

SHRINKING TARGETS ON BEDFORD-MCMULLEN CARPETS

BALÁZS BÁRÁNY AND MICHAŁ RAMS

ABSTRACT. We describe the shrinking target set for the Bedford-McMullen carpets, with targets being either cylinders or geometric balls.

1. INTRODUCTION AND STATEMENTS

1.1. Introduction. The shrinking target problem is a general name for a class of problems, first investigated by Hill and Velani in [12]. This class of problems is related to other distribution type questions (mass escape, return time distribution), it also appears in the number theory (Diophantine approximations, as an example the classical Jarnik-Besicovitch theorem can be interpreted as a special shrinking target problem for irrational rotations).

The setting is as follows. Given a dynamical system (X, T) and a sequence of sets $B_i \subset X$, we define

$$\Gamma = \{x \in X; T^i x \in B_i \text{ i.o.}\}$$

and ask how large is the set Γ . The size of the shrinking target set we will describe by calculating its Hausdorff dimension. For any Borel set A , let

$$\mathcal{H}_\delta^s(A) = \inf\left\{\sum_i |U_i|^s : A \subseteq \bigcup_i U_i \text{ \& } |U_i| < \delta\right\}.$$

Then the s -dimensional Hausdorff measure of A is $\mathcal{H}^s(A) = \lim_{\delta \rightarrow 0^+} \mathcal{H}_\delta^s(A)$. We denote the Hausdorff dimension of A by

$$\dim_H A = \inf\{s > 0 : \mathcal{H}^s(A) = 0\}.$$

For further details, see Falconer [8].

The answer to the shrinking target problem will, naturally, depend on the sets B_i , one usually chooses some especially interesting (in a given setting) class of those sets. After the original paper of Hill and Velani [12], this question was asked in many different contexts, let us just mention expanding maps of the interval considered by Fan, Schmeling and Troubetzkoy [10], Li, Wang, Wu and Xu [20], [25], Liao and Seuret [22], Persson and Rams [24] and irrational rotations studied by Schmeling and Troubetzkoy [27], Bougeaud [7], Fan and Wu [11], Xu [28], Liao and Rams [21] and Kim, Rams and Wang [17].

All the examples above are in dimension 1. In higher dimensions there appears a significant technical problem: the maps are not necessarily conformal. The dimension theory for nonconformal dynamical systems is lately very rapidly developing, but we will be mostly interested in the subclass: the dimension theory of affine iterated function systems. In this class there are several examples of systems for which we can exactly calculate the Hausdorff dimension of the attractor, the simplest of them (and the one we will investigate in this paper) are the Bedford-McMullen carpets, [6], [23].

Date: 24th March 2017.

2010 Mathematics Subject Classification. Primary 28A80 Secondary 37C45.

Key words and phrases. Self-affine measures, self-affine sets, Hausdorff dimension.

Balázs Bárány acknowledges support from grant OTKA K104745, ERC grant 306494 and the János Bolyai Research Scholarship of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences. Michał Rams was supported by National Science Centre grant 2014/13/B/ST1/01033 (Poland).

We should also mention examples considered by Lalley and Gatzouras [19], Kenyon and Peres [16], Barański [1], Hueter and Lalley [14], Bárány [2], as well as the generic results of Falconer [9], Solomyak [26], Bárány, Käenmäki, Koivusalo [3] and Bárány, Rams and Simon [4, 5].

The Bedford-McMullen carpets are defined as follows. Let $M > N \geq 2$ integer numbers and let $\tau = \frac{\log M}{\log N}$. Moreover, let S be a non-empty subset of $\{1, \dots, N\}$ and for every $a \in S$ let P_a be a non-empty subset of $\{1, \dots, M\}$. Denote

$$Q = \{(a, b) : a \in S, b \in P_a\}.$$

Let us denote the number of the elements in the sets S, P_a, Q by R, T_a, D respectively. For every $(a, b) \in Q$ let

$$F_{(a,b)}(x, y) = \left(\frac{x + a - 1}{N}, \frac{y + b - 1}{M} \right).$$

By Hutchinson's Theorem [15], there exists a unique non-empty compact set Λ such that

$$\Lambda = \bigcup_{(a,b) \in Q} F_{(a,b)}(\Lambda). \quad (1.1)$$

This construction gives us an iterated function system, to obtain a dynamical system (repeller of which will be Λ) we need to take the inverse maps $F_{(a,b)}^{-1} : F_{(a,b)}([0, 1]^2) \rightarrow [0, 1]^2$.

Let us now go back to the shrinking target problem. There are two important results for the shrinking target problem in a higherdimensional nonconformal setting. Koivusalo and Ramirez [18] investigated a general-type self-affine iterated function systems (Falconer and Solomyak's setting) and obtained an almost-sure type result using the Falconer's singular value pressure function, the shrinking targets in this paper are cylinder sets. Hill and Velani [13] investigated a special type of Bedford-McMullen carpet (with $Q = \{0, \dots, N-1\} \times \{0, \dots, M-1\}$), their method might be also applicable to a more general class of product-like Bedford-McMullen carpets (where for each choice of a the number of possible choices of b , $(a, b) \in D$ is the same).

In this paper we will present an answer to the shrinking target problem valid for all Bedford-McMullen carpets, with the shrinking target chosen as either cylinders or geometric balls.

1.2. Main theorem. Now, we state the main theorem of this paper. Let

$$T(x, y) = (Nx \bmod 1, My \bmod 1) \quad (1.2)$$

be a uniformly expanding map on the unit square. Then it is easy to see that Λ (defined in (1.1)) is T invariant. Let \mathcal{P} be natural partition, i.e. $\mathcal{P}(x, y) = \left[\frac{\lfloor Nx \rfloor}{N}, \frac{\lfloor Nx \rfloor + 1}{N} \right] \times \left[\frac{\lfloor My \rfloor}{M}, \frac{\lfloor My \rfloor + 1}{M} \right]$. Moreover, let

$$\mathcal{P}_n(x, y) = \bigcap_{k=0}^{n-1} T^{-k} \mathcal{P}(T^k(x, y)) \quad (1.3)$$

Denote the simplex of probability vectors $\underline{p} = (p_{a,b})_{(a,b) \in Q}$ by Υ , i.e.

$$\Upsilon = \left\{ \underline{p} \in \mathbb{R}^Q : p_{a,b} \geq 0 \ \& \ \sum_{(a,b) \in Q} p_{a,b} = 1 \right\}.$$

Define for a probability vector $\underline{p} = (p_{a,b})_{(a,b) \in Q}$ the Bernoulli measure $\nu_{\underline{p}} = \{\underline{p}\}^{\mathbb{N}}$, define also its

$$h(\nu_{\underline{p}}) = h(\underline{p}) = - \sum_{(a,b) \in Q} p_{a,b} \log p_{a,b}$$

entropy and

$$h_r(\nu_{\underline{p}}) = h_r(\underline{p}) = - \sum_{a \in S} \left(\sum_{b \in P_a} p_{a,b} \right) \log \left(\sum_{b \in P_a} p_{a,b} \right)$$

row-entropy. Let us define the dimension of \underline{p} as follows,

$$\dim(\underline{p}) = \frac{h(\underline{p}) + (\tau - 1)h_r(\underline{p})}{\log M}.$$

Moreover, let

$$\begin{aligned} m(\alpha, \tau) &= \min\{1, (1 + \alpha)/\tau\} \\ M(\alpha, \tau) &= \max\{0, 1 - (1 + \alpha)/\tau\} = 1 - m(\alpha, \tau). \end{aligned}$$

Now, we introduce the 6 different quantities, depending on probability vectors. We call these functions *dimension functions*.

$$d_1(\underline{p}_-) = \dim \underline{p}_-,$$

$$d_2^\alpha(\underline{p}_-, \underline{p}_1) = \frac{m(\alpha, \tau)h(\underline{p}_-) + M(\alpha, \tau)h_r(\underline{p}_1)}{(1 + \alpha) \log N},$$

$$d_3^\alpha(\underline{p}_-, \underline{p}_1, \underline{p}_2) = \frac{m(\alpha, \tau)h(\underline{p}_-) + M(\alpha, \tau)h_r(\underline{p}_1) + (\tau - 1)h_r(\underline{p}_2)}{(\tau + \alpha) \log N},$$

$$d_4^\alpha(\underline{p}_-, \underline{p}_1, \underline{p}_2, \underline{p}_+, H) = \frac{m(\alpha, \tau)h(\underline{p}_-) + M(\alpha, \tau)h_r(\underline{p}_1) + (\tau - 1)h_r(\underline{p}_2) + \alpha(\tau - 1)h_r(\underline{p}_+) + \alpha(1 - 1/\tau)H}{\tau(1 + \alpha) \log N},$$

$$d_5^\alpha(\underline{p}_-, \underline{p}_1, \underline{p}_2, \underline{p}_+, H) = \frac{m(\alpha, \tau)h(\underline{p}_-) + M(\alpha, \tau)h_r(\underline{p}_1) + (\tau - 1)h_r(\underline{p}_2) + (\tau + \alpha)(\tau - 1)h_r(\underline{p}_+) + \alpha(1 - 1/\tau)H}{\tau(\tau + \alpha) \log N},$$

$$d_6(\underline{p}_+) = \dim \underline{p}_+,$$

and let

$$\mathcal{D}_\alpha(\underline{p}_-, \underline{p}_1, \underline{p}_2, \underline{p}_+, h) = \min \left\{ d_1(\underline{p}_-), d_2^\alpha(\underline{p}_-, \underline{p}_1), d_3^\alpha(\underline{p}_-, \underline{p}_1, \underline{p}_2), d_4^\alpha(\underline{p}_-, \underline{p}_1, \underline{p}_2, \underline{p}_+, h), d_5^\alpha(\underline{p}_-, \underline{p}_1, \underline{p}_2, \underline{p}_+, h), d_6(\underline{p}_+) \right\}.$$

Theorem 1.1. *Let \underline{x}_n be an arbitrary sequence of points on Λ and let $f : \mathbb{N} \mapsto \mathbb{N}$ be an arbitrary function such that $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{f(n)}{n} = \alpha > 0$. Then*

$$\dim_H \{ \underline{y} \in \Lambda : T^{f(n)} \underline{y} \in \mathcal{P}_{f(n)}(x_n) \text{ infinitely often} \} = \max_{\underline{p}_-, \underline{p}_1, \underline{p}_2, \underline{p}_+ \in \Upsilon^4} \mathcal{D}_\alpha(\underline{p}_-, \underline{p}_1, \underline{p}_2, \underline{p}_+, 0).$$

Let us denote the geometric balls on \mathbb{R}^2 centered at \underline{x} and with radius r by $B(\underline{x}, r)$.

Theorem 1.2. *Let μ be an ergodic, T -invariant measure such that $\text{supp} \mu = \Lambda$. Let \underline{x}_n be a sequence of identically distributed random variables (not necessarily independent) with distribution μ and let $r : \mathbb{N} \mapsto \mathbb{R}^+$ be an arbitrary function such that $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{-\log r(n)}{n \log N} = \alpha > 0$. Then*

$$\dim_H \{ \underline{y} \in \Lambda : T^{n} \underline{y} \in B(\underline{x}_n, r(n)) \text{ infinitely often} \} = \max_{\underline{p}_-, \underline{p}_1, \underline{p}_2, \underline{p}_+ \in \Upsilon^4} \mathcal{D}_\alpha(\underline{p}_-, \underline{p}_1, \underline{p}_2, \underline{p}_+, H),$$

where $H = \int \log T_{[N|x|+1]} d\mu(x, y)$.

For the heuristic explanation of the result we refer the reader to Section 3.

2. SYMBOLIC DYNAMICS

Let us denote by Σ the space of all infinite length words formed of symbols in Q , i.e. $\Sigma = Q^{\mathbb{N}}$. Let Σ^* denote the set of finite length words, i.e. $\Sigma^* = \bigcup_{n=0}^{\infty} Q^n$. Usually, we denote the elements of Σ by \mathbf{i}, \mathbf{j} and we denote the elements of Σ^* by $\bar{i}, \bar{j}, \bar{h}$. For an $\mathbf{i} = ((a_1, b_1), (a_2, b_2), \dots) \in \Sigma$ and $n \geq m \geq 1$ integer, let $\mathbf{i}|_m^n = ((a_m, b_m), \dots, (a_n, b_n))$. For $\bar{i} \in \Sigma^*$ and $\mathbf{i} \in \Sigma$ (or $\bar{j} \in \Sigma^*$), let $\bar{i}\mathbf{i}$ (or $\bar{i}\bar{j}$) be the concatenation of the words. We use the convention throughout the paper that for a nonnegative number $p \notin \mathbb{N}$, $i_p := i_{\lfloor p \rfloor}$, where $\lfloor \cdot \rfloor$ denotes the lower integer part.

For $\bar{i} = ((a_1, b_1), \dots, (a_n, b_n)) \in \Sigma^*$, let

$$C(\bar{i}) = \{ \mathbf{j} = ((a'_1, b'_1), (a'_2, b'_2), \dots) : a'_k = a_k \text{ and } b'_k = b_k \text{ for } k = 1, \dots, n \}.$$

Moreover, denote $B(\bar{i})$ the approximate square that contains $\bar{i} = ((a_1, b_1), \dots, (a_n, b_n))$ and has size $N^{-|\bar{i}|}$. That is,

$$B(\bar{i}) = \bigcup_{b'_{\lfloor \frac{n}{\tau} \rfloor + 1} \in P_{a_{\lfloor \frac{n}{\tau} \rfloor + 1}}} \cdots \bigcup_{b'_n \in P_{a_n}} C(\bar{i}|_1^{n/\tau}((a_{\lfloor \frac{n}{\tau} \rfloor + 1}, b'_{\lfloor \frac{n}{\tau} \rfloor + 1}), \dots, (a_n, b'_n))).$$

Denote the cylinder of length n containing $\mathbf{i} = ((a_1, b_1), (a_2, b_2), \dots) \in \Sigma$ by $C_n(\mathbf{i})$, i.e.

$$C_n(\mathbf{i}) = C(\mathbf{i}|_1^n) \text{ and } B_n(\mathbf{i}) = B(\mathbf{i}|_1^n).$$

For any $\bar{i} = ((a_1, b_1), \dots, (a_n, b_n)) \in \Sigma^*$, let

$$F_{\bar{i}} = F_{(a_1, b_1)} \circ \cdots \circ F_{(a_n, b_n)}.$$

Let us define the natural projection from Σ to Λ by π . That is,

$$\pi(\mathbf{i}) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} F_{\mathbf{i}|_1^n}(0, 0).$$

Let us denote the left-shift operator on Σ by σ . It is easy to see that σ and T are conjugated on Λ , i.e.

$$\pi \circ \sigma = T \circ \pi. \quad (2.1)$$

Let $f : \mathbb{N} \mapsto \mathbb{N}$ be a function such that

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{f(n)}{n} = \alpha > 0. \quad (2.2)$$

Let $\{\mathbf{j}_n\}$ be a sequence in Σ and let $\Gamma_C(f, \{\mathbf{j}_n\}), \Gamma_B(f, \{\mathbf{j}_n\})$ be the set of points which hit the shrinking targets $\{C_{f(n)}(\mathbf{j}_n)\}$ and $\{B_{f(n)}(\mathbf{j}_n)\}$ infinitely often. That is,

$$\Gamma_C(f, \{\mathbf{j}_n\}) = \{ \mathbf{i} \in \Sigma : \sigma^n \mathbf{i} \in C_{f(n)}(\mathbf{j}_n) \text{ i.o.} \} \text{ and}$$

$$\Gamma_B(f, \{\mathbf{j}_n\}) = \{ \mathbf{i} \in \Sigma : \sigma^n \mathbf{i} \in B_{f(n)}(\mathbf{j}_n) \text{ i.o.} \}.$$

In other words,

$$\Gamma_C(f, \{\mathbf{j}_n\}) = \bigcap_{K=1}^{\infty} \bigcup_{k=K}^{\infty} \sigma^{-k}(C_{f(k)}(\mathbf{j}_k)) \text{ and } \Gamma_B(f, \{\mathbf{j}_n\}) = \bigcap_{K=1}^{\infty} \bigcup_{k=K}^{\infty} \sigma^{-k}(B_{f(k)}(\mathbf{j}_k)). \quad (2.3)$$

For a visualisation of $\sigma^{-n}C_{f(n)}(\mathbf{j}_n), \sigma^{-n}B_{f(n)}(\mathbf{j}_n)$, see Figure 1.

Theorem 2.1. *Let $\{\mathbf{j}_n\}$ be an arbitrary sequence in Σ , and let $f : \mathbb{N} \mapsto \mathbb{N}$ be a function such that $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{f(n)}{n} = \alpha > 0$. Then*

$$\dim_H \pi \Gamma_C(f, \{\mathbf{j}_n\}) = \max_{\underline{p}_-, \underline{p}_1, \underline{p}_2, \underline{p}_+ \in \Upsilon^4} \mathcal{D}_\alpha(\underline{p}_-, \underline{p}_1, \underline{p}_2, \underline{p}_+, 0). \quad (2.4)$$

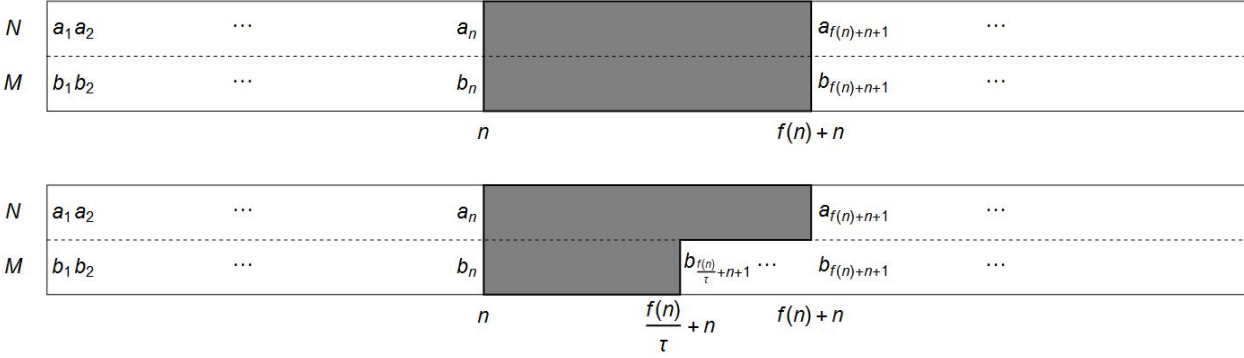


FIGURE 1. Symbolic representation of holes at n th iterations defined by cylinders and balls. That is, the sets $\sigma^{-n}C_{f(n)}(\mathbf{j}_n)$ and $\sigma^{-n}B_{f(n)}(\mathbf{j}_n)$.

Theorem 2.2. *Let $f : \mathbb{N} \mapsto \mathbb{N}$ be a function such that $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{f(n)}{n} = \alpha > 0$ and let $\{\mathbf{j}_n = ((a_1^{(n)}, b_1^{(n)}), (a_2^{(n)}, b_2^{(n)}), \dots)\}$ be a sequence in Σ such that $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{f(n)(1-1/\tau)} \sum_{k=f(n)/\tau}^{f(n)} \log T_{a_k^{(n)}} = H$. Then*

$$\dim_H \pi \Gamma_B(f, \mathbf{j}_k) = \max_{\underline{p}_-, \underline{p}_1, \underline{p}_2, \underline{p}_+ \in \Upsilon^4} \mathcal{D}_\alpha(\underline{p}_-, \underline{p}_1, \underline{p}_2, \underline{p}_+, H). \quad (2.5)$$

3. HEURISTICS

The statements of our results might on the first glance look a bit strange and complicated, but they have a simple geometric meaning.

Fix some $n > 0$ and consider the set Γ_n of points that hit the target at time n . In symbolic description, Γ_n consists of points that have prescribed symbols on positions $a_i, i = n+1, \dots, n+f(n)$ and $b_j, j = n+1, \dots, n+\tau^{-1}f(n)$ (in the ball case) or on positions $a_i, i = n+1, \dots, n+f(n)$ and $b_j, j = n+1, \dots, n+f(n)$ (in the cylinder case). Let p_-, p_1, p_2, p_+ be some fixed probabilistic vectors on D .

We will define a probabilistic measure $\mu_n = \mu_n(p_-, p_1, p_2, p_+)$ the following way. We will demand that (a_i, b_i) is independent from (a_j, b_j) for all $i \neq j$, and that the distribution of (a_i, b_i) is given by p_- for $i \leq \min(n, \tau^{-1}(n+f(n)))$, by p_1 for $\tau^{-1}(n+f(n)) < i \leq n$, by p_2 for $n+f(n) < i \leq \tau n + f(n)$, and by p_+ for $i > \tau n + f(n)$. If we are in the ball case then we still have to describe b_i for $n+\tau^{-1}f(n) < i \leq n+f(n)$, at those position we have already prescribed the value of a_i and we distribute b_i choosing each of available values of $b_i \in P_{a_i}$ with the uniform probability $1/T_{a_i}$.

Given m , we define the local dimension of μ_n at a point \mathbf{j} at a scale N^{-m} by

$$d_m(\mu_n, \mathbf{j}) = \frac{\log \mu_n(B_m(\mathbf{j}))}{-m \log N}.$$

Then, everywhere except at a μ_n -small set of points, we will have that the local dimensions of μ_n at scales N^{-m_i} corresponds to the dimensions values d_i as follows:

$$\begin{array}{cccccc} m_1 \ll n & m_2 = n + f(n) & m_3 = \tau n + f(n) & m_4 = \tau(n + f(n)) & m_5 = \tau(\tau n + f(n)) & m_6 \gg n + f(n) \\ d_1(p_-) & d_2^\alpha(p_-, p_1) & d_3^\alpha(p_-, p_1, p_2) & d_4^\alpha(p_-, p_1, p_2, p_+) & d_5^\alpha(p_-, p_1, p_2, p_+) & d_6(p_+) \end{array}$$

For a visual representation of the approximate squares at level m_i , see Figure 2 and Figure 3. Moreover, one can check that, again everywhere except at a μ_n -small set of points, the local minima of $d_m(\mu_n, \mathbf{j})$ happen at (some of) the scales m_1, \dots, m_6 . That is, for $m_i < m < m_{i+1}$ we have

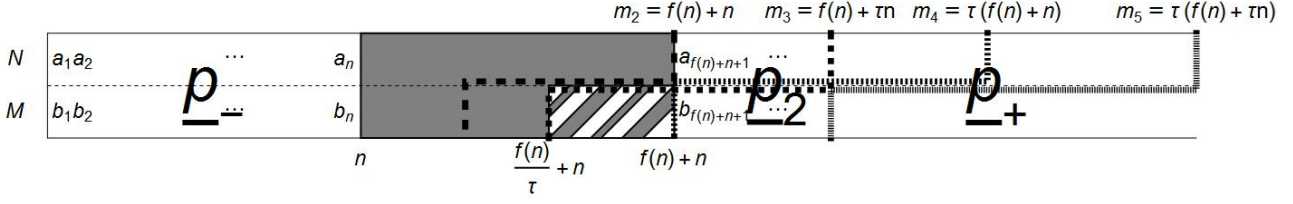


FIGURE 2. The representations of balls at scale m_i and the probability measure μ_n in the case $\alpha \geq \tau - 1$.

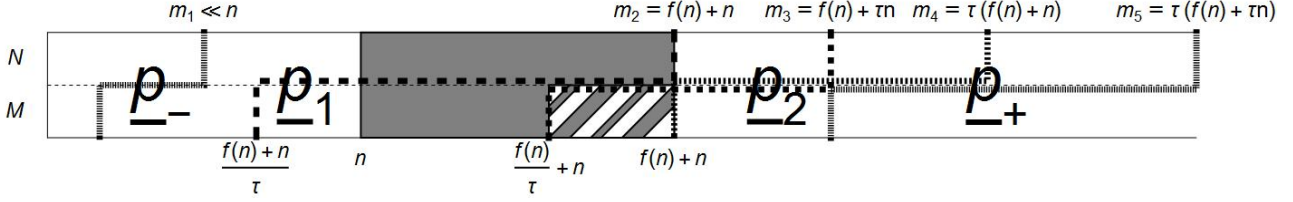


FIGURE 3. The representations of balls at scale m_i and the probability measure μ_n in the case $\alpha < \tau - 1$.

$$d_m(\mu_n, \mathbf{j}) > \min(d_{m_i}(\mu_n, \mathbf{j}), d_{m_{i+1}}(\mu_n, \mathbf{j})) - \varepsilon(n),$$

where $\varepsilon(n)$ is small for n large.

The rest of the paper is divided as follows. In the following section we will define a class of measures (*piecewise Bernoulli measures*) which are a generalization of the measure μ_n defined above, and we will check some basic properties of such measures. In particular, all the statements presented in this section without proofs will follow from results of Section 4. We will also present the basic properties of entropy and row entropy, which will let us significantly simplify the statements of our results. In Section 5, we will prove the lower bound estimation for the dimension of the shrinking target set. Idea of proof: for a proper choice of $\{n_i\}$, we will construct a piecewise Bernoulli measure supported on the set of points that hit the targets at times $\{n_i\}$ in such a way that around each scale N^{-n_i} this measure will be similar to μ_{n_i} . In Section 6, we will prove the upper bound estimation. Idea of proof: for any n we will construct a cover for all the points hitting the target at time n . Again, the construction of this cover will be closely related to the measure μ_n , though this relation might be difficult to explain right now. We finish the paper with the examples section.

4. ENTROPY AND PIECEWISE BERNOULLI MEASURES

4.1. Piecewise Bernoulli measures. We define the *piecewise Bernoulli measures* on Σ as follows. Let $\underline{p}^{(k)}$ be an arbitrary sequence in Υ and let m_k be a sequence of positive integers. Let us denote $\sum_{q=1}^k m_q$ by S_k with the concept $S_0 = 0$. Then we call μ piecewise Bernoulli if

$$\mu = \prod_{\ell} \eta_{\ell}, \text{ where } \eta_{\ell} = \underline{p}^{(k)} \text{ if } \ell \in (S_{k-1}, S_k].$$

Lemma 4.1. *Let $\underline{p}^{(k)}$ be a sequence of probability vectors in Υ and let m_k be a sequence of integers such that*

$$\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} m_k^{-1} < \infty. \quad (4.1)$$

Let μ be the piecewise Bernoulli measure corresponding to the sequences $\underline{p}^{(k)}$ and m_k . Then there exists a set Ω with $\mu(\Omega) = 1$ such that for every sufficiently small $\varepsilon > 0$ and for every $\mathbf{i} = (i_1, i_2, \dots) \in \Omega$ there exist $K = K(\varepsilon, \mathbf{i})$ such that for every $k \geq K$ and every $\varepsilon m_{k-1} < m \leq m_k$

$$\left| \frac{\#\{\ell = 1 + \sum_{q=1}^{k-1} m_q, \dots, m + \sum_{q=1}^{k-1} m_q : i_\ell = j\}}{m} - p_j^{(k)} \right| < \varepsilon \text{ and}$$

$$\left| \frac{\#\{\ell = \sum_{q=1}^k m_q - m + 1, \dots, \sum_{q=1}^k m_q : i_\ell = j\}}{m} - p_j^{(k)} \right| < \varepsilon.$$

Proof. We prove only the first inequality, the proof of the second one is similar.

