# Dimensions of certain self-similar measures 

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That is,

$$
\lim _{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\log \nu_{\lambda}(x-h, x+h)}{\log h} \equiv H_{\lambda} \quad \text { for } \nu_{\lambda} \text {-a.e. } x .
$$

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Theorem (Hare-S, 2010)

1. We have $H_{\lambda}>0.81$ for all Pisot $\lambda \in(1 / 2,1)$.
2. For $\lambda^{-1}<1.7$ we have $H_{\lambda}>0.87$.
3. For the small Pisot numbers $\beta=\lambda^{-1}$ we have the following individual lower bounds:

## Garsia's entropy: a lower bound

| Minimal polynomial of $\beta$ | $\beta$ | Depth | Lower Bnd for $H_{\lambda}$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $x^{3}-x-1$ | 1.3247 | 17 | .88219 |
| $x^{4}-x^{3}-1$ | 1.3803 | 16 | .87618 |
| $x^{5}-x^{4}-x^{3}+x^{2}-1$ | 1.4433 | 15 | .89257 |
| $x^{3}-x^{2}-1$ | 1.4656 | 15 | .88755 |
| $x^{6}-x^{5}-x^{4}+x^{2}-1$ | 1.5016 | 14 | .90307 |
| $x^{5}-x^{3}-x^{2}-x-1$ | 1.5342 | 15 | .89315 |
| $x^{7}-x^{6}-x^{5}+x^{2}-1$ | 1.5452 | 13 | .90132 |
| $x^{6}-2 x^{5}+x^{4}-x^{2}+x-1$ | 1.5618 | 15 | .90719 |
| $x^{5}-x^{4}-x^{2}-1$ | 1.5701 | 15 | .88883 |
| $x^{8}-x^{7}-x^{6}+x^{2}-1$ | 1.5737 | 14 | .90326 |
| $x^{7}-x^{5}-x^{4}-x^{3}-x^{2}-x-1$ | 1.5900 | 15 | .89908 |
| $x^{9}-x^{8}-x^{7}+x^{2}-1$ | 1.5912 | 14 | .90023 |

Table: Lower bounds for Garsia's entropy for all Pisot numbers $<1.6$

Question. Are multinacci parameters local maxima for the function $\lambda \mapsto H_{\lambda}$ ?

## Two-dimensional model

Another way of looking at Bernoulli convolutions is via IFS: consider two maps

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g_{0}(x)=\lambda x, g_{1}(x)=\lambda x+1
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Now take any three non-collinear points $\mathbf{a}_{1}, \mathbf{a}_{2}, \mathbf{a}_{3} \in \mathbb{R}^{2}$ and put

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Let $S_{\lambda}$ denote the attractor for this IFS.

The most famous case is $\lambda=1 / 2$ :


The Sierpiński Gasket


The fat Sierpiński Gasket for $\lambda=0.59$
(zero Lebesgue measure?)


The Golden Gasket, $\lambda=\frac{\sqrt{5}-1}{2} \approx 0.618$.


The fat Sierpiński Gasket for $\lambda=0.65$
(has a nonempty interior)

Suppose $\lambda^{-1}$ is Pisot and $\mu_{\lambda}$ is the invariant measure for the IFS (the projection of $(1 / 3,1 / 3,1 / 3)$ ).

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Note that if $\lambda=1 / 2$, then $\mu_{\lambda}$ is the normalized Hausdorff measure (for $s=\log 3 / \log 2$ ), whence these are equal.

