

THE CORE INGRAM CONJECTURE FOR NON-RECURRENT CRITICAL POINTS

ANA ANUŠIĆ, HENK BRUIN, JERNEJ ČINČ

ABSTRACT. We study inverse limit spaces of tent maps, and the Ingram Conjecture, which states that the inverse limit spaces of tent maps with different slopes are non-homeomorphic. When the tent map is restricted to its core, so there is no ray compactifying on the inverse limit space, this result is referred to as the Core Ingram Conjecture. We prove the Core Ingram Conjecture when the critical point is non-recurrent and not preperiodic.

1. INTRODUCTION

Inverse limit spaces made their first appearance in dynamical systems in 1967 when Williams [15, 16] showed that hyperbolic one-dimensional attractors can be represented as inverse limit spaces. The study of inverse limit spaces with the goal to describe complicated structures in strange attractors gained significance in the last two decades. For instance, the work of Barge & Holte [3] showed that for a wide range of parameters, attracting sets for maps in Hénon family are homeomorphic with inverse limit spaces of unimodal interval maps.

The *tent map family* $T_s : [0, 1] \rightarrow [0, 1]$ is defined as $T_s := \min\{sx, s(1-x)\}$ where $x \in [0, 1]$ and $s \in (0, 2]$. Let $c := 1/2$ denote the *critical point* and let $c_i := T_s^i(c)$ for every $i \in \mathbb{N}$. In this paper we are concerned with the inverse limit spaces $\varprojlim([0, 1], T_s)$ using a single tent map from the parametrized family as a bonding map. It is not difficult to see that for $c \geq c_1$, $\varprojlim([0, 1], T_s)$ is a point or an arc and thus not interesting. For the case $c \leq c_1$ it follows from Bennett's Theorem in [5] from 1962 that we can decompose $\varprojlim([0, 1], T_s) = \varprojlim([c_2, c_1], T_s) \cup \mathfrak{C}$, where $\bar{0} := (\dots, 0, 0, 0) \in \mathfrak{C}$ is a continuous image of $[0, \infty)$ which compactifies on $\varprojlim([c_2, c_1], T_s)$. Inverse limit space of tent map $\varprojlim([c_2, c_1], T_s)$ obtained from the forward invariant interval $[c_2, c_1]$ is called the *core of the inverse limit space*.

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In the early 90's a classification problem that became known as the *Ingram Conjecture* was posed:

If $1 \leq s < \tilde{s} \leq 2$ then the inverse limit spaces $\varprojlim([0, 1], T_s)$ and $\varprojlim([0, 1], T_{\tilde{s}})$ are not homeomorphic.

After partial results [10, 6, 14, 12], the Ingram Conjecture was finally answered in affirmative by Barge, Bruin & Štimac in [1]. However, the proof presented in [1] crucially depends on the ray \mathfrak{C} , so the core version of the Ingram Conjecture still remains open. For Hénon maps, \mathfrak{C} plays the role of the unstable manifold of the saddle point outside the Hénon attractor; it compactifies on the attractor, but it is somewhat unsatisfactory to have to use this (and the embedding in the plane that it presupposes) for the topological classification. It is also not possible to derive the core version directly from the non-core version, because it is impossible to reconstruct \mathfrak{C} from the core. This is for instance illustrated by the work of Minc [11] showing that in general there are many non-equivalent rays compactifying on the Knaster bucket handle continuum.

In this paper we partially solve in the affirmative the classification problem called the *Core Ingram Conjecture*.

Theorem 1. *If $1 \leq s < \tilde{s} \leq 2$ and critical points of T_s and $T_{\tilde{s}}$ are non-recurrent, then the inverse limit spaces $\varprojlim([c_2, c_1], T_s)$ and $\varprojlim([\tilde{c}_2, \tilde{c}_1], T_{\tilde{s}})$ are not homeomorphic.*

If T_s has a non-recurrent critical orbit, then $\varprojlim([c_2, c_1], T_s)$ has no endpoints. However, if the critical orbit is recurrent, $\varprojlim([c_2, c_1], T_s)$ has endpoints (finitely many if the critical point is periodic and infinitely many if the critical orbit is infinite). For details see [4]. Thus, recurrent and non-recurrent case can be topologically distinguished.

Solutions to the Core Ingram Conjecture for tent maps lead to the similar conclusion for analogous question for the "fuller" family of unimodal maps, see [2] for details. It turns out that Theorem 1 can be reduced from the case where slopes $s, \tilde{s} \in (1, 2]$ to slopes $s, \tilde{s} \in (\sqrt{2}, 2]$, for details see [1].

There exist two fixed points of T_s : 0 and $r := \frac{s}{s+1} \in [c_2, c_1]$. The *arc-component* of a point $e \in \varprojlim([0, 1], T_s)$ is defined as the union of all arcs of $\varprojlim([0, 1], T_s)$ containing e . Let us denote the arc-component from $\varprojlim([c_2, c_1], T_s)$ that contains $\rho := (\dots, r, r, r)$ by \mathfrak{R} . It is a continuous image of the real line and is dense in both directions. Let $\tilde{\mathfrak{R}} \subset \varprojlim([c_2, c_1], T_{\tilde{s}})$ be the analogous arc-component to \mathfrak{R} that contains $\tilde{\rho} = (\dots, \tilde{r}, \tilde{r}, \tilde{r})$ for the fixed point $\tilde{r} := \frac{\tilde{s}}{\tilde{s}+1}$. The main new ingredient in this paper is:

Theorem 2. *Let $\sqrt{2} \leq s \leq \tilde{s} \leq 2$ and assume that the critical points of T_s and $T_{\tilde{s}}$ are non-recurrent. Let $\mathfrak{R} \subset \varprojlim([c_2, c_1], T_s)$ and $\tilde{\mathfrak{R}} \subset \varprojlim([\tilde{c}_2, \tilde{c}_1], T_{\tilde{s}})$ be as above. If $h : \varprojlim([c_2, c_1], T_s) \rightarrow \varprojlim([\tilde{c}_2, \tilde{c}_1], T_{\tilde{s}})$ is a homeomorphism, then $h(\mathfrak{R}) = \tilde{\mathfrak{R}}$.*

The main observation in our proof of this result is Lemma 10 which implies that when critical point is non-recurrent, two arcs with different \hat{l} -pattern also have different l -pattern. Lemma 10 fails without the assumption that critical point is non-recurrent

and this presents the main obstacle in the proof of the Core Ingram Conjecture with our approach for the case when critical point is recurrent and not periodic.

In the process of proving the Ingram Conjecture, partial solutions of the Core Ingram Conjecture were obtained as well. The first result is due to Kailhofer [10] from 2003, who proved the Core Ingram Conjecture for the case when critical point is periodic. In 2006, Good & Raines proved in [9] that the conjecture holds when critical point is non-recurrent and $\omega(c)$ is a Cantor set. However, the technique they used cannot be extended to all non-recurrent tent-maps as we do in this paper. In 2007, Štimac [14] extended the mentioned result of Kailhofer and proved the Core Ingram Conjecture in the case when critical orbit is finite. Both Kailhofer and Štimac make use of a dense arc-component inside the core of the inverse limit space, but not the above mentioned arc-component \mathfrak{R} . The most recent result regarding the Core Ingram Conjecture was obtained in 2015 by Bruin & Štimac [8] who proved that conjecture holds for a set of parameters where critical point is "extremely" (or persistently) recurrent and not periodic. The last result was obtained from observations on the arc-component \mathfrak{R} .

In this paper we prove the Core Ingram Conjecture when the critical point is non-recurrent. The main idea of the proof is similar as in the proof of the Ingram Conjecture in [1]. There, the authors first assume by contradiction that there exists a homeomorphism between $\varprojlim([0, 1], T_s)$ and $\varprojlim([0, 1], T_{\tilde{s}})$, where $s \neq \tilde{s} \in (\sqrt{2}, 2]$ and then it clearly follows that the arc-component $\mathfrak{C} \subset \varprojlim([0, 1], T_s)$ maps to the arc-component $\tilde{\mathfrak{C}} \subset \varprojlim([0, 1], T_{\tilde{s}})$, where $\bar{0} \in \tilde{\mathfrak{C}}$. Then they show that the concatenation of maximal link-symmetric arcs uniquely determines \mathfrak{C} and thus the whole $\varprojlim([0, 1], T_s)$.

The following result about the group of self-homeomorphisms extends as well. The proof requires only minor adjustments: one needs to replace the arc-component \mathfrak{C} with \mathfrak{R} in the proof of [7, Theorem 1.3]).

Theorem 3. *Assume that T_s has a non-recurrent critical point. Then for every self-homeomorphism $h : \varprojlim([c_2, c_1], T_s) \rightarrow \varprojlim([c_2, c_1], T_s)$ there is $R \in \mathbb{Z}$ such that h and σ^R are isotopic.*

Let us give a short outline of the structure of the paper. In Section 2 we provide a basic set-up of tent maps, their inverse limit spaces and chainability. In Section 3 we study structure of the arc-component \mathfrak{R} . In Section 4 we prove Theorem 2. In Section 5 we prove that the concatenation of maximal link-symmetric arcs uniquely determines \mathfrak{R} and thus also $\varprojlim([c_2, c_1], T_s)$ for every $s \in (\sqrt{2}, 2]$.

2. PRELIMINARIES

2.1. Tent maps. Let $\mathbb{N} := \{1, 2, 3, \dots\}$ and $\mathbb{N}_0 := \{0, 1, 2, 3, \dots\}$. We define a *tent map* $T_s : [0, 1] \rightarrow [0, 1]$ with slope $\pm s$ as $T_s(x) = \min\{sx, s(1-x)\}$ and we restrict to $s \in (\sqrt{2}, 2]$. Thus in particular $c_1 = s/2$ and $c_2 = s(1-s/2)$. We call the interval $[c_2, c_1]$ the *core* of T_s . We restrict T_s to the interval $I := [0, s/2]$. Throughout the paper we

will assume that T_s has an infinite critical orbit, because the Core Ingram Conjecture has already been proven for the case when c is (pre)periodic, see [10, 13].

We say that $x \in [0, 1]$ is a *turning point* of T_s^r , if there exists $m < r$ such that $T_s^m(x) = c$. Two turning points $x, y \in [0, 1]$ of T_s^r are *adjacent* if $T_s^r|_{[x,y]}$ is monotone.

Critical point of T_s is *recurrent* if for every $\varepsilon > 0$ there exists $n \in \mathbb{N}$ such that $|c - c_n| < \varepsilon$. Tent map T_s is called *long-branched* if there exists $\delta > 0$ such that for every $n \in \mathbb{N}$ if x, y are two adjacent turning points of T_s^n , then $|T_s^n(x) - T_s^n(y)| > \delta$. Note that if T_s has a non-recurrent critical point, then T_s is long-branched.

Let $\hat{b} := 1 - b$ denote the *symmetric point around c* , where $b, \hat{b} \in [c_2, c_1]$.

Lemma 1. *Let $x < y$ be adjacent turning points of T_s^r . Then there exists $z > y$ such that $T_s^r([y, z]) = [T_s^r(x), T_s^r(y)]$.*

Proof. Assume the contrary. This leads to the following simplified statement that we need to exclude. Let $a < b < d < e \in [0, 1]$, where b and d are turning points of T_s^r and T_s^r has no other turning point in (a, e) . Assume without loss of generality that $T_s^r(a) < T_s^r(d) < T_s^r(b) < T_s^r(e)$, see Figure 1. Let us assume also without loss of generality that there exists $m < n < r$ such that $T_s^m(b) = c = T_s^n(d)$. We consider the image of $[a, e]$ under T_s^m .

