

On the natural extensions of dynamics with a Siegel or Cremer point

Carlos Cabrera and Tomoki Kawahira *

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Abstract

In this note we show that the regular part of the natural extension (in the sense of Lyubich and Minsky [LM]) of quadratic map $f(z) = e^{2\pi i\theta}z + z^2$ with irrational θ of bounded type has only parabolic leaves except the invariant lift of the Siegel disk.

We also show that though the natural extension of a rational function with a Cremer fixed point has a continuum of irregular points, it can not supply enough singularity to apply the Gross star theorem to find hyperbolic leaves.

1 Introduction

Natural extension and regular part. Let $f : \overline{\mathbb{C}} \rightarrow \overline{\mathbb{C}} = \mathbb{C} \cup \{\infty\}$ be a rational function of degree ≥ 2 . It generates a non-invertible dynamical system $(f, \overline{\mathbb{C}})$ but it also generates an invertible dynamics in the space of backward orbits (the inverse limit)

$$\mathcal{N}_f := \{\hat{z} = (z_{-n})_{n \geq 0} : z_0 \in \overline{\mathbb{C}}, z_{-n} = f(z_{-n-1})\}$$

with action

$$\hat{f}((z_0, z_{-1}, \dots)) := (f(z_0), f(z_{-1}), \dots) = (f(z_0), z_0, z_{-1}, \dots).$$

We say \mathcal{N}_f (with dynamics by \hat{f}) is the *natural extension* of f , with topology induced by $\overline{\mathbb{C}} \times \overline{\mathbb{C}} \times \dots$. Note that the *projection* $\pi : \mathcal{N}_f \rightarrow \overline{\mathbb{C}}$ defined by $\pi(\hat{z}) := z_0$ semiconjugates \hat{f} and f .

In 1990's, M.Lyubich and Y.Minsky [LM] introduced the theory of hyperbolic 3-lamination associated with rational functions, which is analogous to the theory of hyperbolic 3-manifold for Kleinian groups. The theory is based on the study of the natural extension, in particular the subset called the *regular part* (or *regular leaf space*), defined as follows: The point $\hat{z} = (z_0, z_{-1}, \dots)$ is *regular* if there exists a neighborhood U_0 of z_0 whose pull-back $\dots \rightarrow U_{-1} \rightarrow U_0$ along \hat{z} (*i.e.*, U_{-n} is the connected component

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of $f^{-1}(U_{n-1})$ containing z_{-n}) is eventually univalent. The *regular part* \mathcal{R}_f of \mathcal{N}_f is the set of all regular points, and we say every point in $\mathcal{N}_f - \mathcal{R}_f$ is *irregular*. The regular part is invariant under \hat{f} , and each path-connected component (“leaf”) of the regular part possesses a Riemann surface structure isomorphic to \mathbb{C} , \mathbb{D} , or an annulus. (The annulus appears only when f has a Herman ring.)

Type problem. When the critical orbits of f behave nicely, we may regard \mathcal{R}_f as a Riemann surface lamination with all leaves isomorphic to \mathbb{C} . Such a situation yields some nice properties of dynamics, like rigidity, or existence of conformal invariant measures on the lamination. For example, this is the case when f has no recurrent critical points in the Julia set [LM, Prop.4.5]. Another intriguing case is when f is an infinitely renormalizable quadratic map with a persistently recurrent critical point [KL, Lem.3.18].

For general cases, it is questioned in [LM, §4, §10] when we have leaves of *hyperbolic type*, especially leaves isomorphic to \mathbb{D} . (The counterpart, leaves isomorphic to \mathbb{C} , are conventionally called *parabolic*.) Easy examples of hyperbolic leaves are provided by invariant lifts of Siegel disks and Herman rings. Non-rotational hyperbolic leaves (that are rather non-trivial) are found by J.Kahn and by J.Rivera-Letelier. Readers may find details in the paper by J.Kahn, M.Lyubich, and L.Rempe [KLR, §3], that can be summarized as follows: When the Julia set is contained in the postcritical set, there are infinitely many hyperbolic leaves. In this case such a leaf may not touch the (lifted) Julia set in the natural extension. However, by using the tuning technique and *the Gross star theorem*, which gives a necessity condition of a leaf to be parabolic, we may construct a quadratic polynomial with hyperbolic leaves that do intersect with the Julia set. In both cases, a recurrent critical point plays a crucial role.

In the quest of new non-rotational hyperbolic leaves, it is natural to ask the following question: *Is there any non-rotational hyperbolic leaf when f has an irrationally indifferent fixed point?* Because existence of such a fixed point implies existence of a recurrent critical point whose postcritical set is a continuum, and it seems really close to the situations in [KLR]. The aim of this note is to give some results on this question.

