

HAUSDORFF DIMENSION AND ASYMPTOTIC CYCLES

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ABSTRACT. We carry out a multifractal analysis for the asymptotic cycles for compact Riemann surfaces of genus $g \geq 2$. This describes the set of unit tangent vectors for which the associated orbit has a given asymptotic cycle in homology.

0. INTRODUCTION

For many years Hausdorff dimension has played an important role in understanding some subtle features in both geometry and dynamical systems. In this note we use it as a tool in studying geodesic flows and the homology of surfaces. Let V be a compact oriented Riemann surface with genus $g \geq 2$ and consider the geodesic flow $\phi_t : S_1V \rightarrow S_1V$ on the unit tangent bundle. We can associate to each ϕ -invariant probability measure μ a Schwartzman asymptotic cycle $\Lambda_\mu \in H^1(V, \mathbb{R})^*$. By Poincaré duality we can identify $H_1(V, \mathbb{R}) = H^1(V, \mathbb{R})^*$ and we can trivially identify $H_1(V, \mathbb{R}) = \mathbb{R}^{2g}$.

There is a particularly simple geometric way to understand Λ_μ (cf. [Su]). Given $v \in S_1M$ and large T we can close up the orbit segment $\phi_{[0,T]}v$ by an arc of uniformly bounded length to get a closed curve $\gamma_{v,T}$, say. Then for almost every v (with respect to μ) we have that $[\gamma_{v,T}]/T \rightarrow \Lambda_\mu$ as $T \rightarrow \infty$. The range of values $\mathcal{B} \subset H_1(V, \mathbb{R})$ that can occur for different invariant measures is the “unit ball in the stable norm”. We shall prove the following result.

Theorem 1. *For $\underline{\alpha} \in \text{int}(\mathcal{B})$ in the interior of \mathcal{B} , the set of unit tangent vectors $X_{\underline{\alpha}} \subset S_1V$ for which the limit exists and equals α is dense and uncountable. Moreover, the map $\text{int}(\mathcal{B}) \ni \underline{\alpha} \rightarrow \dim_H(X_{\underline{\alpha}})$ is analytic.*

Our approach uses a multivariable multifractal result on interval maps (Lemma 5), for which we give a simple proof based on the elegant argument in [PW]. Previously, Pesin and Sadovskaya studied multifractal analysis for Anosov flows [PS], but the exact type of multivariable results we require are not covered there. On the other hand, Barreira, Saussol and Schmeling have developed a general theory of multivariable multifractal analysis [BSS], but their results are formulated from the point of view of entropies, rather than Hausdorff dimension (cf. [Je2]).

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1. ASYMPTOTIC CYCLES AND THE SET \mathcal{B}

We begin with some general background and useful results on asymptotic cycles. The following definition was introduced by Schwartzman in 1957 [Sc].

Definition. To each ϕ -invariant measure μ we associate a linear functional $\Lambda_\mu \in H^1(V, \mathbb{R})^*$ ($= H_1(V, \mathbb{R})$) by

$$\Lambda_\mu(\omega) = \int \omega(v) d\mu(v),$$

where ω is a closed 1-form representing an element $[\omega] \in H^1(V, \mathbb{R})$ in the de Rham cohomology. We call Λ_μ the *asymptotic cycle* for μ .

The following result is well known.

Lemma 1 [Sc]. *If λ is the Liouville measure, then $\Lambda_\lambda = 0$.*

Proof. Since the proof is simple, we include it for completeness. Geodesic flows have a natural involution $i : S_1V \rightarrow S_1V$ so that the image $i(v)$ of a unit tangent vector v has the same base point, but points in the opposite direction. Since $i_*\lambda = \lambda$, it is easy to see that $\Lambda_\lambda(\omega) = \int \omega(v) d\lambda(v) = 0$ for all closed 1-forms ω . \square

For other simple examples of Anosov Hamiltonian flows the Liouville measure will still be preserved, but the corresponding asymptotic cycle may well be nonzero.

Definition. The Federer *stable norm* $\|\cdot\|$ on $H_1(V, \mathbb{R})$ is defined by

$$\|v\| = \inf \left\{ \sum_i |r_i| \cdot \text{length}(\gamma_i) : v = \sum_i r_i \gamma_i \text{ with } r_i \in \mathbb{R}, \gamma_i = \text{closed curve} \right\}.$$

Let $\mathcal{B} \subset H_1(V, \mathbb{R})$ denote the closed unit ball with respect to the stable norm.

A well-known classical conjecture (related to the Hopf conjecture cf. [BI]) states that the stable norm for a torus is Euclidean if and only if the metric is flat. Bangert showed that the stable norm of a 2-torus is differentiable in a rational direction if and only if the corresponding minimizing geodesics foliate the torus [Ba]. The set \mathcal{B} was studied for surfaces of higher genus by McShane and Rivin [MR] and Massart [Ma1], [Ma2]. McShane and Rivin showed that the stable norm for a once-punctured torus is never differentiable in a rational direction, and Massart extended this to compact oriented Riemann surfaces V with genus $g \geq 2$.

