

Nonexpansive chaotic almost minimal systems on residually finite groups

Ville Salo
vosalo@utu.fi

August 6, 2024

Abstract

The question of existence of nonexpansive chaotic almost minimal (CAM) systems, and the existence of CAM systems on every residually finite group, were raised in a recent paper of Van Cyr, Bryna Kra and Scott Schmieding. We construct nonexpansive CAM systems on all finitely-generated residually finite groups.

1 Introduction

Recently, the notion of a *CAM* (for chaotic almost minimal) system was introduced in [1] by Van Cyr, Bryna Kra and Scott Schmieding. These are precisely the faithful and topologically transitive compact metrizable systems which have dense periodic points and no proper infinite subsystems.

What makes these systems interesting is that the last two properties are not that commonly seen in conjunction. However, the Furstenberg $(\times 2, \times 3)$ -system has these properties. Thus, it is interesting to see whether these properties already have some implications on invariant measures, as understanding these for the $(\times 2, \times 3)$ -system is a major open problem.

The paper [1] raises several technical questions. In particular, they ask whether there exists a nonexpansive CAM system, and they ask whether every residually finite group admits a CAM system. In the present paper, we prove the following theorem, which solves roughly the first question, and solves the second for finitely-generated groups.

Theorem 1. *Let G be any finitely-generated residually finite group. Then G admits a nonexpansive CAM action on a compact metrizable space.*

Our systems are abstract quotients of subshifts.

We have not given much thought to whether such systems exist for non-finitely-generated groups (they ask the question in this generality). Our proof does not go through verbatim, as it uses the fact that finite systems are of finite type, which is true only on finitely-generated groups.

2 Definitions

By a \mathbb{Z} -system we mean a compact metric space X together with a continuous \mathbb{Z} -action, equivalently a fixed homeomorphism $\sigma : X \rightarrow X$ (which corresponds

to the action of $1 \in \mathbb{Z}$. We write it as (X, σ) .

A *periodic point* in X is $x \in X$ such that $\sigma^n(x) = x$ for some $n \geq 1$, and n is a *period* of x . A \mathbb{Z} -system is *faithful* if for all $n > 0$, there exists $x \in X$ such that $\sigma^n(x) \neq x$ (equivalently, no n is a period for every point in X). It is *topologically transitive* if for any nonempty open sets $U, V \subset X$, there exists $n \in \mathbb{Z}$ such that $\sigma^n(U) \cap V \neq \emptyset$. We say it is *positively topologically transitive* if we can always take $n \geq 0$. It is *expansive* if there exists $\epsilon > 0$ such that $\forall x, y : x \neq y \implies \exists n : d(\sigma^n(x), \sigma^n(y)) > \epsilon$.

A *factor* of a \mathbb{Z} -system (X, σ) is a \mathbb{Z} -system (Y, σ') such that there is a *factor map* $\phi : X \rightarrow Y$ meaning a surjective continuous map such that $\phi \circ \sigma = \sigma' \circ \phi$. Of course if such ϕ exists, the kernel pair $\{(x, x') \in X^2 \mid \phi(x) = \phi(x')\}$ is a closed σ -invariant equivalence relation. Conversely, every such relation $E \subset X^2$ gives rise to a factor $\phi : X \rightarrow X/E$.

The notion of a *CAM* (for chaotic almost minimal) system was introduced in [1]. These systems are defined by the following properties:

- the action of X is faithful,
- the action of \mathbb{Z} on X is topologically transitive,
- the periodic points are dense in X ,
- there is no proper infinite subsystem.

It is easy to see that when periodic points are dense, topological transitivity implies positive topological transitivity.

The *full \mathbb{Z} -shift* is $(A^{\mathbb{Z}}, \sigma)$, where $A^{\mathbb{Z}}$ has the product topology, and A is a finite set with the discrete topology (it is a Cantor set), and $\sigma : A^{\mathbb{Z}} \rightarrow A^{\mathbb{Z}}$ is the left shift, defined by $\sigma(x)_i = x_{i+1}$. A *subshift* is a closed shift-invariant subset of $A^{\mathbb{Z}}$ under the restricted dynamics of σ . All subshifts are expansive.

These notions can be generalized to actions of other groups G . In a G -system, G acts on a compact metrizable space by homeomorphism. On the G -full shift A^G , G acts by the formula $gx_h = x_{g^{-1}h}$. By a periodic point we mean one whose stabilizer is of finite index. Topological transitivity means that for any nonempty open U, V , we have $gU \cap V \neq \emptyset$ for some $g \in G$. This is equivalent to *point transitivity* meaning the existence of $x \in X$ such that Gx is dense. Expansivity means $\inf_{x \neq y} \sup_{g \in G} d(gx, gy) > 0$.

