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The entropy conjecture for diffeomorphisms away from tangencies

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Abstract. We prove that every C^1 diffeomorphism away from homoclinic tangencies is entropy expansive, with locally uniform expansivity constant. Consequently, such diffeomorphisms satisfy Shub's entropy conjecture: the entropy is bounded from below by the spectral radius in homology. Moreover, they admit principal symbolic extensions, and the topological entropy and metrical entropy vary upper semicontinuously with the map. In contrast, generic diffeomorphisms with persistent tangencies are not entropy expansive.

Keywords. Entropy conjecture, principal symbolic extensions, upper semicontinuity of entropy, homoclinic tangencies

1. Introduction

In this paper we prove that the dynamics of any diffeomorphism away from homoclinic tangencies admits a very precise description at the topological level. Let us begin by introducing the set-up of our results.

For each $r \geq 1$, let $\text{Diff}^r(M)$ denote the space of C^r diffeomorphisms on some compact Riemannian manifold M , endowed with the C^r topology. A periodic point p of $f \in \text{Diff}^r(M)$ is *hyperbolic* if the derivative $Df^\kappa(p)$, $\kappa = \text{per}(p)$ has no eigenvalues with norm 1. Then there exist C^r immersed submanifolds $W^s(p)$ and $W^u(p)$, the *stable* and *unstable* manifolds of p , that intersect transversely at p and satisfy

$$f^{n\kappa}(q) \rightarrow p \text{ for all } q \in W^s(p) \quad \text{and} \quad f^{-n\kappa}(q) \rightarrow p \text{ for all } q \in W^u(p).$$

A point $q \in W^s(p) \cap W^u(p)$ distinct from p is a *homoclinic point* associated to p . The homoclinic point q is *transverse* if

$$T_q M = T_q W^u(p) + T_q W^s(p).$$

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We say that f has a *homoclinic tangency* if there exists a non-transverse homoclinic point associated to some hyperbolic periodic point. The set of C^r diffeomorphisms that have some homoclinic tangency will be denoted HT^r .

For notational simplicity, we also write $\text{Diff}(M) = \text{Diff}^1(M)$ and $\text{HT} = \text{HT}^1$. Our main results, that we are going to state in a while, hold for diffeomorphisms in $\text{Diff}(M) \setminus \overline{\text{HT}}$, which we call diffeomorphisms *away from tangencies*.

1.1. Entropy conjecture

Let $m = \dim M$ and $f_{*,k} : H_k(M, \mathbb{R}) \rightarrow H_k(M, \mathbb{R})$, $0 \leq k \leq m$, be the action induced by f on the real homology groups of M . Let

$$\text{sp}(f_*) = \max_{0 \leq k \leq m} \text{sp}(f_{*,k}),$$

where $\text{sp}(f_{*,k})$ denotes the spectral radius of $f_{*,k}$. Shub [31] has conjectured (see also Shub and Sullivan [32]) that the logarithm of $\text{sp}(f_*)$ is a lower bound for the topological entropy of f :

$$\log \text{sp}(f_*) \leq h(f) \quad \text{for every differentiable map } f. \quad (1)$$

We prove that the conjecture does hold for diffeomorphisms away from tangencies:

Theorem A. *The entropy conjecture (1) holds for every $f \in \text{Diff}(M) \setminus \overline{\text{HT}}$.*

This is the best result to date on the entropy conjecture in finite differentiability. We will also comment on the behavior of diffeomorphisms with tangencies. Before getting to that, let us briefly recall the history of this problem.

The entropy conjecture is known to hold for an open and dense subset of the space $\text{Homeo}(M)$ of homeomorphisms. That is because the subset of homeomorphisms with topological entropy larger than any given positive number is open and dense, by Yano [38].

Manning [18] proved that the weaker inequality $\log \text{sp}(f_{*,1}) \leq h(f)$ always holds for continuous maps in any dimension. Using Poincaré duality, one deduces the full statement of the entropy conjecture for continuous maps on manifolds with $\dim M \leq 3$. The conjecture is also known to hold for continuous maps on any infra-nilmanifold, by Marzantowicz, Misiurewicz and Przytycki [22, 19, 20].

Weaker versions of the conjecture, where one replaces the spectral radius of f_* by other topological invariants, have been proved in great generality. Bowen [4] showed that $\log \gamma_1 \leq h(f)$ for every continuous map, where γ_1 is the growth rate of the fundamental group. This is a strengthening of Manning's result mentioned previously. Ivanov [15] proved that the asymptotic Nielsen number is also a lower bound for the topological entropy, for every continuous map. Moreover, Misiurewicz and Przytycki [23] showed that the topological entropy of every smooth map is bounded from below by the logarithm of the degree. A proof can be given using the Perron–Frobenius operator (see Oliveira and Viana [25]).

On the other hand, Shub [31] exhibited a Lipschitz (piecewise affine) counterexample to the entropy conjecture: while the logarithm of the spectral radius is strictly positive,

the topological entropy vanishes. Thus, some smoothness is necessary for a general (not just generic) statement. A major progress was the proof, by Yomdin [39], that the entropy conjecture is true for every C^∞ map. The main ingredient is a relation between the topological entropy $h(f)$ and the growth rate $v(f)$ of volume under iteration of the diffeomorphism. For C^∞ maps the two numbers actually coincide (that is false in finite differentiability). The entropy conjecture is a consequence, because $\log \operatorname{sp}(f_*) \leq v(f)$ for any C^1 map f .

The entropy conjecture has also been established for certain classes of systems with hyperbolicity properties: Anosov diffeomorphisms and, more generally, Axiom A diffeomorphisms with no cycles (Shub and Williams [33], Ruelle and Sullivan [29]), and partially hyperbolic systems with one-dimensional center bundle (Saghin and Xia [30]). All of these systems are away from tangencies, of course.

1.2. Entropy expansiveness and continuity of entropy

Theorem A will be deduced from the following result:

Theorem B. *Every diffeomorphism $f \in \operatorname{Diff}(M) \setminus \overline{\text{HT}}$ is entropy expansive.*

Remark 1.1. In contrast, there is a residual subset \mathcal{R} of $\operatorname{Diff}(M)$ such that any $f \in \mathcal{R} \cap \overline{\text{HT}}$ is *not* entropy expansive. This is related to results of Downarowicz and Newhouse [12]. The proof will appear in Section 3.3.

