

Bifurcation of an attracting invariant circle: a Denjoy attractor

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Abstract. We construct an example of a C^∞ diffeomorphism of an annulus into itself which has an attracting invariant circle such that the map restricted to this circle has no periodic points and no dense orbits. By studying two parameter families of maps of the plane which undergo Hopf bifurcation, particularly the set of parameter values for which the rotation number is irrational, we see that the above example can be considered as a ‘worst case’ of the loss of smoothness of an attracting invariant circle without periodic orbits.

1. Introduction

Let $f_\mu: \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$ be a family of C^∞ functions which depend smoothly on the parameter $\mu \in \mathbb{C}$. Suppose for all $\mu \in \mathbb{C}$, $f_\mu(0, 0) = (0, 0)$ and $Df_\mu(0, 0)$ has eigenvalues μ and $\bar{\mu}$. When $|\mu| < 1$ the origin is asymptotically stable while when $|\mu| > 1$ the origin is a repeller. Provided the higher order terms of f_μ satisfy some conditions and μ^n is bounded away from one for $n = 1, 2, 3, 4$, the Hopf bifurcation theorem implies that, as μ passes from the inside to the outside of the circle $|\mu| = 1$, a stable invariant circle bifurcates from the origin ([18], [21], [8], [20], [16]). As $|\mu|$ increases, the radius of the invariant circle increases, and examples show that the invariant circle can eventually bifurcate into what is called by some a ‘strange attractor’ exhibiting ‘chaotic’ behaviour ([5], [2]). The process by which the attracting invariant circle loses smoothness when its rotation number is rational was studied numerically in [2]. In this case the invariant circle loses smoothness gradually. Of particular interest were the mechanisms by which the invariant circle could stop being C^1 . One of these mechanisms is the development of a heteroclinic tangency for the lift of the map to the projective bundle over \mathbb{R}^2 , [2]. This mechanism will be seen to be important when the rotation number is irrational where otherwise the situation is quite different.

The main result of this paper is the construction of an example of a C^∞ diffeomorphism of an annulus which has an attracting Lipschitz invariant circle such that the map restricted to this circle is a Denjoy map, i.e. a homeomorphism of the circle with no periodic points and no dense orbits. Similar examples have been constructed by Knill [15], Harrison [10, 11] and Herman [13]. Knill constructs a C^∞ diffeomorphism of an annulus with an invariant circle on which the map is

a Denjoy map. However, the map he constructs is hyperbolic on the invariant circle and so the structure of the map near the invariant circle is very complicated. In particular, the invariant circle is not isolated. Harrison's example is of a C^2 diffeomorphism with the restriction to an invariant circle being a Denjoy map and this invariant circle is semi-stable. Herman's example is a $C^{3-\epsilon}$ diffeomorphism of the annulus which is area preserving and which contains an invariant circle on which the map is a Denjoy map. See also [9].

The construction we give can be accomplished C^1 -close to certain maps of the annulus which arise after Hopf bifurcation in even simple (polynomial) maps of the plane. However, since the construction uses a degenerate connection between invariant manifolds in the projective bundle over the annulus, we obtain no other information concerning how often these maps occur. Also, it is unknown whether or not an analytic map of this type exists.

§ 2 will be used to fix notation used throughout. In § 3 we review the Hopf bifurcation theorem for two parameter families of maps of the plane, particularly when the rotation number is irrational. In particular, we show that the set of parameter values on which a fixed irrational rotation number is assumed is a Lipschitz curve. § 4 considers the smoothness of invariant circles with irrational rotation number and in § 5 we construct the example discussed above. § 5 is independent of §§ 3, 4.

2. Notation and definitions

Let $2\pi\mathbb{Z} = \{2\pi n : n \in \mathbb{Z}\}$, and let $\mathbb{T} = \mathbb{R}/2\pi\mathbb{Z}$ be the circle with circumference equal to 2π . Let $A = [0, 1] \times \mathbb{T}$. Note that the maps

$$\begin{aligned} \eta_1 : \mathbb{R} &\rightarrow \mathbb{T}; & \theta &\rightarrow \theta + 2\pi\mathbb{Z} \\ \eta : [0, 1] \times \mathbb{R} &\rightarrow A; & (r, \theta) &\rightarrow (r, \theta + 2\pi\mathbb{Z}) \end{aligned}$$

are smooth (natural) covering maps which can be thought of as coordinate systems on \mathbb{T} and A respectively. We will deal with these coordinates extensively and hence we will allow the context to determine whether we are speaking of a map from \mathbb{T} to \mathbb{T} (A to A) or its lift from \mathbb{R} to \mathbb{R} ($[0, 1] \times \mathbb{R}$ to $[0, 1] \times \mathbb{R}$). If f is a map from a space to itself then we will let f^n denote the n 'th iterate of f , i.e. $f^n = f \circ f^{n-1}$.

Definition. A continuous map $h : \mathbb{T} \rightarrow \mathbb{T}$ is called *degree one* if

$$H(x + 2\pi) = H(x) + 2\pi$$

for any lift H of h and any $x \in \mathbb{R}$.

Definition. If $h : \mathbb{T} \rightarrow \mathbb{T}$ is a degree one homeomorphism then the *rotation number* of h , denoted $\text{rot}(h)$, is defined to be

$$\frac{1}{2\pi} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{H^n(x)}{n}$$

where H is a lift of h satisfying $H(0) \in [0, 2\pi)$ and $x \in \mathbb{R}$.

Remark. This limit exists and is independent of the choice of x ([19]).

Definition. Let $h : A \rightarrow A$ be a continuous map. We say h is *degree one* if

$$H(r, x + 2\pi) = H(r, x) + (0, 2\pi)$$

for any lift H of h and any $(r, x) \in [0, 1] \times \mathbb{R}$.

Notation. Let

$$\lambda_1 : [0, 1] \times \mathbb{R} \rightarrow [0, 1]: \quad (r, \theta) \rightarrow r$$

and

$$\lambda_2 : [0, 1] \times \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}: \quad (r, \theta) \rightarrow \theta$$

be the natural projections.

Definition. If $h : A \rightarrow A$ is a continuous, degree one map and $z \in A$ then we define the *rotation number* of h at z , denoted $\text{rot}(h, z)$ to be

$$\frac{1}{2\pi} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\lambda_2(H^n(\bar{z}))}{n}$$

where H is a lift of h with $H(\frac{1}{2}, 0) \in [0, 1] \times [0, 2\pi)$ and $\bar{z} \in [0, 1] \times \mathbb{R}$ satisfies $\eta(\bar{z}) = z$. If the limit does not exist we say $\text{rot}(h, z)$ does not exist.

Definition. Suppose for some integer $n \geq 0$, the degree one maps $h, g : \mathbb{T} \rightarrow \mathbb{T}$ are n -times continuously differentiable. Then define

$$\begin{aligned} \|h, g\|_{C^0} &= \sup_{\theta \in \mathbb{R}} |H(\theta) - G(\theta)| \\ \|h, g\|_{C^n} &= \sup_{\theta \in \mathbb{R}} |H(\theta) - G(\theta)| + \sup_{\substack{\theta \in \mathbb{R} \\ 1 \leq i \leq n}} \left| \frac{d^i H(\theta)}{d\theta^i} - \frac{d^i G(\theta)}{d\theta^i} \right|, \end{aligned}$$

where H and G are lifts of h, g respectively with $H(0), G(0) \in [0, 2\pi)$. Similarly, if $h, g : A \rightarrow A$ are n -times continuously differentiable maps then

$$\begin{aligned} \|h, g\|_{C^0} &= \sup_{(r, \theta) \in [0, 1] \times \mathbb{R}} \|H(r, \theta) - G(r, \theta)\| \\ \|h, g\|_{C^n} &= \sup_{(r, \theta) \in [0, 1] \times \mathbb{R}} \|H(r, \theta) - G(r, \theta)\| \\ &\quad + \sup_{\substack{(r, \theta) \in [0, 1] \times \mathbb{R} \\ 1 \leq i \leq n}} \|D^i(H)(r, \theta) - D^i(G)(r, \theta)\| \end{aligned}$$

where $\|\cdot\|$ denotes the usual vector and matrix norms, and H, G are lifts of h, g respectively satisfying $H(\frac{1}{2}, 0), G(\frac{1}{2}, 0) \in [0, 1] \times [0, 2\pi)$.

Remark. From now on, when we use the coordinates induced by η_1 and η on \mathbb{T} and A respectively we will not distinguish between the maps $h : \mathbb{T} \rightarrow \mathbb{T}$, $h : A \rightarrow A$ and their lifts to \mathbb{R} and $[0, 1] \times \mathbb{R}$ respectively. For example, in the above, if $h, g : A \rightarrow A$ are continuous degree one maps then we will write

$$\|h, g\|_{C^0} = \sup_{\theta} \|h(\theta) - g(\theta)\|.$$

Definition. If $f : \mathbb{T} \rightarrow \mathbb{T}$ (or $f : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$) and $\theta_1 < \theta_2$ are such that $f(\theta_1) = \theta_2$ then $[\theta_1, \theta_2]$ is called a *fundamental interval* of f .

We will use the following terminology from [4]:

Definition. If X is a metric space, C a compact subset of X and $f: X \rightarrow X$ a continuous map then we call C an *attractor block* for f if

$$f(C) \subseteq \text{interior } C.$$

The set

$$\bigcap_{i=1}^{\infty} f^i(C) \subseteq C,$$

which is the largest invariant set in C , is called the *attractor* for the attractor block C .

Notation. If U is a subset of \mathbb{R}^n , $f: U \rightarrow U$ a C^∞ diffeomorphism and $x \in \text{interior } U$ such that $f(x) = x$ then we let

$$W^s(x, f) = \{z \in U : f^i(z) \rightarrow x \text{ as } i \rightarrow \infty\}$$

$$W^u(x, f) = \{z \in U : f^i(z) \rightarrow x \text{ as } i \rightarrow -\infty\}.$$

If $Df(x)$ has eigenvalues with modulus one then we call the invariant manifold corresponding to the eigenvalues with modulus less than one the strong-stable manifold and we denote it by $W^{ss}(x, f)$.

We will let TA denote the tangent bundle to A , and T_zA the tangent space to A at z . The (r, θ) coordinates on A induce coordinates on T_zA . We let $\partial/\partial r$ denote the unit vector in the r -direction and $\partial/\partial \theta$ the unit vector in the θ -direction.

We will find it convenient to deal with the projective (or line) bundle over A . At each point $z \in A$, each line through the origin of T_zA intersects the circle

$$\left\{ x \frac{\partial}{\partial r} + y \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} : (x - \frac{1}{2})^2 + y^2 = \frac{1}{4} \right\}$$

at the origin and at one other point (except the y axis, see figure 1). Hence we can identify the set of lines through the origin with the circle

$$\left\{ x \frac{\partial}{\partial r} + y \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} : (x - \frac{1}{2})^2 + y^2 = \frac{1}{4} \right\}.$$

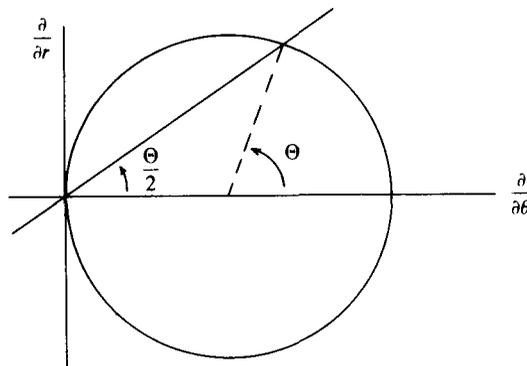


FIGURE 1

In particular, we can put coordinates on this set of lines by taking twice the arctangent of the slope. This is precisely the angle of intersection between the ray $\{x(\partial/\partial r): x \geq \frac{1}{2}\}$ and the segment connecting $(\frac{1}{2}\partial/\partial r)$ with the point of intersection away from the origin (or the origin for the y -axis). Hence, letting P denote the projective bundle over A , then $P = A \times \mathbb{T}$ and we will denote the coordinates just described by (r, θ, Θ) . Again, when using these coordinates we will let the context determine whether we are speaking of a map to P or its covering space $[0, 1] \times \mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R}$.

If $f: A \rightarrow A$ is a diffeomorphism then $Df(z): T_z A \rightarrow T_{f(z)} A$ preserves the set of lines through the origin and hence f induces a map from P to itself which we will denote by f_* . Similarly, if $\gamma: \mathbb{T} \rightarrow A$, then the derivative of γ induces a map $\gamma_*: \mathbb{T} \rightarrow P$.

We will let Q denote the projective bundle over $\mathbb{R}^2 \sim \{(0, 0)\}$. Note that polar coordinates (r, θ) on $\mathbb{R}^2 \sim \{(0, 0)\}$ induce coordinates on Q exactly as above and we will also use (r, θ, Θ) to denote these coordinates.

3. Review of Hopf bifurcation

In this section we review the Hopf bifurcation theorem for diffeomorphisms of the plane following the proof of Ruelle and Takens [20]. By making some of the required estimates more precise we will obtain information about the set of parameter values at which particular rotation numbers are assumed on the invariant circle.

For $\mu \in \mathbb{C}$, let $f_\mu: \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$ be as in the introduction, that is, it satisfies

- (a) f_μ is jointly C^∞ on \mathbb{C} and \mathbb{R}^2 ;
- (b) for all $\mu \in \mathbb{C}$, $f_\mu(0, 0) = (0, 0)$;
- (c) for all $\mu \in \mathbb{C}$, the eigenvalues of $Df_\mu(0, 0)$ are μ and $\bar{\mu}$.

