

ON THE HERMAN-AVILA-BOCHI FORMULA FOR LYAPUNOV EXPONENTS OF $SL(2, \mathbb{R})$ -COCYCLES

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ABSTRACT. We study the geometry of the action of $SL(2, \mathbb{R})$ on the projective line in order to present a new and simpler proof of the Herman-Avila-Bochi formula. This formula gives the average Lyapunov exponent of a class of 1-families of $SL(2, \mathbb{R})$ -cocycles.

1. INTRODUCTION

A fundamental problem in smooth dynamics is the determination of the Lyapunov exponents of a given system. These values correspond to the exponential rate of divergence or convergence of nearby orbits along prescribed directions. A positive Lyapunov exponent implies hyperbolic behaviour of orbits, which might produce very complicated dynamics. On the other hand, a negative Lyapunov exponent indicates that the orbits are fast converging and thus dynamics should be simpler.

Lyapunov exponents exist almost everywhere in phase space by the Oseledets theorem. However, their computation is typically a hard problem that has only been overcome by the use of numerical techniques. In fact, there are very few non-trivial examples outside uniform hyperbolicity for which their values (or even the signs) have been computed analytically. Criteria for positive Lyapunov exponents for non-uniformly hyperbolic systems can be found in [7, 8, 9].

In this paper we treat a remarkable example where the average Lyapunov exponents of families of cocycles can be explicitly computed. Herman [6] was the first to present it in the context of products of $SL(2, \mathbb{R})$ -matrices over an ergodic transformation, and found a lower bound for the average upper Lyapunov exponent. Later, Avila and Bochi [1] showed that Herman's lower bound was the actual value of the average exponent. We present below the setting and results related to this problem, and give an alternative proof of the Herman-Avila-Bochi formula. Our approach simplifies considerably the analysis by looking at simple geometric consequences of the action of the matrices on the projective line \mathbb{P}^1 .

Let (X, μ) be a probability space, a measurable μ -preserving ergodic transformation $f: X \rightarrow X$, and a μ -integrable function $A: X \rightarrow SL(2, \mathbb{R})$. We want to study the dynamics of the linear cocycle $(f, A): X \times SL(2, \mathbb{R}) \rightarrow X \times SL(2, \mathbb{R})$ given by

$$(f, A)(x, y) = (f(x), A(x)y).$$

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Its iterations are also linear cocycles

$$(f, A)^n = (f^n, A_n),$$

where

$$A_n(x) = A(f^{n-1}(x)) \dots A(f(x)), \quad n \in \mathbb{N}.$$

Due to the above vector bundle structure we call the space X the base, whilst $\mathrm{SL}(2, \mathbb{R})$ is the fiber.

We deal with the question of obtaining the largest Lyapunov exponent on the fiber for the above cocycles. This is given by the asymptotic exponential growth of the norm of the product of matrices, measured by the *fiber upper Lyapunov exponent* of (f, A) ,

$$\lambda(f, A) = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{n} \int_X \log \|A_n(x)\| \, d\mu(x). \quad (1.1)$$

By considering the rotation by an angle θ ,

$$R_\theta = \begin{bmatrix} \cos \theta & -\sin \theta \\ \sin \theta & \cos \theta \end{bmatrix}, \quad (1.2)$$

we focus on the 1-family of cocycles $\theta \mapsto (f, R_\theta A)$. Using a sub-harmonic “trick”, Herman showed the following inequality for the average Lyapunov exponent inside this family.

Theorem 1 (Herman [6]).

$$\frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} \lambda(f, R_\theta A) \, d\theta \geq \int_X \log \left(\frac{\|A(x)\| + \|A(x)\|^{-1}}{2} \right) \, d\mu(x).$$

Roughly, Herman’s method consists in showing that the function $\theta \mapsto \lambda(f, R_\theta A)$ has a sub-harmonic extension to the unit disk \mathbb{D} in the complex plane. The inequality then follows from the sub-harmonic property. Later, under the same assumptions, Avila and Bochi improved Herman’s inequality by showing that actually equality occurs.

Theorem 2 (Avila-Bochi [1]).

$$\frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} \lambda(f, R_\theta A) \, d\theta = \int_X \log \left(\frac{\|A(x)\| + \|A(x)\|^{-1}}{2} \right) \, d\mu(x).$$

As an example, this theorem applies immediately to the cocycle over an ergodic rotation f on the circle \mathbb{R}/\mathbb{Z} with $A(x) = R_x \begin{bmatrix} c & 0 \\ 0 & c^{-1} \end{bmatrix}$ and $c \neq 1$. We then have $R_\theta A(x) = A(x + \theta)$ and so $\lambda(f, R_\theta A) = \lambda(f, A)$ is constant in the family. The Herman-Avila-Bochi formula above gives $\lambda(f, A) = \log(c + c^{-1}) - \log 2 > 0$. We remark that examples as this one are delicate since a C^0 -generic $\mathrm{SL}(2, \mathbb{R})$ -cocycle is uniformly hyperbolic or it has zero Lyapunov exponent almost everywhere [2].