Siegel disk of bounded type. $f(z) = e^{2\pi i\theta}z + z^2$ with irrational θ of bounded type has a Siegel disk Δ centered at the origin, whose boundary $\partial\Delta$ is a quasicircle.

In Section 2 of this note we give a proof of

Theorem 1.1 (No hyperbolic leaf except the Siegel disk) *In the regular part of the natural extension $f : \overline{\mathbb{C}} \rightarrow \overline{\mathbb{C}}$, the only hyperbolic leaf is the invariant lift $\hat{\Delta}$ of the Siegel disk.*

In the proof we use Lyubich and Minsky’s criteria for parabolic leaves, *uniform deepness* of the postcritical set, and one of McMullen’s results on bounded type Siegel disks.

Feigenbaum maps. It would be worth mentioning that the same method as the proof of Theorem 1.1 can be applied to a class of infinitely renormalizable quadratic maps, called *Feigenbaum maps* (Precise definitions will be given later.) In Section 3 we give an alternative proof a result in [LM] on non-existence of hyperbolic leaves:

Theorem 1.2 (Lyubich-Minsky) *The regular part \mathcal{R}_f of a Feigenbaum map f has only parabolic leaves.*

Cremer points and hedgehogs. Section 4 is devoted for rational functions with Cremer fixed points and their hedgehogs. For any small neighborhood of Cremer fixed point ζ_0 of a rational function $f : \overline{\mathbb{C}} \rightarrow \overline{\mathbb{C}}$, there exists an invariant continuum H (a “hedgehog”) containing ζ_0 , equipped with invertible “sub-dynamics” $f|_H \rightarrow H$.

In Section 4, we will present a proof of the next result by following A.Chéritat:

Theorem 1.3 (Lifted hedgehogs are irregular) *The invariant lift \widehat{H} of H is a continuum contained in the irregular part of the natural extension.*

Since this natural extension has a continuum of irregular points, one may expect to apply the classical Gross star theorem to find a hyperbolic leaf, as in [KLR]. However, the actual situation is not that good. It is still difficult to show the (non-)existence of hyperbolic leaves without assuming the same conditions as [KLR]. Indeed, we will show that the irregular points in hedgehogs are not big enough to apply the Gross star theorem.

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2 No hyperbolic leaves except Siegel disks

Here we give a proof of Theorem 1.1. The idea is fairly simple and we will apply it to Feigenbaum quadratic maps in the next section.

Let us start with some terminologies:

Postcritical sets. Let $f : \mathbb{C} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ be a polynomial of degree more than one and we denote the set of its critical points by C_f . The *postcritical set* of f is defined by

$$P_f := \overline{\bigcup_{n \geq 1} f^n(C_f)}.$$

For example, if $f(z) = e^{2\pi i\theta}z + z^2$ with irrational θ of bounded type, then its Siegel disk Δ is a quasidisk and its boundary contains the only critical point $c_0 = -e^{2\pi i\theta}/2$. Since the dynamics of $f : \overline{\Delta} \rightarrow \overline{\Delta}$ is topologically conjugate to an irrational rotation, we have $\partial\Delta = P_f$.

Deep points and uniform deepness. Let K be a compact set in \mathbb{C} . For $x \in K$, let $\delta_x(r)$ denote the radius of the largest open disk contained in $\mathbb{D}(x, r) - K$. (When $\mathbb{D}(x, r) \subset K$, we define $\delta_x(r) := 0$.) Then it is not difficult to check that the function $(x, r) \mapsto \delta_x(r)$ is continuous.

We say $x \in K$ is a *deep point* of K if $\delta_x(r)/r \rightarrow 0$ as $r \rightarrow 0$.¹ For a subset P of K , we say P is *uniformly deep* in K if for any $\epsilon > 0$ there exists an r_0 such that for any $x \in P$ and $r < r_0$, we have $\delta_x(r)/r < \epsilon$.

¹The original version due to C.McMullen [Mc1, §2.5] is as follows: $x \in K$ is a *deep point* if $\delta_x(r) = O(r^{1+\alpha})$ for some $\alpha > 0$. Here we mildly generalize it.

