

Erratum to “Phase transitions on the Markov and Lagrange dynamical spectra”

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Abstract. We acknowledge an error in the proof of the last statement of Theorem D of Lima and Moreira (2021).

There is a mistake in the proof of the last statement of [1, Theorem D] by the first two authors, where we use $\text{Diff}_*^2(M)$ for conservative diffeomorphisms of class C^2 , which states the following:

Theorem D. *Given $\varphi \in \text{Diff}_*^2(M)$ with a horseshoe Λ , $HD(\Lambda) > 1$ and $k \geq 2$, there are an open set $\text{Diff}_*^2(M) \supset \mathcal{U} \ni \varphi$ and a residual set $\mathcal{U}^{**} \subset \mathcal{U}$ such that for every $\psi \in \mathcal{U}^{**}$ there is a C^k -residual subset $\mathcal{R}_\psi \subset C^k(M, \mathbb{R})$ such that if $f \in \mathcal{R}_\psi$ then*

$$\text{Leb}(M_f(\Lambda_\psi) \cap (-\infty, a - \delta)) = 0 = \text{Leb}(L_f(\Lambda_\psi) \cap (-\infty, a - \delta))$$

but

$$\text{int}(L_f(\Lambda_\psi) \cap (-\infty, a + \delta)) \neq \emptyset \neq \text{int}(M_f(\Lambda_\psi) \cap (-\infty, a + \delta))$$

for all $\delta > 0$, where $a = a(\varphi, f) = \sup\{t \in \mathbb{R} : HD(\Lambda_t) < 1\}$.

Moreover,

$$HD(M_f(\Lambda_\psi) \cap (-\infty, a)) = HD(L_f(\Lambda_\psi) \cap (-\infty, a)) = 1.$$

More precisely, the mistake is in the following statement, which is used in the proof that $\lim_{\delta \rightarrow 0} HD(\Lambda_{a-\delta}) = 1$:

If $\delta > 0$ is sufficiently small we have that

$$K_{a+\delta}^s \subset K_{a-\delta}^s \cup \left(\bigcup_{i=1}^M I_{(\underline{b}^i)_t \underline{a}^i}^s \right),$$

which is not necessarily true, since, even for $\delta > 0$ small, the set $\Lambda_{a+\delta} \cap \{p \in \Lambda; f(p) \leq a - \delta\}$ is not necessarily close, in the Hausdorff metric, to $\Lambda_{a-\delta}$.

However, in [2, Theorem 2] we prove the following result:

Theorem 2. Let $\varphi_0 \in \text{Diff}_*^2(M)$ with a mixing horseshoe Λ_0 and \mathcal{U} a C^2 -sufficiently small neighbourhood of φ_0 in $\text{Diff}_*^2(M)$ such that Λ_0 admits a continuation $\Lambda (= \Lambda(\varphi))$ for every $\varphi \in \mathcal{U}$. There exists a residual set $\tilde{\mathcal{U}} \subset \mathcal{U}$ such that for every $\varphi \in \tilde{\mathcal{U}}$ and $r \geq 2$ there exists a C^r -residual set $\tilde{\mathcal{R}}_{\varphi, \Lambda} \subset C^r(M, \mathbb{R})$ such that for any $f \in \tilde{\mathcal{R}}_{\varphi, \Lambda}$ the functions

$$t \mapsto d_u(t) := HD(K_t^u) \quad \text{and} \quad t \mapsto d_s(t) := HD(K_t^s)$$

are continuous and, in fact, they are equal to

$$HD(\Lambda_t) = d_u(t) + d_s(t) = 2d_u(t)$$

and

$$\min\{1, HD(\Lambda_t)\} = HD(L_{\varphi, f} \cap (-\infty, t)) = HD(M_{\varphi, f} \cap (-\infty, t)).$$

Using this result it is not difficult to complete the proof that $\lim_{\delta \rightarrow 0} HD(\Lambda_{a-\delta}) = 1$ (so correcting the proof of [1, Theorem D], where our horseshoes are assumed to be mixing). Indeed, by the definition of $a = a(\varphi, f)$, for every $\delta > 0$, $HD(\Lambda_{a-\delta}) < 1$ and $HD(\Lambda_{a+\delta}) \geq 1$. Since $HD(\Lambda_t) = 2d_u(t)$ is a continuous function, we should have $HD(\Lambda_a) = \lim_{\delta \rightarrow 0^+} HD(\Lambda_{a-\delta}) \leq 1$ and also $HD(\Lambda_a) = \lim_{\delta \rightarrow 0^+} HD(\Lambda_{a+\delta}) \geq 1$, and we conclude that $\lim_{\delta \rightarrow 0} HD(\Lambda_{a-\delta}) = HD(\Lambda_a) = 1$.

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References

- [1] D. Lima and C. G. Moreira, [Phase transitions on the Markov and Lagrange dynamical spectra](#). *Ann. Inst. H. Poincaré C Anal. Non Linéaire* **38** (2021), no. 5, 1429–1459 Zbl [1483.37036](#) MR [4300928](#)
- [2] D. Lima, C. G. Moreira, and C. Silva Villamil, [Continuity of fractal dimensions in conservative generic Markov and Lagrange dynamical spectra](#). 2023, arXiv:[2305.07819](#)

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