NOTE ON ROBUSTNESS OF PERIODIC MEASURES IN ERGODIC OPTIMIZATION

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Not intended for publication.

Let us recall the basic setting of ergodic optimization, referring the interested reader to [Je] for more information.

Let (X, d) be a compact metric space, and $T\colon X \to X$ be a continuous tranformation. Let $\mathcal{M}(X)$ denote the set of all Borel probability measures on X, and let $\mathcal{M}_T$ denote the subset of T-invariant ones. If $\mu \in \mathcal{M}_T$ is supported on a periodic measure then it is called a *periodic measure.*

Given a continuous function $f\colon X \to \mathbb{R}$, the *ergodic supremum* of f is defined as

$$\operatorname{erg\,sup}(f) \coloneqq \sup_{\mu \in \mathcal{M}_T} \langle f, \mu \rangle ,$$

where angle brackets denote integration. If the sup is attained at $\mu \in \mathcal{M}_T$ then we say that the measure μ is *maximizing* for f. Such measures always exist.

Let $C^{\mathrm{Lip}}(X)$ denote the space of Lipschitz functions, endowed with the *Lipschitz norm* $\|\cdot\|_{\mathrm{Lip}} \coloneqq \|\cdot\|_\infty + \mathrm{Lip}(\cdot)$ that makes it a Banach space. Notice that the space $C^{\mathrm{Lip}}(X)$ is nonseparable unless X is countable, because the subset $\{d(x, \cdot) \, ; \, x \in X\}$ is discrete.

We define subsets

$$C^{\mathrm{Lip}}(X) \supset \mathsf{P} \supset \mathsf{L}$$

as follows: P is the set of $f \in C^{\mathrm{Lip}}(X)$ that have a periodic maximizing measure μ. If in addition μ is the unique maximizing measure for f and for every function sufficiently close to f in the Lipschitz norm, then we write $f \in \mathsf{L}$. The letter L stands for "locking" property[1].

The aim of this note is to prove the following:

Proposition 1 (Yuan and Hunt). *The set* L *equals the interior of* P*, and it is dense in* P*.*

This is basically Remark 4.5 in the paper [YH] by Yuan and Hunt, though these authors impose hyperbolicity hypotheses on the dynamics, and leave for the reader the task of adapting the arguments of their proof of a related fact. Though any specialist in ergodic optimization shouldn't have any difficulty in providing those details himself, we decided to write them for the following reasons:

- it was a nice exercise;
- we wanted to state the fact in our paper [BZ] (though we actually don't use it there);
- we weren't able to find any precise reference.

Date: January 21, 2015.

[1]A free translation of the *verrouillage* term used in [Bo1, §8].

We define the *Wasserstein distance* on $\mathcal{M}(X)$ as follows:

$$d_{\mathrm{W}}(\nu,\mu) \coloneqq \sup_f \frac{\langle f, \nu-\mu\rangle}{\mathrm{Lip}(f)}\,, \tag{1}$$

where f runs over all non-constant Lipschitz functions. Wasserstein distances are an extensively studied subject: see e.g. [Vi] and references therein. Let us mention that d_{W} is indeed a distance function, which induces the weak topology on $\mathcal{M}(X)$; we won't need these facts, however. We also mention that $d_{\mathrm{W}}(\nu,\mu)$ equals the minimum "transport cost" between μ and ν when costs are proportional to distances; actually d_{W} is usually defined in this way, and then (1) becomes a consequence.

The Wasserstein distance was used in the context of ergodic optimization in the paper [Bo2].

We will need the following:

Lemma 2. *Let $\mu \in \mathcal{M}_T$ be a periodic measure, and let $\mathcal{O}_\mu$ be its support. Then there exists $C_\mu \ge 1$ such that for all $\nu \in \mathcal{M}_T$ we have*

$$d_{\mathrm{W}}(\nu,\mu) \le C_\mu \langle d(\cdot,\mathcal{O}_\mu),\nu\rangle\,. \tag{2}$$

Proof. Let p be the period of the orbit $\mathcal{O}_\mu$. If $p=1$, i.e. $\mathcal{O}_\mu$ contains an unique point x_0, then for every $\nu \in \mathcal{M}(X)$ and $f \in C^{\mathrm{Lip}}(X)$ we have

$$\langle f,\nu\rangle \le \langle f(x_0) + \mathrm{Lip}(f) d(\cdot,x_0),\nu\rangle = \langle f,\mu\rangle + \mathrm{Lip}(f)\,\langle d(\cdot,x_0),\nu\rangle\,,$$

so (2) holds with $C_\mu \coloneqq 1$.