Deepness and measurable deepness. For a given measurable set $X \subset \mathbb{C}$, let $|X|$ denote its area. For a compact set K in \mathbb{C} and an X with $0 < |X| < \infty$, we define the *density* of K in X by

$$\text{dens}(K/X) := \frac{|K \cap X|}{|X|}.$$

We say $x \in K$ is a *measurable deep point* of K if $\text{dens}(K/\mathbb{D}(x, r)) \rightarrow 1$ as $r \rightarrow 0$. We say a subset P of K is *uniformly measurable deep* in K if for any $\epsilon > 0$, there exists an $r_0 > 0$ such that for any $x \in P$ and $r < r_0$ we have

$$1 - \epsilon < \text{dens}(K/\mathbb{D}(x, r)) \leq 1.$$

Lemma 2.1 *Let K be a compact set in \mathbb{C} . Then*

- (1) *If $x \in K$ is a measurable deep point of K , then x is a deep point.*
- (2) *If $P \subset K$ is uniformly measurable deep in K , then P is uniformly deep.*

Proof. It is enough to show (2): Suppose that P is uniformly measurable deep. Then for any $\epsilon > 0$, there exists an r_0 such that $1 - \epsilon < \text{dens}(K/\mathbb{D}(x, r))$ for any $x \in P$ and $r < r_0$. Since

$$\text{dens}(K/\mathbb{D}(x, r)) \leq \frac{|\mathbb{D}(x, r)| - \pi\delta_x(r)^2}{|\mathbb{D}(x, r)|} = 1 - \frac{\delta_x(r)^2}{r^2},$$

we have $\delta_x(r)/r < \sqrt{\epsilon}$. This implies that P is uniformly deep. ■

Uniform deepness of the postcritical set. Now let us go to the proof of Theorem 1.1. Set $f(z) = e^{2\pi i\theta}z + z^2$, where θ is of bounded type. Its Siegel disk is denoted by Δ .

We will use the following result by C.McMullen [Mc2, §4]:

Theorem 2.2 (Uniform deepness of $P_f = \partial\Delta$) *The postcritical set $P_f = \partial\Delta$ is uniformly measurable deep in K_f . In particular, P_f is uniformly deep by Lemma 2.1 above.*

Indeed, it is shown in [Mc2, §4] that there exist two positive constants α and C such that for any $x \in \partial\Delta$, $\text{dens}(K_f/\mathbb{D}(x, r)) \geq 1 - Cr^\alpha$ for sufficiently small $r > 0$.²

Proof. (Theorem 1.1) Let $\mathcal{R} = \mathcal{R}_f$ be the regular part of \mathcal{N}_f , and $\widehat{\Delta}$ be the invariant lift of the Siegel disk Δ . We will show that for any leaf L of $\mathcal{R} - \widehat{\Delta}$ is parabolic.

We first claim: *Any leaf L of $\mathcal{R} - \widehat{\Delta}$ contains a backward orbit \hat{z} that stays in $\mathbb{C} - K_f$.* In fact, if L is parabolic, the projection $\pi : L \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ has at most two exceptional values by Picard's theorem, and we can find such a \hat{z} . If L is hyperbolic and $\pi(L) \cap J_f \neq \emptyset$, the claim is true because π is an open map. In the remaining case $\pi(L)$ is contained in a Fatou component U . Since there is no critical point in the Fatou set, the projection

²The uniformity cannot be found in the statements of [Mc2], but it comes from the geometry of the Siegel disk Δ as a quasidisk. See also [BC, Cor.5, p.42] for a bit more elementary proof for the uniformity.

$\pi : L \rightarrow U$ has to be a conformal isomorphism that cannot be extended. This happens only when $L = \hat{\Delta}$, because $P_f = \partial\Delta$. Hence the claim is justified.

Case 1. When $\hat{z} = \{z_{-n}\}$ does not accumulate on $P_f = \partial\Delta$, the leaf $L = L(\hat{z})$ is parabolic by a criterion of parabolicity by Lyubich and Minsky [LM, Cor.4.2].

Case 2. Now let us assume that $\hat{z} = \{z_{-n}\}$ accumulates on $P_f = \partial\Delta$. Since z_{-n} is contained in the basin at infinity, none of z_{-n} hits the filled Julia set K_f , in particular, none of z_{-n} hits $\partial\Delta$ either.

By another criterion of parabolicity by Lyubich and Minsky [LM, Lem 4.4], it is enough to show:

$$\|Df^{-n}(z_0)\| \rightarrow 0 \quad (n \rightarrow \infty), \text{ where } Df^{-n} \text{ is the derivative of the branch of } f^{-n} \text{ sending } z_0 \text{ to } z_{-n}, \text{ and the norm is measured in the hyperbolic metric of } \mathbb{C} - \partial\Delta.$$

Then $L = L(\hat{z})$ is a parabolic leaf.

Now set $\Omega := \mathbb{C} - \bar{\Delta}$. Then z_{-n} is contained in Ω for all n . Since Ω is topologically a punctured disk, it has a unique hyperbolic metric $\rho = \rho(z)|dz|$ induced by the metric $|dz|/(1 - |z|^2)$ of constant curvature -4 on the unit disk. To show the claim, it is enough to show

$$\|Df^n(z_{-n})\|_\rho = \frac{\rho(z_0)|Df^n(z_{-n})|}{\rho(z_{-n})} \rightarrow \infty \quad (n \rightarrow \infty),$$

where the norm in the left is measured in the hyperbolic metric ρ .