Our intervals are discrete, i.e. $[i, j] = \{k \in \mathbb{Z} \mid i \leq k \leq j\}$. A *word* is an element of the free monoid A^* generated by A . We write the product (which corresponds to concatenation) as just juxtaposition $u, v \mapsto uv$. It is also often useful to think of words as being *positioned*, in which case they are functions $u : I \rightarrow A$ where $I \subset \mathbb{Z}$ is a finite interval. We can turn any positioned word into a word by moving I to a canonical position such as $[0, |I| - 1]$.

If $x \in A^{\mathbb{Z}}$, a *subword* is a positioned word $u : I \rightarrow A$ such that $x_i = u_i$ for all $i \in I$, and we similarly define subwords of positioned words. If u is a word, then $u^{\mathbb{Z}}$ is the σ -periodic point $x \in A^{\mathbb{Z}}$ defined by $x_{m|u|+i} = u_i$ for all $m \in \mathbb{Z}$ and $i \in [0, |u| - 1]$. The *length* $|u|$ of a word is the obvious one, defined inductively by $|\varepsilon| = 0$ and $|ua| = |u| + 1$ for $a \in A$, where ε is the *empty word* (the unique word of length 0).

The *language* of a \mathbb{Z} -subshift $X \subset A^{\mathbb{Z}}$ is $L(X) = \{u \in A^* \mid \exists x \in X : x_{[0, |u| - 1]} = u\} \subset A^*$. The language of a \mathbb{Z} -subshift is always closed under passing to subwords, and is extendable meaning $u \in L(X) \implies \exists a, b \in A : aub \in L(X)$.

Conversely, every factor-closed extendable language is the language of a unique \mathbb{Z} -subshift.

In the case of a G -subshift $X \subset A^G$, if $D \Subset G$ (the notation means finite subset) then $P \in A^D$ is called a *pattern*. We write $x|D$ for the pattern $P \in A^D$ defined by $P_h = x_h$.

3 A non-expansive CAM system on \mathbb{Z}

Scott Schmieding asked whether there exists a group that admits a non-expansive CAM system. In this section we show that the integers do. In the following section, we generalize this construction for all residually finite groups.

Theorem 2. *There is a CAM subshift on the integers, which admits a non-expansive CAM quotient.*

Proof. We fix the alphabet to be $A = \{0, 1\}$, and for each n we will construct two words $w_{2n}, w_{2n+1} \in \{0, 1\}^*$ which only differ in one letter. We start with $w_a = a$ for $a \in \{0, 1\}$.

Suppose now w_k has been defined for $k < 2n$. For $a \in \{0, 1\}$ we define

$$w_{2n+a} = w_{2n-2} w_a w_{2n-2} \prod_{k=0}^{2n-1} (w_k^n w_{2n-2}).$$

The product is taken with respect to concatenation, and ordered from left to right ($w_0^n w_{2n-2}$ being the leftmost word).

Let X be the smallest subshift containing the periodic points $w_n^{\mathbb{Z}}$. We claim it is CAM.

Faithfulness: Since w_{2n} and w_{2n+1} clearly differ in only position $|w_{2n-2}|$, the points $x = \lim_n \sigma^{|w_{2n-2}|}(w_{2n}^{\mathbb{Z}})$ and $y = \lim_n \sigma^{|w_{2n-2}|}(w_{2n+1}^{\mathbb{Z}})$ differ only at the origin. From this, it is clear that the shift action is faithful on X . (These limits exist, but in case this is not clear to the reader, any limit points will do.)

Topological transitivity: The set of words contained in some $w_n^{\mathbb{Z}}$ is factor-closed and extendable, so the language of X is indeed precisely that set of words (note that this does *not* mean that X does not contain other points). In the construction of w_{2n+a} we include high powers of all previous words, so subwords of points $w_n^{\mathbb{Z}}$ are coincide with the words that appear in the w_n themselves, and indeed with the words that appear in w_n for all large enough n . Topological transitivity is now clear. Finally, the language also coincides with the words that appear in w_{2n} for large enough n .

Density of periodic points: This is true by definition.

