Short-Course

Young Towers and Sinai-Ruelle-Bowen measures for non-uniformly hyperbolic surface diffeomorphisms

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Schedule: Lectures 1 & 2: Wednesday, April 12, 2017, 9:30–12:00
Lectures 3 & 4: Thursday, April 13, 2017, 9:30–12:00

Venue: Lecture Hall 2, IPM Niavaran Bldg., Niavaran Square, Tehran

Abstract. In the 1970s, Sinai, Ruelle and Bowen introduced a revolutionary new way of studying complicated chaotic attractors by probabilistic and statistical methods and used finite Markov partitions to construct a special class of invariant probability measures, which we now call SRB measures, for Axiom A (uniformly hyperbolic) attractors [Bow75]. Since then there has been a large amount of research aimed at extending their methods and results to more general classes of systems satisfying weaker forms of (non-uniform) hyperbolicity, usually however under some non-trivial additional domination condition between the expansion and the contraction [ABV00, BV00, ADLP16, T05].

In this short course, depending on the amount of time available, I will review some of the history of the subject and some of the methods used and results which have been obtained. In particular I will describe a powerful generalization of Markov partitions introduced by Young [Y98] at the end of the 1990s and now known as Young Towers, which have been used to prove the existence of SRB measures for several specific classes of systems. I will then focus on recent joint work with Climenhaga and Pesin which shows that Young Towers exist and can be used to construct SRB measures even in the setting of surface diffeomorphisms satisfying non-uniform hyperbolicity assumptions in a very general sense, without any domination.

References