

**BURISH SONI $\rho = [k_1, k_2, \dots, k_1, k_2, \dots]$ BO‘LGANDA
 $R_\rho x = \{x + \rho\}$ AYLANA AKSLANTIRISHI UCHUN DINAMIK BO‘LINISH
QURISH**

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ANNOTATSIYA

Biz bu ishda bir o‘lchovli aylana akslantirishlarining markaziy tushunchalaridan biri aylananing dinamik bo‘linishni qurishni o‘rganamiz.

Kalit so‘zlar: uzluksiz kasr, burish soni, dinamik bo‘linish, munosib kasr.

АННОТАЦИЯ

В этой работе мы изучаем одно из центральных понятий одномерных отображений окружности, динамических разбиений окружности.

Ключевые слова: непрерывная дробь, число поворотов, динамическое разбиение, правильная дробью

ABSTRACT

In this work, we study one of the central concepts of one dimensional mappings of the circle, dynamic partitions of the circle.

Key words: continued fraction, number of turns, dynamic partition, proper fraction.

Kirish. Bir o‘lchovli aylana akslantirishlari dinamik sistemalar nazariyasining asosiy tushinchalaridan biri hisoblanadi.

Aylana gomemorfizmlari nazariyasi, dinamik sistemalar nazariyasining asosiy yo‘nalishlaridan biri hisoblanadi. Aylana gomeomorfizmlar nazariyasining yaratilishi va keyingi taraqqiyoti buyuk matematiklar A. Puankare, A. Danjua, A.N. Kolmogorov, V.I. Arnold, Ya. Sinay¹ lar nomi bilan bog‘liqdir. $S^1 = [0,1)$ birlik aylanada aniqlangan va $\rho = [1,1, \dots, 1,1, \dots]$ burish soni bo‘lgan aylana gomeomorfizmlari uchun dinamik bo‘linishni. A.A. Djalilov² ishlarida o‘rganilgan. Aylana gomemorfizmlarida dinamik bo‘linish muhim ahamiyatga ega dinamik bo‘linishdan foydalanib ko‘plab masalalar o‘rganilgan va o‘rganib kelinmoqda. Burish soni $\rho = [k_1, k_2, \dots, k_1, k_2, \dots]$ bo‘lganda dinamik bo‘linishdan foydalanib S.X. Abdukhakimov, M.K. Khomidov³ lar tomonidan kritik nuqtaga ega bo‘lgan aylana gomemorfizmlari uchun termodinmik formaliz qurilgan.

Burish soni $\rho = [k_1, k_2, \dots, k_1, k_2, \dots]$ bo‘lganda

$R_\rho x = \{x + \rho\}$ aylana akslantirishi uchun dinamik bo‘linish

Aylananing dinamik bo‘linishi, haqiqiy sonning uzluksiz kasrga yoyilmasi bilan muhim bog‘langan.

$\rho \in [0,1]$ sonni olamiz. Bu sonning uzluksiz kasrga yoyilmasi quyidagicha bo‘lsin: ⁴

$$\rho = \frac{1}{k_1 + \frac{1}{k_2 + \dots \frac{1}{k_1 + \frac{1}{k_2} + \dots}}}$$

Uzluksiz kasrning elementlarini $k_1 = k_n, k_2 = k_{n+1}$ orqali belgilaymiz va ular quyidagi munosabatdan topiladi: $k_n = \{\frac{1}{k_n}\}, k_{n+1} = [\frac{1}{k_n}]$ bu yerda $\{\bullet\}, [\bullet]$ mos ravishda sonning kasr va butun qismlaridir. Biz ko‘ramizki, uzluksiz kasrlar $\rho \rightarrow \{\frac{1}{\rho}\}$ formula bilan aniqlangan, $[0,1)$ ni o‘zini-o‘ziga o‘tkazuvchi T akslantirish bilan bog‘liqdir. Xususiy holda $\rho = [k_1, k_2, \dots, k_n, k_{n+1}, \dots]$ bo‘lsa $T\rho = [k_2, \dots, k_n, k_{n+1}, \dots]$ bo‘ladi. $\rho = [k_1, k_2, \dots, k_n, k_{n+1}, \dots]$ munosib kasr maxraji uchun $q_0 = 1, q_1 = k_1, q_n = k_n q_{n-1} + q_{n-2}$ rekkurent munosabat o‘rinli.

