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Smoothing causal functions

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Abstract. We describe, in the general setting of closed cone fields, the set of causal functions which can be approximated by smooth Lyapunov. We derive several consequences on causality theory.

Dans le contexte général des champs de cônes fermés, on décrit l'ensemble des fonctions causales qui peuvent être approchées par des fonctions de Lyapunov lisses. On en déduit quelques conséquences en théorie de la causalité.

1. Definitions and Results

In the setting of Lorentzian geometry, the relation between continuous time functions and smooth time functions, or even better temporal functions, was not well understood before the paper of Bernal and Sanchez [3]. In the present paper, we study the more general question of the approximation of continuous causal functions by smooth ones, in the very general setting of closed cone fields, and without any causality assumption. We introduce a class of causal functions, called strictly causal functions, which can be approximated by smooth causal, and even smooth Lyapunov, functions. Examples show that some causal functions do not have this property. Yet time functions are strictly causal hence can be approximated by temporal functions, which generalizes the result of Bernal and Sanchez to the context of closed cone fields.

These considerations also have several consequences in causality theory. We recover in particular the equivalence between stable causality, the existence of a temporal function, and \mathcal{K} -causality.

Although it may seem less relevant for physical applications to study noncausal cone fields, we point out that our result also applies to the study of dynamical systems, where the cone field is reduced to a half-line. The relation between recurrence and Lyapunov or causal functions, respectively, for such systems was first studied by Conley. To our knowledge, our results are also new in this case.

We work on a Riemannian manifold M . A *convex cone* of the vector space E is a convex subset $C \subset E$ such that $tx \in C$ for each $t > 0$ and $x \in C$. The convex cone C is called *regular* if it is not empty and contained in an open half-space, or equivalently if there exists a linear form p on E such that $p \cdot v > 0$ for each $v \in C$. The full cone $C = E$ will be called the *singular* cone.

Definition 1. We say that $C \subset E$ is a closed cone if it is a convex cone which is either singular or regular and if $C \cup \{0\}$ is a closed subset of E .



Note that the empty set is a closed cone. We call it *degenerate*.

A *cone field* \mathcal{C} on the manifold M is a subset of the tangent bundle TM such that $\mathcal{C}(x) := T_x M \cap \mathcal{C}$ is a convex cone for each x .

Definition 2. We say that $\mathcal{C} \subset TM$ is a *closed cone field* if it is a cone field such that the union of \mathcal{C} and the image of the zero section in TM is a closed subset of TM and such that $\mathcal{C}(x)$ is a closed cone for each x .

A point $x \in M$ is called *nondegenerate* for \mathcal{C} if $\mathcal{C}(x) \neq \emptyset$. The *domain* of \mathcal{C} is the set of nondegenerate points. It is denoted by $\mathcal{D}(\mathcal{C})$. The domain of a closed cone field is closed. A cone field is called *nondegenerate* if all points are nondegenerate, *i.e.* if $\mathcal{D}(\mathcal{C}) = M$. The set of singular points (the points x such that $\mathcal{C}(x) = T_x M$) of a closed cone field is closed.

For a closed cone field \mathcal{C} , recall from [4] that the curve $\gamma : I \rightarrow M$ is \mathcal{C} -causal (or just causal) if it is locally Lipschitz and if the inclusion $\dot{\gamma}(t) \in \mathcal{C}(\gamma(t)) \cup \{0\}$ holds for almost all $t \in I$. The strictly causal future $\mathcal{J}_{\mathcal{C}}^{++}(x)$ of x is the set of points $y \in M$ such that there exists a nonconstant causal curve $\gamma : [0, T] \rightarrow M$ satisfying $\gamma(0) = x$ and $\gamma(T) = y$. The causal future $\mathcal{J}_{\mathcal{C}}^+(x)$ of x is the set $\mathcal{J}_{\mathcal{C}}^+(x) = \mathcal{J}_{\mathcal{C}}^{++}(x) \cup \{x\}$. The causal past $\mathcal{J}_{\mathcal{C}}^-(x)$ is the set of points $x' \in M$ such that $x \in \mathcal{J}_{\mathcal{C}}^+(x')$. More generally, for each subset $A \subset M$, we denote by $\mathcal{J}_{\mathcal{C}}^{\pm}(A) := \cup_{x \in A} \mathcal{J}_{\mathcal{C}}^{\pm}(x)$ the causal future and past of A . We have the inclusion $\mathcal{J}_{\mathcal{C}}^+(y) \subset \mathcal{J}_{\mathcal{C}}^+(x)$ if $y \in \mathcal{J}_{\mathcal{C}}^+(x)$.

