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Ruelle ζ -function for smooth Anosov flows.

$$\zeta_{\mathcal{F}}(z) = \prod_{\gamma} \prod_{n=0}^{\infty} (1 - e^{-(z+n)l(\gamma)})^{-1}$$

(Selberg ζ -function)

γ = closed geodesics of length $l(\gamma)$

$k = -1$: Zeros described by evs of
Laplacian. - Analysis on \mathbb{C} .

This defⁿ makes sense for any Anosov
flow.

Thm: If $\phi_t = C^\infty$ Anosov flow then
 $\zeta(z)$ is meromorphic in \mathbb{C} .

Consider Ruelle ζ -function

$$\begin{cases} \zeta_R(z) = \prod (1 - e^{-z l(\gamma)})^{-1} \\ \zeta_S(z) = \prod_{k=0}^{\infty} \zeta_R(z+k)^{-1} \end{cases}$$

Long history for maps & flows.

- Parvelli, Fred, Rugh - Analysis.
- Pollett - extend to half-plane.

$$\phi_t : M \rightarrow M$$

$$\mathcal{L}_t f(x) = (f \cdot |\det D\phi_t|) \circ \phi_{-t}$$

Dual of composition of functions with flow.

Consider case of diffeos.

$$T : M \rightarrow M$$

$$\mathcal{L}f(x) = (f |\det DT|) \circ T^{-1}$$

$$\det(\mathbb{1} - zL) = e^{\text{Tr} \log(\mathbb{1} - zL)}$$

$$= \exp \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} z^n \text{Tr}(L^n) / n$$

Consider $Kf(x)$

$$\int (K(x,y) f(y)) \quad \left. \vphantom{\int} \right\} \text{Tr} K = \int K(x,x)$$

$$\text{Tr} L^n = \int \delta(x - T^n x) dx$$

$$= \sum_{x \in \text{Fix} T^n} \frac{1}{|\det(A - DT^n)|}$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{l} \int \delta(x - T^n y) f \\ \int \delta(x - y) L^n \\ \int f(x) \end{array} \right)$$

$$\left(\frac{\partial}{\partial z} = x - T^n x \right) = \sum_{x \in \text{Fix} T^n} \det(\mathbb{1} - DT^n)^{-1}$$

$$\mathcal{Z}_R(z) = \exp - \sum_{\tau \text{ p.m.e.}} (1 - e^{-\lambda(\tau)z})^{-1}$$

$$= \exp - \sum_{\tau \in \mathcal{L}} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} e^{-\lambda(\tau)nz} / n$$

$$= \exp - \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \sum_{\text{Fix} T^m} e^{nz} / n$$

$$\det(\mathbb{1} - A) = \prod_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^n \text{Tr}(A^n).$$

Thus on manifold one needs to look at the operator on forms

$$(T^{-1})^* \omega = L_k \omega \quad \omega = k\text{-form.}$$

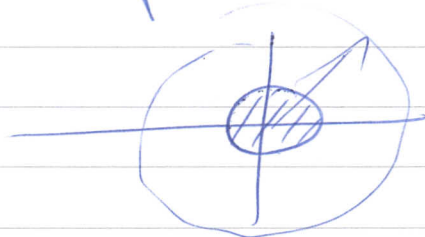
$$\text{Finally, } \zeta_R(z) = \prod_{k=0}^d \det(\mathbb{1} - e^{-z} L_k)^{(-1)^k}$$

Thus determinants allow one to study the ζ function.

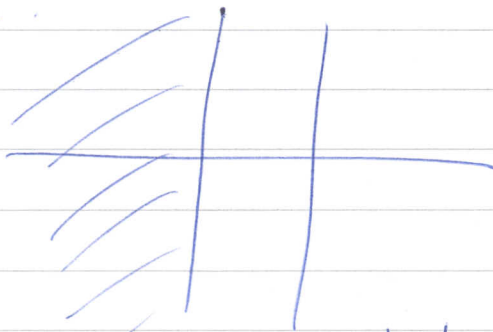
(One uses modifiers to make the formulas more rigorous).

Banach spaces important. For T want

$sp(L)$



For Gauss



← move left for different Banach spaces.

Quasi-cpt: $L = A + R$

Told by Dolgopyat (attributed to Margulis).

$$A \in GL(n, \mathbb{R}).$$

$$\underline{\delta} = \mathbb{R} \otimes \mathbb{R}^n, \quad \underline{\delta}_{ij} := \delta_{ij}$$

$$\langle \underline{\delta}, A \otimes A^T \underline{\delta} \rangle = \sum_{i,j,k,e} \delta_{ij} A_{ik} A_{ej} \delta_{ke}.$$

$$= \sum_{i,k} A_{ik} A_{ki} = \text{Tr}(A^2)$$

$\int \delta(x-y) \otimes \otimes \int \delta(x-y)^T$ Banach spaces
of anisotropies
distⁿ
like transfer
operator for T^{-1}

If $d = d_a + d_s$ then this is a legitimate
expression.

$$\text{Thus: } \text{Tr} \mathcal{L}^{2n} = \text{tr} A^{2n} + O(\epsilon^n).$$

But: $(A+R) \otimes (A'+R') = A \otimes A + \underbrace{(R \otimes A)}_{\text{lose because}} + \underbrace{(A \otimes R)}_{\text{cont. vanish.}} + R \otimes R'$
~~XXXXXXXXXXXX~~

For flows: generates flow

$$\text{But } \det(1 - zX)^{-1}$$

$$(1 - X)^{-1} = \int_0^\infty e^{-zt} \mathcal{L}_t dt = R(z).$$

(Laplace transform of semi-group)

Integrates along flow - removes
problem of flow direction.

In fact $\det(R(z, w)) = \frac{\det R(z)}{\det(1 - wR(z))}$

study this term as before

• Need action of flow on forms.

• Need $R(z) \otimes R(z)'$
 $= \int_0^t \int_0^s ds e^{-z(t+s)} L_t \otimes L_s'$

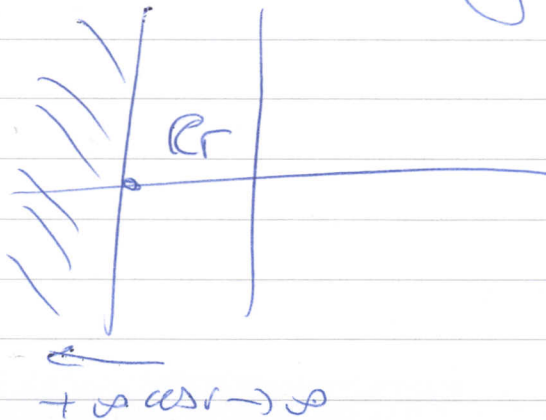
Transfer action of $\underbrace{\phi_t \times \phi_s}_{\mathbb{R}^2\text{-actn.}}$ | Quasi-cpt.

Use result on spectrum of e^r flow

$\phi_t : M \rightarrow M$, e^r Anosov.

\exists Banach space

In which they generate



Transfer operator
 - forms expand (more expansion)
 - $\ln d^n$ - get top entropy
 - expansion on unstable bundle.