The notion of entropy expansiveness will be recalled in Section 2. It was first introduced by Bowen [2], who observed that for entropy expansive maps the metric entropy function (defined in the space of invariant probabilities)

$$\mu \mapsto h_\mu(f)$$

is upper semicontinuous. In particular, for such maps there always exists some measure of maximum entropy. In view of these observations, Theorem B has the following direct consequence:

Corollary C. *For any $f \in \operatorname{Diff}(M) \setminus \overline{\text{HT}}$ the entropy function $\mu \mapsto h_\mu(f)$ is upper semicontinuous, and thus there is some invariant probability μ with $h_\mu(f) = h(f)$.*

The first examples of C^r diffeomorphisms without measures of maximum entropy were given by Misiurewicz [21], for each $1 \leq r < \infty$. He also introduced a weaker condition, called asymptotic entropy expansiveness, that suffices for upper semicontinuity of the metric entropy function. In addition, Misiurewicz [21] gave examples of C^r diffeomorphisms, $1 \leq r < \infty$, where the topological entropy function $f \mapsto h(f)$ fails to be upper semicontinuous. For C^∞ diffeomorphisms, Newhouse [24] proved that the metric entropy function is always upper semicontinuous, and Yomdin [39] proved upper semicontinuity of the topological entropy function. Newhouse's result has been improved by Buzzi [8], who showed that every C^∞ diffeomorphism is asymptotically entropy expansive. Yomdin's semicontinuity result also extends to every C^1 diffeomorphism away from tangencies:

Theorem D. *The topological entropy is upper semicontinuous on $\text{Diff}(M) \setminus \overline{\text{HT}}$.*

We may further ask whether the topological entropy is a continuous function on $\text{Diff}(M) \setminus \overline{\text{HT}}$.

Closing this section, let us observe that the metric entropy function is usually not lower semicontinuous. Indeed, by the ergodic closing lemma of Mañé [17], there is a residual subset \mathcal{R}_1 of $\text{Diff}(M)$ such that for every $f \in \mathcal{R}_1$ every ergodic invariant measure can be approximated by invariant measures supported on periodic orbits. Thus, for every $f \in \mathcal{R}_1$, either $h(f) = 0$ or the metric entropy function fails to be lower semicontinuous. For maps on compact surfaces without boundary, it follows from Katok [16] that the topological entropy function is lower semicontinuous on $\text{Diff}^r(M)$, for all $r > 1$. By Gromov [13], this does not extend to surfaces with boundary.

1.3. Symbolic extensions

A *symbolic extension* of a map $f : M \rightarrow M$ is a subshift $\sigma : Y \rightarrow Y$ over a finite alphabet, together with a continuous surjective map $\pi : Y \rightarrow M$ such that $f \circ \pi = \pi \circ \sigma$. Markov partitions for uniformly hyperbolic systems (Bowen [3]) are the classical prototype. In general, a symbolic extension may carry a lot more dynamics than the original map f . We call a symbolic extension *principal* if it is minimal in this regard: $h_\mu(f) = h_{\text{ext}}^\pi(\mu)$, where $h_{\text{ext}}^\pi(\mu)$ is the supremum of the entropy $h_\nu(\sigma)$ of the shift σ over all invariant probabilities ν such that $\pi_*\nu = \mu$.

Corollary E. *Any $f \in \text{Diff}(M) \setminus \overline{\text{HT}}$ admits a principal symbolic extension.*

This follows directly from Theorem B together with the observation by Boyle, Fiebig and Fiebig [6] that every asymptotically entropy expansive diffeomorphism admits a principal symbolic extension.

Let us also point out that Díaz, Fisher, Pacifico and Vieitez [11, 26] have recently constructed principal symbolic extensions for partially hyperbolic diffeomorphisms admitting an invariant splitting into one-dimensional subbundles. Indeed, they prove that such maps are entropy expansive. This is in contrast with previous work of Downarowicz and Newhouse [12], based on the theory developed by Boyle and Downarowicz [5], where it is shown that nonexistence of symbolic extensions is typical on the closure of the set of area preserving diffeomorphisms with homoclinic tangencies. Also very recently, Catalan and Tahzibi [9] proved non-existence of symbolic extensions for generic symplectic diffeomorphisms outside the Anosov domain. In this setting, they also find lower bounds for the topological entropy in terms of the eigenvalues at periodic points.

2. Entropy theory

Here we recall some basic facts about entropy. See Bowen [2] and Walters [34] for more information. Moreover, we propose an alternative definition of entropy expansiveness, in terms of invariant measures (almost entropy expansiveness), that will be useful later.

2.1. Definitions and statements

Throughout, $f : M \rightarrow M$ is a continuous map on a compact metric space M . Let K be a subset of M . For each $\varepsilon > 0$ and $n \geq 1$, we consider the following objects. The *dynamical ball* of radius $\varepsilon > 0$ and length n around $x \in M$ is the set

$$B_n(x, \varepsilon) = \{y \in M : d(f^j(x), f^j(y)) \leq \varepsilon \text{ for every } 0 \leq j < n\}.$$

A set $E \subset M$ is (n, ε) -spanning for K if for any $x \in K$ there is $y \in E$ such that $d(f^i x, f^i y) \leq \varepsilon$ for all $0 \leq i < n$. In other words, the dynamical balls $B_n(y, \varepsilon)$, $y \in E$, cover K . Let $r_n(K, \varepsilon)$ denote the smallest cardinality of any (n, ε) -spanning set, and

$$r(K, \varepsilon) = \limsup_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} \log r_n(K, \varepsilon).$$

A set $F \subset K$ is (n, ε) -separated if for any distinct points x and y in F there is $0 \leq i < n$ such that $d(f^i x, f^i y) > \varepsilon$. That is, no element of F belongs to the dynamical ball $B_n(y, \varepsilon)$ of another. Let $s_n(K, \varepsilon)$ denote the largest cardinality of any (n, ε) -separated set, and

$$s(K, \varepsilon) = \limsup_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} \log s_n(K, \varepsilon).$$

The *topological entropy of f on K* is defined by

$$h(f, K) = \lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0} s(K, \varepsilon) = \lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0} r(K, \varepsilon).$$

The *topological entropy of f* is defined by $h(f) = h(f, M)$. Given any finite open cover β of M , let

$$h(f, \beta) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} \log |\beta^n| = \inf_{n \geq 1} \frac{1}{n} \log |\beta^n|, \tag{2}$$

where $\beta^n = \{A_0 \cap f^{-1}A_1 \cap \dots \cap f^{-n+1}A_{n-1} : A_i \in \beta \text{ for } 0 \leq i \leq n-1\}$ and $|\beta^n|$ is the smallest cardinality of a subcover of β^n . The topological entropy $h(f)$ coincides with the supremum of $h(f, \beta)$ over all finite open covers.

Remark 2.1. If $\text{diam}(\beta) < \varepsilon$ then $r_n(M, \varepsilon) \leq s_n(M, \varepsilon) \leq |\beta^n|$ for every n . Hence, $r(M, \varepsilon) \leq s(M, \varepsilon) \leq h(f, \beta)$.

Lemma 2.2 (Bowen [2]). *Let $0 = t_0 < t_1 < \dots < t_{r-1} < t_r = n$ and, for $0 \leq i < r$, let E_i be a $(t_{i+1} - t_i, \varepsilon)$ -spanning set for $f^{t_i}(F)$. Then*

$$r_n(F, 2\varepsilon) \leq \prod_{0 \leq i < r} \#(E_i).$$

Now let μ be an f -invariant probability measure and $\xi = \{A_1, \dots, A_k\}$ be a finite partition of M into measurable sets. The *entropy of ξ with respect to μ* is

$$H_\mu(f, \xi) = - \sum_{i=1}^k \mu(A_i) \log \mu(A_i).$$

The entropy of f with respect to ξ and μ is given by

$$h_\mu(f, \xi) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} \log H_\mu(f, \xi^n).$$

Finally, the entropy of f with respect to μ is given by

$$h_\mu(f) = \sup_{\xi} h_\mu(f, \xi),$$

where ξ ranges over all finite measurable partitions of M .

