

THE TOPOLOGICAL ENTROPY OF HOMEOMORPHISMS ON ONE-DIMENSIONAL CONTINUA

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ABSTRACT. We show that the topological entropy of every homeomorphism on a regular curve is zero. Also, we show the existence of nonrational curves admitting homeomorphisms with nonzero topological entropy.

1. DEFINITIONS AND PRELIMINARY RESULTS

Let \mathbf{A} and \mathbf{B} be open covers of a compact metric topological space X . The *join* of \mathbf{A} and \mathbf{B} , denoted $\mathbf{A} \vee \mathbf{B}$, is $\{A \cap B \mid A \in \mathbf{A} \text{ and } B \in \mathbf{B}\}$. Let $N(\mathbf{A})$ denote the number of elements in a subcover of \mathbf{A} of minimum cardinality. An open cover \mathbf{A} *refines* another open cover \mathbf{B} if every element of \mathbf{A} is contained in some element of \mathbf{B} . The *mesh* of an open cover \mathbf{A} is the supremum of the diameter of the elements of \mathbf{A} . A single arrow \rightarrow will be used to indicate that a continuous function is into while a double arrow \twoheadrightarrow will denote an onto function.

One-dimensional continua embedded in E^n can be placed into three categories depending on the characteristics of their open covers. Let S be a one-dimensional continuum in E^n . If there exist open covers of S of arbitrarily small mesh such that every element of the cover has finite boundary then S is said to be a *regular curve*. If instead at least one element will have countably infinite boundary but none will ever necessarily have uncountable boundary, then S is said to be a *rational curve*. Finally, if open covers of arbitrarily small mesh need always eventually have an element with uncountable boundary then we call S a *nonrational curve*. Recall that every open cover of a compact metric space has a Lebesgue number. Thus, for each regular (rational/nonrational) curve there will exist a refining sequence of minimal open covers such that the total number of boundary points of elements of a given cover is finite (countable/uncountable).

The definition of topological entropy given below and employed here is that of Adler, Konheim, and McAndrew [1]. Let $f: X \rightarrow X$ be continuous and let

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$f^{-1}(\mathbf{A})$ denote the open cover consisting of the inverse image of every element of \mathbf{A} ; inductively define f^{-i} for all positive integers i . Let the *topological entropy* of f with respect to \mathbf{A} , denoted $\text{ent}(f, \mathbf{A})$, be defined by

$$\text{ent}(f, \mathbf{A}) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n^{-1} \log(N(\mathbf{A} \vee f^{-1}(\mathbf{A}) \vee \dots \vee f^{-(n-1)}(\mathbf{A})))$$

where the logarithm is to the base 2 in this paper except where otherwise noted. The *topological entropy* of f , often shortened to the *entropy* of f and denoted $\text{ent}(f)$, is defined to be the supremum of the topological entropies of f with respect to all open covers of X . Theorems 1.1 to 1.4 are from [1], while Theorem 1.5 is an extension of a theorem from [1]. The author thanks Dr. Albert Fathi of the University of Florida for pointing out that Theorem 1.5 holds not only for homeomorphisms but rather for all continuous functions $h: X \rightarrow X$ and $g: Y \rightarrow Y$.

Theorem 1.1. *Let $\{\mathbf{A}_n\}$ be a refining sequence of open covers of a compact metric space X such that their mesh converges to zero. Then*

$$\text{ent}(f) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \text{ent}(f, \mathbf{A}_n).$$

Theorem 1.2. *Let X and Y be compact topological spaces and let $f: X \rightarrow X$ and $g: Y \rightarrow Y$ be continuous functions into X and Y , respectively. Then $\text{ent}(f \times g) = \text{ent}(f) + \text{ent}(g)$ where $f \times g$ is the continuous function defined by*

$$f \times g: (x, y) \mapsto (f(x), g(y)).$$

Theorem 1.3. *Let X_1 and X_2 be closed subsets of a compact topological space X such that $X = X_1 \cup X_2$ and $f(X_1) \subseteq X_1$ and $f(X_2) \subseteq X_2$ for some continuous function $f: X \rightarrow X$. Then $\text{ent}(f) = \max\{\text{ent}(f|_{X_1}), \text{ent}(f|_{X_2})\}$ where $f|_{X_1}$ or X_2 denotes the restriction of f to X_1 or X_2 , respectively.*

