

Banach spaces adapted to Anosov systems

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Abstract. We study the spectral properties of the Ruelle–Perron–Frobenius operator associated to an Anosov map on classes of functions with high smoothness. To this end we construct anisotropic Banach spaces of distributions on which the transfer operator has a small essential spectrum. In the C^∞ case, the essential spectral radius is arbitrarily small, which yields a description of the correlations with arbitrary precision. Moreover, we obtain sharp spectral stability results for deterministic and random perturbations. In particular, we obtain differentiability results for spectral data (which imply differentiability of the Sinai–Ruelle–Bowen measure, the variance for the central limit theorem, the rates of decay for smooth observable, etc.).

1. Introduction

The study of the statistical properties of Anosov systems dates back almost half a century [1] and many approaches have been developed to investigate various aspects of the field (the most historically relevant one being based on the introduction of Markov partitions [2, 8, 24, 31]). At the same time the types of question and the precision of the results have progressed over the years. In the last few years the emphasis has been on strong stability properties with respect to various types of perturbation [4], dynamical zeta functions and the related smoothness issue (see [9, 14, 26]). In the present paper we present a new approach, improving on the previous partial and still unsatisfactory method by Blank *et al* that allows one to obtain easily an array of results (many of which are new) and we hope will reveal an even larger field of applicability. Indeed, the ideas in [7] have already been applied with success to some partially hyperbolic situations (flows) [19] and we expect them to be applicable to the study of dynamical zeta functions.

The basic idea is inspired by the work on piecewise expanding maps, starting with [12, 15] and the many others that contributed subsequently (see [4] for a review

on the subject). This means studying directly the transfer operator (often called the Ruelle–Perron–Frobenius operator) on appropriate functional spaces[†]. For the case of smooth expanding maps, the Sobolev spaces $W^{r,1}$, or the Banach spaces C^r , turn out to be proper spaces where the transfer operator acts as a *smoothing* operator [25] (see [17] for a pedestrian introduction)[‡]. In turn, this implies that, on such spaces, the operator is quasi-compact with an essential spectral radius exponentially decreasing in r . The existence of a spectral gap and all kind of statistical properties (exponential decay of correlations, central limit theorem, meromorphic zeta functions, etc.) readily follow.

Unfortunately, for Anosov systems it is not helpful to consider spaces of smooth functions—on such spaces the spectral radius of the transfer operator is larger than one—it is necessary to consider spaces of distributions. This was recognized in [10, 28–30] limited to the analytic case, and in [16] (only implicitly) and systematically in [7] for the $C^{1+\alpha}$ case. Nevertheless, the latter setting still had several shortcomings. First, the Banach space was precisely patterned on the invariant distributions of the systems, which implied that transfer operators—even of close maps—were studied on different spaces. This was a serious obstacle to obtaining sharp perturbation results. Second as in general the invariant distributions are only Hölder, it was not possible to have a scale of Banach spaces on which to study the influence of the smoothness of the map on the spectrum.

Both such shortcomings are overcome in the present approach. The spaces we introduce (partially inspired by [16]) are still related to the map one wishes to study, but in a much looser way so that the operators associated to nearby maps can be studied on the same space. In addition, we have a scale of spaces that can be used to investigate smoothness related issues (typically the dependence of the essential spectrum on the smoothness of the map). In particular, if the map is C^∞ , we obtain a description of the correlations of C^∞ functions with an arbitrarily small error term.

In addition, the present norms allow easier estimates of the size of perturbations. This provides a very direct way of obtaining sharp perturbations results which substantially generalize the existing ones, e.g. [3, 7, 23, 26, 27].

For example, in the C^∞ case all the simple eigenvalues and all the eigenspaces depend C^∞ on the map. The same holds for the variance in the central limit theorem (CLT) for a smooth zero average observable.

A further remarkable feature of the present approach is that, unlike all the previous ones (excepted [3]), its implementation does not depend directly on subtle regularity properties of the foliations and of the holonomies. This makes it possible to have a much simpler and *self-contained* treatment of the statistical properties of the system and may lead to interesting generalizations in the partially hyperbolic setting.

The paper is organized as follows. In §2, we introduce Banach spaces $\mathcal{B}^{p,q}$, explain why the transfer operator acting on $\mathcal{B}^{p,q}$ has a spectral gap and illustrate the stability

[†] Lasota and Yorke [15], to our knowledge, have given the first Markov-partition-free approach to the study of the invariant measure of systems with sensitive dependence on initial conditions, while Keller [12] has given the first Markov-partition-free approach for the study of general statistical properties. Such papers were limited to expanding systems; for hyperbolic systems Markov-partition-free approaches to the study of the invariant measures were first developed in [20, 22].

[‡] The choice of C^r , which requires a little more work (analogous to the argument at the end of §6.1 here) is the choice generalized by the spaces we introduce in this paper.

results: the main ingredients are a compactness statement (Lemma 2.1), a Lasota–Yorke type inequality (Lemma 2.2) and the estimates on perturbations Lemmas 7.1 and 7.2. In §§3 and 4, we describe more precisely the spaces $\mathcal{B}^{p,q}$ and prove in particular that they are spaces of distributions. In §§5 and 6, which are the main parts of this article, we prove respectively the aforementioned compactness statement and Lasota–Yorke-type inequality. In §7, we show how this framework implies very precise stability results on the spectrum, for deterministic and random perturbations. Section 8 contains an abstract perturbation result generalizing the setting of [13], along the direction adumbrated in [17], to cases where a control on the smoothness is available. Section 9 shows that smooth deterministic perturbations fit in the setting developed in §8. Finally, an appendix contains the proof of an intuitive, but technical, result.

Remark 1.1. After the preprint version of this paper was made available, Baladi and Tsujii [6] introduced a quite different approach, using Fourier transform techniques, which makes it possible to remove the only limitation in our approach, that is, the fact that the spectral parameter p has to be an integer (see Remark 2.4).

2. The Banach spaces and the results

For $q \geq 0$, let $[q]$ be its integer part. We denote by $\bar{\mathcal{C}}^q$ the set of functions which are $[q]$ times continuously differentiable, and whose $[q]$ th derivative is Hölder continuous of exponent $q - [q]$ if q is not an integer. To fix the notation, in this paper we choose, for each $q \in \mathbb{R}_+$, a norm on $\bar{\mathcal{C}}^q$ functions so that $|\varphi_1 \varphi_2|_{\mathcal{C}^q} \leq |\varphi_1|_{\mathcal{C}^q} |\varphi_2|_{\mathcal{C}^q}$. We will denote by \mathcal{C}^q the closure in $\bar{\mathcal{C}}^q$ of the set of \mathcal{C}^∞ functions. It coincides with $\bar{\mathcal{C}}^q$ if q is an integer, but is strictly included in it otherwise. In any case, it contains $\bar{\mathcal{C}}^{q'}$ for all $q' > q$.

Let X be a d -dimensional \mathcal{C}^∞ compact connected Riemannian manifold and consider an Anosov map $T \in \mathcal{C}^{r+1}(X, X)$ (for some real $r > 1$). Write d_s and d_u for the stable and unstable dimensions. Let $\lambda > 1$ be less than the minimal expansion along the unstable directions, and $\nu < 1$ be greater than the minimal contraction along the stable directions. We will express the spectral properties of T using the constants λ and ν .

In §3, we will define a set Σ of admissible leaves. The elements of Σ are small \mathcal{C}^{r+1} embedded compact manifolds with boundary, of dimension d_s , close to local stable manifolds[†].

In what follows, if v is a smooth vector field on an open subset of X and f is a smooth function, then vf will denote the derivative of f in the direction v . If v_1, \dots, v_p are smooth vector fields, then $v_1 \cdots v_p f$ will denote $v_1(v_2(\cdots(v_p f))) \cdots$. We will sometimes write $\prod_{i=1}^p v_i f$ for this expression, although it may be a little misleading as the vector fields v_i do not necessarily commute.

We are now ready to introduce the relevant norms. When $W \in \Sigma$, we will denote by $\mathcal{C}_0^q(W, \mathbb{R})$ the set of functions from W to \mathbb{R} which belong to \mathcal{C}^q and vanish on a neighborhood of the boundary of W , and by $\mathcal{V}^r(W)$ the set of \mathcal{C}^r vector fields defined on a neighborhood of W .

[†] The precise definition of the set Σ is given by (3.2).

For each $h \in C^r(X, \mathbb{R})$ and $q \in \mathbb{R}_+$, $p \in \mathbb{N}$ with $p \leq r$ (recall, T is C^{r+1} by definition), let[†]

$$\|h\|_{p,q}^- := \sup_{W \in \Sigma} \sup_{\substack{v_1, \dots, v_p \in \mathcal{V}^r(W) \\ |v_i|_{C^r} \leq 1}} \sup_{\substack{\varphi \in C_0^q(W, \mathbb{R}) \\ |\varphi|_{C^q} \leq 1}} \int_W v_1 \cdots v_p h \cdot \varphi. \quad (2.1)$$

It satisfies $\|h\|_{p,q'}^- \leq \|h\|_{p,q}^-$ if $q' \geq q$. Then define the norms

$$\|h\|_{p,q} = \sup_{0 \leq k \leq p} \|h\|_{k,q+k}^- = \sup_{p' \leq p, q' \geq q+p'} \|h\|_{p',q'}^- \quad (2.2)$$

For example, if X is the torus, the above norm is equivalent to the one given by

$$\sup_{|\alpha| \leq p} \sup_{W \in \Sigma} \sup_{\substack{\varphi \in C_0^{q+|\alpha|}(W, \mathbb{R}) \\ |\varphi|_{C^{q+|\alpha|}} \leq 1}} \int_W \partial^\alpha h \cdot \varphi.$$

Later on, in §3, we will give an explicit description of the norm (2.2) in coordinate charts. It will sometimes be easier to work with the coordinate-free definition given in (2.2) and sometimes with the explicit definition, depending on what we are trying to prove.

It is easy to see that $\|\cdot\|_{p,q}$, for $p \leq r$, is a norm on $C^r(X, \mathbb{R})$ (we will prove a more general result in Proposition 4.1). Hence, we can consider the completion $\mathcal{B}^{p,q}$ of $C^r(X, \mathbb{R})$ with respect to this norm. Section 4 will be devoted to a description of this space. We will see in particular that it is canonically a space of distributions. More precisely, for $q \leq r$, denote by \mathcal{D}'_q the dual of the space $C^q(X, \mathbb{R})$. It is the space of distributions of order at most q , endowed with its canonical norm. Proposition 4.1 proves that the embedding of $C^r(X, \mathbb{R})$ into \mathcal{D}'_q extends to a continuous embedding of $\mathcal{B}^{p,q}$ into \mathcal{D}'_q .

As $\|h\|_{p-1,q+1} \leq \|h\|_{p,q}$, the embedding of $C^r(X, \mathbb{R})$ into $\mathcal{B}^{p,q}$ gives rise to a canonical map $\mathcal{B}^{p,q} \rightarrow \mathcal{B}^{p-1,q+1}$, which is in fact compact.

LEMMA 2.1. *If $p + q < r$, the unit ball of $\mathcal{B}^{p,q}$ is relatively compact in $\mathcal{B}^{p-1,q+1}$.*

The proof of Lemma 2.1 is the content of §5.

The rest of the paper consists of the investigation of the properties of the transfer operator \mathcal{L} seen as an operator acting on the spaces $\mathcal{B}^{p,q}$. The transfer operator acts as follows on distributions of order at most r : if $h \in \mathcal{D}'_r$ and φ is a C^r test function, then $\mathcal{L}h$ is defined by $\langle \mathcal{L}h, \varphi \rangle = \langle h, \varphi \circ T \rangle$. If h is a continuous function, then the distribution $\mathcal{L}h$ is in fact still a function, and is given by the formula

$$\mathcal{L}h = (h|\det(DT)|^{-1}) \circ T^{-1}.$$

As $\mathcal{B}^{p,q}$ is contained in \mathcal{D}'_r , the transfer operator acts on elements of $\mathcal{B}^{p,q}$, and their images still belong to $\mathcal{B}^{p,q}$. The key information on the action of \mathcal{L} on $\mathcal{B}^{p,q}$ is contained in the next lemma.

