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A UNIFORM DICHOTOMY FOR GENERIC $SL(2, \mathbb{R})$ COCYCLES OVER A MINIMAL BASE

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ABSTRACT. — We consider continuous $SL(2, \mathbb{R})$ -cocycles over a minimal homeomorphism of a compact set K of finite dimension. We show that the generic cocycle either is uniformly hyperbolic or has uniform subexponential growth.

RÉSUMÉ (*Une dichotomie uniforme pour des cocycles à valeurs dans $SL(2, \mathbb{R})$ au-dessus d'une dynamique minimale*)

On considère des cocycles continus à valeurs dans $SL(2, \mathbb{R})$ au-dessus d'un homéomorphisme minimal d'un ensemble compact de dimension finie. On montre que le cocycle générique soit est uniformément hyperbolique, soit possède une croissance sous-exponentielle uniforme.

1. Introduction

In this paper we will consider $SL(2, \mathbb{R})$ -valued cocycles over a minimal homeomorphism $f : K \rightarrow K$ of a compact set K . Such a cocycle can be defined

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as a pair (f, A) where $A : K \rightarrow \text{SL}(2, \mathbb{R})$ is continuous. The cocycle acts on $K \times \mathbb{R}^2$ by $(x, y) \mapsto (f(x), A(x) \cdot y)$. The iterates of the cocycle are denoted $(f, A)^n = (f^n, A_n)$.

We say that (f, A) is *uniformly hyperbolic* if there exists $\varepsilon > 0$ and $N > 0$ such that $\|A_n(x)\| \geq e^{\varepsilon n}$ for every $x \in K, n \geq N$. This is equivalent to the existence of a continuous invariant splitting $\mathbb{R}^2 = E^u(x) \oplus E^s(x)$ such that vectors in $E^s(x)$ are exponentially contracted by forward iteration and vectors in $E^u(x)$ are exponentially contracted by backwards iteration – see [7, Prop. 2].

We say that (f, A) has *uniform subexponential growth* if for every $\varepsilon > 0$ there exists $N > 0$ such that $\|A_n(x)\| \leq e^{\varepsilon n}$ for every $x \in K, n \geq N$. This condition is equivalent to the vanishing of the Lyapunov exponent for all f -invariant probability measures (see Proposition 1 below). We recall that the Lyapunov exponent of the cocycle (f, A) with respect to an f -invariant probability measure μ is defined as

$$L(f, A, \mu) = \lim \frac{1}{n} \int_K \log \|A_n\| d\mu.$$

We say that a compact set K has *finite dimension* if it is homeomorphic to a subset of some \mathbb{R}^n . For instance, compact subsets of manifolds (assumed as usual to be Hausdorff and second countable) have finite dimension. (For definitions of dimension and results concerning embedding in \mathbb{R}^n , see e.g. [6].)

THEOREM 1. — *Let $f : K \rightarrow K$ be a minimal homeomorphism of a compact set of finite dimension. Then for generic continuous $A : K \rightarrow \text{SL}(2, \mathbb{R})$, either (f, A) is uniformly hyperbolic or (f, A) has uniform subexponential growth.*

In the case where f is a minimal uniquely ergodic homeomorphism, Theorem 1 is contained in [1], which shows that if $f : K \rightarrow K$ is a homeomorphism, then for any ergodic f -invariant probability μ , the generic continuous $A : K \rightarrow \text{SL}(2, \mathbb{R})$ is such that either $L(f, A, \mu) = 0$ or the restriction of (f, A) to the support of μ is uniformly hyperbolic. In general a minimal homeomorphism may admit uncountably many ergodic invariant probability measures, and in this paper we show how to treat them all at the same time. In the perturbation arguments, one often allows for loss of control in some sets, and this must be compensated by showing that such sets can be selected small. The notion of smallness needed for our purposes involves simultaneous conditions on all f -invariant probability measures.

It is unclear whether the hypothesis that K has finite dimension is actually necessary. The following example shows that the minimality hypothesis cannot be significantly weakened.

