

# Topological entropy of maps on inverse limit spaces

ANUŠIĆ Ana<sup>1</sup> and MOURON Chris<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> *University of São Paulo, Brazil*

*E-mail* anaanusic@ime.usp.br

<sup>2</sup> *Rhodes College, TN, USA*

*E-mail* mouronc@rhodes.edu

Given an inverse limit space  $\varprojlim(X_i, f_i)$ , we are interested in the dynamical properties (for example, topological entropy) of a map  $\Psi: \varprojlim(X_i, f_i) \rightarrow \varprojlim(X_i, f_i)$ . If the action of the map  $\Psi$  can be described by its “straight down” components, then they completely determine its dynamics. For example, it was shown by Ye in [3] that the entropy of  $\Psi$  equals the limit of the entropies of its straight down components.

In general, maps  $\Psi$  do not have to be “straight-down” maps, in which case there are no available tools for understanding their dynamics. We will show how to recover “straight-down” components of  $\Psi$  in general, with a small price to pay - we have to allow them to be set-valued maps. In that case, we obtain an upper bound for the topological entropy of  $\Psi$  in terms of its set-valued components [2]. In a special case of a diagonal map on the inverse limit space  $\varprojlim(I, f)$ , where every diagonal component is the same map  $g: I \rightarrow I$  which strongly commutes with  $f$  (i.e.  $f^{-1} \circ g = g \circ f^{-1}$ ), we show that the entropy equals  $\max\{\text{Ent}(f), \text{Ent}(g)\}$ . As a side product, we study strongly commuting interval maps in more detail [1], and develop some techniques for computing topological entropy of set-valued maps.

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## References

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