Case I: Let $|T_s^m(a) - c| \geq |T_s^m(e) - c|$. This means that $T_s^m(e) \in [c, \widehat{T_s^m(a)}]$, say without loss of generality that $c < T_s^m(e) \leq \widehat{T_s^m(a)}$. Consequently, there is a point $x \in (a, b)$ such that $T_s^m(x) = \widehat{T_s^m(d)}$, but then $T_s^n(x) = T_s^n(d) = c$, contradicting that (a, b) contains no turning point of T_s^r .

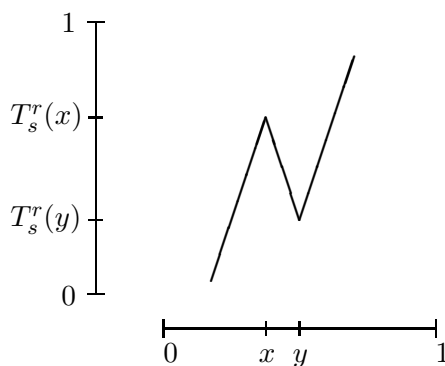


FIGURE 1. Example of a pattern that is not allowed by Lemma 1.

Case II: Let $|T_s^m(a) - c| < |T_s^m(e) - c|$. This means that (without loss of generality) $c < \widehat{T_s^m(a)} < T_s^m(e)$. Consequently, there is a point $y \in (b, e)$ such that $T_s^r(y) < T_s^r(d)$ which is a contradiction with d being the minimum of T_s^r in (b, e) . \square

2.2. Inverse limits and chainability. The *inverse limit space* $\varprojlim(I, T_s)$ is the collection of all backward orbits

$$\varprojlim(I, T_s) := \{e = (\dots, e_{-2}, e_{-1}, e_0) : T_s(e_{i-1}) = e_i \in I \text{ for all } i \leq 0\},$$

equipped with the product topology and the *shift homeomorphism*

$$\sigma(\dots, e_{-2}, e_{-1}, e_0) = (\dots, e_{-2}, e_{-1}, e_0, T_s(e_0))$$

for every $e = (\dots, e_{-2}, e_{-1}, e_0) \in \varprojlim(I, T_s)$. We call $\varprojlim([c_2, c_1], T_s)$ the *core of the inverse limit space*.

For $k \in \mathbb{N}_0$, define the k -th *projection map* as $\pi_k : \varprojlim(I, T_s) \rightarrow I$, $\pi_k(e) = e_{-k}$. We denote an arbitrary arc-component by \mathfrak{U} and the arc-component that contains a fixed point $\bar{0} = (\dots, 0, 0, 0)$ by \mathfrak{C} . In this paper we mostly study the arc-component \mathfrak{R} associated with the other fixed point $r := \frac{s}{s+1} \in [c_2, c_1]$ of T_s , so $\rho := (\dots, r, r, r) \in \mathfrak{R}$. Observe that $\rho \in \mathfrak{R} \subset \varprojlim([c_2, c_1], T_s)$, while $\mathfrak{C} \not\subset \varprojlim([c_2, c_1], T_s)$.

Definition 1. The arc-length of two points $x, y \in \mathfrak{U}$ is defined as

$$d(x, y) := s^k |x_{-k} - y_{-k}|,$$

where $k \in \mathbb{N}_0$ is such that $\pi_k : [x, y] \rightarrow [c_2, c_1]$ is injective.

Definition 2. A space X is *chainable* if there are finite open covers $\mathcal{C} := \{\ell_i\}_{i=1}^n$, called *chains*, of arbitrarily small $\text{mesh}(\mathcal{C}) := \max_{i \in \{1, \dots, n\}} \text{diam}(\ell_i)$ such that the links ℓ_i satisfy $\ell_i \cap \ell_j \neq \emptyset$ if and only if $|i - j| \leq 1$. Clearly the interval $[0, s/2]$ is chainable. We call \mathcal{C}_k a *natural chain* of $\varprojlim([c_2, c_1], T_s)$ if for $j \in \{1, \dots, n\}$ the following is true:

- (1) There exists a chain $\{I_k^1, I_k^2, \dots, I_k^n\}$ of $I = [0, s/2]$ such that $\ell_k^j := \pi_k^{-1}(I_k^j)$ are links of \mathcal{C}_k .
- (2) Each point $x \in \bigcup_{i=0}^k T_s^{-i}(c)$ is a boundary point of some link I_k^j .
- (3) For each i there is j such that $T_s(I_{k+1}^i) \subset I_k^j$.

We say that chain \mathcal{C}' *refines* chain \mathcal{C} (written $\mathcal{C}' \preceq \mathcal{C}$) if for every link $\ell' \in \mathcal{C}'$ there is a link $\ell \in \mathcal{C}$ such that $\ell' \subset \ell$. Condition (3) ensures that $\mathcal{C}_{k+1} \preceq \mathcal{C}_k$.

2.3. Patterns and symmetry.

Definition 3. A point $x \in \varprojlim([c_2, c_1], T_s)$ is called a k -point (with respect to the chain \mathcal{C}_k) if there exists $n \geq 1$ such that $\pi_{k+n}(x) = c$. Note that if c is not periodic, such n is unique and we call it the k -level of x and denote it by $L_k(x)$.

Definition 4. Let A be an arc in $\varprojlim([c_2, c_1], T_s)$ and assume that the number of k -points in A is finite. Let $x_0 < x_1 < \dots < x_N$ be the k -points on A arranged according to the arc-length distance defined above. Then the list of levels $L_k(x_0), L_k(x_1), \dots, L_k(x_N)$ is called the k -pattern of A .

Remark 1. From the Definition 4 it follows that A is the concatenation of arcs $[x_{j-1}, x_j]$ with pairwise disjoint interiors and π_k maps $[x_{j-1}, x_j]$ bijectively onto $[c_{L_k(x_{j-1})}, c_{L_k(x_j)}]$. Equivalently, if $i \in \mathbb{N}_0$ is such that $\pi_{k+i} : A \rightarrow \pi_{k+i}(A)$ is injective, then the graph

Remark 5. *Every k -symmetric arc is also k -link-symmetric but the converse does not hold. This is one of the main obstacles in the proof of the Core Ingram Conjecture.*

3. THE STRUCTURE OF THE ARC-COMPONENT \mathfrak{R}

3.1. The arcs A_i . Recall that \mathfrak{R} is the arc-component in $\varprojlim(I, T_s)$ containing $\rho = (\dots, r, r, r)$ and $\tilde{\mathfrak{R}}$ is the arc-component in $\varprojlim(I, T_{\tilde{s}})$ containing $\tilde{\rho} = (\dots, \tilde{r}, \tilde{r}, \tilde{r})$.

Definition 8. *Let \mathcal{C}_k be a natural chain of $\varprojlim([c_2, c_1], T_s)$. We define $A_i \subset \mathfrak{R}$ to be the arc-component of $\pi_{k+i}^{-1}([c_2, \hat{c}_2])$ containing ρ and let $m_i := \pi_{k+i}^{-1}(c) \in A_i$ for every $i \in \mathbb{N}$.*

Lemma 3. *The arc $A_i \subset \mathfrak{R}$ is k -symmetric with midpoint m_i for every $i \in \mathbb{N}$.*

Proof. For every $i \in \mathbb{N}$ we obtain that $\pi_{k+i}(A_i) = [c_2, \hat{c}_2]$ injectively which is symmetric around c and so A_i is k -symmetric. \square

Note that only one endpoint of A_i is a k -point; the other endpoint is not, although the π_{k+j} -th images of endpoints are the same for every $j < i$.

Remark 6. *Although the arcs A_i are k -symmetric and thus k -link symmetric for each i , they need not be maximal k -link symmetric arcs. This is easiest to see in the case when c is periodic. If c is non-recurrent, however, the arcs $\{A_i\}_{i \in \mathbb{N}}$ are maximal k -symmetric and maximal k -link symmetric, as can be derived from Corollary 1.*

Define

$$\kappa := \min\{i \geq 3 : c_i \leq c\}.$$

Note that $\kappa - 3$ has to be an even number or 0, otherwise the tent map T_s is renormalizable (which we excluded by taking the slope $s > \sqrt{2}$).

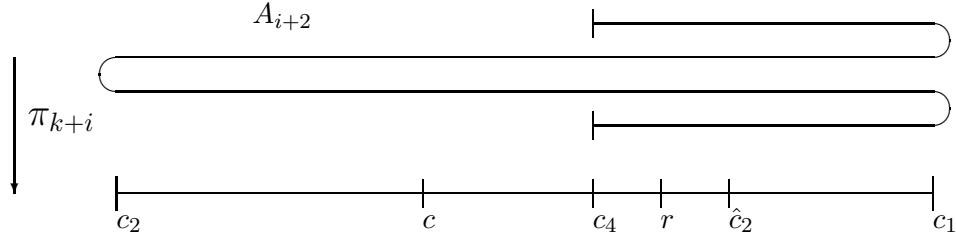
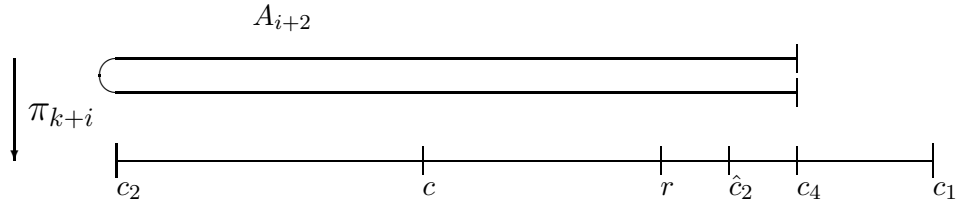
Lemma 4. *Let $\rho \in \{A_i\}_{i \in \mathbb{N}} \subset \mathfrak{R}$ be the sequence of arcs defined as above. Then $A_i \subset A_{i+2}$ for every $i \in \mathbb{N}$.*

Proof. Note that $\pi_{k+i}(A_i) = \pi_{k+i+2}(A_{i+2}) = [c_2, \hat{c}_2]$. We distinguish two cases:

Case I: Let $c_3 < c$. Then $c \in \pi_{k+i+1}(A_{i+2})$ and it follows that $\pi_{k+i}(A_i) \subset \pi_{k+i}(A_{i+2})$, see Figure 3. If we combine this with the fact that $\pi_{k+i}|_{A_i}$ is injective it follows that $A_i \subset A_{i+2}$.