Here is a well-known property on ρ that plays an important role (See for example, [Ah, Thm. 1-11]):

Lemma 2.3 *The hyperbolic metric $\rho_U = \rho_U(z)|dz|$ of any hyperbolic domain $U \subset \mathbb{C}$ is bounded by 1/d-metric. More precisely,*

$$\rho_U(z) \leq \frac{1}{d(z, \partial U)}$$

for any $z \in U$.

We can check this by comparing ρ_U and the hyperbolic metric on the disk of radius $r = d(z, \partial U)$ centered at z . Of course this lemma holds for $U = \Omega$.

Now it is enough to show:

$$\|Df^n(z_{-n})\|_\rho \asymp \frac{|Df^n(z_{-n})|}{\rho(z_{-n})} \geq d(z_{-n}, \partial\Delta)|Df^n(z_{-n})| \rightarrow \infty. \quad (1)$$

Set $R_n := d(z_{-n}, \partial\Delta)$. By assumption, R_n tends to 0 by taking n in a suitable subsequence. Let D_0 denote the disk of radius R_0 centered at z_0 , and let U_n denote the connected component of $f^{-n}(D_0)$ containing z_{-n} . Since $D_0 \subset \Omega$, we have a univalent branch $g_n : D_0 \rightarrow U_n$ of f^{-n} with $g_n(z_0) = z_{-n}$. Set $v_n := |Dg_n(z_0)| = |Df^n(z_{-n})|^{-1} > 0$. By the Koebe 1/4 theorem, $g_n(D_0) = U_n$ contains the disk of radius $R_0 v_n/4$ centered at z_{-n} , and since $U_n \subset f^{-n}(\Omega) \subset \Omega$ we have $R_0 v_n/4 \leq R_n$.

Case 2-1: First assume that $\liminf v_n/R_n = 0$. If n ranges over a suitable subsequence, we have $v_n/R_n \rightarrow 0$ and thus (1) holds. (Note that by the proof of [LM, Lem 4.4] we need (1) only for a subsequence.)

Case 2-2: Next consider the case when $\liminf v_n/R_n = q > 0$. We may assume that n ranges over a subsequence with $\lim v_n/R_n = q$.

For $t > 0$, let tD_0 denote the disk $\mathbb{D}(z_0, tR_0)$. Since $D_0 = \mathbb{D}(z_0, R_0)$ is centered at a point in $\mathbb{C} - K$, we can choose an $s < 1$ such that $sD_0 \subset \mathbb{C} - K$. By the Koebe 1/4 theorem, $|g_n(sD_0)|$ contains $\mathbb{D}(z_{-n}, sR_0v_n/4) \subset \mathbb{C} - K$.

Let us take a point x_n in $\partial\Delta$ such that $|x_n - z_{-n}| = R_n$. Then we have

$$\mathbb{D}(z_{-n}, sR_0v_n/4) \subset \mathbb{D}(x_n, 2R_n)$$

and thus $\delta_{x_n}(2R_n) \geq sR_0v_n/4$. Recall the assumption $v_n/R_n \sim q > 0$ for $n \gg 0$. This implies that the ratio $\delta_{x_n}(2R_n)/2R_n$ is bounded by a positive constant from below. However, $R_n = d(z_{-n}, \partial\Delta) \rightarrow 0$ by assumption and it contradicts to the uniform deepness of P_f (Theorem 2.2). \blacksquare

3 Feigenbaum quadratic polynomials

In this section we give an alternative proof of Theorem 1.2 ([LM, Lem 4.6]).

Infinitely renormalizable quadratic maps. Let U and V be a topological disk with $U \Subset V \Subset \mathbb{C}$. A proper branched covering $g : U \rightarrow V$ of degree two is called a *quadratic-like map*. A quadratic map f_c is *infinitely renormalizable* if there is a sequence of quadratic-like maps $g_n : U_n \rightarrow V_n$ ($n = 0, 1, \dots$) such that: $0 \in U_n$ and it is the critical point of g_n ; g_n is a restriction of $f_c^{p_n}$ on U_n for some $p_n \in \mathbb{N}$; and for each n the ratio p_{n+1}/p_n is an integer ≥ 2 .

Feigenbaum maps. An infinitely renormalizable quadratic map f_c is called *Feigenbaum* (or *Feigenbaum-like*) if there exist positive constants b and m independent of n such that $p_{n+1}/p_n \leq b$ and we can choose U_n and V_n satisfying $\text{mod}(V_n - \overline{U_n}) \geq m$.

