## **ALPHA-LIMIT SETS**

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Basic definitions Comparison of properties

## Outline



#### Basic definitions

- Sets of limit points
- An example



#### 2 Comparison of properties

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Sets of limit points An example

## **Basic definitions**

 A dynamical system: an ordered pair (X, f), X a compact metric space (interval, graph), f : X → X is a continuous map

Sets of limit points An example

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- A semiconjugacy: a continuous onto mapping φ : X → Y, satisfying φ ∘ f = g ∘ φ, where (X, f) and (Y, g) are two dynamical systems

Sets of limit points An example

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- A preimage sequence of a point x: a sequence  $\{x_n\}_{n=0}^{\infty}$  such that  $f^n(x_n) = x$

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Sets of limit points An example

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Sets of limit points An example

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- B<sub>f</sub> (x): a set consisting of all backward orbit branches of a point x

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Sets of limit points An example

#### Example - difference between sequences



$$f(x) = \begin{cases} 4x, & \text{for } x \in \begin{bmatrix} 0, \frac{1}{4} \\ -2x + \frac{3}{2}, & \text{for } x \in \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{4}, \frac{1}{2} \\ 2x - \frac{1}{2}, & \text{for } x \in \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{2}, \frac{3}{4} \\ \frac{-8}{9}x + \frac{5}{3}, & \text{for } x \in \begin{bmatrix} \frac{3}{4}, \frac{21}{25} \\ \frac{1}{2}x + \frac{1}{2}, & \text{for } x \in \begin{bmatrix} \frac{21}{25}, 1 \end{bmatrix}. \end{cases}$$
  
•  $x = 1$ 

Image: A matrix and a matrix

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Sets of limit points An example

#### Example - difference between sequences



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• *x* = 1

• Trajectory of 1: {1, 1, ...}

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Sets of limit points An example

#### Example - difference between sequences



Sets of limit points An example

#### Example - difference between sequences



• Preimage sequences:  $\left\{ 1, \frac{3}{4}, \frac{1}{4}, \frac{9}{16}, \frac{15}{32}, \ldots \right\}, \\ \left\{ 1, \frac{1}{4}, \frac{1}{4}, \frac{1}{4}, \ldots \right\}$ 

Sets of limit points An example

#### Example - difference between sequences



- Preimage sequences:  $\begin{cases} 1, \frac{3}{4}, \frac{1}{4}, \frac{9}{16}, \frac{15}{32}, \dots \end{cases}, \\ \{1, \frac{1}{4}, \frac{1}{4}, \frac{1}{4}, \dots \} \end{cases}$
- Backward orbit branches:  $\{1, 1, 1, ...\}, \{1, \frac{1}{4}, \frac{1}{16}, \frac{1}{64}, ...\}$

Image: A math a math

Sets of limit points An example

### Sets of limit points

 An α-limit set of a point x: a set of all limit points of preimage sequences, denoted by α (x)

Sets of limit points An example

### Sets of limit points

- An α-limit set of a point x: a set of all limit points of preimage sequences, denoted by α (x)
- A special α-limit set of a point x: a set consisting of all limit points of sequences from B<sub>f</sub> (x), denoted by sα (x)

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Sets of limit points An example

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- A β-limit set of a point x [Hantáková and Roth, 2021]: the smallest closed set such that d (x<sub>n</sub>, β (x)) → 0 as n → ∞ for every backward orbit branch {x<sub>n</sub>}<sub>n=0</sub><sup>∞</sup> of the point x, denoted by β (x), clearly β (x) = sα(x)

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Sets of limit points An example

## Sets of limit points

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- A β-limit set of a point x [Hantáková and Roth, 2021]: the smallest closed set such that d (x<sub>n</sub>, β (x)) → 0 as n → ∞ for every backward orbit branch {x<sub>n</sub>}<sub>n=0</sub><sup>∞</sup> of the point x, denoted by β (x), clearly β (x) = sα(x)
- An α-limit set of a backward branch {x<sub>j</sub>}<sub>j≤0</sub>: consists of all points y for which there exists a strictly decreasing sequence of negative integers {j<sub>i</sub>}<sub>i≥0</sub> such that x<sub>j<sub>i</sub></sub> → y as i → ∞, denoted by α<sub>f</sub> ({x<sub>j</sub>}<sub>j≤0</sub>)

Sets of limit points An example

## Example - difference between limit sets



x = 1

• Trajectory of 1: {1, 1, ...}

Sets of limit points An example

#### Example - difference between limit sets



x = 1

- Trajectory of 1:  $\{1, 1, \ldots\}$
- $\omega_f(1) = \{1\}$

Sets of limit points An example

#### Example - difference between limit sets

$$\begin{array}{c} & & & & & & & \\ & & & & & & \\ & & & & & & & \\ & & & & & & & \\ & & & & & & & \\ & & & & & & & \\ & & & & & & & \\ & & & & & & & \\ & & & & & & & \\ & & & & & & & \\ & & & & & & & \\ & & & & & & & \\ & & & & & & \\$$