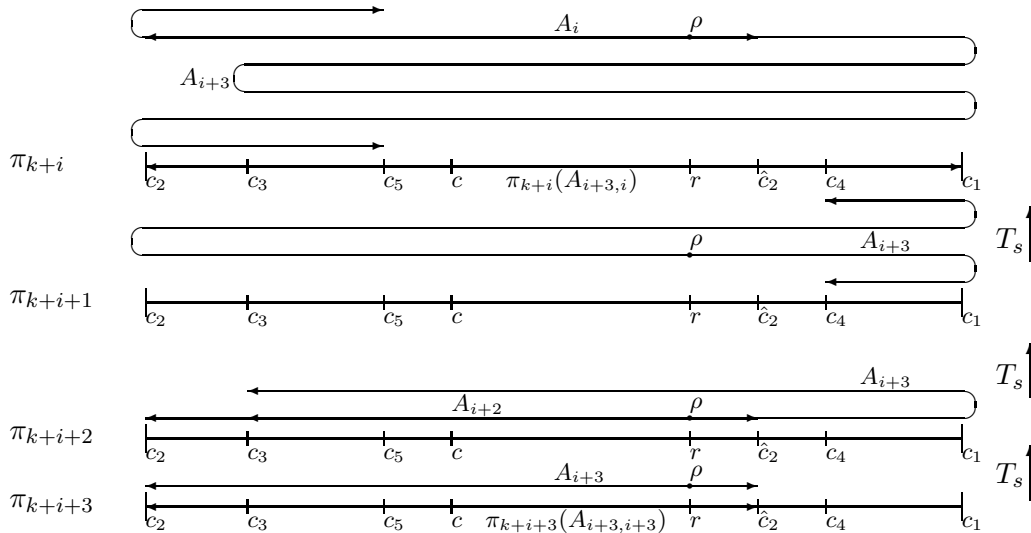
Case II: Let $c_3 \geq c$. For $s > \sqrt{2}$ we have $c_3 = T_s(\hat{c}_2) \leq r \leq \hat{c}_2 \leq c_4$, because $\kappa - 3 \in \mathbb{N}$ is an even number, see Figure 4. We obtain that $\pi_{k+i}(A_{i+2})$ maps in 2-to-1 fashion on the interval $[c_2, c_4]$ and because $c_4 \geq \hat{c}_2$ we obtain that $\pi_{k+i}(A_i) \subset \pi_{k+i}(A_{i+2})$ and thus again $A_i \subset A_{i+2}$. \square

In the following lemma let $A_{i,j} \subset A_i \subset \mathfrak{R}$ denote the longest arc (in arc-length) such that $\rho \in A_{i,j}$ and $\pi_{k+j} : A_{i,j} \rightarrow [c_2, c_1]$ is injective for some $j \leq i$, see Figure 5. Note that $A_{i,i} = A_i$.

FIGURE 3. The arc A_{i+2} as in Case I.FIGURE 4. The arc A_{i+2} as in Case II.

Lemma 5. *Let κ and arcs $\{A_i\}_{i \in \mathbb{N}}$ be as defined above. Then $A_i \subset A_{i+\kappa}$ and $A_i \not\subset A_{i+l}$ for every $i \in \mathbb{N}$ and every odd $l < \kappa$.*

Proof. We distinguish cases:

FIGURE 5. Arcs $A_i, A_{i+1}, A_{i+2}, A_{i+3}$ in mentioned projections as in Case I.

Case I: First assume that $\kappa = 3$. Since $T_s(c_2) = c_3 > c_2$ it follows that $\pi_{k+i}(A_i) \not\subset \pi_{k+i}(A_{i+1})$ and thus $A_i \not\subset A_{i+1}$. Furthermore, $[c, c_1] \subset \pi_{k+i+2}(A_{i+3, i+2})$. This means

that $\pi_{k+i+1}(A_{i+3,i+1}) = [c_2, c_1]$ and hence $\pi_{k+i}(A_{i+3,i}) = [c_2, c_1]$, see Figure 5. We conclude that $A_i \subset A_{i+3}$. This finishes the proof for $\kappa = 3$.

Case II: Let $\kappa \geq 5$. Note that $c_\kappa < c < c_i$ for every $i \in \{3, \dots, \kappa - 1\}$. Thus we observe that $[c_2, \hat{c}_2] \not\subset \pi_{k+i+\kappa-l}(A_{i+\kappa,i+\kappa-l})$ for every odd $l \in \{1, \dots, \kappa - 4\}$. It follows that $A_i \not\subset A_{i+l}$ for every odd $l \in \{1, \dots, \kappa - 4\}$.

Because $T_s^{\kappa-2}(c_2) = c_\kappa$ it follows that $[c, c_1] \subset \pi_{k+i+2}(A_{i+\kappa,i+2})$ and $k+i+2$ is the smallest such index. However, because c is not periodic, $c_2 < c_\kappa$ and it follows that $\pi_{k+i+2}(A_{i+2}) = [c_2, \hat{c}_2] \not\subset \pi_{k+i+2}(A_{i+\kappa,i+2})$ and thus also $\pi_{k+i}(A_i) \not\subset \pi_{k+i}(A_{i+\kappa-2,i})$, so $A_i \not\subset A_{i+\kappa-2}$. As above we observe that $\pi_{k+i}(A_{i+\kappa,i}) = [c_2, c_1]$ and thus $A_i \subset A_{i+\kappa}$. \square

Lemma 6. *Let the arcs $\{A_i\}_{i \in \mathbb{N}}$ with midpoints $\{m_i\}_{i \in \mathbb{N}}$ be as defined above. Then $\rho \in [m_i, m_{i+1}]$ and $\rho \notin [m_i, m_{i+2}]$ for all $i \in \mathbb{N}$.*

Proof. Since by definition $\pi_{k+i}(A_i) = [c_2, \hat{c}_2]$ and $\pi_{k+i}(m_i) = c$, we have $\pi_{k+i}(m_{i+1}) = T_s(\pi_{k+i}(m_i)) = c_1$. Since $r \in [\pi_{k+i}(m_i), \pi_{k+i}(m_{i+1})]$ it follows that $\rho \in [m_i, m_{i+1}]$.

To prove the second statement observe that $\pi_{k+i}(m_i) = c$ and $\pi_{k+i}(m_{i+2}) = c_2$. Because $r \notin [c_2, c]$ and $r \in \pi_{k+i}(A_i) \subset \pi_{k+i}(A_{i+2})$ by Lemma 4, we obtain $\rho \notin [m_i, m_{i+2}]$. \square

Lemma 7. *The arcs $\{A_i\}_{i \in \mathbb{N}}$ with midpoints $\{m_i\}_{i \in \mathbb{N}}$ as above satisfy $m_{i+2} \in \partial A_i$ and $m_{i+1} \notin A_i$. Furthermore, if $\kappa = 3$ then $m_i \in A_{i+1}$ and if $\kappa > 3$ then $m_i \notin A_{i+1}$.*

Proof. Since $\pi_{k+i}(A_i) = [c_2, \hat{c}_2]$ we have $\pi_{k+i}(m_i) = c$. Moreover $T_s^2(c) = c_2$ and thus $\pi_{k+i}(m_{i+2}) = c_2$. Because $A_i \subset A_{i+2}$ it follows that $m_{i+2} \in \partial A_i$.

To prove the second statement, observe that $\pi_{k+i}(m_{i+1}) = c_1 \notin [c_2, \hat{c}_2]$.

For the third statement first assume that $\kappa = 3$; it follows that $c \in [c_3, c_1]$ and so $m_i \in A_{i+1}$. If $\kappa > 3$ then $c_3 < c$ and thus $c \notin \pi_{k+i}(A_{i+1})$, so it follows that $m_i \notin A_{i+1}$. \square

By Lemma 7 $m_{i+2} \in \partial A_i$. We denote the other boundary point of A_i by \hat{m}_{i+2} .

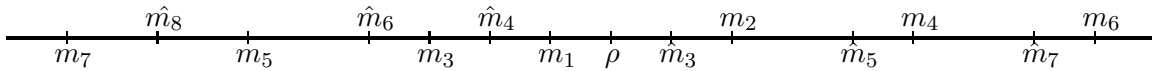
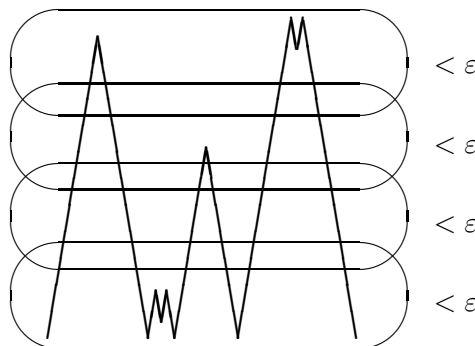


FIGURE 6. The structure of the arc-component \mathfrak{A} ; $A_i = [m_{i+2}, \hat{m}_{i+2}]$ has midpoint m_i .

Note that all properties of the k -link symmetric arcs $\{A_i\}_{i \in \mathbb{N}}$ proved in this section are topological, meaning they are preserved under a homeomorphism.

3.2. ε -symmetry.

Definition 9. *Let $J := [a, b] \subset [c_2, c_1]$ be an interval. The map $f: J \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ is called ε -symmetric if there is a continuous bijection $x \mapsto i(x) =: \hat{x}$ swapping a and b , such that $|f(x) - f(\hat{x})| < \varepsilon$ for all $x \in J$. Note that $i: J \rightarrow J$ has a unique fixed point m . We say that f is ε -symmetric with center m (or just ε -symmetric around m).*

FIGURE 7. A graph of ε -symmetric map.

Remark 7. Let $A \subset \mathfrak{R}$ be a k -link symmetric arc with midpoint m_A , where $\text{mesh}(\mathcal{C}_k) < \varepsilon$. If i is such that $\pi_{k+i}|_A: A \rightarrow \pi_{k+i}(A)$ is injective, then $T^i|_{\pi_{k+i}(A)}$ is ε -symmetric around $\pi_{k+i}(m_A)$, see Figure 7.

Next we restate Proposition 3.6. from [1] although the definition of ε -symmetry is slightly generalized here. However, all arguments in the proof of Proposition 3.6. from [1] with the new definition of ε -symmetry remain the same.

Proposition 1. For every $\delta > 0$ there exists $\varepsilon > 0$ such that for every interval $H = [a, b] \ni m$ such that $|m - c|, |c - a|, |c - b| > \delta$, $T^n|_H$ is not ε -symmetric around m for every $n \geq 0$.

The next proposition and corollary rely on the non-recurrence of the critical point. Although Section 3.3 does not need the non-recurrence, Section 4 again relies on this assumption.

Proposition 2. Assume that $s \in (\sqrt{2}, 2]$ is such that c is non-recurrent and not preperiodic. For every $\delta > 0$ there exists $\varepsilon > 0$ with the following property: If $c \in J \subset [c_2, c_1]$ is an interval with midpoint m , and $|c - \partial J| \geq \delta$, then for each $n \geq 0$, either $T_s^n|_J$ is not ε -symmetric or $|c - m| \leq \varepsilon s^{-n}$.

Proof. Fix $\delta > 0$. In the case that $|c - m| > \delta$, this is Proposition 1. Therefore assume that $\varepsilon s^{-n} < |c - m| \leq \delta$. Because c is not recurrent we can find $\varepsilon > 0$ so small that the map T_s^n is monotone on a one-sided neighbourhood of c of length εs^{-n} , and maps it therefore onto an interval of length ε . This means that $T_s^n([c, m])$ has length ε , so that c and m must be distinct centres of ε -symmetry of T_s^n . Define the reflection around $a \in \mathbb{R}$ as $R_a(x) := 2a - x$, then $c' := R_m(c) \in J$ is another center of ε -symmetry, and so is $c'' := R_{c'}(c)$. We continue this way until we find a center of ε -symmetry m' such that $|c - m'| > \delta$ and apply Proposition 1. \square

From now on assume that $\sqrt{2} < s \neq \tilde{s} \leq 2$ and that the tent maps T_s and $T_{\tilde{s}}$ have non-recurrent infinite critical orbits.