Now let us restate Theorem 1.2:

Theorem 3.1 (Lyubich-Minsky) *The regular part \mathcal{R}_f of a Feigenbaum quadratic map f has only parabolic leaves.*

To apply the same argument as Theorem 1.1, we first show:

Proposition 3.2 (Uniformly deep postcritical set) *The postcritical set P_f of a Feigenbaum quadratic map f is uniformly deep in the filled Julia set K_f .*

Proof. By McMullen [Mc1, Thm.8.3], each point in the postcritical set is a deep point of $K = K_f$, so we only need to show the uniform deepness. Here we follow the idea of [BC, Cor. 5].

Let us prove it by contradiction: Suppose that there exist an $\eta > 0$, and sequences $x_i \in P_f$ and $r_i \searrow 0$ such that $\delta_{x_i}(r_i)/r_i \geq \eta$ for all $i \in \mathbb{N}$. Then for each disk $D_i := \mathbb{D}(x_i, r_i)$ we can find a disk $\Delta_i := \mathbb{D}(y_i, \eta r_i)$ in $D_i - K$. We may also assume that $x_i \rightarrow x \in P_f$ as $i \rightarrow \infty$.

For $n \in \mathbb{N}$ set

$$Q_n := \{z \in P_f : \text{for any } r < 1/n \ \delta_z(r)/r \leq \eta/20\}.$$

Then Q_n is a closed set with $Q_n \subset Q_{n+1}$ and $P_f = \bigcup Q_n$.

It is known that the postcritical set P_f is a Cantor set with minimal invertible dynamics $f|_{P_f} \rightarrow P_f$ [Mc1, Chap.8]. In particular, P_f itself is a complete metric space by the Euclidean metric on \mathbb{C} . Hence by the Baire category theorem there exists an N such that Q_N contains an open ball of P_f . More precisely, there exists a round disk V such that $E := V \cap P_f \subset Q_N$.

Next we take a neighborhood U of x and a univalent map $g : U \rightarrow g(U)$ such that $g(x) \in E$, $g(U \cap P_f) = g(U) \cap E$, and $g(U \cap K) = g(U) \cap K$. In fact, when x does not land on the critical point, we just take a small disk U around x and $k \in \mathbb{N}$ such that $f^k(x) \in E$. (Here we used the minimality of the dynamics on P_f .) Then we have a univalent map $g = f^k|_U$ as desired. Otherwise, there exist a $y \in E$ and a $k \in \mathbb{N}$ such that $f^k(y) = x$ (again by minimality) with $Df^k(y) \neq 0$. Then we take a small disk U where univalent branch g of such f^k is defined. For both cases, we may take U as a disk of certain radius r_0 centered at x .

Now let us work with the deepness: Let v denote $|Dg(x)| \neq 0$ and tU ($t > 0$) denote the disk $\mathbb{D}(x, tr_0)$. By the Koebe distortion theorem, we can find a $t \in (0, 1)$ such that

$$\frac{v}{2} \leq |Dg(z)| \leq 2v$$

for any $z \in tU \subset U$. When i is sufficiently large, D_i is contained in tU and we have

$$g(D_i) \subset \mathbb{D}(g(x_i), 2vr_i) \quad \text{with } g(x_i) \in E.$$

Moreover, by the Koebe 1/4 theorem,

$$g(\Delta_i) \supset \mathbb{D}\left(g(y_i), \frac{|Dg(y_i)|\eta r_i}{4}\right) \supset \mathbb{D}\left(g(y_i), \frac{v\eta r_i}{8}\right).$$

Since $g(\Delta_i) \subset \mathbb{C} - K$, we have $\delta_{g(x_i)}(2vr_i) \geq v\eta r_i/8$ and thus

$$\frac{\delta_{g(x_i)}(2vr_i)}{2vr_i} \geq \frac{\eta}{16} > \frac{\eta}{20}.$$

Since $r_i \rightarrow 0$, we have $2vr_i < 1/N$ for all sufficiently large i and thus $g(x_i) \notin Q_N$. However, we took g so that $g(x_i) \in E \subset Q_N$. This is a contradiction. \blacksquare

Proof. (Theorem 3.1) We just follow the proof of Theorem 1.1. Take a leaf L of \mathcal{R}_f . To show L is parabolic we only need to check:

- (i) We can always take a backward orbit $\hat{z} \in L$ contained in $\mathbb{C} - K_f$.
- (ii) The set $U = \mathbb{C} - P_f$ is a hyperbolic domain in order to apply Lemma 2.3.
- (iii) The postcritical set P_f is uniformly deep in K_f .

