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Finite type coarse expanding conformal dynamics

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Abstract

We continue the study of non-invertible topological dynamical systems with expanding behavior. We introduce the class of *finite type* systems which are characterized by the condition that, up to rescaling and uniformly bounded distortion, there are only finitely many iterates. We show that subhyperbolic rational maps and finite subdivision rules (in the sense of Cannon, Floyd, Kenyon, and Parry) with bounded valence and mesh going to zero are of finite type. In addition, we show that the limit dynamical system associated to a selfsimilar, contracting, recurrent, level-transitive group action (in the sense of V. Nekrashevych) is of finite type. The proof makes essential use of an analog of the finiteness of cone types property enjoyed by hyperbolic groups.

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1 Introduction

Consider a classical expanding conformal dynamical system on the Riemann sphere $\widehat{\mathbb{C}}$ equipped with its spherical metric—that is, a finitely generated convex compact Kleinian group Γ of Möbius transformations, or a hyperbolic rational function f . The chaotic set X (the limit set, in case of a group, or Julia set, in case of a map) is *quasi-self-similar*: given any ball $B \subset X$, there is a group element (or iterate) $\psi : B \rightarrow X$ which is nearly a similarity and whose image has a definite size independent of B . This is sometimes known as the *principle of the conformal elevator*: the dynamics transports geometric features at small scales to large (and, by taking inverses, large scales to small) with uniformly bounded distortion.

The expansive nature of such systems implies that they are *finitely generated* in the sense of Gromov [Gro1]. Roughly, this means that they are quotients of a subshift of finite type. Moreover, they are *finitely presented*, that is, the equivalence relation defining the quotient is again a subshift of finite type. Other finitely presented systems in which the

principle of the conformal elevator holds include the action of a Gromov hyperbolic group on its boundary equipped with a visual metric. For such groups, the finiteness comes from the *finiteness of cone types*, observed by Cannon in the classical case. Not all finitely presented systems are conformal, since the former include e.g. Anosov maps on tori. For details, see [CP] and the references therein.

In one-dimensional complex dynamics, there are classes more general than hyperbolic for which the principle of the conformal elevator still holds. For example, it holds for *sub-hyperbolic* maps — those whose critical points are either in the Fatou set and converge to attracting cycles, or else in the Julia set and are eventually periodic. As topological dynamical systems, the set of conjugacy classes of such maps is countable. The principle holds as well for the more general *semi-hyperbolic* maps — those with neither recurrent critical points nor indifferent cycles. The latter class is much larger, however, containing uncountably many distinct topological conjugacy classes even in the family of quadratic polynomials.

In earlier work [HP], we introduced a broad class of metric noninvertible discrete-time dynamical systems $f : X \rightarrow X$ which generalize the class of semi-hyperbolic rational maps. A key role is played by a finite cover \mathcal{U}_0 of X by connected open sets and the sequence of covers $\mathcal{U}_{n+1} = f^{-1}(\mathcal{U}_n), n = 1, 2, 3, \dots$ obtained by taking components of iterated preimages. Such systems, called *metric coarse expanding conformal (cxc)*, are defined so that the principle of the conformal elevator holds. A metrization principle holds: under reasonable hypotheses, a suitably expanding (precisely, a “topologically cxc”) dynamical system determines a natural quasisymmetry class of metrics in which the dynamics is metrically cxc. This allows us to adapt techniques from classical conformal dynamics to study non-invertible topological dynamical systems. Precise statements are given in Chapter 2 below. A distinguishing feature of such systems is that, like for subhyperbolic rational maps, the dynamics need not be locally injective on the chaotic set. In many respect, our results in [HP] suggest that our class of cxc maps share many properties with hyperbolic groups, thus extending Sullivan’s dictionary to this wider setting. However, the fact that hyperbolic groups are automatic, which is a consequence of the finiteness of cone types for such groups, does not seem to have a counterpart for cxc dynamics in general.

In the present work, we single out a subset of the metric cxc systems comprising maps which satisfy finiteness features that we believe to be analogous to the finiteness of cone types. These dynamical systems are characterized by the existence of what we call a *dynatlas*—a finite set \mathcal{M} of local model maps $g_m : \tilde{V}_m \rightarrow V_m, m \in \mathcal{M}$ such that the restriction of any (suitable) iterate $f^k : \tilde{U} \rightarrow U, \tilde{U} \in \mathcal{U}_{n+k}, U \in \mathcal{U}_n$ is, after rescaling, nearly isometric to one of the model maps g_m . We term such systems *cxc systems of finite type*. The set of finite type rational maps is exactly the set of so-called sub-hyperbolic rational maps. Perhaps over-optimistically, we suspect that such finite type cxc systems are finitely presented. The lack of available (to us) general techniques from dynamics and the few topological assumptions made on the underlying space X makes verification of this suspicion difficult.

Our main results identify two important natural sources of examples of cxc systems of finite type which do not necessarily arise from classical Riemannian conformal dynamics.

Finite subdivision rules. We study those *finite subdivision rules* (fsr's) of Cannon, Floyd, and Parry [CFP1] which have *bounded valence* and *mesh going to zero*; they yield postcritically finite branched, or *Thurston*, maps $f : S^2 \rightarrow S^2$ of the two-sphere to itself without periodic critical points. Such fsr's arise naturally in geometrization questions such as the characterization of rational functions and Cannon's conjecture concerning hyperbolic groups with two-sphere boundary. These maps turn out to be topologically cxc, and the metrization principle in [HP], shows that such fsr's naturally yield metric cxc systems.

We show (Corollary 3.14) that in fact, the corresponding metric cxc dynamical systems are of finite type. More is actually true: in a natural metric, up to similarity (not quasisimilarity), there are only finitely many tiles. This is derived from a general metrization principle (Theorem 3.10) which asserts that a topological dynamical system with suitable finiteness properties admits a natural metric in which the dynamics is metrically of finite type.

Selfsimilar groups. In [Nek1] a general theory of so-called *selfsimilar groups* is developed which connects group theory and dynamical systems in both directions. In one direction, to a dynamical system, $f : X \rightarrow X$ one may associate a selfsimilar group action, its *iterated monodromy group*. Under reasonable expansion hypotheses, this action is *contracting* and *recurrent*. In the other direction, to a selfsimilar contracting recurrent action is associated a topological dynamical system $\partial F_\Sigma : \partial\Sigma \rightarrow \partial\Sigma$. The underlying space $\partial\Sigma$ is the boundary of an infinite Gromov hyperbolic graph, Σ , called the *selfsimilarity complex* associated to the action. The map ∂F_Σ is induced by a graph endomorphism $F_\Sigma : \Sigma \rightarrow \Sigma$. Under appropriate topological regularity and expansion hypotheses, the circle of ideas can be completed. That is, given $f : X \rightarrow X$, the iterated monodromy group associated to f yields a selfsimilar recurrent contracting action, and the associated topological dynamical system $\partial F_\Sigma : \partial\Sigma \rightarrow \partial\Sigma$ is conjugate to $f : X \rightarrow X$.

We prove a finiteness principle (Theorem 5.15) for the map F_Σ analogous to the finiteness of cone types for a hyperbolic group. This is used to conclude (Theorem 6.15) that, in a visual metric on the boundary, such dynamical systems are metric cxc of finite type. As a corollary, we obtain that the quasi-isometry type of the self-similarity complex Σ and, therefore, the quasisymmetry class of metric on its boundary are invariants of the induced topological dynamical system, hence of the group action. In particular, the Ahlfors regular conformal dimension is a numerical invariant of this group action. It would be interesting to know how this invariant is related to other such quantities, e.g. contraction coefficients, growth functions, etc.

Organization. In §2, we define the class of topological and metric cxc systems, concluding with the formal definition of metric finite type. In §3, we give natural first classes of examples, starting with unbranched systems. Next we prove that subhyperbolic maps are finite type. The proof given motivates the more abstract argument used to prove the

metrization theorem, Theorem 3.10. §§4, 5, and 6 present the connections to selfsimilar groups.

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2 Definition and first properties

We first recall some definitions and results from [HP]. We then define the class of finite type maps, and show they are coarse expanding conformal.

2.1 Finite branched coverings

Suppose X, Y are locally compact Hausdorff spaces, and let $f : X \rightarrow Y$ be a finite-to-one continuous map. The *degree* of f is

$$\deg(f) = \sup\{\#f^{-1}(y) : y \in Y\}.$$

For $x \in X$, the *local degree of f at x* is

$$\deg(f; x) = \inf_U \sup\{\#f^{-1}(\{z\}) \cap U : z \in f(U)\}$$

where U ranges over all neighborhoods of x .

Definition 2.1 (finite branched covering) *The map f is a finite branched covering (abbrev. fbc) provided $\deg(f) < \infty$ and*

(i)

$$\sum_{x \in f^{-1}(y)} \deg(f; x) = \deg f$$

holds for each $y \in Y$;

(ii) *for every $x_0 \in X$ and any neighborhood W of x_0 in X , there is a smaller neighborhood $U \subset W$ of x_0 in X such that*

$$\sum_{x \in U, f(x)=y} \deg(f; x) = \deg(f; x_0)$$

for all $y \in f(U)$.

When X, Y are connected, locally connected, and compact and $f : X \rightarrow Y$ is finite-to-one, closed, open, and continuous, the second condition (ii) is implied by the first; see [Edm, Lemma 2.5].

The composition of fbc's is an fbc, and the degrees of fbc's multiply under compositions. In particular, local degrees of fbc's multiply under compositions.

Condition (ii) implies that if $x_n \rightarrow x_0$, then $\deg(f; x_n) \leq \deg(f; x_0)$. It follows that the *branch set* $B_f = \{x \in X : \deg(f; x) > 1\}$ is closed. The set of *branch values* is defined as $V_f = f(B_f)$.

Lemma 2.2 *Let X, Y be Hausdorff locally compact topological spaces. An fbc $f : X \rightarrow Y$ of degree d is open, onto and proper: the inverse image of a compact subset is compact and the image of an open set is open. Furthermore, B_f and V_f are nowhere dense.*

Many arguments are done using pull-backs of sets and restricting to connected components. It is therefore necessary to work with fbc's defined on sets X and Y enjoying more properties. When X and Y , in addition to being locally compact and Hausdorff, are assumed locally connected, the following fundamental facts are known (cf. [Edm]).

- If $V \subset Y$ is open and connected, and $U \subset X$ is a connected component of $f^{-1}(V)$, then $f|_U : U \rightarrow V$ is an fbc as well.
- If $y \in Y$, and $f^{-1}(y) = \{x_1, x_2, \dots, x_k\}$, then there exist arbitrarily small connected open neighborhoods V of y such that

$$f^{-1}(V) = U_1 \sqcup U_2 \sqcup \dots \sqcup U_k$$

is a disjoint union of connected open neighborhoods U_i of x_i such that $f|_{U_i} : U_i \rightarrow V$ is an fbc of degree $\deg(f; x_i)$, $i = 1, 2, \dots, k$.

- if $f(x) = y$, $\{V_n\}$ is sequence of nested open connected sets with $\bigcap_n V_n = \{y\}$, and if \tilde{V}_n is the component of $f^{-1}(V_n)$ containing x , then $\bigcap_n \tilde{V}_n = \{x\}$.

2.2 Topological cxc systems

In this section, we state the topological axioms underlying the definition of a cxc system.

Let $\mathfrak{X}_0, \mathfrak{X}_1$ be Hausdorff locally compact, locally connected topological spaces, each with finitely many connected components. We further assume that \mathfrak{X}_1 is an open subset of \mathfrak{X}_0 and that $\overline{\mathfrak{X}_1}$ is compact in \mathfrak{X}_0 . Note that this latter condition implies that if $\mathfrak{X}_0 = \mathfrak{X}_1$, then \mathfrak{X}_0 is compact.

Let $f : \mathfrak{X}_1 \rightarrow \mathfrak{X}_0$ be a finite branched covering map of degree $d \geq 2$, and for $n \geq 0$ put

$$\mathfrak{X}_{n+1} = f^{-1}(\mathfrak{X}_n).$$

Then $f : \mathfrak{X}_{n+1} \rightarrow \mathfrak{X}_n$ is again an fbc of degree d and since f is proper, $\overline{\mathfrak{X}_{n+1}}$ is compact in \mathfrak{X}_n , hence in \mathfrak{X}_0 .

The *nonescaping set*, or *repellor*, of $f : \mathfrak{X}_1 \rightarrow \mathfrak{X}_0$ is

$$X = \{x \in \mathfrak{X}_1 | f^n(x) \in \mathfrak{X}_1 \forall n > 0\} = \bigcap_n \overline{\mathfrak{X}_n}.$$

We make the technical assumption that the restriction $f|X : X \rightarrow X$ is also an fbc of degree equal to d . This implies that $\#X \geq 2$. Also, X is *totally invariant*: $f^{-1}(X) = X = f(X)$.

The following is the essential ingredient in this work. Let \mathcal{U}_0 be a finite cover of X by open, connected subsets of \mathfrak{X}_1 whose intersection with X is nonempty. A *preimage* of a connected set A is defined as a connected component of $f^{-1}(A)$. Inductively, set \mathcal{U}_{n+1} to be the open cover whose elements \tilde{U} are preimages of elements of \mathcal{U}_n . We denote by $\mathbf{U} = \cup_{n \geq 0} \mathcal{U}_n$ the collection of all such open sets thus obtained.

We say $f : (\mathfrak{X}_1, X) \rightarrow (\mathfrak{X}_0, X)$ is *topologically coarse expanding conformal with repellor* X provided there exists a finite covering \mathcal{U}_0 as above, such that the following axioms hold.

1. **[Expansion]** The mesh of the coverings \mathcal{U}_n tends to zero as $n \rightarrow \infty$. That is, for any finite open cover \mathcal{Y} of X by open sets of \mathfrak{X}_0 , there exists N such that for all $n \geq N$ and all $U \in \mathcal{U}_n$, there exists $Y \in \mathcal{Y}$ with $U \subset Y$.
2. **[Irreducibility]** The map $f : \mathfrak{X}_1 \rightarrow \mathfrak{X}_0$ is *locally eventually onto near* X : for any $x \in X$ and any neighborhood W of x in \mathfrak{X}_0 , there is some n with $f^n(W) \supset X$.
3. **[Degree]** The set of degrees of maps of the form $f^k|_{\tilde{U}} : \tilde{U} \rightarrow U$, where $U \in \mathcal{U}_n$, $\tilde{U} \in \mathcal{U}_{n+k}$, and n and k are arbitrary, has a finite maximum, denoted p .

Axiom [Expansion] is equivalent to saying that, when \mathfrak{X}_0 is a metric space, the diameters of the elements of \mathcal{U}_n tend to zero as $n \rightarrow \infty$. Axiom [Irreducibility] implies that $f : X \rightarrow X$ is topologically exact.

The elements of \mathcal{U}_0 will be referred to as *level zero good open sets*. While as subsets of \mathfrak{X}_0 they are assumed connected, their intersections with the repellor X need not be. Also, the elements of \mathbf{U} , while connected, might nonetheless be quite complicated topologically—in particular they need not be contractible.

If $\mathfrak{X}_0 = \mathfrak{X}_1 = X$, then the elements of \mathbf{U} are connected subsets of X .

Conjugacy. Suppose $f : \mathfrak{X}_1 \rightarrow \mathfrak{X}_0$ and $g : \mathfrak{Y}_1 \rightarrow \mathfrak{Y}_0$ are f.b.c.'s with repellors X, Y as in the definition of topologically cxc. A homeomorphism $h : \mathfrak{X}_0 \rightarrow \mathfrak{Y}_0$ is called a *conjugacy* if it makes the diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc} (\mathfrak{X}_1, X) & \xrightarrow{h} & (\mathfrak{Y}_1, Y) \\ f \downarrow & & \downarrow g \\ (\mathfrak{X}_0, X) & \xrightarrow{h} & (\mathfrak{Y}_0, Y) \end{array}$$

commute. (Strictly speaking, we should require only that h is defined near X ; however, we will not need this more general point of view here.)

It is clear that the property of being topologically cxc is closed under conjugation.

2.3 Metric cxc systems

In this section, we state the definition of metric cxc systems; we will henceforth drop the adjective, metric.

Roundness. Let Z be a metric space and let A be a bounded, proper subset of Z with nonempty interior. Given $a \in \text{int}(A)$, define the *outradius* of A about a as

$$L(A, a) = \sup\{|a - b| : b \in A\}$$

and the *inradius* of A about a as

$$\ell(A, a) = \sup\{r : r \leq L(A, a) \text{ and } B(a, r) \subset A\}.$$

The condition $r \leq L(A, a)$ is necessary to guarantee that the outradius is at least the inradius. The outradius is intrinsic—it depends only on the restriction of the metric to A . In contrast, the inradius depends on how A sits in Z . The *roundness of A about a* is defined as

$$\text{Round}(A, a) = L(A, a)/\ell(A, a) \in [1, \infty).$$

One says A is *K -almost-round* if $\text{Round}(A, a) \leq K$ for some $a \in A$, and this implies that for some $s > 0$,

$$B(a, s) \subset A \subset B(a, Ks).$$

Isometric open embeddings which are not surjective may distort roundness:

Example. Consider in \mathbb{R}^2 the metric spaces $X = \mathbb{R} \times \{0\}$ and $Y = X \cup (\{0\} \times [c, \infty))$ for some constant $c > 0$. Then the inclusion $X \subset Y$ is an isometric and open embedding, and, for any interval $(-r, r) \times \{0\}$, $r > c$, centered at the origin, its roundness at the origin in X is 1, but r/c in Y .

Metric cxc systems. Suppose we are given a topological cxc system $f : \mathfrak{X}_1 \rightarrow \mathfrak{X}_0$ with level zero good neighborhoods \mathcal{U}_0 , and that \mathfrak{X}_0 is now endowed with a metric compatible with its topology. The resulting metric dynamical system equipped with the covering \mathcal{U}_0 is called *coarse expanding conformal*, abbreviated cxc, provided there exist

- continuous, increasing embeddings $\rho_{\pm} : [1, \infty) \rightarrow [1, \infty)$, the *forward and backward roundness distortion functions*, and

- increasing homeomorphisms $\delta_{\pm} : [0, 1] \rightarrow [0, 1]$, the *forward and backward relative diameter distortion functions*

satisfying the following axioms:

4. **[Roundness distortion]** ($\forall n, k$) and for all

$$U \in \mathcal{U}_n, \tilde{U} \in \mathcal{U}_{n+k}, \tilde{y} \in \tilde{U}, y \in U$$

if

$$f^{\circ k}(\tilde{U}) = U, f^{\circ k}(\tilde{y}) = y$$

then the *backward roundness bound*

$$\text{Round}(\tilde{U}, \tilde{y}) < \rho_-(\text{Round}(U, y)) \quad (1)$$

and the *forward roundness bound*

$$\text{Round}(U, y) < \rho_+(\text{Round}(\tilde{U}, \tilde{y})). \quad (2)$$

hold.

5. **[Diameter distortion]** ($\forall n_0, n_1, k$) and for all

$$U \in \mathcal{U}_{n_0}, U' \in \mathcal{U}_{n_1}, \tilde{U} \in \mathcal{U}_{n_0+k}, \tilde{U}' \in \mathcal{U}_{n_1+k}, \tilde{U}' \subset \tilde{U}, U' \subset U$$

if

$$f^k(\tilde{U}) = U, f^k(\tilde{U}') = U'$$

then

$$\frac{\text{diam}\tilde{U}'}{\text{diam}\tilde{U}} < \delta_- \left(\frac{\text{diam}U'}{\text{diam}U} \right)$$

and

$$\frac{\text{diam}U'}{\text{diam}U} < \delta_+ \left(\frac{\text{diam}\tilde{U}'}{\text{diam}\tilde{U}} \right)$$

The [Expansion] Axiom implies that the maximum diameters of the elements of \mathcal{U}_n tend to zero uniformly in n . Since \mathcal{U}_0 is assumed finite, each covering \mathcal{U}_n is finite, so for each n there is a minimum diameter of an element of \mathcal{U}_n . Since X is perfect and, by assumption, each $U \in \mathbf{U}$ contains a point of X , each U contains many points of X and so has positive diameter. Hence there exist decreasing positive sequences $c_n, d_n \rightarrow 0$ such that the *diameter bounds* hold:

$$0 < c_n \leq \inf_{U \in \mathcal{U}_n} \text{diam}U \leq \sup_{U \in \mathcal{U}_n} \text{diam}U \leq d_n. \quad (3)$$

Canonical gauge. A homeomorphism h between metric spaces (X, d_X) and (Y, d_Y) is called *quasisymmetric* provided there exists a homeomorphism $\eta : [0, \infty) \rightarrow [0, \infty)$ such that

$$d_X(x, a) \leq td_X(x, b) \implies d_Y(f(x), f(a)) \leq \eta(t)d_Y(f(x), f(b))$$

for all triples of points $x, a, b \in X$ and all $t \geq 0$.

In [HP] the following results are proved.

Theorem 2.3 (Invariance of cxc) *Suppose $f : (\mathfrak{X}_1, X) \rightarrow (\mathfrak{X}_0, X)$ and $g : (\mathfrak{Y}_1, Y) \rightarrow (\mathfrak{Y}_0, Y)$ are two topological cxc systems which are conjugate via a homeomorphism $h : \mathfrak{X}_0 \rightarrow \mathfrak{Y}_0$, where \mathfrak{X}_0 and \mathfrak{Y}_0 are metric spaces.*

1. *If f is metrically cxc and h is quasisymmetric, then g is metrically cxc, quantitatively.*
2. *If f, g are both metrically cxc, then $h|_X : X \rightarrow Y$ is quasisymmetric, quantitatively.*

The *conformal gauge* of a metric space (X, d_X) is the set of metric spaces quasisymmetric to X . The previous theorem shows that the gauge of X depends only on the conjugacy class of $f : \mathfrak{X}_1 \rightarrow \mathfrak{X}_0$. This is not quite intrinsic to the dynamics on X . However, if $\mathfrak{X}_0 = \mathfrak{X}_1 = X$ then one has the following metrization theorem.

