

ON STABILITY OF FORCING RELATIONS FOR MULTIDIMENSIONAL PERTURBATIONS OF INTERVAL MAPS

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ABSTRACT. In this paper, we show that all periods of periodic points forced by a pattern for interval maps are preserved for high-dimensional maps if the multidimensional perturbation is small. We also show that if an interval map has a fixed point associated with a homoclinic-like orbit then any small multidimensional perturbation has periodic points of all periods.

Dedicated to the 60th birthday of Michał Misiurewicz

1. INTRODUCTION

For continuous interval maps, the Šarkovskii Theorem [9, 10] is the complete answer of the following question: Given a periodic orbit of a specified period, find the other periods of periodic orbits that must exist. One can classify patterns of orbits depending on the arithmetic ordering of the points on the real line (Definition 2.1), and consider the so-called *forcing problem*: Given a period- n orbit of a specified pattern, find, for any positive integer m , the patterns of period- m orbits that must exist. The forcing problem is far from being completely answered yet. So far, there are some partial results by giving such forcing relations as: A periodic cycle with a certain pattern force the existence of periodic cycles with other patterns. In fact, considering patterns characterized by one parameter, a chain of forcing relations established in [2, 3, 7, 11] provides a refinement of the Šarkovskii theorem (see also [8, Theorem 2]). A further generalization on patterns characterized by two parameters was given in [8, Theorem 3]. For more discussions on the forcing problem, refer to [1] and [3].

In this paper, we study the stability of forcing relations from a one-dimensional map to high dimensional ones. More precisely, let F_λ be a one-parameter family of continuous maps on $\mathbb{R} \oplus \mathbb{R}^n$ such that $F_\lambda(z)$ is continuous as a function jointly of λ and z , where $\lambda \in \mathbb{R}$ is a parameter, and at $\lambda = 0$, the map F_0 is of one of the following forms:

(i): $F_0(x, y) = (f(x), g(x)) \in \mathbb{R} \oplus \mathbb{R}^n$, where $f : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ and $g : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$ are continuous functions;

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- (ii): $F_0(x, y) = (f(x), g(x, y)) \in \mathbb{R} \oplus \mathbb{R}^n$, where $f : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ is continuous and $g : \mathbb{R} \oplus \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$ is continuous and $g(\mathbb{R} \oplus S) \subset \text{int}(S)$ for some compact set $S \subset \mathbb{R}^n$ homeomorphic to the closed unit ball in \mathbb{R}^n .

A natural question is which periods (or patterns) of periodic points for the map F_λ can have, when f has a certain period (or pattern) of a periodic point and $|\lambda|$ is small.

For the case when g is the zero function, it was shown in [13] that if f has a periodic point of period k , then for all sufficiently small $|\lambda|$, the map F_λ has a periodic point of period less than k in the Šarkovskii ordering.

In the present paper, we remove the constraint $g = 0$ and consider perturbations of a larger class of maps, including the Hénon map $F_b(x, y) = (a - x^2 + by, x)$. We show which periods of periodic points for F_λ are forced by a given pattern for f . More precisely, first we show that if f has a periodic point of any given pattern A , then for all sufficiently small $|\lambda|$, the map F_λ has periodic points of periods of patterns forced by A (Theorem 2.2). Second, we show that if there are two points α and β such that either $f(\alpha) \leq \alpha < \beta < f(\beta) < f^2(\beta)$ and $f^3(\beta) \leq \alpha$, or all inequalities reversed, then for all sufficiently small $|\lambda|$, the map F_λ has periodic points of all periods (Theorem 2.3). In particular, one can consider the case when the map f has a fixed point associated with a homoclinic-like point (Example 6.1). Theorem 2.2 extends the result in [13] because of the Šarkovskii theorem. In the sense of multidimensional perturbations, Theorem 2.3 extends the results in [2, 7, 8] which concern a fixed point with homoclinic orbits of certain patterns, by considering the particular case when $\lambda = 0$ and g is the zero function. The covering relations approach is the main tool for the proof of our results.

