

COUNTABLE MARKOV SHIFTS WITH EXPONENTIAL MIXING

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ABSTRACT. We give a set of equivalent conditions for a potential on a Countable Markov Shift to have strong positive recurrence, which is also equivalent to having exponential decay of correlations. A key ingredient of our proofs is quantifying how the shift behaves at its boundary.

1. INTRODUCTION

A standard approach in ergodic theory and dynamical systems is to show that a dynamical system $f : X \rightarrow X$ with invariant probability measure μ , asymptotically behaves like an independent, identically distributed process: how quickly this happens can be understood as the rate of decay of correlations, or rate of mixing, for (X, f, μ) . Generally, uniformly expanding systems with some compactness properties can be shown to have exponential rate decay of correlations. Recent research has focussed on estimating the rate of decay of correlations for systems with non-uniformly expansion and/or lack of compactness.

Here we will consider dynamical systems $f : X \rightarrow X$ with measure $\mu = \mu_\phi$, which is an equilibrium state for some potential $\phi : X \rightarrow \overline{\mathbb{R}}$. Note that the first task in this setting is to show that such μ_ϕ exists. In the case of interval maps $f : I \rightarrow I$ with finitely many branches, on each of which f is smooth, we might consider $\phi = -\log |Df|$, so an equilibrium state μ_ϕ is an absolutely continuous (with respect to Lebesgue) invariant measure. For example, if f is unimodal and satisfies the Collet-Eckmann condition (exponential growth of derivative along the critical orbit), then μ_ϕ exists and the system has exponential decay of correlations: indeed in [NS] these two conditions were shown to be equivalent, alongside a number of other conditions, one of which was that $\chi_{per} := \inf \{\log |Df^n(x)|/n : f^n(x) = x, n \in \mathbb{N}\}$ has $\chi_{per} > 0$. See [R] for related results in the multimodal case.

In the same dynamical setting, but in the case of Hölder potentials ϕ , various conditions have been applied to ensure the existence of an equilibrium states,

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which also usually imply that the system also has exponential decay of correlations. A classic such example is the condition that $\sup \phi - \inf \phi < h_{top}$, where h_{top} denotes topological entropy, which was used for interval maps in [HK, BT1] for example (in the former a specification property was assumed, the latter dealt with multimodal maps of the interval). A more general condition, which was used to show uniqueness of equilibrium states in [DKU], is $\sup \phi < P(\phi)$ where $P(\phi)$ is the pressure of ϕ . A weaker condition of *hyperbolicity*, that there is some $n \in \mathbb{N}$ such that $\sup_{x \in X} S_n \phi(x)/n < P(\phi)$, was used in [IR] in the case of complex rational maps, and in [LR1] in the interval map case, to show existence and uniqueness of equilibrium states. Then it was shown in [LR2] that for many multimodal maps (satisfying a growth condition on critical orbits) *all* Hölder potentials are hyperbolic. Related conditions for interval maps were given in [LSV, Def 3.4], under which the authors called the potential ‘contracting’: added to a covering condition this implies exponential decay of correlations.

In the case of symbolic dynamical systems, nonuniform hyperbolicity can be a consequence of an infinite alphabet: here we will discuss Countable Markov Shifts. In this setting, though we have a Markov structure which makes many issues straightforward, these structures are flexible, so that for example a very strong condition like $\sup \phi < P(\phi)$ is not sufficient to guarantee existence of equilibrium states (see Section 5.3). There are however a number of equivalent conditions guaranteeing exponential decay of correlations given in [CS], in particular Strong Positive Recurrence (SPR) and the Spectral Gap Property (SGP): these can be shown to imply exponential decay of correlations. In this paper we combine the types of ideas used in that paper with those in [NS] to show various equivalent conditions for (SPR), in particular that $\chi_{per}(\phi) := \sup \left\{ \frac{1}{n} S_n \phi(x) : \sigma^n(x) = x, n \in \mathbb{N} \right\}$ has $\chi_{per}(\phi) < P(\phi)$. The main idea is to use entropy at infinity, see [ITV] (see also an equivalent notion in [B]) to control returns to compact parts of our system. This idea can also be seen in [DT, Lemma 2.17, Theorem 7.14], where the entropy at infinity for the symbolic version of the finitely branched interval maps is zero.

We also give other conditions equivalent to the one mentioned above, one being ‘contraction at infinity’: this rules out standard examples in the renewal shift, for example, where (SPR) fails due to very weak contraction in the boundary of the system. We also give examples to show that that our conditions are sharp and moreover, other conditions related to those in [NS] are not equivalent to ours, see the discussion in Section 2.4 and the examples in Section 5.

The paper is organised as follows. In Section 2 we give our main definitions and results, Theorems 2.6 and 2.7. In Section 3 we prove Theorem 2.6 and in Section 4 we prove Theorem 2.7. Finally in Section 5 we give examples to show applications and sharpness of our results.

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2. DEFINITIONS AND MAIN THEOREMS

In this section we give the general setting for our work and then state the main results.

Notation. If $A_n, B_n \in (0, \infty)$, we write $A_n \asymp B_n$ if there is some $C > 0$ such that $B_n/C \leq A_n \leq CB_n$. For a set E we write $\#E$ to denote its cardinality.

2.1. Countable Markov Shifts, basic setup. Here we outline the Countable Markov Shift setting, for which we follow the works of Sarig, eg [S1]. Let \mathcal{A} be a countable alphabet and M an $\mathcal{A} \times \mathcal{A}$ transition matrix with entries 0 and 1. Our shift space is given by

$$\Sigma := \left\{ (x_0, x_1, \dots) \in \mathcal{A}^{\mathbb{N}_0} : M_{x_i, x_{i+1}} = 1 \text{ for } i \geq 0 \right\}.$$

Our dynamics is the usual shift $\sigma(x_0, x_1, \dots) = (x_1, x_2, \dots)$.

Let

$$\Sigma_k := \left\{ w = w_0, \dots, w_{k-1} : M_{w_i, w_{i+1}} = 1 \text{ for } 0 \leq i < k-1 \right\}$$

be the set of all *admissible words* with length k . Let $\Sigma^* := \cup_{k \geq 0} \Sigma_k$ (this means that we include the empty set here). Given $w = w_0, \dots, w_{k-1}$ let $[w]_i = w_i$ for $0 \leq i \leq k-1$. If our shift allows it, then the Markov property allows us to concatenate words $v \in \Sigma_k, w \in \Sigma_{k'}$ to obtain $vw \in \Sigma_{k+k'}$: infinite concatenations correspond to points in Σ .

We use $|\cdot|$ to denote the length of an admissible word: so if $w \in \Sigma_k$ then $|w| = k$. Given $x_0, \dots, x_{k-1} \in \Sigma_k$, the corresponding k -cylinder is

$$[x_0, \dots, x_{k-1}] := \{y \in \Sigma : y_0 = x_0, \dots, y_{k-1} = x_{k-1}\}.$$

The set of all such k -cylinders is denoted by \mathcal{C}_k . We also define the symbolic metric $d(\cdot, \cdot)$ by

$$d(x, y) = 2^{-t(x, y)}, \quad t(x, y) := \min\{n \geq 0 : x_n \neq y_n\},$$

so k -cylinders have diameter $2^{-(k-1)}$.

The system is said to be *topologically transitive* if for each $a, b \in \mathcal{A}$, there exists N_{ab} such that $[a] \cap \sigma^{-N_{ab}}[b] \neq \emptyset$; the system is *topologically mixing* if, moreover, $[a] \cap \sigma^{-n}[b] \neq \emptyset$ for any $n \geq N_{ab}$.

If a point x is periodic with period k , it can be denoted by $x = (\overline{x_0, \dots, x_{k-1}})$.

Define the k -th variation of a potential $\phi : \Sigma \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ by

$$\text{var}_k(\phi) := \sup \{ |\phi(x) - \phi(y)| : x_0 = y_0, \dots, x_{k-1} = y_{k-1} \}.$$

Then ϕ is said to have *summable variations* if the *distortion constant* $B_\phi := \sum_{k \geq 2} \text{var}_k(\phi)$ is finite, and *weakly Hölder continuous* if there exists $\theta \in (0, 1)$ and $C > 0$ such that $\text{var}_k(\phi) \leq C\theta^k$ for all $k \geq 2$.