Lemma 2 [Ma2]. *The set \mathcal{B} is closed and convex. However, \mathcal{B} is not strictly convex and the boundary is not differentiable in rational directions.*

Let us consider a more dynamical viewpoint. For each (directed) closed geodesic γ we can associate its real homology class $[\gamma] \in H_1(V, \mathbb{R})$ and its length $l(\gamma)$. Two equivalent presentations of $\mathcal{B} \subset H_1(V, \mathbb{R})$ are (cf. [Ma1])

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{B} &= \{\Lambda_\mu : \mu = \phi\text{-invariant probability}\} \\ &= \overline{\left\{ \frac{[\gamma]}{l(\gamma)} : \gamma = \text{is a closed geodesic} \right\}}. \end{aligned}$$

Observe that by fixing a suitable basis of (harmonic) 1-forms $\omega_1, \dots, \omega_n$ for $H^1(V, \mathbb{R})$ we can write $\Lambda_\mu = \alpha_1\omega_1 + \dots + \alpha_{2g}\omega_{2g}$ and therefore represent Λ_μ in coordinates

as $\underline{\alpha} = (\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_{2g})$. We can now define functions $f_i : S_1V \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ ($i = 1, \dots, 2g$) on the unit tangent bundle by $f_i(v) = \omega_i(v)$ and rewrite

$$X_{\underline{\alpha}} = \left\{ v \in S_1V : \lim_{T \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{T} \int_0^T f_j(\phi_t v) dt = \alpha_j, \text{ for } j = 1, \dots, 2g \right\}.$$

We briefly recall the definition of Hausdorff dimension. Let (Y, d) be a metric space. Given $\epsilon, \delta > 0$ we can define

$$H_\delta^s(Y) = \inf \left\{ \sum_{U \in \mathcal{U}} \text{diam}(U)^s : \mathcal{U} = \delta\text{-cover for } Y \right\},$$

where the summation is over all covers \mathcal{U} consisting of open sets of diameter at most δ . We can then let $H^s(Y) = \lim_{\delta \rightarrow 0} H_\delta^s(Y)$ and define the *Hausdorff dimension* of Y by $\dim_H(Y) = \inf \{ \delta > 0 : H^\delta(Y) = 0 \}$. We can write S_1V as a disjoint union

$$S_1V = X_0 \cup \left(\bigcup_{\underline{\alpha} \in H_1(V, \mathbb{R}) - \{0\}} X_{\underline{\alpha}} \right) \cup X_\infty,$$

where

- (a) $X_0 = \{v \in X : \lim_{T \rightarrow +\infty} [\gamma_{v,T}]/T = 0\}$ has full Liouville measure;
- (b) $X_{\underline{\alpha}} = \{v \in X : \lim_{T \rightarrow +\infty} [\gamma_{v,T}]/T = \underline{\alpha}\}$ has zero Liouville measure for $\underline{\alpha} \neq 0$;
- (c) X_∞ is the set of points for which $[\gamma_{v,T}]/T$ does not converge.

We recall that a ϕ -invariant probability measure μ is a *Gibbs measure* (for a Hölder continuous function $F : S_1V \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, say) if

$$h(\phi, \mu) + \int F d\mu \geq h(\phi, \nu) + \int F d\nu$$

for all ϕ -invariant probability measures ν . The following more precise result subsumes Theorem 1.

Proposition 1.

- (1) The Hausdorff dimension $\dim_H(X_{\underline{\alpha}})$ satisfies $\dim_H(X_{\underline{\alpha}}) \leq 3$, with equality if and only if $\underline{\alpha} = 0$;
- (2) The Hausdorff dimension $\dim_H(X_{\underline{\alpha}})$ depends real analytically on $\underline{\alpha} \in \text{int}(\mathcal{B})$;
- (3) For $\underline{\alpha} \in \text{int}(\mathcal{B})$, the set $X_{\underline{\alpha}} \subset S_1V$ is dense and uncountable and carries a Gibbs measure.

Remark. By contrast, if $\underline{\alpha}$ is a point in the boundary of \mathcal{B} , then $\Lambda_{\underline{\alpha}}$ may consist of a single orbit (corresponding to a simple closed geodesic) [Ma1], [Ma2].

To prove Proposition 1 it is convenient to reduce the problem to one for interval maps. In particular, the following standard result helps to relate the flow to a simple one-dimensional system.

Lemma 3. *There exists an expanding C^ω Markov interval map $T : I \rightarrow I$ and locally constant functions $\psi_i : I \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ ($i = 1, \dots, 2g$) such that:*

- (1) the prime closed ϕ -orbits γ correspond to prime periodic $T : I \rightarrow I$ orbits $T^n x = x$ (with at most a finite number of exceptions);
- (2) the least period of γ is given by $l(\gamma) = \log |(T^n)'(x)|$;

- (3) the homology class of γ is given by $[\gamma] = (\psi_1^n(x), \dots, \psi_{2g}^n(x))$, where we write $\psi_i^n(x) = \psi(x) + \psi_i(Tx) + \dots + \psi_i(T^{n-1}x)$, for $1 \leq i \leq 2g$ and $n \geq 1$.

