

# Topological Entropy of Compact Subsystems of Transitive Real Line Maps

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joint work with:  
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Let  $f$  be a transitive map of a real interval  $J$ . Then, exactly one of the following statements holds:

- 1  $f^2$  is transitive,
- 2 there exist intervals  $K, L \subset J$ , with  $K \cap L = \{c\}$  and  $K \cup L = J$ , such that  $c$  is the unique fixed point for  $f$ ,  $f(K) = L$  and  $f(L) = K$ .

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## Corollary

If  $f$  is a transitive map of a half-open interval, then  $f$  is bitransitive.

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An **s-horseshoe** for  $f$  is a compact interval  $J \subset L$ , and a collection  $C = \{A_1, \dots, A_s\}$  of  $s \geq 2$  nonempty compact intervals of  $J$  fulfilling the following two conditions:

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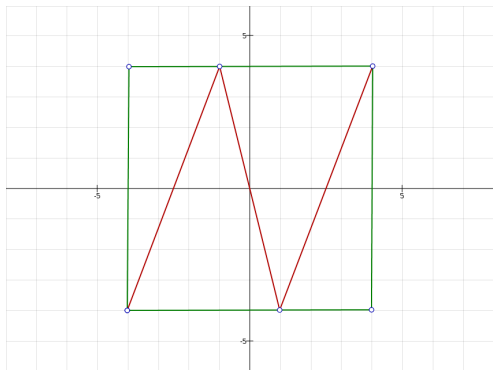


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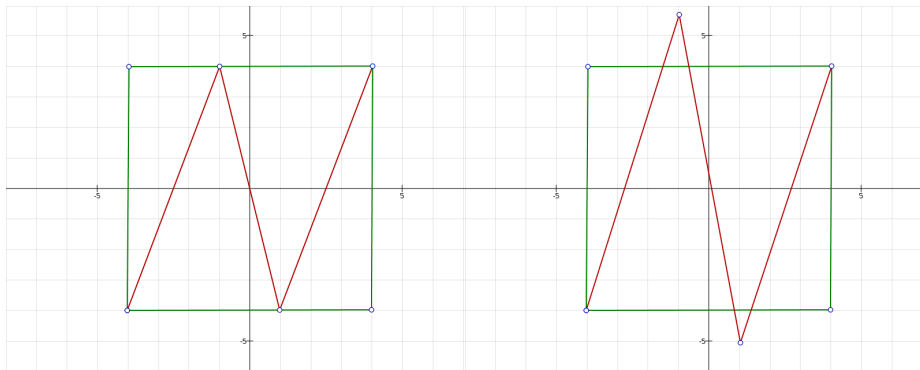
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## Theorem

If a transitive map  $f$  of a real interval  $L$  has a loose  $s$ -horseshoe then there exists a compact invariant subset  $K$  such that  $h_{\text{CR}}(f) \geq h(f|_K) > \log s$ .

$\inf \{h(f, [0, \infty)) \mid f - \text{bitransitive, continuous}\} = ?$

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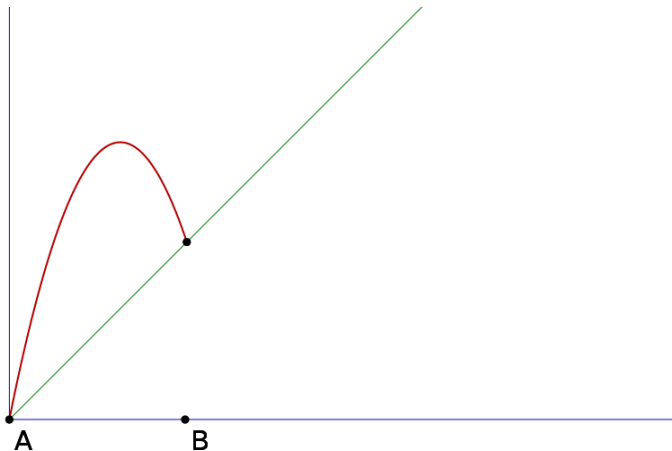
If a map  $g$  from the half-open interval  $[0, \infty)$  to itself is transitive, then  $g$  has a loose 3-horseshoe, hence  $h_{\text{CR}}(g) > \log 3$ .

