Periodic point free continuous self-maps on graphs and surfaces

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ICDEA 2012

July 23 to 27, 2012

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A discrete dynamical system (\mathbb{M}, f) is formed by a topological space \mathbb{M} and a continuous map $f : \mathbb{M} \to \mathbb{M}$.

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We denote the set of periods of all the periodic points of f by Per(f).

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The following two results are well known:

Let $f : \mathbb{S}^1 \to \mathbb{S}^1$ be a continuous map of degree *d*. If $Per(f) = \emptyset$ (i.e. if *f* is periodic point free), then d = 1.

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LI. Alsedà, S. Baldwin, J. Llibre, R. Swanson and W. Szlenk, Minimal sets of periods for torus maps via Nielsen numbers, Pacific J. of Math. **169** (1995), 1–32.

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The tools used for proving these results can be applied for studying the periodic point free continuous self–maps of many other compact absolute neighborhood retract spaces.

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A graph is a union of vertices (points) and edges, which are homeomorphic to the closed interval, and have mutually disjoint interiors. The endpoints of the edges are vertexes (not necessarily different) and the interiors of the edges are disjoint from the vertices. Outline Preliminaries, definitions and results The tools The proof for continuous self-maps on orientable surfaces The proof for continuous self-maps non-orientable surfaces The pro

GRAPH THEOREM

Let \mathbb{G} be a connected compact graph such that $\dim_{\mathbb{Q}} H_1(\mathbb{G}, \mathbb{Q}) = r$, and let $f : \mathbb{G} \to \mathbb{G}$ be a continuous map.

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If $Per(f) = \emptyset$, then the eigenvalues of f_{*1} are 1, d and 0, this last with multiplicity 2g - 2 if b = 0 and $g \ge 1$;

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Let \mathbb{M} be a graph \mathbb{G} , or an orientable surface $\mathbb{M}_{g,b}$, or a non-orientable surface $\mathbb{N}_{g,b}$.

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Periodic point free maps The Lefschetz zeta function $\mathcal{Z}_{f}(t)$

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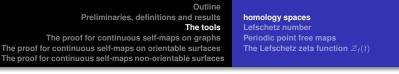
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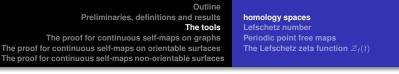


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Given a continuous map $f : \mathbb{M} \to \mathbb{M}$ it induces linear maps $f_{*k} : H_k(\mathbb{M}, \mathbb{Q}) \to H_k(\mathbb{M}, \mathbb{Q})$ on the homological spaces of \mathbb{M} .



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Every linear map f_{*k} is given by an $n_k \times n_k$ matrix with integer entries, where n_k is the dimension of $H_k(\mathbb{M}, \mathbb{Q})$.

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Let *n* be the topological dimension of a compact polyhedron \mathbb{M} . Given a continuous map $f : \mathbb{M} \to \mathbb{M}$ its Lefschetz number L(f) is defined as

$$L(f) = \sum_{k=0}^{n} (-1)^k \operatorname{trace}(f_{*k}).$$

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If we consider the Lefschetz number of f^m , in general, it is not true that $L(f^m) \neq 0$ implies that f has a periodic point of period m;

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One of the main results connecting the algebraic topology with the fixed point theory is the Lefschetz Fixed Point Theorem which establishes the existence of a fixed point if $L(f) \neq 0$.

If we consider the Lefschetz number of f^m , in general, it is not true that $L(f^m) \neq 0$ implies that f has a periodic point of period m; it only implies the existence of a periodic point of period a divisor of m.

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From the Lefschetz Fixed Point Theorem it follows immediately the next result.

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PROPOSITION 1

Let \mathbb{M} be a polyhedron. A necessary condition in order that a map $f : \mathbb{M} \to \mathbb{M}$ be periodic point free (i.e. $Per(f) = \emptyset$) is that all Lefschetz numbers $L(f^m)$ be zero for m = 1, 2, 3, ...