Let \tilde{c} denote the critical point of the map $T_{\tilde{s}}$ and let $\tilde{c}_i := T_{\tilde{s}}^i$ for $i \in \mathbb{N}$. Set

$$(1) \quad \delta < \frac{1}{100} \min \left\{ |c - c_i|, |\tilde{c} - \tilde{c}_i|, |c - r|, |\tilde{c} - \tilde{r}|, |T_{\tilde{s}}^n(x) - T_{\tilde{s}}^n(y)| : \text{for every } n, i \in \mathbb{N} \text{ and adjacent turning points } x \text{ and } y \text{ of } T_{\tilde{s}}^n \right\}.$$

Corollary 1. *Suppose that c is non-recurrent. If $i \geq 1$ and $J \supset (c_i - \delta, c_i + \delta)$, then $T_{\tilde{s}}^n|_J$ is not ε -symmetric with midpoint c_i for any $n \geq 0$.*

Proof. Let $r \geq 0$ be minimal such that $c_{-r} \in J$. Then $T_{\tilde{s}}^r$ maps J injectively onto a neighbourhood of c , so we can apply Proposition 2 and use the fact that $|c - c_i| > \delta$ for $i \in \mathbb{N}$ to finish the proof. \square

3.3. Completeness of the sequence $\{A_i\}_{i \in \mathbb{N}}$. Note that results in this section do not require the non-recurrence assumption.

Definition 10. *Let $\{G_i\}_{i \in \mathbb{N}} \subset \mathfrak{U}$ be a sequence of k -link symmetric arcs with midpoints m_i respectively and $x \in G_i$, where $x \in \mathfrak{U}$, for all $i \in \mathbb{N}$. The sequence $\{G_i\}_{i \in \mathbb{N}}$ is called complete with respect to x if every k -link symmetric arc $G \ni x$ not contained in a single link of a chain \mathcal{C}_k has midpoint in $\{m_i\}_{i \in \mathbb{N}}$.*

Proposition 3. *The sequence of k -link symmetric arcs $\{A_i\}_{i \in \mathbb{N}}$ is a complete sequence of k -link symmetric arcs with respect to ρ .*

Proof. Assume that there exists a k -link symmetric arc $A \ni \rho$ not contained in a single link of \mathcal{C}_k , such that its midpoint $m \neq m_i$ for every $i \in \mathbb{N}$. Without loss of generality we can take m closest to ρ (in arc-length) among all midpoints of such arcs. Since m is a k -point and there are no k -points in (m_1, m_2) we obtain that $m \notin (m_1, m_2)$. Thus by Lemma 6 there exists $i \in \mathbb{N}$ such that $m \in (m_{i+2}, m_i)$. Denote by $\ell_{p_0}, \dots, \ell_{p_u}, \dots, \ell_{p_v}, \dots, \ell_{2p_u}$ the subsequent links containing arc $[m_{i+2}, \hat{m}_{i+2}]$, where $m_i \in \ell_{p_u}$, $m \in \ell_{p_v}$, $m_{i+2} \in \ell_{2p_u}$ and $\hat{m}_{i+2} \in \ell_{p_0}$. Note that $\ell_{p_u+p_n} = \ell_{p_u-p_n}$, for every $n \in \{0, \dots, u\}$.

Case I: $p_v - p_u \leq 2p_u - p_v$ (the number of links the arc $[m, m_i]$ goes through is smaller than the number of links the arc $[m_{i+2}, m]$ goes through).

Let a, b be the boundary points of $A \cap [m_{i+2}, \hat{m}_{i+2}]$ such that $m_{i+2} \leq b < m_i < a \leq \hat{m}_{i+2}$, where $<$ denotes linear (arc-length) order on \mathfrak{U} . Observe that $d(b, m_i) > d(a, m_i)$. Given $x \in [m_{i+2}, \hat{m}_{i+2}]$, let $\hat{x} \in [m_{i+2}, \hat{m}_{i+2}]$ be such that $[\hat{x}, x]$ is k -symmetric with midpoint m_i . Define an arc $\hat{A} := [\hat{a}, \hat{b}]$, see Figure 8.

Let B be the maximal k -link symmetric arc with midpoint \hat{m} . Observe that $\hat{A} \subset B$ because \hat{A} is a reflection of $A \cap [m_{i+2}, \hat{m}_{i+2}]$ over m_i . Since $d(\rho, \hat{b}) > d(\rho, a)$ and $\hat{a} \in (m_{i+2}, m_i)$, we get that $B \supset \hat{A} \supset (m_i, a) \ni \rho$.

By the minimality of m there exists $j' < i$ such that $\hat{m} = m_{j'}$.

Now we study $\pi_i(A)$, see Figure 9. Since $\rho \in A$, $\pi_i(m) \in (c_2, c)$ and $r \in \pi_i(A)$.

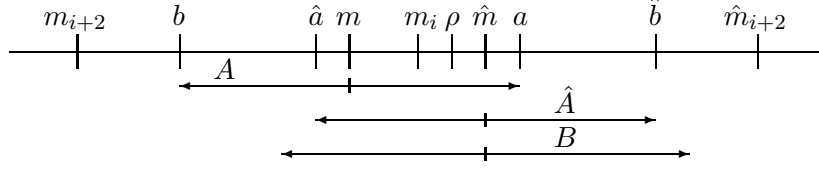
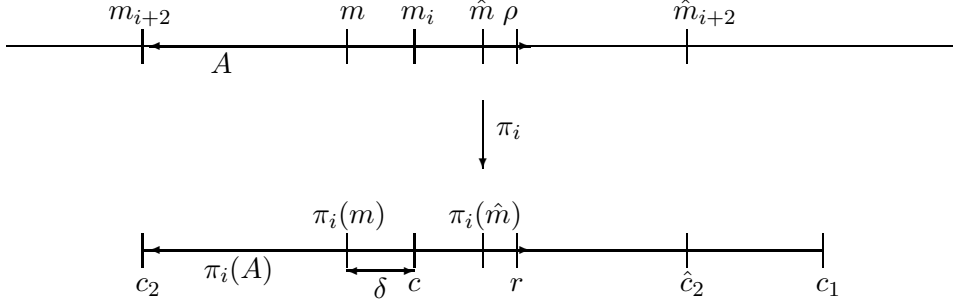


FIGURE 8. Case I of the proof.

FIGURE 9. Arc A in projection π_i as in Case I of the proof.

If $|\pi_i(m) - c| > \delta$, we use Proposition 1 to conclude that A is not k -link symmetric, a contradiction. Assume that $|\pi_i(m) - c| \leq \delta$. Note that then also $|\pi_i(\hat{m}) - c| \leq \delta$. However, $\hat{m} = m_{j'}$ for some $j' < i$. Note that $|\pi_i(m) - c| = |\pi_i(\hat{m}) - c| = |\pi_i(m_{j'}) - c| \geq |\pi_i(m_{i-2}) - c| > \delta$, a contradiction. The last inequality follows from the fact that $\pi_i(m_{i-2}) \in T^{-2}(c)$ and the definition of δ .

Case II: $p_v - p_u > 2p_u - p_v$ (number of links the arc $[m, m_i]$ goes through is larger than the number of links the arc $[m_{i+2}, m]$ goes through).

Here let \hat{x} denote the point such that $[x, \hat{x}]$ is k -symmetric with midpoint m_{i+2} for some $x \in [m_{i+4}, \hat{m}_{i+4}]$ and $r_m(y)$ the k -point with the largest k -level (in its link) such that $[y, r_m(y)]$ is k -link symmetric with midpoint m for some $y \in [m_{i+2}, \hat{m}_{i+2}]$.

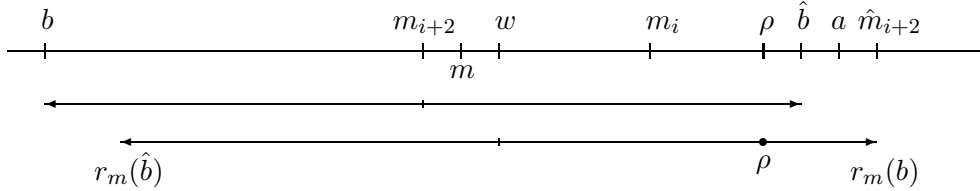


FIGURE 10. Reflections as in Case II of the proof.

Let b be the endpoint of $A \cap [m_{i+4}, m_{i+2}]$ that is the furthest away from ρ . Take $w := r_m(m_{i+2})$ and note that $w \in (m, m_i)$ by the assumption for Case II. We reflect the arc $[b, \hat{b}]$ over m and obtain an arc $[r_m(\hat{b}), r_m(b)]$ (see Figure 10) which is k -link symmetric with midpoint w . Since $\hat{\rho} \in [m_{i+2}, m_{i+4}]$, we have that $r_m(\rho) \in [m_{i+2}, m_{i+4}]$ and thus $r_m(\rho) \in [m_{i+2}, b]$. We conclude that $\rho \in [r_m(\hat{b}), r_m(b)]$ which is a contradiction

with the minimality of m , because we found a k -link symmetric arc around w such that $[r_m(\hat{b}), r_m(b)] \ni \rho$ and $d(\rho, m) > d(\rho, w)$. \square

4. ARC-COMPONENT \mathfrak{R} IS FIXED UNDER HOMEOMORPHISMS

Assume by contradiction that there exists a homeomorphism $h : \varprojlim([c_2, c_1], T_s) \rightarrow \varprojlim([\tilde{c}_2, \tilde{c}_1], T_{\tilde{s}})$. Our goal in this section is to prove Theorem 2 (which holds also if $s = \tilde{s}$).

Definition 11. We say that the maps $f : J \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ and $g : K \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ for intervals $J, K \subset [c_2, c_1]$, are ε -close if there exists a homeomorphism $h : J \rightarrow K$ such that $|f(x) - g \circ h(x)| < \varepsilon$ for all $x \in J$, see Figure 11.

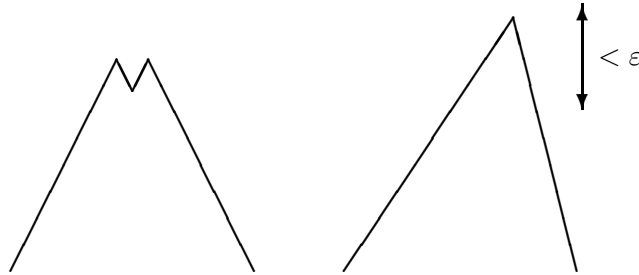


FIGURE 11. Graphs of ε -close maps.

Remark 8. Maps that are ε -close can have different number of branches. However, in the non-recurrent case the number of branches must be the same. Note also that ε -closeness is not an equivalence relation because it is not transitive.

From now on take $\varepsilon = \varepsilon(\delta) > 0$ (except in Lemma 10 where ε is chosen independently) such that Propositions 1 and 2 apply both for $\varprojlim(I, T_s)$ and $\varprojlim(I, T_{\tilde{s}})$.

Choose integers \hat{k}, l, k so large that $\text{mesh}(\mathcal{C}_{\hat{k}}), \text{mesh}(\tilde{\mathcal{C}}_l), \text{mesh}(\mathcal{C}_k) < \varepsilon$ and

$$(2) \quad h^{-1}(\tilde{\mathcal{C}}_l) \preceq \mathcal{C}_{\hat{k}} \quad \text{and} \quad h(\mathcal{C}_k) \preceq \tilde{\mathcal{C}}_l.$$

Let $B_i := h(A_i)$; since $h(\mathcal{C}_k)$ refines $\tilde{\mathcal{C}}_l$, B_i is link-symmetric in $\tilde{\mathcal{C}}_l$. We denote the midpoint of B_i by n_i , so $B_i = [n_{i+2}, \hat{n}_{i+2}]$, see Figure 15. Let $q := h(\rho)$.

Lemma 8. The sequence $\{B_i\}_{i \in \mathbb{N}} \subset \varprojlim([c_2, c_1], T_{\tilde{s}})$ is a complete sequence of l -link symmetric arcs with respect to q .