From now on assume that $p>1$. Let D be the diameter of X and let δ be the minimal distance between distinct points in $\mathcal{O}_\mu$. By uniform continuity, there exists $\varepsilon \in (0,D)$ such that:

$$\left.\begin{array}{l} x,y\in X,\ d(x,y)<\varepsilon \\ i\in\{0,1,\dots,p-1\} \end{array}\right\} \ \Rightarrow\ d(T^i x, T^i y) < \frac{\delta}{2}\,.$$

Define $C_\mu \coloneqq D/\varepsilon$. Let us check that inequality (2) is satisfied for every $\nu \in \mathcal{M}_T$. It is sufficient to consider ergodic ν; the general case will follow using ergodic decompositions and the fact that $d_{\mathrm{W}}(\mu,\cdot)$ is convex.

Fix a point $x \in X$ such that the Birkhoff averages of every continuous function f along the orbit of x converge to $\langle f,\nu\rangle$. We will inductively define a *transport sequence* $(y_i)_{i\ge -1}$ in $\mathcal{O}_\mu$. As an auxiliary device for the definition of the sequence, each integer $i \ge -1$ will be labelled as *good* or *bad*. The definition is as follows: The point $y_{-1} \in \mathcal{O}_\mu$ is chosen arbitrarily. The time -1 is labelled bad. Assume by induction that $y_{-1}, \dots, y_i$ are already defined (but y_{i+1} is not) and that the times $-1, \dots, i$ are already labelled (but $i+1$ is not); then:

- If $d(T^{i+1}x,\mathcal{O}_\mu) < \varepsilon$ then each time $j \in \{i+1, i+2, \dots, i+p\}$ is labelled good, and y_j is defined as the unique point in $\mathcal{O}_\mu$ that is closest to $T^j x$. Notice that $y_j = T^{j-i} y_i$, and in particular each point of $\mathcal{O}_\mu$ appears exactly once in the list $y_{i+1}, y_{i+2}, \dots, y_{i+p}$.
- Else if $d(T^{i+1}x,\mathcal{O}_\mu) \ge \varepsilon$ then the time $i+1$ is labelled bad, and we define y_{i+1} as $T(y_k)$, where k is the biggest bad time less than or equal to i.

This completes the definition of the transport sequence. Notice that it is equidistributed in the sense that:

$$\forall y \in \mathcal{O}_\mu\,, \quad \lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{1}{n} \#\big\{ i \in \{0,1,\dots,n-1\}\,;\, y_i = y \big\} = \frac{1}{p}\,.$$

Also notice that for all $i \geq 0$, the distance $d(T^i x, \mathcal{O}_\mu)$ equals $d(T^i x, y_i)$ if i is a good time, and is at least ε otherwise. In either case we have

$$d(T^i x, y_i) \leq C_\mu d(T^i x, \mathcal{O}_\mu) .$$

Using these properties we obtain, for every $f \in C^{\mathrm{Lip}}(X)$,

$$\begin{aligned}
\langle f, \nu \rangle &= \lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} f(T^i x) \\
&\leq \lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} \big[f(y_i) + \mathrm{Lip}(f)\, d(T^i x, y_i) \big] \\
&\leq \lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} \big[f(y_i) + C_\mu \, \mathrm{Lip}(f)\, d(T^i x, \mathcal{O}_\mu) \big] \\
&= \langle f, \mu \rangle + C_\mu \, \mathrm{Lip}(f) \, \langle d(\cdot, \mathcal{O}_\mu), \nu \rangle ,
\end{aligned}$$

which yields inequality (2). □

Remark 3. The lemma wouldn't be true replacing $\nu \in \mathcal{M}_T$ with $\nu \in \mathcal{M}(X)$. (Exercise.)

Proof of Proposition 1. By definition, the set L is open and is contained in P; once we show that it is dense in P it will follow that it is also the interior of P. So we are left to prove denseness.

Let $f \in \mathsf{P}$, let μ be a periodic maximizing measure for f, and let $\mathcal{O}_\mu$ be its support (which is finite). For $t > 0$, consider $f_t \coloneqq f - t d(\cdot, \mathcal{O}_\mu)$. These functions belong to the Banach space $C^{\mathrm{Lip}}(X)$ and converge to f as $t \to 0$. Moreover, for any $g \in C^{\mathrm{Lip}}(X)$ and $\nu \in \mathcal{M}_T$, using Lemma 2 and definition (1) we obtain

$$\begin{aligned}
\langle f_t + g, \nu \rangle &= \langle f, \nu \rangle + \langle g, \nu \rangle - t \langle d(\cdot, \mathcal{O}_\mu), \nu \rangle \\
&\leq \langle f, \mu \rangle + \langle g, \mu \rangle + (C_\mu \, \mathrm{Lip}(g) - t) \langle d(\cdot, \mathcal{O}_\mu), \nu \rangle \\
&= \langle f_t + g, \mu \rangle + (C_\mu \, \mathrm{Lip}(g) - t) \langle d(\cdot, \mathcal{O}_\mu), \nu \rangle .
\end{aligned}$$

Therefore if $\mathrm{Lip}(g) < t / C_\mu$ then μ is the unique maximizing measure for $f_t + g$. This shows that $f_t \in \mathsf{L}$ for any $t > 0$. So f belongs to the closure of L, as we wanted to show. □

References

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