

RECURRENCE OF NON-RESONANT HOMEOMORPHISMS ON THE TORUS

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ABSTRACT. We prove that a homeomorphism of the torus homotopic to the identity whose rotation set is reduced to a single totally irrational vector is chain-recurrent. In fact, we show that pseudo-orbits can be chosen with a small number of jumps, in particular, that the non-wandering set is weakly transitive. We give an example showing that the non-wandering set of such a homeomorphism may not be transitive.

1. INTRODUCTION

We consider $\text{Homeo}_0(\mathbb{T}^2)$ to be the set of homeomorphisms homotopic to the identity. We shall say that $f \in \text{Homeo}_0(\mathbb{T}^2)$ is *non-resonant* if the rotation set of f is a unique vector (α, β) and the values $1, \alpha, \beta$ are irrationally independent (i.e. α, β and α/β are not rational). This amounts to saying that given any lift F of f to \mathbb{R}^2 , for every $z \in \mathbb{R}^2$ we have that

$$(1) \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{F^n(z) - z}{n} = (\alpha, \beta) \pmod{\mathbb{Z}^2}.$$

In general, one can define the rotation set of a homeomorphism homotopic to the identity (see [MZ]). In fact, although we shall not make it explicit, our constructions work in the same way for homeomorphisms of the torus whose rotation set is contained in a segment of slope (α, β) with α, β and α/β irrational and not containing zero.

Non-resonant torus homeomorphisms¹ have been intensively studied in recent years looking for a resemblance between them and homeomorphisms of the circle with irrational rotation number (see [K2], [L], [J1]) and also constructing examples showing some difference between them (see [F], [BCL], [BCJL], [J2]).

In [K1] the possible topologies of minimal sets these homeomorphisms admit are classified, and it is shown that under some conditions, these minimal sets are

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¹These are called *irrational pseudo-rotations* by several authors, but since some of them use the term exclusively for conservative ones, we adopt the definition used in [K1].

unique and coincide with the non-wandering set.² However, there is one kind of topology of minimal sets where the question of the uniqueness of minimal sets remains unknown. When the topology of a minimal set is of this last kind, [BCJL] constructed an example where the non-wandering set does not coincide with the unique minimal set; in fact, they construct a transitive non-resonant torus homeomorphism containing a proper minimal set as a skew product over an irrational rotation.

A natural example of a non-resonant torus homeomorphism is the one given by a homeomorphism semiconjugated to an irrational rotation by a continuous map homotopic to the identity. In [J1] it is proved that a non-resonant torus homeomorphism is semiconjugated to an irrational rotation under some quite mild hypothesis.

Under the hypothesis of being semiconjugated by a monotone map³ which has points whose preimage is a singleton, it is not hard to show the uniqueness of a minimal set (see for example [K1], Lemma 14). However, as shown by Roberts in [R], a continuous monotone map may be very degenerate, and thus even if there exists such a semiconjugation, it is not clear whether there should exist a unique minimal set nor the kind of recurrence the homeomorphisms should have. Moreover, for general non-resonant torus homeomorphisms, there does not exist a semiconjugacy to the irrational rotation (even when there is “bounded mean motion”; see [J2]).

Here, we give a simple and self-contained proof (based on some ideas of [K1] but not on the classification of the topologies of the minimal sets) of a result which shows that even if there may be more than one minimal set, the dynamics is in some sense irreducible. Clearly, transitivity of f may not hold for a general non-resonant torus homeomorphism (it may even have wandering points, as in the product of two Denjoy counterexamples; some more elaborate examples may be found in [K1]), but we shall show that, in fact, these homeomorphisms are weakly transitive. For a homeomorphism f we shall denote $\Omega(f)$ to be the non-wandering set of f (i.e. the set of points x such that for every neighborhood U of x there exists $n > 0$ with $f^n(U) \cap U \neq \emptyset$).