Definition 3. The function $f : M \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ is said to be *causal* if it is continuous, and has the property that $f(y) \geq f(x)$ for each $y \in \mathcal{J}_{\mathcal{C}}^+(x)$. We denote by \mathbf{C} the set of causal functions.

Given a causal function f , the point x is said to be *neutral* if it is a singular point of \mathcal{C} or if there exists $y \in \mathcal{J}_{\mathcal{C}}^+(x) - \{x\}$ such that $f(y) = f(x)$. Otherwise, x is said to be *strict*.

We say that $a \in \mathbb{R}$ is a *neutral value* of f if there exists a neutral point x such that $f(x) = a$. Otherwise, a is called a *strict value*.

We say that f is a *special causal function* if it is causal, and if the set of strict values of f is dense in \mathbb{R} . We denote by \mathbf{S} the set of special causal functions. It is classical in the Conley theory of dynamical systems to consider this kind of hypothesis. The terminology *neutral values* is taken from [6].

We say that τ is a *Lyapunov function* if it is smooth and satisfies $d\tau_x \cdot v > 0$ for each regular point x of τ and each $v \in \mathcal{C}(x)$. We denote by \mathbf{L} the set of Lyapunov functions. We have

$$\mathbf{L} \subset \mathbf{S} \subset \mathbf{C}.$$

The first inclusion following from:

Lemma 4. Each Lyapunov function τ is special causal. Moreover, the set of neutral points of τ is contained in the set of critical points of τ .

PROOF. If τ is a Lyapunov function and γ is a causal curve, then the function $\tau \circ \gamma$ is locally Lipschitz and satisfies $(\tau \circ \gamma)'(t) \geq 0$ almost everywhere, hence it is nondecreasing. This implies that the function τ is causal. If there exists $t > 0$ and a nonconstant causal curve $\gamma : [0, t] \rightarrow M$ such that $\tau \circ \gamma(t) = \tau \circ \gamma(0)$, then $\tau \circ \gamma$ is constant on $[0, t]$, which implies that $\gamma(0)$ is a critical point of τ . We deduce that the neutral points of τ are necessarily critical points, hence that neutral values are critical values. By Sard's Theorem, the set of regular values of τ is dense, which implies that the set of strict values is dense. \square

We define the stably recurrent set \mathcal{R} of \mathcal{C} as the intersection of the sets of critical points of Lyapunov functions. This set is studied in [4]. In the present setting, it is proved there that:

Proposition 5. If $x \in \mathcal{R}$, then either x is a singular point of \mathcal{C} , or there exists $y \in \mathcal{J}_{\mathcal{C}}^+(x) - \{x\}$ such that $\tau(y) = \tau(x)$ for each $\tau \in \mathbf{L}$. As a consequence

$$\mathcal{R} = \bigcap_{\tau \in \mathbf{L}} \text{neut}(\tau) = \bigcap_{\tau \in \mathbf{L}} \text{crit}(\tau).$$

Moreover, there exists a Lyapunov function τ_0 such that

$$\mathcal{R} = \text{neut}(\tau_0) = \text{crit}(\tau_0).$$

We now state our main result, which will be proved in Section 2:

Theorem 1. *For each function $f \in \mathbf{S}$ and each $\epsilon > 0$, there exists a Lyapunov function $\tau \in \mathbf{L}$ such that $|\tau - f|(x) < \epsilon$ for each x , and which is regular outside of \mathcal{R} .*

To our knowledge, this statement is new even in the classical Lorentzian setting and in the setting of vector fields. See however [5] for results on smoothing causal functions.