2.2. Pressure, recurrence and contraction. For each $a \in \mathcal{A}$, we let $\varphi_a(x) := \mathbb{1}_{[a]} \inf\{k \geq 1 : x_k = a\}$ be the *first return time* to $[a]$ and define

$$Z_n(\phi, a) := \sum_{\sigma^n x = x} e^{S_n \phi(x)} \mathbb{1}_{[a]}(x), \quad Z_n^*(\phi, a) := \sum_{\sigma^n x = x} e^{S_n \phi(x)} \mathbb{1}_{[\varphi_a = n]}(x).$$

The *Gurevich pressure* of ϕ is then given by

$$P_G(\phi) := \limsup_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} \log Z_n(\phi, a)$$

which is easily seen to be independent of the state a , and if the system is topological mixing, the \limsup can be replaced by \lim . The *topological entropy* h_{top} of (Σ, ϕ) is the quantity $P(0)$. By variational principle, see [IJT, Theorem 2.10] for a version in the generality considered here,

$$P_G(\phi) = P(\phi) := \sup \left\{ h_\nu(\sigma) + \int \phi d\nu : \nu \in \mathcal{M}(\Sigma), \int \phi d\nu > -\infty \right\},$$

where $\mathcal{M}(\Sigma)$ is the space of all σ -invariant Borel probability measures on Σ . A probability measure is said to be an *equilibrium state* for ϕ if it realises the supremum above. If m is a measure such that whenever $A \subset \Sigma$ is measurable and $\sigma : A \rightarrow \sigma(A)$ is bijective, $m(\sigma(A)) = \int_A e^{-\phi} dm$, then m is ϕ -conformal.

The potential ϕ is said to be *recurrent* if $\sum_{n \geq 1} e^{-nP(\phi)} Z_n(\phi, a)$ diverges and *transient* otherwise. In the recurrent case, ϕ is further said to be *positive recurrent* if $\sum_{n \geq 1} n e^{-nP(\phi)} Z_n^*(\phi, a) < \infty$, and *null recurrent* otherwise. Note that there are $(\phi - P(\phi))$ -conformal measures when ϕ is recurrent, as in [S2, Theorem 1].

We finish this subsection by highlighting the key definitions of this paper. The following notion uses inducing: given $a \in \mathcal{A}$, consider $\bar{\sigma}_a(x) = \sigma^{\varphi_a(x)}(x)$ for $x \in [a]$. Then the induced version of ϕ is $\bar{\phi} = \bar{\phi}_a := \sum_{i=0}^{\varphi_a-1} \phi \circ \sigma^i$. The pressure of $\bar{\phi}$ for the induced system $([a], \bar{\sigma}_a)$ is given as above.

Definition 2.1 (Strong Positive Recurrence). Following the conventions and notation in [S2], for a given state $a \in \mathcal{A}$ define the quantity

$$p_a^*[\phi] := \sup \{ p \in \mathbb{R} : P(\bar{\phi} + p) < \infty \},$$

$$\Delta_a[\phi] := P(\bar{\phi} + p_a^*[\phi]).$$

The shift system (Σ, σ, ϕ) is said to be *strongly positive recurrent (SPR)* if $\Delta_a[\phi] > 0$ for some $a \in \mathcal{A}$.

Equivalently, for some $a \in \mathcal{A}$,

$$\limsup_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} \log Z_n^*(\phi, a) < P(\phi), \quad (2.1)$$

see for example [RS, Lemma 2.1] (note that SPR potentials are also positive recurrent).

Next, we assume our system satisfies a condition that regulates the excursions to infinity. We first require some more notation. Here we rewrite $\mathcal{A} = \mathbb{N}$ (while the following notions do rely on the precise identification of \mathcal{A} with \mathbb{N} here, but the results we get from them do not). Then for each $q \in \mathbb{N}$, define

$$[\leq q] := \bigcup_{a=1}^q [a], \text{ and } [> q] := \bigcup_{a>q} [a].$$

Definition 2.2 (Entropy and contraction at infinity). For each n, M and q , define the set of $n+1$ -cylinders

$$B(n, M, q) := \left\{ [x_0, \dots, x_n] \in \mathcal{C}_{n+1} : x_0, x_n \leq q, \#\{k \leq n : x_k \leq q\} \leq \frac{n+1}{M} \right\}$$

and write $z_n(M, q) := \#B(n, M, q)$. The *entropy at infinity* h_∞ as in [ITV, Def 1.2] is defined via

$$h_\infty(M, q) := \limsup_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} \log z_n(M, q), \quad h_\infty(q) := \liminf_{M \rightarrow \infty} h_\infty(M, q),$$

$$h_\infty := \liminf_{q \rightarrow \infty} h_\infty(q).$$

Also, define the following quantities:

$$z_{\phi, n}(M, q) := \sup \left\{ \frac{1}{n} S_n \phi(x) : x \in B(n, M, q) \right\},$$

$$\delta_{\phi, \infty}(M, q) := \limsup_{n \rightarrow \infty} z_{\phi, n}(M, q), \quad \delta_{\phi, \infty}(q) := \liminf_{M \rightarrow \infty} \delta_{\phi, \infty}(M),$$

$$\delta_{\phi, \infty} := \liminf_{q \rightarrow \infty} \delta_{\phi, \infty}(q).$$

Then the system is said to have *contraction at infinity* (CI), if $\delta_{\phi, \infty} < P(\phi)$.

Finally we give a topological property of our shift, an idea first mentioned in [IV, Definition 4.9].

Definition 2.3 (The \mathcal{F} property). Our system has the \mathcal{F} -property if for any state $a \in \mathcal{A}$ and every $n \in \mathbb{N}$, the number of periodic points in $[a]$ with period n is finite.

The \mathcal{F} -property holds when (Σ, σ) :

- is locally compact (i.e. for every $i \in \mathcal{A}$, $\sum_{j \in \mathcal{A}} M_{i,j} < \infty$);
- has $h_{top} < \infty$.

From the examples given in Section 5, we can see that a system may satisfy the \mathcal{F} -property whilst failing all the above conditions. Note that If ϕ is uniformly bounded from below and $P(\phi) < \infty$ then the \mathcal{F} -property must also hold.

Remark 2.4. *The main fact we will use about the \mathcal{F} -property in this paper is that, by topological transitivity, given $q \in \mathbb{N}$ and $N \in \mathbb{N}$, there are finitely many paths starting and ending in $[\leq q]$ of length N .*

Remark 2.5. *One consequence of the \mathcal{F} -property is that for any q, M , if n is large enough then $B(n, M, q) \neq \emptyset$. If it fails, then for example there will be some $q \in \mathbb{N}$ with infinitely many loops of some length N based at q : if $M > N$, then $B(n, M, q)$ does not see any of these, in spite of these loops contributing, in some sense, to the boundary. Note that this issue would also appear in the definition of h_∞ in [B].*

2.3. Main Theorems.

Theorem 2.6. *Let (Σ, ϕ) be a topologically transitive CMS with the \mathcal{F} -property, ϕ a potential with summable variations and the pressure $P(\phi) < \infty$. Then the following are equivalent.*

(UCS) *Uniformly contracting structure:*

$$\chi_{per}(\phi) := \sup \left\{ \frac{1}{n} S_n \phi(x) : \sigma^n(x) = x \right\} < P(\phi);$$

(CRC) *Compact returns contract: Given $q \in \mathbb{N}$, there exist $C_q \in \mathbb{R}$ and $\lambda_q > 0$ such that if $x \in \Sigma$ has $x_0, x_n \leq q$ then*

$$S_n \phi(y) \leq C_q - n\lambda_q;$$

(CI) *Contraction at infinity: $\delta_{\phi, \infty} < 0$.*

All of the conditions here are new in this context, as far as we are aware. As mentioned in the introduction, (UCS) can be compared to $\chi_{per} > 0$ in [NS] since in that case $\phi = -\log |Df|$, so $\chi_{per} = -\chi_{per}(\phi)$, and moreover $P(\phi) = 0$. We also note that it is easy to show that $\chi_{per}(\phi) = \sup \{ \int \phi d\mu : \mu \in \mathcal{M}(\Sigma) \}$. We use the word ‘contraction’ for our potential in line with [LSV]. If the assumptions of Theorem 2.6 are slightly strengthened, then the following holds.

