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CONTINUUM-WISE EXPANSIVE DIFFEOMORPHISMS ON TWO DIMENSIONAL MANIFOLD

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Abstract. Let $f : M \to M$ be a diffeomorphism of two dimensional manifold M. If f has a homoclinic tangency associated to a hyperbolic periodic point p then there is a diffeomorphism $g : M \to M$ with C^1 close to f such that g is not continuum-wise expansive.

1. Introduction and proof of main Theorem

Assume that (M, d) is compact smooth manifold with Riemannian metric d. For $x \in M$ and any $\delta > 0$, we define $\Gamma(x, \delta) = \{y \in M : d(f^i(x), f^i(y)) \leq \delta,\ \forall i \in \mathbb{Z}\}$. A diffeomorphism $f : M \to M$ is said to be *expansive* if there is $\delta > 0$ such that $\Gamma(x, \delta) = \{x\}$. We say that a set $C \subset M$ is *continuum* that it contains more than one point, that is, called *nondegenerate*. A subset C of a continuum M is called a *subcontinuum* of M. A diffeomorphism $f : M \to M$ is said to be *continuum-wise expansive*(simply, Cw-expansive) if there is $\delta > 0$ such that for a subcontinuum $C \subset \Gamma(x, \delta)$, if $\mathrm{diam} f^n(C) \leq \delta$ for all $n \in \mathbb{Z}$ then C is an one point set. Clearly, if a diffeomorphism f is expansive then f is Cw-expansive. But the converse is not true(see [4]). For Cw-expansive diffeomorphisms, many results are published in [1, 5, 7, 9, 15]. Among that Lee [7] proved that C^1 generically, if a diffeomorphism f is Cw-expansive then it is Axiom A. About the results, we consider the relationship with a horseshoe

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and Cw-expansivity in the paper. For a horseshoe, we see that a remarkable results from Bowen [2], that is, there is a horseshoe such that it has positive Lebesgue measure. Also, Robinson and Young [14] showed that there is a horseshoe such that it is invariant and has positive Lebesgue measure.

A horseshoe is very close to homoclinic tangency, that is, for a hyperbolic periodic point p, we say that $x \in M$ is *homoclinic tangency* associated to p if $x \in W^s(p) \cap W^u(p) \setminus W^s(p) \pitchfork W^u(p)$, where $W^s(p) = \{x \in M : d(f^{ki}(x), p) \to 0, i \to \infty\}$ and $W^u(p) = \{x \in M : d(f^{ki}(x), p) \to 0, i \to -\infty\}(f^k(p) = p)$. We say that a diffeomorphism $f : M \to M$ is *measure expansive* if there is $\delta > 0$, such that for any $x \in M$, $\mu(\Gamma(\delta, x)) = 0$, where μ is a non-atomic probability measure on M. And a diffeomorphism $f : M \to M$ is *asymptotic measure expansive* if there is $\delta > 0$ such that for any $x \in M$, $\mu(f^n(\Gamma(\delta, x))) = 0$ as $n \to \infty$, where μ is a non-atomic probability measure on M.

According to [3], if a diffeomorphism f is measure expansive then f is asymptotic measure expansive. But the converse is not true (see [3, Example 1.1]). The notion of homoclinic tangency can constructs a small horseshoe which has positive Lebesgue measure. In [13], the authors proved that if a diffeomorphism f has a homoclinic tangency associated to a hyperbolic periodic point p then there is a diffeomorphism $g : M \to M$ with C^1 close to f such that g is not measure expansive. Also, in [3] proved that if if a diffeomorphism f has a homoclinic tangency associated to a hyperbolic periodic point p then there is a diffeomorphism $g : M \to M$ with C^1 close to f such that g is not asymptotic measure expansive. For measure and asymptotic measure expansivities of C^1 perturbation properties, we can see in [1, 8, 10–12, 16]. Moreover, Lee proved in [6] that if a diffeomorphism f has a homoclinic tangency associated to a hyperbolic periodic point p then there is a diffeomorphism $g : M \to M$ with C^1 close to f such that g is not weak measure expansive.

About the results, we consider that the relationship with Cw-expansivity and a horseshoe which is associated to a homoclinic tangency.