Proof. The construction is fairly standard; so we shall only give an outline. We begin by choosing (two-dimensional) Markov Poincaré sections T_1, \dots, T_k to the geodesic flow $\phi_t : S_1V \rightarrow S_1V$ [Ra], [Bw1]. Moreover, we can assume that the sections are foliated by stable manifolds. In particular, we can identify the sections along the stable manifolds so that each section T_i quotients to an interval I_i , say. By virtue of the Markov property of the sections, the Poincaré (first return) map on $\bigcup_{i=1}^n T_i$ induces a Markov interval map $T : I \rightarrow I$, where $I = \bigcup_{i=1}^n I_i$. Since the foliation of S_1V by stable manifolds is analytic, we can deduce that $T : I \rightarrow I$ is C^ω . There is a one-to-one correspondence between closed ϕ -orbits γ , periodic orbits for the Poincaré map and T -periodic points, except possibly for the (at most) finite number of closed ϕ -orbits that pass through the boundary of a section.

For part(2), it is an easy observation that since the surface has constant curvature $\kappa = -1$, say, the length $l(\gamma)$ is equal to the expansion coefficient (or Lyapunov exponent) in the unstable direction around the orbit. If γ corresponds to the periodic orbit $T^n x = x$, then the associated expansion coefficient around the T -orbit is precisely $\log |(T^n)'(x)|$.

For part (3), we follow a construction of Franks [Fr]. We can choose a fixed reference point $x_0 \in V$ and continuous paths $\rho_i : [0, 1] \rightarrow V$ ($i = 1, \dots, k$) such that $\rho_i(0) = x_0$ and $\rho_i(1)$ is contained in the image $\pi(T_i)$ under the canonical projection $\pi : S_1V \rightarrow V$. Assuming that $T^{-1}(\text{int}(I_i)) \cap \text{int}(I_j) \neq \emptyset$, we can associate a closed curve c_{ij} consisting of the composition of ρ_i ; a curve approximating the geodesic arc from $\pi(T_i)$ to $\pi(T_j)$; and ρ_j^{-1} . We let $[c_{ij}] \in H_1(V, \mathbb{R}) = \mathbb{R}^{2g}$ be the associated element in homology. We can then define $\psi_i : I \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ by the coordinate functions, i.e., $(\psi_1(x), \dots, \psi_{2g}(x)) = [c_{ij}]$ when $x \in \text{int}(I_i)$ and $Tx \in \text{int}(I_j)$. In particular, we see that if $T^j x \in I_{i_j}$, for $j = 0, \dots, n - 1$, then

$$[\gamma] = [c_{i_0 i_1}] \circ \dots \circ [c_{i_{n-2} i_{n-1}}] \circ [c_{i_{n-1} i_0}] = (\psi_1^n(x), \dots, \psi_{2g}^n(x)).$$

Moreover, the functions ψ_i are constant on $T^{-1}(\text{int}(I_j)) \cap \text{int}(I_i)$. □

To prove Proposition 1, we shall want to apply the following general result on Markov interval maps.

Lemma 4. *Let $T : I \rightarrow I$ be an expanding $C^{1+\beta}$ Markov interval map, for some $0 < \beta \leq 1$, and let $\psi_i : I \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ (for $i = 1, \dots, N$) be C^β functions. Let $\underline{\alpha} = (\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_N) \in \mathbb{R}^N$. Let*

$$Y_{\underline{\alpha}}(T, I) = \left\{ \omega \in I : \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\psi_j^n(\omega)}{\log |(T^n)'(\omega)|} = \alpha_j, \text{ for } j = 1, \dots, N \right\}.$$

Let $\mathcal{B} \subset \mathbb{R}^N$ be the range of $\left(\frac{\int \psi_1 dm}{\int \log |T'| dm}, \dots, \frac{\int \psi_N dm}{\int \log |T'| dm} \right)$, where m ranges over all T -invariant probability measures. For $\underline{\alpha} \in \text{int}(\mathcal{B})$ we have that:

- (1) The Hausdorff dimension $\dim_H(Y_{\underline{\alpha}}(T, I))$ satisfies $\dim_H(Y_{\underline{\alpha}}(T, I)) \leq 1$, with equality if and only if $\underline{\alpha} = 0$;
- (2) The Hausdorff dimension $\dim_H(Y_{\underline{\alpha}}(T, I))$ depends real analytically on $\underline{\alpha}$ on the interior of \mathcal{B} ;

- (3) For $\underline{\alpha} \in \text{int}(\mathcal{B})$, the set $Y_{\underline{\alpha}}(T, I) \subset I$ is dense, uncountable and carries a Gibbs measure.

Lemma 4 can be deduced as a special case of Theorems 8 and 13 in [BSS] (and observation 2 after Theorem 8). However, we can present a self-contained independent proof of this lemma in this paper.