LEMMA 2.2. *For each $p \in \mathbb{N}$ and $q \geq 0$ satisfying $p + q < r$, \mathcal{L} is a bounded operator on $\mathcal{B}^{p,q}$. In addition, there exist $A_{p,q}, B_{p,q} > 0$ such that, for each $n \in \mathbb{N}$,*

$$\|\mathcal{L}^n h\|_{0,q} \leq A_{0,q} \|h\|_{0,q}, \quad (2.3)$$

$$\|\mathcal{L}^n h\|_{p,q} \leq A_{p,q} \max(\lambda^{-p}, \nu^q)^n \|h\|_{p,q} + B_{p,q} \|h\|_{p-1,q+1}. \quad (2.4)$$

[†] All integrals are taken with respect to Lebesgue or Riemannian measure except when another measure is explicitly mentioned.

The above lemma is proven in §6.

Lemmas 2.1 and 2.2 readily imply the basic result of the paper.

THEOREM 2.3. *If $p \in \mathbb{N}^*$ and $q \in \mathbb{R}_+^*$ satisfy $p + q < r$, then the operator $\mathcal{L} : \mathcal{B}^{p,q} \rightarrow \mathcal{B}^{p,q}$ has spectral radius one. In addition, \mathcal{L} is quasi-compact with essential spectrum $\sigma_{\text{ess}}(\mathcal{L}) \subset \{z \in \mathbb{C} : |z| \leq \max(\lambda^{-p}, \nu^q)\}$.*

Moreover, the eigenfunctions corresponding to eigenvalues of modulus one are distributions of order zero, i.e. measures. If the map is topologically transitive, then one is a simple eigenvalue, the corresponding eigenfunction is the Sinai–Ruelle–Bowen (SRB) measure, and no other eigenvalue of modulus one is present.

Proof. The first assertion follows from (2.4) as $\|h\|_{p-1,q+1} \leq \|h\|_{p,q}$. The proof of the second is completely standard and can be based, for example, on an argument by Hennion after a spectral formula due to Nussbaum (see [7, Theorem 1] for details).

As the operator $\mathcal{L} : \mathcal{B}^{p,q} \rightarrow \mathcal{B}^{p,q}$ is quasi-compact, it can be written as $\mathcal{L} = \sum_{j=1}^N e^{i\theta_j} \Pi_j + R$, where $\theta_j \in \mathbb{R}$, $\Pi_j : \mathcal{B}^{p,q} \rightarrow \mathcal{B}^{p,q}$ is a projection on a finite-dimensional subspace, $\Pi_j \Pi_l = \delta_{jl} \Pi_j$, $\Pi_j R = R \Pi_j = 0$ and $\|R^n\|_{p,q} \leq C\sigma^n$ for some $\sigma < 1$ †. This readily implies that

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} e^{-ik\theta} \mathcal{L}^k = \begin{cases} \Pi_j & \text{if } \theta = \theta_j, \\ 0 & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

In addition, for each $h, \varphi \in \mathcal{C}^r$,

$$|\langle \Pi_j h, \varphi \rangle| = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} \left| \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} e^{-ik\theta_j} \langle h, \varphi \circ T^k \rangle \right| \leq |h|_{\mathcal{C}^0} |\varphi|_{\mathcal{C}^0}.$$

The subspace $\Pi_j \mathcal{C}^r$ is dense in the finite-dimensional space $\Pi_j \mathcal{B}^{p,q}$, therefore $\Pi_j \mathcal{C}^r = \Pi_j \mathcal{B}^{p,q}$. Hence, the above means exactly that the range of the projectors (that is the eigenvectors) are measures. The rest of the theorem is then a consequence of the ergodic decomposition. \square

Remark 2.4. If $\lambda^{-1} = \nu$ and r is an even integer, then the optimal choice of p, q in Theorem 2.3 is $p = r/2$ and $q = r/2 - \varepsilon$ for some arbitrarily small $\varepsilon > 0$. Such a condition is similar to Kitaev’s requirement [14] that, in our language, reads $p = q = r/2$. Hence, our results are probably optimal in this case. However, in the general case, our results are limited by the fact that p has to be an integer. It would probably require significantly different and less elementary techniques to allow $p \in \mathbb{R}_+$ as this would require the definition of ‘fractional derivatives’. See [5] for a very recent attempt, based on Fourier analysis, in a special case, and [6] for an even more recent and completely general approach.

Remark 2.5. The space $\mathcal{B}^{p,q}$ depends on the choice of the set Σ of admissible leaves. However, choosing a different $\tilde{\Sigma}$ and $\tilde{\mathcal{B}}^{p,q}$ would not change the spectral properties of \mathcal{L} . Namely, in this case, there exists $n \in \mathbb{N}$ such that $\mathcal{L}^n(\mathcal{B}^{p,q}) \subset \tilde{\mathcal{B}}^{p,q}$ and $\mathcal{L}^n(\tilde{\mathcal{B}}^{p,q}) \subset \mathcal{B}^{p,q}$, whence the spectral data of \mathcal{L} acting on $\mathcal{B}^{p,q}$ or $\tilde{\mathcal{B}}^{p,q}$ are the same.

† The reason why no Jordan blocks can be associated to the modulus one eigenvalues is that the \mathcal{L}^n are equibounded while a Jordan block would force a polynomial growth.

In the C^∞ case, Theorem 2.3 immediately implies the following description of the correlations of C^∞ functions.

COROLLARY 2.6. *Assume that T is C^∞ . Then there exist a sequence of complex numbers λ_k such that $|\lambda_k|$ decreases to zero, and non-negative integers r_k such that, for any $f, g : X \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ of class C^∞ , there exist numbers $a_k(f, g)$ with*

$$\int f \cdot g \circ T^n \sim \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} a_k(f, g) n^{r_k} \lambda_k^n$$

in the following sense. For any $\varepsilon > 0$, let K be such that $|\lambda_K| < \varepsilon$. Then

$$\int f \cdot g \circ T^n = \sum_{k=0}^{K-1} a_k(f, g) n^{r_k} \lambda_k^n + o(\varepsilon^n).$$

The second part of this paper focuses on the spectral stability for a wide class of deterministic and random perturbations. Let us fix $p \in \mathbb{N}^*$ and $q > 0$ such that $p + q < r$.

Let U be a small enough neighborhood of T in the C^{r+1} topology. Consider a probability measure μ on a probability space Ω and, for $\omega \in \Omega$, take $T_\omega \in U$ and $g(\omega, \cdot) \in C^{p+q}(X, \mathbb{R}_+)$. Assume also that, for all $x \in X$, $\int g(\omega, x) d\mu(\omega) = 1$, and that $\int |g(\omega, \cdot)|_{C^{p+q}(X, \mathbb{R})} d\mu(\omega) < \infty$. It is then possible to define a random walk in the following way. Starting from a point x , choose a diffeomorphism T_ω randomly with respect to the measure $g(\omega, x) d\mu(\omega)$, and go to $T_\omega(x)$. Then iterate this process independently.

When Ω is a singleton and $g(\omega, x) = 1$, then this is a deterministic perturbation T_ω of T . Random perturbations of the type discussed in [7] can also be described in this way[†]. Hence, this setting encompasses at the same time very general deterministic and random perturbations of T . We define the *size* of the perturbation by

$$\Delta(\mu, g) := \int_{\Omega} |g(\omega, \cdot)|_{C^{p+q}(X, \mathbb{R})} dC^{r+1}(T_\omega, T) d\mu(\omega) + \left| \int_{\Omega} g(\omega, T_\omega^{-1}x) d\mu(\omega) - 1 \right|_{C^{p+q}(X, \mathbb{R})}. \tag{2.5}$$

For definiteness, we will fix a large constant A and assume that, until the end of this section, all the perturbations we consider satisfy $\int |g(\omega, \cdot)|_{C^{p+q}(X, \mathbb{R})} \leq A$.

The transfer operator $\mathcal{L}_{\mu, g}$ associated to the previous random walk is given on \mathcal{D}'_{p+q} by $\langle \mathcal{L}_{\mu, g}h, \varphi \rangle = \langle h, \tilde{\varphi} \rangle$ where $\tilde{\varphi}(x) = \int_{\Omega} g(\omega, x)\varphi(T_\omega x) d\mu(\omega)$. When h is a function, $\mathcal{L}_{\mu, g}h$ is still a function, given by the following formula:

$$\mathcal{L}_{\mu, g}h(x) = \int_{\Omega} g(\omega, T_\omega^{-1}(x)) \mathcal{L}_{T_\omega}h(x) d\mu(\omega),$$

where \mathcal{L}_{T_ω} is the transfer operator associated to T_ω .

In Lemma 7.1 we show that \mathcal{L}_T and $\mathcal{L}_{\tilde{T}}$ are $\|\cdot\|_{\mathcal{B}^{p, q} \rightarrow \mathcal{B}^{p-1, q+1}}$ close if T and \tilde{T} are close in the C^{r+1} topology. In turn, this implies that \mathcal{L}_T and $\mathcal{L}_{\mu, g}$ are close if $\Delta(\mu, g)$ is small, see (7.4). In addition, it is possible to show that the operators $\mathcal{L}_{\mu, g}$ satisfy a uniform Lasota–Yorke-type inequality (Lemma 7.2). These facts suffice to apply [13] to

[†] To obtain the latter case set $\Omega = \mathbb{T}^d$, μ is Lebesgue, $T_\omega(x) = Tx + \omega \pmod 1$ and $g(\omega, x) = q_\varepsilon(\omega, Tx)$.

the present context, yielding immediately the strong perturbation results described below greatly generalizing the results in [7].

Fix any $\varrho \in (\max(\lambda^{-p}, \nu^q), 1)$ and denote by $\text{sp}(\mathcal{L})$ the spectrum of $\mathcal{L} : \mathcal{B}^{p,q} \rightarrow \mathcal{B}^{p,q}$. As the essential spectral radius of \mathcal{L} does not exceed $\max(\lambda^{-p}, \nu^q)$, the set $\text{sp}(\mathcal{L}) \cap \{z \in \mathbb{C} : |z| \geq \varrho\}$ consists of a finite number of eigenvalues $\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_k$ of finite multiplicity. Changing ϱ slightly we may assume that $\text{sp}(\mathcal{L}) \cap \{z \in \mathbb{C} : |z| = \varrho\} = \emptyset$. Hence there exists $\delta_* < \varrho - \max(\lambda^{-p}, \nu^q)$ such that

$$\begin{aligned} |\lambda_i - \lambda_j| &> \delta_* \quad (i \neq j); \\ \text{dist}(\text{sp}(\mathcal{L}), \{|z| = \varrho\}) &> \delta_*. \end{aligned}$$

THEOREM 2.7. *For each $\delta \in (0, \delta_*)$ and $\eta < 1 - (\log \varrho / \log \max(\lambda^{-p}, \nu^q))$, there exists ε_0 such that for any perturbation (μ, g) of T satisfying $\Delta(\mu, g) \leq \varepsilon_0$:*

(a) *the spectral projectors*

$$\begin{aligned} \Pi_{\mu,g}^{(j)} &:= \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_{\{|z-\lambda_j|=\delta\}} (z - \mathcal{L}_{\mu,g})^{-1} dz \\ \Pi_{\mu,g}^{(\varrho)} &:= \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_{\{|z|=\varrho\}} (z - \mathcal{L}_{\mu,g})^{-1} dz \end{aligned}$$

are well defined on $\mathcal{B}^{p,q}$; we will denote by $\Pi_0^{(j)}$ and $\Pi_0^{(\varrho)}$ the corresponding projectors for the unperturbed transfer operator \mathcal{L} ;

- (b) *there exists $K_1 > 0$ such that $\|\Pi_{\mu,g}^{(j)} - \Pi_0^{(j)}\|_{\mathcal{B}^{p,q} \rightarrow \mathcal{B}^{p-1,q+1}} \leq K_1 \Delta(\mu, g)^\eta$ and $\|\Pi_{\mu,g}^{(\varrho)} - \Pi_0^{(\varrho)}\|_{\mathcal{B}^{p,q} \rightarrow \mathcal{B}^{p-1,q+1}} \leq K_1 \Delta(\mu, g)^\eta$;*
 (c) *$\text{rank}(\Pi_{\mu,g}^{(j)}) = \text{rank}(\Pi_0^{(j)})$;*
 (d) *there exists $K_2 > 0$ such that $\|\mathcal{L}_{\mu,g}^n \Pi_{\mu,g}^{(\varrho)}\|_{\mathcal{B}^{p,q}} \leq K_2 \varrho^n$ for all $n \in \mathbb{N}$.*

If the perturbation enjoys stronger regularity properties, then much sharper results can be obtained. Such results follow from a generalization of [13], along the lines of [17], that can be found in §8.