Since we are following Ruelle and Takens [20], we begin by fixing $\zeta_1 > 0$, small, and let

$$\bar{C} = \{\mu \in \mathbb{C}: |\mu^n - 1| \geq \zeta_1, \quad n = 1, 2, 3, 4, 5\}.$$

From now on we assume $\mu \in \bar{C}$, avoiding points of ‘low order resonance’. The possible behaviour near these parameter values has been discussed in [1]. In particular, the Hopf bifurcation theorem itself is valid about μ such that $\mu^5 = 1$.

If we write $\mu = s \exp(i\phi)$ then by a μ -dependent change of coordinates we may write f_μ in the polar coordinate ‘normal form’ as

$$f_\mu(r, \theta) = (sr - f_1(\mu)r^3, \theta + \phi + f_2(\mu)r^2) + (\mathcal{O}(r^5), \mathcal{O}(r^4)), \tag{3.1}$$

where $f_1, f_2: \bar{C} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ are C^∞ functions. We assume there exists $\zeta_2 > 0$ such that $f_1(\mu) > \zeta_2$ for all $\mu \in \bar{C}$.

Let

$$\tilde{f}_\mu(r, \theta) = (sr - f_1(\mu)r^3, \theta + \phi + f_2(\mu)r^2). \tag{3.2}$$

When $s > 1$ the circle

$$r = \sqrt{\frac{s-1}{f_1(\mu)}}$$

is invariant under \tilde{f}_μ .

LEMMA 1. *There exists $\delta_1 > 0$ such that for $\mu = s \exp(i\phi) \in \bar{\mathbb{C}}$ with $1 < s < 1 + \delta_1$ the set*

$$U_\mu = \left\{ (r, \theta) : \sqrt{\frac{2(s-1)}{3f_1(\mu)}} \leq r \leq \sqrt{\frac{2(s-1)}{f_1(\mu)}} \right\}$$

is an attractor block for f_μ .

Next we point out that there is a corresponding attractor block for $(f_\mu)_*$, the lift of f_μ to the projective bundle over the annulus U_μ .

LEMMA 2. *There exists $\delta_3 > 0$ with $\delta_3 \leq \delta_1$ such that if $\mu = s \exp(i\phi) \in \bar{\mathbb{C}}$ with $1 < s < 1 + \delta_3$ then the sets*

$$\begin{aligned} W_\mu &= \{(a, b) : |a| = (s-1)|b|\} \\ V_\mu &= \{(a, b) : |a| \leq (s-1)|b|\} \end{aligned}$$

satisfy

$$Df_\mu(r, \theta) \left(a \frac{\partial}{\partial r} + b \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \right) \in V_\mu$$

whenever $(a, b) \in W_\mu$ and $(r, \theta) \in U_\mu$. (See figure 2.)

The proofs of lemmas 1 and 2 are elementary and are essentially contained in the proof of [20, theorem 7.2], so we omit them.

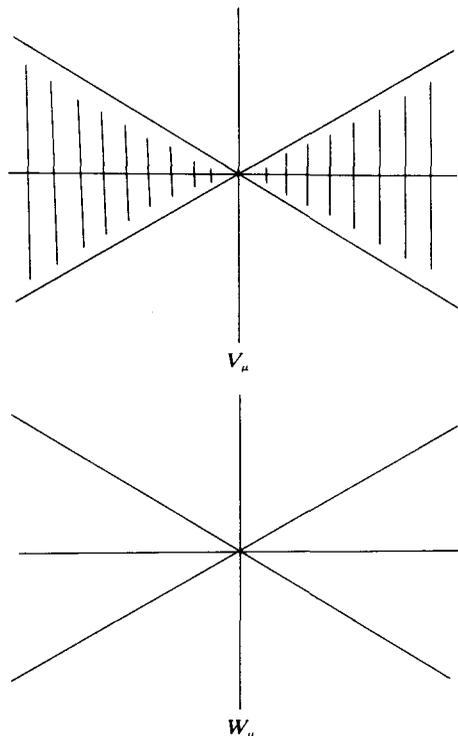


FIGURE 2

Now by the linearity of Df_μ it follows that for $\mu \in \bar{\mathbb{C}}$ and $1 < |\mu| < 1 + \delta_3$ we have

$$Df_\mu(r, \theta)V_\mu \subseteq V_\mu$$

whenever $(r, \theta) \in U_\mu$. In fact, the above suffices to show that there exists a constant $c_3 > 0$ such that the set

$$\tilde{V}_\mu = \{(r, \theta, \Theta) \in Q : (r, \theta) \in U_\mu, -c_3(s-1) < \Theta < c_3(s-1)\}$$

is an attractor block for $(f_\mu)_*$ when μ is as above.

Using inequalities such as these lemmas, Ruelle and Takens [20] proceed to show that when $|\mu|$ is sufficiently close to one there is a Lipschitz invariant circle for f_μ . By using the invariant manifold theorems of [14] they obtain some differentiability properties for this circle. Specifically they show the following:

HOPF BIFURCATION THEOREM. *For f_μ as above and for n a positive integer there exists $\alpha_n > 0$ such that if $\mu \in \bar{\mathbb{C}}$ and $1 < |\mu| < 1 + \alpha_n$, then there exists a C^n attracting invariant circle which surrounds the origin and whose domain of attraction includes every point in its interior except the origin.*

Having shown that f_μ has an invariant circle we may ask for which parameter values f_μ restricted to its invariant circle has a given rotation number. Arnol'd [1] has shown that given a rational $p/q \in [0, 1]$ with $q > 4$ the set $\mu \in \bar{\mathbb{C}}$ for which the rotation number of f_μ on its invariant circle is p/q is contained in (and is generically) a horn shaped region with tip at $\exp(2\pi ip/q)$ (see figure 3). He also gives a formula

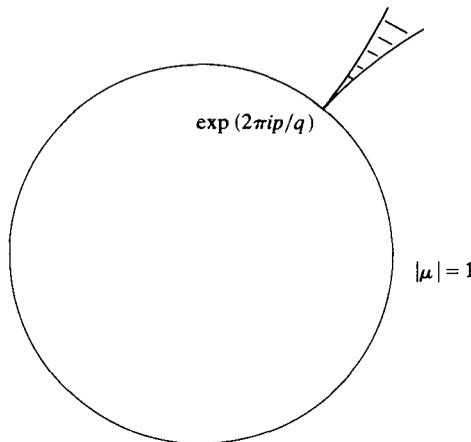


FIGURE 3. Shaded region contains all values of μ for which f_μ has a point with rotation number p/q .

for the degree of contact between the edges of the horn. We can obtain information about the set of parameter values where an irrational rotation number is assumed by considering more carefully how the invariant circle changes with $\mu \in \bar{\mathbb{C}}$.

Fix $\delta_4 > 0$ such that $\alpha_2 \geq \delta_4$ and $\delta_3 \geq \delta_4$ and such that when $\mu \in \bar{\mathbb{C}}$, $1 < |\mu| < 1 + \delta_4$; the invariant circle of f_μ given by the Hopf bifurcation theorem may be represented

as the graph of a function $g_\mu: [0, 2\pi) \rightarrow (0, \infty)$, i.e. the invariant circle for f_μ is

$$\{(r, \theta): r = g_\mu(\theta)\},$$

where g_μ is C^2 . The rest of this section will be devoted to the discussion and proof of the following theorem.

THEOREM 1. Fix an open set $E \subseteq [0, 1]$ such that

$$E \subseteq \{\alpha \in [0, 1]: \exp(2\pi i\alpha) \in \bar{\mathbb{C}}\}.$$

Then there exist constants L and $\delta_5 > 0$ such that $\delta_5 \leq \delta_4$ and for any irrational $\beta \in E$ there is a Lipschitz curve

$$\gamma_\beta: [1, 1 + \delta_5) \rightarrow [0, 2\pi)$$

with Lipschitz constant L such that, if $\mu \in \bar{\mathbb{C}}$ and $1 < |\mu| < 1 + \delta_5$, then f_μ restricted to its invariant circle $\{(g_\mu(\theta), \theta)\}$ has rotation number β if and only if $\mu = s \exp(i\gamma_\beta(s))$ for some s .

Remarks. (1) The fact that the regions of the μ plane where a particular rotation number is assumed extend a uniform distance from the $|\mu| = 1$ circle away from low order resonance was shown (in the setting of flows on the torus) in [3].

(2) The edges of the regions where a given rational rotation number is assumed are given by the implicit function theorem and hence will be at least piecewise C^∞ . The proof below shows that the edges of these horns are Lipschitz where the Lipschitz constant is independent of the rational $p/q \in E$ (see figure 4).

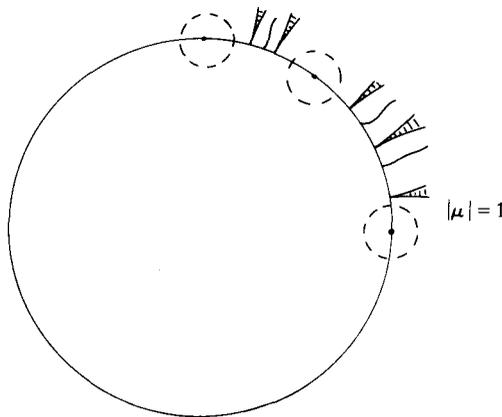


FIGURE 4. The invariant circle has rational rotation number under f_μ for parameter values in the shaded regions. The invariant circle has irrational rotation number for values of μ on Lipschitz arcs between the shaded regions.

Define, for $\mu = s \exp(i\phi) \in \bar{\mathbb{C}}$ and $1 < s < 1 + \delta_4$

$$h(\cdot, \phi, s): \mathbb{T} \rightarrow \mathbb{T}$$

$$h(\cdot, \phi, s): \theta \rightarrow \lambda_2 \circ f_{s \exp(i\phi)}(g_{s \exp(i\phi)}(\theta), \theta).$$

This gives a two parameter family of homeomorphisms of the circle. If we can

show that h is Lipschitz in ϕ and s then theorem 1 will follow easily. To obtain information on how h varies with ϕ and s we must establish estimates of how g_μ varies with μ . In lemma 3 we fix a narrower attractor block containing g_μ than was done in lemma 1. In lemma 4 we give an estimate of how $g_\mu(\theta)$ varies with μ particularly near $|\mu| = 1$. This is accomplished by changing coordinates for a particular μ_0 so that in the new coordinates the invariant circle has centre at the origin and a constant radius. Then the implicit function theorem can be applied to bound

$$g_{\mu_0+\Delta_\mu}(\theta) - g_{\mu_0}(\theta)$$

in terms of $|\Delta_\mu|$. Finally, in lemma 5 we apply the estimates of lemma 4 to obtain estimates on $h(\cdot, \phi, s)$ from which the theorem follows.

LEMMA 3. *There exist constants δ_6 and $c_4 > 0$ such that $\delta_6 \leq \delta_4$ and for $\mu \in \bar{C}$, $1 < |\mu| < 1 + \delta_6$ and $\mu = s \exp(i\phi)$ we have*

$$\left| g_\mu(\theta) - \sqrt{\frac{s-1}{f_1(\mu)}} \right| < c_4(s-1)^{\frac{3}{2}}.$$

Proof. From equations (3.1) and (3.2) we see that there exists a constant $c_5 > 0$ such that for $\mu \in \bar{C}$, $1 < |\mu| < 1 + \delta_4$ we have

$$\left| \frac{\partial(\lambda_1 \circ f_\mu)}{\partial r}(r, \theta) - \frac{\partial(\lambda_1 \circ \tilde{f}_\mu)}{\partial r}(r, \theta) \right| < c_5 r^4.$$

Hence we may fix $\delta_6 > 0$ so small that $\delta_6 \leq \delta_4$ and for $\mu \in \bar{C}$, $1 < |\mu| < 1 + \delta_6$ and $(r, \theta) \in U_\mu$ we have

$$0 < \frac{\partial(\lambda_1 \circ f_\mu)}{\partial r}(r, \theta) < 1 - \frac{s-1}{2} = \frac{3-s}{2} < 1.$$

So when

$$\sqrt{\frac{s-1}{f_1(\mu)}} < r \leq \sqrt{\frac{2(s-1)}{f_1(\mu)}}$$

we have

$$(\lambda_1 \circ f_\mu)(r, \theta) \leq (\lambda_1 \circ f_\mu)\left(\sqrt{\frac{s-1}{f_1(\mu)}}, \theta\right) + \frac{3-s}{2}\left(r - \sqrt{\frac{s-1}{f_1(\mu)}}\right).$$

If we fix c_6 so that $|\lambda_1 \circ f_\mu(r, \theta) - \lambda_1 \circ \tilde{f}_\mu(r, \theta)| < c_6 r^5$ for all μ as above then we see that

$$\lambda_1 \circ f_\mu(r, \theta) \leq \lambda_1 \circ \tilde{f}_\mu\left(\sqrt{\frac{s-1}{f_1(\mu)}}, \theta\right) + c_6\left(\sqrt{\frac{s-1}{f_1(\mu)}}\right)^5 + \frac{3-s}{2}\left(r - \sqrt{\frac{s-1}{f_1(\mu)}}\right).$$

Hence if

$$\left(r - \sqrt{\frac{s-1}{f_1(\mu)}}\right) - \frac{3-s}{2}\left(r - \sqrt{\frac{s-1}{f_1(\mu)}}\right) > c_6\left(\sqrt{\frac{s-1}{f_1(\mu)}}\right)^5 \tag{*}$$

then

$$(\lambda_1 \circ f_\mu)(r, \theta) < r.$$

But (*) holds if and only if

$$r - \sqrt{\frac{s-1}{f_1(\mu)}} \geq c_6 \frac{2(s-1)^{\frac{3}{2}}}{f_1(\mu)^{\frac{5}{2}}}.$$

By a similar argument for $r < \sqrt{(s-1)/f_1(\mu)}$ we see that there exists a constant $c_4 > 0$ such that

$$\tilde{U}_\mu = \left\{ (r, \theta) : \sqrt{\frac{s-1}{f_1(\mu)}} - c_4(s-1)^{\frac{3}{2}} \leq r \leq \sqrt{\frac{s-1}{f_1(\mu)}} + c_4(s-1)^{\frac{3}{2}} \right\}$$

is an attractor block for f_μ whenever $\mu \in \bar{C}$, $1 < |\mu| < 1 + \delta_6$ and the proof of the lemma is complete. □

LEMMA 4. *There exist constants δ_7 and $c_7 > 0$ such that $\delta_7 \leq \delta_6$ and if μ and $\nu \in \bar{C}$, $1 < |\mu| < 1 + \delta_7$, $1 < |\nu| < 1 + \delta_7$ and $|\mu - \nu|$ is sufficiently small, then*

$$|g_\nu(\theta) - g_\mu(\theta)| < c_7[|\Delta\phi| + |\Delta s|/(|\mu| - 1)^{\frac{1}{2}}],$$

where $(\Delta s, \Delta\phi)$ is the difference of μ and ν in polar coordinates.