The paper is organized as follows. In next section, we state precisely the main results (Theorems 2.2 and 2.3) along with the definition of patterns. In Section 3, we state the Šarkovskii theorem and a stability result for multidimensional perturbations. In Section 4, we recall the notion of covering relation and some related results. In Sections 5 and 6, we give the proof of Theorems 2.2 and 2.3 along with an example, respectively.

2. DEFINITIONS AND STATEMENT OF THEOREMS

First of all, we set up some notations. For convenience, we will write $V = \mathbb{R} \oplus \mathbb{R}^n$ and represent elements $v \in V$ as pairs $v = (x, w)$, where $x \in \mathbb{R}$ and $w \in \mathbb{R}^n$. In the sequel, for a map $F : \mathbb{R} \times V \rightarrow V$, we will use the notation F_λ for the partial map with fixed $\lambda \in \mathbb{R}$, so $F_\lambda(v) := F(\lambda, v)$ for $v \in V$. For a subset S of a metric space, let \bar{S} , $\text{int}(S)$ and ∂S denote the closure, interior and boundary of S , respectively. Let us fix any norm $\|\cdot\|$ on \mathbb{R}^n . For $r > 0$, we denote by $B_n(r)$ the open ball of radius r centered at the origin in \mathbb{R}^n , i.e. $B_n(r) = \{w \in \mathbb{R}^n : \|w\| < r\}$, and by $\mathcal{C}(r)$ the family of cylinders of the form $[a, b] \times \bar{B}_n(r)$. When $n = 0$ the above notations for V and $\mathcal{C}(r)$ does not make sense and we set in this case $V = \mathbb{R}$ and $\mathcal{C}(r)$ to be the set of all closed proper intervals, independent of the value of r .

Next, we define forcing relations and some basic terminologies (refer to [1]).

Definition 2.1. We say that (P, φ) is a *cycle* if $P \subset \mathbb{R}$ is a finite nonempty set and φ is a cyclic permutation of P . The number of elements of P will be denoted by $|P|$ and will be called the *period* of (P, φ) . We also denote by $\langle P \rangle$ the smallest closed interval in \mathbb{R} containing P . An interval is said to be *proper* if it contains

more than one point. If f is a continuous map on \mathbb{R} and (P, φ) is a cycle, we say that f has a cycle P if $\varphi = f|_P$, the restriction of f to P .

Let \mathfrak{P} be the set of all cycles in \mathbb{R} . We define two equivalence relations in \mathfrak{P} as follows. Let $(P, \varphi), (Q, \psi) \in \mathfrak{P}$. We say that $(P, \varphi) \underset{pat}{\sim} (Q, \psi)$ if and only if there exists a homeomorphism $h : \langle P \rangle \rightarrow \langle Q \rangle$ such that $h(P) = Q$ and $\psi \circ h|_P = h \circ \varphi|_Q$. If additionally h can be chosen in such a way that it preserves orientation, then we write $(P, \varphi) \underset{opat}{\sim} (Q, \psi)$. The elements of the set of all equivalence classes of the relation $\underset{pat}{\sim}$ (resp. $\underset{opat}{\sim}$) in \mathfrak{P} will be called *patterns* (resp. *oriented patterns*).

If A is a pattern (resp. oriented pattern) and $(P, \varphi) \in A$ we say that *the cycle P has pattern A* (resp. *oriented pattern A*) and the *period* of A is defined to be equal to $|P|$ and will be denoted by $|A|$. An oriented pattern B is called a *component* of a pattern A if there exists a cycle which has both oriented pattern B and pattern A .

The forcing relations between patterns and oriented patterns are defined as follows. Let A and B be two patterns (resp. oriented patterns). We say that A *forces* B and write $(A \xRightarrow{pat} B)$ (resp. write $A \xRightarrow{opat} B$) if and only if every continuous map on \mathbb{R} which has a cycle with pattern A (resp. oriented pattern A) has a cycle with pattern B (resp. oriented pattern B).

For a pattern A , let $\text{Per}(A) = \{|B| : B \neq A \text{ is a pattern such that } A \xRightarrow{pat} B\}$.

Now, we state main results. The first one is that all periods of periodic points forced by a pattern for interval maps are preserved for high-dimensional maps if the multidimensional perturbation is small.

