

ITERATIONS OF HOLOMORPHIC COLLET-ECKMANN MAPS:
 CONFORMAL AND INVARIANT MEASURES.
 APPENDIX: ON NON-RENORMALIZABLE
 QUADRATIC POLYNOMIALS

FELIKS PRZYTICKI

ABSTRACT. We prove that for every rational map on the Riemann sphere $f : \mathbb{C} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$, if for every f -critical point $c \in J$ whose forward trajectory does not contain any other critical point, the growth of $|(f^n)'(f(c))|$ is at least of order $\exp Q\sqrt{n}$ for an appropriate constant Q as $n \rightarrow \infty$, then $\text{HD}_{\text{ess}}(J) = \alpha_0 = \text{HD}(J)$.

Here $\text{HD}_{\text{ess}}(J)$ is the so-called essential, dynamical or hyperbolic dimension, $\text{HD}(J)$ is Hausdorff dimension of J and α_0 is the minimal exponent for conformal measures on J .

If it is assumed additionally that there are no periodic parabolic points then the Minkowski dimension (other names: box dimension, limit capacity) of J also coincides with $\text{HD}(J)$.

We prove ergodicity of every α -conformal measure on J assuming f has one critical point $c \in J$, no parabolic, and $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} |(f^n)'(f(c))|^{-1} < \infty$.

Finally for every α -conformal measure μ on J (satisfying an additional assumption), assuming an exponential growth of $|(f^n)'(f(c))|$, we prove the existence of a probability absolutely continuous with respect to μ , f -invariant measure.

In the Appendix we prove $\text{HD}_{\text{ess}}(J) = \text{HD}(J)$ also for every non-renormalizable quadratic polynomial $z \mapsto z^2 + c$ with c not in the main cardioid in the Mandelbrot set.

0. INTRODUCTION

Let $f : \overline{\mathbb{C}} \rightarrow \overline{\mathbb{C}}$ be a rational mapping of the Riemann sphere $\overline{\mathbb{C}}$. Let $\text{HD}_{\text{ess}}(J)$ denote the essential Hausdorff dimension of the Julia set $J = J(f)$. It is defined by $\text{HD}_{\text{ess}}(J) = \sup\{\text{HD}(\mu) : \mu \text{ is a probability, } f\text{-invariant measure on } J, \chi(\mu) > 0\}$. Here $\text{HD}(\mu)$ denotes the Hausdorff dimension of the measure μ , i.e. infimum of the Hausdorff dimensions of sets of full measure μ .

The number $\chi(\mu) = \int \log |f'| d\mu$ denotes the Lyapunov exponent. The derivative $|f'|$ is considered in the spherical Riemann metric on $\overline{\mathbb{C}}$.

One calls a map $f^m : Y \rightarrow J$ a *horseshoe* (by analogy with a 2-dimensional Smale's horseshoe) if there exist pairwise disjoint compact sets $Y_1, \dots, Y_k \subset Y$ such

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that $f^m|_{Y_j}$ is an injection onto Y and $|(f^{tm})'| > 1$ for t large enough, for each $j = 1, \dots, k$. It is easy to see that the set of points which never leave Y under iteration of f^m is an expanding isolated Cantor set. *Expanding* means that $|(f^{tm})'| > 1$ on this set for t large enough. A set X is called *isolated* if there is an open set $U \supset X$ such that there is no forward f -invariant $X' \subset U$ strictly bigger than X .

One can prove by A. Katok's methods [K] the existence and abundance of horse-shoes. More precisely one can prove

$$(0.1) \quad \text{HD}_{\text{ess}}(J) = \sup\{\text{HD}(X) : X \subset J, X \text{ being an } f\text{-invariant isolated expanding Cantor set}\},$$

see [PUbook, Ch. "Conformal measures"] for details.

A probability measure μ on J is called α -conformal if for every Borel $B \subset J$ on which f is injective $\mu(f(B)) = \int_B |f'|^\alpha d\mu$. In particular $|f'|^\alpha$ is the Jacobian for f and μ . The number α is called the exponent of the conformal measure.

Conformal measures were introduced in holomorphic iterations by D. Sullivan [S], who proved the existence of at least one such measure on J by Patterson's method borrowed from Kleinian group theory. M. Denker and M. Urbański introduced in [DU1] the essential Hausdorff dimension (see the definition above) and proved (up to one gap filled in in [P1]) that there exists a smallest exponent α_0 for which a conformal measure exists and

$$(0.2) \quad \alpha_0 = \text{HD}_{\text{ess}}(f).$$

A question raised in [DU1, Shi] and later in [P2] is whether for every f

$$(0.3) \quad \text{HD}_{\text{ess}}(J) = \text{HD}(J).$$

The answer is for example positive if no critical point in J is recurrent, proved by M. Urbański in [U].

One considers also the so-called Minkowski dimension: lower and upper (other names: box dimension, limit capacity) defined as follows:

For X a closed subset of a compact metric space the lower (upper) Minkowski dimension is

$$\underline{\text{Cap}}(X) \ (\overline{\text{Cap}}(X)) := \liminf_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0} (\limsup) \frac{\log \mathcal{N}(\varepsilon)}{-\log \varepsilon}$$

where $\mathcal{N}(\varepsilon)$ is the minimal number of discs of radius ε whose union covers X .

It is clear and well known that $\text{HD}(X) \leq \underline{\text{Cap}}(X) \leq \overline{\text{Cap}}(X)$.

We call a periodic point $z = f^n(z) \in J(f)$ *parabolic* if $(f^n)'(z)$ is a root of unity.

Notation. Write $\text{Crit}(f) = \{c \in \overline{\mathbb{C}} : f'(c) = 0\}$ for the set of all critical points. Denote the set of all f -critical points in J whose forward trajectories do not meet other critical points, by Crit' .

We prove the following:

Theorem A. *Let $f : \overline{\mathbb{C}} \rightarrow \overline{\mathbb{C}}$ be a rational map and μ be an α -conformal measure on the Julia set J . Assume that for every f -critical point $c \in \text{Crit}'$, for every¹ $Q > 0$ there exists $C_Q > 0$ such that for every $n \geq 0$*

$$(0.4) \quad |(f^n)'(f(c))| \geq C_Q \exp Q\sqrt{n}.$$

Then

¹Actually a specific constant Q depending on f is sufficient.

1. $\alpha \geq \text{HD}(J(f))$; hence $\text{HD}_{\text{ess}}(J) = \alpha_0 = \text{HD}(J)$.
2. If one assumes also that there are no parabolic periodic points in $J(f)$ then $\alpha \geq \overline{\text{Cap}}(J(f))$; hence $\text{HD}_{\text{ess}}(J) = \alpha_0 = \text{HD}(J) = \underline{\text{Cap}}(J) = \overline{\text{Cap}}(J)$.

To prove Theorem A we control the μ -measure versus diameter in power α for components of consecutive pre-images of an arbitrary, large, disc B : $\text{Comp}f^{-1}(B)$, $\text{Comp}f^{-1}(\text{Comp}f^{-1}(B))$, The aim is to prove $\mu(B(x, r)) \geq r^{\alpha'}$ for an arbitrary $\alpha' > \alpha$, every $x \in J$ and sufficiently many r 's. An important point is the inequality

$$\frac{\mu(\text{Comp}f^{-1}(A))}{\mu(A)} \geq \text{Const} \left(\frac{\text{diam} \text{Comp}f^{-1}(A)}{\text{diam} A} \right)^\alpha,$$

for A in a neighbourhood of a critical value, $\text{Comp}f^{-1}(A)$ a component of $f^{-1}(A)$ near a critical point.

Assuming the non-recurrence of critical points Urbański [U] made an estimate in both directions. We need only its easy “half” above so we do not need the non-recurrence.

Recently E. Prado proved ergodicity of every conformal measure for every non-renormalizable $z \mapsto z^2 + c$ with c not in the main cardioid. The ideas go back to [Guckenheimer] and [BL]. The same procedure proves ergodicity in our case. Namely in Section 3 we prove

Theorem B. *Let $f : \overline{\mathbb{C}} \rightarrow \overline{\mathbb{C}}$ be a rational map, not expanding on its Julia set J , and μ be an α -conformal measure on J . Assume that for every $c \in \text{Crit}'$*

$$(0.4') \quad \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} |(f^n)'(f(c))|^{-1} < \infty.$$

Then the number of ergodic components of μ does not exceed the number of f -critical points in J and of parabolic periodic orbits.

Corollary. *If there is one f -critical point in J for f as in Theorem B and no parabolic periodic points then every conformal measure on J is ergodic.*

Notation. Let $\nu := \sup\{\text{multiplicity of } f^n \text{ at } c : n \geq 1, c \in \text{Crit}(f) \cap J\}$. Considering f^n above rather than f makes a difference if the forward orbit of one critical point hits another critical point. As it cannot happen $f^n(c) = c$ for $c \in \text{Crit}(f) \cap J$, otherwise c would be a sink, we get $\nu \leq \deg(f) \# \text{Crit}(f) = \deg(f)(2 \deg(f) - 2)$.

We shall write $\hat{t} := \sup\{t \geq 0 : f^t(\text{Crit}(f) \cap J) \cap \text{Crit}(f) \neq \emptyset\}$.

In Section 4 we shall prove the following

Theorem C. *Let $f : \overline{\mathbb{C}} \rightarrow \overline{\mathbb{C}}$ be a rational map and μ be an α -conformal measure on the Julia set $J = J(f)$ not having atoms at critical points². Assume that there are no parabolic periodic points in $J(f)$ and that there exists $C > 0$ such that for every $n \geq 1$ for every $c \in \text{Crit}'$*

$$(0.5) \quad \int \frac{d\mu}{\text{dist}(x, f^n(c))^{(1-1/\nu)\alpha}} < C^{-1}$$

and there exists $\Lambda > 1$ such that

$$(0.6) \quad |(f^n)'(f(c))| \geq C\Lambda^n \quad \text{for every } n \geq 0.$$

²Added in revision: In the preprint version this substantial assumption was missing. I owe the correction to J. Graczyk.

Then there exists an f -invariant probability measure on J absolutely continuous with respect to μ , (pacim).³

We prove this theorem by proving that there is a uniform bound for iteration of the Perron-Frobenius-Ruelle operator $\mathcal{L}$ with potential $-\alpha \log |f'|$ on the constant function equal to 1

$$(0.7) \quad \mathcal{L}^n(1)(x) \leq C_1 + C_2 \sum_{c \in \text{Crit}(f) \cap J} \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} \gamma^j \frac{|(f^{j-\hat{t}})'(f^{\hat{t}+1}(c))|^{-\alpha/\nu}}{\text{dist}(x, f^j(f(c)))^{(1-1/\nu)\alpha}}.$$

For $j - \hat{t} \leq 0$ we write in this formula 1 instead of the above derivative. γ is arbitrary greater than 1.

Theorem C is analogous to the Collet-Eckmann theorem [CE] on the existence of pacim for maps of interval. There exists a theorem stronger than Collet-Eckmann's by Nowicki and van Strien [NS, N]. Nowicki and van Strien proved the existence of pacim assuming instead of (0.6) only (for $\alpha = 1$, f a non-flat S -unimodal map of the interval)

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} |(f^n)'(f(c))|^{-1/\nu} < \infty.$$

Unfortunately we do not know how to get rid of the factor γ^j in (0.7), introduced to swallow constants from the distortion estimates.

We do not know how to get rid of the assumption (0.5). Maybe it always holds? At least it holds in such a highly non-trivial case as $J(f) = \overline{\mathbb{C}}$ with the standard spherical area conformal measure with the exponent 2. There are several papers on the existence of pacim in the complex case $J(f) = \overline{\mathbb{C}}$ if critical points are non-recurrent. The only one, to my knowledge, in which recurrence of critical points is allowed, is [R]. It would be interesting to understand connections of [R] with our paper.

The strategy of the Proof of Theorem C is the same as in [CE, NS] and [N]. A new element is that we learned how to cope with distortion in the complex case. Similarly as in the interval case we rely on Koebe distortion estimate for iterates f^{-n} and the non-flatness of f at critical points. This allows us to prove also Theorem A (see §2, Def.2.3).

