

DIFFERENTIABLE DYNAMICAL SYSTEMS¹

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PART I. DIFFEOMORPHISMS

1.1. Introduction to conjugacy problems for diffeomorphisms. This is a survey article on the area of global analysis defined by differentiable dynamical systems or equivalently the action (differentiable) of a Lie group G on a manifold M . An action is a homomorphism $G \rightarrow \text{Diff}(M)$ such that the induced map $G \times M \rightarrow M$ is differentiable. Here $\text{Diff}(M)$ is the group of all diffeomorphisms of M and a diffeomorphism is a differentiable map with a differentiable inverse. Everything will be discussed here from the C^∞ or C^r point of view. All manifolds maps, etc. will be differentiable (C^r , $1 \leq r \leq \infty$) unless stated otherwise.

In the beginning we will be restricted to the discrete case, $G = Z$. Here Z denotes the integers, Z^+ the positive integers. By taking a generator $f \in \text{Diff}(M)$, this amounts to studying diffeomorphisms on a manifold from the point of view of orbit structure. The orbit of $x \in M$, relative to f , is the subset $\{f^m(x) \mid m \in Z\}$ of M or else the map $Z \rightarrow M$ which sends m into $f^m(x)$. The finite orbits are called *periodic orbits* and their points, *periodic points*. Thus $x \in M$ is a periodic point if $f^m(x) = x$ for some $m \in Z^+$. Here m is called a period of x and if $m = 1$, x is a *fixed point*. Our problem is to study the global orbit structure, i.e., all of the orbits on M .

The main motivation for this problem comes from ordinary differential equations, which essentially corresponds to $G = R$, R the reals acting on M . There are two reasons for this leading to the diffeomorphism problem. One is that certain differential equations have cross-sections (see, e.g., [114]) and in this case the qualitative study of the differential equation reduces to the study of an associated diffeomorphism of the cross-section. This is the reason why Poincaré [90] and Birkhoff [19] studied diffeomorphisms of surfaces.

I believe there is a second and more important reason for studying the diffeomorphism problem (besides its great natural beauty). That is, the same phenomena and problems of the qualitative theory of ordinary differential equations are present in their simplest form in the diffeomorphism problem. Having first found theorems in the dif-

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feomorphism case, it is usually a secondary task to translate the results back into the differential equations framework.

Assuming M compact, we put on $\text{Diff}(M)$ the topology of uniform C^r convergence. We will usually keep M compact because for non-compact M , there are different behaviours at infinity that one could consider. See, for example, [86]. These lead to different problems and we don't wish to get into such questions here.

One of the first things that one observes is the need to exclude degenerate elements of $\text{Diff}(M)$. For example, given any nonempty closed set $F \subset M$, there is $f \in \text{Diff}(M)$ such that the fixed point set $\text{Fix}(f) = F$. For a number of reasons, if F is not discrete we would like to exclude such f . The set of $f \in \text{Diff}(M)$ such that $\text{Fix}(f)$ is discrete (or finite, since we assume M compact) contains an open dense set of $\text{Diff}(M)$. This leads to the notion of generic properties of diffeomorphisms. A *Baire set* of a complete metrizable space is the intersection of a countable number of open dense sets. Then a *generic property* is a property that is true for diffeomorphisms belonging to some Baire set of $\text{Diff}(M)$. We will never speak of generic $f \in \text{Diff}(M)$ (this is usually taken to mean that f has a lot of generic properties!). Thus “ $\text{Fix}(f)$ is finite” is a generic property and a little more since open dense is stronger than Baire (see §I.6 for more details and references).

It is important in proceeding to consider formal equivalence relations on $\text{Diff}(M)$ which will preserve the orbit structure in some sense. Furthermore associated to each equivalence relation there is a notion of stability. More precisely if the equivalence relation on $\text{Diff}(M)$ is called E , $f \in \text{Diff}(M)$ is called *E-stable* if there is a neighborhood $N(f)$ of f in $\text{Diff}(M)$ such that if $f' \in N(f)$ (or f' approximates f sufficiently), then f and f' are in the same E equivalence class.

It would give a reasonable picture (see [111], [112]) to have a dense open set $U \subset \text{Diff}(M)$ such that our equivalence classes could be distinguished by numerical and algebraic invariants. This is, in fact, our goal. If this is to be the case, the desired equivalence E on $\text{Diff}(M)$ should have the property that the E -stable diffeomorphisms are dense in $\text{Diff}(M)$. With this background we look at some particular equivalence relations.

The notion of conjugacy first comes to mind. Say $f, f' \in \text{Diff}(M)$ are differentially (or topologically) *conjugate* if there is a diffeomorphism (or homeomorphism) $h: M \rightarrow M$ such that $hf = f'h$. Differentiable conjugacy is too fine in view of the above considerations. This is due to the fact that the eigenvalues of the derivative at a fixed point are differentiable conjugacy invariants. The notion of stability

associated to topological conjugacy is called structural stability, and for some time it was thought that structurally stable diffeomorphisms might be dense in $\text{Diff}(M)$. This turned out to be false [116]. Thus by our earlier consideration we should relax our relation on $\text{Diff}(M)$ of topological conjugacy. Before doing this we introduce some basic ideas about G. D. Birkhoff's nonwandering points [15].

If $f \in \text{Diff}(M)$, $x \in M$ is called a *wandering point* when there is a neighborhood U of x such that $\bigcup_{|m| > 0} f^m(U) \cap U = \emptyset$. The wandering points clearly form an invariant open subset of M . A point will be called *nonwandering* if it is not a wandering point. These nonwandering points are those with the mildest possible form of recurrence. They form a closed invariant set which we will always refer to as $\Omega = \Omega(f)$.

We propose now the equivalence "topological conjugacy on Ω ." That is $f, f' \in \text{Diff}(M)$ are *topologically conjugate* on Ω if there is a homeomorphism $h: \Omega(f) \rightarrow \Omega(f')$ such that $hf = f'h$. The corresponding stability will be called simply Ω -*stability*. So $f \in \text{Diff}(M)$ will be called Ω -stable if sufficiently good approximations f' are topologically conjugate on Ω .

In general one can speak of topological conjugacy for homeomorphisms and even two homeomorphisms of different topological spaces, $f: X \rightarrow X$, $f': X' \rightarrow X'$. Then the conjugacy h is a homeomorphism $h: X \rightarrow X'$.

We end §I.1 by giving some notations and conventions we follow.

Anytime the topology on $\text{Diff}(M)$ is involved M will be assumed compact.

Simply connected X means $\Pi_1(X)$ and $\Pi_0(X)$ are trivial. We suppose that our manifolds are always connected.

$\text{Dim } M$ means the dimension of M .

The tangent bundle of a manifold will be denoted by $T(M)$, the tangent space at $x \in M$ by $T_x(M)$. The *derivative* of $f: M \rightarrow M$ will be denoted by Df and considered as a bundle map $Df: T(M) \rightarrow T(M)$. At a point $x \in M$, it becomes $Df(x): T_x(M) \rightarrow T_{f(x)}(M)$. An *immersion* is a differentiable map such that the derivative at each point is injective.

A closed invariant set Λ of $f \in \text{Diff}(M)$ will be called indecomposable if Λ cannot be written $\Lambda = \Lambda_1 \cup \Lambda_2$, Λ_1, Λ_2 nonempty disjoint closed invariant subsets.

Finally if λ is an eigenvalue of a linear transformation $u: V \rightarrow V$, we will define its eigenspace $E_\lambda = \{x \in V \mid (u - \lambda I)^m(x) = 0, \text{ some } m \in \mathbb{Z}^+\}$. Then λ will be counted with multiplicity $\text{dim } E_\lambda$.

Two earlier surveys on this subject are [85] and [112].

Part I is the heart of the paper, including a number of new ideas, and is devoted to problems spoken of in this section. Part II briefly extends the results to the ordinary differential equation case ($G = R$) and Part III discusses other aspects of the differential equation problem. Part IV is devoted to possibilities for more general Lie groups G .

I would like to acknowledge here many very helpful discussions with other mathematicians. This includes especially D. Anosov, A. Borel, A. Haefliger, M. Hirsch, N. Kopell, I. Kupka, J. Moser, R. Narasimhan, J. Palis, M. Peixoto, C. Pugh, M. Shub and R. Thom.

I.2. The simplest examples. This section is devoted to giving a description of a class of Ω -stable diffeomorphisms which are the simplest as far as the orbit structure goes. To develop or even define these diffeomorphisms, we will need the basic idea of a stable manifold.

A linear automorphism u of a (say real) finite dimensional vector space V , $u: V \rightarrow V$ will be called *hyperbolic* if its eigenvalues λ_i satisfy $|\lambda_i| \neq 1$ all i . We emphasize that complex eigenvalues are permitted. The automorphism u will be called *contracting* if $|\lambda_i| < 1$ for all i , *expanding* if $|\lambda_i| > 1$ for all i , and of *saddle type* otherwise. Thus the inverse of an expanding automorphism is a contracting automorphism and vice versa.

Observe that for hyperbolic $u: V \rightarrow V$ we have a canonical, invariant (under u) splitting of V , $V = V^s + V^u$ (direct sum) where V^s is the eigenspace of u corresponding to eigenvalues less than 1 in absolute value and V^u the eigenspace of the remaining eigenvalues. Thus u restricted to V^s is contracting and u restricted to V^u is expanding. This gives rise to the following familiar picture for such u .

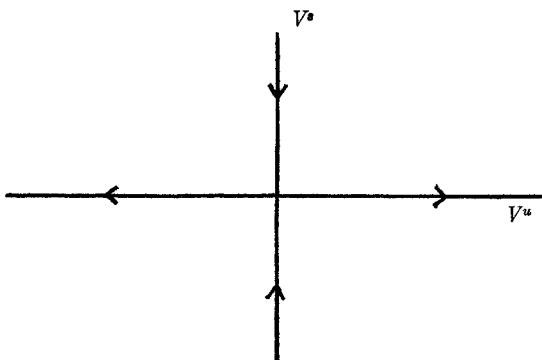


FIGURE 1

Note that the hyperbolic elements of the general linear group $GL(V)$ are open and dense.

Now suppose $f: M \rightarrow M$ is a diffeomorphism with a fixed point $p \in M$ (a local diffeomorphism $f: U \rightarrow M$, U an open subset of M , $p \in U$, $f(p) = p$ would be sufficient for some of the following discussion). The derivative of f at p , $Df(p)$, may be considered to be a linear automorphism of the tangent space of M at p , i.e., $Df(p): T_p(M) \rightarrow T_p(M)$. We will say that p is a *hyperbolic fixed point* of f , or simply a hyperbolic fixed point, if $Df(p)$ is hyperbolic in the sense of the previous paragraphs.

We will call a periodic point p of period $m \in \mathbb{Z}^+$ of $f: M \rightarrow M$ hyperbolic if it is a hyperbolic fixed point of f^m . Similarly, p is a *contracting* or *expanding* periodic point if $Df^m(p)$ is a contracting (or expanding) linear automorphism.

A (global) *contraction* of a differentiable manifold V is a diffeomorphism $g: V \rightarrow V$ which is topologically conjugate to a linear contraction (i.e., a linear contracting automorphism) $u: V' \rightarrow V'$. Of course a contraction will have a unique fixed point.

For hyperbolic fixed points we have stable manifolds defined according to the following theorem.

(2.1) *Stable Manifold Theorem.* Suppose $p \in M$ is a hyperbolic fixed point of a diffeomorphism $f: M \rightarrow M$ with $T_p(M) = V^s + V^u$ the corresponding decomposition under $Df(p)$. Then there exists a contraction $g: W^s(p) \rightarrow W^s(p)$ with fixed point p_0 and an injective equivariant immersion $J: W^s(p) \rightarrow M$ such that $J(p_0) = p$ and $DJ(p_0): T_{p_0}(W^s(p)) \rightarrow T_p(M)$ is an isomorphism onto $V^s \subset T_p(M)$. Furthermore the image $J(W^s(p))$ may be characterized as the set of $x \in M$ with the property $f^m(x) \rightarrow p$ as $m \rightarrow \infty$.

Equivariance here means simply that $Jg = fJ$. Note that the derivative condition implies that the dimensions of V^s and $W^s(p)$ are the same.

The image of J is invariant under f , and frequently we will identify points under J so that $W^s(p) \subset M$. In general, J will not be a homeomorphism onto its image (see the toral example of §I.3), so that the original $W^s(p)$ and $W^s(p)$ is a subset of M have different topologies and this is the only way they differ. Both are called the *stable manifold* of f at p . When it is important to specify the topology, we will say *intrinsic* for the original topology and the *manifold* topology for the other topology on $W^s(p)$.

For analytic diffeomorphisms of two dimensional manifolds, this theorem was known to Poincaré [90] and used by Birkhoff [16].

The proof of (2.1) starts by showing the existence of a "local stable manifold," $W^s_{loc}(p)$. This is due to Perron [88]. He uses iteration methods in a function space to solve a functional equation for J in a neighborhood of p . Further references to versions of this theorem are [2], [24], [39], [120] (most often these papers concern themselves with the differential equations analogue, so one has to make a translation of the results). The global theorem, (2.1), follows easily from the local theorem by so to speak "topological continuation." One takes for $W^s(p)$ the subset $\bigcup_{m \in \mathbb{Z}^+} f^{-m} W^s_{loc}(p)$ of M . See [114] for more details.

For a hyperbolic fixed point p of a diffeomorphism $f: M \rightarrow M$, the *unstable manifold* $W^u(p)$ is defined as the stable manifold of f^{-1} at p . Thus $W^u(p)$ passes through p and is tangent to V^u in the notation of (2.1).

For a periodic point q of $f \in \text{Diff}(M)$, $f^m(q) = q$, $m \in \mathbb{Z}^+$, one defines the *stable* and *unstable manifolds*, $W^s(p)$, $W^u(q)$ as the stable and unstable manifolds for q as a fixed point of f^m .

Although each $W^s(p)$ is a 1-1 immersion, there is no reason why $W^s(p)$ and $W^u(q)$ cannot intersect each other. In fact as the toral example of §I.3 shows, it may happen that $W^s(p)$ intersects $W^u(p)$ (this is called a homoclinic point; see §I.5).

We now are in a position to describe the examples, or the class of examples, we mentioned earlier. As a prototype it is worthwhile to keep in mind the diffeomorphism $g_0: S^2 \rightarrow S^2$ of the 2-sphere which can be described complex analytically on the Riemann sphere by $z \rightarrow 2z$. The two fixed points are 0 which is expanding and ∞ , contracting. Then $W^u(0) = S^2 - \infty$, $W^s(0) = 0$, $W^u(\infty) = \infty$, $W^s(\infty) = S^2 - 0$. It is easily checked that g_0 is structurally stable. Of course one may construct a similar example on S^n with two fixed points.

More generally we will consider $f \in \text{Diff}(M)$, M compact, which satisfies the following three conditions:

- (2.2) (1) Ω , the nonwandering set, is finite.
 (2) The periodic points of f are hyperbolic.
 (3) (Transversal intersection condition) For each $p, q \in \Omega$, $W^s(p)$ and $W^u(q)$ have transversal intersection.

It follows from (1) that Ω consists of periodic points and (2) that $W^s(p)$, $W^u(q)$ are defined for $p, q \in \Omega$. The last condition means that whenever $x \in W^s(p) \cap W^u(q)$, then $T_x(W^s(p))$ and $T_x(W^u(q))$ span $T_x(M)$.

It is trivial to check that the above $g_0: S^2 \rightarrow S^2$ satisfies (1)–(3).

Furthermore, consider for the moment, diffeomorphisms of the circle S^1 satisfying (2.2). In this case (2.2)-(3) is vacuously satisfied,

and it is easily checked directly that these diffeomorphisms are open. By perturbing an arbitrary $f \in \text{Diff}(S^1)$ so that its rotation number [24] becomes rational and a further approximation to obtain (2.2)-(1) we obtain the fact that these diffeomorphisms are open and dense in $\text{Diff}(S^1)$ (Peixoto's theorem [84]). As one goes around the circle, the expanding and contracting periodic points alternate. The structural stability in the case is easy to check [84].

If $A \subset B$, $\text{clos } A$ denotes the closure of A in B .

(2.3) THEOREM [109]. *Suppose $f: M \rightarrow M$ satisfies (2.2). Then (a) for each $p \in \Omega$, $W^s(p)$ is imbedded in M and $M = \bigcup_{p \in \Omega} W^s(p)$ (disjoint union of course).*

(b) $\text{clos } W^s(p)$ is the union of $W^s(q)$, for q in some subset of Ω . If we write $\gamma \leq \gamma'$ for periodic orbits γ, γ' whenever $\bigcup_{p \in \gamma} W^s(p) \subset \text{clos } \bigcup_{q \in \gamma'} W^s(q)$, then \leq is a partial ordering. If $\gamma \leq \gamma'$ and $p \in \gamma, q \in \gamma'$, then $\dim W^s(p) \leq \dim W^s(q)$.

(c) One has the following Morse inequalities:

$$\begin{aligned}
 M_0 &> B_0, \\
 M_1 - M_0 &\geq B_1 - B_0, \\
 &\vdots \\
 &\vdots \\
 \sum_{i=0}^{\dim M} (-1)^i M_i &= \sum_{i=0}^{\dim M} (-1)^i B_i.
 \end{aligned}$$

Here B_i is the i th betti number of M and M_j is the number of periodic points p such that $\dim W^s(p) = j$.

The essence of the proof of (2.3) is in a more general context in §I.8.

Using (2.3) (b), one may "represent" a diffeomorphism satisfying (2.2) by a diagram where the vertices of the diagram correspond to periodic orbits and oriented segments are placed between orbits γ and γ' when $\gamma \leq \gamma'$ but there is no other γ'' such that $\gamma \leq \gamma'' \leq \gamma'$.

A *labeled diagram* is a diagram with the following additional data attached to each vertex γ . The additional data is the germ of the topological conjugacy class of f^m at $x \in \gamma$ where m is the least period of γ . This germ is described precisely by the dimensions of $W^s(x), W^u(x)$ and whether $f: W^u(x) \rightarrow W^u(x), f: W^s(x) \rightarrow W^s(x)$ are orientation preserving or reversing (this is a consequence of the theorem of Hartman [39] and Grobman (see [74] which says that locally a diffeomorphism at a hyperbolic fixed point is topologically equivalent to its derivative at that point).

(2.4) PROBLEM. (a) Exactly what (abstract) labeled diagrams occur as diagrams of diffeomorphisms satisfying (2.2)?

(b) Given compact M exactly what (abstract) labeled diagrams occur as the labeled diagrams of diffeomorphisms of M satisfying (2.2)?

Note that (2.3) (c) may be viewed as a restriction on the kind of diagrams that can occur.

Figure 2 below gives the phase portrait or orbit structure of an example of a diffeomorphism of the 2-sphere satisfying (2.2).

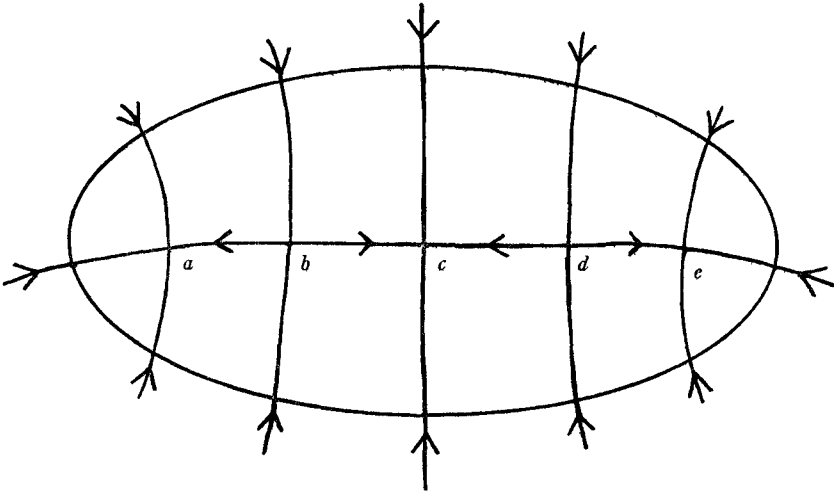


FIGURE 2

Here the main disk is to be contracting into itself with one expanding fixed point p outside. Inside the disk are five fixed points a, c, e all contracting and b, d of saddle type. The diagram for this diffeomorphism is given by

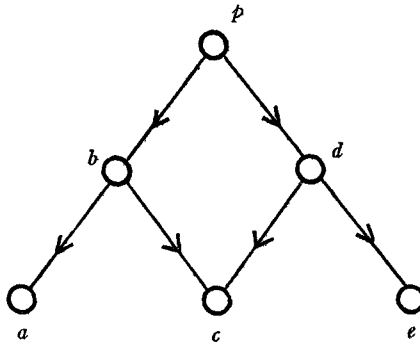


FIGURE 3

Among other interesting results on this subject, Jacob Palis [82] shows that diffeomorphisms satisfying (2.2) form an open set in $\text{Diff}(M)$. He also shows that the diagram of the perturbation of f is naturally "isomorphic" to the diagram of f .

Even though the above facts give something of a "phase portrait" (in the terminology of [57]), a number of problems on this subject still remain. For example

(2.5) PROBLEM [109], [111]. Are these diffeomorphisms (of 2.2) structurally stable? J. Palis has given an affirmative answer in dimension 2.

(2.6) What homotopy classes of continuous maps (homotopy equivalences) admit diffeomorphisms of (2.2) type? A necessary condition which follows from the Lefschetz trace formula is that $|\Lambda(f^m)| < C$, where Λ is the Lefschetz number and C is a constant independent of m .

The gradient-like diffeomorphisms are a special class of diffeomorphisms satisfying (2.2), the most transparent and easily understood. More precisely a *gradient-like* diffeomorphism is one which satisfies (2.2) and has the additional property that if $W^s(p) \leq W^s(q)$, then $\dim W^s(p)$ is actually less than $\dim W^s(q)$. For example the diffeomorphism of diagram 2 is gradient-like.