Notice that for $A \in \mathrm{SL}(2, \mathbb{R})$,

$$\log \left(\frac{\|A\| + \|A\|^{-1}}{2} \right) = \int_{\mathbb{P}^1} \log \|Ap\| \, dp$$

(see [1, Proposition 3]). Using Birkhoff's ergodic theorem, Avila and Bochi reduce the proof of Theorem 2 to the following one (see [1, Theorem 12]), where $\rho(A)$ stands for the logarithm of the spectral radius of A .

Theorem 3 (Avila-Bochi [1]). *Given matrices $A_1, \dots, A_n \in \mathrm{SL}(2, \mathbb{R})$,*

$$\frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} \rho(R_\theta A_n \dots R_\theta A_1) d\theta = \sum_{j=1}^n \int_{\mathbb{P}^1} \log \|A_j p\| dp.$$

To prove the above formula they show that the sub-harmonic extension of

$$\theta \mapsto \rho(R_\theta A_n \dots R_\theta A_1),$$

as in Herman's trick, is in fact harmonic. We present here an alternative and shorter proof of Theorem 3 based on a simple change of variable argument, which exploits the geometry of the action of $\mathrm{SL}(2, \mathbb{R})$ on the projective line \mathbb{P}^1 .

In higher dimensions, as far as we know, it is an open question that for every $A \in \mathrm{SL}(d, \mathbb{R})$

$$\int_{\mathrm{O}(d)} \rho(RA) dR \geq \int_{\mathbb{P}^{d-1}} \log \|Av\| dv,$$

where again ρ stands for the logarithm of the spectral radius and dR represents integration with respect to the normalized Haar measure in the orthogonal group $\mathrm{O}(d)$. This claim was conjectured in [3, Question 6.6] motivated by an analogous result proved in [5] for the unitary group in $\mathrm{GL}(d, \mathbb{C})$. The fact that some of the concepts to be introduced have natural extensions to higher dimensional groups such as $\mathrm{SL}(d, \mathbb{R})$ and $\mathrm{Sp}(2d, \mathbb{R})$ suggests this approach for the conjecture above. This motivated the present work, but we do not address here any generalization to higher dimensions.

In section 2 we present some properties of the $\mathrm{SL}(2, \mathbb{R})$ -action on \mathbb{P}^1 , and complete our proof of Theorem 3 in section 3.

2. SYMMETRIES OF MATRIX ACTIONS

Consider the circle group $\mathbb{P}^1 = \mathbb{R}/\pi\mathbb{Z}$ as a model of the real projective line and denote by m the normalized Haar measure on \mathbb{P}^1 . Given $p \in \mathbb{P}^1$ let ℓ_p denote the line spanned by the vector

$$v_p = (\cos p, \sin p) \in \mathbb{R}^2.$$

For a matrix $A \in \mathrm{SL}(2, \mathbb{R})$ the action $\Phi_A: \mathbb{P}^1 \rightarrow \mathbb{P}^1$ of A on \mathbb{P}^1 is characterized by the relation

$$\ell_{\Phi_A(p)} = A\ell_p, \quad p \in \mathbb{P}^1. \quad (2.1)$$

Its derivative is related to expansivity by

$$\Phi'_A(p) = \frac{1}{\|Av_p\|^2}, \quad p \in \mathbb{P}^1. \quad (2.2)$$

Moreover, define $H_A: \mathbb{P}^1 \rightarrow \mathbb{P}^1$ as

$$H_A(p) = p - \Phi_A(p).$$

Notice that $\theta \mapsto R_\theta$ induces a well-defined map from \mathbb{P}^1 to $\mathrm{PSL}(2, \mathbb{R})$, where the rotation matrices R_θ are defined in (1.2). The function H_A can thus be characterized by the eigenspace relation

$$R_{H_A(p)} A \ell_p = \ell_p, \quad p \in \mathbb{P}^1. \quad (2.3)$$

Finally, take $\rho_A: \mathbb{P}^1 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ to be a function which measures the expansivity of the action of A as

$$\rho_A(p) = \log \|A v_p\|.$$

We then have the following properties.

Proposition 1. *For every non-orthogonal matrix $A \in \mathrm{SL}(2, \mathbb{R})$ there is a unique analytic map $\Psi_A: \mathbb{P}^1 \rightarrow \mathbb{P}^1$ such that:*

- (1) $\Psi_A \circ \Psi_A = \mathrm{id}_{\mathbb{P}^1}$,
- (2) $H_A \circ \Psi_A = H_A$,
- (3) $\rho_A \circ \Psi_A = -\rho_A$,
- (4) $\Psi'_A = -\Phi'_A$,
- (5) $H'_A = 1 + \Psi'_A$.