(i) is clear since K_f has no interior. (ii) is also clear because P_f contains at least two points. (iii) is checked by Proposition 3.2. \blacksquare

Remark. As Lyubich and Minsky’s original proof of Theorem 1.2 in [LM, Lem. 4.6], it would be possible to show Theorem 1.1 without using the uniform deepness of the postcritical set.

The virtue of our proofs presented here is that we only concern with the geometry of the Julia set and the postcritical set, and there is no need to look at the dynamics in detail. One may expect to apply it to the Cremer case. But so far the authors do not have any example of Cremer quadratic map with uniformly deep postcritical set.

4 Lifted hedgehogs and the Gross criterion

Let $f : \overline{\mathbb{C}} \rightarrow \overline{\mathbb{C}}$ be a rational function of degree more than one that has a Cremer fixed point ζ_0 . Here is a fundamental result due to Pérez-Marco (See [PM1, Thm. 1] and [PM2, Thm. 2]):

Theorem 4.1 (Cremer hedgehogs) *Let D_0 be any neighborhood of ζ_0 where f is univalent and there exists a univalent branch $g : D_0 \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ of f^{-1} with $g(\zeta_0) = \zeta_0$. Then for any Jordan neighborhood $D \Subset D_0$ of ζ_0 , there exists a compact set $H \subset \overline{D}$ containing ζ_0 with the following properties:*

1. H is a connected and full continuum in the Julia set.
2. $g(H) = H$, $f(H) = H$, and $H \cap \partial D \neq \emptyset$.
3. There exists a subsequence $\{n_k\} \subset \mathbb{N}$ such that $f^{n_k}|_H \rightarrow \text{id}$ ($k \rightarrow \infty$).

We say H a *hedgehog* of the Cremer point ζ_0 . By this theorem we have an invertible “sub-dynamics” $f : H \rightarrow H$. Let $\mathcal{N} = \mathcal{N}_f$ be the natural extension of $f : \overline{\mathbb{C}} \rightarrow \overline{\mathbb{C}}$ and \widehat{H} be the *lifted hedgehog* in \mathcal{N} , that is, the set of backward orbits remaining in H .

Here we restate Theorem 1.3:

Theorem 4.2 (Lifted hedgehogs are irregular) *Any point \hat{z} in \widehat{H} is irregular in \mathcal{N} . In particular, \widehat{H} forms a continuum of irregular sets.*

The authors learned the principal idea of the proof by A.Chéritat.

Proof. Suppose that $\hat{z} = (z_0, z_{-1}, \dots) \in \widehat{H}$ is a regular point, that is, there exists a neighborhood U_0 of $z_0 \in H$ such that its pull-back along \hat{z} is eventually univalent.

By replacing z_0 by z_{-n} with sufficiently large n , we may assume that whole pull-back $\dots \rightarrow U_{-1} \rightarrow U_0$ along \hat{z} is univalent. Then $g^n|U_0 \rightarrow \overline{\mathbb{C}}$ makes sense for all n and $U_{-n} = g^n(U_0)$ does not touch the critical set C_f and its preimage $f^{-1}(C_f)$. Since f has degree more than one, the family $\{g^n|U_0\}$ is normal and thus it has a holomorphic sequential limit $\lim g^{n_k} = G : U_0 \rightarrow \overline{\mathbb{C}}$.

If G is not constant, then the set $G(U_0)$ is an open set intersecting with H . Since $f^{n_k} \circ G \rightarrow \text{id}$ ($k \rightarrow \infty$), f^{n_k} is normal on $G(U_0)$. This implies that $G(U_0)$ is contained in the Fatou set, but it contradicts the fact that H is contained in the Julia set.

Now G must be constant. However, we may also assume that $g^{n_k}|_{U_0 \cap H} \rightarrow \text{id}$ by the theorem above. This is again a contradiction. Hence any $\hat{z} \in \hat{H}$ is irregular.

Since the backward action $g : H \rightarrow H$ is a homeomorphism, H and \hat{H} are homeomorphic. Hence \hat{H} is a compact continuum. \blacksquare

4.1 Does a hedgehog generate any hyperbolic leaves?

By the theorem above, we have a fairly big set of irregular points in the natural extension generated by the Cremer hedgehogs. Hence, according to [KLR, Lem.3.3], one would expect to apply the Gross star theorem to find hyperbolic leaves. However, we will see that these hedgehogs are not big enough to apply the Gross star theorem.

The Gross criterion. For simplicity we consider the case when f is a quadratic polynomial of the form $f(z) = z^2 + c$. Let P and J denote the postcritical set and the Julia set. (Conventionally we remove ∞ from quadratic postcritical sets.) For the natural extension $\mathcal{N} = \mathcal{N}_f$, let $\pi_{-n} : \mathcal{N} \rightarrow \overline{\mathbb{C}}$ denote the projection $\pi_{-n}(\hat{z}) = z_{-n}$, where z_{-n} is the n -th entry of \hat{z} . Instead of π_0 we use the notation π as before.