More generally every gradient flow with mild transversality and nondegeneracy conditions (see [110]) generates a gradient-like diffeomorphism. This construction guarantees the existence of gradient-like diffeomorphisms (satisfying (2.2)) on every compact manifold. In this way the above Morse inequalities (2.3) (c) include the usual ones. Even for these diffeomorphisms, structural stability is not yet proved.

For a 2-dimensional diffeomorphism satisfying (2.2) a heteroclinic point is a point $x \in W^u(p) \cap W^s(q)$ where $\dim W^s(q) = \dim W^s(p) = 1$, so that at x , $T_x(W^u(p))$ and $T_x(W^s(q))$ intersect in just one point in $T_x(M)$. Clearly a diffeomorphism possessing a heteroclinic point is not gradient-like. The orbit of a heteroclinic point consists of other heteroclinic points.

The interested reader will be able to check that the existence of the heteroclinic point x above forces $W^s(q)$ to oscillate strongly as it gets close to p and $W^s(p)$. The boundary of $W^s(q)$ contains $W^s(p)$. The picture looks something like Figure 4.

To obtain a global example one may modify the diffeomorphism of the 2-sphere of Figure 2. The result will be something like Figure 5.

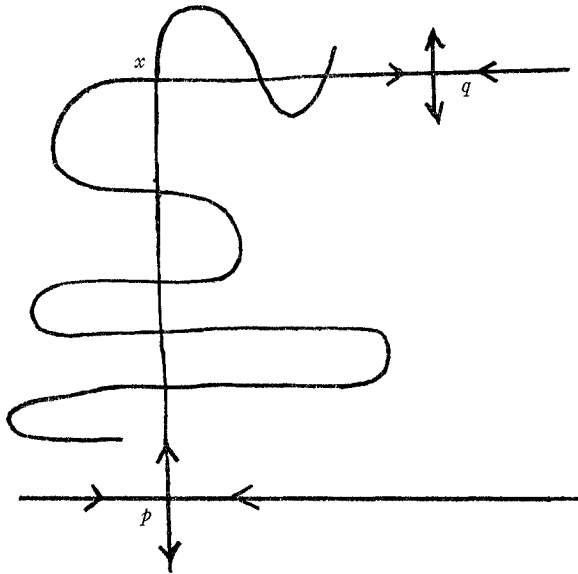


FIGURE 4

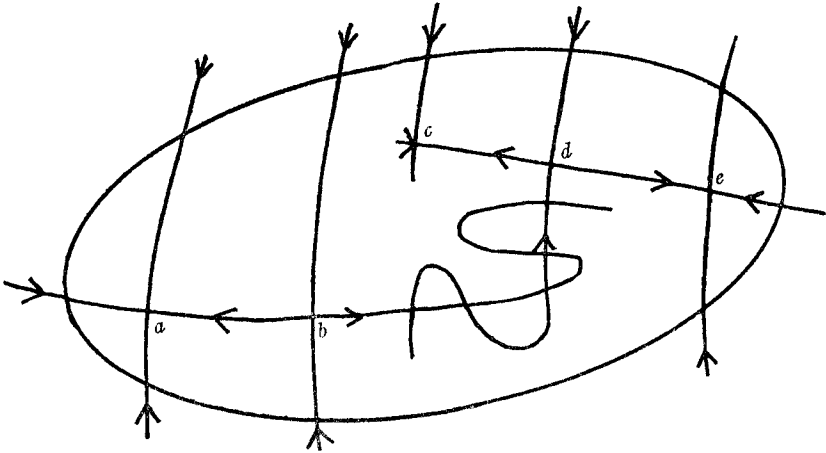


FIGURE 5

Its diagram is given in Figure 6.

We discuss relaxing or dropping some of the conditions (1), (2), (3) of (2.2). The rest of Part I is concerned with weakening (1), so we consider now (2) and (3). It seems to us that dropping (2) or even modifying (2) significantly would take one far from the picture described by (2.3). What happens if (3) is relaxed?

Consider the following substitute for (3).

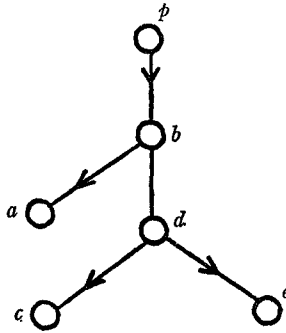


FIGURE 6

(3') If $W^s(p)$ and $W^u(q)$ intersect at all, then there is a point of transversal intersection of $W^s(p)$ and $W^u(q)$.

With the weaker (3') replacing (3) one still is able to prove (2.3). Moreover with either (3) or (3'), the relation \cong and the diagram are invariant under perturbation. However, with a weakened version of (2.2) there is no hope of proving structural stability as the simplest counter-examples show. In fact for structurally stable $f \in \text{Diff}(M)$, (3) is satisfied.

The bulk of this section is taken from [109] with some updating, a few examples and other points added. On the other hand, many of the ideas go back quite a number of years. Certainly the local theory as mentioned in the text is of this character. Also Poincaré [89], Birkhoff [16], and M. Morse [68] all had some parts of this global picture. Since this earlier work, Andronov and Pontrjagin [6], Elsgolts [30], Peixoto [83], Reeb [94], and Thom [124] among others had made contributions toward the picture given in this section.

Besides giving simple examples of Ω -stable diffeomorphisms, the material in this section serves as an introduction to the more general theory of §I.6, where a number of these concepts have natural extensions.

I.3. Anosov diffeomorphisms. The examples of this section (at least roughly speaking) are at the opposite extreme from those of the preceding section in that the whole manifold consists of nonwandering points and the periodic points are dense. This is in contrast to Ω being finite as in §I.2. We give first the simplest examples of Anosov diffeomorphisms, the toral diffeomorphisms.

Consider f_0 , a 2×2 matrix with integer entries and determinant ± 1 , i.e., $f_0 \in \text{GL}(2, Z)$. Then f_0 can be thought of as a linear transformation of the plane R^2 which preserves the lattice L of points with integer coordinates. There is an induced diffeomorphism f of the quo-

tient $R^2/L = T^2$, 2-dimensional torus, onto itself. This diffeomorphism $f: T^2 \rightarrow T^2$ has a fixed point p corresponding to the origin of R^2 .

Now suppose f_0 is hyperbolic, for example

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}.$$

Then p will be a hyperbolic fixed point of f and the stable and unstable manifolds $W^s(p)$ and $W^u(p)$ will be the image of the eigenspaces of f_0 under the projection $\Pi: R^2 \rightarrow T^2$ (since f_0 is hyperbolic, the eigenvalues λ, μ are real and satisfy $|\lambda| > 1 > |\mu| > 0$ with 1-dimensional eigenspaces). Since $W^s(p)$ is a 1-1 immersion, it winds densely around the torus and similarly with $W^u(p)$.

The intersection points, in $W^s(p) \cap W^u(p)$ (called homoclinic points, see §1.5), are clearly dense in T^2 , and it can also be shown that the periodic points of f are dense in T^2 . This follows from an algebraic argument or one can use the generalized Birkhoff theorem (see I.(5.6)).

For any periodic point $q \in T^2$ of period m , the derivative of f^m at q can be thought of as $f_0^m: R^2 \rightarrow R^2$ after identifying $T_q(T^2)$ and R^2 by translation. The stable manifold $W^s(q)$ will then just be the translate of $W^s(p)$. From the Lefschetz Trace Formula (see §1.4), the number of periodic points N_m of period m is $1 - (\lambda^m + \mu^m) + \text{degree } f$. Then any g in the same homotopy class as f must have an infinite number of periodic points and therefore cannot satisfy (2.2). It turns out that f is structurally stable so that any perturbation of f' will also have periodic points dense in T^2 . Everything said about f_0 extends to hyperbolic $f_0 \in \text{GL}(n, Z)$, defining what we will call toral diffeomorphisms.

The definitive version of the structural stability of f is contained in the work of Anosov [7], [8] which we will describe now.

We recall that a *Riemannian* vector space bundle E over a space X is a vector space bundle such that each fiber E_x is equipped with an inner product $(\cdot, \cdot)_x$ in a continuous manner. This allows one to speak of the norm $\|v\|$ of a vector $v \in E_x$. A *bundle map* between vector space bundles is a fiber preserving $\phi: E \rightarrow E$ of a Riemannian vector space bundle into itself and will be called *contracting* if there exists $C > 0, 0 < \lambda < 1$ such that for all $v \in E, m \in Z^+$

$$\|\phi^m(v)\| < C\lambda^m\|v\|.$$

It will be called *expanding* if there exists $d > 0, \mu > 1$ such that for all $v \in E, m \in Z^+$

$$\|\phi^m(v)\| > d\mu^m\|v\|.$$

Above, we really are just using the norm in each fiber, not the inner product.

(3.1) PROPOSITION. *If X is compact, then the property of being contracting or expanding for $\phi: E \rightarrow E$, E a Riemannian vector space bundle over X is independent of the Riemannian metric.*

PROOF. Two norms $\|\cdot\|, \|\cdot\|'$ on fibers of E are related locally, and hence globally by $a\|\cdot\| \leq \|\cdot\|' \leq b\|\cdot\|$ for some $a, b > 0$. Thus if $\|\phi^m(v)\| \leq c\lambda^m\|v\|$, then $\|\phi^m(v)\|' \leq c(b/a)\lambda^m\|v\|'$.

(3.2) PROPOSITION. *The inverse of a contracting bundle automorphism is an expanding bundle automorphism and vice-versa.*

PROOF. Suppose $\|\phi^m(v)\| \leq c\lambda^m\|v\|$. Then writing $\phi^m(v) = w$, $\|\phi^{-m}(w)\| \geq (1/c)(1/\lambda)^m\|w\|$.

Actually, J. Mather has shown me how to renorm the bundle so as to make $c = 1$ in the defining condition for contracting bundle automorphisms.

Since on every vector space bundle there exist Riemannian metrics, by (3.1) we can dispense with the Riemannian structure when speaking of contracting bundle maps of bundles over compact spaces.

If $f: M \rightarrow M$ is a diffeomorphism, then the derivative $Df: T(M) \rightarrow T(M)$ is a bundle automorphism of the tangent bundle of M .

Suppose now that M is Riemannian so that $T(M)$ is a Riemannian vector space bundle over M . We will say that $f: M \rightarrow M$ is an Anosov diffeomorphism and that M has a *hyperbolic structure* for f if the following condition is satisfied: there is a splitting of the tangent bundle $T(M)$ into a continuous (not necessarily C^r) Whitney sum $T(M) = E^s + E^u$, invariant under $Df: T(M) \rightarrow T(M)$ so that $Df: E^s + E^s$ is contracting and $Df: E^u \rightarrow E^u$ is expanding.

The Riemannian structure of $T(M)$ restricts to give a Riemannian structure on E^s and E^u so that this condition makes sense; furthermore, in case M is compact, by our previous comment, the Riemannian structure is unnecessary.

(3.3) THEOREM (ANOSOV) ([7], [8]). *An Anosov diffeomorphism f of a compact manifold M is structurally stable. Furthermore if there is a Lebesgue invariant measure for f on M , then the periodic points are dense and f is ergodic. Finally the Anosov diffeomorphisms are an open set in $\text{Diff}(M)$.*

For the proof of the first statement of (3.3) see the exposition of J. Moser's proof by J. Mather in the appendix. For the last sentence, see §I.8.

It is apparent that the toral diffeomorphisms are Anosov diffeomorphisms; the splitting by f at p translates to each point of T^n to give the desired global splitting.

From an invariant measure for a diffeomorphism f of a compact manifold M , one can see easily that every point is nonwandering, i.e., $\Omega = M$. It is from this fact that Anosov concludes the density of the periodic points of f .

(3.4) PROBLEM. Is it true that for every Anosov diffeomorphism of a compact manifold M , $\Omega = M$, or equivalently, the periodic points are dense in M ? A second question is: does every Anosov diffeomorphism have a fixed point?

Motivation for this work of Anosov comes not only from the toral diffeomorphisms, but more importantly from geodesic flows on manifolds with negative curvature, where Anosov's ergodicity solves an old problem. This is the 1-parameter analogue of (3.3) and will be discussed later in our survey.

For (3.3), the basic idea of Anosov's proof is to construct through each point p of M , a generalized stable manifold $W^s(p)$. This will be a 1-1 immersed cell with the property that for each $x \in W^s(p)$, the tangent space $T_x(W^s(p))$ coincides with $E_x^s \subset T_x(M)$. Furthermore $f(W^s(p)) = W^s(f(p))$, and x, y are in the same $W^s(p)$ if and only if $d(f^m x, f^m y) \rightarrow 0$ as $m \rightarrow \infty$.

Although each $W^s(p)$ is smooth, $W^s(p)$ only depends continuously on p (recall that the splitting of $T(M)$ was only required to be continuous). One may think of the $W^s(p)$ giving a continuous foliation of M . The existence and basic properties of $W^s(p)$ are based on old work by Perron [88].

Theorem (3.3) states that the Anosov diffeomorphisms are an open set in $\text{Diff}(M)$. On the other hand Anosov has examples to show that this would be false if one imposed a *smooth* splitting of $T(M)$ rather than a continuous one in the definitions.

The following is a basic and beautiful unsolved problem.

(3.5) PROBLEM. Find all examples of Anosov diffeomorphisms of compact manifolds (up to topological conjugacy of course) such that $M = \Omega$. What compact M admit Anosov diffeomorphisms? Must M be covered by Euclidean space?

There do exist nontoral Anosov diffeomorphisms. We will show this now and in fact give the most general known way of constructing Anosov diffeomorphisms.

Suppose that G is a connected simply connected Lie group with Lie algebra \mathfrak{G} and a uniform discrete subgroup Γ (uniform means that the coset space G/Γ is compact). Suppose also that $f_0: G \rightarrow G$ is a continuous automorphism such that $f_0(\Gamma) = \Gamma$ and the derivative at

the identity $f'_0 : T_e(G) \rightarrow T_e(G)$ is hyperbolic (throughout this discussion it will be helpful to keep the toral case, with $G = \mathbb{R}^n$, in mind). If $T_e(G)$ is identified with \mathfrak{G} then f'_0 becomes the Lie algebra automorphism induced from f_0 . From this data we will construct an Anosov diffeomorphism $f: G/\Gamma \rightarrow G/\Gamma$. At this writing, this is the most general known construction of an Anosov diffeomorphism.

Since the linear automorphism $f'_0 : \mathfrak{G} \rightarrow \mathfrak{G}$ is hyperbolic, we get the usual invariant splitting $\mathfrak{G} = \mathfrak{G}^s + \mathfrak{G}^u$. Furthermore, (see [114]) there exists constants c, c' such that $0 < c < 1 < c'$ and an inner product on \mathfrak{G} so that

$$\begin{aligned} \|f'_0(v)\| &< c\|v\| & \text{all } v \in \mathfrak{G}^s, \\ \|f'_0(u)\| &> c'\|u\| & \text{all } u \in \mathfrak{G}^u. \end{aligned}$$

Next by right translations, identifying \mathfrak{G} with $T_e(G)$, the splitting and inner product are imposed on the tangent space of every point of G . For this Riemannian metric on G , it is easily checked that $f_0: G \rightarrow G$ is given a hyperbolic structure or that $f_0: G \rightarrow G$ is an Anosov diffeomorphism.

Furthermore, this splitting of $T(G)$ and the Riemannian metric are both invariant under the action of G on G given by right translation. In particular they are right invariant under Γ and so f_0 induces an Anosov diffeomorphism f on the compact coset space G/Γ .

For the existence of the f_0 in the previous construction, the next proposition shows that G must be nilpotent.

(3.6) PROPOSITION. *Suppose that $\phi: \mathfrak{G} \rightarrow \mathfrak{G}$ is a Lie algebra automorphism which is hyperbolic as a linear map. Then \mathfrak{G} must be nilpotent.*

For a proof, A. Borel has given me the following reference: let \mathfrak{G} be a finite dimensional Lie algebra over a field having an automorphism no eigenvalue of which is a root of unity; then \mathfrak{G} is nilpotent. Exercise in Bourbaki with hints: *Algebras de Lie*, Ex. 21b, p. 124.

Now that we know that this construction forces G to be nilpotent, and that Γ is a uniform discrete subgroup, the results of Malcev [61], summarized in [12a], become important.

(3.7) THEOREM (MALCEV). (a) *A necessary and sufficient condition for a discrete group Γ to occur as a uniform subgroup of a simply connected nilpotent Lie group is that Γ be a finitely generated nilpotent group containing no elements of finite order.*

(b) *A necessary and sufficient condition on a nilpotent simply connected Lie group G that there exist a uniform discrete subgroup Γ is that*

the Lie algebra of G has rational constants of structure in some basis.

(c) If Γ_i is a uniform discrete subgroup of a simply connected nilpotent group G_i , $i = 1, 2$, then any isomorphism $\Gamma_1 \rightarrow \Gamma_2$ can be uniquely extended to an isomorphism $G_1 \rightarrow G_2$.

The coset space G/Γ , G, Γ as above is called a *nilmanifold*.

While (3.6) and (3.7) give some general perspective on our class of homogeneous space Anosov diffeomorphisms, this situation cannot be said to be completely understood. There certainly do exist, however, many nontoral examples of Anosov diffeomorphisms on nilmanifolds as special cases of the above construction. We give two of them now with $\dim G = 6$.

Let G_1, G_2 be copies of the three dimensional simply connected, nonabelian nilpotent Lie group. We take a basis X_i, Y_i, Z_i of \mathfrak{G}_i , $i = 1, 2$ with the bracket relations $[X_i, Y_i] = Z_i$, $i = 1, 2$ and all other brackets zero. The main group G of our basic construction above will be $G_1 \times G_2$. For each real number $\lambda > 1$ we define a hyperbolic automorphism f_0 of G by specifying f'_0 ($f'_0, \mathfrak{G}, \mathfrak{G}^s$, etc. as in the above construction) on \mathfrak{G} in terms of the basis as follows.

EXAMPLE 1	EXAMPLE 2
$X_1 \rightarrow \lambda X_1$	$X_1 \rightarrow \lambda X_1$
$Y_1 \rightarrow \lambda^2 Y_1$	$Y_1 \rightarrow \lambda^{-3} Y_1$
$Z_1 \rightarrow \lambda^3 Z_1$	$Z_1 \rightarrow \lambda^{-2} Z_1$
$X_2 \rightarrow \lambda^{-1} X_2$	$X_2 \rightarrow \lambda^{-1} X_2$
$Y_2 \rightarrow \lambda^{-2} Y_2$	$Y_2 \rightarrow \lambda^3 Y_2$
$Z_2 \rightarrow \lambda^{-3} Z_2$	$Z_2 \rightarrow \lambda^2 Z_2$

Note that in both examples brackets are preserved. In Example 1, one sees that $\mathfrak{G}^u, \mathfrak{G}^s$ are both ideals which coincide with nilsubalgebras \mathfrak{G}_1 and \mathfrak{G}_2 respectively. In this case G is the product of the corresponding subgroups, $G = G^u \times G^s$.

In Example 2, both \mathfrak{G}^u and \mathfrak{G}^s are seen to be abelian, but they are not ideals and G is not (in the group sense) a product of the corresponding subgroups G^u and G^s .

The next step is to find a uniform discrete subgroup $\Gamma \subset G$ such that $f_0(\Gamma) = \Gamma$. For this we will use matrices with coefficients in an algebraic number field. Let $K = Q(3^{1/2})$, the number field of $3^{1/2}$ adjoined to the rationals, and $\sigma: K \rightarrow K$ the nontrivial Galois automorphism (sending $3^{1/2}$ into $-(3^{1/2})$).

We may suppose that \mathfrak{G}_1 and \mathfrak{G}_2 are each represented by matrices of the form,

$$(3.8) \quad \begin{pmatrix} 0 & X & Z \\ 0 & 0 & Y \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad X, Y, Z \in R$$

and $\mathfrak{G} = \mathfrak{G}_1 \times \mathfrak{G}_2$ becomes the space of matrices

$$\begin{pmatrix} A & 0 \\ 0 & B \end{pmatrix},$$

A, B each of the form (3.8). We will take Γ_0 then to be the lattice of \mathfrak{G} of matrices of the form

$$\begin{pmatrix} A & 0 \\ 0 & A^\sigma \end{pmatrix}$$

where A is as in (3.8) but X, Y, Z are restricted to be algebraic integers in K and A^σ is the image of A under the map induced by $\sigma: K \rightarrow K$.

Then if $\lambda = 2 + 3^{1/2}$, $\lambda\lambda^\sigma = 1$ and f'_0 preserves Γ_0 . We take Γ to be the image of Γ_0 under the exponential map $\mathfrak{G} \rightarrow G$. Then it can be proved that Γ is a uniform discrete subgroup of G with $f_0(\Gamma) = \Gamma$. This finishes the description.

One can generalize the previous construction by using a diagonal process defined by the Galois automorphisms of an algebraic number field. See Weil [125] for this type of argument.

It seems possible that if $f \in \text{Diff}(M)$ is Anosov, where M is compact, then M is covered by Euclidean space \tilde{M} , and that even the induced Anosov diffeomorphism on \tilde{M} is topologically conjugate to a linear hyperbolic map. However, we have an example of an Anosov diffeomorphism $f: V \rightarrow V$ where V is a simply connected complete Riemannian manifold, noncompact and not Euclidean space. This example goes as follows.

The construction starts with G as $\text{SL}(2, C)$ and proceeds something like our earlier nilpotent examples (but no Γ this time).