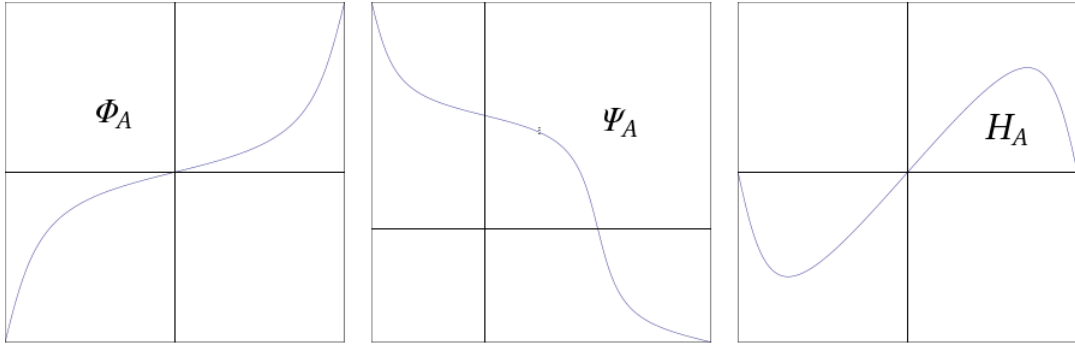


FIGURE 1. Functions Φ_A , Ψ_A and H_A

Proof. The uniqueness of such Ψ_A is obvious since the pre-image $(H_A)^{-1}(p)$ of each regular value $p \in H_A(\mathbb{P}^1)$ consists exactly of two points which must be inter-changed by Ψ_A .

By singular value decomposition, there exist $S, R \in \mathrm{O}(2, \mathbb{R})$ and $\lambda > 1$ such that $A = SDR$, where

$$D = \begin{bmatrix} \lambda & 0 \\ 0 & \lambda^{-1} \end{bmatrix}.$$

Let $M = R^{-1}KR$ with

$$K = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & \lambda^{-1} \\ \lambda & 0 \end{bmatrix}.$$

We claim that $\Psi_A = \Phi_M$ is the required involution.

Since $K^2 = I$, we have $M^2 = I$ and item 1 follows. Notice also that

$$\|M v\| = \|K R v\| = \|D R v\| = \|A v\|.$$

Hence,

$$\|A \Phi_M(v)\| = \frac{\|A M v\|}{\|M v\|} = \frac{\|D K R v\|}{\|A v\|} = \frac{\|R v\|}{\|A v\|} = \frac{\|v\|}{\|A v\|},$$

which proves item 3.

Next assume that A is symmetric. We have $S = R^{-1}$, i.e. $A = R^{-1} D R$, and for this case

$$A M = R^{-1} D K R = R^{-1} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} R$$

is an isometric involution. Thus,

$$\begin{aligned} H_A \circ \Psi_A(p) &= \Phi_M(p) - \Phi_{A M}(p) = \Phi_{A M}(\Phi_{A M}(p)) - \Phi_{A M}(\Phi_M(p)) \\ &= p - \Phi_{A M^2}(p) = p - \Phi_A(p) = H_A(p). \end{aligned}$$

The general case, where $A \neq R^{-1} D R$, now follows because $H_A - H_{R^{-1} D R}$ is a constant function. This implies that H_A and $H_{R^{-1} D R}$ share the same involution Φ_M .

As remarked above $\|A v\| = \|M v\|$. Therefore,

$$\Phi'_A(p) = \frac{1}{\|A v_p\|^2} = \frac{1}{\|M v_p\|^2} = -\Phi'_M(p) = -\Psi'_A(p).$$

Finally, item 5 follows from item 4 since $H'_A = 1 - \Phi'_A = 1 + \Psi'_A$. \square

In our proof of the Herman-Avila-Bochi formula we will use the following abstract change of variables argument.