For each $x \in M$ and $\varepsilon > 0$, let $B_\infty(x, \varepsilon) = \{y : d(f^n(x), f^n(y)) \leq \varepsilon \text{ for } n \geq 0\}$. The map f is *entropy expansive* if there exists $\varepsilon > 0$ such that

$$\sup_{x \in M} h(f, B_\infty(x, \varepsilon)) = 0.$$

Then we say that f is ε -entropy expansive. When f is a homeomorphism, one may replace $B_\infty(x, \varepsilon)$ by $B_\infty^\pm(x, \varepsilon) = \{y : d(f^n(x), f^n(y)) \leq \varepsilon \text{ for } n \in \mathbb{Z}\}$: indeed, Bowen [2, Corollary 2.3] gives that $\sup_x h(f, B_\infty(x, \varepsilon)) = \sup_x h(f, B_\infty^\pm(x, \varepsilon))$ for every $\varepsilon > 0$.

Lemma 2.3. *Let $\mathcal{W} \subset \text{Homeo}(M)$ and $\varepsilon > 0$ be such that every $f \in \mathcal{W}$ is ε -entropy expansive. Then the topological entropy $f \mapsto h(f)$ is upper semicontinuous on \mathcal{W} .*

Proof. Bowen [2, Theorem 2.4] asserts that $h(f) = r(M, \varepsilon)$ if f is ε -entropy expansive. Then, by Remark 2.1, we have $h(f) = h(f, \beta)$ for every $f \in \mathcal{W}$ and every open covering β of M with $\text{diam } \beta < \varepsilon$. Let β be fixed. It is easy to see from the definition (2) that the map $f \mapsto h(f, \beta)$ is upper semicontinuous (because it is an infimum of upper semicontinuous functions). This gives the claim. \square

Let f be a homeomorphism and μ be any f -invariant probability measure. Given $\varepsilon > 0$, we say that f is (μ, ε) -entropy expansive if

$$h(f, B_\infty^\pm(x, \varepsilon)) = 0 \quad \text{for } \mu\text{-almost every } x \in M. \quad (3)$$

We say that f is ε -almost entropy expansive if it is (μ, ε) -entropy expansive for any invariant probability measure μ . It is clear that ε -entropy expansiveness implies ε -almost entropy expansiveness. The converse is important for our purposes:

Proposition 2.4. *If f is ε -almost entropy expansive then f is ε -entropy expansive.*

This follows from a stronger result, Proposition 2.5, that we present in the next section. The notion of almost entropy expansiveness extends to non-invertible maps, with $B_\infty(x, \varepsilon)$ instead of $B_\infty^\pm(x, \varepsilon)$ in the definition (3). Proposition 2.5 remains true, with the same change in the hypothesis, and so Proposition 2.4 also extends to the non-invertible case.

2.2. Entropy expansiveness from almost entropy expansiveness

Let f be a homeomorphism. We denote $B_n^\pm(x, \varepsilon) = \{z \in M : d(f^j(x), f^j(z)) \leq \delta \text{ for } |j| < n\}$, for each $x \in M$ and $\varepsilon > 0$. Proposition 2.4 is the particular case $a = 0$ of

Proposition 2.5. *Given $a \geq 0$, if $h(f, B_\infty^\pm(x, \varepsilon)) \leq a$ for μ -almost every $x \in M$ and every f -invariant probability μ , then $h(f, B_\infty(x, \varepsilon)) \leq a$ for every $x \in M$.*

Proof. Suppose that $h(f, B_\infty(x_0, \varepsilon)) > a$ for some $x_0 \in M$. Fix constants a_1 and a_2 such that $h(f, B_\infty(x_0, \varepsilon)) > a_1 > a_2 > a$. Then there exists $\delta > 0$, arbitrarily small, and a subsequence $(m_i)_i \rightarrow \infty$ such that

$$r_{m_i}(B_\infty(x_0, \varepsilon), \delta) > e^{a_1 m_i} \quad \text{for every } i. \tag{4}$$

Write $\mu_{m_i} = (1/m_i) \sum_{j=0}^{m_i-1} \delta_{f^j(x_0)}$. By compactness, $(\mu_{m_i})_i$ may be taken to converge, in the weak* topology, to some invariant measure μ . For each $n \geq 1$, denote

$$\Gamma_n = \{x \in M : r_m(B_\infty^\pm(x, \varepsilon), \delta/4) < e^{a_2 m} \text{ for any } m \geq n\}.$$

These sets form an increasing sequence and, as long as δ is sufficiently small, the hypothesis implies that $\bigcup_n \Gamma_n$ has full μ -measure. So, we may choose an increasing sequence of compact sets $\Lambda_n \subset \Gamma_n$ such that $\mu(\bigcup_n \Lambda_n) = 1$. For each $n \geq 1$ and $y \in \Lambda_n$, let $E_n(y)$ be an $(n, \delta/4)$ -spanning set for $B_\infty^\pm(y, \varepsilon)$ with $\#E_n(y) < e^{a_2 n}$. Then

$$U_n(y) = \bigcup_{z \in E_n(y)} B_n(z, \delta/2)$$

is a neighborhood of the compact set $B_\infty^\pm(y, \varepsilon)$. So, we may choose $N = N_n(y)$ and an open neighborhood $V_n(y)$ of $y \in \Lambda_n$ such that $B_N^\pm(u, \varepsilon) \subset U_n(y)$ for every $u \in V_n(y)$. Choose $y_1, \dots, y_s \in \Lambda_n$ such that the $V_n(y_i)$, $i = 1, \dots, s$, cover the compact set Λ_n . Then let $W_n = \bigcup_{1 \leq i \leq s} V_n(y_i)$ and $L(n) = \max\{n, N_n(y_1), \dots, N_n(y_s)\}$. The fact that W_n is an open neighborhood of Λ_n ensures that

$$\lim_{i \rightarrow \infty} \mu_{m_i}(W_n) \geq \mu(W_n) \geq \mu(\Lambda_n). \tag{5}$$

Consider the sequence of integers $0 = t_0 < t_1 < \dots < t_r = m_i$ defined as follows. Let $j \geq 0$ and suppose that t_0, \dots, t_j have been defined. Then take

$$t_{j+1} = \begin{cases} t_j + n & \text{if } f^{t_j}(x_0) \in W_n \text{ and } L(n) \leq t_j < m_i - L(n), \\ t_j + 1 & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