The following example, taken from [9, Example 5.1], illustrates that the set \mathbf{S} could not be replaced by \mathbf{C} in the above statement.

Example 6. *We consider the manifold $M = \mathbb{S}^1 \times \mathbb{R}$, and the constant cone field $\mathcal{C}(\theta, x) = [0, \infty) \times [0, \infty) - \{(0, 0)\}$. The function $f(\theta, x)$ on M is causal if and only if it is of the form $f(\theta, x) = g(x)$ for some nondecreasing function $g : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$. For such a causal function, all the values in the interval $g(\mathbb{R})$ are neutral. As a consequence, the function f is special causal if and only if it is constant.*

Obviously, \mathbf{S} , and hence \mathbf{L} , is not dense in \mathbf{C} in this example.

Corollary 7. $\mathcal{R} = \bigcap_{f \in \mathbf{S}} \text{neut}(f)$

PROOF. Since $\mathbf{L} \subset \mathbf{S}$, we have the inclusion $\bigcap_{f \in \mathbf{S}} \text{neut}(f) \subset \mathcal{R}$ by Proposition 5. Conversely, consider $x \in \mathcal{R}$. If x is a singular point of \mathcal{C} , then it is a neutral point for each causal function. If x is not a singular point of \mathcal{C} , there exists $y \in \mathcal{J}_{\mathcal{C}}^+(x) - \{x\}$ such that $\tau(y) = \tau(x)$ for each $\tau \in \mathbf{L}$. The density of \mathbf{L} in \mathbf{S} then implies that $f(y) = f(x)$ for each special causal function f , hence x is neutral for f . \square

In general the set of neutral points of a causal function can be a strict subset of \mathcal{R} . We recall some definitions before presenting an example. We say that f is a *time function* if it is a causal function without neutral points. Obviously, time functions are special causal. Note that the existence of a time function with our definitions prevents the presence of singularities of \mathcal{C} . We say that τ is a *temporal function* if it is a Lyapunov function without critical points.

Example 8. *Consider $M = S^1 \times \mathbb{R}^2$ with coordinates (θ, x, z) . Equip M with the cone field*

$$\mathcal{C}(\theta, x, z) := \{(v_\theta, v_x, v_z) : v_x \geq 0 \text{ and } v_\theta v_x \geq z^2 v_\theta^2 + v_z^2\}.$$

We claim that

$$\bigcap_{f \in \mathbf{C}} \text{neut}(f) = S^1 \times \mathbb{R} \times \{0\} \neq \mathcal{R} = M.$$

PROOF. Under the embedding $(\theta, x) \mapsto (\theta, x, 0)$ of $S^1 \times \mathbb{R}$ into M the cone field \mathcal{C} pulls back to the cone field considered in Example 6. The coordinate function $x : M \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ is a causal function of (M, \mathcal{C}) , but not a temporal one. As seen in Example 6 the set of neutral points of every causal function includes $S^1 \times \mathbb{R} \times \{0\}$. Further the neutral points of the function x are precisely $S^1 \times \mathbb{R} \times \{0\}$. Therefore we have

$$\bigcap_{f \in \mathbf{C}} \text{neut}(f) = S^1 \times \mathbb{R} \times \{0\} \subset \mathcal{R}.$$

In particular, all Lyapunov functions are critical, hence constant, on $S^1 \times \mathbb{R} \times \{0\}$. The curves $(\theta(t), x(t), z(t)) = (\theta_0 + t, x_0 + 2t + (t_0 + t)^3 - t_0^3, t_0 + t)$ and $(\theta(t), x(t), z(t)) =$

$(\theta_0 + t, x_0 + 2t + (t - t_0)^3 + t_0^3, t_0 - t)$ are causal. This implies that for every $p \in M$ we have

$$\mathcal{J}_C^\pm(p) \cap (S^1 \times \mathbb{R} \times \{0\}) \neq \emptyset.$$

As a consequence, all Lyapunov functions are constant on M , hence $\mathcal{R} = M$. □

We recall that a time function is said to be Cauchy if it has the property that the image of $f \circ \gamma$ is the whole real line for each inextendible causal curve γ .