Proposition 2. *Consider an integrable function $\rho: I \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ and a smooth involution $\Psi: I \rightarrow I$ such that $\rho \circ \Psi = -\rho$. Then,*

$$\frac{1}{2} \int_I \rho(t) (1 + \Psi'(t)) dt = \int_I \rho(t) dt.$$

Proof. Let $I_+ = \rho^{-1}(0, +\infty)$ and $I_- = \rho^{-1}(-\infty, 0)$, so that $\Psi I_+ = I_-$ and $\Psi I_- = I_+$. So,

$$\begin{aligned} \int_I \rho(t) dt &= \int_{I_+} \rho(t) dt + \int_{I_-} \rho(t) dt \\ &= \int_{I_+} \rho(t) dt - \int_{I_+} \rho \circ \Psi(t) \Psi'(t) dt \\ &= \int_{I_+} \rho(t) dt + \int_{I_+} \rho(t) \Psi'(t) dt \\ &= \int_{I_+} \rho(t) (1 + \Psi'(t)) dt. \end{aligned}$$

Similarly, $\int_I \rho(t) dt = \int_{I_-} \rho(t) (1 + \Psi'(t)) dt$. Hence, the claim follows. \square

Our next proposition is a special case of Theorem 3. The proof illustrates how the previous argument applies.

Proposition 3. *For any matrix $A \in \mathrm{SL}(2, \mathbb{R})$,*

$$\frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} \rho(R_\theta A) d\theta = \int_{\mathbb{P}^1} \log \|Ap\| dp.$$

Proof. We will use the change of variable $\theta = H_A(p)$. Notice first that $R_\theta A$ is elliptic iff θ lies outside the range of H_A , in which case the logarithm of the spectral radius of $R_\theta A$ is zero, i.e. $\rho(R_\theta A) = 0$. For the remaining values of θ , the eigenspace property (2.3) implies that $\rho(R_{H_A(t)} A) = |\log \|Av_t\||$. Therefore,

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi/2}^{\pi/2} \rho(R_\theta A) d\theta &= \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\pi/2}^{\pi/2} |\log \|Av_t\|| |H'_A(t)| dt \\ &= \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\pi/2}^{\pi/2} \log \|Av_t\| H'_A(t) dt \\ &= \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\pi/2}^{\pi/2} \log \|Av_t\| (1 + \Psi'_A(t)) dt \\ &= \int_{\mathbb{P}^1} \log \|Ap\| dp. \end{aligned}$$

On the first step, the factor $1/2$ appears because the map H_A covers twice the set of parameters θ which correspond to a real eigenvalue of $R_\theta A$. The second equality follows because $\log \|Av_t\|$ and $H'_A(t) = 1 - \|Av_t\|^{-2}$ have the same sign for every t . Then we use item 5 of Proposition 1, and the final step is a consequence of Proposition 2. \square

3. MATRIX SEQUENCE ACTIONS

We call *matrix word* to any finite sequence of matrices

$$\underline{A} = (A_1, \dots, A_n)$$

with $A_1, \dots, A_n \in \mathrm{SL}(2, \mathbb{R})$, and $n \in \mathbb{N}$ is the length of the word. So, we denote by $\mathrm{SL}^n(2, \mathbb{R})$ the space of all $\mathrm{SL}(2, \mathbb{R})$ -matrix words of length n . For such a word we define the product

$$R_\theta \underline{A} = (R_\theta A_1) (R_\theta A_2) \dots (R_\theta A_n).$$

Given any other matrix word $\underline{B} = (B_1, \dots, B_k)$, we have

$$R_\theta(\underline{A}\underline{B}) = (R_\theta \underline{A}) (R_\theta \underline{B}),$$

where $\underline{A}\underline{B}$ stands for the concatenated word $(A_1, \dots, A_n, B_1, \dots, B_k)$.

Moreover, we choose the maps $\Phi_{\underline{A}} : \mathbb{P}^1 \times \mathbb{P}^1 \rightarrow \mathbb{P}^1$ and $H_{\underline{A}} : \mathbb{P}^1 \times \mathbb{P}^1 \rightarrow \mathbb{P}^1$ by

$$\Phi_{\underline{A}}(\theta, p) = \Phi_{R_\theta \underline{A}}(p) \quad \text{and} \quad H_{\underline{A}}(\theta, p) = p - \Phi_{\underline{A}}(\theta, p),$$

respectively.

Proposition 4. *Given any word $\underline{A} \in \mathrm{SL}^n(2, \mathbb{R})$, there exists n analytic functions $\tilde{H}_j(p) = \tilde{H}_{\underline{A},j}(p)$, $j = 1, \dots, n$, implicitly defined by $H_{\underline{A}}(\tilde{H}_j(p), p) = 0$.*

Proof. The map $\theta \mapsto H_{\underline{A}}(\theta, p) = p - \Phi_{\underline{A}}(\theta)$ is an expanding map of degree n . So, for each $p \in \mathbb{P}^1$ there are exactly n points $\theta_j \in \mathbb{P}^1$, such that $H_{\underline{A}}(\theta_j, p) = 0$. By an implicit function theorem argument, locally, each $\theta_j = \tilde{H}_j(p)$ is an analytic function of p , and we are left to prove that these local functions can be glued to form n global analytic functions. By defining M as the union of these local manifolds, it is enough to prove that M is a compact 1-dimensional manifold with n connected components.