Let $\phi: G \rightarrow G$ be the inner automorphism obtained by conjugation with the matrix

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} \alpha & 0 \\ 0 & \alpha^{-1} \end{pmatrix}$$

in G where $\alpha > 1$. Then if $e^{adA}: \mathfrak{G} \rightarrow \mathfrak{G}$ is the Lie algebra automorphism, we have the invariant decomposition $\mathfrak{G} = \mathfrak{G}^s + \mathfrak{G}^u + \mathfrak{h}$ where \mathfrak{G}^s is contracting under e^{adA} , \mathfrak{G}^u expanding and \mathfrak{h} is invariant pointwise. In fact \mathfrak{h} is the Lie algebra of the centralizer H of A , of all diagonal matrices. Just as in the previous construction we put a metric on

$\mathcal{G} = T_*(A)$ which is right translated around, but contains a degenerate component corresponding to h .

On G/H , however, the degeneracy is divided out so that we have an induced Anosov diffeomorphism $\phi_0: G/H \rightarrow G/H$. G/H is a 4-dimensional manifold which is not contractible, but clearly simply connected.

Novikov informed me that he could prove that if $f \in \text{Diff}(M)$ is Anosov, M compact, where the dimension of $W^u(x)$ is one less than the dimension of M , then $\pi_1(M)$ is abelian and M is covered by Euclidean space.

The two dimensional toral example was first communicated to me by Thom to show that there was an open set in $\text{Diff}(T^2)$ of diffeomorphisms with no contracting periodic points, therefore implying that diffeomorphisms satisfying (2.2) were not dense. After adding some geometry to the example, I showed it to Anosov when I spoke on the examples of §I.5 in the Soviet Union in 1961. By 1962 Anosov announced his theorem on structural stability in the context of what is called here Anosov diffeomorphisms. Proofs have now appeared [9].

The problem of the existence of (compact) nontoral diffeomorphisms was posed by Anosov in his Congress talk, Moscow 1966. Previously, after putting this problem into Lie group perspective, I had consulted many Lie group experts to arrive finally at what is here. In particular, conversations with Boothby, Borel, Hochschild, and Langlands were very helpful. The 6-dimensional Example 2 as well as the explicit algebraic number theory approach were given to me by Borel.

I.4. The zeta function of a diffeomorphism. Suppose $f: M \rightarrow M$ is a diffeomorphism with the property that $N_m < \infty$, $m = 1, 2, \dots$ where $N_m = N_m(f)$ is the number of fixed points of f^m . This is a generic property (see §I.6). Then following Artin-Mazur [12], one defines the zeta function of f as the formal power series $\zeta(t) = \exp \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} (1/m) N_m t^m$. This turns out to be an interesting invariant of f . Of course $\zeta_f(t) = \zeta(t)$ is an invariant of the topological conjugacy class of f and even of the conjugacy class "on Ω " of f .

The zeta function thus contains all the information about the numbers $N_m = N_m(f)$ where N_m counts all the periodic points of period m . But this is different from $K_m = K_m(f)$ which denotes the number of periodic points of least period m . The number K_m is more directly interesting in many respects and it is natural to ask for the relation between N_m and K_m . From the definition it follows directly that

(4.1) PROPOSITION.

$$\sum_{l \text{ divides } m} K_l = N_m.$$

Narasimhan pointed out to me that one solves (4.1) for the K_l by the Möbius inversion theorem (see [36]). This gives

(4.2) PROPOSITION.

$$K_m = \sum_{l \text{ divides } m} \mu(l) N_{m/l}.$$

Here if $l = p_1 \cdots p_r$ where the p_i are distinct primes, then $\mu(l) = (-1)^r$, $\mu(1) = 1$, and if l contains a power of a prime, $\mu(l) = 0$. The function $\mu(l)$ is called the Möbius function.

Observe that m always divides K_m (i.e., $K_m/m \in \mathbb{Z}^+$).

The inspiration for the above zeta function is the Weil zeta function of an algebraic variety over a finite field. Dwork recently proved the rationality of this zeta function, see [101] for a general reference.

For the differentiable version, there is the following theorem.

(4.3) THEOREM (ARTIN-MAZUR [12]). *For any compact manifold, there is a dense set of $\text{Diff}(M)$ for which the following estimate holds:*

$$N_m \leq Ck^m.$$

Here C, k are positive constants which depend only on the diffeomorphism f and $N_m = N_m(f)$.

(4.4) COROLLARY. *For a dense set of $\text{Diff}(M)$, the zeta function has a positive radius of convergence, so it can really be considered a function.*

Actually Artin and Mazur define N_m to be the number of isolated fixed points of f^m , while permitting f^m to have an infinite number of fixed points. Thus, for example, they do not know whether the fixed point set is finite for the maps in the dense set they obtain.

The proof of (4.3) uses algebraic approximation techniques which go back to John Nash [73]. Actually Artin and Mazur define $\zeta(t)$ for differentiable maps for which $N_m < \infty$ and prove their theorem in the more general context of differentiable maps. The following problem then becomes important.

(4.5) PROBLEM. Is $\zeta(t)$ generically rational (i.e., is ζ_f rational for a Baire set of f)?

This goes beyond their theorem in two ways. First, generically true means true for a Baire set which, of course, is much bigger than sim-

ply a dense set. Secondly, rationality is stronger than possessing a positive radius of convergence. Rationality is especially important because this means for the diffeomorphism that the poles and zeros of the zeta function, a finite number of invariants, determine the infinite set of N_m . The N_m are of course very important objects to get ones hands on.

In the direction of (4.5), Artin and Mazur [12] asked if diffeomorphisms in their dense set have a zeta function which is algebraic.

More recently, there has been proved the following

(4.6) THEOREM (K. MEYER). *If $f \in \text{Diff}(M)$, M compact, satisfies Axiom A (see §I.6), then the estimate of (4.3) is valid.*

K. Meyer's proof of this is very simple and if one had the density (see §I.6) for Axioms A and B, this would of course supersede (4.3).

We will now examine the zeta function for our examples.

If $f: M \rightarrow M$ is a diffeomorphism such that $N_m < \infty$ for all $m \in \mathbb{Z}$ and Λ is a closed invariant subset of M , then by definition $\zeta_\Lambda(f) = \exp \sum_{m=1}^\infty (1/m) N'_m t^m$ where N'_m is the number of $x \in \Lambda$ such that $f^m(x) = x$.

(4.7) PROPOSITION. *Suppose for $f \in \text{Diff}(M)$, the periodic points are all contained in the union of two disjoint closed invariant subsets Λ_1, Λ_2 of M . Suppose also that ζ_{Λ_1} and ζ_{Λ_2} are rational (or convergent). Then $\zeta_f = \zeta$ is rational (or convergent) and in fact $\zeta(t) = \zeta_{\Lambda_1}(t) \cdot \zeta_{\Lambda_2}(t)$.*

PROOF.

$$\zeta(t) = \exp \sum \frac{N'_m + N''_m}{m} t^m = \exp \sum \frac{N'_m}{m} t^m \exp \sum \frac{N''_m}{m} t^m = \zeta_{\Lambda_1}(t) \cdot \zeta_{\Lambda_2}(t).$$

(4.8) LEMMA FROM CALCULUS. $\log(1/(1-y)) = \sum_{k=1}^\infty (1/k) y^k$.

For the diffeomorphisms of (2.2) the following theorem gives the zeta function.

(4.9) THEOREM. *Suppose for $f \in \text{Diff}(M)$, Ω is finite. Then clearly $\Omega = \bigcup_{\gamma \in P} \Omega_\gamma$ where P is the set of periodic orbits of f , and Ω_γ is the set of points of Ω in γ . The zeta function of f is the following, where $m(\gamma)$ = period of γ ,*

$$\zeta(t) = \prod_{\gamma \in P} \frac{1}{1 - t^{m(\gamma)}}.$$

PROOF. By (4.8) $1/(1-t^{m(\gamma)}) = \exp \sum_{k=1}^\infty (1/k) t^{m(\gamma)k}$. Apply (4.7). The Lefschetz number $L(p) = L(p, f)$ of a hyperbolic fixed point p

of $f \in \text{Diff}(M)$ may be defined most simply, perhaps, as ± 1 where the sign is the sign of $\det(I - Df(p))$, $I: T_p(M) \rightarrow T_p(M)$ being the identity.

A modern proof of a more general version of the following theorem of Lefschetz may be found in Dold [26].

(4.10) LEFSCHETZ TRACE FORMULA. Suppose $f \in \text{Diff}(M)$ has only hyperbolic fixed points and $\text{Fix}(f)$ denotes the set of fixed points of f . Then

$$\sum_{p \in \text{Fix}(f)} L(p) = \Lambda(f) \quad \text{where}$$

$$\Lambda(f) = \sum_{i=0}^{\dim M} (-1)^i \text{Trace}(f_{*i}: H_i(M, R) \rightarrow H_i(M, R)).$$

Here f_{*i} is the induced automorphism of the i th homology group of M with real coefficients.

The following proposition follows from the definition of $L(p)$ and the eigenspace decomposition of $Df(p)$. (One may assume $Df(p)$ to be semisimple in the proof.)

(4.11) PROPOSITION. For $p \in \text{Fix}(f)$, $f \in \text{Diff}(M)$, $L(p) = (-1)^u \Delta$, where $u = \dim W^u(p)$ and $\Delta = +1$ if f preserves orientation on $W^u(p)$ and $\Delta = -1$ if f reverses it.

The following is well known and will be useful in computing the zeta function for some of the Anosov diffeomorphisms.

(4.12) PROPOSITION. Suppose $f \in \text{Diff}(M)$ is such that for every $m \in Z^+$ and every $x \in \text{Fix}(f^m)$, $L(x, f^m) = +1$. Then $\zeta(t) = \prod_{i=1}^{\dim M} \zeta_i(t)^{(-1)^i}$ where

$$\zeta_i(t) = \prod_j (1 - \lambda_{ij}t)^{-1} \quad \text{and} \quad \lambda_{ij}, j = 1, \dots, \dim H_i(M, R),$$

are the eigenvalues (generalized and counted with multiplicity) of $f_{*i}: H_i(M, R) \rightarrow H_i(M, R)$.

PROOF. By (4.10)

$$N_m(f) = \sum_{i=0}^{\dim M} (-1)^i \text{Trace}(f^m)_{*i}, \quad m = 1, 2, 3, \dots$$

$$= \sum_{i=0}^{\dim M} (-1)^i \sum_{r=1}^{\dim H_i} \lambda_{ri}^m.$$

So we obtain

$$\log \zeta(t) = \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i=0}^{\dim M} (-1)^i \sum_{r=1}^{\dim H_i} \lambda_{ri} t^m$$

or

$$\zeta(t) = \prod_{i=0}^{\dim M} \zeta_i(t)^{(-1)^i}$$

where

$$\begin{aligned} \log \zeta_i(t) &= \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{m} \sum_{r=1}^{\dim H_i} (\lambda_{ir} t)^m \\ &= \sum_{r=1}^{\dim H_i} \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{m} (\lambda_{ir} t)^m \\ \log \zeta_i(t) &= \sum_{r=1}^{\dim H_i} \log(1 - t\lambda_{ir})^{-1} \text{ by (4.8)} \end{aligned}$$

and

$$\zeta_i(t) = \prod_{r=1}^{\dim H_i} (1 - t\lambda_{ir})^{-1}.$$

For any $f \in \text{Diff}(M)$, the function $\zeta(t)$ defined in (4.12) is well defined even though $L(x, f^m)$ is not always 1. It will be called the false zeta function of f and denoted by $\tilde{\zeta}(t)$ or $\zeta_f(t)$. It is rational and its expansion counts the periodic points algebraically. In fact, the whole difficulty of the problem of the rationality of the (honest) zeta function is that it counts the periodic geometrically, not algebraically. Proposition (4.12) shows that under the condition $L(x, f^m) = 1$ for all $x \in \text{Fix}(f^m)$, and $m \in \mathbb{Z}^+$, the false and honest zeta functions coincide.

Note that if \tilde{N}_m is the number of points of f of period m counted algebraically, i.e., $\tilde{N}_m = \sum_{x \in \text{Fix}(f^m)} L(x, f^m)$, then (4.12) shows that $\tilde{\zeta}(t) = \exp \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} (1/m) \tilde{N}_m t^m$ and one can see how the following theorem of Fuller [31] fits into this context (see also [38]).

(4.13) THEOREM. *Suppose $h: L \rightarrow L$ is a homeomorphism of a polyhedron of nonzero Euler characteristic. Then h has a periodic point.*

Otherwise all the \tilde{N}_m would be zero and $\tilde{\zeta}$ would be one. But the degree of $\tilde{\zeta}$ is minus the Euler characteristic (from (4.12)).

(4.14) PROPOSITION. *Suppose $f: M \rightarrow M$ is an Anosov diffeomorphism such that the corresponding expanding bundle E^u is orientable. Then ζ_f is rational and*

(a) if $Df: E^u \rightarrow E^u$ is orientation preserving then

$$\begin{aligned} \zeta_f &= \tilde{\zeta}_f && \text{if dim fiber } E^u \text{ is even,} \\ \zeta_f &= 1/\tilde{\zeta}_f && \text{if dim fiber } E^u \text{ is odd,} \end{aligned}$$

(b) if $Df: E^u \rightarrow E^u$ is orientation preserving then

$$\begin{aligned} \zeta_f(t) &= \tilde{\zeta}(-t) && \text{if dim fiber } E^u \text{ is even,} \\ \zeta_f(t) &= 1/\tilde{\zeta}(-t) && \text{if dim fiber } E^u \text{ is odd.} \end{aligned}$$

This follows directly from (4.11) and (4.12).

It seems likely that looking at a double covering of M , one could furthermore prove that the zeta function of every Anosov diffeomorphism was rational.

For the toral case of §I.3 defined by hyperbolic $f_0 \in GL(n, Z)$, one finds the zeta function defined explicitly in terms of the eigenvalues of f_0 . In this case f_0 coincides with the automorphism of $H^1(T^n, Z)$ induced by $f: T^n \rightarrow T^n$. By the Kunneth formula the whole cohomology ring of T^n is given as a tensor product of $H^*(T^1)$ and so one obtains all of the eigenvalues of $f^*: H^*(T^n) \rightarrow H^*(T^n)$ as products of the eigenvalues of f_0 . One thus obtains easily via (4.14)

(4.15) PROPOSITION. For the toral diffeomorphism $f: T^n \rightarrow T^n$ defined by hyperbolic $f_0 \in GL(n, Z)$ with the eigenvalues $\lambda_1 \cdots \lambda_n$ of f_0 , we have:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{(a)} \quad \Lambda(f^n) &= \prod_i (1 - \lambda_i^n), \\ \text{(b)} \quad \tilde{\zeta}(t) &= \prod (1 - \lambda_{i_1} \lambda_{i_2} \cdots \lambda_{i_k t})^{(-1)^{k+1}}, \\ &\text{all } (i_1, \dots, i_k) \ni 1 \leq i_1 < i_2 < \dots < i_k \leq n, \end{aligned}$$

(c) $\zeta(t)$ is defined from $\tilde{\zeta}(t)$ according to (4.14) where one checks the appropriate case from the λ_i with $|\lambda_i| > 1$.

Finally, we remark that through the work of Matsushima [63], Mal'cev [61], Nomizu [75], and Kostant [54], one can compute the zeta functions for the nilpotent examples of §I.3 quite explicitly.

I.5. Shift automorphisms and homoclinic points. From the preceding sections, one might ask whether the set Ω of nonwandering points must be a manifold generically (allowing certainly for components to have varying dimensions). The examples of §§I.2 and 3 have this property. Here we will see that the answer is no, and in fact give an example of a diffeomorphism of S^2 , Ω -stable, such that Ω is the union of a Cantor set and two isolated points.

First a description of the shift automorphism of symbolic dynamics will be given (see [14] or [35a] for more details). Let S be a finite set,

discrete topology, consisting of N elements and define X_S to be the set of functions from Z to S provided with the compact open topology (Z has the discrete topology). If $a \in X_S$, the value of a at $m \in Z$ will be denoted by a_m and we write $a = \prod a_m$. Then a may be thought of as a doubly infinite sequence of elements of S with a decimal point between a_0 and a_1 , thus $a = (\cdots a_{-1}a_0 \cdot a_1a_2 \cdots)$. An important special case is where S has two elements and here we could assume each a_i is either 0 or 1. For general S , X_S is homeomorphic to a Cantor set.

Define a map $\alpha: X_S \rightarrow X_S$ by $(\alpha(a))_m = a_{m+1}$. In terms of the doubly infinite sequences, α shifts the decimal point one place to the right. It is easily seen that α is a homeomorphism, called the shift automorphism of X_S . It has been widely studied in ergodic theory and probability [14] as well as topological dynamics [35a].

(5.1) PROPOSITION. *The periodic points of α are dense in X_S and if C_k is the number of periodic points of period k (i.e. fixed points of α^k) $k > 0$ then $C_k = N^k$ where N is the cardinality of S .*

PROOF. The element $a = \prod a_m \in X_S$ will be periodic of period k precisely when $a_m = a_{m+k}$ for all $m \in Z$. Thus it is determined by a_1, \cdots, a_k with a_1, \cdots, a_k arbitrary elements of S . Given any $b = \prod b_m \in X_S$ and K large, one can choose a periodic approximation $a = \prod a_m$ of b with $a_i = b_i$ for $|i| < K$. The proposition follows.

(5.2) COROLLARY. *The zeta function for $\alpha: X_S \rightarrow X_S$ can be defined as in §I.4 and in fact $\zeta(t) = 1/(1 - Nt)$ where $N = \text{cardinality of } S$.*

This follows from (5.1) with the aid of (4.8).

M. Morse has proved (see [35a]) that there is a subset of X_S , homeomorphic to a Cantor set, which is a minimal set for α .

To see how symbolic dynamics enters into our diffeomorphism problem, we will first describe an example of a diffeomorphism g mapping a subset Q of the plane into the plane. Here $g(Q)$ is not a subset of Q , but eventually we will use g to define a global diffeomorphism f of S^2 onto itself. One might think of Q as a neighborhood (not invariant) of an indecomposable piece of the nonwandering points of this $f: S^2 \rightarrow S^2$.

Take then Q to be a square in the plane R^2 , for example, $Q = \{(x, y) \in R^2 \mid |x| \leq 1, |y| \leq 1\}$. Then g will map Q into the region bounded by dotted lines with $g(A) = A'$ etc. in Figure 1.

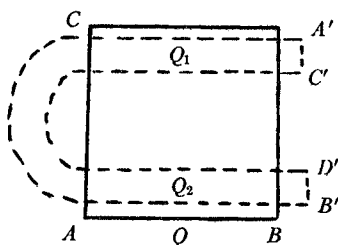


FIGURE 1

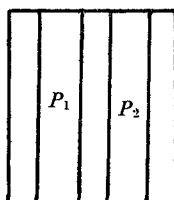


FIGURE 2

We will take any such g which has the following properties.

(a) g is a diffeomorphism of Q onto the region in Figure 1 bounded by dotted lines sending $A \rightarrow A'$, $B \rightarrow B'$ etc.

(b) on each component P_1, P_2 of $g^{-1}(g(Q) \cap Q)$, g will be a linear map (up to a translation).

To understand (b) note that as a consequence of it, P_1, P_2 will be as in Figure 2 and $g(P_i) = Q_i, i = 1, 2$.

The reader will be able to verify that the intersections of all the images $g^m(Q), m = 1, 2, \dots$ or, more accurately, $\bigcap_{m=1}^{\infty} g^m(Q^{(m)})$ where $Q^{(m)} = Q \cap \text{image } g^{m-1}$, is a product of a Cantor set and the interval $|x| \leq 1$.

Define Λ to be the intersection, $\bigcap_{m \in \mathbb{Z}} g^m(Q^{(m)})$, $Q_0 = Q, Q^{(m)}$ as above for $m > 0$ and for $m < 0, Q^{(m)} = g^m(Q^{(m+1)})$. Thus Λ may be thought of as the set of nonwandering points of $g: Q \rightarrow R^2$.

The careful reader will be able to check for himself the next proposition (which is in [115]).

(5.3) PROPOSITION. *The subset Λ of Q is compact, invariant under g , indecomposable and on Ω , g is topologically conjugate to the shift automorphism $\alpha: X_S \rightarrow X_S$, with the cardinality of $S = 2$.*

Furthermore one can prove stability with the less obvious proposition [115].

(5.4) PROPOSITION. *For a perturbation g' of g , Λ' defined similarly is also compact and invariant under g' . Then $g': \Lambda' \rightarrow \Lambda'$ is also topologically conjugate to the shift $\alpha: X_S \rightarrow X_S$.*

Thus (at least after we globally extend g) we have another example of a stable indecomposable piece of nonwandering points.

One may modify the above example in the following way. The image $g(Q)$ may wind half-way around Q before passing through Q the second time, or even wind around Q several times for that matter (Figures 3 and 4). This won't change $g: \Lambda \rightarrow \Lambda$, but g will be different

on $U(\Lambda)$ where U is any neighborhood of Λ . The intrinsic picture (with respect to Ω) is the same for Figures 1, 3, 4 but they differ extrinsically (in any neighborhood of Ω).

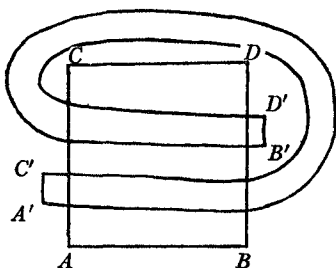


FIGURE 3

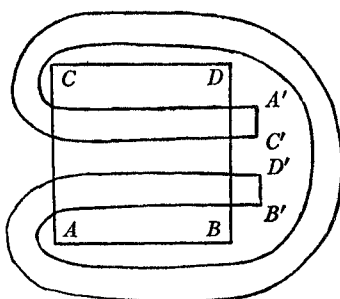


FIGURE 4

One may further modify the above examples by having $g(Q)$ passing through Q several times (see Figures 5 and 6).