Theorem 2.7. *Let (Σ, σ, ϕ) be a topologically transitive CMS, ϕ a potential with summable variations, and entropy at infinity $h_\infty = 0$. Then (UCS) holds if and only if SPR holds.*

Note that we are also able to prove related results when $h_\infty > 0$, such as Theorem 4.1

This theorem provides a new characterisation of SPR which, in the locally Hölder potential case, is known to be equivalent to various other conditions,

for example the spectral gap property, which gives exponential decay of correlations/mixing (see [CS]). We also note that in [CS, Theorem 2.2'] SPR was shown to be open and dense in appropriate topologies. So in the setting of the above theorem (UCS) is also open and dense. We observe that openness of such a condition is elementary, but denseness requires more work.

2.4. Other conditions on contraction. As in the introduction, inspired by, for example [NS], one might propose further conditions and hope that they are equivalent to those in our main theorems. Here we suppose $P(\phi) = 0$.

The following conditions involve hitting compact parts

- (A) There exist $q \in \mathbb{N}$, $C \in \mathbb{R}$, $\varepsilon > 0$ such that if $x \in \Sigma$ has $x_n \leq q$ then $S_n\phi(x) \leq C - n\varepsilon$.
- (B) There exist $q \in \mathbb{N}$, $C \in \mathbb{R}$, $\varepsilon > 0$ such that if $x \in \Sigma$ has $x_0 \leq q$, then $S_n\phi(x) \leq C - n\varepsilon$.

Here (A) can be interpreted as ‘orbits which land in a compact part experience contraction’ and (B) can be interpreted as ‘orbits which start in a compact part experience contraction’.

The following condition involves avoiding compact parts

- (C) There exist $q \in \mathbb{N}$, $C \in \mathbb{R}$, $\varepsilon > 0$ such that if $x \in \Sigma$ has $x_k > q$ for $k = 0, \dots, n-1$, then $S_n\phi(x) \leq C - n\varepsilon$.

Supposing there is a ϕ -conformal measure m_ϕ , we might also hope to show that measures of cylinders decay exponentially: below we give a weak condition of this type, which by conformality of m_ϕ , a measure we assume to exist here, is essentially equivalent to (A) above.

- (D) There exist $q \in \mathbb{N}$, $\lambda > 1$ and $K > 0$ such that for all $q' \leq q$, if $C_n \in \mathcal{P}_n$ has $\sigma^n(C_n) = [q']$, then $m_\phi(C_n) \leq K\lambda^{-n}$;

Finally we might try to get contraction like in (CI), but not assuming that the orbits have to both start and end in a compact part $[\leq q]$: for example only end in $[\leq q]$ which is related to condition (A) above, or only start in $[\leq q]$, which is related to condition (B) above.

The above conditions can be shown to imply (UCS), but we show in Section 5.2 that they are strictly stronger, i.e., we have examples which satisfy (UCS), but fail all of these conditions. We also note that the conditions of [LSV] may fail, but (UCS) hold.

3. PROOF OF THEOREM 2.6

Throughout this paper, since we always have $P(\phi) < \infty$, by subtracting a constant from ϕ we can assume without loss of generality that $P(\phi) = 0$. Moreover, from here on, unless stated otherwise, we assume our alphabet \mathcal{A} is \mathbb{N} .

Given $a, b \in \mathbb{N}$, define

$$\ell(a, b) := \min \{k : \exists w \in \Sigma_k, [w]_0 = a \text{ and } wb \in \Sigma_{k+1}\}.$$

This is finite by topological transitivity. Given $q \in \mathbb{N}$, let

$$\ell(q) := \sup_{a, b \leq q} \ell(a, b),$$

and note that this is also finite.

By the Markov property, for any $x \in \Sigma$ and $n \in \mathbb{N}$, for $\ell = \ell(x_n, x_0) \geq 0$ and a word $w(x_n, x_0) \in [x_n]$ of length ℓ such that

$$w(x_n, x_0)x_0, \dots, x_{n-1} \in \Sigma_{n+\ell}, \quad (3.1)$$

i.e., a periodic point (there may be more than one of these, but here we just fix one arbitrarily).

Lemma 3.1. *Supposing that ϕ has summable variations. Defining*

$$\underline{C}_q(\phi) := \min_{a, b \leq q} \inf_{y \in [w(a, b)]} \{S_{\ell(a, b)}\phi(y)\},$$

we have $\underline{C}_q(\phi) > -\infty$.

Proof. This follows since there are finitely many word pairs $a, b \leq q$ to consider and $S_{\ell(a, b)}\phi$ is finite on each $[w(a, b)]$. \square

Lemma 3.2. *For a topologically transitive CMS, ϕ of summable variations, (UCS) implies (CRC).*

Proof. Let $q \in \mathbb{N}$ be given and pick $\lambda_q > 0$ small enough such that $\chi_{per}(\phi) < -2\lambda_q < 0$. Suppose $x \in \Sigma$ has $x_0, x_n \leq q$. Then for $z = \left(w(x_n, x_0)x_0, \dots, x_{n-1}\right)$ defined as above,

$$\underline{C}(q) + S_n\phi(x) \leq S_{n+\ell}\phi(z) + 2B_\phi < 2B_\phi - \left(n + \min_{a, b \leq q} \ell(a, b)\right) \lambda_q,$$

where $\underline{C}(q) > -\infty$ as in Lemma 3.1. Hence $S_n\phi(x) < C_q - n\lambda_q$ where $C_q = \max\{0, 2B_\phi - \underline{C}_q(\phi)\}$. \square

It is immediate, given Remark 2.5, that (CRC) implies (CI), so it only remains to show that (CI) implies (UCS) to complete the proof of Theorem 2.6.

The following lemma gives us a way of going from proofs of the results in this paper for non-positive potentials to general potentials ϕ .

Lemma 3.3. *There exists $\rho : \Sigma \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ bounded on partition sets such that for $\phi' := \phi + \log \rho - \log \rho \circ \sigma$, we have $\phi' \leq 0$. Moreover, ϕ' has summable variations (or is locally Hölder) if ϕ has summable variations (or is locally Hölder).*

This is essentially [S2, Lemma 1], but we sketch parts of the proof here for completeness.

Proof. If ϕ is recurrent, then ρ is the eigenfunction of the transfer operator \mathcal{L}_ϕ associated to ϕ . If ϕ is transient, take $\rho = \sum_{n \geq 1} \mathcal{L}_\phi^n \mathbb{1}_{[a]}$. The regularity follows as in [S2, Lemma 1], though there the shift is assumed topologically mixing: ρ remains finite and non-positive in both cases under topological transitivity. \square

The previous lemma provides a convenient upper bound on the potential for our proofs. We next show that ϕ' inherits (CI) from ϕ .

Lemma 3.4. *If $\delta_{\phi, \infty} < 0$, then $\delta_{\phi', \infty} < 0$.*

Proof. By definition, there exist $\varepsilon > 0$ and $N_\varepsilon, M_\varepsilon, q_\varepsilon$ such that

$$z_{\phi, n}(M, q_\varepsilon) < -2\varepsilon \quad (3.2)$$

for all $n > N_\varepsilon$ and $M > M_\varepsilon$. Then for every $n > N_\varepsilon$ large enough that $\frac{n + \ell(q_\varepsilon)}{2M} < \frac{n}{M}$, for every $x \in B(n, 2M, q_\varepsilon)$, as in (3.1), there exists an admissible word $w = w(x_{n-1}, x_0)$, and a periodic point y of period $n' = n + |w|$, such that $y \in B(n', M, q_\varepsilon)$, $y = (x_0, \dots, x_{n-1}w(x_{n-1}, x_0))$ and by summable variations,

$$S_n \phi'(x) \leq S_{n'} \phi'(y) - \underline{C}_q(\phi') + B_{\phi'} = S_{n'} \phi(y) - \underline{C}_q(\phi') + B_{\phi'},$$

where $\underline{C}_q(\phi')$ is defined as in Lemma 3.1. Then (3.2) implies

$$S_n \phi'(x) < -2n'\varepsilon - C_q(\phi') + B_{\phi'}$$

and by choosing n large, this implies that for all $M > M_\varepsilon$, $z_{\phi, n}(2M, q_\varepsilon) < -\varepsilon$, and consequently $\delta_{\phi', \infty}(q_\varepsilon) < -\varepsilon$. Since this inequality holds for all $q > q_\varepsilon$, we conclude that $\delta_{\phi', \infty} < 0$. \square

Note that this lemma also holds for any $\psi = \phi + \xi - \xi \circ \sigma$, provided ξ has summable variations. We will later use the following lemma to show that we cannot have a sequence of periodic measures whose integrals of ϕ converge to zero which moreover converge to a probability measure.