To keep the exposition simple let us restrict ourselves to deterministic perturbations. As $\mathcal{C}^{r+1}(X, X)$ has naturally the structure of a \mathcal{C}^{r+1} Banach manifold, it makes sense to consider perturbations belonging to $\mathcal{C}^s([-1, 1], \mathcal{C}^{r+1}(X, X))$, that is curves T_t of \mathcal{C}^{r+1} maps from X to X such that, when viewed in coordinates, their first s derivatives with respect to t are \mathcal{C}^{r+1} functions.

THEOREM 2.8. *Let $q > 0$ and $p, s \in \mathbb{N}^*$ be such that $p + q + s < r + 1$. Let $T_t \in \mathcal{C}^s([-1, 1], \mathcal{C}^{r+1}(X, X))$ be such that T_0 is an Anosov diffeomorphism. Let $\varrho > \max(\lambda^{-p}, \nu^q)$. There exists $t_* > 0$ such that, for all $t \in [-t_*, t_*]$, the eigenvalues and eigenprojectors $\lambda_i(t)$, $\Pi_i(t)$ associated to \mathcal{L}_{T_t} with $|\lambda_i(0)| > \varrho$ satisfy:*

- (1) *if $\lambda_i(0)$ is simple, then $\lambda_i(t) \in \mathcal{C}^{s-1}$;*
 (2) *$\Pi_i(t) \in \mathcal{C}^{s-1}(\mathcal{B}^{p-1+s,q}, \mathcal{B}^{p-1,q+s})$.*

The above theorem is proved in §9 by showing that the hypotheses of Theorem 8.1 hold in the present context.

Remark 2.9. Note that, in Theorem 2.8, there is some limitation to the differentiability, coming from the fact that p is an integer, namely $s < r$ (see also Remark 2.4). In certain cases this can yield a weaker result than [23] where, in the case $s = r + 1$, it is proven that the eigenvalues are C^{r-1} . Yet, [23] is limited to the peripheral eigenvalues and gives much less information on the eigenspaces.

Remark 2.10. Note that, although not explicitly stated, all the constants in Theorems 2.7 and 2.8 are constructive and can, at least in principle, be rigorously computed in specific examples (even though this would involve computer-assisted techniques; see [18] for a discussion of such issues).

Remark 2.11. Beside the eigenvalues and the eigenprojectors, the above theory implies results also for other physically relevant quantities. For example, if T_0 is a transitive Anosov map and $f \in C^r$, let $f_t = f - \int f d\mu_{\text{SRB}}(T_t)^\dagger$. It is well known that $(1/\sqrt{n}) \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} f_t \circ T_t^k$ converges in law to a Gaussian with zero mean and variance

$$\sigma(t)^2 = -\mu_{\text{SRB}}(f_t^2) + 2 \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \mu_{\text{SRB}}(f_t \circ T_t^n f_t) = -\mu_{\text{SRB}}(f_t^2) + 2\langle (\text{Id} - \tilde{\mathcal{L}}_{T_t})^{-1} \mu_t, f_t \rangle$$

where $\langle \mu_t, \varphi \rangle := \langle \mu_{\text{SRB}}, f_t \varphi \rangle$ and $\tilde{\mathcal{L}}_{T_t}$ is the restriction of the operator \mathcal{L}_{T_t} to the kernel of its eigenprojector for the eigenvalue 1, i.e. $\{h \in \mathcal{B}^{p,q} : \langle h, 1 \rangle = 0\}$. By the results of §§8 and 9 it follows then that $\sigma \in C^{s-1}$ and one can actually compute formulae for its Taylor expansion up to order $s - 1$.

We conclude this section with a warning to the reader.

Remark 2.12. Through the paper we will use C and C_α to designate generic constants depending only on the map, the Banach spaces and, eventually, on the parameter α . Their actual numerical value can thus change from one occurrence to the next.

3. Definition and properties of the admissible leaves

Replacing the metric by an adapted metric following Mather [21], we can assume that the expansion of $DT(x)$ along the unstable directions is stronger than λ , the contraction along the stable directions is stronger than ν , and the angle between the stable and unstable directions is everywhere arbitrarily close to $\pi/2$. For small enough κ , we define the stable cone at $x \in X$ by

$$\mathcal{C}(x) = \{u + v \in T_x X \mid u \in E^s(x), v \perp E^s(x), \|v\| \leq \kappa \|u\|\}.$$

If κ is small enough, $DT^{-1}(x)(\mathcal{C}(x) \setminus \{0\})$ is included in the interior of $\mathcal{C}(T^{-1}x)$, and $DT^{-1}(x)$ expands the vectors in $\mathcal{C}(x)$ by ν^{-1} .

There exists a finite number of C^∞ coordinate charts ψ_1, \dots, ψ_N such that ψ_i is defined on a subset $(-r_i, r_i)^d$ of \mathbb{R}^d (with its standard Euclidian norm), such that:

- (1) $D\psi_i(0)$ is an isometry;
- (2) $D\psi_i(0) \cdot (\mathbb{R}^{d_s} \times \{0\}) = E^s(\psi_i(0))$;
- (3) the C^{r+1} -norms of ψ_i and its inverse are bounded by $1 + \kappa$;

† By Theorem 2.3, $\mu_{\text{SRB}}(T_t)$ is simply the eigenvector of \mathcal{L}_{T_t} associated to the eigenvalue 1.

- (4) there exists $c_i \in (\kappa, 2\kappa)$ such that the cone $\mathcal{C}_i = \{u + v \in \mathbb{R}^d \mid u \in \mathbb{R}^{d_s} \times \{0\}, v \in \{0\} \times \mathbb{R}^{d_u}, \|v\| \leq c_i \|u\|\}$ satisfies the following property: for any $x \in (-r_i, r_i)^d$, $D\psi_i(x)\mathcal{C}_i \supset \mathcal{C}(\psi_i x)$ and $DT^{-1}(D\psi_i(x)\mathcal{C}_i) \subset \mathcal{C}(T^{-1} \circ \psi_i(x))$;
- (5) the manifold X is covered by the open sets $(\psi_i((-r_i/2, r_i/2)^d))_{i=1, \dots, N}$.

It is easy to construct such a chart around any point of X , hence a finite number of them is sufficient to cover the whole manifold by compactness.

Let $G_i(K)$ be the set of graphs of functions χ defined on a subset of $(-r_i, r_i)^{d_s}$ and taking values in $(-r_i, r_i)^{d_u}$, belonging to \mathcal{C}^{r+1} , with $|D\chi| \leq c_i$ (i.e. the tangent space to the graph of χ belongs to the cone \mathcal{C}_i) and with $|\chi|_{\mathcal{C}^{r+1}} \leq K^\dagger$.

The following is a classical consequence of the uniform hyperbolicity of T .

LEMMA 3.1. *If K is large enough, then there exists $K' < K$ such that, for any $W \in G_i(K)$ and for any $1 \leq j \leq N$, the set $\psi_j^{-1} \circ T^{-1} \circ \psi_i(W)$ belongs to $G_j(K')$.*

Until the end of the paper, we fix a constant K satisfying the conclusion of Lemma 3.1.

If κ is small enough, then $\nu^{-1} > (1 + \kappa)^2 \sqrt{1 + 4\kappa^2}$. Hence, there exists $A > 1$ such that

$$\frac{\nu^{-1}}{(1 + \kappa)^2 \sqrt{1 + 4\kappa^2}} (A - 1) > A. \quad (3.1)$$

Take $\delta > 0$ small enough so that $A\delta < \min(r_i)/6$.

We define an *admissible graph* as a map χ defined on some ball $\overline{B}(x, A\delta)$ included in $(-2r_i/3, 2r_i/3)^{d_s}$, taking its values in $(-2r_i/3, 2r_i/3)^{d_u}$, with $\text{range}(\text{Id}, \chi) \in G_i(K)$. Denote by Ξ_i the set of admissible graphs on $(-2r_i/3, 2r_i/3)^{d_s}$.

Given an admissible graph $\chi \in \Xi_i$, we will call $\widetilde{W} := \psi_i \circ (\text{Id}, \chi)(\overline{B}(x, A\delta))$ the associated *full admissible leaf* and $W := \psi_i \circ (\text{Id}, \chi)(\overline{B}(x, \delta))$ the *admissible leaf* \ddagger .

Let

$$\Sigma = \{\psi_i \circ (\text{Id}, \chi)(\overline{B}(x, \delta)) \mid \chi : \overline{B}(x, A\delta) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^{d_u} \text{ belongs to } \Xi_i\}. \quad (3.2)$$

This is the set of admissible leaves. Note that, by construction, they are \mathcal{C}^{r+1} disks \mathcal{C}^1 close to the stable manifolds.

We can use these admissible leaves to give another expression of the norm (2.2) in coordinates. For $h \in \mathcal{C}^r(X, \mathbb{R})$, set

$$\|h\|_{p,q}^{\sim} = \sup_{\substack{|\alpha|=p \\ 1 \leq i \leq N}} \sup_{\substack{\chi : \overline{B}(x, A\delta) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^{d_u} \\ \chi \in \Xi_i}} \sup_{\substack{\varphi \in \mathcal{C}_0^q(\overline{B}(x, \delta), \mathbb{R}) \\ |\varphi|_{\mathcal{C}^q} \leq 1}} \int_{B(x, \delta)} [\partial^\alpha (h \circ \psi_i)] \circ (\text{Id}, \chi) \cdot \varphi \quad (3.3)$$

and

$$\|h\|'_{p,q} = \sup_{0 \leq k \leq p} \|h\|_{k, q+k}^{\sim} = \sup_{p' \leq p, q' \geq q+p'} \|h\|_{p', q'}^{\sim}. \quad (3.4)$$

The following lemma proves that this norm is equivalent to the norm (2.2), and gives a little bit more that will be useful later.

\dagger A function defined on an arbitrary subset A of \mathbb{R}^d is of class \mathcal{C}^{r+1} if there exists a \mathcal{C}^{r+1} extension to an open neighborhood of A . Its norm is the infimum of the norms of such extensions.

\ddagger Note that one can talk about an admissible leaf only if it is given by $\chi \in \Xi_i$, that is if there exists an associated full admissible leaf.