## Theorem (DK, MŁ)

If a transitive map of the real line  $f$  has at least two fixed points, then  $f$  has a loose 2-horseshoe, hence  $h_{\text{CR}}(f) > \log 2$ .

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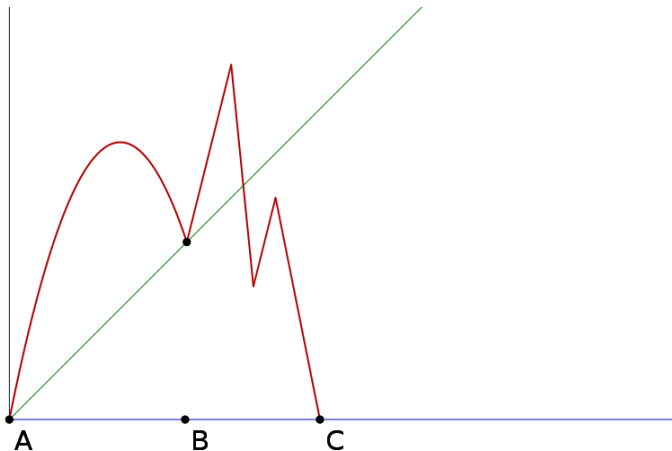
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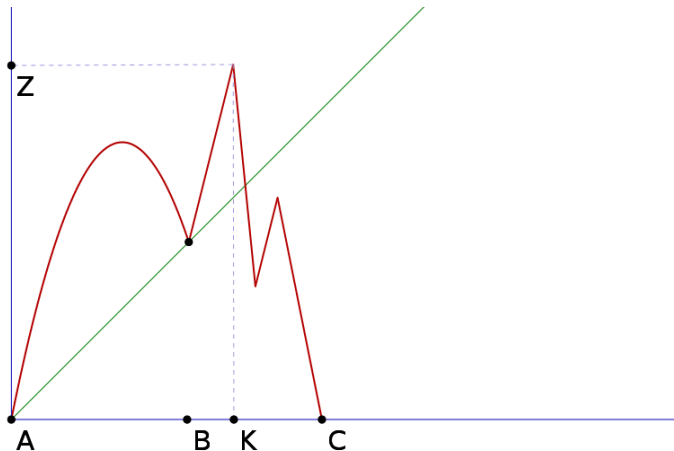
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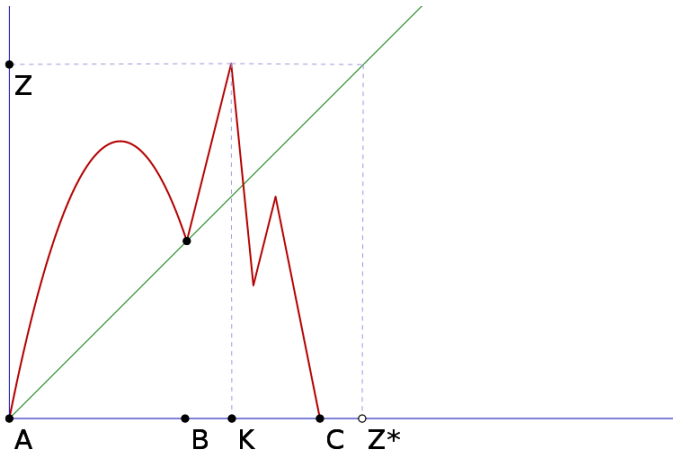
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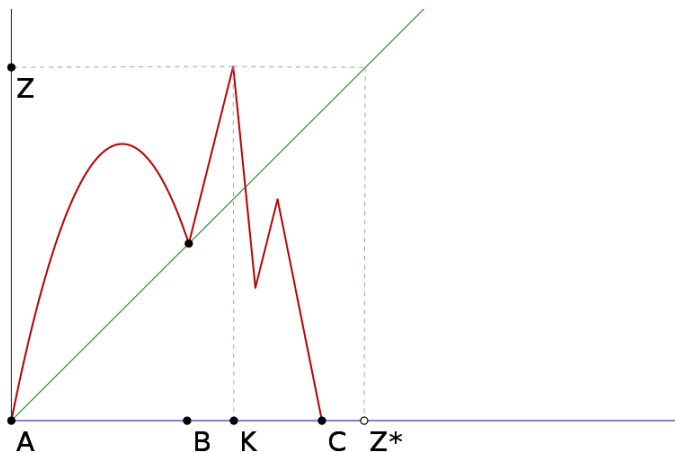
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$AK, KC$  form a loose 2-horseshoe for  $f$ .