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We define that a continuous self-map f of \mathbb{M} is Lefschetz periodic point free if $L(f^m) = 0$ for m = 1, 2, 3, ...

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The Lefschetz zeta function of *f* is defined as

$$\mathcal{Z}_f(t) = \exp\left(\sum_{m \ge 1} \frac{L(f^m)}{m} t^m\right)$$

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The Lefschetz zeta function of *f* is defined as

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The Lefschetz zeta function $\mathcal{Z}_{f}(t)$ is a generating function for all the Lefschetz numbers of all iterates of *f*.

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When $\mathbb M$ is a polyhedron there is the following alternative way to compute the Lefschetz zeta function

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When \mathbb{M} is a polyhedron there is the following alternative way to compute the Lefschetz zeta function

$$\mathcal{Z}_f(t) = \prod_{k=0}^n \det(\mathit{Id}_k - t f_{*k})^{(-1)^{k+1}},$$

where $n = \dim \mathbb{M}$ and Id_k is the identity map of $H_k(\mathbb{M}, \mathbb{Q})$, and by convention $\det(Id_k - t f_{*k}) = 1$ if $n_k = 0$.

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Note that the Lefschetz zeta function is a rational function with integers coefficients,

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Note that the Lefschetz zeta function is a rational function with integers coefficients, so the power series defining it converges.

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Note that the Lefschetz zeta function is a rational function with integers coefficients, so the power series defining it converges.

Moreover, the Lefschetz zeta function with a finite number of integers (the coefficients of the rational function) keeps the information of the infinite sequence $\{L(f^m)\}_{m\in\mathbb{N}}$ for m = 1, 2, ...

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From the definition of Lefschetz zeta function and Proposition 1 it follows immediately the next result.

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From the definition of Lefschetz zeta function and Proposition 1 it follows immediately the next result.

PROPOSITION 2

A necessary condition in order that a map $f : \mathbb{M} \to \mathbb{M}$ be periodic point free is that the Lefschetz zeta function $\mathcal{Z}_f(t) = 1$.

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Let \mathbb{G} be a connected compact graph such that $\dim_{\mathbb{Q}} H_1(\mathbb{G}, \mathbb{Q}) = r$, and let $f : \mathbb{G} \to \mathbb{G}$ be a continuous map.

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Then, f_{*1} is an $r \times r$ matrix, and f_{*0} is the 1×1 matrix (1) because \mathbb{G} is connected.

Therefore, if $p(\lambda)$ is the characteristic polynomial of the matrix f_{*1} , we have

$$\mathcal{Z}_f(t) = \prod_{k=0}^1 \det(\mathit{Id}_k - t\,f_{*k})^{(-1)^{k+1}} = \frac{\det(\mathit{Id} - tf_{*1})}{1 - t}$$

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If $Per(f) = \emptyset$, by Proposition 2 we must have $\mathcal{Z}_f(t) = 1$.



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> If $\text{Per}(f) = \emptyset$, by Proposition 2 we must have $\mathcal{Z}_{f}(t) = 1$. Therefore, from the following equalities the characteristic polynomial of f_{1}^{*} must be $p(\lambda) = (-1)^{r} (\lambda^{r} - \lambda^{r-1})$, because then

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{Z}_{f}(t) &= \quad \frac{\det(ld - tf_{*1})}{1 - t} = \frac{t^{r} \det\left(\frac{1}{t}ld - f_{*1}\right)}{1 - t} \\ &= \quad \frac{(-1)^{r} t^{r} \det\left(f_{*1} - \frac{1}{t}ld\right)}{1 - t} = \frac{(-1)^{r} t^{r} p\left(\frac{1}{t}\right)}{1 - t} \\ &= \quad \frac{(-1)^{2r} t^{r} \left(\frac{1}{t^{r}} - \frac{1}{t^{r-1}}\right)}{1 - t} = 1. \end{aligned}$$

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Clearly the zeros of the characteristic polynomial $(-1)^r \lambda^{r-1} (\lambda - 1)$ are 1 and 0, this last with multiplicity r - 1.