LEMMA 3.2. *If $p + q < r$, the norms $\|h\|_{p,q}$ and $\|h\|'_{p,q}$ are equivalent on $\mathcal{C}^r(X, \mathbb{R})$. Moreover, there exists $C > 0$ such that, for all $0 \leq k \leq p$, for all $f \in \mathcal{C}^{q+k}$,*

$$\sup_{W \in \Sigma} \sup_{\substack{v_1, \dots, v_k \in \mathcal{V}^{q+k}(W) \\ |v_i|_{\mathcal{C}^{q+k}} \leq 1}} \sup_{\substack{\varphi \in \mathcal{C}_0^{q+k}(W, \mathbb{R}) \\ |\varphi|_{\mathcal{C}^{q+k}} \leq 1}} \int_W v_1 \cdots v_k(fh) \cdot \varphi \leq C \|h\|'_{p,q} \|f\|_{\mathcal{C}^{q+k}}. \quad (3.5)$$

Proof. The inequality $\|h\|_{k,q+k}^{\sim} \leq C \|h\|_{k,q+k}^{-}$ is trivial, as the images in the manifold of the coordinate vector fields have a bounded \mathcal{C}^r norm. Hence, it is sufficient to prove (3.5) as, for $f = 1$, it will imply $\|h\|_{k,q+k}^{-} \leq C \|h\|'_{p,q}$.

We can without loss of generality work in one of the coordinate charts ψ_i . Let χ be an admissible graph, and let v_1, \dots, v_k be \mathcal{C}^{q+k} vector fields on a neighborhood of the graph of χ . Decomposing v_j along the coordinate vector fields, we can assume that $v_j = f_j \partial_{\alpha(j)}$ where $f_j \in \mathcal{C}^{q+k}$, $|f_j|_{\mathcal{C}^{q+k}} \leq 1$ and $\alpha(j) \in \{1, \dots, d\}$.

In $v_1 \cdots v_k(fh)$, the differential $\partial_{\alpha(j)}$ in v_j can be used to differentiate either a function f_i with $i > j$, or f , or h . For $1 \leq i \leq k$, denote by J_i the set of the indices j such that $\partial_{\alpha(j)}$ is used to differentiate f_i . It is a subset of $\{1, \dots, i-1\}$ (in particular, $J_1 = \emptyset$). Denote also by J_0 the set of indices used to differentiate f , and by J the remaining indices, used to differentiate h . We obtain

$$v_1 \cdots v_k(fh) = \sum_{J, J_0, J_1, \dots, J_k} \left(\prod_{j \in J} \partial_{\alpha(j)} h \right) \left(\prod_{j \in J_0} \partial_{\alpha(j)} f \right) \left(\prod_{j \in J_1} \partial_{\alpha(j)} f_1 \right) \cdots \left(\prod_{j \in J_k} \partial_{\alpha(j)} f_k \right),$$

where we sum over all partitions J, J_0, J_1, \dots, J_k of the set $\{1, \dots, k\}$ such that $J_i \subset \{1, \dots, i-1\}$ for $1 \leq i \leq k$. Each term

$$\int \left[\left(\prod_{j \in J} \partial_{\alpha(j)} h \right) \left(\prod_{j \in J_0} \partial_{\alpha(j)} f \right) \left(\prod_{j \in J_1} \partial_{\alpha(j)} f_1 \right) \cdots \left(\prod_{j \in J_k} \partial_{\alpha(j)} f_k \right) \right] \circ (\text{Id}, \chi) \cdot \varphi$$

is an integral of $p' = |J|$ derivatives of h against a test function of differentiability $\mathcal{C}^{q'}$ where $q' = \min_{0 \leq s \leq k} (q + k - |J_s|) \geq q + |J|$. As $p' \leq p$ and $q' \geq q + p'$, it is bounded by $C \|h\|'_{p,q} \|f\|_{\mathcal{C}^{q+k}}$ by (3.4). \square

In the following, we will work interchangeably with one expression of the norm or the other and we will suppress the ‘prime’ unless this creates confusion.

The reason for integrating in (3.3) only on admissible leaves, rather than on full admissible leaves, is that the preimage of an admissible leaf can be covered by a finite number of admissible leaves. We will in fact need a slightly more precise result, conveniently expressed in terms of the following notion. For $\gamma > 1$, a γ -admissible graph is a map defined on a ball $\overline{B}(x, \gamma A \delta) \subset (-2r_i/3\gamma, 2r_i/3\gamma)^{d_s}$, taking its values in $(-2r_i/3\gamma, 2r_i/3\gamma)^{d_u}$, whose graph belongs to $G_i(K)$. The corresponding γ -admissible leaf is $\psi_i \circ (\text{Id}, \chi)(\overline{B}(x, \delta/\gamma))$.

LEMMA 3.3. *There exists $\gamma_0 > 1$ satisfying the following property: for any full admissible leaf \tilde{W} and $n \in \mathbb{N}^*$, for any $1 \leq \gamma \leq \gamma_0$, there exist γ -admissible leaves W_1, \dots, W_ℓ , whose number ℓ is bounded by a constant depending only on n , such that:*

- (1) $T^{-n}(W) \subset \bigcup_{j=1}^{\ell} W_j$;
- (2) $T^{-n}(\tilde{W}) \supset \bigcup_{j=1}^{\ell} W_j$;

- (3) there exists a constant C (independent of W and n) such that a point of $T^{-n}\tilde{W}$ is contained in at most C sets W_j ;
- (4) there exist functions ρ_1, \dots, ρ_ℓ of class C^{r+1} and compactly supported on W_j such that $\sum \rho_j = 1$ on $T^{-n}(W)$, and $|\rho_j|_{C^{r+1}} \leq C$.

Proof. Let $\chi : \overline{B}(x, A\delta) \rightarrow (-2r_i/3, 2r_i/3)^{d_u}$ be an admissible graph. Let $W = \psi_i \circ (\text{Id}, \chi)(\overline{B}(x, \delta))$ be the admissible leaf corresponding to χ , and \tilde{W} the corresponding full admissible leaf.

Take $y \in \overline{B}(x, \delta)$ (so that $\overline{B}(y, (A-1)\delta) \subset \overline{B}(x, A\delta)$) and j such that $T^{-n} \circ \psi_i(y, \chi(y)) \in \psi_j((-r_j/2, r_j/2)^d)$. Let $\pi : \mathbb{R}^d \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^{d_s}$ be the projection onto the first components. The map T^{-n} expands the distances by at least v^{-n} along \tilde{W} . The maps ψ_i^{-1} and ψ_j are $(1+\kappa)$ -Lipschitz and $|\pi(v)| \geq (1/\sqrt{1+4\kappa^2})|v|$ when the vector v points in a stable cone \mathcal{C}_j . Hence, the map $F := \pi \circ \psi_j^{-1} \circ T^{-n} \circ \psi_i \circ (\text{Id}, \chi)$ expands the distances by at least $v^{-n}/[(1+\kappa)^2\sqrt{1+4\kappa^2}]$. If γ is close enough to 1, then (3.1) implies that the image by F of the ball $\overline{B}(y, (A-1)\delta)$ contains the ball $\overline{B}(F(y), \gamma A\delta)$. We can then define a map $\chi_{F(y)} : \overline{B}(F(y), \gamma A\delta) \rightarrow (-2r_j/(3\gamma), 2r_j/(3\gamma))^{d_u}$ such that its graph is contained in $\psi_j^{-1}(T^{-n}\tilde{W})$. In particular, $\chi_{F(y)}$ is a γ -admissible graph, by Lemma 3.1.

We have shown that $T^{-n}W$ can be covered by γ -admissible leaves. As the C^{r+1} norm of admissible leaves is uniformly bounded, we can then apply general results on the existence of good partitions of unity, such as [11, Theorem 1.4.10], to finish the proof of the lemma. \square

Remark 3.4. We will mostly use this lemma with $\gamma = 1$, to get a covering of $T^{-n}W$ by admissible leaves. However, in the study of perturbations of T , we will need to use some $\gamma > 1$.

4. Description of the space $\mathcal{B}^{p,q}$

Take a covering of X by sets of diameter at most δ and a partition of unity subordinated to this covering. Using admissible leaves supported in each of these sets, we easily check that there exists a constant C such that, for all $h \in C^r(X, \mathbb{R})$ and for all $\varphi \in C^q(X, \mathbb{R})$,

$$\left| \int_X h \cdot \varphi \right| \leq C \|h\|_{p,q} |\varphi|_{C^q}.$$

Passing to the completion, we obtain that any $h \in \mathcal{B}^{p,q}$ gives a distribution on X of order at most q^\dagger . Denote by \mathcal{D}'_q the set of distributions of order at most q with its canonical norm.

PROPOSITION 4.1. *The map $\mathcal{B}^{p,q} \rightarrow \mathcal{D}'_q$ is a continuous injection.*

Proof. The continuity is trivial from the previous remarks.

Take $h \in C^r(X, \mathbb{R})$. Let $\chi : \overline{B}(x, A\delta) \rightarrow (-2r_i/3, 2r_i/3)^{d_u}$ be an admissible graph and let α be a multi-index with $|\alpha| \leq p$. We can define a distribution $D_{\alpha,\chi}(h)$ of order $q + |\alpha|$, on the ball $B(0, \delta)$, setting $\langle D_{\alpha,\chi}(h), \varphi \rangle = \int_{B(0,\delta)} \partial^\alpha (h \circ \psi_i)(x + \eta, \chi(x + \eta)) \cdot \varphi(\eta) d\eta$. The map $h \mapsto D_{\alpha,\chi}(h)$ is continuous for the $\|\cdot\|_{p,q}$ -norm, and hence it can be extended to

\dagger Here, we are using the fact that there is a canonical measure on X , namely the Riemannian measure. Otherwise, we would have to distinguish between generalized functions and generalized densities.

the space $\mathcal{B}^{p,q}$. The norm of an element h of $\mathcal{B}^{p,q}$ is by definition equal to the supremum of the norms of the corresponding distributions $D_{\alpha,\chi}(h)$.

Assume that $\partial^\alpha = \partial_j \partial^\beta$. Let χ_ε be the admissible graph obtained by translating the graph of χ by ε in the direction x_j . For $h \in \mathcal{C}^r$, the map $\varepsilon \mapsto D_{\alpha,\chi_\varepsilon}(h)$ is continuous. By density, it is continuous for any $h \in \mathcal{B}^{p,q}$. Moreover,

$$D_{\beta,\chi_\varepsilon}(h) - D_{\beta,\chi}(h) = \varepsilon \int_0^1 D_{\alpha,\chi_{t\varepsilon}}(h) dt.$$

As $\varepsilon \mapsto D_{\alpha,\chi_\varepsilon}(h)$ is continuous, we obtain that, for any $h \in \mathcal{B}^{p,q}$,

$$D_{\alpha,\chi}(h) = \lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0} \frac{D_{\beta,\chi_\varepsilon}(h) - D_{\beta,\chi}(h)}{\varepsilon}. \quad (4.1)$$

Take $h \in \mathcal{B}^{p,q}$ different from zero. Then there exists an admissible graph χ such that $D_{\beta,\chi}(h) \neq 0$: otherwise, (4.1) would imply that all the distributions $D_{\alpha,\chi}(h)$ vanish, which means that $h = 0$ in $\mathcal{B}^{p,q}$. As \mathcal{C}^∞ is dense in \mathcal{C}^q , there exists $\varphi \in \mathcal{C}^\infty$ such that $\langle D_{\beta,\chi}(h), \varphi \rangle \neq 0$. Then, for any χ' close enough to χ , we still have $\langle D_{\beta,\chi'}(h), \varphi \rangle \neq 0$ by continuity. Hence, we can construct a \mathcal{C}^∞ function $\tilde{\varphi}$ supported on a neighborhood of the graph of χ such that $\langle h, \tilde{\varphi} \rangle \neq 0$. Therefore, the distribution given by h is non-zero. \square

Remark 4.2. There exist canonically defined maps $\mathcal{B}^{p,q} \rightarrow \mathcal{B}^{p-1,q}$ and $\mathcal{B}^{p,q} \rightarrow \mathcal{B}^{p,q'}$ for $q' > q$, obtained by extending continuously the canonical embedding of \mathcal{C}^r functions. Proposition 4.1 implies, in particular, that these maps are injective.

