

INSTRUCTIONS TO AUTHORS

1 *Submission of typescripts*

Two copies of the manuscript should be submitted to one of the four Executive Editors (addresses on outside front cover). The editor will acknowledge receipt of the manuscripts. **It is important that authors inform the editor of any changes of address** whilst their paper is under consideration.

2 *Typescript*

Papers should be typed, double-spaced, on one side only and with generous margins. The pages must be numbered.

The first page should give the title, the author's name and institution, and a short abstract intelligible to mathematicians.

The title, while brief, must be informative (e.g. *A new proof of the ergodic theorem*, whereas *Some applications of a theorem of Birkhoff* would be useless).

3 *Notation*

It is important that mathematical expressions are clear to a printer (who is not a mathematician). For instance, n_k (n sub k) is common usage, but avoid if possible using c sub n sub k . Fractions are generally best expressed by a solidus. Complicated exponentials like

$$\exp \{z^2 \sin \theta / (1 + y^2)\}$$

should be shown in this and no other way.

In the typescript, italics, small capitals and capitals are specified by single, double and triple underlining. Bold-faced type is shown by wavy underlining.

It helps if displayed equations or statements which will be quoted later are numbered in order on the right of their line. They can then be referred to by, for example, 'from (7)'.
The author must enable the printer (if necessary by pencilled notes in the margin) to distinguish between similar symbols such as o , O , o , O , 0 ; x , X , \times ; ϕ , Φ , \emptyset ; l , 1 ; ϵ , \in ; κ , k .

There is no need to underline Greek or script letters provided these are clearly typed. Any special symbols should be explained on a separate sheet of directions for the printer.

If an author wishes to mark the end of the proof of a theorem, the sign \square may be used.

Footnotes should be avoided.

4 *Diagrams*

Figures and drawings should be on separate sheets in black ink. Photocopies are acceptable only if

they are as clear as the originals. *Symbols, legends and captions should be given on a transparent overlay*. Each text figure must be numbered as Figure 1, Figure 2, . . . and its intended position clearly indicated in the typescript. The author's name in pencil must be on all separate sheets of diagrams.

A figure is expensive to reproduce and should be included only when the subject matter demands it, or when it greatly clarifies the exposition.

The publisher recognizes that some authors do not have the facilities for producing drawings of a sufficiently high standard to be reproduced directly and is therefore willing to have such diagrams re-drawn, provided that they are clear.

5 *Tables*

Tables should be numbered (above the table) and set out on separate sheets. Indicate the position of each in the text as for figures.

6 *References*

References should be collected at the end of the paper numbered in alphabetical order of the authors' names. A reference to a book should give the title, in italics, and then in roman type the publisher's name and the place and year of publication;

[4] N. Dunford & J. T. Schwartz *Linear Operators* Part I. Wiley: New York, 1958.

A reference to a paper should give in italics the title of the periodical, the number of the volume and year, and the beginning and end pages of the paper. Titles should be abbreviated as in *Mathematical Reviews*:

[6] J. E. Littlewood. The 'pits effect' for functions in the unit circle. *J. Analyse Math.* **23** (1970), 236–268.

7 *Proofs*

Authors receive one set of proofs for correction. If excessive alterations to the original manuscript are requested after the paper has been typeset, the author will be charged the cost of resetting. For papers with more than one author the proofs are sent to the first named author unless the editor receives other instructions. **It is important that proofs are corrected and returned promptly.**

8 *Reprints*

There are 100 reprints, free of charge, for each paper. For papers with several authors these reprints are divided between the authors. There are no page charges.

Ergodic theory and dynamical systems

VOLUME 9 PART 1 MARCH 1989

CONTENTS

<i>Bose, C. J.</i> Generalized baker's transformations	1
<i>Burns, K. and Gerber, M.</i> Continuous invariant cone families and ergodicity of flows in dimension three	19
<i>Burns, K. and Gerber, M.</i> Real analytic Bernoulli geodesic flows on S^2	27
<i>Dufour, J.-P.</i> Existence de cycles pour des multi-applications du cercle	47
<i>Friedland, S. and Milnor, J.</i> Dynamical properties of plane polynomial automorphisms	67
<i>Gora, P. and Schmitt, B.</i> Un exemple de transformation dilatante et C^1 par morceaux de l'intervalle, sans probabilité absolument continue invariante	101
<i>Lesigne, E.</i> Théorèmes ergodiques pour une translation sur une nilvariété	115
<i>Longo, R.</i> Restricting a compact action to an injective subfactor	127
<i>Martin, N. F. G.</i> On ergodic properties of restrictions of inner functions	137
<i>Matsuoka, T.</i> The number of periodic points of smooth maps	153
<i>Simanyi, N. and Wojtkowski, M. P.</i> Two-particle billiard system with arbitrary mass ratio	165
<i>Świątek, G.</i> Endpoints of rotation intervals for maps of the circle	173
<i>Witte, D.</i> Rigidity of horospherical foliations	191

© Cambridge University Press 1989

CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY PRESS

The Pitt Building, Trumpington Street, Cambridge CB2 1RP

32 East 57th Street, New York, NY 10022, USA

10 Stamford Road, Oakleigh, Melbourne 3166, Australia

Printed in Great Britain by J. W. Arrowsmith Ltd, Bristol