Theorem A. *Let $f \in \text{Homeo}_0(\mathbb{T}^2)$ be a non-resonant torus homeomorphism. Then $f|_{\Omega(f)}$ is weakly transitive.*

Recall that for $h : M \rightarrow M$ a homeomorphism, and K an h -invariant compact set, we say that $h|_K$ is *weakly transitive* if given two open sets U and V of M intersecting K , there exists $n > 0$ such that $h^n(U) \cap V \neq \emptyset$ (the difference with being transitive is that for transitivity one requires the open sets to be considered relative to K).

This allows us to reobtain Corollary E of [J1]:

Corollary 1.1. *Let $f \in \text{Homeo}_0(\mathbb{T}^2)$ be a non-resonant torus homeomorphism such that $\Omega(f) = \mathbb{T}^2$. Then f is transitive.*

In fact, as a consequence of weak-transitivity, we can obtain also the more well-known concept of chain-transitivity for non-resonant torus homeomorphisms.

²A point x is *wandering* for a homeomorphism f if there exists a neighborhood U of x such that $f^n(U) \cap U = \emptyset$ for every $n \neq 0$. The *non-wandering* set is the closed set of points which are not wandering.

³A monotone map is a map whose preimages are all compact and connected.

Corollary 1.2. *Let $f \in \text{Homeo}_0(\mathbb{T}^2)$ be a non-resonant torus homeomorphism. Then f is chain-transitive.*

Recall that a homeomorphism h of a compact metric space M is *chain-transitive* if for every pair of points $x, y \in M$ and every $\varepsilon > 0$ there exists an ε -pseudo-orbit $x = z_0, \dots, z_n = y$ with $n \geq 1$ (i.e. $d(z_{i+1}, h(z_i)) < \varepsilon$).

Proof. Consider two points $x, y \in M$ and $\varepsilon > 0$.

We first assume that $x \neq y$ are both non-wandering points, which shows the idea in a simpler way. From Theorem A we know that there exists a point z and $n > 0$ such that $d(z, f(x)) < \varepsilon$ and $d(f^{n+1}(z), y) < \varepsilon$. We can then consider the ε -pseudo-orbit: $\{x, z, \dots, f^n(z), y\}$.

Now, for general $x, y \in \mathbb{T}^2$ we consider $n_0 \geq 1$ such that $d(f^{n_0+1}(x), \Omega(f)) < \varepsilon/2$ and $d(f^{-n_0}(y), \Omega(f)) < \varepsilon/2$. Now, by Theorem A there exist $z \in \mathbb{T}^2$ and $n > 0$ such that $d(z, f^{n_0}(x)) < \varepsilon$ and $d(f^{n+1}(z), f^{-n_0}(y)) < \varepsilon$. Considering the following ε -pseudo-orbit $\{x, \dots, f^{n_0-1}(x), z, \dots, f^n(z), f^{-n_0}(y), \dots, y\}$, we obtain a pseudo-orbit from x to y , thus proving chain-transitivity. \square

Remark 1. We have proved that, in fact, for every $\varepsilon > 0$ the pseudo-orbit can be made with only two “jumps”.

As a consequence of our study, we obtain the following result, which may be of independent interest:

Proposition B. *Let $f \in \text{Homeo}_0(\mathbb{T}^2)$ be a non-resonant torus homeomorphism and Λ_1 a compact connected set such that $f(\Lambda_1) \subset \Lambda_1$. Then, for every U connected neighborhood of Λ_1 , there exists $K > 0$ such that:*

- *If Λ_2 is a compact set which has a connected component in the universal cover of diameter larger than K , then⁴*

$$U \cap \Lambda_2 \neq \emptyset.$$

One could wonder if the stronger property of $\Omega(f)$ being transitive may hold. However, in section 4 we present an example where $\Omega(f)$ is a Cantor set times \mathbb{S}^1 , but for which the non-wandering set is not transitive.

2. REDUCTION OF THE PROOFS OF THEOREM A AND PROPOSITION B

In this section we shall reduce the proofs of Theorem A and Proposition B to Proposition 2.1 and its Addendum 2.1.