In Appendix we prove the following

Theorem D. *For every non-renormalizable quadratic polynomial $z \mapsto z^2 + c$, with c not in the main cardioid in the Mandelbrot set, the assertion 1. of Theorem A holds.*

The geometry of Proof of Theorem D is surprisingly similar to that of Theorem A, this is the reason we included it in this paper. We do not assume anything on the growth of $|(f^n)'(c)|$. Instead we use the Markov structure of the puzzle.

Theorem D is rather an easy corollary from a deep theory by M. Jakobson, G. Świątek, J. Graczyk [GS1] and M. Lyubich [L]. The holomorphic side of it grew up from J.-Ch. Yoccoz ideas [Y].

³Added in revision: An estimate by $C^{-1}(\Lambda')^{\alpha n/\nu}$ in (0.5) for an arbitrary $1 < \Lambda' < \Lambda$ would be sufficient for Theorem C to hold. We need the majorating function in (0.7) to be μ -integrable. To have this weaker condition will be crucial in the subsequent paper [P3].

Note. In a preliminary version of the paper this theorem was proved under the assumption that so-called *cascades of central returns* are short enough that all annuli between consecutive puzzle pieces in the *principal nest* (see Appendix for the terminology) have moduli bounded away from 0. That it is possible to cope with the general non-renormalizable case by taking a non-principal nest of critical puzzle pieces was suggested to me by J. Graczyk and M. Lyubich.

Notation. Const will denote various positive constants which may change from one formula to another, even in one string of estimates.

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1. CONTROLLING PRE-IMAGES. DISTORTION

Lemma 1.1. *For every integer $K \geq 0$ and $0 < \lambda < 1$ the following hold:*

1. *For every $\varepsilon > 0$ there exists $\delta_0 > 0$ such that for every disc $B = B(x, \delta)$ with $\delta \leq \delta_0, x \in J$, for every $n \geq 0$ and every connected component $W = \text{Comp}f^{-n}(B(x, \delta))$ such that $f^n|_W$ has at most K critical points counted with multiplicities, for every component $W' = \text{Comp}f^{-n}(B')$ in W , for the disc $B' = B(x, \lambda\delta)$, we have*

$$\text{diam}W' \leq \varepsilon.$$

2. *$\text{diam}W' \rightarrow 0$ for $n \rightarrow \infty$ uniformly (i.e. independently of the choices of B and W').*

Proof. This is a standard lemma, for one of its variants we could refer to [M] (though here we assume $x \in J$ rather than that x is far from parabolic points or sinks, otherwise 2. would be false for $B(x, \delta)$ in a Siegel disc or a Herman ring). Nevertheless for the completeness we shall prove it:

Let $B_n = B(x_n, \delta_n)$ be a sequence of discs with $x_n \in J$. Consider also a sequence of components $W_n = \text{Comp}f^{-k_n}(B_n)$ with $k_n \rightarrow \infty$, as $n \rightarrow \infty$ and number of critical points of each f^{k_n} on W_n bounded by K . Then for each n there exists $L = L(n) : 0 \leq L \leq K$ such that there is no critical value of $f^{k_n}|_{W_n}$ in

$$P(n) =: B(x_n, \delta_n(\lambda + (1 - \lambda)\frac{L+1}{K+1})) \setminus B(x_n, \delta_n(\lambda + (1 - \lambda)\frac{L}{K+1})).$$

Let W'_n be associate to W_n as in the statement of the lemma. Suppose that $\text{diam}W'_n \not\rightarrow 0$; i.e. there exists $\eta > 0$ such that $\text{diam}W'_n > \eta$.

To prove 1. suppose that $\delta_n \rightarrow 0$.

Denote

$$W_n^{(1)} =: \text{Comp}f^{-k_n}(B(x_n, \delta_n(\lambda + (1 - \lambda)\frac{L(n)}{K+1}))),$$

$$W_n^{(2)} = \text{Comp}f^{-k_n}(B(x_n, \delta_n(\lambda + (1 - \lambda)\frac{L(n)+1}{K+1})))$$

the components containing W'_n ,

$$P_n =: W_n^{(2)} \setminus W_n^{(1)}$$

and for every $0 \leq m \leq k_n$, $i = 1, 2$,

$$W_{n,m}^{(i)} =: f^{k_n-m}(W_n^{(i)}), \quad P_{n,m} =: f^{k_n-m}(P_n) = W_{n,m}^{(2)} \setminus W_{n,m}^{(1)}.$$

Let, for each n , the number $m = m(n) \leq k_n$ be the least integer such that

$$\text{diam} W_{n,m}^{(1)} \geq \min(\eta, \inf_{c_1, c_2 \in \text{Crit}(f), c_1 \neq c_2} \text{dist}(c_1, c_2)).$$

So for every $0 \leq t < m(n)$ the set $P_{n,t}$ is a topological annulus. That is because at each step back by f^{-1} from $P_{n,t-1}$ to $P_{n,t}$ there is at most one branch point for f^{-1} from $W_{n,t-1}^{(i)}$ to $W_{n,t}^{(i)}$, $i = 1, 2$.

All $P_{n,m(n)-1}$'s have moduli bounded from below by $2^{-K}(1-\lambda)^{\frac{1}{K+1}}$. So by Montel's Theorem there is a topological (maybe not geometric) annulus P contained in all $P_{n_s,m(n_s)-1}$'s for a subsequence n_s , which bounds a disc D containing a point $y \in J$. So $D \subset W_{n_s,m(n_s)-1}^{(2)}$; hence $f^{m(n_s)-1}(D) \subset B(x, \delta_n)$. By $\delta_n \rightarrow 0$ we have also $m(n) \rightarrow \infty$. Thus we have arrived at a contradiction with $y \in J$. This proves 1.

To prove 2. observe that if for every n , $\delta_n \leq \delta$ and δ is small enough then

$$\text{diam} \text{Comp} f^{-n}(B(x, \lambda\delta))$$

is small for all n . This allows us to repeat the above proof that

$$\text{diam} \text{Comp} f^{-n}(B(x_n, \lambda^2\delta)) \not\rightarrow 0$$

leads to a contradiction.

(We do not need now $m(n)$'s so we do not need $\delta_n \rightarrow 0$.) □

Now we shall discuss how annuli control distortion.

We start with a variant of Koebe's Distortion Lemma:

Lemma 1.2. *Given $\varepsilon < \text{diam} \overline{\mathbb{C}}$ there exists a constant $C = C(\varepsilon)$ such that for every $0 < \lambda < 1$, every disc $B(z, \delta) \subset \overline{\mathbb{C}}$ with $\delta \leq \varepsilon$, every holomorphic univalent mapping $g : B(z, \delta) \rightarrow \overline{\mathbb{C}}$ for which*

- (i) $\text{diam} g(B(z, \delta)) \leq \varepsilon$ or at least (ii) $\text{diam}(\overline{\mathbb{C}} \setminus g(B(z, \delta))) \geq \varepsilon$,
and every $x, y \in B(z, \lambda\delta)$ it holds:

$$(1.1) \quad \begin{aligned} |g'(x)|/|g'(z)| &< C(1-\lambda)^{-1}, \quad |g'(z)|/|g'(x)| < C(1-\lambda)^{-1}, \\ |g'(x)|/|g'(y)| &< C(1-\lambda)^{-2}. \end{aligned}$$

Proof. Recall that we consider $|g'|$ and diameters in the spherical metric. In the standard Koebe Lemma in the complex plane the exponents are -3 rather than -1 in the first inequality and -4 rather than -2 in the last one [H]. Here assuming (i) we can change coordinates and have g from the unit disc in $\mathbb{C}$ into a given bounded region. Then one obtains the exponent -1 in the first inequality (use Cauchy's formula for g' , pass to absolute values, you arrive at Poisson kernel). If only (ii) is assumed we choose two points $a, b \in \overline{\mathbb{C}} \setminus g(B(z, \delta))$ far from $g(x), g(y)$ and change coordinates moving a, b to $0, \infty$, next apply a branch of the square root and again a homography ending with a new $g(B(z, \delta))$ bounded in $\mathbb{C}$, the bound depending on ε . □

Later for g holomorphic on a neighbourhood U of X the number $\sup_{x,y \in X} \frac{|g'(x)|}{|g'(y)|}$ will be called the *distortion* of g . We shall denote it by $\text{Distor}(g, X)$. For $\text{diam} U \leq \varepsilon$ being an arbitrary constant less than $\text{diam} \overline{\mathbb{C}}$, the number $\sup_g \text{Distor}(g, X)$ over all

univalent holomorphic $g : U \rightarrow \overline{\mathbb{C}}$ such that $\text{diam } g(U) \leq \varepsilon$ will be denoted by $\text{Distor}_{U,X}$.

We shall need also the following:

Lemma 1.3. *For every rational function $f : \overline{\mathbb{C}} \rightarrow \overline{\mathbb{C}}$ there exists $C_3 > 0$ such that for every connected $A \subset \overline{\mathbb{C}}$ and $\text{Comp}f^{-1}(A)$*

$$(1.2) \quad \frac{\text{diam} \text{Comp}f^{-1}(A)}{\text{diam} A} \leq C_3 \inf\{|f'(x)|^{-1} : x \in \text{Comp}f^{-1}(A)\}$$

and for $A_1 \subset A_2 \subset \overline{\mathbb{C}}$ connected and components $\text{Comp}f^{-1}(A_1) \subset \text{Comp}f^{-1}(A_2)$

$$(1.3) \quad \frac{\text{diam}(\text{Comp}f^{-1}(A_1))}{\text{diam}(\text{Comp}f^{-1}(A_2))} \geq C_3^{-1} \frac{\text{diam}(A_1)}{\text{diam}(A_2)}.$$

Proof. For large A (1.2) is trivial. Small $\text{Comp}f^{-1}(A)$ far from Crit is taken care of in Lemma 1.2. If $\text{Comp}f^{-1}(A)$ is small close to $c \in \text{Crit}(f)$ (1.2) is easily calculable after a holomorphic change of coordinates in a neighbourhood of c so that f becomes $z \mapsto z^{\nu(c)}$. The inequality (1.3) follows from (1.2). Namely for $A = A_2$ we can replace the right side of (1.2) by $\frac{\text{diam} \text{Comp}f^{-1}(A_1)}{\text{diam} A_1}$. $\square$

Now we give a K -critical variant of Lemma 1.2:

Lemma 1.4. *In the situation of Lemma 1.1 there exist also constants $L > 0$ depending only on K and $C_4 > 0$ depending on K, ε such that for every $x \in W'$ we have*

$$(1.4) \quad \text{diam} W' \leq C_4(1 - \lambda)^{-L} |(f^n)'(x)|^{-1} \text{diam} B';$$

for every $B^1 \subset B^2 \subset B'$ and components $W^1 \subset W^2 \subset W'$ of their f^{-n} -preimages we have

$$(1.5) \quad \frac{\text{diam} W^1}{\text{diam} W^2} \geq C_4^{-1} (1 - \lambda)^L \frac{\text{diam} B^1}{\text{diam} B^2};$$

on the other hand

$$(1.5') \quad \frac{\text{diam} W^1}{\text{diam} W^2} \leq C_4(1 - \lambda)^{-L} \left(\frac{\text{diam} B^1}{\text{diam} B^2} \right)^{2^{-K}}.$$

Proof. Similarly as in Proof of Lemma 1.1 we divide $B \setminus B'$ into $K + 2$ annuli and choose that one which does not contain critical values for $f^n|_W$ but not the most external one. (This is why we took $K + 2$ rather than $K + 1$.) So from the beginning we assume that there are no critical values for $f^n|_W$ in $P = B \setminus B'$ whose modulus satisfies $\text{mod} P \geq \frac{1-\lambda}{K+2}$. As we removed the most external annulus we know by Lemma 1 part 1, that for B small, all $f^j(W)$, $j = 0, 1, \dots, n$, are small so Lemma 1.2 will be applicable.

Let $0 < m_1 < m_2 < \dots < m_{K'} \leq n$ ($K' \leq K$) be all consecutive integers m such that $f^{n-m}(W')$ contain f -critical points. If $m_{K'} < n$ consider also $m_{K'+1} = n + 1$. Then for each m_t , $t \leq K'$,

$$(1.6) \quad \text{diam} f^{n-m_t}(W') \leq C_3 \text{diam} f^{n-m_t+1}(W') |f'(f^{n-m_t}(x))|^{-1}$$

by Lemma 1.3 (the inequality (1.2)).