Let us recall here Chebyshev's inequality. Let X_1, X_2, \dots be independent, uniformly bounded random variables. Then for every $\varepsilon > 0$

$$\mathbb{P} \left(\left| \sum_{i=1}^n X_i - \sum_{i=1}^n \mathbb{E}(X_i) \right| > n\varepsilon \right) \leq \frac{C}{n^2} \text{ for all } n \geq 1, \quad (4.2)$$

where C is some constant depending on the uniform bound and $\varepsilon > 0$.

Let us fix $\varepsilon > 0$. Let $\Delta_{m,k}$ be the set of $\mathbf{i} \in \Sigma$ such that

$$\left| \frac{\#\{\ell = 1 + \sum_{q=1}^{k-1} m_q, \dots, m + \sum_{q=1}^{k-1} m_q : i_\ell = j\}}{m} - p_j^{(k)} \right| > \varepsilon.$$

Then by (4.2),

$$\mu(\Delta_{m,k}) < \frac{C}{m^2}.$$

Hence,

$$\mu \left(\bigcup_{m=\varepsilon m_{k-1}}^{m_k} \Delta_{m,k} \right) \leq \sum_{m=\varepsilon m_{k-1}}^{m_k} \frac{C}{m^2} \leq \frac{C(1-\varepsilon)}{\varepsilon m_{k-1}}.$$

Since the series $\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} m_k^{-1}$ is summable, by Borel-Cantelli Lemma the assertion follows. \square

Let $\mathbf{i} \in \Sigma$ and $q \geq 1$. Let k, ℓ be integers such that $S_{k-1} \leq q < S_k$ and $\tau S_{\ell-1} \leq q < \tau S_\ell$, then

$$\mu(B_q(\mathbf{i})) = \prod_{n=1}^{\ell-1} \prod_{r=S_{n-1}}^{S_n} p_{a_r, b_r}^{(n)} \cdot \prod_{r=S_{\ell-1}}^{q/\tau} p_{a_r, b_r}^{(\ell)} \cdot \prod_{r=q/\tau}^{S_\ell} p_{a_r}^{(\ell)} \cdot \prod_{n=\ell+1}^{k-1} \prod_{r=S_{n-1}}^{S_n} p_{a_r}^{(n)} \cdot \prod_{r=S_{k-1}}^q p_{a_r}^{(k)}. \quad (4.3)$$

Lemma 4.2. Let $C \subset \Upsilon^\circ$ be compact set and let $\{\underline{p}^{(k)}\}_{k=1}^{\infty}$ be a sequence of prob. vectors such that $\underline{p}^{(k)} \in C$ for all $k \geq 1$. Moreover, $\{m_k\}_{k=1}^{\infty}$ be a sequence of integers such that (4.1) hold. If μ is the piecewise Bernoulli measure corresponding to m_k and $\underline{p}^{(k)}$ then for μ -a.e. \mathbf{i}

$$\liminf_{k \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\log \mu(B_{S_k}(\mathbf{i}))}{-S_k \log N} =$$

$$\liminf_{k \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sum_{n=1}^{\ell(k)-1} m_n h(\underline{p}^{(n)}) + (S_k/\tau - S_{\ell(k)-1}) h(\underline{p}^{(\ell)}) + (S_{\ell(k)} - S_k/\tau) h_r(\underline{p}^{(\ell)}) + \sum_{n=\ell+1}^k m_n h_r(\underline{p}^{(n)})}{S_k \log N}, \quad (4.4)$$

where $\ell(k)$ is the unique integer such that $\tau S_{\ell(k)-1} \leq S_k < \tau S_{\ell(k)}$, and

$$\liminf_{\ell \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\log \mu(B_{\tau S_\ell}(\mathbf{i}))}{-\tau S_\ell \log N} = \liminf_{\ell \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sum_{n=K}^{\ell} m_n h(\underline{p}^{(n)}) + \sum_{n=\ell+1}^{k(\ell)-1} m_n h_r(\underline{p}^{(n)}) + (\tau S_\ell - S_{k(\ell)-1}) h_r(\underline{p}^{(k)})}{\tau S_\ell \log N}, \quad (4.5)$$

where $k(\ell)$ is the unique integer such that $S_{k(\ell)-1} \leq \tau S_\ell < S_{k(\ell)}$.

Proof. We prove only equation (4.4), the proof of (4.5) is similar and even simpler.

By (4.3),

$$\mu(B_{S_k}(\mathbf{i})) = \prod_{n=1}^{\ell(k)-1} \prod_{r=S_{n-1}}^{S_n} p_{a_r, b_r}^{(n)} \cdot \prod_{r=S_{\ell(k)-1}}^{S_k/\tau} p_{a_r, b_r}^{(\ell)} \cdot \prod_{r=S_k/\tau}^{S_{\ell(k)}} p_{a_r}^{(\ell)} \cdot \prod_{n=\ell(k)+1}^k \prod_{r=S_{n-1}}^{S_n} p_{a_r}^{(n)}.$$

Let $\varepsilon > 0$ be arbitrary, but fixed. Let $K = K(\varepsilon, \mathbf{i}) > 0$ be the constant defined in Lemma 4.1 and let us assume that $\ell(k) > K + 1$. Thus,

$$\frac{\log \mu(B_{S_k}(\mathbf{i}))}{-S_k \log N} \geq \frac{\sum_{n=K}^{\ell(k)-1} m_n h(\underline{p}^{(n)}) + \sum_{n=\ell(k)+1}^k m_n h_r(\underline{p}^{(n)}) - \sum_{r=S_{\ell(k)-1}}^{S_k/\tau} \log p_{a_r, b_r}^{(\ell)} - \sum_{r=S_k/\tau}^{S_{\ell(k)}} \log p_{a_r}^{(\ell)}}{S_k \log N} - C' \varepsilon \quad (4.6)$$

and

$$\frac{\log \mu(B_{S_k}(\mathbf{i}))}{-S_k \log N} \leq \frac{\sum_{n=K}^{\ell(k)-1} m_n h(\underline{p}^{(n)}) + \sum_{n=\ell(k)+1}^k m_n h_r(\underline{p}^{(n)}) - \sum_{r=S_{\ell(k)-1}}^{S_k/\tau} \log p_{a_r, b_r}^{(\ell)} - \sum_{r=S_k/\tau}^{S_{\ell(k)}} \log p_{a_r}^{(\ell)}}{S_k \log N} + \frac{S_K \hat{P}}{S_k \log N} + C' \varepsilon, \quad (4.7)$$

with some constant $C' > 0$ and $\hat{P} = -\min_{p \in C} \min_{a, b} \log p_{a, b}$. There are three possible cases,

- if $\tau S_{\ell(k)-1} \leq S_k \leq \tau S_{\ell(k)-1} + \varepsilon \tau m_{\ell(k)-1}$ then by Lemma 4.1

$$\begin{aligned} - \sum_{r=S_{\ell(k)-1}}^{S_k/\tau} \log p_{a_r, b_r}^{(\ell)} - \sum_{r=S_k/\tau}^{S_{\ell(k)}} \log p_{a_r}^{(\ell)} &\leq \varepsilon m_{\ell(k)-1} \hat{P} + (S_{\ell(k)} - S_k/\tau) h_r(\underline{p}^{(\ell)}) + m_\ell \varepsilon \leq \\ &(S_k/\tau - S_{\ell(k)-1}) h(\underline{p}^{(\ell)}) + (S_{\ell(k)} - S_k/\tau) h_r(\underline{p}^{(\ell)}) + (1 + \hat{P}) S_k \varepsilon \end{aligned}$$

and

$$\begin{aligned} - \sum_{r=S_{\ell(k)-1}}^{S_k/\tau} \log p_{a_r, b_r}^{(\ell)} - \sum_{r=S_k/\tau}^{S_{\ell(k)}} \log p_{a_r}^{(\ell)} &\geq (S_{\ell(k)} - S_k/\tau) h_r(\underline{p}^{(\ell)}) - m_\ell \varepsilon \geq \\ &(S_k/\tau - S_{\ell(k)-1}) h(\underline{p}^{(\ell)}) + (S_{\ell(k)} - S_k/\tau) h_r(\underline{p}^{(\ell)}) - \varepsilon S_k \max_{p \in C} h(p). \end{aligned}$$

- Similarly, if $\tau S_{\ell(k)} - \varepsilon \tau m_{\ell(k)-1} \leq S_k \leq \tau S_{\ell(k)}$

$$\begin{aligned} (S_k/\tau - S_{\ell(k)-1}) h(\underline{p}^{(\ell)}) + (S_{\ell(k)} - S_k/\tau) h_r(\underline{p}^{(\ell)}) - \varepsilon S_k \max_{p \in C} h_r(p) &\leq \\ - \sum_{r=S_{\ell(k)-1}}^{S_k/\tau} \log p_{a_r, b_r}^{(\ell)} - \sum_{r=S_k/\tau}^{S_{\ell(k)}} \log p_{a_r}^{(\ell)} &\leq \\ (S_k/\tau - S_{\ell(k)-1}) h(\underline{p}^{(\ell)}) + (S_{\ell(k)} - S_k/\tau) h_r(\underline{p}^{(\ell)}) + (1 + \hat{P}) S_k \varepsilon, &\quad (4.8) \end{aligned}$$

- and if $\tau S_{\ell(k)-1} + \varepsilon \tau m_{\ell(k)-1} < S_k < \tau S_{\ell(k)} - \varepsilon \tau m_{\ell(k)-1}$ then

$$\left| (S_k/\tau - S_{\ell(k)-1})h(\underline{p}^{(\ell)}) + (S_{\ell(k)} - S_k/\tau)h_r(\underline{p}^{(\ell)}) - \left(- \sum_{r=S_{\ell(k)-1}}^{S_k/\tau} \log p_{a_r, b_r}^{(\ell)} - \sum_{r=S_k/\tau}^{S_{\ell(k)}} \log p_{a_r}^{(\ell)} \right) \right| \leq 2\varepsilon S_k.$$

Equation (4.4) follows from the fact that the choice of ε was arbitrary. \square

Lemma 4.3. *Let $C \subset \Upsilon^\circ$ be compact set and let $\{\underline{p}^{(k)}\}_{k=1}^\infty$ be a sequence of prob. vectors such that $\underline{p}^{(k)} \in C$ for all $k \geq 1$. Moreover, $\{m_k\}_{k=1}^\infty$ be a sequence of integers such that (4.1) hold. If μ is the piecewise Bernoulli measure corresponding to m_k and $\underline{p}^{(k)}$ then for μ -a.e. \mathbf{i}*

$$\liminf_{q \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\log \mu(B_q(\mathbf{i}))}{-q \log N} = \min \left\{ \liminf_{k \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\log \mu(B_{S_k}(\mathbf{i}))}{-S_k \log N}, \liminf_{\ell \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\log \mu(B_{\tau S_\ell}(\mathbf{i}))}{-\tau S_\ell \log N} \right\}.$$

Proof. Let $\varepsilon > 0$ be arbitrary small but fixed. Let $\mathbf{i} \in \Omega$ and let $K = K(\mathbf{i}, \varepsilon)$, where the set Ω and the constant $K = K(\varepsilon, \mathbf{i})$ defined in Lemma 4.1. Let k, ℓ be integers such that $S_{k-1} \leq q < S_k$ and $\tau S_{\ell-1} \leq q < \tau S_\ell$. We may assume that $\ell > K + 1$.

If $q \in (S_{k-1}, S_{k-1} + \varepsilon m_{k-1})$ then

$$\frac{\log \mu(B_q(\mathbf{i}))}{-q \log N} \geq \frac{\log \mu(B_{S_{k-1}}(\mathbf{i}))}{-(S_{k-1} + \varepsilon m_{k-1}) \log N} \geq \frac{1}{1 + \varepsilon} \frac{\log \mu(B_{S_{k-1}}(\mathbf{i}))}{-S_{k-1} \log N}. \quad (4.9)$$

Similarly, if $q \in (\tau S_{\ell-1}, \tau S_{\ell-1} + \varepsilon \tau m_{\ell-1})$ then

$$\frac{\log \mu(B_q(\mathbf{i}))}{-q \log N} \geq \frac{1}{1 + \varepsilon} \frac{\log \mu(B_{\tau S_{\ell-1}}(\mathbf{i}))}{-\tau S_{\ell-1} \log N}. \quad (4.10)$$

So without loss of generality, we may assume that

$$S_{k-1} + \varepsilon m_{k-1} \leq q \leq S_k \text{ and } \tau S_{\ell-1} + \varepsilon \tau m_{\ell-1} \leq q \leq \tau S_\ell.$$

By Lemma 4.1 and (4.3),

$$\frac{\log \mu(B_q(\mathbf{i}))}{-q \log N} \geq \frac{\sum_{n=K}^{\ell-1} m_n h(\underline{p}^{(n)}) + (q/\tau - S_{\ell-1})h(\underline{p}^{(\ell)}) - \sum_{r=q/\tau}^{S_\ell} \log p_{a_r}^{(\ell)} + \sum_{n=\ell+1}^{k-1} m_n h_r(\underline{p}^{(n)}) + (q - S_{k-1})h_r(\underline{p}^{(k)})}{q \log N} - C'_\varepsilon,$$

where C' depends only on $\varepsilon > 0$ and the compact set C but independent of q . If $q \in (\tau S_\ell - \varepsilon \tau m_{\ell-1}, \tau S_\ell)$ then the right hand side is greater than or equal to

$$\frac{\log \mu(B_q(\mathbf{i}))}{-q \log N} \geq \frac{\sum_{n=K}^{\ell} m_n h(\underline{p}^{(n)}) + \sum_{n=\ell+1}^{k-1} m_n h_r(\underline{p}^{(n)}) + (\tau S_\ell - S_{k-1})h_r(\underline{p}^{(k)})}{\tau S_\ell \log N} - C''_\varepsilon, \quad (4.11)$$

where $C'' \geq C'$ but depend only on $\varepsilon > 0$ and the compact set C .

On the other hand, if $q \in (\tau S_{\ell-1} + \varepsilon \tau m_{\ell-1}, \tau S_\ell - \varepsilon \tau m_{\ell-1})$ then by Lemma 4.1

$$\frac{\log \mu(B_q(\mathbf{i}))}{-q \log N} \geq \frac{\sum_{n=K}^{\ell-1} m_n h(\underline{p}^{(n)}) + (q/\tau - S_{\ell-1})h(\underline{p}^{(\ell)}) + (S_\ell - q/\tau)h_r(\underline{p}^{(\ell)}) + \sum_{n=\ell+1}^{k-1} m_n h_r(\underline{p}^{(n)}) + (q - S_{k-1})h_r(\underline{p}^{(k)})}{q \log N} - C\varepsilon.$$

Clearly, the right hand side of the inequality is either strictly increasing or strictly decreasing in q , thus

$$\frac{\log \mu(B_q(\mathbf{i}))}{-q \log N} \geq \min_{q=S_{k-1}, \tau S_{\ell-1}, S_k, \tau S_\ell} \left\{ \frac{\sum_{n=K}^{\ell-1} m_n h(\underline{p}^{(n)}) + (q/\tau - S_{\ell-1}) h(\underline{p}^{(\ell)})}{q \log N} \right. \\ \left. + \frac{(S_\ell - q/\tau) h_r(\underline{p}^{(\ell)}) + \sum_{n=\ell+1}^{k-1} m_n h_r(\underline{p}^{(n)}) + (q - S_{k-1}) h_r(\underline{p}^{(k)})}{q \log N} \right\} - C\varepsilon. \quad (4.12)$$

Hence, the statement of the lemma follows by Lemma 4.2, (4.9),(4.10),(4.11), (4.12) and the fact that the choice of $\varepsilon >$ was arbitrary. \square

4.2. Notes on entropy and coverings. Let \underline{p}_D be the unique measure with maximal entropy, let \underline{p}_R be the measure with maximal entropy among the measures with maximal row-entropy, and let \underline{p}_d be the measure with maximal dimension. That is,

$$\underline{p}_D = \left(\frac{1}{D} \right)_{(a,b) \in Q}, \underline{p}_R = \left(\frac{1}{T_a R} \right)_{(a,b) \in Q}, \underline{p}_d = \left(\frac{T_a^{\frac{1}{\tau}-1}}{\sum_{a' \in S} T_{a'}^{\frac{1}{\tau}}} \right)_{(a,b) \in Q}. \quad (4.13)$$

The first two formulas are obvious. The proof for the third one can be found in [6, Theorem 4.5] or alternatively [23, Theorem on p. 1].

Lemma 4.4. *The functions $\underline{p} \mapsto h(\underline{p})$, $\underline{p} \mapsto h_r(\underline{p})$, $\underline{p} \mapsto \dim(\underline{p})$ are continuous and concave on Υ .*

Proof. Proof is straightforward. \square

Given $0 \leq z \leq \log R$ let

$$\psi(z) = \max\{h(\underline{p}) : h_r(\underline{p}) = z\},$$

and for $0 \leq z \leq \log D$

$$\varphi(z) = \max\{h_r(\underline{p}) : h(\underline{p}) = z\}.$$

Lemma 4.5. *The functions $a \mapsto \psi(a)$, $a \mapsto \varphi(a)$, $a \mapsto \frac{\psi(a) + (\tau-1)a}{\log M}$ and $a \mapsto \frac{a + (\tau-1)\varphi(a)}{\log M}$ are concave on their domains. Moreover, $h_r(\underline{p}_D) \leq h_r(\underline{p}_d) \leq h_r(\underline{p}_R) = \log R$ and $h(\underline{p}_R) \leq h(\underline{p}_d) \leq h(\underline{p}_D) = \log D$ and equalities hold if and only if T_a takes only one value for all $a \in S$.*

Proof. First, we prove the concavity of ψ . It is easy to see that for any $\underline{p} \in \Upsilon$, $h(\underline{p}') \geq h(\underline{p})$ and $h_r(\underline{p}') = h_r(\underline{p})$, where

$$p'_{a,b} = \frac{\sum_b p_{a,b}}{T_a} = \frac{p_a}{T_a}.$$

Hence,

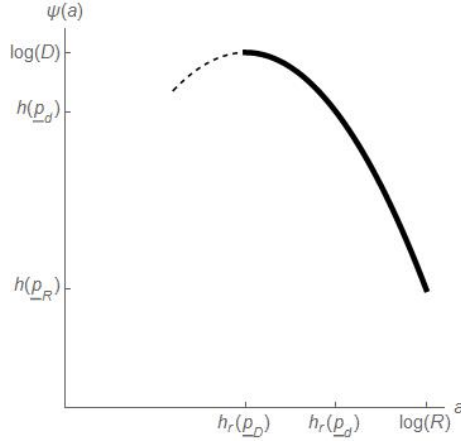
$$\psi(z) = z + \max\left\{ \sum_{a \in S} p_a \log T_a : - \sum_{a \in S} p_a \log p_a = z \right\}.$$

However,

$$\max\left\{ \sum_{a \in S} p_a \log T_a : - \sum_{a \in S} p_a \log p_a = z \right\} = \max\left\{ \sum_{a \in S} p_a \log T_a : - \sum_{a \in S} p_a \log p_a \geq z \right\}.$$

Indeed, the \leq direction is trivial. Let $\#_1 = \#\{a \in S : T_a = \min_{a' \in S} T_{a'}\}$ and $\#_2 = \#\{a \in S : T_a = \max_{a' \in S} T_{a'}\}$. If $\{p_a\}_{a \in S}$ is a maximizing vector such that $-\sum_{a \in S} p_a \log p_a > z$ then by choosing

$$p'_a = \begin{cases} p_a - \delta/\#_1, & \text{if } a \text{ s.t. } T_a = \min_{a' \in S} T_{a'}; \\ p_a + \delta/\#_2, & \text{if } a \text{ s.t. } T_a = \max_{a' \in S} T_{a'}; \\ p_a, & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

FIGURE 4. The graph of the function ψ on $[h_r(\underline{p}_D), \log R]$.

we have $\sum_{a \in S} p_a \log T_a < \sum_{a \in S} p'_a \log T_a$ and $-\sum_{a \in S} p'_a \log p'_a > z$ for sufficiently small choice of δ , which contradicts to the assumption that $\{p_a\}_{a \in S}$ is a maximizing vector.

Therefore,

$$\begin{aligned} q\psi(z_1) + (1-q)\psi(z_2) &= \\ qz_1 + (1-q)z_2 + \max\left\{\sum_{a \in S} qp_a + (1-q)p'_a \log T_a : -\sum_{a \in S} p_a \log p_a \geq z_1, -\sum_{a \in S} p'_a \log p'_a \geq z_2\right\} &\leq \\ qz_1 + (1-q)z_2 + \max\left\{\sum_{a \in S} qp_a + (1-q)p'_a \log T_a : -\sum_{a \in S} (qp_a + (1-q)p'_a) \log (qp_a + (1-q)p'_a) \geq qz_1 + (1-q)z_2\right\} &= \\ &= \psi(qz_1 + (1-q)z_2). \end{aligned}$$

The concavity of φ follows by the fact that $\varphi(\psi(z)) = z$ for $z \in [h_r(\underline{p}_D), \log R]$.

The proof of the second statement of the lemma follows from simple algebraic manipulations. \square

For the graph of the function ψ on $[h_r(\underline{p}_D), \log R]$, see Figure 4.

Let us denote the symbolic space formed by only the row symbols by $\Xi = S^{\mathbb{N}}$ and the set of finite length words by $\Xi^* = \bigcup_{n=0}^{\infty} S^n$. Let Π be the natural correspondence function between Σ and Ξ (and between Σ^* and Ξ^* respectively). That is, for $\mathbf{i} = ((a_1, b_1), (a_2, b_2), \dots) \in \Sigma$ let $\Pi(\mathbf{i}) = (a_1, a_2, \dots)$ (and for $\bar{i} = ((a_1, b_1), \dots, (a_n, b_n)) \in \Sigma^*$ let $\Pi(\bar{i}) = (a_1, \dots, a_n)$).

For a finite word $\bar{i} \in \Sigma^*$ and for $\bar{j} \in \Xi^*$ let us define the entropy of \bar{i} and row-entropy of \bar{j} as follows. Let us denote the frequency of a symbol (a, b) and a row-symbol a in \bar{i} and \bar{j} by

$$v_{a,b}(\bar{i}) = \frac{\#\{k = 1, \dots, |\bar{i}| : (a_k, b_k) = (a, b)\}}{|\bar{i}|} \quad \text{and} \quad v_a(\bar{j}) = \frac{\#\{k = 1, \dots, |\bar{j}| : a_k = a\}}{|\bar{j}|}.$$

We can also define the frequency of rows for finite words $\bar{i} \in \Sigma^*$ in the natural way,

$$v_a(\bar{i}) := v_a(\Pi(\bar{i})) = \sum_{b \in P_a} v_{a,b}(\bar{i}).$$

And let for $\bar{i} \in \Sigma^*$ and $\bar{j} \in \Xi^*$

$$h(\bar{i}) = - \sum_{(a,b) \in Q} v_{a,b}(\bar{i}) \log v_{a,b}(\bar{i}), \quad h_r(\bar{i}) = - \sum_{a \in S} v_a(\bar{i}) \log v_a(\bar{i}) \quad \text{and} \quad h_r(\bar{j}) = - \sum_{a \in S} v_a(\bar{j}) \log v_a(\bar{j}).$$

Lemma 4.6. *For every $\varepsilon > 0$ there exists $N \geq 1$ such that for all $n \geq N$ and every $h \leq \log D$ and $h_r \leq \log R$*

$$\#\{\bar{i} \in Q^n : h(\bar{i}) \leq h\} \leq e^{n(h+\varepsilon)}$$

and

$$\#\{\bar{j} \in S^n : h_r(\bar{j}) \leq h_r\} \leq e^{n(h_r+\varepsilon)}.$$

Proof. We prove only the first inequality, the proof of the second one is analogous.

Let $W = \{p \in \Upsilon : h(p) \leq h\}$. Then

$$\{\bar{i} \in Q^n : h(\bar{i}) \leq h\} = \bigcup_{\substack{(q_{(a,b)})_{(a,b) \in Q} \in \mathbb{N}^D \\ \sum_{(a,b) \in Q} q_{(a,b)} = n \\ - \sum_{(a,b) \in Q} \frac{q_{(a,b)}}{n} \log \frac{q_{(a,b)}}{n} \leq h}} \{\bar{i} \in Q^n : v_{a,b}(\bar{i})n = q_{(a,b)} \text{ for } (a,b) \in Q\}.$$

For any $q_{(a,b)} \in \mathbb{N}$ with $\sum_{(a,b) \in Q} q_{(a,b)} = n$,

$$\#\{\bar{i} \in Q^n : v_{a,b}(\bar{i})n = q_{(a,b)} \text{ for } (a,b) \in Q\} = \frac{n!}{\prod_{(a,b) \in Q} q_{(a,b)}!}.$$

By using Stirling's formula, there exists $C > 0$ such that for every $k \geq 1$

$$C^{-1} \frac{k^k}{e^k} \sqrt{2\pi k} \leq k! \leq C \frac{k^k}{e^k} \sqrt{2\pi k}.$$

Thus, for any $q_{(a,b)} \in \mathbb{N}$ with $\sum_{(a,b) \in Q} q_{(a,b)} = n$ and with $-\sum_{(a,b) \in Q} \frac{q_{(a,b)}}{n} \log \frac{q_{(a,b)}}{n} \leq h$

$$\frac{n!}{\prod_{(a,b) \in Q} q_{(a,b)}!} = \frac{n!}{\prod_{\substack{(a,b) \in Q \\ q_{(a,b)} \geq 1}} q_{(a,b)}!} \leq C^{D+1} \sqrt{n} e^{-n \sum_{(a,b) \in Q} \frac{q_{(a,b)}}{n} \log \frac{q_{(a,b)}}{n}} \leq C^{D+1} \sqrt{n} e^{nh}.$$

On the other hand, $\#\{(q_{(a,b)})_{(a,b) \in Q} \in \mathbb{N}^D : \sum_{(a,b) \in Q} q_{(a,b)} = n\} \leq \binom{n+D+1}{D}$. Hence, for every $\varepsilon > 0$ one can choose $N > 1$ such that for every $n \geq N$

$$\{\bar{i} \in Q^n : h(\bar{i}) \leq h\} \leq \binom{n+D+1}{D} C^{D+1} \sqrt{n} e^{nh} \leq e^{n(h+\varepsilon)}.$$

□

Lemma 4.7. *For every $z \in [h_r(p_D), \log R]$ and for every $\varepsilon > 0$ there exists $N > 0$ such that for every $n > N$*

$$\#\{\bar{i} \in Q^n : h_r(\bar{i}) \geq z\} \leq e^{n(\psi(z)+\varepsilon)}.$$

Moreover, for every $x \in [h(p_R), \log D]$ and for every $\varepsilon > 0$ there exists $N' > 0$ such that for every $n > N'$

$$\#\Pi\{\bar{i} \in Q^n : h(\bar{i}) \geq x\} \leq e^{n(\varphi(x)+\varepsilon)}.$$

Proof. By Lemma 4.5, $\psi(z)$ is monotone decreasing on the interval $[h_r(p_D), \log R]$. So, if $h_r(\bar{i}) \geq z$ then $h(\bar{i}) \leq \psi(h_r(\bar{i})) \leq \psi(z)$. Thus, the statement follows by Lemma 4.6. □

Lemma 4.8. *Let V_n be a set of finite length words with length n . Denote the number of approximate squares with side length N^{-n} required to cover $\mathcal{V} = \bigcup_{\bar{i} \in V_n} B_n(\bar{i})$ by V'_n . Then*

$$V'_n \leq \#\{\bar{j} \in Q^{n/\tau} : \bar{j} = \bar{i}_1^{n/\tau}\} \cdot \#\{\bar{j}' \in S^{n(1-1/\tau)} : \Pi(\bar{i}_1^n /_{n/\tau+1}) = \bar{j}'\}.$$

The proof is straightforward.