Proof. Assume by contradiction that there exists an l -link-symmetric arc $B \ni q$ with midpoint $n \in h(\mathfrak{R})$ such that $\pi_l(B)$ is not injective, $n \neq n_i$ for every $i \in \mathbb{N}$ and B is not contained in a single link of the chain $\tilde{\mathcal{C}}_l$. Take B such that n is the closest to q (in arc-length) with the above properties. Assume there exists $j \in \mathbb{N}$ such that $n \in (n_j, n_{j+2})$.

Recall that for a \hat{k} -point $u \in \ell \in \mathcal{C}_{\hat{k}}$ we denote the arc-component of u in ℓ by A^u .

Because we chose chains such that $h^{-1}(\tilde{\mathcal{C}}_l) \preceq \mathcal{C}_{\hat{k}}$, the arc $A := h^{-1}(B)$ is \hat{k} -link symmetric and $\rho \in A$. Assume that the midpoint m of A is not contained in A^{m_j} or $A^{m_{j+2}}$, thus $m \in (m_j, m_{j+2})$. Note that $\mathcal{C}_k = h^{-1} \circ h(\mathcal{C}_k) \preceq h^{-1}(\tilde{\mathcal{C}}_l) \preceq \mathcal{C}_{\hat{k}}$ and thus $k \geq \hat{k}$. Since $\{A_i\}_{i \in \mathbb{N}}$ is a complete sequence of k -link symmetric arcs with respect to ρ , we get that $\{A_{i+k-\hat{k}}\}_{i \in \mathbb{N}}$ is a complete sequence of \hat{k} -link symmetric arcs with respect to ρ . Since A is \hat{k} -link symmetric and $\rho \in A$, by the choice of $\varepsilon > \text{mesh} \mathcal{C}_{\hat{k}}$ we obtain that A is not contained in a single link of $\mathcal{C}_{\hat{k}}$. Thus $m = m_{i+k-\hat{k}}$ for some $i \geq 1$. But $m = m_{i+k-\hat{k}} \in (m_j, m_{j+2})$ gives a contradiction.

Assume that $m \in A^{m_j}$. Recall that r_x denotes the reflection over x , that is, $r_x(y)$ is a point such that $[r_x(y), y]$ is l -link-symmetric with midpoint x (and if we can choose $r_x(y)$ to be an l -point, we choose the one with the highest l -level).

Since $B_j = [\hat{n}_{j+2}, n_{j+2}]$ is l -link symmetric with midpoint n_j and $n \in (n_j, n_{j+2})$, $r_{n_j}(n)$ and n are contained in the same link of $\tilde{\mathcal{C}}_l$. Since $h^{-1}(n) \in A^m = A^{m_j}$, and $h^{-1}(\tilde{\mathcal{C}}_l) \preceq \mathcal{C}_{\hat{k}}$ it follows that $h^{-1}(r_{n_j}(n)) \in A^{m_j}$. We conclude that $h^{-1}([r_{n_j}(n), n]) \subset A^{m_j}$. Since $h^{-1}(q) = \rho \notin A^{m_j}$ we obtain that $r_{n_j}(n) \in (q, n_j)$. But then $r_{n_j}(n)$ is the midpoint of the l -link symmetric arc which contains q and thus $r_{n_j}(n) = n_i$ for some $i < j$, because we assumed that B is the closest l -link symmetric arc such that $n \notin (n_i)_{i \in \mathbb{N}}$. But $m_i = h^{-1}(r_{n_j}(n)) \in A^{m_j}$ which is impossible.

If $m \in A^{m_{j+2}}$ then $r_n(n_{j+2}) \in (n_j, n_{j+2})$ is a midpoint of an l -link symmetric arc which contains q , a contradiction.

If $n \in (q, n_1)$ or $n \in (q, n_2)$ the proof follows similarly. \square

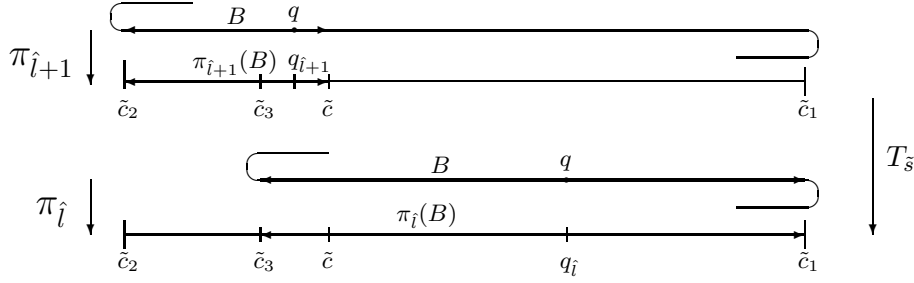
Assume by contradiction that $h(\mathfrak{R}) \neq \tilde{\mathfrak{R}}$. Then there is $\hat{l} \geq l+3$ such that $q_{\hat{l}+1} < \tilde{c} < q_{\hat{l}}$, and that $\pi_{\hat{l}} : B_1 \rightarrow [\tilde{c}_2, \tilde{c}_1]$ is injective. Condition $\hat{l} \geq l+3$ is required in the proof of Lemma 9 (Case III).

The crux of the proof is to show that $h(\mathfrak{R})$ cannot contain the \hat{l} -pattern 12, and therefore (by Lemma 2) cannot be dense in $\varprojlim([\tilde{c}_2, \tilde{c}_1], T_{\hat{s}})$, which contradicts the fact that \mathfrak{R} is dense in $\varprojlim([c_2, c_1], T_s)$.

Let $B \ni q$ be the maximal arc such that $\pi_{\hat{l}} : B \rightarrow [\tilde{c}_2, \tilde{c}_1]$ is injective. Then $\pi_{\hat{l}}(B) \subset [\tilde{c}_3, \tilde{c}_1]$. Indeed, since $q_{\hat{l}+1} < \tilde{c}$, $\pi_{\hat{l}+1}(B) \subset [\tilde{c}_2, \tilde{c}]$. Hence $\pi_{\hat{l}}(B) \subset T_{\hat{s}}([\tilde{c}_2, \tilde{c}]) = [\tilde{c}_3, \tilde{c}_1]$, see Figure 12.

Let $Q \subset h(\mathfrak{R})$ be the closest (in the arc-length distance) arc to q such that $\pi_{\hat{l}} : Q \rightarrow [\tilde{c}_2, \tilde{c}_1]$ is a bijection, *i.e.*, Q has \hat{l} -pattern 12. It follows that $q \notin Q$. For the rest of this section we abbreviate $T := T_{\hat{s}}$.

Lemma 9. *Assume that an arc $Q \subset h(\mathfrak{R})$ has \hat{l} -pattern 12. If $Q \subset B_j$ for $j \in \mathbb{N}$ minimal, then $Q \subset (n_j, n_{j+2})$.*

FIGURE 12. Arc B in projections π_{i+1} and π_i .

Proof. Let us assume by contradiction that $n_j \in \text{int}(Q)$. Note that $\pi_i(Q) = [\tilde{c}_2, \tilde{c}_1]$ and let δ be chosen as in (1). In Proposition 1 we obtain $\varepsilon = \varepsilon(\delta)$ such that $\varepsilon \in (0, \delta)$ and thus it follows that $\varepsilon s^{-(\hat{l}-l)} < \delta$ for every $\hat{l} \geq l$. Note that $q \notin Q$, but $q \in B_j$. We distinguish different cases for the position of $\pi_i(n_j)$:

Case I. Assume that $|\pi_i(n_j) - \tilde{c}_2|, |\pi_i(n_j) - \tilde{c}|, |\pi_i(n_j) - \tilde{c}_1| \geq \delta$.

Let

$$[a, b] := \begin{cases} [\tilde{c}_2, \pi_i(n_j) + |\tilde{c}_2 - \pi_i(n_j)|], & \text{if } |\tilde{c}_2 - \pi_i(n_j)| \leq |\tilde{c}_1 - \pi_i(n_j)|, \\ [\pi_i(n_j) - |\tilde{c}_1 - \pi_i(n_j)|, \tilde{c}_1], & \text{if } |\tilde{c}_2 - \pi_i(n_j)| > |\tilde{c}_1 - \pi_i(n_j)|, \end{cases}$$

and note that there exists an arc $Q' \subset Q$ such that $\pi_i(Q') = [a, b]$.

First assume that $\tilde{c} \in [a, b]$ and $|a - \tilde{c}|, |b - \tilde{c}| \geq \delta$. Since we also assumed that $|\pi_i(n_j) - \tilde{c}| \geq \delta$, we can use Proposition 2 for the interval $[a, b]$ to obtain that $T^{\hat{l}-l}|_{[a, b]}$ is not ε -symmetric around $\pi_i(n_j)$. But this contradicts that B_j is l -link symmetric.

Now assume that either $|b - \tilde{c}| < \delta$ and $\tilde{c} \in [a, b]$ or $\tilde{c} \notin [a, b]$ and $a = \tilde{c}_2$. Let us study $T^{-2}([a, b])$. Because we restrict T to $[\tilde{c}_2, \tilde{c}_1]$, it follows that $T^{-2}(a) = T^{-2}(\tilde{c}_2) = \tilde{c}$.

Assume first that $|\pi_{i+2}(n_j) - \tilde{c}| \geq \delta$. Let us set $\eta := |\tilde{c} - \pi_{i+2}(n_j)| + \delta$. Observe that there exists an arc $Q'' \subset Q$ such that $\pi_{i+2}(Q'') = [\pi_{i+2}(n_j) - \eta, \pi_{i+2}(n_j) + \eta]$. For the interval $\pi_{i+2}(Q'')$ we can again apply Proposition 2 and obtain a contradiction.

If $|\pi_{i+2}(n_j) - \tilde{c}| < \delta$ we proceed as in Case II or Case III.

If either $|a - \tilde{c}| < \delta$ and $\tilde{c} \in [a, b]$ or $\tilde{c} \notin [a, b]$ and $b = \tilde{c}_1$ we study $T^{-1}([a, b])$ and proceed analogously as in the preceding paragraph.

Case II. Let $\varepsilon s^{-(\hat{l}-l)} < |\pi_i(n_j) - \tilde{c}| < \delta$.

Let $u \in Q$ be such that $\pi_i(u) = \tilde{c}$. Note that both u and n_j are centres of l -link symmetry. Denote by $x_0 := \tilde{c}$ and by $x_1 := \pi_i(n_j)$. First set $x_{-1} \in [\tilde{c}_2, \tilde{c}_1]$ to be a reflection of x_1 over x_0 , i.e., $x_{-1} := R_{x_0}(x_1)$. Continue inductively with $x_{k+1} := R_{x_k}(x_{k-1})$ and $x_{-(k+1)} := R_{x_{-k}}(x_{-(k-1)})$ for every $1 \leq k \leq N-1$ where every $x_k \in [\tilde{c}_2, \tilde{c}_1]$ and $N \in \mathbb{N}$ is the smallest number such that $|x_0 - x_N| > 4\delta$. Then it also follows that

$|x_0 - x_{-N}| > 4\delta$. Because we reflect $\pi_{\hat{l}}$ -projections of centres of l -link symmetry over the $\pi_{\hat{l}}$ -projections of centres of l -link symmetry we obtain new $\pi_{\hat{l}}$ -projections of centres of l -link symmetry. Thus we can find natural numbers $M, M', M'' < N$ such that $|x_M - \tilde{c}|, |x_{-M'} - \tilde{c}| \geq \delta$ and $|x_{-M'} - x_M| = |x_{M''} - x_M|$. The interval $[x_{-M'}, x_{M''}]$ is symmetric around x_M and satisfies conditions from Proposition 2 so we again obtain a contradiction with B_j being an l -link symmetric arc.