We need to estimate distortions of $f^{m_t-m_{t-1}-1}$ on $f^{n-m_t+1}(W')$ for each t such that $m_{t-1} - m_t > 1$. It is clear that each annulus $f^m(W \setminus W')$ has modulus at least $a = (1 - \lambda)2^{-K}/(K + 2)$ (see an explanation later) but this is not enough because this annulus need not be a geometric annulus. For a small one has only the

distortion estimate in the encircled domain by $\text{Const} \exp(2/a)$. Take for example D a unit disc and $D' := [-\tau, \tau]$ for $\tau < 1, \tau \approx 1$. Then $\text{mod}(D \setminus D')$ is of order $\text{Const} \log(1/(1-\tau))$ but the distortion on D' of say the Koebe function $\frac{z}{(1-z)^2}$ is of order $1/(1-\tau)^2$ (in the spherical metric).

Fortunately for modulus not too small this surprise does not happen. It is easy to see that for every $a > 0$ there exists $\vartheta(a)$ such that if $\text{mod}(D \setminus D') > a$ then $\text{Distor}_{D,D'} < \vartheta(a)$.

We obtain now the estimate of $\text{Distor}_{f^{n-m}(W), f^{n-m}(W')}$ for $m = m_1 - 1, m_2 - 1, \dots$ by induction making the following trick:

Cover (this is easy) B' by a family of discs $\mathcal{B} = \{B(z_j, u_j)\}$ such that for every j we have $B(z_j, 2u_j) \subset B$ and

$$(1.7) \quad \#\mathcal{B} \leq \text{Const} \log(1/(1-\lambda)).$$

Consider for each $m \leq n$ the family $\mathcal{B}_m$ of components of $f^{-m}(b)$, for all $b \in \mathcal{B}$, intersecting $f^{n-m}(W')$, and denote by $2\mathcal{B}_m$ the family of corresponding components of $f^{-m}(b)$ for $b = B(z_j, 2u_j)$. For each $V \in \mathcal{B}_m$ and corresponding $V' \in 2\mathcal{B}_m$, i.e. obtained for the same j and containing V , either $\text{mod}(V' \setminus V) = \text{mod}(f(V') \setminus f(V))$, which is the case if $m \neq m_1, m_2, \dots, m_{K'}$, or $\text{mod}(V' \setminus V) \geq \frac{1}{\nu} \text{mod}(f(V') \setminus f(V))$ where ν majorates the multiplicities of f at critical points.

Observe also that

$$(1.8) \quad \#\mathcal{B}_m \leq \gamma \#\mathcal{B}_{m-1}$$

where $\gamma = \nu$ or 1 depending as m is one of the numbers $m_1, m_2, \dots, m_{K'}$ or not.

We conclude that for each m , in particular for $m = m_t - 1, t = 1, \dots, K' + 1$,

$$(1.9) \quad \text{Distor}_{f^{n-m}(W), f^{n-m}(W')} \leq ((\vartheta(2^{-K}))^K)^{\#\mathcal{B}_m} \leq \text{Const}(1-\lambda)^{-L'}$$

for an appropriate L' by (1.7) and the composition of (1.8) for all m 's. This applied to $g = f^{m_t - m_t - 1 - 1}$ on $f^{n-m_t+1}(W')$ for each t , together with (1.6), gives (1.4) with $L = (K+1)L'$.

The estimate (1.5) follows similarly: For $m = m_t, t = 1, \dots, K'$, take A_i in (1.3) being $f^{m_t+1}(W^i)$ and $\text{Comp} f^{-1}(A_i) = f^{m_t}(W^i)$ and use (1.3). For $m = m_t - 1, t = 1, \dots, K' + 1$, use (1.9).

In (1.5') the difference in the proof is for $m = m_t, t = 1, \dots, K'$. The root of the diameter is taken then, according to the multiplicity of the critical point. $\square$

One can change the assumptions of Lemma 1.4 to obtain

Lemma 1.5. ⁴ For every $\varepsilon > 0$ and integer $K \geq 0$ there exist positive constants L, C_4 such that for every $\delta > 0, 0 < \lambda < 1$ and for every $B, W, B', W', B^i, W^i, i = 1, 2$, as in Lemma 1.1 for which

1. $\text{diam}(\overline{\mathbb{C}} \setminus f^j(W)) \geq \varepsilon, j = 0, 1, \dots, n$,
2. each $f^j(W)$ contains at most one critical point (maybe multiple), the estimates (1.4), (1.5) and (1.5') hold.

Proof. Proof is the same as for Lemma 1.4 except at the beginning. We have no means to prove 1. and 2. above (which we need in order to know that all $f^j(W)$ are simply-connected). This is the reason we just assumed 1. and 2. $\square$

⁴ Added in revision: This modification of Lemma 1.4 was missing in the preprint version. But in §2, in applying Def. 2.3, we shall keep δ fixed and maneuver with $\lambda \approx 1$, so this modification will be of use. See also the recent paper: F. Przytycki, S. Rohde: Porosity of Collet-Eckmann Julia sets, preprint, 1996.

2. CONFORMAL MEASURES. PROOF OF THEOREM A

We shall need the following technical facts:

Lemma 2.1 (see [P1] or [DPU, Rule I]). *For every $f : \mathbb{C} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ a rational mapping on the Riemann sphere there exists $\kappa > 0$ such that if for a critical point $c \in J(f)$ and $n > 0$ we have $\text{dist}(f^n(c), c) < \varepsilon$ then $n \geq \kappa \log 1/\varepsilon$.*

Lemma 2.2 (see [DPU]). *There exist $\theta > 1, \rho > 0$ such that for every $x \in J(f), n > 0$ for every disc $B = B(x, \delta)$ and every component W of $f^{-n}(B)$ one has $\text{diam} W \leq \theta^n \delta^\rho$.*

(Lemma 2.2 is an elementary but a very non-trivial fact. It follows from Rule II, see [DPU]. One can take $\rho = 2^{-2 \deg f + 2}$.)

Let us pass now to the definition which provides a basic idea of the paper:

Definition 2.3. Fix a series of positive numbers $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} b_n = 1/2$. For every disc $B = B(x, r)$ denote by $B_{[n]}$ the disc $B(x, (\prod_{j=1}^n (1 - b_j))r)$. We call n the *essential critical time* for B and for a sequence of compatible components $W_t = \text{Comp} f^{-t}(B_{[t]})$, compatible means $f(W_t) \subset W_{t-1}$, if there exists a critical point $c \in W_n$. The time n is called *exposed* if $c \in \text{Crit}'$.

The issue is that in backward iteration, for consecutive compatible components $\text{Comp} f^{-n}(B_{[n]})$, if there is no critical c as above, we remove $B_{[n]} \setminus B_{[n+1]}$. In the sequence of all essential critical times, for the first one, n , we have the “isolating” annulus $B_{[n-1]} \setminus B_{[n]}$, of modulus $\geq b_n$, which allows us to estimate distortion for the appropriate branch of $f^{-(n-1)}$ on $B_{[n]}$ and use (0.4). See Figure 1. In fact for technical reasons we shall always consider a $(K+1)$ -th essential critical time. We should take into account also the possibility that the forward orbit of one critical point hits another critical point.

Remark 2.4. Note that, for n being the $(K+1)$ -th critical time, W_n contains only one critical point. Moreover this holds for every smaller essential critical time. In consequence we are in the position to use the assertion of Lemma 1.4, in particular the estimate (1.4) for $B = B_{[n-1]}, B' = B_{[n]}, W = f(W_n), W' = W_{n-1}$; formally we can use Lemma 1.5 (if also its condition 2. holds).

We prove this claim by induction over essential critical times. Suppose $B_{[m]}$ captures a critical point $c \in \text{Crit}'$. Then each $f^i(W_{m-1}), 0 < i \leq m-1$, contains at most one critical point by the induction hypothesis. We apply Lemma 1.5; hence (1.4) gives $\text{diam} f(W_m) \leq \text{Const} b_m^{-L} |(f^{m-1})'(f(c))|^{-1}$, which is small by (0.4). (We can assume m is large; for small m it is clear directly that $\text{diam} W_m$ is small if r is small enough.) So W_m has small diameter. Hence it contains only one critical point. Also all $W_{m+j}, j = 1, 2, \dots, \hat{t}$, have small diameter, so each one contains at most one critical point ($\hat{t}$ defined in Introduction). We have performed the induction step because the next critical time will be again exposed (i.e. $c \in \text{Crit}'$). (In Sec. 3. the reader will find related estimates; see also Step 3 of Proof of Theorem A.)

Condition 2. of Lemma 1.5 holds for r small enough that for each $x \in J$ the set $\mathbb{C} \setminus B(x, r)$ contains at least two different points of an *a priori* fixed periodic orbit. Then each $f^{-n}(B(x, r))$ also misses two points of this orbit; hence 2. holds with ε being the minimal distance between any pair of distinct points of this orbit.

Proof of Theorem A. We shall work under the assumption that there are no parabolic periodic points. Only at the last Step 6 shall we comment on the situation where there are some.

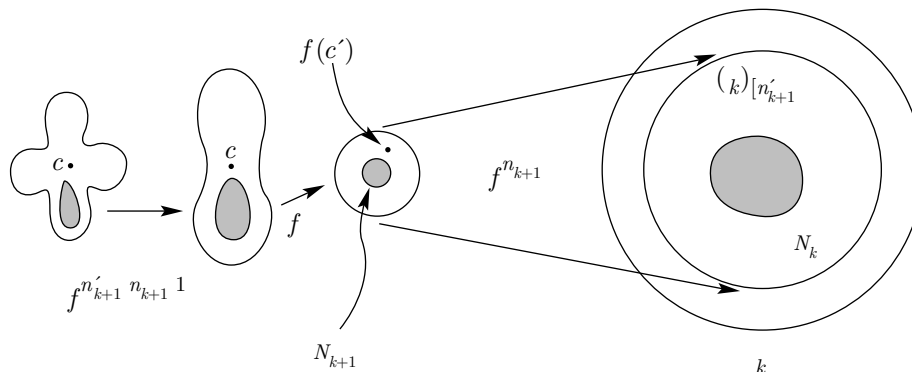


FIGURE 1

The crucial estimate will be

$$(2.1) \quad \mu(B(x, r)) \geq r^{\alpha'}.$$

In order to cope with Minkowski dimension (Cap) it is sufficient to prove the following:

- (*) For every $\alpha' > \alpha, \beta > 1$ there exists $\varepsilon_0 > 0$ such that for every $x \in J$ and $0 < \varepsilon < \varepsilon_0$ there exists $r : \varepsilon^\beta < r < \varepsilon$ for which (2.1) is satisfied.

Indeed, having proved (*) we obtain for every $\varepsilon < \varepsilon_0$, with the help of the Besicovitch covering theorem [Gu], a covering $\mathcal{P}$ of J with discs $B(z_j, r_j)$ of radii r_j between ε^β and ε , satisfying (2.1), such that each point belongs to at least M such discs for a constant M depending only on the metric on $\overline{\mathbb{C}}$. Hence

$$\sum_j r_j^{\alpha'} \leq \sum_j \mu(B(x_j, r_j)) \leq M.$$

So $M \geq \sum_j \varepsilon^{\beta\alpha'} = \#\mathcal{P} \varepsilon^{\beta\alpha'}$; hence $\frac{\log \#\mathcal{P}}{-\beta\alpha' \log \varepsilon} \leq \gamma$ where $\gamma > 1$ is arbitrarily close to 1 for ε small enough. Hence $\overline{\text{Cap}} \leq \beta\alpha'$. Due to the freedom of choice of β, α' we obtain $\overline{\text{Cap}} \leq \alpha$.

(This is a standard consideration related to Frostman's lemma, see [PUbook].)

Step 1. Basic construction. Fix arbitrary $\alpha' > \alpha$. Fix $\xi > 10$ and $\delta > 0$, depending on ξ and α' and on constants depending on f (the dependence will be explained later). Fix also $K = \#\text{Crit} \cap J \leq 2 \deg f - 2$.

The idea is to prove $\mu(U) \geq (\text{diam} U)^{\alpha'}$ for every x, n and all the sets $U := U_n$ which are components of $f^{-n}(B(x, \delta))$ such that $f(U_n) = U_{n-1}$. We do this more or less recurrently, for $n = 1, 2, \dots$

So fix arbitrary x and U_n as above. (This x is not the one in (2.1)!)