• Preimage sequences:  $\left\{ 1, \frac{3}{4}, \frac{1}{4}, \frac{9}{16}, \frac{15}{32}, \ldots \right\}, \\ \left\{ 1, \frac{1}{4}, \frac{1}{4}, \frac{1}{4}, \ldots \right\}$ 

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Sets of limit points An example

#### Example - difference between limit sets

$$\begin{array}{c} & & & & & & & \\ & & & & & & \\ & & & & & & & \\ & & & & & & \\ & & & & & & \\ & & & & & & \\ & & & & & & & \\ & & & & & & & \\ & & & & & & & \\ & & & & & & & \\ & & & & & & & \\ & & & & & & & \\ & & & & & & & \\ & & & & & & & \\ & & & & & & & \\ & & & & & & & \\ & & & & & & & \\ & & & & & & & \\ & & & & & & & \\ & & & & & & & \\ & & & & & & & \\ & & & & & & & \\ & & & & & & & \\ & & & & & & & \\ &$$

• Preimage sequences:  

$$\begin{cases}
1, \frac{3}{4}, \frac{1}{4}, \frac{9}{16}, \frac{15}{32}, \dots \\
1, \frac{1}{4}, \frac{1}{4}, \frac{1}{4}, \dots \end{cases}$$
•  $\alpha(1) = \{1, \frac{1}{4}, \frac{3}{4}, \frac{1}{16}, \dots$ 

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Sets of limit points An example

#### Example - difference between limit sets

$$\begin{array}{c} & & & & & & & \\ & & & & & & \\ & & & & & & & \\ & & & & & & \\ & & & & & & \\ & & & & & & \\ & & & & & & \\ &$$

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• 
$$\alpha(1) = \left\{1, \frac{1}{4}, \frac{3}{4}, \frac{1}{16}, \ldots\right\}$$

• Backward orbit branches:  $\{1, 1, 1, ...\}, \{1, \frac{1}{4}, \frac{1}{16}, \frac{1}{64}, ...\}$ 

Sets of limit points An example

### Example - difference between limit sets

$$\begin{array}{c} & & & & & & & \\ & & & & & & \\ & & & & & & & \\ & & & & & & \\ & & & & & & \\ & & & & & & \\ & & & & & & \\$$

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• 
$$\alpha(1) = \left\{1, \frac{1}{4}, \frac{3}{4}, \frac{1}{16}, \ldots\right\}$$

• Backward orbit branches:  $\{1, 1, 1, ...\}, \{1, \frac{1}{4}, \frac{1}{16}, \frac{1}{64}, ...\}$ 

• 
$$s\alpha(1) = \{0, 1, \frac{1}{2}\} = \beta(1)$$

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## Comparison of properties of limit sets

- emptiness, invariance
  - $\omega(x)$  non-empty, strongly invariant
  - α(x) same (under conditions)

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## Comparison of properties of limit sets

- emptiness, invariance
  - $\omega(x)$  non-empty, strongly invariant
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- isolated points
  - $\omega(x)$  single periodic orbit
  - α (x) always periodic

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## Comparison of properties of limit sets

- emptiness, invariance
  - $\omega(x)$  non-empty, strongly invariant
  - $\alpha(x)$  same (under conditions)
- isolated points
  - $\omega(x)$  single periodic orbit
  - α (x) always periodic
- closeness
  - ω(x) always
  - α(x) always
  - $s\alpha(x)$  can be open

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Comparison of properties of limit sets

 maximal set (sα(x) not contained)[Hantáková and Roth, 2021]



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Generalisation of Sharkovsky's results for continuous maps on graphs [Hric and Málek, 2006, Blokh, 1990]:

• Periodic orbit:  $\tilde{\omega}$  is a finite set

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- $P_{\tilde{\omega}} = \bigcap_{U} \overline{Orb_f(U)}$ , where U is taken over all open subgraphs intersecting  $\tilde{\omega}$

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  - Basic set: if P<sub>ω</sub> consists of finitely many connected components and ω contains a periodic point

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  - Basic set: if P<sub>ω</sub> consists of finitely many connected components and ω contains a periodic point
  - Singular set: if  $P_{\tilde{\omega}}$  consists of finitely many connected components and  $\tilde{\omega}$  does not contain a periodic point

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## Important properties

• Basic set:

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- Basic set:
  - Lemma (strong transitivity) [Hric and Málek, 2006]: Let ω̃ be an indecomposable basic set for f ∈ C (G), U a subgraph such that U ⊂ intP<sub>ω̃</sub>, and J an open subgraph with J ∩ ω̃ ≠ Ø. Then U ⊂ f<sup>n</sup>(J) for sufficiently large n.