Corollary 9. *There exists a time function if and only if the stably recurrent set is empty. In this case, each causal function f can be uniformly approximated by temporal functions τ .*

If f is a Cauchy time function, then so is the temporal function τ (in this case, \mathcal{C} is globally hyperbolic in the sense of [4]).

PROOF. The first claim follows directly from the definition and Proposition 5.

Let us next consider a causal function f . Since \mathcal{R} is empty, there exists a time function g' . The function $g := \frac{2\epsilon}{\pi} \arctan \circ g'$ is a time function taking values in $] - \epsilon, \epsilon[$. The function $f + g$ is then a time function, hence it belongs to \mathbf{S} . By Theorem 1, there exists a temporal function τ such that $|\tau - (f + g)| < \epsilon$, hence $|\tau - f| < 2\epsilon$.

If f and g are two time functions such that $f - g$ is bounded, and if f is Cauchy, then so is g . Indeed, for each inextendible causal curve γ , we have $\sup(f \circ \gamma) = +\infty$, hence $\sup(g \circ \gamma) = +\infty$ and $\inf(f \circ \gamma) = -\infty$, hence $\inf(g \circ \gamma) = \infty$. □

Let us discuss the implications of our result in terms of causality relations. The stable (also called Seifert) relation $\mathcal{F}^+(x)$ is defined by

$$\mathcal{F}^+(x) := \{y : \tau(y) \geq \tau(x) \forall \tau \in \mathbf{L}\}$$

This relation can also be defined in terms of cone enlargements, see [4] for the present generality. It is an obvious consequence of Theorem 1 that

$$\mathcal{F}^+(x) = \{y : \tau(y) \geq \tau(x) \forall \tau \in \mathbf{S}\}.$$

On the other hand, it is a general fact that

$$\mathcal{K}^+(x) = \{y : \tau(y) \geq \tau(x) \forall \tau \in \mathbf{C}\} \subset \mathcal{F}^+(x)$$

is the smallest transitive closed relation containing \mathcal{J}_C^+ . This follows from the Auslander-Levin Theorem, [2, 8], [1, Theorem 2], as was noticed in [12, Theorem 3].

In Example 6 we have $\mathcal{K}^+(\theta, x) = \mathcal{J}_C^+(\theta, x) = \mathbb{S}^1 \times [x, \infty)$ and $\mathcal{F}^+(\theta, x) = M$ for all $(\theta, x) \in M$. This shows that equality does not hold in general between \mathcal{K}^+ and \mathcal{F}^+ . In the case where \mathcal{R} is empty, however, we have by Corollary 9:

Proposition 10. *If \mathcal{R} is empty, $\mathcal{K} = \mathcal{F}$.*

The equality $\mathcal{K} = \mathcal{F}$ is proved in [11] in the classical Lorentzian setting, and very recently [14, Theorem 85] under assumptions slightly stronger than the present ones.

Let us finally recover and slightly generalize some results of Minguzzi on the equivalence between \mathcal{K} -causality and stable causality. We say that the cone field is \mathcal{K} -causal if $\mathcal{K}^+(x) \cap \mathcal{K}^-(x) = \{x\}$ for each x . \mathcal{K} -causality implies that for all x and all $y \in \mathcal{J}_C^+(x) - \{x\}$ there exists $f \in \mathbf{C}$ with $f(y) > f(x)$. Recall that the cone field is *stably causal* if \mathcal{R} is empty. This is equivalent to \mathcal{F} -causality, that is to the property that $\mathcal{F}^+(x) \cap \mathcal{F}^-(x) = \{x\}$ for each x , as follows from Proposition 5, see also [4, 7, 10, 16].