Theorem 1.4. *Let $Y = \{0, 1, \dots, N - 1\}$ for some fixed positive integer N , and let $C_N = \prod_{i=-\infty}^{+\infty} Y_i$ where each $Y_i = Y$. Note that C_N is topologically a Cantor set. Let $x \in C_N$ so that $x = \{x_i\}$. The shift map $s: C_N \rightarrow C_N$ is defined by $(s(x))_i = x_{i+1}$ (s can easily be shown to be a homeomorphism onto C_N). Then $\text{ent}(s) = \log(N)$.*

Theorem 1.5. *Let X and Y be compact metric spaces and let $f: X \rightarrow Y$ be continuous and onto. If there exist continuous functions $g: X \rightarrow X$ and $h: Y \rightarrow Y$ into X and Y , respectively, such that the diagram in Figure 1 commutes, then $\text{ent}(g) \geq \text{ent}(h)$.*

Proof. Let $\{\mathbf{A}_n\}$ be a refining sequence of minimal open covers of Y such that their mesh converges to zero. Then $\{f^{-1}(\mathbf{A}_n)\}$ is a refining sequence of minimal open covers of X , but whose mesh may not converge to zero because f may not be one-to-one. The diagram in Figure 1 commuting gives $h \cdot f = f \cdot g$,

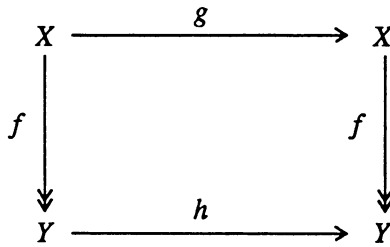


FIGURE 1.

so that $f \cdot g^{-1} = h^{-1} \cdot f$ and thus $f \cdot g^{-n} = h^{-n} \cdot f$ by induction on n . Let \mathbf{A} be an element of $\{\mathbf{A}_n\}$. Then

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{ent}(g, f^{-1}(\mathbf{A})) &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n^{-1} \log \left(N \left(\bigvee_{i=0}^{n-1} g^{-i}(f^{-1}(\mathbf{A})) \right) \right) \\
 &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n^{-1} \log \left(N \left(\bigvee_{i=0}^{n-1} f^{-1}(h^{-i}(\mathbf{A})) \right) \right) \\
 &\geq \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n^{-1} \log \left(N \left(\bigvee_{i=0}^{n-1} (h^{-i}(\mathbf{A})) \right) \right) \\
 &= \text{ent}(h, \mathbf{A}).
 \end{aligned}$$

Thus for each positive integer n ,

$$\text{ent}(g, f^{-1}(\mathbf{A}_n)) \geq \text{ent}(h, \mathbf{A}_n)$$

so that

$$\text{ent}(g) \geq \sup\{\text{ent}(g, f^{-1}(\mathbf{A}_n))\} \geq \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \text{ent}(h, \mathbf{A}_n) = \text{ent}(h).$$

2. REGULAR CURVES

The major result of this section is Theorem 2.3 which shows that the entropy of a homeomorphism on a regular curve is zero. It has been shown that the entropy of a homeomorphism on a circle is zero [1], from which it can easily be shown that the entropy of a homeomorphism on the closed interval is zero by identifying the end points of the interval and considering the entropy of the corresponding homeomorphism on a circle.