Write $\{t_0, t_1, \dots, t_r\}$ as a disjoint union $A \cup B$, where $t_j \in A$ if $f^{t_j}(x_0) \in W_n$ and $L(n) \leq t_j < m_i - L(n)$, and $t_j \in B$ otherwise. For $t_j \in A$, choose $s_j \in \{1, \dots, s\}$ such that $f^{t_j}(x_0) \in V_n(y_{s_j})$. Then

$$f^{t_j}(B_{m_i}(x_0, \varepsilon)) \subset B_{L(n)}^\pm(f^{t_j}(x_0), \varepsilon) \subset U_n(y_{s_j})$$

and so $f^{t_j}(B_{m_i}(x_0, \varepsilon))$ is $(n, \delta/2)$ -spanned by $E(y_{s_j})$. Fix any $\delta/2$ -dense subset E_* of the ambient space M . Then $f^{t_j}(B_{m_i}(x_0, \varepsilon))$ is $(1, \delta/2)$ -spanned by E_* for any $t_j \in B$. So, Lemma 2.2 applies to give

$$r_{m_i}(B_{m_i}(x_0, \varepsilon), \delta) \leq \prod_{t_j \in A} \#E(y_{s_j}) \cdot (\#E_*)^{\#B} \leq e^{a_2 n \#A} \cdot \kappa^{\#B},$$

where $\kappa = \#E_*$. The definitions also imply that $n\#A \leq m_i$ and

$$\#B \leq \#\{0 \leq j < m_i : f^j(x_0) \notin W_n\} + 2L(n) = (1 - \mu_{m_i}(W_n))m_i + 2L(n).$$

Inserting this in the previous inequality, we find that

$$r_{m_i}(B_{m_i}(x_0, \varepsilon), \delta) \leq e^{a_2 m_i} \cdot \kappa^{(1 - \mu_{m_i}(W_n))m_i + 2L(n)} \\ = \exp\left(m_i \left(a_2 + (1 - \mu_{m_i}(W_n)) \log \kappa + \frac{2L(n)}{m_i} \log \kappa \right)\right).$$

Fix n large enough so that $1 - \mu(\Lambda_n) < (a_1 - a_2)/(2 \log \kappa)$. Then, using (5), take m_i to be large enough so that $1 - \mu_{m_i}(W_n)$ and $2L(n)/m_i$ are both smaller than $(a_1 - a_2)/(2 \log \kappa)$. Then the previous inequality yields

$$r_{m_i}(B_{\infty}(x_0, \varepsilon), \delta) \leq r_{m_i}(B_{m_i}(x_0, \varepsilon), \delta) < e^{a_1 m_i},$$

contradicting (4). This contradiction completes the proof of the proposition. □

3. Almost entropy expansiveness

Here we prove that every diffeomorphism away from tangencies is robustly almost entropy expansive:

Theorem 3.1. *Every diffeomorphism away from tangencies admits a C^1 neighborhood \mathcal{U} and some constant $\varepsilon > 0$ such that $h(g, B_{\infty}^{\pm}(x, \varepsilon)) = 0$ for every $g \in \mathcal{U}$, every g -invariant probability μ , and μ -almost every $x \in M$.*

In view of Proposition 2.4, this implies that every such diffeomorphism is robustly entropy expansive, with locally uniform expansiveness constant:

Corollary 3.2. *Every diffeomorphism away from tangencies admits a C^1 neighborhood \mathcal{U} and some constant $\varepsilon > 0$ such that every $g \in \mathcal{U}$ is ε -entropy expansive.*

3.1. Preparatory remarks

Let $\Lambda \subset M$ be a compact set invariant under f . Let $T_{\Lambda}M = E^1 \oplus \dots \oplus E^k$ be a splitting of the tangent bundle over Λ into Df -invariant subbundles (some of the E^j may reduce to $\{0\}$). Given an integer $L \geq 1$, the splitting is called L -dominated if for every $i < j$,

every $x \in \Lambda$, and every pair of non-zero vectors $u \in E_x^i$ and $v \in E_x^j$, one has

$$\frac{\|Df_x^L(u)\|}{\|u\|} < \frac{1}{2} \frac{\|Df_x^L(v)\|}{\|v\|}.$$

Below we focus on the case of dominated splittings $T_\Lambda M = E^1 \oplus E^2 \oplus E^3$ into three subbundles. Write $E^{ij} = E^i \oplus E^j$ for $i \neq j$. Given a foliation \mathcal{F} and a point y in the domain, we denote by $\mathcal{F}(y)$ the leaf through y and by $\mathcal{F}(y, \rho)$ the neighborhood of radius $\rho > 0$ around y inside the leaf. Following Burns and Wilkinson [7] we avoid assuming dynamical coherence by using locally invariant (“fake”) foliations, a construction that goes back to Hirsch, Pugh and Shub [14]. For any L -dominated splitting over any invariant set of a diffeomorphism in some small neighborhood of f , the angles between the invariant subbundles are bounded away from zero by a constant that depends only on L . This simple observation allows us to get the Hirsch–Pugh–Shub statement in a somewhat more global form:

Lemma 3.3. *For any $f \in \text{Diff}(M)$, $L \geq 1$, and $\zeta > 0$ there is a C^1 neighborhood \mathcal{U}_f of f and real numbers $\rho > r_0 > 0$ with the following properties. For any $g \in \mathcal{U}_f$ let Λ_g be a g -invariant compact set such that the tangent space over Λ_g admits an L -dominated splitting $T_{\Lambda_g} M = E_g^1 \oplus E_g^2 \oplus E_g^3$. Then the neighborhood $B(x, \rho)$ of every $x \in \Lambda_g$ admits foliations $\mathcal{F}_{g,x}^1, \mathcal{F}_{g,x}^2, \mathcal{F}_{g,x}^3, \mathcal{F}_{g,x}^{12}, \mathcal{F}_{g,x}^{23}$ such that for every $y \in B(x, r_0)$ and $* \in \{1, 2, 3, 12, 23\}$:*

- (1) *the leaf $\mathcal{F}_{g,x}^*(y)$ is C^1 and $T_y(\mathcal{F}_{g,x}^*(y))$ lies in a cone of width ζ about E_x^* ;*
- (2) *$g(\mathcal{F}_{g,x}^*(y, r_0)) \subset \mathcal{F}_{g,x}^*(g(y))$ and $g^{-1}(\mathcal{F}_{g,x}^*(y, r_0)) \subset \mathcal{F}_{g,x}^*(g^{-1}(y))$;*
- (3) *$\mathcal{F}_{g,x}^1$ and $\mathcal{F}_{g,x}^2$ subfoliate $\mathcal{F}_{g,x}^{12}$, and $\mathcal{F}_{g,x}^2$ and $\mathcal{F}_{g,x}^3$ subfoliate $\mathcal{F}_{g,x}^{23}$.*

For simplicity, let us drop the reference to g in the notations for the invariant subbundles and foliations. Lemma 3.3 allows us to define product structures on the r -neighborhood of every point $x \in \Lambda_g$, as follows. For $y, z \in B(x, \rho)$, write

- $[y, z]_{1,2} = a$ if $z \in \mathcal{F}_x^{12}(y)$ and $\mathcal{F}_x^1(y)$ intersects $\mathcal{F}_x^2(z)$ at $a \in B(x, \rho)$;
- $[y, z]_{12,3} = a$ if $\mathcal{F}_x^{12}(y)$ intersects $\mathcal{F}_x^3(z)$ at $a \in B(x, \rho)$.

