

Three results on the regularity of the curves that are invariant by an exact symplectic twist map

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Abstract

A theorem due to G. D. Birkhoff states that every essential curve which is invariant under a symplectic twist map of the annulus is the graph of a Lipschitz map. We prove : if the graph of a Lipschitz map $h : \mathbb{T} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ is invariant under a symplectic twist map, then h is a little bit more regular than simply Lipschitz (theorem 1); we deduce that there exists a Lipschitz map $h : \mathbb{T} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ whose graph is invariant under no symplectic twist map (corollary 2).

Assuming that the dynamic of a twist map restricted to a Lipschitz graph is bi-Lipschitz conjugate to a rotation, we obtain that the graph is even C^1 (theorem 3).

Then we consider the case of the C^0 integrable symplectic twist maps and we prove that for such a map, there exists a dense G_δ subset of the set of its invariant curves such that every curve of this G_δ subset is C^1 (theorem 5).

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Contents

1	Introduction	3
2	Construction of the Green bundles along an invariant curve	6
3	Regularity of the invariant graphs	9
4	A generic property of Lipschitz functions	14
5	The C^0 integrability	16

1 Introduction

The exact symplectic twist maps were studied for a long time because they represent (via a symplectic change of coordinates) the dynamic of the generic symplectic diffeomorphisms of surfaces near their elliptic periodic points (see [3]).

Let us introduce some notations and definition :

NOTATIONS. • $\mathbb{T} = \mathbb{R}/\mathbb{Z}$ is the circle.

- $\mathbb{A} = \mathbb{T} \times \mathbb{R}$ is the annulus and an element of \mathbb{A} is denoted by (θ, r) .
- \mathbb{A} is endowed with its usual symplectic form, $\omega = d\theta \wedge dr$.
- $\pi : \mathbb{T} \times \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{T}$ is the projection and $\tilde{\pi} : \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ its lift.

DEFINITION. A C^1 diffeomorphism $f : \mathbb{A} \rightarrow \mathbb{A}$ of the annulus which is isotopic to identity is a *positive twist map* if, for any given lift $\tilde{f} : \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$ and for every $x \in \mathbb{R}$, the maps $y \mapsto \tilde{\pi} \circ \tilde{f}(x, y)$ and $y \mapsto \tilde{\pi} \circ \tilde{f}^{-1}(x, y)$ are both diffeomorphisms, the first one increasing and the second one decreasing. If f is a positive twist map, f^{-1} is a *negative twist map*. A *twist map* may be positive or negative.

Moreover, f is *exact symplectic* if the 1-form $f^*(rd\theta) - rd\theta$ is exact.

NOTATIONS. \mathcal{M}_ω^+ is the set of exact symplectic positive C^1 twist maps of \mathbb{A} , \mathcal{M}_ω^- is the set of exact symplectic negative C^1 twist maps of \mathbb{A} and $\mathcal{M}_\omega = \mathcal{M}_\omega^+ \cup \mathcal{M}_\omega^-$ is the set of exact symplectic C^1 twist maps of \mathbb{A} .

It is obvious that if the graph C of a continuous map is invariant by $f \in \mathcal{M}_\omega$, then there exists no orbit for f joining one of the connected component of $\mathbb{A} \setminus C$ to the other one.

Birkhoff's theory states a kind of converse result (see [2], [6], [10], [12]) :

Criterion (Birkhoff) : *Let $\eta_1, \eta_2 : \mathbb{T} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ be two continuous maps such that $\eta_1 < \eta_2$. Let $f \in \mathcal{M}_\omega$. The three following properties are equivalent :*

1. *there exists no orbit under f joining $S_-(\eta_1) = \{(\theta, r); r < \eta_1(\theta)\}$ to $S_+(\eta_2) = \{(\theta, r); r > \eta_2(\theta)\}$;*
2. *there exists no orbit under f joining $S_+(\eta_2)$ to $S_-(\eta_1)$;*
3. *there exists $\eta : \mathbb{T} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ continuous whose graph is invariant under f such that : $\eta_1 \leq \eta \leq \eta_2$.*

Moreover, Birkhoff proved that if the graph of a continuous map η is invariant under $f \in \mathcal{M}_\omega$, then η is Lipschitz.

Having explained the link between the existence of invariant continuous (even Lipschitz) graphs of symplectic twist maps and the dynamic of such a twist map, we will now study the Lipschitz maps $\eta : \mathbb{T} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ whose graphs are invariant under an exact symplectic C^1 twist map.

We easily see that for every C^1 map $\eta : \mathbb{T} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, there exists a C^1 exact symplectic twist map $f : (\theta, r) \rightarrow (\theta + \varepsilon(r - \eta(\theta)), r - \eta(\theta) + \eta(\theta + \varepsilon(r - \eta(\theta))))$ (where $\varepsilon > 0$ is small enough) which preserves the graph of η . But very few examples of Lipschitz but not C^1 maps whose graph is invariant under an exact symplectic C^1 twist map are known. The most classical example is the time T map Φ of the pendulum for $T > 0$ small enough (see [4]) : any separatrix of the hyperbolic fixed point is a Lipschitz graph which is invariant under Φ , and this graph is not differentiable at the fixed point. Of course, we can construct similar examples :

Example : let $\alpha, \beta \in \mathbb{Z}^*$ be some integers and let $\mathcal{V} : \mathbb{T} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ be a small C^2 function having a strict non degenerate global maximum at $0 \in \mathbb{T}$ (for example $\mathcal{V}(t) = \varepsilon \cos t$ with $\varepsilon > 0$ small enough). Let $V : \mathbb{T}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ be defined by : $V(x, t) = \mathcal{V}(\beta x - \alpha t)$ and let $H : \mathbb{A} \times \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ be the time dependent Hamiltonian function defined by : $H(x, p; t) = \frac{1}{2}p^2 + V(x, t)$. The time 1 map of this Hamiltonian function is then a twist map, and if (x, p) is a solution, if we define : $X = \beta x - \alpha t$ and $P = \beta p - \alpha$, then (X, P) is a solution for the (time-independent) Hamiltonian $\mathcal{H}(X, P) = \frac{1}{2}P^2 + \beta^2\mathcal{V}(X)$. Therefore, there exists for the Hamiltonian flow of \mathcal{H} (as for the pendulum) an invariant Lipschitz graph which is not differentiable at 0; then, the time 1 map of H leaves a Lipschitz graph invariant, and this Lipschitz graph is not differentiable at β points of \mathbb{T} (they correspond to a periodic orbit with period β); the rotation number of this graph is then $\frac{\alpha}{\beta}$.

Questions : 1) Is it possible to construct less regular examples of invariant curves (which have at some points no left or right derivative)?
2) does there exist an example of an invariant curve which is not C^1 and has an irrational rotation number?

In this article, we don't answer these questions. We study the regularity of the curves invariant by exact symplectic C^1 twist maps and prove that they are in general more regular than simply Lipschitz :

Theorem 1 *Let $f : \mathbb{A} \rightarrow \mathbb{A}$ be an exact symplectic positive C^1 twist map and let $\gamma : \mathbb{T} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ be a Lipschitz map whose graph is invariant by f . Then there exists a dense G_δ subset U of \mathbb{T} whose Lebesgue measure is 1 and such that every t of U is a point of differentiability of γ and a point of continuity of γ' .*

We endow the set of the Lipschitz maps $\gamma : \mathbb{T} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ with the metric d_ℓ defined by : $d_\ell(\gamma_1, \gamma_2) = d_\infty(\gamma_1, \gamma_2) + \text{Lip}(\gamma_1 - \gamma_2)$ where $\text{Lip}(\gamma)$ is the Lipschitz constant of γ . This metric space (\mathcal{L}, d_ℓ) is then complete.