Lemma 5. *We can identify $\dim_H(X_{\underline{\alpha}}) = \dim_H(Y_{\underline{\alpha}}(T, I)) + 2$.*

Proof. It is immediate from the definitions that $X_{\underline{\alpha}}$ is ϕ -invariant. In particular, we can write that $\dim_H(X_{\underline{\alpha}}) = \dim_H(X_{\underline{\alpha}} \cap \left(\bigcup_{i=1}^k T_i\right)) + 1 = \max_{1 \leq i \leq k} \dim_H(X_{\underline{\alpha}} \cap T_i) + 1$. Moreover, if $v \in X_{\underline{\alpha}} \cap T_i$, for some $1 \leq i \leq k$, then all points lie on the same piece of stable manifold in T_i as v . Since the foliation of each section T_i is Lipschitz (even C^ω), we deduce that $\dim_H(X_{\underline{\alpha}} \cap T_i) = \dim_H(Y_{\underline{\alpha}}(T, I)) + 1$. This completes the proof. \square

Proposition 1 now follows from Lemmas 4 and 5. A slight modification of this analysis gives the following stronger result.

Proposition 2. *Given $\underline{\alpha}, \underline{\beta} \in H_1(V, \mathbb{R})$, let $X_{\underline{\alpha}, \underline{\beta}} \subset S_V$ be the set of unit tangent vectors v such that $\lim_{T \rightarrow \infty} [\gamma_{v, T}] / T = \underline{\alpha}$ and $\lim_{T \rightarrow \infty} [\gamma_{v, -T}] / T = \underline{\beta}$ (by which we denote the asymptotic cycle flowing backwards in time).*

- (1) *The Hausdorff dimension $\dim_H(X_{\underline{\alpha}, \underline{\beta}})$ satisfies $\dim_H(X_{\underline{\alpha}, \underline{\beta}}) \leq 3$, with equality if and only if $\underline{\alpha} = \underline{\beta} = 0$;*
- (2) *The Hausdorff dimension $\dim_H(X_{\underline{\alpha}, \underline{\beta}})$ depends real analytically on $\underline{\alpha}, \underline{\beta} \in \text{int}(\mathcal{B})$;*
- (3) *For $\underline{\alpha}, \underline{\beta} \in \text{int}(\mathcal{B})$, the set $X_{\underline{\alpha}, \underline{\beta}} \subset S_1 V$ is dense and uncountable and carries a Gibbs measure.*

Proof. If we had chosen in the proof of Lemma 3 to change the direction of the flow, i.e., replace the flow ϕ_t by the flow ϕ_{-t} , then this would have had the effect of reversing the direction of the Poincaré map and interchanging the stable and unstable manifolds. Following the same steps in the construction as before we would arrive at another C^ω expanding Markov map $S : J \rightarrow J$, say. By a similar reasoning to that above we can deduce that $X_{\underline{\alpha}, \underline{\beta}} \cap T_i$ is locally diffeomorphic to $Y_{\underline{\alpha}}(T, I) \times Y_{\underline{\beta}}(S, J)$, for each $1 \leq i \leq k$. Moreover, we can write $\dim_H(X_{\underline{\alpha}, \underline{\beta}}) = \dim_H(Y_{\underline{\alpha}}(T, I)) + \dim_H(Y_{\underline{\beta}}(S, J)) + 1$. The result then follows from Lemma 4. \square

2. SUBSHIFTS AND GIBBS MEASURES

We now need to do some preliminary work in order to prove Lemma 4. The expanding Markov interval map $T : I \rightarrow I$ can be modelled by a one-sided subshift of finite type. More precisely, we define the $k \times k$ matrix A by $A(i, j) = 1$ if $T^{-1}\text{int}(T_j) \cap \text{int}(T_i) \neq \emptyset$, and 0 otherwise. We can define

$$\Sigma_A^+ = \left\{ x \in \prod_{n=0}^{\infty} \{1, \dots, k\} : A(x_n, x_{n+1}) = 1, n \geq 0 \right\}$$

and a metric $d(x, y) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} 2^{-n}(1 - \delta(x_n, y_n))$. We define a local homeomorphism $\sigma : \Sigma_A^+ \rightarrow \Sigma_A^+$ by $(\sigma x)_n = x_{n+1}$. The Hölder map $\pi : \Sigma_A^+ \rightarrow I$ defined by $\pi(x) = \bigcap_{n=0}^{\infty} T^{-n} I_{x_n}$ is a semi-conjugacy i.e., $\pi \sigma = T \pi$. We define Hölder functions $\widehat{\psi}_j : \Sigma_A^+ \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, for $j = 1, \dots, 2g$ by $\widehat{\psi}_j = \psi_j \circ \pi$.

To proceed we need to impose the following hypothesis on the functions.

Hypothesis. There are no solutions $b_1, \dots, b_{2g} \in \mathbb{R}$ and $u \in C(\Sigma_A^+, \mathbb{R})$ to

$$\log |T'| \circ \pi + \sum_{j=1}^{2g} b_j \widehat{\psi}_j + u \circ \sigma - u = 0.$$

It is easy to check that this hypothesis holds in our application by considering closed orbits. In particular, the above identity would imply that the lengths of closed geodesics lie in the semi-group $b_1 \mathbb{Z}^+ + \dots + b_{2g} \mathbb{Z}^+$, giving an obvious contradiction.