Theorem 2.4 (Canonical gauge) *If $f : X \rightarrow X$ is a topological cxc map, where $\mathfrak{X}_1 = \mathfrak{X}_0 = X$, then there exists a unique conformal gauge on X defined by a metric d such that $f : (X, d) \rightarrow (X, d)$ is metric cxc.*

The metric may be defined as follows (see [HP, §3.1] for details).

Suppose $f : \mathfrak{X}_1 \rightarrow \mathfrak{X}_0$ is topologically cxc with respect to an open covering \mathcal{U}_0 as in Theorem 2.4. Let \mathcal{U}_{-1} be the covering of X by the interior o of \mathfrak{X}_1 . Let Γ be the graph whose vertices are elements of \mathcal{U}_n , together with the distinguished root vertex o . The set of edges is defined as a disjoint union of two types of edges: horizontal edges join elements $U_1, U_2 \in \mathcal{U}_n$ if and only if $X \cap U_1 \cap U_2 \neq \emptyset$, while vertical edges join elements $U \in \mathcal{U}_n, V \in \mathcal{U}_{n\pm 1}$ at consecutive levels if and only if $X \cap U \cap V \neq \emptyset$. Note that there is a natural map $F : \Gamma \rightarrow \Gamma$ which is cellular on the complement of the set of closed edges meeting \mathcal{U}_0 .

Equip Γ temporarily with the length metric $d(\cdot, \cdot)$ in which edges are isometric to unit intervals.

One may define its compactification in the following way. Fix $\varepsilon > 0$. For $x \in \Gamma$ let $\varrho_\varepsilon(x) = \exp(-\varepsilon d(o, x))$. Define a new metric d_ε on Γ by

$$d_\varepsilon(x, y) = \inf \ell_\varepsilon(\gamma)$$

where

$$\ell_\varepsilon(\gamma) = \int_\gamma \varrho_\varepsilon ds$$

and where as usual the infimum is over all rectifiable curves in Γ joining x to y . The resulting metric space Γ_ε is incomplete. Its complement in its completion defines the boundary $\partial_\varepsilon\Gamma$.

If ε is sufficiently small, then the boundary $\partial_\varepsilon\Gamma$ coincides with the set of the classes of asymptotic geodesic rays (in the metric d) emanating from o , and is homeomorphic to X . More precisely, the natural map $X \rightarrow \partial_\varepsilon\Gamma$ given by $\phi(z) = \lim U_n(z)$ where $z \in U_n \in \mathcal{U}_n \subset \Gamma_\varepsilon$ is well-defined and a homeomorphism conjugating f on X to the map on $\partial_\varepsilon\Gamma$ induced by the cellular map F . The conformal gauge of the metric d_ε defines the canonical gauge of f .

The metric d_ε has the following properties:

- $F^k(B(x, r)) = B(F^k(x), \exp(k\varepsilon)r)$, and
- if $F^k|_{B(x, 4r)}$ is injective, then $f^k|_{B(x, r)}$ is a similarity with factor $\exp(k\varepsilon)$.

2.4 Maps of finite type

A random cxc system may appear rather inhomogeneous: for example, one may conjugate $z \mapsto z^2$ on the standard Euclidean circle \mathbb{S}^1 with a horrible quasimetric map which is the identity off a neighborhood of the preperiodic point -1 . In many cases, however, one finds an extra degree of homogeneity present in a cxc system.

Quasisimilarities. We will find the concept of quasisimilarity useful for capturing the notion that a family of maps is nearly a collection of similarities.

Definition 2.5 (Quasisimilarity) *Let $h : X \rightarrow Y$ be a homeomorphism between metric spaces. We say that h is a C -quasisimilarity if there is some constant $\lambda > 0$ such that*

$$\frac{1}{C} \leq \frac{|h(a) - h(b)|}{\lambda|a - b|} \leq C$$

for all $a, b \in X$. A family \mathcal{H} of homeomorphisms (perhaps defined on different spaces) consists of uniform quasisimilarities if there exists a constant C (independent of h) such that each $h \in \mathcal{H}$ is a C -quasisimilarity.

We will speak of (C, λ) -quasisimilarity if we want to emphasise the constant λ .

Example. Fix $0 < r < 1$. If $f : \Delta \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ is an analytic function which is injective on the unit disk Δ , then the Koebe distortion principle implies that the restriction of f to any smaller disk $\{z : |z| < r\}$ is a (C_r, λ) -quasisimilarity, where $\lambda = |f'(0)|$ and C_r is independent of f .

One establishes easily:

1. If $\lambda = (1/C')\lambda'$ then a (C, λ) -quasisimilarity is also a (CC', λ') -quasisimilarity.

2. The inverse of a (C, λ) -quasisimilarity is a $(C, 1/\lambda)$ -quasisimilarity.
3. A (C, λ) -quasisimilarity distorts ratios of diameters by at most the factor C^2 .

Definition 2.6 (Dynatlas) *A dynatlas is given by a couple $(\mathcal{V}, \mathcal{M})$ where \mathcal{V} is a finite set of locally compact connected metric spaces of diameter 1, and \mathcal{M} is a finite family of fbc's*

$$g_m : \tilde{V}_m \rightarrow V_m, m \in \mathcal{M}$$

where $\tilde{V}_m, V_m \in \mathcal{V}$.

The elements V of \mathcal{V} are called model open sets and the maps g_m the model maps.

Definition 2.7 (Finite type) *Let $f : (\mathfrak{X}_1, X) \rightarrow (\mathfrak{X}_0, X)$ be an fbc, and suppose \mathfrak{X}_0 is equipped with a metric compatible with its topology. Let \mathcal{U}_0 be a finite covering of X by open connected subsets of \mathfrak{X}_1 , and let $\mathbf{U} = \{\mathcal{U}_n\}$ the sequence of coverings obtained by pulling back \mathcal{U}_0 under iterates of f .*

We say $f : (\mathfrak{X}_1, X) \rightarrow (\mathfrak{X}_0, X)$ is metric finite type with respect to \mathcal{U}_0 if the axioms [Expansion] and [Irreducibility] hold, and if there exists a dynatlas $(\mathcal{V}, \mathcal{M})$ and a constant $C \geq 1$ with the following properties:

1. $\forall U \in \mathbf{U}$, there exists $V \in \mathcal{V}$ and a C -quasisimilarity $\psi_U : U \rightarrow V$,
2. every $V \in \mathcal{V}$ arises in this way—that is, $\forall V \in \mathcal{V}$, there exists $U \in \mathbf{U}$ and a C -quasisimilarity $\psi_U : U \rightarrow V$.
3. Whenever $\tilde{U}, U \in \mathbf{U}$ and $f^k : \tilde{U} \rightarrow U$, the map

$$g_{\tilde{U}, U} := \psi_U \circ f^k|_{\tilde{U}} \circ \psi_{\tilde{U}}^{-1} \in \mathcal{M}.$$

We may think of the set of maps ψ_U as a set of “local coordinate charts” which comprise a family of uniform C -quasisimilarities. The property of being finite type may then be characterized as follows: up to quasisimilarity, there are only finitely many local models for the dynamics over the elements of the finite good cover \mathcal{U}_0 .

The property of being finite type is not invariant under quasisymmetric conjugacies.

Theorem 2.8 (Finite type implies cxc) *If $f : \mathfrak{X}_1 \rightarrow \mathfrak{X}_0$ is of finite type with respect to \mathcal{U}_0 , then it is metric coarse expanding conformal with respect to \mathcal{U}_{n_1} for some $n_1 \geq 0$.*

The proof, which occupies the remainder of this subsection, is essentially straightforward except for one subtlety. Since roundness is not an intrinsic quantity, care must be taken to show that the non-surjective embeddings ψ^{-1} do not distort roundness too much.

We first establish some properties of quasisimilarity embeddings, that is, maps which are quasisimilarities onto their images.

Properties of quasisimilarities. We assume here that V, Z are connected metric spaces, $\psi : V \rightarrow Z$ is a (C, λ) -quasisimilarity embedding with $\psi(V) = U$ open, and V bounded.

The following is easily verified:

Proposition 2.9 1. Both ψ and ψ^{-1} extend as a quasisimilarity between the completion of V and the closure of U .

2. For any open subsets $W_1, W_2 \subset V$,

$$\frac{1}{C^2} \frac{\text{diam}W_1}{\text{diam}W_2} \leq \frac{\text{diam}\psi(W_1)}{\text{diam}\psi(W_2)} \leq C^2 \cdot \frac{\text{diam}W_1}{\text{diam}W_2}.$$

3. If ψ is onto, then for $W \subset V$ and $x \in W$,

$$\text{Round}(\psi(W), \psi(x)) \leq C^2 \text{Round}(W, x).$$

Next, we establish roundness distortion bounds for open embeddings which need not be onto.

Proposition 2.10 Let $W \subset V$ and $x \in W$. The following hold

1. If $\text{diam}W \leq (1/2C^2)\text{diam}V$, then

$$\text{Round}(\psi(W), \psi(x)) \leq \max\{C^2 \text{Round}(W, x), \text{Round}(U, \psi(x))\}.$$

2. If $\text{Round}(U, \psi(x)) \leq R$ and $\text{diam}W \leq (1/2RC^2)\text{diam}V$, then

$$\text{Round}(\psi(W), \psi(x)) \leq C^2 \text{Round}(W, x).$$

Proof:

1. The definition of roundness implies that

$$\text{Round}(\psi(W), \psi(x)) \leq \frac{\text{diam}\psi(W)}{\ell_Z(\psi(W), \psi(x))}.$$

Since ψ is a (λ, C) -quasisimilarity and $B(x, \ell_V(W)) \subset W$, we have (recalling $U = \psi(V)$) that

$$B\left(\psi(x), \frac{\lambda \ell_V(W, x)}{C}\right) \cap U \subset \psi(W).$$

Recall that by definition, $B(\psi(x), \ell_Z(U, \psi(x))) \subset U$.

We now consider two cases. If on the one hand $\ell_Z(U, \psi(x)) \leq \lambda \ell_V(W, x)/C$, then

$$B(\psi(x), \ell_Z(U, \psi(x))) = B(\psi(x), \ell_Z(U, \psi(x))) \cap U \subset \psi(W)$$

which implies

$$\ell_Z(\psi(W), \psi(x)) = \ell_Z(U, \psi(x)).$$

But $L_Z(\psi(W), \psi(x)) \leq \text{diam}\psi(W)$ and by assumption $\text{diam}\psi(W) \leq (1/2)\text{diam}U$, so

$$\text{Round}(\psi(W), \psi(x)) \leq \frac{\text{diam}U}{2\ell_Z(U, \psi(x))} \leq \text{Round}(U, \psi(x)).$$

If on the other hand $\ell_Z(U, \psi(x)) \geq \lambda\ell_V(W, x)/C$, then

$$B\left(\psi(x), \frac{\lambda\ell_V(W, x)}{C}\right) \subset U$$

and so

$$\text{Round}(\psi(W), \psi(x)) \leq C^2\text{Round}(W, x).$$

2. Since $\text{Round}(U, \psi(x)) \leq R$, it follows that

$$\ell_Z(U, \psi(x)) \geq \frac{L_Z(U, \psi(x))}{R} \geq \frac{\text{diam}U}{2R} \geq \frac{\lambda\text{diam}V}{2RC}.$$

But $\text{diam}W \leq (1/2RC^2)\text{diam}V$ so that

$$\text{diam}\psi(W) \leq \lambda C\text{diam}W \leq \frac{\lambda\text{diam}V}{2RC} \leq \ell_Z(U, \psi(x)).$$

Therefore,

$$\psi(W) \subset B(\psi(x), \ell_Z(U, \psi(x))) \subset U$$

and (1) above implies

$$\text{Round}(\psi(W), \psi(x)) \leq C^2\text{Round}(W, x).$$

■

We now assume that we are given dynamical system $f : (\mathfrak{X}_1, X) \rightarrow (\mathfrak{X}_0, X)$ of finite type.

Diameter bounds. Since all model maps appear in the dynamics of f , it follows that they are all uniformly continuous. Since the set \mathcal{M} is finite, there exists a common modulus of continuity function $\hat{\delta}_+$. Define the function $\hat{\delta}_-$ to be the supremum of $\text{diam}\widetilde{W}$ where \widetilde{W} ranges over all connected components of preimages under g_m , $m \in \mathcal{M}$, of a connected set $W \subset V_m$ of diameter at most r .

For future use, we note that there exists a positive increasing function $\hat{\rho}$ such that, for any $m \in \mathcal{M}$, for any $x \in \widetilde{V}_m$, and any $r < 1$, $g_m(B(x, r))$ contains the ball $B(g_m(x), \hat{\rho}(r))$.

Proposition 2.11 *The map f satisfies the axiom [Diameter] with*

$$\delta_{\pm}(r) = C^2 \hat{\delta}_{\pm}(C^2 r).$$

Proof: Let $n \geq 0$, $k > 0$, $\tilde{U} \in \mathcal{U}_{n+k}$ and $U = f^k(\tilde{U}) \in \mathcal{U}_n$. By definition of finite type, one can find $m \in \mathcal{M}$ such that

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \tilde{U} & \xrightarrow{f^k} & U \\ \tilde{\psi} \downarrow & & \downarrow \psi \\ \tilde{V} & \xrightarrow{g} & V \end{array}$$

where we have dropped the indices.

Now suppose $\tilde{W} \subset \tilde{U}$ and $W = f^k(\tilde{W})$. Then since $\text{diam}V = \text{diam}\tilde{V} = 1$ and ψ and $\tilde{\psi}$ distort ratios of diameters by at most a factor of C^2 ,

$$\frac{\text{diam}W}{\text{diam}U} \leq C^2 \text{diam}\psi(W) \leq C^2 \hat{\delta}_+(\text{diam}\tilde{\psi}(\tilde{W})) \leq C^2 \hat{\delta}_+ \left(C^2 \frac{\text{diam}\tilde{W}}{\text{diam}\tilde{U}} \right).$$

Similarly, if \tilde{W} is a connected component of a connected set $W \subset U$, then

$$\frac{\text{diam}\tilde{W}}{\text{diam}\tilde{U}} \leq C^2 \text{diam}\tilde{\psi}(\tilde{W}) \leq C^2 \hat{\delta}_-(\text{diam}\psi(W)) \leq C^2 \hat{\delta}_- \left(C^2 \frac{\text{diam}W}{\text{diam}U} \right).$$

■

Roundness bounds for model maps. We assume that $g : \tilde{V} \rightarrow V$ is a model map, W is a connected subset of V , \tilde{W} is a component of $g^{-1}(W)$, and $\tilde{x} \in \tilde{W}$. We write $x = g(\tilde{x})$.

Lemma 2.12 *Under these notations, the following hold.*

1. *If $\text{Round}(\tilde{W}, \tilde{x}) \leq K$ and $\text{diam}\tilde{W} \geq c > 0$, then $\ell_V(W, x) \geq \hat{\rho}(c/2K)$.*
2. *If $\text{Round}(W, x) \leq K$ and $\text{diam}W \geq c > 0$, then $\ell_{\tilde{V}}(\tilde{W}, \tilde{x}) \geq \hat{\delta}_+^{-1}(c/2K)$.*

Since model sets have diameter 1, roundness bounds follow at once.

Proof:

1. The definition of roundness and the hypothesis imply

$$B \left(\tilde{x}, \frac{\text{diam}\tilde{W}}{2K} \right) \subset \tilde{W}.$$

Applying the model map g , we find

$$B\left(x, \hat{\rho}\left(\frac{\text{diam}\widetilde{W}}{2K}\right)\right) \subset W.$$

Thus,

$$\ell_V(W, x) \geq \hat{\rho}(c/2K).$$

2. Similarly,

$$B\left(x, \frac{\text{diam}W}{2K}\right) \subset W.$$

Hence

$$B\left(\tilde{x}, \hat{\delta}_+^{-1}\left(\frac{\text{diam}W}{2K}\right)\right) \subset \widetilde{W}$$

and so

$$\ell_{\widetilde{V}}(\widetilde{W}, \tilde{x}) \geq \hat{\delta}_+^{-1}((1/2K)\text{diam}W) \geq \hat{\delta}_+^{-1}(c/2K).$$

■

Roundness distortion. Recall that by the diameter bounds (3), there are decreasing positive sequences c_n, d_n such that

$$0 < c_n \leq \inf_{U \in \mathcal{U}_n} \text{diam}U \leq \sup_{U \in \mathcal{U}_n} \text{diam}U \leq d_n.$$

Let δ_0 denote the Lebesgue number of the covering \mathcal{U}_0 , and $K_0 = d_0/\delta_0$. For any $x \in X$, one can find $U_0(x) \in \mathcal{U}_0$ such that $\text{Round}(U_0(x), x) \leq K_0$. Define $U_n(x) \in \mathcal{U}_n$ to be the component of $f^{-n}(U_0(f^n(x)))$ which contains x .

Our first result says that given a pair (x, U) with $U \in \mathbf{U}$, by dropping down some uniform number of levels n_0 , one can find (by pulling back sets of the above form) another set in \mathbf{U} containing U such that (i) U is contained “deep inside” this larger set, and (ii) this larger set is uniformly almost round.

Proposition 2.13 *1. There is some n_0 such that, for any $n, k \geq 0$, if $x \in U \in \mathcal{U}_{n_0+n+k}$, then $U \subset\subset U_n(x)$.*

2. There is some uniform R such that, for any $x \in X$ and any $n \geq 0$, $\text{Round}(U_n(x), x) \leq R$.

Proof: We fix n_0 large enough so that, for $n \geq n_0$,

$$d_n \leq c_0 \min \left\{ \frac{1}{3K_0}, \frac{\hat{\delta}_-^{-1}(1/2C^2)}{C^2} \right\}.$$

1. It follows from

$$d_n \leq \frac{c_0}{3K_0}$$

that if $n \geq n_0$, $W \in \mathcal{U}_n$ and $x \in W$ then $W \subset\subset U_0(x)$. To see this, notice that on the one hand, for any $x \in X$,

$$\ell(U_0(x), x) \geq \frac{\text{diam}U_0(x)}{2K_0} \geq \frac{c_0}{2K_0} \text{ which implies } B\left(x, \frac{c_0}{2K_0}\right) \subset U_0(x),$$

and on the other hand

$$W \subset B\left(x, \frac{c_0}{3K_0}\right) \subset \overline{B\left(x, \frac{c_0}{3K_0}\right)} \subset B\left(x, \frac{c_0}{2K_0}\right) \subset U_0(x).$$

Therefore, for $n, k \geq 0$, if $x \in U \in \mathcal{U}_{n_0+n+k}$, then $f^n(U) \in \mathcal{U}_{n_0+k}$ so that $f^n(U) \subset\subset U_0(f^n(x))$. It follows that $U \subset\subset U_n(x)$ since $f^n : U_n(x) \rightarrow U_0(f^n(x))$ is proper.

2. There is a constant K_1 such that, for any x and any n in between 1 and $2n_0 - 1$, $\text{Round}(U_n(x), x) \leq K_1$ holds.

Let $0 \leq \ell \leq n_0 - 1$ and $j \geq 1$. We consider the model map given in the following diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc} U_{jn_0}(x) & \xrightarrow{f^{jn_0}} & U_0(f^{jn_0}(x)) \\ \tilde{\psi} \downarrow & & \downarrow \psi \\ \tilde{V} & \xrightarrow{g} & V \end{array}$$

It follows from the point above that $U_{n_0+\ell}(f^{jn_0}(x)) \subset U_0(f^{jn_0}(x))$ and $U_{(j+1)n_0+\ell}(x) \subset U_{jn_0}(x)$.

