Cantor Sets in the Line: Scaling Functions and the Smoothness of the Shift-map*

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Abstract: *Consider d disjoint closed subintervals of the unit interval and consider an orientation preserving expanding map which maps each of these subintervals to the whole unit interval. The set of points where all iterates of this expanding map are defined is a Cantor set. Associated to the construction of this Cantor set is the scaling function which records the infinitely deep geometry of this Cantor set. This scaling function is an invariant of C^1 conjugation. Dennis Sullivan posed the inverse problem: given a scaling function, determine the maximal possible smoothness of any expanding map which produces it. We solve this problem in the case of finite smoothness and in the real-analytic case.*

Section 0.: Preliminaries.

Consider the space $\Sigma_d = \{1, .., d\}^{\boldsymbol{N}}$, with its standard shift-map σ

$$\sigma(\alpha_1\alpha_2..) = (\alpha_2...)$$

Denote by σ_i^{-1} the d right-inverse of σ:

$$\sigma_i^{-1}(\alpha_1\alpha_2..) = (i\alpha_1\alpha_2..)$$

Our convention will be not to use separating comma's in strings of symbols.

Σ_d with the product topology is a Cantor set. Consider an embedding h of the space $\Sigma_d = \{1, .., d\}^{\boldsymbol{N}}$ into $I\!R$ with the standard order:

$$h(\alpha) > h(\beta) \text{ iff } \alpha_m > \beta_m$$

where m is the first integer for which $\alpha_m \neq \beta_m$. The image of h is also a Cantor set. Denote by f the induced shift-map on the image of h and by f_i^{-1} the d right-inverses of

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f. Let $r > 1$. We say that h is C^r if each of the right-inverses f_i^{-1} have C^r extensions to $I\!R$ which are contractions. We say then that the Cantor set is C^r.

Every $C^{1+\epsilon}$ Cantor set has a scaling function, defined below and there is a simple characterization of those functions which are scaling functions for some $C^{1+\epsilon}$ Cantor set. In this paper we describe those scaling functions which actually have to $C^{k+\epsilon}$ realizations. Here k is any integer greater or equal to 1 and $0 < \epsilon \leq 1$. We follow the convention that $\epsilon = 1$ means a Lipschitz condition.

The theory for $r = 1 + \epsilon$ is essentially due to Feigenbaum [F] and Sullivan [S] who introduced the scaling function. It is defined in the following manner. Given an embedding h, then the shift-map allows a canonical definition of the image of h as an intersection of nested collections of intervals. More precisely, define for any finite sequence $(j_1..j_n)$ $I_{j_1..j_n}$ as the convex hull of $h(\{\alpha : \alpha_1 = j_n, .., \alpha_n = j_1\})$ Note the order in which the indices occur. Then for any j_0, $I_{j_0 j_1..j_n} \subset I_{j_1..j_n}$ and the shift-map maps $I_{j_1..j_n}$ to $I_{j_1..j_{n-1}}$. For the empty string, I denotes the image of h. The sets thus constructed are not intervals, but actually small pieces of the image of h. It is however convenient to think of them as intervals.

For any subset J in the reals denote by $< J >$ its convex hull and by $|J|$ the length of its convex hull. We will in the remainder always assume that $< I >$ is the unit interval [0,1].

Denote the set of finite strings $j_1, .., j_n$ of length n by $\Sigma_{d,n}^{dual}$. The scaling function (ratio geometry) at level n is a function S^n:

$$S : \Sigma_{d,n}^{dual} \rightarrow (0,1)^{2d-1}$$

defined in the following manner. For each $j_1..j_n$ $S(j_1..j_n)$ records the geometrical location of the d intervals $\{< I_{j_0 j_1..j_n} >\}_{j_0=1..d}$ in $< I_{j_1..j_n} >$ by the ratio's of lengths of these d intervals (first d coordinates) and $d - 1$ gaps (last $d - 1$ coordinates) to the length of $< I_{j_1,..,j_n} >$. In particular for $j_0 = 1, .., d$ the $j_0 - th$ coordinate of S is given by the following formula:

$$S(j_1..j_n)_{j_0} = \frac{|I_{j_0..j_n}|}{|I_{j_1..j_n}|}$$

The sum of all ratio's of lengths equals one. Therefore S actually takes values in the $2d-2$ dimensional simplex $Simp_{2d-2}$ of $(0,1)^{2d-1}$ where the sum of the coordinates equals 1. Moreover lengths of intervals are determined by the scaling functions at all levels:

$$|I_{j_1..j_n}| = \Pi_k \, S(j_{k+1}..j_n)_{j_k} \tag{1}$$

Consider two finite sequences $j = j_1..j_n$ and $j' = j'_1..j'_m$. There is a canonical identification between I_j and $I_{j'}$ defined as follows. Let $j \cap j'$ be the longest string which agrees with both the beginning of j and the beginning of j'. Then suitable iterates of the shift-map map I_j to $I_{j \cap j'}$ respectively $I_{j'}$ to $I_{j \cap j'}$.(see diagram)

$$\begin{array}{ccc} & I_{j' \cap j} & \\ \nearrow & & \nwarrow \\ I_{j'} & & I_j \end{array}$$

The fundamental observation is that if the embedding is $C^{1+\epsilon}$ then the identification map is close to being linear in the following precise sense. Define the nonlinearity of a diffeomorphism f on an interval as

$$\log \sup_{x,y,x\neq y} \frac{Df(x)}{Df(y)}$$

Then the nonlinearity of the identification map can be estimated from above in terms of the length of the intermediary interval $I_{j\,\cap\, j'}$. But then if $j \cap j'$ is long (i.e. $|I_{j\,\cap\, j'}|$ small), the subdivision of I_j is close to that of $I_{j'}$. One concludes that there exists a uniform γ such that $0 < \gamma < 1$

$$|S(j_1..j_n) \;-\; S(j'_1..j'_m)| \;\leq\; \gamma^{\sharp(j\,\cap\, j')} \tag{2}$$

Here $\sharp(j \cap j')$ denotes the length of $j \cap j'$. Therefore for any infinite sequence $j = (j_1 j_2 ...)$ the scaling function S:

$$S(j) \;=\; \lim_{n\to\infty} S(j_1..j_n)$$

is well defined and has a Hölder modulus of continuity:

$$|S(j) \;-\; S(j')| \;\leq\; \gamma^{\sharp(j\cap j')}$$

This scaling function is canonically defined on the dual Cantor set Σ_d^{dual}, whose elements are infinite sequences $(j_1 j_2..)$. Each such sequences should be thought of as a prescribed sequence of inverse branches of the shift-map.

Say that a map is C^{1+} if it is $C^{1\,+\,\epsilon}$ for some ϵ.

Theorem: (Sullivan, [S]) *Every C^{1+} embedding has a Hölder continuous scaling function. The scaling function is a C^1 invariant. Moreover it is a $C^{k+\epsilon}$ complete invariant, namely two $C^{k+\epsilon}$ embeddings (k positive integer and $0 < \epsilon \leq 1$) with the same scaling function are $C^{k+\epsilon}$ isomorphic. Every Hölder continuous function on the dual Cantor set with values in $Simp_{2d-2}$ is the scaling function of a C^{1+} embedding.*

Here the Hölder continuity of the scaling function is defined with respect to a metric on Σ_d^{dual}:

$$\rho_\delta(j,\, j') \;=\; exp(-\delta\, \sharp(j\cap j'))$$

In the theorem δ (the metric on Σ_d^{dual}) is not specified so we cannot specify ϵ.

The problem which remained was to understand which functions occur as scaling functions for $C^{1+\epsilon}$ (concrete ϵ) and higher smoothness. Here we give necessary and sufficient conditions for a function S to arise as a scaling function for a $C^{k+\epsilon}$ (k positive integer and $0 < \epsilon \leq 1$) embedding. The main observation is that given an embedding, we should be able to extend the identification map between I_j and $I_{j'}$ to their convex hulls $< I_j >$ and $< I_{j'} >$ to be $C^{k+\epsilon}$ close to affine provided $j \cap j'$ is long. Here close to affine is measured after affinely rescaling $< I_j >$ and $< I_{j'} >$ to the unit interval. We refer to the process of changing the map by rescaling domain and range to the unit interval as renormalization.

