

On the topological differences between the Mandelbrot set and the tricorn

Sabyasachi Mukherjee

Jacobs University Bremen

Poland, July 2014

Basic definitions

We consider the iteration of quadratic anti-polynomials $f_c = \bar{z}^2 + c$, $c \in \mathbb{C}$. We define the Julia, Fatou and filled-in Julia set of f_c as:

Basic definitions

We consider the iteration of quadratic anti-polynomials $f_c = \bar{z}^2 + c$, $c \in \mathbb{C}$. We define the Julia, Fatou and filled-in Julia set of f_c as:

- The set of all points which remain bounded under all iterations of f_c is called the *Filled-in Julia set* $K(f_c)$.

Basic definitions

We consider the iteration of quadratic anti-polynomials $f_c = \bar{z}^2 + c$, $c \in \mathbb{C}$. We define the Julia, Fatou and filled-in Julia set of f_c as:

- The set of all points which remain bounded under all iterations of f_c is called the *Filled-in Julia set* $K(f_c)$.
- The boundary of the Filled-in Julia set is defined to be the *Julia set* $J(f_c)$

Basic definitions

We consider the iteration of quadratic anti-polynomials $f_c = \bar{z}^2 + c$, $c \in \mathbb{C}$. We define the Julia, Fatou and filled-in Julia set of f_c as:

- The set of all points which remain bounded under all iterations of f_c is called the *Filled-in Julia set* $K(f_c)$.
- The boundary of the Filled-in Julia set is defined to be the *Julia set* $J(f_c)$
- The complement of the Julia set is defined to be its *Fatou set* $F(f_c)$.

Basic definitions

We consider the iteration of quadratic anti-polynomials $f_c = \bar{z}^2 + c$, $c \in \mathbb{C}$. We define the Julia, Fatou and filled-in Julia set of f_c as:

- The set of all points which remain bounded under all iterations of f_c is called the *Filled-in Julia set* $K(f_c)$.
- The boundary of the Filled-in Julia set is defined to be the *Julia set* $J(f_c)$
- The complement of the Julia set is defined to be its *Fatou set* $F(f_c)$.

This leads, as in the holomorphic case, to the notion of the *connectedness locus* of quadratic anti-polynomials:

This leads, as in the holomorphic case, to the notion of the *connectedness locus* of quadratic anti-polynomials:

Definition

The *tricorn* is defined as $\mathcal{T} = \{c \in \mathbb{C} : K(f_c) \text{ is connected}\}$

This leads, as in the holomorphic case, to the notion of the *connectedness locus* of quadratic anti-polynomials:

Definition

The *tricorn* is defined as $\mathcal{T} = \{c \in \mathbb{C} : K(f_c) \text{ is connected}\}$

Since the second iterate of f_c is holomorphic, the dynamics of anti-polynomials is similar to that of ordinary polynomials in many respects. Here are some subtle differences that occur at odd-periodic cycles:

This leads, as in the holomorphic case, to the notion of the *connectedness locus* of quadratic anti-polynomials:

Definition

The *tricorn* is defined as $\mathcal{T} = \{c \in \mathbb{C} : K(f_c) \text{ is connected}\}$

Since the second iterate of f_c is holomorphic, the dynamics of anti-polynomials is similar to that of ordinary polynomials in many respects. Here are some subtle differences that occur at odd-periodic cycles:

- The first return map of an odd-periodic cycle is an orientation reversing map.

This leads, as in the holomorphic case, to the notion of the *connectedness locus* of quadratic anti-polynomials:

Definition

The *tricorn* is defined as $\mathcal{T} = \{c \in \mathbb{C} : K(f_c) \text{ is connected}\}$

Since the second iterate of f_c is holomorphic, the dynamics of anti-polynomials is similar to that of ordinary polynomials in many respects. Here are some subtle differences that occur at odd-periodic cycles:

- The first return map of an odd-periodic cycle is an orientation reversing map.
- Every indifferent periodic point of odd period is parabolic.