¹ И. П. Корнфелд, Я. Г. Синай, С. В. Фомин. Эргодическая теория М.: Наука, 1980.

² А.А. Джалилов, Термодинамический формализм и сингулярные инвариантные меры критических отображений, ТМФ, 2003, том 134, номер2, 191-206.

³ S.X. Abdukhakimov, M.K. Khomidov. The orbit of critical point and thermodynamic formalism for critical circle maps without periodic points. Uzbek Mathematical Journal, 2020 № 3pp. 4-15.

⁴ R. Ostlund, D. Rand, J. Sethna, E. Sigg. Physica D.1983. V. 8. 303.

S^1 birlik aylanada R_ρ orqali ρ burchakka burishni belgilaymiz, ya'ni $R_\rho x = \{x + \rho\}$. Bu belgilashga ko'ra $x \in [0; 1)$ deb olamiz.

$k_1\rho \leq 1 < (k_1 + 1)\rho$ tengsizlik, S^1 aylanani uzunligi ρ ga teng $(k_1 + 1)$ ta yoy bilan qoplash mumkinligini va k_1 ta yoy bilan qoplash mumkin emasligini bildiradi. S^1 aylanada $x_0 \in S^1$ nuqtani fiksirlaymiz va $\Delta_1^{(0)}$ orqali chegaralari x_0 va $x_0 + \rho$ nuqtalar bo'lgan yoyni belgilaymiz. U holda $\Delta_i^{(0)} = R_\rho^{i-1}\Delta_1^{(0)}$, $1 \leq i \leq k_1$ lar uzunliklari ρ ga teng bo'lgan o'zaro bir-birlari bilan kesishmaydigan yoyni ifodalaydi.

1-lemma . Agar burish soni $\rho = [k_1, k_2, \dots, k_1, k_2, \dots]$ ga teng bo'lsa. $\Delta_1^{(n)}$ va $\Delta_1^{(n-1)}$ larning uzunliklari nisbati uchun quyidagi munosabatlar o'rinli bo'ladi.

$$\frac{|\Delta_1^{(n)}|}{|\Delta_1^{(n-1)}|} = \begin{cases} T\rho & \text{agar } n = 2k + 1 \text{ bo'lsa,} \\ T^2\rho & \text{agar } n = 2k \text{ bo'lsa.} \end{cases}$$

bu yerda $[k_2, \dots, k_n, k_{n+1}, \dots] = T\rho$ va $[k_1, \dots, k_n, k_{n+1}, \dots] = T^2\rho$.

Isbot. 1-lemmani induksiya metodi orqali isbotlaymiz $n = 1$ bo'lsin u holda $\Delta_1^{(1)}$ orqali chegaralari $k_1\rho$ va x_0 nuqtalar bo'lgan yoyni belgilaymiz. $\Delta_1^{(1)}$ va $\Delta_1^{(0)}$ yoyni nisbatlari quyidagilarga teng:

$$\frac{|\Delta_1^{(1)}|}{|\Delta_1^{(0)}|} = \frac{1 - \rho k_1}{\rho} = \frac{1 - \frac{k_1}{k_1 + [k_2 + \dots + k_n, k_{n+1}, \dots]}}{\frac{1}{k_1 + [k_2 + \dots + k_n, k_{n+1}, \dots]}} = [k_2, \dots, k_n, k_{n+1}, \dots] = T\rho.$$

Bundan ko'rinadiki, $|\Delta_1^{(1)}| < |\Delta_1^{(0)}|$. Shunday qilib, biz $\Delta_1^{(0)}$ yoyni chap chegarasidan uzunligi $|\Delta_1^{(1)}|$ bo'lgan yoyni bilan maksimal qoplash mumkin bo'lgan sonni ko'rishimiz mumkin. Ularning sonini m bilan belgilaymiz. U holda $m|\Delta_1^{(1)}| \leq |\Delta_1^{(0)}| < (m + 1)|\Delta_1^{(1)}|$ yoki $m \leq \frac{1}{T\rho} = \frac{|\Delta_1^{(0)}|}{|\Delta_1^{(1)}|} < m + 1$, bundan $m = [\frac{1}{T\rho}] = k_2$.