Since the maps ψ are uniform quasimorphisms which are onto,

$$\text{Round}(\psi(U_{n_0+\ell}(f^{jn_0}(x))), \psi(f^{jn_0}(x))) \leq C^2 K_1$$

and

$$\text{diam}\psi(U_{n_0+\ell}(f^{jn_0}(x))) \geq \frac{1}{C^2} \frac{\text{diam}U_{n_0+\ell}(f^{jn_0}(x))}{\text{diam}U_0(f^{jn_0}(x))} \geq \frac{1}{C^2} \frac{c_{2n_0}}{d_0}.$$

From Lemma 2.12 and the fact that $\text{diam}\tilde{V} = 1$, it follows that

$$\text{Round}(\tilde{\psi}(U_{(j+1)n_0+\ell}(x)), \tilde{\psi}(x)) \leq K_2 := \frac{1}{\hat{\delta}_+^{-1} \left(\frac{c_{2n_0}}{2C^2 d_0 K_1} \right)}.$$

But by the definition of $\hat{\delta}_-$ and n_0 ,

$$\text{diam}\tilde{\psi}(U_{(j+1)n_0+\ell}(x)) \leq \hat{\delta}_- \left(C^2 \frac{d_{n_0}}{c_0} \right) \leq \frac{1}{2C^2},$$

so that Proposition 2.10 (1) (applied to $\tilde{\psi}^{-1}$ and remembering $\text{diam}V = 1$) implies

$$\text{Round}(U_{(j+1)n_0+\ell}(x), x) \leq \max\{C^2K_2, \text{Round}(U_{jn_0}(x), x)\}.$$

But since $\text{Round}(U_{n_0}(x), x) \leq K_1$, it follows by induction that for any $n \geq n_0$,

$$\text{Round}(U_n(x), x) \leq \max\{C^2K_2, K_1\}.$$

Letting $R = \max\{C^2K_2, K_1, K_0\}$, it follows that, for any $x \in X$ and $n \geq 0$,

$$\text{Round}(U_n(x), x) \leq R.$$

■

We may now deduce the roundness bounds for n large enough:

Proposition 2.14 *There is some $n_1 \geq n_0$ with the following properties. Let $n \geq n_1$, $k \geq 1$, $\tilde{U} \in \mathcal{U}_{n+k}$, $\tilde{x} \in \tilde{U}$, $x = f^k(\tilde{x})$ and $U = f^k(\tilde{U})$. Let*

$$c = \frac{1}{C^2} \delta_+^{-1} \left(\frac{c_{n_1}}{d_0} \right).$$

1. *If $\text{Round}(\tilde{U}, \tilde{x}) \leq K$ then*

$$\text{Round}(U, x) \leq \frac{1}{2R\hat{\rho}\left(\frac{c}{2K}\right)}.$$

2. *If $\text{Round}(U, x) \leq K$ then*

$$\text{Round}(\tilde{U}, \tilde{x}) \leq \frac{1}{2R\hat{\delta}_+^{-1}\left(\frac{c}{2K}\right)}.$$

Proof: Let n_0 and R be the constants provided by Proposition 2.13, and choose $n_1 \geq n_0$ so that

$$d_{n_1} \leq \frac{c_0}{C^2} \hat{\delta}_-^{-1} \left(\frac{1}{2C^2R} \right).$$

Set $m = n - n_1$ and let $U_{m+k}(\tilde{x})$ and $U_m(x)$ be the neighborhoods provided by Proposition 2.13(1), so that $\overline{U} \subset U_m(x)$ and $\overline{\tilde{U}} \subset U_{m+k}(\tilde{x})$. Let us consider the model map

$$\begin{array}{ccc} U_{m+k}(\tilde{x}) & \xrightarrow{f^k} & U_m(x) \\ \tilde{\psi} \downarrow & & \downarrow \psi \\ \tilde{V} & \xrightarrow{g} & V \end{array}$$

Note that n_1 is the difference in levels between \tilde{U}, U and their corresponding supersets $U_{m+k}(\tilde{x}), U_m(x)$.

Let us for the time being consider the dynchart

$$\begin{array}{ccc} U \subset U_m(x) & \xrightarrow{f^m} & f^m U_m(x) = U_0 \supset f^m(U) \\ \psi \downarrow & & \downarrow \psi_0 \\ V & \xrightarrow{g} & V_0 \end{array}$$

Since the quasisimilarity ψ_0 distorts ratios of diameters by at most the factor C^2 and $\text{diam}V_0 = \text{diam}V = 1$,

$$\text{diam}\psi_0(f^m(U)) \leq C^2 \frac{\text{diam}f^m(U)}{\text{diam}U_0} \leq C^2 \frac{d_{n_1}}{c_0}$$

and so, by the definition of $\hat{\delta}_-$, we have

$$\text{diam}\psi(U) \leq \hat{\delta}_- \left(C^2 \frac{d_{n_1}}{c_0} \right) \leq \frac{1}{2C^2 R} \quad (4)$$

where the last inequality follows by our choice of n_1 .

By Proposition 2.11, one also finds

$$\frac{\text{diam}U}{\text{diam}U_m(x)} \geq \delta_+^{-1} \left(\frac{c_{n_1}}{d_0} \right).$$

The same argument applied to $(\tilde{U}, U_{m+k}(\tilde{x}))$ yields

$$\text{diam}\tilde{\psi}(\tilde{U}) \leq \frac{1}{2C^2 R}$$

and

$$\frac{\text{diam}\tilde{U}}{\text{diam}U_{m+k}(\tilde{x})} \geq \delta_+^{-1} \left(\frac{c_{n_1}}{d_0} \right).$$

1. If $\text{Round}(\tilde{U}, \tilde{x}) \leq K$ then since $\tilde{\psi}$ is a surjective quasisimilarity,

$$\text{Round}(\tilde{\psi}(\tilde{U}), \tilde{\psi}(\tilde{x})) \leq C^2 K$$

and, by Lemma 2.12 (with K replaced with $C^2 K$),

$$\ell_V(\psi(U), \psi(x)) \geq \hat{\rho} \left(\frac{1}{2KC^2} \delta_+^{-1} \left(\frac{c_{n_1}}{d_0} \right) \right) \geq \hat{\rho} \left(\frac{c}{2K} \right).$$

But since

$$\text{diam}\psi(U) \leq \frac{1}{2C^2 R},$$

Proposition 2.10, (2) and inequality(4) imply that

$$\text{Round}(U, x) \leq C^2 \frac{\text{diam}\psi(U)}{\ell_V(\psi(U), \psi(x))} \leq \frac{1}{2R\hat{\rho}\left(\frac{c}{2K}\right)}.$$

2. Similarly, if $\text{Round}(U, x) \leq K$ then $\text{Round}(\psi(U), \psi(x)) \leq C^2 K$, and, by Lemma 2.12,

$$\ell_{\tilde{V}}(\tilde{\psi}(\tilde{U}), \tilde{\psi}(\tilde{x})) \geq \hat{\delta}_+^{-1} \left(\frac{1}{2KC^2} \delta_+^{-1} \left(\frac{c_{n_1}}{d_0} \right) \right) \geq \hat{\delta}_+^{-1} \left(\frac{c}{2K} \right)$$

But since

$$\text{diam}\tilde{\psi}(\tilde{U}) \leq \frac{1}{2C^2R},$$

it follows that

$$\text{Round}(\tilde{U}, \tilde{x}) \leq \frac{1}{2R\hat{\delta}_+^{-1}\left(\frac{c}{2K}\right)}.$$

■

Proof: (Theorem 2.8) Let us first note that a map of finite type is topological cxc if the axiom [Degree] holds. But this axiom follows from the fact that \mathcal{M} is a finite set.

The axiom [Diameter] is given by Proposition 2.11, and the roundness control holds as soon as sets of level at least n_1 are considered, by Proposition 2.14.

■

3 Examples of finite type systems

3.1 Expanding maps on manifolds

We first recall a result from [HP].

If X is metric space, and $f : X \rightarrow X$ is continuous, we say that f is *expanding* if, for any $x \in X$, there is a neighborhood U such that, for any distinct $y, z \in U$, one has $|f(y) - f(z)| > |y - z|$; cf. [Gro2, §1].

Theorem 3.1 (From expanding to homothety) *Let $f : M \rightarrow M$ be an expanding map of a compact connected Riemannian manifold to itself. Then there exists a distance function on d on M and constants $\delta > 0$ and $\rho > 1$ such that for all $x, y \in M$,*

$$d(x, y) < \delta \implies d(f(x), f(y)) = \rho \cdot d(x, y)$$

and such that balls of radius $\leq \delta$ are connected and contractible.

Below, we show

Corollary 3.2 (Expanding implies finite type) *The dynamical system $((M, d), f)$ is finite type, hence cxc.*

This refines Corollary 4.5.2 of [HP], which asserts that $((M, d), f)$ is merely cxc.

Proof: (of Corollary). We remark that $f : M \rightarrow M$ is necessarily a covering map of degree $D = \deg f$. Let \mathcal{U}_0 be a finite open cover of M by open balls of radius δ . If $U \in \mathcal{U}$ then since U is contractible we have

$$f^{-n}(U) = \bigcup_1^{D^n} \tilde{U}_i$$

where the union is disjoint and where each $f^n|_{\tilde{U}_i} : \tilde{U}_i \rightarrow U$ is a homeomorphism which multiplies distances by exactly the factor ρ^n . In the definition of finite type, let $\mathcal{V} = \mathcal{U}_0$, and take the model maps all to be the identity maps. Given $\tilde{U} \in \mathcal{U}_n$ we let $\psi_{\tilde{U}} : \tilde{U} \rightarrow U = f^n(\tilde{U})$. Then if $f^k : \tilde{U} \rightarrow U$ we see that $g_{\tilde{U}, U} = \text{id}_U$ by construction. Since each chart ψ_U is a similarity, it follows that conditions (1)-(3) in the definition of finite type hold. Verification of axioms [Expansion] and [Irreducibility] are straightforward (details are in [HP]).

■

3.2 Subhyperbolic rational maps

A rational map $f : \widehat{\mathbb{C}} \rightarrow \widehat{\mathbb{C}}$ is *subhyperbolic* if it has neither critical points in the Julia set with infinite forward orbit, nor parabolic cycles. Equivalently, under iteration, each critical point either converges to or lands in an attracting cycle, or lands in a repelling periodic cycle.

Theorem 3.3 (Subhyperbolic implies finite type) *Let f be a subhyperbolic rational map with Julia set J . Then there are closed neighborhoods $\mathfrak{X}_0, \mathfrak{X}_1$ of J in the sphere such that $g : \mathfrak{X}_1 \rightarrow \mathfrak{X}_0$ is finite type with repellor J , with good open sets given by a finite collection \mathcal{U}_0 of open spherical balls.*

Distortion principles. Let $\Delta_s = \{z \in \mathbb{C} : |z| < s\}$ and $\Delta = \Delta_1$. We will need

Lemma 3.4 *For all $s > 1$ and small $\rho > 0$, there exists a constant $C(s, \rho) > 1$ such that if*

$$\psi : \Delta_s \rightarrow \widehat{\mathbb{C}}$$

is any holomorphic embedding whose image omits a spherical disk of radius ρ , then $\psi|_{\Delta}$ is a $(C(s, \rho), \lambda)$ -quasisimilarity (with respect to the Euclidean metric on Δ and the spherical metric on $\psi(\Delta)$).

Proof: By composing with a spherical isometry we may assume the image lies in the Euclidean disk about the origin of radius $R = R(\rho)$. On such a disk the Euclidean and spherical metrics are comparable, with constant depending only on R . The Lemma then follows from the usual Koebe principle. ■

Concentric disks. We will also need the following concept. Suppose

$$x \in U \subset W$$

where U, W are conformally isomorphic to disks. We say that (W, U, x) is *concentric* if the triple (W, U, x) is holomorphically isomorphic to the triple $(\Delta_s, \Delta, 0)$ for some $s > 1$, i.e. there exists a conformal isomorphism sending $W \rightarrow \Delta_s$, $U \rightarrow \Delta$, and $x \mapsto 0$. We denote by

$$f : (\widetilde{W}, \widetilde{U}, \tilde{x}) \rightarrow (W, U, x)$$

a proper holomorphic map $\tilde{f} : \widetilde{W} \rightarrow W$ with the property that $\widetilde{U} = \tilde{f}^{-1}(U)$ where U and \widetilde{U} are disks, $x \in U$, $\tilde{x} \in \widetilde{U}$, \tilde{f} , if ramified, is branched only at \tilde{x} , and $\tilde{f}(\tilde{x}) = x$. If (W, U, x) is concentric and

$$f : (\widetilde{W}, \widetilde{U}, \tilde{x}) \rightarrow (W, U, x)$$

then $(\widetilde{W}, \widetilde{U}, \tilde{x})$ is also concentric.

Proof: of Theorem 3.3. We begin by choosing carefully the covering \mathcal{U}_0 .

Since f is subhyperbolic, there exists a neighborhood \mathfrak{X}_0 of J such that $\mathfrak{X}_0 \cap P_f = \{x_i\}_{i=1}^p$ is a subset of J and $\mathfrak{X}_1 = f^{-1}(\mathfrak{X}_0)$ is relatively compact in \mathfrak{X}_0 . Choose $r > 0$ sufficiently small such that $B(x, 3r/2) \subset \mathfrak{X}_1$ for all $x \in J$, and $B(x_i, 3r/2) \cap P_f = \{x_i\}$, $1 \leq i \leq p$. Let $W_i = B(x_i, 3r/2)$ and $U_i = B(x_i, r)$. Since $J' = J - \cup_i B(x_i, r)$ is compact, there exist finitely many points $x_i \in J'$, $p+1 \leq i \leq p'$ such that the collection $U_i = B(x_i, r/2)$, $i = p+1, \dots, p'$ covers J' . A simple comparison of the spherical and Euclidean metrics yields the existence of some radius $r' \in (r/2, (3/4)r)$ such that $(B(0, r'), B(0, r/2), 0)$ and $(B(0, (3/2)r), B(0, r), 0)$ are isomorphic. Then by construction, if $W_i = B(x_i, r')$, $i = p+1, \dots, p'$, we have that the collection $\{(W_i, U_i, x_i)\}_{1 \leq i \leq p'}$ consists of isomorphic concentric triples such that $\mathcal{U}_0 = \{U_i\}$ is a covering of J . Moreover, $P_f \cap W_i = \{x_i\}$ for $1 \leq i \leq p$ and is otherwise empty.

We call (W_i, U_i, x_i) a *triple at level zero* and drop the subscripts in what follows. A *triple at level n* consists of a component \widetilde{W} of $f^{-n}(W)$, a component \widetilde{U} of f^{-n} contained in \widetilde{W} , and a preimage $\tilde{x} \in f^{-n}(x) \cap \widetilde{U}$, where (W, U, x) is a triple at level zero. By construction, triples $(\widetilde{W}, \widetilde{U}, \tilde{x})$ at level n are concentric, since $f^n|_{\widetilde{W}}$ is possibly ramified only at \tilde{x} . We set \mathcal{U}_n to be the elements \widetilde{U} occurring in triples $(\widetilde{W}, \widetilde{U}, \tilde{x})$ at level n . The *degree D* of a triple $(\widetilde{W}, \widetilde{U}, \tilde{x})$ at level n is defined to be the degree of $f^n|_{\widetilde{W}}$, and we let $\mathcal{D} \subset \mathbb{N}$ denote the set of such degrees. Since f is subhyperbolic, \mathcal{D} is finite.

The triples at level zero are all conformally isomorphic and concentric. Hence, there is $s > 1$ such that for any triple (W, U, x) at level zero, there exists a Riemann map to a fixed triple

$$\varphi_W : (W, U, x) \rightarrow (\Delta_s, \Delta, 0)$$

which is unique up to postcomposition by a rotation about the origin. For each triple at level zero, we make such a choice arbitrarily. Given $(\widetilde{W}, \widetilde{U}, \widetilde{x})$ a triple at level n of degree D , let

$$\psi_{\widetilde{W}} : (\widetilde{W}, \widetilde{U}, \widetilde{x}) \rightarrow (\Delta_{s^{1/D}}, \Delta, 0)$$

be the conformal isomorphism given by

$$\psi_{\widetilde{W}} = \left(\varphi_W \circ f^n|_{\widetilde{W}} \right)^{1/D}$$

where the principal branch of root is used, and set $\psi_{\widetilde{U}} = \psi_{\widetilde{W}}|_{\widetilde{U}}$; these will be the maps as in the definition of finite type.

We now verify the conditions in the definition. If

$$f^k : (\widetilde{W}, \widetilde{U}, \widetilde{x}) \rightarrow (W, U, x)$$

sends a triple at level $n + k$ of degree \widetilde{D} to one at level n of degree D , then

$$\widetilde{\psi}_{\widetilde{U}}^{-1} \circ f^k \circ \psi_U : (\Delta, 0) \rightarrow (\Delta, 0)$$

is just $z \mapsto z^m$, where $m = \widetilde{D}/D$. Thus, the set of model maps is just the set of maps of the unit disk to itself given by $g_m(z) = z^m$, where m ranges over the set \mathcal{M} of all local degrees of iterates of f at points in the Julia set. Since \mathcal{D} is finite, \mathcal{M} is finite as well.

The spherical diameters of the sets \widetilde{W} arising in triples at level n tend to zero uniformly, in fact, exponentially, in n (cf. [Ste], Lemma 5.1.4.) Thus, for any triple (W, U, x) at any level, the set W omits a disk of some definite spherical radius ρ . Lemma 3.4 and the finiteness of the set of radii $s^{1/D}$, $D \in \mathcal{D}$, then implies that

$$\left\{ \psi_U : \Delta \rightarrow \widehat{\mathbb{C}}, U \in \bigcup_n \mathcal{U}_n \right\}$$

is a family of uniform quasimorphisms, and the proof is complete. ■

We now provide a converse statement.

Theorem 3.5 *Suppose $f : \mathbb{S}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{S}^2$ is finite type with respect to the standard spherical metric. Then f is quasimorphically, hence quasiconformally equivalent to a postcritically finite rational map whose Julia set is the whole sphere.*

Proof: Theorem 2.8 implies that f is exc with respect to the standard spherical metric, and Theorem 4.2.7 in [HP] implies that f is qs, hence qc conjugate to a semihyperbolic rational map. Theorem 3.13 (see below) implies that P_f is finite. ■

3.3 Topologically finite type

The constructions in the proof of Theorem 2.4, combined with those of the proof of Theorem 3.3, yield a metrization result for a certain class of topological dynamical systems, which we now define precisely. Since we wish the gauge of the constructed metric to depend only on the topological dynamics, we assume $\tilde{\mathfrak{X}}_0 = \mathfrak{X}_1 = X$.

Topologically finite type dynamics. Let $f : X \rightarrow X$ be a finite branched covering with repeller X as in §2.2. Let \mathcal{U}_0 be an open cover of X by connected subsets of X . An *iterate over \mathcal{U}_0* is a map of the form $f^k : \tilde{U} \rightarrow U$ where $\tilde{U} \in \mathcal{U}_{n+k}$ and $U \in \mathcal{U}_n$ for some n and k .

Definition 3.6 *Elements $U_1, U_2 \in \mathbf{U}$ are said to be orbit isomorphic provided there exists $U \in \mathbf{U}$, $k_1, k_2 \in \mathbb{N}$, and a homeomorphism $\psi : U_1 \rightarrow U_2$ such that $f^{k_i} : U_i \rightarrow U, i = 1, 2$ and $f^{k_2} \circ \psi = f^{k_1}$. The map ψ is called an orbit isomorphism.*

For example, if $f^\ell : U_1 \rightarrow U_2$ is a homeomorphism, then U_1 and U_2 are orbit isomorphic. Similarly, if $f^{k_i} : U_i \rightarrow U, i = 1, 2$ are homeomorphisms, then U_1 and U_2 are orbit equivalent. It is easily verified that in the definition of orbit isomorphism, one may replace U with $f^{|U|}(U) \in \mathcal{U}_0$ i.e., one may assume that $U \in \mathcal{U}_0$. It follows easily that the relation of being orbit isomorphic is an equivalence relation. By definition, distinct elements of \mathcal{U}_0 are never orbit isomorphic.

The proof of the following lemma is straightforward.

Lemma 3.7 *If $\psi : U_1 \rightarrow U_2$ is an orbit equivalence and $U'_1 \in \mathbf{U}$ is a subset of U_1 , then $U'_2 = \psi(U'_1) \in \mathbf{U}$ and $|U'_2| - |U_2| = |U'_1| - |U_1|$.*

Definition 3.8 (Orbit isomorphism of iterates) *Two iterates $f^{k_1} : \tilde{U}_1 \rightarrow U_1$ and $f^{k_2} : \tilde{U}_2 \rightarrow U_2$ over \mathcal{U}_0 are orbit isomorphic if there exist orbit isomorphisms $\tilde{\psi} : \tilde{U}_1 \rightarrow \tilde{U}_2$ and $\psi : U_1 \rightarrow U_2$ such that the diagram*

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \tilde{U}_1 & \xrightarrow{\tilde{\psi}} & \tilde{U}_2 \\ f^{k_1} \downarrow & & \downarrow f^{k_2} \\ U_1 & \xrightarrow{\psi} & U_2 \end{array}$$

commutes.

Definition 3.9 (Topologically finite type) *The map f is said to be topologically finite type with respect to \mathcal{U}_0 if there are only finitely many orbit isomorphism types of iterates over \mathcal{U}_0 .*

For example, if f is a hyperbolic rational map with connected Julia set X and \mathcal{U}_0 consists of open sets not separating P_f , then f has exactly $\#\mathcal{U}_0$ isomorphism types of iterates and so is topologically finite type with respect to \mathcal{U}_0 . If f is merely subhyperbolic, then it is finite type with respect to the open covering \mathcal{U}_0 defined in the proof of Theorem 3.3.

The following is the main result of this section.

Theorem 3.10 (Topological implies metric finite type) *If $f : X \rightarrow X$ is topologically finite type with respect to \mathcal{U}_0 , then when X is equipped with metric d_ε constructed in §2.3, f is metrically finite type, and the constant C in the definition of finite type can be taken to be 1.*

Corollary 3.11 *Let $f : S^2 \rightarrow S^2$ be a postcritically finite Thurston map which is topologically cxc with respect to an open covering \mathcal{U}_0 . Then in the metric d_ε , f is finite type, and up to similarity, there are only finitely many possibilities for the sets $U \in \mathbf{U}$.*

In §3.5 we will discuss the implications of this corollary for finite subdivision rules. The proof will rest on the following observation.

Proposition 3.12 *Suppose $\psi : U_1 \rightarrow U_2$ is an orbit equivalence and $B(u, r) \subset U_1$. Let $\lambda = \exp(\varepsilon(|U_1| - |U_2|))$. Then for all $x, y \in B(u, r)$,*

$$|\psi(x) - \psi(y)|_\varepsilon = \lambda|x - y|_\varepsilon.$$

In particular,

$$\psi(B(u, r)) = B(\psi(u), \lambda r)$$

and $\psi|_{B(u, r)}$ is a $(1, \lambda)$ -quasisimilarity.

