

The Full Periodicity Kernel for σ Maps

J. LLIBRE

*Department de Matemàtiques, Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona,
Bellaterra, 08193 Barcelona, Spain*

AND

J. PARAÑOS AND J. A. RODRIGUEZ

*Departamento de Análise Matemática, Faculdade de Matemáticas,
Universidade de Santiago de Compostela,
15706 Santiago de Compostela, Spain*

Submitted by U. Kirchgraber

Received February 4, 1992

Let σ be the topological space formed by the points (x, y) of \mathbb{R}^2 such that either $x^2 + y^2 = 1$, or $0 \leq x \leq 2$ and $y = 1$. A σ map f is a continuous self-map of σ having the branching point $(0, 1)$ as a fixed point. We denote by $\text{Per}(f)$ the set of periods of all periodic points of f , and by \mathbb{N} the set of positive integers. We prove that if f is a σ map and $\{2, 3, 4, 5, 7\} \subseteq \text{Per}(f)$, then $\text{Per}(f) = \mathbb{N}$. Conversely, if $S \subseteq \mathbb{N}$ is a set such that for every σ map f , $S \subseteq \text{Per}(f)$ implies $\text{Per}(f) = \mathbb{N}$, then $\{2, 3, 4, 5, 7\} \subseteq S$. © 1994 Academic Press, Inc.

1. INTRODUCTION

A connected finite regular graph (or *graph* for short) is a pair consisting of a connected Hausdorff space G and a finite subspace V (points of V are called *vertices*) such that the following conditions hold:

(1) $G \setminus V$ is the disjoint union of a finite number of open subsets e_1, \dots, e_k called *edges*. Each e_i is homeomorphic to an open interval of the real line.

(2) The boundary, $\text{cl}(e_i) \setminus e_i$, of the edge e_i consists of two distinct vertices, and the pair $(\text{cl}(e_i), e_i)$ is homeomorphic to the pair $([0, 1], (0, 1))$.

A vertex v which belongs to the boundary of at least three different edges is called a *branching point* of G .

A G map f is a continuous self-map of G having all branching points of G as fixed points. Note that all the continuous self-maps in a graph G