Remark 4.3. When h is \mathcal{C}^r and $p + q < r$, then $\|h\|_{p,q} \leq C|h|_{\mathcal{C}^r}$. Hence, the embedding of $\mathcal{C}^r(X, \mathbb{R})$ in $\mathcal{B}^{p,q}$ is continuous. As $\mathcal{C}^\infty(X, \mathbb{R})$ is dense in $\mathcal{C}^r(X, \mathbb{R})$ for the \mathcal{C}^r -norm, it implies that $\mathcal{C}^\infty(X, \mathbb{R})$ is dense in $\mathcal{B}^{p,q}$. Hence, we could also have obtained $\mathcal{B}^{p,q}$ by completing $\mathcal{C}^\infty(X, \mathbb{R})$.

It is interesting to give explicit examples of non-trivial elements of $\mathcal{B}^{p,q}$.

PROPOSITION 4.4. *Let W be a \mathcal{C}^{p+1} -submanifold of dimension d_u everywhere transverse to the cones $D\psi_i(\mathcal{C}_i)$ (e.g. a piece of unstable manifold) and μ a \mathcal{C}^p -density on W , with compact support. Then the distribution $\ell(\varphi) := \int_W \varphi d\mu$ belongs to $\mathcal{B}^{p,q}$.*

Proof. Without loss of generality we can assume that the manifold W belongs to one chart $((-r_i, r_i)^d, \psi_i)$. We will work only in such a chart, and omit the coordinate change ψ_i . The pullback in this chart of the Riemannian measure is of the form $\gamma(\eta, \xi) d\eta d\xi$, where $(\eta, \xi) \in \mathbb{R}^{d_s} \times \mathbb{R}^{d_u}$.

The manifold W is given by the graph of a \mathcal{C}^{p+1} function $\zeta : \mathbb{R}^{d_u} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^{d_s}$. The density of μ is then given by a \mathcal{C}^p function $f : \mathbb{R}^{d_u} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ with compact support.

Let $f_\varepsilon \in \mathcal{C}^\infty$ be such that $|f - f_\varepsilon|_{\mathcal{C}^p} \leq \varepsilon$. Take also $\zeta_\varepsilon \in \mathcal{C}^\infty$ with $|\zeta - \zeta_\varepsilon|_{\mathcal{C}^{p+1}} \leq \varepsilon$. Let $\vartheta : \mathbb{R}^{d_s} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}_+$ be a \mathcal{C}^∞ function supported in $B(0, 1)$ and with $\int \vartheta = 1$. Set $\vartheta_\varepsilon(\eta) = (1/\varepsilon^{d_s})\vartheta(\eta/\varepsilon)$: it is supported in $B(0, \varepsilon)$ and has integral one. Finally, let $h_\varepsilon(\eta, \xi) = \vartheta_\varepsilon(\eta - \zeta_\varepsilon(\xi))f_\varepsilon(\xi)\gamma(\eta, \xi)^{-1}$: it is a \mathcal{C}^∞ function, and the corresponding distribution in \mathcal{D}'_q is given by

$$\varphi \mapsto \int h_\varepsilon(\eta, \xi)\varphi(\eta, \xi)\gamma(\eta, \xi) d\eta d\xi = \int \vartheta_\varepsilon(\eta - \zeta_\varepsilon(\xi))f_\varepsilon(\xi)\varphi(\eta, \xi) d\eta d\xi.$$

When $\varepsilon \rightarrow 0$, this distribution converges to ℓ . Hence, the result will be proved if we show that $\{h_\varepsilon\}$ is a Cauchy sequence in $\mathcal{B}^{p,q}$.

Take α with $|\alpha| \leq p$. Then one has

$$\partial^\alpha h_\varepsilon(\eta, \xi) = \sum_{\beta \leq \alpha} (\partial^\beta \vartheta_\varepsilon)(\eta - \zeta_\varepsilon(\xi)) g_{\alpha,\beta,\varepsilon}(\xi),$$

where the function $g_{\alpha,\beta,\varepsilon}$ is in \mathcal{C}^∞ and converges in $\mathcal{C}^{p-|\alpha|+|\beta|}$ to a function $g_{\alpha,\beta,0}$ when $\varepsilon \rightarrow 0$.

Let χ be an admissible graph and φ a $\mathcal{C}^{q+|\alpha|}$ test function with $|\varphi|_{\mathcal{C}^{q+|\alpha|}} \leq 1$. Then

$$\int \varphi(\eta) \partial^\alpha h_\varepsilon(\eta, \chi(\eta)) = \sum_{\beta} \int \varphi(\eta) (\partial^\beta \vartheta_\varepsilon)(\eta - \zeta_\varepsilon(\chi(\eta))) g_{\alpha,\beta,\varepsilon}(\chi(\eta)). \quad (4.2)$$

As W is everywhere transverse to the cone \mathcal{C}_i , the map $\theta_\varepsilon : \eta \mapsto \eta - \zeta_\varepsilon(\chi(\eta))$ is a \mathcal{C}^{p+1} diffeomorphism, and it converges when $\varepsilon \rightarrow 0$. Using this change of coordinates in (4.2), integrating by parts and given the fact that ϑ_ε is a \mathcal{C}^∞ mollifier, we obtain that (4.2) converges when $\varepsilon \rightarrow 0$. Moreover, the speed of convergence is independent of the graph χ or the test function φ , as all norms are uniformly bounded. Hence, $\|h_\varepsilon - h_{\varepsilon'}\|_{p,q} \rightarrow 0$ when $\varepsilon, \varepsilon' \rightarrow 0$, i.e. h_ε is a Cauchy sequence in $\mathcal{B}^{p,q}$. \square

5. Compactness

This section is devoted to the proof of Lemma 2.1. We will work only in coordinate charts, using in an essential way the linear structure to interpolate between admissible leaves.

Let $h \in \mathcal{C}^r$. Fix $\varepsilon > 0$. Take $1 \leq i \leq N$. As $p + q < r$, the injection $\mathcal{C}^{r+1} \rightarrow \mathcal{C}^{p+q}$ is compact. Therefore, there exists a finite number of admissible graphs χ_1, \dots, χ_s defined on balls $\overline{B}(x_1, A\delta), \dots, \overline{B}(x_s, A\delta)$ such that any other admissible graph χ defined on a ball $\overline{B}(x, A\delta)$ is at a distance at most ε of some χ_j , in the sense that $|x - x_j| \leq \varepsilon$ and $|\eta \mapsto \chi(x + \eta) - \chi_j(x_j + \eta)|_{\mathcal{C}^{p+q}(\overline{B}(0,\delta), \mathbb{R}^{d_u})} \leq \varepsilon$.

Take α with $|\alpha| = p - 1$ and $\varphi \in \mathcal{C}_0^{p+q}(\overline{B}(0, \delta), \mathbb{R})$ with $|\varphi|_{\mathcal{C}^{p+q}} \leq 1$. Write

$$f_t(\eta) = (x_j + \eta + t(x - x_j), \chi_j(x_j + \eta) + t(\chi(x + \eta) - \chi_j(x_j + \eta))).$$

Write also $F(z) = \partial^\alpha (h \circ \psi_i)(z)$. Then, for $\eta \in B(0, \delta)$,

$$\begin{aligned} & \partial^\alpha (h \circ \psi_i)(x + \eta, \chi(x + \eta)) - \partial^\alpha (h \circ \psi_i)(x_j + \eta, \chi_j(x_j + \eta)) \\ &= F(f_1(\eta)) - F(f_0(\eta)) \\ &= \int_0^1 DF(f_t(\eta)) \cdot (x - x_j, \chi(x + \eta) - \chi_j(x_j + \eta)) dt. \end{aligned}$$

Hence,

$$\begin{aligned} & \int \partial^\alpha (h \circ \psi_i)(x + \eta, \chi(x + \eta)) \varphi(\eta) d\eta - \int \partial^\alpha (h \circ \psi_i)(x_j + \eta, \chi_j(x_j + \eta)) \varphi(\eta) d\eta \\ &= \int_0^1 \left(\int DF(f_t(\eta)) \cdot (x - x_j, \chi(x + \eta) - \chi_j(x_j + \eta)) \varphi(\eta) d\eta \right) dt. \end{aligned}$$

When t is fixed, the last integral is an integral along the graph given by f_t . This graph is admissible as it is an interpolation between two admissible graphs (here, the fact that the

cone \mathcal{C}_i is constant is essential). As $|x - x_j| \leq \varepsilon$ and $|\chi(x + \eta) - \chi_j(x_j + \eta)|_{\mathcal{C}^{p+q}} \leq \varepsilon$, this term can be estimated by $C\varepsilon \|h\|_{p,q+p}^{\sim}$. We have proved that

$$\begin{aligned} & \|h\|_{p-1,q+p}^{\sim} \\ &= \sup_{|\alpha|=p} \sup_{\substack{\chi: \overline{B}(x, A\delta) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^{du} \\ \chi \in \Xi_i}} \sup_{\substack{\varphi \in \mathcal{C}_0^{p+q}(\overline{B}(x, \delta), \mathbb{R}) \\ |\varphi|_{\mathcal{C}^{p+q}} \leq 1}} \int_{B(x, \delta)} \partial^\alpha (h \circ \psi_i) \circ (\text{Id}, \chi) \cdot \varphi \\ &\leq C\varepsilon \|h\|_{p,q+p}^{\sim} + \sup_{|\alpha|=p} \sup_{1 \leq k \leq s} \sup_{\substack{\varphi \in \mathcal{C}_0^{p+q}(\overline{B}(x_k, \delta), \mathbb{R}) \\ |\varphi|_{\mathcal{C}^{p+q}} \leq 1}} \int_{B(x_k, \delta)} \partial^\alpha (h \circ \psi_i) \circ (\text{Id}, \chi_k) \cdot \varphi, \end{aligned}$$

i.e. we have only a finite number of admissible graphs to consider.

In the following, we work with one graph $\chi = \chi_k$. The set of functions $\varphi \in \mathcal{C}_0^{p+q}(\overline{B}(x_k, \delta), \mathbb{R})$ with $|\varphi|_{\mathcal{C}^{p+q}} \leq 1$ is relatively compact for the \mathcal{C}^{p+q-1} topology. Hence, there exists a finite set of functions $\varphi_1, \dots, \varphi_k$ which are ε -dense. For any φ as above, there exists j such that $|\varphi - \varphi_j|_{\mathcal{C}^{p+q-1}} \leq \varepsilon$. As $\|h\|_{p-1,q+p-1}^{\sim} \leq \|h\|_{p,q}$,

$$\int \partial^\alpha (h \circ \psi_i) \circ (\text{Id}, \chi) \cdot \varphi \leq \int \partial^\alpha (h \circ \psi_i) \circ (\text{Id}, \chi) \cdot \varphi_j + C\varepsilon \|h\|_{p,q}.$$

To summarize, we have proved the existence of a finite number of continuous linear forms v_1, \dots, v_ℓ on $\mathcal{B}^{p,q}$ such that, for any $h \in \mathcal{C}^r$,

$$\|h\|_{p-1,q+p}^{\sim} \leq C\varepsilon \|h\|_{p,q} + \sup |v_i(h)|.$$

By density of \mathcal{C}^r , this inequality is true for any $h \in \mathcal{B}^{p,q}$. This immediately implies the compactness we are looking for.

6. Lasota–Yorke-type inequality

This section is devoted to the proof of Lemma 2.2.

6.1. *Proof of inequality (2.3).* By density it suffices to prove it for $h \in \mathcal{C}^r$.