Lemma 3.5. *There is no $q \in \mathbb{N}$ and sequence $(x^k)_k$ of periodic points of period p_k such that $\frac{1}{p_k} S_{p_k} \phi(x^k) \rightarrow 0$ and $\nu_k([\leq q]) \rightarrow 1$ as $k \rightarrow \infty$, where $\nu_k = \frac{1}{p_k} \sum_{i=0}^{p_k-1} \delta_{\sigma^i x^k}$.*

In the proof we make use of the notion of a sequence of measures $(\mu_n)_n$ *converging on cylinders* to a measure μ : this means that for any $C \in \mathcal{C}_k$, $\mu_n(C) \rightarrow \mu(C)$ as $n \rightarrow \infty$, see [IV] for more details.

Proof. We will show that if we assume that the lemma is false then there is an equilibrium state ν having zero measure-theoretic entropy, which is a contradiction.

Let ϕ' be as in Lemma 3.4, and it is easy to see $S_n \phi(x) = S_n \phi'(x)$ for all $n \in \mathbb{N}$ and all $\sigma^n x = x$. Suppose there is such a q and sequence of periodic points as in the lemma. Note that $\int \phi' d\nu_k \rightarrow 0$. By [IV, Theorem 1.2], $\mathcal{M}_{\leq 1}(\Sigma)$ the space of shift-invariant sub-probability measures on Σ is compact with respect to the convergence on cylinders topology, i.e., there is $\nu \in \mathcal{M}_{\leq 1}(\Sigma)$ such that $\nu_k \rightarrow \nu$ (up to subsequences) on cylinders. Our assumption implies that ν is a probability measure. Hence, as $(\nu_k)_k$, ν are probability measures, [IV, Lemma 3.17] implies that the convergence also holds in the weak-* topology. In particular if $\phi'_L(x) = \max\{\phi'(x), -L\}$ then ϕ'_L is continuous and bounded and $\int \phi'_L d\nu_{n_k} \rightarrow \int \phi'_L d\nu$.

Claim. Given $L > 0$, for any $\varepsilon > 0$ there exists K'_ε such that $k \geq K'_\varepsilon$ implies

$$\left| \int \phi'_L d\nu_{n_k} - \int \phi' d\nu_{n_k} \right| < \varepsilon/4.$$

Proof of Claim. Since

$$\int \phi' d\nu_{n_k} = \int \phi'_L d\nu_{n_k} + \int_{\{\phi' < -L\}} \phi' d\nu_{n_k},$$

if the claim is false then there is $\varepsilon > 0$ such that for any $N \in \mathbb{N}$ we can find $k \geq N$ such that $\left| \int_{\{\phi' < -L\}} \phi' d\nu_{n_k} \right| \geq \varepsilon/4$, i.e., $\int_{\{\phi' < -L\}} \phi' d\nu_{n_k} \leq -\varepsilon/4$. But since $\phi' \leq 0$, this means $\int \phi' d\nu_{n_k} \leq -\varepsilon/4$, contradicting the fact that $\int \phi' d\nu_{n_k} \rightarrow 0$. \square

Now given $L > 0$, take $K_\varepsilon \geq K'_\varepsilon$, for K'_ε as in the claim and such that $\left| \int \phi' d\nu_{n_k} \right| < \varepsilon/4$ and $\left| \int \phi'_L d\nu - \int \phi'_L d\nu_{n_k} \right| < \varepsilon/2$ whenever $k \geq K_\varepsilon$. Then

$$\begin{aligned} \left| \int \phi'_L d\nu \right| &\leq \left| \int \phi'_L d\nu - \int \phi'_L d\nu_{n_k} \right| + \left| \int \phi'_L d\nu_{n_k} \right| \\ &< \frac{\varepsilon}{2} + \left| \int \phi' d\nu_{n_k} - \phi'_L d\nu_{n_k} \right| + \left| \int \phi' d\nu_{n_k} \right| \\ &< \frac{\varepsilon}{2} + \frac{\varepsilon}{4} + \frac{\varepsilon}{4} = \varepsilon. \end{aligned} \tag{3.3}$$

Now the Monotone Convergence Theorem implies $-\int \phi'_L d\nu \nearrow -\int \phi' d\nu = -\int \phi d\nu$ as $L \rightarrow \infty$. Moreover (3.3) and weak* convergence of ν_{n_k} to ν imply $\left| \int \phi d\nu \right| < \varepsilon$ for all ε , i.e., $\int \phi d\nu = 0$, a contradiction. \square

Proposition 3.6. *Under the assumptions of Theorem 2.6, (CI) implies (UCS).*

Proof. Suppose (UCS) fails. Then there exists a sequence of periodic points x^1, x^2, \dots with periods p_1, p_2, \dots and with Birkhoff averages $s_n = \frac{1}{p_k} S_{p_k} \phi(x^n) \leq 0$ for all n and $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} s_n = 0$. By the definition of (CI) and Lemma 3.4, for all $\varepsilon > 0$ such that $\delta_{\phi', \infty} < -\varepsilon < 0$, there exist $N_\varepsilon, M_\varepsilon, q_\varepsilon$ such that for all $n > N_\varepsilon, M > M_\varepsilon, q > q_\varepsilon$ and all $x \in B(n, M, q)$, $S_n \phi'(x) < -n\varepsilon$.

Given $q, N \in \mathbb{N}$, let $\mathcal{A}_{[\leq q], N}$ be the set of words $w \in \Sigma_N$ such that $[w]_0 \leq q$ and $[w]_i > q$ for $i = 1, \dots, N$ and $wq' \in \Sigma_{N+1}$ for some $q' \leq q$, i.e., the *first return words to $[\leq q]$ of length N* . Let $\mathcal{A}_{[\leq q]} := \cup_{N \geq 1} \mathcal{A}_{[\leq q], N}$.

Given $x \in \Sigma$ such that $x_0, x_n \leq q$ we can decompose $x_0, \dots, x_{n-1} = w_1 v_1 w_2 v_2 \dots w_k v_k$, where $w_i \in \mathcal{A}_{[\leq q]}$ and $v_i \in \{\emptyset\} \cup \cup_N \{1, \dots, q\}^N$ for all $1 \leq i \leq k$. Let $x(q)$ denote the set of words w_i in this decomposition, counting with multiplicity.

Given $q > q_\varepsilon$, define the proportion function $\zeta(\cdot)$

$$\zeta(x^n) := \frac{1}{p_n} \sum'_{w \in x^n(q)} |w|. \quad (3.4)$$

Here \sum' means that we count with multiplicity, i.e., if w appears k times in the decomposition of x^n we sum $|w|$ k times.

Notice that since and symbol $a \leq q$ appears just once in each $w \in \mathcal{A}_{[\leq q], N}$, so long as $(N+1)M_\varepsilon \geq 1$, $S_N \phi'(x) < -N\varepsilon$ for $x \in [w]$. Hence, since we can assume that $(N_\varepsilon + 1)M_\varepsilon \geq 1$, we can show that $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \zeta(x^n) = 0$: if there exists $\eta > 0$ such that $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \zeta(x^n) \geq \eta$, by the non-positivity of ϕ' ,

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} s_n &\leq \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{p_n} \sum'_{w \in x^n(q)} \sup_{x \in [w]} S_{|w|} \phi'(x) \\ &\leq \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{p_n} \sum'_{w \in \mathcal{A}_{[\leq q], N}, N > N_\varepsilon} \sup_{x \in [w]} S_{|w|} \phi'(x) \\ &\leq \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} -\eta\varepsilon < 0, \end{aligned} \quad (3.5)$$

contradicting our assumption that $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} s_n = 0$.

Next since by the \mathcal{F} -property and topological transitivity, $\#\{\cup_{N \leq N_\varepsilon} \mathcal{A}_{[\leq q], N}\} < \infty$ and the following quantity is also finite:

$$q'(q, N) := \min \left\{ q' \in \mathbb{N} : \text{if } w \in \cup_{N \leq N_\varepsilon} \mathcal{A}_{[\leq q], N} \text{ then } w \in [\leq q']^{|w|} \right\}. \quad (3.6)$$

Therefore, since $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \zeta(x^n) = 0$,

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \nu_n([\leq q']) = 1 \text{ where } \nu_k = \frac{1}{p_k} \sum_{i=j}^{p_k-1} \delta_{\sigma^i x^k},$$

which this contradicts Lemma 3.5, hence (CI) implies (UCS). \square

4. PROOF OF THEOREM 2.7

Assuming now (UCS) holds, then (CI) follows from Theorem 2.6 and in the next theorem we then show the system is (SPR) under slightly more general assumptions than those in Theorem 2.7.