This leads, as in the holomorphic case, to the notion of the *connectedness locus* of quadratic anti-polynomials:

Definition

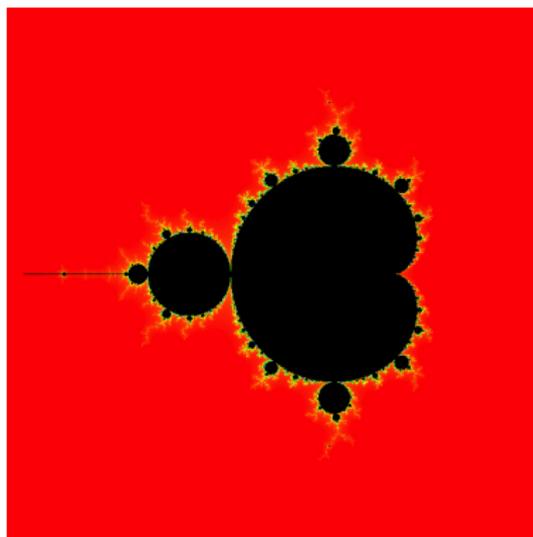
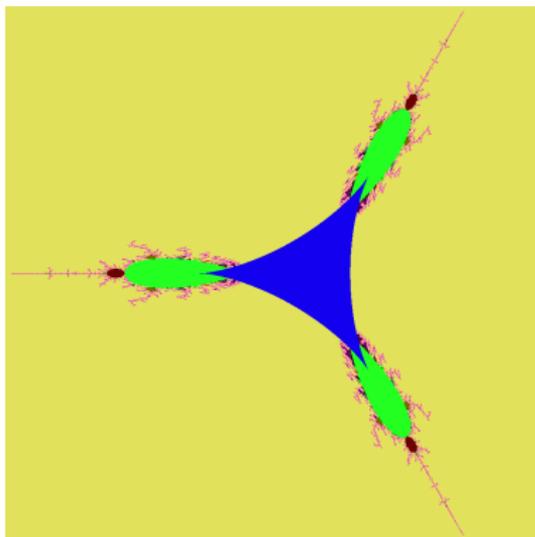
The *tricorn* is defined as $\mathcal{T} = \{c \in \mathbb{C} : K(f_c) \text{ is connected}\}$

Since the second iterate of f_c is holomorphic, the dynamics of anti-polynomials is similar to that of ordinary polynomials in many respects. Here are some subtle differences that occur at odd-periodic cycles:

- The first return map of an odd-periodic cycle is an orientation reversing map.
- Every indifferent periodic point of odd period is parabolic.

There are, however, striking differences between the topological features of the tricorn and those of the Mandelbrot set.

The tricorn and the Mandelbrot set



Left: The tricorn. Right: The Mandelbrot set.

Parameter rays

Nakane proved that the tricorn is connected, in analogy to Douady and Hubbard's classical proof on the Mandelbrot set.

Parameter rays

Nakane proved that the tricorn is connected, in analogy to Douady and Hubbard's classical proof on the Mandelbrot set.

Theorem (Nakane)

The map $\Phi : \mathbb{C} \setminus \mathcal{T} \rightarrow \mathbb{C} \setminus \overline{\mathbb{D}}$, defined by $c \mapsto \phi_c(c)$ (where ϕ_c is the Böttcher coordinate near ∞) is a real-analytic diffeomorphism.

Parameter rays

Nakane proved that the tricorn is connected, in analogy to Douady and Hubbard's classical proof on the Mandelbrot set.

Theorem (Nakane)

The map $\Phi : \mathbb{C} \setminus \mathcal{T} \rightarrow \mathbb{C} \setminus \overline{\mathbb{D}}$, defined by $c \mapsto \phi_c(c)$ (where ϕ_c is the Böttcher coordinate near ∞) is a real-analytic diffeomorphism.

The previous theorem allows us to define parameter rays of the tricorn as pre-images of radial lines in $\mathbb{C} \setminus \overline{\mathbb{D}}$ under the map Φ .

Anti-holomorphic Fatou Coordinate, Equator and Ecalle height

Lemma

Suppose z_0 is a parabolic periodic point of odd period of f_c with only one petal and U is an immediate basin of attraction. Then there exists a petal $V \subset U$ and a univalent map $\Phi: V \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ conjugating the first return map to $\bar{z} + \frac{1}{2}$. This map Φ is unique up to horizontal translation.

Anti-holomorphic Fatou Coordinate, Equator and Ecalle height

Lemma

Suppose z_0 is a parabolic periodic point of odd period of f_c with only one petal and U is an immediate basin of attraction. Then there exists a petal $V \subset U$ and a univalent map $\Phi: V \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ conjugating the first return map to $\bar{z} + \frac{1}{2}$. This map Φ is unique up to horizontal translation.

- The anti-holomorphic iterate interchanges both ends of the Ecalle cylinder, so it must fix one horizontal line around this cylinder (the equator).