Corollary 2 *There exists a dense open subset \mathcal{U} of (\mathcal{L}, d_ℓ) such that no $\gamma \in \mathcal{U}$ is invariant by an exact symplectic positive C^1 twist map.*

We obtain a stronger regularity if we can specify the dynamic of the restriction of the twist map to the curve :

Theorem 3 *Let $f : \mathbb{A} \rightarrow \mathbb{A}$ be an exact symplectic positive C^1 twist map and let $\gamma : \mathbb{T} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ be a Lipschitz map whose graph is invariant by f . Let g be the restriction of f to the graph of γ . We assume that there exist two sequences of integers $(n_i)_{i \in \mathbb{N}}$ and $(m_i)_{i \in \mathbb{N}}$ tending to $+\infty$ such that $(g^{m_i})_{i \in \mathbb{N}}$ and $(g^{-n_i})_{i \in \mathbb{N}}$ are equi-Lipschitz. Then γ is C^1 .*

Using a theorem of Michel Herman concerning the diffeomorphisms of the circle (see [9]), we deduce :

Corollary 4 *Let $f : \mathbb{A} \rightarrow \mathbb{A}$ be an exact symplectic positive C^1 twist map and let $\gamma : \mathbb{T} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ be a Lipschitz map whose graph is invariant by f . Let us assume that the restriction of f to the graph of γ is bi-Lipschitz conjugate to a rotation. Then γ is C^1 and the restriction of f to the graph of γ is C^1 conjugate to a rotation.*

Now we are interested in studying the regularity of the exact symplectic C^1 twist maps having many invariant curves : the C^0 integrable ones.

DEFINITION. Let $f : \mathbb{A} \rightarrow \mathbb{A}$ be an exact symplectic positive C^1 twist map. Then f is C^0 -integrable if $\mathbb{A} = \bigcup_{\gamma \in \Gamma} G(\gamma)$ where :

1. Γ is a subset of $C^0(\mathbb{T}, \mathbb{R})$ and $G(\gamma)$ is the graph of γ ;
2. $\forall \gamma_1, \gamma_2 \in \Gamma, \gamma_1 \neq \gamma_2 \Rightarrow G(\gamma_1) \cap G(\gamma_2) = \emptyset$;
3. $\forall \gamma \in \Gamma, f(G(\gamma)) = G(\gamma)$.

REMARK. The general reference for this remark is [10].

A theorem of Birkhoff states that under the hypothesis of this definition, every $\gamma \in C^0(\mathbb{T}, \mathbb{R})$ whose graph is invariant by f is Lipschitz and that the set $\mathcal{I}(f)$ of those invariant graphs is closed for the C^0 -topology.

If we fix a lift \tilde{f} of f , we can associate to every $\gamma \in \mathcal{I}(f)$ its rotation number $\rho(\gamma)$. Then, if $\gamma_1, \gamma_2 \in \mathcal{I}(f)$, we have : $G(\gamma_1) \cap G(\gamma_2) \neq \emptyset \Rightarrow \rho(\gamma_1) = \rho(\gamma_2)$ and $G(\gamma_1) \cap G(\gamma_2) = \emptyset \Rightarrow \rho(\gamma_1) \neq \rho(\gamma_2)$. We deduce that $\mathcal{I}(f) = \Gamma$ and therefore Γ is closed for the C^0 topology.

Theorem 5 *Let $f : \mathbb{A} \rightarrow \mathbb{A}$ be an exact symplectic positive C^1 twist map which is C^0 integrable. Let Γ be the set of $\gamma \in C^0(\mathbb{T}, \mathbb{R})$ whose graph is invariant under f . Then there exists a dense G_δ subset \mathcal{G} of (Γ, d_∞) such that : every $\gamma \in \mathcal{G}$ is C^1 . Moreover, in \mathcal{G} , the C^0 -topology is equal to the C^1 -topology.*

There exists a common argument to the proof of all these results : the existence of two invariant (non continuous) subbundles along the invariant curves, the so-called “Green bundles”.

The original Green bundles were introduced by L. W. Green in [8] for Riemannian geodesic flows; then P. Foulon extended this construction to Finsler metrics in [7] and G. Contreras and R. Iturriaga extended it in [5] to optical Hamiltonian flows; in [1], M. Bialy and R. S. Mackay give an analogous construction for the dynamics of sequence of symplectic twist maps of $T^*\mathbb{T}^d$ without conjugate point. Let us cite also a very short survey [11] of R. Iturriaga on the various uses of these bundles (problems of rigidity, measure of hyperbolicity ...).

The way we use the Green bundles in our article is different : the two Green bundles will bound the “derivative” below and above (this derivative is in fact the accumulation points of the slope between a given point and a variable one tending to the fixed one) of the invariant curve : therefore, if the two Green bundles are equal at one point, the curve has a derivative at this point.

2 Construction of the Green bundles along an invariant curve

NOTATIONS. $\pi : \mathbb{T} \times \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{T}$ is the projection.

If $x \in \mathbb{A}$, $V(x) = \ker D\pi(x) \subset T_x\mathbb{A}$ is the vertical at x .

If $x \in \mathbb{A}$ and $n \in \mathbb{N}$, $G_n^+(x) = Df^n(f^{-n}(x))V(f^{-n}(x))$ and $G_n^-(x) = Df^{-n}(f^n(x))V(f^n(x))$ are two 1-dimensional linear subspaces (or lines) of $T_x\mathbb{A}$.

DEFINITION.

If we identify $T_x\mathbb{A}$ with \mathbb{R}^2 by using the standard coordinates $(\theta, r) \in \mathbb{R}^2$, we may deal with the *slope* $s(L)$ of any line L of $T_x\mathbb{A}$ which is transverse to the vertical $V(x)$: it means that $L = \{(t, s(L)t); t \in \mathbb{R}\}$.

If $x \in \mathbb{A}$ and if L_1, L_2 are two lines of $T_x\mathbb{A}$ which are transverse to the vertical $V(x)$, L_2 is *above* (resp. *strictly above*) L_1 if $s(L_2) \geq s(L_1)$ (resp. $s(L_2) > s(L_1)$). In this case, we write : $L_1 \preceq L_2$ (resp. $L_1 \prec L_2$).

A sequence $(L_n)_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$ of lines of $T_x\mathbb{A}$ is *non decreasing* (resp. *increasing*) if for every $n \in \mathbb{N}$, L_n is transverse to the vertical and L_{n+1} is above (resp. strictly above) L_n . We define the *non increasing* and *decreasing* sequences of lines of T_xM in a similar way.

REMARK. A decreasing sequence of lines corresponds to a decreasing sequence of slopes.

DEFINITION. If K is a subset of \mathbb{A} or of its universal covering $\mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R}$, if F is a 1-dimensional subbundle of $T_K\mathbb{A}$ (resp. $T_K\mathbb{R}^2$) transverse to the vertical, we say that F

is upper (resp. lower) semi-continuous if the map which maps $x \in K$ onto the slope $s(F(x))$ of $F(x)$ is upper (resp. lower) semi-continuous.

NOTATIONS. If the graph of a continuous map $\gamma : \mathbb{T} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ is invariant by f , Birkhoff's theorem (see [10]) states that γ is Lipschitz. Therefore, at every $t \in \mathbb{T}$, we can define :

$$\gamma'_-(t) = \liminf_{u \rightarrow t} \frac{\gamma(u) - \gamma(t)}{u - t} \quad \text{and} \quad \gamma'_+(t) = \limsup_{u \rightarrow t} \frac{\gamma(u) - \gamma(t)}{u - t}$$

which are two real numbers. We will use too :

$$\gamma'_{+,r}(t) = \limsup_{u \rightarrow t^+} \frac{\gamma(u) - \gamma(t)}{u - t} \quad \text{and} \quad \gamma'_{+,l}(t) = \limsup_{u \rightarrow t^-} \frac{\gamma(u) - \gamma(t)}{u - t}$$

and in a similar way $\gamma'_{-,r}$ and $\gamma'_{-,l}$.