Theorem 2.2. *Let $F : \mathbb{R} \times V \rightarrow V$ be a continuous function such that for all $(x, y) \in V$, either (i) $F_0(x, y) = (f(x), g(x))$, where f is continuous on \mathbb{R} and g is a continuous function from \mathbb{R} to \mathbb{R}^n , or (ii) $F_0(x, y) = (f(x), g(x, y))$, where f is continuous on \mathbb{R} and g is continuous on $\mathbb{R} \times S$ and $g(\mathbb{R} \oplus S) \subset \text{int}(S)$, for some compact set $S \subset \mathbb{R}^n$ homeomorphic to the closed unit ball in \mathbb{R}^n . If f exhibits a pattern A , then there exists a positive constant λ_0 such that if $|\lambda| < \lambda_0$ then F_λ has periodic points of all periods in $\text{Per}(A)$.*

The second result shows that any small multidimensional perturbation of an interval map with $f(\alpha) \leq \alpha < \beta < f(\beta) < f^2(\beta)$ and $f^3(\beta) \leq \alpha$ has periodic points of all periods.

Theorem 2.3. *Let $F : \mathbb{R} \times V \rightarrow V$ be a continuous function such that for all $(x, y) \in V$, either (i) $F_0(x, y) = (f(x), g(x))$, where f is continuous on \mathbb{R} and g is a continuous function from \mathbb{R} to \mathbb{R}^n , or (ii) $F_0(x, y) = (f(x), g(x, y))$, where f is continuous on \mathbb{R} and g is continuous on $\mathbb{R} \times S$ and $g(\mathbb{R} \oplus S) \subset \text{int}(S)$, for some compact set $S \subset \mathbb{R}^n$ homeomorphic to the closed unit ball in \mathbb{R}^n . If there are two points α and β in \mathbb{R} such that either $f(\alpha) \leq \alpha < \beta < f(\beta) < f^2(\beta)$ and $f^3(\beta) \leq \alpha$, or all inequalities reversed, then there exists a positive constant λ_0 such that if $|\lambda| < \lambda_0$ then F_λ has periodic points of all periods.*

3. ŠARKOVSKIĀ ORDER

The Šarkovskii theorem [9, 10] shows the forcing relations on periods for interval maps.

Theorem 3.1. *Let $f : I \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ be a continuous map. If $n \triangleright k$ and f has a periodic point of period n then f also has a periodic point of period k , where \triangleright is called the Šarkovskii ordering of positive integers defined as follows:*

$$3 \triangleright 5 \triangleright 7 \triangleright \cdots \triangleright 2 \cdot 3 \triangleright 2 \cdot 5 \triangleright 2 \cdot 7 \triangleright \cdots \triangleright 2^2 \cdot 3 \triangleright 2^2 \cdot 5 \triangleright 2^2 \cdot 7 \triangleright \cdots \triangleright 2^i \cdot 3 \triangleright 2^i \cdot 5 \triangleright 2^i \cdot 7 \triangleright \cdots \triangleright 2^j \triangleright 2^{j-1} \triangleright \cdots \triangleright 2^2 \triangleright 2 \triangleright 1.$$

In [13] it was shown that the forcing relations on periods is stable with respect to multidimensional perturbations of 1-dim maps. The precise statement is

Theorem 3.2. *Let $f : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ be continuous and $F : [0, 1] \times V \rightarrow V$ be continuous with $F_0(x, w) = (f(x), 0)$. If f has a periodic point of period k , then for any $r > 0$, there exists $\lambda_0 > 0$ such that for all $0 \leq \lambda \leq \lambda_0$ and $m \neq k$ with $k \triangleright m$, the map F_λ has a periodic point of period m in the set $\mathbb{R} \oplus B_n(r)$.*

The proof of the above theorem uses the notion of covering relation in multi-dimensional situation and the continuation of 1-dimensional orbits with non-zero fixed point index for multidimensional perturbations of 1-dimensional maps. This technique is recalled in Section 4.

4. COVERING RELATIONS AND CONTINUATION

In this section, we define the notion of covering relation and introduce some related results which will be used in the proof of the main results. In our presentation, we follow the one in [15], where the results from [13] have been restated in a more readable form.