EXAMPLE 1.1. — Let S^3 be identified with $\mathbb{C}_*^2/\mathbb{R}_+$ (here $\mathbb{C}_*^2 = \mathbb{C}^2 \setminus \{(0, 0)\}$ and $\mathbb{R}_+ = \{r \in \mathbb{R}; r > 0\}$). Fix some $\alpha \in \mathbb{R}$ with $\alpha/2\pi$ irrational and let $f : S^3 \rightarrow S^3$ be given by

$$(z, w) \mapsto (e^{i\alpha}z, e^{i\alpha}(z + w)) \text{ mod } \mathbb{R}_+.$$

Notice that if $h : S^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{C}\mathbb{P}^1$ with $h(z, w) = w/z$ is the usual Hopf fibration, and $g : \mathbb{C}\mathbb{P}^1 \rightarrow \mathbb{C}\mathbb{P}^1$ is $g(w) = w + 1$, then $h \circ f = g \circ h$. So f has a unique minimal set, namely $S = h^{-1}(\infty)$, where f acts as a irrational rotation. Let $A : S^3 \rightarrow \text{SL}(2, \mathbb{R})$ be any continuous map whose restriction to S is given by

$$(0, r e^{i\theta}) \mapsto \begin{pmatrix} \cos(\theta + \alpha) & -\sin(\theta + \alpha) \\ \sin(\theta + \alpha) & \cos(\theta + \alpha) \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \cos \theta & \sin \theta \\ -\sin \theta & \cos \theta \end{pmatrix}.$$

Then $(f|_S, A|_S)$ is uniformly hyperbolic: the associated splitting is such that E^u and E^s are orthogonal and $E^u(0, r e^{i\theta})$ is generated by $\begin{pmatrix} \cos \theta \\ \sin \theta \end{pmatrix}$. This splitting is topologically nontrivial, and hence cannot be extended to the whole S^3 . It follows that (f, A) is not uniformly hyperbolic and does not have uniform subexponential growth, and the same properties hold for any small perturbation of A .

Using ideas from [2], [5], one can adapt the arguments of this paper to deal with $\text{GL}(d, \mathbb{R})$ -valued cocycles. The conclusion is that *for a generic continuous $A : K \rightarrow \text{GL}(d, \mathbb{R})$ and for every f -invariant probability measure μ , the Oseledets splitting relative to μ coincides almost everywhere with the finest dominated splitting of (f, A) .*

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2. Uniform subexponential growth

Here we prove an equivalence stated at the introduction:

PROPOSITION 1. — *Let $f : K \rightarrow K$ be homeomorphism of a compact set K . and $A : K \rightarrow \text{SL}(2, \mathbb{R})$ be a continuous map. Then the following are equivalent:*

- (a) *(f, A) has uniform subexponential growth: for every $\varepsilon > 0$ there exists $N > 0$ such that $\|A_n(x)\| \leq e^{\varepsilon n}$ for every $x \in K, n \geq N$;*
- (b) *for every $\varepsilon > 0$ there exists $n > 0$ such that $\|A_n(x)\| \leq e^{\varepsilon n}$ for every $x \in K$;*
- (c) *$L(f, A, \mu) = 0$ for every f -invariant probability μ .*

In the case that f is uniquely ergodic, the proposition follows from [4, Thm. 1].

Proof of the proposition. — (a) \Rightarrow (b) is trivial; (b) \Rightarrow (c) follows from the fact that $L(f, A, \mu) = \inf_n n^{-1} \int_K \log \|A_n\| d\mu$.

We are left to prove (c) \Rightarrow (a). Assume that (a) does not hold. Then there exists a sequence $x_k \in K$, $n_k \rightarrow \infty$ such that $\|A_{n_k}(x_k)\| \geq e^{\varepsilon n_k}$. Let $\mu_k = n_k^{-1} \sum_{j=0}^{n_k-1} \delta_{f^j(x_k)}$. Passing to a subsequence, we may assume that μ_k converges to μ , which is f -invariant. We claim that $L(f, A, \mu) \geq \varepsilon$.