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- Solenoid:
  - ω̃ = P ∪ Q [Blokh, 1995, Bruckner and Smítal, 1993], P set of isolated points, Q perfect set

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- Solenoid:
  - ω̃ = P ∪ Q [Blokh, 1995, Bruckner and Smítal, 1993], P set of isolated points, Q perfect set
- Singular set:
  - Semiconjugacy with unit circle and irrational rotation

•  $x \in \overline{Rec(f)}$ 

- $x \in \overline{Rec(f)}$
- $x \in \beta(x)$

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- $x \in \overline{Rec(f)}$
- $x \in \beta(x)$
- There exists  $y \in G$  such that  $x \in \beta(y)$ .

Sketch of proof

•  $x \in \beta(x) \Rightarrow$  there exists  $y \in G$  such that  $x \in \beta(y)$ :

Obvious (choose y = x)

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Sketch of proof

- $x \in \beta(x) \Rightarrow$  there exists  $y \in G$  such that  $x \in \beta(y)$ :
  - Obvious (choose y = x)
- $x \in \overline{Rec(f)} \Rightarrow x \in \beta(x)$ :
  - Construct a backward orbit branch with x as its limit point

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• 
$$\overline{Rec(f)} \subset \bigcup_{y \in X} \omega_f(y)$$
 [Blokh, 1995]  $\Rightarrow x \in \tilde{\omega}$ 

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$$x \in \overline{Rec(f)} \Rightarrow x \in \beta(x)$$
:

Construct a backward orbit branch with x as its limit point

• 
$$\overline{Rec(f)} \subset \bigcup_{y \in X} \omega_f(y) [Blokh, 1995] \Rightarrow x \in \tilde{\omega}$$

•  $\tilde{\omega}$  is a periodic orbit

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Sketch of proof

- $x \in \beta(x) \Rightarrow$  there exists  $y \in G$  such that  $x \in \beta(y)$ :
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Construct a backward orbit branch with x as its limit point

• 
$$\overline{Rec(f)} \subset \bigcup_{y \in X} \omega_f(y)$$
 [Blokh, 1995]  $\Rightarrow x \in \tilde{\omega}$ 

- $\bullet~\tilde{\omega}$  is a periodic orbit
- $\tilde{\omega}$  is a basic set (strong transitivity)

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Construct a backward orbit branch with x as its limit point

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$$\overline{Rec(f)} \subset \bigcup_{y \in X} \omega_f(y)$$
 [Blokh, 1995]  $\Rightarrow x \in \tilde{\omega}$ 

- $\tilde{\omega}$  is a periodic orbit
- $\tilde{\omega}$  is a basic set (strong transitivity)
- $\tilde{\omega}$  is a solenoid (minimal system)

Sketch of proof

- $x \in \beta(x) \Rightarrow$  there exists  $y \in G$  such that  $x \in \beta(y)$ :
  - Obvious (choose y = x)

• 
$$x \in \overline{Rec(f)} \Rightarrow x \in \beta(x)$$
:

Construct a backward orbit branch with x as its limit point

• 
$$\overline{Rec(f)} \subset \bigcup_{y \in X} \omega_f(y) [Blokh, 1995] \Rightarrow x \in \tilde{\omega}$$

- $\tilde{\omega}$  is a periodic orbit
- $\tilde{\omega}$  is a basic set (strong transitivity)
- $\tilde{\omega}$  is a solenoid (minimal system)
- $\tilde{\omega}$  is a singular set (minimal system)

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Sketch of proof

#### • There exists $y \in G$ such that $x \in \beta(y) \Rightarrow x \in Rec(f)$ :

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Sketch of proof

• There exists  $y \in G$  such that  $x \in \beta(y) \Rightarrow x \in Rec(f)$ :

• 
$$\bigcup_{y \in G} \beta(y) = \bigcup_{y \in G} \overline{s\alpha(y)}$$

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Sketch of proof

• There exists  $y \in G$  such that  $x \in \beta(y) \Rightarrow x \in Rec(f)$ :

• 
$$\bigcup_{y \in G} \beta(y) = \bigcup_{y \in G} \overline{s\alpha(y)}$$

•  $\bigcup_{y \in G} s\alpha(y) \subset \overline{Rec(f)}$  Sun et al. [2011]

Sketch of proof

• There exists  $y \in G$  such that  $x \in \beta(y) \Rightarrow x \in Rec(f)$ :

• 
$$\bigcup_{y \in G} \beta(y) = \bigcup_{y \in G} \overline{s\alpha(y)}$$

- $\bigcup_{y \in G} s\alpha(y) \subset \overline{Rec(f)}$  Sun et al. [2011]
- The union of closures is a subset of closure of unions

## Thank you for your attention

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