For a cylinder $N = [a, b] \times \overline{B_n(r)} \in \mathcal{C}(r)$, we set

$$\begin{aligned} L(N) &= \{a\} \times \overline{B_n(r)}, & \text{the left lid of } N, \\ R(N) &= \{b\} \times \overline{B_n(r)}, & \text{the right lid of } N, \\ H(N) &= [a, b] \times \partial B_n(r), & \text{the horizontal boundary of } N, \\ S_L(N) &= (-\infty, a) \times B_n(r), & \text{the left side of } N, \\ S_R(N) &= (b, \infty) \times B_n(r), & \text{the right side of } N. \end{aligned}$$

Definition 4.1. Let $N_0, N_1 \in \mathcal{C}(r)$ and $G : V \rightarrow V$ be continuous. We say that N_0 G -covers N_1 (horizontally) and write $N_0 \xrightarrow{G} N_1$ if

$$(4.1) \quad G(N_0) \subset (-\infty, \infty) \times B_n(r)$$

and one of the following two conditions hold

$$(4.2) \quad G(L(N_0)) \subset S_L(N_1) \text{ and } G(R(N_0)) \subset S_R(N_1)$$

$$(4.3) \quad G(L(N_0)) \subset S_R(N_1) \text{ and } G(R(N_0)) \subset S_L(N_1)$$

Condition (4.1) means that the image of N_0 under G is contained in the ‘horizontal’ strip defined by N_1 . Conditions (4.2) and (4.3) mean that the left and right lids of N_0 are mapped to different sides of N_1 .

We would like to adapt the above defined notion of the relation of horizontal covering also for one-dimensional maps.

Definition 4.2. Let N_0, N_1 be closed intervals and $G : N_0 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$. We say that N_0 G -covers N_1 (horizontally) and write $N_0 \xrightarrow{G} N_1$ if one of the following two

conditions hold

$$(4.4) \quad G(L(N_0)) \subset S_L(N_1) \text{ and } G(R(N_0)) \subset S_R(N_1)$$

$$(4.5) \quad G(L(N_0)) \subset S_R(N_1) \text{ and } G(R(N_0)) \subset S_L(N_1),$$

where $L([a, b]) = \{a\}$, $R([a, b]) = \{b\}$, $S_L([a, b]) = (-\infty, a)$, $S_R([a, b]) = (b, \infty)$.

The following result is the main tool based on covering relations, which will be used in the sequel to obtain periodic orbits.

Theorem 4.3. [13, Theorem 4] *Let $N_i \in \mathcal{C}(r)$ for $0 \leq i \leq l$ and $G_i : V \rightarrow V$ for $0 \leq i \leq l$. Suppose that*

$$N_0 \xrightarrow{G_0} N_1 \xrightarrow{G_1} N_2 \xrightarrow{G_2} \dots \xrightarrow{G_{l-1}} N_l \xrightarrow{G_l} N_0.$$

Then there exists $x \in \text{int}(N_0)$ such that

$$G_i \circ G_{i-1} \circ \dots \circ G_0(x) \in \text{int}(N_{i+1}) \text{ for } 0 \leq i \leq l-1$$

and

$$G_l \circ G_{l-1} \circ \dots \circ G_0(x) = x.$$

4.1. Nested sequences of topological horseshoes.

Definition 4.4. If $n > 0$, then we assume that $G : (-\infty, \infty) \times \overline{B_n(r)} \rightarrow (-\infty, \infty) \times B_n(r)$ is continuous. If $n = 0$ we assume $G : (-\infty, \infty) \rightarrow (-\infty, \infty)$ is continuous.

Let $l \in \mathbb{N}$ and $k \in \mathbb{N} \cup \{\infty\}$ be such that $0 < l < k$. Let $\{N_i^s \in \mathcal{C}(r) : i \in \{0, 1\}$ and $l \leq s \leq k, s \in \mathbb{N}\}$ be a family of cylinders such that $\text{int}(N_0^l) \cap \text{int}(N_1^l) = \emptyset$ and $N_i^s \supset N_i^{s+1}$ for $i \in \{0, 1\}$ and $l \leq s \leq k$. We say that G has a (l, k) -nested sequence of topological horseshoes if for all integers i and s , such that $i \in \{0, 1\}$ and $l \leq s \leq k$ one has N_i^s horizontally G^s -covers both the cylinders N_0^l and N_1^l .