Let $\delta > 0$ and $s \in \mathbb{N}$ be fixed. It is enough to show that

$$\int \log \|A_s\| d\mu \geq (\varepsilon - \delta)s.$$

Let $m_k = \lfloor n_k/s \rfloor$. Let $\nu_k = (sm_k)^{-1} \sum_{j=0}^{sm_k-1} \delta_{f^j(x_k)}$. Notice that $\nu_k \rightarrow \mu$. It is clear that if k is large then $\|A_{sm_k}(f^i(x_k))\| \geq e^{(\varepsilon-\delta)sm_k}$ for $0 \leq i \leq s-1$. Then

$$\begin{aligned} \int \log \|A_s\| d\nu_k &= \frac{1}{sm_k} \sum_{i=0}^{s-1} \sum_{j=0}^{m_k-1} \log \|A_s(f^{js+i}(x_k))\| \\ &\geq \frac{1}{sm_k} \sum_{i=0}^{s-1} \log \|A_{sm_k}(f^i(x_k))\| \geq s(\varepsilon - \delta). \end{aligned}$$

The result follows. □

3. Perturbation along segments of orbits

In this section we assume that $f : K \rightarrow K$ is minimal with no periodic orbits and $A : K \rightarrow \text{SL}(2, \mathbb{R})$ is a continuous map such that (f, A) is not uniformly hyperbolic, but there exists an f -invariant measure such that $L(f, A, \mu) > 0$. The aim here is to establish Lemma 2 (see below).

We begin with an adaptation of Lemma 3.4 from [5]:

LEMMA 1. — *For every $\varepsilon > 0$, there exists a non-empty open set $W \subset K$, and $m \in \mathbb{N}$ such that:*

- $W, f(W), \dots, f^{m-1}(W)$ are disjoint;
- for all $x \in W$ and any non-zero vectors \mathbf{v}, \mathbf{w} , there exists M_0, \dots, M_{m-1} in $\text{SL}(2, \mathbb{R})$ such that $\|M_j - A(f^j(x))\| < \varepsilon$ and $M_{m-1} \cdots M_0(\mathbf{v})$ is collinear to \mathbf{w} .

Proof. — By assumption, there exists a f -invariant measure μ with non-vanishing exponents. We can assume μ is ergodic (and hence non-atomic). Then [5, Lemma 3.4] gives $m \in \mathbb{N}$ and a set W which has all properties we want, except it is not necessarily open. (Notice that [5] gives the perturbed matrices in $\text{GL}(2, \mathbb{R})$, but that is trivial to remedy.) Reducing W , we can assume it to be a point. Using the continuity of A , it is easy to see that W can then be slightly enlarged to become open. \square

LEMMA 2. — *Given $\varepsilon > 0$, there exists arbitrarily large $N \in \mathbb{N}$ such that for every $x \in K$ there exist L_0, \dots, L_{N-1} in $\text{SL}(2, \mathbb{R})$ satisfying*

$$\|L_j - A(f^j(x))\| < \varepsilon \quad \text{and} \quad \|L_{N-1} \cdots L_0\| < e^{\varepsilon N}.$$

Lemma 2 is an adaptation of Lemma 5.1 from [1]. We will prove it using Lemma 1. If $A \in \text{SL}(2, \mathbb{R}) \setminus \text{SO}(2, \mathbb{R})$, then let \mathbf{u}_A and \mathbf{s}_A be unit vectors such that

$$\|A(\mathbf{u}_A)\| = \|A\| \quad \text{and} \quad \|A(\mathbf{s}_A)\| = \|A\|^{-1}.$$

(Note that $\|\cdot\|$ always denotes euclidian norm.) These vectors are unique modulo multiplication by -1 . Notice that \mathbf{u}_A is orthogonal to \mathbf{s}_A , and $A(\mathbf{u}_A)$ is collinear to $\mathbf{s}_{A^{-1}}$.

Proof of Lemma 2. — Let W and m be given by Lemma 1. Since W is open and f is minimal, there exists $m_1 \in \mathbb{N}$ such that

$$(1) \quad \bigcup_{j=0}^{m_1} f^j(W) = K.$$

Let $C > \varepsilon + \sup_x \|A(x)\|$. Take any $N \in \mathbb{N}$ be such that

$$C^{4m_1+1} < \frac{e^{\varepsilon N}}{\sqrt{2}}.$$

From now on, let $x \in K$ be fixed. We will explain how to find matrices L_j 's as in the statement of the lemma. Let

$$\Delta_j = \frac{\|A_j(x)\|}{\|A_{N-j}(f^j(x))\|}, \quad \text{for } 0 \leq j \leq N.$$

Then $\Delta_N = \Delta_0^{-1}$ and $C^{-2} < \Delta_{j+1}/\Delta_j < C^2$. It follows that there exists j_0 such that $C^{-1} < \Delta_{j_0} < C$.