We choose a sequence of integers $n_j, j = 0, 1, \dots$, (and other objects) by induction as follows: $n_0 = 0$. Suppose that all n_j for $j = 0, 1, \dots, k$ are already chosen. Denote $N_k = \sum_{j=1}^k n_j$. Define $V_k := B(z, \xi^{k+1} \text{diam} U_{N_k})$ with an arbitrary origin $z \in U_{N_k}$. We define n'_{k+1} as the $K + 1$ -th essential critical time for V_k and for the sequence of components $\text{Comp} f^{-n}((V_k)_{[n]})$ such that $\text{Comp} f^{-n}((V_k)_{[n]}) \supset U_{N_k+n}$. For each $c \in \text{Crit} \cap J$ write $t(c)$ for the largest non-negative integer such that

$c' = f^{t(c)}(c) \in \text{Crit}$. Finally define $n_{k+1} = n'_{k+1} - t(c) - 1$ where c is the critical point appearing in the definition of the essential critical time $n = n'_{k+1}$. (There is only one c for n , cf. Remark 2.4.) See Figure 1.

Of course n_{k+1} may not exist for certain k ; i.e. there exist at most K essential critical times. Then the sequence $n_j, j > 0$, is of finite length k . Formally we set then $n_{k+1} = N_{k+1} = \infty$. Also *a priori* it is not clear that n_j 's are positive (so that the construction makes sense). It will be proved in Step 3.

Step 2. Conformal measure versus diameter. Observe that for every $k \geq 0$ and $0 \leq m \leq n_{k+1}$ by (1.4) applied to $B = (V_k)_{[m]}$, $B' = B(z, \text{diam}U_{N_k})$ with $z \in U_{N_k}$ as in the definition of V_k , $W' \supset U_{N_k+m}$, one obtains

$$\text{diam}U_{N_k+m} \leq C_4 2^L |(f^m)'(x)|^{-1} \text{diam}U_{N_k}.$$

When writing here 2 in place of $1/(1-\lambda)$ we use the fact that ξ is large; i.e. U_{N_k} sits well inside V_k hence also inside $(V_k)_{[m]}$. (We do not need here the delicate part of (1.4) when $\lambda \approx 1$.)

By integrating $|(f^m)'(x)|^{-1}$ and using the assumption that μ is α -conformal one obtains

$$\left(\frac{\text{diam}U_{N_k+m}}{\text{diam}U_{N_k}} \right)^\alpha \leq (C_4 2^L)^\alpha \frac{\mu(U_{N_k+m})}{\mu(U_{N_k})}.$$

In particular this holds for $m = n_{k+1}$.

Combining these inequalities we obtain for $N_k \leq n \leq N_{k+1}$

$$\left(\frac{\text{diam}U_n}{\text{diam}U_0} \right)^\alpha \leq (C_4 2^L)^{\alpha(k+1)} \frac{\mu(U_n)}{\mu(U_0)}.$$

Hence using the fact that μ is positive on open sets (because every rational function maps every open set in the Julia set onto the Julia set after a few iterations) and the assumption that U_0 has a definite diameter 2δ we obtain

$$(2.2) \quad \mu(U_n)/(\text{diam}U_n)^\alpha \geq \text{Const}(C_4 2^L)^{-k}.$$

Step 3. Diameters of U_{N_k} 's. We prove by induction, using (0.4) and distortion estimates, that n_k 's are large and

$$(2.3) \quad \text{diam}U_{N_k} \leq \exp(-k^2).$$

So assume (2.3) for an arbitrary k . Then by definition $\text{diam}V_k \leq 2\xi^{k+1} \exp(-k^2)$.

By Lemma 2.2 the components $\text{Comp}f^{-m}(V_k) \supset U_{N_k+m}$ satisfy

$$\text{diam} \text{Comp}f^{-m}(V_k) \leq \theta^m \xi^{\rho(k+1)} \exp(-\rho k^2).$$

So by Lemma 2.1, to meet twice the same critical point (first with $\text{Comp}f^{-i}(V_k)$ and next with $\text{Comp}f^{-j}(V_k)$ for some $0 < i < j \leq n'_{k+1}$), it is necessary that for $l = \max(i, j)$

$$n'_{k+1} \geq j - i \geq \kappa \log(\theta^l \xi^{\rho(k+1)} \exp(-\rho k^2))^{-1} = -\kappa l \log \theta - \kappa(k+1) \log \xi + \rho k^2.$$

Replacing l by n'_{k+1} we obtain

$$(2.4) \quad n'_{k+1} \geq \frac{-\kappa(k+1) \log \xi + \rho k^2}{1 + \kappa \log \theta} \geq \sigma k^2$$

for a constant $\sigma > 0$ and $k \geq k_0$, for a constant k_0 resulting from the above formula. For every $k < k_0$ the estimate (2.3) holds automatically if the diameter of U_0 , i.e. the constant δ , is small enough. This follows from Lemma 1.1, part 1.

(Unlike in previous applications where we only needed ε sufficiently small to have a definite constant for the distortion, for example $C(\varepsilon)$ in Lemma 1.2, we need here to maneuver with ε because we need to use Lemma 1.2 in $k_0 - 1$ steps.)

For n_{k+1} we obtain the same estimate as (2.4):

$$(2.5) \quad n_{k+1} \geq \sigma k^2$$

(with slightly smaller σ by using the fact that $n'_{k+1} - n_{k+1} \leq \sup_{c \in \text{Crit} \cap J} t(c)$ are uniformly bounded. By the way we have proved that n_k are positive for $k \geq k_0$. Again, for $k < k_0$ it is so if $\text{diam} U_0$ is small enough).

We know now that there exists a critical point $c' \in \text{Comp} f^{-n_{k+1}-1}((V_k)_{[(n_{k+1}+1)])}$ (the component containing $U_{N_{k+1}+1}$), which satisfies (0.4). So by (1.4)

$$\begin{aligned} \text{diam} U_{n_{k+1}} &\leq \text{diam} \text{Comp} f^{-n_{k+1}}((V_k)_{[(n_{k+1}+1)])} \\ &\leq \text{diam}(V_k)_{[(n_{k+1}+1)]} \times C_4 b_{n_{k+1}+1}^{-L} \times |(f^{n_{k+1}})'(f(c))|^{-1}. \end{aligned}$$

We could fix b_n polynomially decreasing to 0 and then the latter expression can be further majorized by

$$\text{Const} \exp(-k^2) \xi^{k+1} \exp(-\frac{1}{2} Q \sqrt{n_{k+1}}).$$

Next, using (2.4), we majorize the latter by

$$\text{Const} \exp(-k^2 + k \log \xi - k \frac{1}{2} Q \sqrt{\sigma}) \leq \exp(-(k+1)^2)$$

if we assumed $Q > \frac{\log \xi + 2}{\sqrt{\sigma}}$

Thus the inductive step is done and (2.3) is proved.

Step 4. Diameters of intermediate U_n 's. Fix arbitrary $N_k \leq n \leq N_{k+1}, k \geq 2$. Denote $r = \text{diam} U_{N_k}$. For z which is the origin of $V_k = B(z, \xi^{k+1}r)$ (see Step 1) we have by the definitions

$$B(z, \xi^k r) \subset (V_k)_{[n-N_k]}.$$

We now apply the estimate (1.5') of Lemma 1.4 to

$$B^1 = U_{N_k}, \quad B^2 = B' = B(z, \xi^{k-1}r), \quad B = B(z, \xi^k r)$$

and obtain

$$\frac{\text{diam} U_n}{\text{diam} \text{Comp} f^{-(n-N_k)}(B(z, \xi^{k-1}r))} \leq C_4 2^L \xi^{-(k-1)2^{-K}}.$$

So for $C_5 := C_4 2^L \xi^{2^{-K}}$ and $\hat{\xi} := \xi^{2^{-K}}$ we have

$$(2.6) \quad \text{diam} U_n \leq C_5 \hat{\xi}^{-k}.$$

If ξ is large then also $\hat{\xi}$ is large.

(To apply (1.4) we worked hard to know that U_{N_k} "maps" by $f^{-n_{k+1}}$ to $U_{N_{k+1}}$ together with a wide collar, with bounded criticality. The estimate (2.3) of $\text{diam} U_{N_k}$ stronger than (2.4) is an interesting byproduct which will not be used in this paper.)

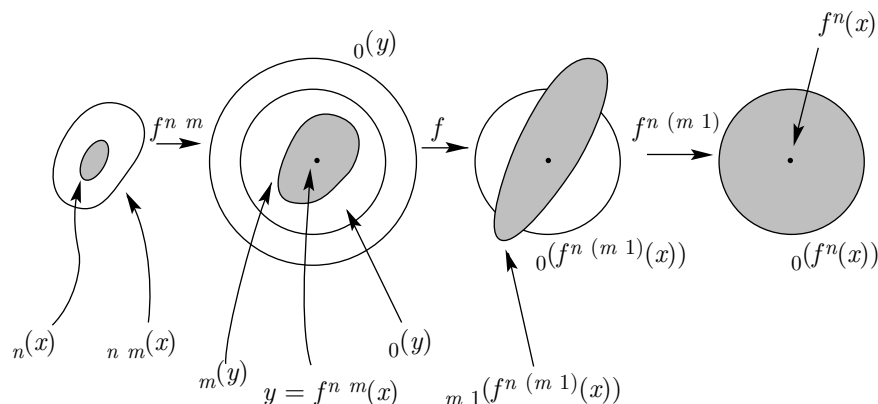


FIGURE 2

Step 5. Conclusion. We have for $N_k \leq n \leq N_{k+1}$ (including the case $N_{k+1} = \infty$) by (2.2) and (2.6)

$$(2.7) \quad \frac{\mu(U_n)}{(\text{diam} U_n)^{\alpha'}} = \frac{\mu(U_n)}{(\text{diam} U_n)^\alpha} \frac{1}{(\text{diam} U_n)^{\alpha' - \alpha}} \geq \text{Const} (C_4 2^L)^{-\alpha k} \hat{\xi}^{k(\alpha' - \alpha)} \geq \text{Const}$$

if $\hat{\xi}^{k(\alpha' - \alpha)} > (C_4 2^L)^\alpha$. For that we should take Q in (0.4) large enough.

Now for every $x \in J(f)$ we produce $U_n(x)$ by taking $U_n \ni x$ for $U_0 = B(f^n(x), \delta)$ as above. In (2.7) we can replace each U_n by the disc $B(x, \text{diam} U_n)$ which gives (2.1) up to a constant (even larger constant than that in (2.7)). Of course we can get rid of this constant by taking bigger α' and considering r small enough.

Observe that

$$(2.8) \quad \text{diam} U_n(x) \rightarrow 0 \text{ as } n \rightarrow \infty.$$

Indeed, if $k(n)$ satisfying $N_{k(n)} \leq n \leq N_{k(n)+1}$ grows to ∞ as $n \rightarrow \infty$, then (2.8) holds by (2.6).

Otherwise however, in case there exists k with $N_k = \infty$, we obtain $\text{diam} U_n(x) \rightarrow 0$ from Lemma 1.1, part 2.

The only thing we should still check is a part of (*), that there are sufficiently many discs constructed above:

Consider an arbitrary $U_n(x)$ with diameter arbitrarily small, less than δ where δ is the constant fixed in Step 3. Let m be the least positive integer such that $\text{diam} U_m(f^{n-m}(x)) < \delta$. Denote $f^{n-m}(x)$ by y . So $U_m(y) \subset U_0(y)$, but $\frac{\text{diam} U_m(y)}{\text{diam} U_0(y)} > \text{Const}$. See Figure 2.

Write $V_0(y) := B(y, 2\delta\xi)$, which is compatible with notation V_0 from Step 1; we just exhibit the origin.

Apply now from Lemma 1.4 the estimate (1.5), first to $B = (V_0(y))_t$ with $t = N_1 = N_1(y)$, $B' = B(y, \delta\xi)$, $B^2 = U_0(y)$, $B^1 = U_m(y)$ and f^{-t} -preimages and

next k more times, where k is such that $N_k \leq n - m \leq N_{k+1}$, similarly to the procedure in Step 2.

We conclude that

$$\frac{\text{diam}U_n(x)}{\text{diam}U_{n-m}(x)} \geq \text{Const}(C_4^{-1}2^{-L})^k.$$

Now apply (2.6), which gives that $\text{diam}U_{n-m}(x) < \text{Const}\hat{\xi}^k$. We can assume that $\hat{\xi}$ is arbitrarily large, depending on β . We immediately obtain $\text{diam}U_n(x) > (\text{diam}U_{n-m}(x))^\beta$.