(if u is close enough to t , the difference $u - t$ is the unique real number of $] - 0.5; 0.5[$ which represents $u - t$)

Proposition 6 *Let $f : \mathbb{T} \times \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{T} \times \mathbb{R}$ be an exact symplectic positive C^1 twist map and let $\gamma : \mathbb{T} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ be a Lipschitz map whose graph is invariant by f .*

Then for every $t \in \mathbb{T}$ and every $n \in \mathbb{N}$, we have :

$$G_n^-(t, \gamma(t)) \prec G_{n+1}^-(t, \gamma(t)) \prec \mathbb{R}(1, \gamma'_-(t)) \preceq \mathbb{R}(1, \gamma'_+(t)) \prec G_{n+1}^+(t, \gamma(t)) \prec G_n^+(t, \gamma(t)).$$

NOTATIONS. If $(x_1, x_2) \in \mathbb{R}^2$, we will denote by $\mathcal{V}^+(x)$ the set : $\mathcal{V}^+(x) = \{(x_1, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2; y \geq x_2\}$.

Proof of proposition 6 : Let $\tilde{f} : \mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R}$ be a lift of f and $\tilde{\gamma} : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ be defined by : $\tilde{\gamma}(\theta) = \gamma(\bar{\theta})$ where $\bar{\theta}$ is the projection of θ on \mathbb{T} . Then the graph $G(\tilde{\gamma})$ is invariant by \tilde{f} and every connected component of $\mathbb{R}^2 \setminus G(\tilde{\gamma})$ is invariant by \tilde{f} .

Let $x = (t, \tilde{\gamma}(t))$ be any point of $G(\tilde{\gamma})$. We denote by $Q(x)$ the connected component of $\mathbb{R}^2 \setminus (G(\tilde{\gamma}) \cup \{t\} \times \mathbb{R})$ which is above $G(\tilde{\gamma})$ and in $]t, +\infty[\times \mathbb{R}$; moreover we denote by $R(x) = \overline{Q(x)} = Q(x) \cup (\{\tau, \tilde{\gamma}(\tau); \tau \geq t\} \cup \mathcal{V}^+(x))$ the closure of $Q(x)$. The diffeomorphism f being an exact symplectic positive C^1 twist map, we have : $\forall x \in G(\tilde{\gamma}), \tilde{f}(R(x)) \subset R(\tilde{f}(x))$. Therefore :

$$\forall n \in \mathbb{N}^*, \forall x \in G(\tilde{\gamma}), \tilde{f}^n(R(\tilde{f}^{-n}(x))) \subset \tilde{f}^{n-1}(R(\tilde{f}^{-(n-1)}(x))).$$

We deduce that for every $n \in \mathbb{N}^*$ and every $x \in G(\tilde{\gamma})$, the curve $\tilde{f}^n(\mathcal{V}^+(\tilde{f}^{-n}(x)))$ is a subset of $\tilde{f}^{n-1}(R(\tilde{f}^{-(n-1)}(x)))$. Therefore, its tangent space at x , which is $G_n^+(x)$ is under $G_{n-1}^+(x)$ and above $\mathbb{R}(1, \gamma'_{+,r}(t))$. The fact that $G_{n-1}^+(x)$ is strictly above $G_n^+(x)$ follows from the fact that these subspaces have to be transverse because $V(f^{-n-1}(x))$ and $Df(V(f^{-n}(x)))$ are transverse (f being an exact symplectic positive C^1 twist map). The fact that $G_n^+(x)$ is strictly above $\mathbb{R}(1, \gamma'_{+,r}(t))$ comes then from the fact that the sequence $(G_n^+(x))$ is strictly decreasing.

The proof of the other inequalities is similar. □

REMARK. In the last proof, we have noticed that if $x \in G(\tilde{\gamma})$ the curve $\tilde{f}^n(\mathcal{V}^+(\tilde{f}^{-n}(x)))$ is a subset of $R(x)$ which is transverse to the vertical at x . Therefore, the first (or “horizontal”) coordinate of $D\tilde{f}^n(\tilde{f}^{-n}(x))(0, 1)$ is strictly positive.

Then $(G_n^+(x))$ is a strictly decreasing sequence of lines of $T_x\mathbb{A}$ which is bounded below. Hence it tends to a limit $G^+(x)$. In a similar way, the sequence $(G_n^-(x))$ tends to a limit, $G^-(x)$.

DEFINITION. If $x \in \mathbb{A}$ belongs to a continuous graph invariant under $f \in \mathcal{M}_\omega^+$, the bundles $G^-(x)$ and $G^+(x)$ are called the *Green bundles* at x associated to f .

Example Let us assume that $x \in G(\gamma)$ is a periodic hyperbolic periodic point of f ; then $G^+(x) = E^u(x)$ is the tangent space to the unstable manifold of x and $G^-(x) = E^s(x)$ is the tangent space to the stable manifold.

Proposition 7 *Let $\gamma : \mathbb{T} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ be a continuous map whose graph is invariant by an exact symplectic positive C^1 twist map $f : \mathbb{A} \rightarrow \mathbb{A}$. Then the Green bundles, defined at every point of $G(\gamma)$, are invariant by Df and for every $t \in \mathbb{T}$, we have : $G^-(t, \gamma(t)) \preceq \mathbb{R}(1, \gamma'_-(t)) \preceq \mathbb{R}(1, \gamma'_+(t)) \preceq G^+(t, \gamma(t))$. Moreover, the map $t \rightarrow G^+(t, \gamma(t))$ is upper semi-continuous and the map $t \rightarrow G^-(t, \gamma(t))$ is lower semi-continuous. Therefore, the set :*

$$\mathcal{G}(\gamma) = \{t \in \mathbb{T}; G^-(t, \gamma(t)) = G^+(t, \gamma(t))\}$$

is a G_δ set and for every $t_0 \in \mathcal{G}(\gamma)$, γ is differentiable, γ' is continuous at t_0 and $\mathbb{R}(1, \gamma'(t_0)) = G^+(t_0, \gamma(t_0)) = G^-(t_0, \gamma(t_0))$. Moreover, G^- and G^+ are continuous at $(t_0, \gamma(t_0))$ too.

This proposition is a corollary of proposition 6 and of usual properties of real functions (the fact that the (simple) limit of a decreasing sequence of continuous functions is upper semi-continuous).

Corollary 8 *Let $\gamma : \mathbb{T} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ be a continuous map whose graph is invariant by an exact symplectic positive C^1 twist map $f : \mathbb{A} \rightarrow \mathbb{A}$. We assume that :*

$$\forall t \in \mathbb{T}, G^-(t, \gamma(t)) = G^+(t, \gamma(t)).$$

Then γ is C^1 .

Moreover, in this case, the sequences $(s(G_n^-(t, \gamma(t))))_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$ and $(s(G_n^+(t, \gamma(t))))_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$ converge uniformly to $\gamma'(t)$.

Everything in this corollary is a consequence of proposition 7; the fact that the convergence is uniform comes from Dini’s theorem : if an increasing or decreasing sequence of real valued continuous functions defined on a compact set converges simply to a continuous function, then the convergence is uniform.

Example We may ask ourselves : if the graph of a C^1 map $\gamma : \mathbb{T} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ is invariant under an exact symplectic positive C^1 twist map f , do we necessarily have along the graph of γ the equality $G^+ = G^-$? We will show that the answer is no. In fact, if $g : \mathbb{T} \rightarrow \mathbb{T}$ is any orientation preserving C^1 diffeomorphism, we may “immerse” g into an exact symplectic C^1 twist map f . Let us explain this fact : let $\tilde{g} : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ be any lift of g . We define $\tilde{f} : \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$ by :

$$\tilde{f}(x, r) = (\tilde{g}(x) + r, \tilde{g}^{-1}(r + \tilde{g}(x)) - x).$$

Then \tilde{f} is a lift of an exact symplectic positive C^1 twist map f and we have : $\forall t \in \mathbb{T}, f(t, 0) = (g(t), 0)$.

If now we assume that g has a hyperbolic periodic point $x_0 \in \mathbb{T}$ (then x_0 is attracting or repulsing), $(x_0, 0)$ is a hyperbolic periodic point for f and therefore $G^-(x_0, 0) \neq G^+(x_0, 0)$.