Theorem 4.5. [13] *Let $G : (-\infty, \infty) \times \overline{B_n(r)} \rightarrow (-\infty, \infty) \times B_n(r)$ be a continuous map and $p \geq 2$ be an integer. If G has a $(p, 2p-1)$ -nested sequence of topological horseshoes, then there exists an integer $m(p)$ such that G has periodic points of all periods greater than $m(p)$.*

For example $m(2) = 6$ and $m(5) = 30$. The proof of this theorem is based on Theorem 4.3 and several arithmetical lemmas, see [13].

4.2. 1-dim coverings. Let us fix a 1-dimensional continuous map f . We define a one-dimensional f -covering relation between segments.

Definition 4.6. Let $I = [a, b]$ and J be two intervals. We denote by $I \xrightarrow{f, +1} J$ if $f(a) < f(b)$ and $J \subset [f(a), f(b)]$, and denote by $I \xrightarrow{f, -1} J$ if $f(b) < f(a)$ and $J \subset [f(b), f(a)]$. We say that I f -covers J and write $I \xrightarrow{f} J$ either if $I \xrightarrow{f, +1} J$ or $I \xrightarrow{f, -1} J$.

The above definition of covering relation for interval maps differs from the standard one presented in [6] in two ways: here we require that the end-points of I are mapped to different sides of J and we introduce a sign. Both those features will be exploited in Sec. 4.3 devoted to the continuation of individual periodic orbits.

Let us remark that the relation of *horizontal covering* is stronger than the *1-dim covering*: we have

$$\text{if } I \xrightarrow{f} J \text{ then } I \xrightarrow{f} J,$$

but there is no implication in the reverse direction (as an example, consider the identity map). We need some condition which will guarantee the implication in the other direction. The following trivial lemma presents such a condition.

Lemma 4.7. *Let I and J be closed intervals with $I \xrightarrow{f} J$. Then $I \xRightarrow{f} K$ for any closed interval K with $K \subset \text{int}(J)$.*

The following lemma is contained implicitly in the proof of Theorem 2.8.1 in [1]; in fact, it is an immediate consequence of Lemmas 2.6.9, 2.6.10, and 2.6.12 therein. It demonstrates that a forcing relation for interval maps implies existence of a closed loop of covering relations (in the sense of Definition 4.6).

Lemma 4.8. *Let $f : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ be a continuous map having a cycle with oriented pattern A and assume that $B \neq A$ is an oriented pattern and $A \xRightarrow[\text{opat}]{} B$. Then the map f has a cycle Q with the oriented pattern B . Moreover, there exists $z \in \tilde{Q}$ and closed proper intervals $J_0, J_1, \dots, J_{|Q|}$ such that the following loop of 1-dim covering relations holds:*

$$J_0 \xrightarrow{f} J_1 \xrightarrow{f} \dots \xrightarrow{f} J_{|Q|-1} \xrightarrow{f} J_{|Q|}$$

and

$$\begin{aligned} J_0 &\subset J_{|Q|}, \\ J_i \cap J_j &= \emptyset, \quad \text{for all } 0 \leq i, j \leq |Q| - 1 \text{ with } i \neq j, \\ f^i(z) &\in J_i, \quad \text{for all } 0 \leq i \leq |Q|, \\ f^{|Q|}(t) &\neq t, \quad \text{for all } t \in J_0 \cap \partial(J_{|Q|}). \end{aligned}$$

We also need the following lemma for the proof of our main results

Lemma 4.9. *Let $f : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ be a continuous map such that f has no periodic point of period different from a power of 2 and f exhibits a pattern A of period 2^k for some integer $k \geq 0$. If B is a pattern forced by A , then the period of B is 2^i for some integer $0 \leq i \leq k$.*

Proof. Let f exhibits the oriented pattern \tilde{A} for one of the components \tilde{A} of A . By Corollary 2.7.1 of [1], $\tilde{A} \xRightarrow[\text{opat}]{} \tilde{B}$ for one of the components \tilde{B} of B . Since f has no periodic point of period different from a power of 2, by Corollary 2.12.5 of [1], \tilde{A} is primary. By Theorem 2.11.1 of [1], \tilde{A} is simple. Since $|\tilde{A}| = 2^k$, by Lemma 2.11.5 of [1], $|\tilde{B}| = 2^i$ for some $i \leq k$. \square

4.3. Continuation. Let f, g, F_λ be given as in Theorems 2.2 or 3.2 with case (i) $F_0(x, y) = (f(x), g(x))$ or case (ii) $F_0(x, y) = (f(x), g(x, y))$.