Proof: Let $x_1 = x, y_1 = y, x_2 = \psi(x_1), y_2 = \psi(y_1)$. Let $\gamma_1 : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \Gamma_\varepsilon$ be a curve in Γ such that $\gamma_1(\mathbb{Z}) \subset \mathcal{V}(\Gamma) = \mathbf{U}$ and whose image is a geodesic in the metric d_ε whose completion joins x_1 and y_1 . By [HP, Lemma 3.3.4],

$$\overline{\bigcup_{n \in \mathbb{Z}} \gamma(n)} \subset B_\varepsilon(u, r) \subset U_1.$$

Since ψ is an orbit equivalence, $\psi(\gamma_1(n)) \in \mathbf{U} = \mathcal{V}(\Gamma)$ for all $n \in \mathbb{Z}$. Moreover, $\gamma_1(n) \cap \gamma_1(n+1) \neq \emptyset \implies \psi(\gamma_1(n)) \cap \psi(\gamma_1(n+1)) \neq \emptyset$. Lemma 3.7 implies that there exists $\gamma_2 : \mathbb{Z} \rightarrow \Gamma$ given by $\gamma_2(n) = \psi(\gamma_1(n))$. Moreover, γ_2 extends to a curve $\gamma_2 : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \Gamma$ such

that for all $n \in \mathbb{Z}$, $\gamma_2|_{[n, n+1]}$ traverses a closed edge exactly once. The conclusion regarding levels of the Lemma implies that

$$|x_2 - y_2|_\varepsilon \leq \ell_\varepsilon(\gamma_2) = \lambda \ell_\varepsilon(\gamma_1) = \lambda |x_1 - y_1|_\varepsilon.$$

Hence $B(\psi(u), \lambda r) \subset U_2$. By considering ψ^{-1} and applying the same argument we conclude

$$|x_1 - y_1|_\varepsilon \leq \lambda^{-1} |x_2 - y_2|_\varepsilon.$$

Hence

$$\lambda |x_1 - y_1|_\varepsilon \leq \lambda \cdot \lambda^{-1} |x_2 - y_2|_\varepsilon \leq \lambda |x_1 - y_1|_\varepsilon$$

so equality holds throughout. ■

Proof: (of Theorem 3.10)

By [HP], Prop. 3.3.2(1), there exists an integer $l > 0$ with the following property. For any $U \in \mathbf{U}$ with $|U|$ sufficiently large, there exists a ball B and $\widehat{U} \in \mathbf{U}$ such that $U \subset B \subset \widehat{U}$ and $|U| - |\widehat{U}| = l$. The set \widehat{U} will play a role in this proof similar to that played by the set denoted W in the proof of Theorem 3.3: it will provide some "Koebe space"; the control of distortion will be provided here by Proposition 3.12.

In what follows, we assume that for each $U \in \mathbf{U}$, a choice of such larger $\widehat{U} \supset U$ has been made; we refer to the couple (\widehat{U}, U) as a *pair*. An *orbit isomorphism* of pairs is an orbit isomorphism $\psi : \widehat{U}_1 \rightarrow \widehat{U}_2$ such that the restriction $\psi|_{U_1} : U_1 \rightarrow U_2$ is also an orbit isomorphism; in this case $\psi : (\widehat{U}_1, U_1) \rightarrow (\widehat{U}_2, U_2)$ is a map of pairs. An *iterate of pairs* is a map of pairs $f^k : (\widetilde{U}, \widetilde{U}) \rightarrow (\widehat{U}, U)$.

Two iterates of pairs $f^{k_1} : (\widetilde{U}_1, \widetilde{U}_1) \rightarrow (\widehat{U}_1, U_1)$ and $f^{k_2} : (\widetilde{U}_2, \widetilde{U}_2) \rightarrow (\widehat{U}_2, U_2)$ are *orbit isomorphic* provided there are orbit isomorphisms $\widetilde{\psi} : (\widetilde{U}_1, \widetilde{U}_1) \rightarrow (\widetilde{U}_2, \widetilde{U}_2)$ and $\psi : (\widehat{U}_1, U_1) \rightarrow (\widehat{U}_2, U_2)$ such that the diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc} (\widetilde{U}_1, \widetilde{U}_1) & \xrightarrow{\widetilde{\psi}} & (\widetilde{U}_2, \widetilde{U}_2) \\ f^{k_1} \downarrow & & \downarrow f^{k_2} \\ (\widehat{U}_1, U_1) & \xrightarrow{\psi} & (\widehat{U}_2, U_2) \end{array}$$

commutes.

Now suppose $f : X \rightarrow X$ is topologically finite type with respect to \mathcal{U}_0 . It follows immediately that Axiom [Degree] holds, and consequently, that the graph Γ defined with respect to the open covering \mathcal{U}_0 is uniformly locally finite. It follows that in Γ defined with the standard graph metric which makes each edge isometric to $[0, 1]$, the ball of radius l about a given vertex corresponding to a set \widehat{U} contains at most finitely many, say T , vertices corresponding to sets U . Since the number of isomorphism classes of iterates $f^k : \widetilde{U} \rightarrow \widehat{U}$

is finite, the number of isomorphism classes of iterates of pairs $f^k : (\tilde{U}, \tilde{U}) \rightarrow (\hat{U}, U)$ is at most T times this number, hence is also finite.

Let \mathcal{M} be an index set enumerating the isomorphism classes of iterates of pairs, so that each iterate of pairs is orbit isomorphic via isomorphisms $\tilde{\psi}, \psi$ to a map of the form

$$g_m : (\tilde{V}_m, \tilde{V}_m) \rightarrow (\hat{V}_m, V_m), \quad m \in \mathcal{M}.$$

By Proposition 3.12 and the construction of the neighborhoods \hat{U} , in the metric d_ε , the maps $\tilde{\psi}, \psi$ are similarities when restricted to \tilde{U}, U , respectively. Hence, in the metric d_ε , the set of maps $\{g_m|_{\tilde{V}} : \tilde{V} \rightarrow V\}_{m \in \mathcal{M}}$ form a dynatlas, and so $f : X \rightarrow X$ is finite type. ■

Proof: (of Corollary 3.11) Suppose $f : S^2 \rightarrow S^2$ is a topologically exc Thurston map. Axiom [Degree] implies in particular that f does not have periodic critical points. Choose \mathcal{U}_0 to be any collection of open disks U such that, if the closure of U meets P_f , then it does so in at most one point, and this point lies in U . It follows easily as in the proof of Theorem 3.3 that there are only finitely many orbit isomorphism types of iterates over \mathcal{U}_0 . The Corollary then follows by Theorem 3.10. ■

3.4 Maps of finite type on a surface

When $\mathfrak{X}_0 = \mathfrak{X}_1 = X$ is a closed surface, the possibilities for a finite type map are greatly restricted.

Theorem 3.13 *Suppose $f : X \rightarrow X$ is topologically finite type, where X is a surface without boundary. Then either X is a torus or Klein bottle and f is an unramified covering map, or $X = S^2$ or $\mathbb{R}P^2$ and the postcritical set P_f is finite.*

For a surface with boundary, the branch set of a finite type map can be infinite: if $f : [-2, 2] \rightarrow [-2, 2]$ is the map $f(x) = x^2 - 2$, then $f \times f$ is finite type on $[-2, 2] \times [-2, 2]$ with respect to slightly thickened neighborhoods of the four corner squares of side length two.

Proof: The Riemann-Hurwitz formula implies that the possibilities for X are those given in the statement, and that f is unramified in the genus zero case.

Fix $U \in \mathcal{U}_0$ and let $V = \psi_U$ be as in the definition of finite type. Consider $f^k : \tilde{U} \rightarrow U, \tilde{U} \in \mathcal{U}_k$ and let $\tilde{V} = \psi_{\tilde{U}} \in \mathcal{V}$. The model map

$$g_{\tilde{U}, U} = \psi_U \circ f^k \circ \psi_{\tilde{U}}^{-1} : \tilde{V} \rightarrow V$$

is an fbc. The map $f^k : X \rightarrow X$ has finitely many branch values. Hence, for fixed \tilde{U} , there are only finitely many branch values of $f^k : \tilde{U} \rightarrow U$ in U , and so there are only finitely many branch values of $g_{\tilde{U},U}$ in V . The definition of finite type implies that for fixed U , as \tilde{U} varies, the set of maps $g_{\tilde{U},U}$ arising as above is finite. Hence

$$\#\{v \in V : \exists m \in \mathcal{M} \text{ such that } V = V_m, v \in B_{g_m}\} < \infty.$$

Hence, for fixed U and variable $f^k : \tilde{U} \rightarrow U$, there are only finitely many possibilities for the location in U of a critical value of f^k . This implies that $U \cap P_f$ is finite. Since \mathcal{U}_0 is finite, P_f is finite. ■

3.5 Finite subdivision rules

In this subsection, we show that another natural source of examples of finite type dynamics comes from the *finite subdivision rules* considered by Cannon, Floyd, and Parry. We first briefly summarize their definition, focusing on the case when the underlying dynamics takes place on the two-sphere; cf. [CFP1].

Finite subdivision rules on the two-sphere. A finite subdivision rule (f. s. r.) \mathcal{R} consists of a finite 2-dimensional CW complex $S_{\mathcal{R}}$, a subdivision $\mathcal{R}(S_{\mathcal{R}})$ of $S_{\mathcal{R}}$, and a continuous cellular map $\phi_{\mathcal{R}} : \mathcal{R}(S_{\mathcal{R}}) \rightarrow S_{\mathcal{R}}$ whose restriction to each open cell is a homeomorphism. When the underlying space of $S_{\mathcal{R}}$ is homeomorphic to the two-sphere S^2 (for concreteness, we consider only this case) and $\phi_{\mathcal{R}}$ is orientation-preserving, $\phi_{\mathcal{R}}$ is a postcritically finite branched covering of the sphere with the property that pulling back the tiles effects a recursive subdivision of the sphere; below, we denote such a map by f . That is, for each $n \in \mathbb{N}$, there is a subdivision $\mathcal{R}^n(S_{\mathcal{R}})$ of the sphere such that f is a cellular map from the n th to the $(n-1)$ st subdivisions. Thus, we may speak of *tiles* (which are closed 2-cells), *faces* (which are the interiors of tiles), *edges*, *vertices*, etc. at *level* n . It is important to note that formally, an f. s. r. is *not* a combinatorial object, since the map f , which is part of the data, is assumed given. In other words: as a dynamical system on the sphere, the topological conjugacy class of f is well-defined. A subdivision rule \mathcal{R} has *mesh going to zero* if for every open cover of $S_{\mathcal{R}}$, there is some integer n for which each tile at level n is contained in an element of the cover. It has *bounded valence* if there is a uniform upper bound on the valence of any vertex at any level. In this case, f is a Thurston map without periodic critical points.

In [HP] it is shown that if \mathcal{R} is a bounded valence finite subdivision rule on the sphere with mesh going to zero, then there are integers n_0, n_1 with the following property. Let t be a tile of $\mathcal{R}^{n_0}(S^2)$, let D_t be the star of t in $\mathcal{R}^{n_0+n_1}(S^2)$ (that is, a “one-tile neighborhood” of t), and let U_t be the interior of D_t . Let \mathcal{U}_0 be the finite open covering of S^2 defined by sets of the form U_t . Then each U belongs to \mathcal{U}_0 and all of its iterated preimages are Jordan domains, and with respect to \mathcal{U}_0 , the dynamical system $f : S^2 \rightarrow S^2$ is topologically cxc.

The fact that \mathcal{R} has bounded valence implies that up to cellular isomorphism, as t varies through tiles at all levels, there are only finitely many possibilities for the cell structure of D_t in $\mathcal{R}^{n_0+n_1}(S^2)$. Consequently, if t is a tile at level $n+k$, up to pre- and post-composition by cellular isomorphisms in domain and range, there are only finitely many possibilities for the cellular map $f^k : D_t \rightarrow f^k(D_t)$. This implies that with respect to \mathcal{U}_0 , such a map f is of topologically finite type. We conclude

Corollary 3.14 *Suppose \mathcal{R} is a bounded valence finite subdivision rule on the two-sphere with mesh going to zero. Let \mathcal{U}_0 be the level zero good open sets as constructed in [HP, §4.3]. Then in the natural metric d_ε , the subdivision map $f : S^2 \rightarrow S^2$ is of metric finite type with constant $C = 1$.*

Compare [CFP2, Lemma 4.3].

The preceding corollary implies that, up to similarity, there are only finitely many possible shapes of tiles. We now explain this precisely.

Recall that by construction, each $U \in \mathcal{U}_0$ is a union of tiles at level $N_0 = n_0 + n_1$. Choose a representative collection of iterates comprising a dynatlas $(\mathcal{V}, \mathcal{M})$. Suppose $V_m \in \mathcal{V}$ is a model open set. By construction, there is some k_m such that $f^{k_m} : V_m \rightarrow U \in \mathcal{U}_0$. Then \overline{V}_m is a union of finitely many cells at level $N_0 + k_m$. Since \mathcal{M} is finite, there exists $M \in \mathbb{N}$ such that each model open set V_m is a union of finitely many tiles s at a uniform level M independent of m . Then the set of such tiles s arising in this way is finite.

Now suppose $U \in \mathbf{U}$ is arbitrary and $|U| = n$. By construction, there is a model open set $V_m \in \mathcal{V}$ and a similarity $\psi_U : U \rightarrow V_m$. Let us say that a *tile at level $n + M$* is a set of the form $\psi_U^{-1}(s)$ where $s \subset V_m$ is a tile as in the previous paragraph. We conclude that up to similarity, there are only finitely many tiles.

4 Selfsimilar groups

In this chapter, we summarize some results of V. Nekrashevych from [Nek1].

4.1 Group actions on rooted trees

Let X be an alphabet consisting of $d \geq 2$ symbols. For $n \geq 1$ denote by X^n the set of words of length n in the alphabet X and let $X^0 = \{\emptyset\}$ consist of the empty word. Let $X^* = \cup_n X^n$. The length of a word w will be denoted $|w|$.

Let G be a finitely generated group acting faithfully on X^* in a manner which preserves the lengths of words and which is transitive on each X^n . We write the action as a right action, so that w^g is the image of $w \in X^*$ under the action of g . The action is called *selfsimilar* if for each $g \in G$ and $x \in X$ there exists $h \in G$ such that for all $w \in X^*$,

$$(xw)^g = x^g w^h.$$

The element $h = h(x, g)$ is uniquely determined, is called the *restriction* of g to x , and is denoted $g|_x$. More generally, given $u \in X^*$ and $g \in G$ one finds that for all $v \in X^*$,

$$(uv)^g = u^g v^{g|_u}$$

for a uniquely determined element $g|_u$ called the restriction of g to u . One finds readily the identities

$$g|_{uv} = (g|_u)|_v$$

for all $u, v \in X^*$ and all $g \in G$, and (remembering that the action is on the right)

$$(gh)|_v = (g|_v)(h|_{v^g}).$$

Example. Let $T(X)$ denote the infinite rooted tree defined as follows. The vertex set is X^* . For all $w \in X^*$ and $x \in X$, an edge joins w and wx . The root o is the empty word \emptyset . Let $G = \text{Aut}(T(X))$ denote the group of automorphisms of $T(X)$. Note that G acts transitively on X^n for each n . For $x \in X$ let T_x denote the rooted subtree below x . Then the map

$$l_x : T(X) \rightarrow T_x, \quad w \mapsto xw$$

is an isomorphism of rooted trees. Given $g \in G$ and $x \in X$, one has

$$g|_x = l_{x^g}^{-1} \circ g|_{T_x} \circ l_x$$

on vertices. Indeed, the map

$$\rho : G \rightarrow G^d \rtimes \text{Sym}(X), \quad \rho(g) = ((g|_{x_1}, \dots, g|_{x_d}), \sigma(g))$$

is an isomorphism, where $\text{Sym}(X)$ is the symmetric group on X and $\sigma(g)$ is the action of g on $X = X^1$. In particular, the action of G on X^* is selfsimilar.

Convention. Since a covering space is usually written with a downward arrow, preimages live "upstairs". Therefore, we shall think of the "root" $o \in T(X)$ at the bottom of $T(X)$, i.e. in the "ground"; this is opposite the typical conventions in the group-theory literature.

4.2 Contracting actions

In principle, the selfsimilarity of the action means that the image of a word under the action of a group element can be recursively computed. However, there exists the danger that the word lengths of restrictions may blow up as the recursive algorithm progresses. The following definition is designed to capture a robust condition which ensures that this does not occur.

The action of G on X^* is called *contracting* if there exists a finite subset \mathcal{K} of G such that for each $g \in G$, there is a "magic level" $m(g)$ with the following property: for all words v with $|v| \geq m(g)$, the restrictions $g|_v$ lie in \mathcal{K} . The smallest such subset \mathcal{K} is

called the *nucleus* of the action, denoted \mathcal{N} . It follows easily that there is always a “good generating set” S which contains the nucleus \mathcal{N} and which is closed under restrictions. The proof is the greedy algorithm: start with an arbitrary generating set S . Replace S with $S \cup \{s|_x : x \in X, s \in S\}$, and repeat. The process stabilizes, by the identities of restrictions given above and the definition of contracting.

The action is called *recurrent* if for each $x \in X$ the map $g \mapsto g|_x$ is surjective onto G .

4.3 Selfsimilarity complexes

Suppose G is a faithful, selfsimilar, level-preserving, level-transitive contracting group action on X^* as in the previous section, and S is a finite generating set for G . Denote by $\|g\|_S$ the minimum length of a word in the generators representing g . Associated to this data is an infinite cellular 1-complex $\Sigma(G, S)$ with labelled vertices, oriented labelled edges, and a basepoint, defined as follows. The 0-cells are the set of words X^* , labelled by the word. The 1-cells come in two types: *vertical* edges, running “up” from w to xw and labelled x (yes, this is backwards from the construction of the tree $T(X)$) and *horizontal* edges, running “over” from w to w^s and labelled s , where $s \in S$. The basepoint o is the vertex corresponding to the empty word.

The selfsimilarity complex is given a length metric so that the attaching maps of 1-cells are local isometries in the Euclidean metric, i.e. 1-cells have length one. The *level* of a vertex or an edge is the distance to the basepoint given by the vertex corresponding to the empty word. The hypothesis that the action is transitive on each level implies that for each level n , the subgraph consisting of vertices at level n and horizontal edges joining them is connected.

Such an action determines a topological dynamical system. The right shift map $wx \mapsto w$ induces a natural surjective map

$$F : \Sigma - \text{level zero edges} \rightarrow \Sigma$$

which is cellular and, in fact, a covering map. We have

- Theorem 4.1**
1. *The quasi-isometry type of $\Sigma(G, S)$ is independent of S .*
 2. *The complex $\Sigma = \Sigma(G, S)$ is Gromov hyperbolic.*
 3. *The Gromov boundary at infinity $\partial\Sigma$ is compact, connected, metrizable, has topological dimension at most $\#\mathcal{N} - 1$, and, if the action is recurrent, is locally connected.*
 4. *The map F induces a continuous surjective map $\partial F : \partial\Sigma \rightarrow \partial\Sigma$.*
 5. *If the action is recurrent, then ∂F is a branched covering map.*

Proof: (1), (2), and (3) are implied by Lemma 3.7.4, Theorem 3.7.6, and Theorem 3.5.3 of [Nek1], respectively. (4) is a general consequence of hyperbolicity and the fact that F is cellular. (5) seems to be implied by the discussion in (*ibid.*, §4.6.1) but for completeness we include a proof in §6.4. ■

In the next chapter, we will make essential use of an interpretation of the contracting condition into geometric language. Suppose u_1, u_2 are vertices at the same level n , and the length of the shortest horizontal edge-path at level n from u_1 to u_2 is l . Then there is $g \in G$ with $l = \|g\|_S$ such that $u_1^g = u_2$. The contracting property implies that there is $m(l)$ such that whenever $|v| \geq m(l)$, $g|_v \in \mathcal{N} \subset S$; in particular, $\|g|_v\| \leq 1$. This means that in the selfsimilarity complex Σ , we have the following quadrilateral whose side lengths are indicated:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} u_1 = vw & \xrightarrow{l=\|g\|_S} & (vw)^g = v^g w^{g|_v} = u_2 \\ |v| \uparrow & & \uparrow |v^g| \\ w & \xrightarrow{\leq 1} & w^{g|_v} \end{array}$$

Augmented trees. As mentioned above, we may assume that the generating set S is closed under restrictions and contains the nucleus \mathcal{N} . In this case, the selfsimilarity complex inherits additional structure making it an *augmented rooted tree* in the sense of V. Kaimanovich [Kai]: if vertices $u_1 = x_1 v_1$ and $u_2 = x_2 v_2$ at the same level are joined by a horizontal edge, then so are v_1 and v_2 (we allow $v_1 = v_2$). This follows immediately by considering the previous diagram with $g = s \in S$:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} xw & \xrightarrow{s} & (xw)^s = x^s w^{s|_x} \\ x \uparrow & & \uparrow x^s \\ w & \xrightarrow{s|_x} & w^{s|_x} \end{array}$$

and observing that if $s|_x \in S$ then w and $w^{s|_x}$ are joined by a horizontal edge in Σ .

In an augmented tree Σ , any geodesic can be inductively modified so it is in *normal form*, that is, it consists of a (possibly empty) vertical segment traversed downward, then a horizontal segment, followed by a (possibly empty) vertical segment traversed upwards. Moreover, in the hyperbolic case, the length of this horizontal segment is bounded above by a universal constant H_Σ . For proofs, see *ibid.* and [Pil].

5 Finiteness principles for selfsimilarity complexes

In this chapter, we assume we are given a faithful level-transitive selfsimilar contracting recurrent action of a finitely generated group G on the set of words X^* in a finite alphabet

X , and are given a symmetric generating set S which is closed under restrictions and which contains the nucleus \mathcal{N} of the action. Let Σ denote the selfsimilarity complex associated to G and S ; it is a Gromov hyperbolic augmented tree.