Case III. Let $|\pi_{\hat{l}}(n_j) - \tilde{c}| \leq \varepsilon s^{-(\hat{l}-l)}$.

First we see that Q has $\hat{l} - 1$ pattern 312, *i.e.*, $T|_Q$ maps in two branches on intervals $[\tilde{c}_3, \tilde{c}_1]$ and $[\tilde{c}_2, \tilde{c}_1]$. Let $\zeta := \min\{|\tilde{c}_2 - \tilde{c}_3|, |\tilde{c}_3 - \tilde{c}_1|\}$ and $J := [\tilde{c}_3 - \zeta, \tilde{c}_3 + \zeta] \subset [\tilde{c}_2, \tilde{c}_1]$, as in Figure 13.

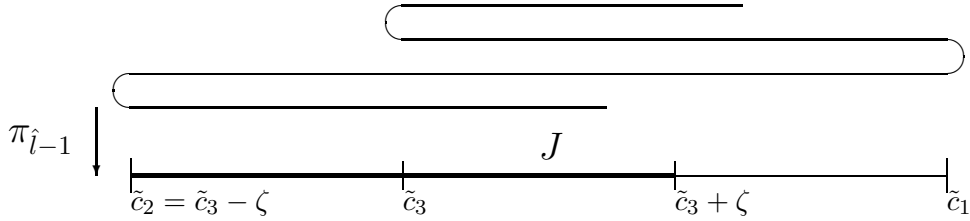


FIGURE 13. Interval J as in Case III.

Because $|\tilde{c}_2 - \tilde{c}_3| > \delta$ we can use Corollary 1 for interval J and obtain that $T^{\hat{l}-l-1}|_J$ is not ε -symmetric and this again contradicts that B_j is l -link symmetric.

Case IV. Let $\varepsilon s^{-(\hat{l}-l)} < |\pi_{\hat{l}}(n_j) - \tilde{c}_2| < \delta$ (the case $\varepsilon s^{-(\hat{l}-l)} < |\pi_{\hat{l}}(n_j) - \tilde{c}_1| < \delta$ goes similarly).

We obtain that $\varepsilon s^{-(\hat{l}-l+2)} < |\pi_{\hat{l}+2}(n_j) - \tilde{c}| < \delta s^{-2} < \delta$ and so we proceed as in Case II.

Case V. Let $|\pi_{\hat{l}}(n_j) - \tilde{c}_2| \leq \varepsilon s^{-(\hat{l}-l)}$ (the case $|\pi_{\hat{l}}(n_j) - \tilde{c}_1| \leq \varepsilon s^{-(\hat{l}-l)}$ goes similarly).

We obtain that $|\pi_{\hat{l}+2}(n_j) - \tilde{c}| \leq \varepsilon s^{-(\hat{l}-l+2)}$ and proceed as in Case III. \square

The following lemma strengthens Proposition 2, in the sense that given $\hat{l} > l$ and an arc $Q \subset \mathfrak{R}$ with \hat{l} -pattern 12, Lemma 10 implies that if an arc $S \subset \mathfrak{R}$ has the same l -pattern (or reverse l -patterns) as Q , then S itself must have \hat{l} -pattern 12.

Lemma 10. *Assume that \tilde{c} is not recurrent. Then there is $\varepsilon > 0$ such that, whenever $T^i|_{[\tilde{c}_2, \tilde{c}_1]}$ and $T^j|_{[a, b]}$ are ε -close for some interval $[a, b] \subset [\tilde{c}_2, \tilde{c}_1]$, there is $k \geq 0$ and a closed interval $J := [a', b'] \subset [\tilde{c}_2, \tilde{c}_1]$ such that $|a' - a|, |b' - b| < \varepsilon$ so that T^k maps J homeomorphically onto $[\tilde{c}_2, \tilde{c}_1]$.*

Remark 9. *The closed interval J addresses the technicality that if *e.g.* $i = j = 0$ and $a = \tilde{c}_2 + \varepsilon/2$, $b = \tilde{c}_1 - \varepsilon/2$, then $T^i|_{[\tilde{c}_2, \tilde{c}_1]}$ and $T^j|_{[a, b]}$ are ε -close, but without the adjustment of $J = [\tilde{c}_2, \tilde{c}_1]$, the lemma would fail.*

Proof. Take δ as in (1) and $\varepsilon < \delta/10$. Assume that $T^i|_{[\tilde{c}_2, \tilde{c}_1]}$ and $T^j|_{[a, b]}$ are ε -close, with homeomorphism $h : J \rightarrow [\tilde{c}_2, \tilde{c}_1]$ as in Definition 11.

If $i > j$, then $T^i|_{[\tilde{c}_2, \tilde{c}_1]}$ has more branches than $T^j|_{[a, b]}$, so they cannot be ε -close. If $i = j$, then there is nothing to prove. Therefore we can assume that $i < j$ and take $k = j - i$.

Suppose that $T^k|_{[a', b']}$ is homeomorphism onto a subinterval of $[\tilde{c}_2, \tilde{c}_1]$. If $T^k([a', b]) \supset [\tilde{c}_2 + \varepsilon\tilde{s}^{-i}, \tilde{c}_1 - \varepsilon\tilde{s}^{-i}]$, then (since by non-recurrence \tilde{c}_r cannot be $\varepsilon\tilde{s}^{-i}$ -close to \tilde{c}_2 or \tilde{c}_1 for every $r > 2$), we can adjust $[a', b]$ so that $T^k([a', b]) \supset [\tilde{c}_2, \tilde{c}_1]$. In this case, the lemma is proved. If on the other hand $T^k([a', b]) \not\supset [\tilde{c}_2 + \varepsilon\tilde{s}^{-i}, \tilde{c}_1 - \varepsilon\tilde{s}^{-i}]$ for every a', b' satisfying assumptions of the lemma, then $T^j|_{[a, b]}$ cannot be ε -close to $T^i|_{[\tilde{c}_2, \tilde{c}_1]}$.

Since $T^k([a', b]) \subset [\tilde{c}_2, \tilde{c}_1]$, there is $t \in J$ such that $x := h(t) = T^k(t)$; let $U \ni t$ be the maximal closed interval in $[a', b]$ such that $T^k|_U$ is monotone.

Now suppose that $T^k|_{[a', b]}$ is not a homeomorphism, and take $t' \in \partial U \setminus \{a', b'\}$ closest to t , so that $T^k(t') = \tilde{c}_r$ for some $r \geq 1$. Let U' be the maximal neighbourhood of t' such that $T^k(U')$ is contained in a δ -neighbourhood V of \tilde{c}_r . It follows that $T^j|_{U'}$ is ε -symmetric (see Figure 14).

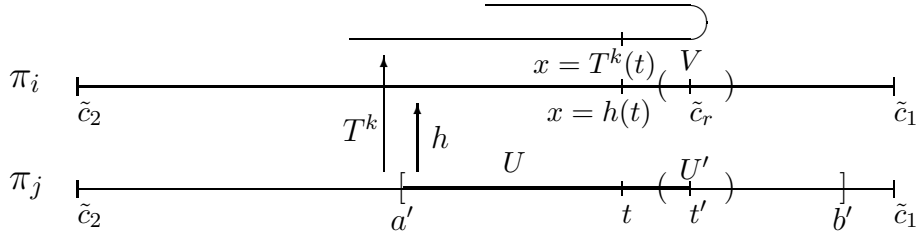


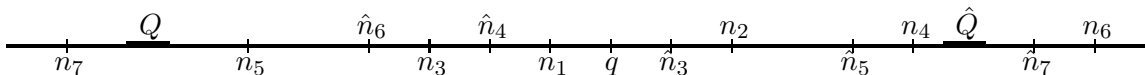
FIGURE 14. Step in the proof of Lemma 10.

If $h|_U$ and $T^k|_U$ have the same orientation, then, by ε -closeness, $|T^i(h(u)) - T^j(u)| < \varepsilon$ for all $u \in U$, which means that $|T^k(u) - h(u)| \leq \varepsilon\tilde{s}^{-i}$ for all $u \in U$. However, $T^i|_V$ is not ε -symmetric due to Corollary 1, and therefore the ε -closeness is violated on the neighbourhood U' .

On the other hand, if $h|_U$ and $T^k|_U$ have opposite orientation, then T^i is ε -symmetric on a neighbourhood of x , with \tilde{c}_r in its closure. Let V' be the mirror image of V when reflected in x . Then by the ε -symmetry of T^i around x and around \tilde{c}_r , T^i has to be ε -symmetric on V' as well. But this contradicts Corollary 1 again, completing the proof. \square

In the proof of Theorem 2 we take $\varepsilon > 0$ small enough such that both Proposition 2 and Lemma 10 apply.

Proof of Theorem 2. Let $Q \subset h(\mathfrak{R})$ be an arc in $h(\mathfrak{R})$ with \hat{l} -pattern 12. As we already observed, $q \notin Q$. Assume without loss of generality that Q is the closest to q , in the

FIGURE 15. The midpoints and endpoints of the arcs B_i .

sense that $(r_q(Q), Q)$ contains no other arc with \hat{l} -pattern 12, where $r_q(Q)$ denotes the reflection of the arc Q over point q .

Let P be the l -pattern of Q ; it is the T^{i-l} -image of the \hat{l} -pattern 12.

Now let j be minimal such that $B_j \cap \text{int}(Q) \neq \emptyset$. Then $Q \subset (n_j, n_{j+2})$ by Lemma 9. Since B_j is l -link-symmetric around n_j , we can reflect Q in n_j , obtaining an arc $\hat{Q} \subset \mathfrak{R}$ with l -pattern P (see Figure 15). Lemma 10 shows that this is impossible, unless \hat{Q} itself has an \hat{l} -pattern 12, contradicting the choice of Q . Thus there exists no arc $Q \subset h(\mathfrak{R})$ with l -pattern P which contradicts Lemma 2. \square

5. THE CORE INGRAM CONJECTURE

Recall that $p \in \varprojlim([c_2, c_1], T_s)$ is called a k -point if there exists $n > 0$ such that $\pi_{k+n}(p) = c$, and we write $L_k(p) = n$. Note that if c is non-periodic, k -level n is unique.

Definition 12. Let $\mathfrak{U} \subset \varprojlim([c_2, c_1], T_s)$ be an arc-component and $x \in \mathfrak{U}$. We say that a k -point $p \in \mathfrak{U}$ such that $L_k(p) = n$ is a salient k -point with respect to x if $\pi_{k+n}|_{[x,p]}$ is injective.

Remark 10. The above definition says that a salient point p is a k -point of level n and that there are no k -points between x and p with greater k -level than n . In this sense, it corresponds to the previous definition of salient point (for example in [1]). Note that we will work with salient k -points with respect to $\rho, \tilde{\rho}$ or q but because it is clear with respect to which point we work we refer to them only as salient k (or l)-points.

Lemma 11. For any $i \in \mathbb{N}$, the midpoint m_i of $A_i \subset \mathfrak{R}$ is a salient k -point with respect to ρ and its k -level is i .