We define the *pressure map* $P : C^\gamma(\Sigma_A^+, \mathbb{R}) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ by

$$P(g) = \limsup_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{n} \log \left(\sum_{\sigma^n x = x} \exp(g^n(x)) \right)$$

on Hölder continuous functions. This map is known to be real analytic. Furthermore, the hypothesis allows us to deduce that the map $t \mapsto P(-t \log |T'| \circ \pi + q_1 \widehat{\psi}_1 + \dots + q_{2g} \widehat{\psi}_{2g})$ is strictly convex [Ru]. We can now define the following.

Definition. Given $\underline{q} = (q_1, \dots, q_{2g}) \in \mathbb{R}^{2g}$, we let $t = t(\underline{q}) \in \mathbb{R}$ be the (unique) solution to

$$P \left(-t \log |T'| \circ \pi + q_1 \widehat{\psi}_1 + \dots + q_{2g} \widehat{\psi}_{2g} \right) = 0.$$

Remark. Since $\log |T'| > 0$ we see that for fixed \underline{q} the map $t \mapsto P(-t \log |T'| \circ \pi + q_1 \widehat{\psi}_1 + \dots + q_{2g} \widehat{\psi}_{2g})$ is a bijection on \mathbb{R} .

The analyticity of the map $P : C^\gamma(\Sigma_A^+) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ and the implicit function theory (using the estimate on the derivative in the next lemma) allow us to deduce that $t(\underline{q})$ has a real analytic dependence on \underline{q} .

We also need to consider the associated Gibbs measure. Let us define a cylinder set in Σ_A^+ by $[x_0, \dots, x_{n-1}] = \{y \in \Sigma_A^+ : x_i = y_i, \text{ for } 0 \leq i \leq n-1\}$. We have the following useful characterization.

Lemma 6 (cf. [Bw2]). *There exists $C > 0$ and a σ -invariant probability measure $\mu = \mu_{t, \underline{q}}$ (called a Gibbs measure) such that*

$$(2.1) \quad \frac{1}{C} \leq \frac{\mu[x_0, \dots, x_{n-1}]}{|(T^n)'(\pi x)|^{-t(\underline{q})} e^{q_1 \widehat{\psi}_1^n(x) + \dots + q_{2g} \widehat{\psi}_{2g}^n(x)}} \leq C, \quad \forall x \in \Sigma_A^+, \quad \forall n \geq 1,$$

where we denote $\widehat{\psi}_i^n(x) = \widehat{\psi}_i(x) + \widehat{\psi}_i(\sigma x) + \dots + \widehat{\psi}_i(\sigma^{n-1}x)$, for $1 \leq i \leq 2g$.

The next lemma shows that given $\underline{\alpha} \in \text{int}(\mathcal{B})$, we can associate a Gibbs measure μ .

Lemma 7. *Given $\underline{\alpha} \in \text{int}(\mathcal{B})$, we can find μ such that*

$$(2.2) \quad \alpha_j := \frac{\int \widehat{\psi}_j d\mu}{\int \log |T'| \circ \pi d\mu}, \text{ for } j = 1, \dots, 2g.$$

Proof. Given $\underline{\alpha} \in \text{int}(\mathcal{B})$, we can define

$$h(\underline{\alpha}) := \sup \left\{ \frac{h(m)}{\int \log |T'(x)| dm} : m = T\text{-invariant probability with } \frac{\int \widehat{\Psi} dm}{\int \log |T'(x)| dm} = \underline{\alpha} \right\},$$

where $\widehat{\Psi} = (\widehat{\psi}_1, \dots, \widehat{\psi}_{2g})$. In particular, given any $\epsilon > 0$ we can choose m such that $h(m) \geq (h(\underline{\alpha}) - \epsilon) \int \log |T'| dm$ and then by the variational principle:

$$\begin{aligned} & P(-h(\underline{\alpha}) \log |T'| + \sum_{i=1}^{2g} q_i(\bar{\psi}_i - \alpha_i \log |T'|)) \\ & \geq h(m) + \int \left(-h(\underline{\alpha}) \log |T'| + \sum_{i=1}^{2g} q_i(\bar{\psi}_i - \alpha_i \log |T'|) \right) dm \\ & \geq -\epsilon \int \log |T'| dm + \underbrace{\int \left(\sum_{i=1}^{2g} q_i(\bar{\psi}_i - \alpha_i \log |T'|) \right) dm}_{=0}. \end{aligned}$$

Since ϵ is arbitrary, we deduce that

$$(2.3) \quad P(-h(\underline{\alpha}) \log |T'| + \sum_{i=1}^{2g} q_i(\bar{\psi}_i - \alpha_i \log |T'|)) \geq 0,$$

for all $\underline{q} \in \mathbb{R}^{2g}$. Considering (2.3) with $\underline{q}/\|\underline{q}\|_2 \in \mathbb{R}^{2g}$ replacing \underline{q} we can deduce from the variational principle that there exists an invariant probability measure m , say, with

$$\int \left(\sum_{i=1}^{2g} q_i(\bar{\psi}_i - \alpha_i \log |T'|) \right) dm \geq \|\underline{q}\|_2 h(\underline{\alpha}) \int \log |T'| dm \geq \|\underline{q}\|_2 > 0.$$