Theorem 4.1. *Let (Σ, ϕ) be a topologically transitive CMS with the \mathcal{F} -property, ϕ a potential of summable variations satisfying (CI) and assume that $\delta_{\phi, \infty} + h_{\infty} < 0$. Then ϕ is (SPR).*

We provide an example in Section 5.3 with $\delta_{\phi, \infty} + h_{\infty} = 0$ but the systems fails to be SPR, so the condition $\delta_{\phi, \infty} + h_{\infty} < 0$ above is sharp.

Lemma 4.2. *For all $\varepsilon > 0$, there exists q and $K_q \geq 0$ and such that if $x_0, x_n \leq q$ and $x_k > q$ whenever $1 \leq k \leq n-1$, then*

$$S_n \phi(x) < K_q + n(\delta_{\phi, \infty} + \varepsilon).$$

Proof. Let $\varepsilon > 0$ be given. By definition there exists q such that $\delta_{\phi, \infty}(q, M) < \delta_{\phi, \infty} + \frac{\varepsilon}{2}$ for all M large. Then there exists N_ε such that for all $n > N_\varepsilon$ if $x \in \Sigma$ is such that $x_0, x_n \leq q$, but $x_k > q$ for $i = 1, \dots, n-1$, then

$$\frac{1}{n} S_n \phi(x) < \delta_{\phi, \infty}(q, M) + \frac{\varepsilon}{2} < \delta_{\phi, \infty} + \varepsilon.$$

Since the \mathcal{F} -property implies that for each n the number of words of length n which start and end at $[\leq q]$ are finite, also using summable variations,

$$K_q := \max \left\{ \max_{n \leq N_\varepsilon} \sup \{ S_n \phi(x) : x_0, x_n \leq q \}, 0 \right\}$$

is finite and satisfies the lemma. \square

Given $q \in \mathbb{N}$ as in the lemma, let $Y = [\leq q]$ and define $\tau_Y : Y \rightarrow \mathbb{N}$ by $\tau_Y(x) := \inf \{ n \geq 1 : \sigma^n(x) \in Y \}$. Then let $F : Y \rightarrow Y$ be the first return map $F = \sigma^{\tau_Y}$. Let m_Y be the conditional conformal measure on Y . The set of k -cylinders is denoted by \mathcal{C}_k^F .

Define the corresponding induced potential $\hat{\phi}_Y = \sum_{i=0}^{\tau_Y-1} \phi \circ \sigma^i$ and note that this has summable variations (in fact $\text{var}_1 \hat{\phi}_Y < 1$), so $B_{\hat{\phi}} < \infty$. By for example [S2, Theorem 2], $P(\hat{\phi}) \leq 0$, so setting $\bar{\phi} = \hat{\phi} - P(\hat{\phi})$ we have a normalised potential and there is an $\bar{\phi}$ -conformal measure m_Y and an equivalent invariant measure μ_Y , see [S3, Theorem 1]; also $B_{\bar{\phi}} = B_{\hat{\phi}} < \infty$. Note that if ϕ is recurrent then $\hat{\phi} = \bar{\phi}$. We also define $S_n^F \bar{\phi}_Y = \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} \bar{\phi}_Y \circ F^i$.

Lemma 4.3. *There is $C_1 > 0$ and $\varepsilon > 0$ such that if $Z \in \mathcal{C}_p^F$ and*

$$\sum_{i=0}^{p-1} \tau_Y(F^i(Z)) = n$$

then

$$m_Y(Z) \leq C_1^p \exp(n(\delta_{\phi, \infty} + \varepsilon)).$$

Proof. Writing $\tau_Y(F^i(Z)) = \tau_i$, Z is an $(n+1)$ -cylinder with respect to the σ of the form

$$[z_0, \dots, z_{\tau_1-1}, z_{\tau_1}, \dots, z_{\tau_p-1}, z_{\tau_p}]$$

where $z_{\tau_i} \leq q$ for $i = 1, \dots, p$. By conformality and Lemma 4.2,

$$\begin{aligned} m_Y([z_0]) &= \int_{[z_0, \dots, z_{\tau_p-1}]} e^{-S_n \phi(x) + pP(\hat{\phi})} dm_Y \\ &\geq m_Y([z_0, \dots, z_{\tau_p-1}]) e^{-\sup S_n \phi(x) + pP(\hat{\phi})}. \end{aligned}$$

Hence

$$m_Y([z_0, \dots, z_{\tau_p-1}]) \leq \exp(p(K_q - P(\hat{\phi})) + n(\delta_{\phi, \infty} + \varepsilon)) m_Y([z_0]),$$

so setting $C_1 = e^{K_q - P(\hat{\phi})}$, we are finished. \square

Proof of Theorem 4.1. The proof is similar to that of [DT, Theorem 7.14]. As we will see, by (2.1) it suffices to show the inducing scheme on some 1-cylinder $[a]$ has an exponential tail.

Pick $\varepsilon > 0$ such that

$$\delta_{\phi, \infty} + h_{\infty} < -4\varepsilon,$$

choose q satisfying Lemma 4.2 and such that for all large M ,

$$\delta_{\phi, \infty} + h_{\infty}(M, q) < -3\varepsilon. \quad (4.1)$$

So for (Y, F) as above, which must also satisfy Lemma 4.3, by topological transitivity there exists N such that for all $Z \in \mathcal{C}_1^F$,

$$Y \subset \bigcup_{j=1}^N F^j(Z). \quad (4.2)$$

Pick some 1-cylinder $Y_0 = [a]$ with $m_Y(Y_0) > 0$ and let m_{Y_0} be the conditional conformal measure here.

Claim 1. There is some uniform constant $\beta > 0$ such that for $Z_n \in \mathcal{C}_n^F$,

$$\frac{m_Y(x \in Z_n : F^j(x) \notin Y_0, j = n, \dots, n + N - 1)}{m_Y(Z_n)} < e^{-\beta}.$$

Proof of Claim 1. By (4.2), for each $[b] \subset Y$ there is some cylinder $A \subset [b]$ and $0 \leq k \leq N-1$ such that $F^k(A) = [a]$. Write $k = k(A)$ here. Denote the collection of such cylinders by \mathcal{B} . In particular there is some $A \in \mathcal{B}$ such that $A \subset F^n(Z_n)$. Letting $A' = F^{-n}A \cap Z_n$, and it suffices to find a lower bound for $\frac{m_Y(A')}{m_Y(Z_n)}$, independent of $Z_n \in \mathcal{C}_n^F$ and $A \in \mathcal{B}$.

Then $\min_{A \in \mathcal{B}} \inf_{x \in A} S_{k(A)}^F \bar{\phi}_Y(x)$ is bounded from below by summable variations (similarly to Lemma 3.1).

By conformality, for any $C \subseteq Y$, if $F^m : C \rightarrow F^m C$ is injective, $m_Y(F^m C) = \int_C \exp(-S_m^F \bar{\phi}_Y) dm_Y$, hence

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{m_Y(A')}{m_Y(Z_n)} &\geq \frac{m_Y(A)}{m_Y(F^n Z_n)} \exp \left(-\sup_{Z_n} S_n^F \bar{\phi}_Y + \inf_{A'} S_n^F \bar{\phi}_Y \right) \\ &\geq \frac{m_Y([a])}{m_Y(Y)} e^{-B(\bar{\phi}_Y)} e^{\inf_A S_k^F \bar{\phi}_Y} > 0, \end{aligned}$$

uniformly, as required. \square

Claim 2. For each $k \geq 1$,

$$\frac{m_Y(x \in Y_0 : F^j(x) \notin Y_0, j = 1, \dots, nN)}{m_Y(Y_0)} < e^{-k\beta}.$$

Proof of Claim 2. This claim is proved by induction. As $Y_0 = [a]$ can be written as a union of 1-cylinders with respect to F , Claim 1 and the fact that for all positive numbers a, b, c, d , $\frac{a+c}{b+d} \leq \max\{\frac{a}{b}, \frac{c}{d}\}$, together implies

$$\frac{m_Y(x \in Y_0 : F^j(x) \notin Y_0, j = 1, \dots, N)}{m_Y(Y_0)} < e^{-\beta}.$$