Proof. Fix $\mu_0 \in \bar{C}$ with $1 < |\mu_0| < 1 + \delta_6$ and fix $\kappa_1 > 0$ so small that when $\nu \in C$, $|\mu_0 - \nu| < \kappa_1$ implies $\nu \in \bar{C}$,

$$1 < |\nu| < 1 + \delta_6 \quad \text{and} \quad \frac{9}{10} < \frac{|\mu_0| - 1}{|\nu| - 1} < \frac{10}{9}.$$

With $s_0 \exp(i\phi_0) = \mu_0$, define

$$\begin{aligned} \Phi: \mathbb{R}^2 &\sim \{(r, \theta) : r < c_4(s_0 - 1)^{\frac{3}{2}}\} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2 \\ &:(r, \theta) \rightarrow \left(r - g_{\mu_0}(\theta) + \sqrt{\frac{s_0 - 1}{f_1(\mu_0)}}, \theta \right). \end{aligned}$$

Then

$$\Phi^{-1}(r, \theta) = \left(r + g_{\mu_0}(\theta) - \sqrt{\frac{s_0 - 1}{f_1(\mu_0)}}, \theta \right)$$

whenever it is defined. Let

$$k_\mu = \Phi \circ f_\mu \circ \Phi^{-1}.$$

Noting that

$$\Phi^{-1}\left(\left\{\left(\sqrt{\frac{s_0 - 1}{f_1(\mu_0)}}, \theta\right)\right\}\right) = \{(g_{\mu_0}(\theta), \theta)\},$$

we see that the circle $r = \sqrt{(s_0 - 1)/f_1(\mu_0)}$ is invariant under k_{μ_0} . Letting $\rho(r, \theta, \phi, s) = \lambda_1 \circ k_{s \exp(i\phi)}(r, \theta)$ we see that

$$\rho\left(\sqrt{\frac{s_0 - 1}{f_1(\mu_0)}}, \theta, \phi_0, s_0\right) = \sqrt{\frac{s_0 - 1}{f_1(\mu_0)}}.$$

Moreover, since for $\mu = s \exp(i\phi)$

$$\begin{aligned} \rho(r, \theta, \phi, s) &= \sqrt{\frac{s_0 - 1}{f_1(\mu_0)}} - g_{\mu_0}(\lambda_2 \circ f_\mu(\Phi^{-1}(r, \theta))) + \lambda_1 \circ f_\mu(\Phi^{-1}(r, \theta)) \\ &= \sqrt{\frac{s_0 - 1}{f_1(\mu_0)}} - g_{\mu_0}(\lambda_2 \circ f_\mu(\Phi^{-1}(r, \theta))) \\ &\quad + s\left(r + g_{\mu_0}(\theta) - \sqrt{\frac{s_0 - 1}{f_1(\mu_0)}}\right) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & -\left(r + g_{\mu_0}(\theta) - \sqrt{\frac{s_0 - 1}{f_1(\mu_0)}}\right)^3 f_1(\mu) \\
 & + \left(r + g_{\mu_0}(\theta) - \sqrt{\frac{s_0 - 1}{f_1(\mu_0)}}\right)^5 \rho_1(r, \theta, \phi, s),
 \end{aligned}$$

where ρ_1 is a smooth function, we have

$$\begin{aligned}
 \frac{\partial \rho}{\partial r}(r, \theta, \phi, s) &= -g'_{\mu_0} \left(\lambda_2 \circ f_{\mu} \left(r + g_{\mu_0}(\theta) - \sqrt{\frac{s_0 - 1}{f_1(\mu_0)}}, \theta \right) \right) \\
 & \cdot \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left(\lambda_2 \circ f_{\mu} \left(r + g_{\mu_0}(\theta) - \sqrt{\frac{s_0 - 1}{f_1(\mu_0)}}, \theta \right) \right) \\
 & + s - 3 \left(r + g_{\mu_0}(\theta) - \sqrt{\frac{s_0 - 1}{f_1(\mu_0)}} \right)^2 f_1(\mu) \\
 & + \mathcal{O} \left(\left(r + g_{\mu_0}(\theta) - \sqrt{\frac{s_0 - 1}{f_1(\mu_0)}} \right)^4 \right).
 \end{aligned}$$

By lemma 2 we may assume $|g'_{\mu_0}(\theta)| < (s_0 - 1)$ and if we choose s and ϕ so that $|\mu_0 - s \exp(i\phi)| < \kappa_1$ then

$$\frac{9}{10} < \frac{s_0 - 1}{s - 1} < \frac{10}{9}.$$

Hence there exists a constant $c_8 > 0$ independent of μ such that for $(r, \theta) \in U_{\mu_0}$ we have

$$\begin{aligned}
 \frac{\partial \rho}{\partial r}(r, \theta, \phi, s) &= (s - 3r^2 f_1(\mu)) \\
 & - g'_{\mu_0} \left(\lambda_2 \circ f_{\mu} \left(r + g_{\mu_0}(\theta) - \sqrt{\frac{s_0 - 1}{f_1(\mu_0)}}, \theta \right) \right) \\
 & \cdot \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left((\lambda_2 \circ f_{\mu}) \left(r + g_{\mu_0}(\theta) - \sqrt{\frac{s_0 - 1}{f_1(\mu_0)}}, \theta \right) \right) \\
 & - 6r \left(g_{\mu_0}(\theta) - \sqrt{\frac{s_0 - 1}{f_1(\mu_0)}} \right) f_1(\mu) \\
 & - 3 \left(g_{\mu_0}(\theta) - \sqrt{\frac{s_0 - 1}{f_1(\mu_0)}} \right)^2 f_1(\mu) \\
 & + \mathcal{O} \left(\left(r + g_{\mu_0}(\theta) - \sqrt{\frac{s_0 - 1}{f_1(\mu_0)}} \right)^4 \right) \\
 & \leq 1 - \frac{8}{9}(s_0 - 1) f_1(\mu) / f_1(\mu_0) + c_8 (s_0 - 1) (\sqrt{s_0 - 1}) \\
 & \quad + c_8 (\sqrt{s_0 - 1}) (s_0 - 1)^{\frac{3}{2}} + c_8 (s_0 - 1)^3 + c_8 (s_0 - 1)^2.
 \end{aligned}$$

Hence we may choose $\delta_7 > 0$ so small that $\delta_7 \leq \delta_6$ and when $\mu_0 \in \bar{C}$, $1 < |\mu_0| < 1 + \delta_7$ and $s \exp(i\phi) \in \bar{C}$ satisfies $|\mu_0 - s \exp(i\phi)| < \kappa_1$, then

$$0 < \frac{\partial \rho}{\partial r}(r, \theta, \phi, s) < 1 - \frac{s_0 - 1}{2} < 1.$$

Hence we can apply the implicit function theorem to obtain a map $\sigma(\theta, \phi, s)$ such that

$$\sigma(\theta, \phi_0, s_0) = \sqrt{\frac{s_0 - 1}{f_1(\mu_0)}}$$

and

$$\rho(\sigma(\theta, \phi, s), \theta, \phi, s) = \sigma(\theta, \phi, s)$$

whenever $|\mu_0 - s \exp(i\phi)| < \kappa_2$ for a fixed $\kappa_2 > 0, \kappa_2 \leq \kappa_1$. Moreover

$$\frac{\partial \sigma}{\partial \phi} = \frac{\partial \rho / \partial \phi}{1 - \partial \rho / \partial r} \quad \text{and} \quad \frac{\partial \sigma}{\partial s} = \frac{\partial \rho / \partial s}{1 - \partial \rho / \partial r}.$$

Now

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial \rho}{\partial s}(r, \theta, \phi, s) &= -g'_{\mu_0}(\lambda_2 \circ f_{\mu}(\Phi^{-1}(r, \theta))) \cdot \frac{\partial}{\partial s}(\lambda_2 \circ f_{\mu}(\Phi^{-1}(r, \theta))) \\ &\quad + \left(r + g_{\mu_0}(\theta) - \sqrt{\frac{s_0 - 1}{f_1(\mu_0)}} \right) - \left(r + g_{\mu_0}(\theta) - \sqrt{\frac{s_0 - 1}{f_1(\mu_0)}} \right)^3 \frac{\partial f_1}{\partial s}(\mu) \\ &\quad + \mathcal{O}\left(\left(r + g_{\mu_0}(\theta) - \sqrt{\frac{s_0 - 1}{f_1(\mu_0)}} \right)^5 \right). \end{aligned}$$

Hence, as above, when $(r, \theta) \in U_{\mu_0}$ there is a constant $c_9 > 0$ such that

$$\begin{aligned} \left| \frac{\partial \rho}{\partial s}(r, \theta, \phi, s) \right| &\leq c_9(s_0 - 1)(s_0 - 1) + c_9[\sqrt{s_0 - 1} + (s_0 - 1)^{\frac{3}{2}}] \\ &\quad + c_9[\sqrt{s_0 - 1} + (s_0 - 1)^{\frac{3}{2}}]^3 + c_9(s_0 - 1)^{\frac{5}{2}}. \end{aligned}$$

A similar argument for $\partial \rho / \partial \phi$ shows that, by taking δ_6 smaller if necessary, there exist constants c_9 and c_{10} so that

$$\begin{aligned} \left| \frac{\partial \rho}{\partial s}(r, \theta, \phi, s) \right| &\leq c_9 \sqrt{s_0 - 1}, \\ \left| \frac{\partial \rho}{\partial \phi}(r, \theta, \phi, s) \right| &\leq c_{10}(s_0 - 1). \end{aligned}$$

So letting $c_{11} = \max(2c_9, 2c_{10})$ we have

$$\begin{aligned} \left| \frac{\partial \sigma}{\partial \phi} \right| &< \frac{c_{10}(s_0 - 1)}{1 - (1 - (s_0 - 1)/2)} \leq c_{11}, \\ \left| \frac{\partial \sigma}{\partial s} \right| &< \frac{c_9 \sqrt{s_0 - 1}}{1 - (1 - (s_0 - 1)/2)} \leq c_{11} / \sqrt{s_0 - 1}. \end{aligned}$$

Now fix $\kappa_3 > 0$ with $\kappa_2 \geq \kappa_3$ and such that when $|\mu - \mu_0| < \kappa_3$, and $(r, \theta) \in U_{\mu_0}$ with $s \exp(i\phi) = \mu$ we have

$$0 \leq \frac{\partial \rho}{\partial r}(r, \theta, \phi, s) < 1 - \frac{s_0 - 1}{4} < 1$$

and

$$c_{11} \left(|\Delta \phi| + \frac{|\Delta s|}{\sqrt{s_0 - 1}} \right) < \frac{1}{8} \max \left\{ \left| \sqrt{\frac{s_0 - 1}{f_1(\mu_0)}} - \sqrt{\frac{2(s_0 - 1)}{f_1(\mu_0)}} \right|, \left| \sqrt{\frac{s_0 - 1}{f_1(\mu_0)}} - \sqrt{\frac{2(s_0 - 1)}{3f_1(\mu_0)}} \right| \right\},$$

where $\Delta s \exp(i\Delta\phi) = \mu - \mu_0$. Then the set

$$\left\{ (r, \theta) : \sqrt{\frac{s_0-1}{f_1(\mu_0)}} - 2c_{11} \left(|\Delta\phi| + \frac{|\Delta s|}{\sqrt{s_0-1}} \right) \leq r \leq \sqrt{\frac{s_0-1}{f_1(\mu_0)}} + 2c_{11} \left(|\Delta\phi| + \frac{|\Delta s|}{\sqrt{s_0-1}} \right) \right\}$$

is an attractor block for k_μ and hence its image under Φ^{-1} is an attractor block for f_μ , i.e., the set

$$\left\{ (r, \theta) : g_{\mu_0}(\theta) - 2c_{11} \left(|\Delta\phi| + \frac{|\Delta s|}{\sqrt{s_0-1}} \right) \leq r \leq g_{\mu_0}(\theta) + 2c_{11} \left(|\Delta\phi| + \frac{|\Delta s|}{\sqrt{s_0-1}} \right) \right\}$$

is an attractor block for f_μ . Hence

$$|g_\mu(\theta) - g_{\mu_0}(\theta)| < c_7 \left(|\Delta\phi| + \frac{|\Delta s|}{\sqrt{s_0-1}} \right),$$

where $c_7 = 2c_{11}$ and the proof of the lemma is complete. □

Now define

$$\psi(\theta, \phi, s) = (\lambda_2 \circ f_\mu)(g_\mu(\theta), \theta) - \theta - \phi,$$

i.e.

$$h(\theta, \varphi, s) = \theta + \phi + \psi(\theta, \phi, s).$$

LEMMA 5. *There exist constants δ_8 and $M > 0$ such that $\delta_8 < \delta_7$ and for $\mu \in \bar{C}$, $1 < |\mu| < 1 + \delta_8$ and $\mu = s \exp(i\phi)$ we have*

- (a) $|\psi(\theta, \phi, s)| < M(s - 1)$;
- (b) $|\psi(\theta, \phi + \Delta\phi, s) - \psi(\theta, \phi, s)| < \frac{|\Delta\phi|}{2}$;
- (c) $|\psi(\theta, \phi, s + \Delta s) - \psi(\theta, \phi, s)| < M|\Delta s|$;

where $\mu_1 = (s + \Delta s) \exp(i\phi)$ and $\mu_2 = s \exp[i(\phi + \Delta\phi)]$ satisfy $\mu_i \in \bar{C}$, $1 < |\mu_i| < 1 + \delta_8$ for $i = 1, 2$ and μ, μ_1, μ_2 are in the same component of $\{\mu \in \bar{C} : 1 < |\mu| < 1 + \delta_8\}$.