## Theorem (DK, MŁ)

If a transitive map  $f$  of the real line has a unique fixed point, then  $f^2$  has a loose 3-horseshoe, hence  $h_{\text{CR}}(f) > \log \sqrt{3}$ .

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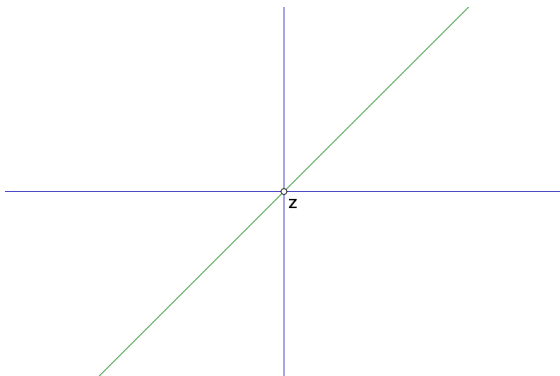
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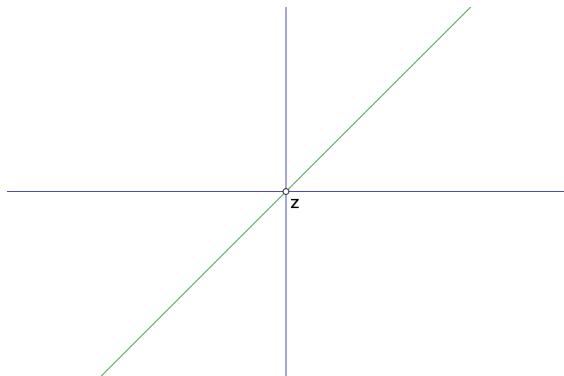
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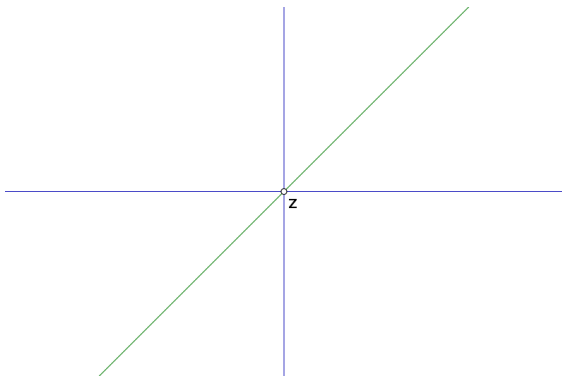
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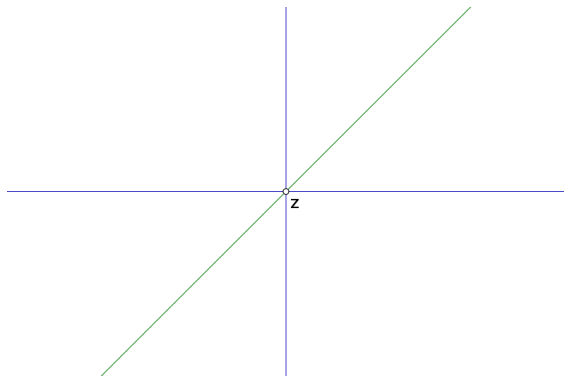