4.3. Properties of the dimension functions. Let

$$\Upsilon_\psi := \left\{ \underline{p} \in \Upsilon : \psi(h_r(\underline{p})) = h(\underline{p}) \ \& \ h_r(\underline{p}) \geq h_r(\underline{p}_D) \right\},$$

and let

$$\Theta := \left\{ (\underline{p}_-, \underline{p}_1, \underline{p}_2, \underline{p}_+) \in (\Upsilon_\psi)^4 : h_r(\underline{p}_-) \in [h_r(\underline{p}_D), h_r(\underline{p}_d)], \ h_r(\underline{p}_1) \in [h_r(\underline{p}_-), \log R] \right. \\ \left. \text{and } h_r(\underline{p}_+) \in [h_r(\underline{p}_d), \log R] \right\},$$

where $\underline{p}_R, \underline{p}_d$ and \underline{p}_D are defined in (4.13).

Lemma 4.9. *For any $h \geq 0$,*

$$\max_{\underline{p}_-, \underline{p}_1, \underline{p}_2, \underline{p}_+ \in \Upsilon} \mathcal{D}_\alpha(\underline{p}_-, \underline{p}_1, \underline{p}_2, \underline{p}_+, h) = \max_{(\underline{p}_-, \underline{p}_1, \underline{p}_2, \underline{p}_+) \in \Theta} \mathcal{D}_\alpha(\underline{p}_-, \underline{p}_1, \underline{p}_2, \underline{p}_+, h)$$

Proof. It is easy to see that $\mathcal{D}_\alpha(\underline{p}_-, \underline{p}_1, \underline{p}_2, \underline{p}_+, h)$ is monotone increasing in $h(\underline{p}_i)$ and $h_r(\underline{p}_i)$ for $i = -, 1, 2, +$. Thus, for fixed $h_r(\underline{p}_i)$ the value of \mathcal{D}_α can be increased by replacing $h(\underline{p}_i)$ with $\psi(h_r(\underline{p}_i))$.

On the other hand, since ψ is continuous and concave with maxima at $h_r(\underline{p}_D)$, if $h_r(\underline{p}_D) \geq h_r(\underline{p}_i)$ for some $i = -, 1, 2, +$ then the value of \mathcal{D}_α can be increased by replacing $h_r(\underline{p}_i)$ with $h_r(\underline{p}_D)$, and replacing $h(\underline{p}_i) = \psi(h_r(\underline{p}_i))$ with $\log D = h(\underline{p}_D)$. Thus, we've shown that

$$\max_{\underline{p}_-, \underline{p}_1, \underline{p}_2, \underline{p}_+ \in \Upsilon} \mathcal{D}_\alpha(\underline{p}_-, \underline{p}_1, \underline{p}_2, \underline{p}_+, h) = \max_{(\underline{p}_-, \underline{p}_1, \underline{p}_2, \underline{p}_+) \in (\Upsilon_\psi)^4} \mathcal{D}_\alpha(\underline{p}_-, \underline{p}_1, \underline{p}_2, \underline{p}_+, h).$$

Now, let $(\underline{p}_-, \underline{p}_1, \underline{p}_2, \underline{p}_+) \in (\Upsilon_\psi)^4$ be arbitrary. Since the function $a \mapsto \frac{\psi(a) + (\tau-1)a}{\log M}$ is a concave function with maxima at $a = h_r(\underline{p}_d)$ and $a \mapsto \psi(a)$ is strictly decreasing on $[h_r(\underline{p}_D), \log R]$, if $h_r(\underline{p}_-) > h_r(\underline{p}_d)$ then by choosing $\underline{p}' = (1-\varepsilon)\underline{p}_- + \varepsilon\underline{p}_d$, we get that $d_i(\underline{p}', \underline{p}_1, \underline{p}_2, \underline{p}_+) > d_i(\underline{p}_-, \underline{p}_1, \underline{p}_2, \underline{p}_+)$ for every $i = 1, \dots, 5$. Thus, $\mathcal{D}_\alpha(\underline{p}', \underline{p}_1, \underline{p}_2, \underline{p}_+) \geq \mathcal{D}_\alpha(\underline{p}_-, \underline{p}_1, \underline{p}_2, \underline{p}_+)$ and we may assume that $h_r(\underline{p}_-) \leq h_r(\underline{p}_d)$.

Now, suppose that $h_r(\underline{p}_1) < h_r(\underline{p}_-) \leq h_r(\underline{p}_d)$. Then $h(\underline{p}_1) > h(\underline{p}_-)$ and $\dim \underline{p}_1 > \dim \underline{p}_-$. Thus, $\mathcal{D}_\alpha(\underline{p}_1, \underline{p}_1, \underline{p}_2, \underline{p}_+) \geq \mathcal{D}_\alpha(\underline{p}_-, \underline{p}_1, \underline{p}_2, \underline{p}_+)$. Hence, we may assume that $h_r(\underline{p}_1) \geq h_r(\underline{p}_-)$.

Finally, if $h_r(\underline{p}_+) < h_r(\underline{p}_d)$ then $d_i(\underline{p}_-, \underline{p}_1, \underline{p}_2, \underline{p}_+) \leq d_i(\underline{p}_-, \underline{p}_1, \underline{p}_2, \underline{p}_d)$ for $i = 4, 5, 6$, which implies that $\mathcal{D}_\alpha(\underline{p}_-, \underline{p}_1, \underline{p}_2, \underline{p}_d) \geq \mathcal{D}_\alpha(\underline{p}_-, \underline{p}_1, \underline{p}_2, \underline{p}_+)$. Thus, we may assume that $h_r(\underline{p}_+) \geq h_r(\underline{p}_d)$. \square

Denote the maximizing subset of Θ by $\Theta_M^{\alpha, H}$, i.e.

$$\max_{(\underline{p}', \underline{p}'_1, \underline{p}'_2, \underline{p}'_+) \in \Theta} \mathcal{D}_\alpha(\underline{p}', \underline{p}'_1, \underline{p}'_2, \underline{p}'_+, H) = \mathcal{D}_\alpha(\underline{p}_-, \underline{p}_1, \underline{p}_2, \underline{p}_+, H) \text{ for every } (\underline{p}_-, \underline{p}_1, \underline{p}_2, \underline{p}_+) \in \Theta_M^{\alpha, H}.$$

Lemma 4.10. *If $(\underline{p}_-, \underline{p}_1, \underline{p}_2, \underline{p}_+) \in \Theta_M^{\alpha, H}$ and $\alpha > 0$ then $\mathcal{D}_\alpha(\underline{p}_-, \underline{p}_1, \underline{p}_2, \underline{p}_+, H) < \dim \underline{p}_d$. In particular, $\underline{p}_- \neq \underline{p}_d \neq \underline{p}_+$.*

Proof. Suppose that $\dim \underline{p}_d = \mathcal{D}_\alpha(\underline{p}_-, \underline{p}_1, \underline{p}_2, \underline{p}_+, H)$ for $(\underline{p}_-, \underline{p}_1, \underline{p}_2, \underline{p}_+) \in \Theta_M^{\alpha, H}$. Then $\underline{p}_+ = \underline{p}_- = \underline{p}_d$, otherwise $\mathcal{D}_\alpha < \dim \underline{p}_d$. By Lemma 4.5 and Lemma 4.9, $h(\underline{p}_1) \leq h(\underline{p}_d)$. But then

$$\frac{h(\underline{p}_d) + (\tau-1)h_r(\underline{p}_2)}{(\tau+\alpha)\log N} \geq d_3^\alpha(\underline{p}_d, \underline{p}_1, \underline{p}_2) \geq \dim \underline{p}_d \text{ implies that } (\tau-1)h(\underline{p}_2) \geq (\tau+\alpha-1)h_r(\underline{p}_d) > (\tau-1)h_r(\underline{p}_d),$$

which implies by Lemma 4.5 that $h(\underline{p}_2) < h(\underline{p}_d)$. Thus,

$$d_5^\alpha < \frac{\tau h(\underline{p}_d) + (\tau+\alpha)(\tau-1)h_r(\underline{p}_d) + \alpha(1-1/\tau)H}{\tau(\tau+\alpha)\log N} = \dim \underline{p}_d + \frac{\alpha \left((\tau-1)H - \tau h(\underline{p}_d) \right)}{\tau^2(\tau+\alpha)\log N} < \dim \underline{p}_d,$$

since $H \leq \max_a \log T_a \leq h(\underline{p}_d)$ clearly. This contradicts to $\mathcal{D}_\alpha = \min_{i=1,\dots,6} \{d_i^\alpha\}$. \square

Lemma 4.11. *If $(\underline{p}_-, \underline{p}_1, \underline{p}_2, \underline{p}_+) \in \Theta_M^{\alpha, H}$ and $\mathcal{D}_\alpha(\underline{p}_-, \underline{p}_1, \underline{p}_2, \underline{p}_+, H) = \dim \underline{p}_+$ then*

$$\dim \underline{p}_+ = d_5^\alpha(\underline{p}_-, \underline{p}_1, \underline{p}_2, \underline{p}_+, H).$$

Moreover, if $\mathcal{D}_\alpha(\underline{p}_-, \underline{p}_1, \underline{p}_2, \underline{p}_+, H) = d_i(\underline{p}_-, \underline{p}_1, \underline{p}_2, \underline{p}_+, H)$ for $i = 4, 5, 6$ then $h(\underline{p}_2) = h(\underline{p}_+)$ and $h_r(\underline{p}_2) = h_r(\underline{p}_+)$, i.e. $\underline{p}_2 = \underline{p}_+$ can be chosen.

Proof. Suppose that $\max_{(\underline{p}'_-, \underline{p}'_1, \underline{p}'_2, \underline{p}'_+) \in \Theta} \mathcal{D}_\alpha(\underline{p}_-, \underline{p}_1, \underline{p}_2, \underline{p}_+, h) = \dim \underline{p}_+$. If $h_r(\underline{p}_d) < h_r(\underline{p}_+)$ and $\dim \underline{p}_+ < \min\{d_5^\alpha(\mathbf{p}), d_4^\alpha(\mathbf{p})\}$ (where $\mathbf{p} = (\underline{p}_-, \underline{p}_1, \underline{p}_2, \underline{p}_+)$) then by taking $\varepsilon > 0$ sufficiently small and \underline{p}'_+ such that $h_r(\underline{p}'_+) = (1 - \varepsilon)h_r(\underline{p}_+) + \varepsilon h_r(\underline{p}_d)$ and $h(\underline{p}'_+) = \psi(h_r(\underline{p}'_+))$, we get

$$\dim \underline{p}_+ < \dim \underline{p}'_+ < \min\{d_5^\alpha(\mathbf{p}'), d_4^\alpha(\mathbf{p}')\} < \min\{d_5^\alpha(\mathbf{p}), d_4^\alpha(\mathbf{p})\},$$

where $\mathbf{p}' = (\underline{p}_-, \underline{p}_1, \underline{p}_2, \underline{p}'_+)$. This contradicts to $\mathbf{p} \in \Theta_M^{\alpha, H}$. Thus, either $d_5^\alpha(\mathbf{p}) = \dim \underline{p}_+$ or $d_4^\alpha(\mathbf{p}) = \dim \underline{p}_+$ or $\underline{p}_+ = \underline{p}_d$. But by Lemma 4.10, $\underline{p}_+ \neq \underline{p}_d$ and therefore $\dim \underline{p}_+ = \min\{d_5^\alpha, d_4^\alpha\}$.

Next, we show that $\dim \underline{p}_+ = d_5^\alpha$. Contrary suppose that $d_4^\alpha = \dim \underline{p}_+ < d_5^\alpha$. Simple manipulations shows that

$$\frac{\tau + \alpha}{\tau - 1} d_5^\alpha - \frac{1 + \alpha}{\tau - 1} d_4^\alpha = \frac{h(\underline{p}_2) - h_r(\underline{p}_2)}{\log M} + \frac{\tau h_r(\underline{p}_+)}{\log M} = \frac{h(\underline{p}_2) - h_r(\underline{p}_2)}{\log M} - \frac{h(\underline{p}_+) - h_r(\underline{p}_+)}{\log M} + \dim \underline{p}_+. \quad (4.14)$$

Thus, if $d_4^\alpha = \dim \underline{p}_+ < d_5^\alpha$ then

$$0 < \frac{\tau + \alpha}{\tau - 1} \left(d_5^\alpha - \dim \underline{p}_+ \right) = \frac{h(\underline{p}_2) - h_r(\underline{p}_2)}{\log M} - \frac{h(\underline{p}_+) - h_r(\underline{p}_+)}{\log M}.$$

Hence, $h_r(\underline{p}_2) < h_r(\underline{p}_+)$. Indeed, if $h_r(\underline{p}_2) \geq h_r(\underline{p}_+)$ and $h(\underline{p}_2) - h_r(\underline{p}_2) > h(\underline{p}_+) - h_r(\underline{p}_+)$ then $\psi(h_r(\underline{p}_2)) = h(\underline{p}_2) > h(\underline{p}_+) = \psi(h_r(\underline{p}_+))$, which contradicts to the fact that ψ monotone decreasing on $[h_r(\underline{p}_d), \log R]$. But if $h_r(\underline{p}_2) < h_r(\underline{p}_+)$ then the value of d_5^α can be decreased and d_4^α can be increased by increasing $h_r(\underline{p}_2)$ (the value $\dim \underline{p}_+$ does not change), which contradicts to $(\underline{p}_-, \underline{p}_1, \underline{p}_2, \underline{p}_+) \in \Theta_M^{\alpha, H}$, and shows the first assertion of the lemma.

On the other hand, if $d_4^\alpha = d_5^\alpha = \dim \underline{p}_+$ then by (4.14)

$$h(\underline{p}_2) - h_r(\underline{p}_2) = h(\underline{p}_+) - h_r(\underline{p}_+).$$

Since ψ is monotone decreasing on $[h_r(\underline{p}_d), \log R]$, the proof is complete. \square

5. LOWER BOUNDS

Proposition 5.1. *Let f be a function defined in (2.2). Then, for any $\underline{p}_-, \underline{p}_1, \underline{p}_2, \underline{p}_+ \in \Upsilon^o$*

$$\dim_H \pi \Gamma_C(f, \{\mathbf{j}_k\}) \geq \mathcal{D}_\alpha(\underline{p}_-, \underline{p}_1, \underline{p}_2, \underline{p}_+, 0).$$

where $\{\mathbf{j}_k\}$ is an arbitrary sequence.

Proof. Let $q \geq 1$ be arbitrary but fixed integer and let $\{n_k\}$ be a sequence of integers numbers such that

$$\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sum_{l=1}^{k-1} n_l}{n_k} = 0, \text{ and} \quad (5.1)$$

$$n_{2k+1} > \tau^{2q} n_{2k} \text{ for all } k \geq 1. \quad (5.2)$$

Let Γ' be the set for which

$$\Gamma' = \{\mathbf{i} \in \Sigma : \sigma^{n_{2k-1}} \mathbf{i} \in C_{f(n_{2k-1})}(\mathbf{j}_{n_{2k-1}}) \text{ for all } k \geq 1\}.$$

Clearly, $\Gamma' \subset \Gamma_C(f)$. We divide the proof into two cases.

Case I: $\alpha \geq \tau - 1$. Observe, that in this case $m(\alpha, \tau) = 1$ and $M(\alpha, \tau) = 0$, thus \underline{p}_1 does not play any role.

Let

$$\mu = \prod_{\ell=1}^{\infty} \eta_{\ell},$$

be a measure supported on Γ' , where η_{ℓ} a probability measure on Q such that

$$\eta_{\ell} = \begin{cases} \delta_{(\mathbf{j}_{n_{2k-1}})_{\ell-n_{2k-1}+1}}, & \text{if } \ell \in (n_{2k-1}, n_{2k-1} + f(n_{2k-1})], \\ \underline{p}_2, & \text{if } \ell \in (n_{2k-1} + f(n_{2k-1}), \tau n_{2k-1} + f(n_{2k-1})], \\ \underline{p}_+, & \text{if } \ell \in (\tau n_{2k-1} + f(n_{2k-1}), n_{2k}], \\ \underline{p}^{(m)}, & \text{if } \ell \in (\tau^m n_{2k}, \tau^{m+1} n_{2k}], \\ \underline{p}_- & \text{if } \ell \in (\tau^{1/\varepsilon} n_{2k}, n_{2k+1}], \end{cases}$$

where $m = 0, \dots, q$ and

$$\underline{p}^{(m)} = \left(1 - \frac{m}{q}\right) \underline{p}_+ + \frac{m}{q} \underline{p}_-. \quad (5.3)$$

By (5.1) and Lemma 4.2, it is easy to see that

$$\liminf_{k \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\log \mu(B_{n_{2k-1}}(\mathbf{i}))}{-n_{2k-1} \log N} = \dim \underline{p}_-, \quad (5.4)$$

$$\liminf_{k \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\log \mu(B_{\tau n_{2k-1}}(\mathbf{i}))}{-\tau n_{2k-1} \log N} = \frac{h(\underline{p}_-)}{\tau \log N}, \quad (5.5)$$

$$\liminf_{k \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\log \mu(B_{n_{2k-1}+f(n_{2k-1})}(\mathbf{i}))}{-(n_{2k-1} + f(n_{2k-1})) \log N} = \frac{h(\underline{p}_-)}{(1 + \alpha) \log N}, \quad (5.6)$$

$$\liminf_{k \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\log \mu(B_{\tau(n_{2k-1}+f(n_{2k-1}))}(\mathbf{i}))}{-\tau(n_{2k-1} + f(n_{2k-1})) \log N} = \frac{h(\underline{p}_-) + (\tau - 1)h_r(\underline{p}_2) + (\tau - 1)\alpha h_r(\underline{p}_+)}{\tau(1 + \alpha) \log N}, \quad (5.7)$$

$$\liminf_{k \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\log \mu(B_{\tau n_{2k-1}+f(n_{2k-1})}(\mathbf{i}))}{-(\tau n_{2k-1} + f(n_{2k-1})) \log N} = \frac{h(\underline{p}_-) + (\tau - 1)h_r(\underline{p}_2)}{(\tau + \alpha) \log N}, \quad (5.8)$$

$$\liminf_{k \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\log \mu(B_{\tau(\tau n_{2k-1}+f(n_{2k-1}))}(\mathbf{i}))}{-\tau(\tau n_{2k-1} + f(n_{2k-1})) \log N} = \frac{h(\underline{p}_-) + (\tau - 1)h_r(\underline{p}_2) + (\tau - 1)(\tau + \alpha)h_r(\underline{p}_+)}{\tau(\tau + \alpha) \log N}, \quad (5.9)$$

$$\liminf_{k \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\log \mu(B_{n_{2k}}(\mathbf{i}))}{-n_{2k} \log N} = \dim \underline{p}_+, \quad (5.10)$$

$$\liminf_{k \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\log \mu(B_{\tau^m n_{2k}}(\mathbf{i}))}{-\tau^m n_{2k} \log N} = \frac{h(\underline{p}_+) + \sum_{n=1}^{m-1} \tau^{n-1} (\tau - 1) h(\underline{p}^{(n)}) + \tau^{m-1} (\tau - 1) h_r(\underline{p}^{(m)})}{\tau^m \log N} \quad (5.11)$$

For the comfortability of the reader, we give details to (5.7), the proof of the other equations is similar. By Lemma 4.2,

$$\begin{aligned} & \liminf_{k \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\log \mu(B_{\tau(n_{2k-1} + f(n_{2k-1}))}(\mathbf{i}))}{-\tau(n_{2k-1} + f(n_{2k-1})) \log N} = \\ & \liminf_{k \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{\sum_{\ell=1}^{k-1} \left((\tau-1)n_{2\ell-1}h(\underline{p}_2) + (n_{2\ell} - \tau n_{2\ell-1} - f(n_{2\ell-1}))h(\underline{p}_+) + \sum_{m=0}^q \tau^m (\tau-1)n_{2\ell}h(\underline{p}^{(m)}) \right)}{\tau(n_{2k-1} + f(n_{2k-1})) \log N} + \right. \\ & \quad \left. \frac{\sum_{\ell=1}^{k-1} (n_{2\ell+1} - \tau^q n_{2\ell})h(\underline{p}_-) + (\tau-1)n_{2k-1}h_r(\underline{p}_2) + (\tau-1)f(n_{2k-1})h_r(\underline{p}_+)}{\tau(n_{2k-1} + f(n_{2k-1})) \log N} \right). \end{aligned}$$

The statement follows by (2.2) and (5.1).

Now we show that the formula in (5.11) can be bounded below by $\min\{\dim \underline{p}_-, \dim \underline{p}_+\} - O(1/q)$. By using the continuity of the entropy, we have that $|h_r(\underline{p}^{(m)}) - h_r(\underline{p}^{(m+1)})| \leq O(1/q)$ and thus,

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{h(\underline{p}_+) + \sum_{n=1}^{m-1} \tau^{n-1} (\tau-1)h(\underline{p}^{(n)}) + \tau^{m-1} (\tau-1)h_r(\underline{p}^{(m)})}{\tau^m \log N} = \\ & \frac{h(\underline{p}_+) + \sum_{n=1}^{m-1} (\tau^{n-1} (\tau-1)h(\underline{p}^{(n)}) + \tau^n (\tau-1)h_r(\underline{p}^{(n+1)}) - \tau^{n-1} (\tau-1)h_r(\underline{p}^{(n)})) + (\tau-1)h_r(\underline{p}^{(1)})}{\tau^m \log N} \geq \\ & \frac{\dim \underline{p}_+ + \sum_{n=1}^{m-1} \tau^{n-1} (\tau-1) \log M \dim \underline{p}^{(n)}}{\tau^m \log N} - O(1/q) \frac{\tau^m - 1}{\tau^m \log N} \end{aligned}$$

By the concavity of the entropy and the dimension,

$$\dim \underline{p}^{(m)} \geq \left(1 - \frac{m}{q}\right) \dim \underline{p}_+ + \frac{m}{q} \dim \underline{p}_- \geq \min\{\dim \underline{p}_+, \dim \underline{p}_-\},$$

which implies that

$$\liminf_{k \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\log \mu(B_{\tau^m n_{2k}}(\mathbf{i}))}{-\tau^m n_{2k} \log N} \geq \frac{\dim \underline{p}_+ + \sum_{n=1}^{m-1} \tau^{n-1} (\tau-1) \log M \dim \underline{p}^{(n)}}{\tau^m \log N} - O(\varepsilon) \geq \min\{\dim \underline{p}_+, \dim \underline{p}_-\} - O(1/q). \quad (5.12)$$

Equations (5.4)-(5.11) and (5.12) together with Lemma 4.3 imply that $\dim_H \pi \Gamma_C(f) \geq \dim_H \Gamma' \geq \mathcal{D}_\alpha(\underline{p}_-, \underline{p}_1, \underline{p}_2, \underline{p}_+, 0) - O(1/q)$, and since $q \geq 1$ was arbitrary, the assertion is proven.

Case II: $\alpha < \tau - 1$. Let

$$\mu = \prod_{\ell=1}^{\infty} \eta_\ell,$$

be a measure supported on Γ' , where η_ℓ a probability measure on Q such that

$$\eta_\ell = \begin{cases} \underline{p}_1, & \text{if } \ell \in \left(\frac{n_{2k-1} + f(n_{2k-1})}{\tau}, n_{2k-1}\right], \\ \delta_{(\mathbf{j}_{n_{2k-1}})_{\ell - n_{2k-1} + 1}}, & \text{if } \ell \in (n_{2k-1}, n_{2k-1} + f(n_{2k-1})], \\ \underline{p}_2, & \text{if } \ell \in (n_{2k-1} + f(n_{2k-1}), \tau n_{2k-1} + f(n_{2k-1})], \\ \underline{p}_+, & \text{if } \ell \in (\tau n_{2k-1} + f(n_{2k-1}), n_{2k}] \\ \underline{p}^{(m)}, & \text{if } \ell \in (\tau^m n_{2k}, \tau^{m+1} n_{2k}], \\ \underline{p}_-, & \text{if } \ell \in (\tau^q n_{2k}, \frac{n_{2k+1} + f(n_{2k+1})}{\tau}], \end{cases}$$

where $m = 0, \dots, q$ and $\underline{p}^{(m)}$ as in (5.3). By (5.1) and Lemma 4.2, we get that

$$\liminf_{k \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\log \mu(B_{\frac{n_{2k-1} + f(n_{2k-1})}{\tau}}(\mathbf{i}))}{-\frac{n_{2k-1} + f(n_{2k-1})}{\tau} \log N} = \dim \underline{p}_-, \quad (5.13)$$

$$\liminf_{k \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\log \mu(B_{n_{2k-1} + f(n_{2k-1})}(\mathbf{i}))}{-(n_{2k-1} + f(n_{2k-1})) \log N} = \frac{\frac{1+\alpha}{\tau} h(\underline{p}_-) + (1 - \frac{1+\alpha}{\tau}) h_r(\underline{p}_1)}{(1 + \alpha) \log N}, \quad (5.14)$$

$$\liminf_{k \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\log \mu(B_{n_{2k-1}}(\mathbf{i}))}{-n_{2k-1} \log N} = \frac{\frac{1}{\tau} h(\underline{p}_-) + \frac{\alpha}{\tau} h_r(\underline{p}_-) + (1 - \frac{1+\alpha}{\tau}) h_r(\underline{p}_1)}{\log N}, \quad (5.15)$$

$$\liminf_{k \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\log \mu(B_{\tau n_{2k-1}}(\mathbf{i}))}{-\tau n_{2k-1} \log N} = \frac{\frac{1+\alpha}{\tau} h(\underline{p}_-) + (1 - \frac{1+\alpha}{\tau}) h(\underline{p}_1) + (\tau - 1 - \alpha) h_r(\underline{p}_2)}{\tau \log N}, \quad (5.16)$$

$$\liminf_{k \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\log \mu(B_{\tau(n_{2k-1} + f(n_{2k-1}))}(\mathbf{i}))}{-\tau(n_{2k-1} + f(n_{2k-1})) \log N} = \frac{\frac{1+\alpha}{\tau} h(\underline{p}_-) + (1 - \frac{1+\alpha}{\tau}) h(\underline{p}_1) + (\tau - 1) h_r(\underline{p}_2) + (\tau - 1) \alpha h_r(\underline{p})}{\tau(1 + \alpha) \log N}, \quad (5.17)$$

$$\liminf_{k \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\log \mu(B_{\tau n_{2k-1} + f(n_{2k-1})}(\mathbf{i}))}{-(\tau n_{2k-1} + f(n_{2k-1})) \log N} = \frac{\frac{1+\alpha}{\tau} h(\underline{p}_-) + (1 - \frac{1+\alpha}{\tau}) h(\underline{p}_1) + (\tau - 1) h_r(\underline{p}_2)}{(\tau + \alpha) \log N}, \quad (5.18)$$

$$\liminf_{k \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\log \mu(B_{\tau(\tau n_{2k-1} + f(n_{2k-1}))}(\mathbf{i}))}{-\tau(\tau n_{2k-1} + f(n_{2k-1})) \log N} = \frac{\frac{1+\alpha}{\tau} h(\underline{p}_-) + (1 - \frac{1+\alpha}{\tau}) h(\underline{p}_1) + (\tau - 1) h_r(\underline{p}_2) + (\tau - 1)(\tau + \alpha) h_r(\underline{p}_-)}{\tau(\tau + \alpha) \log N} \quad (5.19)$$

$$\liminf_{k \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\log \mu(B_{n_{2k}}(\mathbf{i}))}{-n_{2k} \log N} = \dim \underline{p}_+, \quad (5.20)$$

$$\liminf_{k \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\log \mu(B_{\tau^m n_{2k}}(\mathbf{i}))}{-\tau^m n_{2k} \log N} = \frac{h(\underline{p}_+) + \sum_{n=1}^{m-1} \tau^{n-1} (\tau - 1) h(\underline{p}^{(n)}) + \tau^{m-1} (\tau - 1) h_r(\underline{p}^{(m)})}{\tau^m \log N}. \quad (5.21)$$