We shall use the word *domain* to refer to an open and connected set. We shall say that a domain $U \in \mathbb{T}^2$ is *inessential*, *simply essential* or *doubly essential* depending on whether the inclusion of $\pi_1(U)$ in $\pi_1(\mathbb{T}^2)$ is isomorphic to $0, \mathbb{Z}$ or \mathbb{Z}^2 respectively.⁵ If U is simply essential or doubly essential, we shall say it is *essential*.

Remark 2. Notice that if U and V are two doubly essential domains, then $U \cap V \neq \emptyset$. This is because the intersection number of two closed curves is a homotopy invariant and given two non-homotopic curves in \mathbb{T}^2 , they have non-zero intersection number; thus, they must intersect. Since clearly, being doubly essential, U and V contain non-homotopic curves, we get the desired result. \diamond

We claim that Theorem A can be reduced to the following proposition.

⁴This holds if Λ_2 is a connected set such that $f^i(\Lambda_2) \subset \Lambda_2$ for some $i \in \mathbb{Z}$ for example.

⁵In [K1] these concepts are called *trivial*, *essential* and *doubly-essential*.

Proposition 2.1. *Given $f \in \text{Homeo}_0(\mathbb{T}^2)$ a non-resonant torus homeomorphism and U an open set such that $f(U) \subset U$ and U intersects $\Omega(f)$, then we have that U has a connected component which is doubly essential.*

Almost the same proof also yields the following statement, which will imply Proposition B:

Addendum 2.1. For f as in Proposition 2.1, if Λ is a compact connected set such that $f(\Lambda) \subset \Lambda$, then, for every connected open neighborhood U of Λ , we have that U is doubly essential.

Notice that the fact that $f(\Lambda) \subset \Lambda$ for Λ compact implies that it contains recurrent points and, in particular, $\Lambda \cap \Omega(f) \neq \emptyset$.

Proof of Theorem A and Proposition B. Let us consider two open sets U_1 and V_1 intersecting $\Omega(f)$, and let $U = \bigcup_{n>0} f^n(U_1)$ and $V = \bigcup_{n<0} f^n(V_1)$. These sets satisfy $f(U) \subset U$ and $f^{-1}(V) \subset V$ and both intersect the non-wandering set.

Proposition 2.1 (applied to f and f^{-1}) implies that both U and V are doubly essential, so they must intersect. This implies that for some $n > 0$ and $m < 0$ we have that $f^n(U_1) \cap f^m(V_1) \neq \emptyset$, so we have that $f^{n-m}(U_1) \cap V_1 \neq \emptyset$, and thus $\Omega(f)$ is weakly transitive.

Proposition B follows directly from Addendum 2.1 since given a doubly essential domain U in \mathbb{T}^2 , there exists $K > 0$ such that its lift $p^{-1}(U)$ intersects every connected set of diameter larger than K . □

Remark 3. Notice that in higher dimensions, Remark 2 does not hold. In fact, it is easy to construct two open connected sets containing closed curves in every homotopy class which do not intersect. So, even if we could show a result similar to Proposition 2.1, it would not imply the same result. ◇

3. PROOF OF PROPOSITION 2.1

Consider a non-resonant torus homeomorphism $f \in \text{Homeo}_0(\mathbb{T}^2)$, and let us assume that U is an open set that satisfies $f(U) \subset U$ and $U \cap \Omega(f) \neq \emptyset$.

Since $U \cap \Omega(f) \neq \emptyset$, for some $N > 0$ we have that there is a connected component of U which is f^N -invariant. We may thus assume from the start that U is a domain such that $f(U) \subset U$ and $U \cap \Omega(f) \neq \emptyset$.

Let $p : \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{T}^2$ be the canonical projection. Consider $U_0 \subset p^{-1}(U)$, a connected component. We can choose F a lift of f such that $F(U_0) \subset U_0$.