Section 1.: $C^{1+\epsilon}$ Theory

We will first characterize those functions which are scaling functions of $C^{1+\epsilon}$ Cantor sets. This is a special case of the main theorem. We state it separately because of its simpler form. Given a function $S : \Sigma_d^{dual} \to Simp_{2d-2}$. We replace an arbitrary metric ρ_δ on Σ_d^{dual} with a metric ρ_S so that for an embedding with S as scaling function there exits K so that for every j, j':

$$\frac{1}{K} \le \frac{|I_{j \cap j'}|}{\rho_S(j, j')} \le K \tag{3}$$

This metric is defined as:

$$\rho_S(j, j') = \sup_w \Pi_{t=1}^{n=\sharp(j \cap j')} S(j_{t+1}j_{t+2}..j_n w)_{j_t}$$

(3) holds by (1) because any infinite tail w changes the product by a uniformly bounded factor (by (2)).

Theorem 1: *Fix $0 < \epsilon \le 1$. The following are equivalent:*
1. *There exists a $C^{1+\epsilon}$ embedding with scaling function S.*
2. *S is C^ϵ on $(\Sigma_d^{dual}, \rho_S)$. (Here C^1 means Lipschitz).*
Proof: That **1.** $\Rightarrow$ **2.** follows when one observes that a stronger form of (2) holds:

$$|S(j_1..j_n) - S(j_1'..j_n')| \le K\,|I_{j \cap j'}|^\epsilon \tag{4}$$

This inequality carries over to the scaling function. Next apply (3).

That **2.** $\Rightarrow$ **1.**, i.e. the construction of a $C^{1+\epsilon}$ Cantor set will be done in the proof of the Main Theorem. ♣

Example 1: For every $0 < \epsilon_1 < \epsilon_2 \le 1$ there exists S admitting a $C^{1+\epsilon_1}$ embedding but not $C^{1+\epsilon_2}$. We find it as follows: For an arbitrary $0 < \nu < \frac{\epsilon_2 - \epsilon_1}{2}$ we can easily find a function S to $Simp_{2d-2}$ which is $C^{\epsilon_1+\nu}$ but not $C^{\epsilon_2-\nu}$ on $\Sigma_{d,n}^{dual}$ with a standard metric ρ_δ, $\delta > \log d$. We can find in fact S so that for every $j \in \Sigma_{d,n}^{dual}$, $i = 1,..,d$ $|-\log S(j)_i/\delta - 1| < \nu/\epsilon_2$. This is chosen so that S is C^{ϵ_1} but not C^{ϵ_2} with respect to the metric ρ_S.

Section 2.: $C^{k+\epsilon}$ Theory.

We now turn to the more intricate case of higher smoothness.

Let A_1 and A_2 be two subsets of the unit interval $[0, 1]$ such that both sets contain the endpoints of $[0, 1]$ and both have equal cardinality. Denote the $k-th$ derivative operator by D^k and denote by $D^k(A_1,\, A_2)$ the space of C^k diffeomorphisms on $[0,1]$ which map A_1 to A_2. For every constant $M > 0$ consider the space of C^k-diffeomorphisms:

$$D^k_{var}(M)(A_1,\, A_2) \,=\, \{\phi \,\in\, D^k(A_1, A_2) : \sup\, |D^k\phi(x) \,-\, D^k\phi(y)| \,<\, M\}$$

Lemma: *Assume that A_1 and A_2 consist of $2d$ points. Assume that $k < 2d$. Then for each $f,\, g$ in $D^k_{var}(M)(A_1, A_2)$ we have for all integers $0 \le t \le k$:*

$$sup|D^t f \,-\, D^t g| \,\le\, 2M$$

Proof: Consider two such maps f and g. Their difference vanishes on A_1. Since $2d > k$, there exists (mean value theorem) for each t a point x_t in $[0,1]$ for which:

$$D^t f(x_t) \,-\, D^t g(x_t) \,=\, 0$$

The lemma follows by induction and integration. ♣

Given a function S as above and a point j in Σ_d^{dual}. Consider $S(j)$. It encodes a partition of $[0,1]$ in $2d - 1$ intervals. Denote by $A(j)$ the $2d$ end points of these intervals. Consider any $j_0 \,=\, 1,..,d$ and consider the point $j_0 j$ in Σ_d^{dual}. Then $S(j_0 j)$ specifies how the $j_0 - th$ interval in j is subdivided. Consider two points j and j' in Σ_d^{dual} Every element in $D^k(A(j), A(j'))$ maps the $j_0 - th$ interval in the domain to the $j_0 - th$ interval in the range, which we again can renormalize. This defines a map (restrict to $j_0 - th$ interval and renormalize):