$\Delta_1^{(2)}$ orqali yoyni qolgan qismini belgilaymiz. U holda

$$\frac{|\Delta_1^{(2)}|}{|\Delta_1^{(1)}|} = \frac{|\Delta_1^{(2)}|}{|\Delta_1^{(0)}|} \cdot \frac{|\Delta_1^{(1)}|}{|\Delta_1^{(0)}|} = \frac{1 - k_2 \frac{|\Delta_1^{(1)}|}{|\Delta_1^{(0)}|}}{T\rho} = [k_1, \dots, k_n, k_{n+1}, \dots] = T^2\rho.$$

Bundan ko'rinadiki, $|\Delta_1^{(2)}| < |\Delta_1^{(1)}|$. Shunday qilib, biz $\Delta_1^{(1)}$ yoyni chap chegarasidan uzunligi $|\Delta_1^{(2)}|$ bo'lgan yoyni bilan maksimal qoplash mumkin bo'lgan sonni ko'rishimiz mumkin. Ularning sonini m bilan belgilaymiz. U holda $m|\Delta_1^{(2)}| \leq |\Delta_1^{(1)}| < (m + 1)|\Delta_1^{(2)}|$ yoki $m \leq \frac{1}{T^2\rho} = \frac{|\Delta_1^{(1)}|}{|\Delta_1^{(2)}|} < m + 1$, bundan $m = [\frac{1}{T^2\rho}] = k_1$.

Bundan bizga ma'lum bo'ladiki, barcha k_n va k_{n+1} larni Evklid algoritmlari variantlari yordamida ko'rish mumkin ekan. Demak $\Delta_1^{(n-1)}$, $\Delta_1^{(n)}$ yo'ylar quyidagi ko'rinishda qurilar ekan. x_0 umumiy chegaralar bo'lib, x_0 nuqtaning ikkala tomonida yotadi.

$$\frac{|\Delta_1^{(n)}|}{|\Delta_1^{(n-1)}|} = [k_n, k_{n+1}, \dots] = \begin{cases} T\rho & \text{agar } n = 2k + 1 \text{ bo'lsa,} \\ T^2\rho & \text{agar } n = 2k \text{ bo'lsa.} \end{cases}$$

Endi m orqali $\Delta_1^{(n)}$ yo'ylarning $\Delta_1^{(n+1)}$ yo'yni maksimal qoplash mumkin bo'lgan sonini belgilasak, u holda $m|\Delta_1^{(n+1)}| \leq |\Delta_1^{(n)}| < (m + 1)|\Delta_1^{(n+1)}|$ yoki

$$m = \left[\frac{|\Delta_1^{(n+1)}|}{|\Delta_1^{(n)}|} \right] = \frac{1}{[T^n \rho]} = \begin{cases} k_2 & \text{agar } n = 2k + 1 \text{ bo'lsa,} \\ k_1 & \text{agar } n = 2k \text{ bo'lsa.} \end{cases}$$

va

$$\frac{|\Delta_1^{(n+1)}|}{|\Delta_1^{(n)}|} = \frac{|\Delta_1^{(n-1)}| - k_n |\Delta_1^{(n)}|}{|\Delta_1^{(n)}|} = \frac{1}{T^n \rho} - \left[\frac{1}{T^n \rho} \right] = \left\{ \frac{1}{T^n \rho} \right\} = T^{n+1} \rho.$$

1-lemma to'liq isbot bo'ldi.