In particular, the function in (2.3) tends to infinity as $\|\underline{q}\|_2 \rightarrow \infty$ and, by convexity of pressure, we can see that there is a unique minimum, attained at $\underline{q} = \underline{q}(\alpha)$, say. If μ_q is the Gibbs measure for

$$-h(\underline{\alpha}) \log |T'| + \sum_{i=1}^{2g} q_i(\alpha)(\bar{\psi}_i - \alpha_i \log |T'|),$$

then for each $1 \leq i \leq 2g$, the i th partial derivative at $\underline{q}(\alpha)$ is precisely

$$\int (\bar{\psi}_i - \alpha_i \log |T'|) d\mu_q,$$

which vanishes by assumption. Thus $\int \widehat{\Psi} d\mu_q / \int \log |T'(x)| d\mu_q = \underline{\alpha}$. Moreover,

$$\begin{aligned} & P \left(-h(\underline{\alpha}) \log |T'| + \sum_{i=1}^{2g} q_i(\bar{\psi}_i - \alpha_i \log |T'|) \right) \\ (2.4) \quad & = \underbrace{h(\mu_q) - h(\underline{\alpha}) \int \log |T'| d\mu_q}_{\leq 0} + \sum_{i=1}^{2g} q_i \underbrace{\int (\bar{\psi}_i - \alpha_i \log |T'|) d\mu_q}_{=0} \leq 0. \end{aligned}$$

Comparing (2.3) and (2.4) we see that

$$P \left(- (h(\underline{\alpha}) + \sum_{i=1}^{2g} \alpha_i \log |T'| + \sum_{i=1}^{2g} q_i \bar{\psi}_i) \right) = 0.$$

In particular, the result follows with $t(\underline{q}) = (h(\underline{\alpha}) + \sum_{i=1}^{2g} \alpha_i)$. □

Finally, we have the following identities.

Lemma 8. *We have that: (1) $\alpha_j = \partial t / \partial q_j$; and (2) $\mu(\widehat{Y}_{\underline{\alpha}}) = 1$.*

Proof. For part (1) we know by the formula for the derivative of pressure [Ru] that

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial t} P(-t \log |T'| \circ \pi + q_1 \widehat{\psi}_1 + \dots + q_{2g} \widehat{\psi}_{2g})|_{t=t(\underline{q})} = - \int \log |T'| \circ \pi d\mu$$

and

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial q_j} P(-t(\underline{q}) \log |T'| \circ \pi + q_1 \widehat{\psi}_1 + \dots + q_{2g} \widehat{\psi}_{2g})|_{q=q_j} = - \int \widehat{\psi}_j d\mu.$$

The result then follows from the implicit function theorem.

Part (2) follows from the Birkhoff ergodic theorem: For a.e. $(\mu) x$ we have that

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \log |T' \circ \pi(\sigma^i x)| = \int \log |T'| \circ \pi d\mu \text{ and } \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \widehat{\psi}_j(\sigma^i x) = \int \widehat{\psi}_j d\mu,$$

for $j = 1, \dots, 2g$. Using (2.2) we have that $\mu(\widehat{Y}_{\underline{\alpha}}) = 1$, as required. □

3. POINTWISE DIMENSIONS

In this section we show that Lemma 4 follows from properties of pointwise dimension. This is a straightforward modification of the approach in [PW] for a single function. For convenience of notation, we denote $\nu = \pi^* \mu$ on I .

Definition. Given a point $\omega \in I$, we define the *upper pointwise dimension* and *lower pointwise dimension* to be

$$\bar{d}_\nu(\omega) = \limsup_{r \rightarrow 0} \frac{\log \nu(B(\omega, r))}{\log r} \text{ and } \underline{d}_\nu(\omega) = \liminf_{r \rightarrow 0} \frac{\log \nu(B(\omega, r))}{\log r},$$

respectively.

The next lemma gives bounds on these densities in terms of quantities we defined in the previous section.

Lemma 9.

- (i) *For a.e. $(\nu) \omega \in Y_{\underline{\alpha}}$ we can bound $\underline{d}_\nu(\omega) \geq t(\underline{q}) + q_1 \alpha_1 + \dots + q_{2g} \alpha_{2g}$.*
- (ii) *For all $\omega \in Y_{\underline{\alpha}}$ we can bound $\bar{d}_\nu(\omega) \leq t(\underline{q}) + q_1 \alpha_1 + \dots + q_{2g} \alpha_{2g}$.*

The proof of Lemma 9 is presented in the next section. Assuming this result, we can now complete the proof of Proposition 1.