Anti-holomorphic Fatou Coordinate, Equator and Ecalle height

Lemma

Suppose z_0 is a parabolic periodic point of odd period of f_c with only one petal and U is an immediate basin of attraction. Then there exists a petal $V \subset U$ and a univalent map $\Phi: V \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ conjugating the first return map to $\bar{z} + \frac{1}{2}$. This map Φ is unique up to horizontal translation.

- The anti-holomorphic iterate interchanges both ends of the Ecalle cylinder, so it must fix one horizontal line around this cylinder (the equator).
- The change of coordinate has been so chosen that the equator is the projection of the real axis.

Anti-holomorphic Fatou Coordinate, Equator and Ecalle height

Lemma

Suppose z_0 is a parabolic periodic point of odd period of f_c with only one petal and U is an immediate basin of attraction. Then there exists a petal $V \subset U$ and a univalent map $\Phi: V \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ conjugating the first return map to $\bar{z} + \frac{1}{2}$. This map Φ is unique up to horizontal translation.

- The anti-holomorphic iterate interchanges both ends of the Ecalle cylinder, so it must fix one horizontal line around this cylinder (the equator).
- The change of coordinate has been so chosen that the equator is the projection of the real axis.

Non-Landing Parameter rays

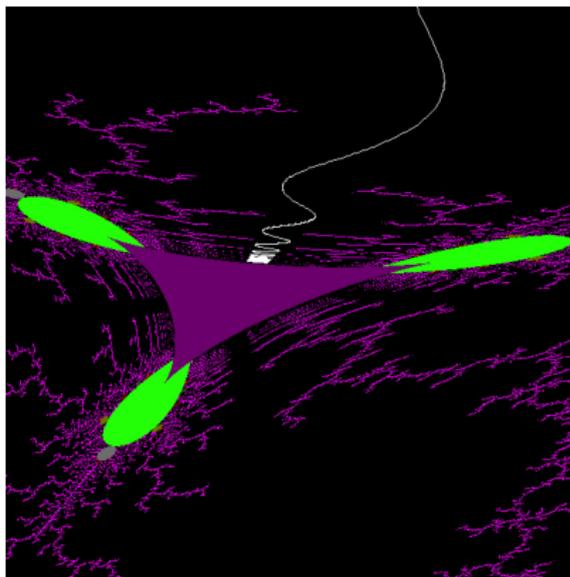
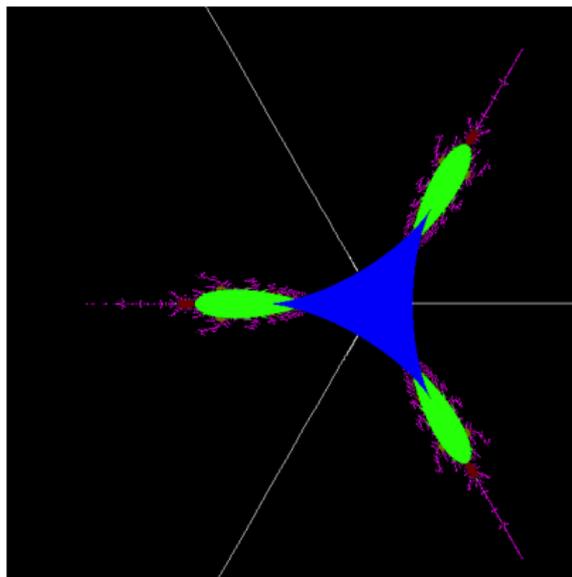
Theorem (Inou, M)

The accumulation set of every parameter ray accumulating on the boundary of a hyperbolic component of odd period (except period one) of \mathcal{M}_d^ contains an arc of positive length.*

Non-Landing Parameter rays

Theorem (Inou, M)

The accumulation set of every parameter ray accumulating on the boundary of a hyperbolic component of odd period (except period one) of \mathcal{M}_d^ contains an arc of positive length.*

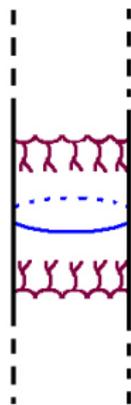


Sketch of proof

- Landing of a parameter ray implies that the corresponding dynamical ray would project to a round circle in the repelling Ecalle cylinder.

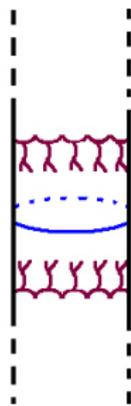
Sketch of proof

- Landing of a parameter ray implies that the corresponding dynamical ray would project to a round circle in the repelling Ecalle cylinder.