Analogously, one defines $[y, z]_{2,3}$ and $[y, z]_{1,23}$. By transversality (Lemma 3.3(1)), in each case the intersection point a is unique when it exists. Moreover, one can find $r_1 \in (0, r_0]$, independent of g, Λ_g , and x , such that $[y, z]_*$ is well defined whenever y and z belong to $B(x, r_1)$. Moreover, for any $y \in B(x, r_1)$ there are points $y_* \in \mathcal{F}_x^*(y)$, for each $* \in \{1, 3, 12, 23\}$, such that

$$[y_3, y_{12}]_{12,3} = y = [y_{23}, y_1]_{1,23}. \tag{6}$$

Part (1) of Lemma 3.3 ensures (for sufficiently small ζ) that the locally invariant foliations \mathcal{F}_x^* are transverse, with angles uniformly bounded from below. Thus, there exists $l > 0$, independent of g, Λ_g , and x , such that

$$y_* \in \mathcal{F}_x^*(x, lr) \quad \text{for all } * \in \{1, 3, 12, 23\}, \tag{7}$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} y_1 = x \Rightarrow y = y_{23} \in \mathcal{F}_x^{23}(x, lr) \\ y_3 = x \Rightarrow y = y_{12} \in \mathcal{F}_x^{12}(x, lr) \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow y \in \mathcal{F}_x^{12}(x, lr) \cap \mathcal{F}_x^{23}(x, lr) = \mathcal{F}_x^2(x, lr) \tag{8}$$

for any $y \in B^\pm(x, r)$ with $lr < r_1$. Moreover, $y \in B_\infty(x, r)$ implies

$$(f^j(y))_* \in \mathcal{F}_{f^j(x)}^*(f^j(x), lr) \quad \text{and} \quad f^j(y_*) = (f^j(y))_* \tag{9}$$

for all $j \in \mathbb{Z}$ and $* \in \{1, 3, 12, 23\}$ (by local invariance of the foliations).

The next proposition improves on a main result of Yang [36, 37] (see also Crovisier [10]), and is the key step for Theorem 3.1. The proof is given in Section 4.

Proposition 3.4. *Let $f : M \rightarrow M$ be a diffeomorphism away from tangencies. Then there exist $\lambda_0 > 0$, $L_0 \geq 1$, and a C^1 neighborhood \mathcal{U}_0 of f , such that, given any $g \in \mathcal{U}_0$, the support of any ergodic g -invariant measure μ admits an L_0 -dominated splitting $T_{\text{supp } \mu} M = E^1 \oplus E^2 \oplus E^3$ with $\dim(E^2) \leq 1$ and, for μ -almost every point x ,*

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \log \|Dg^{L_0} | E_{g^{-iL_0}(x)}^1\| &\leq -\lambda_0, \\ \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \log \|Dg^{-L_0} | E_{g^{iL_0}(x)}^3\| &\leq -\lambda_0. \end{aligned} \tag{10}$$

3.2. Proof of Theorem 3.1

Let λ_0 , L_0 , and \mathcal{U}_0 be as in Proposition 3.4. Fix $\delta > 0$ with $2\delta < \lambda_0$ and then let $\zeta > 0$ and $r_* > 0$ be sufficiently small so that, for any $g \in \mathcal{U}_0$, we have

$$e^{-\delta} \leq \frac{\|Dg^{L_0}(x)u\|}{\|Dg^{L_0}(y)v\|} \leq e^\delta \quad \text{and} \quad e^{-\delta} \leq \frac{\|Dg^{-L_0}(x)u\|}{\|Dg^{-L_0}(y)v\|} \leq e^\delta \tag{11}$$

whenever $d(x, y) \leq r_*$ and $\angle(u, v) \leq \zeta$ (begin by choosing some local trivialization of the tangent bundle). Let \mathcal{U}_f , r_1 , and l be as in Lemma 3.3 and the comments following it. Take $\mathcal{U} = \mathcal{U}_0 \cap \mathcal{U}_f$ and $\varepsilon = \min\{r_1/l, r_*/l\}$. We are going to prove that the conclusion of Theorem 3.1 holds for these choices.

By ergodic decomposition, it is no restriction to suppose that the measure μ is ergodic. Given $x \in M$, denote $x_i = g^{iL_0}(x)$ for each $i \in \mathbb{Z}$. Let Γ be the set of points $x \in \text{supp } \mu$ such that

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \log \|Dg^{L_0} | E_{x_{-i}}^1\| \leq -\lambda_0 \quad \text{and} \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \log \|Dg^{-L_0} | E_{x_i}^3\| \leq -\lambda_0.$$

Proposition 3.4 asserts that $\mu(\Gamma) = 1$. Take $x \in \Gamma$ and $y \in B(x, \varepsilon)$, and then let $y_* \in \mathcal{F}_x^*$, $* \in \{1, 3, 12, 23\}$, be as in (6). We claim that

$$y_1 = x = y_3 \quad \text{for every } y \in B_\infty^\pm(x, \varepsilon). \tag{12}$$

If $E^3 = \{0\}$ the leaf $\mathcal{F}_x^3(x)$ reduces to $\{x\}$ and there is nothing to prove. So, let us assume that E^3 is non-trivial.

Lemma 3.5 (Pliss [28]). *Given $a_* \leq c_2 < c_1$ there exists $\theta = (c_1 - c_2)/(c_1 - a_*)$ such that, given any real numbers a_1, \dots, a_N with*

$$\sum_{i=1}^N a_i \leq c_2 N \quad \text{and} \quad a_i \geq a_* \quad \text{for every } i,$$

there exist $l > N\theta$ and $1 \leq n_1 < \dots < n_l \leq N$ such that

$$\sum_{i=n+1}^{n_j} a_i \leq c_1(n_j - n) \quad \text{for all } 0 \leq n < n_j \quad \text{and} \quad j = 1, \dots, l.$$

Take $a_* = \min\{\log \|Dg^{-L_0}(x)\| : g \in \mathcal{U} \text{ and } x \in M\}$ and note that $a_* \leq -\lambda_0$. Let $-\lambda_0 < c_2 < c_1 = -\lambda_0 + \delta$. Applying Lemma 3.5 to $a_i = \log \|Dg^{-L_0} | E_{x_i}^3\|$ and large values of N , we find an infinite sequence $1 \leq n_1 < n_2 < \dots$ such that

$$\sum_{i=n+1}^{n_j} \log \|Dg^{-L_0} | E_{x_i}^3\| \leq (-\lambda_0 + \delta)(n_j - n) \quad \text{for every } 0 \leq n < n_j.$$

By Lemma 3.3, the relation (11), and our choice of ε ,

$$e^{-\delta} \leq \frac{\|Dg^{-L_0} | T_z \mathcal{F}_{x_i}^3(x_i)\|}{\|Dg^{-L_0} | T_x \mathcal{F}_{x_i}^3(x_i)\|} \leq e^\delta \quad \text{for every } z \in \mathcal{F}_x^1(x_i, l\varepsilon) \text{ and } i \in \mathbb{Z}.$$

From these two relations one gets

$$g^{(n-n_j)L_0}(\mathcal{F}_{x_{n_j}}^3(x_{n_j}, l\varepsilon)) \subset \mathcal{F}_{x_n}^3(x_n, e^{(n_j-n)(-\lambda_0+2\delta)}l\varepsilon)$$

for every $0 \leq n < n_j$ and, in particular,

$$g^{-n_j L_0}(\mathcal{F}_{x_{n_j}}^3(x_{n_j}, l\varepsilon)) \subset \mathcal{F}_x^3(x, e^{n_j(-\lambda_0+2\delta)}l\varepsilon). \tag{13}$$