Lemma 4.10. *Let p be a positive integer. Suppose that there exist intervals I_0, I_1, \dots, I_{p-1} such that the following covering relations for f hold:*

$$(4.6) \quad I_0 \xrightarrow{f, \epsilon_1} I_1 \xrightarrow{f, \epsilon_2} I_2 \xrightarrow{f, \epsilon_3} \dots \xrightarrow{f, \epsilon_{p-1}} I_{p-1} \xrightarrow{f, \epsilon_p} I_0 \text{ with } \epsilon_1 \epsilon_2 \dots \epsilon_p = -1,$$

where $\epsilon_i \in \{-1, 1\}$ for all $1 \leq i \leq p$. Let $I = \cup_{i=0}^{p-1} I_i$ and r be a positive number greater than the maximum of $\|g\|$ on I for case (i) and on $I \oplus S$ for case (ii). Then there exists $\lambda_0 > 0$ such that for $|\lambda| < \lambda_0$, the map F_λ has a periodic point z_λ such

that

$$\begin{aligned} F_\lambda^i(z_\lambda) &\in \text{int}(I_i) \times B_n(r) \text{ for all } 0 \leq i \leq p-1, \\ F_\lambda^p(z_\lambda) &= z_\lambda. \end{aligned}$$

The above lemma is adapted from [13, Theorem 14] in which the function g is assumed to be the zero function and the number r is set to be any positive number; the proof given there applies also here if we take r as above.

In the one-dimensional situation this lemma expresses the method of obtaining periodic points in the standard proof of Šarkovskii theorem (see for example [9], [11]). In this case the assumption concerning the product of ϵ_i 's in (4.6) can be dropped.

5. THE PROOF OF THEOREM 2.2 AND AN EXAMPLE

First, let us observe that Theorem 3.2 is also valid for F_λ satisfying the assumptions from Theorem 2.2. Namely, we have the following

Theorem 5.1. *Let $F : \mathbb{R} \times V \rightarrow V$ be a continuous function such that for all $(x, y) \in V$, either (i) $F_0(x, y) = (f(x), g(x))$, where f is continuous on \mathbb{R} and g is a continuous function from \mathbb{R} to \mathbb{R}^n , or (ii) $F_0(x, y) = (f(x), g(x, y))$, where f is continuous on \mathbb{R} and g is continuous on $\mathbb{R} \times S$ and $g(\mathbb{R} \oplus S) \subset \text{int}(S)$, for some compact set $S \subset \mathbb{R}^n$ homeomorphic to the closed unit ball in \mathbb{R}^n . If f has a periodic orbit of period k in a compact interval I , then for any number r greater than the maximum of $\|g\|$ on I for case (i) and on $I \oplus S$ for case (ii), there exists $\lambda_0 > 0$ such that for all $|\lambda| \leq \lambda_0$ and $m \neq k$ with $k \triangleright m$, the map F_λ has a periodic point of period m in the set $\mathbb{R} \oplus B_n(r)$.*

With this choice of r as above, the proof of Theorem 3.2 from [13] is also valid in the above situation.

We are in position to prove the first main result.

Proof of Theorem 2.2. Let B be A or a pattern forced by A such that the period of B , denoted by m , is maximal in the sense of Šarkovskii order in $\text{Per}(A) \cup \{|A|\}$, i.e. for all $l \in \text{Per}(A) \cup \{|A|\}$ satisfying $l \neq m$, $m \triangleright l$ holds. From the Šarkovskii theorem it follows that $\text{Per}(A) \cup \{|A|\} = \{m\} \cup \{l \in \mathbb{N} : m \triangleright l\}$. Such a maximal period must exist due to Lemma 4.9.