Take $W \in \Sigma$ and $n \in \mathbb{N}^*$. Let $\varphi \in \mathcal{C}_0^q(W, \mathbb{R})$ satisfy $|\varphi|_{\mathcal{C}^q} \leq 1$. Let ρ_1, \dots, ρ_ℓ be the partition of unity on $T^{-n}W$ given by Lemma 3.3 (for $\gamma = 1$), and W_1, \dots, W_ℓ the corresponding admissible leaves. Let $h_n = h \cdot |\det DT^n|^{-1}$, then

$$\int_W \mathcal{L}^n h \cdot \varphi = \int_{T^{-n}W} h_n \cdot \varphi \circ T^n \cdot J_W T^n$$

where $J_W T^n$ is the Jacobian of $T^n : T^{-n}W \rightarrow W$. Using the partition of unity,

$$\int_W \mathcal{L}^n h \cdot \varphi = \sum_{j=1}^{\ell} \int_{W_j} h_n \cdot \varphi \circ T^n \cdot J_W T^n \cdot \rho_j. \quad (6.1)$$

The function $\varphi_j := \varphi \circ T^n \cdot \rho_j$ is compactly supported on the admissible leaf W_j , and belongs to \mathcal{C}^q . Using the definition of the $\|\cdot\|_{0,q}$ norm along W_j yields

$$\left| \int_{W_j} h_n \cdot \varphi_j \cdot J_W T^n \right| \leq C \|h\|_{0,q} |\det DT^n|^{-1} \cdot \varphi_j \cdot J_W T^n|_{\mathcal{C}^q(W_j)}. \quad (6.2)$$

We will use repeatedly the following distortion lemmas.

LEMMA 6.1. Let \tilde{W} be a full admissible leaf and W' an admissible leaf contained in $T^{-n}\tilde{W}$. Let $1 \leq s \leq r$. Let g_0, \dots, g_{n-1} be strictly positive C^s functions on $W', \dots, T^{n-1}(W')$ and let $L > 0$ be such that, for any $x \in T^i(W')$, the C^s norm of g_i is bounded on a neighborhood of x by $Lg_i(x)$. Then

$$\text{for all } x \in W', \quad \left| \prod_{i=0}^{n-1} g_i \circ T^i \right|_{C^s(W')} \leq C e^{CL} \prod_{i=0}^{n-1} g_i \circ T^i(x)$$

for some constant C depending only on the map T .

Proof. Using the assumption on the C^s norm of g_i and the uniform contraction of T along W' , it is easy to check that $|\prod_{i=0}^{n-1} g_i \circ T^i|_{C^s(W')} \leq CL^s |\prod_{i=0}^{n-1} g_i \circ T^i|_{C^0(W')}$.

The differential of the function $\log(\prod_{i=0}^{n-1} g_i \circ T^i)$ is also bounded by CL , from which, for any $x, y \in W'$,

$$\prod_{i=0}^{n-1} g_i \circ T^i(x) \leq C e^{CL} \prod_{i=0}^{n-1} g_i \circ T^i(y). \quad \square$$

LEMMA 6.2. There exists $C > 0$ such that, for each $n \in \mathbb{N}$, we have that

$$\sum_{j \leq \ell} |\det DT^n|^{-1}|_{C^r(W_j)} \cdot |J_W T^n|_{C^r(W_j)} \leq C.$$

Proof. Lemma 6.1 applies to estimate $|\det DT^n|^{-1}|_{C^r(W_j)}$ and $|J_W T^n|_{C^r(W_j)}$. For any $x \in W_j$,

$$|\det DT^n|^{-1}|_{C^r(W_j)} \cdot |J_W T^n|_{C^r(W_j)} \leq C |\det DT^n|^{-1}(x) J_W T^n(x).$$

In particular,

$$\begin{aligned} & |\det DT^n|^{-1}|_{C^r(W_j)} \cdot |J_W T^n|_{C^r(W_j)} \\ & \leq C \int_{W_j} |\det DT^n|^{-1} J_W T^n = C \int_{T^n(W_j)} |\det(DT^{-n})|. \end{aligned}$$

By Lemma 3.3, the sets $T^n(W_j)$ are contained in \tilde{W} and have a bounded number of overlaps. Let us consider the thickening $Z := \bigcup_{x \in \tilde{W}} W_\rho^u(x)$, where $W_\rho^u(x)$ is the ball of size ρ in the unstable manifold through x . By usual distortion estimates,

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{j \leq \ell} \int_{T^n(W_j)} |\det(DT^{-n})| & \leq C \int_{\tilde{W}} |\det(DT^{-n})| \\ & \leq C \rho^{-du} \int_Z |\det DT^{-n}| = C \text{Vol}(T^{-n}Z) \leq C. \quad \square \end{aligned}$$

As T^n is uniformly contracting along $T^{-n}(W)$, we have $|\varphi \circ T^n|_{C^q(W_j)} \leq C|\varphi|_{C^q} \leq C$, and $|\rho_j|_{C^q(W_j)}$ is uniformly bounded by Lemma 3.3. This, together with (6.1) and (6.2) and Lemma 6.2, concludes the proof of inequality (2.3).

6.2. *Proof of inequality (2.4).* Let $p \in \mathbb{N}$ and $q \geq 0$ satisfy $p + q < r$.

LEMMA 6.3. *There exists a constant C such that, for each $n \in \mathbb{N}$, there exists $C_n > 0$ such that, for any $h \in \mathcal{B}^{p,q}$*

$$\text{for all } 0 \leq t < p, \|\mathcal{L}^n h\|_{t,q+t}^- \leq C(v^q)^n \|h\|_{p,q} + C_n \|h\|_{p-1,q+1}$$

and

$$\|\mathcal{L}^n h\|_{p,q+p}^- \leq C \max(\lambda^{-p}, v^q)^n \|h\|_{p,q} + C_n \|h\|_{p-1,q+1}.$$

Proof. We prove the lemma by induction over t . So, take $0 \leq t \leq p$ and assume that the conclusion of the lemma holds for all $t' < t$. By density, it suffices to prove the lemma for $h \in \mathcal{C}^r$.

Let W and \tilde{W} be an admissible leaf and the corresponding full admissible leaf. As before, we will use Lemma 3.3 (with $\gamma = 1$) to write $T^{-n}W \subset \bigcup_j W_j$ and denote by ρ_j the corresponding partition of unity given by Lemma 3.3.

Let $v_1, \dots, v_t \in \mathcal{V}^r(W)$ with $|v_i|_{\mathcal{C}^r} \leq 1$, and let $\varphi \in \mathcal{C}_0^{t+q}(W)$ with $|\varphi|_{\mathcal{C}^{t+q}(W)} \leq 1$. Writing $h_n = h \cdot |\det DT^n|^{-1}$ as above, we want to prove that

$$\left| \int_W v_1 \cdots v_t (h_n \circ T^{-n}) \varphi \right| \leq \begin{cases} C(v^q)^n \|h\|_{p,q} + C_n \|h\|_{p-1,q+1} & \text{if } t < p, \\ C \max(\lambda^{-p}, v^q)^n \|h\|_{p,q} + C_n \|h\|_{p-1,q+1} & \text{if } t = p. \end{cases} \quad (6.3)$$

The main idea of the proof will be to decompose each v_i as a sum $v_i = w_i^u + w_i^s$ where w_i^s is tangent to W , and w_i^u ‘almost’ in the unstable direction. We will then get rid of w_i^s by an integration by parts, and finish the proof by using the fact that w_i^u is contracted by DT^{-n} .

Let Ψ and Ψ_j be coordinate charts with uniformly bounded \mathcal{C}^{r+1} norms such that the images in the charts of \tilde{W} and \tilde{W}_j are contained in $\mathbb{R}^{d_s} \times \{0\}$. Let $\bar{v}_i(y) = D\Psi(\Psi^{-1}y)v_i(\Psi^{-1}y)$, it has still a bounded \mathcal{C}^r norm. The integral in (6.3) can be written as

$$\int_{\Psi(W)} \bar{v}_1 \cdots \bar{v}_t (h_n \circ T^{-n} \circ \Psi^{-1}) \cdot \varphi \circ \Psi^{-1} \cdot \text{Jac}(\Psi^{-1}).$$

We will work in this coordinate chart and, with a small abuse of notations, omit Ψ in the formulas. As $\text{Jac}(\Psi^{-1})$ has a bounded \mathcal{C}^r norm, we may also replace φ with $\varphi \circ \Psi^{-1} \cdot \text{Jac}(\Psi^{-1})$. We will also work in the charts Ψ_j , and omit them as well in the formulas.

Remark 6.4. Note that, in the coordinate charts Ψ, Ψ_j the manifolds W, W_j are \mathcal{C}^∞ . This will be used extensively in the following.

Without loss of generality, we can assume that each \bar{v}_i is of the form $f_i \partial_{\alpha(i)}$ where f_i is bounded in \mathcal{C}^r and $\partial_{\alpha(i)}$ is one of the coordinate vector fields. In $\bar{v}_1 \cdots \bar{v}_t (h_n \circ T^{-n})$, if we differentiate at least one of the functions f_i , we obtain an integral of $t' < t$ derivatives of $h_n \circ T^{-n}$ against a function in $\mathcal{C}^{q+t'}$. Hence, it is bounded by $C \|\mathcal{L}^n h\|_{t',q+t'}^-$, which has already been estimated in the induction. For the remaining term (where no f_i has been differentiated), we can replace φ by $f_1 \cdots f_t \cdot \varphi$ and assume that $\bar{v}_i = \partial_{\alpha(i)}$. In particular, \bar{v}_i is well defined and \mathcal{C}^{r+1} on a neighborhood of \tilde{W} .

Take some index j , we will estimate

$$\int_{T^n(W_j)} \bar{v}_1 \cdots \bar{v}_t (h_n \circ T^{-n}) \cdot \varphi \cdot \rho_j \circ T^{-n}. \quad (6.4)$$

The decomposition of \bar{v}_i as $w_i^u + w_i^s$ on a neighborhood of $T^n(W_j)$ is given by the following technical lemma.

LEMMA 6.5. *Let v be a vector field on a neighborhood of \tilde{W} with $|v|_{C^{r+1}} \leq 1$. Then there exist C^{r+1} vector fields w^u and w^s on a neighborhood U of $T^n(W_j)$, satisfying:*

- *for all $x \in T^n(W_j)$, $w^s(x)$ is tangent to $T^n(W_j)$;*
- *$|w^s|_{C^{r+1}(U)} \leq C_n$ and $|w^u|_{C^{r+1}(U)} \leq C_n$, where C_n is a constant that may depend on n ;*
- *$|w^s \circ T^n|_{C^r(W_j)} \leq C$;*
- *$|DT^n(x)^{-1} w^u(T^n x)|_{C^{p+q}(T^{-n}U)} \leq C \lambda^{-n}$.*

The idea of the proof of the lemma is to decompose the tangent space at $y = T^n(x) \in T^n(W_j)$ as the sum of the tangent space to W , and the image of the vertical direction $\{0\} \times \mathbb{R}^{d_u}$ under $DT^n(x)$. The decomposition $v = w^u + w^s$ is then obtained by projecting v along these two directions. The estimates on $|w^s \circ T^n|$ and $|DT^n(x)^{-1} w^u(T^n x)|$ are then consequences of the smoothing properties of T^n along W_j . This naive idea works well when $p + q \leq r - 1$, but it yields only C^r vector fields w^u and w^s , which is not sufficient for our purposes if $r - 1 < p + q < r$. Hence, the rigorous proof of Lemma 6.5 involves additional regularization steps. As it is purely technical, it will be deferred to Appendix A.

As in Lemma 6.5, write $\bar{v}_i = w_i^u + w_i^s$. Then (6.4) is equal to

$$\sum_{\sigma \in \{s, u\}^t} \int_{T^n(W_j)} w_1^{\sigma_1} \cdots w_t^{\sigma_t} (h_n \circ T^{-n}) \cdot \varphi \cdot \rho_j \circ T^{-n}.$$

Take $\sigma \in \{s, u\}^t$, and let $k = \#\{i \mid \sigma_i = s\}$. Let π be a permutation of $\{1, \dots, t\}$ such that $\pi\{1, \dots, k\} = \{i \mid \sigma_i = s\}$. Then

$$\begin{aligned} & \int_{T^n(W_j)} w_1^{\sigma_1} \cdots w_t^{\sigma_t} (h_n \circ T^{-n}) \cdot \varphi \cdot \rho_j \circ T^{-n} \\ &= \int_{T^n(W_j)} \prod_{i=1}^k w_{\pi(i)}^s \prod_{i=k+1}^t w_{\pi(i)}^u (h_n \circ T^{-n}) \cdot \varphi \cdot \rho_j \circ T^{-n} + O(\|h\|_{p-1, q+1}). \end{aligned}$$

Namely, the commutator of two C^{r+1} vector fields is a C^r vector field. Hence, if we exchange two vector fields, the difference is bounded by $C_n \|h\|_{p-1, q+1}$.