Thus for the disc $D_n = B(x, \text{diam}U_n(x))$ we have found a larger disc $D'_n = B(x, \text{diam}U_{n-m}(x))$ such that both discs satisfy (2.1) and $(\text{diam}D')^\beta < \text{diam}D$. When we continue this procedure we end up with a disc of radius at least δ . This proves (*) and finishes Proof of Theorem A in the absence of parabolic periodic points.

Step 6. Parabolic points. Every critical point out of J has its forward orbit either separated from $J(f)$ or converging to the set P of parabolic points. Now proceeding as in the no parabolic points situation we see there are no problems with (2.2) and (2.6) if U_0 is far from P . There are only problems with proving (2.1) for sufficiently many r 's. However for every $x \in J(f) \setminus \bigcup_{n=0}^{\infty} f^{-n}(P)$ there exists a sequence $n_j \rightarrow \infty$ such that $f^{n_j}(x)$ is far from P . So (2.1) holds for a sequence of discs $B(x, r_j)$ with $r_j \rightarrow 0$. This is sufficient for Hausdorff dimension. We conclude $\text{HD}(J(f) \setminus \bigcup_{n=0}^{\infty} f^{-n}(P)) \leq \alpha$. But $\bigcup_{n=0}^{\infty} f^{-n}(P)$ is countable so of Hausdorff dimension 0. Hence $\text{HD}(J(f)) \leq \alpha$. Proof of Theorem A is finished. $\square$

Remark 2.5. In presence of parabolic periodic points in J I can prove $\alpha \geq \overline{\text{Cap}}(J)$ in Theorem A under the additional assumption that $\alpha \leq 1$.

In Step 5 to obtain a lot of discs satisfying (2.1), if $z = f^n(x)$ hits close to a parabolic point p , one uses the estimate $\mu(B(z, r)) \geq \text{Const}^\alpha$ obtainable for every $r > \text{dist}(f(z), z)$ by hand, by summing up the respective inequalities for $B_j = B(f^j(z), \text{dist}(f^{j-1}(z), f^j(z)))$ for adequate j 's (including negative ones and considering right branches of f^{-1}). The latter inequalities are true by bounded distortion when obtaining B_j from large scale sets by backward iteration of f . See [DU2].

3. ERGODICITY

We shall prove Theorem B here. Let us start with Lemma 3.1 whose assertion is similar to one concerning non-renormalizable quadratic polynomials [Prado] and to a corresponding fact for maps of the interval, see for example [CEbook, Th.2.5.2.3.].

Denote the set of parabolic periodic points by $P = P(f)$.

Lemma 3.1. *Let $f : \overline{\mathbb{C}} \rightarrow \overline{\mathbb{C}}$ be a rational map satisfying (0.4'). Then for every α -conformal measure μ on $J(f)$ and $\varepsilon > 0$, for $A_\varepsilon := \{x \in J(f) : \text{dist}(f^n(x), \text{Crit}(f) \cup P(f)) \geq \varepsilon \text{ for every } n = 0, 1, \dots\}$, $\mu(A_\varepsilon) = 0$.*

Proof. Consider an arbitrary $x \in A_\varepsilon$, $y = f^m(x)$, small $r > 0$, and for $y(j) := f^{m-j}(x)$, $j = 0, 1, \dots, m$, consider the sequence of components

$$B_j = \text{Comp}_{y(j)} f^{-j}(B(y, r)),$$

i.e. the components such that $y(j) \in B_j, j = 1, 2, \dots, m$. We prove first that $B_j \cap \text{Crit}(f) = \emptyset$ for every $j = 1, \dots, m$. (Compare Mañé's [M], where the assertion is similar, but the assumptions different.)

Observe that we do not need to bother about critical points not in J because their only forward limit points in J can be parabolic periodic points. So the forward orbits of these critical points do not hit $B(y, r)$ for r small enough.

Denote $W = W_0 = B(y, 10r)$. If r is small one can find a large $N \leq m$ such that $f^N|_{\text{Comp}_{y(N)} f^{-N}(W)}$ has no critical points. Let W_j denote the component of $f^{-j}(W_0)$ containing B_j respectively. Let n' be the first essential critical time with a critical point c for the sequence W_j (cf. Section 2, Definition 2.3) with $b_j := 0$ for $j < N$, $b_j := b'_j/2\Sigma_N$ for $j \geq N$, where $b'_j = \sup_q |(f^j)'(f(q))|^{-1}$, the supremum taken over all critical points $q \in J$ whose forward orbits do not meet other critical points, and $\Sigma_N := \sum_{j \geq N} b'_j$.

Denote $n := n' - 1$. As $n' > N$, we have $b_n^{-1} |(f^n)'(f(c))|^{-1} \leq \text{Const}$. Hence using Lemma 1.2 we obtain $\text{dist}(f(c), f^{m-n}(x)) \leq \text{Const} \Sigma_N r$. So $\text{dist}(f(c), f^{m-n}(x)) \leq \text{Const} r$, where the latter Const is arbitrarily close to 0 for N large (i.e. for r small). Hence $\text{dist}(c, f^{m-n'}(x)) \leq \text{Const} r^{1/\nu}$. If r was taken so that $r^{1/\nu} < \varepsilon$ we obtain a contradiction with $\text{dist}(f^{m-n'}(x), \text{Crit}) \geq \varepsilon$.

In particular we obtain $B_j \cap \text{Crit} = \emptyset$ for every $j = 0, \dots, m$. In fact we obtain more: because, as we proved, there is no essential critical time $\leq m$, the distortion of the respective branch of f^{-m} on $B(y, r)$ is bounded by a constant.

Observe also that by Lemma 1.1 with $K = 0$ we have $\text{diam} B_n \rightarrow 0$ as $m \geq n \rightarrow \infty$ uniformly independently of $y = f^n(x)$.

The result is that $f|_{A_\varepsilon}$ is expanding. Let us cover A_ε by small discs $D_1, \dots, D_J \subset \overline{\mathbb{C}}$ with origins at $x_1, \dots, x_J$ respectively, and replace f by its iterate $F := f^k$ so that each branch $G_{j,s}, s = 1, \dots, S_j$, of F^{-1} on D_j such that $G_{j,s}(D_j)$ intersects A_ε maps the closure of D_j into some D_i . We make a choice: $i = \eta(j, s)$. We consider a 1-sided Markov chain $\mathcal{M}$ of $\sum_{j=1}^J S_j$ symbols, pairs (i, s) , with the 0-1 matrix M : $M_{(i,s),(i',s')} = 1$ iff $i = \eta(i', s')$. Denote the shift to the left on $\mathcal{M}$ by σ . In a standard way $\mathcal{M}$ projects to an F -invariant repeller A containing A_ε , namely $\pi((i_n, s_n)_{n=0}^\infty) := \bigcap_{n=0}^\infty G_{j_0, s_0} \circ \dots \circ G_{j_n, s_n}(D_{j_n})$. Observe that this projection π is finite-to-one. (Compare [PUZ, Sec.3, Remark 9].)

We can assume $\mathcal{M}$ is mixing; i.e. an iterate of M has all entries positive. (Otherwise we consider $\mathcal{M}' := \bigcap_{j \geq 0} \sigma^j(\mathcal{M})$; hence σ maps $\mathcal{M}'$ onto itself. Next decompose $\mathcal{M}'$ into a finite union of topological Markov chains $\mathcal{M}_j$ mixing for an iterate of σ . $\mu(\pi(\mathcal{M}_j)) = 0$ for each j implies $\mu(\pi(\mathcal{M})) = 0$.)

Take a point $y \in A_\varepsilon \cap D_1$ and its backward trajectory γ in $J \setminus \text{Crit}$ containing a point having distance to $\text{Crit} \cap J$ much smaller than ε , in particular the point not in A , next γ converging to A_ε . This allows a construction of an expanding repeller A' strictly containing A . We just take new branches of F^{-1} , namely G_{1, S_1+1} on D_1 , next $G_{J+1, 1}$ on $D_{J+1} := G_{1, S_1+1}(D_1)$, next $G_{J+2, 1}$ on $D_{J+2} := G_{J+1, 1}(D_{J+1})$ etc. along γ until $G_{J+n, 1} \circ \dots \circ G_{J+1, 1} \circ G_{1, S_1+1}(D_1)$ is back in some $D_j, j \leq J$. If D_1 were taken small enough no critical points obstruct taking these branches. We obtain an extension of $\mathcal{M}$ to a mixing topological Markov chain $\mathcal{M}'$. Define $A' := \pi(\mathcal{M}')$.

For the set of all sequences $((i_n, s_n)_{n=0}^k)$ such that $M_{(i_n, s_n), (i_{n+1}, s_{n+1})} = 1, n = 0, \dots, k-1$, we use the symbol $\mathcal{M}(k)$. We use the analogous notation $\mathcal{M}'(k)$ for $\mathcal{M}'$.

So for every n

$$\begin{aligned}\mu(A_\varepsilon) &\leq \text{Const} \sum_{(j_0, s_0), \dots, (j_n, s_n) \in \mathcal{M}(n)} |(F^n)'(G_{(j_0, s_0)} \circ \dots \circ G_{(j_n, s_n)}(x_{j_n}))|^{-\alpha} \\ &\leq \text{Const} \lambda^n \sum_{(j_0, s_0), \dots, (j_n, s_n) \in \mathcal{M}'(n)} |(F^n)'(G_{(j_0, s_0)} \circ \dots \circ G_{(j_n, s_n)}(x_{j_n}))|^{-\alpha} \\ &\leq \text{Const} \lambda^n \mu(A')\end{aligned}$$

for a number $\lambda < 1$. Hence $\mu(A_\varepsilon) = 0$. $\square$

Proof of Theorem B. Our plan is to find for μ -a.e. $x \in J$ a large family of “boundedly distorted” topological discs $B_{x, \Delta}$, with origins at x , diameters tending to 0 so that iterates of f map them with bounded distortion to geometric discs with origins at critical points.

Consider first an arbitrary $x \in J$ such that $\omega(x) \cap \text{Crit}(f) \neq \emptyset$ and $x \notin \bigcup_{n \geq 0} f^{-n}(\text{Crit})$.

Let for every $t \geq 0$ c_t denote a critical point closest to $f^t(x)$ and

$$\Delta_t := \text{dist}(f^{t+c_t+1}(x), f^{t(c_t)+1}(c_t)),$$

where $t(c)$ is the largest non-negative integer so that $f^{t(c)}(c) \in \text{Crit}(f)$ (compare Section 2, Basic construction). Let t_s be the recursively defined sequence of all consecutive integers such that $\Delta_{t_s} < \Delta_t$ for all $t < t_s$.

Denote for every $c \in \text{Crit} \cap J$ the multiplicity of $f^{t(c)+1}$ at c by $\nu(c)$, and denote

$$r(c, \Delta) := K(c) \Delta^{1/\nu(c)},$$

for $K(c)$ defined by

$$\text{dist}(f^{t(c)+1}(z), f^{t(c)+1}(c)) = (K(c)^{-1} \text{dist}(z, c))^{\nu(c)} + o(\text{dist}(z, c)^{\nu(c)}).$$

Consider arbitrary s with Δ_{t_s} small and $\Delta_{t_s} \leq \Delta < \Delta_{t_{s-1}}$. Denote c_{t_s} by c' .

For $B_0 := B(f^{t_s}(x), 3r(c', \Delta))$, $W := B(f^{t_s}(x), 10r(c', \Delta))$ we roughly repeat the Proof of Lemma 3.1. Let n' be the first essential critical time and c the related critical point. If $\Delta_{t_{s-1}}$ is small then n' is large. The modification of the construction compared with that in Lemma 3.1 is that when defining b_j , in place of b'_j we write $\max(b'_j, b'_{j+1}, \dots, b'_{j+\hat{t}+1})$. For $n = n' - 1$ we obtain

$$\text{dist}(f(c), f^{t_s-n}(x)) \leq \text{Const} b_n^{-1} |(f^n)'(f(c))|^{-1} r(c', \Delta)$$

$$\leq \text{Const} (b'_{n+t(c')+1})^{-1} \Sigma_N |(f^{n+t(c')+1})'(f(c))|^{-1} \Delta < \text{Const} \Delta < \Delta_{t_s}.$$

The latter Const can be arbitrarily small as it includes Σ_N . This contradicts the definition of t_s (we obtained the distance of an image of x from critical values, in the Δ_t 's sense, smaller than $\Delta_{t_{s-1}}$ before the time $t_s + t(c') + 1$).