The main result of this chapter is a fundamental finiteness result (Theorem 5.15) concerning the induced dynamics $F : \Sigma - \text{level zero} \rightarrow \Sigma$ which is reminiscent of the finiteness of cone types for a Gromov hyperbolic group, which we now describe.

Let G be a finitely generated group and S a generating set such that if $s \in S$, then $s^{-1} \in S$. Any element g in G can thus be written as a word in S . The minimum number of elements of S used to define g is by definition the word length $|g|_S$ of g . Let Σ denote the *Cayley graph* of G with respect to S . Its vertex set is the set of elements of G , and $(g, g') \in G \times G$ defines an edge if $g^{-1}g' \in S$. The edges of Σ are naturally labelled by elements of S . The length metric on Σ in which each edge is isometric to a unit interval turns Σ into a proper, geodesic metric space on which G acts isometrically by left-translation. The distance from g to the neutral element e is the word length of g , and to any other vertex g' is $|g^{-1}g'|_S$.

The *cone* C_g of an element $g \in G$ is the set of vertices $w \in G$ such that g lies in a geodesic segment joining e to w i.e., $|w|_S = |g|_S + |g^{-1}w|_S$.

The *cone type* T_g of g is $T_g = g^{-1}C_g$ i.e., $T_g = \{w \in G : gw \in C_g\}$. By definition, if $T_g = T_h$, then the restriction

$$\phi : C_g \rightarrow C_h, \quad x \mapsto hg^{-1}x$$

of the left-translation map $L_{hg^{-1}} : \Sigma \rightarrow \Sigma$ is a well-defined isometry. The following theorem was proved by Cannon in the case of cocompact Kleinian groups; the proof of the general case is very similar and may be found in [BH, Theorem III.Γ.2.18].

Theorem 5.1 (Cone types finite) *Let G be a δ -hyperbolic group. Then the cone type of g is determined by the closed ball $B_{|\cdot|_S}(g, 2\delta + 3)$ about g in Σ , regarded as a labelled graph. Hence, there are only finitely many cone types.*

That is, the geometry of the subset C_g of Σ is determined by a uniformly small combinatorial neighborhood of g . Another result with a similar flavor (and proof) is an analogous result for so-called *half-spaces* defined by geodesic segments; cf. [CS, Theorem 3.21].

5.1 Subcomplexes, cones, shadows

We emphasize that we regard the selfsimilarity complex Σ as a CW 1-complex with edges locally isometric to Euclidean unit intervals. Each 1-cell is equipped with a distinguished orientation and a distinguished label drawn from the finite set S . The local picture near each vertex at level > 0 is the same. We denote by $|a - b|$ the distance between points a, b .

The following observation will be of central importance in the following chapter. Suppose R_1, R_2 are two infinite vertical rays from the basepoint o representing points $R_1(\infty), R_2(\infty)$ of the Gromov boundary. Later, we will show that $R_1(\infty) = R_2(\infty)$ iff $|R_1(t) - R_2(t)| \leq 1$ for all $t \geq 0$. Thus in addition to the scale of H_Σ , the maximum length of a horizontal geodesic segment, the scale of 1 arises as an important quantity as well.

5.1.1 Horizontal, vertical

The *level* of a subset of Σ is its distance from the origin. A subset of Σ is *horizontal* if all its points lie at the same level; it is *vertical* if no two elements have the same level.

Notation. If $w = uv$ with $|u| = k$ we set, following Kaimanovich, $v = w^{[-k]}$. The notation $[ov]$ stands for the vertical geodesic ray joining the basepoint o and a vertex v ; it is unique. More generally, $[a, b]$ denotes a geodesic segment joining a and b ; it is unique if it is vertical. For a horizontal subset $V \subset \Sigma$ we will write $|V|$ for the level of V .

Recall that we view the root o as lying at the *bottom* of the tree.

5.1.2 Balls and neighborhoods

Given a vertex v of Σ and an integer $r \geq 1$ we denote by $B(v, r)$ the set of vertices w such that $|v - w| \leq r$ and by $B_{hor}(v, r)$ the intersection of $B(v, r)$ with the set of vertices at level $|v|$. We emphasize that $B(v, r)$ is a set of vertices and not a union of vertices and edges. Given a subset A of the vertices of Σ we denote by $B(A, r) = \cup_{a \in A} B(a, r)$ and set $B_{hor}(A, r) = \cup_{a \in A} B_{hor}(a, r)$ similarly.

Lemma 5.2 (Balls map to balls) Fix integers $r, k > 0$. Then for all $v \in X^*$ and all $\tilde{v} \in F^{-k}(v)$, we have $F^k(B_{hor}(\tilde{v}, r)) = B_{hor}(v, r)$.

Proof: The inclusion \subset follows immediately since F^k is cellular, and the inclusion \supset follows by path-lifting, using the fact that F^k is a covering map. ■

5.1.3 Distances between subsets; neighborhoods

Let A, B be subsets of Σ . We set

$$|A - B| = \inf\{|a - b| \mid a \in A, b \in B\}.$$

We denote by

$$d_{haus}(A, B)$$

the Hausdorff distance between A and B . Thus

$$|A| = \text{the level of } A = |A - o|.$$

5.1.4 Cones

Given a vertex $v \in \Sigma$ we define the *cone* C_v as the subset of vertices of Σ given by

$$C_v = \{wv \mid w \in X^*\}.$$

Note that given vertices v_1, v_2 we have that exactly one of the following holds:

$$C_{v_1} \cap C_{v_2} = \emptyset \text{ or } C_{v_1} \subset C_{v_2} \text{ or } C_{v_2} \subset C_{v_1}.$$

If $v = wx$ then

$$F(C_v) = C_w$$

since F acts as the right shift on vertices.

5.1.5 Induced subcomplexes

Given a set V of vertices of Σ , we denote by $\Sigma(V)$ the *induced subcomplex* on V , i.e. the subcomplex of Σ whose 0-cells are the elements of V and whose 1-cells consist of those 1-cells of Σ whose endpoints lie in V . Often we will denote such subcomplexes by the symbol Γ .

The *isomorphism type* of a subcomplex is its equivalence class under the equivalence relation generated by label-preserving cellular isomorphisms.

A connected component of an induced subcomplex is again an induced subcomplex. In particular, if Γ is a connected induced subcomplex and $\tilde{\Gamma}$ is a component of $F^{-k}(\Gamma)$ then $\tilde{\Gamma}$ is again an induced subcomplex. The following lemma will be important.

Lemma 5.3 (At least two apart) *Let $V \subset X^*$ be a set of vertices, $\Gamma = \Sigma(V)$, and let $\Gamma_i, i = 1, 2$ be two connected components of Γ . Then $\Gamma_1 \neq \Gamma_2$ iff $|\Gamma_1 - \Gamma_2| \geq 2$.*

Proof: If $v_i \in \Gamma_i$ satisfy $|v_1 - v_2| = 1$, then v_1 and v_2 are incident to the same edge in Σ . This edge lies in Γ since Γ is an induced subcomplex. Therefore $\Gamma_1 = \Gamma_2$. ■

5.1.6 Shadows

Given a set of vertices V we define the *shadow* $S(V)$ by

$$S(V) = \Sigma(\cup_{v \in V} C_v).$$

If V is a point or a horizontal ball, a shadow is somewhat analogous to a half-space in the Cayley graph of a Gromov hyperbolic group. Many of the geometric results below have analogies in the group setting; compare [CS, §3.3].

The following properties are easily verified. Below, ${}^c A$ denotes the complement of A ; a set A is *Q -quasiconvex* if every geodesic between points in A lies in a Q -neighborhood of A .

Lemma 5.4 (Properties of shadows) *Let $V \subset X^*$.*

1. $u \in {}^cS(V) \cap X^* \implies [ou] \subset {}^cS(V)$. If in addition $|u| > \max\{|v| : v \in V\}$ then $C_u \subset {}^cS(V)$.
2. If V is horizontal, $u_i \in S(V)$, $|u_1| = |u_2| > |V|$, and $|u_1 - u_2| = 1$ (i.e. they are joined by a horizontal edge) then $u_i^{[-1]}$, $i = 1, 2$ are in $S(V)$ and either coincide or are joined by a horizontal edge. Hence, any horizontal path in $S(V)$ can be "pushed down" to a horizontal path in $\Sigma(V)$ of the same or shorter length.
3. $S(V)$ is connected iff $\Sigma(V)$ is connected.
4. $S(V)$ is Q -quasiconvex where $Q = \max\{\lceil \text{diam}V/2 \rceil, \lceil H_\Sigma/2 \rceil\} + 1$.
5. If V_1, V_2 are horizontal subsets at the same level, and $|V_1 - V_2| \geq 2$ then $|S(V_1) - S(V_2)| \geq 2$.
6. Let \tilde{V}, V be horizontal vertex sets and $k > 0$ an integer. Then $F^k(\Sigma(\tilde{V})) = \Sigma(V) \iff F^k(S(\tilde{V})) = S(V)$.
7. Suppose $\Gamma = \Sigma(V)$ is connected. Let $\tilde{V} = F^{-k}(V)$, $\tilde{\Gamma} = \Sigma(\tilde{V})$. Then
 - (a) $F^k(\tilde{\Gamma}) = \Gamma$;
 - (b) if $\tilde{\Gamma}_i$ is a connected component of $\tilde{\Gamma}$ then $F^k(\tilde{\Gamma}_i) = \Gamma$;
 - (c) if $\tilde{\Gamma}_i$, $i = 1, 2$ are distinct components of $\tilde{\Gamma}$ then $|\tilde{\Gamma}_1 - \tilde{\Gamma}_2| \geq 2$ and hence $|S(\tilde{V}_1) - S(\tilde{V}_2)| \geq 2$.

We give proofs of the not-so-straightforward assertions.

Proof: Assertion **2.** follows immediately from the definitions, since we have assumed Σ is an augmented tree.

3. Suppose $\Sigma(V)$ is connected. It is enough to show that any pair of vertices $w_1, w_2 \in S(V) \cap X^*$ are joined by a path in $S(V)$. By definition, there are $v_i \in V$ such that $w_i \in C_{v_i} \subset S(V)$. Since $S(V)$ is an induced subcomplex this implies that the vertical geodesic segment $[v_i w_i] \subset S(V)$. Since $v_i \in \Sigma(V)$ and $\Sigma(V)$ is connected, there is a horizontal path joining v_1 to v_2 in $\Sigma(V) \subset S(V)$. Hence w_1, w_2 are joined by a path in $S(V)$.

Conversely, suppose $\Sigma(V)$ is disconnected. Write $\Sigma(V) = \Gamma = \Gamma_1 \sqcup \Gamma_2$ where Γ_1, Γ_2 are disjoint nonempty induced subcomplexes. Then $|\Gamma_1 - \Gamma_2| \geq 2$ by Lemma 5.3. If $w_i \in C_{v_i}$ for some $v_i \in \Gamma_i$, then $|w_1 - w_2| \geq 2$ since otherwise pushing down to the level of V will yield points at distance at most 1, a contradiction. Hence $S(V)$ is disconnected.

4. Let u_1, u_2 be two vertices in $S(V)$ and let γ be a normal form geodesic joining them. Suppose the horizontal portion γ' of this geodesic lies at a level larger than $|V|$. Then we may write $\gamma = \gamma_1 * \gamma' * \gamma_2$ where γ_i are vertical and lie in $S(V)$. Since the length of γ' is at most H_Σ we have that γ lies in a $\lceil H_\Sigma/2 \rceil + 1$ -neighborhood of $S(V)$. Otherwise, the definition of shadows implies that γ meets V in two points v_1, v_2 , so that

$\gamma = \gamma_1 * \gamma' * \gamma_2$ where the γ_i are vertical and in $S(V)$ and γ' is a normal form geodesic joining v_1 and v_2 . Again, the length of γ' is at most $\text{diam}V$, hence every point on it lies in a $\lceil \text{diam}V/2 \rceil + 1$ -neighborhood of V , hence of $S(V)$ as well.

5. This follows from the previous paragraph on induced subcomplexes. ■

5.1.7 Umbrae

The blackest part of a shadow is called its *umbra*.

Given a vertex set V we define its *umbra* $U(V)$ as the subcomplex induced by the set of vertices $u \in S(V) \cap X^*$ such that $|u - {}^cS(V)| > 1$. Then

$$X^* \cap (S(V) - U(V)) = V \sqcup \{z \in X^* : |z - {}^cS(V)|_{hor} = 1\}.$$

Lemma 5.5 (Unit ball inside implies umbra is nonempty) *If $B_{hor}(v, 1) \subset V$ then for all $x \in X$ we have $C_{xv} \subset U(V)$.*

Proof: Let $y \in {}^cS(V) \cap X^*$ and suppose $|wv - y|_{hor} = 1$ for some word $w \in X^* \setminus \{\emptyset\}$. Let $y' = y^{\lceil -|w| \rceil}$. Then $|v - y'| \leq 1$ by Lemma 5.4.(2), and so $y' \in B_{hor}(v, 1)$. But since $y \in {}^cS(V)$, we have $y' \in {}^cS(V)$ by Lemma 5.4(1) and so $B_{hor}(v, 1) \not\subset V$. ■

Lemma 5.6 (Naturality of umbrae) *When restricted to components, umbrae are natural with respect to the dynamics. That is: suppose V is a vertex set, $\Gamma = \Sigma(V)$ is connected, $\tilde{\Gamma}$ is a connected component of $F^{-k}(\Gamma)$, $\tilde{V} = F^{-k}(V) \cap \tilde{\Gamma}$, and let $U = U(V)$, $\tilde{U} = U(\tilde{V})$. Then $F^k(\tilde{U}) = U$.*

Proof: The inclusion $F^k(\tilde{U}) \subset U$ follows immediately from Lemma 5.2, [Balls map to balls]. To prove the other direction: let $u \in U$, $\tilde{u} \in F^{-k}(u) \cap \tilde{S} = S(\tilde{V})$. If $|\tilde{u} - {}^c\tilde{S}| \leq 1$ then there exists $\tilde{u}' \in {}^c\tilde{S}$ such that $|\tilde{u} - \tilde{u}'| = 1$. Lemma 5.4 (7) implies that the distance between any two distinct components of $F^{-k}(S)$ is at least two, and so $u' = F^k(\tilde{u}') \in {}^cS$. But $|u - u'| \leq |\tilde{u} - \tilde{u}'| = 1$ and so $u \notin U$, a contradiction. ■

The following observation will be used later (in the proof of Lemma 6.10) to show that boundaries at infinity of umbrae are open.

Lemma 5.7 (Unit speed penetration) *Suppose $u \in U(V)$ and $v \in C_u$. Then*

$$|v - {}^cS(V)| \geq |v| - (|u| + m(H_\Sigma))$$

where $m(H_\Sigma)$ is the "magic number" such that any horizontal path of length at most H_Σ , when pushed down this number of levels, has endpoints which are at most one unit apart.

Proof: Let $y \in {}^cS(V)$. If $|y| \leq |u|$ then $|v - y| \geq |v| - |u|$ and we are done. So now suppose $|y| > |u|$. We have $[oy] \subset {}^cS(V)$ by Lemma 5.4(1). Let $[v'y']$ be the horizontal segment of a normal form geodesic joining v and y . The level l of this segment is at most $|u| + m(H_\Sigma)$, for otherwise, pushing this segment down to the level of u will yield $|u - [oy]| \leq 1 \implies |u - {}^cS(V)| \leq 1$, contradicting $u \in U(V)$. Thus $l \leq |u| + m(H_\Sigma)$. But $|v - y| \geq |v| - l \geq |v| - (|u| + m(H_\Sigma))$, yielding the result. ■

5.2 Isometry types of shadows

In this section, we prove a static finiteness result: the isometry type of a shadow $S(V)$ is determined by the isomorphism type of the induced subcomplex $\Sigma(\widehat{V})$ of a certain neighborhood \widehat{V} of the defining subset V called the *hull* of V . In the next section we add dynamics and prove a related finiteness result.

We begin with an easier result which has the same flavor.

Theorem 5.8 (Cone types) *Suppose v_i are vertices of Σ and let $\Gamma_i = \Sigma(B_{hor}(v_i, H_\Sigma))$, $i = 1, 2$. If $\phi : \Gamma_1 \rightarrow \Gamma_2$ is an isomorphism of 1-complexes with labelled edges such that $v_2 = \phi(v_1)$, then the map*

$$\phi : C_{v_1} \rightarrow C_{v_2}$$

given by

$$wv_1 \mapsto wv_2, \quad w \in X^*$$

is an isometry with respect to the distance function of Σ .

Corollary 5.9 (Finitely many cone types) *There are only finitely many isometry classes of cone types.*

Proof: (of Corollary). There are only finitely many possible isomorphism types of labelled 1-complexes of the form $B_{hor}(v, H_\Sigma)$ since the horizontal valence of any vertex is bounded by $\#S$. ■

We view this as an analog of Cannon's observation of the finiteness of cone types for (Gromov) hyperbolic groups; cf. Theorem 5.1.

Compare with [Nek2, §3.3], where it is shown that there are at most $2^{\#N}$ homeomorphism types of boundaries of cones C_v .

Proof: (of Theorem 5.8) For convenience we write $v = v_1$, $v_2 = v^\phi$, $\Gamma = \Gamma_1$, $\Gamma^\phi = \Gamma_2$, and $\phi(wv) = wv^\phi$.

Let $w_1, w_2 \in C_v$. Let γ be a normal form geodesic joining w_1, w_2 . Then $q \geq |v|$ where q is the level of the horizontal segment of γ .

Write $w_i = p_i u_i v$ where $|u_i| = q - |v|$, $i = 1, 2$ (see Figure 1). The horizontal segment of γ joins $u_1 v$ to $u_2 v$ and is a horizontal edge-path representing an element $h \in G$ where $\|h\|_S \leq H_\Sigma$. Then

$$|w_1 - w_2| = |p_1| + \|h\|_S + |p_2|.$$

The theorem follows once we show

$$(u_1 v^\phi)^h = u_2 v^\phi \tag{5}$$

for then the edge-path from $w_1^\phi = p_1 u_1 v^\phi$ to $w_2^\phi = p_2 u_2 v^\phi$ given by going first down towards the root along p_1 to $u_1 v^\phi$, over via the horizontal edge-path representing h to $(u_1 v^\phi)^h = u_2 v^\phi$, and then up along p_2 has length equal to $|w_1 - w_2|$ and thus $|w_1^\phi - w_2^\phi| \leq |w_1 - w_2|$. The inequality $|w_1 - w_2| \leq |w_1^\phi - w_2^\phi|$ then follows by considering ϕ^{-1} .

To prove Equation (5) is simple. By the definition of a selfsimilar action,

$$u_2 v = (u_1 v)^h = u_1^h v^{h|_{u_1}} \implies u_2 = u_1^h, \quad v = v^{h|_{u_1}}.$$

Since the generating set S is closed under restriction, we have that

$$(\forall g \in G)(\forall u \in X^*) \quad \|g|_u\|_S \leq \|g\|_S.$$

Hence $\|h|_{u_1}\|_S \leq \|h\|_S \leq H_\Sigma$. Recalling the definition of Γ , it follows that the restriction $h|_{u_1}$ is represented by an edge-path in Γ . It is a loop based at v since $v^{h|_{u_1}} = v$. Since

$$\phi : \Gamma \rightarrow \Gamma^\phi$$

is an isomorphism of labelled graphs, the same edge-path representing $h|_{u_1}$, when starting at v^ϕ , is also a loop. Hence

$$(v^\phi)^{h|_{u_1}} = v^\phi.$$

Hence

$$(u_1 v^\phi)^h = u_1^h (v^\phi)^{h|_{u_1}} = u_2 v^\phi$$

and the proof is complete. ■

Hulls. Fix a positive integer D . Given $V \subset X^n$ a horizontal set of vertices of diameter $\leq D$, the D -hull of V is defined as

$$\widehat{V} = \bigcup_{i=0}^{\lceil D/2 \rceil} \bigcup_{v' \in V^{[-i]}} B_{hor}(v', H_\Sigma)$$

where $V^{[-i]} = \{v' | v' = v^{[-i]}, v \in V\}$.

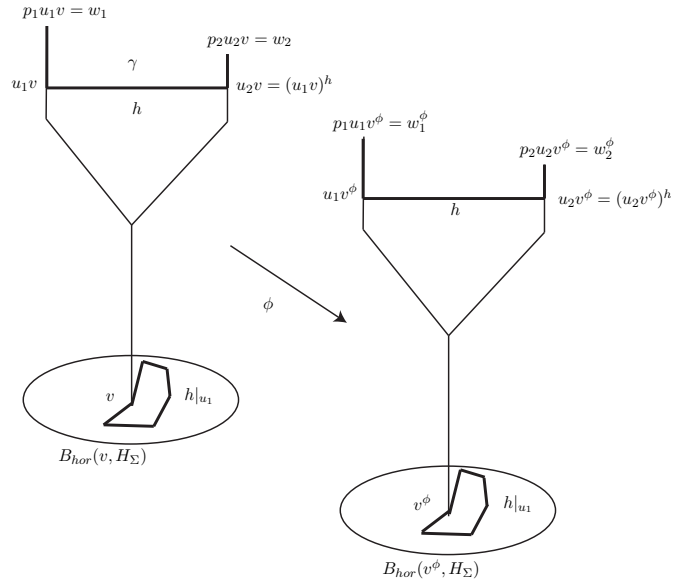


Figure 1: Finitely many cone types. The path γ is shown in bold. The edge-path based at v representing $h|_{u_1}$ is contained in the horizontal ball of radius H_Σ based at v and is shown in bold.