Fix any $z_0 \in \mathbb{C} - P$. Then each $\hat{z} \in \pi^{-1}(z_0)$ is regular in \mathcal{N} . In particular, the projection $\pi : L(\hat{z}) \rightarrow \overline{\mathbb{C}}$ is locally univalent near $\pi : \hat{z} \mapsto z_0$.

Let $\ell(\theta)$ ($\theta \in [0, 2\pi)$) denote the half-line given by $\ell(\theta) := \{z_0 + re^{i\theta} : r \geq 0\}$. By using the Gross star theorem, *if $L(\hat{z})$ is isomorphic to \mathbb{C} , then for almost every angle $\theta \in [0, 2\pi)$ the locally univalent inverse $\pi^{-1} : z_0 \mapsto \hat{z}$ has an analytic continuation along the whole half-line $\ell(\theta)$* [KLR, Lem.3.3]. Hence the leaf $L(\hat{z})$ is hyperbolic if:

(*) : *There exist a $\hat{w} \in \pi^{-1}(z_0)$ and a set $\Theta_0 \subset [0, 2\pi)$ of positive length such that for any $\theta \in \Theta_0$ the analytic continuation of $\pi^{-1} : z_0 \mapsto \hat{w}$ along $\ell(\theta)$ hits an irregular point $\hat{i}(\theta)$ at some $z = z_0 + re^{i\theta}$ ($r > 0$).*

This is the main idea of [KLR, Prop.3.2] to find hyperbolic leaves that intersect the Julia set. We say a hyperbolic leaf $L(\hat{z})$ that can be guaranteed by the condition (*) is a *hyperbolic leaf of Gross type*.

Hedgehogs and hyperbolic leaves of Gross type. Now suppose that f has a Cremer fixed point ζ_0 and let H and \hat{H} be a hedgehog and its invariant lift in the natural extension as in Theorem 4.2. By assuming that f has a hyperbolic leaf of Gross type, we have:

Theorem 4.3 (Hedgehogs and the Gross criterion) *Assume that (*) holds in our setting. If there exists a $\theta \in \Theta_0$ such that $\hat{i}(\theta) \in \hat{H}$, then for almost every $\theta' \in \Theta_0$, $\hat{i}(\theta')$ does not belong to the lifted hedgehog \hat{H} .*

This implies that the hyperbolic leaf $L(\hat{z})$ of Gross type is remotely related to the lifted hedgehog \hat{H} .

Proof of Theorem 4.3. Since the critical orbit $CO := \{f^n(0)\}_{n \geq 1}$ is a countable set, the set of angles θ with $\ell(\theta) \cap CO \neq \emptyset$ is at most countable, *i.e.*, a null set of angles. We may forget about such angles for our purpose. So we define the set $\Theta \subset [0, 2\pi)$ as follows: $\theta \in \Theta$ if $\ell(\theta) \cap CO = \emptyset$ and $\ell(\theta) \cap H \neq \emptyset$. Since H is a continuum, Θ is a set of angles with positive length.

One more fact we need to recall is that the hedgehog H does not intersect with CO . (But H is contained in $P = \overline{CO}$. See [Ch].) In fact, if $H \cap CO \neq \emptyset$, the only critical point of $f(z) = z^2 + c$ eventually captured in $H (= f^n(H)$ for all $n \geq 0$). However, this contradicts the fact that larger hedgehogs are also contained in P .

Hence hedgehog H has a “backward orbit” $\cdots \rightarrow H_{-2} \rightarrow H_{-1} \rightarrow H$ with H_{-n} homeomorphic to H . In particular, $\pi^{-1}(H)$ consists of homeomorphic copies of H .

Lemma 4.4 *For any $\ell(\theta)$ with $\theta \in \Theta$, there exists a unique path $\hat{\ell}(\theta, H)$ in the natural extension such that it intersects with \hat{H} and $\pi : \hat{\ell}(\theta, H) \rightarrow \ell(\theta)$ is a homeomorphism.*

Proof. Since $\ell(\theta)$ does not contain the points of CO , its preimage by f^n consists of exactly 2^n disjoint curves. We can uniquely choose one of them that touches H , since $\ell(\theta) \cap H \neq \emptyset$, $H \cap CO = \emptyset$, and $f|_H \rightarrow H$ is a homeomorphism. Now the backward orbits remaining in such a curve for each n form a unique path in the natural extension that has a unique initial point $\hat{z}(\theta, H) \in \pi^{-1}(z_0)$ and passes through a point in \hat{H} . This is the desired path $\hat{\ell}(\theta, H)$. ■(Lemma 4.4)

Remark. Note that the analytic continuation along $\ell(\theta)$ of the germ π^{-1} near $\pi : \hat{z}(\theta, H) \mapsto z_0$ will have singularity at least when it hits \hat{H} .

