

1. LEMMA BOUNDED STABLE PART

$\{\zeta^\alpha\}_{\alpha \in A}$  Bdd stably hyperbolic

$\Rightarrow \exists \epsilon > 0, \exists K > 0$  s.t.

$\{\eta^\alpha\}_{\alpha \in A}$  periodically equiv. family

$d(\eta, \zeta) < \epsilon \Rightarrow \forall \alpha \in A \forall i \in \mathbb{Z}$

$$\left\| \prod_{j=0}^{m-1} \eta_{i+j}^\alpha \Big|_{E^s(\eta^\alpha)} \right\| < K, \quad m = \text{Per}(\eta^\alpha).$$

2. LEMMA CONTRACTING STABLE PART AT PERIOD

$\{\zeta^\alpha\}_{\alpha \in A}$  Bdd stably hyperbolic

$\exists \epsilon > 0 \quad K > 0 \quad 0 < \lambda < 1$  s.t.

$\{\eta^\alpha\}_{\alpha \in A}$  Per. equiv fam.  $d(\eta, \zeta) \leq \epsilon$

$\Rightarrow$

$$\forall \alpha \in A \quad \forall i \in \mathbb{Z} \quad \left\| \prod_{j=0}^{m-1} \eta_{i+j}^\alpha \Big|_{E^s(\eta^\alpha)} \right\| < K \lambda^m$$

$m = \text{Per}(\eta^\alpha).$

3. LEMMA (BOUNDED ANGLE)

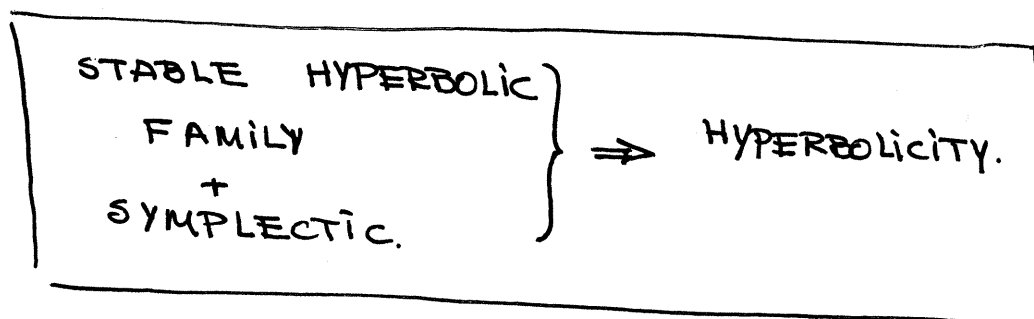
$\{z^\alpha\}_{\alpha \in \mathcal{A}}$  Bdd stably hyperbolic

$\exists \epsilon > 0 \quad \exists \eta > 0 \quad \exists N_0 \in \mathbb{Z}^+$

$\{y^\alpha\}_{\alpha \in \mathcal{A}}$  per. equiv. fam.  $d(y, z) \leq \epsilon$

$\Rightarrow \angle(E_i^s(y^\alpha), E_i^u(y^\alpha)) > \eta$

$\forall i \in \mathbb{Z} \quad \forall \alpha \in \mathcal{A}$  with minimal period  $> N_0$ .

SKETCH OF PROOF OF THM

- ① ONCE WE KNOW THE ANGLES ARE UNIFORMLY BOUNDED BELOW FOR ANY PERTURBATION, WE CAN ASSUME THAT  $E^s$  AND  $E^u$  ARE ORTHOGONAL. i.e. the metric adapted to splitting  $E^s \oplus E^u$ :

$$\|x_i e_i + y_i f_i\| = \sum |x_i|^2 + \sum |y_i|^2$$

$\{e_i\}$  basis  $E^s$ ,  $\{f_i\}$  basis  $E^u$

Norms of matrices in  $\mathbb{R}^n$  are comparable to the norms on usual metric.