We integrate by parts with respect to the vector fields $w_{\pi(i)}^s$: they are tangent to the manifold W , from where $\int_W w_{\pi(i)}^s f \cdot g = - \int_W f \cdot w_{\pi(i)}^s g + \int_W f g \cdot \operatorname{div} w_{\pi(i)}^s$. As $w_{\pi(i)}^s$ is C^{r+1} and the manifold W is C^∞ with a C^∞ volume form (here, we use the fact that we work in a coordinate chart for which $W \subset \mathbb{R}^{d_s} \times \{0\}$), the divergence terms are bounded by $C_n \|h\|_{p-1, q+1}$. We get an integral $\int \prod_{k+1}^t w_{\pi(i)}^u (h_n \circ T^{-n}) \cdot \prod_k^1 w_{\pi(i)}^s (\varphi \cdot \rho_j \circ T^{-n})$. If we use one of the vector fields $w_{\pi(i)}^s$ to differentiate $\rho_j \circ T^{-n}$, then we obtain an integral

of $t - k$ derivatives of h against a function in $\mathcal{C}^{q+1+(t-k)}$, which is again bounded by $C_n \|h\|_{p-1, q+1}$. Hence,

$$\begin{aligned} & \int_{T^n(W_j)} \prod_{i=1}^k w_{\pi(i)}^s \prod_{i=k+1}^t w_{\pi(i)}^u (h_n \circ T^{-n}) \cdot \varphi \cdot \rho_j \circ T^{-n} \\ &= (-1)^k \int_{T^n(W_j)} \prod_{i=k+1}^t w_{\pi(i)}^u (h_n \circ T^{-n}) \cdot \prod_{i=k}^1 w_{\pi(i)}^s \varphi \cdot \rho_j \circ T^{-n} + O(\|h\|_{p-1, q+1}). \end{aligned} \quad (6.5)$$

Let $\bar{w}_i^u(x) = DT^n(x)^{-1} w_i^u(T^n x)$. This is a vector field on a neighborhood of W_j . Changing variables, the last integral in (6.5) is equal to

$$\int_{W_j} \prod_{i=k+1}^t \bar{w}_{\pi(i)}^u h_n \cdot \left(\prod_{i=k}^1 w_{\pi(i)}^s \varphi \right) \circ T^n \cdot \rho_j \cdot J_W T^n, \quad (6.6)$$

where $J_W T^n$ is the Jacobian of $T^n : W_j \rightarrow W$, as in the proof of (2.3).

We use the standard coordinate chart (of dimension d_s) on W , and write $w_{\pi(i)}^s = \sum_{l=1}^{d_s} g_{\pi(i), l} \partial_l$ where $g_{\pi(i), l}$ is \mathcal{C}^{r+1} . Differentiating one of the functions $g_{\pi(i), l}$ yields another term bounded by $C_n \|h\|_{p-1, q+1}$. Consequently, up to $O(\|h\|_{p-1, q+1})$, (6.6) is equal to the sum, for $l_1, \dots, l_k \in \{1, \dots, d_s\}^k$, of

$$\int_{W_j} \prod_{i=k+1}^t \bar{w}_{\pi(i)}^u h_n \cdot \left(\prod_{i=1}^k \partial_{l_i} \varphi \right) \circ T^n \cdot \rho_j \cdot J_W T^n \cdot \prod_{i=1}^k g_{\pi(i), l_i} \circ T^n.$$

Fix parameters l_1, \dots, l_k . Let $F = \rho_j \cdot \prod_{i=1}^k g_{\pi(i), l_i} \circ T^n$. By Lemma 6.5, $|F|_{\mathcal{C}^{p+q}(W_j)} \leq C$. We want to estimate

$$\int_{W_j} \prod_{i=k+1}^t \bar{w}_{\pi(i)}^u h_n \cdot \left(\prod_{i=1}^k \partial_{l_i} \varphi \right) \circ T^n \cdot J_W T^n \cdot F. \quad (6.7)$$

Assume first that $t = p$ and $k = 0$. The function $\varphi \circ T^n$ satisfies $|\varphi \circ T^n|_{\mathcal{C}^{p+q}(W_j)} \leq C$. As $|F|_{\mathcal{C}^{p+q}(W_j)} \leq C$, and the vector fields $w_{\pi(i)}^u$ have a \mathcal{C}^{p+q} norm bounded by λ^{-n} by Lemma 6.5, (3.5) (applied with $f = |\det DT^n|^{-1}$) implies that (6.7) is bounded by $C \lambda^{-pn} \|h\|_{p, q} \|\det DT^n\|^{-1} |_{\mathcal{C}^{p+q}(W_j)} \cdot |J_W T^n|_{\mathcal{C}^{p+q}(W_j)}$.

In the other cases, $t - k < p$. It will be useful to smooth the test function. For $\varepsilon \leq \delta$ and $\bar{\varphi} \in \mathcal{C}_0^{q+t-k}(W, \mathbb{R})$, let $\mathbb{A}_\varepsilon \bar{\varphi} \in \mathcal{C}_0^{q+1+t-k}(\tilde{W}, \mathbb{R})$ be obtained by convolving $\bar{\varphi}$ with a \mathcal{C}^∞ mollifier whose support is of size ε . Let a be the largest integer with $a < q + t - k$.

LEMMA 6.6. For each $\bar{\varphi} \in \mathcal{C}^{q+t-k}$,

$$\begin{aligned} |\mathbb{A}_\varepsilon \bar{\varphi}|_{\mathcal{C}^{q+t-k}} &\leq C |\bar{\varphi}|_{\mathcal{C}^{q+t-k}}; \\ |\mathbb{A}_\varepsilon \bar{\varphi}|_{\mathcal{C}^{q+1+t-k}} &\leq C \varepsilon^{-1} |\bar{\varphi}|_{\mathcal{C}^{q+t-k}}; \\ |\mathbb{A}_\varepsilon \bar{\varphi} - \bar{\varphi}|_{\mathcal{C}^a} &\leq C \varepsilon^{q+t-k-a} |\bar{\varphi}|_{\mathcal{C}^{q+t-k}}. \end{aligned}$$

The proof of the above lemma is standard and is left to the reader.

We apply this lemma to $\bar{\varphi} = \prod_{i=1}^k \partial_{i_\varepsilon} \varphi$, with $\varepsilon = \nu^{(q+t-k)n/(q+t-k-a)}$. Then

$$|(\mathbb{A}_\varepsilon \bar{\varphi} - \bar{\varphi}) \circ T^n|_{\mathcal{C}^{q+t-k}(W_j)} \leq C \nu^{(q+t-k)n}.$$

Hence, by (3.5),

$$\begin{aligned} & \left| \int_{W_j} \prod_{i=k+1}^t \bar{w}_{\pi(i)}^u h_n \cdot \left(\prod_{i=1}^k \partial_{i_\varepsilon} \varphi - \mathbb{A}_\varepsilon \prod_{i=1}^k \partial_{i_\varepsilon} \varphi \right) \circ T^n \cdot J_W T^n \cdot F \right| \\ & \leq C \nu^{(q+t-k)n} \lambda^{-(t-k)n} \|\det DT^n\|^{-1}|_{\mathcal{C}^{q+t-k}(W_j)} \cdot |J_W T^n|_{\mathcal{C}^{q+t-k}(W_j)} \|h\|_{p,q}. \end{aligned}$$

Note that, as $k \leq t$, $\nu^{(q+t-k)n} \lambda^{-(t-k)n} \leq \nu^{qn}$. Moreover, as $t-k < p$ and $\mathbb{A}_\varepsilon \bar{\varphi}$ is smoother than $\bar{\varphi}$,

$$\int_{W_j} \prod_{i=k+1}^t \bar{w}_{\pi(i)}^u h_n \cdot \left(\mathbb{A}_\varepsilon \prod_{i=1}^k \partial_{i_\varepsilon} \varphi \right) \circ T^n \cdot J_W T^n \cdot F = O(\|h\|_{p-1,q+1}).$$

To sum up, we have proved that

$$\begin{aligned} & \left| \int_W v_1 \cdots v_t (\mathcal{L}^n h) \cdot \varphi \right| \leq O(\|h\|_{p-1,q+1}) + C \sum_{t' < t} \|\mathcal{L}^n h\|_{t',q+t'} \\ & + \left(\sum_j \|\det DT^n\|^{-1}|_{\mathcal{C}^r(W_j)} \cdot |J_W T^n|_{\mathcal{C}^r(W_j)} \right) \begin{cases} C(\nu^q)^n \|h\|_{p,q} & \text{if } t < p, \\ C \max(\lambda^{-p}, \nu^q)^n \|h\|_{p,q} & \text{if } t = p. \end{cases} \end{aligned}$$

By Lemma 6.2, the sum $\sum_j \|\det DT^n\|^{-1}|_{\mathcal{C}^r(W_j)} \cdot |J_W T^n|_{\mathcal{C}^r(W_j)}$ is bounded independently of n . Together with the inductive assumption, this concludes the proof of Lemma 6.3. \square

We now prove (2.4) by induction over p . The case $p = 0$ is given by (2.3).

Lemma 6.3 implies the inequality

$$\|\mathcal{L}^n h\|_{p,q} \leq C \max(\lambda^{-p}, \nu^q)^n \|h\|_{p,q} + C_n \|h\|_{p-1,q+1}. \quad (6.8)$$

To prove (6.8), we have only used the fact that ν is greater than the minimal contraction of T in the stable direction, and λ is less than the minimal expansion in the unstable direction. Let $\lambda' > \lambda$ and $\nu' < \nu$ satisfy the same conditions, we get in the same way

$$\|\mathcal{L}^n h\|_{p,q} \leq C' \max(\lambda'^{-p}, \nu'^q)^n \|h\|_{p,q} + C'_n \|h\|_{p-1,q+1}. \quad (6.9)$$

Finally, choose n_0 such that $C' \max(\lambda'^{-p}, \nu'^q)^{n_0} \leq \max(\lambda^{-p}, \nu^q)^{n_0}$. Iterating (6.9) for $n = n_0$ (and remembering that $\|\mathcal{L}^m h\|_{p-1,q+1} \leq C \|h\|_{p-1,q+1}$ by the inductive assumption), we obtain (2.4).

7. General perturbation results

It is obvious from the previous discussion that all the results discussed so far—and in particular Lemmas 2.2 and 3.3—hold not only for the map T , but also for any map in a \mathcal{C}^{r+1} open neighborhood U of T , or for any composition of such maps. We will consider perturbations of T as described in §2, given by a probability measure μ on a space Ω and functions $g(\omega, \cdot) \in \mathcal{C}^{p+q}(X, \mathbb{R}_+)$, and we will assume that all the random diffeomorphisms T_ω we consider belong to the above set U . In this section, we will prove Theorem 2.7.