Proof. Recall from equation (3.1) that we may write

$$(\lambda_2 \circ f_\mu)(r, \theta) = \theta + \phi + f_2(\mu)r^2 + \mathcal{O}(r^4).$$

Now fix $\mu = s \exp(i\phi)$ and $s > 1$ sufficiently small that if μ_1 and μ_2 differ in polar coordinates from μ by $(\Delta s, 0)$, $(0, \Delta\phi)$ respectively then by lemma 4

$$\begin{aligned} |g_{\mu_1}^2(\theta) - g_\mu^2(\theta)| &= |g_{\mu_1}(\theta) + g_\mu(\theta)| |g_{\mu_1}(\theta) - g_\mu(\theta)| \\ &\leq \bar{c}|\Delta s| \\ |g_{\mu_2}^2(\theta) - g_\mu^2(\theta)| &\leq \bar{c}\sqrt{s-1}|\Delta\phi| \end{aligned}$$

where $\bar{c} > 0$ is independent of μ when $1 < |\mu| < 1 + \delta_7$. Hence choosing $\delta_8 > 0$ sufficiently small, with $\delta_8 \leq \delta_7$ we obtain for $\mu \in \bar{C}$, $1 < |\mu| < 1 + \delta_8$,

$$|\psi(\theta, \phi + \Delta\phi, s) - \psi(\theta, \phi, s)| < |\Delta\phi|/2$$

and

$$|\psi(\theta, \phi, s + \Delta s) - \psi(\theta, \phi, s)| < \bar{c}|\Delta s|$$

when $\Delta\phi$ and Δs are sufficiently small, i.e., ψ is pointwise Lipschitz at each point. But since the Lipschitz constants are independent of μ the function ψ satisfies the above inequalities for any μ_1 and μ_2 in the same component of $\{\nu \in \bar{C} : 1 < |\nu| < 1 + \delta_8\}$ as μ .

Also for some constant $\tilde{c} > 0$

$$\begin{aligned} \psi(\theta, \phi, s) &= \lambda_2 \circ f_\mu(g_\mu(\theta), \theta) - \theta - \phi \\ &\leq g_\mu^2(\theta)f_2(\mu) + \mathcal{O}(g_\mu^4(\theta)) \\ &\leq \tilde{c}(s - 1) \end{aligned}$$

for $\mu \in \{\nu \in \bar{\mathbb{C}}: 1 < |\nu| < 1 + \delta_8\}$. Taking $M = \max\{\tilde{c}, \tilde{c}'\}$, the proof of the lemma is complete. \square

LEMMA 6. (Herman, [12].) Suppose $h_1, h_2: \mathbb{T} \rightarrow \mathbb{T}$ are degree one homeomorphisms with

$$H_1(x) > H_2(x) \quad \text{for every } x \in \mathbb{R},$$

where H_i is a lift of h_i satisfying

$$H_i(0) \in [0, 2\pi), \quad i = 1, 2.$$

Then if either $\text{rot}(h_1)$ or $\text{rot}(h_2)$ is irrational then

$$\text{rot}(h_1) > \text{rot}(h_2).$$

Proof. See [12, proposition III 4.1.1].

Proof of theorem 1. For $\mu \in \{\nu \in \bar{\mathbb{C}}: 1 < |\nu| < 1 + \delta_8\}$ the rotation number of f_μ restricted to $\{(g_\mu(\theta), \theta)\}$ is the same as $\text{rot}(h(\cdot, \phi, s))$ where $\mu = s \exp(i\phi)$, so it suffices to consider only the maps $h(\cdot, \phi, s): \mathbb{T} \rightarrow \mathbb{T}$.

Fix an irrational $\beta \in E$ and suppose

$$\text{rot}(h(\cdot, \phi_0, s_0)) = \beta$$

where $s_0 \exp(i\phi_0) \in \bar{\mathbb{C}}$ and $1 < s_0 < 1 + \delta_8$. Suppose $\Delta\phi, \Delta s$ are chosen so that $0 \leq |\Delta s| < |\Delta\phi|/4M$. Then

$$\begin{aligned} |h(\theta, \phi + \Delta\phi, s + \Delta s) - h(\theta, \phi, s)| &= |\Delta\phi + \psi(\theta, \phi + \Delta\phi, s + \Delta s) - \psi(\theta, \phi, s)| \\ &\geq |\Delta\phi| - |\psi(\theta, \phi + \Delta\phi, s + \Delta s) - \psi(\theta, \phi, s + \Delta s)| \\ &\quad - |\psi(\theta, \phi, s + \Delta s) - \psi(\theta, \phi, s)| \\ &\geq |\Delta\phi| - \frac{|\Delta\phi|}{2} - M|\Delta s| \geq \frac{|\Delta\phi|}{2} - \frac{|\Delta\phi|}{4} > 0. \end{aligned}$$

Hence $\text{rot}(h(\cdot, \phi + \Delta\phi, s + \Delta s)) \neq \beta$.

Next we fix $\delta_5 > 0$ so small that $\delta_5 \leq \delta_8$ and for any $\alpha \in E$ and each s with $1 < s < 1 + \delta_5$ there exist ϕ_1 and ϕ_2 such that $s \exp(i\phi_1)$ and $s \exp(i\phi_2) \in \bar{\mathbb{C}}$, and $s \exp(i\phi_1), s \exp(i\phi_2)$ and $\exp(2\pi i\alpha)$ are in the same component of $\{\mu \in \bar{\mathbb{C}}: 1 \leq |\mu| < 1 + \delta_5\}$, and

$$\text{rot}(h(\cdot, \phi_1, s)) < \alpha < \text{rot}(h(\cdot, \phi_2, s)).$$

This is possible since by lemma 5, $\psi \rightarrow 0$ as $s \rightarrow 1$.

Hence, for a fixed irrational $\beta \in E$ and s satisfying $1 < |s| < 1 + \delta_5$ there exists precisely one ϕ_s such that

$$\text{rot}(h(\cdot, \phi_s, s)) = \beta.$$

Defining $\gamma_\beta(s) = \phi_s$ and letting $\gamma_\beta(1) = 2\pi\beta$, the above shows that γ_β is a Lipschitz curve on $[1, 1 + \delta_5)$ with Lipschitz constant $L = 4M$ which completes the proof of the theorem. \square

4. Smoothness

In this section we consider the smoothness of attracting invariant circles of maps of the annulus, particularly when the rotation number is irrational. The tools we use are the invariant manifold theorems of [7] and [14] and the ideas of [22] and [17]. The aim of this section is to gain more information about the smoothness of the invariant circle near Hopf bifurcation and to point out explicitly the effect of the structure of a lift of an annulus map to the projective bundle. The example in § 5 occurs just when this structure breaks down.

Notation. For $\delta > 0$ we let $C_\delta, W_\delta \subseteq \mathbb{R}^2$ denote the sets

$$C_\delta = \{(x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2: |x| \leq \delta|y|\},$$

$$W_\delta = \mathbb{R}^2 \sim C_\delta = \{(x, y): |x| > \delta|y|\}.$$

(See figure 5.) If $(r, \theta) \in A$ then we let

$$C_\delta(r, \theta) = \left\{ x \frac{\partial}{\partial r} + y \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \in T_{(r,\theta)}A : (x, y) \in C_\delta \right\},$$

$$W_\delta(r, \theta) = \left\{ x \frac{\partial}{\partial r} + y \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \in T_{(r,\theta)}A : (x, y) \in W_\delta \right\}.$$

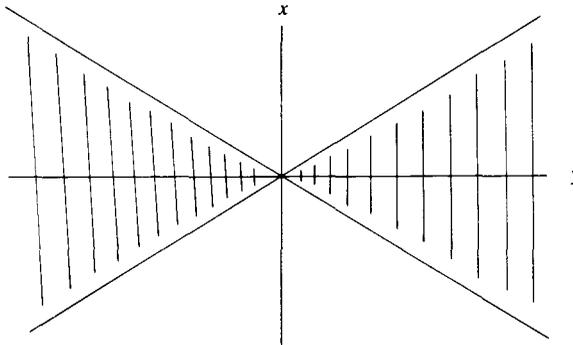


FIGURE 5. The shaded region (including the boundary) is C_δ , the complement is W_δ .

The $C_\delta(r, \theta)$ and $W_\delta(r, \theta)$ are called *sector bundles* over A . Let

$$\tilde{C}_\delta(r, \theta) = \{(r, \theta, \Theta) \in P: \text{the line represented by } (r, \theta, \Theta) \text{ is in } C_\delta(r, \theta)\}.$$

Definition. Let \mathcal{L} be the set of $f: A \rightarrow A$ such that:

- (1) f is a C^∞ diffeomorphism of A into A of degree one,
- (2) A is an attractor block for f ,
- (3) there exists $\delta > 0$ such that for all $z \in A$

$$Df(z)(C_\delta(z)) \sim \{(0, 0)\} \subseteq \text{interior } C_\delta(f(z))$$

(or $f_*(\tilde{C}_\delta(z)) \subseteq \text{interior } \tilde{C}_\delta(f(z))$),

- (4) there exist constants α and K with $0 < \alpha < 1$ and $K > 0$ such that for each $n > 0$ and $z \in A$ if $w \in W_\delta(z)$ and $D(f^n)(z)(w) \in W_\delta(f^n(z))$ then

$$\|D(f^n)(z)(w)\| \leq K\alpha^n \|w\|.$$

THEOREM 2. *If $f \in \mathcal{L}$ then the attractor associated with the attractor block A is the graph of a C^1 map $g: \mathbb{T} \rightarrow [0, 1]$. If the rotation number of f on the invariant circle is irrational then the circle is a C^∞ curve and for each integer $n > 0$ there exists $\kappa_n > 0$ such that if $h: A \rightarrow A$ with $\|h, f\|_{C^1} < \kappa_n$ then h has a C^n invariant circle.*

Remark. Referring back to § 3 we see that the above theorem implies that there exists $\delta > 0$ such that if $\mu \in \tilde{\mathbb{C}}, 1 < |\mu| < \delta$ and f_μ has irrational rotation number on its invariant circle then the invariant circle is C^∞ .

We break the proof of the theorem into several lemmas, first showing in lemma 7 that $f \in \mathcal{L}$ implies f has a Lipschitz invariant circle. In lemma 8 we show that this invariant circle is C^1 using ideas of [22] and [17]. These first two lemmas also follow from the graph transform techniques of [14], since condition (4) above is the ‘hyperbolicity’ needed for those techniques. However, we will include a proof of lemma 8 which uses only condition (3) of the definition of \mathcal{L} on the topological structure of the map on the projective bundle over A . The example of the next section occurs precisely when this topological structure breaks down. Finally, after recalling a fact about homeomorphisms of the circle with irrational rotation number, we can apply the invariant manifold theorems of [7] and [14] to complete the proof.

LEMMA 7. *If $f \in \mathcal{L}$ then the attractor $U \subseteq A$ associated with the attractor block A is the graph of a Lipschitz function $g: \mathbb{T} \rightarrow [0, 1]$, i.e.,*

$$U = \{(g(\theta), \theta) : \theta \in \mathbb{T}\}.$$

Proof. The proof of this lemma is standard and the details are essentially the same as those in [20, proof of theorem 7.2], so we omit it.