Next we prove:

Proposition 4.5 *The map $\chi : \Theta \rightarrow \pi^{-1}(z_0)$ defined by $\chi(\theta) := \hat{z}(\theta, H)$ is injective.*

Proof. Let us take $\theta \in \Theta$ and $\theta' \in \Theta$ with $\theta \neq \theta'$. Then within the bounded region enclosed by $\ell(\theta) \cup \ell(\theta') \cup H$, we have at least one point in CO . (Actually infinitely many.) Let $z_{-n}(\theta, H) \in f^{-n}(z_0)$ denote $\pi_{-n}(\hat{z}(\theta, H))$, i.e., the starting point of the n -th pull-back of $\ell(\theta)$ along \hat{H} . Now it is enough to claim: *There exists an n such that $z_{-n}(\theta', H)$ is different from $z_{-n}(\theta, H)$.*

Let U be the connected component of the region enclosed by $\ell(\theta) \cup \ell(\theta') \cup H$ containing z_0 on its boundary. Suppose that $z_{-n}(\theta, H) = z_{-n}(\theta', H) =: z_{-n}$ for all n . Then we have a pull-back $\{U_{-n}\}$ of $U = U_0$ that has $\{z_{-n}\}$ on its boundary.

If U_{-n} contains a critical point, $z_{-n}(\theta', H)$ and $z_{-n}(\theta, H)$ can not be the same. (See Figure 1.) Thus U_{-n} does not contain the critical point for all n , and we have a

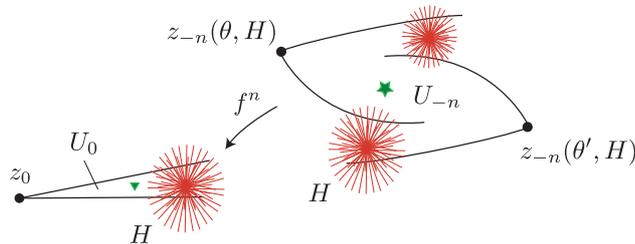


Figure 1: The critical point (shown by a star) is mapped to a point in U_0 (shown by a triangle) by f^n .

univalent branch $h_n : U \rightarrow U_{-n}$ of f^{-n} . Since $h_n(U)$ avoids 0, c , and ∞ , $\{h_n\}$ forms a normal family. By a similar argument as in Theorem 4.2, any sequential limit cannot

be an open map and they must be constant. However, this is impossible, because the compact set $\partial U \cap H$ contains a continuum of definite diameter, and the action on $f^{n_k}|\partial U \cap H$ will be arbitrarily close to identity. \blacksquare (Proposition 4.5)

Proof of Theorem 4.3 (continued). It is enough to show the theorem for θ and θ' in $\Theta \cap \Theta_0$. Hence the assumption is that $\hat{i}(\theta) \in \hat{H}$ for some $\theta \in \Theta \cap \Theta_0$. In other words, there exists a \hat{w} as in (*) such that $\hat{w} = \hat{z}(\theta, H)$.

Suppose that $\hat{i}(\theta') \in \hat{H}$ for some $\theta' \in \Theta \cap \Theta_0 - \{\theta\}$. That is, the analytic continuation of the locally univalent inverse $\pi^{-1} : z_0 \mapsto \hat{w} = \hat{z}(\theta, H)$ along $\ell(\theta')$ terminates at $\hat{i}(\theta') \in \hat{H}$. This analytic continuation determines a path in $\pi^{-1}(\ell(\theta')) \subset \mathcal{N}_f$. By the argument of Lemma 4.4, this path must be $\hat{\ell}(\theta', H)$ and thus $\hat{w} = \hat{z}(\theta, H) = \hat{z}(\theta', H)$.

On the other hand, by the proposition above, we have $\hat{z}(\theta, H) \neq \hat{z}(\theta', H)$. This is a contradiction and hence $\hat{i}(\theta') \notin \hat{H}$. \blacksquare

Remark. In conclusion, the lifted hedgehog \hat{H} does not generate the hyperbolic leaf of the Gross type. Furthermore, according to the technique of Theorem 1.1, it seems reasonable to

Conjecture. *There exists a Cremer quadratic polynomial whose regular part has no hyperbolic leaf.*

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Carlos Cabrera. Instituto de Matemáticas, Unidad Cuernavaca, UNAM. Cuernavaca, Mexico.

Tomoki Kawahira. Graduate School of Mathematics, Nagoya University. Nagoya, Japan.