Proposition 11. *The following properties are equivalent:*

- The cone field \mathcal{C} is stably causal.
- There exists a temporal function.
- There exists a time function.
- The cone field is \mathcal{K} -causal.

PROOF. We have already proved the equivalence of the three first points.

Since $\mathcal{K}^+(x) \cap \mathcal{K}^-(x) \subset \mathcal{F}^+(x) \cap \mathcal{F}^-(x)$, any of the first three conditions implies the last point.

Conversely, let us consider the set $\mathbf{C}([0, 1])$ of causal functions taking values in $[0, 1]$, endowed with the topology of uniform convergence on compact sets. It is a separable metric space, as a subset of the separable metric space of all continuous functions with the topology of uniform convergence on compact sets. We consider a dense sequence $f_i \in \mathbf{C}([0, 1])$ and $f := \sum_{i \geq 1} 2^{-i} f_i$, which is an element of \mathbf{C} . If the cone field is \mathcal{K} -causal, then f is a time function. Indeed, if $y \in \mathcal{K}^+(x) - \{x\}$, then $f_i(y) \geq f_i(x)$ for each i , and there exists j such that $f_j(y) > f_j(x)$. As a consequence, we get that $f(y) > f(x)$. \square

2. Proof of Theorem 1

We need more definitions from [4].

We say that $\mathcal{E} \subset TM$ is an open cone field if it is a cone field which is open as a subset of TM . Then $\mathcal{E}(x)$ is an open cone for each x . We say that \mathcal{E} is an open enlargement of \mathcal{C} if it is an open cone field containing \mathcal{C} .

Given an open cone field \mathcal{E} , we say that the curve $\gamma : I \rightarrow M$ is \mathcal{E} -timelike (or just timelike) if it is piecewise smooth and if $\dot{\gamma}(t) \in \mathcal{E}(\gamma(t))$ for all t in I (at nonsmooth points, the inclusion is required to hold for left and right derivatives). The *chronological future* $\mathcal{I}_{\mathcal{E}}^+(x)$ of x is the set of points $y \in M$ such that there exists a nonconstant timelike curve $\gamma : [0, T] \rightarrow M$ satisfying $\gamma(0) = x$ and $\gamma(T) = y$. The *chronological past* $\mathcal{I}_{\mathcal{E}}^-(x)$ of x is the set of points $x' \in M$ such that $x \in \mathcal{I}_{\mathcal{E}}^+(x')$. More generally, for each subset $A \subset M$, we denote by $\mathcal{I}_{\mathcal{E}}^{\pm}(A) := \cup_{x \in A} \mathcal{I}_{\mathcal{E}}^{\pm}(x)$ the *chronological future and past of A*. The chronological future can also be defined using only smooth timelike curves, see [4, Lemma 22].

Proposition 12. *Let f be a special causal function, and let $a \in \mathbb{R}$ a strict value of f . Then for each open interval $]a_-, a_+[\ni a$, there exists a Lyapunov function $\tau : M \rightarrow [a_-, a_+]$ such that $\tau(x) = a_+$ if $f(x) \geq a_+$ and $\tau(x) = a_-$ if $f(x) \leq a_-$ and all values in $]a_-, a_+[$ are regular for τ .*

PROOF OF THEOREM 1 FROM PROPOSITION 12: We fix a special causal function f and $\epsilon > 0$. For each k , there exists a Lyapunov function $\tau_k : M \rightarrow [k\epsilon, (k+1)\epsilon]$ such that $\tau_k = (k+1)\epsilon$ on $\{f \geq (k+1)\epsilon\}$ and $\tau_k = k\epsilon$ on $\{f \leq k\epsilon\}$. The function τ which is equal to τ_k on the set $f^{-1}([k\epsilon, (k+1)\epsilon])$ for each k is a Lyapunov function, whose set of critical values is $\epsilon\mathbb{Z}$, and which satisfies $|f - \tau| < \epsilon$.