We say that $f : M \to M$ is a *flat tangency* if a small arc $\mathcal{J}_x$ contained in $W^s(p)$ and $W^u(p)$, that is, $\mathcal{J}_x \subset W^s(p) \cap W^u(p)$.

LEMMA 1.1. [13, Lemma 4.2] *Let p be a hyperbolic periodic point of f. For a diffeomorphism $f : M \to M$, if $x \in W^s(p) \cap W^u(p)$ then there is a diffeomorphism $g : M \to M$ with C^1 close to f such that g is a flat tangency.*

The following is in [13, Lemma 4.3] and [3, Proposition 3.2.].

LEMMA 1.2. *Let $g : M \to M$ be a diffeomorphism such that g has a flat homoclinic tangency. Then there is a diffeomorphism $h : M \to M$ with C^1 close to g such that h has a sequence of horseshoes $\mathcal{H}_n$ with the following properties:*

(a) *for all $k \in \mathbb{Z}$, $\mathrm{diam}(h^k(\mathcal{H}_n)) < r_n$ with $r_n \to 0$ as $n \to \infty$.*
(b) *$h^j(\mathcal{H}_n) = \mathcal{H}_n (n \in \mathbb{N})$, for some $j > 0$.*
(c) *$\mu_L(\mathcal{H}_n) > 0$, where $\mu_L(A)$ is a Lebesgue measure of A.*

For a diffeomorphism f, we say that a Borel probability measure μ of M is *continuum-wise expansive*(Shin [17]) if there is $\delta > 0$ such that every subcontinuum $C \subset M$ with $\mu(C) > 0$, then $\mathrm{diam} f^n(C) > \delta$ for some $n \in \mathbb{Z}$.

Shin proved in [17] that a homeomorphism f of a separable metric space is Cw expansive if and only if every nonatomic Borel probability measure is Cw-expansive.

LEMMA 1.3. *For a diffeomorphism $f : M \to M$ of a two dimensional manifold M, if f has a homoclinic tangency associated to $p \in Per_h(f)$, then there is a diffeomorphism $g : M \to M$ with C^1 close to f such that a nonatomic Borel probability measure μ is not Cw-expansive with respect to g, where $Per_h(f)$ is the set of all hyperbolic periodic points of f.*

Proof. Suppose that a diffeomorphism $f : M \to M$ has a homoclinic tangency associated to a hyperbolic periodic point p. As in Lemma 1.1 and Lemma 1.2, there is a diffeomorphism $g : M \to M$ with C^1 close to f such that g has a sequence of horseshoes $\mathcal{H}_n$ with the following properties:

(a) for all $k \in \mathbb{Z}$, $\operatorname{diam}(g^k(\mathcal{H}_n)) < r_n$ with $r_n \to 0$ as $n \to \infty$.

(b) $g^j(\mathcal{H}_n) = \mathcal{H}_n(n \in \mathbb{N})$, for some $j > 0$, and

(c) $\mu(\mathcal{H}_n) > 0$, for all $n \in \mathbb{N}$, where μ is the Lebesgue measure on M.

As in the above items (a), (b) and (c), there is a hyperbolic periodic point $p_n \in \mathcal{H}_n$ such that $\mathcal{H}_n \subset \Gamma_{2r_n}(p_n, g)$ and $\operatorname{diam}(g^k(\mathcal{H}_n)) < r_n(\forall k \in \mathbb{Z})$ with $r_n \to 0$ as $n \to \infty$ and $\mu(\mathcal{H}_n) > 0$. Thus if a diffeomrphism $f : M \to M$ has a homoclinic tangency associated to $p \in Per_h(f)$ then there is a diffeomorphism $g : M \to M$ with C^1 close to f such that μ is not Cw-expansive. $\square$

THEOREM 1.4. For a diffeomorphism $f : M \to M$ of a two dimensional manifold M, if f has a homoclinic tangency associated to $p \in Per_h(f)$, then there is a diffeomorphism $g : M \to M$ with C^1 close to f such that g is not Cw-expansive.

Proof. As the result of Shin [17], a nonatomic Borel probability measure μ on M is Cw-expansive if and only if f is Cw-expansive. So, according to Lemma 1.3, we have that there is a diffeomorphism $g : M \to M$ with C^1 close to f such that g is not Cw-expansive. $\square$

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