Let $y \in B_\infty^\pm(x, \varepsilon)$. By (9) and our choice of ε , the point $g^{iL_0}(y)_3 = (g^{iL_0}(y))_3$ belongs to $\mathcal{F}^3(x_i, l\varepsilon)$ for every i . In particular, y_3 belongs to the intersection of all $g^{-n_j L_0}(\mathcal{F}_{x_{n_j}}^3(x_{n_j}, l\varepsilon))$ over all j . By (13), this intersection reduces to $\{x\}$. So, $y_3 = x$ as claimed in (12). The proof that $y_1 = x$ is entirely analogous, and so the proof of the claim is complete. Together with the relations (8) and (9), this gives

$$g^j(B_\infty^\pm(x, \varepsilon)) \subset \mathcal{F}_{g^j(x)}^2(g^j(x), r_1) \quad \text{for any } j \in \mathbb{Z}.$$

Observe that the $\mathcal{F}_{g^j(x)}^2(g^j(x), r_1)$ are curves length bounded by some uniform constant C if $\dim E^2 = 1$, and they reduce to points if $\dim E^2 = 0$. In the first case one can easily see that $r_n(B_\infty^\pm(x, \varepsilon), \beta) \leq Cn/\beta$ for every $n \geq 1$ and $\beta > 0$, whereas in the second case $r_n(B_\infty^\pm(x, \varepsilon), \beta) = 1$. So, in either case, $r(B_\infty^\pm(x, \varepsilon), \beta) = 0$ for every $\beta > 0$. In this way, we have reduced the proof of Theorem 3.1 to proving Proposition 3.4.

3.3. Proof of the main results

We are in a position to deduce all our main results. As mentioned before, Corollary E follows from Theorem B and a result in [6]. Theorem D is a direct consequence of Lemma 2.3 and Corollary 3.2. Corollary C follows immediately from Theorem B, as we also observed before. Theorem B is a corollary of Proposition 2.4 and Corollary 3.2. Finally, to prove Theorem A one can argue as follows. Given any $f \in \text{Diff}(M) \setminus \overline{\text{HT}}$, let $(f_n)_n$ be a sequence of C^∞ diffeomorphisms converging to f in the C^1 topology. We may assume that every f_n belongs to the isotopy class of f , so that $\text{sp}((f_n)_*) = \text{sp}(f_*)$. Then, by upper semicontinuity of the topological entropy (Theorem D) and the main result in Yomdin [39],

$$h(f) \geq \limsup_{n \rightarrow \infty} h(f_n) \geq \limsup_{n \rightarrow \infty} \log \text{sp}((f_n)_*) = \log \text{sp}(f_*).$$

Therefore, f satisfies the entropy conjecture, as stated. This completes the proof.

Closing this section, we prove Remark 1.1. If $\overline{\text{HT}}$ has empty interior (in the C^1 topology) then we may take $\mathcal{R} = \text{Diff}(M) \setminus \overline{\text{HT}}$, and there is nothing to prove. From now on, assume that $\text{int}(\overline{\text{HT}})$ is non-empty. For each $k \geq 1$, define \mathcal{R}_k to be the set of diffeomorphisms which either are away from tangencies, or admit a hyperbolic set of the form

$$\Lambda \cup f(\Lambda) \cup \dots \cup f^{m-1}(\Lambda) \quad (14)$$

for some $m \geq 1$, with $f^m(\Lambda) = \Lambda$ and $\text{diam}(f^j(\Lambda)) < 1/k$ for every j . Since hyperbolic sets are stable under small perturbations of the diffeomorphism, and the diameter remains essentially unchanged, \mathcal{R}_k is a C^1 open set. Moreover, \mathcal{R}_k is C^1 dense in $\text{Diff}(M)$. Indeed, consider any $g \in \text{Diff}(M)$. If g is away from tangencies then, by definition, it belongs to \mathcal{R}_k . So, we may suppose that $g \in \overline{\text{HT}}$. It follows from homoclinic bifurcation theory (see, for instance, [27, Chapter 6]) that, given any $\varepsilon > 0$, there exist diffeomorphisms f arbitrarily close to g such that f admits a hyperbolic set of the form (14) with $\max_j \text{diam}(f^j(\Lambda)) < \varepsilon$. This proves that \mathcal{R}_k is indeed dense, for every k . Then $\mathcal{R} = \bigcap_k \mathcal{R}_k$ is a C^1 generic subset. One can easily verify that each diffeomorphism $f \in \mathcal{R} \cap \overline{\text{HT}}$ has a sequence of periodic horseshoes with periodic diameters converging to 0. This implies that f is not entropy expansive, as claimed.

4. Proof of Proposition 3.4

Let $f : M \rightarrow M$ be any diffeomorphism away from tangencies. We denote by $\tau(p, f)$ the smallest period of a periodic point p . The logarithms of the norms of eigenvalues of $Df^{\tau(p, f)}(p)$ are called *exponents* of f at the periodic point p .

Proposition 4.1 (Wen [35]). *There are constants $\lambda_1, \gamma_1 > 0$, $L_1 \geq 1$, and a neighborhood \mathcal{U}_1 of f such that, for any periodic point p of any diffeomorphism $g \in \mathcal{U}_1$:*

- (1) *there is at most one exponent in $[-\gamma_1, \gamma_1]$; if such an exponent does exist, the corresponding eigenvalue is real and of multiplicity 1;*

- (2) there is an L_1 -dominated splitting $T_{\text{Orb}(p,g)}M = E^{cs} \oplus E^c \oplus E^{cu}$ over the orbit of p , where E^{cs} , E^c , E^{cu} correspond to the sums of the eigenspaces of $Dg_p^{\tau(p,g)}$ whose exponents fall in $(-\infty, -\gamma_1)$ and $[-\gamma_1, \gamma_1]$ and $(\gamma_1, +\infty)$;
- (3) if $\tau(p, g) \geq L_1$, then

$$\frac{1}{\lceil \tau(p, g)/L_1 \rceil} \sum_{i=0}^{\lceil \tau(p, g)/L_1 \rceil - 1} \log \|Dg^{L_1} | E_{g^{iL_1}(p)}^{cs}\| < -\lambda_1,$$

$$\frac{1}{\lceil \tau(p, g)/L_1 \rceil} \sum_{i=0}^{\lceil \tau(p, g)/L_1 \rceil - 1} \log \|Dg^{-L_1} | E_{g^{-iL_1}(p)}^{cu}\| < -\lambda_1.$$

Fix λ_1, γ_1, L_1 , and the neighborhood \mathcal{U}_1 once and for all. Moreover, denote $K_1 = \max\{\log \|Dg^m(x)\| : g \in \mathcal{U}_1 \text{ and } x \in M \text{ and } |m| \leq L_1\}$. Let $g \in \mathcal{U}_1$ and μ be any ergodic g -invariant probability measure. We are going to use Mañé’s ergodic closing lemma:

Proposition 4.2 (Mañé [17]). *Let μ be an ergodic measure of a diffeomorphism g . Then there exist diffeomorphisms $g_n, n \geq 1$, and probability measures $\mu_n, n \geq 1$, where each μ_n is g_n -invariant and supported on a periodic orbit $\text{Orb}(p_n, g_n)$, such that $(g_n)_n \rightarrow g$ in the C^1 topology and $(\mu_n)_n \rightarrow \mu$ in the weak* topology.*

Of course, we may assume that $g_n \in \mathcal{U}_1$ for all n . Then, by Proposition 4.1, the orbit of each p_n admits an L_1 -dominated splitting $T_{\text{Orb}(p_n, g_n)}M = E_n^1 \oplus E_n^2 \oplus E_n^3$ such that $\dim(E_n^2) \leq 1$. Restricting to a subsequence if necessary, we may assume that the dimensions of the subbundles E_n^i are independent of n . The fact that $(\mu_n)_n$ converges to μ in the weak* topology implies that any Hausdorff limit of the sequence $(\text{Orb}(p_n, g_n))_n$ contains the support of μ . It follows that the support admits an L_1 -dominated splitting $T_{\text{supp } \mu}M = E^1 \oplus E^2 \oplus E^3$ with $\dim(E^2) \leq 1$ (see remark at the end of page 288 in [1]). This gives the first claim in Proposition 3.4. For the proof of (10) it is convenient to distinguish two cases.

4.1. Measures with large support

Take $\lambda_0 \in (0, \lambda_1)$ and $\mathcal{U}_0 = \mathcal{U}_1$ and L_0 to be an appropriately large multiple of L_1 (to be chosen along the way). We are going to prove that (10) holds for every ergodic invariant probability measure μ whose support contains at least L_1 points. Let $(g_n)_n$ and $(\mu_n)_n$ be as in the ergodic closing lemma. The assumption $\#\text{supp } \mu \geq L_1$ implies that $\tau(p_n, g_n) \geq L_1$ for arbitrarily large n . Then, restricting to a subsequence if necessary, we may assume that $\tau(p_n, g_n) \geq L_1$ for every n . Thus, we can use part (3) of Proposition 4.1.

Lemma 4.3. *There exists $\theta_0 > 0$, and for any $n \geq 1$ there exists $\Lambda_n \subset \text{Orb}(p_n, g_n)$, such that $\mu_n(\Lambda_n) \geq \theta_0$ and*

$$\frac{1}{k} \sum_{i=1}^k \log \|Dg^{-L_1} | E_{g_n^{iL_1}(q)}^{3,n}\| \leq -\lambda_0 \quad \text{for every } q \in \Lambda_n \text{ and } k \geq 1.$$

Proof. We are going to apply Lemma 3.5 to $a_i = \log \|Dg^{-L_1} | E_{g^{(i-1)L_1}(p_n)}^{3,n}\|$ for $i = 1, \dots, N$, where $N \geq 1$ is some large integer (precise conditions are stated along the way). Take $a_* = -K_1$ and $c_2 = -\lambda_1$ and $c_1 = -\lambda_0$ and $\theta = (\lambda_1 - \lambda_0)/(K_1 - \lambda_0)$. The assumption of the lemma is a direct consequence of part (3) of Proposition 4.1, as long as we choose N to be a multiple $[\tau(p_n, g)/L_1]$. The conclusion of the lemma yields $1 \leq n_1 < \dots < n_l \leq N$ with $l > \theta N$ such that, for every $j = 1, \dots, l$,

$$\sum_{i=m}^{n_j-1} \log \|Dg^{-L_1} | E_{g_n^{-iL_1}(q)}^{3,n}\| \leq -(n_j - m)\lambda_0 \quad \text{for all } 0 \leq m < n_j.$$

Denoting $q_{n,j} = g^{-n_j L_1}(p_n)$, this may be rewritten as

$$\sum_{i=1}^k \log \|Dg^{-L_1} | E_{g_n^{iL_1}(q_{n,j})}^{3,n}\| \leq -k\lambda_0 \quad \text{for all } 1 \leq k \leq n_j. \tag{15}$$

Assume that $n_j \geq \tau(p_n, g)$. Observing that $g^{\tau(p_n, g)L_1}(q_{n,j}) = q_{n,j}$, one easily deduces that (15) holds for every $1 \leq k < \infty$. This means that the conclusion of the lemma holds for every point q in

$$\Lambda_n = \{g^{-n_j L_1}(p_n) : \tau(p_n, g) \leq n_j < N\}.$$

Observe that $\#\{j : \tau(p_n, g) \leq n_j < N\} > \theta N - \tau(p_n, g)$, but different values of n_j may yield the same point in Λ_n . Take N to be some large multiple $\kappa \tau(p_n, g)$ of the period. Then N is also a multiple of the smallest period $\tau(p_n, g^{L_1}) = \tau(p_n, g)/\text{gcd}(L_1, \tau(p_n, g))$ of p_n relative to the iterate g^{L_1} . Hence,

$$\begin{aligned} \#\Lambda_n &\geq \frac{\theta N - \tau(p_n, g)}{N/\tau(p_n, g^{L_1})} = \frac{\theta \kappa - 1}{\kappa \text{gcd}(L_1, \tau(p_n, g))} \tau(p_n, g) \\ &\geq \frac{\theta \kappa - 1}{\kappa L_1} \tau(p_n, g) \geq \frac{\theta}{2L_1} \tau(p_n, g), \end{aligned}$$

as long as κ is large enough. Then $\mu_n(\Lambda_n) = \#\Lambda_n/\tau(p_n, g) \geq \theta/(2L_1)$. The proof of the lemma is complete. \square

Let us proceed with the proof of (10) in the case $\#\text{supp } \mu \geq L_1$. Restricting to a subsequence if necessary, we may assume that $(\Lambda_n)_n$ converges to some compact set Λ in the Hausdorff topology. Since $(\mu_n)_n$ converges to μ in the weak* topology, we see that $\mu(\Lambda) \geq \theta_0$. Moreover,

$$\frac{1}{k} \sum_{i=1}^k \log \|Dg^{-L_1} | E_{g^{iL_1}(y)}^3\| \leq -\lambda_0 \quad \text{for every } k \geq 1 \text{ and } y \in \Lambda. \tag{16}$$

By ergodicity, for μ -almost every x , there exists $n(x) \geq 1$ such that $g^{n(x)}(x) \in \Lambda$. Take $L_0 = \kappa L_1$ for some large $\kappa \geq 1$ and denote $j_0 = [n(x)/L_0]$. Clearly

$$\sum_{j=1}^{j_0} \log \|Dg^{-L_0} | E_{g^{jL_0}(x)}^3\| \leq j_0 \kappa K_1. \tag{17}$$