LEMMA 8. *Suppose $f \in \mathcal{L}$ with invariant circle the graph of the Lipschitz function $g: \mathbb{T} \rightarrow [0, 1]$. Then g is actually a C^1 function.*

Proof. Let $P_g = \{(r, \theta, \Theta) \in P : r = g(\theta)\}$. Then $f_*(P_g) = P_g$ and condition (4) of the definition of \mathcal{L} implies that the set

$$V = \{(r, \theta, \Theta) \in \tilde{C}_\delta(r, \theta) : r = g(\theta)\} \subseteq P_g$$

is an attractor block for $f_*|_{P_g}$. Let $S \subseteq V$ denote the attractor associated with the attractor block V . For each $\theta \in \mathbb{T}$, let

$$T_\theta g = \left\{ (r, \theta, \Theta) \in P_g : \text{there exist sequences } \{\theta_n\}_{n=1}^\infty, \{\theta_n^1\}_{n=1}^\infty \text{ in } \mathbb{T} \right. \\ \text{with } \theta_n \text{ and } \theta_n^1 \rightarrow \theta \text{ as } n \rightarrow \infty \\ \left. \text{and } \tan\left(\frac{\Theta}{2}\right) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{g(\theta_n) - g(\theta_n^1)}{\theta_n - \theta_n^1} \right\}.$$

Then to show that g is C^1 it suffices to show that $T_\theta g$ is a single point for each $\theta \in \mathbb{T}$. But $\bigcup_{\theta \in \mathbb{T}} T_\theta g \subseteq V$ and is invariant under $f_*|_{P_g}$. Hence $\bigcup_{\theta \in \mathbb{T}} T_\theta g \subseteq S$ and it suffices to show that for each $\theta \in \mathbb{T}$ the set

$$S_\theta = \{(g(\theta), \theta, \Theta) \in S\}$$

is a singleton.

Suppose for some fixed $\theta \in \mathbb{T}$ the set S_θ is not a singleton. Then the sets

$$I_n = \{\Theta : (g(\theta), \theta, \Theta) \in V \text{ and } f_*^{-i}(g(\theta), \theta, \Theta) \in V \text{ for } i = 1, \dots, n\}$$

form a nested sequence of intervals with $S_\theta = \bigcap_{n=1}^\infty I_n$. Let x_n and y_n be the end points of I_n and let v and w be the end points of S_θ , chosen so that $x_n \rightarrow v$ and $y_n \rightarrow w$ as $n \rightarrow \infty$, i.e.

$$I_n = \{\Theta : y_n \leq \Theta \leq x_n\}, \quad S = \{\Theta : w \leq \Theta \leq v\},$$

(see figure 6). (We suppress the dependence of x_n, y_n, v and w on θ .) We define the cross-ratios of x_n, y_n, v, w to be

$$C(x_n, v, w, y_n) = \frac{\left| \begin{array}{cc} \cos(x_n/2) & \cos(v/2) \\ \sin(x_n/2) & \sin(v/2) \end{array} \right| \left| \begin{array}{cc} \cos(w/2) & \cos(y_n/2) \\ \sin(w/2) & \sin(y_n/2) \end{array} \right|}{\left| \begin{array}{cc} \cos(x_n/2) & \cos(y_n/2) \\ \sin(x_n/2) & \sin(y_n/2) \end{array} \right| \left| \begin{array}{cc} \cos(w/2) & \cos(v/2) \\ \sin(w/2) & \sin(v/2) \end{array} \right|}.$$

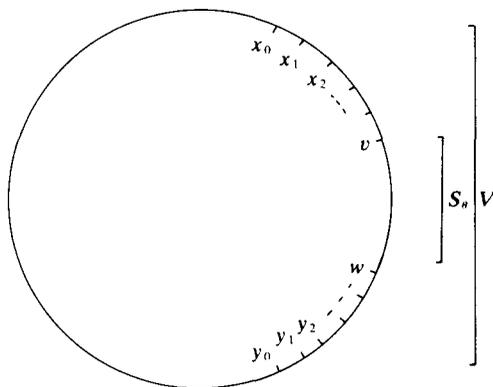


FIGURE 6. The projective space P over $(g(\theta), \theta)$.

Then C is invariant under f_*^{-i} for each $i > 0$ in the sense that if

$$(f^{-i}(g(\theta), \theta), \bar{x}_n) = f_*^{-i}(g(\theta), \theta, x_n),$$

$$(f^{-i}(g(\theta), \theta), \bar{y}_n) = f_*^{-i}(g(\theta), \theta, y_n),$$

$$(f^{-i}(g(\theta), \theta), \bar{v}) = f_*^{-i}(g(\theta), \theta, v)$$

and

$$(f^{-i}(g(\theta), \theta), \bar{w}) = f_*^{-i}(g(\theta), \theta, w)$$

then

$$C(\bar{x}_n, \bar{v}, \bar{w}, \bar{y}_n) = C(x_n, v, w, y_n).$$

(See [22].) Now since $x_n \rightarrow v$ and $y_n \rightarrow w$, for each $\epsilon > 0$ there exists N so that

$$C(x_n, v, w, y_n) < \epsilon \quad \text{whenever } n \geq N. \tag{4.1}$$

Next we note that if

$$(f^{-n}(g(\theta), \theta), \bar{x}_n) = f_*^{-n}(g(\theta), \theta, x_n)$$

then $\bar{x}_n = x_0$ and similarly for \bar{y}_n . By the compactness of V and continuity of f_* there exists $\delta_1 > 0$ such that for every n , if \bar{v}_n is such that

$$(f^{-n}(g(\theta), \theta), \bar{v}_n) = f_*^{-n}(g(\theta), \theta, v)$$

and \bar{w}_n is such that

$$(f^{-n}(g(\theta), \theta), \bar{w}_n) = f_*^{-n}(g(\theta), \theta, w)$$

then

$$|x_0 - \bar{v}_n| > \delta_1 \quad \text{and} \quad |y_0 - \bar{w}_n| > \delta_1.$$

Hence there exists $\delta_2 > 0$ such that

$$C(x_0, \bar{v}_n, \bar{w}_n, y_0) > \delta_2$$

for every n . This contradicts equation (4.1) above which implies that for n sufficiently large

$$C(x_n, v, w, y_n) < \delta_2.$$

Hence, for each $\theta \in \mathbb{T}$, S_θ must be a singleton and the proof of the lemma is complete. □

Remark. It is interesting to note that in the proof of lemma 8 we did not use conditions (2) or (4) of the definition of \mathcal{L} . Hence a diffeomorphism of the annulus which has a Lipschitz invariant circle with the tangent cone of the circle an attractor with attractor block as described in condition (3) of the definition of \mathcal{L} , then the circle is actually C^1 .

In order to apply Fenichel’s theorem we must consider the derivative of the map restricted to the invariant circle.

LEMMA 9. (*Denjoy, [6]; Herman, [12].*) *If $h: \mathbb{T} \rightarrow \mathbb{T}$ is a C^1 diffeomorphism with irrational rotation number then*

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} [D(h^n)(\theta)]^{\frac{1}{n}} = 1 \tag{4.2}$$

for every $\theta \in \mathbb{T}$.

Proof See [12, proposition VI 1.1].

Proof of theorem 2. That a map $f \in \mathcal{L}$ has a C^1 invariant circle is precisely lemmas 7 and 8. Then condition (4) of the definition of \mathcal{L} and equation (4.2) applied to the restriction of f to its invariant circle are precisely the hypotheses for Fenichel’s theorem, which completes the proof of the theorem. □

5. A Denjoy attractor

In this section we construct an example proving

THEOREM 3. *There exists a C^∞ diffeomorphism h from the annulus A into itself such that A is an attractor block for h , the attractor associated with A is a Lipschitz circle given by a function $\gamma: \mathbb{T} \rightarrow A$, and $h|_{\gamma(\mathbb{T})}$ has no periodic orbits and no dense orbits.*

Remark. The set $\gamma(\mathbb{T})$ will be a Lipschitz circle in the sense that it satisfies a ‘cone condition’ so that in properly chosen coordinates the set $\gamma(\mathbb{T})$ is the graph of a Lipschitz function.

The desired map h will be the limit of a sequence $\{h_n: A \rightarrow A\}_{n=1}^\infty$ each h_n having a C^∞ invariant circle as an attractor, and each h_n having a single periodic orbit with periods increasing with n . We will construct carefully the first map of the sequence since it serves as a prototype, having the same qualitative features as each of the h_n 's.

We begin with a map $f: A \rightarrow A$ which may be defined in (r, θ) -coordinates by

$$f: (r, \theta) \rightarrow (\frac{1}{2}(r - \frac{1}{2}) + \frac{1}{2}, \tilde{f}(\theta))$$

where $\tilde{f}: \mathbb{T} \rightarrow \mathbb{T}$ is a degree one, C^∞ diffeomorphism of \mathbb{T} which has a single periodic orbit. Let p_1/q_1 be the rotation number of \tilde{f} and let $0 < \theta_1 < \dots < \theta_{q_1} < 1$ be the points on the periodic orbit of \tilde{f} . Since \tilde{f} has only one periodic orbit it must be a node, i.e.

$$D(\tilde{f}^{q_1})(\theta_i) = 1, \quad i = 1, 2, \dots, q_1.$$

We assume that $D^2(\tilde{f}^{q_1})(\theta_i) > 0, i = 1, \dots, q_1$. Since the circle $r = \frac{1}{2}$ is an attractor for f with attractor block A , f has only one periodic orbit. This orbit consists of the points $(\frac{1}{2}, \theta_1), (\frac{1}{2}, \theta_2), \dots, (\frac{1}{2}, \theta_{q_1})$. The eigenvalues of $D(f^{q_1})(\frac{1}{2}, \theta_i)$ are 1 in the θ -direction (along the invariant circle), and $(\frac{1}{2})^{q_1}$ in the r -direction. We may characterize the invariant circle as

$$\bigcup_{i=1}^{q_1} W^u((\frac{1}{2}, \theta_i), f^{q_1}),$$

i.e. the invariant circle is the union of the unstable components of the centre manifolds of the points $(\frac{1}{2}, \theta_i)$ with respect to the map f^{q_1} .

Next we consider the map $f_*: P \rightarrow P$. This map has precisely two periodic orbits which as sets are given by $\{(\frac{1}{2}, \theta_i, 0): i = 1, \dots, q_1\}$ and $\{(\frac{1}{2}, \theta_i, \pi), i = 1, \dots, q_1\}$. The first corresponds to the periodic orbit of f with tangent direction along the invariant circle while the second corresponds to the strong stable direction of the periodic orbit of f . The map f_* preserves the set $\{(\frac{1}{2}, \theta, 0): \theta \in \mathbb{T}\}$ since this is the lift to P of the invariant circle. Also

$$f_*\{(r, \theta, \pi): (r, \theta) \in A\} \subseteq \{(r, \theta, \pi): (r, \theta) \in A\}.$$

This corresponds to the fact that the curves $\theta = \text{constant}$ give a smooth, f -invariant foliation of A with segments connecting the boundary components of A . We note that the strong stable manifolds

$$W^{ss}((\frac{1}{2}, \theta_i), f^{q_1}) = \{(r, \theta_i): 0 \leq r \leq 1\}$$

are leaves of this foliation for $i = 1, 2, \dots, q_1$. Finally

$$\{(r, \theta, \pi): (r, \theta) \in A\} = \bigcup_{i=1}^{q_1} W^s((\frac{1}{2}, \theta_i, \pi), f_*^{q_1}),$$

i.e. the invariant surface in the projective bundle corresponding to the invariant foliation is given by the stable components of the centre-stable manifolds of the periodic orbit $\{(\frac{1}{2}, \theta_i, \pi): i = 1, 2, \dots, q_1\}$ (see figure 7).

We will set f equal to h_1 the first map of the sequence $\{h_n: A \rightarrow A\}_{n=1}^\infty$ which converges to the desired example. Each of the maps h_n will satisfy the description given above for f and we will describe these properties carefully later.

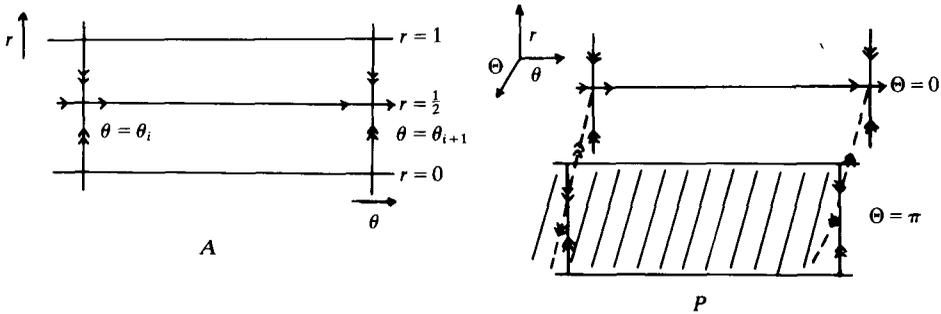


FIGURE 7. Representation of invariant manifolds for f^{q_1} in A and $f_*^{q_1}$ in P .

The construction of h_2 from $f = h_1$ (and of h_{n+1} from h_n) takes place in two steps. First we construct a one parameter family of maps f_ζ , $\zeta \in [0, 1]$, such that $f_0 = f$, each f_ζ satisfies the description given above for f , f and f_ζ have precisely the same periodic orbits and $(f_1)_*$ has an interval of heteroclinic points between the two periodic orbits in P . Loosely we can say that a segment of the invariant circle of f_1 lies along a leaf of the foliation associated with the strong stable direction of the periodic orbit of f_1 . Hence for ζ_0 near one, there will be an interval on the invariant circle whose length decreases at an exponential rate for a large number of iterates. The next step of the construction is to make a small perturbation of the map f_{ζ_0} near the periodic orbit without affecting the invariant foliation, which produces a map with a single periodic orbit with much longer period and which satisfies the conditions described above for f . Since the interval on the invariant circle near the leaf of the foliation is small with respect to the fundamental interval which contains it, we can arrange that the new periodic orbit of the perturbed map misses this interval. The result will be the next map in our sequence.