$$R_{j_0} : \, D^k(A(j),\, A(j')) \,\rightarrow\, D^k(\{0,\,1\},\, \{0,\,1\})$$

Main Theorem $C^{k+\epsilon}$ case: *Suppose $k < 2d$. Suppose that we are given a function S as above. The following are equivalent.*

1. *There exists a $C^{k+\epsilon}$ embedding with scaling function S.*

2. *There exists a constant C so that for all j and j' in Σ_d^{dual} and all $j_0 \,=\, 1,..,d$:*

$$D^k_{var}(C(j_0 j,\, j_0 j'))(A(j_0 j), A(j_0 j')) \,\cap\, R_{j_0}(D^k_{var}(C(j,\, j'))(A(j),\, A(j')) \,\ne\, \emptyset$$

where for all $j,\, j' \in \Sigma_d^{dual}$,

$$C(j,\, j') \,=\, C\, \rho_S(j,\, j')^{k+\epsilon-1}$$

Discussion of statement of theorem: The statement of the theorem may appear obscure. We briefly discuss in an informal manner how the scaling function records smoothness beyond C^1.

1) Consider two strings j and j' and the identification map between I_j and $I_{j'}$. The scalings $S(j)$ and $S(j')$ record how $2d$ specific points in I_j map to $2d$ specific points in

$I_{j'}$. Consider the renormalized identification map , and assume that we know that the variation of the k^{th} derivative of this identification map is small. Consider any $k+1$ of the $2d$ specific points. Since we know where these points map, we can compute a value of the k^{th} derivative (just as the standard mean value theorem computes a value of the first derivative given 2 points and their values). Because the variation of the $k-th$ derivative is small , we obtain combinatorial relations between any two choices of $k+1$ points. Condition **2.** of the theorem captures this idea. It does not attempt to give an algebraic description of these combinatorial relations[1] .

2) In fact we do not need all 2d points which appear in the definition of the ratio geometry to be involved in the definition of D^k_{var}'s, k+1 would be enough (see Lemma). If we were to define these spaces in this way then condition **2.** seems to be vacuous for the $C^{1+\epsilon}$ case, because $k = 1$. In particular it gives the impression we do not need the geometry at all. However condition **2.** in Theorem 1 (hence property (4) in the proof of Theorem 1) is still hidden in condition **2.** in the Main Theorem. Without condition **2.**. in Theorem 1, a map $[0,1] \to [0,1]$ in $D^k_{var}(A(j_0 j), A(j_0 j'))$, even linear, after renormalizing by $R^{-1}_{j_0}$ may not be extendible to a map belonging to the second D in **2.** of the Main Theorem.

3) The condition of the Main Theorem seems to imply that high smoothness is not discussed when d is small. We can however replace d by any positive power d^n in the following manner. Σ_d is canonically homeomorphic to Σ_{d^n}, by the homeomorphism which groups the digits of a point in Σ_d in groups of n digits. This homeomorphism conjugates the $n-th$ iterate of the shift-map on Σ_d to the shift-map on Σ_{d^n}.

Proof of Main Theorem: We first show that **1** implies **2**. Assume that we are given a $C^{k+\epsilon}$ embedding h. Denote the induced shift-map on the image by f. We may assume that its d right-inverses extend as $C^{k+\epsilon}$ contractions to the unit interval, the convex hull of the image of h. Denote by $f_{j'|j}$ the identification between $< I_j >$ and $< I_{j'} >$ for finite strings j, j' and denote by $F_{j'|j}$ the renormalized identification defined on the unit interval. Then $f_{j'|j}$, respectively $F_{j'|j}$, factors as a composition:

$$f_{j'|j} = f_{j'|j'\cap j} \circ f_{j'\cap j|j}$$

$$F_{j'|j} = F_{j'|j'\cap j} \circ F_{j'\cap j|j}$$

Since $f_{j'|j'\cap j} :< I_{j'\cap j} > \to < I_{j'} >$ is a composition of $C^{k+\epsilon}$ contractions the derivatives of $f_{j'|j'\cap j}$ are controlled by the first derivative.