Assume inductively that for each $i \geq 1$,

$$\frac{m_Y(x \in Y_0 : F^j(x) \notin Y_0, j = 1, \dots, iN)}{m_Y(Y_0)} < e^{-i\beta}.$$

Defining the set

$$\mathcal{Z}_i := \{Z \in \mathcal{C}_{iN+1}^F : Z \subset Y_0, F^j(Z) \notin Y_0, j = 1, \dots, iN\},$$

by Claim 1 and the inequality above:

$$\begin{aligned}
& \frac{m_Y(x \in Y_0 : F^j(x) \notin Y_0, j = 1, \dots, (i+1)N)}{m_Y(Y_0)} \\
&= \frac{1}{m_Y(Y_0)} \sum_{Z \in \mathcal{Z}_i} m_Y(Z) \frac{m_Y(x \in Z : F^j(x) \notin Y_0, j = iN+1, \dots, (i+1)N)}{m_Y(Z_{i(N+1)})} \\
&< \frac{1}{m_Y(Y_0)} \sum_{Z \in \mathcal{Z}_i} m_Y(Z) e^{-\beta} \leq e^{-\beta} \frac{m_Y(x \in Y_0 : F^j(x) \notin Y_0, j = 1, \dots, iN)}{m_Y(Y_0)} \\
&< e^{-(i+1)\beta}.
\end{aligned}$$

□

Letting $T = \gamma n$ for some $\gamma \in (0, 1)$ to be determined later, we can split the set $\{x \in Y_0 : \tau_a(x)\}$ depending on whether x visits Y more or less than T times in its first n symbols, which can be written

$$\begin{aligned}
m_{Y_0}(\{\tau_a = n\}) &\leq m_{Y_0} \left(\left\{ \tau_a(x) = n, \sum_{j=0}^T \tau_Y(F^j(x)) > n \right\} \right) \\
&\quad + m_{Y_0} \left(\left\{ \tau_a(x) = n, \sum_{j=0}^T \tau_Y(F^j(x)) \leq n \right\} \right) \\
&=: I + II.
\end{aligned}$$

By Claim 2,

$$I \leq \sum_{p=T}^n \exp\left(-\frac{p}{N}\beta\right) \leq C_2 \exp\left(-\frac{T}{N}\beta\right),$$

for some $C_2 \in \mathbb{R}$. The number of n -cylinders with respect to σ which spend a proportion $\gamma \leq 1/M$ of their σ -iterates up to n in Y is no more than $\#B(n, M, q)$. Moreover, for all large n , $\#B(n, M, q) \leq C_3 e^{n(h_\infty(M, q) + \varepsilon)}$ for some $C_3 > 0$, so combining this with Lemma 4.3 and (4.1) we get

$$\begin{aligned}
II &\leq C_1^T \exp(n(\delta_{\phi, \infty} + \varepsilon)) \#B(n, M, q) \\
&\leq C_1^T C_3 \exp(n(\delta_{\phi, \infty} + h_\infty(M, q) + 2\varepsilon)) \leq C_1^T C_3 \exp(-n\varepsilon).
\end{aligned}$$

Then choosing $\gamma = \min\left\{\frac{1}{M}, \frac{\varepsilon}{2\log C_1}\right\}$, both I and II are exponentially small so that

$$\limsup_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} \log m_{Y_0}(\{\tau_a = n\}) < 0.$$

As m_{Y_0} is conformal,

$$m_{Y_0}(\{\tau_a = n\}) \asymp \sum_{\sigma^n x = x, \varphi_a(x) = n} e^{S_n \phi(x) - i(x)P(\hat{\phi})} \geq Z_n^*(\phi, a),$$

where $i(x)$ corresponds to the number of hits to Y before Y_0 . Hence (2.1) holds and the system is strongly positive recurrent. □

Theorem 4.1 means that (UCS) implies (SPR). For the other direction of Theorem 2.7, it suffices to prove the statement under topological mixing since we can use *spectral decomposition*, a tool to reduce arguments on topologically transitive to topologically mixing. Briefly speaking, if (Σ, σ) is a topologically transitive CMS with period p , the alphabet is divided into p equivalence classes $\{\mathcal{A}_1, \dots, \mathcal{A}_{p-1}\}$ and $\Sigma = \biguplus_{i=0}^{p-1} \Sigma_i$, $\Sigma_i = \{x \in \Sigma : x_0 \in \mathcal{A}_i\}$. Then $(\Sigma_i, \phi_p, \sigma^p)$ is conjugate to a topological mixing CMS and most statements (especially those in this paper) proved for $(\Sigma_i, \phi_p, \sigma^p)$ remain valid for the original CMS. For more detailed discussion, see for example [RS, §2.2, §6].

Proposition 4.4. *Under the assumptions of Theorem 2.7, (SPR) implies (UCS).*

Proof. By (SPR) there is $a \in \mathcal{A}$ such that $\Delta_a[\phi] > 0$. First by [S2, Lemma 3], $P(\phi) = 0$ implies the induced pressure on $[a]$, $P(\bar{\phi})$, is zero, and (SPR) implies that there exists $\varepsilon_a > 0$ such that

$$P(\overline{\phi + 2\varepsilon_a}) < \infty. \quad (4.3)$$

Moreover, as in (2.1), there exists $N_a \in \mathbb{N}$ such that for all $n > N_a$, all x such that $\varphi_a(x) = n$,

$$\frac{1}{n} S_n \phi(x) < -\varepsilon_a. \quad (4.4)$$

Suppose by contradiction that $\chi_{per}(\phi) = 0$; take ϕ' as in Lemma 3.4 and $\chi_{per}(\phi') = \chi_{per}(\phi)$. Then there exists a sequence of periodic points x^1, x^2, \dots , with period p_1, p_2, \dots and Birkhoff averages

$$s_n = \frac{1}{p_n} S_{p_n} \phi(x^n) = \frac{1}{p_n} S_{p_n} \phi'(x^n) > -\varepsilon_a \text{ and } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} s_n = 0. \quad (4.5)$$

Case 1. Suppose there exists $x \in \{x^1, \dots\}$ such that $\forall k \geq 0, x_k \neq a$. Then as in (3.1), by topological transitivity, there are words v, w of length $\ell_1 = \ell(a, x_0)$ and $\ell_2 = \ell(x_{n-1}, a)$ respectively such that $[v]_0 = a$, $vx_0 \in \Sigma_{|v|+1}$, $x_{n-1}w \in \Sigma_{|w|+1}$, $wa \in \Sigma_{|w|+1}$, hence

$$vx_0, \dots, x_{n-1}w \in \Sigma_{\ell_1+n+\ell_2}.$$

Moreover, for each $k \in \mathbb{N}$ and $n_k = kn + \ell_1 + \ell_2$ there is a periodic point $y(k) \in [a]$ with $\varphi_a(y(k)) = n_k$ of the form:

$$y(k) = \left(\overline{v(x_0, \dots, x_{n-1})^k w} \right)$$

where $(x_0, \dots, x_{n-1})^k$ means the string is repeated k times. By summable variations, there exists a constant $C > 0$ such that for all k ,

$$Z_{n_k}^*(\phi, a) \geq \exp(S_{n_k} \phi(y(k))) \geq \exp(C - kn\varepsilon_a).$$

Then as in [S2, (5)], $\left| P(\overline{\phi + p}) - \log \sum_{k \geq 1} e^{kp} Z_k^*(\phi, a) \right| \leq B_\phi$, therefore,

$$\infty = \log \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} e^{n_k \varepsilon_a + C} e^{S_{n_k} \phi(y(k))} \leq C + \log \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} e^{n \varepsilon_a} Z_n^*(\phi, a) \leq P(\overline{\phi + \varepsilon_a}) + B_\phi,$$

which is a contradiction to (4.3) since $B_\phi < \infty$.

Case 2. Now suppose all $x \in \{x^1, \dots\}$ contain state a . Without loss of generality one can suppose $x_0^i = a$ for all i by periodicity. Let $\mathcal{A}_a \subset \Sigma^*$ be words w where $[w]_i = a$ if and only if $i = 0$, and moreover $wa \in \Sigma_{|w|+1}$, the set of *first return words* to a .

For all n ,

$$x^n = (\overline{w_0 \dots w_{k_n-1}}) \text{ for some } k_n \geq 1, w_i \in \mathcal{A}_a \text{ and } \sum_{j=0}^{k_n-1} |w_j| = p_n;$$

That is, each x^n can be decomposed into several first return words.