Now, we show that (5.15) and (5.16) cannot attain $\mathcal{D}_\alpha(\underline{p}_-, \underline{p}_1, \underline{p}_2, \underline{p}_+, 0)$. A simple algebraic calculation shows that

$$\frac{\frac{1+\alpha}{\tau} h(\underline{p}_-) + (1 - \frac{1+\alpha}{\tau}) h_r(\underline{p}_1)}{(1 + \alpha) \log N} \leq \frac{\frac{1}{\tau} h(\underline{p}_-) + \frac{\alpha}{\tau} h_r(\underline{p}_-) + (1 - \frac{1+\alpha}{\tau}) h_r(\underline{p}_1)}{\log N}. \quad (5.22)$$

On the other hand, if

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{\frac{1+\alpha}{\tau} h(\underline{p}_-) + (1 - \frac{1+\alpha}{\tau}) h(\underline{p}_1) + (\tau - 1 - \alpha) h_r(\underline{p}_2)}{\tau \log N} < \\ & \min \left\{ \frac{\frac{1+\alpha}{\tau} h(\underline{p}_-) + (1 - \frac{1+\alpha}{\tau}) h(\underline{p}_1) + (\tau - 1) h_r(\underline{p}_2)}{(\tau + \alpha) \log N}, \frac{\frac{1+\alpha}{\tau} h(\underline{p}_-) + (1 - \frac{1+\alpha}{\tau}) h_r(\underline{p}_1)}{(1 + \alpha) \log N} \right\} \end{aligned} \quad (5.23)$$

then

$$\frac{1 + \alpha}{\tau} h(\underline{p}_-) + \left(1 - \frac{1 + \alpha}{\tau}\right) h(\underline{p}_1) < (1 + \alpha) h_r(\underline{p}_2).$$

Thus,

$$\frac{\frac{1+\alpha}{\tau} h(\underline{p}_-) + (1 - \frac{1+\alpha}{\tau}) h(\underline{p}_1) + (\tau - 1 - \alpha) h_r(\underline{p}_2)}{\tau \log N} > \frac{\frac{1+\alpha}{\tau} h(\underline{p}_-) + (1 - \frac{1+\alpha}{\tau}) h(\underline{p}_1)}{(1 + \alpha) \log N},$$

and by (5.23) we have $h(\underline{p}_1) < h_r(\underline{p}_1)$, which is a contradiction. Hence,

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{\frac{1+\alpha}{\tau}h(\underline{p}_-) + (1 - \frac{1+\alpha}{\tau})h(\underline{p}_1) + (\tau - 1 - \alpha)h_r(\underline{p}_2)}{\tau \log N} \geq \\ & \min \left\{ \frac{\frac{1+\alpha}{\tau}h(\underline{p}_-) + (1 - \frac{1+\alpha}{\tau})h(\underline{p}_1) + (\tau - 1)h_r(\underline{p}_2)}{(\tau + \alpha) \log N}, \frac{\frac{1+\alpha}{\tau}h(\underline{p}_-) + (1 - \frac{1+\alpha}{\tau})h_r(\underline{p}_1)}{(1 + \alpha) \log N} \right\}. \end{aligned} \quad (5.24)$$

By Lemma 4.3, the inequalities (5.22), (5.24) with the equations (5.13)-(5.21), and (5.12) imply that $\dim_H \pi\Gamma_C(f, \{\mathbf{j}_k\}) \geq \dim_H \Gamma' \geq \mathcal{D}_\alpha(\underline{p}_-, \underline{p}_1, \underline{p}_2, \underline{p}_+, 0) - O(1/q)$. Since $q \geq 1$ was arbitrary, the proof is complete. \square

Proposition 5.2. *Let f be a function defined in (2.2) and let $\{\mathbf{j}_k = ((a_1^{(k)}, b_1^{(k)}), (a_2^{(k)}, b_2^{(k)}), \dots)\}$ is a sequence on Σ such that $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{f(n)(1-1/\tau)} \sum_{k=f(n)/\tau}^{f(n)} \log T_{a_k^{(n)}} = H$. Then, for any $\underline{p}_-, \underline{p}_1, \underline{p}_2, \underline{p}_+ \in \Upsilon^o$*

$$\dim_H \pi\Gamma_B(f, \{\mathbf{j}_k\}) \geq \mathcal{D}_\alpha(\underline{p}_-, \underline{p}_1, \underline{p}_2, \underline{p}_+, H).$$

Proof. Let $q \geq 1$ be arbitrary large but fixed integer and let $\{n_k\}$ be a sequence of integers numbers such that (5.1) and (5.2) hold. Let Γ' be the set for which

$$\Gamma' = \{\mathbf{i} \in \Sigma : \sigma^{n_{2k-1}} \mathbf{i} \in B_{f(n_{2k-1})}(\mathbf{j}_{n_{2k-1}}) \text{ for all } k \geq 1\}.$$

Clearly, $\Gamma' \subset \Gamma_B(f, \{\mathbf{j}_k\})$. Just like in the proof of Proposition 5.1, we divide the proof into two cases.

Case I: $\alpha \geq \tau - 1$. Observe, that in this case $m(\alpha, \tau) = 1$ and $M(\alpha, \tau) = 0$, thus \underline{p}_1 does not play any role.

Let $\mu = \prod_{\ell=1}^{\infty} \eta_\ell$, be a measure supported on Γ' , where η_ℓ a probability measure on Q such that

$$\eta_\ell = \begin{cases} \delta_{(\mathbf{j}_{n_{2k-1}})_{\ell - n_{2k-1} + 1}}, & \text{if } \ell \in (n_{2k-1}, n_{2k-1} + \frac{f(n_{2k-1})}{\tau}], \\ (\underline{p}')_{\mathbf{j}_{n_{2k-1}}}^{\ell - n_{2k-1} - \frac{f(n_{2k-1})}{\tau}}, & \text{if } \ell \in (n_{2k-1} + \frac{f(n_{2k-1})}{\tau}, n_{2k-1} + f(n_{2k-1})], \\ \underline{p}_2, & \text{if } \ell \in (n_{2k-1} + f(n_{2k-1}), \tau n_{2k-1} + f(n_{2k-1})], \\ \underline{p}_+, & \text{if } \ell \in (\tau n_{2k-1} + f(n_{2k-1}), n_{2k}] \\ \underline{p}^{(m)}, & \text{if } \ell \in (\tau^m n_{2k}, \tau^{m+1} n_{2k}], \\ \underline{p}_-, & \text{if } \ell \in (\tau^q n_{2k}, n_{2k+1}], \end{cases}$$

where $m = 0, \dots, q$, $\underline{p}^{(m)} = (1 - \frac{m}{q})\underline{p}_+ + \frac{m}{q}\underline{p}_-$ and

$$(\underline{p}')_{\mathbf{j}}^k = \left(\frac{\delta_{a=a_k}}{T_{a_k}} \right)_{(a,b) \in Q}, \text{ where } \mathbf{j} = ((a_1, b_1), (a_2, b_2), \dots).$$

It is easy to see by Lemma 4.2 and (5.1) that equations (5.4), (5.5), (5.6), (5.8), (5.10) and (5.11) hold for the measure μ . The only the differences occur at the following positions

$$\liminf_{k \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\log \mu(B_{n_{2k-1} + \frac{f(n_{2k-1})}{\tau}}(\mathbf{i}))}{-(n_{2k-1} + \frac{f(n_{2k-1})}{\tau}) \log N} = \begin{cases} \frac{h(\underline{p}_-)}{(1 + \frac{\alpha}{\tau}) \log N}, & \text{if } \tau(\tau - 1) \leq \alpha; \\ \frac{\frac{\tau + \alpha}{\tau^2} h(\underline{p}_-) + \frac{\tau^2 - \tau - \alpha}{\tau^2} h_r(\underline{p}_-)}{(1 + \frac{\alpha}{\tau}) \log N}, & \text{if } \tau(\tau - 1) > \alpha, \end{cases} \quad (5.25)$$

$$\liminf_{k \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\log \mu(B_{\tau(n_{2k-1} + f(n_{2k-1}))}(\mathbf{i}))}{-\tau(n_{2k-1} + f(n_{2k-1})) \log N} = \frac{h(\underline{p}_-) + (\tau - 1)h_r(\underline{p}_2) + \alpha(\tau - 1)h_r(\underline{p}_+) + \alpha(1 - 1/\tau)H}{\tau(1 + \alpha) \log N} \quad (5.26)$$

$$\liminf_{k \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\log \mu(B_{\tau(\tau n_{2k-1} + f(n_{2k-1}))}(\mathbf{i}))}{-\tau(\tau n_{2k-1} + f(n_{2k-1})) \log N} = \frac{h(\underline{p}_-) + (\tau - 1)h(\underline{p}_2) + (\tau + \alpha)(\tau - 1)h_r(\underline{p}_+) + \alpha(1 - 1/\tau)H}{\tau(\tau + \alpha) \log N} \quad (5.27)$$

For the comfortability of the reader, we give the details for (5.26). Similarly to the proof of equation (4.4), by Lemma 4.2 we get

$$\liminf_{k \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\log \mu(B_{\tau(n_{2k-1} + f(n_{2k-1}))}(\mathbf{i}))}{-\tau(n_{2k-1} + f(n_{2k-1})) \log N} = \frac{h(\underline{p}_-) + (\tau - 1)h_r(\underline{p}_2) + \alpha(\tau - 1)h_r(\underline{p}_+)}{\tau(1 + \alpha) \log N} + \liminf_{k \rightarrow \infty} \frac{f(n_{2k-1})(1 - 1/\tau) \sum_{a \in S} v_a(\mathbf{j}_{n_{2k-1}} |_{f(n_{2k-1})/\tau}) \log T_a}{\tau(n_{2k-1} + f(n_{2k-1})) \log N}.$$

But by the assumption on $\{\mathbf{j}_k\}$ and (2.2),

$$\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \frac{f(n_{2k-1})(1 - 1/\tau) \sum_{a \in S} v_a(\mathbf{j}_{n_{2k-1}} |_{f(n_{2k-1})/\tau}) \log T_a}{\tau(n_{2k-1} + f(n_{2k-1})) \log N} = \frac{\alpha(1 - 1/\tau)H}{\tau(1 + \alpha) \log N}.$$

It is easy to see that the right hand side of (5.25) is greater than $\frac{h(\underline{p}_-)}{(1 + \alpha) \log N}$ in both cases. Thus, one can finish the proof like at the end of the proof of Case I of Proposition 5.1.

Case II: $\alpha < \tau - 1$. Let $\mu = \prod_{\ell=1}^{\infty} \eta_{\ell}$, be a measure supported on Γ' , where η_{ℓ} a probability measure on Q such that

$$\eta_{\ell} = \begin{cases} \underline{p}_1, & \text{if } \ell \in (\frac{n_{2k-1} + f(n_{2k-1})}{\tau}, n_{2k-1}], \\ \delta_{(\mathbf{j}_{n_{2k-1}})_{\ell - n_{2k-1} + 1}}, & \text{if } \ell \in (n_{2k-1}, n_{2k-1} + \frac{f(n_{2k-1})}{\tau}], \\ (\underline{p}')_{\mathbf{j}_{n_{2k-1}}}^{\ell - n_{2k-1} - \frac{f(n_{2k-1})}{\tau}}, & \text{if } \ell \in (n_{2k-1} + \frac{f(n_{2k-1})}{\tau}, n_{2k-1} + f(n_{2k-1})], \\ \underline{p}_2, & \text{if } \ell \in (n_{2k-1} + f(n_{2k-1}), \tau n_{2k-1} + f(n_{2k-1})], \\ \underline{p}_+, & \text{if } \ell \in (\tau n_{2k-1} + f(n_{2k-1}), n_{2k}] \\ \underline{p}^{(m)}, & \text{if } \ell \in (\tau^m n_{2k}, \tau^{m+1} n_{2k}], \\ \underline{p}_-, & \text{if } \ell \in (\tau^q n_{2k}, n_{2k+1}], \end{cases}$$

where $m = 0, \dots, 1/\varepsilon$, $\underline{p}^{(m)} = (1 - \frac{m}{q})\underline{p}_+ + \frac{m}{q}\underline{p}_-$ and

$$(\underline{p}')_{\mathbf{j}}^k = \left(\frac{\delta_{a=a_k}}{T_{a_k}} \right)_{(a,b) \in Q}, \text{ where } \mathbf{j} = ((a_1, b_1), (a_2, b_2), \dots).$$

By Lemma 4.2, one can prove by similar argument that equations (5.13), (5.14), (5.15), (5.16), (5.18), (5.20) and (5.25) hold. Moreover,

$$\liminf_{k \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\log \mu(B_{\tau(n_{2k-1} + f(n_{2k-1}))}(\mathbf{i}))}{-\tau(n_{2k-1} + f(n_{2k-1})) \log N} = \frac{\frac{1+\alpha}{\tau} h(\underline{p}_-) + (1 - \frac{1+\alpha}{\tau}) h(\underline{p}_1) + (\tau - 1) h_r(\underline{p}_2) + \alpha(\tau - 1) h_r(\underline{p}_+) + \alpha(1 - 1/\tau) H}{\tau(1 + \alpha) \log N} \quad (5.28)$$

$$\liminf_{k \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\log \mu(B_{\tau(\tau n_{2k-1} + f(n_{2k-1}))}(\mathbf{i}))}{-\tau(\tau n_{2k-1} + f(n_{2k-1})) \log N} = \frac{\frac{1+\alpha}{\tau} h(\underline{p}_-) + (1 - \frac{1+\alpha}{\tau}) h(\underline{p}_1) + (\tau - 1) h(\underline{p}_2) + (\tau + \alpha)(\tau - 1) h_r(\underline{p}_+) + \alpha(1 - 1/\tau) H}{\tau(\tau + \alpha) \log N}. \quad (5.29)$$

Since the right hand side of (5.25) is greater than $\frac{h(\underline{p}_-)}{(1+\alpha) \log N}$ in both cases, by (5.22) and (5.24) and Lemma 4.3, the proof is complete. \square

6. UPPER BOUNDS

Let $\mathbf{p} = (\underline{p}_-, \underline{p}_1, \underline{p}_2, \underline{p}_+) \in \Theta_M^{\alpha, H}$. For the tuple $\mathbf{p} \in \Theta_M^{\alpha, H}$, let $A_\alpha(\mathbf{p}) = \{i \in \{1, \dots, 6\} : d_i^\alpha(\mathbf{p}, H) = D_\alpha(\mathbf{p}, H)\}$. We decompose the proof of the upper bound into several cases according to whether $\alpha \geq \tau - 1$ or not and to the maximal elements of $A_\alpha(\mathbf{p})$. We note that we will handle the shrinking targets in case of balls and cylinders together.

Let us note here that we slightly abuse the notations in the upcoming lemmas. We denote the maximizing set and the maximizing vectors for shrinking sequence of cylinders and for shrinking sequence of approximate balls in the same way, but in general, they might be strictly different.

6.1. Case $\alpha \geq \tau - 1$. We note that in this case \underline{p}_1 does not play any role. Moreover, observe that

$$\dim \underline{p}_- > \frac{h(\underline{p}_-)}{(1 + \alpha) \log N} = d_2^\alpha(\mathbf{p}) \quad (6.1)$$

for every \underline{p}_- with $h_r(\underline{p}_-) \in [h_r(\underline{p}_D), h_r(\underline{p}_d)]$. Thus, \underline{p}_- must be equal to \underline{p}_D for $(\underline{p}_-, \underline{p}_1, \underline{p}_2, \underline{p}_+) \in \Theta_M^{\alpha, H}$.

Lemma 6.1. *Let $\mathbf{p} \in \Theta_M^{\alpha, H}$ be such that $\max A_\alpha(\mathbf{p}) = 2$. Then*

$$\dim_H \pi \Gamma_C(f, \{\mathbf{j}_k\}) \leq \dim_H \pi \Gamma_B(f, \{\mathbf{j}_k\}) \leq \frac{\log D}{(1 + \alpha) \log N} = D_\alpha(\mathbf{p})$$

for every sequence of $\{\mathbf{j}_k\}$.

Proof. Observe that for every sequence of $\{\mathbf{j}_k\}$, $\Gamma_C(f, \{\mathbf{j}_k\}) \subseteq \Gamma_B(f, \{\mathbf{j}_k\})$ by definition. It is easy to see that

$$\sigma^{-n}(B_{f(n)}(\mathbf{j}_n)) \subseteq \bigcup_{|\bar{i}|=n} B_{n+f(n)}(\bar{i}\mathbf{j}_n).$$

Thus, by Lemma 4.8

$$\mathcal{H}_{N^{-(r+f(r))}}^s(\pi \Gamma_B(f, \{\mathbf{j}_k\})) \leq \sum_{n=r}^{\infty} D^n N^{-s(n+f(n))}.$$

Then, for arbitrary $s > d_2^\alpha(\mathbf{p}) = \frac{\log D}{(1+\alpha) \log N}$, we have $\mathcal{H}^s(\pi \Gamma_B(f, \{\mathbf{j}_k\})) < \infty$, which implies the statement. \square

Lemma 6.2. *Let $\mathbf{p} \in \Theta_M^{\alpha, H}$ be such that $\max A_\alpha(\mathbf{p}) = 3$. Then*

$$\dim_H \pi\Gamma_C(f, \{\mathbf{j}_k\}) \leq \dim_H \pi\Gamma_B(f, \{\mathbf{j}_k\}) \leq d_3^\alpha(\mathbf{p}) = D_\alpha(\mathbf{p})$$

for every sequence of $\{\mathbf{j}_k\}$.

Proof. If $\max A_\alpha(\mathbf{p}) = 3$ then we may assume that $\underline{p}_2 = \underline{p}_R$. Indeed, if $\underline{p}_2 \neq \underline{p}_R$ then we can take ε sufficiently small and $\underline{p}'_2 \in \Upsilon_\psi$ such that $h_r(\underline{p}_2) = (1 - \varepsilon)h_r(\underline{p}_2) + \varepsilon h_r(\underline{p}_R)$ and $h(\underline{p}'_2) = \psi(h_r(\underline{p}_2))$. Let $\mathbf{p}' = (\underline{p}_D, \underline{p}_1, \underline{p}'_2, \underline{p}_+)$ then $d_3^\alpha(\mathbf{p}') > d_3^\alpha(\mathbf{p})$, $d_2^\alpha(\mathbf{p}') = d_2^\alpha(\mathbf{p})$ and $d_3^\alpha(\mathbf{p}') < d_j(\mathbf{p}')$ for $j = 4, \dots, 6$. This, implies that either if $d_2^\alpha(\mathbf{p}) = d_3^\alpha(\mathbf{p})$ and $\underline{p}_2 \neq \underline{p}_R$ then we can choose another $\mathbf{p}' \in \Theta_M^{\alpha, H}$ such that $\max A(\mathbf{p}') = 2$ (and apply Lemma 6.1) or if $d_2^\alpha(\mathbf{p}) > d_3^\alpha(\mathbf{p})$ then $\underline{p}_2 = \underline{p}_R$.

So, without loss of generality, we may assume that

$$D_\alpha(\mathbf{p}) = d_3^\alpha(\mathbf{p}) = \frac{\log D + (\tau - 1) \log R}{(\tau + \alpha) \log N}.$$

Trivially,

$$\sigma^{-n}(B_{f(n)}(\mathbf{j}_n)) \subseteq \bigcup_{|\bar{i}|=n, |\bar{j}|=(\tau-1)n} B_{\tau n + f(n)}(\bar{i}\mathbf{j}_n |_1^{f(n)} \bar{j}).$$

Hence, by Lemma 4.8

$$\mathcal{H}_{N^{-(\tau r + f(r))}}^s(\pi\Gamma_B(f, \{\mathbf{j}_n\})) \leq \sum_{n=r}^{\infty} D^n R^{(\tau-1)n} N^{-s(\tau n + f(n))},$$

which implies the statement by taking arbitrary $s > \frac{\log D + (\tau-1) \log R}{(\tau + \alpha) \log N}$. \square

Lemma 6.3. *Let $\mathbf{p} \in \Theta_M^{\alpha, H}$ be such that $\max A_\alpha(\mathbf{p}) = 4$. Then*

$$\dim_H \pi\Gamma_C(f, \{\mathbf{j}_k\}) \leq d_4^\alpha(\mathbf{p}, 0) = D_\alpha(\mathbf{p}, 0)$$

for every sequence $\{\mathbf{j}_k\}$. Moreover, if $\{\mathbf{j}_k = ((a_1^{(k)}, b_1^{(k)}), (a_2^{(k)}, b_2^{(k)}), \dots)\}$ is a sequence on Σ such that

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{f(n)(1 - 1/\tau)} \sum_{k=f(n)/\tau}^{f(n)} \log T_{a_k^{(n)}} = H$$

then

$$\dim_H \pi\Gamma_B(f, \{\mathbf{j}_k\}) \leq d_4^\alpha(\mathbf{p}, H) = D_\alpha(\mathbf{p}, H).$$

Proof. Fix $\mathbf{p} = (\underline{p}_-, \underline{p}_1, \underline{p}_2, \underline{p}_+)$ $\in \Theta_M^{\alpha, H}$ such that $\max A_\alpha(\mathbf{p}) = 4$. Similarly to the beginning of Lemma 6.2, either we can choose $\mathbf{p} \neq \mathbf{p}' \in \Theta_M^{\alpha, H}$ such that $\max A(\mathbf{p}') = 2$ (and apply Lemma 6.1) or $\underline{p}_2 = \underline{p}_+ = \underline{p}_R$. So without loss of generality, we may assume that

$$D_\alpha(\mathbf{p}, *) = \frac{\log D + (1 + \alpha)(\tau - 1) \log R + \alpha(1 - 1/\tau)*}{\tau(1 + \alpha) \log N},$$

where $*$ is 0 in case of cylinders or H in case of balls.

Obviously,

$$\sigma^{-n}(C_{f(n)}(\mathbf{j}_n)) \subseteq \bigcup_{|\bar{i}|=n, |\bar{j}|=(\tau-1)(n+f(n))} B_{\tau(n+f(n))}(\bar{i}\mathbf{j}_k |_1^{f(n)} \bar{j}).$$

and

$$\sigma^{-n}(B_{f(n)}(\mathbf{j}_n)) \subseteq \bigcup_{\substack{|\bar{i}|=n, |\bar{j}|=(\tau-1)(n+f(n)) \\ |\bar{h}|=f(n)(1-1/\tau): \Pi(\bar{h}) = \Pi(\mathbf{j}_k |_1^{f(n)/\tau})}} B_{\tau(n+f(n))}(\bar{i}\mathbf{j}_k |_1^{f(n)/\tau} \bar{h}\bar{j}).$$

Then by Lemma 4.8

$$\mathcal{H}_{N^{-\tau(r+f(r))}}^s(\pi\Gamma_C(f, \mathbf{j}_k)) \leq \sum_{n=r}^{\infty} D^n R^{(\tau-1)(n+f(n))} N^{-s\tau(n+f(n))},$$

and by the assumption on the sequence $\{\mathbf{j}_k\}$ for arbitrary $\varepsilon > 0$ taking sufficiently large r

$$\mathcal{H}_{N^{-\tau(r+f(r))}}^s(\pi\Gamma_B(f, \mathbf{j}_k)) \leq \sum_{n=r}^{\infty} D^n R^{(\tau-1)(n+f(n))} e^{f(n)(1-1/\tau)(H+\varepsilon)} N^{-s\tau(n+f(n))}.$$

Since $\varepsilon > 0$ was arbitrary, by taking $s > \mathcal{D}_\alpha(\mathbf{p}, *) + C\varepsilon$ (with some proper choice of C), the statement follows. \square

Lemma 6.4. *Let $\mathbf{p} \in \Theta_M^{\alpha, H}$ be such that $\max A_\alpha(\mathbf{p}) = 5$. Then*

$$\dim_H \pi\Gamma_C(f, \{\mathbf{j}_k\}) \leq d_5^\alpha(\mathbf{p}, 0) = \mathcal{D}_\alpha(\mathbf{p}, 0)$$

for every sequence $\{\mathbf{j}_k\}$. Moreover, if $\{\mathbf{j}_k = ((a_1^{(k)}, b_1^{(k)}), (a_2^{(k)}, b_2^{(k)}), \dots)\}$ is a sequence on Σ such that

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{f(n)(1-1/\tau)} \sum_{k=f(n)/\tau}^{f(n)} \log T_{a_k^{(n)}} = H$$

then

$$\dim_H \pi\Gamma_B(f, \{\mathbf{j}_k\}) \leq d_5^\alpha(\mathbf{p}, H) = \mathcal{D}_\alpha(\mathbf{p}, H).$$

Proof. Again, we may assume without loss of generality that $\underline{p}_+ = \underline{p}_R$. Indeed, if $\underline{p}_+ \neq \underline{p}_R$ then by Lemma 4.5 one can take $\varepsilon > 0$ sufficiently small, $\underline{p}'_+ = (1-\varepsilon)\underline{p}_+ + \varepsilon\underline{p}_R$ and $\mathbf{p}' = (\underline{p}_-, \underline{p}_1, \underline{p}_2, \underline{p}_+)$ such that $d_i(\mathbf{p}') = d_i(\mathbf{p})$ for $i = 2, 3, 4$; $d_5^\alpha(\mathbf{p}, *) < d_5^\alpha(\mathbf{p}', *) < d_6(\mathbf{p}') < d_6(\mathbf{p})$. Thus, either there exists $\mathbf{p}' \in \Theta_M^{\alpha, H}$ such that $\max A(\mathbf{p}') \leq 4$ (and apply Lemma 6.1, Lemma 6.2 or Lemma 6.3) or $\underline{p}_+ = \underline{p}_R$. So without loss of generality, we assume that

$$\mathcal{D}_\alpha(\mathbf{p}, *) = d_5^\alpha(\mathbf{p}, *) = \frac{\log D + (\tau-1)h(\underline{p}_2) + (\tau-1)(\tau+\alpha)\log R + \alpha(1-1/\tau)*}{\tau(\tau+\alpha)\log N},$$

where $*$ is 0 in case of cylinders or H in case of balls.