We can write M as a pre-image $M = (G_{\underline{A}})^{-1}(\mathbb{P}^1 \times \{0\})$ of the map $G_{\underline{A}}: \mathbb{P}^1 \times \mathbb{P}^1 \rightarrow \mathbb{P}^1 \times \mathbb{P}^1$ defined by $G_{\underline{A}}(\theta, p) = (p, H_{\underline{A}}(\theta, p))$. Its derivative is

$$DG_{\underline{A}}(\theta, p) = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial H_{\underline{A}}}{\partial \theta} & 0 \\ * & 1 \end{bmatrix},$$

so $G_{\underline{A}}$ has no critical points and M is a compact analytic 1-dimensional manifold. Since $H_{\underline{A}}: \mathbb{P}^1 \rightarrow \mathbb{P}^1$ is a map of zero degree, $G_{\underline{A}}$ induces a linear endomorphism on the homology space $H_1(\mathbb{P}^1 \times \mathbb{P}^1; \mathbb{R}) = \mathbb{R}^2$ whose action is given by the matrix

$$\begin{bmatrix} -n & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}.$$

Thus, $M = (G_{\underline{A}})^{-1}(\mathbb{P}^1 \times \{0\})$ must be the union of n homotopically non-trivial closed curves, which are precisely the graphs of the functions $\tilde{H}_{\underline{A},j}$. \square

The functions $\tilde{H}_{\underline{A},j}$ can also be characterized by the eigenspace relation

$$R_{\tilde{H}_{\underline{A},j}(p)\underline{A}} \ell_p = \ell_p \tag{3.1}$$

which implies that

$$R_{\tilde{H}_{\underline{A},j}(p)\underline{A}} v_p = \pm \left\| R_{\tilde{H}_{\underline{A},j}(p)\underline{A}} \right\| v_p$$

That is, the matrix $R_{\theta \underline{A}}$ has the real eigenvector v_p iff $\theta = \tilde{H}_{\underline{A},j}(p)$ for some $j = 1, \dots, n$. This shows the following proposition.

Proposition 5. *The matrix $R_{\theta \underline{A}}$ is elliptic iff θ is not in the range of any of the functions $\tilde{H}_{\underline{A},j}$ with $j = 1, \dots, n$. Moreover, $\rho(R_{\theta \underline{A}}) = |\log \|R_{\theta \underline{A}} v_p\||$ whenever $\theta = \tilde{H}_{\underline{A},j}(p)$ for some $j = 1, \dots, n$ and $p \in \mathbb{P}^1$. Otherwise, $\rho(R_{\theta \underline{A}}) = 0$.*

Given $k, j = 1, \dots, n$ we define

$$v_{\underline{A},j}^k(p) := \frac{R_{\tilde{H}_j(p)}(A_{k+1}, \dots, A_n) v_p}{\left\| R_{\tilde{H}_j(p)}(A_{k+1}, \dots, A_n) v_p \right\|}, \quad \text{and}$$

$$\Phi_{\underline{A},j}^k(p) := \Phi_{(A_{k+1}, \dots, A_n)}(\tilde{H}_j(p), p),$$

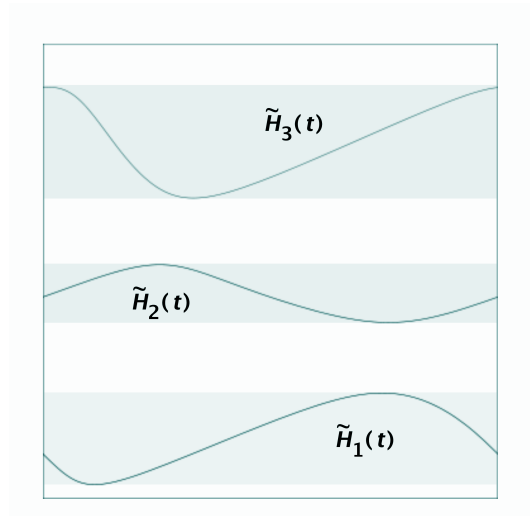


FIGURE 2. Hyperbolic regions

so that $v_{\underline{A},j}^k(p) = v_{\Phi_{\underline{A},j}^k}(p)$. We also define

$$J_k(\underline{A}) := \frac{1}{2\pi} \sum_{j=1}^n \int_{-\pi/2}^{\pi/2} \log \|A_k v_{\underline{A},j}^k(p)\| \tilde{H}'_{\underline{A},j}(p) dp .$$

Proposition 6.

$$\frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} \rho(R_\theta \underline{A}) d\theta = \sum_{k=1}^n J_k(\underline{A}).$$