Lemma 2.1. *Let \mathbf{A} be an open cover of a continuum X and let \mathbf{P} be the set of boundary points of elements of \mathbf{A} . If \mathbf{A} is a minimal cover then the number of elements of \mathbf{A} is at most the number of elements in \mathbf{P} .*

Proof. Assume that \mathbf{A} does not have a proper subcover. Then \mathbf{A} is a finite collection because X is compact. Let a be the number of elements of \mathbf{A} so

that $\mathbf{A} = \{A_i\}$ such that $1 \leq i \leq a$. Let $A_j \in \mathbf{A}$, and let $V = (\bigcup_{i \neq j} A_i)$. Note that V is open since it is a union of open sets. Because \mathbf{A} doesn't have a proper subcover we see that $X - V \neq \emptyset$ so that $\text{Bd}(V) \neq \emptyset$, since X is connected. Further $\text{Bd}(V) \subseteq \mathbf{P}$ because V is a finite union of elements of \mathbf{A} . V open requires $\text{Bd}(V) \cap V = \emptyset$ so that $\text{Bd}(V) \subseteq A_j$. Thus for each element A_j of \mathbf{A} , there must exist a nonempty subset of \mathbf{P} contained in A_j but disjoint from every other element of \mathbf{A} . This requires that the number of elements of \mathbf{A} be at most the number of elements in \mathbf{P} .

Lemma 2.2. *Let $h: S \rightarrow S$ be a homeomorphism of a regular curve S into itself. Let \mathbf{A} be a minimal open cover of S of at least two elements such that every element of \mathbf{A} has finite boundary. Let L_A be the total number of boundary points of elements of \mathbf{A} . For each positive integer n , let \mathbf{M}_n be a subcover of minimum cardinality of $\bigvee_{i=0}^{n-1} h^{-i}(\mathbf{A})$ and let \mathbf{P}_n be the collection of boundary points of elements of $\bigcup_{i=0}^{n-1} h^{-i}(\mathbf{A})$. Then*

- (i) *For each positive integer n every boundary point of an element of \mathbf{M}_n is in \mathbf{P}_n .*
- (ii) $N(\bigvee_{i=0}^{n-1} h^{-i}(\mathbf{A})) \leq nL_A$.

Proof of Part (i). Let n be a positive integer and let x be a boundary point of $M \in \mathbf{M}_n$. By the definition of \mathbf{M}_n , for each positive integer $i \leq n$, there exists $V_i \in \mathbf{M}_i$ such that $M = \bigcap_{i=1}^{n-1} V_i$. Let x be a boundary point of M and let B be an open set containing x ; clearly $B \cap M \neq \emptyset$ so that $B \cap V_i \neq \emptyset$ for each V_i . For each V_i , this requires that either $x \in \text{Bd}(V_i)$ or $x \in V_i$. Suppose every V_i contains x . Then $x \in M$ by definition. But this contradicts $x \in \text{Bd}(M)$, because M is open. Thus x is a boundary point of at least one V_i and thus $x \in \mathbf{P}_n$.

Proof of Part (ii). Let n be a positive integer. Because h is a homeomorphism the number of boundary points of elements of $h^j(\mathbf{A})$ is L_A for every integer j . This requires that the number of elements of \mathbf{P}_n be at most nL_A . As every boundary point of an element of \mathbf{M}_n is in \mathbf{P}_n and as \mathbf{M}_n doesn't have a proper subcover, Lemma 2.1 implies there exist at most nL_A elements in \mathbf{M}_n . The desired result then follows from the definition of \mathbf{M}_n .

Theorem 2.3. *Every homeomorphism on a regular curve has zero topological entropy.*

Proof. Let S be a regular curve and let \mathbf{A} be a minimal open cover of S containing at least two elements such that every element of \mathbf{A} has finite boundary. Let L_A be the total number of boundary points of elements of \mathbf{A} . Let $h: S \rightarrow S$ be a homeomorphism of S into itself. We have then from Part (ii) of Lemma

2.2 that

$$\begin{aligned} \text{ent}(h, \mathbf{A}) &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n^{-1} \log \left(N \left(\bigvee_{i=0}^{n-1} h^{-i}(\mathbf{A}) \right) \right) \\ &\leq \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n^{-1} \log(nL_A) \\ &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (\log_e(2))(L_A/nL_A)/1 \\ &= 0, \end{aligned}$$

where L'Hôpital's rule has been used. As \mathbf{A} was an arbitrarily chosen minimal open cover of at least two elements such that every element of \mathbf{A} has finite boundary, we see that the entropy of h with respect to every such cover is zero. As S is regular such covers exist with arbitrarily small mesh, and a refining sequence of such covers must exist that satisfy the conditions of Theorem 1.1; thus $\text{ent}(h) = 0$.