② If a seq. does not uniformly contract  $E^s$

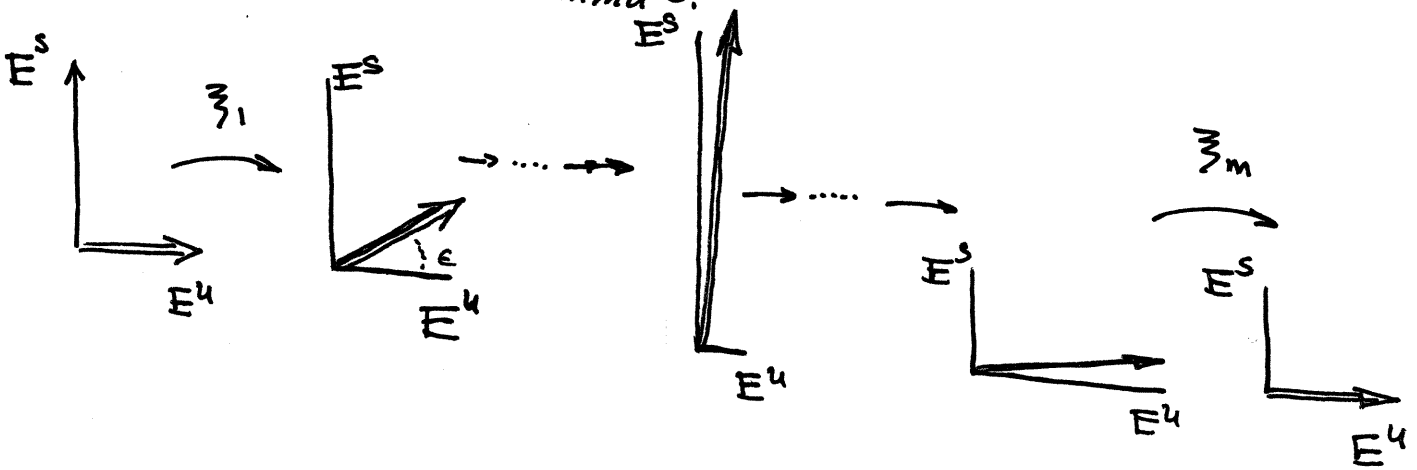
$$\left[ \text{say } \left\| \frac{1}{\epsilon} \sum_{i=1}^k \xi_i \Big|_{E^s} \right\| \geq \frac{1}{2} \right]$$

multiply its stable component by  $(1+\epsilon)^m$   
 unstable " "  $(1+\epsilon)^{-m}$

so that at some iterate, say  $k$ ,  
 it expands  $E^s$  & contracts  $E^u$ .

Then the following perturbation of only the  
 maps  $\xi_1$  and  $\xi_m$ ,  $m = \text{Per}(\xi^2)$ , obtains  
 a small angle  $\kappa(E^s, E^u)$  at the  $k$ -th iterate.

This contradicts Lemma 3.



ARC SPACES

$X =$  algebraic variety on  $\mathbb{R}^N$  (= zeroes of polynomial eqs).

Path space on  $X$

$$\mathcal{P}(X) := \left\{ (a_n)_{n \in \mathbb{N}} \in \prod_{n \in \mathbb{N}} \mathbb{R}^N \mid \begin{array}{l} \exists \gamma \in C^\infty(\mathbb{R}, \mathbb{R}^N) \\ \gamma(\mathbb{R}) \subset X \\ \frac{1}{n!} \gamma^{(n)}(0) = a_n \quad \forall n \in \mathbb{N} \end{array} \right\}$$

$F = (f_1, \dots, f_g)$  generators of the

$$\text{ideal } \mathcal{I}(X) = \{ f \in \mathbb{R}[x_1, \dots, x_N] \mid f|_X \equiv 0 \}$$

Arc space  $\mathcal{L}(X)$ :

$$\mathcal{L}_\bullet(X) := \left\{ (a_k)_{k \in \mathbb{N}} \in \prod_{k \in \mathbb{N}} \mathbb{R}^N \mid F\left(\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} a_k t^k\right) \equiv 0 \right\}$$

where  $\equiv$  is equality as formal power series.

$\mathcal{L}_n(X)$

$$\dim_{\mathbb{R}}(X \cap \mathbb{R})$$

$Z_n(X)$  is an algebraic variety

$\pi: Z(X) \rightarrow Z_n(X)$  the projection  $(a_k)_{k \in \mathbb{N}} \rightarrow (a_k)_{k=0}^n$

$\pi_n(Z(X))$  is a constructible set in  $Z_n(X)$   
(finite union of algebraic sets)

$\overline{\pi_n(Z(X))} :=$  Zariski closure of  $\pi_n(Z(X)) =$  minimal alg. var. containing

PROPOSITION

- (a)  $\dim \overline{\pi_n(Z(X))} \leq (n+1) \dim X$
- (b) The fibers of  $\overline{\pi_{n+1}(Z(X))} \rightarrow \overline{\pi_n(Z(X))}$  have dimension  $\leq \dim X$ .