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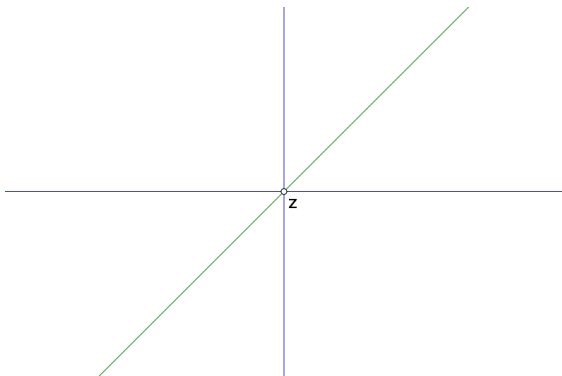
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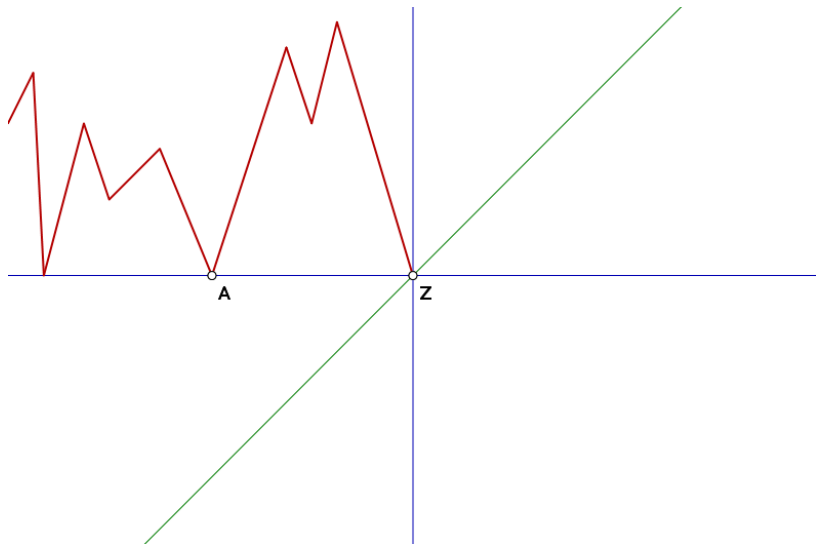
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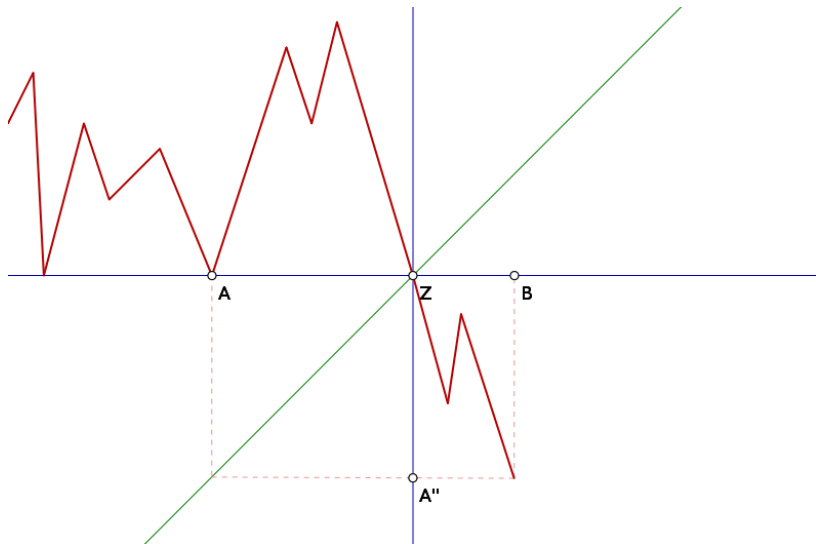
$$\textcircled{1} \quad f(Z_-) = Z_+, \quad f(Z_+) = Z_-,$$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad Z_+ \subsetneq f(Z_-) \quad (\iff f \text{ is bitransitive}).$$