The conclusion is that there exists no essential critical time n' .

Now for every s and $\Delta_{t_s} \leq \Delta < \Delta_{t_{s-1}}$ we define

$$B_{x, \Delta} := f_x^{-t_s}(B(c_{t_s}, r(c_{t_s}, \Delta))),$$

where $f_x^{-t_s}$ stands for the branch of f^{-t_s} mapping $f^{t_s}(x)$ to x .

If $x \in \bigcup_{n \geq 0} f^{-n}(\text{Crit})$ then for t the first nonnegative integer such that $f^t(x) \in \text{Crit}$, denoting $f^t(x)$ by c , we define $B_{x, \Delta} := f_x^{-t}(B(c, r(c, \Delta)))$.

Consider now $X := \{x \in J : \text{cl} \bigcup_{n \geq 0} f^n(x) \cap \text{Crit} \neq \emptyset\}$. Suppose there are pairwise disjoint f -invariant sets $A_1, A_2, \dots, A_m \subset X$ of positive measure μ . The family $B_{x,\Delta}$ is a Besicovitch basis; hence the Besicovitch covering theorem holds for it [Gu, Section 1.1, Remark (4), Section 2.2]. An easy conclusion is that this is a density basis; in particular for μ -a.e. $x \in A_j, j = 1, \dots, m$,

$$(3.1) \quad \lim_{\Delta \rightarrow 0} \frac{\mu(B_{x,\Delta} \cap A_j)}{\mu(B_{x,\Delta})} = 1.$$

If $m > \sharp(\text{Crit} \cap J)$ then there exist Δ arbitrarily close to 0 and $x \in A_i, y \in A_j, i \neq j$, satisfying (3.1) such that both $B_{x,\Delta}$ and $B_{y,\Delta}$ use the same critical point c' in the definition. We obtain for Δ small enough and $r = r(c', \Delta)$

$$\frac{\mu(B(c', r) \cap A_i)}{\mu(B(c', r))} > 1/2 \quad \text{and} \quad \frac{\mu(B(c', r) \cap A_j)}{\mu(B(c', r))} > 1/2$$

which is a contradiction because $\mu(X) \leq 1$.

Now consider $x \notin X$ such that $\omega(x) \cap P(f) \neq \emptyset$. We define the sequence t_s of times of consecutive closest approaches to P similarly to the Crit case. We take branches $f_x^{-t_s}$ on $B(p, \Delta)$ and consider $B_{x,\Delta} := f_x^{-t_s}(B(p, \Delta))$. By the “flower” dynamics close to P , each $f^{t_s-1}(x)$ is far from P ; hence critical points from outside J do not interfere. We prove there is no essential critical time for Δ small enough similarly to the Crit case (with the use of Lemma 1.1).

We prove as in the Crit case that the number of f -invariant pairwise disjoint sets of positive μ measure in $J \setminus X \setminus \bigcup_{\varepsilon > 0} A_\varepsilon$ does not exceed the number of periodic parabolic orbits. This together with $\mu(\bigcup_{\varepsilon > 0} A_\varepsilon) = 0$, see Lemma 3.1, finishes the proof of Theorem B. $\square$

Remark 3.2. As a by-product the above considerations imply for every $B(x, r), x \in J \setminus P, r$ small enough, that $\text{diamComp} f^{-n}(B(x, r)) \rightarrow 0$ uniformly.

We remarked this already in §2, see (2.8). Here however our assumption on the growth of $|(f^n)'(f(c))|$ is weaker than (0.4), so we need to be careful. This is the reason for modifying the construction instead of referring to Lemma 1.4 where the exponent $-L$ appeared; here we need the exponent -1).

4. PROBABILITY ABSOLUTELY CONTINUOUS INVARIANT MEASURES

Proof of Theorem C. We shall prove (0.7) by induction with respect to n , more precisely (0.7) with $\sum_{j=0}^{n-1}$ rather than $\sum_{j=0}^{\infty}$. The constants C_1 and C_2 will be defined in the course of the proof, independent of n of course.

For $n = 0$ (0.7) is trivial (it holds with $C_1 = 1, C_2 = 0$). So assume (0.7) for an arbitrary $k \leq n, n \geq 0$ and prove it for $n + 1$. Our plan is to prove it first for x such that the time after which the forward orbit of every critical point may hit a small neighbourhood of x is long.

Recall that $\hat{t}$ denotes the largest nonnegative integer such that $f^{\hat{t}}(\text{Crit}(J) \cap J) \cap \text{Crit}(J) \neq \emptyset$.

Next fix $\delta > 0$ smaller than $\frac{1}{3}\delta_0$ from Lemma 1.1 for $K = 0, \lambda = 1/2$. We shall specify other properties of δ later on.

We estimate $\mathcal{L}^m(1)(x)$ for an arbitrary $m \leq n + 1$. The point $x \in J$ is arbitrary; only at the end shall we specify it according to the plan mentioned above.

We shall denote $|(f^s)'(y)|^{-1} = \lambda(y, s)$. Write

$$(4.1) \quad \mathcal{L}^m(1)(x) = \sum_{(y,s)} \lambda(y, s)^\alpha \mathcal{L}^{m-s}(1)(y)$$

where we sum over all pairs (y, s) such that $f^s(y) = x$ and one of the following two cases holds:

1. (*singular*) There exists an essential critical time $0 < s' \leq s$ for $B = B(x, 3\delta)$ and for the sequence of compatible components $\text{Comp} f^{-t}(B_t)$, $t = 0, 1, \dots, s'$, with $f^{s-s'}(y) \in \text{Comp} f^{-s'}(B_{[s']})$. Let s' denote the first such time and the integer s be defined by $s = \min(m, s' + \hat{t})$.

Here we use the notation of Definition 2.3. We do not specify b_j for most of the proof; only at the end do we set

$$b_j := \frac{b^j}{10(1-b)},$$

for $b < 1$ arbitrarily close to 1.

2. (*regular*) $s = m$ and there is no essential critical time for the sequence

$$\text{Comp} f^{-t}(B_t), \quad t = 1, \dots, m, \quad \text{with } y \in \text{Comp} f^{-m}(B_{[m]}).$$

We call each pair (y, m) as in the case 2. *regular*. (This follows Nowicki, van Strien terminology.) In this case there exists a branch $g_{y,m}$ of f^{-m} on $B_{[m]}$ such that $g_{y,m}(x) = y$. As the distortion of $g_{y,m}$ on $B(x, \delta)$ is bounded by a constant C (cf. Lemma 1.2) we obtain

$$\lambda(y, m)^\alpha \leq C^\alpha \frac{\mu(g_{y,m}(B(x, \delta)))}{\mu(B(x, \delta))}.$$

So

$$\sum_{(y,m) \text{ regular}} \lambda(y, m)^\alpha \leq C^\alpha \mu(B(x, \delta))^{-1}.$$

We set in (0.7) $C_1 := C^\alpha (\inf_{x \in J} \mu(B(x, \delta)))^{-1}$.

Now we pass to a harder part of the proof, estimating

$$(4.2) \quad \begin{aligned} & \lambda(y, s)^\alpha |\mathcal{L}^{m-s}(1)(y)| \\ & \leq \lambda(y, s)^\alpha \left(C_1 + C_2 \sum_{q \in \text{Crit}(f) \cap J} \sum_{j=0}^{m-s-1} \gamma^j \frac{|(f^{j-\hat{t}})'(f^{\hat{t}+1}(q))|^{\alpha/\nu}}{\text{dist}(y, f^{j+1}(q))^{(1-1/\nu)\alpha}} \right) \end{aligned}$$

for each *singular* (i.e. not regular) (y, s) .

Observe that $W := \text{Comp}_y(B_{[s']})$ is small. Indeed for $y' := f^{s-s'+1}(y)$

$$\frac{\text{diam} g_{y', s'-1}(B_{[s']})}{\text{diam} B_{[s']}} \leq \text{Const} \lambda(y', s'-1) b_{s'-1}^{-1}.$$

Here Const includes the distortion constant C from Lemma 1.2, applied under assumption (ii). This assumption (ii) holds if δ is small enough because then there is an $\varepsilon > 0$ such that $B(x, 3\delta)$ is disjoint from a periodic orbit having two points at least ε apart. This is so for each $x \in J$ and obviously this implies the same for $f^{-t}(B(x, 3\delta))$ for each $t \geq 0$.

Denote $f^{s-s'+1}$ by F . As W is small it contains only one F -critical point, which we denote by c . Denote the degree of F at c by $\nu(c)$.

We have

$$(4.3) \quad \lambda(y, s - s' + 1) = |F'(y)|^{-1} \leq \text{Const} \text{dist}(F(c), F(y))^{1/\nu(c) - 1}$$

where Const depends on $|F''c|$ in the Riemann metric and depends on $\nu(c)$. So

$$(4.4) \quad \begin{aligned} \lambda(y, s)^\alpha &\leq \text{Const} \left(\frac{\lambda(F(y), s' - 1)}{(\text{dist}(F(c), F(y)))^{1-1/\nu(c)}} \right)^\alpha \\ &\leq \text{Const} \frac{(\lambda(F(y), s' - 1)^{1-1/\nu(c)} \lambda(F(y), s' - 1)^{1/\nu(c)})^\alpha}{(\text{dist}(F(c), F(y)))^{(1-1/\nu(c))\alpha}} \\ &\leq \text{Const} \frac{b_{s'-1}^{-\alpha} \lambda(F(c), s' - 1)^{\alpha/\nu(c)}}{(\text{dist}(f^s(c), f^s(y)))^{(1-1/\nu(c))\alpha}} \end{aligned}$$

After replacing $\nu(c)$ by ν (4.4) gives the estimate of the $\lambda(y, s)^\alpha C_1$ summand of (4.2).

Now we shall consider an arbitrary summand

$$\frac{\lambda(y, s)^\alpha C_2 \gamma^j \lambda(f^{\hat{t}+1}(q), j - \hat{t})^{\alpha/\nu}}{\text{dist}(y, f^{j+1}(q))^{(1-1/\nu)\alpha}} \quad \text{for } q \in J(f) \cap \text{Crit}(f), 0 \leq j < m - s.$$

We know that $f^{j+1}(q) \neq c$. Otherwise $f^{j+1+\hat{t}}(q) = c'$ is an f -critical point, which contradicts the definition that $\hat{t}$ is the largest integer t such that the f^t -image of a critical point can hit a critical point.

Denote $f^{j+1}(q)$ by q' . We shall consider 2 cases:

Case I. (i) $\text{dist}(q', c) \leq 2\text{dist}(y, c)$ and (ii) $q' \in \text{Comp}_y f^{-s}(B_{[s']})$. (The index y indicates the component containing y .)

Observe that by (i) $\frac{\text{dist}(F(y), F(q'))}{\text{dist}(y, q')} \leq \text{Const} |F'(y)|$. Hence

$$\frac{1}{\text{dist}(y, q')^{1-1/\nu}} |F'(y)|^{-1} \leq \text{Const} \frac{|F'(y)|^{-1/\nu}}{\text{dist}(F(y), F(q'))^{1-1/\nu}}.$$

Hence as in (4.4)

$$\lambda(y, s)^\alpha \frac{\lambda(f^{\hat{t}+1}(q), j - \hat{t})^{\alpha/\nu}}{\text{dist}(y, f^{j+1}(q))^{(1-1/\nu)\alpha}} \leq \text{Const} \frac{\lambda(f^{\hat{t}+1}(q), s + j - \hat{t})^{\alpha/\nu} b_{s'-1}^{-\alpha}}{\text{dist}(x, f^{s+j+1}(q))^{(1-1/\nu)\alpha}}.$$

Case II. $\text{dist}(q', c) > 2\text{dist}(y, c)$ or $q' \notin \text{Comp}_y f^{-s}(B_{[s']})$.