Using proposition 7, we will prove in the next section that if the graph of a continuous map γ is invariant by an exact symplectic C^1 twist map $f : \mathbb{A} \rightarrow \mathbb{A}$, then there exists a dense G_δ subset G of \mathbb{T} such that every $x \in G$ is a point of differentiability of γ and a point of continuity of γ' .

3 Regularity of the invariant graphs

We begin by giving a criterion to determine if a given vector is in one of the two Green bundles.

Proposition 9 *Let f be an exact symplectic positive C^1 twist map and let $\gamma : \mathbb{T} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ be a Lipschitz map whose graph $G(\gamma)$ is invariant by f .*

Let us assume that $x \in G(\gamma)$ and that $v \in T_x \mathbb{A}$ is such that the sequence $(|D(\pi \circ f^n)(x)v|)_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$ doesn't tends to $+\infty$. Then $v \in G^-(x)$. In a similar way, if the sequence $(|D(\pi \circ f^{-n})(x)v|)_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$ doesn't tends to $+\infty$, then $v \in G^+(x)$.

Proof of proposition 9 : We use the standard symplectic coordinates (θ, r) of \mathbb{A} and we define for every $k \in \mathbb{Z} : x_k = f^k(x)$.

In these coordinates, the line $G_n^+(x_k)$ is the graph of $(t \rightarrow s_n^+(x_k)t)$ ($s_n^+(x_k)$ is the slope of $G_n^+(x_k)$) and the line $G_n^-(x_k)$ is the graph of $(t \rightarrow s_n^-(x_k)t)$. Moreover, the matrix $M_n(x_k)$ of $Df^n(x_k)$ (for $n \geq 1$) is a symplectic matrix :

$$M_n(x_k) = \begin{pmatrix} a_n(x_k) & b_n(x_k) \\ c_n(x_k) & d_n(x_k) \end{pmatrix}$$

with $\det M_n(x_k) = 1$. We have noticed just after the proof of proposition 6 that the coordinate $D(\pi \circ f^n)(x_k)(0, 1) = b_n(x_k)$ is strictly positive. Using the definition of

$G_n^+(x_{k+n})$, we obtain : $d_n(x_k) = s_n^+(x_{k+n})b_n(x_k)$.
The matrix $M_n(x_k)$ being symplectic, we have :

$$M_n(x_k)^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} d_n(x_k) & -b_n(x_k) \\ -c_n(x_k) & a_n(x_k) \end{pmatrix}$$

we deduce from the definition of $G_n^-(x_k)$ that : $a_n(x_k) = -b_n(x_k)s_n^-(x_k)$. Finally, if we use the fact that $\det M_n(x_k) = 1$, we obtain :

$$M_n(x_k) = \begin{pmatrix} -b_n(x_k)s_n^-(x_k) & b_n(x_k) \\ -b_n(x_k)^{-1} - b_n(x_k)s_n^-(x_k)s_n^+(x_{k+n}) & s_n^+(x_{k+n})b_n(x_k) \end{pmatrix}$$

Lemma 10 *There exists a constant $M > 0$ such that :*

$$\forall x \in G(\gamma), \forall n \in \mathbb{N}^*, \max\{|s_n^+(x)|, |s_n^-(x)|\} \leq M.$$

Proof of lemma 10 : We deduce from proposition 6 that : $\forall x \in G(\gamma), \forall n \in \mathbb{N}^*, s_1^-(x) \leq s_n^-(x) < s_n^+(x) \leq s_1^+(x)$. Therefore, we only have to prove the inequalities of the lemma for $n = 1$.

The real number $s_1^-(x)$, which is the slope of $Df^{-1}(f(x))V(f(x))$, depends continuously on x , and is defined for every x belonging to the compact subset $G(\gamma)$. Hence it is uniformly bounded. The same argument proves that s_1^+ is uniformly bounded on $G(\gamma)$ and concludes the proof of lemma 10. □

Lemma 11 *If $x \in G(\gamma)$, we have : $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} b_n(x) = +\infty$.*

Proof of lemma 11 : We have : $\forall n, m \in \mathbb{N}^*, \forall i \in \mathbb{Z}, M_{n+m}(x_i) = M_n(x_{i+m})M_m(x_i)$.
It implies : $b_{n+m}(x_i) = b_n(x_{i+m})b_m(x_i)(s_m^+(x_{i+m}) - s_n^-(x_{i+m}))$
and : $-b_{n+m}(x_i)s_{n+m}^-(x_i) = b_n(x_{i+m})s_n^-(x_{i+m})b_m(x_i)s_m^-(x_i) - b_n(x_{i+m})(b_m(x_i))^{-1} - b_n(x_{i+m})b_m(x_i)s_m^+(x_{i+m})s_m^-(x_i)$.

Hence :

$$-b_{n+m}(x_i)s_{n+m}^-(x_i) = -b_{n+m}(x_i)s_m^-(x_i) - b_{n+m}(x_i)(b_m(x_i))^{-2} \frac{1}{s_m^+(x_{i+m}) - s_n^-(x_{i+m})}.$$

Therefore :

$$s_{n+m}^-(x_i) = s_m^-(x_i) + (b_m(x_i))^{-2} \frac{1}{s_m^+(x_{i+m}) - s_n^-(x_{i+m})}.$$

In particular :

$$s_{1+m}^-(x_i) = s_m^-(x_i) + (b_m(x_i))^{-2} \frac{1}{s_m^+(x_{i+m}) - s_1^-(x_{i+m})}.$$

Using the constant M found via lemma 10, we have :

$$s_{1+m}^-(x_i) \geq s_m^-(x_i) + \frac{1}{2M (b_m(x_i))^2}.$$

Hence :

$$s_{1+m}^-(x_i) \geq s_1^-(x_i) + \frac{1}{2M} \sum_{k=2}^m \frac{1}{(b_k(x_i))^2}.$$

The sequence $(s_m^-(x_i))_{m \in \mathbb{N}^*}$ being convergent, we must have :

$$\sum_{k=2}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(b_k(x_i))^2} < \infty$$

and thus : $\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} b_k(x_i) = +\infty$. □

Let us now prove proposition 9. Let us assume that $v \in T_x \mathbb{A}$ is such that the sequence $(|D(\pi \circ f^n)(x)v|)_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$ doesn't tends to $+\infty$. Then there is a sequence $(k_n)_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$ of integers tending to $+\infty$ such that the sequence $(|D(\pi \circ f^{k_n})(x)v|)_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$ is bounded. If $v = (v_1, v_2)$, we have : $D(\pi \circ f^{k_n})(x)v = b_{k_n}(x)(v_2 - s_{k_n}^-(x)v_1)$ and $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} b_{k_n}(x) = +\infty$.

We deduce : $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (v_2 - s_{k_n}^-(x)v_1) = 0$. The sequence $(s_{k_n}^-(x))_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$ tends to the slope $s^-(x)$ of $G^-(x)$, and then $v \in G^-(x)$. □

Example Let us assume that the exact symplectic positive C^1 twist map $f : \mathbb{A} \rightarrow \mathbb{A}$ has a regular and proper integral, i.e. that there exists a C^1 regular and proper function $H : \mathbb{A} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ such that : $\forall x \in \mathbb{A}, H(f(x)) = H(x)$. Then, for every $n \in \mathbb{Z}$, we have : $H(f^n(x)) = H(x)$ and then : $DH(f^n(x))Df^n(x) = DH(x)$ and : $\|\text{grad}H(x)\|^2 = DH(x)\text{grad}H(x) = DH(f^n(x))Df^n(x)\text{grad}H(x)$ i.e if we denote by $(\cdot|\cdot)$ the usual scalar product and if $\|\cdot\| = \sqrt{(\cdot|\cdot)}$:

$$(*) \quad (\text{grad}H(f^n(x))|Df^n(x).\text{grad}H(x)) = \|\text{grad}H(x)\|^2$$

Let $\Gamma = H^{-1}(c)$ be a curve invariant by f . If we use a good parametrization $\gamma : \mathbb{R}/T\mathbb{Z} \rightarrow \mathbb{A}$ of Γ , the base $(\dot{\gamma}(t), \text{grad}H(\gamma(t)))$ is symplectic : the base is orthogonal, oriented, and : $\|\dot{\gamma}(t)\| = \frac{1}{\|\text{grad}H(\gamma(t))\|}$.