As $S_m \phi(x) = S_m \phi'(x)$ for any periodic point with period m , (4.4) implies that for all first return word α with length longer than N_a ,

$$\sup_{x \in [\alpha]} S_m \phi'(x) < -m \varepsilon_a.$$

Letting $\mathcal{A}_{a, > k} := \{w \in \mathcal{A}_a : |w| > k\}$, re-define the proportion function similarly to (3.4),

$$\zeta : \{x^1, \dots\} \rightarrow [0, 1],$$

$$\zeta(x^n) = \frac{1}{p_n} \sum'_{w \in x^n(a) \cap \mathcal{A}_{a, > N_a}} |w|,$$

where \sum' again means that we count with multiplicity. Then repeating (3.5) with $r = \varepsilon_a$ this definition ensures $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \zeta(x^n) = 0$ since otherwise we contradict the property (4.5) of our periodic points. By the \mathcal{F} -property, we can define the function q_a by

$$q_a(N) := \min \{q \in \mathbb{N} : \text{if } w \in \mathcal{A}_a \text{ and } |w| \leq N \text{ then } [w]_i \leq q \text{ for } i = 0, \dots, |w| - 1\}.$$

The sequence of probability measures

$$\nu_n = \frac{1}{p_n} \sum_{j=0}^{p_n-1} \delta_{\sigma^j x^n}$$

satisfies $\lim_n \nu_n([\leq q_a(N_a)]) = 1$. But since $\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} s_{n_k} = 0$, we have a contradiction to Lemma 3.5, hence such sequence of periodic points does not exist. \square

This concludes the proof of Theorem 2.7.

5. EXAMPLES

The conditions for our main results are weak, so there are many CMS satisfying these, but in this section we focus on a set of examples which simultaneously represent a broad class of CMS for which our theory applies as well as exhibiting edge cases which demonstrate the sharpness of our results.

Our examples take the form of ‘bouquet’ Markov graphs, see [Ru1, Ru2]. We note that we could have used other shift models, eg S -gap shifts, to demonstrate the sharpness of our results, but the bouquet setup covers these as well as all other topologically transitive CMS, as we note at the end of Section 5.5.

Some of the examples which inspired this work come from codings for dynamical systems, particularly in the case of interval maps $f : [0, 1] \rightarrow [0, 1]$: here a subset $Y \subset [0, 1]$ is taken and some return time $\tau : Y \rightarrow \mathbb{N} \cup \{\infty\}$ is chosen so that $F = f^\tau$, an *inducing scheme* defines a Markov map on Y , i.e., there is a partition $\{Y_i\}_i$ such that $\tau|_{Y_i}$ is some constant τ_i and $F(Y_i)$ is a collection of elements of this partition. We can associate bouquet Markov graph to this, described in more detail below, which then defines a shift, and we can take the potential $\phi : I \rightarrow [-\infty, \infty]$ and lift this to the symbolic model. For example, such a coding can be done for general multimodal maps of the interval, as shown in, for example, [BT2, Theorem 3], or more classical and specific inducing schemes like those given in [BLS] (which include Collet-Eckmann maps). Note that our framework here does not give new results in the specific setups in the references mentioned.

5.1. Bouquet setup. Following [Ru1, Ru2], let $a : \mathbb{N} \rightarrow \mathbb{N}_0$ with $a(1) = 1$. We define our set of vertices as

$$V := \{r\} \cup \bigcup_{n=1}^{\infty} \left\{ v_k^{n,i} : 1 \leq i \leq a(n), 1 \leq k \leq n-1 \right\},$$

where all vertices with distinct labels above are distinct vertices. We call r the *root*. For notational convenience write $v_0^{n,i} = v_n^{n,i} = r$. Then the only allowed transitions in our Markov graph are $v_k^{n,i} \mapsto v_{k+1}^{n,i}$ for $0 \leq k \leq n-1$. This defines a *bouquet* of loops: with $a(n)$ disjoint *simple* loops (from r back to r) of length n . The resulting shift space which we refer to as a *bouquet shift* is $\Sigma = \Sigma_V$: it has $a(n)$ periodic cycles of prime period n .

Below we will make various choices of $(a(n))_n$ and potentials $\phi : \Sigma_V \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$. Our analysis will be via first returns to $[r]$. Note that [Ru1, Ru2] were concerned with measures of maximal entropy (in which case we set $\phi \equiv -h_{top}(\sigma)$), rather than the more general setting of equilibrium states that we are interested in here.

For various calculations in this section we must replace V with \mathbb{N} . This can be done by listing the elements of V in the natural order, starting with r .

Before moving to more specific examples we prove a useful lemma, which applies to all bouquet shifts.

Lemma 5.1. $h_\infty = \limsup_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} \log a(n)$.

Proof. Suppose that $\limsup_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} \log a(n) = \log \lambda$, which we may assume is finite, as otherwise the conclusion is immediate. Then for $\varepsilon > 0$ there is $C > 0$ such that for an infinite sequence of $n \in \mathbb{N}$,

$$\frac{1}{C} \lambda^{n(1-\varepsilon)} \leq a(n) \leq C \lambda^{n(1+\varepsilon)},$$

and indeed the upper bound holds for all $n \in \mathbb{N}$.

We first show that $h_\infty \geq \limsup_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} \log a(n)$. Notice that for $M, q \in \mathbb{N}$, if n is large enough so that $(n+1)M \geq 1$ and so that any of the simple loops of length n only intersect $[\leq q]$ at the root 1 (for example if $n > n_q$ where $q \leq \sum_{k=1}^{n_q} a(k)$), we have $z_n(M, q) \geq a(n) \geq \frac{1}{C} \lambda^{n(1-\varepsilon)}$ for an infinite sequence of such n , hence the required lower bound holds.

For the upper bound, let

$$\mathcal{P}(q) := \{u \in \Sigma^* : [u]_i \leq q \text{ for } i = 0, \dots, |u| - 1 \text{ and } u1 \in \Sigma_{|u|+1}\},$$

$$\mathcal{G}(q) := \{v \in \Sigma^* : [v]_0, [v]_{|v|-1} = 1\}.$$

$$\mathcal{S}(q) := \{w \in \Sigma^* : [w]_i \leq q \text{ for } i = 0, \dots, |w| - 1 \text{ and } 1w \in \Sigma_{|w|+1}\}$$

be the set of q -prefixes, q -good words, and q -suffixes respectively. Then any cylinder $[x_0, \dots, x_n] \in B(n, M, q)$ can be decomposed so that $x_0, \dots, x_n = uvw$ where $u \in \mathcal{P}(q)$, $v \in \mathcal{G}(q)$, $w \in \mathcal{S}(q)$.

Then

$$z_n(M, q) \leq \#\{uvw \in \Sigma_{n+1} : u \in \mathcal{P}, v \in \mathcal{G}, w \in \mathcal{S} \text{ and } \#\{0 \leq i \leq |v| - 1 : [v]_i = 1\} \leq \frac{|v|}{M}\}$$

which can be bounded above by $\#\mathcal{P}(q)\#\mathcal{S}(q)\tilde{z}_n(M, q)$ where

$$\begin{aligned} \tilde{z}_n(M, q) &\leq \sum_{k \leq n/M} \sum_{i_1 + \dots + i_k = n} a(i_1) \cdots a(i_k) \\ &\leq C \sum_{k \leq n/M} \sum_{i_1 + \dots + i_k = n} \lambda^{n(1+\varepsilon)} \leq C 2^{\frac{n}{M}} \lambda^{n(1+\varepsilon)} = C \left(2^{\frac{1}{M}} \lambda^{1+\varepsilon}\right)^n, \end{aligned}$$

so taking appropriate limits, and noting that $\#\mathcal{P}(q), \#\mathcal{S}(q) < \infty$, we obtain $h_\infty = \log \lambda$. \square

5.2. (UCS) is a weak condition. Here we will use a simple set of examples to compare (UCS) with other conditions of this type.

Set $a(n) = 1$ for all n , $\phi|_{[rv_1^{n,1}]} = -n \log 2$ and $\phi = 0$ otherwise. For the first return map to $[r]$ the induced potential $\bar{\phi} : [r] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, takes the value $-n \log 2$ on the vertex corresponding to the loop of length n . Then

$$P(\bar{\phi}) = \log \left(\sum_{n \geq 1} \frac{1}{2^n} \right) = 0.$$

Since, moreover, $\sum_{n \geq 1} \frac{n}{2^n} < \infty$, ϕ is positive recurrent and has $P(\phi) = 0$.