We begin by giving an explicit construction of the one parameter family f_ζ . This provides motivation for the definitions which follow giving the conditions which each h_n must satisfy. Finally we give the induction step described in the paragraph above in lemma 11.

To construct the one parameter family f_ζ first fix x_1 and $x_2 \in (\theta_1, \theta_2)$ such that $x_1 < x_2$ and $\tilde{f}^{q_1}(x_1) = x_2$, i.e. $[x_1, x_2]$ is a fundamental interval for \tilde{f}^{q_1} . Fix $y_1 < y_2$ with $x_1 < y_1 < y_2 < x_2$ and

$$y_1 + \frac{y_2 - y_1}{2} = x_1 + \frac{x_2 - x_1}{2}.$$

Let $I_1 = \{\frac{1}{2}\} \times [y_1, y_2]$ and $J_1 = \{\frac{1}{2}\} \times [x_1, x_2]$. We assume $x_2 - x_1 < \frac{1}{2}$. Let $\psi: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ be a C^∞ bump function with support contained in $(-(x_2 - x_1)/2, (x_2 - x_1)/2)$, $1 \geq \psi \geq 0$ and $\psi(x) = 1$ whenever $|x| \leq (y_2 - y_1)/2$. For $\zeta \in [0, 1]$ let

$$\Psi_\zeta: \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2; (a, b) \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\zeta\psi(\|(a, b)\|)\right) & \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\zeta\psi(\|(a, b)\|)\right) \\ -\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\zeta\psi(\|(a, b)\|)\right) & \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\zeta\psi(\|(a, b)\|)\right) \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} a \\ b \end{pmatrix}.$$

Now we define, for $\zeta \in [0, 1]$,

$$f_\zeta: A \rightarrow A$$

$$f_\zeta: (r, \theta) \rightarrow f\left(\Psi_\zeta\left((r, \theta) - \left(\frac{1}{2}, x_1 + \frac{x_2 - x_1}{2}\right)\right) + \left(\frac{1}{2}, x_1 + \frac{x_1 - x_2}{2}\right)\right).$$

Since f_ζ differs from f only on the strip $[0, 1] \times (x_1, x_2)$ we see that f_ζ has exactly one periodic orbit made up of the points $(\frac{1}{2}, \theta_1), (\frac{1}{2}, \theta_2), \dots, (\frac{1}{2}, \theta_{q_1})$. Moreover, for $\zeta \in [0, 1]$ the set

$$\bigcup_{i=1}^{q_1} W^u((\frac{1}{2}, \theta_i), f^{q_1})$$

is the invariant circle for f_ζ and when $\zeta < 1$ this circle is C^∞ . Also for $\zeta \in [0, 1]$, $(f_\zeta)_*$ has precisely two periodic orbits

$$\{(\frac{1}{2}, \theta_i, 0) : i = 1, \dots, q_1\}$$

and

$$\{(\frac{1}{2}, \theta_i, \pi) : i = 1, \dots, q_1\}$$

and when $\zeta < 1$ the set

$$\bigcup_{i=1}^{q_1} W^s((\frac{1}{2}, \theta_i, \pi), (f_\zeta^{q_1})_*)$$

is a C^∞ , $(f_\zeta)_*$ -invariant surface in P which yields a smooth f_ζ -invariant foliation of A . When $\zeta = 1$, the set

$$\bigcup_{i=1}^{q_1} W^u((\frac{1}{2}, \theta_i), f^{q_1})$$

is a Lipschitz f_1 -invariant circle (i.e. it satisfies a cone condition) and the set

$$\{(\frac{1}{2}, \theta, 0) : y_1 \leq \theta \leq y_2\} \subseteq P$$

is contained in the set

$$W^u((\frac{1}{2}, \theta_1, 0), (f_1)_*^{q_1}) \cap W^s((\frac{1}{2}, \theta_2, \pi), (f_1)_*^{q_1}).$$

This last statement says that the interval $\{(\frac{1}{2}, \theta, 0) : y_1 \leq \theta \leq y_2\}$ forms an interval of heteroclinic points between the two periodic orbits of $(f_1)_*$. This is a degenerate heteroclinic tangency between the centre manifold of $(\frac{1}{2}, \theta_1, 0)$ and the centre-stable manifold of $(\frac{1}{2}, \theta_2, \pi)$ (see figures 8 and 9). Each of the maps $\{h_n : A \rightarrow A\}_{n=1}^\infty$ will

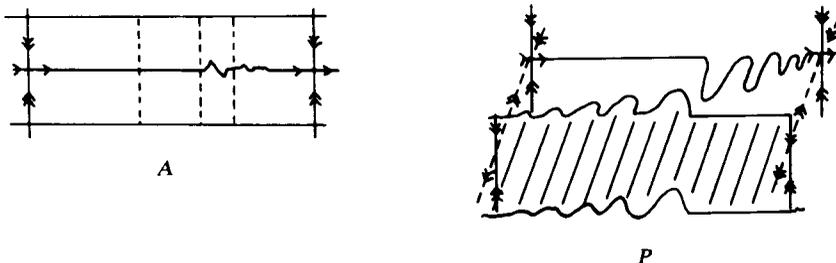


FIGURE 8. Representation of the invariant manifolds for $(f_1)^{q_1}$ and $(f_3)^{q_1}$.

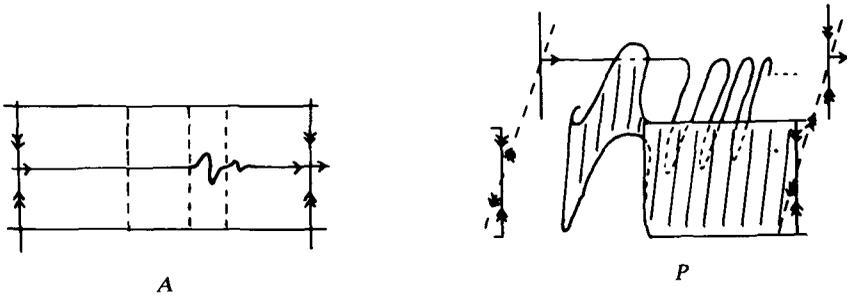


FIGURE 9. Representation of the invariant manifolds for $(f_1)^{q_1}$ and $(f_1)^{q_2}$.

have a one parameter family of maps associated with it which have many of the qualitative features of f_z described above with respect to periodic orbits of increasingly large period.

In order to make this precise we make the following tedious technical definitions.

Definition. Let α_1 and $\alpha_2 \in (0, \pi)$ with $\alpha_1 < \alpha_2$. We say a map $h: A \rightarrow A$ satisfies conditions (1–8) (for α_1, α_2) if h satisfies the following conditions:

- (1) h is a C^∞ diffeomorphism of A into A ;
- (2) A is an attractor block for h ;
- (3) h has exactly one periodic orbit; we let p/q denote the rotation number of this orbit and we let $(r_1, \theta_1), (r_2, \theta_2), \dots, (r_q, \theta_q)$ denote the points on the orbit;
- (4) the eigenvalues of $D(h^q)(r_i, \theta_i)$ are 1 and α where $0 < \alpha < 1$;
- (5) the strong stable manifolds $W^{ss}((r_i, \theta_i), h^q)$ are segments connecting the boundary components of A ;
- (6) the set $\bigcup_{i=1}^q W^u((r_i, \theta_i), h^q)$ is the image of a continuous, injective map $\gamma: \mathbb{T} \rightarrow A$, and $\gamma(\mathbb{T})$ is the attractor for the attractor block A ;
- (7) if $(r, \theta), (r', \theta') \in \gamma(\mathbb{T})$, and $(r, \theta, \Theta) \in P$ represents the line in the tangent space $T_{(r, \theta)}A$ tangent to the segment $(r, \theta), (r', \theta')$, then $\Theta \notin [\alpha_1, \alpha_2]$ (i.e. this is the ‘cone condition’ for the invariant circle);
- (8) for each $i = 1, \dots, q$,

$$W^{ss}((r_i, \theta_i), h^q) \cap \gamma(\mathbb{T}) = \{(r_i, \theta_i)\}.$$

Definition. We say a map $h: A \rightarrow A$ satisfies conditions (1–12) (for α_1, α_2 as above) if h satisfies conditions (1–8) and h satisfies

- (9) $\gamma: \mathbb{T} \rightarrow A$ is a C^∞ embedding;
- (10) if $\{(r_i, \theta_i, \bar{\Theta}_i): i = 1, \dots, q\} \subseteq P$ are the points on the periodic orbit of h_* corresponding to the eigendirection for the eigenvalue α , then the set

$$\bigcup_{i=1}^q W^s((r_i, \theta_i, \bar{\Theta}_i), h_*^q)$$

is the image of a C^∞ map $\sigma: A \rightarrow P$ which is a section of the natural projection of P onto A ;

- (11) the vector field given by $\sigma(A)$, (by giving the points of $\sigma(A)$ orientation in a continuous way and unit norm) has solution curves which are segments

connecting the components of the boundary of A , and each such curve intersects $\gamma(\mathbb{T})$ in a single point;

$$(12) \sigma(A) \cap \gamma_*(\mathbb{T}) = \emptyset = \sigma(A) \cap \{(s, \theta, 0) : s = 0, 1, \theta \in [0, 2\pi)\}.$$

Remarks. Conditions (10) and (11) can be restated in terms of the existence of a smooth, h -invariant foliation. In fact, if $h : A \rightarrow A$ satisfies conditions (1–12) with invariant circle $\gamma : \mathbb{T} \rightarrow A$ then we can let Φ be the flow associated with the invariant surface in P given by condition (10) as described in (11) by orienting the vectors on $\{(1, \theta) : \theta \in [0, 2\pi)\}$ pointing into A . Then each solution of Φ contains exactly one point of $\{1\} \times \mathbb{T} \subseteq A$ and one point of $\gamma(\mathbb{T})$. Hence we can use Φ to give a coordinate system on A as follows:

If $z \in A$ then let $\Phi(z, \cdot)$ be the solution curve containing z and $\Phi(z, 0) = z$. Let $\tilde{r} \in \mathbb{R}$ be such that $\Phi(z, -\tilde{r}) \in \gamma(\mathbb{T})$ and let $\tilde{\theta} \in \mathbb{T}$ be such that there exists $t \in \mathbb{R}$ with $\Phi(z, t) = (1, \tilde{\theta})$. Then $(\tilde{r}, \tilde{\theta})$ form a smooth coordinate system on A . In these coordinates

$$h : (\tilde{r}, \tilde{\theta}) \rightarrow (k(\tilde{r}, \tilde{\theta}), u(\tilde{\theta})),$$

i.e. the curves $\tilde{\theta} = \text{constant}$ make up the h -invariant foliation. Also, $\tilde{r} = 0$ is the invariant circle $\gamma(\mathbb{T})$ for h , and in these coordinates $u : \mathbb{T} \rightarrow \mathbb{T}$ equals $h|_{\gamma(\mathbb{T})}$. We will name these coordinates by the diffeomorphism which induces them, e.g. $(\tilde{r}, \tilde{\theta})$ above will be called h -coordinates.

We still need one more technical definition which makes precise the notion of a map being C^n close to a map with an interval of heteroclinic points in P , e.g. f_ζ is close to f_1 when ζ is close to 1. We will need to arrange that the smooth structure (e.g. the invariant foliation) persists until the heteroclinic points appear as is the case for f_ζ described above.

Definition. Suppose $h : A \rightarrow A$ satisfies conditions (1–12) for some $\alpha_1, \alpha_2 \in (0, \pi)$ with invariant circle given by $\gamma : \mathbb{T} \rightarrow A$ and rotation number p/q . Suppose $J \subseteq \gamma(\mathbb{T})$ is an interval which is contained in a fundamental interval of $h^q|_{\gamma(\mathbb{T})}$ and $I \subseteq J$ is an interval which does not contain the end points of J . Suppose U is a neighbourhood of I in A , $U \cap \gamma(\mathbb{T})$ is contained in J and U is bounded away from $\gamma(\mathbb{T}) \sim J$. Fix δ and $n > 0$. We say that h is (δ, n) -close-to-connection with respect to I, J and U for α_1, α_2 if there exists a one parameter family $h_\zeta : A \rightarrow A$ for $\zeta \in [0, 1]$ such that

- (a) $h_0 = h$, and for all $\zeta \in [0, 1]$ and all $z \in A \sim U$, $h_\zeta(z) = h(z)$;
- (b) for all $\zeta \in [0, 1]$, h_ζ satisfies conditions (1–8) for α_1, α_2 and for all $\zeta \in [0, 1]$, h_ζ satisfies conditions (1–12) for α_1, α_2 ;
- (c) if $\gamma_\zeta : \mathbb{T} \rightarrow A$ is the invariant circle for h_ζ , $\zeta \in [0, 1]$, then γ_ζ is continuous in ζ in the C^0 topology and for each integer m , h_ζ is continuous in the C^m topology for $\zeta \in [0, 1]$;
- (d) for $\zeta \in [0, 1]$, $\|h_\zeta, h\|_{C^n} < \delta$ and $\|\gamma_\zeta, \gamma_0\|_{C^0} < \delta$;
- (e) $J \subseteq \gamma_\zeta(\mathbb{T})$ for all $\zeta \in [0, 1]$ and U is bounded away from $\bigcup_{\zeta \in [0, 1]} (\gamma_\zeta(\mathbb{T}) \sim J)$;
- (f) let $\sigma_\zeta : A \rightarrow P$ denote the smooth invariant surface in P giving the h_ζ -invariant foliation, then there exists an open set W containing $\bigcup_{\zeta \in [0, 1]} \gamma_\zeta(\mathbb{T})$ such that if

$\zeta \in [0, 1]$ and $(r, \theta, \Theta) \in \sigma_\zeta(A)$ with $(r, \theta) \in W$ then $\Theta \notin [\alpha_1, \alpha_2]$,
 (g) each point of the segment

$$\{(r, \theta, \Theta) : (r, \theta) \in I \text{ and } (r, \theta, \Theta) \in \gamma_*(\mathbb{T})\}$$

is a heteroclinic point for $(h_1)_*$ between the two periodic orbits of $(h_1)_*$ in P .