Proof. By the definition of A_i , we obtain that $\rho \in A_i$, $\pi_{k+i}(m_i) = c$ and $\pi_{k+i}|_{A_i}$ is injective in $[c_2, c_1]$. This proves the claim. \square

We consider l -link symmetric arcs $B_i = h(A_i) \subset \tilde{\mathfrak{R}}$, where the chains \mathcal{C}_k and $\tilde{\mathcal{C}}_l$ satisfy (2). Let $\tilde{A}_i \subset \tilde{\mathfrak{R}} \subset \varprojlim([\tilde{c}_2, \tilde{c}_1], T_{\tilde{s}})$ be the arc-component of $\pi_{l+i}^{-1}([\tilde{c}_2, \tilde{c}_2])$ containing $\tilde{\rho}$ for every $i \in \mathbb{N}$. Arcs A_i are all l -symmetric with salient l -points \tilde{m}_i of level i and they form a complete sequence with respect to $\tilde{\rho} = (\dots, \tilde{r}, \tilde{r})$.

Let n_i and \tilde{m}_i be the midpoints of the arcs B_i and \tilde{A}_i respectively. In the next two lemmas we show how B_i and \tilde{A}_i relate to each other.

Lemma 12. *There exists $N \in \mathbb{N}$ such that for every $j \geq N$ there exists $j' \in \mathbb{N}$ such that $\tilde{\rho} \in B_j$, $q = h(\rho) \in \tilde{A}_{j'}$ and $n_j = \tilde{m}_{j'} \notin [q, \tilde{\rho}]$, where $[q, \tilde{\rho}]$ denotes the shortest (in arc-length) arc in $\tilde{\mathfrak{R}}$ containing q and $\tilde{\rho}$.*

Proof. By Lemma 4 and applying h we obtain that $\cup_{i \text{ odd}} B_i = \cup_{i \text{ even}} B_i = \tilde{\mathfrak{R}}$ and $B_i \subset B_{i+2}$ for every $i \in \mathbb{N}$, so there exists N such that $[\tilde{\rho}, q] \subset B_j$ for all $j \geq N$. By Lemma 7 it follows that $n_{i+2} \in \partial B_i$. This implies that $n_j \notin [\tilde{\rho}, q]$ for $j \geq N + 2$. The argument for the arcs \tilde{A}_i is analogous. \square

Lemma 13. *There exists $N \in \mathbb{N}$ such that for every $j \geq N$ there exists $j' \in \mathbb{N}$ such that $B_j = \tilde{A}_{j'}$, up to link-symmetry.*

Proof. Take N from Lemma 12. Assume by contradiction that there exists $j \geq N$ such that $B_j \neq \tilde{A}_{j'}$ for every $j' \in \mathbb{N}$. By completeness of $\{\tilde{A}_i\}_{i \in \mathbb{N}}$, there exists some $j' \in \mathbb{N}$ such that $n_j = \tilde{m}_{j'}$. As B_j and $\tilde{A}_{j'}$ are both l -link symmetric with the same midpoint, either $B_j \subsetneq \tilde{A}_{j'}$ or $\tilde{A}_{j'} \subsetneq B_j$. Assume that $B_j \subsetneq \tilde{A}_{j'}$. Note that since $n_j = \tilde{m}_{j'} \notin [\tilde{\rho}, q]$ we obtain that $n_{j+2} \in (\tilde{m}_{j'}, \tilde{m}_{j'+2})$. But this is impossible since $\tilde{m}_i \notin (\tilde{m}_{j'}, \tilde{m}_{j'+2})$ for every $i \in \mathbb{N}$. The second case follows similarly, but instead of the completeness of $\{\tilde{A}_i\}_{i \in \mathbb{N}}$ we use the completeness of sequence $\{B_i\}_{i \in \mathbb{N}}$. \square

Proposition 4. *There exist $N, M \in \mathbb{N}$ such that $L_l(n_{N+i}) = i + M$ for every $i \in \mathbb{N}_0$.*

Proof. Take N from Lemma 12. There exist $j', j'' \in \mathbb{N}_0$ such that (up to link-symmetry):

$$\begin{aligned} B_N &= \tilde{A}_{j'}, B_{N+2} = \tilde{A}_{j'+2}, B_{N+4} = \tilde{A}_{j'+4}, \dots \\ B_{N+1} &= \tilde{A}_{j''}, B_{N+3} = \tilde{A}_{j''+2}, B_{N+5} = \tilde{A}_{j''+4}, \dots \end{aligned}$$

or in terms of l -levels $L_l(n_{N+2i}) = j' + 2i$, $L_l(n_{N+2i+1}) = j'' + 2i$ for all $i \in \mathbb{N}_0$. So far we only know that j' and j'' must be of different parity. Assume $j'' > j'$, so there exists an odd $j \geq 1$ such that $j'' = j' + j$. Since $B_N = h(A_N) \not\subseteq h(A_{N+1}) = B_{N+1}$, from Lemma 5 we conclude that $j < \kappa$. Assume that $j > 1$ and take $i = \kappa - j$. From Lemma 5 we obtain that $\tilde{A}_{j'} \subseteq \tilde{A}_{j'+\kappa}$. But $\tilde{A}_{j'} = B_N$, $\tilde{A}_{j'+\kappa} = \tilde{A}_{j'+j+i} = \tilde{A}_{j''+i} = B_{N+i+1}$. Thus we get $h(A_N) = B_N \subseteq B_{N+i+1} = h(A_{N+i+1})$ which is a contradiction because $i + 1 < \kappa$ and $i + 1$ odd. We conclude that $j = 1$.

The other possibility is that $j'' < j'$. Since also $B_{N+1} = h(A_{N+1}) \not\subseteq h(A_N) = B_N$, we conclude that $j' = j'' + j$, where $j < \kappa$ odd. Recall that $\tilde{A}_{j''} \subseteq \tilde{A}_{j''+\kappa}$, but $\tilde{A}_{j''} = B_{N+1}$ and $\tilde{A}_{j''+\kappa} = B_{N+\kappa-j}$, where $\kappa - j \in \mathbb{N}$ is even. This gives the existence of an even $0 < i < \kappa$ such that $B_{N+1} \subseteq B_{N+i}$, which is again a contradiction.

So the only possibility is $j'' = j' + 1$, which gives $B_{N+i} = \tilde{A}_{j'+i}$ up to link-symmetry for every $i \in \mathbb{N}_0$ and this finishes the proof. \square

So far we have shown that there exist $N, M \in \mathbb{N}$ such that h maps the salient point of k -level $i + N$ close to the salient point of l -level $i + M$ for every $i \in \mathbb{N}_0$. Here *close to* means that $h(m_{i+N})$ is in the same link of $\tilde{\mathcal{C}}_l$ as \tilde{m}_{i+M} and the arc-component of that link containing point \tilde{m}_{i+M} also contains the point $h(m_{i+N})$. Note that this works for any k and l such that $h(\mathcal{C}_k) \preceq \tilde{\mathcal{C}}_l$. The salient $(k + N)$ -point of k -level i is the salient

k -point of k -level $i + N$. Therefore, if we consider \mathcal{C}_{k+N} instead of \mathcal{C}_k , then $h(m_i)$ is close to \tilde{m}_{i+M} for every $i \geq 1$.

The proof of the Core Ingram Conjecture now follows analogously as in [8]. We first need to prove that h preserves the sequence of k -points and then argue that sequences of k -points and l -points of \mathfrak{R} and $\tilde{\mathfrak{R}}$ respectively are never the same, unless $s = \tilde{s}$.

Proposition 5. *Let $n \in \mathbb{N}$ and $x \in \mathfrak{R}$ be a k -point with k -level n . Then $h(x) \in \tilde{\mathfrak{R}}$ is in the link of $\tilde{\mathcal{C}}_l$ that contains \tilde{m}_{n+M} and the arc-component of the link that contains $h(x)$ also contains an l -point y with l -level $n + M$ (see Figure 16).*

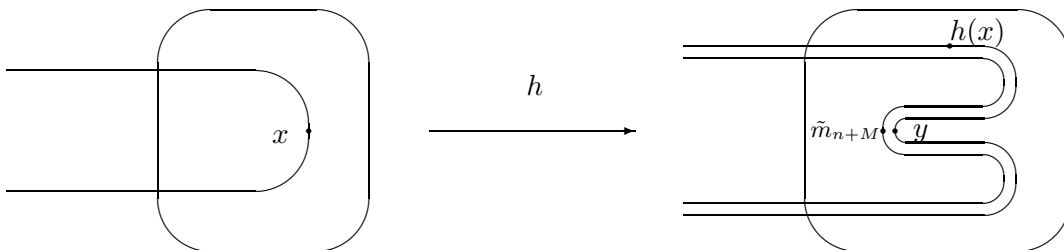


FIGURE 16. Claim of the Proposition 5.

Proof. For $i \in \mathbb{N}$ denote by S_i the longest arc in \mathfrak{R} containing m_i such that $\pi_{k+i}|_{S_i}$ is injective. Note that S_i is exactly the arc-component of $\pi_{k+i}^{-1}([c_2, c_1])$ which contains m_i and that $\pi_{k+i}(S_i) = [c_2, c_1]$, because we are on arc-component \mathfrak{R} . Also note that $A_i \subset S_i$ and the endpoint of A_i projecting with π_{k+i} to c_2 agrees with one endpoint of S_i . Let $S_i^\rho, S_i^{-\rho} \subset S_i$ be the arc-components of $\pi_{k+i}^{-1}([c, c_1])$ and of $\pi_{k+i}^{-1}([c_2, c])$ respectively, with m_i as the common boundary point. Note that $\rho \in S_i^\rho$ and its endpoints are m_i and m_{i+1} . Also, $\rho \notin S_i^{-\rho}$ and its endpoints are m_i and m_{i+2} . Also note that $S_i^{-\rho}$ is shorter (in arc-length) than S_i^ρ and that $S_{i+1}^\rho = S_i$. We will prove the proposition for k -points in S_i by induction on i .

Note that all k -points in S_1 are salient, and by the remarks preceding this proposition it follows that the proposition holds for salient points. Assume that the proposition holds for all k -points in $S_i (= S_{i+1}^\rho)$. Take a k -point $x \in S_{i+1}^{-\rho} \setminus \{m_{i+1}, m_{i+3}\}$ with k -level n . Note that $n < i + 1$ by the definition of S_{i+1} . Also, since $S_{i+1}^{-\rho}$ is shorter than S_{i+1}^ρ there exists a k -point $\hat{x} \in S_{i+1}^\rho$ such that $[x, \hat{x}]$ is k -symmetric with midpoint m_{i+1} . Observe that $h([x, \hat{x}])$ is l -link symmetric with midpoint \tilde{m}_{i+1+M} , because it is the point with the highest l -level in the link containing $h(m_{i+1})$. Since $\hat{x} \in S_{i+1}^\rho = S_i$, $h(\hat{x})$ is in the link containing \tilde{m}_{n+M} and the arc-component of the link containing $h(\hat{x})$ contains l -point \hat{y} such that $L_l(\hat{y}) = n + M$. Take such \hat{y} closest (in arc-length) to \tilde{m}_{i+1+M} such that there are no points of l -level greater or equal than $i + 1 + M$ in $(\tilde{m}_{i+1+M}, \hat{y})$. Since $n < i + 1$, we obtain that $L_l(\hat{y}) = n + M < i + 1 + M = L_l(\tilde{m}_{i+1+M})$. Note that $h(x) \in (\tilde{m}_{i+3+M}, \tilde{m}_{i+1+M})$ and thus there must exist an l -point y such that the arc $[y, \hat{y}]$ is l -symmetric with midpoint \tilde{m}_{i+1+M} . This implies that y and \hat{y} both have the same level $n + M$, and that they belong to the same link. The arc-component of the link containing y must also contain point $h(x)$. This concludes the proof for every k -point in S_{i+1} . Since $\cup_i S_i = \mathfrak{R}$, this concludes the proof. \square

Proposition 6. *Let k, l, \hat{k} be such that $h(\mathcal{C}_k) \preceq \tilde{\mathcal{C}}_l \preceq h(\mathcal{C}_{\hat{k}})$ holds as in (2). Take $M, M' \in \mathbb{N}$ such that h maps every k -point with k -level n close to l -point with l -level $n + M$ and h^{-1} maps every l -point with l -level n close to \hat{k} -point with \hat{k} -level $n + M'$. Then for every $K \in \mathbb{N}$, there is an orientation preserving bijection between*

$$\{u \in [m_K, m_{K+1}] : L_k(u) = n\} \text{ and } \{v \in [\tilde{m}_{K+M}, \tilde{m}_{K+1+M}] : L_l(v) = n + M\}.$$

Proof. First we claim that $M + M' = k - \hat{k}$. Take the salient k -point m_i with $L_k(m_i) = i$ and note that it is also a salient \hat{k} -point with $L_{\hat{k}}(m_i) = i + k - \hat{k}$. Note that by remarks before Proposition 5, homeomorphism h maps the salient k -point with level i close to the salient l -point with l -level $i + M$, which is mapped by h^{-1} close to the salient \hat{k} -point with \hat{k} -level $i + M + M'$. This means that the salient \hat{k} -point with \hat{k} -level $i + k - \hat{k}$ belongs to the same arc-component of the same link of the chain $\mathcal{C}_{\hat{k}}$ that contains the salient \hat{k} -point with \hat{k} -level $i + M + M'$. But this is only possible if the points are equal which implies that $M + M' = k - \hat{k}$.