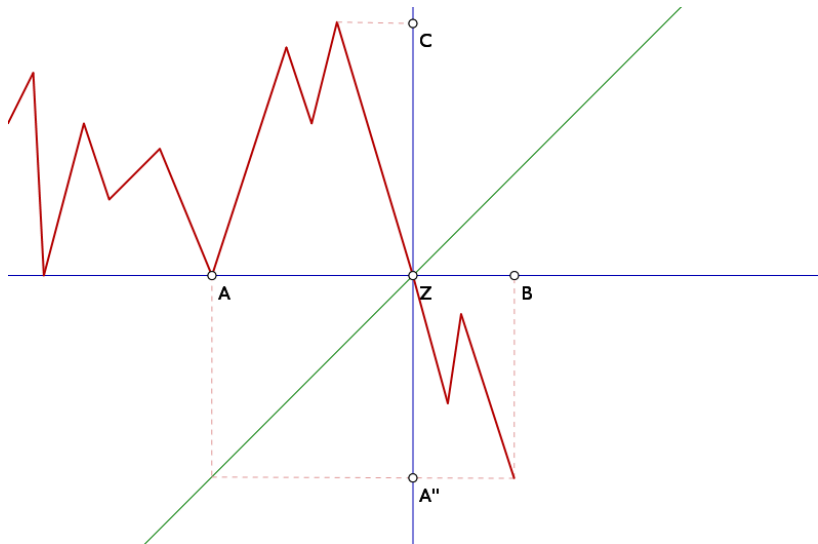
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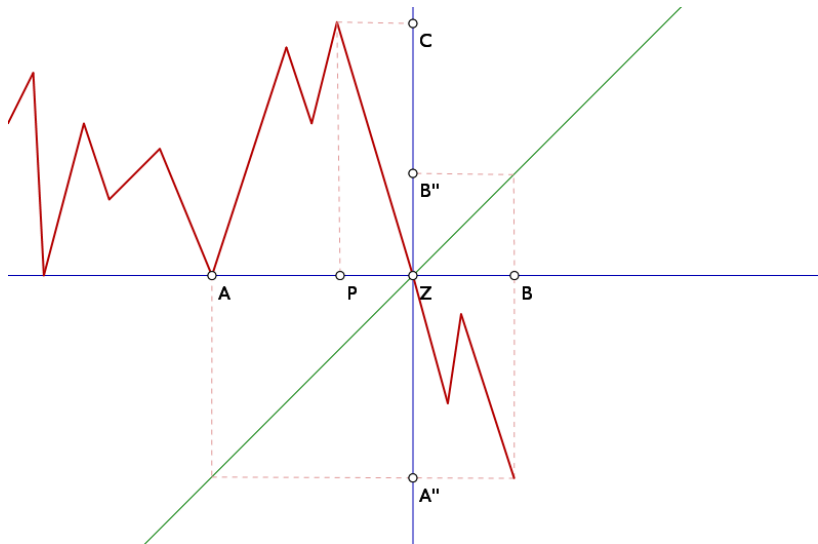