Due to (1), there exists j_1 such that $j_0 \leq j_1 \leq j_0 + m_1$ and $f^{j_1}(x) \in W$. We can assume that $j_1 + m \leq N$, because otherwise we would have $N < j_0 + 2m_1$, so

$$\|A_N(x)\| = \Delta_N \leq \Delta_{j_0} C^{4m_1} \leq C^{4m_1+1} < e^{\varepsilon N},$$

and then there would be nothing to prove.

Let $X = A_{j_1}(x)$ and $Z = A_{N-j_1-m}(f^{j_1+m}(x))$. Let M_0, \dots, M_{m-1} be given by Lemma 1 so that $\|M_i - A(f^{j_1+i}(x))\| < \varepsilon$ and $M_{m-1} \cdots M_0(\mathbf{s}_{X^{-1}})$ is collinear to \mathbf{s}_Z . For $0 \leq j < N$, let

$$L_j = \begin{cases} M_{j-j_1} & \text{if } j_1 \leq j < j_1 + m, \\ A(f^j(x)) & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

Write $Y = M_{m-1} \cdots M_0$, so $L_{N-1} \cdots L_0 = ZYX$. Notice $YX \cdot \mathbf{u}_X$ is collinear to \mathbf{s}_Z . So

$$\begin{aligned} \|ZYX(\mathbf{u}_X)\| &\leq \|A_{j_0}(x)(\mathbf{u}_X)\| \cdot C^{j_1-j_0} \cdot \|Y\| \cdot \|Z(\mathbf{s}_Z)\| \\ &\leq \|A_{j_0}(x)\| \cdot C^{m_1+m} \cdot \|Z\|^{-1} \\ &\leq C^{2m_1+2m} \|A_{j_0}(x)\| \cdot \|A_{N-j_0}(f^{j_0}(x))\|^{-1} \\ &= C^{2m_1+2m} \Delta_{j_0} < C^{4m_1+1}. \end{aligned}$$

Also,

$$\begin{aligned} \|ZYX(\mathbf{s}_X)\| &\leq \|X\|^{-1} \cdot \|Y\| \cdot \|Z\| \\ &\leq \|A_{j_0}(x)\|^{-1} C^{m_1} \cdot C^m \cdot C^{m_1} \|A_{N-j_0}(f^{j_0}(x))\| \\ &= C^{2m_1+m} \Delta_{j_0}^{-1} < C^{3m_1+1}. \end{aligned}$$

We have shown that $\max(\|ZYX(\mathbf{u}_X)\|, \|ZYX(\mathbf{s}_X)\|) < C^{4m_1+1} < e^{\varepsilon N} / \sqrt{2}$. Since $\mathbf{u}_X \perp \mathbf{s}_X$, we conclude that $\|ZYX\| < e^{\varepsilon N}$, as wanted. \square

4. Tiling K

A Borel set $X \subset K$ is said to be a *zero probability set* for the homeomorphism $f : K \rightarrow K$ if $\mu(X) = 0$ for every f -invariant probability measure μ .

Our goal in this section is to prove Lemma 3 below.

LEMMA 3. — *Let $f : K \rightarrow K$ be a homeomorphism of a compact set of finite dimension with no periodic orbits. There exists a basis of the topology of K consisting of sets U such that ∂U is a zero probability set.*

To prove Lemma 3, we will need Lemmas 4 and 5.

LEMMA 4. — *Let $f : K \rightarrow K$ be a homeomorphism of a compact set of finite dimension. Then there exists $d > 0$, an embedding $s : K \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^d$ and a homeomorphism $g : \mathbb{R}^d \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^d$ such that $s \circ f = g \circ s$.*

Proof. — This result is well known, but we reproduce the proof for convenience. We may assume that $K \subset \mathbb{R}^n$ for some n . Let $\phi : \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$ and $\psi : \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$ be continuous extensions of f and f^{-1} , respectively. Let $d = 2n$, $s(x) = (x, f(x))$ and $g(x, y) = (y, x + \phi(y) - \psi(y))$. \square

LEMMA 5. — *Let $f : \mathbb{R}^d \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^d$ be a homeomorphism and let S be a compact manifold of dimension $d - 1$. For a generic continuous $\psi : S \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^d$, and for every sequence of integers $j_0 < \dots < j_d$, $\bigcap_{k=0}^d f^{j_k}(\psi(S))$ is contained in the set of periodic orbits of f .*

