

\mathcal{C}^1 SELF-MAPS ON \mathbb{S}^n , $\mathbb{S}^n \times \mathbb{S}^m$, \mathbb{CP}^n AND \mathbb{HP}^n WITH ALL THEIR PERIODIC ORBITS HYPERBOLIC

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Abstract. We study in its homological class the periodic structure of the \mathcal{C}^1 self-maps on the manifolds \mathbb{S}^n (the n -dimensional sphere), $\mathbb{S}^n \times \mathbb{S}^m$ (the product space of the n -dimensional with the m -dimensional spheres), \mathbb{CP}^n (the n -dimensional complex projective space) and \mathbb{HP}^n (the n -dimensional quaternion projective space), having all their periodic orbits hyperbolic.

1. INTRODUCTION AND STATEMENT OF THE MAIN RESULTS

Let \mathbb{M} be topological space and $f : \mathbb{M} \rightarrow \mathbb{M}$ be a continuous map. A point x is called *fixed* if $f(x) = x$, and *periodic of period k* if $f^k(x) = x$ and $f^i(x) \neq x$ if $0 \leq i < k$. By $\text{Per}(f)$ we denote the *set of periods* of all the periodic points of f .

If $x \in \mathbb{M}$ the set $\{x, f(x), f^2(x), \dots, f^n(x), \dots\}$ is called the *orbit* of the periodic point x . Here f^n means the composition of n times f with itself. To study the dynamics of the map f is to study all the different kind of orbits of f . Of course if x is a periodic point of f of period k , then its orbit is $\{x, f(x), f^2(x), \dots, f^{k-1}(x)\}$, and it is called a *periodic orbit*.

In this paper we study the periodic dynamics of \mathcal{C}^1 self-maps f defined on a given compact manifold \mathbb{M} without boundary. Often the periodic orbits play an important role in the general dynamics of a map, for studying them we can use topological information. Perhaps the best known example in this direction are the results contained in the seminal paper entitle *Period three implies chaos* for continuous self-maps on the interval, see [11].

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