The image of this symplectic base by Df^n is symplectic too. This new symplectic base is : $(Df^n(\gamma(t))\dot{\gamma}(t), Df^n(\gamma(t))\text{grad}H(\gamma(t))) = (\lambda\dot{\gamma}(\tau_n), Df^n(\gamma(t))\text{grad}H(\gamma(t)))$ where $\gamma(\tau_n) = f^n(\gamma(t))$ and $\lambda \in \mathbb{R}$. Because this base is symplectic, we have : $1 = \lambda\omega(\dot{\gamma}(\tau_n), Df^n(\gamma(t))\text{grad}H(\gamma(t)))$, this last value being equal to :

$$1 = \frac{\lambda}{\|\text{grad}H(\gamma(\tau_n))\|^2} (\text{grad}H(\gamma(\tau_n))|Df^n(\gamma(t))\text{grad}H(\gamma(t)))$$

Using (*), we obtain : $\lambda = \frac{\|\text{grad}H(\gamma(\tau_n))\|^2}{\|\text{grad}H(\gamma(t))\|^2}$; hence the sequence $(Df^n(\gamma(t))\dot{\gamma}(t))_{n \in \mathbb{Z}} = (\frac{\|\text{grad}H(\gamma(\tau_n))\|^2}{\|\text{grad}H(\gamma(t))\|^2} \dot{\gamma}(\tau_n))_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$ is bounded (and even uniformly bounded in $t \in \mathbb{R}$). Using proposition 9, we deduce that :

$$\forall x \in \Gamma, G^-(x) = G^+(x).$$

Hence, if f has a regular and proper integral, the two Green bundles are equal at every point.

Let us notice too that for every $c \in \mathbb{R}$, the restriction of f to $H^{-1}(c)$ is C^1 conjugate to a rotation : indeed, with the notations introduced before, the sequence $((Df^n \circ \gamma)\dot{\gamma})_{n \in \mathbb{Z}}$ is uniformly bounded. Let $g : \mathbb{R}/T\mathbb{Z} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}/T\mathbb{Z}$ be the unique C^1 -diffeomorphism such that : $\forall t \in \mathbb{R}/T\mathbb{Z}, f(\gamma(t)) = \gamma(g(t))$. Then : $\forall n \in \mathbb{Z}, f^n(\gamma(t)) = \gamma(g^n(t))$ and : $Dg^n(t) = (D\gamma(g^n(t)))^{-1} (Df^n \circ \gamma(t))\dot{\gamma}(t)$ is uniformly bounded in $n \in \mathbb{Z}$ and $t \in \mathbb{R}/T\mathbb{Z}$. By a theorem of Michel Herman (theorem 6.1.1. of [9]), it implies that g and then $f|_\Gamma$ is C^1 conjugate to a rotation.

Proposition 12 *Let $\gamma : \mathbb{T} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ be a Lipschitz map whose graph is invariant by an exact symplectic positive C^1 twist map $f : \mathbb{A} \rightarrow \mathbb{A}$. Then for almost every $t \in \mathbb{T}$, the sequences*

$(|D(\pi \circ f^n)(t, \gamma(t))(1, \gamma'(t))|)_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$ and $(|D(\pi \circ f^{-n})(t, \gamma(t))(1, \gamma'(t))|)_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$ don't tend to $+\infty$

Proof of proposition 12 : We define : $f(t, \gamma(t)) = (f_1(t, \gamma(t)), f_2(t, \gamma(t))) = (g(t), \gamma(g(t)))$. Then $g : \mathbb{T} \rightarrow \mathbb{T}$ is a (bi)-Lipschitz homeomorphism of \mathbb{T} which is homotopic to $\text{Id}_{\mathbb{T}}$. There exists a set $U \subset \mathbb{T}$ whose Lebesgue measure is one and such that γ is differentiable at every $x \in U$. Then, for every $k \in \mathbb{Z}$ and every $x \in U$, the map $g^k = \pi \circ f^k(\cdot, \gamma(\cdot))$ is differentiable at x ; we have then : $\forall t \in U, \forall k \in \mathbb{Z}, (g^k)'(t) \geq 0$. Let $\tilde{g} : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ be a lift of g . Then : $\forall k \in \mathbb{Z}, \forall t \in \mathbb{R}, \tilde{g}^k(t+1) = \tilde{g}^k(t) + 1$. Therefore :

$$\forall k \in \mathbb{Z}, 1 = \tilde{g}^k(t+1) - \tilde{g}^k(t) = \int_U (g^k)'(s) ds$$

Using Fatou's theorem, we obtain : $1 \geq \int_U \liminf_{n \rightarrow \infty} (g^n)'(s) ds$ and then for almost $t \in U$, the sequence $(|(g^n)'(t)|)_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$ doesn't tend to $+\infty$. As we have :

$$\forall t \in U, \forall n \in \mathbb{N}, (g^n)'(t) = D(\pi \circ f^n)(t, \gamma(t))(1, \gamma'(t)),$$

we obtain the proposition 12. □

End of the proof of theorem 1 : We can now finish the proof of theorem 1. Let $\gamma : \mathbb{T} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ be a Lipschitz map whose graph is invariant by an exact symplectic positive

C^1 twist map $f : \mathbb{A} \rightarrow \mathbb{A}$. By proposition 12, there exists a subset U of \mathbb{T} with Lebesgue measure 1 such that for every $t \in U$, the sequences $(|D(\pi \circ f^n)(t, \gamma(t))(1, \gamma'(t))|)_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$ and $(|D(\pi \circ f^{-n})(t, \gamma(t))(1, \gamma'(t))|)_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$ are well defined and doesn't tend to $+\infty$. By proposition 9, for every $t \in U$, we have : $(1, \gamma'(t)) \in G^-(t, \gamma(t)) \cap G^+(t, \gamma(t))$. By proposition 7, $\mathcal{G}(\gamma)$ is a dense G_δ subset which contains U and thus the Lebesgue measure of $\mathcal{G}(\gamma)$ is 1, and every point of $\mathcal{G}(\gamma)$ is a point of derivability of γ and a point of continuity of γ' . \square

Proof of theorem 3 : Let $f : \mathbb{A} \rightarrow \mathbb{A}$ be an exact symplectic positive C^1 twist map and let $\gamma : \mathbb{T} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ be a Lipschitz map whose graph is invariant by f . Let g be the restriction of f to the graph of γ . We assume that there exist two sequences of integers $(n_i)_{i \in \mathbb{N}}$ and $(m_i)_{i \in \mathbb{N}}$ tending to $+\infty$ such that $(g^{m_i})_{i \in \mathbb{N}}$ and $(g^{-n_i})_{i \in \mathbb{N}}$ are equi-Lipschitz with constant K . We assume that K is a Lipschitz constant for $(t \rightarrow (t, \gamma(t)))$ too. Then :

$$\forall t, u \in \mathbb{R}, \forall i \in \mathbb{N}, d(f^{m_i}(t, \gamma(t)), f^{m_i}(u, \gamma(u))) \leq Kd((t, \gamma(t)), (u, \gamma(u))) \leq K^2d(u, t);$$

$$\forall t, u \in \mathbb{R}, \forall i \in \mathbb{N}, d(f^{-n_i}(t, \gamma(t)), f^{-n_i}(u, \gamma(u))) \leq Kd((t, \gamma(t)), (u, \gamma(u))) \leq K^2d(u, t).$$

