# **Outer Billiards with Contraction**

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## Summary

• In section I, we discuss stability issues, shedding light on a striking difference between the regular pentagon and the regular septagon.

## Summary

 In section II, we discuss trapezoidal outer billiards with contraction. We can prove that for any trapezoid there are infinitely many stable degenerate periodic orbits (SDPOs).

## Summary

• In section III, we outline a proof that for certain choice of the polygon and the contraction, attracting Cantor sets exist.

# A Comparison

	Square / Triangle	Trapezoid	Reg. Pentagon	Reg. Septagon
<b>Finiteness</b> in bounded ball	Yes	Yes (?)	No	No (?)
<b>Exotic</b> Periodic Orbits	None	Infinitely many	None (?)	???
<b>Stability</b> of Periodic Domains	Yes	Yes (?)	Yes	No !
Possible Approach	Hierarchy of the tiling	Horizontal Slicing / quasihierarchy	Renor- malization / quasihierarchy	???????

# I. Stability

#### • Theorem. (Stability Criterion)

 Given a periodic domain Q for P, look at reflected images of P determined by the combinatorics of Q. Then Q is λ-stable if and only if the barycenter of all the images of P lies in the interior of Q.



# Illustration of the Stability

#### Period 10 orbit



#### Period 30 orbit



• **Corollary**. *Symmetric* periodic domains are stable

• **Corollary**. *Odd* periodic domains are stable

• **Corollary**. When n = 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, *all* periodic domains for the regular n-gon are stable

• **Corollary**. If P is centrally symmetric, all Culter periodic domains are stable

Stability of the Regular Pentagonal Periodic Domains Let (x, y, i) be the coordinates of the vertex  $\vartheta$  as  $\gamma$  first enters an angle, and let  $(x_1, y_1, i_1)$  be its coordinates when  $\gamma$  first enters the next angle. Define the map

$$\phi: (x, y, i) \mapsto (x_1, y_1, i_1).$$

Let the side of  $\gamma$  be equal to 1; define the shift S (in each angle) by

$$S: (x, y, i) \mapsto (x + 3 + \sqrt{5}, y, i).$$

LEMMA.  $S \phi = \phi S$ .

The proof is straightforward.

#### S. Tabachnikov Adv in Math (1995)





FIGURE 17

S. Tabachnikov Adv in Math (1995)

#### Regular Septagon: Unstable Pentagon



• Period 57848, Radius around 0.0001

#### Schwartz's Zoo of Exotic Domains



• Diameter: 0.002, Period: up to 500000

# II. Trapzoids

# **3-5-7 Conjecture.**

• All the exotic periodic orbits have periods ending with either 3, 5, or 7.

• Finiteness follows.

# 3-5-7 Weaker Conjecture.

• For any positive integer congruent to either 3, 5, or 7, there exists a SDPO with that integer as its period.

• Infinitely many exotic periodic orbits!

# 3-5-7 Weaker Conjecture.

• Weaker conjecture is proved.

 Boils down to studying fixed points of orientationreversing interval exchange transforms



#### Interval Exchange Transform



# III. Cantor Set

#### Affine Contractions



- H. Bruin, J Deane *Proceedings of the AMS* (2008)
- Coloring Scheme by P. Hooper

# Extending the Rotation Theory

• F. Rhodes, C. Thompson

Rotation number for monotone functions on the circle (1985) Topologies and rotation numbers for families of monotone functions on the circle (1989)

- Summary
  - Well-defined and nice with respect to strictly increasing monotone maps of the circle
  - *Continuous* with respect to the Hausdorff metric on graphs

#### Extending the Rotation Theory (2)

#### • R. Brette

Rotation numbers of discontinuous orientationpreserving circle maps (2003)

- Summary
  - *If rational,* all orbits are asymptotically periodic.
  - If irrational, the limit set is either the whole circle or a unique Cantor set

#### Triangular Transition on Quadrilaterals



#### An Invariant Region



### Dynamics of the Return Map





• Semiconjugacy

#### Proving existence of attracting Cantor set: **Ingredients**

- Rotation theory
- Bijection between periodic orbits
- Continuity of the rotation number

#### Attracting Cantor set Exists!

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