From Theorem 5.1, it follows that for r sufficiently large, there exists $\lambda_1 > 0$ such that for all $|\lambda| < \lambda_1$ the map F_λ has periodic points of all periods in $\{l \in \mathbb{N} : m \triangleright l\} = \text{Per}(A) \cup \{|A|\} \setminus \{m\}$ in the set $I \times B_n(r)$, where I is the closed interval containing the orbit realizing pattern A . If $m = |A|$, then we already have all periods from $\text{Per}(A)$ for F_λ with sufficiently small $|\lambda|$. Therefore we can assume that $m \neq |A|$ and hence, $B \neq A$ and $A \xrightarrow[\text{pat}]{} B$. From the above we have all periods from $\text{Per}(A) \setminus \{|B|\}$ for F_λ with sufficiently small $|\lambda|$ and we have to prove that the pattern B can be continued to a periodic orbit for F_λ of period $|B|$.

Since f exhibits a pattern A , f exhibits the oriented pattern \tilde{A} for one of the components of A . Since $A \xrightarrow[\text{pat}]{} B$, by Corollary 2.7.1 of [1], $\tilde{A} \xrightarrow[\text{opat}]{} \tilde{B}$ for one of the components of B . By Lemma 4.8 applied to $\tilde{A} \xrightarrow[\text{opat}]{} \tilde{B}$ and f , there exists closed proper intervals J_0, J_1, \dots, J_m , where $m = |B|$, such that the following loop of

1-dim covering relations holds:

$$J_0 \xrightarrow{f} J_1 \xrightarrow{f} \cdots \xrightarrow{f} J_{m-1} \xrightarrow{f} J_m$$

such that

$$\begin{aligned} J_0 &\subset J_m, \\ J_i \cap J_j &= \emptyset, \quad \text{for all } 0 \leq i, j \leq m-1 \text{ with } i \neq j, \\ f^m(t) &\neq t, \quad \text{for all } t \in J_0 \cap \partial(J_m). \end{aligned}$$

Hence $f^m(J_0) \supset J_m$. Thus there exist $a, b \in J_0$ such that $f^m(a) = \min(J_m)$ and $f^m(b) = \max(J_m)$. Since there is no $t \in J_0 \cap \partial(J_m)$ such that $f^m(t) = t$, $f^m(a) < a$ and $f^m(b) > b$.

We have two cases: $a < b$ and $a > b$. Let us assume first that $a < b$. Observe that $[a, b] \subset \text{int}(J_m)$. By using Lemma 4.7, it is easy to find intervals $K_i \subset J_i$ for $i = 0, \dots, m-1$ such that

$$K_0 \xrightarrow{f} K_1 \xrightarrow{f} \cdots \xrightarrow{f} K_{m-1} \xrightarrow{f} K_0.$$

We set $N_i = K_i \times \overline{B_n(r)}$ and by the continuity of F_λ as a function of λ , there exists $0 < \lambda_2 \leq \lambda_1$ such that for all $|\lambda| < \lambda_2$,

$$N_0 \xrightarrow{F_\lambda} N_1 \xrightarrow{F_\lambda} \cdots \xrightarrow{F_\lambda} N_{m-1} \xrightarrow{F_\lambda} N_0.$$

From Theorem 4.3, we obtain a periodic point of period m for F_λ with $|\lambda| < \lambda_2$.

Consider now the case $a > b$. It is easy to see that now we can apply Lemma 4.10 to obtain a periodic point of period m for F_λ with sufficiently small $|\lambda|$. \square

Next, we give an example.

Example 5.2. Consider the case when f has a period- $(m+k)$ point x_0 . Assume that the points of the orbit satisfy either

$$x_{m+k-1} < \cdots < x_{k+1} < x_k < x_0 < x_1 < x_2 < \cdots < x_{k-1}$$

or all inequalities reversed, where $x_i = f^i(x_0)$ for $i \geq 0$. By Theorems 2 and 3 of [8] together, the set of all periods of patterns which are forced by the above pattern is \mathbb{N} . By Theorem 2.2, for all sufficient small $|\lambda|$, the high-dimensional map F_λ has periodic points of all periods.