Proof. Let I_j denote the range of $\tilde{H}_{\underline{A},j}$. Performing the change of variables $\theta = \tilde{H}_{\underline{A},j}(p)$ in each interval I_j , by Proposition 5 we have

$$\begin{aligned}
\frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} \rho(R_\theta \underline{A}) d\theta &= \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi/2}^{\pi/2} \rho(R_\theta \underline{A}) d\theta = \frac{1}{\pi} \sum_{j=1}^n \int_{I_j} \rho(R_\theta \underline{A}) d\theta \\
&= \frac{1}{2\pi} \sum_{j=1}^n \int_{-\pi/2}^{\pi/2} \rho(R_{\tilde{H}_j(p)} \underline{A}) \left| \tilde{H}'_j(p) \right| dp \\
&= \frac{1}{2\pi} \sum_{j=1}^n \int_{-\pi/2}^{\pi/2} \left| \log \left\| R_{\tilde{H}_j(p)} \underline{A} v_p \right\| \right| \left| \tilde{H}'_j(p) \right| dp \\
&= \frac{1}{2\pi} \sum_{j=1}^n \int_{-\pi/2}^{\pi/2} \log \left\| R_{\tilde{H}_j(p)} \underline{A} v_p \right\| \tilde{H}'_j(p) dp \\
&= \frac{1}{2\pi} \sum_{j=1}^n \sum_{k=1}^n \int_{-\pi/2}^{\pi/2} \log \left\| A_k v_{\underline{A},j}^k(p) \right\| \tilde{H}'_j(p) dp \\
&= \sum_{k=1}^n J_k(\underline{A}).
\end{aligned}$$

The factor $1/2$ appears on the third step because the map \tilde{H}_j is a double cover of the interval I_j . The next step uses again Proposition 5. Differentiating the relation $\Phi_{\underline{A}}(\tilde{H}_j(p), p) = p$, which implicitly defines $\tilde{H}_j(p)$, we obtain

$$\tilde{H}'_j(p) = \frac{1 - \frac{\partial \Phi_{\underline{A}}}{\partial p}(\theta, p)}{\frac{\partial \Phi_{\underline{A}}}{\partial \theta}(\theta, p)} = \frac{1 - \frac{1}{\|R_\theta \underline{A} v_p\|^2}}{\frac{\partial \Phi_{\underline{A}}}{\partial \theta}(\theta, p)}$$

with $\theta = \tilde{H}_j(p)$. Hence, since $\frac{\partial \Phi_{\underline{A}}}{\partial \theta} > 0$, the numbers $\tilde{H}'_j(p)$,

$$1 - \left\| R_{\tilde{H}_j(p)} \underline{A} v_p \right\|^{-2} \quad \text{and} \quad \log \left\| R_{\tilde{H}_j(p)} \underline{A} v_p \right\|$$

have the same sign, which explains the fifth step. Step six follows by cocycle additivity, and by exchanging the two summations, we complete the proof. \square

Lemma 1. *Given a matrix word $\underline{A} \in \text{SL}^n(2, \mathbb{R})$ and $p \in \mathbb{P}^1$, the map $f: \mathbb{P}^1 \rightarrow \mathbb{P}^1$ $f(\theta) = \Phi_{\underline{A}}(\theta, p)$ is an expanding map on \mathbb{P}^1 with degree n which preserves the Haar measure on \mathbb{P}^1 .*

Proof. Denote by m the Haar measure, both on \mathbb{P}^1 , and on $\mathbb{S}^1 = \{z \in \mathbb{C} : |z| = 1\}$. Let $\mathbb{D} = \{z \in \mathbb{C} : |z| < 1\}$ be the unit disk. For each matrix

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{bmatrix} \in \text{SL}(2, \mathbb{R}),$$

define $M_A: \mathbb{R} \cup \{\infty\} \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \cup \{\infty\}$ by $M_A(x) = \frac{ax+b}{cx+d}$. Then $\xi \circ \Phi_A = M_A \circ \xi$, where $\xi: \mathbb{P}^1 \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \cup \{\infty\}$ is the map $\xi(p) = \tan p$.

Consider the Möbius transformation $\eta(z) = \frac{1+iz}{1-iz}$, which maps $\mathbb{R} \cup \{\infty\}$ onto \mathbb{S}^1 and let $\psi = \eta \circ \xi$. The fundamental formula of trigonometry implies that $\psi(p) = e^{2ip}$. Notice that ψ is a continuous group isomorphism. Hence $\psi_*m = m$.