Denote by $z_i, i = 1, \dots, a$, all k -points with k -level n in $[m_K, m_{K+1}]$ such that $m_K \prec z_1 \prec \dots \prec z_a \prec m_{K+1}$ (where $x \prec y \prec z$ if $[x, y] \subset [x, z]$). Similarly, denote by $\tilde{z}_j, j = 1, \dots, b$, all l -points with l -level $n + M$ in $[\tilde{m}_{K+M}, \tilde{m}_{K+1+M}]$ such that $\tilde{m}_{K+M} \prec \tilde{z}_1 \prec \dots \prec \tilde{z}_b \prec \tilde{m}_{K+1+M}$. We will first prove that $a \leq b$.

Recall that for an l -point u such that $u \in \ell \in \tilde{\mathcal{C}}_l$ we denote the arc-component of u in ℓ by A^u . We can find $N > 0$ such that $A^{\sigma^N(\tilde{m}_{K+M})}, A^{\sigma^N(\tilde{z}_1)}, \dots, A^{\sigma^N(\tilde{z}_b)}, A^{\sigma^N(\tilde{m}_{K+1+M})}$ are all different. Also, every point $u \in \{\sigma^N(\tilde{m}_{K+M}), \sigma^N(\tilde{z}_1), \dots, \sigma^N(\tilde{z}_b), \sigma^N(\tilde{m}_{K+1+M})\}$ has to be a midpoint of A^u . Otherwise, there would exist another l -point with l -level $n + M + N$ in the same arc-component which is impossible since we separated them. Since $\sigma^N(m_K) = m_{K+N}$ and $\sigma^N(\tilde{m}_{K+M}) = \tilde{m}_{K+M+N}$, we get from Proposition 5 that for every $i \in \{1, \dots, a\}$ there exists unique $j \in \{1, \dots, b\}$ such that $h(\sigma^N(z_i)) \in A^{\sigma^N(\tilde{z}_j)}$. This defines a function $x \mapsto \tilde{x}$ for every k -point $x \in [m_K, m_{K+1}]$ with $L_k(x) = n$. Note that we can take N such that σ^N preserves orientation and so $x \prec y$ implies $\tilde{x} \prec \tilde{y}$.

Next we want to prove that $x \mapsto \tilde{x}$ is injective. Assume there are $i_1, i_2 \in \{1, \dots, a\}$ such that $h(\sigma^N(z_{i_1})), h(\sigma^N(z_{i_2})) \in A^{\sigma^N(\tilde{z}_j)}$, for some $j \in \{1, \dots, b\}$. There exists a k -point w such that $\sigma^N(z_{i_1}) \prec w \prec \sigma^N(z_{i_2})$ and such that $L_k(w) > n + N$. Note that $h(w) \in A^{\sigma^N(\tilde{z}_j)}$. But then there exists an l -point $\tilde{w} \in A^{\sigma^N(\tilde{z}_j)}$ with l -level strictly greater than $n + N + M$ which is in contradiction with $\sigma^N(\tilde{z}_j)$ being the center of the link. This proves that the above function $x \mapsto \tilde{x}$ is injective, *i.e.*, $a \leq b$.

It follows that

$$\begin{aligned} & \#\{k\text{-points in } [m_K, m_{K+1}] \text{ with } k\text{-level } n\} \\ & \leq \#\{l\text{-points in } [\tilde{m}_{K+M}, \tilde{m}_{K+1+M}] \text{ with } l\text{-level } n + M\} \\ & \leq \#\{\hat{k}\text{-points in } [m_{K+M+M'}, m_{K+1+M+M'}] \text{ with } \hat{k}\text{-level } n + M + M'\}. \end{aligned}$$

We proved that $M + M' = k - \hat{k}$ so the last number is equal to the number of \hat{k} -points in $[m_{K+k-\hat{k}}, m_{K+1+k-\hat{k}}]$ with \hat{k} -level $n + k - \hat{k}$. But this is actually equal to the number of k -points in $[m_K, m_{K+1}]$ with k -level n . This proves that $a = b$. \square

Proof of Theorem 1. We claim that the k -pattern of $[m_{n-1}, m_n]$ is equal to the $(l+M)$ -pattern of $[\tilde{m}_{n-1}, \tilde{m}_n]$ and that $T_s^n(c) > c$ if and only if $T_{\tilde{s}}^n(c) > c$ for every $n \geq 2$. This gives $s = \tilde{s}$.

The claim is obviously true for $n = 2$. For the inductive step, assume that it is true for all positive integers $< n$.

Specifically, the k -pattern of $[m_{n-2}, m_{n-1}]$ is the $(l+M)$ -pattern of $[\tilde{m}_{n-2}, \tilde{m}_{n-1}]$. Denote all k -points in $[m_{n-2}, m_{n-1}]$ by $m_{n-2} = x_0 \prec x_1 \prec \dots \prec x_i \prec x_{i+1} = m_{n-1}$. Denote all $(l+M)$ -points in $[\tilde{m}_{n-2}, \tilde{m}_{n-1}]$ analogously by $\tilde{m}_{n-2} = x_0 \prec \tilde{x}_1 \prec \dots \prec \tilde{x}_i \prec \tilde{x}_{i+1} = \tilde{m}_{n-1}$. Since patterns are the same, $L_k(x_j) = L_{l+M}(\tilde{x}_j)$ for all $j \in \{0, \dots, i+1\}$. By the inductive assumption it follows that $c \in \pi_k(x_j, x_{j+1})$ if and only if $c \in \pi_{l+M}(\tilde{x}_j, \tilde{x}_{j+1})$ for all $j = 0, \dots, i$. Since $\sigma([m_{n-2}, m_{n-1}]) = [m_{n-1}, m_n]$ and every subarc $[x_j, x_{j+1}]$ is mapped to the subarc $[\sigma(x_j), \sigma(x_{j+1})]$ with k -pattern $L_k(x_j) + 1, 1, L_k(x_{j+1}) + 1$ or $L_k(x_j) + 1, L_k(x_{j+1}) + 1$ according to whether $\pi_k([x_{j-1}, x_j])$ contains c or not, inductive hypothesis for $n-1$ completely determines the k -pattern of $[m_{n-1}, m_n]$. The same holds for the arc $[\tilde{m}_{n-2}, \tilde{m}_{n-1}]$. Since we assumed that $T_s^{n'}(c) < c$ if and only if $T_{\tilde{s}}^{n'}(c) < c$ for all $n' < n$, this gives that the k -pattern of $[m_{n-1}, m_n]$ is the same as the $(l+M)$ -pattern of $[\tilde{m}_{n-1}, \tilde{m}_n]$.

From now on we study $[m_{n-1}, m_n]$. Write $m_{n-1} \prec x_1 \prec \dots \prec x_i \prec m_n$ and $\tilde{m}_{n-1} \prec \tilde{x}_1 \prec \dots \prec \tilde{x}_i \prec \tilde{m}_n$, where $\{x_1, \dots, x_i\}$ is the set of all k -points in $[m_{n-1}, m_n]$ and $\{\tilde{x}_1, \dots, \tilde{x}_i\}$ is the set of all $(l+M)$ -points in $[\tilde{m}_{n-1}, \tilde{m}_n]$. From the previous paragraph we obtain that $L_k(x_j) = L_{l+M}(\tilde{x}_j)$ for every $j \in \{1, \dots, i\}$.

Assume by contradiction that $T_s^n(c)$ and $T_{\tilde{s}}^n(c)$ are on the different sides of c in $[c_2, c_1]$. Since $\pi_k(m_n) = T_s^n(c)$ and $\pi_{l+M}(\tilde{m}_n) = T_{\tilde{s}}^n(c)$, by assumption $c \in \pi_k((x_i, m_n))$ and $c \notin \pi_{l+M}((\tilde{x}_i, \tilde{m}_n))$ or the opposite. The inductive hypothesis gives $c \in \pi_k((x_j, x_{j+1}))$ if and only if $c \in \pi_{l+M}((\tilde{x}_j, \tilde{x}_{j+1}))$ for all $j \in \{1, \dots, i-1\}$. Apply the shift to $[m_{n-1}, m_n]$ and $[\tilde{m}_{n-1}, \tilde{m}_n]$ and count the number of k -points in $\sigma([m_{n-1}, m_n]) = [m_n, m_{n+1}]$ and the number of $(l+M)$ -points in $\sigma([\tilde{m}_{n-1}, \tilde{m}_n]) = [\tilde{m}_n, \tilde{m}_{n+1}]$. Every point of k -level strictly greater than 1 in $[m_n, m_{n+1}]$ is a shift of some x_j and every point of $(l+M)$ -level greater than 1 in $[\tilde{m}_n, \tilde{m}_{n+1}]$ is a shift of some \tilde{x}_j . So it suffices to count the k -points of k -level 1 in $[m_n, m_{n+1}]$ and the $(l+M)$ -points of $(l+M)$ -level 1 in $[\tilde{m}_n, \tilde{m}_{n+1}]$. Such points are obtained as shifts of points in $[m_{n-1}, m_n]$ (respectively $[\tilde{m}_{n-1}, \tilde{m}_n]$) which are projected to c by π_k (respectively π_{l+M}). The number of such points in $[m_{n-1}, m_n]$ differs by one from the number of points in $[\tilde{m}_{n-1}, \tilde{m}_n]$, because by our assumption only one of $\pi_k([x_i, m_n])$ and $\pi_{l+M}([\tilde{x}_i, \tilde{m}_n])$ contains c . That is, the number of k -points of k -level 1 in $[m_n, m_{n+1}] = \sigma([m_{n-1}, m_n])$ is different from the number of $(l+M)$ -points of $(l+M)$ -level 1 in $[\tilde{m}_n, \tilde{m}_{n+1}] = \sigma([\tilde{m}_{n-1}, \tilde{m}_n])$ which contradicts Proposition 6. \square

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