Proof. — Let $g_i : V_i \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^d$ be a countable family of charts so that there exists a basis of the topology of S formed by sets U_i such that $\bar{U}_i \subset V_i$. Given sequences $\mathbf{j} = (j_0 < \dots < j_d)$ and $\mathbf{i} = (i_0, \dots, i_d)$ such that $\bar{U}_{i_0}, \dots, \bar{U}_{i_d}$ are disjoint, let $\mathcal{U}_{\mathbf{j}, \mathbf{i}}$ be the set of continuous maps $\psi : S \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^d$ such that

$$\bigcap_{k=0}^d f^{j_k} \circ \psi(\bar{U}_{i_k}) = \emptyset.$$

CLAIM 1. — *The set $\mathcal{U}_{\mathbf{j}, \mathbf{i}}$ is open and dense in $C(S, \mathbb{R}^d)$.*

Assuming the claim for the moment, let us conclude the proof of the lemma. Let ψ belong to the residual set $\bigcap \mathcal{U}_{\mathbf{j}, \mathbf{i}}$. Assume that $z \in \bigcap_{k=0}^d f^{j_k}(\psi(S))$ for some $j_0 < \dots < j_d$. Let $x_k \in S$ be such that $f^{j_k}(\psi(x_k)) = z$, for $0 \leq k \leq d$. If all x_k were distinct then we could take chart domains $U_{i_k} \ni x_k$ with $\bar{U}_{i_0}, \dots, \bar{U}_{i_d}$ disjoint. This would contradict $\psi \in \mathcal{U}_{\mathbf{j}, \mathbf{i}}$. We conclude that at least two x_k 's coincide. It follows that z is a periodic point of f .

Now, the proof of the claim. Openness is clear; it remains to show denseness. For simplicity of writing, let $i_k = k$. Reducing the sets V_k if necessary, we can assume they are disjoint (but still with $V_k \supset \bar{U}_k$). By a small perturbation of ψ supported on V_k , we may assume that $f^{j_k} \circ \psi \circ g_k^{-1}$ is smooth in a neighborhood of $g_k(U_k)$. In other words, letting $L = \overline{g_0(U_0)} \times \dots \times \overline{g_d(U_d)} \subset (\mathbb{R}^{d-1})^{d+1}$, there is a neighborhood $W \supset L$ such that the map

$$G : W \rightarrow (\mathbb{R}^d)^{d+1}, \quad G = (f^{j_0} \circ \psi \circ g_0^{-1}, \dots, f^{j_d} \circ \psi \circ g_d^{-1})$$

is smooth. Perturbing ψ again, we may assume that G is transverse to the diagonal $D = \{(x, \dots, x) \in (\mathbb{R}^d)^{d+1}; x \in \mathbb{R}^d\}$ at L . Since the diagonal has codimension d^2 and W has dimension $d^2 - 1$, this implies that $G(L)$ does not intersect D . That is, $\bigcap_{k=0}^d f^{j_k} \circ \psi(\bar{U}_k) = \emptyset$. \square

Proof of Lemma 3. — By Lemma 4, we can assume that $K \subset \mathbb{R}^d$ and $f : K \rightarrow K$ is the restriction of a homeomorphism $f : \mathbb{R}^d \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^d$.

Let $x_0 \in K$, and let $\varepsilon > 0$. We need to show that there exists an open set $U \subset \mathbb{R}^d$ containing x_0 and of diameter at most 4ε , such that $\mu(\partial U) = 0$ for every f -invariant probability μ supported on K .

Let B be the closed unit ball in \mathbb{R}^d , and let $S = \partial B$. Let $\phi : B \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^d$ be given by $\phi(y) = x_0 + \varepsilon y$. By Lemma 5, there exists a continuous map $\psi : S \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^d$ such that $\|\psi(y) - \phi(y)\| < \varepsilon$ for every $y \in S$ and such that for every $x \in K$, the set of $\ell \in \mathbb{Z}$ such that $f^{-\ell}(x) \in \psi(S)$ has cardinality at most $d + 1$. By the Ergodic Theorem, $\mu(\psi(S)) = 0$ for every f -invariant probability measure. Let U be the connected component of x_0 in $\mathbb{R}^d \setminus \psi(S)$. Then the diameter of U is at most 4ε and $\partial U \subset \psi(S)$, so U has all the desired properties. \square

5. Proof of Theorem 1

Let $f : K \rightarrow K$ be a minimal homeomorphism of a compact set of finite dimension. From now on, we assume that f does not have periodic points; otherwise the result is obvious.