Define now $\widehat{M}_A: \mathbb{S}^1 \rightarrow \mathbb{S}^1$,

$$\widehat{M}_A(z) = \psi \circ \Phi_A \circ \psi^{-1}(z) = \eta \circ M_A \circ \eta^{-1}(z),$$

which extends to a Möbius transformation on the Riemann sphere that preserves the circle \mathbb{S}^1 . The linear fractional map $\widehat{M}_A(z)$ satisfies the symmetry relation

$$\widehat{M}_A(\bar{z}^{-1}) = \overline{\widehat{M}_A(z)}^{-1}.$$

It has a single zero inside the disk \mathbb{D} , and a single pole outside. With this notation, define $\widehat{f}: \mathbb{S}^1 \rightarrow \mathbb{S}^1$

$$\widehat{f}(z) = z \widehat{M}_{A_1} \left(z \widehat{M}_{A_2} (\dots z \widehat{M}_{A_n} (\psi(p)) \dots) \right).$$

So, $\widehat{f} = \psi \circ f \circ \psi^{-1}$. Now, $\widehat{f}(z)$ is a rational function satisfying the symmetry relation

$$\widehat{f}(\bar{z}^{-1}) = \overline{\widehat{f}(z)}^{-1},$$

with zeros inside the disk \mathbb{D} , and poles outside¹. The map \widehat{f} is analytic on \mathbb{D} with $\widehat{f}(0) = 0$. We claim that this property implies that $\widehat{f}_*m = m$, which in turn will imply $f_*m = m$, and finish the proof. To see this, take any continuous function $\varphi: \mathbb{S}^1 \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$. By the Dirichelet principle this function has a continuous extension $\tilde{\varphi}: \overline{\mathbb{D}} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ which is harmonic on \mathbb{D} . We refer it as the *harmonic* extension of φ . Since \widehat{f} is analytic on \mathbb{D} , $\tilde{\varphi} \circ \widehat{f}$ is the harmonic extension of $\varphi \circ \widehat{f}$. Therefore, by the Poisson formula

$$\int_{\mathbb{S}^1} \varphi \circ \widehat{f} dm = \tilde{\varphi}(\widehat{f}(0)) = \tilde{\varphi}(0) = \int_{\mathbb{S}^1} \varphi dm,$$

which implies that $\widehat{f}_*m = m$. \square

Proposition 7. For $\underline{A} = (A_1, \dots, A_n) \in \text{SL}^n(2, \mathbb{R})$ and $p \in \mathbb{P}^1$,

$$\sum_{j=1}^n \tilde{H}'_{A,j}(p) = 1 - \Phi'_{A_n}(p) = 1 + \Psi'_{A_n}(p).$$

Proof. We have for the matrix word $\underline{B} = (A_{n-1}^{-1}, A_{n-2}^{-1}, \dots, A_1^{-1}, I)$,

$$\Phi_{\underline{B}}(\theta, p) = \theta + \Phi_{A_{n-1}}^{-1} \left(\theta + \Phi_{A_{n-2}}^{-1} (\dots \Phi_{A_1}^{-1}(\theta + p) \dots) \right)$$

¹Functions with these properties are finite Blaschke products, see [4].

and hence

$$\Phi_{\underline{B}}(-\theta, \Phi_{\underline{A}}(\theta, p)) = \Phi_{A_n}(p) \quad (3.2)$$

Differentiating (3.2) w.r.t. θ and p we get respectively

$$\begin{aligned} -\frac{\partial \Phi_{\underline{B}}}{\partial \theta}(-\theta, \Phi_{\underline{A}}(\theta, p)) + \frac{\partial \Phi_{\underline{B}}}{\partial p}(-\theta, \Phi_{\underline{A}}(\theta, p)) \frac{\partial \Phi_{\underline{A}}}{\partial \theta}(\theta, p) &= 0, \\ \frac{\partial \Phi_{\underline{B}}}{\partial p}(-\theta, \Phi_{\underline{A}}(\theta, p)) \frac{\partial \Phi_{\underline{A}}}{\partial p}(\theta, p) &= \Phi'_{A_n}(p). \end{aligned}$$

Hence

$$\frac{\frac{\partial \Phi_{\underline{A}}}{\partial p}(\theta, p)}{\frac{\partial \Phi_{\underline{A}}}{\partial \theta}(\theta, p)} = \frac{\Phi'_{A_n}(p)}{\frac{\partial \Phi_{\underline{B}}}{\partial \theta}(-\theta, \Phi_{\underline{A}}(\theta, p))} \quad (3.3)$$

Write $\tilde{H}_j = \tilde{H}_{\underline{A},j}$. Differentiating the defining relation $\Phi_{\underline{A}}(\tilde{H}_j(p), p) = p$ and writing $\theta_j = \tilde{H}_j(p)$ for $j = 1, \dots, n$ we obtain by (3.3) that