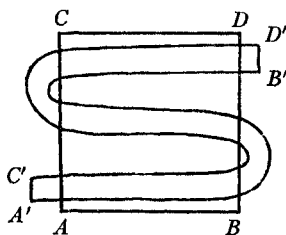


FIGURE 5

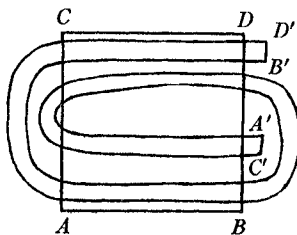


FIGURE 6

In all of these examples it is important to keep the linearity condition (b) above. Then one may define and analyze Λ as in the first case. Always $g: \Lambda \rightarrow \Lambda$ will be topologically conjugate to a shift automorphism $\alpha: X_S \rightarrow X_S$ and stably so. The cardinality of S will equal the number of components in $Q \cap g(Q)$, e.g., three for Figure 5 and four for Figure 6. Thus all of the shift automorphisms occur in the above framework.

To really complete this picture, Λ above must appear as an indecomposable piece of the nonwandering points of a global diffeomorphism. We construct such an $f: S^2 \rightarrow S^2$ now which extends the map $g: Q \rightarrow R^2$ of Figure 1. Consider Figure 7.

We have put the square Q into a disk $D^2 \subset R^2$ and we extend g to $g_0: D^2 \rightarrow D^2$ by mapping G diffeomorphically onto G' and F onto F' . The map $g_0: F \rightarrow F'$ is defined so that it is a contraction about some fixed point p_0 in F' . This $g_0: D^2 \rightarrow D^2$ will be a diffeomorphism of D^2 onto a subset of D^2 so that the nonwandering set is the disjoint union of Λ and p_0 . Finally one easily extends g_0 to $f: S^2 \rightarrow S^2$ so that the non-

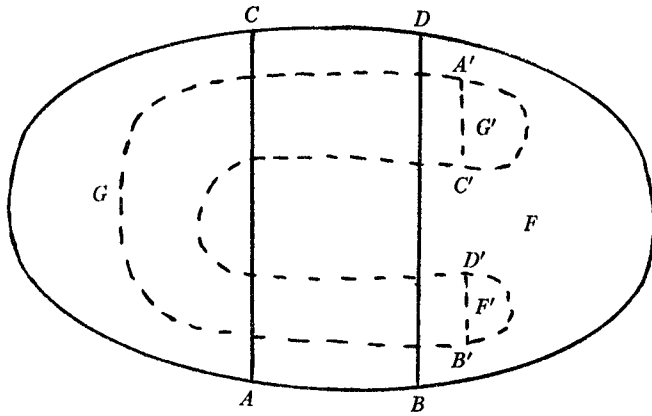


FIGURE 7

wandering points $\Omega = \Omega(f) = \Lambda \cup p_0 \cup q_0$ where q_0 is an expanding fixed point of f outside of D^2 . This f is our desired global diffeomorphism.

At this point it seems appropriate to give a general way of constructing Ω -stable diffeomorphisms of S^2 .

Take any diffeomorphism $f: S^2 \rightarrow S^2$ satisfying (2.2) with a contracting fixed point p . Let V be a contracting disk neighborhood of p and redefine f on V to be g_0 as described above (the "surgery" of §I.10). More generally let $f: S^2 \rightarrow S^2$ satisfy (2.2) with a contracting periodic orbit p_1, \dots, p_k and let V be a disk neighborhood of p_1 such that f^k contracts V into its interior. Then one modifies f (via surgery again) on $\bigcup_{i=0}^{k-1} f^i(V)$ to obtain $f': S^2 \rightarrow S^2$ so that on V , f'^k is conjugate to g_0 above.

Finally a straightforward modification of the previous construction allows one to introduce into any diffeomorphism $f: S^2 \rightarrow S^2$ satisfying (2.2), indecomposable pieces Λ topologically conjugate to shift automorphisms on N symbols (cardinality $S=N$) where N can be anything we like.

In all of these examples the indecomposable pieces of Ω are shift automorphisms, finite periodic orbits or products of the two. We see easily from previous remarks that the zeta functions of these $f: S^2 \rightarrow S^2$ are finite products of factors of the form $1/(1 - Nt^q)$ where N and q are positive integers.

It should be noted that the Lefschetz Trace Formula imposes conditions on what products of the above form can occur in these zeta functions. It restricts the N_i, p_i that can occur in $\zeta(s) = \prod_{i=1}^k (1 - N_i t^{p_i})^{-1}$.

One can see an analogy between the shift automorphism and the nilmanifold examples of §I.3 by considering the shift automorphism in the following light.

Let Z_n be the cyclic group with n elements and for each $m \in Z$ let G_m be the abelian group of formal power series (starting at m), $f(x) = \sum_{i=m}^{\infty} a_i x^i$ with $a_i \in Z_n$. Put the structure of a compact group on G_m with the product topology. Define the locally compact group of all power series by $G = \bigcup_{m \in Z} G_m$. The map $\phi^s: G \rightarrow G$ defined by $f \rightarrow x^s f$ is a contraction while $\phi^u: G \rightarrow G$ defined by $f \rightarrow x^{-1} f$ is an expansion.

It is easily checked that the subgroup Γ of $G \times G$ defined by $\Gamma = \{ (f, \bar{f}) \mid f(x) \text{ a polynomial in } G, f(x) = \sum_{i=-m}^k a_i x^i, \bar{f}(x) = \sum a_{-i} x^i \}$ is uniform (compact quotient) and discrete. The "hyperbolic" automorphism $\phi^s \times \phi^u: G \times G \rightarrow G \times G$ preserves Γ and the induced homeomorphism $\phi: G/\Gamma \rightarrow G/\Gamma$ is precisely the shift automorphism on n symbols.

One may identify $\phi^s: G \rightarrow G$ above with $g: \tilde{W}^s(p) \rightarrow \tilde{W}^s(p)$ where $p \in \Lambda$, Λ as in the example of Figure 1, $n=2$, $\tilde{W}^s(p) = W^s(p) \cap \Lambda$.

There is a very close relation between the shift automorphisms discussed above and what are called homoclinic points, first discovered (in the restricted 3-body problem) and named by Poincaré [90].

A *homoclinic* point of $f \in \text{Diff}(M)$ is a point of intersection $x \in W^s(p) \cap W^u(q)$. If $W^s(p)$ and $W^u(q)$ are transversal at x , then x will be called a *transversal* homoclinic point.

As realized by Poincaré [90], homoclinic points complicate the orbit structure of a diffeomorphism considerably. The orbit of a homoclinic point consists (clearly) of homoclinic points. Taking the case $p=q$, one sees that the existence of homoclinic x forces $W^u(p)$ to double back on itself oscillating faster and faster as it does so. For example, for the plane, we will obtain behavior something like that described in Figure 8.

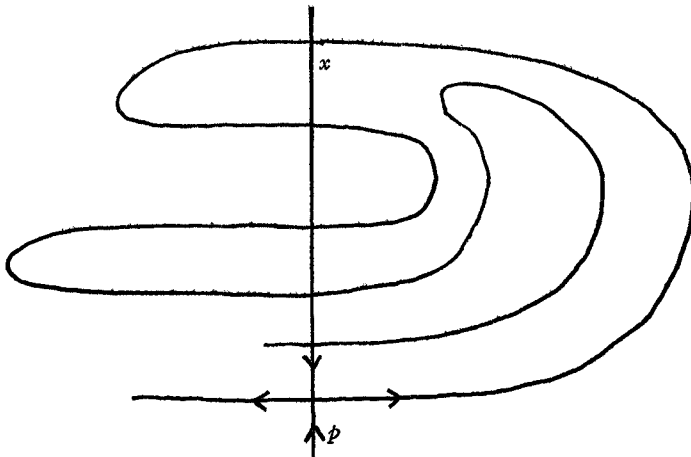


FIGURE 8

This is the same phenomena that is occurring in Figure 1, but looked at in a different way. In fact, the best way to understand what is going on in Figure 8 is to imbed it (in some sense) in Figure 1. A great advantage of the horseshoe approach of Figure 1 is that one gets a satisfactory picture of the orbit structure and stability while a given homoclinic point at first glance seems to defy analysis. That is the idea behind the following theorem [115].

(5.5) THEOREM. *Suppose x is a transversal homoclinic point of $f \in \text{Diff}(M)$. Then there is a Cantor set $\Lambda \subset M$, $x \in \Lambda$, and $m \in \mathbb{Z}^+$ such that $f^m(\Lambda) = \Lambda$ and f^m restricted to Λ is topologically a shift automorphism.*

By (5.1) this implies:

(5.6) COROLLARY. *In every neighborhood of a transversal homoclinic point of $f \in \text{Diff}(M)$, there is a periodic point.*

We interpolate a little curiosity. Note that for the shift on λ symbols, $N_m = \lambda^m$ so that by (4.2) and the fact that $K_m/m \in \mathbb{Z}^+$, $K_m = \sum_{l|m} \mu(l)\lambda^{m/l} \equiv 0 \pmod m$ for every λ , $m \in \mathbb{Z}^+$. This number theoretic identity for m a prime becomes $\lambda^p \equiv \lambda \pmod p$, or Fermat's Theorem.

The material in this section is mainly taken from [115] with a number of examples and figures added. The shift automorphism goes back to Hadamard (but it is even sometimes called the Bernoulli automorphism!) who used it to study geodesic flows on 2 manifolds of constant negative curvature [40]. M. Morse [69] obtained further results in the same context.

G. D. Birkhoff [17], [18] in his works on surface diffeomorphisms, studied homoclinic points. In [17], Birkhoff proved (5.6) in dimension 2, and in his [18, p. 184] he noted a resemblance between his homoclinic points and Hadamard's shift automorphism.

I came across the "horseshoe" of Figure 1 when I was trying to get a geometric picture of a variant of van der Pol's equation in N. Levinson's paper [58]. He had written me earlier that this equation had stably an infinite number of periodic solutions. The "horseshoe" was the first example of a structurally stable (or Ω -stable) diffeomorphism with an infinite number of periodic points [113].

Putting the shift automorphism into the group theoretic framework was done with the aid of Cal Moore.

I.6. Unification. The work of the present section is motivated by the search for unity in the examples and phenomena of the preceding part of the paper. Anosov's work on hyperbolic structures on manifolds gives a clue on how to proceed. The Anosov diffeomorphisms,

however, are rare among all diffeomorphisms; only certain manifolds even permit them. One is looking for a class of diffeomorphisms which include all of the previous examples in a transparent way and will at least have the possibility of including an open dense subset of $\text{Diff}(M)$ for each compact manifold M . This is provided by diffeomorphisms described now, i.e., those satisfying Axioms A and B below.

Suppose then $f: M \rightarrow M$ is a diffeomorphism of a Riemannian manifold and $\Lambda \subset M$ is a closed invariant subset. We will say that Λ is *hyperbolic* (or has a hyperbolic structure) if the tangent bundle of M restricted to Λ , $T_\Lambda(M)$ has an invariant (continuous) splitting under $Df: T_\Lambda(M) \rightarrow T_\Lambda(M)$, $T_\Lambda(M) = E^u \oplus E^s$ such that $Df: E^s \rightarrow E^s$ is contracting and $Df: E^u \rightarrow E^u$ expanding (see §I.3 for these definitions). The dimension of the fiber of E^s need not be constant but only locally so. Since Λ is invariant, Df is an automorphism of the bundle $T_\Lambda(M)$ and this with the Riemannian metric gives sense to the above definition. Note that if Λ (or M) is compact, one may dispense with the Riemannian metric by (3.1).

The simplest examples of hyperbolic sets for diffeomorphisms are first of all the hyperbolic fixed points (§I.2) and the hyperbolic periodic points. The finite union of these cover the case of Λ finite. Next, of course, the Anosov diffeomorphisms of §I.3 are examples where the whole compact manifold is hyperbolic. Also for the examples of §I.5, the Λ homeomorphic to a Cantor set is easily checked to have a hyperbolic structure. In all of the above examples the hyperbolic sets consist of nonwandering points and the periodic points are dense in each of them (up to the unsolved problem (3.4)). The following is an example to show that hyperbolic sets need not satisfy either of these properties.

Take a diffeomorphism satisfying (2.2) which has a heteroclinic point $x \in W^s(p) \cap W^u(q)$. The 2-dimensional example of Figure 5, §I.2, will do. Thus Ω is hyperbolic and one may extend this hyperbolic structure to the orbit of x . In fact the tangent spaces of $W^s(p)$ and $W^u(q)$ at x give the desired splitting at x and similarly for each point in the orbit of x . The orbit of x together with Ω is a closed invariant set and this gives the example. The closure of the orbit of x is an indecomposable hyperbolic set.

Recall that a homeomorphism $h: X \rightarrow X$ is said to be *topologically transitive* if there is a dense orbit. Then the dense orbits form a Baire set of X (assuming that X is a compact metric space).

We will now consider a diffeomorphism $f: M \rightarrow M$ of a compact manifold which satisfies the following two properties [116].

(6.1) AXIOM A: (a) *the nonwandering set Ω is hyperbolic.* (b) *the periodic points of f are dense in Ω .*

Of these two properties (a) is the most important in what follows. In fact (b) may even be a consequence of (a). The above example however shows that a proof of (a) \Rightarrow (b) must use the fact that Ω consists of nonwandering points.

(6.2) THEOREM (SPECTRAL DECOMPOSITION OF DIFFEOMORPHISMS) [117]. *Suppose $f: M \rightarrow M$ satisfies (6.1). Then there is a unique way of writing Ω as the finite union of disjoint, closed, invariant indecomposable subsets (or "pieces") on each of which f is topologically transitive:*

$$\Omega = \Omega_1 \cup \dots \cup \Omega_k.$$

(6.3) COROLLARY. *If $f: M \rightarrow M$ is as above one can write M canonically as a finite disjoint union of invariant subsets $M = \bigcup_{i=1}^k W^s(\Omega_i)$ where $W^s(\Omega_i) = \{x \in M \mid f^m(x) \rightarrow \Omega_i, m \rightarrow \infty\}$.*

As the remarks at the beginning of this section indicate, the examples of §§I.2, 3 and 5 satisfy (6.1).

The spectral decomposition theorem gives a little perspective on the question of rationality of the zeta function. The zeta function of such an f will be a product of zeta functions, one for each Ω_i . It seems plausible to me that each of these zeta functions is rational. The results of §§I.4 and I.5 are consistent with this.

We explain why we use the words "Spectral Decomposition for Diffeomorphisms" in (6.2). The decomposition of the manifold into invariant sets of the diffeomorphism is quite analogous to the decomposition of a finite dimensional vector space into eigenspaces of a linear map. In one case we are considering automorphisms in the category of differential topology, in the other, finite dimensional vector spaces.

As Jacques Tits pointed out, one may make this more precise by actually putting a linear transformation (generically) into the framework of (6.2). Suppose then $u: V \rightarrow V$ is a linear transformation of a complex n -dimensional vector space. By multiplying by a constant, we may suppose u has determinant 1, i.e., $u \in \text{SL}(n, C)$. We will furthermore suppose that the eigenvalues $\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_n$ of u have distinct absolute values which are not one. Consider the induced diffeomorphism of projective space $u_0: P^{n-1}(C) \rightarrow P^{n-1}(C)$ defined on coordinates by $Z_i \rightarrow \lambda_i Z_i$. Then u_0 will satisfy (2.2) with Ω consisting of n fixed points $(0 \dots 0 1 0 \dots 0)$. The two ways of looking at the spectral decomposition coincide.

Now we state the second of our two main axioms (introduced in [117]).

(6.4) AXIOM B. *Suppose that $f \in \text{Diff}(M)$ satisfies Axiom A and that Ω_i , $W^s(\Omega_i)$, etc. are as in (6.1), (6.2), (6.3). Then if $W^s(\Omega_i) \cap W^u(\Omega_j) \neq \emptyset$, there exist periodic points $p \in \Omega_i$, $q \in \Omega_j$ such that $W^s(p)$ and $W^u(q)$ have a point of transversal intersection.*

The following generalizes the theorem of Palis, see [82] and §I.2.

(6.5) THEOREM. *The set of $f \in \text{Diff}(M)$ which satisfy Axioms A and B are open and such f are Ω -stable.*

Assuming f , Ω_i , etc. as above, we say that $\Omega_i \preceq \Omega_j$ if $W^s(\Omega_i) \cap W^u(\Omega_j) \neq \emptyset$. Then we also have (generalizing theorems of §2)

(6.6) THEOREM. *If $f \in \text{Diff}(M)$ satisfies Axioms A and B, then \preceq is a partial ordering which is preserved under perturbation.*

These theorems (6.2), (6.3), (6.5), (6.6) have no proofs in the literature, but we will try to give a good sketch of their proofs in §§I.7 and 8, §I.7 for (6.2) and (6.3), §I.8 for (6.5) and (6.6).

We say that $\Omega_{i_1} \preceq \Omega_{i_2} \preceq \Omega_{i_3} \preceq \cdots \preceq \Omega_{i_n}$ is a *maximal chain* if the Ω_{i_j} are distinct, and n is maximal.

For every $f \in \text{Diff}(M)$ satisfying Axioms A and B, we define the diagram $\Delta(f)$ as follows. $\Delta(f)$ is a linear graph whose vertices correspond to the Ω_i , labeled by conjugacy class, and directed 1-simplices join consecutive vertices of maximal chains. The diagram $\Delta(f)$ is invariant under perturbations of f . Generalizing problem (2.4) is

(6.6)a PROBLEM. What diagrams can occur for diffeomorphisms satisfying Axioms A and B? Given first the manifold M , what diagrams can occur for $f \in \text{Diff}(M)$ satisfying Axioms A and B? Finally one can label the diagrams with conjugacy classes of germs of diffeomorphisms on neighborhoods of the Ω_i as in §I.2 and ask the above two questions for these *labeled diagrams*.

One can see that a prototype of diffeomorphisms satisfying Axioms A and B are those of §I.2 with Axiom 3 replaced by Axiom 3' there. The above results may be construed as saying that we have succeeded in relaxing the hypothesis that Ω is finite. The diagram here gives sort of a very generalized gradient structure to these diffeomorphisms.

The main point of Axioms A and B and subsequent theorems is that the hypotheses include and unify all known Ω -stable diffeomorphisms, while describing an open set of $\text{Diff}(M)$ which is amenable to study. In fact the above theorems as well as those in the future sections give the beginnings of a structure theory for diffeomorphisms satisfying Axioms A and B.

Thus the question, "are these diffeomorphisms dense in $\text{Diff}(M)$," becomes particularly sharp. This is not yet settled. In this direction, the first theorem is

(6.7) THEOREM. *For compact M , the following properties of $f \in \text{Diff}(M)$ are generic:*

- (a) *Every periodic point is hyperbolic.*
- (b) *For each pair of periodic points $p, q \in M$, $W^s(p)$ and $W^u(q)$ have transversal intersection.*

This is proved in [55] and [114]. In [86] there is a polished version, which also proves the noncompact case. In [2] there is an account done in the general framework of transversality theory.

Note that if f satisfies (6.7)(a) then for each $m \in \mathbb{Z}^+$, the number of periodic points of period m is finite, i.e., $N_m < \infty$.

The other main approximation theorem is related to Pugh's C^1 solution of the problem of the "closing lemma" [91]. This can be stated as follows.

(6.8) THEOREM (PUGH). *Suppose $f \in \text{Diff}(M)$, and $x \in M$ is recurrent in the sense that $\phi: \mathbb{Z} \rightarrow M$ defined by $\phi(m) = f^m(x)$ is not a homeomorphism onto its image. Then there is a C^1 approximation f' of f such that x becomes a periodic point of f' .*

Pugh uses the methods of (6.8) to prove the following [92].

(6.9) THEOREM. *For compact M , the property (6.1)(b) is generic in the C^1 sense. In other words suppose we put the C^1 topology on $\text{Diff}(M)$ and let G be the set of $f \in \text{Diff}(M)$ with the property that the periodic points are dense in $\Omega(f)$. Then G is a Baire set.*

Unfortunately the C^r analogues for $r > 1$ of (6.8) and (6.9) are yet unproved. Furthermore, in my opinion, it is important to find "conceptual" proofs of Pugh's important results.

We end by stating the three basic problems raised here.

(6.10) PROBLEMS. (a) Approximation problem: For compact M , approximate (C^r , large r preferably) any $f \in \text{Diff}(M)$ by f' satisfying Axiom A and Axiom B. In this perhaps the most important property is Axiom A(a).

(b) Find all (in some sense) possible indecomposable hyperbolic sets of nonwandering points up to topological conjugacy. This includes, as a special case, find all Anosov diffeomorphisms (such that $\Omega = M$).

(c) Find the possible ways of fitting the $W^s(\Omega_i)$ together to define $f: M \rightarrow M$ as in (6.3) and (6.5). This is sort of a generalized Morse theory type problem and essentially problem (6.6)a.

It could happen that (6.10)(a) has a negative answer. This would add difficulty to the conjugacy problem! One would proceed by adding the corresponding counterexamples to those of this paper and enlarge the unifying framework.

On the other hand an affirmative answer to (6.10)(a) would imply that this survey gives the basic framework to the conjugacy problem and that answering (6.10)(b), (c) would be filling in the body.

1.7. Our goal in this section is to give at least a full sketch of proofs of the spectral decomposition theorem (6.2) and its corollary. In doing so we state a general stable manifold theorem and use it to show the existence of canonical coordinates on our hyperbolic sets. We first give some preliminary lemmas.