Lemma 10. *For $\underline{\alpha} = (\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_{2g}) \in \mathbb{R}^{2g}$ and $\underline{q} = (q_1, \dots, q_{2g}) \in \mathbb{R}^{2g}$ related as above, we can identify*

$$(3.1) \quad \dim_H(Y_{\underline{\alpha}}) = t(\underline{q}) + q_1 \alpha_1 + \dots + q_{2g} \alpha_{2g}.$$

Proof. It is a standard result that if there exists d such that $\underline{d}_\nu(\omega) \geq d$ for a.e. $(\nu) \omega \in Y_\alpha$, then $\dim_H(Y) \geq d$ [Pe, Theorem 7.1]. Thus we deduce from Lemma 9 (i) that $\dim_H(Y) \geq t(q_1, \dots, q_{2g}) + q_1\alpha_1 + \dots + q_{2g}\alpha_{2g}$.

By a folklore theorem [Fa], if there exists d such that $\bar{d}_\nu(\omega) \leq d$ for every $\omega \in Y_\alpha$, this implies that $\dim_H(Y) \geq d$. Taking $d = t(\underline{q}) + q_1\alpha_1 + \dots + q_{2g}\alpha_{2g}$, by Lemma 9 (ii) we get that $\dim_H(Y_\alpha) \geq t(\underline{q}) + q_1\alpha_1 + \dots + q_{2g}\alpha_{2g}$. \square

The following lemma helps complete the proof of Lemma 4 (1).

Lemma 11. *The map $\underline{\alpha} \mapsto \dim_H(Y_{\underline{\alpha}})$, $\alpha \in \text{int}(\mathcal{B})$, is analytic and strictly convex.*

Proof. The analyticity of $\dim_H(Y_{\underline{\alpha}})$ follows from the analyticity of $q(\underline{\alpha})$, which in turn follows from its characterization (in the proof of Lemma 7), the analyticity of the pressure and the implicit function theorem.

The convexity of $q \mapsto t(\underline{q})$ is easily checked to be strictly convex by showing that the second derivative is positive definite. More precisely, by analogy with the one-dimensional case [Pe, p. 212] we can compute

$$D^2t(\underline{q})(v_1, v_2) = \frac{D^2P(-\log|T'| - \langle Dt(v_1)\bar{\Psi} \rangle, -\log|T'| - \langle Dt(v_2)\bar{\Psi} \rangle)}{\int \log|T'|d\mu}.$$

The expression in (3.1) is the Legendre transform of $t(\underline{q})$ and thus, again, is strictly convex [Ar, p. 64]. \square

By convexity we see that $\dim_H(Y_\alpha) \leq 1$, with equality when $\alpha = 0$ [PW]. We can associate a Gibbs measure m with $m(X_\alpha) = 1$. Since Gibbs measures are fully supported, we can deduce that $Y_\alpha(T, S) \subset I$ is uncountable and dense, and thus $X_\alpha \subset S_1V$ is also dense and uncountable, as required.

4. PROOF OF LEMMA 9

We give the postponed proof of Lemma 9.

Proof of Lemma 9 (i). Fix $\epsilon > 0$. For each $w \in Y_\alpha$ we can choose $N(\omega)$ sufficiently large so that for $n \geq N(\omega)$ we have:

$$(4.1) \quad \alpha_j - \epsilon \leq \frac{\sum_{i=0}^{n-1} \psi_j(T^i\omega)}{\sum_{i=0}^{n-1} \log|T'(T^i\omega)|} \leq \alpha_j + \epsilon, \quad \forall 1 \leq j \leq 2g,$$

by Lemma 8 (2). For each $l \in \mathbb{N}$ let $Q_l = \{\omega : N(\omega) \leq l\}$ and observe that $Q_l \subset Q_{l+1}$ and $Y_\alpha = \bigcup_{l=1}^\infty Q_l$ (up to a set of zero measure). Choose l_0 sufficiently large that $\mu_q(Q_l) > 0$ whenever $l \geq l_0$.

For l_0 fixed, choose $l \geq l_0$. Given $0 < r < 1$, we can cover $\pi^{-1}(Q_l) \subset \Sigma_A^+$ by cylinders $C^{(i)}$, $i = 1, \dots, N$, of length $n(i)$ based at points $x_i \in \pi^{-1}(Q_l)$, say, and length $n = n(x, r)$ such that

$$(4.2) \quad |(T^{n(i)})'(\pi(x_i))| \leq r < |(T^{n(i)-1})'(\pi(x_i))|.$$

(This called a Moran cover [Pe].) Moreover, we can assume, without loss of generality, that the length of each cylinder is at least l_0 . Using successively (2.1), (4.1)

and (4.2) we can bound for any $\omega \in Q_l$:

$$\begin{aligned}
 \nu(B(\omega, r) \cap Q_l) &\leq \sum_{i=1}^N \mu(C^{(i)}) \\
 &\leq \sum_{i=1}^N C \left(|(T^{n(i)})'(\pi x_i)|^{-t(\underline{q})} e^{q_1 \widehat{\psi}_1^{n(i)}(x_i) + \dots + q_{2g} \widehat{\psi}_{2g}^{n(i)}(x_i)} \right) \\
 &\leq \sum_{i=1}^N C \left(|(T^{n(i)})'(\pi x_i)|^{-t(\underline{q}) - \sum_{j=1}^{2g} q_j(\alpha_j - \epsilon)} \right) \\
 &\leq C' r^{t(\underline{q}) + \sum_{j=1}^{2g} q_j(\alpha_j - \epsilon)},
 \end{aligned}
 \tag{4.3}$$

for some constant $C' > 0$. By the Borel density theorem we have that for ω in a full measure (i.e., essential) set of Q_l there exists $r_0(\omega) > 0$ such that

$$\nu(B(x, r)) \leq 2\nu(B(x, r) \cap Q_l), \text{ whenever } r < r_0(\omega).
 \tag{4.4}$$