PROOF

(1) Enough to prove for an algebraic variety  $X$  in  $\mathbb{C}^N$   
[Because  $\dim_{\mathbb{R}}(X \cap \mathbb{R}) \leq \dim_{\mathbb{C}} X$ ]

(2) Obs: (b)  $\Rightarrow$  (a)

(3) Fix  $\bar{a} = (a_0, \dots, a_n) \in \overline{\pi_n(Z(X))}$

$$Z_{n+1} := \{ (t, x) \in \mathbb{C} \times \mathbb{C}^N \mid F(a_0 + \dots + a_n t^n + t^{n+1} x) = 0 \}$$

For  $t \in \mathbb{C}$  let

$$Z_{n+1}(t) := \{ x \in \mathbb{C}^N \mid (t, x) \in Z_{n+1} \}$$

The limit  $W_{n+1}$  at  $t=0$  of the 1-parameter family of varieties  $Z_{n+1}(t)$  exists. [ "1-dim. families are flat" alg. field. ]

i.e. if  $Z_{n+1}^* := \overline{\bigcup_{t \neq 0} Z_{n+1}(t)}$  then  $Z_{n+1}^* \cup W_{n+1}$  is the Zariski closure of  $Z_{n+1}^*$ .

III-b.

$\mathbb{F}_{\bar{a}} := \Theta_n^{-1}(\bar{a})$  fiber of  $\Theta_n: \pi_{n+1}(\mathcal{B}(X)) \rightarrow \pi_n(\mathcal{B}(X))$  over  $\bar{a}$

Claim 1:  $\mathbb{F}_{\bar{a}} \subset W_{n+1}$

$\mathbb{F}$  Let  $a_{n+1} \in \mathbb{F}_{\bar{a}}$

Since  $(a_0, \dots, a_n, a_{n+1}) \in \pi_{n+1}(\mathcal{B}(X))$

$\exists \gamma \in C^\infty(\mathbb{R}, \mathbb{R}^N)$  s.t.  $F_0 \gamma \equiv 0$

$$\gamma(t) = a_0 + \dots + a_n t^n + a_{n+1} t^{n+1} + \theta(t^{n+2}), \quad t \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\text{Let } x_t := \frac{1}{t^n} \left[ \gamma(t) - \sum_{k=0}^n a_k t^k \right] = a_{n+1} + \theta(t) \in Z_{n+1}(t) \subset \mathbb{C}^N$$

This implies  $a_{n+1} \in W_{n+1}$  ||

Claim 2:  $\dim W_{n+1} \leq \dim X$

claim 2  $\Rightarrow$  PROPO

$\mathbb{F}$

① For  $t \neq 0$ , variety  $Z_{n+1}(t) \stackrel{\text{iso}}{\approx} X$  by invertible change of variables

$$Z_{n+1}(t) \ni z \longleftrightarrow x \in X$$

$$x = a_0 + a_1 t + \dots + a_n t^n + t^{n+1} z$$

o.o.  $\dim Z_{n+1}(t) = \dim X$  when  $t \neq 0$ .

III-7.

② Need projective varieties

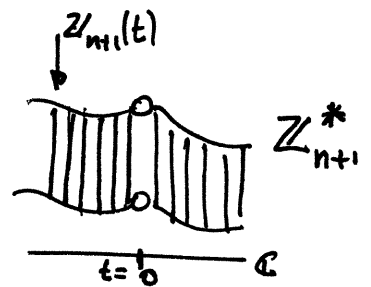
consider  $\mathbb{C}^N = \mathbb{C}^N \times \{1\} \subset \mathbb{C}P^N \subset \mathbb{C}^N \cup \mathbb{C}P^{N-1}$

and corresp. varieties:

$$Z_{n+1}(t), \quad Z_{n+1}^* = \bigcup_{t \neq 0} Z_{n+1}(t)$$

$$W = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} Z_{n+1}(t)$$

Then  $W_{n+1} = \overline{W}_{n+1} \cap \mathbb{C}^N$ .



• Since for generic fiber  $t \neq 0$   $\dim Z_{n+1}(t) = \dim X$

we have  $\dim Z_{n+1}^* = \dim X + 1$

If  $\dim W_{n+1} > \dim X$

$$\Rightarrow \dim \overline{W}_{n+1} \geq \dim W_{n+1} \geq \dim X + 1$$

$\Rightarrow \overline{W}_{n+1}$  contains an irreducible component of  $\overline{Z_{n+1}^*}$

this is incompatible with  $W_{n+1} = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} Z_{n+1}(t)$