(7.1) LEMMA. (a) *If p is a periodic point of $f \in \text{Diff}(M)$, and U is an open set in M such that $U \cap W^s(p) \neq \emptyset$, then the closure of $\bigcup_{m>0} f^m(U) \supset W^u(p)$.*

(b) *Furthermore, if q is a second periodic point and $W^u(p) \cap W^s(q)$ contains a point of transversal intersection, then $\bigcup_{m>0} f^m(U) \cap W^s(q) \neq \emptyset$.*

PROOF. Note first that by replacing f by a power of f , we may as well assume p and q are fixed points to begin with. Since $f: W^u(p) \rightarrow W^u(p)$ is an expansion, it follows that if a neighborhood of p in $W^u(p)$ is in the closure of $\bigcup_{m>0} f^m(U)$, then so is all of $W^u(p)$. Thus we see that (a) is transformed into a local problem about a neighborhood N of p by replacing U by $f^k(U) \cap N$ for some large n .

In case f is linear in some chart about p the conclusion of (a) is easily checked directly, and finally the general case can be reduced to this one by an appeal to Hartman's (and Grobman's [74]) theorem [39], which gives a local topological equivalence to the linear case.

The second part of (7.1) can be proved with little trouble by using the linear Lemma 5.2 of [115] or one can use again Hartman's theorem and a topological intersection argument. The reduction to the local case is again clear. A stronger lemma than this, the " λ -lemma" is in [82].

(7.2) LEMMA. *Let $f: M \rightarrow M$ be a diffeomorphism with hyperbolic periodic points p_i , $i=0, \dots, n$ such that $p_0=p_n$. Suppose for each $i=0, \dots, n-1$, $x_i \in W^u(p_i) \cap W^s(p_{i+1})$ is a point of transversal intersection. Then each x_i is nonwandering.*

PROOF. Let x_i for some i be as in (7.2) and U be a neighborhood of x_i in M . Then $(\bigcup_{m>0} f^m(U)) \cap W^s(p_j) \neq \emptyset$ every j using (7.1) inductively. By (7.1)(a) Closure $\bigcup_{m>0} f^m(U) \supset W^u(p_i)$. This shows x_i is nonwandering.

We next come to the general stable manifold theory which we put into the following form.

(7.3) GENERALIZED STABLE MANIFOLD THEOREM. *Suppose $\Lambda \subset M$ is a hyperbolic set of $f \in \text{Diff}(M)$ (that is, Λ is compact, invariant with the usual splitting of $T_\Lambda(M)$, see §I.6) with some metric on M . Then for each $x \in \Lambda$, there is an injective immersion $J_x^s = J_x: W^s(x) \rightarrow M$ with the following properties:*

- (a) $x \in J_x(W^s(x))$, and $y \in J_x(W^s(x))$ if and only if $d(f^m(x), f^m(y)) \rightarrow 0$ as $m \rightarrow \infty$.
- (b) $f(J_x(W^s(x))) = JK_{f(x)}W^s(f(x))$. Let $J_x(W^s(x)) = W^s(x)$ now.
- (c) $\bigcup_{x \in \Lambda} (W^s(x)) = \{y \in M \mid f^m(y) \rightarrow \Lambda, m \rightarrow \infty\}$.
- (d) For $x, y \in \Lambda$, $W^s(x)$ and $W^s(y)$ either coincide or are disjoint.
- (e) The tangent space of $W^s(x)$ at y is E_y^s for each $y \in \Lambda$ (here E_y^s is part of the data of the hyperbolic splitting).
- (f) $W^s(x)$ and $W^s(y)$ are C^1 close on compact sets for $x, y \in \Lambda$ close.

For Λ a point this is the stable manifold theorem for a fixed point, §I.2. In (7.3), $W^s(x)$ for $x \in \Lambda$ is called the stable manifold of x . The unstable manifold $W^u(x)$ is defined as the stable manifold of f^{-1} at x .

We will try now to give the history and background of (7.3). Of course it all starts with Λ a point from Poincaré, Perron, etc. as in §I.2. Anosov, using the basic work of Perron, proved (7.3) in the case Λ is all of M . This is the way he proved the structural stability in §I.3. Seeing the need for a more general version of stable manifold theory, because of Axiom A, I asked I. Kupka if he could give such a proof. In substance at least, he proved the above (7.3). All of the proofs in stable manifold theory, however, have been unsatisfactory from a conceptual point of view. On the other hand, at this writing it appears that the situation has been remedied by M. Hirsch. He seems to have a fully satisfactory proof of the above (7.3).

Added in proof. C. Pugh has a good proof of (7.3).

From the stable manifold theory we now construct what we call canonical coordinates on $\Omega(f)$ where $f \in \text{Diff}(M)$ satisfies Axiom A. If $W^s(x)$ is as in (7.3), then we will denote an ϵ neighborhood of x in $W^s(x)$ in the intrinsic (metric) topology by $W^s(x, \epsilon)$. Then let $\tilde{W}^s(x, \epsilon)$ be the set $W^s(x, \epsilon) \cap \Omega$ etc.

(7.4) THEOREM (EXISTENCE OF CANONICAL COORDINATES). *Suppose $f \in \text{Diff}(M)$ satisfies Axiom A and that $x \in \Omega = \Omega(f)$. Then there is $\epsilon > 0$, independent of x , and a canonical map $I_x: V \rightarrow M$ where V is a neighborhood of $x \times x$ in $\tilde{W}^u(x) \times \tilde{W}^s(x)$, which is a homeomorphism of V onto a neighborhood of x in Ω . On $\tilde{W}^u(x, \epsilon) \times x$, I_x is the inclusion J_x^u and on $x \times \tilde{W}^s(x, \epsilon)$, I_x is the inclusion J_x^s . The map I_x is defined at $(p, q) \in V \subset \tilde{W}^u(x, \epsilon) \times \tilde{W}^s(x, \epsilon)$ as the unique intersection of $W^s(p, \epsilon)$ and $W^u(q, \epsilon)$ in M .*

PROOF. This follows directly from a systematic application of (7.3) and (7.2). The map is well defined into M by (7.3). The image of I_x is in Ω by (7.2) and the fact that the periodic points are dense in Ω . In a similar way, one checks that a neighborhood of x in Ω is in the image of I_x . The injectivity of I_x is a consequence of the stable manifold theorem, that the $W^s(p)$ for different p , either coincide or are disjoint.

Moving toward the proof of (6.2) we give first the following lemma:

(7.5) LEMMA. *Suppose $f \in \text{Diff}(M)$ satisfies Axiom A, $\Omega = \Omega(f)$ the nonwandering points. Given $x \in \Omega$, suppose N is a neighborhood of x in Ω with the local product structure of (7.4). If U is any nonempty open subset of N , then $\bigcup_{m \geq 0} f^m U$ and $\bigcup_{m \leq 0} f^m(U)$ each contain a dense subset of N .*

PROOF. It is sufficient to consider just one of the two cases. Let q be a periodic point of U with stable and unstable manifolds $W^s(q)$ and $W^u(q)$. There exist such q since the periodic points are dense in Ω by Axiom A. Now let p be an arbitrary periodic point of N . There are points of transversal intersection $x \in W^u(p) \cap W^s(q)$, $x' \in W^u(q) \cap W^s(p)$, with x, x' in Ω . Then $x \in \bigcup_{m \leq 0} f^m U$, and so p is in the closure of $\bigcup_{m \leq 0} f^m U$. Since the periodic points are dense in N , this proves (7.5).

We now prove (6.2).

For $x \in \Omega$, let $N = N(x)$ be given as in the previous lemma and define $\Omega_x = \text{Closure } \bigcup_{m \in \mathbb{Z}} f^m(N)$. From the previous lemma it follows that Ω_x does not depend on any choices. In fact, it follows equally well from (7.5) that for $x, y \in \Omega$, either Ω_x and Ω_y coincide or are disjoint. Furthermore the union $\Omega = \bigcup_x \Omega_x$ is actually a finite union and all of the properties of (6.2) are checked very easily now using the previous lemma. Note that one obtains directly that any open set in Ω_i has a dense orbit (i.e., $\bigcup_m f^m(U)$ is dense). From Birkhoff [15] one then obtains topological transitivity.

We show how (6.3) follows from (6.2).

For each $x \in M$, $m \rightarrow \infty : f^m x \rightarrow \Omega$ from the definition of nonwandering. Given $x \in M$, we claim there is a unique i such that $f^m x \rightarrow \Omega_i$ as $m \rightarrow \infty$. For each $i = 1, \dots, k$, choose open sets V_i, U_i such that $V_i \supset U_i \supset \Omega_i$, V_i disjoint and $f^{-1}U_i \cup fU_i \subset V_i$. Now, given $x \in M$, suppose there exist k, l such that $\Omega_k \cap \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} f^n x \neq \emptyset$, $\Omega_l \cap \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} f^n x \neq \emptyset$, $k \neq l$. Then there exist for each $j = 1, 2, \dots$ positive integers m_j, l_j such that $f^{m_j} x \in U_k$, $f^{m_j+l_j} x \in U_l$ where $m_j < m_j + l_j < m_{j+1}$ for each j . Then there exists n_j , $m_j < n_j < m_j + l_j$ such that $f^{n_j} x \notin \bigcup_{i=1}^k U_i$, for every j . Therefore $\lim_{j \rightarrow \infty} f^{n_j} x \notin \Omega$, which is impossible. Thus $k = l$ and our assertion is proved, which in turn yields (6.3).

Note finally that the following proposition is clear from the previous material in this section.

(7.6) PROPOSITION. *Let Ω_i be as in (6.2). (a) Then for any $x \in \Omega_i$, $W^s(x)$ and $W^u(x)$ each contain a dense set of Ω_i .*

(b) *In particular if $f: M \rightarrow M$ is an Anosov diffeomorphism of a compact manifold with $\Omega = M$, then every stable manifold is dense in M .*

(c) $W^u(\Omega_i) \cap W^s(\Omega_i) = \Omega_i$.

One obtains (a) from the topological transitivity and the local product structure on Ω_i . (b) follows from (a). One checks (c) by first showing that $W^u(\Omega_i) \cap W^s(\Omega_i) \subset \Omega$ using (7.2) and the fact that the periodic points are dense in Ω . Then apply (6.2).

1.8. The goal of this section is to sketch the proofs of Theorems (6.5) and (6.6). We begin by introducing the generally useful notion of a filtration of a diffeomorphism.

A *filtration* then of $f \in \text{Diff}(M)$, M compact, is a sequence of closed submanifolds, $M = M_0 \supset M_1 \supset M_2 \supset \dots \supset M_k = \emptyset$ where each M is an open subset together with its smooth boundary and $f(M_i) \subset \text{interior of } M_i$.

(8.1) PROPOSITION. *If $\{M_i\}$ is a filtration for $f \in \text{Diff}(M)$, then it is also a filtration for a C^0 approximation of f . Furthermore $\Omega(f) \cap \partial M_i = \emptyset$ for each i .*

This is easily checked. If $\{M_i\}$ is a filtration for $f \in \text{Diff}(M)$ then we can decompose $\Omega(f) = \Omega_1 \cup \dots \cup \Omega_{k-1}$, Ω_i compact invariant, by defining $\Omega_i = \Omega \cap (M_i - M_{i-1})$. We will call this the Ω -decomposition of the filtration.

We assume now that f satisfies Axioms A and B, with Ω_i , $W^s(\Omega_i)$, etc. as in §I.6.

(8.2) PROPOSITION. *If $W^u(\Omega_i) \cap W^s(\Omega_j) \neq \emptyset$, then for any $p \in \Omega_i$, $q \in \Omega_j$, $W^u(p)$ and $W^s(q)$ have a point of transversal intersection.*

PROOF. This is a consequence of Axiom B and §I.7. Then by (7.1) we obtain

(8.3) COROLLARY. *If $W^u(\Omega_i) \cap W^s(\Omega_j) \neq \emptyset$, then $W^u(\Omega_j) \subset \text{Closure } W^u(\Omega_i)$.*

(8.4) PROPOSITION. *If $W^u(\Omega_i) \cap W^s(\Omega_{i+1}) \neq \emptyset$, $i = 0, \dots, m-1$ and $\Omega_0 = \Omega_m$, then all the Ω_i coincide.*

PROOF. Let periodic points $p_i \in \Omega_i$ for each i . Then by (8.2), $W^u(p_i)$ and $W^s(p_{i+1})$ have a point of transversal intersection q_i for each i . Apply (7.2) to see that each $q_i \in \Omega$. But then $q_i \in \Omega_i \cap \Omega_{i+1}$, so indeed the Ω_i coincide.

From (8.3) and (8.4) follows

(8.5) PROPOSITION. *The relation \leq defined in §I.6 is a partial ordering.*

REMARK. One could define \leq in these alternate ways as long as Axiom B was modified accordingly and the whole theory would be the same.

Alternate way 1. $\Omega_i \leq \Omega_j$ if $\text{Clos } W^u(\Omega_j) \cap \text{Clos } W^s(\Omega_i) \neq \emptyset$.

Alternate way 2. $\Omega_i \leq \Omega_j$ if for any pair of neighborhoods U_i of Ω_i , U_j of Ω_j there is $x \in U_j$, $m \in \mathbb{Z}^+$ such that $f^m(x) \in U_i$.

(8.6) PROPOSITION. *Suppose $f \in \text{Diff}(M)$ satisfies Axioms A and B, with Ω_i as in the spectral decomposition theorem. Then there exists a filtration of M , $M = M_0 \supset M_1 \supset \dots \supset M_k = \emptyset$ where $\Omega \cap M_j - M_{j-1}$ is precisely one of the Ω_j (re-indexing if necessary, so $\Omega_j = \Omega \cap M_j - M_{j-1}$) of the spectral decomposition. Similarly one has a filtration for f^{-1} , $M = M'_0 \supset M'_1 \supset \dots \supset M'_k = \emptyset$. Given neighborhoods U_i of Ω_i , one may choose the filtrations so that U_i contains $(M_i - M_{i-1}) \cap (M'_i - M'_{i-1})$ for each i . Consequently perturbations f' of f will satisfy $\Omega(f') \subset \cup U_i$.*

PROOF OF (8.6). One uses the diagram. Start by taking $M_k = \emptyset$, M_{k-1} a neighborhood of an extreme vertex (attractor), $M_{k-2} = M_{k-1} \cup V$ where V is a contracting neighborhood of a second attractor, continuing until all the attractors are used up, obtaining $M_1 \supset M_{1-1} \supset \dots \supset M_k$ say. Choose Ω_j so that Ω_j is next to only attractors in the diagram. One defines M_{i-1} as $M_i \cup W$ where W is of the form $\cup_{m_0 > m > 0} f^m(W_0)$, m_0 some large integer and W_0 is a small neighborhood of Ω_j . One may think of W as a neighborhood of $W^u(\Omega_j)$. By continuing in this way one obtains the desired filtrations.

Conversations with M. Shub were very useful in the following.

To prove Ω -stability for $f \in \text{Diff}(M)$ satisfying Axioms A and B, one generalizes the procedure of Moser in the Appendix written by Mather. Instead of the map A defined there one uses the map

$$B: \text{Diff}(M) \times C^0(\Lambda, M) \rightarrow C^0(\Lambda, M)$$

defined by $B(g, h) = ghf^{-1}$. Here $C^0(\Lambda, M)$ is the space of continuous maps of Λ into M with the uniform topology with $\Lambda = \Omega$, an indecomposable piece of $\Omega(f)$. $C^0(\Lambda, M)$ is a manifold and B has its second partial derivative continuous in both variables. A version of the implicit function theorem yields a continuous map

$$h: \Lambda \longrightarrow M \quad \text{such that}$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} & h & \\ \Lambda & \longrightarrow & M \\ \downarrow f & h & \downarrow g \\ \Lambda & \longrightarrow & M \quad \text{commutes} \end{array}$$

(providing g is close enough to f in C^1). There remains to complete the proof of Ω -stability of f , two things. First, h is 1-1. Here the Moser argument does not work. The proof goes by

(8.7) PROPOSITION. $f: \Lambda \rightarrow \Lambda$ is expansive. This means there is $\epsilon > 0$ such that for any $x, y \in \Lambda$, $x \neq y$, there is $n \in \mathbb{Z}$ with $d(f^n x, f^n y) > \epsilon$.

The proof of this proposition follows from the fact that Λ is a hyperbolic set for f . Then the fact that h makes the above diagram commute and is close to the identity leads to the injectivity of h .

The second point to check is that when h is defined on each Ω_i as above, $h(\Omega(f)) = \Omega(g)$. Since the periodic points are dense in $\Omega(f)$ it follows that $h(\Omega(f)) \subset \Omega(g)$. Furthermore, by (8.6) we may assume that $\Omega(g) \subset$ small neighborhoods of Ω_i . Thus the proof of Ω -stability is reduced to the study of what happens in a small neighborhood of Ω_i . The stable manifold analysis finally takes care of this last point.

To finish our program, we must show that if g has been chosen close enough to f , then g also satisfies Axioms A and B. All of this is a consequence of the above provided $\Omega(g) = h(\Omega(f))$ has a hyperbolic structure for g . This proceeds by showing bounded hyperbolic linear maps on Banach spaces are open using the spectral theory at the end of [96], and then using the values of sections of the Banach space splitting to reconstruct the vector bundle splitting.

1.9. On basic sets of diffeomorphisms. This section is devoted to the problem of finding all the possible Ω_i that could occur in the spectral decomposition theorem (6.2) for diffeomorphisms of compact manifolds satisfying Axiom A. In other words we discuss what is known about Problem (6.10)(b). Expanding on this define a *basic set* of $f \in \text{Diff}(M)$ to be one of the Ω_i of (6.2) where f satisfies Axiom A.

(9.1) PROBLEM. Find all basic sets up to topological conjugacy. Do they always have a rational zeta function? Are they all locally the product of a Cantor set and a manifold? Can they be given some type of algebraic structure?

One can consider a possibly more general, but localized picture by considering $f: U \rightarrow M$ with U an open set of M , f a diffeomorphism onto its image with $\Lambda \subset U$ satisfying

- (9.2) (a) Λ is compact and $f(\Lambda) = \Lambda$,
 (b) Λ is a hyperbolic set for f (see §I.6),
 (c) the periodic points of f are dense in Λ ,
 (d) f is topologically transitive on Λ ,
 (e) $\bigcap_{m \in \mathbb{Z}} f^m(U) = \Lambda$.

Since the basic sets have neighborhoods U which satisfy (9.2) we may consider

(9.3) PROBLEM. Find all Λ satisfying (9.2).

There is a construction which allows one to replace $f: U \rightarrow M$ by $g: \tilde{U} \rightarrow \tilde{U}$ in (9.2). On $U \times Z$ say points (x, m) and (x', n) are equivalent if $x' = g^{n-m}(x)$. Then the quotient space \tilde{U} is a manifold (not necessarily Hausdorff) and one has a diffeomorphism $g: \tilde{U} \rightarrow \tilde{U}$ induced by $(x, m) \rightarrow (x, m+1)$. Define $\tilde{\Lambda} \subset \tilde{U}$ as the image of $(\Lambda, 0)$ under the projection $\pi: U \times Z \rightarrow U$.

We will say that Λ in (9.2) is an *attractor* if U can be chosen so that $\bigcap_{m>0} f^m(U) = \Lambda$. Then when Λ is the basic set of a diffeomorphism satisfying Axioms A and B, an attractor corresponds to a vertex lying at an extreme point of the diagram of f .

A special case of (9.1) and (9.3) is to find the attractors. Note that no symbolic flow of §I.5 can be an attractor, but that every Anosov diffeomorphism with $\Omega = M$ is already an attractor.

We will give an outline of all the ways we know of constructing basic sets; then we will go into more detail. First consider these four groups of basic sets:

(9.4) (a) Group 0. These are characterized by dimension $\Lambda = 0$.

(b) Group A. This is Anosov case with $\Omega = M$.

(c) Group DE. These are derived from expanding maps and will be described subsequently.

(d) Group DA. These are derived from Anosov diffeomorphisms and will also be described subsequently.

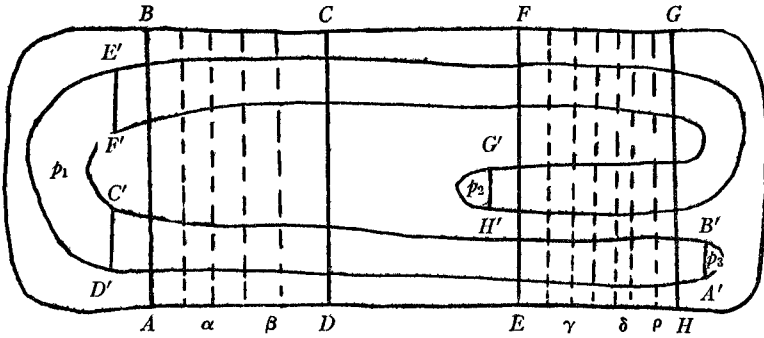
Furthermore one may take finite products of any of these to obtain other basic sets (see §I.10).

Group 0 is discussed first. This includes the finite Λ (periodic orbits) and the shift automorphisms Λ_N of §I.5. It seems likely to me that every basic set in group 0 is topologically conjugate to some closed invariant subset of Λ_N . Call $\Lambda \subset \Lambda_N$ a subshift if Λ is closed, invariant, and the periodic points are dense in Λ . One can ask generally to what extent the subshifts occur as basic sets.

The following construction may shed some light on the above imbedding problem. Suppose Λ is a basic set of dimension 0 relative to $f: U \rightarrow M$, $U_1 \cup \dots \cup U_N$ a disjoint union of local product neighborhoods of (7.4) which cover Λ (such U_i can always be found). Then let $g: \Lambda_N \rightarrow \Lambda_N$ be the shift automorphism on the N -symbols U_1, \dots, U_N and define $\alpha: \Lambda \rightarrow \Lambda_N$ by $\alpha(x)(m) = U_i$ where $x \in \Lambda$, $m \in Z$, and $f^m(x) \in U_i$. Then it is easily checked that α is continuous and equivariant. Can the U_i be chosen so that α is injective?

The following is a nontrivial example of a subshift as a basic set. We describe it in the following figure as a diffeomorphism of a 2-disk

into itself which can be extended to a diffeomorphism $S^2 \rightarrow S^2$ by adding an expanding disk to the original.