We shall denote $T_{p,q}$ to the translation by vector (p, q) , that is, the map from the plane such that $T_{p,q}(x) = x + (p, q)$ for every $x \in \mathbb{R}^2$.

Lemma 3.1. *The domain U is essential.*

Proof. Consider $x \in U_0$ such that $p(x) \in \Omega(f)$ and consider a neighborhood $V \subset U_0$ of x . Assume that there exists $n_0 > 0$ and $(p, q) \in \mathbb{Z}^2 \setminus \{(0, 0)\}$ such that $F^{n_0}(V) \cap (V + (p, q)) \neq \emptyset$. Since U_0 is F -invariant, we obtain two points in U_0 which differ by an integer translation, and since U_0 is connected, this implies that U contains a non-trivial curve in $\pi_1(\mathbb{T}^2)$ and thus it is essential.

To see that there exist such an n_0 and (p, q) , notice that otherwise, since x is not periodic (because f is a non-resonant torus homeomorphism), we could consider a basis V_n of neighborhoods of $p(x)$ such that $f^k(V_n) \cap V_n = \emptyset$ for every $0 < k \leq n$. Since x is non-wandering, there exists some $k_n > n$ such that $f^{k_n}(V_n) \cap V_n \neq \emptyset$,

but since we have that $F^{k_n}(V_n) \cap (V_n + (p, q)) = \emptyset$ for every $(p, q) \in \mathbb{Z}^2 \setminus \{(0, 0)\}$, we should have that $F^{k_n}(V_n) \cap V_n \neq \emptyset$ for every n . Since $k_n \rightarrow \infty$, we get that f has zero as rotation vector, a contradiction. \square

We conclude the proof by showing the following lemma, which has some resemblance with Lemma 11 in [K1].

Lemma 3.2. *The domain U is doubly essential.*

Proof. Assume by contradiction that U is simply essential.

Since the inclusion of $\pi_1(U)$ in $\pi_1(\mathbb{T}^2)$ is non-trivial by the previous lemma, there exists a closed curve η in U such that when lifted to \mathbb{R}^2 it joins a point $x \in U_0$ with $x + (p, q)$ (which will also belong to U_0 because η is contained in U and U_0 is a connected component of $p^{-1}(U)$).

We claim that, in fact, we can assume that η is a simple closed curve and such that $g.c.d.(p, q) = 1$ (the greatest common divisor). In fact, since U is open, we can assume that the curve we first considered is in general position, and by considering a subcurve, we get a simple one (maybe the point x and the vector (p, q) changed, but we shall consider that the curve η is the simple and closed curve from the start). Since it is simple, the fact that $g.c.d.(p, q) = 1$ is trivial.

If η_0 is the lift of η which joins $x \in U_0$ with $x + (p, q)$, we have that it is compact, so we get that

$$\tilde{\eta} = \bigcup_{n \in \mathbb{Z}} T_{np, nq} \eta_0$$

is a proper embedding of \mathbb{R} in \mathbb{R}^2 . Notice that $\tilde{\eta} \subset U_0$.

By extending to the one-point compactification of \mathbb{R}^2 we get by using Jordan's Theorem (see [M], chapter 4) that $\tilde{\eta}$ separates \mathbb{R}^2 into two disjoint unbounded connected components which we shall call L and R and such that their closures $L \cup \tilde{\eta}$ and $R \cup \tilde{\eta}$ are topologically a half-plane (this holds by the Schönflies Theorem; see [M], chapter 9).

Consider any pair a, b such that $\frac{a}{b} \neq \frac{p}{q}$. We claim that $T_{a,b}(\tilde{\eta}) \cap U_0 = \emptyset$. Otherwise, the union $T_{a,b}(\tilde{\eta}) \cup U_0$ would be a connected set contained in $p^{-1}(U)$, thus in U_0 , and we could find a curve in U_0 joining x to $x + (a, b)$, proving that U is doubly essential (notice that the hypothesis on (a, b) implies that (a, b) and (p, q) generate a subgroup isomorphic to \mathbb{Z}^2), a contradiction.