If $d_3^\alpha(\mathbf{p}) > d_5^\alpha(\mathbf{p}, *)$, $d_4^\alpha(\mathbf{p}, *) > d_5^\alpha(\mathbf{p}, *)$ and $\underline{p}_2 \neq \underline{p}_D$ then by Lemma 4.5, one could take $\varepsilon > 0$ sufficiently small, $\underline{p}'_2 \in \Upsilon_\psi$ such that $h_r(\underline{p}'_2) = (1-\varepsilon)h_r(\underline{p}_2) + \varepsilon h_r(\underline{p}_D)$ and $h(\underline{p}'_2) = \psi(h_r(\underline{p}'_2))$ and $\mathbf{p}' = (\underline{p}_D, \underline{p}_1, \underline{p}'_2, \underline{p}_+) \in \Theta$ such that $h(\underline{p}_2) < h(\underline{p}'_2)$, $h_r(\underline{p}_2) > h_r(\underline{p}'_2)$, $d_3^\alpha(\mathbf{p}) > d_3^\alpha(\mathbf{p}') > d_5^\alpha(\mathbf{p}', *) > d_5^\alpha(\mathbf{p}, *)$, $d_4^\alpha(\mathbf{p}, *) > d_4^\alpha(\mathbf{p}', *) > d_5^\alpha(\mathbf{p}', *) > d_5^\alpha(\mathbf{p}, *)$ and $d_2^\alpha(\mathbf{p}) = d_2^\alpha(\mathbf{p}')$. Thus, either we can reduce to the case $\max A(\mathbf{p}') \leq 2$ or

$$\text{if } \underline{p}_2 \neq \underline{p}_D \text{ then either } d_3^\alpha(\mathbf{p}) = d_5^\alpha(\mathbf{p}, *) \text{ or } d_4^\alpha(\mathbf{p}, *) = d_5^\alpha(\mathbf{p}, *). \quad (6.2)$$

Let $\varepsilon > 0$ be arbitrary but fixed. Let

$$V_{-1, n} = \left\{ \bar{i} \in Q^{(\tau-1)n} : h(\bar{i}) > h(\underline{p}_2) \right\} \quad (6.3)$$

$$V_{0, n} = \left\{ \bar{i} \in Q^{(\tau-1)n} : h(\bar{i}) \leq h(\underline{p}_2) \right\}. \quad (6.4)$$

We give two covers for $\sigma^{-n}(C_{f(n)}(\mathbf{j}_n))$ and $\sigma^{-n}(B_{f(n)}(\mathbf{j}_n))$. Since $V_{-1, n} \cup V_{0, n} = Q^{(\tau-1)n}$, we have

$$\sigma^{-n}(C_{f(n)}(\mathbf{j}_n)) \subseteq \left(\bigcup_{|\bar{i}|=n, \bar{j} \in V_{-1, n}} B_{\tau n + f(n)}(\bar{i}\mathbf{j}_k|_1^{f(n)}\bar{j}) \right) \cup \left(\bigcup_{\substack{|\bar{i}|=n, \bar{j} \in V_{0, n} \\ |h|=(\tau-1)(\tau n + f(n))}} B_{\tau(\tau n + f(n))}(\bar{i}\mathbf{j}_k|_1^{f(n)}\bar{j}h) \right),$$

and

$$\sigma^{-n}(C_{f(n)}(\mathbf{j}_n)) \subseteq \left(\bigcup_{\substack{|\bar{i}|=n, \bar{j} \in V_{-1,n} \\ |\bar{h}|=(\tau-1)f(n)}} B_{\tau n+f(n)}(\bar{i}\mathbf{j}_k|_1^{f(n)}\bar{j}\bar{h}) \right) \cup \left(\bigcup_{\substack{|\bar{i}|=n, \bar{j} \in V_{0,n} \\ |\bar{h}|=(\tau-1)(\tau n+f(n))}} B_{\tau(\tau n+f(n))}(\bar{i}\mathbf{j}_k|_1^{f(n)}\bar{j}\bar{h}) \right).$$

Similarly,

$$\sigma^{-n}(B_{f(n)}(\mathbf{j}_n)) \subseteq \left(\bigcup_{|\bar{i}|=n, \bar{j} \in V_{-1,n}} B_{\tau n+f(n)}(\bar{i}\mathbf{j}_k|_1^{f(n)}\bar{j}) \right) \cup \left(\bigcup_{\substack{|\bar{i}|=n, \bar{j} \in V_{0,n}, |\bar{h}|=(\tau-1)(\tau n+f(n)) \\ |\bar{j}'|=f(n)(1-1/\tau): \Pi(\bar{j}')=\Pi(\mathbf{j}|_{f(n)/\tau}^{f(n)})}} B_{\tau(\tau n+f(n))}(\bar{i}\mathbf{j}_k|_1^{f(n)/\tau}\bar{j}'\bar{j}\bar{h}) \right)$$

and

$$\sigma^{-n}(B_{f(n)}(\mathbf{j}_n)) \subseteq \left(\bigcup_{\substack{|\bar{i}|=n, \bar{j} \in V_{-1,n} \\ |\bar{h}|=(\tau-1)f(n)}} B_{\tau n+f(n)}(\bar{i}\mathbf{j}_k|_1^{f(n)}\bar{j}\bar{h}) \right) \cup \left(\bigcup_{\substack{|\bar{i}|=n, \bar{j} \in V_{0,n}, |\bar{h}|=(\tau-1)(\tau n+f(n)) \\ |\bar{j}'|=f(n)(1-1/\tau): \Pi(\bar{j}')=\Pi(\mathbf{j}|_{f(n)/\tau}^{f(n)})}} B_{\tau(\tau n+f(n))}(\bar{i}\mathbf{j}_k|_1^{f(n)/\tau}\bar{j}'\bar{j}\bar{h}) \right)$$

Applying Lemma 4.6 and Lemma 4.7, we get for sufficiently large n that

$$\#\Pi(V_{-1,n}) \leq \mathbb{1}(\underline{p}_2 \neq \underline{p}_D) \cdot e^{n(\tau-1)(h_r(\underline{p}_2)+\varepsilon)}, \quad (6.5)$$

$$\#V_{0,n} \leq e^{n(\tau-1)(h(\underline{p}_2)+\varepsilon)}. \quad (6.6)$$

Thus, by Lemma 4.8 ,

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{H}_{N-r}^s(\pi\Gamma_C(f)) &\leq \sum_{n=r}^{\infty} e^{C\varepsilon n} \left(\mathbb{1}(\underline{p}_2 \neq \underline{p}_D) \cdot D^n e^{(\tau-1)nh_r(\underline{p}_2)-s(\tau n+f(n))\log N} + \right. \\ &\quad \left. D^n R^{(\tau n+f(n))(\tau-1)} e^{(\tau-1)nh(\underline{p}_2)-s\tau(\tau n+f(n))\log N} \right) = \\ &\quad \sum_{n=r}^{\infty} e^{C\varepsilon n} \left(\mathbb{1}(\underline{p}_2 \neq \underline{p}_D) N^{-(\tau n+f(n))(d_3^\alpha(\mathbf{p})-s)} + N^{-\tau(\tau n+f(n))(d_5^\alpha(\mathbf{p},0)-s)} \right) \end{aligned}$$

and

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{H}_{N-r}^s(\pi\Gamma_C(f)) &\leq \sum_{n=r}^{\infty} e^{C\varepsilon n} \left(\mathbb{1}(\underline{p}_2 \neq \underline{p}_D) \cdot D^n R^{f(n)(\tau-1)} e^{(\tau-1)nh_r(\underline{p}_2)-s\tau(n+f(n))\log N} + \right. \\ &\quad \left. D^n R^{(\tau n+f(n))(\tau-1)} e^{(\tau-1)nh(\underline{p}_2)-s\tau(\tau n+f(n))\log N} \right) = \\ &\quad \sum_{n=r}^{\infty} e^{C\varepsilon n} \left(\mathbb{1}(\underline{p}_2 \neq \underline{p}_D) N^{-\tau(n+f(n))(d_4^\alpha(\mathbf{p},0)-s)} + N^{-\tau(\tau n+f(n))(d_5^\alpha(\mathbf{p},0)-s)} \right) \end{aligned}$$

Similarly, by the assumption on $\{\mathbf{j}_k\}$

$$\mathcal{H}_{N-r}^s(\pi\Gamma_B(f, \{\mathbf{j}_k\})) \leq \sum_{n=r}^{\infty} e^{C\varepsilon n} \left(\mathbb{1}(\underline{p}_2 \neq \underline{p}_D) N^{-(\tau n+f(n))(d_3^\alpha(\mathbf{p})-s)} + N^{-\tau(\tau n+f(n))(d_5^\alpha(\mathbf{p},H)-s)} \right),$$

and

$$\mathcal{H}_{N-r}^s(\pi\Gamma_B(f, \{\mathbf{j}_k\})) \leq \sum_{n=r}^{\infty} e^{C\varepsilon n} \left(\mathbb{1}(\underline{p}_2 \neq \underline{p}_D) N^{-\tau(n+f(n))(d_4^\alpha(\mathbf{p},0)-s)} + N^{-\tau(\tau n+f(n))(d_5^\alpha(\mathbf{p},H)-s)} \right),$$

where C is a constant independent of n . Thus, by taking $s > D_\alpha(\mathbf{p}, *) + C'\varepsilon$, we get

$$\mathcal{H}^s(\pi\Gamma_C(f, \{\mathbf{j}_k\})), \mathcal{H}^s(\pi\Gamma_B(f, \{\mathbf{j}_k\})) < \infty,$$

which implies the assertion by the arbitrariness of ε . \square

Lemma 6.5. *Let $\mathbf{p} \in \Theta_M^{\alpha, H}$ be such that $\max A_\alpha(\mathbf{p}) = 6$. Then*

$$\dim_H \pi\Gamma_C(f, \{\mathbf{j}_k\}) \leq \dim \underline{p}_+ = D_\alpha(\mathbf{p}, 0)$$

for every sequence $\{\mathbf{j}_k\}$. Moreover, if $\{\mathbf{j}_k = ((a_1^{(k)}, b_1^{(k)}), (a_2^{(k)}, b_2^{(k)}), \dots)\}$ is a sequence on Σ such that

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{f(n)(1 - 1/\tau)} \sum_{k=f(n)/\tau}^{f(n)} \log T_{a_k^{(n)}} = H$$

then

$$\dim_H \pi\Gamma_B(f, \{\mathbf{j}_k\}) \leq \dim \underline{p}_+ = D_\alpha(\mathbf{p}, H).$$

Proof. By Lemma 4.11, $d_3^\alpha(\mathbf{p}, *) = d_6(\mathbf{p})$. Moreover, by similar argument at the beginning of Lemma 6.4,

$$\text{if } d_4^\alpha(\mathbf{p}, *) > d_6(\mathbf{p}) \text{ then either } d_3^\alpha(\mathbf{p}) = d_6(\mathbf{p}) \text{ or } \underline{p}_2 = \underline{p}_D. \quad (6.7)$$

Let $\varepsilon > 0$ be arbitrary and let $q \geq 1$ be arbitrary integer but fixed. Let $V_{k,n}$ be as defined in (6.3) and (6.4) for $k = -1, 0$. Now, we define a sequence of probability vectors $\underline{p}_+^{(k)}$. Precisely, let

$$\hat{\underline{p}}_+^{(k)} = \frac{k}{q} \underline{p}_R + \left(1 - \frac{k}{q}\right) \underline{p}_+ \text{ and let } \underline{p}_+^{(k)} \text{ such that } h_r(\underline{p}_+^{(k)}) = h_r(\hat{\underline{p}}_+^{(k)}) \text{ and } h(\underline{p}_+^{(k)}) = \psi(h_r(\hat{\underline{p}}_+^{(k)})), \quad (6.8)$$

$$V_{k,n} = \left\{ \bar{i} \in S^{(\tau^k - 1)(\tau n + f(n))} : h_r(\bar{i}|_{\tau^{k-1}(\tau n + f(n))}^{\tau^k(\tau n + f(n))}) \leq h_r(\underline{p}_+^{(k-1)}) \text{ and } h_r(\bar{i}|_{\tau^{j-1}(\tau n + f(n))}^{\tau^j(\tau n + f(n))}) > h_r(\underline{p}_+^{(j-1)}) \text{ for } 1 \leq j \leq k-1 \right\}. \quad (6.9)$$

Moreover, let

$$Z_{k,n} = \left\{ \bar{i} \in S^{(\tau^k - 1)(n + f(n))} : h_r(\bar{i}|_{\tau^{k-1}(n + f(n))}^{\tau^k(n + f(n))}) \leq h_r(\underline{p}_+^{(k-1)}) \text{ and } h_r(\bar{i}|_{\tau^{j-1}(n + f(n))}^{\tau^j(n + f(n))}) > h_r(\underline{p}_+^{(j-1)}) \text{ for } 1 \leq j \leq k-1 \right\}. \quad (6.10)$$

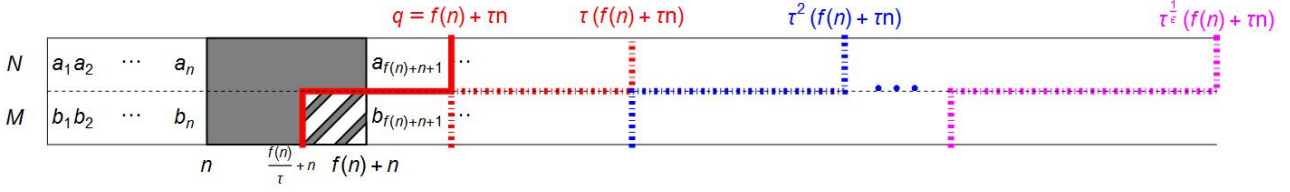
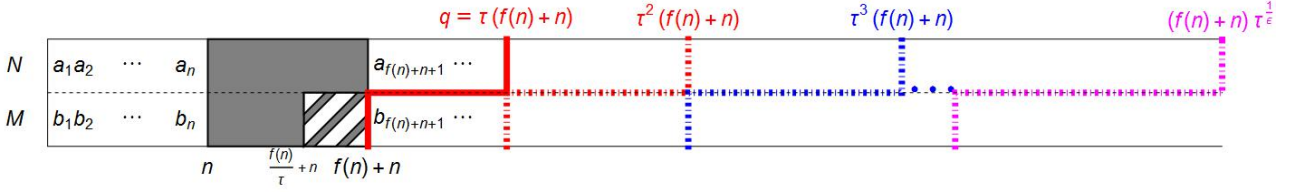
For a visualization of the covers $V_{k,n}$ and $Z_{k,n}$ see Figure 5 and Figure 6.

It is easy to see that

$$\sigma^{-n}(C_{f(n)}(\mathbf{j}_n)) \subseteq \left(\bigcup_{\substack{|\bar{i}|=n \\ \bar{j} \in V_{-1,n}}} B_{\tau n + f(n)}(\bar{i}\mathbf{j}_k|_1^{f(n)}\bar{j}) \right) \cup \left(\bigcup_{k=1}^q \bigcup_{\substack{|\bar{i}|=n, \bar{j} \in V_{0,n} \\ h \in V_{k,n}}} B_{\tau^k(\tau n + f(n))}(\bar{i}\mathbf{j}_k|_1^{f(n)}\bar{j}h) \right),$$

and

$$\sigma^{-n}(C_{f(n)}(\mathbf{j}_n)) \subseteq \bigcup_{k=1}^q \bigcup_{|\bar{i}|=n, \bar{j} \in Z_{k,n}} B_{\tau^k(n + f(n))}(\bar{i}\mathbf{j}_k|_1^{f(n)}\bar{j}).$$

FIGURE 5. Visualization of the cover $V_{k,n}$ defined in (6.9).FIGURE 6. Visualization of the cover $Z_{k,n}$ defined in (6.10).

Similarly

$$\sigma^{-n}(B_{f(n)}(\mathbf{j}_n)) \subseteq \left(\bigcup_{|\bar{i}|=n, \bar{j} \in V_{-1,n}} B_{\tau n + f(n)}(\bar{\mathbf{i}}\mathbf{j}_1^{f(n)}\bar{j}) \right) \cup \left(\bigcup_{k=1}^q \bigcup_{\substack{|\bar{i}|=n, \bar{j} \in V_{0,n}, h \in V_{k,n} \\ |\bar{j}'|=f(n)(1-1/\tau): \Pi(\bar{j}') = \Pi(\mathbf{j}|_{f(n)/\tau}^{f(n)})}} B_{\tau^k(\tau n + f(n))}(\bar{\mathbf{i}}\mathbf{j}_1^{f(n)/\tau}\bar{j}'\bar{j}h) \right), \quad (6.11)$$

and

$$\sigma^{-n}(B_{f(n)}(\mathbf{j}_n)) \subseteq \bigcup_{k=1}^q \bigcup_{\substack{|\bar{i}|=n, \bar{j} \in Z_{k,n} \\ |h|=f(n)(1-1/\tau): \Pi(h) = \Pi(\mathbf{j}|_{f(n)=\tau}^{f(n)})}} B_{\tau^k(n + f(n))}(\bar{\mathbf{i}}\mathbf{j}_1^{f(n)/\tau}h\bar{j}).$$

By Lemma 4.8,

$$\mathcal{H}_{N-r}^s(\pi\Gamma_C(f, \{\mathbf{j}_k\})) \leq \sum_{n=r}^{\infty} \left(D^n \cdot \#\Pi V_{-1,n} \cdot N^{-s(\tau n + f(n))} + \sum_{k=1}^q D^n \cdot \#V_{0,n} \cdot \#V_{k,n}|_1^{\tau^{k-1}(\tau n + f(n))} \cdot \#\Pi V_{k,n}|_{\tau^{k-1}(\tau n + f(n))}^{\tau^k(\tau n + f(n))} \cdot N^{-s\tau^k(\tau n + f(n))} \right), \quad (6.12)$$

and

$$\mathcal{H}_{N-r}^s(\pi\Gamma_C(f, \{\mathbf{j}_k\})) \leq \sum_{n=r}^{\infty} \left(\sum_{k=1}^q D^n \cdot \#Z_{k,n}|_1^{\tau^{k-1}(n + f(n))} \cdot \#\Pi Z_{k,n}|_{\tau^{k-1}(n + f(n))}^{\tau^k(n + f(n))} \cdot N^{-s\tau^k(n + f(n))} \right), \quad (6.13)$$

where

$$V|_t^u = \{\bar{v} \in Q^{u-t} : \bar{v} = \bar{j}|_t^u \text{ for some } \bar{j} \in V\}.$$

By applying Lemma 4.6 and Lemma 4.7, we get that for sufficiently large n

$$\#V_{k,n}|_1^{\tau^{k-1}(\tau n+f(n))} \cdot \#\Pi V_{k,n}|_{\tau^{k-1}(\tau n+f(n))}^{\tau^k(\tau n+f(n))} \leq e^{(\tau n+f(n))\left(\sum_{j=1}^{k-1} \tau^{j-1}(\tau-1)(h(\underline{p}_+^{(j-1)})+\varepsilon)+\tau^{k-1}(\tau-1)(h_r(\underline{p}_+^{(k-1)})+\varepsilon)\right)}, \quad (6.14)$$

$$\#Z_{k,n}|_1^{\tau^{k-1}(n+f(n))} \cdot \#\Pi Z_{k,n}|_{\tau^{k-1}(n+f(n))}^{\tau^k(n+f(n))} \leq e^{(n+f(n))\left(\sum_{j=1}^{k-1} \tau^{j-1}(\tau-1)(h(\underline{p}_+^{(j-1)})+\varepsilon)+\tau^{k-1}(\tau-1)(h_r(\underline{p}_+^{(k-1)})+\varepsilon)\right)}. \quad (6.15)$$

By the continuity of h_r , i.e. $|h_r(\underline{p}_+^{(k)}) - h_r(\underline{p}_+^{(k-1)})| \leq O(1/q)$, simple algebraic manipulations show that

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{j=1}^{k-1} \tau^{j-1}(\tau-1)h(\underline{p}_+^{(j-1)}) + \tau^{k-1}(\tau-1)h_r(\underline{p}_+^{(k-1)}) &= \\ \sum_{j=1}^{k-1} \left(\tau^{j-1}(\tau-1)h(\underline{p}_+^{(j-1)}) + \tau^{j-1}(\tau-1)^2(h_r(\underline{p}_+^{(j)}) - h_r(\underline{p}_+^{(j-1)})) \right) + (\tau-1)h_r(\underline{p}_+^{(0)}) &\leq \\ \sum_{j=1}^{k-1} \tau^j(\tau-1) \dim \underline{p}_+^{(j-1)} \log N + (\tau-1)h_r(\underline{p}_+) + O(1/q)(\tau-1)(\tau^{k-1}-1) &\leq \\ (\tau^k - \tau) \dim \underline{p}_+ \log N + (\tau-1)h_r(\underline{p}_+) + O(1/q)(\tau-1)(\tau^{k-1}-1), &\quad (6.16) \end{aligned}$$

where in the last inequality we used that $h_r(\underline{p}_d) \leq h_r(\underline{p}_+) \leq h_r(\underline{p}_+^{(k)})$ and therefore $\dim \underline{p}_+ \geq \dim \underline{p}_+^{(k)}$ by the concavity of dimension. Thus,

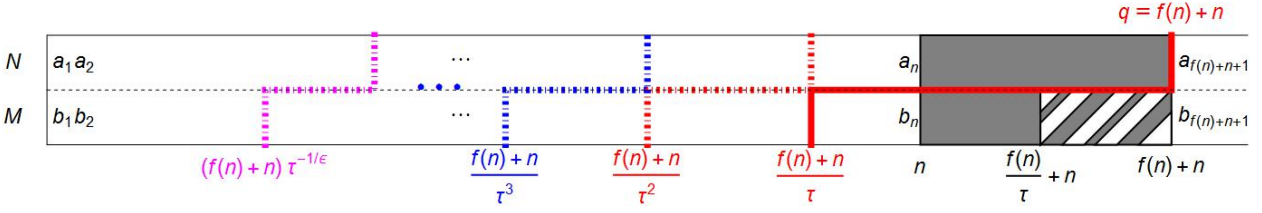
$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{H}_{N-r}^s(\pi\Gamma_C(f, \{\mathbf{j}_k\})) &\leq \sum_{n=r}^{\infty} \left(\mathbb{1}(\underline{p}_2 \neq \underline{p}_D) \cdot e^{(d_3^\alpha(\mathbf{p})+C'\varepsilon-s)(\tau n+f(n)) \log N} + \right. \\ &\quad \left. e^{\tau(\tau n+f(n)) \log N (d_6^\alpha(\mathbf{p},0)-d_6(\mathbf{p}))} \sum_{k=1}^q e^{(d_6(\mathbf{p})-s+C'(\varepsilon+O(1/q)))\tau^k(\tau n+f(n)) \log N} \right) = \\ \sum_{n=r}^{\infty} \left(\mathbb{1}(\underline{p}_2 \neq \underline{p}_D) \cdot e^{(d_3^\alpha(\mathbf{p})+C'\varepsilon-s)(\tau n+f(n)) \log N} + \sum_{k=1}^q e^{(d_6(\mathbf{p})-s+C'(\varepsilon+O(1/q)))\tau^k(\tau n+f(n)) \log N} \right). &\quad (6.17) \end{aligned}$$

and

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{H}_{N-r}^s(\pi\Gamma_C(f, \{\mathbf{j}_k\})) &\leq \sum_{n=r}^{\infty} \left(D^n e^{(\tau-1)(n+f(n))h_r(\underline{p}_+)-\tau d_6(\mathbf{p}) \log N} \cdot \sum_{k=1}^q e^{(d_6(\mathbf{p})-s+C'(\varepsilon+O(1/q)))\tau^k(n+f(n)) \log N} \right) = \\ \sum_{n=r}^{\infty} \left(N^{\tau(d_4^\alpha(\underline{p}_-, \underline{p}_1, \underline{p}_+, \underline{p}_+, 0)-d_6(\mathbf{p}))} \cdot \sum_{k=1}^q e^{(d_6(\mathbf{p})-s+C'(\varepsilon+O(1/q)))\tau^k(\tau n+f(n)) \log N} \right). &\quad (6.18) \end{aligned}$$

Similarly,

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{H}_{N-r}^s(\pi\Gamma_B(f, \{\mathbf{j}_n\})) &\leq \\ \sum_{n=r}^{\infty} \left(\mathbb{1}(\underline{p}_2 \neq \underline{p}_D) \cdot e^{(d_3^\alpha(\mathbf{p})+C'\varepsilon-s)(\tau n+f(n)) \log N} + \sum_{k=1}^q e^{(d_6(\mathbf{p})-s+C'(\varepsilon+O(1/q)))\tau^k(\tau n+f(n)) \log N} \right). &\quad (6.19) \end{aligned}$$

FIGURE 7. The backward cover $W_{k,n}$ defined in (6.23).

and

$$\mathcal{H}_{N-r}^s(\pi\Gamma_B(f, \{\mathbf{j}_n\})) \leq \sum_{n=r}^{\infty} \left(N^{\tau(d_4^\alpha(\underline{p}_-, \underline{p}_1, \underline{p}_+, \underline{p}_+, H) - d_6(\mathbf{p}))(n+f(n))} \cdot \sum_{k=1}^q N^{(d_6(\mathbf{p}) - s + C'(\varepsilon + O(1/q)))\tau^k(n+f(n))} \right). \quad (6.20)$$

By Lemma 4.11, if $d_4^\alpha(\mathbf{p}) = d_6(\mathbf{p})$ then $\underline{p}_2 = \underline{p}_+$ and therefore $d_4^\alpha(\underline{p}_-, \underline{p}_1, \underline{p}_+, \underline{p}_+, H) = d_6(\mathbf{p})$. By (6.2), if $d_4^\alpha(\mathbf{p}) > d_6(\mathbf{p})$ and $\underline{p}_2 \neq \underline{p}_D$ then $d_3^\alpha(\mathbf{p}) = d_6(\mathbf{p})$. Then by choosing $s > d_6(\mathbf{p}) + C'(\varepsilon + O(1/q))$, we get $\mathcal{H}^s(\pi\Gamma_B(f, \{\mathbf{j}_n\})), \mathcal{H}^s(\pi\Gamma_C(f, \{\mathbf{j}_k\})) < \infty$. Since $\varepsilon > 0$ and $q \geq 1$ were arbitrary, the statement follows. \square

6.2. Case $\alpha < \tau - 1$.

Lemma 6.6. *Let $\mathbf{p} \in \Theta_M^{\alpha, H}$ be such that $\max A_\alpha(\mathbf{p}) = 1$. Then*

$$\dim_H \pi\Gamma_C(f, \{\mathbf{j}_k\}) \leq \dim_H \pi\Gamma_B(f, \{\mathbf{j}_k\}) \leq \dim \underline{p}_d = D_\alpha(\mathbf{p}, *)$$

for every sequence of $\{\mathbf{j}_k\}$.

The proof is straightforward.

Lemma 6.7. *Let $\mathbf{p} \in \Theta_M^{\alpha, H}$ be such that $\max A_\alpha(\mathbf{p}) = 2$. Then*

$$\dim_H \pi\Gamma_C(f, \{\mathbf{j}_k\}) \leq \dim_H \pi\Gamma_B(f, \{\mathbf{j}_k\}) \leq d_2^\alpha(\mathbf{p}) = D_\alpha(\mathbf{p}, *)$$

for every sequence of $\{\mathbf{j}_k\}$.

Proof. If $\underline{p}_1 \neq \underline{p}_R$ and $\max A_\alpha(\mathbf{p}) = 2$ then for sufficiently small $\varepsilon > 0$ one can take \underline{p}'_1 and $\mathbf{p}' = (\underline{p}_-, \underline{p}'_1, \underline{p}_2, \underline{p}_+)$ such that $h_r(\underline{p}'_1) = \varepsilon h_r(\underline{p}_R) + (1 - \varepsilon)h_r(\underline{p}_1)$ and $h(\underline{p}'_1) = \psi(h_r(\underline{p}'_1))$ such that $d_1(\mathbf{p}) = d_1(\mathbf{p}')$ and $d_2^\alpha(\mathbf{p}) < d_2^\alpha(\mathbf{p}') < d_j(\mathbf{p}') < d_j(\mathbf{p})$ for all $j > 3$. Thus, either there is $\mathbf{p}' \in \Theta_M^{\alpha, H}$ such that $\max A(\mathbf{p}') \leq 1$ (and we apply Lemma 6.6) or $\underline{p}_1 = \underline{p}_R$.