More precisely, by a standard computation which we leave to the reader, there exists a constant C so that for all j and j', all $1 \le \tau \le k + \epsilon$

$$|f_{j'|j'\cap j}|_\tau \le C\,|f_{j'|j'\cap j}|_1$$

Here $|.|_\tau$ denotes the sup-norm of the τ-th derivative for τ integer and the α- Hölder norm of the $n-th$ derivative if $\tau = n + \alpha$, $0 < \alpha \le 1$.

[1] Added in revision. In the analogous case of expanding mappings of the circle algebraic conditions are worked out up to smoothness 3 by A. Pinto and D. Sullivan in [PS].

But then:

$$|F_{j'|j'\cap j}|_\tau \;=\; \frac{|I_{j'\cap j}|^\tau}{|I_{j'}|}\,|f_{j'|j'\cap j}|_\tau$$
$$\leq\; |I_{j'\cap j}|^{\tau-1}\,C$$

The last inequality follows because:

$$\frac{|I_{j'}|}{|I_{j'\cap j}|} \;=\; Df_{j'|j'\cap j}(x)$$

for some point $x \in I_{j'\cap j}$ and the bounded nonlinearity of the maps.

Now let j and j' be two distinct points in Σ_d^{dual}. Denote by j_n, respectively j'_n the beginning strings of length n. Then for n large enough $j \cap j' = j_n \cap j'_n$ and the sequence of maps $\{F_{j'_n|j'\cap j}\}$ is $C^{k+\epsilon}$-equicontinuous (for $\epsilon > 0$). Since moreover:

$$F_{j'_{n+m}|j'\cap j} \;=\; F_{j'_{n+m}|j'_n} \circ F_{j'_n|j'\cap j}$$

this sequence of maps is in fact $C^{k+\epsilon}$ convergent. Denote by $F_{j'|j'\cap j}$ the limit map. By the same argument $F_{j|j'\cap j}$ is defined. Therefore the limiting map:

$$F_{j'|j} \;=\; F_{j'|j'\cap j} \circ F^{-1}_{j|j'\cap j}$$

is well-defined and $C^{k+\epsilon}$ (till this place $k > 1, \epsilon = 0$ has been allowed). Since $\rho_S(j,\, j')$ is uniformly comparable to $|I_{j'\cap j}|$ we obtain this limiting map $F_{j'|j}$ in $D^k_{var}(C'\rho_S(j,\, j')^{k+\epsilon-1})$ for some uniform constant C'. Since moreover:

$$R_{j_0}\,F_{j'|j} \;=\; F_{j_0 j'|j_0 j}$$

we automatically have an element in the intersection. **2.** now follows.

We next show that **2.** implies **1.**. Since S is given, we first construct an embedding of the Cantor set with S as scaling function. We then show that this embedding is $C^{k+\epsilon}$.

Fix an arbitrary infinite word w. Construct a Cantor set C in the unit interval $[0,1]$ by consecutively subdividing any interval $< I_j >$ according to $S(jw)$. We obtain an embedding with scaling function S. Denote the induced shift-map on the image by f_0. It is defined on a Cantor set C. In order to show that this shift-map has a $C^{k+\epsilon}$ extension, we verify the assumptions to Whitney's Extension Theorem [Stein]. We will construct functions $f_1, \ldots. f_k$ on C so that for all $x,\, y$ in C and $l = 0, \ldots, k$ (Whitney conditions):

$$f_l(y) \;=\; \sum_{t=l}^{t=k} \frac{1}{(t-l)!}\, f_t(x)(y-x)^{t-l} \;+\; O(|y-x|^{k-l+\epsilon})$$

These functions $f_1, ..f_k$ play the role of the first k derivatives of f_0.