Translations are order-preserving; this means that $T_{a,b}(R) \cap R$ and $T_{a,b}(L) \cap L$ are both non-empty and either $T_{a,b}(R) \subset R$ or $T_{a,b}(L) \subset L$ (both can only hold in the case $\frac{a}{b} = \frac{p}{q}$). Also, one can easily see that $T_{a,b}(R) \subset R$ implies that $T_{-a,-b}(L) \subset L$.

Now, we choose (a, b) such that there exists a curve γ from x to $x + (a, b)$ satisfying:

- $T_{a,b}(\tilde{\eta}) \subset L$.
- γ is disjoint from $T_{p,q}(\gamma)$.
- γ is disjoint from $T_{a,b}(\tilde{\eta})$ and $\tilde{\eta}$ except at its boundary points.

We consider $\tilde{\eta}_1 = T_{a,b}(\tilde{\eta})$ and $\tilde{\eta}_2 = T_{-a,-b}(\tilde{\eta})$. Also, we shall denote $\tilde{\gamma} = \gamma \cup T_{-a,-b}(\gamma)$, which joins $x - (a, b)$ with $x + (a, b)$.

⁶We accept division by 0 as being infinity.

We obtain that U_0 is contained in $\Gamma = T_{a,b}(R) \cap T_{-a,-b}(L)$, a band whose boundary is $\tilde{\eta}_1 \cup \tilde{\eta}_2$.

Since U_0 is contained in Γ and is F -invariant, for every point $x \in U_0$ we have that $F^n(x)$ is a sequence in Γ , and since f is a non-resonant torus homeomorphism, we have that $\lim \frac{F^n(x)}{n} = \lim \frac{F^n(x)-x}{n} = (\alpha, \beta)$ is totally irrational.

However, we notice that Γ can be written as:

$$\Gamma = \bigcup_{n \in \mathbb{Z}} T_{np,nq}(\Gamma_0),$$

where Γ_0 is a compact set in \mathbb{R}^2 . Indeed, if we consider the curve $\tilde{\gamma} \cup T_{a,b}(\eta_0) \cup T_{p,q}(\tilde{\gamma}) \cup T_{-a,-b}(\eta_0)$, we have a Jordan curve. Considering Γ_0 as the closure of the bounded component, we have the desired fundamental domain.

So, if we consider a sequence of points $x_n \in \Gamma$ such that $\lim \frac{x_n}{n}$ exists and is equal to v , it will verify that the coordinates of v have the same proportion as p/q , thus cannot be totally irrational. This is a contradiction and concludes the proof of the lemma. \square

We conclude this section by showing how the proof adapts to the case stated in Addendum 2.1. Consider a compact connected set Λ such that $f(\Lambda) \subset \Lambda$. Then, we have that Λ contains points which are recurrent.⁷

Let $\tilde{\Lambda}$ be a connected component of $p^{-1}(\Lambda)$ which is F -invariant. Further, suppose that U is an open connected neighborhood of Λ and U_0 is a connected component of $p^{-1}(U)$ containing $\tilde{\Lambda}$. Then, $d(\partial U, \Lambda) > \delta > 0$, and therefore also $d(\partial U_0, \tilde{\Lambda}) > \delta$.

Now, the same argument in Lemma 3.1 can be used in order to show that U must be essential: We can choose a point $x \in \tilde{\Lambda} \subset U_0$ such that $p(x)$ is recurrent and the same argument shows that there will exist $(p, q) \in \mathbb{Z}^2 \setminus \{(0, 0)\}$ such that $F^{n_0}(x)$ is δ -close to $x + (p, q)$. Since $F^{n_0}(x)$ must be contained in $\tilde{\Lambda}$ we get that $x + (p, q)$ is contained in U_0 , showing that U is essential.

The proof that in fact U is doubly essential is now the same as in Lemma 3.2 since one can see that invariance of U was not used in the proof. One only needs that there are points in U_0 such that the orbits by F remain in U_0 and this holds for every point in $\tilde{\Lambda}$.