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{j=1}^n \tilde{H}'_j(p) &= \sum_{j=1}^n \frac{1 - \frac{\partial \Phi_{\underline{A}}}{\partial p}(\theta_j, p)}{\frac{\partial \Phi_{\underline{A}}}{\partial \theta}(\theta_j, p)} \\ &= \sum_{j=1}^n \frac{1}{\frac{\partial \Phi_{\underline{A}}}{\partial \theta}(\theta_j, p)} - \sum_{j=1}^n \frac{\Phi'_{A_n}(p)}{\frac{\partial \Phi_{\underline{B}}}{\partial \theta}(-\theta_j, \Phi_{\underline{A}}(\theta_j, p))} = 1 - \Phi'_{A_n}(p). \end{aligned}$$

By Lemma 1, since the n points θ_j are the pre-images of p by the measure preserving expanding map $\theta \mapsto \Phi_{\underline{A}}(\theta, p)$,

$$\sum_{j=1}^n \frac{1}{\frac{\partial \Phi_{\underline{A}}}{\partial \theta}(\theta_j, p)} = 1.$$

Similarly,

$$\sum_{j=1}^n \frac{1}{\frac{\partial \Phi_{\underline{B}}}{\partial \theta}(-\theta_j, \Phi_{\underline{A}}(\theta_j, p))} = \sum_{j=1}^n \frac{1}{\frac{\partial \Phi_{\underline{B}}}{\partial \theta}(-\theta_j, p)} = 1$$

because the n points $-\theta_j$ are the pre-images of $\Phi_{A_n}(p)$ by the measure preserving expanding map $\theta \mapsto \Phi_{\underline{B}}(\theta, p)$. \square

Proposition 8. For each $k = 1, \dots, n$,

$$J_k(A_1, \dots, A_n) = J_n(A_{k+1}, \dots, A_n, A_1, \dots, A_k)$$

Proof. By definition we have $\Phi_{\underline{A}}(\tilde{H}_{\underline{A},j}(p), p) = p$. Setting

$$\underline{B} = (A_{k+1}, \dots, A_n, A_1, \dots, A_k)$$

since the matrices $R_{\tilde{H}_j(p)} \underline{A}$ and $R_{\tilde{H}_j(p)} \underline{B}$ are conjugate by $R_{\tilde{H}_j(p)}(A_{k+1}, \dots, A_n)$ we get

$$\Phi_{\underline{B}}(\tilde{H}_{\underline{A},j}(p), \Phi_{\underline{A},j}^k(p)) = \Phi_{\underline{A},j}^k(p),$$

and hence, for $j = 1, \dots, n$,

$$\tilde{H}_{\underline{A},j}(p) = \tilde{H}_{\underline{B},j} \left(\Phi_{\underline{A},j}^k(p) \right) .$$

Differentiating this relation we obtain

$$\begin{aligned} J_k(\underline{A}) &= \frac{1}{2\pi} \sum_{j=1}^n \int_{-\pi/2}^{\pi/2} \log \left\| A_k v_{\underline{A},j}^k(p) \right\| \tilde{H}'_{\underline{A},j}(p) dp \\ &= \frac{1}{2\pi} \sum_{j=1}^n \int_{-\pi/2}^{\pi/2} \log \left\| A_k v_{\Phi_{\underline{A},j}^k}(p) \right\| \tilde{H}'_{\underline{B},j} \left(\Phi_{\underline{A},j}^k(p) \right) \left(\Phi_{\underline{A},j}^k \right)'(p) dp \\ &= \frac{1}{2\pi} \sum_{j=1}^n \int_{-\pi/2}^{\pi/2} \log \| A_k v_p \| \tilde{H}'_{\underline{B},j}(p) dp = J_n(\underline{B}) . \end{aligned}$$

□

Proposition 9. For each $k = 1, \dots, n$,

$$J_k(\underline{A}) = \int_{\mathbb{P}^1} \log \| A_k p \| dp$$

Proof. By Proposition 8 it is enough to consider the case $k = n$. Then combining propositions 7 and 2, we get the third and fourth equalities below

$$\begin{aligned} J_n(\underline{A}) &= \frac{1}{2\pi} \sum_{j=1}^n \int_{-\pi/2}^{\pi/2} \log \| A_n v_p \| \tilde{H}'_{\underline{A},j}(p) dp \\ &= \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\pi/2}^{\pi/2} \log \| A_n v_p \| \left(\sum_{j=1}^n \tilde{H}'_{\underline{A},j}(p) \right) dp \\ &= \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\pi/2}^{\pi/2} \log \| A_n v_p \| (1 + \Psi'_{A_n}(p)) dp \\ &= \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi/2}^{\pi/2} \log \| A_n v_p \| dp = \int_{\mathbb{P}^1} \log \| A_n v_p \| dp . \end{aligned}$$

□

Theorem 3 is a corollary of Propositions 6 and 9.

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