On the other hand, if $\underline{p}_- \neq \underline{p}_D$ and $d_1(\mathbf{p}) > d_2^\alpha(\mathbf{p})$ then one can take \underline{p}'_- and $\mathbf{p}' = (\underline{p}'_-, \underline{p}_1, \underline{p}_2, \underline{p}_+)$ such that $h(\underline{p}'_-) = (1 - \varepsilon)h(\underline{p}_-) + \varepsilon h(\underline{p}_D)$, $h_r(\underline{p}'_-) = \varphi(h(\underline{p}'_-))$, $d_1(\mathbf{p}) > d_1(\mathbf{p}') > d_2^\alpha(\mathbf{p}') > d_2^\alpha(\mathbf{p})$ and $d_2^\alpha(\mathbf{p}') < d_j(\mathbf{p}')$ for $j \geq 3$ for sufficiently small $\varepsilon > 0$. But this contradicts to the assumption that $\mathbf{p} \in \Theta_M^{\alpha, H}$. Thus,

$$\text{if } \underline{p}_- \neq \underline{p}_D \text{ then } d_1(\mathbf{p}) = d_2^\alpha(\mathbf{p}). \quad (6.21)$$

So without loss of generality, we assume

$$D_\alpha(\mathbf{p}, *) = d_2^\alpha(\mathbf{p}) = \frac{mh(\underline{p}_-) + (1 - m) \log R}{(1 + \alpha) \log N},$$

where $m = (1 + \alpha)/\tau$.

Let $q \geq 1$ be arbitrary but fixed integer and let $\varepsilon > 0$. We give a cover for $\sigma^{-n}(B_{f(n)}(\mathbf{j}_n))$. Let us define the following subsets of

$$\widehat{\underline{p}}_-^{(k)} = \frac{k}{q} \underline{p}_D + \left(1 - \frac{k}{q}\right) \underline{p}_- \text{ and let } \underline{p}_-^{(k)} \text{ such that } h(\underline{p}_-^{(k)}) = h(\widehat{\underline{p}}_-^{(k)}) \text{ and } h_r(\underline{p}_-^{(k)}) = \varphi(h(\widehat{\underline{p}}_-^{(k)})), \quad (6.22)$$

$$W_{k,n} = \left\{ \bar{v} \in Q^n : h(\bar{v})_{\frac{(n+f(n))/\tau^{j+1}}{(n+f(n))/\tau^{j+1}}} \leq h(\underline{p}_-^{(j-1)}) \text{ for } q \geq j \geq k+1 \text{ and } h(\bar{v})_{\frac{(n+f(n))/\tau^k}{(n+f(n))/\tau^{k+1}}} > h(\underline{p}_-^{(k-1)}) \right\} \quad (6.23)$$

$$\widetilde{W}_{0,n} = \left\{ \bar{v} \in Q^n : h(\bar{v})_{\frac{(n+f(n))/\tau^j}{(n+f(n))/\tau^{j+1}}} \leq h(\underline{p}_-^{(j-1)}) \text{ for all } j = 1, \dots, q \right\}. \quad (6.24)$$

For a visualisation of the cover defined in (6.23), see Figure 7. It is easy to see that $\widetilde{W}_{0,n} \cup \bigcup_{k=1}^q W_{k,n} = Q^n$. Thus,

$$\sigma^{-n}(B_{f(n)}(\mathbf{j}_n)) \subseteq \left(\bigcup_{k=1}^q \bigcup_{\bar{v} \in W_{k,n}} B_{\frac{n+f(n)}{\tau^k}}(\bar{v}\mathbf{j}_k) \right) \cup \bigcup_{\bar{v} \in \widetilde{W}_{0,n}} B_{n+f(n)}(\bar{v}\mathbf{j}_k).$$

Let $W'_{k,n}$ be the number of disjoint balls in $\bigcup_{\bar{v} \in W_{k,n}} B_{\frac{n+f(n)}{\tau^k}}(\bar{v}\mathbf{j}_k)$. By Lemma 4.6, Lemma 4.7 and Lemma 4.8, we have that for $k \geq 1$ and for sufficiently large n

$$W'_{k,n} \leq \mathbb{1}(\underline{p}_- \neq \underline{p}_D) \cdot D^{(n+f(n))/\tau^{q+1}} e^{\sum_{j=k+1}^q \frac{(n+f(n))(\tau-1)(h(\underline{p}_-^{(j-1)})+\varepsilon)}{\tau^{j+1}} + \frac{(n+f(n))(\tau-1)(h_r(\underline{p}_-^{(k-1)})+\varepsilon)}{\tau^{k+1}}},$$

$$W'_{0,n} \leq D^{(n+f(n))/\tau^{q+1}} \cdot e^{\sum_{j=1}^q \frac{(n+f(n))(\tau-1)(h(\underline{p}_-^{(j-1)})+\varepsilon)}{\tau^{j+1}}} \cdot R^{n - \frac{n+f(n)}{\tau}}.$$

By using the continuity of the entropy, we get $|h(\underline{p}_-^{(j)}) - h(\underline{p}_-^{(j-1)})| \leq O(1/q)$ for every j . Thus,

$$\sum_{j=k+1}^q \frac{(n+f(n))(\tau-1)(h(\underline{p}_-^{(j-1)})+\varepsilon)}{\tau^{j+1}} \leq$$

$$\sum_{j=k+1}^q \left(\frac{(n+f(n))(h(\underline{p}_-^{(j-1)})+\varepsilon)}{\tau^j} - \frac{(n+f(n))(h(\underline{p}_-^{(j)})+\varepsilon)}{\tau^{j+1}} \right) + nO(1/q) =$$

$$- \frac{n+f(n)}{\tau^{q+1}} h(\underline{p}_-^{(q)}) + \frac{n+f(n)}{\tau^{k+1}} h(\underline{p}_-^{(k)}) + (n+f(n))(\varepsilon + O(1/q)).$$

On the other hand, since $h_r(\underline{p}_D) \leq h_r(\underline{p}_-) \leq h_r(\underline{p}_d)$ we get that $\dim \underline{p}_D \leq \dim \underline{p}_- \leq \dim \underline{p}_d$ and by convexity of the dimension, $\dim \underline{p}_-^{(k)} \leq \dim \underline{p}_-$ for all $k = 0, \dots, q$. Thus,

$$W'_{k,n} \leq \mathbb{1}(\underline{p}_- \neq \underline{p}_D) \cdot N^{\frac{n+f(n)}{\tau^k} \dim \underline{p}_-} \cdot e^{2(n+f(n))(\varepsilon + O(1/q))}. \quad (6.25)$$

Moreover, we get for $k = 0$ similarly

$$W'_{0,n} \leq e^{\frac{n+f(n)}{\tau} h(\underline{p}_-) + \left(n - \frac{n+f(n)}{\tau}\right) \log R} \cdot e^{2(n+f(n))(\varepsilon + O(1/q))}.$$

Thus,

$$\mathcal{H}_{N^{-\frac{r+f(r)}{\tau^q}}}^s(\pi\Gamma_B(f, \{\mathbf{j}_k\})) \leq \sum_{n=r}^{\infty} \left(\mathbb{1}(\underline{p}_- \neq \underline{p}_D) \cdot \sum_{k=1}^q N^{\frac{n+f(n)}{\tau^k} (\dim \underline{p}_- - s)} \cdot e^{2(n+f(n))(\varepsilon + O(1/q))} + \right.$$

$$\left. e^{\frac{n+f(n)}{\tau} h(\underline{p}_-) + \left(n - \frac{n+f(n)}{\tau}\right) \log R - s(n+f(n)) \log N} \cdot e^{2(n+f(n))(\varepsilon + O(1/q))} \right) =$$

$$\sum_{n=r}^{\infty} e^{2(n+f(n))(\varepsilon + O(1/q))} \left(\mathbb{1}(\underline{p}_- \neq \underline{p}_D) \cdot \sum_{k=1}^q N^{\frac{n+f(n)}{\tau^k} (d_1(\mathbf{p}) - s)} + N^{-(n+f(n))(d_2^s(\mathbf{p}) - s)} \right)$$

Hence, by (6.21) and by choosing $s > D_\alpha(\mathbf{p}) + 2(\varepsilon + O(1/q))$, we get

$$\mathcal{H}^s(\pi\Gamma_B(f, \{\mathbf{j}_k\})) = \lim_{r \rightarrow \infty} \mathcal{H}_{N^{-\frac{r+f(r)}{\tau q}}}^s(\pi\Gamma_B(f, \{\mathbf{j}_k\})) < \infty.$$

Since $\varepsilon > 0$ and $q \geq 1$ were arbitrary, the statement of the lemma follows. \square

Lemma 6.8. *Let $\mathbf{p} \in \Theta_M^{\alpha, H}$ be such that $\max A_\alpha(\mathbf{p}) = 3$. Then*

$$\dim_H \pi\Gamma_C(f, \{\mathbf{j}_k\}) \leq \dim_H \pi\Gamma_B(f, \{\mathbf{j}_k\}) \leq d_3^\alpha(\mathbf{p}) = D_\alpha(\mathbf{p}, *)$$

for every sequence of $\{\mathbf{j}_k\}$.

Proof. By similar argument as at the beginning of Lemma 6.2, one can show that either $\underline{p}_2 = \underline{p}_R$ or there exists $\mathbf{p}' \in \Theta_M^{\alpha, H}$ such that $\max A(\mathbf{p}') \leq 2$ (and apply Lemma 6.6 and Lemma 6.7). Thus, without loss of generality, we assume that

$$d_3^\alpha(\mathbf{p}) = \frac{mh(\underline{p}_-) + (1-m)h(\underline{p}_1) + (\tau-1)\log R}{(\tau+\alpha)\log N}.$$

On the other hand, similarly to the beginning of Lemma 6.7,

$$\text{if } \underline{p}_1 \neq \underline{p}_D \text{ then } d_2^\alpha(\mathbf{p}) = d_3^\alpha(\mathbf{p}) \text{ and if } \underline{p}_- \neq \underline{p}_D \text{ then } d_1(\mathbf{p}) = d_3^\alpha(\mathbf{p}). \quad (6.26)$$

Let $\varepsilon > 0$ and $q \geq 1$ be arbitrary, and let $W_{k,n}$ be as defined in (6.23) for $k = 1, \dots, q$. Moreover, let

$$W_{-1,n} = \left\{ \bar{i} \in Q^n : h(\bar{i}|_{(n+f(n))/\tau}^n) \leq h(\underline{p}_1) \text{ and } h(\bar{i}|_{(n+f(n))/\tau^{j+1}}^{(n+f(n))/\tau^j}) \leq h(\underline{p}_-^{(j-1)}) \text{ for all } j = 1, \dots, q \right\}, \quad (6.27)$$

$$W_{0,n} = \left\{ \bar{i} \in Q^n : h(\bar{i}|_{(n+f(n))/\tau}^n) > h(\underline{p}_1) \text{ and } h(\bar{i}|_{(n+f(n))/\tau^{j+1}}^{(n+f(n))/\tau^j}) \leq h(\underline{p}_-^{(j-1)}) \text{ for all } j = 1, \dots, q \right\}. \quad (6.28)$$

Again, $\bigcup_{k=-1}^q W_{k,n} = Q^n$ and thus

$$\sigma^{-n}(B_{f(n)}(\mathbf{j}_n)) \subseteq \left(\bigcup_{k=1}^q \bigcup_{\bar{i} \in W_{k,n}} B_{\frac{n+f(n)}{\tau^k}}(\bar{i}\mathbf{j}_n) \right) \cup \left(\bigcup_{\bar{i} \in W_{0,n}} B_{n+f(n)}(\bar{i}\mathbf{j}_n) \right) \cup \left(\bigcup_{\bar{i} \in W_{-1,n}, |\bar{j}|=(\tau-1)n} B_{\tau n+f(n)}(\bar{i}\mathbf{j}_n |_1^{f(n)} \bar{j}) \right).$$

Denote by $W'_{k,n}$ the number of disjoint balls in $\bigcup_{\bar{i} \in W_{k,n}} B_{\frac{n+f(n)}{\tau^k}}(\bar{i}\mathbf{j}_k)$ and denote $W'_{-1,n}$ the number of disjoint balls in $\bigcup_{\bar{i} \in W_{-1,n}, |\bar{j}|=(\tau-1)n} B_{\tau n+f(n)}(\bar{i}\mathbf{j}_k |_1^{f(n)} \bar{j})$. By Lemma 4.6, Lemma 4.7 and Lemma 4.8, we have that for $k \geq 1$ and for sufficiently large n

$$W'_{0,n} \leq \mathbb{1}(\underline{p}_1 \neq \underline{p}_D) \cdot e^{\frac{n+f(n)}{\tau}h(\underline{p}_-) + (n-\frac{n+f(n)}{\tau})h_r(\underline{p}_1)} \cdot e^{Cn(\varepsilon+O(1/q))}. \quad (6.29)$$

and

$$W'_{-1,n} \leq e^{\frac{n+f(n)}{\tau}h(\underline{p}_-) + (n-\frac{n+f(n)}{\tau})h(\underline{p}_1)} \cdot e^{Cn(\varepsilon+O(1/q))}, \quad (6.30)$$

where $C > 0$ is a constant independent of n, ε, q . Then by using the last two inequalities and (6.25), we have

$$\mathcal{H}_{N^{-\frac{r+f(r)}{\tau^q}}}^s(\pi\Gamma_B(f, \mathbf{j}_k)) \leq \sum_{n=r}^{\infty} \left(e^{Cn(\varepsilon+O(1/q))} \left(\mathbb{1}(\underline{p}_- \neq \underline{p}_D) \cdot \sum_{k=1}^q N^{\frac{n+f(n)}{\tau^k}(\dim \underline{p}_- - s)} + \right. \right. \\ \left. \mathbb{1}(\underline{p}_1 \neq \underline{p}_D) \cdot e^{\frac{n+f(n)}{\tau}h(\underline{p}_-) + (n - \frac{n+f(n)}{\tau})h_r(\underline{p}_1) - s(n+f(n))\log N} + \right. \\ \left. \left. e^{\frac{n+f(n)}{\tau}h(\underline{p}_-) + (n - \frac{n+f(n)}{\tau})h(\underline{p}_1) + n(\tau-1)\log R - s(\tau n + f(n))\log N} \right) \right).$$

By using this and (6.26), for any $s > \mathcal{D}_\alpha(\underline{p}, *) + C'(\varepsilon + O(1/q))$

$$\mathcal{H}^s(\pi\Gamma_B(f, \{\mathbf{j}_k\})) < \infty.$$

The lemma follows by the fact that ε, q were arbitrary. \square

Lemma 6.9. *Let $\mathbf{p} \in \Theta_M^{\alpha, H}$ be such that $\max A_\alpha(\mathbf{p}) = 4$. Then*

$$\dim_H \pi\Gamma_C(f, \{\mathbf{j}_k\}) \leq d_4^\alpha(\mathbf{p}, 0) = \mathcal{D}_\alpha(\mathbf{p}, 0)$$

for every sequence $\{\mathbf{j}_k\}$. Moreover, if $\{\mathbf{j}_k = ((a_1^{(k)}, b_1^{(k)}), (a_2^{(k)}, b_2^{(k)}), \dots)\}$ is a sequence on Σ such that

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{f(n)(1-1/\tau)} \sum_{k=f(n)/\tau}^{f(n)} \log T_{a_k^{(n)}} = H$$

then

$$\dim_H \pi\Gamma_B(f, \mathbf{j}_k) \leq d_4^\alpha(\mathbf{p}, H) = \mathcal{D}_\alpha(\mathbf{p}, H).$$

Proof. By the same argument as in Lemma 6.3, we may assume that $\underline{p}_2 = \underline{p}_+ = \underline{p}_R$ and thus,

$$d_4^\alpha(\mathbf{p}, *) = \frac{mh(\underline{p}_-) + (1-m)h(\underline{p}_1) + (1+\alpha)(\tau-1)\log R + \alpha(1-1/\tau)*}{\tau(1+\alpha)\log N}.$$

Moreover, similarly to Lemma 6.8

$$\underline{p}_- \neq \underline{p}_D \text{ implies } d_1(\mathbf{p}) = d_4^\alpha(\mathbf{p}, *) \text{ and } \underline{p}_1 \neq \underline{p}_D \text{ implies } d_2^\alpha(\mathbf{p}) = d_4^\alpha(\mathbf{p}, *). \quad (6.31)$$

Let $\varepsilon > 0$ and $q \geq 1$ be arbitrary, and let $W_{k,n}$ be as defined in (6.23), (6.27) and (6.28) for $k = -1, \dots, q$. Thus, similarly to the previous lemma,

$$\sigma^{-n}(C_{f(n)}(\mathbf{j}_n)) \subseteq \left(\bigcup_{k=1}^q \bigcup_{\bar{i} \in W_{k,n}} B_{\frac{n+f(n)}{\tau^k}}(\bar{\mathbf{j}}_k) \right) \cup \\ \left(\bigcup_{\bar{i} \in W_{0,n}} B_{n+f(n)}(\bar{\mathbf{j}}_k) \right) \cup \left(\bigcup_{\bar{i} \in W_{-1,n}, |\bar{j}|=(\tau-1)(n+f(n))} B_{\tau(n+f(n))}(\bar{\mathbf{j}}_n |_1^{f(n)} \bar{j}) \right),$$

and

$$\sigma^{-n}(B_{f(n)}(\mathbf{j}_n)) \subseteq \left(\bigcup_{k=1}^q \bigcup_{\bar{i} \in W_{k,n}} B_{\frac{n+f(n)}{\tau^k}}(\bar{i}\mathbf{j}_k) \right) \cup \left(\bigcup_{\bar{i} \in W_{0,n}} B_{n+f(n)}(\bar{i}\mathbf{j}_k) \right) \cup \left(\bigcup_{\substack{\bar{i} \in W_{-1,n}, |\bar{j}'| = (\tau-1)(n+f(n)) \\ |\bar{j}| = f(n)(1-1/\tau), \Pi(\mathbf{j}_n|_{f(n)/\tau}) = \Pi(\bar{j})}} B_{\tau(n+f(n))}(\bar{i}\mathbf{j}_n|_1^{f(n)/\tau} \bar{j}\bar{j}') \right).$$

Thus, by Lemma 4.8, (6.25), (6.29), (6.30) and choosing n sufficiently large,

$$\mathcal{H}_{N^{-\frac{r+f(r)}{\tau^q}}}^s(\pi\Gamma_C(f, \mathbf{j}_k)) \leq \sum_{n=r}^{\infty} \left(e^{Cn(\varepsilon+O(1/q))} \left(\mathbb{1}(\underline{p}_- \neq \underline{p}_D) \cdot \sum_{k=1}^q N^{\frac{n+f(n)}{\tau^k}(d_1(\mathbf{p})-s)} + \mathbb{1}(\underline{p}_1 \neq \underline{p}_D) \cdot N^{(n+f(n))(d_2^\alpha(\mathbf{p})-s)} + N^{(d_4^\alpha(\mathbf{p},0)-s)\tau(n+f(n))} \right) \right).$$

and

$$\mathcal{H}_{N^{-\frac{r+f(r)}{\tau^q}}}^s(\pi\Gamma_B(f, \mathbf{j}_k)) \leq \sum_{n=r}^{\infty} \left(e^{Cn(\varepsilon+O(1/q))} \left(\mathbb{1}(\underline{p}_- \neq \underline{p}_D) \cdot \sum_{k=1}^q N^{\frac{n+f(n)}{\tau^k}(d_1(\mathbf{p})-s)} + \mathbb{1}(\underline{p}_1 \neq \underline{p}_D) \cdot N^{(n+f(n))(d_2^\alpha(\mathbf{p})-s)} + N^{(d_4^\alpha(\mathbf{p},H)-s)\tau(n+f(n))} \right) \right).$$

Hence, by (6.31) for any $s > D_\alpha(\mathbf{p}) + C'(\varepsilon + O(1/q))$

$$\mathcal{H}^s(\pi\Gamma_B(f, \{\mathbf{j}_k\})), \mathcal{H}^s(\pi\Gamma_C(f)) < \infty \text{ almost surely.}$$

Again, since ε, q were arbitrary, the statement follows. \square

Lemma 6.10. *Let $\mathbf{p} \in \Theta_M^{\alpha,H}$ be such that $\max A_\alpha(\mathbf{p}) = 5$. Then*

$$\dim_H \pi\Gamma_C(f, \{\mathbf{j}_k\}) \leq d_5^\alpha(\mathbf{p}, 0) = D_\alpha(\mathbf{p}, 0)$$

for every sequence $\{\mathbf{j}_k\}$. Moreover, if $\{\mathbf{j}_k = ((a_1^{(k)}, b_1^{(k)}), (a_2^{(k)}, b_2^{(k)}), \dots)\}$ is a sequence on Σ such that

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{f(n)(1-1/\tau)} \sum_{k=f(n)/\tau}^{f(n)} \log T_{a_k^{(n)}} = H$$

then

$$\dim_H \pi\Gamma_B(f, \mathbf{j}_k) \leq d_5^\alpha(\mathbf{p}, H) = D_\alpha(\mathbf{p}, H).$$

Proof. Similarly to Lemma 6.4, we can assume that $\underline{p}_+ = \underline{p}_R$ and hence

$$d_5^\alpha(\mathbf{p}, *) = \frac{mh(\underline{p}_-) + (1-m)h(\underline{p}_1) + (\tau-1)h(\underline{p}_2) + (\tau+\alpha)(\tau-1)\log R + \alpha(1-1/\tau)*}{\tau(\tau+\alpha)\log N}$$

and

$$d_4^\alpha(\mathbf{p}, *) = \frac{mh(\underline{p}_-) + (1-m)h(\underline{p}_1) + (\tau-1)h_r(\underline{p}_2) + \alpha(\tau-1)\log R + \alpha(1-1/\tau)*}{\tau(1+\alpha)\log N}.$$

If $\underline{p}_2 \neq \underline{p}_D$, $d_3^\alpha(\mathbf{p}) > d_5^\alpha(\mathbf{p}, *)$ and $d_4^\alpha(\mathbf{p}, *) > d_5^\alpha(\mathbf{p}, *)$ then we can choose $\varepsilon > 0$ sufficiently small, $\underline{p}'_2 \in \Upsilon_\psi$ and $\mathbf{p}' = (\underline{p}_-, \underline{p}_1, \underline{p}_2, \underline{p}_+)$ $\in \Theta$ such that $h(\underline{p}'_2) = (1-\varepsilon)h(\underline{p}_2) + \varepsilon h(\underline{p}_D)$, $d_3^\alpha(\mathbf{p}) > d_3^\alpha(\mathbf{p}') >$

$d_5^\alpha(\mathbf{p}') > d_5^\alpha(\mathbf{p})$, $d_4^\alpha(\mathbf{p}) > d_4^\alpha(\mathbf{p}') > d_5^\alpha(\mathbf{p}') > d_5^\alpha(\mathbf{p})$ and $d_i(\mathbf{p}) = d_i(\mathbf{p}')$ for $i = 1, 2$. Thus, either there exists $\mathbf{p}' \in \Theta_M^{\alpha, H}$ such that $\max A(\mathbf{p}') \leq 2$ and we can apply Lemma 6.6 and Lemma 6.7 or

$$\underline{p}_2 \neq \underline{p}_D \text{ implies either } d_3^\alpha(\mathbf{p}) = d_5^\alpha(\mathbf{p}, *) \text{ or } d_4^\alpha(\mathbf{p}, *) = d_5^\alpha(\mathbf{p}, *). \quad (6.32)$$

Moreover, similarly to Lemma 6.8,

$$\text{if } \underline{p}_1 \neq \underline{p}_D \text{ then } d_2^\alpha(\mathbf{p}) = d_5^\alpha(\mathbf{p}, *) \text{ and if } \underline{p}_- \neq \underline{p}_D \text{ then } d_1(\mathbf{p}) = d_5^\alpha(\mathbf{p}, *). \quad (6.33)$$

Let $\varepsilon > 0$ and $q \geq 1$ be arbitrary, and let $W_{k,n}$ be as defined in (6.23), (6.27) and (6.28) for $k = -1, \dots, q$. Moreover, let $V_{-1,n}$ and $V_{0,n}$ be the same as defined in (6.3) and (6.4).