Sketch of proof

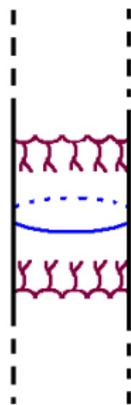
- Landing of a parameter ray implies that the corresponding dynamical ray would project to a round circle in the repelling Ecalle cylinder.



- This symmetry would force the rational lamination of the polynomial to be invariant under a 'suitable' affine transformation.

Sketch of proof

- Landing of a parameter ray implies that the corresponding dynamical ray would project to a round circle in the repelling Ecalle cylinder.



- This symmetry would force the rational lamination of the polynomial to be invariant under a 'suitable' affine transformation.
- An easy combinatorial argument now proves that this happens only on the boundary of the period 1 hyperbolic component.

Centers are not equidistributed w.r.t. the harmonic measure

Theorem (M)

For $d \geq 2$, every period 1 parabolic arc of \mathcal{M}_d^ contains an undecorated sub-arc.*

Centers are not equidistributed w.r.t. the harmonic measure

Theorem (M)

For $d \geq 2$, every period 1 parabolic arc of \mathcal{M}_d^ contains an undecorated sub-arc.*

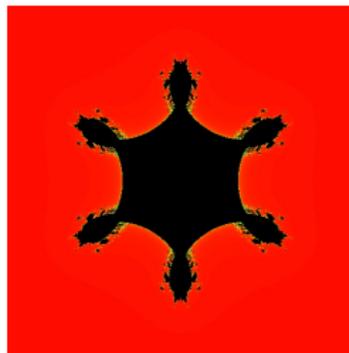
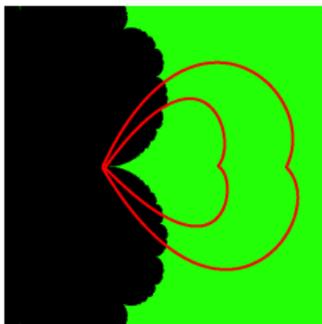
Consider the period 1 parabolic arcs.

Centers are not equidistributed w.r.t. the harmonic measure

Theorem (M)

For $d \geq 2$, every period 1 parabolic arc of \mathcal{M}_d^ contains an undecorated sub-arc.*

Consider the period 1 parabolic arcs.

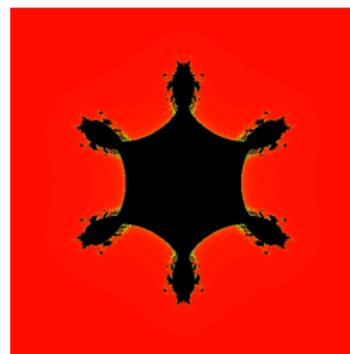
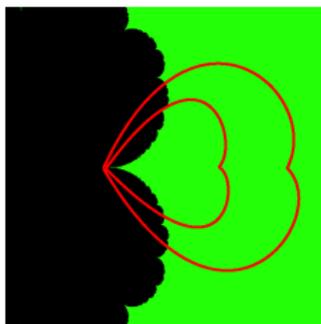


Centers are not equidistributed w.r.t. the harmonic measure

Theorem (M)

For $d \geq 2$, every period 1 parabolic arc of \mathcal{M}_d^ contains an undecorated sub-arc.*

Consider the period 1 parabolic arcs.



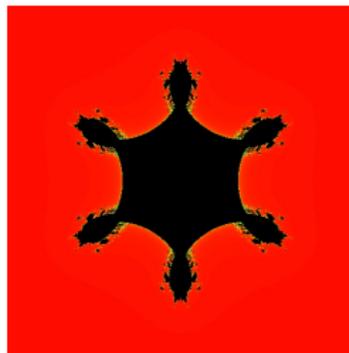
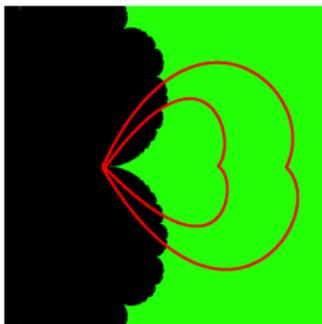
- The projection of the basin of infinity onto the repelling Ecalle cylinder contains a round cylinder.

Centers are not equidistributed w.r.t. the harmonic measure

Theorem (M)

For $d \geq 2$, every period 1 parabolic arc of \mathcal{M}_d^ contains an undecorated sub-arc.*

Consider the period 1 parabolic arcs.



- The projection of the basin of infinity onto the repelling Ecalle cylinder contains a round cylinder.
- Transfer this round cylinder to the parameter plane (using parabolic perturbation techniques) to obtain an undecorated parabolic arc.

Thank you!