The interval $< I >= [0,1]$ is subdivided in d intervals $< I_i >$, $i = 1,..,d$. On each of the intervals, f_0 maps $I_i = C \cap < I_i >$ to $I = C \cap < I >$ by f_0. Now fix a $i = 1,..d$. We will work on each $< I_i >$ separately. For each $t = 1,..,k$ define f_t on I_i as:

$$f_t = \lim_{n \to \infty} \{ D^t \phi_{j_1..j_n,j} \}_{(j_1..j_n)}$$

Here $\phi_{j_1..j_n,i} : < I_{j_1..j_n i} > \to < I_{j_1..j_n} >$ is any map whose renormalization is in

$$D_k^{var}(C(j_1..j_n iw,\, j_1..j_n w)(A(j_1..j_n iw),\, A(j_1..j_n w))$$

We need to see that f_t is in fact well-defined on the Cantor set. We first verify that f_t is defined point wise on the Cantor set. Consider a string $j_1..j_n$ and an element j_0. For $x \in I_{j_0 j_1..j_n i}$, consider $\phi_{j_0 j_1..j_n i}(x)$ and $\phi_{j_1..j_n i}(x)$ and their $t-th$ derivatives. Then by assumption **2.** and the Lemma:

$$|D^t \phi_{j_0 j_1..j_n i}(x) - D^t \phi_{j_1..j_n i}(x)| \le$$

$$\frac{|I_{j_0 j_1..j_n}|}{|I_{j_0 j_1..j_n i}|^t} C \, \rho_S(j_0 j_1..j_n iw, j_0 j_1..j_n w)^{k+\epsilon-1} \le$$

$$C \, |I(j_0 j_1..j_n i)|^{k+\epsilon-t}$$

Therefore we obtain the convergence on the Cantor set in fact exponentially fast.

We need to check that the Whitney conditions hold on the Cantor set. Let x and y be distinct points in the Cantor set in $< I_i >$. Consider the first time that they wind up in different intervals in the subdivision:

$$x \in < I_{j_0 j_1..j_n i} >, \;\; y \in < I_{j_0' j_1....j_n i} >, \;\; j_0 \ne j_0'$$

Then again by **2.**:

$$|\phi_{j_1..j_n i}(y) - \phi_{j_1..j_n i}(x) - \sum_{t=0}^{t=k} \frac{1}{t!} D^t \phi_{j_1..j_n i}(x)(y-x)^t| \le C \, |x-y|^{k+\epsilon}$$

(and similar for the higher derivatives) where C is a uniform constant. Since $|D^t \phi_{j_1..j_n i}(x) - f_t(x)| \le C \, |x-y|^{k+\epsilon-t}$, we can take limits and obtain the Whitney conditions for the family $f_0, f_1, ..., f_k$. Consequently there exists a $C^{k+\epsilon}$ extension of f to each $< I_i >$ and we have produced a $C^{k+\epsilon}$ embedding of Σ_d with scaling function S. ♣

Corollary:[2] *Assume that h_1 and h_2 are C^1-equivalent $C^{k+\epsilon}$ embeddings: $h_2 \circ h_1^{-1}$ is C^1. Then $h_2 \circ h_1^{-1}$ is $C^{k+\epsilon}$.*

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[2] Added in revision. This is a part of Sullivan's theorem formulated in Section 0. A detailed proof along Sullivan's line appeared recently in [BF] and will appear also in [PUbook].

Proof: To show that the conjugacy $h_2 \circ h_1^{-1}$ has a $C^{k+\epsilon}$ extension, it suffices to construct its higher derivatives on the Cantor set and apply the Whitney Extension Theorem. This can be achieved using the same manner as that employed in the second half of the proof of the Main Theorem. Both embeddings have the same scaling function S so , as the embeddings are $C^{k+\epsilon}$ the ratio geometries on finite levels are close to one another in the sense of condition **2.** of the Main Theorem. ♣

Remark: The preceding is not totally satisfactory, for example we do not understand how to extract C^k-smoothness (k integer!) from the "finite condition" on scaling function. This is because in the previous scheme everything which needs to be controlled is dominated by geometric series. More refined finite smoothness categories like $C^{1+zygmund}$ can however be treated in much the same way.

Finally, for every k, d, ϵ with $k < 2d - 1$, $0 \leq \epsilon < 1$ and $k + \epsilon > 1$, we construct an example of a scaling function with a $C^{k+\epsilon}$ realization and none of higher degree of smoothness.