3. RATIONAL AND NONRATIONAL CURVES

In view of the result of Theorem 2.3, the question arises as to whether there are any rational or nonrational curves which allow homeomorphisms with nonzero topological entropy. We prove a sufficient (but possibly not necessary) condition in Theorem 3.1 for the existence of rational and nonrational curves admitting homeomorphisms with nonzero topological entropy. We observe in Example 3.2 that the sufficient conditions for a nonrational curve to exhibit a homeomorphism with nonzero topological entropy are satisfied. Conjectures 3.3 and 3.4 deal with rational curves. Note that Conjecture 3.4 implies Conjecture 3.3.

Theorem 3.1. *Let X be a compact zero-dimensional countably (uncountably) infinite point set. Let $h: X \rightarrow X$ be a homeomorphism of X into itself. Then there exists a rational (nonrational) curve F_x which admits a homeomorphism with the same topological entropy as h .*

Proof. By Theorem 1.2 the topological entropy of $h \times \text{Id}: X \times I \rightarrow X \times I$, where I is the closed unit interval, will be $\text{ent}(h)$. Let F_x be the quotient space formed by identifying all the points of the form $(x, 1)$, i.e. F_x is the cone over X (see Figure 2). Then there must exist a continuous function $f: X \times I \rightarrow F_x$ which performs the desired identification of endpoints and preserves the second coordinate along the intervals that make up the "edges" of the cone. As the inverse image under f of the vertex of the cone F_x is invariant under h , we see that $g = f \cdot h \cdot f^{-1}: F_x \rightarrow F_x$ is a homeomorphism. The free endpoints of F_x are clearly homeomorphic to the original closed point set X so that the restriction of g to this closed subset of F_x is $\text{ent}(h)$. Then $\text{ent}(g) \geq \text{ent}(h)$ by Theorem 1.3. By the definition of g we have $g \cdot f = f \cdot h$ so that Theorem 1.5 gives $\text{ent}(g) \leq \text{ent}(h)$, and thus $\text{ent}(g) = \text{ent}(h)$. As X is countably (uncountably) infinite the boundary of a disc neighborhood of radius one-half

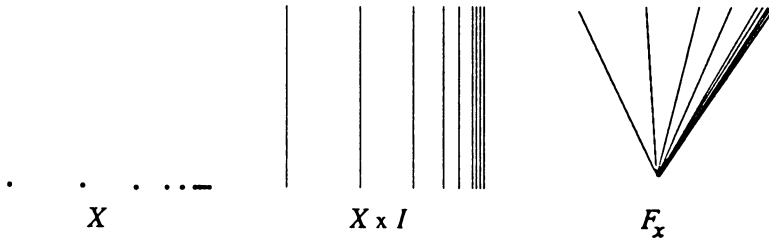


FIGURE 2.

centered at the vertex of F_x will have countable (uncountable) boundary, so that F_x must be a rational (nonrational) curve.

Example 3.2. Recall that the countable product of a finite set with itself is a Cantor set and thus uncountable. From Theorem 1.4 we know that for each N there exists a Cantor set C_N (which can be embedded in a closed region of the plane) such the shift map s on C_N is a homeomorphism and has entropy $\log(N)$. Thus the cone over C_N , also called the *Cantor Fan*, defined as in the proof to Theorem 3.1 is a nonrational curve such that $s \times \text{Id}$ is a homeomorphism onto it with entropy $\log(N)$.

Conjecture 3.3. For each N , C_N cannot be imbedded in any rational curve X in such a way that the shift map $s: C_n \rightarrow C_N$ can be extended to a homeomorphism on X .

Conjecture 3.4. Every homeomorphism on a rational curve has zero topological entropy.

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