

(38)

Question Given a homeomorphism (or a diffeomorphism) $f: X \rightarrow X$, does there exist a flow $\{\varphi^t\}$ on X such that $f = \varphi^1$?

Typically, No. Some obstacles:

(0) Suppose $X = X_1 \cup X_2$, where X_1, X_2 are open, non-empty, and disjoint.

If there is $x \in X_1$ s.t. $f(x) \in X_2$, then there is no $\{\varphi^t\}$ s.t. $f = \varphi^1$

(Explain why). So let us assume that X is connected.

(1) If $f = \varphi^1$ for a flow $\{\varphi^t\}$, then for every t the map φ^t commutes with f .

Often, (almost) only the iterates f^n , $n \in \mathbb{Z}$, commute with f .

(2) Suppose f has a periodic point $x \neq f(x)$ of period $K > 1$. If $f = \varphi^1$, then

$$\text{for every } t \in \mathbb{R}, \quad \varphi^K(\varphi^t(x)) = \varphi^{K+t}(x) = \varphi^t(\varphi^K(x)) = \varphi^t(x).$$

Since $x \neq f(x)$, x is not fixed by the flow $\{\varphi^t\}$, and so f has other periodic pts of period K arbitrarily close to x . Therefore,

if f has an isolated periodic pt. $x \neq f(x)$ of period K , then $f \neq \varphi^1$.

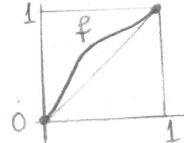
(3) If $f = \varphi^1$ for a flow $\{\varphi^t\}$, then f is homotopic to the Id.

Indeed, $H: X \times [0,1] \rightarrow X$ given by $H(x,t) = \varphi^t(x)$ is a homotopy.

Indeed, $H: X \times [0,1] \rightarrow X$ given by $H(x,t) = \varphi^t(x)$ is a homotopy. Automorphisms of \mathbb{T}^n , $n \geq 2$, that are $\neq \text{Id}$ are not homotopic to Id.

Example of $f = \varphi^1$.

Let $f: [0,1] \rightarrow [0,1]$ be



for example,

$$f(x) = x + \frac{1}{10} \sin(\pi x) \quad \text{or}$$

$$f(x) = x + \frac{1}{10} \sin^2(\pi x)$$

Consider the flow $\{\tilde{\varphi}^t\}$ given by $\frac{dx}{dt} = g(x)$ as in Lec. 36, and let $\tilde{f} = \tilde{\varphi}^1$. Then \tilde{f} looks similar to f , and

f and \tilde{f} are top. conjugate (see the last part of Lec. 12).

Let $h: [0,1] \rightarrow [0,1]$ be a homeomorphism s.t. $f = h \circ \tilde{f} \circ h^{-1}$.

Then $\{\varphi^t\}$ with $\varphi^t = h \circ \tilde{\varphi}^t \circ h^{-1}$ is a flow on $[0,1]$, and $f = \varphi^1$.

② Would it work if we set $\varphi^t(x) = x + \frac{1}{10} \sin^{(2)}(t\pi x)$.

No The condition $\varphi^t \circ \varphi^s = \varphi^{t+s}$ for all s, t would not hold.

Also, for a fixed $x \in (0,1)$, $\{t\pi x\} = (-\infty, \infty)$, and so

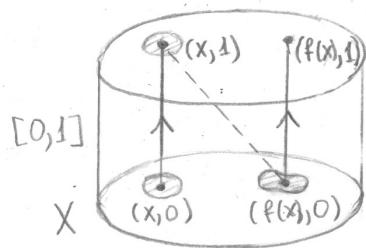
$\varphi^t(x)$, as a function of t , is not monotone. But it should be (why?).

Suspension flow over $f: X \rightarrow X$

Let f be a homeomorphism of a compact metric space X .

First, let us describe a special case when the roof function is $r \equiv 1$.

Consider the quotient space $X_f = X \times [0, 1] / (x, 1) \sim (f(x), 0)$



Quotient topology on X_f :

$$U \subset X_f \text{ is open} \iff \pi^{-1}(U) \text{ is open in } X \times [0, 1]$$

Note then $B_\epsilon(x)$ in $X \times \{1\}$ is identified by the homeomorphism f with an open nbhd of $f(x)$ in $X \times \{0\}$.

The suspension flow $\{\varphi^t\}$ on X_f is as follows:

Points move along vertical segments with unit speed until they reach $(*, 1)$, which is identified with $(f(*), 0)$, then continue with unit speed along the vertical segment at $f(x_*)$, ...

For $x \in X$ and $0 \leq s < 1$, $\varphi^t((x, s)) = (f^n(x), s')$, where $n = \lfloor s+t \rfloor$ and $s' = s + t - n$. While f is not φ^1 , we have $\varphi^1((x, s)) = (f(x), s)$ for all $x \in X, s \in [0, 1]$.

Ex. $X = S^1$ and $f = \text{Id}$. Then $X_f = \mathbb{T}^2$ and $\varphi^t = T_{(0,1)}^t$



Ex. $X = S^1$ and $f = R_a$. Then X_f homeomorphic to \mathbb{T}^2

and the map $(x, s) \mapsto (x - as, s)$ from \mathbb{T}^2 to X_f

gives a top. (smooth) conjugacy between $\{\varphi^t\}$ and $T_{(a,1)}^t$.

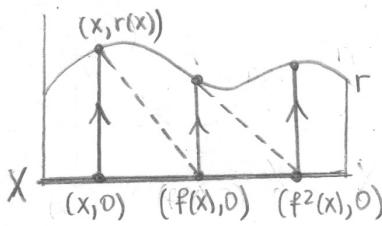


So $T_{(a,1)}^t$ can be viewed as a suspension flow over R_a .

Ex. $X = S^1$, $f(x) = 1-x$. Then X_f is the Klein bottle.

In general, instead of $r \equiv 1$, we consider a continuous (or smooth) function $r: X \rightarrow (0, \infty)$, called a roof (or ceiling) function. Since X is compact, r is bounded away from 0. We consider the quotient space

$$\tilde{X} = X_{r,f} = \{(x,s) : x \in X, 0 \leq s \leq r(x)\} / (x, r(x)) \sim (f(x), 0)$$



as before, points move along vertical segments with unit speed until they reach the "roof". The flow $\{\varphi^t\}$ is called a suspension flow or a flow under a function.

① What are the properties of $\{\varphi^t\}$? What can we say about periodic pts, top. transitivity, top. mixing?

② Is the flow with a roof function r top. conjugate to the one with $r \equiv 1$? Are they equivalent in some weaker sense?