Let us now consider $t \in \mathbb{T}$; as γ is Lipschitz, there exists a sequence $(t_n)_{n \in \mathbb{N}} \in \mathbb{T}^{\mathbb{N}}$ such that $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} t_n = t$ and the sequence $\left(\frac{\gamma(t) - \gamma(t_n)}{t - t_n} \right)_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$ tends to $\delta \in \mathbb{R}$. Then we have (\tilde{f} is any lift of f) :

$$\forall i \in \mathbb{N}, Df^{m_i}(t, \gamma(t))(1, \delta) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{t - t_n} \left(\tilde{f}^{m_i}(t, \tilde{\gamma}(t)) - \tilde{f}^{m_i}(t_n, \tilde{\gamma}(t_n)) \right)$$

and

$$\forall i \in \mathbb{N}, Df^{-n_i}(t, \gamma(t))(1, \delta) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{t - t_n} \left(\tilde{f}^{-n_i}(t, \tilde{\gamma}(t)) - \tilde{f}^{-n_i}(t_n, \tilde{\gamma}(t_n)) \right).$$

Hence : $\forall i \in \mathbb{N}, \max\{\|Df^{m_i}(t, \gamma(t))(1, \delta)\|, \|Df^{-n_i}(t, \gamma(t))(1, \delta)\|\} \leq K^2$. Therefore, by proposition 9, $G^-(t, \gamma(t)) = G^+(t, \gamma(t)) = \mathbb{R}(1, \gamma'(t))$. We deduce from corollary 8 that γ is C^1 . \square

Proof of corollary 4 : Let $f : \mathbb{A} \rightarrow \mathbb{A}$ be an exact symplectic positive C^1 twist map and let $\gamma : \mathbb{T} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ be a Lipschitz map whose graph is invariant by f . Let us assume that the restriction g of f to the graph of γ is bi-Lipschitz conjugate to a rotation : there exists $\varphi : \mathbb{T} \rightarrow G(\gamma)$ such that φ and φ^{-1} are Lipschitz and a rotation $R : \mathbb{T} \rightarrow \mathbb{T}$ such that $\varphi \circ R \circ \varphi^{-1} = g$. Then : $\forall n \in \mathbb{N}, g^n = \varphi \circ R^n \circ \varphi^{-1}$; therefore, if K is a common Lipschitz constant of γ , φ and φ^{-1} , as R is an isometry, we have :

$$\begin{aligned} \forall t, u \in \mathbb{R}, d(f^n(t, \gamma(t)), f^n(u, \gamma(u))) &= d(\varphi \circ R^n \circ \varphi^{-1}(t, \gamma(t)), \varphi \circ R^n \circ \varphi^{-1}(u, \gamma(u))) \\ &\leq K^3d(t, u) \leq K^3d((t, \gamma(t)), (u, \gamma(u))). \end{aligned}$$

Hence $(g^k)_{k \in \mathbb{Z}}$ is equi-Lipschitz.

We deduce from theorem 3 that γ is C^1 .

Moreover, for every $k \in \mathbb{Z}$, we have : $\|D(\pi \circ f^k)(t, \gamma(t))(1, \gamma'(t))\| \leq K^3$; hence, $\pi \circ f(\cdot, \gamma(\cdot))$ is a C^1 diffeomorphism of \mathbb{T} which satisfies the assumptions of theorem (6.1.1) of [9] : therefore it is C^1 conjugate to a rotation, and $f|_{G(\gamma)}$ too. \square

4 A generic property of Lipschitz functions

We think that the results contained in this section should be known as folklore.

If $\theta \in \mathbb{R}$, its projection on $\mathbb{T} = \mathbb{R}/\mathbb{Z}$ is denoted by $\bar{\theta}$. We define on \mathbb{T} a metric d by :

$$\forall (\bar{\alpha}, \bar{\beta}) \in \mathbb{T}^2, d(\bar{\alpha}, \bar{\beta}) = \min_{\bar{x}=\bar{\alpha}, \bar{y}=\bar{\beta}} |x - y|.$$

Moreover, λ is the Lebesgue measure on \mathbb{T} .

Let \mathcal{L} be the vector space of Lipschitz maps from \mathbb{T} to \mathbb{R} . We define on \mathcal{L} a map Lip by :

$$\text{Lip}(\gamma) = \sup_{\bar{x} \neq \bar{y}} \frac{|\gamma(\bar{x}) - \gamma(\bar{y})|}{d(\bar{x}, \bar{y})}.$$

We define on \mathcal{L} a norm $\|\cdot\| = \|\cdot\|_\infty + \text{Lip}$. Then $(\mathcal{L}, \|\cdot\|)$ is a Banach space.

Lemma 13 *There exists a subset A of \mathbb{T} such that, for every open and non-empty subset U of \mathbb{T} , $\lambda(U \cap A) > 0$ and $\lambda(U \cap (\mathbb{T} \setminus A)) > 0$.*

Proof of lemma 13 : Let us introduce a notation : if J is a closed interval which is not a point and $\mu \in]0, 1[$, $C_\mu(J)$ is a Cantor subset of J such that : $\lambda(C(J)) = \mu\lambda(J)$. We define $\lambda_0 = \frac{1}{3}$ and construct $C_0 = C_{\lambda_0}([0, 1])$. Then $\lambda(C_0) = \frac{1}{3}$ and $[0, 1] \setminus C_0$ is the union of a countable family $(J_n^0)_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$ of open intervals. Let us notice that the measure of each of these intervals is less than $\frac{1}{2}$.

We define $\lambda_1 = \frac{1}{6}$ and for every $n \in \mathbb{N}$, we build $C_n^1 = C_{\lambda_1}(\bar{J}_n^0)$, a Cantor subset built in \bar{J}_n^0 . We define : $C_1 = \bigcup_{n \in \mathbb{N}} C_n^1$. Then $\lambda(C_0 \cup C_1) = \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{6} \cdot \frac{2}{3} = \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{9}$ and $[0, 1] \setminus (C_0 \cup C_1)$

is the union of a countable family $(J_n^1)_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$ of open intervals. Let us notice that the measure of each of these intervals is less than $\frac{1}{4}$.

We repeat this construction : for every $n \in \mathbb{N}$, $\lambda_n(1 - \frac{1}{2}(1 - \frac{1}{3^n})) = \frac{1}{3^{n+1}}$ is such that $C_j^n = C_{\lambda_n}(\bar{J}_j^n)$, we have : $C_n = \bigcup_{j \in \mathbb{N}} C_j^n$, $\lambda(C_0 \cup \dots \cup C_n) = \frac{1}{2}(1 - \frac{1}{3^{n+1}})$ and

$[0, 1] \setminus (C_0 \cup \dots \cup C_n)$ is the union of a countable family $(J_j^n)_{j \in \mathbb{N}}$ of open intervals. The measure of each of these intervals is less than $\frac{1}{2^n}$.

We define : $C = \bigcup_{n \in \mathbb{N}} C_n$.

Let now $J =]a, b[$ be an open interval in $[0, 1]$. We choose $n \in \mathbb{N}$ such that $\frac{1}{2^n} < \frac{b-a}{4}$. As the measure of each J_j^n is less than $\frac{1}{2^n}$, the set $C_0 \cup \dots \cup C_n$ meets $] \frac{b+a}{2} - \frac{b-a}{4}, \frac{b+a}{2} + \frac{b-a}{4} [$; the set $C_0 \cup \dots \cup C_n$ being totally discontinuous, one open set J_j^n meets $] \frac{b+a}{2} - \frac{b-a}{4}, \frac{b+a}{2} + \frac{b-a}{4} [$ and therefore is contained in J . We know that :

$$\lambda(J_j^n \setminus C) = \lambda(J_j^n \setminus \bigcup_{k \geq n+1} C_k) = \left(\prod_{i=n+1}^{\infty} (1 - \lambda_i) \right) \lambda(J_j^n) = \left(\prod_{i=n+1}^{\infty} \left(1 - \frac{2}{3^{i+1} + 3}\right) \right) \lambda(J_j^n)$$

Therefore $\lambda(J_j^n \setminus C) \in]0, \lambda(J_j^n)[$ and J meets C and $[0, 1] \setminus C$ in subsets which have a non zero measure. □

Proposition 14 *There exists a dense and open subset \mathcal{U} of \mathcal{L} such that, for every $\gamma \in \mathcal{U}$, there exists a subset $U_\gamma \subset \mathbb{T}$ such that $\lambda(U_\gamma) > 0$ and every $t \in U_\gamma$ is a point of differentiability of γ and a point of discontinuity of γ' .*

NOTATIONS. If A is a subset of \mathbb{R} (resp. \mathbb{T}), χ_A is the characteristic function of A , i.e. : $\forall x \in A, \chi_A(x) = 1$ and : $\forall x \notin A, \chi_A(x) = 0$.