In order to control the critical set, we consider a Lyapunov function $\tau_0 : M \rightarrow [0, \epsilon]$ which is regular outside of \mathcal{R} . Then $\tau + \tau_0$ is regular outside of \mathcal{R} and $|f - (\tau + \tau_0)| < 2\epsilon$. \square

PROOF OF PROPOSITION 12: Let $a \in \mathbb{R}$ be a strict value of the special causal function $f : M \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$. Then $U := \{f > a\}$ is open with $\mathcal{J}_{\mathcal{C}}^{++}(\bar{U}) \subset U$ and ∂U consists only of regular points of \mathcal{C} . Especially there exists a neighborhood of ∂U consisting only of regular points of \mathcal{C} since the singular set of \mathcal{C} is closed. Recall from [4] the definition of a trapping domain:

Definition 13. *An open set $A \subset M$ is a trapping domain for the open cone field \mathcal{E} if $\mathcal{I}_{\mathcal{E}}^+(A) \subset A$. A is a trapping domain for the closed cone field \mathcal{C} if it is a trapping domain for some open enlargement \mathcal{E} of \mathcal{C} . We say that the domain is locally trapping at a point $x \in \partial A$ if there exists an open neighborhood U of x such that $A \cap U$ is a trapping domain for $\mathcal{C}|_U$.*

We proved in [4, Lemma 35] that a domain is trapping if and only if it is locally trapping at each point of its boundary.

Proposition 14. *Let U be an open set such that $\mathcal{J}_C^{++}(\bar{U}) \subset U$ and assume that ∂U consists only of regular points of \mathcal{C} . Further let F_i be a closed set contained in U , and let F_e be a closed set disjoint from \bar{U} . Then there exists a trapping domain A such that $F_i \subset A$ and F_e is disjoint from A .*

PROOF OF PROPOSITION 14: Set $W := M - \bar{U}$. For an open cone field \mathcal{E} denote with \mathcal{E}_W the open cone field which is equal to \mathcal{E} on W and empty on \bar{U} . We denote by $\partial^- \mathcal{I}_{\mathcal{E}_W}^+(y)$ the part of the boundary of $\mathcal{I}_{\mathcal{E}_W}^+(y)$ which is contained in W . Note that the open set $\mathcal{I}_{\mathcal{E}_W}^+(y)$ is locally trapping at each point of $\partial^- \mathcal{I}_{\mathcal{E}_W}^+(y)$ and $\mathcal{I}_{\mathcal{E}_W}^+(y) \subset W$.

Lemma 15. *For each $x \in \partial U$, there exists $y_x \in W \cap \mathcal{J}_C^-(x)$ and an enlargement \mathcal{E}^x such that $V_x := \mathcal{I}_{\mathcal{E}_W^x}^+(y_x)$ is bounded in M and disjoint from F_e .*

PROOF OF LEMMA 15: Let us fix $x \in \partial U$. We consider a bounded open neighborhood V of x in M , which is disjoint from F_e and does not contain any singular point of \mathcal{C} . We furthermore assume that there exists a temporal function τ on V , which satisfies $d\tau_z \cdot v > 2|v|_z$ for each $z \in V$ and $v \in \mathcal{C}(z)$. We will prove that there exists $y^x \in W \cap \mathcal{J}_C^-(x)$ and an open enlargement \mathcal{E}^x of \mathcal{C} such that $\mathcal{I}_{\mathcal{E}_W^x}^+(y^x) \subset V$. Since V is bounded so is $\mathcal{I}_{\mathcal{E}_W^x}^+(y^x)$. Further $\mathcal{I}_{\mathcal{E}_W^x}^+(y^x)$ is disjoint from F_e because V is.