The system (Σ_V, σ, ϕ) clearly satisfies (UCS) since for the periodic point x_n of prime period n , $\frac{1}{n} S_n \phi(x_n) = -\log 2$. On the other hand, the hyperbolicity condition as in [IR, LR1] fails since for any n , there is a point $y_n \in [v_1^{n,1} v_2^{n,1} \dots v_{n-1}^{n,1}]$ such that $S_n \phi(y_n) = 0$. Moreover, (A), (C) and (D) also fail for the same reasons, as well as a condition like (CI) where orbits are not assumed to start in a compact part. Finally, regarding the conditions of [LSV], this would require $\sum_{C \in \mathcal{C}_1} \sup_{x \in C} e^{\phi(x)} < \infty$ as well as a condition like hyperbolicity to hold, both of which fail here.

We can modify the example to $\phi|_{[v_{n-1}^{n,1} r]} = -n \log 2$ and 0 otherwise, to obtain the same induced system as above, but here we see that we can fail (B), as well as condition like (CI) where orbits are not assumed to end in a compact part, whilst satisfying (UCS). If we wished to fail all of these conditions apart from (UCS), for a loop of length n we could put the weight halfway along the loop.

Remark 5.2. *If we wanted ϕ to be uniformly bounded, then the above examples can be smoothed out, eg putting weight $-2 \log 2$ on $n/2$ of the vertices in the loop of length n (suitably adjusting for when n is odd).*

5.3. Example the showing the sharpness of Theorem 4.1. Here we give a class of examples where (UCS) holds, but $\delta_{\phi, \infty} + h_{\infty} = 0$ and (SPR) fails, so that the condition $\delta_{\phi, \infty} + h_{\infty} < 0$ in Theorem 4.1 is necessary.

Let $a(n) = 2^n$ and $C, \beta > 0$ to be chosen later. Now define $\phi|_{[rr]} = \log C$, $\phi|_{[rv_1^{n,i}]} = \log C - n \log 2 - \beta \log n$ and $\phi = 0$ otherwise (as in Remark 5.2 we could also spread this potential out if desired).

First observe that $Z_n(\phi, [r]) \geq C 2^n 2^{-n} n^{-\beta}$, so $P(\phi) \geq 0$.

Taking the first return map to $[r]$ the induced potential $\bar{\phi}$ corresponding to loops of length n takes the value $\log C - n \log 2 - \beta \log n$. Then

$$P(\bar{\phi}) = \log \left(C \sum_n a(n) e^{-n \log 2 - \beta \log n} \right) = \log (C \zeta(\beta))$$

where ζ denote the Riemann zeta function. We use the ideas of Hofbauer and Keller presented in [IT, Section 4.1], generalised to this setting (see also the ideas of [Ru1, Table 1]).

- (a) If $\beta > 1$ and we choose $C = 1/\zeta(\beta)$ then the pressure of the induced system is zero, ϕ is recurrent and $P(\phi) = 0$.
- (b) If $\beta > 1$ and $C > 1/\zeta(\beta)$, or $\beta \in (0, 1]$, then the pressure of the induced system is positive and this is not interesting for our purposes (note this would imply $P(\phi) > 0$).
- (c) If $\beta > 1$ and $C < 1/\zeta(\beta)$ then ϕ is transient and $P(\phi) = 0$.

We will now assume that we are in case (a).

Since

$$C \sum_n na(n)e^{-n \log 2 - \beta \log n} = C \sum_n n^{1-\beta},$$

the system is positive recurrent, and we have an equilibrium state μ_ϕ here if $\beta > 2$ (if $\beta \in (1, 2]$ then ϕ is null recurrent), and a conformal measure m_ϕ . Since $h_{top}(\sigma)$ must solve

$$1 = \sum_n a(n)e^{-nh_{top}(\sigma)} = \sum_n 2^n e^{-nh_{top}(\sigma)},$$

we see that $h_{top}(\sigma) = \log 4$.

The fact that $h_\infty = \log 2$ follows from Lemma 5.1. We next show that $\delta_{\phi, \infty} = -\log 2$. That $z_{n, \phi}(M, q) \geq -\log 2 + \frac{1}{n}(\log C + \beta \log n)$ for $n+1 > M$ and $n > n_q$ is immediate from the definition, so $z_{n, \phi}(M, q) \geq -\log 2$. For the upper bound, the proof is similar to, though simpler than, that of Lemma 5.1: if we consider $v \in \mathcal{G}(q)$ as defined there, then for $x \in [v]$, $\frac{1}{|v|} S_{|v|} \phi(x) \leq -\log 2$ and since the finite behaviour contributed by any prefixes and suffixes disappears in the limit, $\delta_{\phi, \infty} = -\log 2$ and so $\delta_{\phi, \infty} + h_\infty = 0$.

We see here that $Z_n^*(\phi, r) = C/n^\beta$ so (SPR) fails. Hence Theorem 4.1 is sharp in the sense that we can satisfy (UCS), but if $\delta_{\phi, \infty} + h_\infty < 0$ does not hold then we can fail (SPR). Note also that if ϕ was null recurrent or, as in case (c) above, transient, we would also fail these conditions in a more dramatic way.

5.4. Infinite entropy case. If $h_{top}(\sigma) = \infty$ then $h_\infty = \infty$, so $h_\infty + \delta_{\phi, \infty} < 0$ doesn't make sense, and anything can happen. For example, take $a(n) = 2^{2^n}$ and set $\phi|_{[rr]} = \log C$, $\phi|_{[rv_1^{n,i}]} = \log C - 2^n \log 2 - \psi(n)$ and $\phi = 0$ otherwise, where $\limsup_n \frac{1}{n} \log |\psi(n)| < \infty$ and C is chosen so that $P(\bar{\phi}) = 0$. Then we can easily ensure (UCS) by making ψ not large for small n , but we can also pick $\psi(n)$ so that the system satisfies SPR, or choose it so that it doesn't.

5.5. Relation of bouquets to inducing schemes and general shifts.

At the beginning of this section we described interval maps (I, f) with an inducing scheme $(Y = \cup_i Y_i, F = f^\tau)$. If we have $F(Y_j) = Y$ for all i , which is the case for the examples mentioned above, then we identify Y with r , let $a(n)$ be the number of j with $\tau_j = n$, and associate a loop $r \mapsto v_1^{n, i_j} \mapsto v_2^{n, i_j} \mapsto \dots \mapsto v_{n-1}^{n, i_j} \mapsto r$ with each such j .

We can project a sequence $(x_0, x_1, \dots) \in \Sigma$ to $x \in I$ by a projection π as follows. Suppose that $x \in Y$ has $F^\ell(x) \in [rv_1^{n_\ell, i_\ell}]$ for all $\ell \geq 0$ some n_ℓ, i_ℓ . Then there will be a corresponding sequence $(x_0, x_1, \dots) \in \Sigma$ given by $(r, v_1^{n_0, i_0}, v_2^{n_0, i_0}, \dots, v_{n_0-1}^{n_0, i_0}, r, v_1^{n_1, i_1}, \dots)$. So let $\pi(x_0, x_1, \dots) = x$ here. If $x_0 = v_k^{n, i_j}$ for $k > 1$ then consider $y \in Y$ the projection of the sequence $(r, v_1^{n, i_j}, \dots, v_{k-1}^{n, i_j}, x_0, x_1, \dots)$ and let $\pi(x_0, x_1, \dots) = f^k(y)$.

If $\phi : I \rightarrow [-\infty, \infty]$ is a potential, then this lifts to a potential on the bouquet shift $\phi \circ \pi$. The regularity of the lifted potential depends on the regularity of the original one and the choice of inducing scheme. For some specific cases of multimodal maps where $\phi = -\log |Df|$ and there is an inducing scheme so that ϕ lifts to a potential of summable variation, see for example [BLS, Proposition 4.1] which considers multimodal maps with different rates of growth of derivative along critical orbits. In this case Collet-Eckmann maps yield symbolic models satisfying (UCS) along with our other equivalent properties, while non-Collet-Eckmann maps fail all of these.

We can extend a version of the coding used above for any topologically transitive CMS (Σ, σ) : we can pick a 1-cylinder and take first returns to it and then use the induced system to recode the system via a bouquet with the root being the 1-cylinder selected. Hence the bouquet setup captures the behaviour of any topologically transitive CMS.

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