Proof of proposition 14 : We begin by exhibiting one example of $\eta : \mathbb{T} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ in \mathcal{L} such that the derivative of η has no point of continuity. Let $A \subset \mathbb{T}$ be chosen as in lemma 13 : A is a set such that for every open and non empty subset U of \mathbb{T} , $\lambda(U \cap A) > 0$ and $\lambda(U \cap (\mathbb{T} \setminus A)) > 0$. Then the map : $\alpha : \mathbb{T} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ defined by : $\alpha(t) = \lambda(\mathbb{T} \setminus A)\chi_A(t) - \lambda(A)\chi_{\mathbb{T} \setminus A}(t)$ is such that : $\int_{\mathbb{T}} \alpha = 0$. Hence, α has a primitive $\eta : \mathbb{T} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ defined by : $\forall \theta \in [0, 1[, \eta(\theta) = \int_{[0, \theta]} \alpha$.

The function α being Lebesgue integrable, we have : for almost every $t \in \mathbb{T}$, η is differentiable at t and $\eta'(t) = \alpha(t)$. Moreover, α being bounded, the map η is Lipschitz. We denote by D the set of $t \in \mathbb{T}$ such that η is differentiable at t and $\eta'(t) = \alpha(t)$. We have noticed that $\lambda(D) = 1$. Moreover, if J is any open non empty interval of \mathbb{T} , by lemma 13, $\mu(D \cap J \cap A) > 0$ and $\mu(D \cap J \cap (\mathbb{T} \setminus A)) > 0$. If $t \in D \cap J \cap A$, η is differentiable at t and $\eta'(t) = \alpha(t) = \lambda(\mathbb{T} \setminus A) = a > 0$; if $t \in D \cap J \cap (\mathbb{T} \setminus A)$, then η is differentiable at t and $\eta'(t) = \alpha(t) = -\lambda(A) = -b < 0$. Then in every neighbourhood of any point of differentiability of η , there exists t_1, t_2 points of differentiability of η such that $\eta'(t_1) = a$ and $\eta'(t_2) = -b$. It implies that η' is nowhere continuous.

Before going on with the proof, let us notice that the set of the point of continuity of any function is a G_δ subset, and then measurable.

We consider a Lipschitz map $\gamma : \mathbb{T} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ and an open subset \mathcal{U} of \mathcal{L} which contains γ ; there are two cases :

1. either for every $\gamma_1 \in \mathcal{U}$, there exists $U \subset \mathbb{T}$ such that $\lambda(U) > 0$ and every $t \in U$ is a point of differentiability of γ_1 and a point of discontinuity of γ'_1 ;

2. or there exists $\gamma_1 \in \mathcal{U}$ and $U \subset \mathbb{T}$ such that $\lambda(U) = 1$ and every $t \in U$ is a point of differentiability of γ_1 and a point of continuity of γ_1' .

In this last case, we will prove that there exists an open non empty subset $\mathcal{V} \subset \mathcal{U}$ such that : for every $\gamma_2 \in \mathcal{V}$, there exists $U \subset \mathbb{T}$ such that $\lambda(U) > 0$ and every $t \in U$ is a point of differentiability of γ_2 and a point of discontinuity of γ_2' . If we succeed in proving that, the proposition 14 is proved.

Let us now build \mathcal{V} . Let $D(\gamma_1)$ be the set of the points of continuity of γ_1' and let $d(\gamma_1)$ be the set of the points of differentiability of γ_1 : we know that $\lambda(D(\gamma_1)) = 1$. Let $\varepsilon \in]0, 1[$ be such that the ball centered at $\gamma_1 + \varepsilon\eta$ with radius equal to $\varepsilon\frac{b+a}{8}$ is contained in \mathcal{U} : this ball is then denoted by \mathcal{V} . As at the beginning of the proof, we denote by D the set of $t \in \mathbb{T}$ such that η is differentiable at t and $\eta'(t) = \alpha(t)$. Let now $t_0 \in D(\gamma_1)$. As t_0 is a point of continuity of γ_1' , there exists a neighbourhood U_0 of t_0 in \mathbb{T} such that : $\forall t \in U_0 \cap d(\gamma_1), |\gamma_1'(t) - \gamma_1'(t_0)| < \varepsilon\frac{b+a}{16}$. Let now $\gamma_2 \in \mathcal{V}$: then $\gamma_2 = \gamma_1 + \varepsilon\eta + u$ with $\|u\|_\infty + \text{Lip}(u) < \varepsilon\frac{b+a}{8}$. Let $d(u)$ be the set of points of differentiability of u and let $V_0 = U_0 \cap d(\gamma_1) \cap D \cap d(u)$. Then $\lambda(V_0) = \lambda(U_0) > 0$ and :

1. u, γ_1 and η are differentiable at every $t \in V_0$;
2. for every $t \in V_0$, we have $|u'(t)| < \varepsilon\frac{a+b}{8}$ because $\text{Lip}(u) < \varepsilon\frac{a+b}{8}$;
3. for every $t, t' \in V_0$, $|\gamma_1'(t) - \gamma_1'(t')| < \varepsilon\frac{b+a}{8}$ because $t, t' \in U_0$;
4. if $t \in V_0 \cap A$, then $\eta'(t) = a$ and if $t \in V_0 \cap (\mathbb{T} \setminus A)$, then $\eta'(t) = -b$.

We deduce :

1. if $t \in V_0 \cap A$, then :

$$\gamma_2'(t) = \gamma_1'(t) + \varepsilon\eta'(t) + u'(t) > \varepsilon a + \gamma_1'(t_0) - 2\varepsilon\frac{b+a}{8} = \gamma_1'(t_0) + \varepsilon(a - \frac{b+a}{4});$$

2. if $t \in V_0 \cap (\mathbb{T} \setminus A)$, then :

$$\gamma_2'(t) < -\varepsilon b + \gamma_1'(t_0) + 2\varepsilon\frac{b+a}{8} = \gamma_1'(t_0) + \varepsilon(-b + \frac{b+a}{4}).$$

We have : $-b + \frac{b+a}{4} < a - \frac{b+a}{4}$. Hence γ_2' is discontinuous at every point of U_0 . Finally, we have proved that for every $\gamma_2 \in \mathcal{V}$, the Lebesgue measure of the set of the points of discontinuity of γ_2' is non zero. This ends the proof. \square

Of course, corollary 2 is a consequence of the last proposition and theorem 1.

5 The C^0 integrability

In this section, we will prove theorem 5. We consider an exact symplectic C^1 twist map $f : \mathbb{A} \rightarrow \mathbb{A}$ which is C^0 integrable and denote by Γ the set of the C^0 -maps $\gamma : \mathbb{T} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$

whose graph is invariant under f . Using the remark given in the introduction, we notice that : $\forall \gamma_1, \gamma_2 \in \Gamma$, either $\gamma_1 < \gamma_2$ or $\gamma_1 > \gamma_2$. We endow Γ with the order \leq and the metric d_∞ of the uniform convergence.

Let $\tilde{f} = (\tilde{f}_1, \tilde{f}_2) : \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$ be a lift of f . For every $\gamma \in C^0(\mathbb{T}, \mathbb{R})$, $\tilde{\gamma}$ is defined by : $\tilde{\gamma}(\theta) = \gamma(\bar{\theta})$. Then $\tilde{\Gamma} = \{\tilde{\gamma}; \gamma \in \Gamma\}$ is also an ordered set, and the graph of every $\tilde{\gamma} \in \tilde{\Gamma}$ is invariant by \tilde{f} . For every $\gamma \in \Gamma$ we will denote by $\rho(\gamma)$ the rotation number of $\tilde{f}_1(\cdot, \tilde{\gamma}(\cdot)) : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ (see [9] for the definition). Then it is proved in [10] (2.4.2) that $\rho : \Gamma \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ is increasing; moreover, it is continuous.