Nonexistence of infinite proper subsystems: Suppose $Y \subset X$ is infinite. We claim that then the language of Y contains every word w_{2k} . Consider w_{2k} for fixed k . For any $n \in \mathbb{N}$, we write the word w_{2n} as a concatenation of positioned words w_i with $i \leq 2k$ in a specific way: rewrite positioned subwords w_m for $m > 2k$ inductively by using the explicit formula in the definition. Repeating this, we obtain a decomposition $w_{2n} = u_1 u_2 \cdots u_h$ where $u_i \in \{w_0, w_1, \dots, w_{2k}\}$ for all $i \in \{1, \dots, h\}$.

For example, let $n = 2$. If $k \geq 2$, then the decomposition of w_4 would be simply w_4 . If $k = 1$, then we use the definition to rewrite $w_4 = w_{2n} =$

$w_2w_0w_2w_0^2w_2w_1^2w_2w_2^2w_3w_2$, and then further rewrite the subword $w_3 = w_{2 \cdot 1+1} = w_0w_1w_0w_0w_1w_0$ to get the final decomposition

$$w_4 = w_2w_0w_2w_0w_0w_2w_1w_1w_2w_2w_2w_2w_0w_1w_0w_0w_0w_1w_0w_0w_1w_0w_0w_1w_0w_0w_1w_0w_2.$$

Let $J = 2|w_{2k+2}|$. We claim that for the decomposition of w_{2n} described above, we have

- $u_1 = u_h = w_{2k}$
- whenever $u_t u_{t+1} = w_i w_j$ with $i \neq j$, we have $u_s = w_{2k}$ for some $s \in \{t - J, \dots, t + J\}$.

This is rather trivially true for the decomposition of w_4 with $k = 1$, which was given above, since $J = 2|w_4|$

We prove this by induction on n . Both are trivially true for $n \leq k$, as then w_{2k} is its own decomposition and $h = 1$. The first item to be proved clearly stays true inductively. For the second item, from the general form of w_{2n} , we see that if $w_i w_j$ occurs as $u_t u_{t+1}$, then there are several cases to consider. First, it may happen that $u_t u_{t+1}$ occurs properly inside the recursive decomposition of some w_j -subword. In this case, the claim follows by induction as w_{2k} will appear within J steps even in the recursive decomposition of this w_j (noting that we use the same rule to decompose w_j on its own, and as a subword of w_{2n}).

It may also happen that $u_t u_{t+1}$ appears on the boundary between two words in the first decomposition of w_{2n} . This cannot happen in one of the powers w_i^n , namely if $i \leq 2k$ then these words are not further decomposed, and in such a position we would have $u_t = u_{t+1}$, or if w_i is further decomposed, then the first item implies that actually $u_t = u_{t+1} = w_{2k}$. The only possibility is then that $u_t u_{t+1}$ appears in the boundary of a w_{2n-2} -subword and some word w_i (either $w_i = w_a = w_0$ is the word where w_{2n} differs from w_{2n+1} , or w_i begins or ends an n th power of w_i). Then the claim again follows from the inductive fact that w_{2n-2} begins and ends with w_{2k} .

Now, if Y is infinite, then it is not a union of orbits of points of the form $w_i^{\mathbb{Z}}$ with $i \leq 2k$, thus it must contain long subwords from words w_{2n} , which cannot be written as a large power of such w_i . Then there exists a word v of length $2|w_{2k}|$ which cannot be written as such a power by the Fine-Wilf theorem. Consider any word $w \in L(Y)$ of length $2|w_{2k+2}| |w_{2k}| + 2J$ which contains v in its center. The word w appears in some w_{2n} , and we can decompose w_{2n} as above into a concatenation of words w_i with $i \leq 2k$. The subword v (of the subword w) cannot end up inside a high power of some w_i , $i \leq 2k$ in this decomposition, so one of the words u_t at most $J = 2|w_{2k+2}|$ steps away must be equal to w_{2k} . The maximum length of the ‘‘steps’’ comes from the length of the words u_t , which is at most $|w_{2k}|$. Thus, by the choice of length of w , the word u_t is contained inside w . Thus, w contains the word w_{2k} .

It follows that the language of Y contains every word w_{2k} for all k . As discussed, then it contains w_i^k for all $i < k$, thus all the generating periodic points.

Now we show that X has a nonexpansive CAM quotient.

Let x, y be the two points defined above, which differ only at the origin. Then $E = \Delta_X \cup \{x, y\}^2 \subset X^2$ is a closed shift-invariant equivalence relation

when $\Delta_X = \{(z, z) \mid z \in X\}$. The quotient system X/E is non-expansive because the images of $x_n = w_{2n}^{\mathbb{Z}}$ and $y_n = w_{2n+1}^{\mathbb{Z}}$ stay at a uniformly bounded distance throughout their orbit for large n (since $(\sigma^k(x_n), \sigma^k(y_n))$ is either close to the diagonal or close to a shift of the pair (x, y)), but they are nevertheless distinct for all n .