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Clearly the zeros of the characteristic polynomial $(-1)^r \lambda^{r-1} (\lambda - 1)$ are 1 and 0, this last with multiplicity r - 1. Hence the **GRAPH THEOREM** is proved.

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Let $\mathbb{M}_{g,b}$ be an orientable connected compact surface of genus $g \ge 0$ with $b \ge 0$ boundary components, and $f : \mathbb{M}_{g,b} \to \mathbb{M}_{g,b}$ be a continuous map.

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The degree of *f* is *d* if b = 0.

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The degree of *f* is *d* if b = 0.

We recall the homological spaces of $\mathbb{M}_{g,b}$ with coefficients in \mathbb{Q} , i.e.

 $H_k(\mathbb{M}_{g,b},\mathbb{Q})=\mathbb{Q}\oplus \overset{n_k}{\ldots}\oplus \mathbb{Q},$

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where $n_0 = 1$, $n_1 = 2g$ if b = 0,

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where $n_0 = 1$, $n_1 = 2g$ if b = 0, $n_1 = 2g + b - 1$ if b > 0,

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where $n_0 = 1$, $n_1 = 2g$ if b = 0, $n_1 = 2g + b - 1$ if b > 0, $n_2 = 1$ if b = 0, and $n_2 = 0$ if b > 0; and the induced linear maps $f_{*0} = (1)$, $f_{*2} = (d)$ if b = 0, and $f_{*2} = 0$ if b > 0.

Assume b = 0.



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Since $Per(f) = \emptyset$, by Proposition 2 we must have $\mathcal{Z}_f(t) = 1$.

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Since $Per(f) = \emptyset$, by Proposition 2 we must have $\mathcal{Z}_f(t) = 1$.

The characteristic polynomial of f_1^* must be $p(\lambda) = \lambda^{2g} - (d+1)\lambda^{2g-1} + d\lambda^{2g-2}$, because then $\mathcal{Z}_f(t) = is$

$$\prod_{k=0}^{2} \det(Id_{k} - tf_{*k})^{(-1)^{k+1}} = \frac{\det(Id - tf_{*1})}{(1 - t)(1 - dt)}$$
$$= \frac{t^{2g} \det\left(\frac{1}{t}Id - f_{*1}\right)}{1 - (d + 1)t + dt^{2}} = \frac{t^{2g} \det\left(f_{*1} - \frac{1}{t}Id\right)}{1 - (d + 1)t + dt^{2}} = \frac{t^{2g}p\left(\frac{1}{t}\right)}{1 - (d + 1)t + dt^{2}}$$
$$= \frac{t^{2g}\left(\frac{1}{t^{2g}} - (d + 1)\frac{1}{t^{2g-1}} + d\frac{1}{t^{2g-2}}\right)}{1 - (d + 1)t + dt^{2}} = 1.$$

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Clearly the zeros of the characteristic polynomial $\lambda^{2g} - (d+1)\lambda^{2g-1} + d\lambda^{2g-2} = \lambda^{2g-2}(\lambda-1)(\lambda-d)$ are 1, *d* and 0, this last with multiplicity 2g - 2.



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Hence the ORIENTABLE SURFACE THEOREM is proved when b = 0.

The proof of the ORIENTABLE SURFACE THEOREM when b > 0,

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The proof of the ORIENTABLE SURFACE THEOREM when b > 0,

or the proof of the NON-ORIENTABLE SURFACE THEOREM are similar, and we do not do them in this talk.

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The talk is based in the article:

J. Llibre, Periodic point free continuous self–maps on graphs and surfaces, Topology and its Applications **159** (2012), 2228–2231.

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THANK YOU VERY MUCH FOR YOUR ATTENTION

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