Har bir $\Delta_1^{(n)}$ yo'yning chegara nuqtalaridan biri x_0 nuqta bo'ladi. Bu $n = 1, 2$ bo'lganda oson kelib chiqadi. Ixtiyoriy n uchun induksiyadan foydalanib ko'rsatamiz. $\Delta_1^{(n-1)}$, $\Delta_1^{(n)}$ uchun bizning tasdig'imiz isbotlangan bo'lsin. Qurilishidan va induktiv holatga ko'ra, chetki nuqtalaridan biri $R_\rho^{q_{n-1}} x_0$ bo'lgan va uzunligi $|\Delta_1^{(n)}|$ bo'lgan birinchi yo'yni $R_\rho^{q_{n-1}} \Delta_1^{(n)}$ ko'rinishda ifodalash mumkin. Oxirgi yo'yni

$$R_\rho^{q_{n-1} + q_n} \Delta_1^{(n)}, R_\rho^{q_{n-1} + 2q_n} \Delta_1^{(n)}, \dots, R_\rho^{q_{n-1} + (k_{n+1} - 1)q_n} \Delta_1^{(n)}$$

ko'rinishga ega. $R_\rho^{q_{n-1} + (k_{n+1})q_n} \Delta_1^{(n)}$ yo'yni x_0 nuqtani qoplaydi. shuning uchun

$$R_\rho^{q_{n-1} + (k_{n+1})q_n} x_0 = R_\rho^{q_{n+1}} x_0$$

nuqta $\Delta_1^{(n)}$ ning chegarasida yotadi. $\Delta_i^{(n)} = R_\rho^{i-1} \Delta_1^{(n)}$ ni olamiz.

1-lemma to'liq isbot bo'ldi.

2-lemma . Ushbu

$$1) \Delta_i^{(n-1)}, \quad 1 \leq i \leq q_n, \quad \Delta_j^{(n)}, \quad 1 \leq j \leq q_{n-1}$$

ochiq yo'ylar sistemasi quyidagi xossalarga ega.

$$\Delta_{i_1}^{(n-1)} \cap \Delta_{i_2}^{(n-1)} = \emptyset, \quad i_1 \neq i_2; \quad \Delta_{j_1}^{(n-1)} \cap \Delta_{j_2}^{(n-1)} = \emptyset, \quad j_1 \neq j_2.$$

Barcha i, j lar uchun $\Delta_i^{(n-1)} \cap \Delta_j^{(n-1)} = \emptyset$

$$2) \bigcup_{i=1}^{q_n} \Delta_i^{(n-1)} \cup \bigcup_{j=1}^{q_{n-1}} \Delta_j^{(n)} = S^1.$$

Isbot 1) $n = 1, 2$ bo'lganda aniqlanishi va qurilishidan 2-lemmani tasdig'i kelib chiqadi. Induksiya metodidan foydalanib $\Delta_i^{(n)}$, $1 \leq i \leq q_{n+1}$, $\Delta_j^{(n+1)}$, $1 \leq j \leq q_n$ larni qaraymiz. Shuningdek qurilishidan kelib chiqadiki, barcha $\Delta_i^{(n)}$, $1 \leq i \leq q_{n+1}$ yoylar orasida $\Delta_1^{(n-1)}$ ichida va $\Delta_1^{(n+1)}$ yoy tashqarisida yotuvchi, kesishmaydigan faqat $\Delta_{1+q_{n-1}+jq_n}^{(n)}$ yoylar mavjud. Bundan kelib chiqadiki, barcha $\Delta_i^{(n)}$, $1 \leq i \leq q_{n+1}$ yoylar $\Delta_1^{(n+1)}$ bilan kesishmaydi. Birinchi bo'sh bo'lmagan $\Delta_1^{(n)} \cap \Delta_i^{(n)} = \emptyset$ kesishma faqat $0 = 1 + q_{n-1} + i_{n+1}q_n = 1 + q_{n+1} > q_{n+1}$ da hosil bo'ladi. Shunday qilib, barcha $i_1 \neq i_2$; $1 \leq i_1, i_2 \leq q_{n+1}$ da $\Delta_{i_1}^{(n)} \cap \Delta_{i_2}^{(n)} = \emptyset$ bo'ladi. Bu faktdan foydalanib $\Delta_1^{(n)}$ ning chegaralari x_0 va $R_\rho^{q_n} x_0$ dan farqli ekanligini ko'ramiz. Shuning uchun osongina