The second condition together with $F(c) = f(c') \in g_{y', s'-1}(B_{[s']})$ implies by Lemma 1.2

$$\text{dist}(F(q'), F(y)) \geq \text{Const} b_{s'-1}^2 \text{dist}(F(c), F(y));$$

hence

$$\text{dist}(q', y) \geq \text{Const} b_{s'-1}^2 \text{dist}(c, y).$$

Of course the first condition also implies this. Using the triangle inequality we obtain also

$$\text{dist}(q', y) \geq \frac{1}{2} \text{dist}(q', y) + \frac{1}{2} \text{Const} b_{s'-1}^2 \text{dist}(c, y) \geq \text{Const} b_{s'-1}^2 \text{dist}(q', c).$$

Denote $w := \frac{\nu(c)-1}{\nu-1}$. We obtain

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{\text{dist}(q', y)^{1-1/\nu}} &\leq \text{Const} b_{s'-1}^{-2(1-1/\nu)} \frac{1}{\text{dist}(c, y)^{(1-1/\nu)(1-w)}} \frac{1}{\text{dist}(q', c)^{(1-1/\nu)w}} \\ &\leq \text{Const} b_{s'-1}^{-2(1-1/\nu)} \text{dist}(F(y), F(c))^{-(1/\nu(c))(1-1/\nu)(1-w)} \\ &\quad |F'(q')|^{-(1/(\nu(c)-1))(1-1/\nu)w} \\ &= \text{Const} b_{s'-1}^{-2(1-1/\nu)} \text{dist}(F(y), F(c))^{1/\nu-1/\nu(c)} \times |F'(q')|^{-1/\nu} \\ &= \text{Const} b_{s'-1}^{-2(1-1/\nu)} A \times B. \end{aligned}$$

We have $|F'(y)|^{-1} A \leq \text{Const} \frac{1}{\text{dist}(F(c), F(y))^{1-1/\nu}}$ (see (4.3)) and $\lambda(f^{\hat{t}+1}(q), j - \hat{t})^{1/\nu} B = \lambda(f^{\hat{t}+1}(q), j + 1)^{1/\nu}$. Multiplying by $\lambda(F(y), s' - 1)$ we obtain finally, as in (4.4), our summand bounded by

$$\text{Const} \gamma^j b_{s'-1}^{-2\alpha(1-1/\nu)-\alpha} \lambda(f^{\hat{t}+1}(q), j + 1)^{\alpha/\nu} \frac{\lambda(F(c), s' - 1)^{\alpha/\nu}}{\text{dist}(x, f^{s'}(c'))^{(1-1/\nu)\alpha}}.$$

Observation 1. Formally each pole $f^t(q)$ for the function $\mathcal{L}^m(1)$ can occur in the above consideration (case I) for many singular pairs (where $t > s$). However it appears in fact at most ν times. Indeed, let $(y_1, s_1), (y_2, s_2)$ be two singular pairs for which $f^t(q)$ appears, for say $t > s_1 \geq s_2$. Then $s'_1 = s_1 - \hat{t}, s'_2 = s_2 - \hat{t}$. Both sets $A := \text{Comp} f^{-s'_2}(B_{[s'_2]})$ and $B := f^{s'_1-s'_2}(\text{Comp} f^{-s'_1}(B_{[s'_1]}))$, where the components contain $f^{\hat{t}}(y_1), f^{\hat{t}}(y_2)$ respectively, contain the point $f^{t-s'_2}(q) = f^{s'_1-s'_2} f^{t-s'_1}(q)$. Hence $A \supset B$, so s'_2 is the first essential critical time for (y_1, s_1) ; hence $s_1 = s_2$, and $\text{Comp}_{y_1} f^{-s_1}(B_{[s'_1]}) = \text{Comp}_{y_2} f^{-s_2}(B_{[s'_2]})$ contain both y_1, y_2 and $F(y_1) = F(y_2)$.

As all pairs for given t, q have the same $s' = s_1 + \hat{t} = s_2 + \hat{t}$ we can write $s' = s'(q, t)$.

Observation 2. Given singular (y, s) the pole $f^s(c)$ may appear many times, when other poles $f^t(q), t > s$, are replaced by it (case II). However for each t there are at most $\sharp(\text{Crit}(f) \cap J)$ such poles. So we obtain the coefficient at $\frac{1}{(\text{dist}(x, f^s(c)))^{\alpha(1-1/\nu)}}$ bounded by

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Const} b_{s'-1}^{-2\alpha(1-1/\nu)-\alpha} \lambda(F(c), s' - 1)^{\alpha/\nu} \sum_{q \in \text{Crit}(f) \cap J, 0 \leq j \leq m-s-1} \gamma^j \lambda(f^{\hat{t}+1}(q), j + 1)^{\alpha/\nu} \\ \leq \text{Const} b_{s'-1}^{-2\alpha(1-1/\nu)-\alpha} \lambda(F(c), s' - 1)^{\alpha/\nu}. \end{aligned}$$

This is so because the series converges (exponentially) to a constant.

Conclusion of estimates. Replacing $b_{s'-1}^{-2\alpha(1-1/\nu)-\alpha}$ by $\text{Const} \gamma^{(s'-1)/2}$ we obtain

$$\begin{aligned} |\mathcal{L}^m(1)(x)| \leq \\ C_1 + \text{Const}(C_1 + C_2) \sum_{q \in \text{Crit}(f) \cap J, 0 \leq t \leq m} \gamma^{t-s'(q,t)} \gamma^{s'(q,t)/2} \frac{\lambda(f^{\hat{t}+1}(q), t - \hat{t} - 1)^{\alpha/\nu}}{(\text{dist}(x, f^{t+1}(q))^{\alpha(1-1/\nu)}}. \end{aligned}$$

If the minimal s' in this sum is large then $\gamma^{s'/2} \ll \gamma^{s'}$. So instead of $\gamma^{t-s'(q,t)} \gamma^{s'(q,t)/2}$ we can write γ^t and replace $\text{Const}(C_1 + C_2)$ by a small number C_6 . (We can have just $C_6 = C_1$ and assume in our induction $C_1 = C_2$.)

The minimal s' is large if $x \in B(\bigcup_{t=0}^{\hat{t}} f^{-t}(\text{Crit}_1), \eta)$, where $\text{Crit}_1 := \{c \in \text{Crit}(f) \cap J : f^t(q) \neq c \text{ for every } t > 0, q \in \text{Crit}\}$, η is small enough and δ is small enough. So we first make the induction step for $x \in B(\bigcup_{t=0}^{\hat{t}} f^{-t}(\text{Crit}_1), \eta)$.

(Note that we can assume s' is so large that Const becomes swallowed but we cannot make C_6 arbitrarily small without changing δ in the course of induction. This is so because to guarantee s' large we need δ small, which makes C_1 large. We can only obtain C_6/C_1 arbitrarily small.)

Next take an arbitrary $x \in J$. If δ is small enough (this is our last condition on δ) then for every singular pair (y, s) we have $\text{diam}(\text{Comp}_y f^{-s}(B_{[s']})) < \eta$; hence $y \in B(\bigcup_{t=0}^{\hat{t}} f^{-t}(\text{Crit}_1), \eta)$. So the induction hypothesis is satisfied with our C_6 . So we end up with $\text{Const}C_6$.

Invariant measure. We take m a weak* limit of a subsequence $\mathcal{S}$ of the sequence of measures $\mu_n = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{j=0}^{n-1} f_*^j(\mu)$. Due to this definition m is f -invariant. Observe next that for every $n \geq 0$

$$df_*^n(\mu)/d\mu = \mathcal{L}^n(1).$$

This is so because for every borel $E \subset J$ and $E' := \bigcup_{j=1}^n f^j(\text{Crit}(f))$

$$\mu(f^{-n}(E)) = \sum_t \mu(f_t^{-n}(E \setminus E')) = \sum_t \int_{E \setminus E'} |(f_t^{-n})'| d\mu = \int_E \mathcal{L}^n(1) d\mu.$$

We use the property that $\mu(E') = \mu(f^{-n}(E')) = 0$. This follows from the assumption that μ is conformal and has no atoms at f -critical points. f_t^{-n} denote branches of f^{-n} . We can divide E into small sets and assume even that f_t^{-n} are holomorphic. (If there were an atom at $c \in \text{Crit}(f) \cap J$, then we could not remove E' and $\mu(c) \neq |f'(c)|^{-1} \mu(f(c)) = 0 \cdot \infty$.)

Now as all the functions $\frac{1}{n} \sum_{j=0}^{n-1} \mathcal{L}^j(1)$ are uniformly bounded by a μ -integrable function h (the right-hand side expression of (0.7)) we arrive at $m(E) \leq \int_E h d\mu$; hence $m \ll \mu$. (This is standard: one can approximate the indicator function χ_E by continuous functions due to the regularity of our measures and use the weak* convergence of $\mathcal{S}$.)

□

APPENDIX. NON-RENORMALIZABLE QUADRATIC POLYNOMIALS. PROOF OF THEOREM D

Let us recall the terminology [GJ, L]: Let $V^0 \supset V^1 \supset \dots$ be the *principal nest of critical puzzle pieces*, i.e. pieces containing the critical point 0. That is,

$V^k := \text{Comp} f^{-q(k)}(V^{k-1})$, the component containing 0, where $q(k)$ is the first time $f^{q(k)}(0) \in V^{k-1}$. Also $\text{mod}(V^0 \setminus V^1) > 0$.

If $f^{q(k)}(0) \in V^k$, $k \geq 1$, we call k a *central return integer*; in the opposite case we call it *non-central*. Denote by $\mathcal{K}$ the set of all non-central return integers and number them $0 = k(1) < k(2) < \dots$. Observe that for every $k(s) \in \mathcal{K}$, for every $k(s) + 1 \leq k \leq k(s+1)$, we have $q(k) = q(k(s) + 1)$. Denote this integer by q_s . Finally denote $\text{mod}(V^{k-1} \setminus V^k)$ by mod_k .

Lemma App1. *Consider an arbitrary $x \in \mathbb{C}$. Suppose that $f^m(x) \in V^k$ and $k' := \sup\{l : \text{there exists } 0 \leq j < m \text{ such that } f^j(x) \in V^l\} \leq k$. Let s be so that $k(s) \leq k' < k(s+1)$.*

Then f^m has no critical points in $\text{Comp}_x f^{-m}(V^{k(s)})$ (Comp_x denotes the component containing x).

Proof. Let M be the largest non-negative integer less than m such that $f^M(x) \in V^{k(s)}$ (supposing it exists). Then

$$(App.1) \quad f^M(x) \notin V^{k(s)+1}.$$

Indeed suppose that $f^M(x) \in V^t \setminus V^{t+1}$ where $k(s) + 1 \leq t < k(s+1)$. Denote $m' = M + q_s$. Then $f^{m'}(x) \in V^{t-1} \setminus V^t$. In particular $f^{m'}(x) \notin V^k$ because $k \geq t$. Of course for $M < j < m'$ we have $f^j(x) \notin V^k$ as well, because $f^j(x) \notin V^{k(s)}$. Hence $m' < m$ which contradicts the definition of M .

Denote $A_i := \text{Comp}_{f^i(x)} f^{-(m-i)}(V^{k(s)})$, for each $i = 0, 1, 2, \dots, m$.

For each $0 < j < m - M$, A_{m-j} contains $f^{m-j}(x) \notin V^{k(s)}$; hence it is disjoint from $V^{k(s)}$ by the Markov property of the puzzle. (By the way this proves Lemma in the case M does not exist.) We show also that

$$(App.2) \quad A_{m-M} \subset V^{k(s)} \setminus V^{k(s)+1}.$$

Indeed, the disjointness of A_{m-M} from $V^{k(s)+1}$ follows from (App.1) and the fact that both A_{m-M} and $V^{k(s)+1}$ are components of the set returning to $V^{k(s)}$ under the first return map under iteration of f . $A_{m-M} \subset V^{k(s)}$ follows from the Markov structure of the puzzle.

Let $0 \leq m_1 < m_2 < \dots < m_T = M < m$ be the sequence of all consecutive integers between 0 and m for which $f^{m_j} \in V^{k(s)}$. Suppose that for an integer $j > 1$ we have proved already that $A_{m-m_j} \subset V^{t_j} \setminus V^{t_j+1}$ for certain $k(s) \leq t_j < k(s+1)$. We have already checked this backward induction hypothesis for $j = T$, i.e. $m_j = M$. Then:

If $f^{m_{j-1}}(x) \in V^{k(s)+1}$, we obtain $f^{m_j}(x) \in V^{k(s)}$ and $m_j - m_{j-1} = q_s$. Hence in fact $f^{m_{j-1}}(x) \in V^{t_j+1} \setminus V^{t_j+2}$ and moreover $A_{m_{j-1}} \subset V^{t_j+1} \setminus V^{t_j+2}$, with $t_j + 2 \leq k(s+1)$.