If $D = \text{diam}V$, the hull of V is approximately a horizontal H_Σ -neighborhood of the convex hull of V . The hull of a set contains all vertices lying on normal form geodesic segments joining elements of V . To see this, let γ be any such geodesic; it has length at most D and so its vertical portions each have length bounded by $\lceil D/2 \rceil$. Then $|V| - \lceil D/2 \rceil \leq |\gamma| \leq |V|$. Since the horizontal portion has length at most H_Σ it follows that the vertices of γ lie in the hull. Hence, the induced subgraph $\Sigma(\widehat{V})$ of the hull of V is always connected.

Lemma 5.10 (Naturality of hulls) *If $F^k(\widetilde{V}) = V$ then $F^k(\widehat{V}) = \widehat{V}$.*

Proof: The assumption implies $F^k(\widetilde{V}^{[-i]}) = V^{[-i]}$, $i = 1, \dots, \lceil D/2 \rceil$. The lemma then follows by Lemma 5.2, [Balls map to balls]. ■

We say that two induced subcomplexes of Σ are *isometric* if there is a cellular isomorphism between them which is distance-preserving. The relation generated by this property is clearly an equivalence relation. The *isometry type* of a subcomplex is defined as its corresponding equivalence class.

The following theorem enunciates the following principle: the isometry type of a shadow of a horizontal subset is determined by the isomorphism type of a (suitably large, depending on its diameter) associated hull.

Theorem 5.11 (Finitely many shadow types) *For $i = 1, 2$, suppose V_i are horizontal sets of vertices of Σ of diameter $\leq D$, let \widehat{V}_i be the corresponding D -hulls, and let $\Gamma_i = \Sigma(\widehat{V}_i)$. If $\phi : \Gamma_1 \rightarrow \Gamma_2$ is an isomorphism (of 1-complexes with labelled edges) then the map*

$$\phi : S(V_1) \rightarrow S(V_2)$$

given by

$$\phi(wv) = w\phi(v), v \in V_1, w \in X^*$$

is an isometry with respect to the distance function of Σ and an isomorphism of complexes.

The proof is more or less exactly the same as the proof of Theorem 5.8 above.

Proof: Again write $V_1 = V, V_2 = V^\phi, \Gamma = \Gamma_1, \Gamma^\phi = \Gamma_2$. Suppose $w_1, w_2 \in S(V)$. Let $v_i \in V \cap [ow_i], i = 1, 2$.

Conceptually it is easiest to consider now two cases.

Case 1: There exists a normal form geodesic γ from w_1 to w_2 whose level (that is, the level of its horizontal part), l , is at least $|V|$.

Write

$$w_i = p_i u_i v_i, \quad i = 1, 2, \quad |u_1| = |u_2|, |v_1| = |v_2|, \quad |u_1 v_1| = l.$$

Then by definition, there is some $h \in G$ such that $(u_1 v_1)^h = u_2 v_2 = u_1^h v_1^{h|u_1}$ where $\|h\|_S \leq H_\Sigma$. The restriction $h|_{u_1}$ again satisfies $\|h|_{u_1}\|_S \leq H_\Sigma$ and so viewed as an edge-path based at v_1 is a path of length $\leq H_\Sigma$. So $|v_1 - v_2| \leq H_\Sigma$. Thus this edge-path lies in Γ . Since $\phi : \Gamma \rightarrow \Gamma^\phi$ is an isomorphism, we find that $(v_1^\phi)^{h|u_1} = v_2^\phi$ and consequently $(u_1 v_1^\phi)^h = u_2 v_2^\phi$. With the same reasoning as in the previous proof we conclude $|w_1^\phi - w_2^\phi| \leq |w_1 - w_2|$. By symmetry, equality holds.

Case 2: Otherwise, the level of the horizontal part of γ is strictly less than $|V|$. The subsegment γ' of γ joining v_1 to v_2 is a geodesic, hence has length bounded by $\text{diam}V$. The vertical distance between the horizontal segment of γ and V is at most $\lceil D/2 \rceil$. Hence $\gamma' \subset \Gamma$. If we write $w_i = p_i v_i$, then the concatenation of the geodesic segments $[p_1 v_1^\phi, v_1^\phi]$, $\phi(\gamma')$ and $[v_2^\phi, p_2 v_2^\phi]$ is a curve joining $\phi(w_1)$ to $\phi(w_2)$ of length $|w_1 - w_2|$ so $|w_1^\phi - w_2^\phi| \leq |w_1 - w_2|$. By symmetry, equality holds. ■

5.3 Isometry types of maps between shadows

In this section, we prove a dynamic version of Theorem 5.11.

Let $F_i : \tilde{Z}_i \rightarrow Z_i$, $i = 1, 2$ be maps between metric spaces. We say that F_1, F_2 are *isometrically isomorphic as maps* if there are isometries $\tilde{\phi} : \tilde{Z}_1 \rightarrow \tilde{Z}_2$ and $\phi : Z_1 \rightarrow Z_2$ such that the diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \tilde{Z}_1 & \xrightarrow{\tilde{\phi}} & \tilde{Z}_2 \\ F_1 \downarrow & & \downarrow F_2 \\ Z_1 & \xrightarrow{\phi} & Z_2 \end{array}$$

commutes. The *isometry type* of a map $F : \tilde{Z} \rightarrow Z$ between metric spaces is its equivalence class under this equivalence relation.

We define similarly the *isomorphism type* of a cellular label-preserving map between CW 1-complexes with labelled edges.

Theorem 5.12 (Shadow map determined by hull map) *The isometry type of a map between shadows is determined by the isomorphism type of the map between induced sub-complexes of hulls.*

More precisely: suppose V_i, \tilde{V}_i are horizontal vertex sets of diameter $\leq D$, let $\hat{V}_i, \hat{\tilde{V}}_i$ denote the corresponding D -hulls, and suppose $F^{k_i} : \Sigma(\tilde{V}_i) \rightarrow \Sigma(V_i)$. Suppose $\tilde{\phi} : \Sigma(\hat{\tilde{V}}_1) \rightarrow \Sigma(\hat{\tilde{V}}_2)$ and $\phi : \Sigma(\hat{V}_1) \rightarrow \Sigma(\hat{V}_2)$ are isomorphisms of labelled complexes which satisfy $F^{k_2} \circ \tilde{\phi} = \phi \circ F^{k_1}$ on $\Sigma(\hat{\tilde{V}}_1)$. Then $F^{k_i} : S(\tilde{V}_i) \rightarrow S(V_i)$, $i = 1, 2$ and the isometries $\tilde{\phi} : S(\tilde{V}_1) \rightarrow S(\tilde{V}_2)$, $\phi : S(V_1) \rightarrow S(V_2)$ given by Theorem 5.11 also satisfy $F^{k_2} \circ \tilde{\phi} = \phi \circ F^{k_1}$.

Proof: Let $\tilde{\Gamma}_1 = \Sigma(\tilde{V}_1)$. Lemma 5.4(6) implies that $F^{k_i} : S(\tilde{V}_i) \rightarrow S(V_i)$, $i = 1, 2$. It remains only to prove the claimed commutativity property.

Let $\tilde{u}_1 \in S(\tilde{V}_1)$ and write (as in the definition of $\tilde{\phi}$) $\tilde{u}_1 = w\tilde{u}'_1$ where $\tilde{u}'_1 \in \tilde{V}_1$ and $w \in X^*$. Let $u_1 = F^{k_1}(\tilde{u}_1)$ and $u'_1 = F^{k_1}(\tilde{u}'_1)$. Since F^{k_1} preserves the labelling of vertical edges, $F^{k_1}(\tilde{u}_1) = wu'_1$.

Let $\tilde{u}_2 = \tilde{\phi}(\tilde{u}_1)$ and $\tilde{u}'_2 = \tilde{\phi}(\tilde{u}'_1)$. Let $u'_2 = \phi(u'_1)$. Since by assumption the relation $\phi \circ F^{k_1} = F^{k_2} \circ \tilde{\phi}$ holds on $\tilde{\Gamma}_1$ and $\tilde{u}'_1 \in \tilde{\Gamma}_1$ we have

$$\phi(u'_1) = \phi(F^{k_1}(\tilde{u}'_1)) = F^{k_2}(\tilde{\phi}(\tilde{u}'_1)) = F^{k_2}(\tilde{u}'_2). \quad (6)$$

Then

$$\begin{aligned} F^{k_2}(\tilde{\phi}(\tilde{u}_1)) &= F^{k_2}(\tilde{\phi}(w\tilde{u}'_1)) && \text{def. } \tilde{u}'_1 \\ &= F^{k_2}(w(\tilde{u}'_1)^{\tilde{\phi}}) && \text{def. } \tilde{\phi} \\ &= wF^{k_2}(\tilde{\phi}(\tilde{u}'_1)) && F^{k_2} \text{ preserves vertical labellings} \\ &= wF^{k_2}(\tilde{u}'_2) && \text{def. } \tilde{u}'_2 \\ &= w(u'_1)^\phi && \text{Equation (6)} \\ &= \phi(u_1) && \text{def. } \phi \\ &= \phi(F^{k_1}(\tilde{u}_1)) && \text{def. } u_1. \end{aligned}$$

■

Corollary 5.13 (Diameter bound implies finite) *For a fixed diameter bound D , there are only finitely many isometry types of maps of shadows $F^k : S(\tilde{V}) \rightarrow S(V)$ where \tilde{V} is a horizontal subset of diameter $< D$ and where $F^k : \Sigma(\tilde{V}) \rightarrow \Sigma(V)$.*

Proof: Up to isomorphism, there are only finitely many isomorphism types of labelled graphs of the form $\Sigma(\tilde{V}), \Sigma(\hat{V})$, where \tilde{V}, V are horizontal subsets of diameter $\leq D$. Hence, up to isomorphism, there are only finitely many endomorphisms $\Sigma(\tilde{V}) \rightarrow \Sigma(\hat{V})$ between such graphs (recall that by “endomorphism” we mean a cellular, label-preserving map).

■

5.4 Finiteness principles

Let $v \in X^*$ and $r > 0$ be an integer. If $B_{hor}(v, r)$ is a ball and $\Gamma = \Sigma(B_{hor}(v, r))$ is the induced subcomplex, then a component of $F^{-k}(\Gamma)$ need not be the induced subcomplex of a ball. Instead, it may be the induced subcomplex of a union of overlapping balls. The theorem below says that these components cannot be too large, provided the level $|v|$ is large enough.

Theorem 5.14 (Bounded degree) *At sufficiently deep levels, for all iterates, components of preimages of induced subcomplexes of horizontal balls map by uniformly bounded degree.*

More precisely: Let $r > 0$ be an integer. Then there exist positive integer bounds $C = C(r)$ and $D = D(r)$ and a level $n = n(r)$ such that $(\forall v, |v| > n)(\forall k \geq 0)(\forall \tilde{v} \in F^{-k}(v))$ if $\Gamma = \Sigma(B_{hor}(v, r))$, $\tilde{\Gamma}$ is a component of $F^{-k}(\Gamma)$, and $\tilde{V} = F^{-k}(v) \cap \tilde{\Gamma}$, then

1. $\#\tilde{V} < C$
2. $\text{diam}_{hor}\tilde{V} < D = (2r + 1)(C + 1)$.

Notation. We denote by $S(v, r)$ the shadow $S(B_{hor}(v, r))$. Using Theorem 5.14, we will derive the main result of this section:

Theorem 5.15 (Finiteness Principles) *Fix an integer $r > 0$. Then there are only finitely many isometry types of maps of the form*

$$F^k : \tilde{S} \rightarrow S$$

and of the form

$$F^k : \tilde{U} \rightarrow U$$

where $S = S(v, r)$, $|v| > n(r)$, \tilde{S} is a connected component of $F^{-k}(S)$, and \tilde{U}, U are their corresponding umbrae.

Proof: By Corollary 5.13 and Lemma 5.6, it suffices to show that the diameter of a component $\tilde{\Gamma}$ of $F^{-k}(\Gamma)$ is uniformly bounded whenever $\Gamma = \Sigma(B(v, r))$ and $|v|$ is sufficiently large. The bound is implied by [Theorem 5.14, Bounded degree]. ■

The proof of Theorem 5.14 depends on a purely algebraic result about contracting selfsimilar group actions. Recall that the contracting property implies that for all $g \in G$, there exists a *magic level*

$$m(g) = \min\{n \mid \forall v, |v| \geq n \implies g|_v \in \mathcal{N}\}.$$

We denote

$$m(L) = \max\{m(g) : \|g\|_S \leq L\}.$$

Recall that since we assumed $\mathcal{N} \subset S$, $\|g|_v\|_S \leq 1$ in the above expression.

Theorem 5.16 (Orbits under vertex stabilizers) *Let G be a selfsimilar contracting group action on $T(X)$, and fix a finite “good” generating set S for G so that (i) S is closed under restriction, and (ii) $\mathcal{N} \subset S$. Let $N = \#\mathcal{N}$. Then for all $w \in X^*$, and for all $L \geq 1$, if $|v| \geq m((N+1)L)$, we have*

$$\#\langle \text{Stab}_G(v) \cap B_G(1, L) \rangle.vw \leq 1 + q + q^2 + \dots + q^{N+1}$$

where $q = \#\text{Stab}_G(v) \cap B_G(1, L)$.

In the above theorem, $\text{Stab}_G(v)$ is the stabilizer of v in G , $B_G(1, L)$ is the ball of radius L about the identity in G with respect to the word metric $\|\cdot\|_S$, the group $\langle \text{Stab}(v) \cap B_G(1, L) \rangle$ is the subgroup of G generated by their intersection, and $\langle \text{Stab}(v) \cap B_G(1, L) \rangle.vw$ is the orbit of the vertex vw under the action of this subgroup.

Proof: (of Thm. 5.16). Let $\mathcal{H}_{v,L} = \text{Stab}(v) \cap B_G(1, L)$, $w \in X^*$, and consider the one-complex \mathcal{K} with vertex set equal to the set of elements \tilde{v} in the orbit $\langle \mathcal{H}_{v,L} \rangle.vw$ and edges from \tilde{v} to \tilde{v}^h , $h \in \mathcal{H}_{v,L}$. (This is just the Schreier graph of the action of $\langle \mathcal{H}_{v,L} \rangle$ on the orbit of vw .) Note that by construction, \mathcal{K} is connected.

Claim: if $|v| \geq m((N+1)L)$ then $\text{diam}\mathcal{K} \leq N$. (Here, diameter is with respect to the intrinsic graph metric of \mathcal{K} .)

Proof of Claim: If not, there exist $\{w = w_0, w_1, \dots, w_{N+1}\} \subset X^{|w|}$ such that for each $1 \leq i \leq N+1$, there exists $h_i \in \mathcal{H}_{v,L}$ with

$$(vw_{i-1})^{h_i} = vw_i, \quad \text{and} \quad w_i \neq w_j, \quad i \neq j.$$

Since the h_i fix v , we have

$$(vw_{i-1})^{h_i} = v^{h_i}w_{i-1}^{h_i|_v} = vw_{i-1}^{h_i|_v} = vw_i$$

which implies

$$w_{i-1}^{h_i|_v} = w_i, \quad i = 1 \dots N+1.$$

By the identities for restrictions from §4.1, this implies

$$w_0^{h_1 \dots h_i|_v} = w_i, \quad i = 1 \dots N+1.$$

But $h_i \in B_G(1, L)$ and so for each such i , we have $\|h_1 \dots h_i\|_S \leq iL \leq (N+1)L$. Since $|v| \geq m((N+1)L)$,

$$(h_1 \dots h_i)|_v \in \mathcal{N}, \quad i = 1 \dots N+1.$$

But the nucleus \mathcal{N} has cardinality N , so for some $i \neq j$ we have

$$(h_1 \dots h_i)|_v = (h_1 \dots h_j)|_v$$

which implies $w_i = w_j$, contradicting the assumption that the w_k 's are distinct.

■**Claim**

In the 1-skeleton of the complex \mathcal{K} , the valence of each vertex is at most q . Hence the number of vertices in a sphere of radius n is bounded by q^n . Since $\text{diam}\mathcal{K}$ is bounded by N , it follows that the total number of vertices in \mathcal{K} is bounded by

$$1 + q + q^2 + \dots + q^{N+1}$$

and the proof is complete. ■

Proof: (of Thm. 5.14). Conclusion (2) follows immediately from (1), Lemma 5.17, and the triangle inequality. To prove (1), let $\tilde{v}_0 = vw_0$, $\tilde{v}_p = vw_p \in \tilde{V}$ be arbitrary. By Lemma 5.17(2) there exist $\tilde{v}_i = vw_i \in \tilde{V}$, $i = 1, \dots, p-1$ such that for $1 \leq i \leq p$ we have $|\tilde{v}_{i-1} - \tilde{v}_i|_{hor} \leq 2r + 1 = L$. This implies $\tilde{v}_p \in \langle \text{Stab}(v) \cap B_G(1, L) \rangle.vw_0$. Since $\tilde{v}_p \in \tilde{V}$ is arbitrary we conclude that $\tilde{V} \subset \langle \text{Stab}(v) \cap B_G(1, 2r + 1) \rangle.vw_0$ and so the cardinality of this set is bounded by $C(L)$, the constant in Theorem 5.16. ■

This section concludes with some technical results regarding preimages of balls and of their corresponding shadows. The former is used in the previous proof; the latter will be used in Chapter 6.

Lemma 5.17 (Pullbacks of balls) *Suppose $k, r > 0$ are integers. Let $\Gamma = \Sigma(B_{hor}(v, r))$. Then*

1. $F^{-k}(B_{hor}(v, r)) = \bigcup_{F^k(\tilde{v})=v} B_{hor}(\tilde{v}, r)$.
2. If $\tilde{\Gamma}$ is a connected component of $F^{-k}(\Gamma)$ and $\tilde{V} = F^{-k}(v) \cap \tilde{\Gamma}$ then

$$\tilde{\Gamma} = \Sigma\left(\bigcup_{\tilde{v} \in \tilde{V}} B_{hor}(\tilde{v}, r)\right).$$

Moreover: given any pair $\tilde{v}', \tilde{v}'' \in \tilde{V}$ there are $\tilde{v}_i \in \tilde{V}$, $i = 0, \dots, p$ such that $\tilde{v}_0 = \tilde{v}'$, $\tilde{v}_p = \tilde{v}''$, and for each $1 \leq i \leq p$ we have $|\tilde{v}_{i-1} - \tilde{v}_i|_{hor} \leq 2r + 1$.

3. If $\tilde{\Gamma}_i$, $i = 1, 2$ are two distinct components of $F^{-k}(\Gamma)$ then $|\tilde{\Gamma}_1 - \tilde{\Gamma}_2| \geq 2$.

Remark: We have always $\text{diam}_{hor}V \leq \text{diam}_{hor}\Sigma(V) \leq \text{diam}_{hor}V + 1$. Equality in the upper bound can occur, e.g. when there are loops at each vertex of a pair of vertices whose horizontal distance realizes $\text{diam}_{hor}V$. As a consequence, if $V = B_{hor}(v, r)$ and \tilde{V} is the full preimage of V under F^{-k} then it is possible that the minimal distance between a pair

of points in \tilde{V} is $2r + 1$, the maximal length of an essential loop in $B_{hor}(v, r)$ based at v which meets v exactly once.

Proof: 1. This follows easily from [Lemma 5.2, Balls map to balls]. **3.** is a special case of Lemma 5.4(7).

We now prove the inclusion \subset in (2). First, the set of vertices \tilde{V} is clearly contained in the induced complex on the right-hand side. Let $\tilde{w} \in \tilde{\tau} \subset \tilde{\Gamma}$ map under F^k to w , where $\tilde{\tau}$ is an edge. Let $\tau = F^k(\tilde{\tau}) \subset \Gamma$ be a closed one-cell of Σ containing w and let $v'_i, i = 1, 2$ denote the (possibly indistinct) vertices comprising $\partial\tau$. Since $\Gamma = \Sigma(B_{hor}(v, r))$ is connected, there are horizontal paths $\gamma_i \subset \Gamma$ which are geodesics with respect to the intrinsic path metric in Γ joining v to v'_i of length $\leq r$. Let $e \subset \Gamma$ be the edge-path given by $\gamma_1 * \tau * \gamma_2^{-1}$ where $*$ denotes concatenation. Since $\tilde{\Gamma}$ is a component of the preimage of Γ , the map $\tilde{\Gamma} \rightarrow \Gamma$ is a covering map and thus has the path-lifting property. Let \tilde{e} be the unique lift of this edge-path containing \tilde{w} . Then \tilde{e} contains as a sub-edge-path an edge-path given by $\tilde{\gamma}_1 * \tilde{\tau} * \tilde{\gamma}_2$ where $\tilde{\gamma}_i \mapsto \gamma_i$ under F^k . Thus $\tilde{\gamma}_i$ joins some $\tilde{v}_i \in \tilde{V}$ to some $\tilde{v}'_i \in F^{-k}(v'_i)$. Hence $\tilde{v}'_i \in B_{hor}(\tilde{v}_i, r)$ and so $\tilde{\tau} \subset \Sigma(\cup_{\tilde{v} \in \tilde{V}} B_{hor}(\tilde{v}, r))$.