Let $j_1 = \lfloor (n(x) - j_0 L_0) / L_1 \rfloor$ and $l_1 = n(x) - j_0 L_0 - j_1 L_1$. By construction, $j_1 \in [0, \kappa]$ and $l_1 \in [0, L_1]$. Let us write $g^{-L_0} = g^{-l_1} \circ (g^{-L_1})^{\kappa} \circ g^{l_1}$. Then, for every $j > j_0$, the expression $\log \|Dg^{-L_0} | E_{g^{jL_0}(x)}^3\|$ is bounded by

$$\begin{aligned} & \sum_{i=1}^{\kappa} \log \|Dg^{-L_1} | E_{g^{(j-1)L_0+l_1+iL_1}(x)}^3\| + 2K_1 \\ &= \sum_{i=(j-1-j_0)\kappa+(\kappa-j_1)}^{i=(j-1-j_0)\kappa+(\kappa-j_1)} \log \|Dg^{-L_1} | E_{g^{iL_1}(y)}^3\| + 2K_1, \end{aligned} \tag{18}$$

where $y = g^{n(x)}(x)$. Adding (17) to the sum of (18) over $j = j_0 + 1, \dots, n$, we find that $\sum_{j=1}^n \log \|Dg^{-L_2} | E_{g^{jL_2}(x)}^3\|$ is bounded by

$$\begin{aligned} & j_0 \kappa K_1 + \sum_{i=(1-j_1)}^{(n-j_0)\kappa+(\kappa-j_1)} \log \|Dg^{-L_1} | E_{g^{iL_1}(y)}^3\| + 2K_1 n \\ & \leq (j_0 \kappa + j_1) K_1 + \sum_{i=1}^{(n-j_0)\kappa-j_1} \log \|Dg^{-L_1} | E_{g^{iL_1}(y)}^3\| + 2K_1 n. \end{aligned}$$

Consequently,

$$\begin{aligned} & \limsup_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} \sum_{j=1}^n \log \|Dg^{-L_2} | E_{g^{jL_2}(x)}^3\| \\ & \leq \kappa \limsup_{k \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{k} \sum_{i=1}^k \log \|Dg^{-L_1} | E_{g^{iL_1}(y)}^3\| + 2K_1. \end{aligned}$$

According to (16), the right hand side is bounded by $-\kappa \lambda_0 + 2K_1 \leq -\lambda_0$, as long as we choose κ sufficiently large. This completes the proof of (10) in this case.

4.2. Measures with small support

Finally, we extend the claims in (10) to ergodic measures supported on periodic orbits with period smaller than L_1 . We need slightly more precise choices of λ_0 , L_0 , and \mathcal{U}_0 than in the previous section. These are made precise along the way. Let $\text{Per}(f, L_1)$ be the (compact) set of periodic points p of f such that $\tau(p, f) < L_1$.

Lemma 4.4. *There is a positive integer $m > 0$ such that for any $p \in \text{Per}(f, L_1)$ there exist $m_{\pm}(p) \in \{1, \dots, m\}$ satisfying*

$$\log \|Df^{m_+(p)\tau(p,f)} | E_p^1\| < 0 \quad \text{and} \quad \log \|Df^{-m_-(p)\tau(p,f)} | E_p^3\| < 0.$$

Proof. We explain how to find m_+ satisfying the first claim; the argument for the second claim is analogous. Suppose that for every $m \geq 1$ there is $p_m \in \text{Per}(f, L_1)$ such that $\log \|Df^{n\tau(p_m,f)} | E_{p_m}^1\| \geq 0$ for all $1 \leq n \leq m$. Restricting to a subsequence if necessary, we may suppose that the L_1 -dominated splittings $T_{\text{Orb}(p_m,f)} M = E_m^1 \oplus E_m^2 \oplus E_m^3$ are such that the dimensions of the subbundles E_m^j are independent of m . Analogously, we may

suppose that the periods $\tau(p_m, f)$ are independent of m and $(p_m)_n$ converges to some $p \in M$. Then p is periodic, with $\tau(p, f) = \tau(p_m, f)$, and there is an L_1 -dominated splitting $T_{\text{Orb}(p, f)}M = E^1 \oplus E^2 \oplus E^3$ with $\dim E^j = \dim E_m^j$. On the one hand, by continuity,

$$\log \|Df^{nL_1} | E_p^1\| \geq 0 \quad \text{for any } n \geq 1. \tag{19}$$

On the other hand, all the exponents of $Df^{\tau(p_m, f)} | E_{p_m}^1$ are bounded above by $-\gamma_1$ and so the same is true for the exponents of $Df^{\tau(p, f)} | E_p^1$. It follows that

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \log \|Df^{n\tau(p, f)} | E_p^1\| = -\infty,$$

which contradicts (19). This contradiction proves the claim. □

Lemma 4.4 implies that if $L_0 \geq 1$ is chosen to be a multiple of $m!L_1!$ then

$$\log \|Df^{L_0} | E_x^1\| < 0 \quad \text{and} \quad \log \|Df^{-L_0} | E_x^3\| < 0$$

for every $x \in \text{Per}(f, L_1)$. Define

$$\lambda_* = -\max\{\log \|Df^{L_0} | E_x^1\|, \log \|Df^{-L_0} | E_x^3\| : p \in \text{Per}(f, L_1)\}.$$

Notice that $\lambda_* > 0$, since $\text{Per}(f, L_1)$ is compact. Moreover, by definition

$$\log \|Df^{L_0} | E_x^1\| \leq -\lambda_* \quad \text{and} \quad \log \|Df^{-L_0} | E_x^3\| \leq -\lambda_* \tag{20}$$

for all $x \in \text{Per}(f, L_1)$. Clearly, the map $g \mapsto \text{Per}(g, L_1)$ is upper semicontinuous: for any neighborhood U_0 of $\text{Per}(f, L_1)$, we have $\text{Per}(g, L_1) \subset U_0$ for every g in a neighborhood of f . Reducing \mathcal{U}_0 if necessary, we may assume that this holds for every $g \in \mathcal{U}_0$. Choose $\lambda_0 \in (0, \lambda_*)$. Taking some small $\delta > 0$ and shrinking \mathcal{U}_0 and U_0 if necessary,

(a) for any $g \in \mathcal{U}_0$ and $x, y \in M$ with $d(x, y) < \delta$, we have

$$\begin{aligned} |\log \|Df^{L_0} | E_x^1\| - \log \|Dg^{L_0} | E_y^1\|| &< \lambda_* - \lambda_0, \\ |\log \|Df^{-L_0} | E_x^3\| - \log \|Dg^{-L_0} | E_y^3\|| &< \lambda_* - \lambda_0; \end{aligned}$$

(b) for any $g \in \mathcal{U}_0$ and $y \in U_0$, there exists $x \in \text{Per}(f, L_1)$ such that

$$d(f^{jL_0}(x), g^{jL_0}(y)) < \delta \quad \text{for all } |j| \leq L_1!.$$

Fix $g \in \mathcal{U}$ and $q \in \text{Per}(g, L_1) \subset U_0$. By (b), there exists $p \in \text{Per}(f, L_1)$ such that

$$d(f^{jL_0}(p), g^{jL_0}(q)) < \varepsilon \quad \text{whenever } |j| \leq L_1!.$$

The periods $\tau(p, f)$ and $\tau(q, g)$ need not be the same. Combining (a)–(b) with (20), we get

$$\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \log \|Df^{L_0} | E_{f^{-iL_0}(q)}^1\| \leq -\lambda_0 \tag{21}$$

for any $1 \leq n \leq L_1!$. Since $\tau(q, g) < L_1!$, it follows that (21) holds for every $n \geq 1$. The proof of the claim about $\log \|Df^{L_0} | E^3\|$ is analogous. This finishes the proof of Proposition 3.4.

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