4. AN EXAMPLE WHERE $f|_{\Omega(f)}$ IS NOT TRANSITIVE

The example is similar to the one in section 2 of [J2]; however, we do not know a priori if our specific examples admit or not a semiconjugacy.

Consider $g_1 : \mathbb{S}^1 \rightarrow \mathbb{S}^1$ and $g_2 : \mathbb{S}^1 \rightarrow \mathbb{S}^1$ to be Denjoy counterexamples with rotation numbers ρ_1 and ρ_2 which are irrationally independent and have minimal invariant sets M_1 and M_2 properly contained in \mathbb{S}^1 . We shall consider the following skew-product map $f_\beta : \mathbb{T}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{T}^2$ given by

$$f_\beta(s, t) = (g_1(s), \beta(s)(t)),$$

where $\beta : \mathbb{S}^1 \rightarrow \text{Homeo}_+(\mathbb{S}^1)$ is continuous and such that $\beta(s)(t) = \overline{g_2(t)}$ for every $(s, t) \in M_1 \times \mathbb{S}^1$.

⁷Since it is a compact invariant set, it contains a minimal set whose points will all be recurrent.

The same proof as in Lemma 2.1 of [J2] yields:

Lemma 4.1. *The map f_β is a non-resonant torus homeomorphism, and $M_1 \times M_2$ is the unique minimal set.*

Proof. The proof is the same as the one in Lemma 2.1 of [J2]. Indeed any invariant measure for f must be supported in $M_1 \times M_2$, and the dynamics there is the product of two Denjoy counterexamples and thus uniquely ergodic. Since rotation vectors can be computed with ergodic measures, we also get that f_β has a unique rotation vector (ρ_1, ρ_2) which is totally irrational by hypothesis. \square

Clearly, if we restrict the dynamics of f_β to $M_1 \times \mathbb{S}^1$, it is not hard to see that the non-wandering set will be $M_1 \times M_2$ (it is a product system there). So, we shall prove that if β is properly chosen, we get that $\Omega(f_\beta) = M_1 \times \mathbb{S}^1$. In fact, instead of constructing a specific example, we shall show that for “generic” β in certain spaces, this is satisfied. This will give the existence of such a β .

First, we define \mathcal{B} to be the set of continuous maps $\beta : \mathbb{S}^1 \rightarrow \text{Homeo}_+(\mathbb{S}^1)$ such that $\beta(s) = g_2$ for every $s \in M_1$. We endow \mathcal{B} with the topology given by restriction from the set of every continuous map from \mathbb{S}^1 to $\text{Homeo}_+(\mathbb{S}^1)$. With this topology, \mathcal{B} is a closed subset of the set of continuous maps from $\mathbb{S}^1 \rightarrow \text{Homeo}_+(\mathbb{S}^1)$ which is a Baire space; thus \mathcal{B} is a Baire space.

So, the existence of the desired β is a consequence of:

Lemma 4.2. *There exists a dense G_δ (residual) subset of \mathcal{B} of maps such that the induced map f_β satisfies that $\Omega(f_\beta) = M_1 \times \mathbb{S}^1$.*

Proof. First, we will prove the lemma assuming the following claim: \square

Claim. Given $\beta \in \mathcal{B}$, $x \in M_1 \times \mathbb{S}^1$, $\varepsilon > 0$ and $\delta > 0$ there exists $\beta' \in \mathcal{B}$ which is δ -close to β such that there exists $k > 0$ with $f_{\beta'}^k(B(x, \varepsilon)) \cap B(x, \varepsilon) \neq \emptyset$.