To prove the other inclusion, suppose $\tilde{w} \in \Sigma(\cup_{\tilde{v} \in \tilde{V}} B_{hor}(\tilde{v}, r))$. Then $\tilde{w} \in \tilde{\tau}$, a 1-cell with $\partial\tilde{\tau} = \{\tilde{v}'_1, \tilde{v}'_2\}$. Let $\tilde{\gamma}_i$ be a geodesic in $\Sigma(\cup_{\tilde{v} \in \tilde{V}} B_{hor}(\tilde{v}, r))$ joining \tilde{v}'_i to some $\tilde{v}_i \in \tilde{V}$, so that $|\tilde{v}'_i - \tilde{v}_i| = |\tilde{v}'_i - \tilde{V}|, i = 1, 2$. Since $\tilde{V} \subset \tilde{\Gamma}$ and $\tilde{\Gamma}$ is connected, there exists a path $\tilde{\gamma}$ in $\tilde{\Gamma}$ joining \tilde{v}_1 to \tilde{v}_2 . Thus, the edge-path $\tilde{\gamma}_1 * \tilde{\gamma} * \tilde{\gamma}_2^{-1}$ lies in $\tilde{\Gamma}$ and joins \tilde{v}'_1 to \tilde{v}'_2 . Therefore $\tilde{v}'_i \in \tilde{\Gamma}$ and hence $\tilde{\tau} \subset \tilde{\Gamma}$ since $\tilde{\Gamma}$ is an induced subcomplex. Hence \tilde{w} , which lies in $\tilde{\tau}$, is in $\tilde{\Gamma}$.

To prove the second assertion, suppose there is a nontrivial partition of \tilde{V} into disjoint subsets $\tilde{V}_1 \cup \tilde{V}_2$ such that $|\tilde{V}_1 - \tilde{V}_2| > 2r + 1$. This implies that

$$|\cup_{\tilde{v}_1 \in \tilde{V}_1} B_{hor}(\tilde{v}_1, r) - \cup_{\tilde{v}_2 \in \tilde{V}_2} B_{hor}(\tilde{v}_2, r)| > 1.$$

Hence the induced subcomplex $\tilde{\Gamma}$ is not connected. ■

From the properties of shadows (Lemma 5.4) we get a result similar to the previous one for shadows.

Lemma 5.18 (Pullbacks of shadows) *Fix a positive integer $r > 0$, and let v be a vertex at level $> r$. Denote by S the shadow $S(v, r)$. Then for all $k > 0$,*

1. $F^{-k}(S) \cap X^* = \bigcup_{F^k(\tilde{v})=v} S(\tilde{v}, r) \cap X^*.$

2. *If \tilde{S} is a component of $F^{-k}(S)$ and $\tilde{V} = F^{-k}(v) \cap \tilde{S}$ then*

$$\tilde{S} = S(\tilde{V}) = \Sigma(\cup_{\tilde{v} \in \tilde{V}} S(\tilde{v}, r) \cap X^*).$$

3. *If $\tilde{S}_i, i = 1, 2$ are two distinct components of $F^{-k}(S)$ then $|\tilde{S}_1 - \tilde{S}_2| \geq 2$.*

6 $\partial F : \partial\Sigma \rightarrow \partial\Sigma$ is finite type

As in the previous chapter, we assume we are given a faithful, selfsimilar, level-transitive, contracting, recurrent action of a finitely generated group G on the set of words X^* in a finite alphabet X , and are given a symmetric generating set S which is closed under restrictions and which contains the nucleus \mathcal{N} of the action. Let Σ denote the selfsimilarity complex associated to G and S ; it is a Gromov hyperbolic augmented tree.

In this chapter, we apply the finiteness principle, Theorem 5.15, to prove that the induced dynamics $\partial F : \partial\Sigma \rightarrow \partial\Sigma$ is metrically of finite type with respect to a certain covering \mathcal{U}_0 when equipped with the visual metric on the boundary (Theorem 6.15). The covering \mathcal{U}_0 will consist of connected components of the boundary of umbrae associated to the shadows of horizontal balls of radius one at a sufficiently deep level.

Recall that H_Σ denotes the maximum length of a horizontal geodesic segment, and that given any $L > 0$, there exists a “magic level” $m(L)$ such that for all $g \in G$ with $\|g\|_S \leq L$, and all words v with $|v| \geq m(L)$, the restriction $g|_v \in \mathcal{N} \subset S$; in particular $\|g|_v\|_S \leq 1$.

6.1 Metrics on the boundary

Definition 6.1 *Let (u_1, u_2) be an ordered pair of vertices of Σ . The Gromov inner product with respect to the basepoint o is given by*

$$(u_1|u_2) = \frac{1}{2} (|u_1| + |u_2| - |u_1 - u_2|).$$

The normal form geodesic inner product is given by

$$[u_1|u_2] = \min_{\gamma} \{|\gamma|_{hor}\}$$

where the minimum is over the set of normal form geodesics joining u_1 to u_2 .

Suppose R_1, R_2 are infinite vertical geodesic rays starting from o . Define the divergence inner product

$$\{R_1|R_2\} = \max\{t \mid |R_1(t) - R_2(t)| \leq 1\}.$$

The lemma below says that these three products are all comparable.

Lemma 6.2 1. *For all pairs (u_1, u_2) of vertices, we have*

$$[u_1|u_2] - \frac{H_\Sigma}{2} \leq (u_1|u_2) \leq [u_1|u_2].$$

2. (a) $d_{haus}(R_1, R_2) < \infty \iff \{R_1|R_2\} = \infty$

(b) if $\{R_1|R_2\} < \infty$, then $\forall s, t > \{R_1|R_2\}$,

$$\{R_1|R_2\} \leq [R_1(s)|R_2(t)] \leq \{R_1|R_2\} + m(H_\Sigma).$$

Proof: 1. If u_1, u_2 lie on the same geodesic ray through o then $(u_1|u_2) = \min\{|u_1|, |u_2|\} = [u_1|u_2]$. Otherwise, let

$$\gamma = [u_1u'_1] \cup [u'_1u'_2] \cup [u'_2u_2]$$

be a normal form geodesic, where the middle segment is the horizontal portion. Then

$$\begin{aligned} (u_1|u_2) &= \frac{1}{2} (|u_1| + |u_2| - (|u_1| - |u'_1| + |u'_1 - u'_2| + |u_2| - |u'_2|)) \\ &= [u_1|u_2] - \frac{1}{2}|u'_1 - u'_2| \end{aligned}$$

so

$$[u_1|u_2] - \frac{H_\Sigma}{2} \leq (u_1|u_2) \leq [u_1|u_2].$$

2. (a) The implication \Leftarrow is obvious. Note that for any rays R_1 and R_2 and for any $s, t \geq 0$, $|R_1(s) - R_2(t)| \geq |s - t|$ so that if $d_{haus}(R_1, R_2) \leq D$, then for all t we have $|R_1(t) - R_2(t)| \leq 2D$. Hence for all t , $|R_1(t - m(2D)) - R_2(t - m(2D))| \leq 1$. (b) The lower bound is obvious, since any geodesic joining two points at horizontal distance one is necessarily horizontal. The upper bound follows easily. ■

Definition 6.3 ($\partial\Sigma$) *The limit space $\partial\Sigma$ of the action is the Gromov boundary*

$$\partial\Sigma = \{\text{geodesic rays } R : [0, \infty) \rightarrow \Sigma | R(0) = o\} / \sim$$

where

$$R_1 \sim R_2 \iff d_{haus}(R_1, R_2) < \infty.$$

We will often denote by ξ or by $R(\infty)$ the equivalence class of a geodesic ray R .

Remarks: In fact, in our case the following conditions are equivalent:

1. $d_{haus}(R_1, R_2) < \infty$
2. $d_{haus}(R_1, R_2) \leq 8\delta$ where δ is the constant of hyperbolicity (in the Gromov inner product definition).
3. $d_{haus}(R_1, R_2) \leq 1$.

The equivalence of (1) and (2) holds for general δ -hyperbolic spaces; see [GdlH]. The equivalence of (3) and (1) is implied by Lemma 6.2.

The Gromov, normal form geodesic, and divergence inner products of a pair of points on $\partial\Sigma$ are defined as follows:

Definition 6.4 Let $\xi_1, \xi_2 \in \partial\Sigma$. Then

$$(\xi_1|\xi_2) = \sup_{R_1 \in \xi_1, R_2 \in \xi_2} \liminf_{s_i, t_j \rightarrow \infty} (R_1(t_i)|R_2(s_j))$$

with analogous formulae used for $[\cdot|\cdot]$ and $\{\cdot|\cdot\}$.

The following fact is known; see [GdlH]. For all $R_1 \in \xi_1, R_2 \in \xi_2$, we have

$$(\xi_1|\xi_2) - 2\delta \leq \liminf_{s_i, t_j \rightarrow \infty} (R_1(t_i)|R_2(s_j)) \leq (\xi_1|\xi_2).$$

Thus, up to a universal additive constant, the choice of representative ray used, and the choice of points (at sufficiently high level) on these rays in the computation is irrelevant. Moreover, by Lemma 6.2, the quantities

$$(\xi_1|\xi_2), [\xi_1|\xi_2], \{\xi_1|\xi_2\}$$

coincide up to a universal additive constant, and these quantities may be computed (up to this constant) by computing $[R_1(t)|R_2(t)]$ for any t which is sufficiently large.

Tracing through the dependencies shows that one may in fact take this additive constant to be $C_0 = 100(\delta + m(H_\Sigma))$.

It is known that

1. $(\xi_1|\xi_2) = (\xi_2|\xi_1)$
2. $(\xi_1|\xi_2) = \infty \iff \xi_1 = \xi_2$
3. $(\xi_1|\xi_3) \geq \min\{(\xi_1|\xi_2), (\xi_2|\xi_3)\} - \delta$.

and we have similar statements for the other two products.

For $\epsilon > 0$ let $\varrho_\epsilon(\xi_1, \xi_2) = \exp(-\epsilon[\xi_1|\xi_2])$. The function ϱ_ϵ does not quite define a distance function, as the triangle inequality fails slightly due in particular to the constant present in (3) above. But, by choosing ϵ small enough and by using *chains*, however, this does define a metric, a so-called *visual metric*, and the resulting distance function turns out to be comparable to ϱ_ϵ to within universal multiplicative constants which tend to one as ϵ decreases to 0.

By using the normal form geodesic inner product, we then have

Proposition 6.5 (existence of visual metrics on Σ) *There exists a constant $\epsilon_0 > 0$ depending only on δ (equivalently, on H_Σ) such that for all $\epsilon < \epsilon_0$, there exist a metric d_ϵ and a constant $C_\epsilon \geq 1$ (with $C_\epsilon \rightarrow 1$ as $\epsilon \rightarrow 0$) with the following property. For all $\xi_1, \xi_2 \in \partial\Sigma$,*

$$\frac{1}{C_\epsilon} \leq \frac{d_\epsilon(\xi_1, \xi_2)}{\varrho_\epsilon(\xi_1, \xi_2)} \leq C_\epsilon.$$

6.2 Invariance properties of boundaries

Definition 6.6 (Starlike) Let $W \subset \Sigma$. We say that W is starlike if $R(t) \in W \implies R([t, \infty)) \subset W$. The boundary ∂W is

$$\partial W = \{[R] \mid \exists t \text{ with } R([t, \infty)) \subset W\}.$$

Cones and shadows are starlike by definition and umbrae are starlike by Lemma 5.4(1). We will often use the following facts without reference:

Lemma 6.7 For $i = 1, 2$ let V_i be horizontal sets of vertices at the same level, and let $U_i = U(V_i)$ be their corresponding umbrae.

Then $\overline{\partial U_1} \cap \overline{\partial U_2} \neq \emptyset$ if and only if $|V_1 - V_2|_{hor} \leq 1$.

Proof: Let ξ denote an element of the common intersection and suppose (ξ_i^n) are sequences in ∂U_i such that $\xi_i^n \rightarrow \xi$ as $n \rightarrow \infty$, $i = 1, 2$. Then for all n , there exist rays R_i^n representing ξ_i^n such that $R_i^n \cap V_i \neq \emptyset$ and $\{R_1^n | R_2^n\} \rightarrow \infty$. Hence there exists n with $\{R_1^n | R_2^n\}$ greater than the common level of V_1, V_2 . It follows that $|V_1 - V_2|_{hor} \leq 1$. ■

Lemma 6.8 (Naturality of boundaries) Suppose \widetilde{W}, W are starlike. If $F^k(\widetilde{W}) = W$, then $\partial F^k(\widetilde{W}) = \partial W$.

Proof: The containment \subset is trivial. To prove the other inclusion, suppose $R(\infty) \in \partial W$ and $w = R(t) \in W$. Let $\gamma = [w, R(\infty)]$; it is a vertical geodesic ray. Let \widetilde{R} denote the lift of this segment based at $\widetilde{w} \in \widetilde{W}$. Since \widetilde{W} is starlike, $\widetilde{R}(\infty) \in \widetilde{W}$. Clearly $\partial F^k(\widetilde{R}(\infty)) = R(\infty)$. ■

Recall from §2 the definition of quasisimilarity. The proof of the lemma below is a direct consequence of the definitions.

Lemma 6.9 (Induced quasisimilarities) Let W_i , be shadows or umbrae of horizontal sets V_i at levels n_i , $i = 1, 2$. Let $\phi : W_1 \rightarrow W_2$ be an isometry which preserves the relation of being at the same level. Then ϕ induces a homeomorphism $\partial\phi : \partial W_1 \rightarrow \partial W_2$ which is a $(C_\epsilon^2, \exp(-\epsilon(n_2 - n_1)))$ -quasisimilarity, where C_ϵ is the constant as in the definition of the visual metric; see §6.1.

6.3 Metric estimates for boundaries of umbrae

Notation. Let R be a geodesic ray and $t \in \mathbb{N}$. We denote by

$$S(R, t) = S(B_{hor}(R(t), 1))$$

the shadow corresponding to the closed horizontal ball of radius one centered at $R(t)$, and by $U(R, t)$ the corresponding umbra. We write $R(\infty)$ for the equivalence class of R , though we will often use symbols like ξ to denote points on $\partial\Sigma$.

Clearly, the shadow $S(R, t)$ contains its umbra. The following lemma provides a partial converse.

Lemma 6.10 (Umbrae contain shadows) *Let R be a geodesic ray.*

1. For all $s > t$, $R(s) \in U(R, t)$.
2. Let V be any horizontal vertex set. If $R(t) \in U(V)$ then $S(R, t + c) \subset U(V)$ where $c = m(H_\Sigma) + 3$.
3. In particular: $U(R, t) \supset S(R, t + c)$.

Proof: 1. Suppose v is any vertex with $|R(s) - v|_{hor} = 1$. Then $|R(t) - v^{[s-t]}|_{hor} \leq 1$, or in other words $v^{[s-t]} \in B_{hor}(R(t), 1)$; hence $v \in S(B_{hor}(R(t), 1)) = S(R, t)$. Since v is arbitrary, we have then that $|R(s) - S(R(t))^c| > 1$. By the definition of umbra, $R(s) \in U(R, t)$.

2. Let $u = R(t)$, $v = R(t + c)$, $w \in S(R, t + c)$ and $w' = [ow] \cap B_{hor}(v, 1)$. Note that $|v - w'| \leq 1$. By Lemma [5.7, Unit speed penetration],

$$|v - {}^cS(V)| \geq t + c - (t + m(H_\Sigma)) = 3.$$

Hence $|w' - {}^cS(V)| \geq ||w' - v| - |v - {}^cS(V)|| \geq 2$ and so $B(w', 1) \subset S(V)$. Hence $w' \in U(V)$ and so $w \in U(V)$ since umbrae are starlike.

3. This is an immediate consequence of (1) and (2). ■

In the remainder of this section,

- C_0 denotes the universal additive constant as in §6.1;
- ϵ_0 is the positive constant as in Proposition 6.5;
- $\epsilon < \epsilon_0$ is fixed;
- C_ϵ, d_ϵ denote the constants in Proposition 6.5.

Lemma 6.11 (Diameter estimates) *For all $t > C_0 + 4m(H_\Sigma)$, and for all geodesic rays R , we have the following diameter estimates:*

1.

$$B_\epsilon \left(R(\infty), \frac{1}{C_1} \exp(-\epsilon t) \right) \subset \partial S(R, t) \subset B_\epsilon(R(\infty), C_1 \exp(-\epsilon t))$$

where $C_1 = 2C_\epsilon \exp(\epsilon(C_0 + m(H_\Sigma)))$

2.

$$B_\epsilon \left(R(\infty), \frac{1}{C_2} \exp(-\epsilon t) \right) \subset \partial U(R, t) \subset B_\epsilon(R(\infty), C_2 \exp(-\epsilon t))$$

where $C_2 = 2C_\epsilon \exp(\epsilon(C_0 + 4m(H_\Sigma)))$

3.

$$\frac{1}{C_3} \exp(-\epsilon t) < \text{diam}_\epsilon \partial C_{R(t)} < C_3 \exp(-\epsilon t)$$

where $C_3 = C_\epsilon \exp(\epsilon(C_0 + \lceil \log_d B \rceil + 1))$ and B is the maximum cardinality of a horizontal unit ball (here, $C_{R(t)}$ is the cone above the vertex $R(t)$).

4. For all $k \in \mathbb{N}$, and for all $\tilde{\xi}$, if $\xi = \partial F^k(\tilde{\xi})$ then

$$B_\epsilon \left(\xi, \frac{1}{C_4} \exp(k\epsilon)r \right) \subset \partial F^k(B_\epsilon(\tilde{\xi}, r)) \subset B_\epsilon(\xi, C_4 \exp(k\epsilon)r).$$

where $C_4 = C_1^2$.

Proof: 1. We prove the upper bound first. Let $u_1, u_2 \in S(R, t)$ and suppose $u'_i \in [ou_i] \cap B_{hor}(R(t), 1)$, $i = 1, 2$. Then $|u'_1 - u'_2| \leq 2$ which implies that $[u_1|u_2] \geq t - 1$. Since u_1, u_2 are arbitrary elements of $S(R, t)$ it follows that $d_\epsilon(\xi_1, \xi_2) \leq C_\epsilon \exp(-\epsilon(t-1)) < C_1 \exp(-\epsilon t)$ for all $\xi_1, \xi_2 \in \partial S(R, t)$.

To prove the lower bound, let $\xi = R(\infty)$, and suppose $\xi' \in \partial \Sigma$ satisfies $[\xi|\xi'] > t + m(H_\Sigma) + C_0$. Let R' represent ξ' . Then there exists infinitely many integers s such that $[R(s)|R'(s)] > t + m(H_\Sigma)$. This implies that $R' \cap B(R(t), 1) \neq \emptyset$, i.e. that $\xi' \in \partial S(R, t)$ and the estimate follows.

2. By Lemma [6.10, Umbrae contain shadows, (2)] we have $U(R, t) \supset S(R, t+c)$. This together with part (1) above yields the estimates.

3. The upper bound is clear. To find the lower bound, let $k = \lceil \log_d(B) \rceil + 1$ where B is the maximum cardinality of a horizontal unit ball. Note that there are d^k elements of the cone $C_{R(t)}$ at level $t+k$. Thus some point u of $C_{R(t)}$ at level $t+k$ lies at horizontal distance greater than 1 from $R(t+k)$. Let R' be a ray through u . Then $\{R|R'\} \in [t, t+k]$ and the claim follows easily.

4. This follows immediately from the fact that shadows map to shadows: $F^k(S(R, t)) = S(F^k(R), t-k)$, and estimate (1) above.

■

Corollary 6.12 (Umbrae are open) *Let V be any vertex set and U its umbra. Then ∂U is an open subset.*

Proof: U is nonempty if and only if ∂U is nonempty, since umbrae are starlike. Suppose $\xi \in \partial U$. By definition (see §§5.1.7 and 6.2), this means there exists a ray R and a level t with $R(\infty) = \xi$ and $R(t) \in U$. Hence by Lemma [6.10, Umbrae contain shadows] $S(R, t+c) \subset U$. Hence $B_\epsilon(R(\infty), \frac{1}{C_1} \exp(-\epsilon(t+c))) \subset \partial S(R, t+c) \subset \partial U$ by Lemma 6.11(1).

■

6.4 ∂F is a branched covering

Recall from Section 2.1 the definition of a finite branched covering. The main result of this section is

Theorem 6.13 (∂F is a branched covering) *The map $\partial F : \partial \Sigma \rightarrow \partial \Sigma$ is a finite branched covering map of degree $d = \#X$.*

Proof: Clearly $\partial F : \partial \Sigma \rightarrow \partial \Sigma$ is continuous and finite-to-one; it is open by Lemma 6.11(4). By [Mun], a continuous, open map from a compact space to a Hausdorff space is closed. Therefore, it is enough to show

$$\forall \xi \in \partial \Sigma, \quad \sum_{\tilde{\xi} \in \partial F^{-1}(\xi)} \deg(\partial F, \tilde{\xi}) = d.$$

In the sequel, we will denote by $\xi, \tilde{\xi}, \zeta$, etc. elements of $\partial \Sigma$. Recall the definition of local degree:

$$\deg(\partial F, \tilde{\xi}) = \inf_{U \ni \tilde{\xi}} \{ \# \partial F^{-1}(\partial F(\zeta)) : \zeta \in U \}$$

where the infimum is over all open U containing $\tilde{\xi}$.

The proof will proceed by first interpreting the degree at a point on $\partial \Sigma$ in terms of the map F on Σ itself, and then using the fact that F is a covering map of degree d .

To this end, recall that a point $\xi \in \partial \Sigma$ is an equivalence class of rays, $[R]$, emanating from o . Also, recall that balls are by definition subsets of vertices, and that for any subset V of vertices, $\Sigma(V)$ denotes the induced subcomplex of Σ containing V . Recall that if $v = uw$ where $|u| = l$ then we denoted by $v^{[-l]} = w$, i.e. $v^{[-l]}$ is the unique point on the geodesic $[ov]$ which is l units toward o from v .