The \mathbb{Z} -action on the quotient system is faithful since x_n still has period exactly $|w_{2n}|$ in the quotient, and every faithful quotient of a CAM system is CAM. \square

4 Residually finite groups

Theorem 3. *On every finitely-generated residually finite group G , there is a CAM subshift which admits a non-expansive CAM quotient.*

Proof. Let us modify the construction to work on general finitely-generated residually finite groups. We will first make a subshift, again with alphabet $A = \{0, 1\}$. Our shift convention is $gx_h = x_{g^{-1}h}$. We identify G with its right Cayley graph, with nodes G and an edge between g and gs for each generator s in some symmetric generating set, and we consider on G the word metric d from this generating set, i.e. path metric in the Cayley graph. Note that this metric is proper, meaning all balls are finite.

Next, use residual finiteness and countability to obtain a decreasing sequence of finite index subgroups $G_i \leq G$ with $\bigcap_i G_i = \{e_G\}$. Pick right coset representatives R_i for G_i inside G_{i-1} so $G_{i-1} = G_i R_i$ (let $G_0 = G$ and $R_0 = \{e_G\}$ for notational convenience). Then G_i has right coset representative $T_i = R_i R_{i-1} \dots R_1$ inside G . Note that by picking G_{n+1} disjoint from a very large e_G -centered ball, and picking R_{i+1} in a greedy fashion (always picking the representative closest to the identity until we have a full set of coset representatives), we may assume that T_n contains arbitrarily many arbitrarily large balls at arbitrarily large distances from each other, and at arbitrarily large distances from its boundary. We will make this more quantitative in the analysis below.

Now, we inductively pick a set of points with stabilizer G_i . Note that such a point can be identified with a pattern P on T_i . Specifically for a pattern $P \in A^{T_i}$, we define $x = x_P \in A^G$ by the formula $x|_{gT_i} = gP$ for all $g \in G_i$ (patterns are shifted in the obvious way: if the domain of P is D , that of gP is gD , and $gP_{gh} = P_h$). Then x is G_i -periodic. Namely, for $g, g' \in G_i, t \in T_i$ we have

$$gx_{g't} = x_{g^{-1}g't} = g^{-1}g'P_{g^{-1}g't} = g'P_{g't} = x_{g't}.$$

Our subshift will be generated by points x_P , where $P \in \mathcal{P}$, where \mathcal{P} contains exactly two patterns $P_{i,0}, P_{i,1} \in A^{T_i}$ for each $i = 0, 1, \dots$. We start with $P_{0,0} = 0, P_{0,1} = 1$ seen as patterns in A^{R_0} . (This effectively puts the all-0 point and all-1 point into the subshift.) The points $x_{P_{k,0}}, x_{P_{k,1}}$ will be the analogs of the points $w_{2k}^{\mathbb{Z}}, w_{2k+1}^{\mathbb{Z}}$ in the construction we did on \mathbb{Z} .

On the level $i + 1$, as discussed above we may pick the G_{i+1} to be very sparse compared to G_i , so as to have many disjoint large balls inside T_{i+1} . In particular, for each pattern $P_{j,a} \in \mathcal{P}$ with $j \leq i$, we may assume we have a separate large ball which we can fill with translates of this pattern, and which is far from the boundary of T_{i+1} , and also far from the identity element.