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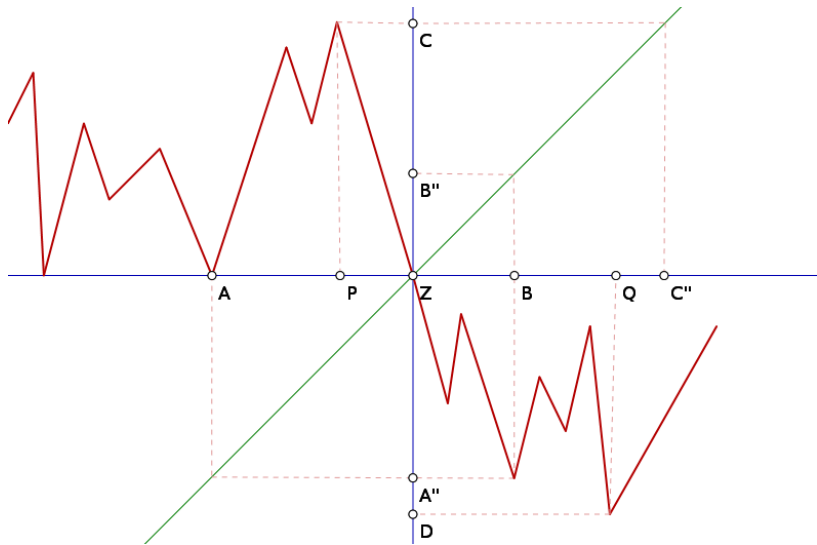




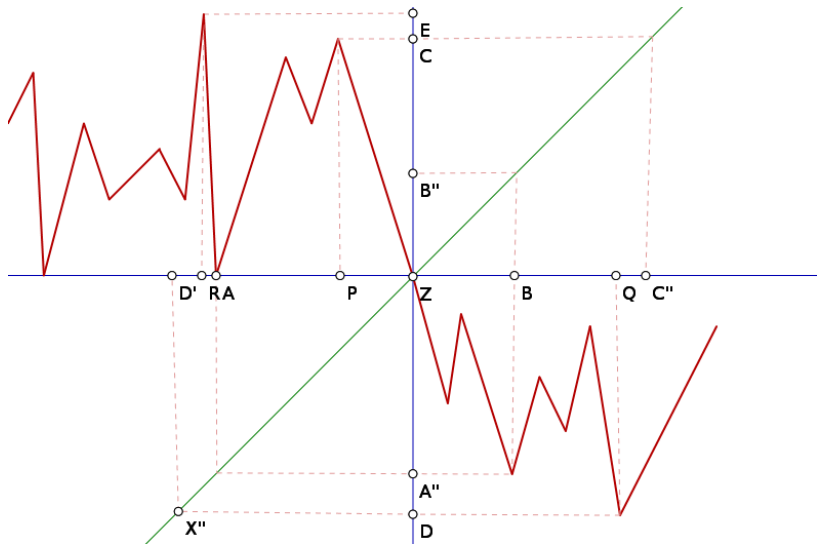
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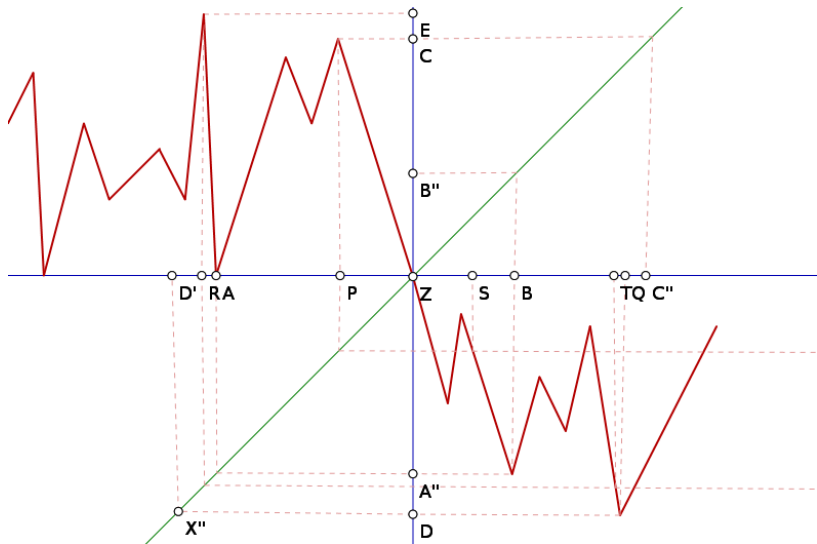