Remarks and notation. For $h : A \rightarrow A$ as in the definition above we may assume that the points of the periodic orbit $(r_1, \theta_1), \dots, (r_q, \theta_q)$ of h are ordered so that for each $z \in I$,

$$(h^q)^i(z) \rightarrow (r_1, \theta_1) \quad \text{as } i \rightarrow -\infty$$

and

$$(h^q)^i(z) \rightarrow (r_2, \theta_2) \quad \text{as } i \rightarrow \infty.$$

Then let $(r_1, \theta_1, \Theta_1), \dots, (r_q, \theta_q, \Theta_q)$ and $(r_1, \theta_1, \bar{\Theta}_1), \dots, (r_q, \theta_q, \bar{\Theta}_q)$ denote the periodic orbits of h_* corresponding to the direction tangent to $\gamma(\mathbb{T})$ and the direction of the strong stable manifold respectively. Since h_ζ equals h near $\{(r_i, \theta_i) : i = 1, \dots, q\}$ we see that the periodic orbits of h_ζ and $(h_\zeta)_*$ are precisely the same as those of h and h_* for any $\zeta \in [0, 1]$. By conditions (a) and (e) we see that

$$\gamma_\zeta(\mathbb{T}) \cap U = \gamma(\mathbb{T}) \cap U \quad \text{for all } \zeta \in [0, 1]$$

and that the foliation is independent of ζ on a neighbourhood of $\bigcup_{i=1}^q (h_\zeta^q)^i(J)$. Finally note that we can restate condition (g) as

$$\begin{aligned} &\{(r, \theta, \Theta) : (r, \theta) \in I \text{ and } (r, \theta, \Theta) \in \gamma_*(\mathbb{T})\} \\ &\subseteq W^u((r_1, \theta_1, \Theta_1), (h_1)_*^q) \cap W^s((r_2, \theta_2, \bar{\Theta}_2), (h_1)_*^q), \end{aligned}$$

and note that since $I \subseteq \gamma_\zeta(\mathbb{T})$ for each $\zeta \in [0, 1]$ we know that $\{(r, \theta, \Theta) : (r, \theta) \in I \text{ and } (r, \theta, \Theta) \in \gamma_*(\mathbb{T})\}$ is contained in $(\gamma_\zeta)_*(\mathbb{T})$ for each $\zeta \in [0, 1]$.

We can now give the induction step of our construction in the following three lemmas. In lemma 10 we take care of a technical detail, showing that a fundamental interval doesn't change much when passing near a point which is almost a fixed point. Lemma 11 is the heart of the construction. Finally in lemma 12 we collect the details of the construction of the desired sequence $\{h_n : A \rightarrow A\}_{n=1}^\infty$.

LEMMA 10. *Let $v : [-\delta, \delta] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ be a C^2 map such that $v(x) \geq x$, $\frac{4}{3} > Dv(x) > \frac{3}{4}$ and $D^2v(x) \geq 0$ for all $x \in [-\delta, \delta]$. Suppose $v(-\delta) > -\delta$. Then there exists a constant c which we can take to be $\frac{16}{9}$ such that for every $N > 0$ which satisfies*

$$v^i([-\delta, v(-\delta)]) \subseteq [-\delta, \delta] \quad \text{for } 0 \leq i \leq N$$

we have for any $b_1, b_2 \in [-\delta, v(-\delta)]$

$$\frac{1}{c} \leq \frac{D(v^N)(b_1)}{D(v^N)(b_2)} \leq c.$$

Proof. First suppose $b_1 < b_2$. Since $[-\delta, v(-\delta)]$ is a fundamental interval for v and $Dv > 0$ on $[-\delta, \delta]$ it follows that $v^i(b_1) < v^i(b_2)$ and $v^i(b_2) < v^{i+1}(b_1)$ for all $i, 0 \leq i \leq N$. Since $D^2v > 0$ on $[-\delta, \delta]$ we see that

$$Dv(v^i(b_1)) \leq Dv(v^i(b_2))$$

and

$$Dv(v^i(b_2)) \leq Dv(v^{i+1}(b_1))$$

for all $i, 0 \leq i \leq N$. Now

$$D(v^N)(b_j) = \prod_{i=0}^{N-1} Dv(v^i(b_j)), \quad j = 1, 2$$

so we have

$$D(v^N)(b_1) = \prod_{i=0}^{N-1} Dv(v^i(b_1)) \leq \prod_{i=0}^{N-1} Dv(v^i(b_2)) = D(v^N)(b_2).$$

Also

$$\begin{aligned} D(v^N)(b_2) &= \prod_{i=0}^{N-1} Dv(v^i(b_2)) \\ &= Dv(v^{N-1}(b_2)) \prod_{i=0}^{N-2} Dv(v^i(b_2)) \\ &\leq Dv(v^{N-1}(b_2)) \prod_{i=0}^{N-2} Dv(v^{i+1}(b_1)) \\ &= Dv(v^{N-1}(b_2)) \prod_{i=1}^{N-1} Dv(v^i(b_1)) \\ &= \frac{Dv(v^{N-1}(b_2))}{Dv(b_1)} \prod_{i=0}^{N-1} Dv(v^i(b_1)) \\ &= \frac{Dv(v^{N-1}(b_2))}{Dv(b_1)} D(v^N)(b_1). \end{aligned}$$

Hence

$$\frac{Dv(b_1)}{Dv(v^{N-1}(b_2))} \leq \frac{D(v^N)(b_1)}{D(v^N)(b_2)} \leq 1$$

so

$$\frac{9}{16} \leq \frac{D(v^N)(b_1)}{D(v^N)(b_2)} \leq 1.$$

Similarly, if $b_1 > b_2$ we obtain

$$1 \leq \frac{D(v^N)(b_1)}{D(v^N)(b_2)} \leq \frac{16}{9}.$$

Combining these inequalities we complete the proof of the lemma. □

Notation. Suppose $h : A \rightarrow A, I, J$ and U are as in the definition of close-to-connection and in the remark following the definition. Fix intervals $I_0 \subseteq J_0 \subseteq I$ such that neither I_0 nor J_0 contains either end point of J_0 nor I , respectively (see figure 10). Let W be a neighbourhood of the $\bigcup_{\zeta \in [0,1]} \gamma_\zeta(\mathbb{T})$ given in condition (f) of the definition above.

LEMMA 11. *Suppose $h : A \rightarrow A$ is (δ, m_0) -close-to-connection with respect to I, J and U for α_1, α_2 . Let p/q be the rotation number of the periodic orbit of h . Then for any*

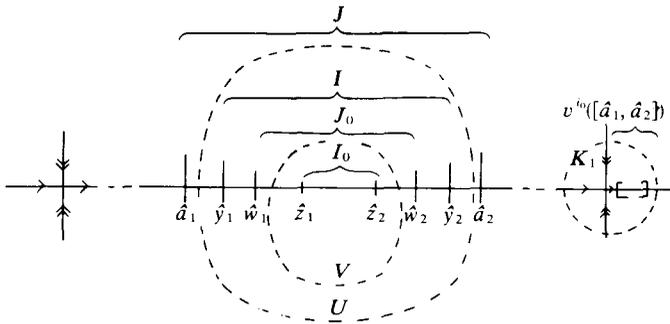


FIGURE 10

$\delta_1, \delta_2 > 0$ and neighbourhood V of I_0 with $V \subseteq U \cap W$, V bounded away from $\gamma(\mathbb{T}) \sim J_0$, there exists a C^∞ diffeomorphism $g: A \rightarrow A$ such that

$$\|g, h\|_{C^{m_0}} < 2\delta$$

and g is $(\delta_1, m_0 + 1)$ -close-to-connection with respect to I_0, J_0 and V for α_1, α_2 . Moreover, g may be chosen so that the rotation number p_0/q_0 of the periodic orbit of g satisfies

$$0 < \left| \frac{p}{q} - \frac{p_0}{q_0} \right| < \delta_2.$$

Proof. Let $h_\zeta: A \rightarrow A, \zeta \in [0, 1]$ denote the one parameter family of maps associated with h . Since h_ζ is continuous in $\zeta \in [0, 1]$ in the C^{m_0+1} topology, we may fix $\zeta_1 \in [0, 1)$ sufficiently close to 1 so that h_{ζ_1} is $(\delta_1/2, m_0 + 1)$ -close-to-connection with respect to I_0, J_0 and V for α_1, α_2 for any $\zeta \in [\zeta_1, 1)$.

Let $(\hat{r}, \hat{\theta})$ denote the h_{ζ_1} -coordinate system (e.g. we may consider $\hat{\theta}$ a function of (r, θ) , $\hat{\theta} = \hat{\theta}(r, \theta)$). We assume (by rigidly rotating the $(\hat{r}, \hat{\theta})$ coordinates if necessary) that $\hat{\theta}(r_2, \theta_2) = \theta_2$. In these coordinates h_{ζ_1} may be written

$$h_{\zeta_1}: (\hat{r}, \hat{\theta}) \rightarrow (k(\hat{r}, \hat{\theta}), v(\hat{\theta}))$$

where $v: \mathbb{T} \rightarrow \mathbb{T}$ is a C^∞ diffeomorphism with a single periodic orbit which contains the point θ_2 . Fix a neighbourhood K_1 of (r_2, θ_2) in A so that

$$\begin{aligned} K_1 \cap U &= \emptyset, \\ K_1 \cap \{(r_i, \theta_i): i = 1, \dots, q\} &= \{(r_2, \theta_2)\}, \\ K_1 \cap \gamma(\mathbb{T}) &\text{ is an interval} \end{aligned}$$

and

$$\frac{4}{3} > D(v^q)(\hat{\theta}) > \frac{3}{4}, \quad D^2(v^q)(\hat{\theta}) \neq 0$$

for all $\hat{\theta}$ such that $(\hat{r}, \hat{\theta}) \in K_1$ for some \hat{r} . We may assume $D^2(v^q)(\hat{\theta}) > 0$ on K_1 without loss of generality.

Fix numbers $\hat{a}_i, \hat{y}_i, \hat{w}_i$ and \hat{z}_i , with $i = 1, 2$ so that

$$J = \{(\hat{r}, \hat{\theta}) : \hat{r} = 0, \hat{a}_1 \leq \hat{\theta} \leq \hat{a}_2\}$$

$$I = \{(\hat{r}, \hat{\theta}) : \hat{r} = 0, \hat{y}_1 \leq \hat{\theta} \leq \hat{y}_2\}$$

$$J_0 = \{(\hat{r}, \hat{\theta}) : \hat{r} = 0, \hat{w}_1 < \hat{\theta} < \hat{w}_2\}$$

$$I_0 = \{(\hat{r}, \hat{\theta}) : \hat{r} = 0, \hat{z}_1 < \hat{\theta} < \hat{z}_2\}$$

and hence $\hat{a}_1 < \hat{y}_1 < \hat{w}_1 < \hat{z}_1 < \hat{z}_2 < \hat{w}_2 < \hat{y}_2 < \hat{a}_2 < \hat{\theta}_2$ (see figure 10).

Let $\hat{K}_1 = \{\hat{\theta} : (\hat{r}, \hat{\theta}) \in \gamma(\mathbb{T}) \cap K_1 \text{ for some } \hat{r}\}$. Fix $i_0 < 0$ so that

$$v^{i_0}([\hat{a}_1, \hat{a}_2]) \subseteq \hat{K}_1.$$

The set $\hat{K}_1 \sim \{\theta_2\}$ is disconnected with

$$v^{i_0}([\hat{a}_1, \hat{a}_2])$$

in one component and

$$\bigcup_{n>0} (v^n)^n([\hat{a}_1, \hat{a}_2]) \cap \hat{K}_1$$

in the other.

By lemma 10 there exists a constant $c_2 > 0$ such that

$$c_2 < \frac{v^{i_0-nq}(\hat{y}_2) - v^{i_0-nq}(\hat{w}_2)}{v^{i_0-nq}(\hat{a}_2) - v^{i_0-nq}(\hat{a}_1)}$$

for all $n \geq 0$.

For $\zeta \in [\zeta_1, 1)$ let $(\tilde{r}, \tilde{\theta})$ denote the h_ζ -coordinates (where we suppress the dependence of \tilde{r} and $\tilde{\theta}$ on ζ), i.e. $\tilde{r} = \tilde{r}(\hat{r}, \hat{\theta})$ and $\tilde{\theta} = \tilde{\theta}(\hat{r}, \hat{\theta})$. We assume $\tilde{\theta}(0, \theta_2) = \theta_2$ and we let

$$\tilde{a}_i = \tilde{\theta}(0, \hat{a}_i), \quad \tilde{y}_i = \tilde{\theta}(0, \hat{y}_i), \quad \tilde{w}_i = \tilde{\theta}(0, \hat{w}_i), \quad \tilde{z}_i = \tilde{\theta}(0, \hat{z}_i),$$

for $i = 1, 2$. Writing

$$h_\zeta : (\tilde{r}, \tilde{\theta}) \rightarrow (k_1(\tilde{r}, \tilde{\theta}), u(\tilde{\theta}))$$

where we suppress the dependence of k_1 and u on ζ , we have, again by lemma 10,

$$\frac{|u^{iq}(\tilde{y}_2) - u^{iq}(\tilde{y}_1)|}{|u^{iq}(\tilde{a}_2) - u^{iq}(\tilde{a}_1)|} \rightarrow 0$$

uniformly in $i > 0$ as $\zeta \rightarrow 1$. Hence there exists $\zeta_2 \in [\zeta_1, 1)$ such that for all $\zeta \in [\zeta_2, 1)$

$$\frac{|u^{iq}(\tilde{y}_2) - u^{iq}(\tilde{y}_1)|}{|u^{iq}(\tilde{a}_2) - u^{iq}(\tilde{a}_1)|} < \frac{c_2}{16} \tag{5.1}$$

for all $i > 0$.