Example 2: Let $J_i = [\frac{2i-2}{2d-1}, \frac{2i-1}{2d-1}]$, $i = 1, .., d$

For $\epsilon > 0$ define $f : \cup_i J_i \to J = [0, 1]$ as:

$$f(x) = A((2d - 1)x + x^{k+\epsilon}), \;\; x \in J_1$$

while f is affine onto J on each J_i, $i \geq 2$. Here the the constant A is chosen so that $f(J_1) = J$.

Of course the resulting Cantor set is $C^{k+\epsilon}$. We will show that its scaling-function on the dual Cantor set has no $C^{k+\epsilon_1}$ realization for all $\epsilon_1 > \epsilon$, by explicitly checking that condition **2.** of the Main Theorem does not hold for $k + \epsilon_1$.

Let w be any element in Σ_d^{dual} which does not contain the symbol 1. Denote by 1_n the string of length n consisting of $1's$ only:

$$1_n = 11..1$$

Consider the infinite strings $j = 1_n w$ and $j' = 1_n 1 w = 1_{n+1} w$. Consider the subdivision $A(j)$, respectively $A(j')$, of the unit interval dictated by $S(j)$ and $S(j')$. Let Φ_n be any map in $D^k_{var}(A(j), A(j'))$ for which its renormalized restriction $R_1\Phi$ is in fact in $D^k_{var}(A(1j), A(1j')$. We will bound the variation of the $k-th$ derivative of Φ_n from below and conclude that condition **2.** of the Main Theorem is not satisfied with $k + \epsilon_1$.

We denote by $A(j)_m$ the $m-th$ point from the left in $A(j)$. Because $k < 2d - 1$ there exists $x \in [A(j)_2, A(j)_{2d}]$ such that:

$$D^k F_{j'|j}(x) = D^k \Phi_n(x)$$

Recall that $F_{j'|j}$ is the renormalization of $f_{j'|j}$ for the map f defined above. See the notation of the proof of the Main Theorem. Similarly there exists $y \in [A(1j)_1, .., A(1j)_{2d-1}]$ so that:

$$D^k F_{1j'|1j}(y) = D^k (R_1\Phi_n)(y)$$

. We have that:

$$D^k F_{j'|j}(x) \;=\; B\;(2d-1)^{-n(k-1+\epsilon)}\,x^{\epsilon}$$

(note that $(2d-1)^{-n} \;\sim\; \rho_S(j',j))$. The map $F_{1j'|1j}$ is just the renormalization of the restriction of the limit map $F_{j'|j}$ to the left most interval $[A(j)_1, A(j)_2]$ in the unit interval. Let y' be the point in the interval $[A(j)_1, A(j)_2]$, corresponding to y after rescaling the unit interval back to $[A(j)_1, A(j)_2]$. Then we have that:

$$D^k(F_{j'|j})(y') \;=\; B\;(2d-1)^{-n(k-1+\epsilon)}\,(y')^{\epsilon}$$

where B is a computable constant.

But $|x \,-\, y'| \,>\, const\,(2d-1)^{-2}$. Consequently:

$$D^k\Phi_n(x) \;-\; D^k\Phi_n(y') \;=\; const\;(2d-1)^{-n(k-1+\epsilon)}\,(x^{\epsilon} \;-\; (y')^{\epsilon}$$

and is comparable to:

$$\rho_s(j',j)^{k-1\,+\,\epsilon}$$

i.e. the variation of $D^k\Phi_n$ is at least on the order of: $\rho_s(j',j)^{k-1\,+\,\epsilon}$.

Since:

$$\lim_{n\,\to\,\infty}\frac{\rho_s(j',j)^{k-1\,+\,\epsilon_1}}{\rho_s(j',j)^{k-1\,+\,\epsilon}} \;=\; 0$$

condition **2.** of the theorem can not be satisfied for

$$C(j',\,j) \;=\; C\,\rho_S(j',j)^{k-1\,+\,\epsilon_1}.$$

For $\epsilon = 0$ we consider, say, $f(x) = A((2d-1)x + x/\log x)$.

Section 3.: Real Analytic Theory.

Here we shall characterise scaling functions which admit real-analytic embeddings. This characterization will be of an "infinite" type. In Example 3 we will present a scaling function which has a smooth realization but no real-analytic one.