If $f^{m_{j-1}}(x) \in V^{k(s)} \setminus V^{k(s)+1}$ then we use (App.1) and obtain as in (App.2), using the induction hypothesis, that

$$A_{m_{j-1}} \subset \text{Comp}_{f^{m_{j-1}}(x)} f^{-(m_j-m_{j-1})}(V^{k(s)}) \subset V^{k(s)} \setminus V^{k(s)+1}.$$

Finally as mentioned above $A_i \cap V^{k(s)} = \emptyset$ for every $i \neq m_1, m_2, \dots, m_T, 0 \leq i < m$.

Thus none of $A_i, i = 0, 1, \dots, m-1$, contains the critical point 0. This proves our Lemma. $\square$

Corollary App2. For each $s = 1, 2, 3, \dots$ the branch G_{s+1} of $f^{-(q_{s+1}-1)}$ from $V^{k(s+1)}$ to $f(V^{k(s+1)+1})$ extends to $V^{k(s)}$.

Proposition App3. $P := \text{Comp}_0 f^{-1} G_{s+1}(V^{k(s)}) \subset V^{k(s+1)}$. Moreover

$$(App.3) \quad \text{mod}(V^{k(s+1)} \setminus P) \geq \text{Const mod}(V^{k(s)-1} \setminus V^{k(s)}).$$

This proposition is related to (and in fact follows from) [L, Corollary 6] and the considerations preceding it. We shall use this proposition only in the case $k(s) - k(s-1) = 1$ so that the modulus on right-hand side in (App.3) is bounded away from 0 ([L, Corollary 6], Note that it can be very small if the *cascade of central returns* is long, i.e. $k(s) - k(s-1)$ is large). We shall prove however this proposition in the general case because it looks interesting in itself.

Proof of Proposition App3. Let $0 < n < q_{s+1}$ be the first integer for which $f^n(0) \in V^{k(s)} \setminus V^{k(s)+1}$. It exists since $q_{s+1} > q_s$. By Lemma App.1, $f^n(P) \subset V^{k(s)} \setminus V^{k(s)+1}$.

If $f^n(P)$ is pre-critical, i.e. the first return to $V^{k(s)-1}$ maps $f^n(P)$ into $V^{k(s)}$, then

$$\text{mod}(V^{k(s)} \setminus f^n(P)) \geq \text{mod}_{k(s)}.$$

If $f^n(P)$ is not pre-critical we obtain an even better estimate, cf. [L, Lemma 3].

Now, if $k(s+1) - k(s) = 1$ we obtain $\text{mod}(V^{k(s+1)} \setminus P) \geq \frac{1}{2} \text{mod}_{k(s)}$ which proves (App.3).

If $k(s+1) - k(s) > 1$, then

$$\text{mod}(V^{k(s)} \setminus V^{k(s)+2} \setminus f^n(P)) \geq \text{Const} \min(\text{mod}_{k(s)}, \text{mod}_{k(s)+2})$$

By the first mod we mean here the maximal modulus for annuli in $V^{k(s)} \setminus V^{k(s)+2} \setminus f^n(P)$ enclosing $f^n(P)$. Hence by iterating the right branches of f^{-q_s} $k(s+1) - k(s) - 2$ times we arrive at

$$\begin{aligned} \text{mod}(V^{k(s+1)-2} \setminus V^{k(s+1)} \setminus f^{n-(k(s+1)-k(s)-2)q_s}(P)) \\ \geq \text{Const} \min(\text{mod}_{k(s)}, \text{mod}_{k(s)+2}). \end{aligned}$$

Iterating twice more and taking into account that $\text{mod}_{k(s)+2}$ is bounded away from 0 we arrive at (App.3). $\square$

In the sequel we shall refer to a deep theorem proved by J. Graczyk and G. Świątek [GS1, Theorem C] (for real parameters c) [GS2] and M. Lyubich [L, Theorem I].

Theorem GSL. *The moduli $\text{mod}_{k(s)+1}$ grow at least linearly as $s \rightarrow \infty$.*

We shall need in fact only the growth of $\text{mod}_{k(s)+1}$ to ∞ . Until now we used only the easy part, that the moduli are bounded away from 0.

Proof of Theorem D. We construct a sequence of critical puzzle pieces P^n by $P^0 := V^{k(1)+1}$, $P^1 := \text{Comp}_0 f^{-1} G_2(P^0)$ etc. by induction using each G_j once or twice. Here is the precise description:

Let $s = s(n)$ be such that $V^{k(s+1)} \subset P^n \subset V^{k(s)}$.

1. If $V^{k(s)+1} \subset P^n \subset V^{k(s)}$ and $k(s+1) - k(s) > 1$ then define $P^{n+1} := \text{Comp}_0 f^{-1} G_s(P^n)$.

2. Otherwise define $P^{n+1} := \text{Comp}_0 f^{-1} G_{s+1}(P^n)$.

We prove that each P^n sits well inside $V^{k(s(n))}$:

1° If $k(s+1) - k(s) > 1$ and $P^n \subset V^{k(s)+1}$, then $\text{mod}(V^{k(s)} \setminus P^n) \geq \text{mod}_{k(s)+1} \geq \text{Const} > 0$.

2° If $P^n \supset V^{k(s)+1}$ and $k(s) - k(s-1) > 1$, then by the construction $V^{k(s-1)+2} \subset P^{n-1} \subset V^{k(s-1)+1}$. Hence

$$\text{mod}(V^{k(s)} \setminus P^n) \geq \frac{1}{2} \text{mod}(V^{k(s-1)} \setminus P^{n-1}) \geq \text{mod}_{k(s-1)+1} \geq \text{Const} > 0.$$

3° If $P^n \supset V^{k(s)+1}$, $k(s) - k(s-1) = 1$ and $k(s-1) - k(s-2) > 1$, then

$$\begin{aligned} \text{mod}(V^{k(s)} \setminus P^n) &\geq \frac{1}{2} \text{mod}(V^{k(s-1)} \setminus P^{n-1}) \geq \frac{1}{4} \text{mod}(V^{k(s-2)} \setminus P^{n-2}) \\ &\geq \text{mod}_{k(s-2)+1} \geq \text{Const} > 0. \end{aligned}$$

4° If $P^n \supset V^{k(s)+1}$ and $k(s) - k(s-1) = k(s-1) - k(s-2) = 1$ then by Proposition App.3 :

$$\begin{aligned} \text{mod}(V^{k(s)} \setminus P^n) &\geq \text{mod}(V^{k(s)} \setminus \text{Comp}_0 f^{-1} G_s(V^{k(s-1)})) \\ &\geq \text{Const mod}_{k(s-1)} \geq \text{Const} > 0. \end{aligned}$$

In the above cases, in order that they make sense, we assume n , hence s , are sufficiently large. For small n we have $\text{mod}(V^{k(s)} \setminus P^n) > 0$ by definition and by the first assertion of Proposition App.3.

We conclude that for each P^n the respective $g_n = G_s$ or G_{s+1} extends to an annulus, so that all these annuli have moduli bounded away from 0. Hence each g_n has distortion on P^n bounded by a constant independent of n .

As in Section 2 (cf. (2.2), in fact much easier) one estimates the α -conformal measure versus the diameter:

$$\frac{\mu(P^n)}{(\text{diam} P^n)^\alpha} \geq \xi^{-n} \quad \text{for a constant } \xi > 1.$$

One proves this by induction on n losing at each step a factor bounded by a uniform constant due to the uniformly bounded distortions of g_n 's and bounded losses for the f^{-1} 's which follow g_n 's ((1.2) in Lemma 1.3).

Consider an arbitrary $x \in J(f) \setminus \bigcup_{j=0}^{\infty} f^{-j}(\{0\})$ containing 0 in its ω -limit set. Let t_n be the smallest non-negative integer such that $f^{t_n}(x) \in P^n$, for each $n = 0, 1, \dots$. Then by Lemma App.1 f^{t_n} has no critical points in $P^n(x) := \text{Comp}_x f^{-t_n}(P^n)$ and even in $\text{Comp}_x f^{-t_n}(V^{k(s(n))})$. Hence f^{t_n} is univalent and has bounded distortion on $P^n(x)$. So

$$\frac{\mu(P^n(x))}{(\text{diam} P^n(x))^\alpha} \geq \text{Const } \xi^{-n}.$$

We shall estimate now the diameters of $P^n(x)$. Let τ_j be the times of consecutive closest approaches of $f^\tau(x)$ to 0 with respect to the sequence $V^{k(s)}$, $s = 1, 2, \dots$. Namely let τ_1 be the first time $f^{\tau_1}(x) \in V^{k(1)}$. Let s_1 be the largest integer such that $f^{\tau_1}(x) \in V^{k(s_1)}$. By induction, given τ_j such that $f^{\tau_j}(x) \in V^{k(s_j)} \setminus V^{k(s_j+1)}$ we let τ_{j+1} be the first time $f^{\tau_{j+1}}(x) \in V^{k(s_j+1)}$ and s_{j+1} be the largest integer such that $f^{\tau_{j+1}}(x) \in V^{k(s_{j+1})}$.

Denote $f^{\tau_j}(x)$ by y_j . As in Proof of Lemma App.1 we obtain for each $j > 1$ that

$$\text{Comp}_{y_j} f^{-(\tau_j - \tau_{j-1})}(V^{k(s_{j-1})}) \subset V^{k(s_{j-1})}.$$

Denote $A_j := \text{Comp} f^{-\tau_j}(V^{k(s_{j-1})} \setminus V^{k(s_j)})$, the component enclosing x . We obtain a sequence of disjoint annuli A_j nested consecutively around x (in fact with a lot of room between them). By Lemma App.1 f^{τ_j} has no critical point in A_j ; hence $\text{mod} A_j = \text{mod}(V^{k(s_{j-1})} \setminus V^{k(s_j)})$.

Given P^n and $j = j(n)$ such that $s_j \leq s(n) < s_{j+1}$ we consider also the annulus $A(n) := \text{Comp} f^{-\tau_j}(V^{k(s_j)} \setminus P^n)$.

We conclude that

$$\begin{aligned} \text{mod}(\text{Comp}_x f^{-\tau_1}(V^{k(s_1)}) \setminus \text{Comp}_x f^{-\tau_{j(n)}}(P^n)) &> \text{mod} A(n) + \sum_{i=2}^{j(n)} \text{mod} A_i \\ &\geq \sum_{r=k(s(1))+1}^{k(s(n))} \text{mod}_r \geq \text{Const } (s(n))^2 \end{aligned}$$

where the latter inequality follows from Theorem GSL.

So for each n

$$\text{diam}(P^n(x)) \leq \text{Const} \exp(-\text{Const} s(n)^2) \leq \text{Const} \exp(-\text{Const}(n/2)^2).$$

The latter follows from the construction of P^n where each $s = s(n)$ repeats at most twice.

If 0 is not in the ω -limit set of x one can pull-back by backward iterations of f large puzzle pieces to x with bounded distortion which gives $\frac{\mu(B)}{(\text{diam} B)^\alpha} \geq \text{Const} > 0$ for arbitrarily small balls B centered at x . The diameters of the puzzle pieces go to 0 with the number of generation going to ∞ because the branches of the compositions of f^{-1} under consideration form normal families with constant limits.

Finally the set $\bigcup_{j=0}^{\infty} f^{-j}(\{0\})$ is countable so of Hausdorff dimension 0. (In fact one can consider the puzzle pieces $\text{Comp}_x f^{-m}(P^n)$, $n = 1, 2, \dots$, where $f^m(x) = 0$. This pulling back does not destroy the estimates for the measure versus diameter and for the diameters of P^n 's.)

These ingredients are sufficient to deduce $\text{HD}(J) \leq \alpha$, cf. Section 2. Theorem D is proved. $\square$

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INSTITUTE OF MATHEMATICS, POLISH ACADEMY OF SCIENCES, UL. ŚNIADECKICH 8 00 950
 WARSZAWA, POLAND

E-mail address: feliksp@impan.impan.gov.pl