Let us denote by

$$\Sigma(\xi)_n = \Sigma(\cup_{R \in \xi} B_{hor}(R(n), 1)).$$

Observe that for all $n \in \mathbb{N}$ and all $\xi \in \partial\Sigma$,

$$\Sigma(\xi)_n^{[-1]} \subset \Sigma(\xi)_{n-1} \quad (7)$$

since Σ is an augmented tree. Since F maps equivalence classes of rays surjectively onto equivalence classes of rays, and maps horizontal balls of radius one surjectively onto horizontal balls of radius one (cf. Lemma 5.2), we have that whenever $\partial F(\tilde{\xi}) = \xi$,

$$F(\Sigma(\tilde{\xi})_{n+1}) = \Sigma(\xi)_n$$

for all $n > 0$. Suppose $v \in \Sigma(\xi)_n$ is any vertex, and consider the set

$$F^{-1}(v) \cap \Sigma(\tilde{\xi})_{n+1}.$$

Denote by

$$\delta(\tilde{\xi}, v) = \#F^{-1}(v) \cap \Sigma(\tilde{\xi})_{n+1}$$

and by

$$\delta(\tilde{\xi})_{n+1} = \max_{v \in \Sigma(\xi)_n} \delta(\tilde{\xi}, v).$$

Fix n , for convenience set $k = \delta(\tilde{\xi})_n$, and choose a vertex v for which $\delta(\tilde{\xi}, v) = k$. Since F acts as the right shift, we may write

$$F^{-1}(v) \cap \Sigma(\tilde{\xi})_{n+1} = \{vx_1, vx_2, \dots, vx_k\}.$$

By (7), $v^{[-1]}x_i \in \Sigma(\tilde{\xi})_n$, $i = 1, \dots, k$, so we have that

$$v^{[-1]}x_i \in F^{-1}(v^{[-1]}) \cap \Sigma(\tilde{\xi})_n, \quad i = 1, \dots, k.$$

Hence

$$\delta(\tilde{\xi})_n \geq \delta(\tilde{\xi}, v^{[-1]}) \geq k = \delta(\tilde{\xi}, v) = \delta(\tilde{\xi})_{n+1}.$$

Hence as $n \rightarrow \infty$, the quantity $\delta(\tilde{\xi})$ defined by

$$\delta(\tilde{\xi}) := \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \delta(\tilde{\xi})_n$$

exists. We are going to show that in fact $\delta(\tilde{\xi}) = \deg(\partial F, \tilde{\xi})$.

Although $F(\Sigma(\tilde{\xi})_{n+1}) = \Sigma(\xi)_n$, the restriction $F|_{\Sigma(\tilde{\xi})_{n+1}}$ need not be proper. Let $\tilde{\Gamma}(\tilde{\xi})_{n+1}$ denote the unique component of $F^{-1}(\Sigma(\xi)_n)$ which intersects $\Sigma(\tilde{\xi})_{n+1}$; a priori, it is larger than $\Sigma(\tilde{\xi})_{n+1}$. Its diameter, however, is uniformly bounded by a constant D depending only on d and the number of generators in S . Let $m(D)$ denote the "magic level" such that for any pair of vertices v_1, v_2 at the same level, $|v_1 - v_2|_{hor} \leq D$ implies $\left| v_1^{[-m(D)]} - v_2^{[-m(D)]} \right|_{hor} \leq 1$.

Claim: For all n sufficiently large, the map

$$F : \tilde{\Gamma}(\tilde{\xi})_{n+1} \rightarrow \Sigma(\xi)_n$$

is a covering map of degree $\delta(\tilde{\xi})$.

Proof of Claim: Suppose $\partial F(\tilde{\xi}) = \xi$. The definition of $\delta(\tilde{\xi})$ shows that for all n sufficiently large, the degree of the covering map $F : \tilde{\Gamma}(\tilde{\xi})_{n+1} \rightarrow \Sigma(\xi)_n$ is at least $\delta(\tilde{\xi})$. We now establish the upper bound.

Suppose n is large and $v \in \Sigma(\xi)_n$ is any vertex. Write $v = uw$ where $w = v^{[-m(D)]}$, and consider now the set

$$F^{-1}(v) \cap \tilde{\Gamma}(\tilde{\xi})_{n+1} = \{uwx_1, \dots, uwx_k\}.$$

By definition, there exists a ray $R \in \xi$ such that $|R(n) - v| \leq 1$. Choose \tilde{R} representing $\tilde{\xi}$ such that $F(\tilde{R}) = R$. Then by definition

$$|\tilde{R}(n+1) - uwx_i|_{hor} \leq D, \quad i = 1, \dots, k.$$

By the definition of $m(D)$ we have

$$|\tilde{R}(n+1 - m(D)) - wx_i|_{hor} \leq 1, \quad i = 1, \dots, k$$

which implies that $wx_i \in \Sigma(\tilde{\xi})_{n+1-m(D)}$ and hence that

$$k \leq \delta(\tilde{\xi}, v^{[-m(D)]})_{n+1-m(D)} \leq \delta(\tilde{\xi})_{n+1-m(D)} = \delta(\tilde{\xi})$$

provided that n is sufficiently large.

■**Claim.**

Since F is a covering map of degree d , the previous claim implies immediately that for all $\xi \in \partial\Sigma$,

$$\sum_{\tilde{\xi} \in F^{-1}(\xi)} \delta(\tilde{\xi}) = d.$$

The following lemma completes the proof of Theorem 6.13.

Lemma 6.14 (Interpretation of local degree) For all $\tilde{\xi} \in \partial\Sigma$,

$$\deg(\partial F, \tilde{\xi}) = \delta(\tilde{\xi}).$$

Proof: We first establish \leq . Suppose $\partial F(\tilde{\xi}) = \xi$ and k is the local degree at $\tilde{\xi}$. Let C_0 denote the universal additive constant (§6.1) relating the Gromov, level, and divergence level products. For $n \in \mathbb{N}$ let

$$\tilde{U}_n = \{\tilde{\zeta} : (\tilde{\xi}|\tilde{\zeta}) > n + C_0\}$$

and

$$U_n = \partial F(\tilde{U}_n).$$

Then $\{\tilde{U}_n\}$ is a basis of neighborhoods of $\tilde{\xi}$.

Then by the definition of local degree, for all large n , we have

$$k = \deg(\partial F, \tilde{\xi}) = \sup_{\zeta \in \tilde{U}_n} \{\#\partial F^{-1}(\zeta) \cap \tilde{U}_n\}.$$

Let us fix such an n and consider a point $\zeta \in U_n$ which realizes the above supremum. Let $R \in \xi, S \in \zeta, \tilde{R} \in \tilde{\xi}$ be representing rays. Then by the definition of \tilde{U}_n , there exist preimages $\tilde{S}_i, i = 1, \dots, k$, of S under F such that for each such i , the divergence level satisfies $\{\tilde{R}|\tilde{S}_i\} > n$. Note that the rays \tilde{S}_i are all distinct, since they are preimages of a ray. By the definition of divergence level, for all such i ,

$$|\tilde{R}(n) - \tilde{S}_i(n)|_{hor} \leq 1.$$

Hence

$$\tilde{S}_i(n) \in \Sigma(\tilde{\xi})_n$$

and so since each $\tilde{S}_i(n)$ maps to the same point $F(\tilde{S}_i(n)) = S(n-1)$ we have

$$k \leq \delta(\tilde{\xi})_n = \delta(\tilde{\xi})$$

provided that n is sufficiently large.

To establish the other bound, we make use of the following claim. The idea is that if $f : X \rightarrow Y$ is an fbc, then the image of the branch locus in Y is nowhere dense, so that any $y \in Y$ is a limit of points each having the maximal number $d = \deg(f)$ of distinct preimages. This is what we are going to show by means of the claim below. Roughly, here is the idea of the proof. Suppose instead of ∂F we consider a subhyperbolic rational map. Take a very small ball B which intersects the Julia set. Take a sequence of inverse branches of this ball which *realizes the maximum of the degree over all inverse branches* to obtain an iterated preimage \tilde{B} of B . Then all further iterated preimages of \tilde{B} must be unramified, and the union of all of these further preimages is dense in the Julia set.

Claim: *There are a universal level n_0 and a constant M such that for any vertex \tilde{v} with $|\tilde{v}| \geq n_0$, there exists a vertex \tilde{w} with $|\tilde{v}| = |\tilde{w}|$ such that (i) $|\tilde{v} - \tilde{w}|_{hor} \leq M$, and (ii) for all $k \in \mathbb{N}$, any pair of distinct preimages of \tilde{w} under F^{-k} are at least two (horizontal) units apart.*

Proof of Claim: Let $r = 1$ and let $n = n(r)$ be the constant given by Theorem 5.14. Choose a vertex $u \in X^n$ at level n arbitrarily, and set $\Gamma_0 = \Sigma(B_{hor}(u, 1))$.

By Theorem 5.14,

$$p_0 = \sup\{\deg(F^k : \tilde{\Gamma}_0 \rightarrow \Gamma_0) : k \in \mathbb{N}, \tilde{\Gamma}_0 \text{ is a component of } F^{-k}(\Gamma_0)\}$$

is finite. Suppose $F^{k_0} : \tilde{\Gamma}_0 \rightarrow \Gamma_0$ realizes this supremum. For convenience set $\Gamma = \tilde{\Gamma}_0$. Then for all $k \in \mathbb{N}$ and all components $\tilde{\Gamma}$ of $F^{-k}(\Gamma)$,

$$\deg(F^k : \tilde{\Gamma} \rightarrow \Gamma) = 1.$$

Let $n_0 = n + k_0$ be the level of Γ . Since by assumption the action is level-transitive, each horizontal subcomplex is connected. Hence the quantity M , defined as the maximum horizontal distance of a vertex at level n_0 to a vertex in Γ , exists.

Given now any vertex \tilde{v} at level $n > n_0$, put $l = n - n_0$, and let $v = F^l(\tilde{v})$. By the definition of M , there exists a vertex $w \in \Gamma$ and a horizontal edge-path γ of length at most M joining v to w . Let \tilde{w} be the endpoint of the lift of γ under F^l based at \tilde{v} . Then $|\tilde{v} - \tilde{w}|_{hor} \leq M$.

By construction, for all $j > 0$, each connected component $\tilde{\Gamma}$ of the preimage of Γ under F^j maps to Γ by degree one. Hence there are d^j such preimages. By Lemma 5.4, for a fixed j , any two such preimages $\tilde{\Gamma}^i$, $i = 1, 2$ are at least two units apart. In particular, this holds for $j = k + l$. We conclude that each of the d^k inverse images of \tilde{w} under F^{-k} are at least two apart, and the Claim follows.

■**Claim**

Now suppose that $k = \delta(\tilde{\xi})$. Then for all large n we have

$$k = \delta(\tilde{\xi})_{n+1}.$$

Fix n large, let $v \in \Sigma(\tilde{\xi})_n$, and suppose $\delta(\tilde{\xi}, v) = \delta(\tilde{\xi})_{n+1}$, so that

$$F^{-1}(v) \cap \Sigma(\tilde{\xi})_{n+1} = \{\tilde{v}_1, \dots, \tilde{v}_k\}.$$

Apply the Claim (with $\tilde{v} = v$ in the hypothesis) to obtain a vertex w (called \tilde{w} in the conclusion) for which $|v - w|_{hor} \leq M$, and for which all of the iterated preimages of w at a given level are at least two horizontal units apart. Let γ be a horizontal edge-path joining v and w and let \tilde{w}_i be the unique preimage of w obtained by lifting γ under F based at $v x_i = \tilde{v}_i$. Then the \tilde{w}_i 's are all distinct. Let S be a ray through w and let \tilde{S}_i be the lifts of S through \tilde{w}_i . Since the \tilde{w}_i 's are at least two apart, the rays \tilde{S}_i are in distinct equivalence classes $\tilde{\zeta}_i$, (Lemma 5.3), each of which maps to $\zeta = [S]$. Since this occurs for all n large, we have

$$\deg(\partial F, \tilde{\xi}) \geq k = \delta(\tilde{\xi}).$$

■**Lemma**

■**Theorem 6.13**

6.5 Dynamics on $\partial\Sigma$

In the next two sections, we prove that the dynamics on $\partial\Sigma$ is of finite type with respect to the visual metric. In this section, we define the family \mathcal{U}_n , $n = 0, 1, 2, \dots$ of open covers of $\partial\Sigma$, and collect the necessary finiteness results. In the next section, we show that the dynamics on the boundary is of finite type.

The construction of the \mathcal{U}_n is somewhat technical, so we first give the general idea. Recall the definition of the *cone* C_v associated to a vertex $v \in X$ (§5.1). Let us pretend for the moment that the boundary at infinity of any cone is both open and connected. We would like to take \mathcal{U}_0 to be the set $\{\partial C_v : |v| = n_0\}$ of boundaries at infinity of the set of cones at some fixed level n_0 . Suppose C is such a cone, \tilde{C} a preimage of C under some iterate F^k , and $p = \deg(F^k : \tilde{C} \rightarrow C)$. Since probably \tilde{C} is not a cone but rather a union of cones, we may lose control of the degree p . However, as the level n_0 of the vertex defining C increases, the cone C gets smaller. Eventually, it is small enough so that the degree p is uniformly bounded independent of k . To make this rigorous, we use the finiteness principles, which assert that up to isometry, there are only finitely many local models for the map $F^k : \tilde{C} \rightarrow C$.

Unfortunately, a priori we do not know if the boundaries of cones are open and connected. So, to make the above heuristic argument precise:

- we work with shadows and umbrae, to get open sets of the boundary;
- we take a finite covering by *connected components* of umbrae at some fixed level n_0 sufficiently large so that the finiteness principles apply;
- we add basepoints to these connected components to aid in indexing preimages.

Remark: There are known conditions which imply that the boundaries of cones are connected and equal to the closure of their interiors; see [Nek1, §3.3.3].

Construction of \mathcal{U}_n . Take $r = 1$ and let $n_0 = n(r)$ as in the statement of Theorem [5.15, Finiteness Principles]. Let

$$\text{UMB}_0 \subset \{(U, R) \mid U = U(R, n_0)\}$$

be a *finite* set such that

$$\bigcup_{(U, R) \in \text{UMB}_0} \mathcal{U}(U, R)$$

covers $\partial\Sigma$, where $\mathcal{U}(U, R)$ denotes the connected component of ∂U containing $R(\infty)$. This set exists since umbrae are open (Corollary 6.12) and $\partial\Sigma$ is locally connected (Theorem 4.1).

Let

$$\text{UMB}_n = \{(\tilde{U}, \tilde{R}) \mid F^n : (\tilde{U}, \tilde{R}) \rightarrow (U, R) \in \text{UMB}_0\}$$

where $\tilde{U} \subset \Sigma$ is a connected component of $F^{-n}(U)$, $F^n(\tilde{R}) = R$, and $\tilde{R}(t) \in \tilde{U}$ for all $t \gg 0$.

Given $(U, R) \in \text{UMB}_n$ we let $\mathcal{U}(U, R)$ denote the connected component of ∂U which contains $R(\infty)$, equipped with the basepoint $R(\infty)$. Finally, we set

$$\mathcal{U}_n = \{\mathcal{U}(U, R) \mid (U, R) \in \text{UMB}_n\}.$$

We emphasize that the elements of \mathcal{U}_n are sets equipped with basepoints. While this leads to redundancy which could be avoided, it is convenient since it aids in the bookkeeping of preimages that follows. By abuse of notation, the index n will here be called the *level* of $(U, R) \in \text{UMB}_n$, even though $|o - U| = n + n_0$. Since ∂F is a finite branched covering (Theorem 6.4), we have

$$\mathcal{U}_{n+1} = \partial F^{-1}\mathcal{U}_n \tag{8}$$

in the sense that \mathcal{U}_{n+1} is the set of all pairs $(\tilde{U}, \tilde{\xi})$ which map under ∂F to a pair $(\mathcal{U}, \xi) \in \mathcal{U}_n$; note that the same underlying set \tilde{U} may arise more than once when equipped with different basepoints.

This completes the definition of the \mathcal{U}_n .

Application of finiteness principles.

By Theorem [5.15, Finiteness Principles] and the choice of n_0 , there are only finitely many isometry classes of maps of the form

$$F^k : \tilde{U} \rightarrow U$$

where $(U, R) \in \text{UMB}_n$. The elements of UMB_n are sets with basepoints. The supremum of the degrees

$$p = \sup_k \sup_{(\tilde{U}, \tilde{R}) \in \text{UMB}_{n+k}} \deg(F^k |_{\tilde{U}} \rightarrow U) < \infty$$

is finite, and UMB_0 is finite, so we conclude:

There are only finitely many isometry classes of maps of pairs

$$F^k : (\tilde{U}, \tilde{R}) \rightarrow (U, R)$$

where $(\tilde{U}, \tilde{R}) \in \text{UMB}_{n+k}$ and $(U, R) \in \text{UMB}_n$.

6.6 Boundary dynamics is finite type

In this section, we prove that the boundary dynamics on Σ is of finite type, hence is cxc by Theorem 2.8. Actually, we will show the following slightly stronger statement in which the control of diameters is more precise:

Theorem 6.15 (Boundary dynamics is of finite type) *The dynamics on $\partial\Sigma$ is admissible and of finite type, hence is cxc.*

More precisely, we have the following. There exists a family of open covers \mathcal{U}_n , $n = 0, 1, 2, \dots$, constants $C, \lambda > 1$ and a finite set of \mathcal{M} of pointed model maps

$$g_m : (\tilde{V}_m, v_m) \rightarrow (V_m, v_m), m \in \mathcal{M}$$

where \tilde{V}_m, V_m are connected metric spaces, $\tilde{v}_m \in \tilde{V}_m, v_m \in V_m$, with the following property. If

$$\mathcal{U}_{n+k} \ni (\tilde{\mathcal{U}}, \tilde{\xi}) \mapsto (\mathcal{U}, \xi) \in \mathcal{U}_n$$

under ∂F^k , then there exist homeomorphisms $\tilde{\psi} : \tilde{\mathcal{U}} \rightarrow \tilde{V}_m$ and $\psi : \mathcal{U} \rightarrow V_m$ depending only on $\tilde{\mathcal{U}}, \mathcal{U}$ respectively such that

$$\begin{array}{ccc} (\tilde{\mathcal{U}}, \tilde{\xi}) & \xrightarrow{\tilde{\psi}} & (\tilde{V}_m, \tilde{v}_m) \\ \partial F^k \downarrow & & \downarrow g_m \\ (\mathcal{U}, \xi) & \xrightarrow{\psi} & (V_m, v_m) \end{array}$$

commutes, and such that $\tilde{\psi}, \psi$ are respectively (C, λ^{n+k}) and (C, λ^n) -quasisimilarities.

Like the metric constructed in Section 3.3 for topologically finite type maps, the metric d_ε above has the property that $\text{diam}U \asymp \exp(-\varepsilon n)$ where the constants are independent of U and n .

Proof: First, the [expansion] axiom holds immediately from Lemma 6.11, since any open set on the boundary contains the boundary of a cone. Since any cone eventually maps onto all of Σ , its boundary eventually maps onto all of $\partial\Sigma$, the [irreducibility] axiom holds as well.

We now establish the existence of a dynatlas. Let \mathcal{M} denote the set of isometry classes of maps of pairs $F^k : (\tilde{U}, \tilde{R}) \rightarrow (U, R)$ where $(\tilde{U}, \tilde{R}) \in \text{UMB}_{n+k}$ and $(U, R) \in \text{UMB}_n$. For each $m \in \mathcal{M}$ choose a representative

$$F^{k_m} : (\tilde{U}_m, \tilde{R}_m) \rightarrow (U_m, R_m);$$

one may choose this representative to have minimal level if desired (it is more convenient here not to normalize the sets to have diameter 1). Let $(\tilde{V}_m, \tilde{v}_m) = (\mathcal{U}(\tilde{U}_m, \tilde{R}_m), \tilde{R}_m(\infty))$, $(V_m, v_m) = (\mathcal{U}(U_m, R_m), R_m(\infty))$, and $g_m = \partial F^{k_m}|_{\tilde{V}_m}$.

Suppose now $\mathcal{U}_{n+k} \ni (\tilde{\mathcal{U}}, \tilde{\xi}) \mapsto (\mathcal{U}, \xi) \in \mathcal{U}_n$ is induced by $\partial F^k : (\tilde{U}, \tilde{R}) \rightarrow (U, R)$ where $\tilde{\mathcal{U}} = \mathcal{U}(\tilde{U}, \tilde{R})$ and $\mathcal{U} = \mathcal{U}(U, R)$. Then there exists $m \in \mathcal{M}$ and isometries $\tilde{\phi} : \tilde{U} \rightarrow \tilde{U}_m$,

$\phi : U \rightarrow U_m$ such that the diagram below commutes:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} (\tilde{U}, \tilde{R}) & \xrightarrow{\tilde{\phi}} & (\tilde{U}_m, \tilde{R}_m) \\ F^k \downarrow & & \downarrow F^{k_m} \\ (U, R) & \xrightarrow{\phi} & (U_m, R_m) \end{array}$$

Suppose U_m has level n_m . Then \tilde{U} has level $n_m + k_m$ while the levels of \tilde{U}, U are $n + k$ and n , respectively. By Lemma 6.9, the maps

$$\tilde{\psi} = \partial\tilde{\phi}|_{\tilde{\mathcal{U}}} : \tilde{\mathcal{U}} \rightarrow \tilde{V}_m$$

and

$$\psi = \partial\phi|_{\mathcal{U}} : \mathcal{U} \rightarrow V_m$$

are respectively $(C_\epsilon^2, \exp(-\epsilon(n_m + k_m - (n + k))))$ - and $(C_\epsilon^2, \exp(-\epsilon(n_m - n)))$ -quasisimilarities. So $\tilde{\psi}, \psi$ are C -quasisimilarities, where $C = C_\epsilon^2$ and the proof is complete. ■

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