$$\Delta_{1+q_n}^{(n+1)} \subset \Delta_1^{(n)} \quad \text{va} \quad \Delta_1^{(n+1)} \cap \Delta_1^{(n)} = \emptyset, \quad 1 < i \leq q_n$$

ga ega bo'lamiz.

Shunday qilib, barcha $\Delta_i^{(n)}$, $1 \leq i \leq q_{n+1}$ lar o'zaro kesishmaydi va bularning har biri $\Delta_j^{(n)}$, $1 \leq j \leq q_n$ lar bilan ham kesishmaydi. Agar biz $1 \leq j_1, j_2 \leq q_n$, $j_1 \neq j_2$ lar uchun $\Delta_{j_1}^{(n+1)} \cap \Delta_{j_2}^{(n+1)} = \emptyset$ ekanligini ko'rsatsak 2-lemmaning 1-tasdig'ini to'liq isbotlaymiz. Bu esa barcha $1 \leq j \leq q_n$ da $\Delta_1^{(n+1)} \cap \Delta_j^{(n+1)} = \emptyset$ bilan ekvivalent. Ammo qurilishiga asosan $\Delta_1^{(n+1)} \cap \Delta_j^{(n+1)}$ faqat $i > q_{n+1}$ bo'lgandagina bo'sh bo'lmagan kesishmaga ega. Demak 2-lemmaning 1-tasdig'i isbot bo'ldi. 2-lemmaning 2-tasdig'ini isbotlash uchun ham induksiyadan foydalanamiz.

Faraz qilaylik, $\bigcup_{i=1}^{q_n} \Delta_i^{(n-1)} \cup \bigcup_{j=1}^{q_{n-1}} \Delta_j^{(n)} = S^1$ induktiv ravishda kelib chiqqan bo'lsin, ta'kitlab o'tamiz $\Delta_1^{(n-1)} = \bigcup_{l=0}^{k_{n+1}-1} \Delta_{1+q_{n-1}+lq_n}^{(n)} \cup \Delta_j^{(n+1)}$. Shuning uchun barcha $1 \leq j \leq q_n$ da $\Delta_j^{(n-1)} = \bigcup_{l=0}^{k_{n+1}-1} \Delta_{1+q_{n-1}+lq_n}^{(n-1)} \cup \Delta_j^{(n+1)}$ va $S^1 = \bigcup_{i=1}^{q_n} \Delta_i^{(n-1)} \cup \bigcup_{j=1}^{q_{n-1}} \Delta_j^{(n)} = \bigcup_{j=1}^{q_n} \Delta_j^{(n+1)} \cup \bigcup_{j=1}^{q_n} \bigcup_{l=1}^{k_{n+1}-1} \Delta_{j+q_{n-1}+lq_n}^{(n)} \cup_{j=1}^{q_{n-1}} \Delta_j^{(n+1)} \cup_{i=1}^{q_n} \Delta_i^{(n)}$ va 2-tasdiq isbot bo'ldi.

S^1 aylana $\Delta_i^{(n-1)}$, $1 \leq i \leq q_n$ va $\Delta_j^{(n)}$, $1 \leq j \leq q_{n-1}$ yoylardan hosil bo'lgan aylana bo'linishini η_n bilan belgilaymiz. U holda $\eta_2 \leq \eta_3 \leq \dots \leq \eta_n \leq \dots$

Biz yuqorida kiritilgan aylana bo'linishi $R_\rho x = \{x + \rho\}$. ρ burchakka burishga mos aylana bo'linishidir. Bu holatda hosil bo'lgan bo'linish x_0 nuqtadan bog'liq emas.