The idea of the following lemma and its proof come from [3].

LEMMA 6. — *For any $N \in \mathbb{N}$, there exists an open set $B \subset K$ such that:*

- *the return time from B to itself via f assumes the values N and $N + 1$ only;*
- *∂B has zero probability.*

Proof. — Given N , there exists $n_1 \in \mathbb{N}$ such that if $n \geq n_1$ then there are $\ell, \ell' \geq 0$ satisfying $n = \ell N + \ell'(N + 1)$. By Lemma 3 and the fact that f has no periodic points, we can take an open set U such that ∂U has zero probability and $U, f(U), \dots, f^{n_1}(U)$ are disjoint. Then, for some $n_2 > n_1$, $\bigcup_{n=0}^{n_2} f^n(U) = K$. For each $n \in \mathbb{N}$, let

$$U_n = U \cap f^{-n}(U) \setminus \bigcup_{j=1}^{n-1} f^{-j}(U),$$

that is, the set of points $x \in U$ such that the first return time to U is n . Notice that ∂U_n has zero probability. For each n between n_1 and n_2 for which $U_n \neq \emptyset$, consider the tower of height n with base U_n . Then break this tower into towers of heights N or $N + 1$. In this way we cover K with finitely many towers of heights N or $N + 1$. Let B be the union of the bases of the towers. Since B is a finite union of iterates of U_n 's, we have that ∂B has zero probability. \square

LEMMA 7. — *If L is a compact set with zero probability then for every $\varepsilon > 0$, there exists an open set $V \supset L$ and $n_0 \in \mathbb{N}$ such that*

$$(2) \quad \frac{1}{n} \#\{j; 0 \leq j \leq n - 1, f^j(x) \in V\} < \varepsilon \quad \text{for all } x \in K, n \geq n_0.$$

Proof. — Otherwise there exist $\varepsilon > 0$, $x_k \in K$, open sets $V_k \subset K$ and integers $n_k \rightarrow \infty$ such that $\bar{V}_{k+1} \subset \text{int } V_k$, $\bigcap V_k = L$ and $\mu_k(V_k) > \varepsilon$, where $\mu_k = n_k^{-1} \sum_{j=0}^{n_k-1} \delta_{f^j(x_k)}$ (here δ_x is the Dirac mass on x). If μ is a weak-* limit of the probability measures μ_k then μ is f -invariant. Moreover, we have $\mu(V_k) \geq \liminf \mu_j(V_j) \geq \varepsilon$ for every k . We conclude that $\mu(L) \geq \varepsilon$, contradiction. \square

Proof of Theorem 1. — The set UH of continuous $A : K \rightarrow \text{SL}(2, \mathbb{R})$ such that (f, A) is uniformly hyperbolic is open. For any $\varepsilon > 0$, let \mathcal{U}_ε be the set of A 's such that there is $n_1 \in \mathbb{N}$ such that $\frac{1}{n_1} \log \|A_{n_1}(x)\| < \varepsilon$ for all $x \in K$; then \mathcal{U}_ε is also an open set. If $A \in \bigcap_{\varepsilon>0} \mathcal{U}_\varepsilon$ then (f, A) has uniform subexponential growth, by Proposition 1. So to prove the theorem it suffices to show that \mathcal{U}_ε is dense in the complement of UH .

Fix $\varepsilon > 0$ and $A \notin UH$. We can assume that (f, A) has positive exponent for some invariant probability, otherwise (by Proposition 1) $f \in \mathcal{U}_\varepsilon$ already. We will find \tilde{A} close to A such that $\tilde{A} \in \mathcal{U}_\varepsilon$.

Let $c > 0$ be such that $\|A\| + \varepsilon < e^c$. Let $N \in \mathbb{N}$ be given by Lemma 2 (notice hypotheses from §3 hold). We can assume $\varepsilon N > c$. Then let $B \subset K$ be the set given by Lemma 6. Let $\delta > 0$ be small enough so that

$$0 \leq j \leq N, d(x, y) < \delta \implies \|A(f^j(x)) - A(f^j(y))\| < \varepsilon.$$

Cover the closure of B by open sets W_1, \dots, W_k with diameter less than δ . By Lemma 3, we can take each W_i so that ∂W_i has zero probability. Let $U_i = W_i \setminus \bigcup_{j<i} \bar{W}_j$.