The construction follows in the pattern of those in §1.5. The diagram is simply given by $\begin{matrix} \circ \\ \circ \\ \circ \end{matrix}$ where the top vertex is an expanding fixed point and the bottom vertex corresponds to the periodic orbit consisting of p_1, p_2 and p_3 . The reader can check that the middle vertex of the diagram corresponds to a subshift Λ of the shift on five symbols. In fact if Λ_5 is the shift space on the symbols $\alpha, \beta, \gamma, \delta, \rho$ corresponding to the indicated columns in the figure, then Λ consists of bi-infinite sequences which do not carry any of the following combinations $\beta\gamma, \beta\delta, \beta\rho, \alpha\alpha, \alpha\beta, \gamma\delta, \gamma\gamma, \gamma\rho, \delta\alpha, \delta\beta, \rho\alpha, \rho\beta$.

Generally speaking, relative to a shift automorphism a *block* is a finite sequence of symbols, e.g., β , etc. in the previous sentence. A subshift is said to be of *finite type* if it is of the form, all sequences which do not contain a certain finite set of blocks. Thus the above Λ is of finite type.

Related to the previous problems on basic sets of dimension 0 are the following theorems:

(9.5) THEOREM (O. LANFORD). *Every subshift of finite type has a rational zeta function.*

(9.6) THEOREM (R. BOWEN). *There exist subshifts with irrational zeta functions.*

In fact Lanford has improved Bowen's theorem to show that most subshifts have irrational zeta functions.

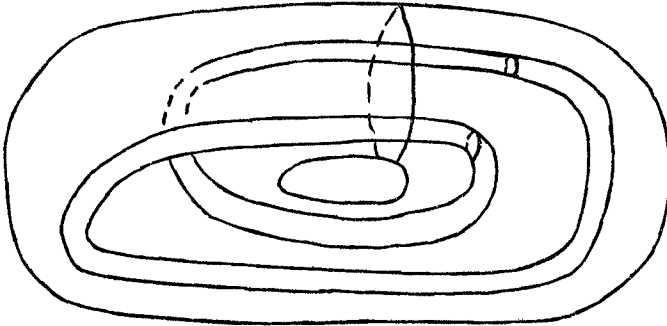
We don't go beyond the discussion of §1.3 on the Anosov case except to remark that it seems probable that if a basic set is a submanifold then the restriction of the diffeomorphism is conjugate to an Anosov diffeomorphism.

J. Moser has shown me an example of a basic set which is a submanifold but not a C^1 submanifold.

For the DE group we use the examples of Shub [108] of expanding endomorphisms of compact manifolds—see §I.10. For each expanding endomorphism, we will construct a basic set which is an attractor. This goes as follows.

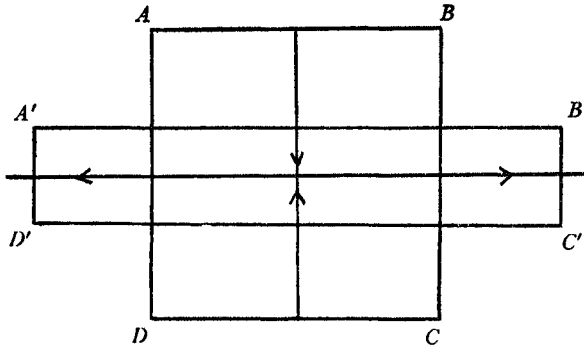
Suppose then $f: M \rightarrow M$ is an expanding endomorphism of a compact manifold. Let D be the unit disk of dimension one larger than the dimension of M , with M imbedded in $D \times M$ as $0 \times M$. Let λ satisfy $0 < \lambda < 1$ and define $g_\lambda: D \times M \rightarrow D \times M$ by $g_\lambda(x, y) = (\lambda x, y)$. Next let $\phi: 0 \times M \rightarrow D \times M$ be a C^1 approximation of the map $0 \times M \rightarrow D \times M$, $(0, y) \rightarrow (0, f(y))$ such that ϕ is an embedding. This is possible by dimensional reasons (the Whitney imbedding theorem). Let T be a tubular neighborhood of $\phi(M)$ with fibers being the various components of $T \cap (D \times y)$, $y \in M$. Now extend ϕ to $\psi: D \times M \rightarrow T$ in a fiber preserving way so that ψ is even a diffeomorphism. Our desired map $D \times M \rightarrow D \times M$ is then the composition $\psi g_\lambda = h$ for λ small enough. It can be checked that for sufficiently small λ , the set $\Lambda = \bigcap_{m>0} h^m(D \times M)$ has a hyperbolic structure and is in fact a basic set. It is locally the product of a Cantor set and a manifold whose dimension is that of M .

The following figure gives $D \times M$ and its image under h when the starting point is the expanding endomorphism of $S^1 \rightarrow S^1$ defined by $z \rightarrow z^2$.

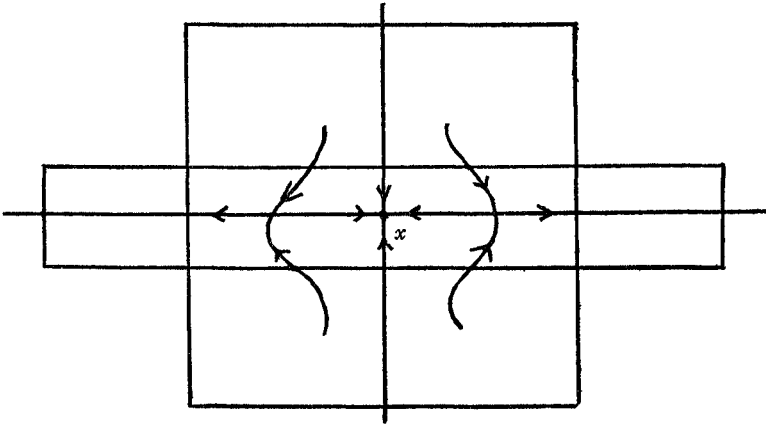


Finally we show how the DA group (9.4d) goes by giving the first case using an extended type of surgery on the Anosov diffeomorphism of the 2-torus.

One changes the toral diffeomorphism on a small “square” neighborhood Q of the fixed point corresponding to $(0, 0)$ in R^2 . Initially we have the square $Q = ABCD$ linearly mapped into $A'B'C'D'$ as in the following figure.



Without changing the diffeomorphism outside a neighborhood of the boundary of Q , we can change f on Q so that we have three fixed points in Q as illustrated in the following figure.



Now T^2 can be written as the union of a single two dimensional stable manifold of the fixed point x , $W^s(x)$ and a one dimensional basic Λ . We leave the (many) details to the reader.

One can apply this construction to any Anosov diffeomorphism.

As this was written, we received a very interesting manuscript of R. Williams [127] on 1-dimensional basic sets, which certainly appears to extend some of the above results.

1.10. Final remarks on conjugacy problems. We cover briefly a number of final miscellaneous points related to the diffeomorphism problem of part I. The first question is: what role do products play?

(10.1) PROPOSITION. *Let Ω_i be the set of nonwandering points of $f_i \in \text{Diff}(M_i)$, $i = 1, 2$. Then the set of nonwandering points of the product $f_1 \times f_2 \in \text{Diff}(M_1 \times M_2)$ is contained in $\Omega_1 \times \Omega_2$. Furthermore if the periodic points are dense in Ω_1 and Ω_2 , then $\Omega = \Omega_1 \times \Omega_2$.*

This is checked easily from the definitions.

(10.2) PROPOSITION. *If $f_i \in \text{Diff}(M_i)$, $i = 1, 2$ satisfying (2.2), then so does the product $f_1 \times f_2 \in \text{Diff}(M_1 \times M_2)$.*

This follows from (10.1) and the fact that $W^s(p, q) = W^s(p) \times W^s(q)$. Furthermore one sees from the definitions that

(10.3) PROPOSITION. *The product of two Anosov diffeomorphisms is an Anosov diffeomorphism.*

The last two propositions are essentially contained in (equally easily checked)

(10.4) PROPOSITION. *If $f_i \in \text{Diff}(M_i)$, $i = 1, 2$, both satisfy Axioms A and B, then so does the product $f_1 \times f_2$. Furthermore so does f_1^m , $m \in \mathbb{Z}$, $m \neq 0$.*

Thus if $f_1 \in \text{Diff}(M_1)$ is an Anosov diffeomorphism and if $f_2 \in \text{Diff}(M_2)$ satisfies (2.2), then the product $f_1 \times f_2$ is Ω -stable (6.5). This product, however, is not structurally stable. Moreover, there is an open set U , in general, in $\text{Diff}(M_1 \times M_2)$ near f with the property that U contains no structurally stable diffeomorphisms. This is described in [116]. It is the example mentioned in §I.1 to show that one had to weaken the concept of structural stability to get a successful theory. There is also an exposition of this fact in [11] and a further variant in [87].

We now define a modification of diffeomorphisms related to the notion of "surgery" in differential topology.

Suppose $f \in \text{Diff}(M)$ has the property that there is a compact submanifold with boundary M_1 , $\dim M = \dim M_1$, such that $f(M_1)$ is contained in the interior of M_1 . Then it follows that $\Omega = \Omega(f)$ is equal to $(\text{interior } M_1) \cap \Omega \cup (M - M_1) \cap \Omega = \Omega_1 \cup \Omega_2$ where each Ω_i is compact and invariant. Furthermore, a similar decomposition can be done even for any sufficiently good C^0 approximation of f . This is a special case of the filtrations of §I.8.

For surgery, in addition to the above f suppose that $g: V \rightarrow V$ is a diffeomorphism of a compact manifold with boundary into its interior. Suppose further that there is a diffeomorphism $h: \text{Cl}(M_1 - f(M_1)) \rightarrow \text{Cl}(V - g(V))$ with $gh = hf$. An isotopy condition on f, g is sufficient

to guarantee the existence of h at least in case $\text{Closure}(V - f(V)) = 1 \times V$. Then one may replace M_1 by V and redefine f on M_1 by g on V to define $f': M' \rightarrow M'$, M' the modified manifold. This turns out to be a useful construction. One checks immediately that $\zeta_{f'} = \zeta_f \circ \zeta_g \circ \zeta_{\bar{f}}^{-1}$ where \bar{f} is f restricted to M_i .

A topological version of the ergodic theoretic concept, entropy, has been defined in [3]. In this paper, the authors showed that this topological entropy is positive for some of the examples we described in §§1.3 and 5. The following problem seems natural.

(10.5) PROBLEM. If Ω_i is a basic set of a diffeomorphism satisfying Axiom A (as described in the spectral decomposition theorem (6.2)), is the topological entropy of Ω_i positive?

As J. Palis pointed out to me, any Anosov diffeomorphism will satisfy Axioms A and B. It is possible that applying some of the subsequent theorems, one could obtain an attack on the problem: For an Anosov diffeomorphism $f \in \text{Diff}(M)$, M compact, must $\Omega(f) = M$? (See 3.4).

Up to now we have been investigating the dynamical system generated by a single $f \in \text{Diff}(M)$. One can generalize this situation to a differentiable map (or endomorphism) $f: M \rightarrow M$ (without necessarily having an inverse). This f is not the generator of a group acting on M , but a semigroup Z^+ acting on M . M. Shub [108] has studied this problem and found that some of the previous results extend to cover this case and some new features are found here. We state some of these now.

The simplest new problem coming up in this context is the endomorphism of the complex numbers of absolute value one, $f: S^1 \rightarrow S^1$ defined by $f(z) = z^n$, $n \in Z$, $n > 1$. Is f structurally stable? As for diffeomorphisms, an endomorphism $f: M \rightarrow M$ is *structurally stable* if C^1 perturbations are conjugate to f by a homeomorphism. Shub gives an affirmative answer in the following more general proposition [108].

(10.6) PROPOSITION. *Suppose $f: S^1 \rightarrow S^1$ is C^1 with derivative everywhere > 1 . Then f is conjugate by a homeomorphism to $z \rightarrow z^n$ where $n = \text{degree } f$.*

The general questions on endomorphisms of S^1 are not yet very well understood. On the other hand Shub has found a satisfactory generalization of (10.6) as follows.

Say that an endomorphism $f: M \rightarrow M$ of a complete Riemannian manifold is *expanding* if for each $v \in T_x(M)$, $\|Df^m(x)(v)\| \geq c\lambda^m \|v\|$, $m \in Z^+$, $c > 0$, $\lambda > 1$ independent of v, x . Examples of expanding endomorphisms are, of course, the circle map $z \rightarrow z^n$ as well as various products of these on tori.

(10.7) THEOREM (SHUB [108]). *Any two homotopic expanding endomorphisms of a compact Riemannian manifold are topologically conjugate.*

(10.8) COROLLARY. *Any expanding endomorphism of a compact Riemannian manifold is structurally stable.*

In view of (10.7), the following becomes a reasonable problem.

(10.9) PROBLEM. Find all expanding endomorphisms of manifolds (up to conjugacy). Also, is (10.7) true for Anosov diffeomorphisms of compact manifolds?

Shub proves for expanding endomorphisms that the manifold is covered by Euclidean space, and has produced, besides those on tori, examples on the Klein bottle and nilmanifolds.

Presumably, eventually a systematic approach will include the Anosov diffeomorphisms and Shub expanding endomorphisms. The unifying definition is, in fact, obvious.

For hyperbolic fixed points of an endomorphism $f: M \rightarrow M$, Shub defines stable and unstable manifolds, generalizing those for a diffeomorphism. In this case, however, W^s is no longer the image of a cell, but can be any manifold (i.e., map M into a point $p_0 \in M$ and take any small perturbation. Then the stable manifold of the fixed point will be M). On the other hand W^u is the image of a cell, but not under an immersion or a 1-1 map.

Shub generalizes the approximation theorem (6.7) to endomorphisms.

Previously, holomorphic endomorphisms of the Riemann sphere had been studied by G. Julia ([50], his "prize memoir"). Stein and Ulam [119] have made a study of certain polynomial endomorphisms of the plane using computing machines.

An extremely interesting problem is the study of maps of finite dimensional manifolds into $\text{Diff}(M)$. What are generic properties of such maps? This is called bifurcation theory. The most important work on this subject is that of J. Sotomayor [118]. He considers maps of an interval into the space of flows on 2-manifolds, and obtains a pretty complete picture in this case.

APPENDIX TO PART I: ANOSOV DIFFEOMORPHISMS

BY JOHN MATHER

In this Appendix, I give an exposition of Moser's proof that Anosov diffeomorphisms are structurally stable. (See Theorem 3.3 of §I.3.)

The main novelty in my presentation is the use of the language of manifolds of mappings, which seems to result in conceptual simplification. I would like to thank R. Abraham for suggesting that Moser's proof might be simply expressed in the language of manifolds of mappings.

We let M be a compact C^∞ manifold and $f: M \rightarrow M$ a C^1 diffeomorphism. We let D denote the topological space of diffeomorphisms of M into itself with the C^1 topology, H the topological space of homeomorphisms of M into itself with the C^0 topology (compact open topology), and C the C^∞ Banach manifold of continuous mappings of M into itself, where the topology is the C^0 topology and the manifold structure is defined in a manner similar to that by which the manifold structures on sets of mappings are defined in [1] (of Appendix).

THEOREM 1 (ANOSOV). *If f is an Anosov diffeomorphism, then f is structurally stable. More precisely, there exists a neighborhood U of the identity of M , id_M , in H , a neighborhood V of f in D and a continuous mapping $g \rightarrow h(g)$ of V into U such that for all $g \in V$, $h = h(g)$ is the unique solution in U of the equation*

$$hg = fh.$$

If E is a vector bundle over M , we let $\Gamma(E)$ denote the Banachable R -vector space of continuous sections of E over M , with the C^0 topology. If, further, $x \in M$, we let E_x denote the fiber of E over x . We let $f_*: \Gamma(TM) \rightarrow \Gamma(TM)$ be the continuous linear mapping given by $f_*(z) = Df \circ z \circ f^{-1}$. We will consider $\Gamma(TM)$ as a Banach space, with any norm which induces its topology.

LEMMA 1. *If f is an Anosov diffeomorphism, then $f_* - \text{id}$ is an isomorphism.*

REMARK. The converse is also true, but will not be proved here.

PROOF. By the hypothesis, there exists a splitting of $T(M)$ into a continuous Whitney sum $T(M) = E^s + E^u$, invariant under Df , such that $Df: E^s \rightarrow E^s$ is contracting and $Df: E^u \rightarrow E^u$ is expanding. Let $f_0 = f_*|_{\Gamma(E^s)}$ and $f_\infty = f_*|_{\Gamma(E^u)}$. Then there exists $C > 0$, $0 < \lambda < 1$ such that for all $m \in \mathbb{Z}^+$,

$$\|f_0^m\| < C\lambda^m, \quad \|f_\infty^{-m}\| < C\lambda^m.$$

It follows that $f_0 - \text{id}$ and $f_\infty^{-1} - \text{id}$ are automorphisms of $\Gamma(E^s)$ and $\Gamma(E^u)$, resp. In fact,

$$(f_0 - \text{id})^{-1} = - \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} f_0^j,$$

$$(f_{\infty}^{-1} - \text{id})^{-1} = - \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} f_{\infty}^{-j}.$$

Hence, $f_{\infty} - \text{id} = -f_{\infty}(f_{\infty}^{-1} - \text{id})$ is an automorphism. The lemma follows immediately.

Let $A: D \times C \times D \rightarrow C \times C$ be given by $A(g_1, h, g_2) = \langle h \circ g_1, g_2 \circ h \rangle$.

LEMMA 2. *A is once differentiable in its second variable and its "partial derivative,"*

$$D_2A: D \times TC \times D \rightarrow TC \times TC$$

is continuous in all variables. Moreover $p \circ L$ is an isomorphism, where

$$L = D_2A \mid (f \times (TC)_{\text{id}} \times f): (TC)_{\text{id}} \rightarrow (TC)_f \times (TC)_f$$

and p denotes the projection of $(TC)_f \times (TC)_f$ on $(TC)_f \times (TC)_f$ / diagonal.

PROOF. The first sentence follows from the methods of [1]. Also by the methods of [1], we may make the identifications $((TC)_{\text{id}} = \Gamma(TM)$ and $(TC)_f = \Gamma(f^*TM)$. With respect to these identifications L is given by

$$z \rightarrow \langle z \circ f, Df \circ z \rangle.$$

Let $S: (\Gamma(f^*TM) \times \Gamma(f^*TM)) / \text{diagonal} \rightarrow \Gamma(TM)$ be the isomorphism induced by $\langle s, t \rangle \rightarrow t \circ f^{-1} - s \circ f^{-1}$. Then

$$S \circ p \circ L = f_* - \text{id}.$$

Hence, the second sentence follows from Lemma 1, completing the proof of Lemma 2.

By Lemma 2 and a suitable version of the implicit function theorem, there exists a neighborhood V_1 of f in D and a neighborhood U_1 of id_M in C such that for all $g_1, g_2 \in V$ there exists a unique $h = u(g_1, g_2) \in U_1$ such that

$$A(g_1, h, g_2) \in \text{diagonal}$$

i.e.,

$$(1) \quad h \circ g_1 = g_2 \circ h$$

and such that $\langle g_1, g_2 \rangle \rightarrow u(g_1, g_2)$ is continuous.

Let U_2 be a neighborhood of id_M in U_1 such that for all $h_1, h_2 \in U_2$, $h_1 \circ h_2 \in U_1$ and let V be a neighborhood of f in V_1 such that for all $g_1, g_2 \in V$, $u(g_1, g_2) \in U_2$. For all $g \in V$, set $h(g) = u(g, f)$ and $h^-(g) = u(f, g)$.

Setting $h = h(g)$, $h^- = h^-(g)$, we have $hg = fh$ and $h^-f = gh^-$. Hence $h^-hg = h^-fh = gh^-h$ and $hh^-f = hgh^- = fhh^-$. Since (1) has a *unique* solution $h \in U_1$ for $g_1, g_2 \in V_1$, it follows that $hh^- = h^-h = \text{id}_M$. Hence h is a homeomorphism, so the theorem follows with $U = U_2 \cap H$.

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PART II. FLOWS

II.1. Introduction to flows. We shift now our survey to the case of the group $G = R$, the real numbers, acting on a manifold M , which for simplicity we will assume compact most of the time. Thus we are studying a 1-parameter group of diffeomorphisms, $\phi: R \rightarrow \text{Diff}(M)$ with $\phi_0: M \rightarrow M$ the identity and $\phi_t\phi_s = \phi_{t+s}$. We will call this set of data, or ϕ , simply a *flow*. A flow $\phi_t: M \rightarrow M$ defines (or generates) a tangent vector field on M ; i.e., for each $x \in M$ define $X(x) \in T_x(M)$ by

$$(1.1) \quad d\phi_t(x)/dt|_{t=0} = X(x).$$

Thus $X(x)$ is a tangent vector at x on M and $\phi_t(x)$ is the solution of the ordinary differential equation (1.1) with initial condition $\phi_0(x) = x$. Then the *orbit* (of ϕ) through x , $t \rightarrow \phi_t(x)$ coincides with the solution of the first order, autonomous (i.e., $X(x)$ doesn't depend on t), ordinary differential equation (1.1).

Conversely, given an ordinary differential equation, simple methods reduce it to the first order autonomous case and thus one obtains the situation in (1.1) with $X(x)$ given. The fundamental existence theorems of ordinary differential equations (see [25], [56]) yield a solution $\phi_t(x)$ such that $\phi_0(x) = x$, at least locally, i.e., for $|t| < \epsilon$. Furthermore these local solutions may be pieced together (see [56]) and frequently this leads to a flow on M . Certainly if M is compact, every (smooth of course) tangent vector field defines a unique flow in this way. In the noncompact case one may change the vector field by a scalar factor to obtain one which defines a global flow. We will consider here only the case where $\phi_t: M \rightarrow M$ is defined for all t , or an action of R on M , i.e., a flow.