Ixtiyoriy $x_0 \in S^1$ nuqta uchun chekli nuqtalari x_0 va $x_{q_n} = T_f^{q_n} x_0$ bo'lgan yopiq intervalni $\Delta_0^{(n)}(x_0)$ orqali belgilaymiz.

Takidlab o‘tamizki, n toq bo‘lganda x_{q_n} nuqta x_0 nuqtadan chapda, n juft bo‘lganda o‘ngda yotadi. $\Delta_i^{(n)}(x_0)$ orqali $\Delta_0^{(n)}(x_0)$ intervalning iteratsiyasini belgilaymiz. Bu nuqtaning $\{x_i, 0 \leq i \leq q_n + q_{n-1}\}$ trayektoriyasini aylanani kesishmaydigan $\Delta_k^{(n-1)}(x_0), 0 \leq k \leq q_n, \Delta_j^{(n)}(x_0), 0 \leq j \leq q_{n-1}$ bo‘laklarga bo‘ladi.

Hosil bo‘lgan bo‘linishni $\xi_n(x_0)$ orqali belgilaymiz va bu $n -$ tartibli dinamik bo‘linish deyiladi. $\xi_n(x_0)$ bo‘linishdan $\xi_{n+1}(x_0)$ bo‘linishni quyidagicha hosil bo‘ladi. Barcha $\Delta_j^{(n)}(x_0), 0 \leq j \leq q_{n-1}$ bo‘laklar saqlanib, har bir $\Delta_i^{(n-1)}(x_0), 0 \leq i \leq q_n$ bo‘lak $k_{n+1} + 1$ ta bo‘lakka bo‘linadi:

$$\Delta_i^{(n-1)} = \Delta_i^{(n+1)} \cup \cup_{s=0}^{k_{n+1}-1} \Delta_{1+q_{n-1}+sq_n}^{(n)}$$

Demak, dinamik bo‘linishda elementlar uzunligining 0 ga intilish tezligini baholaydigan va aylana gomeomorfizmning xarakteristikalarini o‘rganishda muhim o‘rin tutadigan quyidagi teoremani keltiramiz.

1-teorema $\forall x_0 \in S^1$ nuqtani qaraylik. Bu nuqta $\{x_i, 0 \leq i \leq q_n + q_{n-1}\}$ trayektoriyaning kesmasi aylanani kesishmaydigan bo‘laklarga ajratadi:

$$\Delta_i^{(n)}(x_0), \quad 0 \leq i \leq q_{n-1} - 1, \quad \Delta_j^{(n-1)}(x_0), \quad 0 \leq j \leq q_n - 1$$

Hosil bo‘lgan bo‘linishni $\xi_n(x_0)$ orqali belgilaymiz va $n -$ tartibli dinamik bo‘linish deymiz. Endi $\xi_n(x_0)$ dan $\xi_{n+1}(x_0)$ ga o‘tish jarayonini tasvirlaymiz. Bunda barcha $\Delta_i^{(n)}(x_0), 0 \leq i \leq q_{n-1} - 1$ bo‘laklar saqlanadi, va har bir $\Delta_j^{(n-1)}(x_0)$ bo‘lak $(k_{n+1} + 1)$ kesmaga ajratadi.

$$\Delta_j^{(n-1)} = \Delta_j^{(n+1)} \cup \cup_{s=0}^{k_{n+1}-1} \Delta_{j+q_{n-1}+sq_n}^{(n)}$$

Xulosa. Ushbu ish burish soni $\rho = [k_1, k_2, \dots, k_1, k_2, \dots]$ bo‘lganda ayna $R_\rho x = \{x + \rho\}$ gomeomorfizmi uchun dinamik bo‘linishni qurishga bag‘ishlangan. Burish soni $\rho = [k_1, k_2, \dots, k_1, k_2, \dots]$ bo‘lganda aylana uzunliklari nisbati va aylana yoylari haqidagi lemmalar isbotlangan.

FOYDALANILGAN ADABIYOTLAR RO‘YHATI

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