We consider a nested sequence of open enlargements \mathcal{E}^n with $\mathcal{C} \subset \mathcal{E}^n \subset \mathcal{E}$ and $\cap_n \mathcal{E}^n = \mathcal{C}$. The existence of such a sequence is proved in [4, Lemma 20]. We set $L = d(x, \partial V)/2$ where d denotes the distance with respect to the Riemannian metric.

We first prove the existence of a \mathcal{C} -causal curve $\eta : [-\delta, 0]$, parametrized by arclength, such that $\eta(0) = x$ and $\eta(t) \in W$ for each $t \in [-\delta, 0[$. For this, we consider a sequence $\eta_n : [-L, 0] \rightarrow V$ of \mathcal{E}_n -timelike curves parametrized by arclength. At the limit (possibly along a subsequence), we obtain a curve $\tilde{\eta} : [-L, 0] \rightarrow V$, which is \mathcal{C} causal according to the limit curve Lemma [4, Lemma 23].

Since $\cap \mathcal{E}^n = \mathcal{C}$, the curves η_n satisfy $d\tau_{\eta_n(t)} \cdot \dot{\eta}_n(t) \geq |\dot{\eta}_n(t)| = 1$ for each $t \in [-L, 0]$ when n is large enough, hence $\tau \circ \eta_n(-t) \leq \tau \circ \eta_n(0) - t$ for each $t \in [0, L]$. At the limit, we deduce that the curve $\tilde{\eta}$ is not constant. We parametrize it by arclength and get η . Since $\mathcal{J}_C^{++}(\bar{U}) \subset U$ and $\eta(0) \notin U$, we obtain that $\eta(t) \in W$ for $t < 0$.

We now consider a sequence $y_n \in \mathcal{J}_C^-(x) \cap W$ converging to x . These points can be taken on the curve η . We claim that $\mathcal{I}_{\mathcal{E}_W^x}^+(y_n)$ is contained in V when n is large enough. If we assume the contrary, there exists for each n large enough a smooth \mathcal{E}^n -timelike curve $\gamma_n : [0, L] \rightarrow V \cap W$ parametrized by arclength and starting at y_n . As above, these curves converge uniformly to a nonconstant limit $\gamma : [0, L] \rightarrow \bar{W}$ which satisfies $\gamma(0) = x$. The fact that $\gamma(L)$ belongs to $\bar{W} \subset M - U$ is in contradiction with the hypothesis $\mathcal{J}_C^{++}(x) \subset U$. \square

The set $A := \cup_x V_x \cup \bar{U}$ is open in M . The boundary of A is contained in $\cup_x \partial^- V_x$, hence A is locally trapping at each point of its boundary, hence it is trapping by [4, Lemma 35]. Since $\bar{U} \subset A$ we know that $F_i \subset A$. Further by construction \bar{A} is disjoint from F_e . This ends the proof of Proposition 14. \square

In order to finish the proof of Proposition 12 we invoke two propositions from [4]:

Proposition 16. *Let A be a trapping domain, let F_i be a closed set contained in A , let F_e be a closed set disjoint from \bar{A} , and let θ be a point in the boundary of A .*

Then there exists a smooth (near $\mathcal{D}(\mathcal{C})$) trapping domain A' which contains F_i , whose boundary contains θ , and whose closure is disjoint from F_e .

Proposition 17. *Let A be smooth trapping domain, then there exists a (smooth) Lyapunov function $\tau' : M \rightarrow [-1, 1]$ such that $A = \{\tau' > 0\}$ and all values in $] - 1, 1[$ are regular values of A (hence $\partial A = \{\tau' = 0\}$).*

If F_i and F_e are closed sets contained in A and disjoint from \bar{A} , respectively, we can moreover impose that $\tau' = 1$ on F_i and $\tau' = -1$ on F_e .

Here we consider $F_i := \{f \geq a_+\}$ and $F_e := \{f \leq a_-\}$. The Lyapunov function τ claimed in Proposition 12 is defined as

$$\tau := \frac{1}{2}[(a_+ - a_-)\tau' + (a_+ + a_-)].$$

This ends the proof of Proposition 12.

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