Proposition 15 *Let $f : \mathbb{A} \rightarrow \mathbb{A}$ be an exact symplectic positive C^1 twist map which is C^0 integrable. If the graph of a continuous map $\gamma : \mathbb{T} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ is invariant by f and if its rotation number $\rho(\gamma) = \frac{p}{q}$ is rational, then : $\forall \theta \in \mathbb{T}, f^q(\theta, \gamma(\theta)) = (\theta, \gamma(\theta))$.*

Proof of proposition 15 : Let $(\gamma_n)_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$ be a decreasing sequence of elements of Γ which tends to γ . Then : $\forall n \in \mathbb{N}, \rho(\gamma_n) > \frac{p}{q} = \rho(\gamma)$ and $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \rho(\gamma_n) = \frac{p}{q}$. We may also choose γ_n in such a way that : $\forall n \in \mathbb{N}, \rho(\gamma_n) \in \mathbb{R} \setminus \mathbb{Q}$.

Then, we have : $\forall k \in \mathbb{N}, \forall \theta \in \mathbb{R}, \tilde{f}_1^q(\theta, \tilde{\gamma}_k(\theta)) \neq \theta + p$. We deduce that for every $k \in \mathbb{N}$: either $(*)_1 \quad \forall \theta \in \mathbb{R}, \tilde{f}_1^q(\theta, \tilde{\gamma}_k(\theta)) > \theta + p$ or $(*)_2 \quad \forall \theta \in \mathbb{R}, \tilde{f}_1^q(\theta, \tilde{\gamma}_k(\theta)) < \theta + p$. Using the fact that $\tilde{f}_1(\cdot, \tilde{\gamma}_k(\cdot))$ is increasing and the fact that $\tilde{f}_1(\theta + 1, \tilde{\gamma}_k(\theta + 1)) = \tilde{f}_1(\theta, \tilde{\gamma}_k(\theta)) + 1$: we deduce :

$$(*)_1 \text{ either : } \forall n \in \mathbb{N}^*, \forall \theta \in \mathbb{R}, \tilde{f}_1^{nq}(\theta, \tilde{\gamma}_k(\theta)) > \theta + np;$$

$$(*)_2 \text{ or : } \forall n \in \mathbb{N}^*, \forall \theta \in \mathbb{R}, \tilde{f}_1^{nq}(\theta, \tilde{\gamma}_k(\theta)) < \theta + np;$$

and then :

$$(*)_1 \text{ either : } \forall \theta \in \mathbb{R}, \rho(\gamma_k) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\tilde{f}_1^{nq}(\theta, \tilde{\gamma}_k(\theta)) - \theta}{nq} \geq \frac{p}{q};$$

$$(*)_2 \text{ or : } \forall \theta \in \mathbb{R}, \rho(\gamma_k) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\tilde{f}_1^{nq}(\theta, \tilde{\gamma}_k(\theta)) - \theta}{nq} \leq \frac{p}{q}.$$

But we know that $\rho(\gamma_k) > \frac{p}{q}$; therefore, the case $(*)_2$ is impossible and we have : $\forall k \in \mathbb{N}, \forall \theta \in \mathbb{R}, \tilde{f}_1^q(\theta, \tilde{\gamma}_k(\theta)) > \theta + p$. We deduce that : $\forall \theta \in \mathbb{R}, \tilde{f}_1^q(\theta, \tilde{\gamma}(\theta)) \geq \theta + p$.

Using now an increasing sequence of elements of Γ tending to γ , we obtain, similarly : $\forall \theta \in \mathbb{R}, \tilde{f}_1^q(\theta, \tilde{\gamma}(\theta)) \leq \theta + p$. \square

Proof of theorem 5 : Let $\mathcal{C} = \{\gamma \in \Gamma; \gamma \in C^1(\mathbb{T}, \mathbb{R}) \text{ and } \forall \theta \in \mathbb{T}, G^-(\theta, \gamma(\theta)) = G^+(\theta, \gamma(\theta))\}$. By corollary 8, we know that the condition $\gamma \in C^1(\mathbb{T}, \mathbb{R})$ is redundant.

Lemma 16 *If $\gamma \in \Gamma$ is such that $\rho(\gamma) = \frac{p}{q} \in \mathbb{Q}$, then $\gamma \in \mathcal{C}$.*

Proof of lemma 16 : Let $\gamma \in \Gamma$ be such that $\rho(\gamma) \in \mathbb{Q}$. We deduce from proposition 15 that every $(\theta, \gamma(\theta))$ is q -periodic for f .

Hence if g is the restriction of f to the graph $G(\gamma)$ of γ , the family $(g^{nq})_{n \in \mathbb{Z}} = (Id_{G(\gamma)})_{n \in \mathbb{Z}}$ is equi-Lipschiz. We deduce from theorem 3 and from its proof that $\gamma \in \mathcal{C}$. \square

We define $\Gamma_0 = \{\gamma \in \Gamma; \rho(\gamma) \in \mathbb{Q}\}$; then Γ_0 is dense in Γ ; lemma 16 implies that $\Gamma_0 \subset \mathcal{C}$. Hence \mathcal{C} is dense in Γ .

Let us now prove :

Lemma 17 *The map $F : \mathbb{T} \times \Gamma \rightarrow \mathbb{A}$ defined by $F(\theta, \gamma) = (\theta, \gamma(\theta))$ is a homeomorphism.*

Proof of lemma 17 : this map is continuous, one-to-one and onto. Moreover, a result due to Birkhoff states that for every compact set K of \mathbb{A} , the set $\{\gamma \in \Gamma; G(\gamma) \cap K \neq \emptyset\}$ is compact. Therefore the map F is proper; hence, F is a homeomorphism. \square

Lemma 18 *The set $\mathcal{G} = \{x \in \mathbb{A}; G^+(x) = G^-(x)\}$ is a G_δ subset of \mathbb{A} .*

The proof is the same as in proposition 7 : G^+ is upper semi-continuous and G^- is lower semi-continuous.

The map F being a homeomorphism, we deduce from lemma 18 that $\mathcal{G} = \{(\theta, \gamma) \in \mathbb{T} \times \Gamma; G^-(\theta, \gamma(\theta)) = G^+(\theta, \gamma(\theta))\}$ is a G_δ subset of $\mathbb{T} \times \Gamma$. Moreover, it contains $\mathbb{T} \times \mathcal{C}$ which is dense in $\mathbb{T} \times \Gamma$. Hence \mathcal{G} is a dense G_δ subset of $\mathbb{T} \times \Gamma$. Therefore there exists a sequence $(U_n)_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$ of open subsets of $\mathbb{T} \times \Gamma$ such that $\mathcal{G} = \bigcap_{n \in \mathbb{N}} U_n$. If $n \in \mathbb{N}$, then

$\mathbb{T} \times \mathcal{C} \subset U_n$. As every set $\mathbb{T} \times \{\gamma\}$ is compact, the set $V_n = \{\gamma \in \Gamma; \mathbb{T} \times \{\gamma\} \subset U_n\}$ contains an open subset W_n of Γ which contains \mathcal{C} ; then $\mathbb{T} \times W_n$ is a dense and open subset of $\mathbb{T} \times \Gamma$ such that $\mathbb{T} \times \mathcal{C} \subset \mathbb{T} \times W_n \subset U_n$. We deduce that $G = \bigcap_{n \in \mathbb{N}} W_n$ is a

G_δ of Γ such that $\mathbb{T} \times \mathcal{C} \subset \mathbb{T} \times G \subset \mathcal{G}$. Hence G is a dense G_δ subset of Γ such that : $\forall \gamma \in G, \mathbb{T} \times \{\gamma\}$ is a subset in \mathcal{G} ; using corollary 8, we deduce that every $\gamma \in G$ is C^1 . \square

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