Let B_ℓ be the set of points in B whose first return to B occurs in time ℓ ; then $B = B_N \sqcup B_{N+1}$. Let

$$L = \bigcup_{\ell=N}^{N+1} \bigcup_{i=0}^{\ell-1} \partial(B_\ell \cap U_i).$$

Then L has zero probability. By Lemma 7, there exists an open set $V \supset L$ and $n_0 \in \mathbb{N}$ such that

$$(3) \quad \frac{1}{n} \#\{j; 0 \leq j \leq n-1, f^j(x) \in V\} < \frac{\varepsilon}{N+1} \quad \text{for all } x \in K, n \geq n_0.$$

For each $\ell = N$ or $N+1$ and $i = 1, \dots, k$, we choose a point $x_{\ell,i}$ in $B_\ell \cap U_i$. Applying Lemma 2, we find $L_{\ell,i,0}, \dots, L_{\ell,i,N-1}$ so that

$$\|L_{\ell,i,j} - A(f^j(x_{\ell,i}))\| < \varepsilon, \quad \forall j = 0, \dots, \ell-1$$

and $\|L_{\ell,i,N-1} \cdots L_{\ell,i,0}\| < e^{\varepsilon N}$. In the case $\ell = N+1$, define also

$$L_{\ell,i,N} = A(f^j(x_{\ell,i})).$$

So for any ℓ , $\|L_{\ell,i,\ell-1} \cdots L_{\ell,i,0}\| < e^{2\varepsilon\ell}$.

We want to define a map $\tilde{A} : K \rightarrow \text{SL}(2, \mathbb{R})$. Begin defining

$$\tilde{A} = L_{\ell, i, j} \text{ on the set } f^j(B_\ell \cap U_i \setminus V),$$

where $N \leq \ell \leq N + 1$, $1 \leq i \leq k$, and $0 \leq j \leq \ell - 1$. (Notice these sets are disjoint.) It remains to define \tilde{A} on the rest of K . The map $A^{-1}\tilde{A}$ is already defined on a compact subset of K , and takes values on the $(e^c + 1)\varepsilon$ -neighborhood of Id in $\text{SL}(2, \mathbb{R})$. That domain is homeomorphic to \mathbb{R}^3 (provided ε is not too big), so by the Tietze’s extension theorem we can continuously extend $A^{-1}\tilde{A}$ to the whole K . So we obtain $\tilde{A} : K \rightarrow \text{SL}(2, \mathbb{R})$ with $\|\tilde{A} - A\| < e^c(e^c + 1)\varepsilon$.

Now let $n > \max(n_0, (N + 1)/\varepsilon)$. Fix $x \in K$. We will give an upper bound for $\|\tilde{A}_n(x)\|$. Write

$$n = p + \ell_1 + \ell_2 + \dots + \ell_r + q$$

in a way such that $0 \leq p, q \leq N + 1$, $N \leq \ell_i \leq N + 1$, and the points

$$x_1 = f^p(x), x_2 = f^{p+\ell_1}(x), \dots, x_r = f^{p+\ell_1+\dots+\ell_r}(x)$$

are exactly the points in the segment of orbit $x, f(x), \dots, f^{n-1}(x)$ that belong to B . We have

$$\|A_n(x)\| \leq e^{2c(N+1)} \prod_{i=1}^r \|A_{\ell_i}(x_i)\|.$$

We will use the bounds

$$\|A_{\ell_i}(x_i)\| \leq \begin{cases} e^{2\varepsilon\ell_i} & \text{if } x_i \in B \setminus V, \\ e^{c(N+1)} & \text{if } x_i \in V. \end{cases}$$

By (3), there are at most $(\varepsilon/(N + 1))n$ points x_i that belong to V . So

$$\|A_n(x)\| \leq e^{2c(N+1)} \cdot (e^{c(N+1)})^{(\varepsilon/(N+1))n} \cdot e^{2\varepsilon \sum \ell_i} < e^{(3c+2)\varepsilon n}.$$

This proves that $\tilde{A} \in \mathcal{U}_{(3c+2)\varepsilon}$. □

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