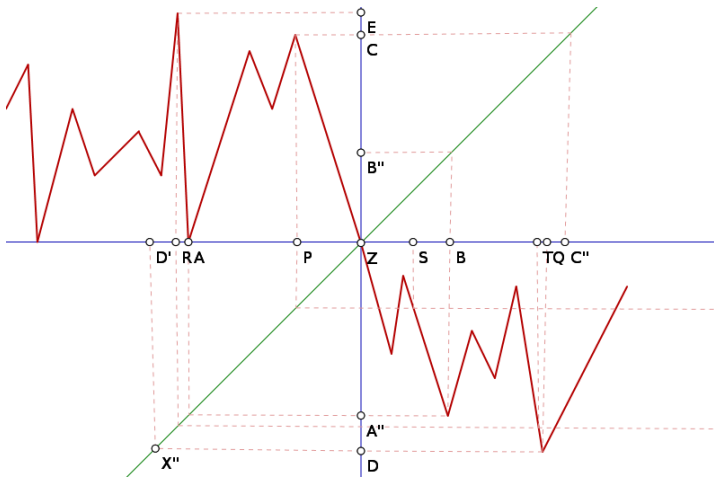
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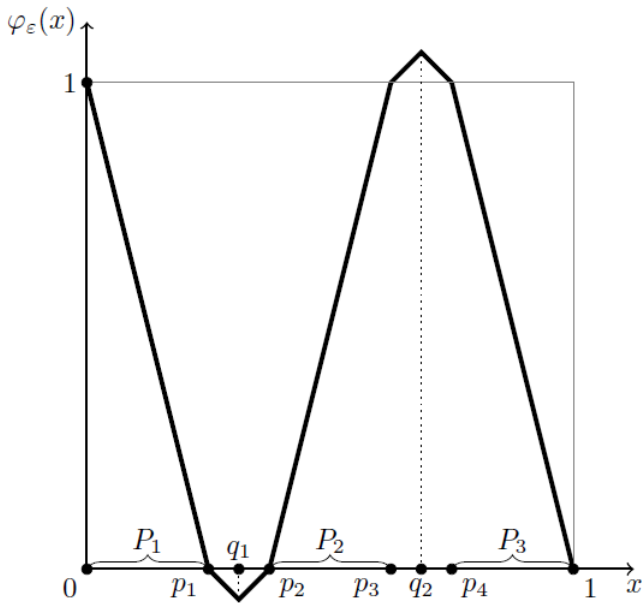