Most of Part II is the carrying over of Part I to this slightly more complicated case. We will emphasize some of the special features and new interesting problems encountered in this 1-parameter case.

There are three possible types of orbits of a flow $\phi_t: M \rightarrow M$. First

x is *fixed point* of the flow if $\phi_t(x) = x$ all $t \in R$. A fixed point x can also be characterized as a zero of the vector field defined by ϕ . Secondly a *closed orbit* of $\phi_t: M \rightarrow M$ is the orbit through some x with $\phi_t(x) = x$ some $t \neq 0$. Usually a closed orbit is taken to mean exclusion of the fixed point case so there is a minimum *period* $t_0 > 0$ such that $\phi_{t_0}(x) = x$. Finally if $t \rightarrow \phi_t(x)$ is injective, then the orbit through x is not one of the above types and could be called an ordinary orbit.

In topologizing actions of R we assume M is compact. Then the flows as we saw above correspond precisely to tangent vector fields on M . The C^r , $r > 0$, vector fields on M form a linear space and with a C^r norm, $r < \infty$, a Banach space which we denote by $\chi(M)$. A *generic property* of flows will be a property true for a Baire set in $\chi(M)$. The most obvious generic property is that the set of zeros of $X \in \chi(M)$ is finite [114].

Proceeding as in §I.1 we look for a suitable equivalence between two flows ϕ_t and ψ_t on M . A *conjugacy* between ϕ_t and ψ_t is a homeomorphism $h: M \rightarrow M$ such that $h\phi_t(x) = \psi_t(hx)$. Such an equivalence relation preserves the minimum period of a periodic orbit and thus a conjugacy class will not in general be invariant under perturbation. This implies the need of a weaker notion of equivalence. We say that flows ϕ_t, ψ_t are *topologically equivalent* if there is a homeomorphism of M sending orbits of ϕ_t into orbits of ψ_t . If perturbations in $\chi(M)$ do not change the topological equivalence class of $X \in \chi(M)$, then X is called *structurally stable*. This concept was introduced in 1937 [6] by Andronov and Pontrjagin for ordinary differential equations on the 2-dimensional disk. On compact 2-dimensional manifolds, the structurally stable flows form a dense open set, simply characterized (Peixoto [84], see also §II.2). However in every dimension higher than three there exist compact manifolds on which the structurally stable flows are not dense [116] (see also [87]). Parallel to Part I this leads to a weakening of topological equivalence as follows.

For a flow ϕ_t on M , G. D. Birkhoff [15] has defined $x \in M$ to be a wandering point if there is some neighborhood U of x in M with $(\bigcup_{|t| > t_0} \phi_t(U)) \cap U = \emptyset$ for some $t_0 > 0$.

The nonwandering points (those which are not wandering) form a closed invariant subset of M denoted by $\Omega = \Omega(\phi_t)$. We will say that flows ϕ_t, ψ_t are *topologically equivalent on Ω* if there is an orbit preserving homeomorphism $h: \Omega(\phi_t) \rightarrow \Omega(\psi_t)$. Then ϕ_t is *Ω -stable* if sufficiently small perturbations (measured in terms of the corresponding $X \in \chi(M)$ of course) are topologically equivalent on Ω to ϕ_t . It is an important problem to discover whether Ω -stable flows are dense in $\chi(M)$.

We end this section by giving a direct relation between the flows discussed here and the diffeomorphism questions of Part I, [114].

A compact submanifold Σ of codimension one of a compact manifold M is called a *cross-section* for a flow ϕ_t on M if Σ intersects every orbit, has transversal intersection with the flow and whenever $x \in \Sigma$, $\phi_t(x) \in \Sigma$ for some $t > 0$. Then ϕ_t induces a diffeomorphism $f: \Sigma \rightarrow \Sigma$ by $f(x) = \phi_{t_0}(x)$ where t_0 is the first $t > 0$ with $\phi_t(x) \in \Sigma$ (see [114] for more details). The topological equivalence class of ϕ_t is determined by the topological conjugacy class of f . Orbits of f are in a natural 1-1 correspondence with those of ϕ_t by $\{f^m(x) \mid m \in \mathbb{Z}\} \rightarrow \{\phi_t(x) \mid t \in \mathbb{R}\}$, each $x \in \Sigma$. Compact orbits are preserved under this correspondence; thus periodic points of f correspond to closed orbits of ϕ_t . There can be no fixed points of ϕ_t when there is a cross-section. Cross-sections were used by Poincaré and Birkhoff (see, e.g., [19]).

There is a converse construction of some importance. Given a diffeomorphism f of a (compact) manifold Σ we will construct a flow, canonically, on a manifold M_0 of one dimension higher, called the *suspension* of f . This goes as follows. Let $\alpha: \Sigma \times \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \Sigma \times \mathbb{R}$ be defined by $\alpha(x, u) = (f(x), u+1)$. Then $\{\alpha^m\} = \mathbb{Z}$ operates freely on $\Sigma \times \mathbb{R}$ and the orbit space is a manifold M_0 . Furthermore the flow $\phi_t: \Sigma \times \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \Sigma \times \mathbb{R}$ defined by $\psi_t(x, u) = (x, u+t)$ induces a flow ϕ_t on M_0 which is our suspension of f . Clearly M_0 will have a cross-section $\Sigma_0 = \pi(\Sigma \times 0) \subset M_0$ where $\pi: \Sigma \times \mathbb{R} \rightarrow M_0$ is the quotient map. It is easy to check that the associated diffeomorphism of (ϕ_t, Σ_0) , $f_0: \Sigma_0 \rightarrow \Sigma_0$ is differentiably conjugate to our initial $f: \Sigma \rightarrow \Sigma$. Furthermore if an arbitrary flow $\phi_t: M \rightarrow M$ has a cross-section $f: \Sigma \rightarrow \Sigma$ whose suspension is $\phi'_t: M_0 \rightarrow M_0$, then ϕ_t and ϕ'_t are equivalent by an orbit preserving homeomorphism.

This notion of suspension is useful because it allows one immediately to transfer all the examples in Part I, i.e., the diffeomorphisms of §I.2, Anosov diffeomorphisms as well as those of §§I.5 and I.6, to examples of flows. From the above remarks, all the stability properties of the diffeomorphism examples are kept by the suspended flows.

II.2. The simplest examples of Ω -stable flows. We will say that a fixed point x of the flow $\phi_t: M \rightarrow M$ is *hyperbolic* if x is a hyperbolic fixed point of the diffeomorphism $\phi_1: M \rightarrow M$. An alternate way of saying this is as follows: If x is a fixed point of the flow $\phi_t: M \rightarrow M$, then the derivative $D\phi_t(x): T_x(M) \rightarrow T_x(M)$ defines a linear representation of the real line and so can be written in the form $D\phi_t(x) = e^{tA}$ where A is a linear endomorphism of $T_x(M)$. Then x is hyper-

boloid if and only if none of the eigenvalues of A have real part equal to zero.

(2.1) PROPOSITION. *If x is a hyperbolic fixed point for the flow ϕ_t , the stable manifold $W^s(x)$ of x relative to ϕ_1 is invariant under ϕ_t for every t and is contracting for every $t > 0$.*

Then $W^s(x)$ will be called the *stable manifold* of x for the flow ϕ_t . One may apply I.(2.1) to obtain properties of $W^s(x)$.

Now suppose that $x \in M$ is in a closed orbit γ of the flow $\phi_t: M \rightarrow M$. There is a submanifold V of codimension one passing through x and transversal to γ . Then V serves as a local version of the cross-section of §II.1, defining a local diffeomorphism $f: U \rightarrow V$, $f(x) = x$, where U is a neighborhood of x in V . We say that γ is a *hyperbolic closed orbit* of ϕ_t whenever x is a hyperbolic fixed point of f . It is easily checked that this definition is independent of the choices $x \in \gamma$ and V (see [114]). The local stable manifold $W_{\text{loc}}^s(x, f)$ of x for f in U defines the *stable manifold* $W^s(\gamma)$ of γ by $W^s(\gamma) = \bigcup_{t \in \mathbb{R}} \phi_t(W_{\text{loc}}^s(x, f))$. Then $W^s(\gamma)$ is a 1-1 immersed cell bundle over S^1 (either a cylinder $R^k \times S^1$, or a generalized Möbius band). For more details see [114].

The *unstable manifolds* of hyperbolic fixed points and closed orbits of ϕ_t are defined as the stable manifolds of $\psi_t = \phi_{-t}$.

For the suspension of a toral diffeomorphism (§I.3), the closed orbits are hyperbolic and dense in M ; but hyperbolic fixed points of any flow are necessarily isolated fixed points.

We now describe the analogue of the diffeomorphisms of §I.2 as flows $\phi_t: M \rightarrow M$, M compact, which satisfy

- (2.2) (1) $\Omega(\phi_t)$ is the union of a finite number of fixed points x_1, \dots, x_m and a finite number of closed orbits $\gamma_1, \dots, \gamma_n$ of ϕ_t .
- (2) The x_i, γ_j are all hyperbolic.
- (3) The stable manifolds and unstable manifolds of the x_i, β_j intersect each other only transversally.

(2.3) THEOREM [109]. *Suppose the flow $\phi_t: M \rightarrow M$ satisfies (2.2). Then (a) Each stable manifold W_x^s of the x_i and γ_j is imbedded and $M = \bigcup_{k=1}^{m+n} W_k^s$ (disjoint union).*

(b) *The closure of one W_k^s is the union of certain W_i^s . Let $W_i^s \leq W_k^s$ if W_i^s is in the closure of W_k^s . Then \leq is a partial ordering. If $W_i^s \leq W_k^s$ then $\dim W_i^s \leq \dim W_k^s$.*

(c) *One has the following Morse inequalities:*

“energy functions” are constructed for the flows described in this section.

II.3. Anosov flows. Consider first 1-parameter groups of vector space bundle automorphisms $\phi_t: E \rightarrow E$. Here E is a vector space bundle and ϕ_t is a flow on E such that for each t , $\phi_t: E \rightarrow E$ is a bundle automorphism (i.e., linear on fibers). For example if $\psi_t: M \rightarrow M$ is a flow on a manifold, the derivatives at each t , $\phi_t = D\psi_t: T(M) \rightarrow T(M)$, define a 1-parameter group of vector space bundle automorphisms. Assuming E is a Riemannian vector space bundle, say that such a flow $\phi_t: E \rightarrow E$ is *contracting* if there are constants $c, \lambda > 0$ such that $\|\phi_t(v)\| \leq ce^{-\lambda t}$, all $v \in E, t > 0$.

Then ϕ_t is *expanding* if ϕ_{-t} is contracting and this is equivalent to the existence of $c_1 > 0, \mu > 0$ such that $\|\phi_t(v)\| \geq c_1 e^{\mu t}$ all $t > 0, v \in E$ (compare §I.3).

An Anosov flow on a complete Riemannian manifold M (or just a manifold in case M is compact) is a flow ϕ_t whose induced flow $D\phi_t: T(M) \rightarrow T(M)$ on the tangent bundle is hyperbolic in the following sense: The tangent bundle $T(M)$ can be written as the Whitney sum of 3 invariant subbundles, $T(M) = E_1 + E_2 + E_3$ where on $E^u = E_1$, ϕ_t is expanding, on $E^s = E_2$, ϕ_t is contracting and E_3 is the 1-dimensional bundle defined by differentiating ϕ_t with respect to t .

Examples of Anosov flows are obtained readily from §I.3 and the following easily proved proposition.

(3.1) PROPOSITION. *If $f: M \rightarrow M$ is an Anosov diffeomorphism of a compact manifold, then the suspension of f is an Anosov flow.*

Another important class of examples of Anosov flows are the geodesic flows on the tangent bundles of Riemannian manifolds of negative (possibly varying) curvature (see [8], [13]).

(3.2) THEOREM (ANOSOV [9]). *If $\phi_t: M \rightarrow M$ is an Anosov flow of a compact manifold it is structurally stable. Also if $\Omega = M$, the periodic orbits will be dense. Finally if there is an (Lebesgue) invariant measure, then ϕ_t is ergodic.*

Applied to the geodesic flows on the tangent bundles of manifolds M with negative curvature, (3.2) yields ergodicity, thus solving an old problem. The constant negative curvature case as well as the case of two dimensional M had been done earlier by G. Hedlund [42] and E. Hopf [45], [46]. See also [34] and [64].

Again as in §I.3. there is the very important problem of finding all Anosov flows on compact M (especially when $\Omega = M$). Progress on this problem might contribute to the problem of what manifolds can

have Riemannian metrics of negative curvature. Is this class bigger than the class of manifolds which possess Riemannian metrics of constant negative curvature? On this point see the problem of Calabi in [51].

II.4. On counting closed orbits. For counting the fixed points (at least algebraically) of a diffeomorphism, the Lefschetz Trace Formula provides a satisfactory method (see §I.4). This also applies to periodic points, and for suspended flows, these methods will give us some answers as to the nature of closed orbits. For flows in general, it is an outstanding problem to find methods which will tell if there are closed orbits and how many.

Seifert's problem [105] is the best known question exemplifying this lack of knowledge. That is, does a flow on S^3 (continuous or differentiable) have a closed orbit or a fixed point? A related question is: does X , a smooth vector field on $D^2 \times S^1$, the 2-disk cross the circle, transversal to the boundary, have a closed orbit or a singular point? Related to these questions are papers of Fuller [32], and A. Schwartz [104].

Thus an analogue of the zeta function for diffeomorphisms of §I.4 seems quite remote for flows. However we will mention a wild idea in this direction.

Let $\Gamma = \Gamma(\phi_t)$ be the set of closed orbits of the flow $\phi_t: M \rightarrow M$ where we will assume M to be compact and that there are no fixed points. For $\gamma \in \Gamma$, define $l(\gamma)$ to be the period (minimal period, that is) of γ , i.e., $l(\gamma)$ is the first $t > 0$ such that $\phi_t(x) = x$ for some $x \in \gamma$. We will assume then that the flow satisfies the generic property, $\{\gamma \in \Gamma \mid l(\gamma) \leq c\}$ is finite for each positive c (that this is generic follows from II.(5.6)).

Then define formally (another zeta function!) $Z(s)$ to be the infinite product

$$Z(s) = \prod_{\gamma \in \Gamma} \prod_{k=0}^{\infty} (1 - [\exp l(\gamma)]^{-s-k}).$$

The question is: does $Z(s)$ have nice properties for any general class of flows ϕ ? In this direction we consider the case that ϕ is the suspension of a diffeomorphism $f: V \rightarrow V$ where the zeta function (of Weil, Artin-Mazur, §I.4) is rational.

(4.1) **THEOREM.** *If the zeta function of $f: V \rightarrow V$ is rational, then $Z_\phi(s) = Z(s)$ where ϕ is the suspension of f converges in a half-plane to an analytic function of s , and has an analytic continuation to a meromorphic function. Furthermore the zeros and poles of this meromorphic function can be computed explicitly in terms of those of ζ_f .*

PROOF (LARGELY DUE TO NARASIMHAN). If $K_m = K_m(f)$, $m = 1, 2, 3, \dots$ (as in §I.4) denotes the number of periodic points of f of minimum period m , we get directly from the definition of $Z(s)$

$$Z(s) = \prod_{m=1}^{\infty} \prod_{k=1}^{\infty} (1 - e^{-m(s+k)})^{K_m/m}.$$

Let

$$W(s) = \prod_{m=1}^{\infty} (1 - e^{-ms})^{K_m/m}.$$

Then

$$\begin{aligned} -\log W(s) &= \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{m} K_m \log \left(\frac{1}{1 - e^{-ms}} \right) \\ &= \sum_{m, r \geq 1} \frac{1}{mr} K_m e^{-mrs} \\ &= \sum_{n \geq 1} \frac{1}{n} e^{-ns} \sum_{m/n} K_m. \end{aligned}$$

Assuming at first that the zeta function $\zeta(t)$ of f is of the form $\zeta(t) = (1 - \lambda t)^{-1}$, we have (I.(4.1), (4.8)) $\sum_{m/n} K_m = \lambda^n$. Thus $-\log W(s) = \sum (1/n)(\lambda/e^s)^n = -\log(1 - \lambda/e^s)$ or $W(s) = 1 - \lambda/e^s$ and

$$Z(s) = \prod_{k=0}^{\infty} W(s+k) = \prod_{k=0}^{\infty} (1 - \lambda/e^{s+k}).$$

Then we can see that $Z(s)$ is entire because it is the uniform limit, in every compact set, of entire functions. Incidentally one sees from the explicit form of $Z(s)$, a functional equation $Z(s+1) = Z(s)e^s/(e^s - \lambda)$. Finally the zeros are clearly the solutions of $e^{s+\mu} = \lambda$, $k = 0, 1, 2, \dots$ or $s+k = \log \lambda + 2\pi in$, $n \in Z$.

In the general case we have $\zeta(t) = \prod_{i,j} (1 - \mu_j t)/(1 - \lambda_i t)$ and $\sum_{m/n} K_m = \sum_i \lambda_i^n - \sum_j \mu_j^n$. Thus we obtain $-\log W(s) = -\log \prod_{i,j} (1 - \lambda_i/e^s)(1 - \mu_j/e^s)^{-1}$, so $Z(s) = \prod_{i,j} \prod_{k=0}^{\infty} (1 - \lambda_i/e^{s+k}) \cdot (1 - \mu_j/e^{s+k})^{-1}$. The zeros are of the form $s = \log \lambda_i + 2\pi ni - k$ and the poles $s = \log \mu_j + 2\pi ni - k$ (distinguish the i 's!). This proves (4.1).

The following question then arises. Suppose $\phi_i: M \rightarrow M$ is the suspension of f as in (4.1) with ζ_j rational and f satisfying Axioms A and B of §I.6. Suppose even that M is the 2-dimensional toral diffeomorphism. Now let $\psi_i: M \rightarrow M$ be close to ϕ_i . Does $Z_{\psi_i}(s)$ have a meromorphic continuation to all of C ? An affirmative answer would be roughly necessary and sufficient condition for $Z(s)$ to be useful. I must

admit a positive answer would be a little shocking! A way of looking at this problem is the following. The canonical cross-section Σ for ϕ_t is also a cross-section for ψ_t and the time of first return for ψ_t is defined by a smooth function $\rho: \Sigma \rightarrow R^+$ (R^+ the positive reals) which will be close to the constant function 1. There is a natural 1-1 correspondence $\gamma \rightarrow \gamma', \Gamma \rightarrow \Gamma'$ from the set of closed orbits of ϕ_t to those of ψ_t using Ω -stability.

Let $\lambda_\gamma = l(\gamma')$, so $\lambda_\gamma = \sum_{x_i \in \gamma' \cap \Sigma} \rho(x_i)$ and $-\log W_1(s) = \sum_{\gamma, r} (1/r) e^{-\lambda_\gamma r s}$ where $W_1(s)$ corresponds to the $W(s)$ of the previous proof. Is there sufficient regularity in the λ_γ to continue W_1 meromorphically?

There are two other remarks we wish to make about $Z(s)$. First if ϕ_t is the geodesic flow for a 2-manifold of constant negative curvature, then $Z(s)$ is meromorphic. In this case it is precisely the Selberg zeta function [106], which Selberg defined directly in terms of $SL(2, R)$ and a certain uniform discrete subgroup Γ . Selberg proved that it is meromorphic in this case and found its zeros and poles as well. Sinai and Langlands pointed out to me this interpretation of the Selberg zeta function and this motivated my using it here.

Finally we pose the question, how generally do flows have the $l(\gamma)$ growing slowly enough so that $Z(s)$ has a half plane of convergence?

II.5. Spectral decomposition of flows. One can extend Axioms A and B of §I.6 to flows. This goes as follows. For flows ϕ_t on compact manifolds M , we have

(5.1) **AXIOM A'.** *The fixed points of ϕ_t are each hyperbolic. The non-wandering points Ω consist of this finite set of fixed points F and the closure Λ of the closed orbits; Λ and F are disjoint. Finally the derived flow restricted to the tangent bundle restricted to Λ , $D\phi_t: T_\Lambda(M) \rightarrow T_\Lambda(M)$ is hyperbolic (defined analogously to the Anosov flow in §II.3).*

Topologically transitive for a flow again means that there is a dense orbit.

(5.2) **THEOREM (SPECTRAL DECOMPOSITION).** *If $\phi_t: M \rightarrow M$ satisfies Axiom A', then Ω can be written uniquely as the disjoint union $\Omega_1 \cup \Omega_2 \cup \dots \cup \Omega_k$ where each Ω_i is closed, invariant and each $\phi_t: \Omega_i \rightarrow \Omega_i$ is topologically transitive.*

(5.3) **COROLLARY.** $M = \bigcup_{i=1}^k W^s(\Omega_i)$ (disjoint union, canonically) where each $W^s(\Omega_i) = \{x \in M \mid \phi_t(x) \rightarrow \Omega_i\}$.

(5.4) **AXIOM B'.** *Conditions and notations as above, if $W^s(\Omega_i) \cap W^k(\Omega_j) \neq \emptyset$, then there exist periodic orbits (or fixed points) γ in*

Ω_i, σ in Ω_j such that $W^s(\gamma)$ and $W^k(\sigma)$ have a point of transversal intersection.

The following seems to be a theorem although I haven't written out the details.

(5.5) *If $\phi_t: M \rightarrow M$ satisfies Axioms A' and B' then ϕ_t is Ω -stable. One also obtains the openness, filtration, and partial ordering as in §I.6.*

The approximation theorems are quite parallel to those referred to in §I.6 with the same references in fact.