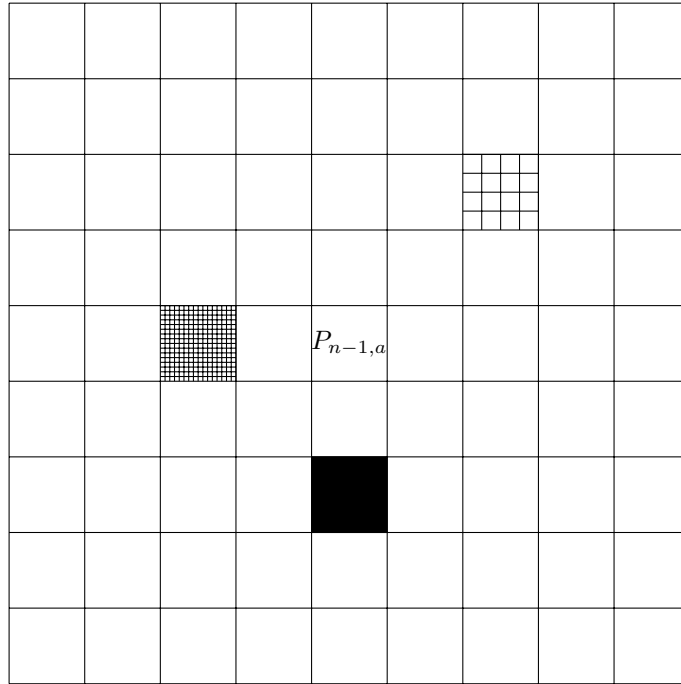


Figure 1: An illustration of the construction of $P_{n,a}$. The large white rectangles are filled with $P_{n-1,0}$, and the denser subgrids are filled periodically with $P_{j',a'}$ for all the previous j', a' . At the center we put $P_{n-1,a}$.

Now, for each previous pattern $P_{j,a}$ we take a large ball $B = B_{j,a} \subset T_{i+1}$ (so that $B_{j,a}$ is far from any other $B_{j',a'}$), and for each g such that $gT_i \subset B$ we recursively split gT_i into shapes ghR_j where $h \in R_i R_{i-1} \cdots R_{j+1}$, and set $P_{i+1,a}|ghR_j = ghP_{j,a}$. Next, we set $P_{i+1,a}|R_i = P_{i,a}$ (this is the only difference between $P_{i+1,0}$ and $P_{i+1,1}$). Finally, the remaining $gT_i \subset T_{i+1}$ are filled with translates of $P_{i,0}$. This is illustrated in Figure ?? for $G = \mathbb{Z}^2$ and T_i large squares.

The argument that the subshift X generated by the points x_P with $P \in \mathcal{P}$ is CAM is exactly analogous to the \mathbb{Z} -case. The non-trivial point is that every infinite subsystem contains all of X . Thus, suppose $Y \subset X$ is an infinite subshift, and consider some pattern $P_{k,0}$. The subshift Y is not contained in the union of the orbits of the x_P with $P \in \mathcal{P}' = \{P_{j,a} \mid j < k, a \in \{0, 1\}\}$. Namely, such a union is finite.

Since every finite subshift on a finitely-generated group is of finite type, every point that is not in an orbit of the x_P with $P \in \mathcal{P}'$ contains a (translate of a) pattern of some bounded radius r (of which there are finitely many, since the metric is proper) from some finite set of forbidden patterns \mathcal{Q} . We show that as long as the separations used in the construction are sufficient starting from level k , all the patterns $P_{n,a}$ will contain translates of $P_{k,0}$ with bounded gaps. Then if the separations are sufficient on all levels, this is true for all k independently.

For the specific k , we claim that, analogously to the \mathbb{Z} -case, indeed with

sufficiently separated choices of G_{i+1} and positioning of the periodic areas above, the following holds true by induction: there exists $R > 0$ such that for all n ,

- whenever $g \in T_n$ is at distance at most $2r$ from an element of $G \setminus T_n$, there is an appearance of $P_{k,0}$ at distance at most R from g in the pattern $P_{n,a}$, and
- whenever one of the patterns Q appears at some $g \in T_n$ (inside $P_{n,a}$), there is an appearance of $P_{k,0}$ at distance at most $R + r$ from g .

We can simply take R the diameter of $P_{k+1,0}$ to guarantee this for $n = k + 1$. The first item stays true trivially, since when constructing $P_{n+1,a}$ from previous patterns, outside a small area in the center of T_{n+1} where we put the balls B containing other patterns $P_{i,a'}$, we simply repeat the pattern $P_{n,0}$ where the property holds, so in particular near the boundary we only see the boundary of $P_{n,0}$ -patterns. As for the second item, the forbidden patterns will always appear either properly inside one of the $P_{n-1,0}$ -patterns and the property follows from the second item by induction; or they intersect such a pattern properly, and the property again follows from the first item; or they are properly inside a repetition of $P_{j,a'}$ for lower j . In this last case, we cannot have $j < k$ by the choice of Q , and thus again either the pattern appears properly inside $P_{j,a'}$ and the claim follows from the second item by induction; or it appears near the boundary and follows from the first item by induction.

A nonexpansive quotient is obtained exactly analogously to the \mathbb{Z} -case, by abstractly quotienting out the pair of points differing in exactly one position; and such a pair is in turn obtained as a limit point of the patterns $P_{n,0}, P_{n,1}$. \square

References

- [1] Van Cyr, Bryna Kra, and Scott Schmieding. Chaotic almost minimal actions. *arXiv e-prints*, page arXiv:2404.15476, April 2024.