TOPOLOGICAL ENTROPY AND PERIODS OF SELF-MAPS ON COMPACT MANIFOLDS

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ABSTRACT. Let (\mathbb{M}, f) be a discrete dynamical system induced by a self-map f defined on a smooth compact connected n-dimensional manifold \mathbb{M} . We provide sufficient conditions in terms of the Lefschetz zeta function in order that: (1) f has positive topological entropy when f is \mathcal{C}^{∞} , and (2) f has infinitely many periodic points when f is \mathcal{C}^1 and $f(\mathbb{M}) \subseteq \text{Int}(\mathbb{M})$. Moreover, for the particular manifolds \mathbb{S}^n , $\mathbb{S}^n \times \mathbb{S}^m$, $\mathbb{C}P^n$ and $\mathbb{H}P^n$ we improve the previous sufficient conditions.

1. INTRODUCTION AND STATEMENT OF THE MAIN RESULTS

Along this work we study discrete dynamical systems (\mathbb{M}, f) induced by a continuous self-map f where \mathbb{M} is a smooth compact connected n-dimensional manifold possibly with boundary. Frequently algebraic information of a given discrete dynamical system provides qualitative or quantitative results on their orbits. Here we use algebraic properties of the Lefschetz zeta function $\mathcal{Z}_f(f)$ associated to f, which is of the form P(t)/Q(t) where P(t) and Q(t) are polynomials, to provide information on the positivity of the topological entropy, and on the infiniteness of the set of periodic points of the system.

Recall that a point $x \in \mathbb{M}$ is *periodic of period* n if $f^n(x) = x$ and $f^k(x) \neq x$ for $k = 1, \ldots, n-1$. On the other hand, roughly speaking, the *topological entropy* of a system h(f) is a non-negative real number (possibly infinite) which measures how much f mixes up the phase space \mathbb{M} . When h(f) is positive the dynamics of the system is said to be *complex* and the positivity of h(f) is used as a measure of

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