(5.6) **THEOREM [55] AND [114].** *The property of flows that the fixed points x_i and closed orbits γ_j are all hyperbolic is generic. Furthermore generically, the stable and unstable manifolds of the x_i, γ_j intersect each other only transversally.*

(5.7) **THEOREM (PUGH [91]).** *In the Banach space of C^1 vector fields (or flows), there is a Baire set with the property that the fixed points and closed orbits are dense in Ω .*

If $\phi_t: M \rightarrow M, \psi_t: V \rightarrow V$ there is defined naturally the product flow $\phi_t \times \psi_t: M \times V \rightarrow M \times V$. Note that the product of two (or more) flows containing closed orbits of positive period will contain an invariant torus which will make this product not Ω -stable. For gradient flows (nondegenerate) the situation is different and simpler; the product is in this case Ω -stable.

Note that one obtains the example showing that structurally stable flows are not dense, by simply suspending the example for diffeomorphisms.

All the material in §I.5 about homoclinic points and symbolic flows can be suspended to obtain similar results on flows. As mentioned there, I first ran into this phenomena in that form, i.e., in trying to understand Van der Pol's equation (with forcing term). See also [107] for these questions discussed in the flow framework.

PART III. MORE ON FLOWS

III.1. Flows with conditions imposed. In this section, we discuss some of the problems encountered in attempting to carry over Parts I and II to flows which satisfy certain constraints, e.g., of the type occurring in classical mechanics. Essentially nothing has been done in this direction, so we just mention some background material, related recent results, and some problems.

The main class of flows, beyond the unrestricted ones we have been

discussing up to this point, are the Hamiltonian flows. Abstractly speaking, a Hamiltonian flow is defined on a symplectic manifold, and this proceeds as follows.

A *symplectic* structure on a manifold M is a 2-form θ defined on M such that $d\theta=0$, and at each point of M , θ is nondegenerate; nondegeneracy of θ at $x \in M$ means that the map $Q: T_x(M) \rightarrow T_x^*(M)$ is an isomorphism from the tangent space at x to its dual where $Q(X)(Y) = \theta(X, Y)$, $X, Y \in T_x(M)$ (for a complete discussion of this material, see [1], [123]). We then say that M is a symplectic manifold. It follows that $\dim M$ is even. Thus on a symplectic manifold, there is a 1-1 correspondence between 1-forms and vector fields.

Now if $H: M \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ is a differentiable function (a "Hamiltonian" function), its derivative $DH(x) \in T_x^*(M)$ defines a 1-form, which via Q we may consider as a vector field, say X_H . The flow ϕ_t generated by X_H (at least locally) is called the *Hamiltonian flow* defined by H . It can be checked that ϕ_t leaves θ invariant. In fact, by reasons converse to the above, it is important to consider directly those flows (which we will again call Hamiltonian) ϕ_t , say, defined for all t , on a symplectic manifold preserving the symplectic form. Then the natural global problem for Hamiltonian flows becomes

(1.1) PROBLEM. Given a symplectic manifold M , find a Baire set \mathfrak{B} of all flows which preserve the symplectic form, so that if ϕ_t is in \mathfrak{B} , one can describe the global orbit structure of ϕ_t .

If M is compact, one may conveniently consider the Hamiltonian flows \mathfrak{H} as a subspace of all vector fields, $\chi(M)$ with the C^r topology.

Note that a Hamiltonian flow, ϕ_t , leaves a volume on M invariant, namely the form obtained by wedging the symplectic form θ with itself $n = \frac{1}{2} \dim M$ times. Thus it follows that in case M is compact, that the set of nonwandering points, Ω is equal to all of M .

One has a similar problem, also directly motivated by classical mechanics, for a single diffeomorphism.

(1.2) PROBLEM. What is the orbit structure of some Baire set of diffeomorphisms f of a compact symplectic manifold which preserve the symplectic 2-form?

Of course in studying these problems, one is only permitted perturbations of f to f' which also keep θ invariant. The first (and still unsolved) problem that one encounters here is to understand a local problem, the orbit structure in the neighborhood of a fixed point x of f . The difficulty is that the symplectic condition on f means that for the derivative $D(x)$, hyperbolicity is not a generic property. For example, if $\dim M=2$, f preserves a volume and $Df(x): T_x(M)$

$\rightarrow T_x(M)$ has determinant 1. One may classify these linear transformations into the hyperbolic and elliptic types. The hyperbolic is the one already discussed with eigenvalues $\lambda > 1$ and $1/\lambda$. The elliptic case is a nontrivial rotation of the plane. In the elliptic case in general, there exist no coordinates in the neighborhood of x in which f becomes linear, and only recently in this local 2-dimensional problem has one even begun to understand what is going on.

Birkhoff, e.g. [18], had believed that volume preserving transformations of compact 2-manifolds were ergodic (as well as Hamiltonian transformations more generally) "in the general case" and based much of his work on this hypothesis. (Recall ergodic means there are no invariant sets of positive measure with measure less than that of M .) Through the work of Kolmogoroff, Arnold, Moser, [52], [10], [71], we know now that this is not the case. If x is an elliptic fixed point of $C^\infty f: M^2 \rightarrow M^2$, then generically, there is an invariant circle in every neighborhood of x and thus f cannot be ergodic [70].

In the $2n$ -dimensional analogous problem there is an invariant n -dimensional torus in any neighborhood of x and the diffeomorphism is not ergodic. However one still has not yet a topological description in the neighborhood of an elliptic fixed point of a Hamiltonian diffeomorphism and thus it seems especially difficult to know how to proceed as in the first parts of the survey. Furthermore, the recent work of Arnold and Moser on the Hamiltonian case is still fairly local; the global Hamiltonian picture seems remote. We remark, though, that the examples of geodesic flows on manifolds of negative curvature are Hamiltonian and in this case, (§II.3), the flow is ergodic and structurally stable (on each level surface of the Hamiltonian).

We make three last comments on the Hamiltonian problem. First an elliptic point of a Hamiltonian diffeomorphism, say in 2 dimensions, where the derivative is a *rational* rotation, is degenerate. This is one reason why one must work with Baire sets of Hamiltonian diffeomorphisms, not open dense sets. Similarly one cannot expect these diffeomorphisms to be Ω -stable, as in Part I. Secondly, we remark that Pugh has shown that his closing lemma applies to prove the periodic orbits are dense in the compact Hamiltonian case [93]. Lastly it should be said that in practice, or in engineering, the differential equations, because of friction, are no longer Hamiltonian and could be closer to those described in Parts I and II. In this connection see [85].

After the Hamiltonian problems, the next most interesting case to consider might well be volume preserving diffeomorphisms. These coincide in dimension two with the Hamiltonian ones.

Volume preserving diffeomorphisms have not been studied from our point of view (although, see [122]). For $\dim M > 2$, however, none of the Hamiltonian objections apply and in fact the hyperbolic linear volume preserving maps are dense and open among all volume preserving linear maps; very possibly in the higher dimensional case, volume preserving diffeomorphisms might be amenable to study by the methods of Part I. A first question could be to prove I.(6.7) for volume preserving diffeomorphisms.

For every volume preserving diffeomorphism f of a compact manifold, $\Omega(f) = M$. Presumably, Pugh's method would show the periodic points are dense. Is f ergodic, a generic property in this context? Oxtoby and Ulam [78] prove such an ergodicity theorem for homeomorphisms.

One can also ask whether the program of Parts I and II could be carried out for ordinary differential equations of higher order, say second order to begin with; see [56], [123] for a coordinate free definition of 2nd order differential equations. This hasn't been investigated as far as I know. The same applies to diffeomorphisms or flows of infinite dimensional manifolds.

Holomorphic diffeomorphisms of a complex manifold are much more rigid, but I think that the orbit structure is not generally understood. G. Julia's prize memoir [50] is related to this subject. It concerns holomorphic *endomorphisms* of the Riemann sphere.

III.2. Some other work on flows. Here we mainly remark on a couple of recent results on flows which are not so directly related to the preceding.

The question of existence for minimal sets poses interesting problems to the global analyst. A compact manifold (or even space) M is a *minimal set* for the flow $\phi_t: M \rightarrow M$ if there is no proper nonempty closed invariant subspace of M . Gottschalk [35] has given a survey of this subject. A main problem is: what M can be the minimal set for some flow? It is not known if the 3-sphere can be a minimal set.

A number of new examples of minimal flows are constructed from Lie groups in [12a]. See also [29] for examples on $S^n \times S^1$.

An important recent result is that of A. Schwartz [102] which generalizes both the Poincaré-Bendixson theorem for plane regions and Denjoy's theory of C^2 flows on the torus. The Schwartz theorem says that for any C^2 flow on a 2-manifold, any (compact) minimal set is either a point, a closed orbit, or a 2-torus. Among other applications of Schwartz's methods, R. Sacksteder has shown that if G is a finitely generated, finitely presented, discrete group G acting C^2

freely on the circle, then the action is topologically conjugate to a group of rotations. See also [99]. Here acting freely means no $\phi_g: S^1 \rightarrow S^1$, $g \in G$, has a fixed point.

There has been recently also interesting work on the subject of distal actions which we do not go into. Here $\phi_t: M \rightarrow M$, compact M , is distal, if in some metric, for any $x, y \in M$, $x \neq y$, there is an ϵ such that $d(\phi_t(x), \phi_t(y)) > \epsilon$ all $t \in G$. See for example [28], [33], [67].

PART IV. OTHER LIE GROUPS

IV.1. Action of an abelian Lie group. We consider briefly here the question of an abelian Lie group G acting on a manifold when G is more complicated than Z or R .

Recall first that an action of a Lie group G on a manifold is a homomorphism $\phi: G \rightarrow \text{Diff}(M)$ such that the induced map $\Phi: G \times M \rightarrow M$ defined by $\Phi(g, m) = \phi_g(m)$ is C^k . The orbit O_x through $x \in M$ of such an action is the image of the map $p_x: G \rightarrow M$ defined by $p_x(g) = \phi_g(x)$. The isotropy group H_x of the action at x is the set of elements $h \in G$ such that $\phi_h(x) = x$. Then H_x is a closed subgroup of G and G/H_x is a homogeneous space of G . Induced from p_x is a 1-1 immersion $q_x: G/H_x \rightarrow M$. Finally we remark that the x orbit O_x refers to p_x , q_x , G/H_x or $q_x(G/H_x)$ at various times. If there is danger of confusion we will try to be more explicit.

A fixed point of the action is an orbit consisting of a single point. Actions ϕ_g, ψ_g are conjugate if there is a homeomorphism $h: M \rightarrow M$ such that $\phi_g(hx) = h(\psi_g(x))$ for all $g \in G$, $x \in M$.

Returning to the abelian case, suppose G is isomorphic to $Z + Z$. One may choose generators $f, g \in \text{Diff}(M)$ of G , so $fg = gf$, and thus one is equivalently studying a pair of commuting diffeomorphisms. More generally one may study two commuting differentiable maps and actually the most studied of such problems perhaps has been the existence of a common fixed point for two commuting maps of the unit interval I into itself. Very recently a counterexample has been found to this problem by P. Huneke [49] and independently W. Boyce [22]. They each construct continuous maps $f, g: I \rightarrow I$, with $fg = gf$ and such that there is no $x \in I$ with $f(x) = x = g(x)$. These maps are not C^1 and thus the differentiable version of this problem remains open. In this direction, A. Schwartz [103] has the strongest result: If f and g are C^1 maps, $I \rightarrow I$, there is a fixed point of one which is periodic for the other.

Going back to the case of two commuting diffeomorphisms $g, f: M \rightarrow M$, observe g is in the centralizer $Z(f)$ of f , i.e., $Z(f) = \{g \in \text{Diff}(M) \mid gf = fg\}$. Thus a first question in such a study could well be

(1.1) PROBLEM. What can be said about $Z(f)$ for $f \in \text{Diff}(M)$? Under what conditions on f is $\dim Z(f) < \infty$? Is $Z(f) = \{f^m \mid m \in \mathbb{Z}\}$ a generic property?

Work of N. Kopell suggests that this last question may have an affirmative answer. Since a significant class of Ω -stable diffeomorphisms (§I.2) are a finite union of contractions up to a finite power, it is important to know $Z(f)$ when f is a contraction.

(1.2) THEOREM (KOPELL [53]). *Suppose $C^\infty f: W \rightarrow W$ is a contraction. Thus at the unique fixed point x , derivative $Df(x): T_x(W) \rightarrow T_x(W)$ is a linear contraction. Then $Z(f) = \{g \in \text{Diff}(W) \mid gf = fg, g \in C^\infty\}$ is a finite dimensional Lie group. If f is linear, with a further nondegeneracy condition on the eigenvalues, then g is linear. Finally for a dense open set of diffeomorphisms f satisfying I.(2.2), $Z(f) = \{f^m \mid m \in \mathbb{Z}\}$.*

In the proof of the structural stability of an Anosov diffeomorphism (see the Appendix of Part I), one obtains at the same time that its centralizer is discrete, even in the group of homeomorphisms of M . Adler and Palais [5] have actually computed this centralizer for the toral diffeomorphisms. It would seem at least a reasonable conjecture that an open dense set of diffeomorphisms satisfying Axioms A and B (§I.6) have centralizer $Z(f) = \{f^m \mid m \in \mathbb{Z}\}$.

Kopell [53] has studied commuting diffeomorphisms of the circle in more detail. Here, at least among those with periodic points, she has found a dense set of actions of $Z+Z$ for which the orbit structure can be understood. She also gives an example of commuting diffeomorphisms f, g of S^1 with the following property: g is the identity on an open set and for C^1 approximations f', g' of f, g such that $f'g' = g'f'$, g' must also be the identity on some open set.

Further results on abelian actions are related to the question of degeneracy of some orbits when R^k acts on a given manifold. By taking generators, an action of R^k on M corresponds to a set of k tangent vector fields on M which commute, or equivalently their bracket is zero. In this direction Lima [60] showed that if R^2 acts on a compact 2-manifold of nonzero Euler characteristic, there must be a fixed point or, equivalently, a common zero of the two generating vector fields. In a further paper [59] he showed that two commuting vector fields on S^3 are dependent at some point (see also Novikov-Arnold [76]). Extensions of this last theorem have been made to actions of R^k on certain M^{k+1} by Rosenberg, and Sacksteder [98], [100]. While on this subject it seems worthwhile to mention that closely related is the result of Novikov [77] who has shown that every foliation of dimension 2 on S^3 has a compact leaf. An account of the basic results in foliation theory is in Haefliger [41].

Recently Adler and McAndrew [4] have shown that the topological entropy of a Chebyshev polynomial is positive.

There has not been much work on actions of solvable or nilpotent Lie groups along the line of this section.

IV.2. The semisimple case. Here we make a few comments on the problem of studying the action of a semisimple group G on a (compact) manifold. Discussions with R. Palais have been helpful here.

There is a vast literature on the subject of a Lie group G acting on a manifold M when G is compact, acts transitively, or acts linearly. The reader can refer to [20], [66] for the case of compact G . We only remark that Palais [80] (see also [81]) has shown a strong form of structural stability for compact actions. Namely if an action ψ_g is close to ϕ_g , $\phi: G \rightarrow \text{Diff}(M)$, G compact, these actions are conjugate by a diffeomorphism $h \in \text{Diff}(M)$. Thus $\phi_g(hx) = h\psi_g(x)$, all $g \in G$. In this case we say ϕ is *rigid*.

One systematic treatment of the transitive case is [27]. Another aspect of this case is [126].

If G acting on M is semisimple, but neither compact, nor acting transitively, nor linearly, there seems to be essentially no literature, at least that I know of. On the other hand, it would seem worthwhile to make efforts in this direction. These efforts could produce unifying theorems, shed light on the above three special cases, or be useful in geometry or physics. One possibility might be to extend some of the results of Parts I and II. We limit ourselves to a few remarks.

In the first place, the evidence is that the richness of actions of a noncompact semisimple Lie group will lie somewhere between the abelian case (extremely rich, e.g., $G = \mathbb{R}$) and the compact group case (few actions, i.e., G acts rigidly as mentioned above). We will try to make this point clearer.

In the linear theory, or representation theory, the semisimple case is close to the case of compact groups in that representations (finite dimensional) are rigid. This contrasts to the abelian case where even one dimensional representations of \mathbb{R} (up to equivalence) are parameterized by \mathbb{R} .

This motivated the speculation that if $\phi: G \rightarrow \text{Diff}(M)$ is an action of semisimple G with fixed point $x \in M$, the representation $g \rightarrow D\phi_g: T_x(M) \rightarrow T_x(M)$ determines the orbit structure of ϕ in a neighborhood of x . R. Hermann [44] showed this to be true formally, while Guillemin and Sternberg [37] show that this is actually true in the case of an analytic (real) action. On the other hand Guillemin and Sternberg [37] give a counterexample in the C^∞ case for $G = \text{SL}(2, \mathbb{R})$. This situation, however, is still not yet well understood.

One might ask whether any action of a semisimple G on a compact manifold is rigid. This is false as the following simple example shows. Let $G = \text{SL}(2, R)$ act on the unit tangent bundle T of a 2-manifold M^2 of genus greater than one by dividing out a uniform discrete subgroup Γ from G . These actions correspond to different complex structures on M^2 and thus one gets a continuous family of such actions. One sees this by considering M as the double coset space $\Gamma \backslash G / K$ where G/K is the complex upper half plane. See also for example [126].

This does not exclude the possibility of a number of cases of non-compact semisimple G acting rigidly on compact M . Here is one such case. $G = \text{SL}(n+1, R)$ acts transitively on $P^n(R)$ using homogeneous coordinates and in fact $\text{SL}(n+1, R)$ has no other homogeneous spaces of dimension less than $n+1$. Thus there is at most one action, transitive or otherwise, of $\text{SL}(n+1, R)$ on connected M if the dimension of M is less than $N+1$, so of course this action is rigid and M must be $P^n(R)$ (or a point!).

This suggests that semisimple G acting on M of much lower dimension might be fairly amenable to study. The situation is akin to the work of Hsiang and Hsiang on compact G [48].

The work of Hermann [43] and others on the (equivariant) compactification of homogeneous spaces may be interpreted as studying the action of a semisimple G in the neighborhood of certain noncompact orbits.

I have just received a manuscript [47] of W. Y. Hsiang which is related to the material of this section.

IV.3. Final miscellany. We end by making some final remarks on the action of a Lie group G . The notion of induced representation which has proved useful in the linear theory has an analogue in the general case which we describe now. This construction generalizes the suspended action of §II.1. Suppose then H is a closed subgroup of a Lie group G and $\phi: H \rightarrow \text{Diff}(M)$ is an action of H . Define an action $\psi: H \rightarrow \text{Diff}(M \times G)$ by $\psi_h(m, g) = (\phi_h(m), gh)$ and let $\pi: M \times G \rightarrow E$ be the projection onto the orbit space. One obtains the following diagram where f is induced by π_G .

$$\begin{array}{ccc} M \times G & \xrightarrow{\pi_G} & G \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ E & \xrightarrow{f} & G/H \end{array}$$

Here E is a manifold and $f: E \rightarrow G/H$ is a bundle over G/H , Cartan's

construction in [23]. The action σ of G on $M \times G$ defined by $\sigma_{g'}(m, g) = (m, g'g)$ induces an action $\tau = \tau(\phi)$ of G on E which we might call the induced action of ϕ . This action $\tau: G \rightarrow \text{Diff}(E)$ is fiber preserving with respect to f and commutes with translation on the base. τ restricted to H leaves $f^{-1}(eH)$ invariant where it is equivalent to the original action ϕ .

If $G = R$, $H = Z$, then τ is the construction of the suspension of a generator of Z as in §II.1. If M is compact so is E and if ϕ is linear, M a vector space, then E is a vector space bundle and the action of G on sections is Mackey's induced representation.

We saw in Parts I and II that the concept of nonwandering points played a central role. A most important task would be to generalize this idea to a more general group G and to formulate some of the conditions say of §§I.2, I.3, I.6 for the case of a general Lie group, or even abelian, or semisimple G .

Palais in [79] considers a class of actions on noncompact groups which have many properties of compact transformation groups. These actions are quite restrictive in that the isotropy group is always compact and the manifold must be noncompact. These actions, however, resemble $G = Z$ acting on $M - \Omega$.

Suppose now that $\phi: G \rightarrow \text{Diff}(M)$ is an action with a fixed point $x \in M$. Then the map $\tilde{\phi}: G \rightarrow \text{Aut}(T_x(M))$ is a linear representation of G , where $\tilde{\phi}(g) = D\phi_g(x)$ is the linear automorphism of $T_x(M)$ defined by the derivative of ϕ_g at x .

(3.1) PROBLEM. To what extent (generically) does this representation determine the action of G in a neighborhood of x , say up to conjugacy.

This is a basic local question. In earlier sections we saw aspects of it, starting with the stable manifold theorems, §I.2, in Sternberg [121] and Guillemin-Sternberg [37]. In general, the question is very far from being answered. Very likely, the higher derivatives will play a basic role for some groups.

Suppose more generally that $O = O_x$ is the compact orbit of some $x \in M$ of the action $\phi: G \rightarrow \text{Diff}(M)$. Thus $G \rightarrow O_x$, $g \rightarrow \phi_g(x)$ is the orbit map with isotropy group $H_x \subset G$ acting on M leaving x fixed. The derivative $D\phi_g: T_0(M) \rightarrow T_0(M)$ defines a structure of a homogeneous vector space bundle (in the sense of [21]) on the restriction of the tangent bundle of M restricted to O . We may generalize (3.1) with

(3.2) PROBLEM. To what extent does the group of bundle automorphisms $D\phi_g: T_0(M) \rightarrow T_0(M)$ determine the action of G in a neighborhood of O ?

Here of course (3.1) is the case O is a single point. For the notion

of equivalence in (3.2), one might take orbit preserving homeomorphism. An earlier special case of (3.2) was discussed in §II.2, where $G=R$ and O was a closed orbit, i.e., the circle S^1 .

For global actions of G on M , it is probably profitable to consider initially very restricted cases, for example, actions on 2-manifolds. In this case, the possible orbits are well known, see Mostow [72]. Another tractable case might be actions with only two orbits.

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