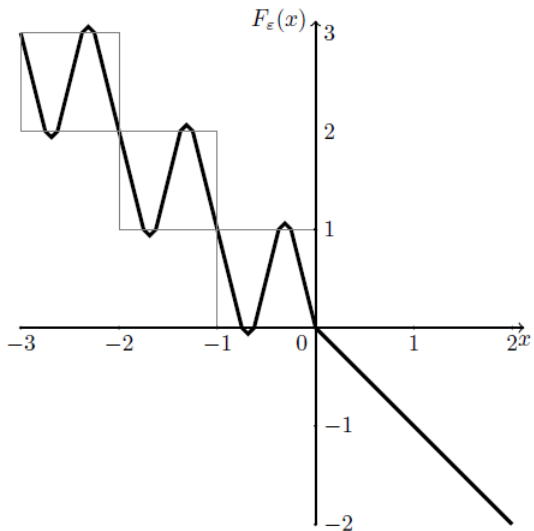




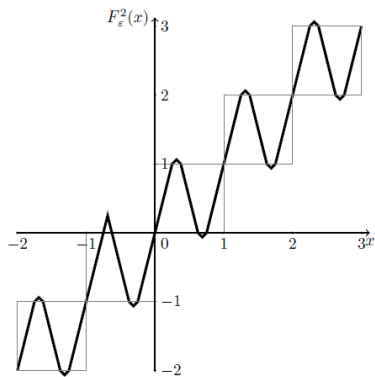
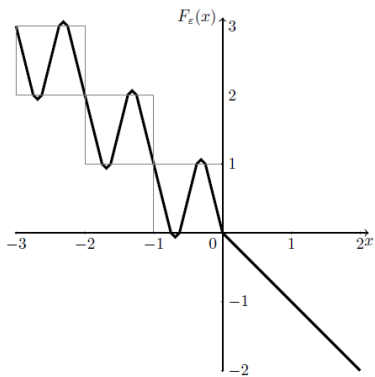
$[Z, S], [S, B], [B, T]$  form a loose 3-horseshoe for  $f^2$ .

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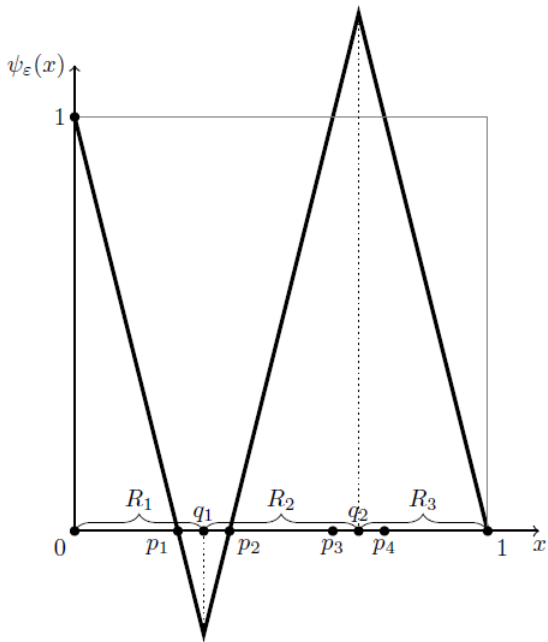


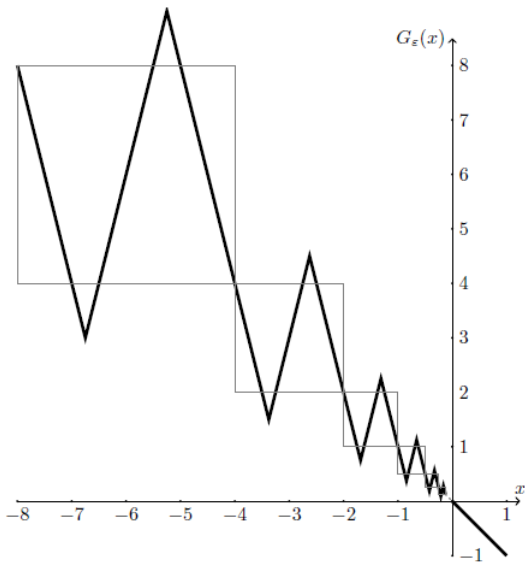


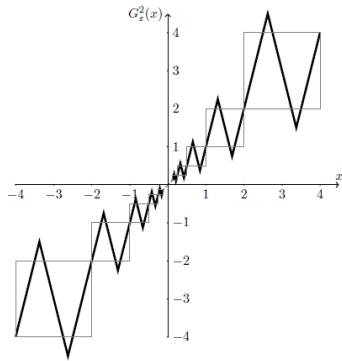
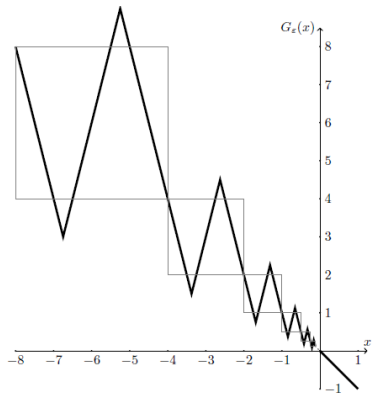




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