Assuming this claim, the proof of the lemma is a standard Baire argument. Consider $\{x_n\} \subset M_1 \times \mathbb{S}^1$ to be a countable dense set. Using the claim, we get that the sets $\mathcal{B}_{n,N}$ consisting of the functions $\beta \in \mathcal{B}$ such that there exists a point y and a value $k > 0$ such that y and $f_\beta^k(y)$ belong to $B(x_n, 1/N)$ is a dense set. Also, the set $\mathcal{B}_{n,N}$ is open, since the property is clearly robust for C^0 perturbations of f_β . This implies that the set $\mathcal{R} = \bigcap_{n,N} \mathcal{B}_{n,N}$ is a residual set, which implies, by Baire’s theorem, that it is in fact dense.

For $\beta \in \mathcal{R}$ we get that given a point $x \in M_1 \times \mathbb{S}^1$ and $\varepsilon > 0$, we can choose $x_n \in B(x, \varepsilon/2)$ and N such that $1/N < \varepsilon/2$. Since $\beta \in \mathcal{B}_{n,N}$ we have that there exists $k > 0$ such that $f_\beta^k(B(x, \varepsilon)) \cap B(x, \varepsilon) \neq \emptyset$, proving that $M_1 \times \mathbb{S}^1$ is non-wandering for f_β , as desired.

Proof of the Claim. The point $x \in M_1 \times \mathbb{S}^1$ can be written as (s, t) in the canonical coordinates.

Choose an interval $(a, b) \subset (s - \varepsilon, s + \varepsilon)$ contained in a wandering interval of g_1 . Then, there exists a sequence of integers $k_n \rightarrow +\infty$ such that $g_1^{k_n}((a, b)) \subset (s - \varepsilon, s + \varepsilon)$ for all $n \geq 0$. Further, the orbits of a and b are disjoint and do not belong to M_1 . Let $\gamma = (a, b) \times \{t\}$.

We can assume that $f_\beta^{k_n}(\gamma) \cap B(x, \varepsilon) = \emptyset$ for every $n > 0$; otherwise, there is nothing to prove.

We shall thus consider a δ -perturbation of β such that it does not modify the orbit of (a, t) but moves the orbit of (b, t) in one direction, making it give a complete turn around \mathbb{S}^1 , and thus an iterate of γ will intersect $B(x, \varepsilon)$.

Let $s_n = g_1^n(b)$ and $\beta^n(s_0) = \beta(s_{n-1}) \circ \dots \circ \beta(s_0)$. We denote as \tilde{g}_2 , $\tilde{\beta}^n$ and $\tilde{\beta}(s)$ the lifts to \mathbb{R} of g_2 , β^n and $\beta(s)$ respectively.

Note that $\frac{1}{n}\tilde{\beta}^n(s_0)(t) \rightarrow \rho(g_2)$ as $n \rightarrow \infty$ since $\tilde{\beta}(s_k) \rightarrow \tilde{g}_2$ as $k \rightarrow \infty$. At the same time, if we let

$$\tilde{\beta}_\theta^n(s_0) = T_\theta \circ \tilde{\beta}(s_{n-1}) \circ T_\theta \circ \tilde{\beta}_{s_{n-2}} \circ \dots \circ T_\theta \circ \tilde{\beta}(s_0),$$

where T_θ denotes the translation by θ , then, $\frac{1}{n}\tilde{\beta}_\theta^n(s_0)(t) \rightarrow \rho' > \rho(g_2)$ since $T_\theta \circ \beta_{s_k}$ converges to $T_\theta \circ g_2$ which has rotation number strictly greater than g_2 (see for example [KH], Proposition 11.1.9). There exists n_0 such that for $n > n_0$ one has

$$|\tilde{\beta}_\theta^n(t) - \tilde{\beta}^n(t)| > 1.$$

So, if we consider $k_n > n_0$ and we choose β' such that:

- it coincides with β in the g_1 -orbit of a ,
- it coincides with $R_\theta \circ \beta$ in the points $\{b, g_1(b), \dots, g_1^{k_n}(b)\}$ (where R_θ denotes the rotation by angle θ),
- is at a distance smaller than δ from β ,

we have that $f_{\beta'}^{k_n}(\gamma) \cap B(x, \varepsilon) \neq \emptyset$, as desired. \square

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