Fix $\zeta_3 \in [\zeta_2, 1)$ and fix a neighbourhood K of $\{(r_2, \theta_2)\}$ such that $K \subseteq K_1$,

$$\frac{1}{2} < \left| \begin{array}{cc} \frac{\partial \tilde{r}}{\partial \hat{r}} & \frac{\partial \tilde{r}}{\partial \hat{\theta}} \\ \frac{\partial \tilde{\theta}}{\partial \hat{r}} & \frac{\partial \tilde{\theta}}{\partial \hat{\theta}} \end{array} \right| < 2, \quad \text{on } K,$$

and $K \cap \gamma_{\zeta_3}(\mathbb{T})$ is an interval. Fix $N_1 > 0$ so large that

$$u^{i_0-nq}([\tilde{a}_1, \tilde{a}_2]) \subseteq \hat{K}$$

and

$$u^{nq}([\tilde{a}_1, \tilde{a}_2]) \subseteq \tilde{K}$$

whenever $n \geq N_1$, where $\tilde{K} = \{\tilde{\theta} \in \mathbb{T} : (\tilde{r}, \tilde{\theta}) \in K \text{ for some } \tilde{r}\}$. Then for $n \geq N_1$

$$\frac{|u^{i_0-nq}(\tilde{y}_2) - u^{i_0-nq}(\tilde{w}_2)|}{|u^{i_0-nq}(\tilde{a}_2) - u^{i_0-nq}(\tilde{a}_1)|} > \frac{c_2}{4}, \tag{5.2}$$

(see figure 11).

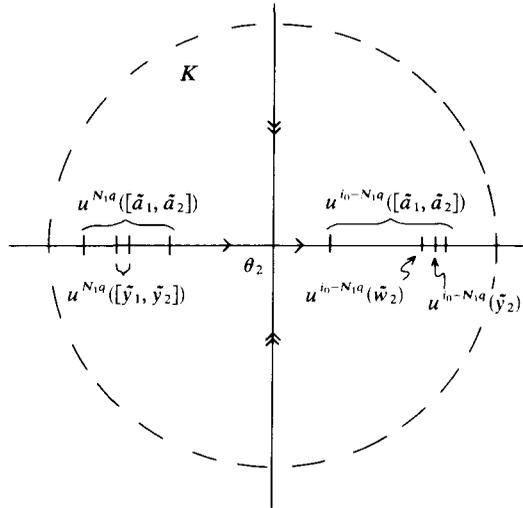


FIGURE 11

Next we wish to perturb u to form a new map $\tilde{u} : \mathbb{T} \rightarrow \mathbb{T}$ which has a single periodic orbit with rotation number p_0/q_0 satisfying

$$0 < \left| \frac{p}{q} - \frac{p_0}{q_0} \right| < \delta_2$$

and such that J_0 is contained in a fundamental interval of \tilde{u}^{q_0} .

Let $\psi : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ be a C^∞ bump function with support in \tilde{K} , $1 \geq \psi \geq 0$, $\psi(\theta_2) = 1$. For each $\alpha > 0$ let $u_\alpha : \mathbb{T} \rightarrow \mathbb{T}$ be the map given on $[0, 2\pi)$ by

$$u_\alpha(\tilde{\theta}) = u(\tilde{\theta}) + \alpha\psi(\tilde{\theta}).$$

Fix $\beta_1 > 0$ so that whenever $0 < \alpha < \beta_1$, u_α is a diffeomorphism and u_α satisfies (5.1) for $i = N_1$, (5.2) for $n = N_1$ and

$$0 < \left| \text{rot}(u_\alpha) - \frac{p}{q} \right| < \delta_2, \quad \frac{4}{3} > Du_\alpha^q > \frac{3}{4}, \quad D^2 u_\alpha^q > 0,$$

on \tilde{K} .

By lemma 10 and the continuity of u_α in α , there exists a sequence $\{\alpha_n\}_{n=1}^\infty$ such that $\alpha_n \downarrow 0$, $0 < \alpha_1 < \beta_1$, and for each n there exists $M_n > N_1$ such that for $N_1 \leq i < M_n$, and $u_{\alpha_n}^{iq}([\tilde{a}_1, \tilde{a}_2]) \subseteq \tilde{K}$,

$$(u_{\alpha_n})^{M_n q}([\tilde{y}_1, \tilde{y}_2]) \subseteq (u_{\alpha_n}^{i_0-N_1 q}(\tilde{w}_2), u_{\alpha_n}^{i_0-N_1 q}(\tilde{y}_2)).$$

Hence u_{α_n} has a periodic orbit with some period s_n and J_0 is contained in a fundamental interval of $(u_{\alpha_n})^{s_n}$. For each n , let ν_n denote the smallest positive number such that

$$u_{\alpha_n} + \nu_n: \mathbb{T} \rightarrow \mathbb{T}$$

has a single periodic orbit with period s_n . Then J_0 is contained in a fundamental interval of

$$(u_{\alpha_n} + \nu_n)^{s_n}$$

and since $\alpha_n \rightarrow 0$ as $n \rightarrow \infty$ it follows that $\nu_n \rightarrow 0$ as $n \rightarrow \infty$. Define

$$g_n: A \rightarrow A$$

$$g_n: (\tilde{r}, \tilde{\theta}) \rightarrow (k_1(\tilde{r}, \tilde{\theta}), u_{\alpha_n}(\tilde{\theta}) + \nu_n).$$

Note that for each n , $g_n|_V = h_{\xi_3}|_V$ and the invariant circle (as a set) and invariant foliation of A are the same for g_n as for h_{ξ_3} , so g_n satisfies conditions (1–12).

Let $(h_{\xi_3})_\kappa: A \rightarrow A$, $\kappa \in [0, 1]$, be the one-parameter family of maps associated with h_{ξ_3} by which it is $(\delta_1, 12, m_0 + 1)$ -close-to-connection with respect to I_0, J_0 and V for α_1, α_2 . Let

$$(g_n)_\kappa = \begin{cases} g_n & \text{on } A \sim V \\ (h_{\xi_3})_\kappa & \text{on } V \end{cases} \quad \text{for } \kappa \in [0, 1].$$

Let $\tilde{\gamma}: \mathbb{T} \rightarrow A$ be the invariant circle for $(g_n)_\kappa$ (we suppress the dependence of $\tilde{\gamma}$ on κ, n) and note that $J_0 \subseteq \tilde{\gamma}(\mathbb{T})$ for all $\kappa \in [0, 1]$. By choosing n sufficiently large, we may fix a neighbourhood W_0 of

$$\bigcup_{\kappa \in [0, 1]} \bigcup_{i > 0} ((g_n)^i_\kappa(J_0))$$

such that

$$W_0 \cap V = \emptyset,$$

so there is a neighbourhood of $\bigcup_{\kappa \in [0, 1]} (g_n)_\kappa^q(J_0)$ in which the $(g_n)_\kappa$ -invariant foliation is independent of κ . Hence, fixing n sufficiently large, we see that $g_n = g$ is $(\delta_1, m_0 + 1)$ -close-to-connection with respect to I_0, J_0 and V for α_1, α_2 , and the proof of the lemma is complete. \square

Now to construct the desired sequence $\{h_n: A \rightarrow A\}_{n=1}^\infty$ of diffeomorphisms we let $h_1 = f$ be the map of the first part of this section. Let I_1 and J_1 be the intervals associated with f also as defined in the first part of this section. Define a sequence of intervals I_n, J_n such that

$$J_1 \supseteq I_1 \supseteq J_2 \supseteq I_2 \supseteq \dots$$

each interval containing neither of the end points of the interval before it in the sequence and

$$\bigcap_{i=1}^\infty I_i = I \neq \emptyset$$

and I is not a singleton. Fix δ_1 so that $f = h_1$ is $(\delta_1, 2)$ -close-to-connection with respect to I_1, J_1 for some neighbourhood V and constants α_1, α_2 . Choose $\{\delta_n\}_{n=2}^\infty$

so that

$$\sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \delta_n = \frac{\varepsilon}{2} < \infty$$

and every C^∞ map in an 2ε -neighbourhood in the C^1 topology of f_ζ , for any $\zeta \in [0, 1]$, is a diffeomorphism of A into A .

LEMMA 12. *Suppose we have chosen $h_i: A \rightarrow A$, $i = 1, \dots, n$ such that for each $i = 1, \dots, n$ there exists a neighbourhood V_i , $i = 1, \dots, n$ such that*

- (i) h_i is $(\delta_i, i + 1)$ -close-to-connection with respect to I_i, J_i and V_i for α_1, α_2 ;
- (ii) if p_j/q_j is the rotation number of h_j , $j = 1, \dots, n$ then

$$0 < \left| \frac{p_i}{q_i} - \frac{p_j}{q_j} \right| < \frac{1}{10q_j^2}$$

whenever $j < i$;

(iii) let $\gamma_i: \mathbb{T} \rightarrow A$ be the invariant circle for h_i ; then there exists a neighbourhood W_i of $\gamma_i(\mathbb{T})$ such that

$$W_{i+1} \subseteq h_i(W_i) \subseteq W_i, \quad V_{i+1} \subseteq W_{i+1},$$

and for each $z_0 \in W_i$

$$\inf_{z \in \gamma_i(\mathbb{T})} \|z, z_0\| < \delta_i;$$

(iv) $\|h_i, h_{i+1}\|_{C^1} < 2\delta_i$.

Then there exists a map $h_{n+1}: A \rightarrow A$ such that (i)–(iv) are satisfied for $i = 1, \dots, n + 1$.

Proof. The proof is immediate from lemma 11. □

Remark. Condition (ii) above is needed only to ensure that $\lim_{i \rightarrow \infty} p_i/q_i$ is irrational. We could replace this estimate by much more severe estimates requiring the $\lim_{i \rightarrow \infty} p_i/q_i$ to be a Liouville number (well-approximable by rationals).

Since the induction step requires us to make small perturbations we can not gain any information about how poorly-approximable by rationals the rotation number of our example might be.

Proof of theorem 3. By induction and lemma 12 there exists a sequence $\{h_n: A \rightarrow A\}_{n=1}^\infty$ of C^∞ diffeomorphisms satisfying (i)–(iv) of lemma 12. By condition (iv) the limit $h = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} h_n$ exists and is a C^∞ diffeomorphism. If $\gamma_n: \mathbb{T} \rightarrow A$ denotes the invariant circle for h_n then by conditions (i) and (iii) there is a curve $\gamma: \mathbb{T} \rightarrow A$ such that $\gamma = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \gamma_n$ and γ satisfies condition (7) above (with (α_1, α_2) replacing $[\alpha_1, \alpha_2]$). By condition (iii) the set $\gamma(\mathbb{T})$ is the attractor for the attractor block A . Since $I = \bigcap_{i=1}^\infty I_i$ is a subset of γ_j for each $j = 1, 2, \dots$, we see that $I \in \gamma(\mathbb{T})$. Let z_n be a point on the periodic orbit of h_n . Then

$$h_n^i(z_n) \notin I \quad \text{for all } i > 0.$$

Hence if z_0 is the limit of a convergent subsequence of $\{z_n\}_{n=1}^\infty$ then for any $\bar{I} \subseteq I$, \bar{I} a non empty, non-singleton interval not containing either end point of I then

$$h^i(z_0) \notin \bar{I} \quad \text{for all } i \geq 0.$$

Hence $h|_{\gamma(\mathbb{T})}$ has orbits which are not dense. Since

$$h|_{\gamma(\mathbb{T})} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} h_n|_{\gamma_n(\mathbb{T})}$$

we see that the rotation number of $h_{\gamma(\mathbb{T})}$ is

$$\rho = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{p_n}{q_n}.$$

By condition (ii) of lemma 12 we see that ρ has infinitely many rational approximates, so ρ is irrational. Hence h is the required map and the proof of the theorem is complete. \square

Remarks. (1) Again we note that the only control we have on the rotation number of the example above is to make the rotation number as well-approximable by rationals as we wish and close to any given rational. We do not know if such examples exist for arbitrary irrational rotation numbers.

(2) The starting point of the above construction is a map with an interval of heteroclinic points in the projective bundle, or, in other terms, an interval on the invariant circle lies on a leaf of an invariant foliation near a periodic orbit. It has been observed numerically (see [2]) that points of tangency of this type between an invariant foliation and an invariant circle occur even for two-parameter families of quadratic maps of the plane. By a C^1 perturbation we can turn this point of tangency into an interval of tangency. Then a C^∞ small perturbation leads to examples as in theorem 3. Other than this, we have no information on how common such maps are in the space of C^∞ diffeomorphisms of the annulus. In particular we do not know if ' C^∞ ' can be replaced by 'analytic' in theorem 3.

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