We will introduce two different covers for the sets $\sigma^{-n}(C_{f(n)}(\mathbf{j}_n))$, $\sigma^{-n}(B_{f(n)}(\mathbf{j}_n))$ according to that $d_i = d_5^\alpha$ for which $i = 3, 4$. By using (6.23), (6.27), (6.28), (6.3), (6.4), we get the following covers

$$\begin{aligned} \sigma^{-n}(C_{f(n)}(\mathbf{j}_n)) \subseteq & \left(\bigcup_{k=1}^q \bigcup_{\bar{i} \in W_{k,n}} B_{\frac{n+f(n)}{\tau^k}}(\bar{\mathbf{j}}_n) \right) \cup \left(\bigcup_{\bar{i} \in W_{0,n}} B_{n+f(n)}(\bar{\mathbf{j}}_n) \right) \cup \\ & \left(\bigcup_{\bar{i} \in W_{-1,n}, \bar{j} \in V_{-1,n}} B_{\tau n+f(n)}(\bar{\mathbf{j}}_n |_1^{f(n)} \bar{j}) \right) \cup \left(\bigcup_{\substack{\bar{i} \in W_{-1,n}, \bar{j} \in V_{0,n} \\ |\bar{j}'| = (\tau-1)(\tau n+f(n))}} B_{\tau(\tau n+f(n))}(\bar{\mathbf{j}}_n |_1^{f(n)} \bar{j}\bar{j}') \right) \end{aligned} \quad (6.34)$$

and

$$\begin{aligned} \sigma^{-n}(C_{f(n)}(\mathbf{j}_n)) \subseteq & \left(\bigcup_{k=1}^q \bigcup_{\bar{i} \in W_{k,n}} B_{\frac{n+f(n)}{\tau^k}}(\bar{\mathbf{j}}_n) \right) \cup \left(\bigcup_{\bar{i} \in W_{0,n}} B_{n+f(n)}(\bar{\mathbf{j}}_n) \right) \cup \\ & \left(\bigcup_{\substack{\bar{i} \in W_{-1,n}, \bar{j} \in V_{-1,n} \\ |\bar{h}| = (\tau-1)f(n)}} B_{\tau(n+f(n))}(\bar{\mathbf{j}}_n |_1^{f(n)} \bar{j}) \right) \cup \left(\bigcup_{\substack{\bar{i} \in W_{-1,n}, \bar{j} \in V_{0,n} \\ |\bar{j}'| = (\tau-1)(\tau n+f(n))}} B_{\tau(\tau n+f(n))}(\bar{\mathbf{j}}_n |_1^{f(n)} \bar{j}\bar{j}') \right) \end{aligned} \quad (6.35)$$

Similarly,

$$\begin{aligned} \sigma^{-n}(B_{f(n)}(\mathbf{j}_n)) \subseteq & \left(\bigcup_{k=1}^q \bigcup_{\bar{i} \in W_{k,n}} B_{\frac{n+f(n)}{\tau^k}}(\bar{\mathbf{j}}_n) \right) \cup \left(\bigcup_{\bar{i} \in W_{0,n}} B_{n+f(n)}(\bar{\mathbf{j}}_n) \right) \cup \\ & \left(\bigcup_{\substack{\bar{i} \in W_{-1,n}, \bar{j} \in V_{-1,n}}} B_{\tau n+f(n)}(\bar{\mathbf{j}}_n |_1^{f(n)} \bar{j}) \right) \cup \left(\bigcup_{\substack{\bar{i} \in W_{-1,n}, \bar{j}' \in V_{0,n} \\ |\bar{j}''| = (\tau-1)(\tau n+f(n)) \\ |\bar{j}| = f(n)(1-1/\tau), \Pi(\mathbf{j}_n |_{f(n)/\tau}^2) = \Pi(\bar{j})}} B_{\tau(\tau n+f(n))}(\bar{\mathbf{j}}_n |_1^{f(n)/\tau} \bar{j}\bar{j}'') \right), \end{aligned} \quad (6.36)$$

and

$$\sigma^{-n}(B_{f(n)}(\mathbf{j}_n)) \subseteq \left(\bigcup_{k=1}^q \bigcup_{\bar{i} \in W_{k,n}} B_{\frac{n+f(n)}{\tau^k}}(\bar{i}\mathbf{j}_n) \right) \cup \left(\bigcup_{\bar{i} \in W_{0,n}} B_{n+f(n)}(\bar{i}\mathbf{j}_n) \right) \cup \left(\bigcup_{\substack{\bar{i} \in W_{-1,n}, \bar{j} \in V_{-1,n} \\ |\bar{h}| = (\tau-1)f(n)}} B_{\tau(n+f(n))}(\bar{i}\mathbf{j}_n |_1^{f(n)} \bar{j}\bar{h}) \right) \cup \left(\bigcup_{\substack{\bar{i} \in W_{-1,n}, \bar{j}' \in V_{0,n} \\ |\bar{j}'| = (\tau-1)(\tau n+f(n)) \\ |\bar{j}| = f(n)(1-1/\tau), \Pi(\mathbf{j}_n |_{f(n)/\tau}^n) = \Pi(\bar{j})}} B_{\tau(\tau n+f(n))}(\bar{i}\mathbf{j}_n |_1^{f(n)/\tau} \bar{j}\bar{j}'\bar{j}'') \right). \quad (6.37)$$

By using Lemma 4.8, (6.25), (6.29), (6.30), (6.5), (6.6) and choosing r sufficiently large, we get that cover (6.34) implies that

$$\mathcal{H}_{N^{-\frac{r+f(r)}{\tau^q}}}^s(\pi\Gamma_C(f, \{\mathbf{j}_k\})) \leq \sum_{n=r}^{\infty} \left(e^{Cn(\varepsilon+O(1/q))} \left(\mathbb{1}(\underline{p}_- \neq \underline{p}_D) \cdot \sum_{k=1}^q N^{\frac{n+f(n)}{\tau^k}(d_1(\mathbf{p})-s)} + \mathbb{1}(\underline{p}_1 \neq \underline{p}_D) \cdot N^{(d_2^s(\mathbf{p})-s)(n+f(n))} + \mathbb{1}(\underline{p}_2 \neq \underline{p}_D) \cdot N^{(d_3^s(\mathbf{p})-s)(\tau n+f(n))} + N^{(d_5^s(\mathbf{p},0)-s)\tau(\tau n+f(n))} \right) \right).$$

and cover (6.35) implies that

$$\mathcal{H}_{N^{-\frac{r+f(r)}{\tau^q}}}^s(\pi\Gamma_C(f, \{\mathbf{j}_k\})) \leq \sum_{n=r}^{\infty} \left(e^{Cn(\varepsilon+O(1/q))} \left(\mathbb{1}(\underline{p}_- \neq \underline{p}_D) \cdot \sum_{k=1}^q N^{\frac{n+f(n)}{\tau^k}(d_1(\mathbf{p})-s)} + \mathbb{1}(\underline{p}_1 \neq \underline{p}_D) \cdot N^{(d_2^s(\mathbf{p})-s)(n+f(n))} + \mathbb{1}(\underline{p}_2 \neq \underline{p}_D) \cdot N^{(d_4^s(\mathbf{p},0)-s)\tau(n+f(n))} + N^{(d_5^s(\mathbf{p},0)-s)\tau(\tau n+f(n))} \right) \right).$$

Similarly, (6.36) implies that

$$\mathcal{H}_{N^{-\frac{r+f(r)}{\tau^q}}}^s(\pi\Gamma_B(f, \{\mathbf{j}_k\})) \leq \sum_{n=r}^{\infty} \left(e^{Cn(\varepsilon+O(1/q))} \left(\mathbb{1}(\underline{p}_- \neq \underline{p}_D) \cdot \sum_{k=1}^q N^{\frac{n+f(n)}{\tau^k}(d_1(\mathbf{p})-s)} + \mathbb{1}(\underline{p}_1 \neq \underline{p}_D) \cdot N^{(d_2^s(\mathbf{p})-s)(n+f(n))} + \mathbb{1}(\underline{p}_2 \neq \underline{p}_D) \cdot N^{(d_3^s(\mathbf{p})-s)(\tau n+f(n))} + N^{(d_5^s(\mathbf{p},H)-s)\tau(\tau n+f(n))} \right) \right),$$

and (6.37) implies that

$$\mathcal{H}_{N^{-\frac{r+f(r)}{\tau^q}}}^s(\pi\Gamma_B(f, \{\mathbf{j}_k\})) \leq \sum_{n=r}^{\infty} \left(e^{Cn(\varepsilon+O(1/q))} \left(\mathbb{1}(\underline{p}_- \neq \underline{p}_D) \cdot \sum_{k=1}^q N^{\frac{n+f(n)}{\tau^k}(d_1(\mathbf{p})-s)} + \mathbb{1}(\underline{p}_1 \neq \underline{p}_D) \cdot N^{(d_2^s(\mathbf{p})-s)(n+f(n))} + \mathbb{1}(\underline{p}_2 \neq \underline{p}_D) \cdot N^{(d_4^s(\mathbf{p},H)-s)\tau(n+f(n))} + N^{(d_5^s(\mathbf{p},H)-s)\tau(\tau n+f(n))} \right) \right).$$

By (6.32) and (6.33), one can finish the proof analogously to the end of the proof of Lemma 6.9. \square

Lemma 6.11. *Let $\mathbf{p} \in \Theta_M^{\alpha,H}$ be such that $\max A_\alpha(\mathbf{p}) = 6$. Then*

$$\dim_H \pi\Gamma_C(f, \{\mathbf{j}_k\}) \leq d_6(\mathbf{p}) = D_\alpha(\mathbf{p}, 0)$$

for every sequence $\{\mathbf{j}_k\}$. Moreover, if $\{\mathbf{j}_k = ((a_1^{(k)}, b_1^{(k)}), (a_2^{(k)}, b_2^{(k)}), \dots)\}$ is a sequence on Σ such that

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{f(n)(1-1/\tau)} \sum_{k=f(n)/\tau}^{f(n)} \log T_{a_k^{(n)}} = H$$

then

$$\dim_H \pi \Gamma_B(f, \mathbf{j}_k) \leq d_6(\mathbf{p}) = D_\alpha(\mathbf{p}, H).$$

Proof. Let $\varepsilon > 0$ and $q \geq 1$ be arbitrary, and let $W_{k,n}$ be as defined in (6.23), (6.27) and (6.28) for $k = -1, \dots, q$, let $V_{k,n}$ be as defined in (6.3), (6.4) and (6.9) for $k = -1, \dots, q$, and let $Z_{k,n}$ be as defined in (6.15) for $k = 1, \dots, q$.

By Lemma 4.11, $d_5^\alpha(\mathbf{p}, *) = d_6(\mathbf{p})$. Moreover, by similar arguments like in the beginning of the proof of Lemma 6.5 and of Lemma 6.8

$$\text{if } \underline{p}_1 \neq \underline{p}_D \text{ then } d_2^\alpha(\mathbf{p}) = d_6(\mathbf{p}) \text{ and if } \underline{p}_- \neq \underline{p}_D \text{ then } d_1(\mathbf{p}) = d_6(\mathbf{p}), \quad (6.38)$$

$$\text{if } d_4^\alpha(\mathbf{p}, *) > d_6(\mathbf{p}) \text{ then either } \underline{p}_2 = \underline{p}_D \text{ or } d_3^\alpha(\mathbf{p}) = d_6(\mathbf{p}). \quad (6.39)$$

Now, if $d_3^\alpha(\mathbf{p}) > d_5^\alpha(\mathbf{p}) = d_6(\mathbf{p})$ and $\underline{p}_2 \neq \underline{p}_D$ then by taking \underline{p}'_2 (and $\mathbf{p}' = (\underline{p}_-, \underline{p}_1, \underline{p}'_2, \underline{p}_+)$) such that \underline{p}'_2 is sufficiently close to \underline{p}_2 , $h(\underline{p}'_2) > h(\underline{p}_2)$, $h_r(\underline{p}'_2) > h_r(\underline{p}_2)$ and $d_3^\alpha(\mathbf{p}') > d_5^\alpha(\mathbf{p}') > d_6(\mathbf{p}') = d_6(\mathbf{p})$. But this contradicts to Lemma 4.11, thus either $d_3^\alpha(\mathbf{p}) = d_6(\mathbf{p})$ or $\underline{p}_2 = \underline{p}_D$. Similarly, either $d_2^\alpha(\mathbf{p}) = d_6(\mathbf{p})$ or $\underline{p}_1 = \underline{p}_D$ and either $d_1(\mathbf{p}) = d_6(\mathbf{p})$ or $\underline{p}_- = \underline{p}_D$ hold.

By using (6.23), (6.27), (6.28), (6.3), (6.4), (6.9) and (6.10), we get the following covers for $\sigma^{-n}(C_{f(n)}(\mathbf{j}_n))$

$$\begin{aligned} \sigma^{-n}(C_{f(n)}(\mathbf{j}_n)) \subseteq & \left(\bigcup_{k=1}^q \bigcup_{\bar{i} \in W_{k,n}} B_{\frac{n+f(n)}{\tau^k}}(\bar{i}\mathbf{j}_n) \right) \cup \left(\bigcup_{\bar{i} \in W_{0,n}} B_{n+f(n)}(\bar{i}\mathbf{j}_n) \right) \cup \\ & \left(\bigcup_{\bar{i} \in W_{-1,n}, \bar{j} \in V_{-1,n}} B_{\tau n+f(n)}(\bar{i}\mathbf{j}_n |_1^{f(n)} \bar{j}) \right) \cup \left(\bigcup_{\ell=1}^{q+1} \bigcup_{\substack{\bar{i} \in W_{-1,n}, \bar{j} \in V_{0,n} \\ \bar{h} \in V_{\ell,n}}} B_{\tau^\ell(\tau n+f(n))}(\bar{i}\mathbf{j}_n |_1^{f(n)} \bar{j} \bar{h}) \right). \end{aligned}$$

and

$$\begin{aligned} \sigma^{-n}(C_{f(n)}(\mathbf{j}_n)) \subseteq & \left(\bigcup_{k=1}^q \bigcup_{\bar{i} \in W_{k,n}} B_{\frac{n+f(n)}{\tau^k}}(\bar{i}\mathbf{j}_n) \right) \cup \left(\bigcup_{\bar{i} \in W_{0,n}} B_{n+f(n)}(\bar{i}\mathbf{j}_n) \right) \cup \\ & \left(\bigcup_{\ell=1}^{q+1} \bigcup_{\substack{\bar{i} \in W_{-1,n} \\ \bar{j} \in Z_{k,n}}} B_{\tau^\ell(n+f(n))}(\bar{i}\mathbf{j}_n |_1^{f(n)} \bar{j}) \right). \end{aligned}$$

Analogously,

$$\begin{aligned} \sigma^{-n}(B_{f(n)}(\mathbf{j}_n)) \subseteq & \left(\bigcup_{k=1}^q \bigcup_{\bar{i} \in W_{k,n}} B_{\frac{n+f(n)}{\tau^k}}(\bar{i}\mathbf{j}_n) \right) \cup \left(\bigcup_{\bar{i} \in W_{0,n}} B_{n+f(n)}(\bar{i}\mathbf{j}_n) \right) \cup \\ & \left(\bigcup_{\bar{i} \in W_{-1,n}, \bar{j} \in V_{-1,n}} B_{\tau n+f(n)}(\bar{i}\mathbf{j}_n |_1^{f(n)} \bar{j}) \right) \cup \left(\bigcup_{\substack{\ell=1 \\ |\bar{j}|=f(n)(1-1/\tau), \Pi(\mathbf{j}_n |_{f(n)/\tau}^n) = \Pi(\bar{j})}}^{q+1} \bigcup_{\substack{\bar{i} \in W_{-1,n}, \bar{j}' \in V_{0,n}, \bar{h} \in V_{\ell,n} \\ \bar{j} = f(n)(1-1/\tau), \Pi(\mathbf{j}_n |_{f(n)/\tau}^n) = \Pi(\bar{j})}} B_{\tau^\ell(\tau n+f(n))}(\bar{i}\mathbf{j}_n |_1^{f(n)/\tau} \bar{j}' \bar{h}) \right), \end{aligned}$$

and

$$\sigma^{-n}(B_{f(n)}(\mathbf{j}_n)) \subseteq \left(\bigcup_{k=1}^q \bigcup_{\bar{i} \in W_{k,n}} B_{\frac{n+f(n)}{\tau^k}}(\bar{i}\mathbf{j}_n) \right) \cup \left(\bigcup_{\bar{i} \in W_{0,n}} B_{n+f(n)}(\bar{i}\mathbf{j}_n) \right) \cup \left(\bigcup_{\substack{\ell=1 \\ |\bar{j}|=f(n)(1-1/\tau), \Pi(\mathbf{j}_n|_{f(n)/\tau}^n)=\Pi(\bar{j})}}^{q+1} \bigcup_{\substack{\bar{i} \in W_{-1,n}, \bar{h} \in Z_{\ell,n}}} B_{\tau^\ell(n+f(n))}(\bar{i}\mathbf{j}_n|_1^{f(n)/\tau} \bar{j}\bar{h}) \right),$$

By (6.25), (6.29), (6.30), (6.5), (6.6), (6.14), (6.16) and choosing n sufficiently large,

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{H}_{N^{-\frac{r+f(r)}{\tau^q}}}^s(\pi\Gamma_C(f, \mathbf{j}_k)) &\leq \sum_{n=r}^{\infty} \left(e^{Cn(\varepsilon+O(1/q))} \left(\mathbb{1}(\underline{p}_- \neq \underline{p}_D) \cdot \sum_{k=1}^q N^{\frac{n+f(n)}{\tau^k}(\dim \underline{p}_- - s)} + \right. \right. \\ &\quad \mathbb{1}(\underline{p}_1 \neq \underline{p}_D) \cdot e^{\frac{n+f(n)}{\tau}h(\underline{p}_-) + (n - \frac{n+f(n)}{\tau})h_r(\underline{p}_1) - s(n+f(n)) \log N} + \\ &\quad \left. \left. \mathbb{1}(\underline{p}_2 \neq \underline{p}_D) \cdot e^{\frac{n+f(n)}{\tau}h(\underline{p}_-) + (n - \frac{n+f(n)}{\tau})h(\underline{p}_1) + (\tau-1)nh_r(\underline{p}_2) - s(\tau n+f(n)) \log N} \right) \right) + \\ &\quad e^{\frac{n+f(n)}{\tau}h(\underline{p}_-) + (n - \frac{n+f(n)}{\tau})h(\underline{p}_1) + (\tau-1)nh(\underline{p}_2) + (\tau n+f(n))(\tau-1)h_r(\underline{p}_+)} \\ &\quad \sum_{\ell=1}^q e^{(\tau n+f(n))((\tau^\ell - \tau) \dim \underline{p}_+ \log N + O(1/q)(\tau-1)(\tau^{\ell-1}-1) + (\tau^\ell-1)\varepsilon - s\tau^\ell \log N)} \leq \\ &\quad \sum_{n=r}^{\infty} \left(e^{Cn(\varepsilon+O(1/q))} \left(\mathbb{1}(\underline{p}_- \neq \underline{p}_D) \cdot \sum_{k=1}^q N^{\frac{n+f(n)}{\tau^k}(d_1(\mathbf{p})-s)} + \right. \right. \\ &\quad \mathbb{1}(\underline{p}_1 \neq \underline{p}_D) \cdot N^{(d_2^\alpha(\mathbf{p})-s)(n+f(n))} + \mathbb{1}(\underline{p}_2 \neq \underline{p}_D) \cdot N^{(d_3^\alpha(\mathbf{p})-s)(\tau n+f(n))} + \\ &\quad \left. \left. N^{(d_5^\alpha(\mathbf{p},0)-d_6(\mathbf{p}))\tau(\tau n+f(n))} \cdot \sum_{\ell=1}^q N^{\tau^\ell(\tau n+f(n))(d_6(\mathbf{p})-s)} \right) \right), \end{aligned}$$

and

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{H}_{N^{-\frac{r+f(r)}{\tau^q}}}^s(\pi\Gamma_C(f, \mathbf{j}_k)) &\leq \sum_{n=r}^{\infty} \left(e^{Cn(\varepsilon+O(1/q))} \left(\mathbb{1}(\underline{p}_- \neq \underline{p}_D) \cdot \sum_{k=1}^q N^{\frac{n+f(n)}{\tau^k}(d_1(\mathbf{p})-s)} + \right. \right. \\ &\quad \left. \left. \mathbb{1}(\underline{p}_1 \neq \underline{p}_D) \cdot N^{(d_2^\alpha(\mathbf{p})-s)(n+f(n))} + N^{(d_4^\alpha(\underline{p}_-, \underline{p}_1, \underline{p}_+, \underline{p}_+, 0) - d_6(\mathbf{p}))\tau(n+f(n))} \cdot \sum_{\ell=1}^q N^{\tau^\ell(n+f(n))(d_6(\mathbf{p})-s)} \right) \right). \end{aligned}$$

Moreover, similarly

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{H}_{N^{-\frac{r+f(r)}{\tau^q}}}^s(\pi\Gamma_B(f, \mathbf{j}_k)) &\leq \sum_{n=r}^{\infty} \left(e^{Cn(\varepsilon+O(1/q))} \left(\mathbb{1}(\underline{p}_- \neq \underline{p}_D) \cdot \sum_{k=1}^q N^{\frac{n+f(n)}{\tau^k}(d_1(\mathbf{p})-s)} + \right. \right. \\ &\quad \mathbb{1}(\underline{p}_1 \neq \underline{p}_D) \cdot N^{(d_2^\alpha(\mathbf{p})-s)(n+f(n))} + \mathbb{1}(\underline{p}_2 \neq \underline{p}_D) \cdot N^{(d_3^\alpha(\mathbf{p})-s)(\tau n+f(n))} + \\ &\quad \left. \left. N^{(d_5^\alpha(\mathbf{p},H)-d_6(\mathbf{p}))\tau(\tau n+f(n))} \cdot \sum_{\ell=1}^q N^{\tau^\ell(\tau n+f(n))(d_6(\mathbf{p})-s)} \right) \right), \end{aligned}$$

and

$$\mathcal{H}_{N^{-\frac{r+f(r)}{\tau^q}}}^s(\pi\Gamma_C(f, \mathbf{j}_k)) \leq \sum_{n=r}^{\infty} \left(e^{Cn(\varepsilon+O(1/q))} \left(\mathbb{1}(\underline{p}_- \neq \underline{p}_D) \cdot \sum_{k=1}^q N^{\frac{n+f(n)}{\tau^k}(d_1(\mathbf{p})-s)} + \mathbb{1}(\underline{p}_1 \neq \underline{p}_D) \cdot N^{(d_2^\alpha(\mathbf{p})-s)(n+f(n))} + N^{(d_4^\alpha(\underline{p}_-, \underline{p}_1, \underline{p}_+, \underline{p}_+, H) - d_6(\mathbf{p}))\tau(n+f(n))} \cdot \sum_{\ell=1}^q N^{\tau^\ell(n+f(n))(d_6(\mathbf{p})-s)} \right) \right).$$

By (6.38) and (6.39), taking $s > \dim \underline{p}_+ + C'(O(1/q) + \varepsilon)$ we get

$$\mathcal{H}^s(\pi\Gamma_B(f, \mathbf{j}_k)), \mathcal{H}^s(\pi\Gamma_C(f, \mathbf{j}_k)) < \infty,$$

which implies the lemma since ε, q were arbitrary. \square

7. REMAINING PROOFS

Proof of Theorem 2.1 and Theorem 2.2. The lower bound in Theorem 2.1 follows by Proposition 5.1, and the lower bound in Theorem 2.2 follows by Proposition 5.2.

The upper bounds in Theorem 2.1 and in Theorem 2.2 follows by the combinations of lemmas, stated in Section 6. \square

Proof of Theorem 1.1. It is easy to see that for every sequence $\underline{x}_n \in \Lambda$ there exists a sequence in $\mathbf{j}_n \in \Sigma$ such that $\pi(\mathbf{j}_n) = \underline{x}_n$ and $\pi(C_{f(n)}(\mathbf{j}_n)) = \mathcal{P}_{f(n)}(\underline{x}_n)$. Thus, by (2.1)

$$\{\underline{y} \in \Lambda : T^n \underline{y} \in \mathcal{P}_{f(n)}(\underline{x}_n) \text{ i.o.}\} = \pi \{ \mathbf{i} \in \Sigma : \pi(\sigma^n \mathbf{i}) \in \pi(C_{f(n)}(\mathbf{j}_n)) \text{ i.o.}\}.$$

But there exists at most 9 distinct sequences $\mathbf{j}_n^{(k)}$ for $k = 1, \dots, 9$ such that

$$\begin{aligned} \{ \mathbf{i} \in \Sigma : \sigma^n \mathbf{i} \in C_{f(n)}(\mathbf{j}_n) \text{ i.o.}\} &\subseteq \{ \mathbf{i} \in \Sigma : \pi(\sigma^n \mathbf{i}) \in \pi(C_{f(n)}(\mathbf{j}_n)) \text{ i.o.}\} \\ &\subseteq \bigcup_{k=1}^9 \{ \mathbf{i} \in \Sigma : \sigma^n \mathbf{i} \in C_{f(n)}(\mathbf{j}_n^{(k)}) \text{ i.o.}\}. \end{aligned}$$

Then the statement follows by Theorem 2.1. \square

Proof of Theorem 1.2. Let $f(n) := \frac{-\log r(n)}{\log N}$. Thus, $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} f(n)/n = \alpha$.

Let μ be a T -inv. ergodic measure. Then there exists a ν , σ -inv. ergodic measure such that $\mu = \nu \circ \pi^{-1}$. Hence, $\int \log T_{[Nx]+1} d\mu(x, y) = \int \log T_{a_1} d\nu(\mathbf{i}) =: H$.

Moreover, for the sequence of random variables \underline{x}_n with identical distribution μ , there exists a sequence of random variables $\mathbf{j}_n \in \Sigma$ identically distributed with measure ν such that $\pi(\mathbf{j}_n) = \underline{x}_n$. By ergodicity and Lemma 4.1,

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{f(n)(1-1/\tau)} \sum_{k=f(n)/\tau}^{f(n)} \log T_{a_k^{(n)}} = H$$

for a.e. $\{\mathbf{j}_n\}$, where $\mathbf{j}_n = ((a_1^{(n)}, b_1^{(n)}), (a_2^{(n)}, b_2^{(n)}), \dots)$.

For every $\ell = 1, \dots, Q^2$, let $\mathbf{j}_n^{(\ell)}$ be sequences in Σ such that \mathbf{j}_n and $\mathbf{j}_n^{(\ell)}$ differs at most at the positions $f(n)/\tau$ and $f(n)$, and $\mathbf{j}_n^{(\ell)} \neq \mathbf{j}_n^{(\ell')}$ if $\ell \neq \ell'$. Thus, for every ℓ

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{f(n)(1-1/\tau)} \sum_{k=f(n)/\tau}^{f(n)} \log T_{a_k^{(n, \ell)}} = H$$

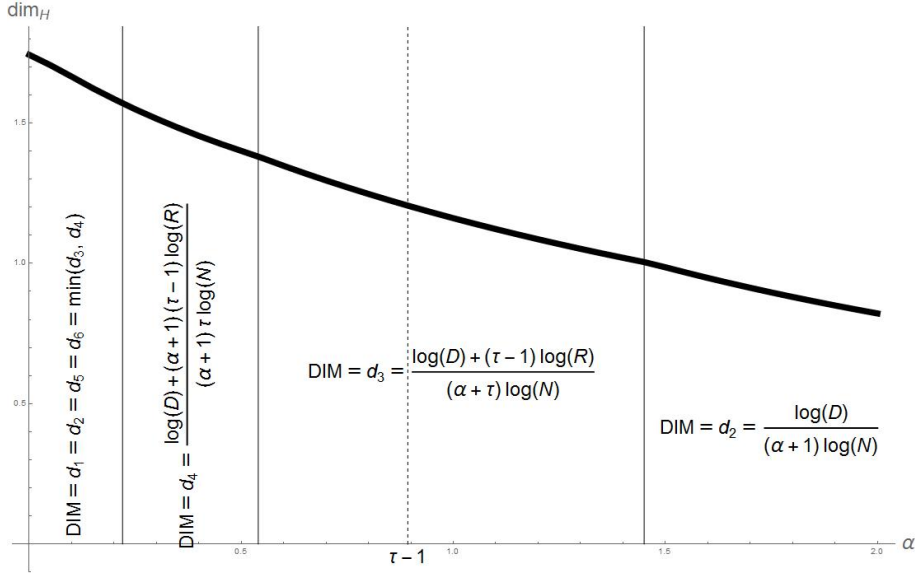


FIGURE 8. Graph of dimension of shrinking target set of parameters $N = 3, M = 8, T_1 = 5, T_2 = 2, T_3 = 8$ and $H = 0.8$.

almost surely, where $\mathbf{j}_n^{(\ell)} = ((a_1^{(n,\ell)}, b_1^{(n,\ell)}), (a_2^{(n,\ell)}, b_2^{(n,\ell)}), \dots)$. On the other hand,

$$B_f(n)(\mathbf{j}_n) \subseteq \pi^{-1}B(\underline{x}_n, r(n)) \subseteq \bigcup_{\ell=1}^{Q^2} B_f(n)(\mathbf{j}_n^{(\ell)}).$$

Therefore,

$$\begin{aligned} \pi \{ \mathbf{i} \in \Sigma : \sigma^n \mathbf{i} \in B_f(n)(\mathbf{j}_n) \text{ i.o.} \} &\subseteq \{ \underline{y} \in \Lambda : T^n \underline{y} \in B(\underline{x}_n, r(n)) \text{ i.o.} \} \\ &\subseteq \bigcup_{\ell=1}^{Q^2} \pi \{ \mathbf{i} \in \Sigma : \sigma^n \mathbf{i} \in B_f(n)(\mathbf{j}_n^{(\ell)}) \text{ i.o.} \}. \end{aligned}$$

One can finish the proof by applying Theorem 2.2. \square

8. EXAMPLES

In this section, we present some examples and facts on the dimension formula. If we assume that $R = \#S \geq 2$ and there exists $a_1 \neq a_2 \in S$ such that $T_{a_1} \neq T_{a_2}$ (that is, the Hausdorff and box counting dimension of the corresponding Bedford-McMullen carpet are not equal) then none of the dimension functions d_i can be omitted in the dimension formula. Under the same setup, we present examples when α is relatively large, larger than $\tau - 1$, and $\mathcal{D}_\alpha = d_4^\alpha = d_5^\alpha = d_6^\alpha$ for the maximizing measures. Also, we show that the result of Hill and Velani [13, Theorem 1.2] for two dimensional tori follows by Theorem 1.2. For the graph of the dimension of a quite typical system, see Figure 8.

