y on a 4-manifold M such that for some $p \in M$, and some non-empty open set $U \subset M$, every $q \in U$ is accessible from p by a 4-legged XY -path,

$$\Phi(t_1, t_2, t_3, t_4) = \varphi_{t_4}^Y \circ \varphi_{t_3}^X \circ \varphi_{t_2}^Y \circ \varphi_{t_1}^X(p) = q,$$

where $t = (t_1, t_2, t_3, t_4)$ ranges in some open $T \subset \mathbb{R}^4$, but there exist small, uniquely integrable perturbations \tilde{X}, \tilde{Y} of X, Y for which $\tilde{\Phi}(T)$ is merely a 3-dimensional subset of U .

The construction of X, Y is local. It takes place in one coordinate chart, say with coordinates x, y, z, w . The point p is the origin, $p = (0, 0, 0, 0)$, and the vector field Y is everywhere constant,

$$Y = \frac{\partial}{\partial y}.$$

The time set T is a neighborhood of $t^* = (1, 1, 1, 1)$. On the unit cube, X is also constant,

$$X = \frac{\partial}{\partial x}.$$

Thus, the first two legs of the XY -path with time vector t^* are the unit segments along the x -axis and parallel to the y -axis,

$$[0, 1] \times 0 \times 0 \times 0 \quad \text{and} \quad 1 \times [0, 1] \times 0 \times 0.$$

Let $\beta : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}_+$ be a smooth function with support in $[4/3, 5/3]$, and integral 1,

$$\int_{\mathbb{R}} \beta(x) dx = 1.$$

Let $\sigma : \mathbb{R}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}_+$ be a smooth function with compact support such that $\sigma(y, z, w) = 1$ whenever $|y - 1| \leq 1$, $|z| \leq 1$, and $|w| \leq 1$.

Let $\gamma : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow [-1, 1]^2$ be a Peano curve with compact support $[0, 2]$. That is, γ is continuous, onto, and $\gamma(y) = 0$ for $y \notin [0, 2]$. Necessarily γ is not differentiable. Write γ in components as

$$\gamma(y) = (\zeta(y), \omega(y)).$$

We then define

$$X = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + a \frac{\partial}{\partial z} + b \frac{\partial}{\partial w},$$

where

$$a = \beta(x) \sigma(y, z, w) \zeta(y) \quad \text{and} \quad b = \beta(x) \sigma(y, z, w) \omega(y).$$

Although X is not smooth with respect to y , its $\partial/\partial y$ component is zero. Thus, X is uniquely integrable and the X -flow curves lie in planes $y = \text{const}$. Specifically, if $t = (t_1, t_2, t_3, t_4)$ and

$$(33) \quad |t_1 - 1| < \frac{1}{3} \quad |t_2 - 1| < 1 \quad |t_3 - 1| < \frac{1}{3},$$

then

$$(34) \quad \Phi(t) = (t_1 + t_3, t_2 + t_4, \zeta(t_2), \omega(t_2)).$$

Consider the time set T defined by times t satisfying (33) and

$$|t_4 - 1| < 2.$$

Suppose that $q = (x, y, z, w)$ satisfies

$$(35) \quad |x - 2| < \frac{1}{3} \quad |y - 2| < 1 \quad |z| < 1 \quad |w| < 1.$$

Since γ is a Peano curve, there exists $t_2 \in [0, 2]$ such that

$$\gamma(t_2) = (z, w).$$

We then set

$$\begin{aligned} t_1 &= 1 \\ t_3 &= x - 1 \\ t_4 &= y - t_2, \end{aligned}$$

which makes $t = (t_1, t_2, t_3, t_4) \in T$. Therefore $\Phi(t)$ is given by (34) and

$$\Phi(t) = q.$$

That is, each q in the set U defined by (35) is the Φ image of some $t \in T$, or to put it in terms of accessibility, each $q \in U$ is accessible from p .

Now let \tilde{X}, \tilde{Y} be smooth approximations to X, Y of a special type:

$$\tilde{X} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + \tilde{a} \frac{\partial}{\partial z} + \tilde{b} \frac{\partial}{\partial w} \quad \text{and} \quad \tilde{Y} = Y = \frac{\partial}{\partial y},$$

where

$$\tilde{a} = \beta(x) \sigma(y, z, w) \tilde{\zeta}(y) \quad \tilde{b} = \beta(x) \sigma(y, z, w) \tilde{\omega}(y)$$

and $\tilde{\gamma} = (\tilde{\zeta}, \tilde{\omega})$ is a smooth approximation to γ . The expression (34) becomes

$$\tilde{\Phi}(t) = (t_1 + t_3, t_2 + t_4, \tilde{\zeta}(t_2), \tilde{\omega}(t_2)).$$

The $\tilde{\Phi}$ image of T is bracketted as

$$[4/3, 8/3] \times [1, 3] \times \tilde{\gamma}(\mathbb{R}) \subset \tilde{\Phi}(T) \subset \mathbb{R}^2 \times \tilde{\gamma}(\mathbb{R}),$$

and hence has dimension 3. \square

Besides the fact that perturbations destroy accessibility in the preceding example, one can see that although all points of U are accessible from p , no point is strongly accessible by 4-legged paths. Increasing the number of legs in the path, well beyond the dimension of M , may be the way to answer Questions 1 and 2 affirmatively.

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