Given a scaling function S on Σ_d^{dual} we define a scaling function $\hat{S}$ with values in embeddings of Σ_d in $[0,1]$ rather than in $Simp_{2d-2}$. For each $j = j_1 ... \in \Sigma_d^{dual}$ we define an embedding by induction as follows:

Suppose for $i_n..i_0$ an interval $J_{i_n..i_0} \in [0,1]$ is already defined (for the empty string we set $J = [0,1]$). Then for every $i_{n+1} = 1,..,d$ we define $J_{i_{n+1}i_n..i_0} \subset J_{i_n..i_0}$ as an interval which after an affine rescaling of $J_{i_n..i_0}$ to $[0,1]$ becomes the $2i_{n+1}-1$ -th interval of the partition of $[0,1]$, determined by $S(i_n i_1..i_0 j)$. Then $\hat{S}(j)$ is the embedding of Σ_d : $(i_0 i_1..) \mapsto \bigcap_{n=0}^{\infty} J_{i_n..i_0}$. We denote the image Cantor set i.e. $\hat{S}(j)(\Sigma_d)$ by $Can(j)$. (Observe that this is the same construction as in Sec.2 Proof of Main Theorem, with $j = w$.)

Remark: For every j, $\hat{S}(j)$ has the same scaling function S on Σ_d^{dual}.

Main Theorem (real-analytic case): Suppose we are given a scaling function S. The following are equivalent:

1. There exists a C^ω (real-analytic) embedding with scaling function S.

2. For every $j, j' \in \Sigma_d^{dual}$ there exists a real-analytic orientation preserving diffeomorphism $\Phi_{j'|j} : [0,1] \to [0,1]$ mapping $Can(j)$ onto $Can(j')$.

Proof: 1. implies **2.** because given $j, j' \in \Sigma_d^{dual}$ we can take $\Phi_{j|j'} = \lim_{n\to\infty} F_{j'_n|j_n}$ as in the proof of the Main Theorem. $F_{j'_n|j_n}$ are defined on a fixed complex neighbourhood of $[0,1]$ and the sequence is even exponentially convergent because $F_{j_n|j_{n+1}}$ and $F_{j'_{n+1}|j'_n}$ converge exponentially to the identity.

2. implies **1.** in a trivial way. Just take as the Cantor set we are looking for $Can(j)$ for an arbitrary j. The extensions of the shift are renormalizations of analytic maps $\Phi_{j|i_0 j}$ to maps from J_{i_0}, $i_0 = 1,..,d$ to $[0,1]$. ♣

Now we will show the existence of a scaling function which admits a C^∞ embedding but no C^ω

Example 3: Take f as in Example 2 except that now $A((2d-1)x + x^{r+1})$ is replaced by

$$A((2d-1)x + \exp(-1/x)). \tag{5}$$

Suppose that **2.** holds i.e. there exists a real-analytic $\Phi_{w|1w} : [0,1] \to [0,1]$ mapping $Can(1w)$ onto $Can(w)$. From the fact $\Phi_{w|1w}$ coincides with $F_{w|1w}$ on $Can(1w)$ we conclude that their all derivatives coincide on sequences of points converging to 0. But $F_{w|1w}$ is defined with the use of the same formula (5) as f (up to a renormalization) so all the r-th derivatives , $r > 1$, of $F_{w|1w}$, hence Φ, are 0 at 0. This implies Φ is not real-analytic.

Remark (added in revision). One can simplify Section 2 by writing an "infinite" condition as above, instead of **2.** in Main Theorem. For example:

There exists $j \in \Sigma_d^{dual}$ such that for every $i_0 = 1, ..., d$ $\Phi_{j|i_0 j}$ mapping $Can(i_0 j)$ onto $Can(j)$ is $C^{k+\epsilon}$.

This includes $k > 1, \epsilon = 0$. One obtains in particular Corollary for $\epsilon = 0, k \geq 2$! Indeed assuming h_1 and h_2 are C^k embeddings with the same scaling function S, they have the same scaling function $\hat{S}$. So $F^2_{\emptyset|j} \circ F^1_{j|\emptyset}$ is a C^k-conjugacy. (F denotes the renormalized f as in Sect. 2, the superscript is 1 or 2 depending as one considers the embedding h_1 or h_2, j is an arbitrary infinite string, $\emptyset$ is the length 0 string.)

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