6. PROOF OF THEOREM 2.3 AND AN EXAMPLE

Proof of Theorem 2.3. We will only prove the theorem in the case when $f(\alpha) \leq \alpha < \beta < f(\beta) < f^2(\beta)$ and $f^3(\beta) \leq \alpha$; the proof for the case with all inequalities reversed will be similar. We set $I = [\alpha, f^2(\beta)]$, $I_0 = [\alpha, f(\beta)]$ and $I_1 = [f(\beta), f^2(\beta)]$. We have

$$\begin{aligned} I_0 &\xrightarrow{f, +1} I_j, \quad j = 0, 1, \\ I_1 &\xrightarrow{f, -1} I_j, \quad j = 0, 1, \\ I &\subset f(I). \end{aligned}$$

We will show now that the map F_0 has a $(2, \infty)$ -nested sequence of topological horseshoes such that $N_0^s \subset I_0^s \times \overline{B_n(r)}$ and $N_1^s \subset I_1^s \times \overline{B_n(r)}$, where r is a positive number greater than the maximum of $\|g\|$ on I for case (i) and on $I \oplus S$ for case (ii). Indeed, two preimages of $f(\beta)$ exist: one in I_0 (this could be β), denoted by γ_0 ,

and the other one in I_1 , denoted by γ_1 . We set $I_0^2 = [\gamma_0, f(\beta)]$ and $I_1^2 = [f(\beta), \gamma_1]$. Observe that $I_i^2 \subset \text{int}I$ and $I \subset f^2(I_i^2)$ for $i = 0, 1$. Using this and $I \subset f(I)$ we can easily construct two nested sequences of intervals $I_i^{s+1} \subset I_i^s$ for $s = 2, 3, \dots$ and $i \in \{0, 1\}$, such that $f^s(I_i^s) = I$. It is immediate to verify that we have a $(2, \infty)$ -nested sequence of topological horseshoes for F_0 , where $N_i^s = I_i^s \times \overline{B_n}(r)$.

For any $k > 2$ there exists $\lambda_k > 0$ such that for any $|\lambda| < \lambda(k)$, the map F_λ has a $(2, k)$ -nested sequence of horseshoes. It is enough to take $k = 3$ and apply Theorem 4.5 with $p = 2$. Thus, there exists an integer $M(p)$ such that the map F_λ with $|\lambda| < \lambda_3$ has periodic points of all periods greater than $M(p)$. There is a finite number of periods left and we need to continue them one by one using Lemma 4.10, which can be done by considering the following loops of covering relations for f : $I_1 \xrightarrow{f, -1} I_1$ for period one and $I_1 \xrightarrow{f, -1} I_0 \xrightarrow{f, +1} I_0 \xrightarrow{f, +1} I_0 \xrightarrow{f, +1} \dots \xrightarrow{f, +1} I_0 \xrightarrow{f, +1} I_1$ for other periods. From Lemma 4.10 we obtain for λ sufficiently small a periodic orbit $z_0, z_1, \dots, z_{p-1}, z_0 = F_\lambda^p(z_0)$, where p is the length of the loop, such that

$$\begin{aligned} z_0 &\in \text{int } I_1 \times B_n(r), \\ z_i = F_\lambda^i(z_0) &\in \text{int } I_0 \times B_n(r), \quad \text{for all } 1 \leq i \leq p-1. \end{aligned}$$

Since $\text{int}I_0 \cap \text{int}I_1 = \emptyset$ we see that the principal period of z_0 is equal to p . \square

The following example shows that if an interval map has a fixed point associated with a homoclinic-like orbit then any small multidimensional perturbation has periodic points of all periods.

Example 6.1. Consider the case when f has a fixed point α associated with an orbit $\{\beta_i\}_{i=-\infty}^{\infty}$ satisfying $f(\beta_i) = \beta_{i+1}$ for all integers i , and $\beta_3 \leq \alpha < \beta_0 < \beta_1 < \beta_2$. By Theorem 2.3, for all sufficiently small $|\lambda|$, the high-dimensional map F_λ has periodic points of all periods. Notice that if, in addition, $\lim_{i \rightarrow \pm\infty} \beta_i = \alpha$, then β_0 is a homoclinic point for α and it forces certain patterns for f ; refer to [2, 7, 8].

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