

## MATH4800 - FALL '23 - SUGGESTED EXERCISES 1

**Problem 1.** Show that  $\Omega$  is a compact set with the metric  $d(x, y) = 2^{-N(x, y)}$ , where

$$N(x, y) = \max \{n \in \mathbb{Z} : x_k = y_k \text{ for all } k \leq n\}.$$

**Problem 2.** Let  $f : X \rightarrow X$  be a dynamical system. Show that a point is periodic if and only if it is finite. If  $x$  is a periodic point, show that the set  $S(x) = \{n \in \mathbb{Z} : f^n(x) = x\}$  is equal to  $p\mathbb{Z}$  for a unique  $p > 0$ . Describe the periodic orbits of  $\sigma$  on  $\Omega$ .

**Problem 3.** Let  $A$  be a 0-1 square  $n \times n$  matrix. Show that  $\Omega_A$  is closed by showing that  $\Omega \setminus \Omega_A$  is open.

**Problem 4.** Find matrices  $A$  such that:

- (1)  $\Omega_A$  is empty
- (2)  $\Omega_A$  is finite
- (3)  $\Omega_A$  is countable but not finite
- (4)  $\Omega_A$  is uncountable

and justify your answer, or prove that no such matrix exists.

**Problem 5.** Fix the alphabet  $\mathcal{A} = \{1, 2, 3\}$ . Find the transition matrix  $A$  whose corresponding subshift  $\Omega_A$  is described by the following:

- (1) the sum of adjacent letters in the word is always odd
- (2) the product of adjacent letters in the word is always even
- (3) the letters 1 and 2 are always followed by larger letters

**Problem 6 (Hard).** If  $\mathcal{A} = \{1, 2, \dots, n\}$  is any alphabet and  $\ell$  is any positive integer, define a new alphabet  $\mathcal{A}_2$  to be all words of length 2 in  $\mathcal{A}$ . Embed the full shift on  $\mathcal{A}$  into the shift on  $\mathcal{A}_2$  as a shift-invariant subset, and show that it is  $\Omega_A$  for some  $n^2 \times n^2$  matrix  $A$ . Show that the subshift which has rules involving the admissibility or banning of words of length at most 3 can always be realized as a subshift which allows or bans words of length 2 by increasing the alphabet size.

A subset  $\Omega$  which bans certain words of a given, bounded length is called a *subshift of finite type*.

**Problem 7 (Hard).** Find an example of a closed,  $\sigma$ -invariant subset of  $\Omega$  which is not a subshift of finite type, and prove it is not a subshift of finite type. [*Hint:* Try to find a condition on words in  $\Omega$  which cannot be detected by looking at finite strings at a time. Remember, a key difficulty will be showing the closed property.]