8.1. Phase transitions for small α . . If $\alpha = 0$ then $\underline{p}_- = \underline{p}_1 = \underline{p}_2 = \underline{p}_+ = \underline{p}_d$, where $\underline{p}_-, \underline{p}_1, \underline{p}_2, \underline{p}_+ \in \Upsilon$ are the probability vectors, for which the maximum attains in (2.5) (or (2.4)) and \underline{p}_d is the probability measure defined in (4.13). Clearly, \underline{p}_d is in the open set $I = \{ \underline{p} : h_r(\underline{p}) < \log R \ \& \ h(\underline{p}) < \log D \}$.

Claim 1. For sufficiently small $\alpha > 0$ and for every $(\underline{p}_-, \underline{p}_1, \underline{p}_2, \underline{p}_+) \in \Theta_M^{\alpha, H}$,

$$\mathcal{D}_\alpha(\underline{p}_-, \underline{p}_1, \underline{p}_2, \underline{p}_+) = d_1(\underline{p}_-) = \min\{d_2^\alpha(\underline{p}_-, \underline{p}_1), d_3^\alpha(\underline{p}_-, \underline{p}_1, \underline{p}_2), d_4^\alpha(\underline{p}_-, \underline{p}_1, \underline{p}_2, \underline{p}_+), d_5^\alpha(\underline{p}_-, \underline{p}_1, \underline{p}_2, \underline{p}_+)\}.$$

Proof. Let us argue by contradiction. Since $h_r(\underline{p}_-) \leq h_r(\underline{p}_d)$ by Lemma 4.5, if $d_1 > \min\{d_2^\alpha, d_3^\alpha, d_4^\alpha, d_5^\alpha\} = \mathcal{D}_\alpha$ with $h_r(\underline{p}_-) > h_r(\underline{p}_D)$ then by decreasing $h_r(\underline{p}_-)$, one could decrease the value d_1 (strictly) and (strictly) increase $\min\{d_2^\alpha, d_3^\alpha, d_4^\alpha, d_5^\alpha\}$, which contradicts to that the maximum was attained at $(\underline{p}_-, \underline{p}_1, \underline{p}_2, \underline{p}_+)$. Thus, either $\underline{p}_- = \underline{p}_D$ or $\mathcal{D}_\alpha = d_1 \leq \min\{d_2^\alpha, d_3^\alpha, d_4^\alpha, d_5^\alpha\}$. But if $\underline{p}_- = \underline{p}_D$ with $\mathcal{D}_\alpha < d_1 < \min\{d_2^\alpha, d_3^\alpha, d_4^\alpha, d_5^\alpha\}$ then $\text{DIM}(\alpha) = \min\{d_2^\alpha, d_3^\alpha, d_4^\alpha, d_5^\alpha\} < d_1 = \dim \underline{p}_D < \dim \underline{p}_d = \text{DIM}(0)$, which contradicts to the fact that the function $\alpha \mapsto \text{DIM}(\alpha)$ is continuous at 0. Hence, $\mathcal{D}_\alpha = d_1 \leq \min\{d_2^\alpha, d_3^\alpha, d_4^\alpha, d_5^\alpha\}$ for sufficiently small α .

On the other hand, if $\mathcal{D}_\alpha = d_1 < \min\{d_2^\alpha, d_3^\alpha, d_4^\alpha, d_5^\alpha\}$ then by increasing $h_r(\underline{p}_-)$, d_1 strictly increases and $\min\{d_2^\alpha, d_3^\alpha, d_4^\alpha, d_5^\alpha\}$ strictly decreases. Thus, either $\underline{p}_- = \underline{p}_d$ or $\mathcal{D}_\alpha = d_1 = \min\{d_2^\alpha, d_3^\alpha, d_4^\alpha, d_5^\alpha\}$. But by Lemma 4.10, $\underline{p}_- \neq \underline{p}_d$ for $\alpha > 0$. \square

Claim 2. For sufficiently small $\alpha > 0$ and for every $(\underline{p}_-, \underline{p}_1, \underline{p}_2, \underline{p}_+) \in \Theta_M^{\alpha, H}$,

$$\mathcal{D}_\alpha(\underline{p}_-, \underline{p}_1, \underline{p}_2, \underline{p}_+) = d_1(\underline{p}_-) = d_2^\alpha(\underline{p}_-, \underline{p}_1) = \min\{d_3^\alpha(\underline{p}_-, \underline{p}_1, \underline{p}_2), d_4^\alpha(\underline{p}_-, \underline{p}_1, \underline{p}_2, \underline{p}_+), d_5^\alpha(\underline{p}_-, \underline{p}_1, \underline{p}_2, \underline{p}_+)\}.$$

Proof. Let us argue again by contradiction. By Claim 1 and Lemma 4.5, if $\mathcal{D}_\alpha = d_1 = \min\{d_3^\alpha, d_4^\alpha, d_5^\alpha\} < d_2^\alpha$ holds with $h_r(\underline{p}_-) < h_r(\underline{p}_1)$ then by decreasing $h_r(\underline{p}_1)$ the value $\min\{d_3^\alpha, d_4^\alpha, d_5^\alpha\}$ strictly increases, d_2^α strictly decreases and d_1 does not change. But this contradicts to Claim 1, since then there would be $(\underline{p}_-, \underline{p}'_1, \underline{p}_2, \underline{p}_+) \in \Omega$ such that $\mathcal{D}_\alpha = d_1 < \min\{d_2^\alpha, d_3^\alpha, d_4^\alpha, d_5^\alpha\}$. Thus, either $h_r(\underline{p}_-) = h_r(\underline{p}_1)$ or $\mathcal{D}_\alpha = d_1 = d_2^\alpha = \min\{d_3^\alpha, d_4^\alpha, d_5^\alpha\}$. But if $h_r(\underline{p}_-) = h_r(\underline{p}_1)$ then $d_2^\alpha < d_1$, which contradicts again to Claim 1. \square

Claim 3. For sufficiently small $\alpha > 0$ and for every $(\underline{p}_-, \underline{p}_1, \underline{p}_2, \underline{p}_+) \in \Theta_M^{\alpha, H}$,

$$\mathcal{D}_\alpha(\underline{p}_-, \underline{p}_1, \underline{p}_2, \underline{p}_+) = d_1(\underline{p}_-) = d_2^\alpha(\underline{p}_-, \underline{p}_1) = d_5^\alpha(\underline{p}_-, \underline{p}_1, \underline{p}_2, \underline{p}_+) = \min\{d_3^\alpha(\underline{p}_-, \underline{p}_1, \underline{p}_2), d_4^\alpha(\underline{p}_-, \underline{p}_1, \underline{p}_2, \underline{p}_+)\}.$$

Proof. Similarly to the proof of Claim 2, if $\mathcal{D}_\alpha = d_1 = d_2^\alpha = \min\{d_3^\alpha, d_4^\alpha\} < d_5^\alpha$ then by increasing $h_r(\underline{p}_2)$, d_5^α decreases, $\min\{d_3^\alpha, d_4^\alpha\}$ increases and d_1, d_2^α does not change. Thus, it contradicts to Claim 2, since there would be a vector $(\underline{p}_-, \underline{p}_1, \underline{p}'_2, \underline{p}_+) \in \Omega$ such that $\mathcal{D}_\alpha = d_1 = d_2^\alpha < \min\{d_3^\alpha, d_4^\alpha, d_5^\alpha\}$. \square

Claim 4. For sufficiently small $\alpha > 0$ and for every $(\underline{p}_-, \underline{p}_1, \underline{p}_2, \underline{p}_+) \in \Theta_M^{\alpha, H}$,

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{D}_\alpha(\underline{p}_-, \underline{p}_1, \underline{p}_2, \underline{p}_+) = d_1(\underline{p}_-) = d_2^\alpha(\underline{p}_-, \underline{p}_1) = d_6(\underline{p}_+) = \\ d_5^\alpha(\underline{p}_-, \underline{p}_1, \underline{p}_2, \underline{p}_+) = \min\{d_3^\alpha(\underline{p}_-, \underline{p}_1, \underline{p}_2), d_4^\alpha(\underline{p}_-, \underline{p}_1, \underline{p}_2, \underline{p}_+)\}. \end{aligned}$$

Proof. Again, if $d_6 > \mathcal{D}_\alpha = d_1 = d_2^\alpha = d_5^\alpha = \min\{d_3^\alpha, d_4^\alpha\}$ with $h_r(\underline{p}_+) < \log R$ then by increasing $h_r(\underline{p}_+)$ the values $\mathcal{D}_\alpha = d_1 = d_2^\alpha$ does not change, d_5^α increases and $\min\{d_3^\alpha, d_4^\alpha\}$ either increases or does not change. Thus, one may find $(\underline{p}_-, \underline{p}_1, \underline{p}_2, \underline{p}'_+) \in \Omega(\alpha)$ such that $\min\{d_5^\alpha, d_6\} > \mathcal{D}_\alpha = d_1 = d_2^\alpha$, which contradicts to Claim 3. \square

Claim 5. For every $\alpha > 0$ sufficiently small and $(\underline{p}_-, \underline{p}_1, \underline{p}_2, \underline{p}_+) \in \Theta_M^{\alpha, H}$, if $H = \min_a \log T_a$ then $d_3^\alpha > d_4^\alpha$ and if $H = \max_a \log T_a$ then $d_4^\alpha > d_3^\alpha$.

Proof. Simple algebraic manipulations show that

$$d_4^\alpha \geq d_3^\alpha \text{ if and only if } \frac{H}{\tau \log N} + \frac{h_r(\underline{p}_+)}{\log N} \geq d_3^\alpha.$$

If $\alpha = 0$ then $\underline{p}_- = \underline{p}_1 = \underline{p}_2 = \underline{p}_+ = \underline{p}_d$ and

$$\frac{H}{\tau \log N} + \frac{h_r(\underline{p}_+)}{\log N} \geq d_3^\alpha \text{ if and only if } h(\underline{p}_d) - h_r(\underline{p}_d) \geq H.$$

Since $h(\underline{p}_d) - h_r(\underline{p}_d) > \min_a \log T_a$, by choosing α sufficiently small and $H = \min_a \log T_a$ we get that $d_4^\alpha > d_3^\alpha$. On the other hand, $h(\underline{p}_d) - h_r(\underline{p}_d) < \max_a \log T_a$. Thus, for $H = \max_a \log T_a$ choosing α sufficiently small, we get $d_4^\alpha < d_3^\alpha$. \square

We have proven the following proposition.

Proposition 8.1. *Let $M > N \geq 2$, $R = \#S \geq 2$ and let us assume that there exists $a_1 \neq a_2 \in S$ such that $T_{a_1} \neq T_{a_2}$. Let $r(n)$ be such that $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{-\log r(n)}{n \log N} = \alpha > 0$ sufficiently small. Then there exist μ_1, μ_2 ergodic, T -invariant measures with $\text{supp} \mu = \Lambda$ and $H_i = \int \log T_{|N x|+1} d\mu_i(x, y)$ such that*

$$\begin{aligned} \dim_H \{ \underline{y} \in \Lambda : T^n \underline{y} \in B(\underline{x}_n^{(1)}, r(n)) \text{ infinitely often} \} &= \max_{\underline{p}_-, \underline{p}_1, \underline{p}_2, \underline{p}_+ \in \Upsilon^4} D_\alpha(\underline{p}_-, \underline{p}_1, \underline{p}_2, \underline{p}_+, H_1) = \\ d_1(\underline{p}_-) &= d_2^\alpha(\underline{p}_-, \underline{p}_1) = d_3^\alpha(\underline{p}_-, \underline{p}_1, \underline{p}_2) = d_5^\alpha(\underline{p}_-, \underline{p}_1, \underline{p}_2, \underline{p}_+, H_1) = d_6(\underline{p}_+), \end{aligned}$$

and

$$\begin{aligned} \dim_H \{ \underline{y} \in \Lambda : T^n \underline{y} \in B(\underline{x}_n^{(2)}, r(n)) \text{ infinitely often} \} &= \max_{\underline{p}_-, \underline{p}_1, \underline{p}_2, \underline{p}_+ \in \Upsilon^4} D_\alpha(\underline{p}_-, \underline{p}_1, \underline{p}_2, \underline{p}_+, H_2) = \\ d_1(\underline{p}_-) &= d_2^\alpha(\underline{p}_-, \underline{p}_1) = d_4^\alpha(\underline{p}_-, \underline{p}_1, \underline{p}_2, \underline{p}_+, H_2) = d_5^\alpha(\underline{p}_-, \underline{p}_1, \underline{p}_2, \underline{p}_+, H_2) = d_6(\underline{p}_+), \end{aligned}$$

where $\underline{x}_n^{(i)}$ are identically distributed sequences with measures μ_i .

8.2. Phase transition for relatively large α . Now, let us consider the case when the shrinking target sequence is a sequence of cylinders (in particular $H = 0$). Let us choose $M > N \geq 2$, $D > R \geq 2$ and T_a for $a \in S$ parameters such that

$$\frac{\log M}{\log N} < \frac{R \log D}{R \log R + \sum_{a \in S} \log T_a}. \quad (8.1)$$

For example, $N = 4, M = 5, T_1 = 5, T_2 = T_3 = T_4 = 1$ satisfies this property.

Let α be such that it satisfies the following inequalities

$$\frac{\log D}{\log R} - 1 > \frac{R \log D}{R \log R + \sum_{a \in S} \log T_a} - 1 > \alpha > \tau - 1 \quad (8.2)$$

Thus, \underline{p}_1 does not play any role and by (6.1), $\underline{p}_- = \underline{p}_D$. In particular,

$$\text{DIM}(\alpha) = \max_{\underline{p} \in \Upsilon_\psi} \left(\min \left\{ \frac{\log D}{(1 + \alpha) \log N}, \frac{\log D + (1 + \alpha)(\tau - 1)h_r(\underline{p}_+)}{\tau(1 + \alpha) \log N}, \dim \underline{p}_+ \right\} \right).$$

It is easy to see by (8.2),

$$\frac{\log D}{(1 + \alpha) \log N} > \frac{\log D + (1 + \alpha)(\tau - 1)h_r(\underline{p}_+)}{\tau(1 + \alpha) \log N}$$

for every $\underline{p}_+ \in \Upsilon_\psi$, and

$$\frac{\log D + (1 + \alpha)(\tau - 1) \log R}{\tau(1 + \alpha) \log N} > \dim \underline{p}_R,$$

where \underline{p}_R is defined in (4.13). Hence, by Lemma 4.5 and by taking any $h_r(\underline{p}_+) < \log R$, $\dim \underline{p}_+ > \dim \underline{p}_R$ and d_4^α decreases. Thus, the maximum cannot be achieved at \underline{p}_R and if \underline{p}_+ is a prob. vector, where the maximum is achieved at, then

$$\text{DIM}(\alpha) = \frac{\log D + (1 + \alpha)(\tau - 1)h_r(\underline{p}_+)}{\tau(1 + \alpha) \log N} = \dim \underline{p}_+.$$

In particular, by Lemma 4.11, $d_4^\alpha(\underline{p}_D, \underline{p}_D, \underline{p}_+, \underline{p}_+) = d_5^\alpha(\underline{p}_D, \underline{p}_D, \underline{p}_+, \underline{p}_+) = d_6(\underline{p}_+) = \mathcal{D}_\alpha$.

8.3. Dimension value for large α . Next, we show that regardless of the choice of the holes (balls or cylinders) and regardless of the center points, the dimension is depending only on D, N and α for large choice of α .

Claim 6. *For every choice of $D, R, \{T_a\}_{a \in S}, N$ and M , there exists $A > 0$ such that for every $\alpha > A$*

$$\begin{aligned} \text{DIM}(\alpha) &= \dim_H \{ \underline{y} \in \Lambda : T^n \underline{y} \in \mathcal{P}_{f(n)}(x_n) \text{ infinitely often} \} = \\ &= \dim_H \{ \underline{y} \in \Lambda : T^n \underline{y} \in B(\underline{x}_n, r(n)) \text{ infinitely often} \} = \frac{\log D}{(1 + \alpha) \log N}, \end{aligned}$$

where x_n is an arbitrary sequence of points in Λ and $f(n)$ and $r(n)$ are chosen such that $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{-\log r(n)}{n \log N} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{f(n)}{n} = \alpha$.

Proof. We may assume that $A > \tau - 1$. It is easy to see that

$$d_4^\alpha(\underline{p}_D, \underline{p}_D, \underline{p}_2, \underline{p}_+) \geq \min \left\{ \frac{\log D + (\tau - 1)h_r(\underline{p}_D)}{\tau \log N}, \frac{(\tau - 1)h_r(\underline{p}_D) + (1 - 1/\tau)H}{\tau \log N} \right\} > 0$$

and

$$d_5^\alpha(\underline{p}_D, \underline{p}_D, \underline{p}_2, \underline{p}_+) \geq \min \left\{ \frac{\log D + (\tau - 1)h(\underline{p}_R) + \tau(\tau - 1)h_r(\underline{p}_D)}{\tau^2 \log N}, \frac{(\tau - 1)h_r(\underline{p}_D) + (1 - 1/\tau)H}{\tau \log N} \right\} > 0$$

for every $\underline{p}_2, \underline{p}_+$ and $\alpha \in [0, \infty)$. On the other hand,

$$d_3^\alpha(\underline{p}_D, \underline{p}_D, \underline{p}_2) \leq \frac{\log D + (\tau - 1) \log R}{(\tau + \alpha) \log N} \searrow 0 \text{ as } \alpha \rightarrow \infty.$$

and

$$d_2^\alpha(\underline{p}_D) = \frac{\log D}{(1 + \alpha) \log N} \searrow 0 \text{ as } \alpha \rightarrow \infty$$

Thus, there exists $a > 0$ such that for every $\alpha > a$

$$A_\alpha(\mathbf{p}) = \max\{i \in \{1, \dots, 6\} : d_i(\mathbf{p}) = \mathcal{D}_\alpha(\mathbf{p})\} \leq 3.$$

But similarly to the beginning of the proof of Lemma 6.2,

$$\text{DIM}(\alpha) = \min \left\{ \frac{\log D}{(1 + \alpha) \log N}, \frac{\log D + (\tau - 1) \log R}{(\tau + \alpha) \log N} \right\}.$$

For $\alpha > \frac{\log D}{\log R} - 1$, $\frac{\log D}{(1 + \alpha) \log N} < \frac{\log D + (\tau - 1) \log R}{(\tau + \alpha) \log N}$. By choosing $A = \max\{\tau - 1, \frac{\log D}{\log R} - 1, a\}$, the assertion follows. \square

8.4. **Example of Hill and Velani.** Finally, we show that the result of Hill and Velani [13, Theorem 2] is a consequence of Theorem 1.2 for the 2-dimensional tori case.

Claim 7. *Let $T = (Nx \bmod 1, My \bmod 1)$ with $M > N \geq 2$ integers as in (1.2). Then*

$$\dim_H \left\{ \underline{x} \in [0, 1]^2 : T^n(\underline{x}) \in B_{r(n)}(\underline{y}_n) \text{ i.o.} \right\} = \min \left\{ \frac{\tau + 1}{\alpha + 1}, \frac{2\tau}{\tau + \alpha} \right\},$$

where $\tau = \log M / \log N$, $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{-\log r(n)}{n \log N} = \alpha$ and \underline{y}_n is an arbitrary sequence in $[0, 1]^2$.

Proof. In this case $D = NM$, $R = N$ and $T_a = M$ for every $a = 1, \dots, N$. Thus, by (4.13),

$$\underline{p}_R = \underline{p}_D = \underline{p}_d = \left(\frac{1}{NM} \right)_{(a,b) \in Q}.$$

We may apply Theorem 1.2 in this case for arbitrary sequence, since $a \mapsto \log T_a$ is constant. Denote this measure by \underline{p}_U . Hence,

$$\begin{aligned} \dim_H \left\{ \underline{x} \in [0, 1]^2 : T^n(\underline{x}) \in B_{r(n)}(\underline{y}_n) \text{ i.o.} \right\} &\geq \mathcal{D}_\alpha(\underline{p}_U, \underline{p}_U, \underline{p}_U, \underline{p}_U, \log M) = \\ &\min \left\{ 2, \frac{\tau + 1}{1 + \alpha}, \frac{2\tau}{\tau + \alpha}, \frac{2\alpha\tau - 2\alpha + 2\tau}{\tau(1 + \alpha)}, \frac{2\tau^2 + 2\alpha\tau - 2\alpha}{\tau(\tau + \alpha)}, 2 \right\}. \end{aligned}$$

But simple algebraic manipulations show that

$$2 > \frac{2\tau}{\tau + \alpha}, \frac{2\tau^2 + 2\alpha\tau - 2\alpha}{\tau(\tau + \alpha)} > \frac{2\tau}{\tau + \alpha} \text{ and } \frac{2\alpha\tau - 2\alpha + 2\tau}{\tau(1 + \alpha)} > \frac{\tau + 1}{1 + \alpha}$$

for any $\alpha > 0$ and $\tau > 1$. This proves the lower bound. For the upper bound, observe that for any probability vector \underline{p} , $h_r(\underline{p}) \leq \log N = h_r(\underline{p}_U)$ and $h(\underline{p}) \leq \log(NM) = h(\underline{p}_U)$. Hence,

$$\mathcal{D}_\alpha(\underline{p}_-, \underline{p}_1, \underline{p}_2, \underline{p}_+, \log M) \leq \mathcal{D}_\alpha(\underline{p}_U, \underline{p}_U, \underline{p}_U, \underline{p}_U, \log M)$$

for every $(\underline{p}_-, \underline{p}_1, \underline{p}_2, \underline{p}_+)$, which proves the upper bound. \square

REFERENCES

- [1] Krzysztof Barański. Hausdorff dimension of the limit sets of some planar geometric constructions. *Advances in Mathematics*, 210(1):215–245, 2007.
- [2] Balázs Bárány. On the Ledrappier-Young formula for self-affine measures. *Math. Proc. Cambridge Philos. Soc.*, 159(3):405–432, 2015.
- [3] Balázs Bárány, Antti Käenmäki, and Henna Koivusalo. Dimension of self-affine sets for fixed translation vectors. *arXiv preprint arXiv:1611.09196*, 2016.
- [4] Balázs Bárány, Michał Rams, and Károly Simon. On the dimension of self-affine sets and measures with overlaps. *Proceedings of the American Mathematical Society*, 2016.
- [5] Balázs Bárány, Michał Rams, and Károly Simon. On the dimension of triangular self-affine sets. *to appear in Ergod. Th. & Dynam. Sys.*, 2017. arXiv preprint arXiv:1609.03914.
- [6] Timothy Bedford. *Crinkly curves, Markov partitions and dimension*. PhD thesis, University of Warwick, 1984.
- [7] Yann Bugeaud. A note on inhomogeneous Diophantine approximation. *Glasg. Math. J.*, 45(1):105–110, 2003.
- [8] Kenneth Falconer. *Fractal geometry*. John Wiley & Sons, Inc., Hoboken, NJ, second edition, 2003. Mathematical foundations and applications.
- [9] Kenneth J Falconer. The hausdorff dimension of self-affine fractals. *Math. Proc. Camb. Phil. Soc.*, 103(3):339–350, 1988.
- [10] Ai-Hua Fan, Jörg Schmeling, and Serge Troubetzkoy. A multifractal mass transference principle for Gibbs measures with applications to dynamical Diophantine approximation. *Proc. Lond. Math. Soc. (3)*, 107(5):1173–1219, 2013.
- [11] Ai-Hua Fan and Jun Wu. A note on inhomogeneous Diophantine approximation with a general error function. *Glasg. Math. J.*, 48(2):187–191, 2006.
- [12] Richard Hill and Sanju L. Velani. The ergodic theory of shrinking targets. *Invent. Math.*, 119(1):175–198, 1995.

- [13] Richard Hill and Sanju L. Velani. The shrinking target problem for matrix transformations of tori. *J. London Math. Soc. (2)*, 60(2):381–398, 1999.
- [14] Irene Hueter and Steven P Lalley. Falconer’s formula for the Hausdorff dimension of a self-affine set in \mathbb{R}^2 . *Ergodic Theory and Dynamical Systems*, 15(01):77–97, 1995.
- [15] John E. Hutchinson. Fractals and self-similarity. *Indiana Univ. Math. J.*, 30(5):713–747, 1981.
- [16] Richard Kenyon and Yuval Peres. Measures of full dimension on affine-invariant sets. *Ergodic Theory and Dynamical Systems*, 16(02):307–323, 1996.
- [17] Dong Han Kim, Michał Rams, and Bao-Wei Wang. Hausdorff dimension of the set in irrational rotations. *arXiv preprint arXiv:1609.08724*, 2016.
- [18] Henna Koivusalo and Felipe A Ramírez. Recurrence to shrinking targets on typical self-affine fractals. *to appear in Proc. Edin. Math. Soc.*, 2017. available at arXiv preprint arXiv:1409.7593.
- [19] Steven P. Lalley and Dimitrios Gatzouras. Hausdorff and box dimensions of certain self-affine fractals. *Indiana Univ. Math. J.*, 41(2):533–568, 1992.
- [20] Bing Li, Bao-Wei Wang, Jun Wu, and Jian Xu. The shrinking target problem in the dynamical system of continued fractions. *Proc. Lond. Math. Soc. (3)*, 108(1):159–186, 2014.
- [21] Lingmin Liao and Michał Rams. Inhomogeneous Diophantine approximation with general error functions. *Acta Arith.*, 160(1):25–35, 2013.
- [22] Lingmin Liao and Stéphane Seuret. Diophantine approximation by orbits of expanding Markov maps. *Ergodic Theory Dynam. Systems*, 33(2):585–608, 2013.
- [23] Curt McMullen. The Hausdorff dimension of general Sierpiński carpets. *Nagoya Math. J.*, 96:1–9, 1984.
- [24] Tomas Persson and Michał Rams. On shrinking targets for piecewise expanding interval maps. *Ergodic Theory Dynam. Systems*, 37(2):646–663, 2017.
- [25] Henry WJ Reeve. Shrinking targets for countable markov maps. *arXiv preprint arXiv:1107.4736*, 2011.
- [26] Boris Solomyak. Measure and dimension for some fractal families. In *Mathematical Proceedings of the Cambridge Philosophical Society*, volume 124, pages 531–546. Citeseer, 1998.
- [27] Serge Troubetzkoy and Jörg Schmeling. Inhomogeneous Diophantine approximations and angular recurrence for billiards in polygons. *Mat. Sb.*, 194(2):129–144, 2003.
- [28] Jian Xu. Inhomogeneous Diophantine approximation and Hausdorff dimension. *preprint*, 2010.

(Balázs Bárány) BUDAPEST UNIVERSITY OF TECHNOLOGY AND ECONOMICS, MTA-BME STOCHASTICS RESEARCH GROUP, P.O.BOX 91, 1521 BUDAPEST, HUNGARY

(Balázs Bárány) EINSTEIN INSTITUTE OF MATHEMATICS, HEBREW UNIVERISTY OF JERUSALEM, EDMUND J. SAFRA CAMPUS, GIVAT RAM, JERUSALEM 9190401, IZRAEL
E-mail address: balubsheep@gmail.com

(Michał Rams) INSTITUTE OF MATHEMATICS, POLISH ACADEMY OF SCIENCES, UL. ŚNIADECKICH 8, 00-656 WARSZAWA, POLAND
E-mail address: rams@impan.pl