In particular, comparing (4.3) and (4.4) shows that for any $l > l_0$ and a.e. (μ) $\omega \in Q_l$ we have

$$\underline{d}_\nu(\omega) = \liminf_{r \rightarrow 0} \frac{\log \nu(B(\omega, r))}{\log r} \geq t(\underline{q}) + \sum_{j=1}^{2g} q_j(\alpha_j - \epsilon).
 \tag{4.5}$$

Since l and $\epsilon > 0$ are arbitrary we deduce that (4.5) holds for a.e. (ν) $\omega \in Y_\alpha$, as required. \square

Remark. Notice that the only place where we used that we have used $2g$ limits (rather than the usual single limit as in [PW]) is in (4.1). This only influences the definition $N(\omega)$ and, thus, that of Q_l , but does not change the usual proof in any other way.

Proof of Lemma 9 (ii). Fix $r > 0$. Let $\pi(x) = \omega \in I$ and choose $n = n(x, r)$ precisely so that

$$|(T^n)'(\omega)|^{-1} \leq r < |(T^{n-1})'(\omega)|^{-1}.
 \tag{4.6}$$

In particular, $\pi([x_0, \dots, x_{2g}]) \subset B(\omega, Dr)$, for some $D > 0$. Thus for all $\omega \in Y_{\underline{q}}$ we have by (2.1), (4.1) and (4.6),

$$\begin{aligned}
 \nu(B(\omega, Dr)) &\geq \mu([x_0, \dots, x_m]) \\
 &\geq \frac{1}{C} |(T^n)'(\pi x)|^{-t(\underline{q})} e^{q_1 \widehat{\psi}_1^n(x) + \dots + q_{2g} \widehat{\psi}_{2g}^n(x)} \\
 &\geq \frac{1}{C} |(T^n)'(\pi x)|^{-t(\underline{q}) - \sum_{j=1}^{2g} q_j(\alpha_j + \epsilon)} \\
 &\geq \frac{1}{C''} r^{t(\underline{q}) + \sum_{j=1}^{2g} q_j(\alpha_j + \epsilon)},
 \end{aligned}$$

for some constant $C'' > 0$. Thus

$$\bar{d}_\nu(x) = \limsup_{r \rightarrow 0} \frac{\log \nu_q(B(x, r))}{\log r} \leq t(\underline{q}) + \sum_{j=1}^{2g} q_j(\alpha_j + \epsilon).$$

Since $\epsilon > 0$ was arbitrary, we deduce that $\bar{d}_\nu(x) \leq t + \sum_{j=1}^{2g} q_j \alpha_j$. \square

Remark. A similar problem relates to the set $\mathcal{P} = \{\int z d\mu : \mu = T\text{-invariant}\} \subset \mathbb{C}$ of complex numbers which occur as the first Fourier coefficient of invariant measures for a C^2 expanding map $T : K \rightarrow K$ on the unit circle $K = \{z \in \mathbb{C} : |z| = 1\}$. The set

$$\mathcal{P} = \left\{ \int z d\mu(z) \in \mathbb{C} : \mu = T\text{-invariant probability} \right\}$$

has been extensively studied by Jenkinson [Je1], Bousch [Bo] and others, particularly in the case $T(z) = z^2$. For a typical point z on the unit circle the Birkhoff averages $\frac{1}{N} \sum_{n=1}^N T^n(z)$ converge to zero. We can denote $K_\omega = \{x \in X : \lim_{N \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{N} \sum_{n=1}^N T^n(x) = \omega\}$, which has zero Liouville measure for $\omega \neq 0$. The analysis in this note shows that for $\underline{\alpha} \in \text{int}(\mathcal{P})$ we have that:

- (1) The Hausdorff dimension $\dim_H(X_\omega)$ satisfies $\dim_H(X_\omega) \leq 1$, with equality if and only if $\omega = 0$;
- (2) The Hausdorff dimension $\dim_H(X_{\underline{\alpha}})$ depends real analytically on $\underline{\alpha} \in \text{int}(\mathcal{P})$;
- (3) $X_\omega \subset I$ is dense, uncountable and carries a Gibbs measure.

For the particular case of the doubling map $T(z) = z^2$, this problem has been studied by Fan and Schmeling [FS] and the Birkhoff averages take the simple form $\frac{1}{N} \sum_{n=1}^N z^{2^k}$.

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