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Using Ulam's method to calculate entropy and other dynamical invariants. (English summary)

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The paper proposes a new rigorous result in the estimation of the metric entropy of a smooth  $C^{1+\gamma}$  transitive hyperbolic dynamical system  $T: M \rightarrow M$ , on a compact Riemannian manifold  $M$ .

It is known that the statistical properties of such a system are described by a “natural” measure, the Sinai-Bowen-Ruelle (SBR) probability measure  $\mu$ . The author obtains estimates of (i) the SBR measure, (ii) the  $\mu$ -Lyapunov exponents of  $T$ , (iii) the rate of decay of correlations with respect to  $C^\gamma$  test functions, and (iv) the pressure (for repellers).

These estimates are proved when  $\dim M = 2$  except for expanding systems where they are established in all dimensions. The method relies on the approximation of smooth hyperbolic dynamical systems by Markov chains. Let  $(\mathcal{P}_n)_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$  be a sequence of Markov partitions such that  $\lim_n \text{diam } \mathcal{P}_n = 0$ . Define the matrix

$$(Q_n)_{i,j} = \frac{m(A_{n,i} \cap T^{-1}A_n^j)}{m(A_n^j)},$$

where  $m$  is the volume and  $A_{n,k}$  describes the generic atom of  $\mathcal{P}_n$ . Then  $Q_n$  has a largest eigenvalue  $\rho_n$  and a strictly positive associated eigenvector  $v_n$ . Then define the stochastic matrix  $(P_n)_{ij} = (Q_n)_{ij}v_{n,j}/P_nv_{n,i}$ : it has a unique fixed eigenvector  $p_n$ . Then  $\mu_n(\cdot) = \sum_{i=1}^{k_n} p_{n,i}m(A_{n,i} \cap \cdot)/m(A_{n,i})$  converges towards  $\mu$ ,  $\lambda_n = -\sum_{i,j=1}^{k_n} P_{n,i}(P_n)_{ij} \text{Log}(Q_n)_{ij}$  estimates the sum of the positive exponents and the  $\mu$ -entropy of the system is approximated by  $h_n = \text{Log } \rho_n + \lambda_n$ .

These results expand the previous one obtained by the same author; examples illustrate the method. The interest of the method—in contrast to standard techniques using a single long orbit of the system—consists in using information from all regions of the phase space. Unfortunately, in dimensions larger than 2 the numerical construction of Markov partitions may be time-consuming

or impossible.

**Reviewed** by [Bernard Schmitt](#)

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Note: This list reflects references listed in the original paper as accurately as possible with no attempt to correct errors.

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