LEMMA 7.1. *There exists a constant $C > 0$ such that, for any map $\tilde{T} \in U$, for any $p \in \mathbb{N}^*$ and $q > 0$ with $p + q < r$, for any $h \in \mathcal{B}^{p,q}$,*

$$\|\mathcal{L}_T h - \mathcal{L}_{\tilde{T}} h\|_{p-1, q+1} \leq C d_{\mathcal{C}^{r+1}}(T, \tilde{T}) \|h\|_{p, q}.$$

Proof. As usual, it is sufficient to prove it for $h \in \mathcal{C}^r$ by density. Let \tilde{W} be a full admissible leaf, given by an admissible graph $\chi \in \Xi_i$ defined on a ball $\overline{B}(x, A\delta)$. We will use Lemma 3.3 with $\gamma = \gamma_0 > 1$: there exists a finite number of γ -admissible graphs χ_1, \dots, χ_ℓ , such that χ_j is defined on a ball $\overline{B}(x_j, A\gamma\delta) \subset (-2r_{i(j)}/3\gamma, 2r_{i(j)}/3\gamma)^{d_s}$ for some index $i(j)$, and such that the corresponding γ -admissible leaves cover $T^{-1}(W)$. Write ρ_j for the corresponding partition of unity.

Take $\tilde{T} \in U$. The projection on the first d_s coordinates of

$$\psi_{i(j)}^{-1} \circ \tilde{T}^{-1} \circ T \circ \psi_{i(j)} \circ (\text{Id}, \chi_j)(\overline{B}(x_j, \gamma A\delta))$$

contains the ball $\overline{B}(x_j, A\delta)$ if U is small enough. Hence, it is possible to define a graph $\tilde{\chi}_j$ on $\overline{B}(x_j, A\delta)$ whose image is contained in $\psi_{i(j)}^{-1}(\tilde{T}^{-1}(\tilde{W}))$. Moreover, $\tilde{T}^{-1}(W)$ is covered by the restrictions of these graphs to the balls $\overline{B}(x_j, \delta)$ if U is small enough. Finally, $|\chi_j - \tilde{\chi}_j|_{\mathcal{C}^{p+q}(\overline{B}(x_j, A\delta))} \leq C d_{\mathcal{C}^{r+1}}(T, \tilde{T})$.

Let $|\alpha| \leq p - 1$, let $\varphi \in \mathcal{C}_0^{q+1+|\alpha|}(B(x, \delta), \mathbb{R})$, and set $\tilde{h}_j := h \circ \psi_{i(j)}$. Then

$$\int_{B(x, \delta)} \partial^\alpha ((\mathcal{L}_T h) \circ \psi_i)(\text{Id}, \chi) \cdot \varphi = \sum_{|\beta| \leq |\alpha|} \sum_{j=1}^{\ell} \int_{B(x_j, \delta)} \partial^\beta \tilde{h}_j(\text{Id}, \chi_j) \cdot F_{\alpha, \beta, T, j} \cdot \rho_j \quad (7.1)$$

for some functions $F_{\alpha, \beta, T, j}$ bounded in $\mathcal{C}^{q+1+|\beta|}$. The same equation holds for $\mathcal{L}_{\tilde{T}} h$, with χ_j replaced by $\tilde{\chi}_j$ and $F_{\alpha, \beta, T, j}$ replaced by a function $F_{\alpha, \beta, \tilde{T}, j}$ satisfying $|F_{\alpha, \beta, T, j} - F_{\alpha, \beta, \tilde{T}, j}|_{\mathcal{C}^{q+|\beta|}} \leq C d_{\mathcal{C}^{r+1}}(T, \tilde{T})$.

For $1 \leq j \leq \ell$ and $|\beta| \leq |\alpha|$, we have

$$\begin{aligned} & \left| \int_{B(x_j, \delta)} \partial^\beta \tilde{h}_j(\text{Id}, \chi_j) (F_{\alpha, \beta, T, j} - F_{\alpha, \beta, \tilde{T}, j}) \rho_j \right| \\ & \leq C \|h\|_{p, q} |F_{\alpha, \beta, T, j} - F_{\alpha, \beta, \tilde{T}, j}|_{\mathcal{C}^{q+|\beta|}} \leq C \|h\|_{p, q} d_{\mathcal{C}^{r+1}}(T, \tilde{T}) \end{aligned} \quad (7.2)$$

and

$$\begin{aligned} & \left| \int_{B(x_j, \delta)} \partial^\beta \tilde{h}_j(\text{Id}, \chi_j) F_{\alpha, \beta, \tilde{T}, j} \rho_j - \int_{B(x_j, \delta)} \partial^\beta \tilde{h}_j(\text{Id}, \tilde{\chi}_j) F_{\alpha, \beta, \tilde{T}, j} \rho_j \right| \\ & = \left| \int_{t=0}^1 \int_{B(x_j, \delta)} D(\partial^\beta \tilde{h}_j)(\text{Id}, \tilde{\chi}_j + t(\chi_j - \tilde{\chi}_j)) \cdot (0, \chi_j - \tilde{\chi}_j) F_{\alpha, \beta, \tilde{T}, j} \rho_j \right|. \end{aligned} \quad (7.3)$$

When t is fixed, each integral is an integral along an admissible graph, from where it is at most

$$C \|h\|_{p, q} |\chi_j - \tilde{\chi}_j|_{\mathcal{C}^{q+|\beta|+1}} |F_{\alpha, \beta, \tilde{T}, j}|_{\mathcal{C}^{q+|\beta|+1}} \leq C \|h\|_{p, q} d_{\mathcal{C}^{r+1}}(T, \tilde{T}).$$

Integrating over t , we get (7.3) $\leq C \|h\|_{p, q} d_{\mathcal{C}^{r+1}}(T, \tilde{T})$. Combining this inequality with equations (7.2) and (7.1) yields the conclusion of the lemma. \square

This lemma readily implies that, for any operator $\mathcal{L}_{\mu,g}$ satisfying the previous assumptions,

$$\|\mathcal{L}_{\mu,g}h - \mathcal{L}_Th\|_{p-1,q+1} \leq C\Delta(\mu,g)\|h\|_{p,q}, \quad (7.4)$$

where $\Delta(\mu,g)$ is defined in (2.5).

When $g(\omega,x) = 1$, Lemma 2.2 applied to compositions of operators of the form \mathcal{L}_{T_ω} immediately implies that

$$\|\mathcal{L}_{\mu,g}^n h\|_{p,q} \leq C \max(\lambda^{-p}, \nu^q)^n \|h\|_{p,q} + C \|h\|_{p-1,q+1}, \quad (7.5)$$

which is sufficient to obtain spectral stability, by [13]. In particular, this suffices to prove Theorem 2.7 for deterministic perturbations.

However, in the general case, further arguments are required to obtain a uniform Lasota–Yorke-type inequality.

LEMMA 7.2. *For any $M > 1$ and any perturbation (μ,g) of T as above, there exists a constant $C = C(M, \int |g(\omega, \cdot)|_{\mathcal{C}^{p+q}(X, \mathbb{R})} d\mu(\omega))$ such that, for any $n \in \mathbb{N}$,*

$$\|\mathcal{L}_{\mu,g}^n h\|_{0,q} \leq CM^n \|h\|_{0,q} \quad (7.6)$$

and

$$\|\mathcal{L}_{\mu,g}^n h\|_{p,q} \leq C \max(\lambda^{-p}, \nu^q)^n \|h\|_{p,q} + CM^n \|h\|_{p-1,q+1}. \quad (7.7)$$

Proof. We will prove (7.6), which is an extension to the perturbative case of (2.3), by adapting the proof of (2.3). The proof of (7.7) is similar, using the same ideas to extend the proof of (2.4).

The only problem comes from the functions $g(\omega_i, x)$, and a distortion argument will show that their contribution is small. Let $c = \int |g(\omega, \cdot)|_{\mathcal{C}^q} d\mu(\omega)$. Fix parameters $\bar{\omega}_n := (\omega_1, \dots, \omega_n) \in \Omega^n$. Fix also $\varepsilon > 0$. Write $\tilde{g}_i(x) = g(\omega_i, x) + \varepsilon(|g(\omega_i, \cdot)|_{\mathcal{C}^q})/c$.

We will write $T_{\bar{\omega}_i} = T_{\omega_i} \circ \dots \circ T_{\omega_1}$. Let W be an admissible leaf, W_1, \dots, W_ℓ a covering of $T_{\bar{\omega}_n}^{-1}W$ by admissible leaves and ρ_1, \dots, ρ_ℓ a corresponding partition of unity, as in the proof of (2.3). Let also φ be a \mathcal{C}^q test function. Then

$$\begin{aligned} & \int_W \left(\prod_{i=1}^n g(\omega_i, T_{\omega_i}^{-1} \circ \dots \circ T_{\omega_n}^{-1}x) \right) \mathcal{L}_{T_{\bar{\omega}_n}} h(x) \varphi(x) \\ &= \sum_{j=1}^{\ell} \int_{W_j} |\det DT_{\bar{\omega}_n}(x)|^{-1} h(x) \left(\prod_{i=1}^n g(\omega_i, T_{\bar{\omega}_{i-1}}x) \right) \varphi \circ T_{\bar{\omega}_n}(x) J_W T_{\bar{\omega}_n}(x) \rho_j(x). \end{aligned}$$

As W_j is admissible, the last integral can be estimated using the \mathcal{C}^q norm of $\prod_{i=1}^n g(\omega_i, T_{\bar{\omega}_{i-1}}x)$. As $|g(\omega_i, \cdot)|_{\mathcal{C}^q} \leq \frac{c}{\varepsilon} \tilde{g}_i(x)$ by definition of \tilde{g}_i , Lemma 6.1 shows that this norm is bounded by $C \exp(Cc/\varepsilon) \prod_{i=1}^n \tilde{g}_i(T_{\bar{\omega}_{i-1}}x)$ for any $x \in W_j$. Combining this estimate with the distortion arguments of the proof of (2.3), we obtain

$$\begin{aligned} & \left| \int_W \left(\prod_{i=1}^n g(\omega_i, T_{\omega_i}^{-1} \circ \dots \circ T_{\omega_n}^{-1}x) \right) \mathcal{L}_{T_{\bar{\omega}_n}} \cdots \mathcal{L}_{T_{\omega_1}} h(x) \varphi(x) \right| \\ & \leq C \exp\left(C \frac{c}{\varepsilon}\right) \|h\|_{0,q} \int_{\tilde{W}} |\det DT_{\bar{\omega}_n}|^{-1} \left(\prod_{i=1}^n \tilde{g}_i(T_{\omega_i}^{-1} \circ \dots \circ T_{\omega_n}^{-1}x) \right). \end{aligned}$$

To estimate this last integral, consider the thickening $Z = \bigcup_{x \in \tilde{W}} W_\rho^u(x)$, where $W_\rho^u(x)$ is the local unstable manifold of $T_{\bar{\omega}_n}$ through x . Along this manifold, the function $\prod_{i=1}^n \tilde{g}_i(T_{\omega_i}^{-1} \cdots T_{\omega_n}^{-1}x)$ changes by a multiplicative factor of at most $C \exp(Cc/\varepsilon)$, again by Lemma 6.1. Hence

$$\begin{aligned} & \int_{\tilde{W}} |\det DT_{\bar{\omega}_n}|^{-1} \left(\prod_{i=1}^n \tilde{g}_i(T_{\omega_i}^{-1} \cdots T_{\omega_n}^{-1}x) \right) \\ & \leq C \exp\left(C \frac{c}{\varepsilon}\right) \rho^{-d_u} \int_Z |\det DT_{\bar{\omega}_n}|^{-1} \left(\prod_{i=1}^n \tilde{g}_i(T_{\omega_i}^{-1} \cdots T_{\omega_n}^{-1}x) \right) \\ & \leq C \exp\left(C \frac{c}{\varepsilon}\right) \int_{T^{-n}(Z)} \prod_{i=1}^n \tilde{g}_i(T_{\omega_{i-1}} \cdots T_{\omega_1}x) \\ & \leq C \exp\left(C \frac{c}{\varepsilon}\right) \int_X \prod_{i=1}^n \tilde{g}_i(T_{\omega_{i-1}} \cdots T_{\omega_1}x). \end{aligned}$$

Integrating over all possible values of $\bar{\omega}_n$, we finally obtain

$$\begin{aligned} \|\mathcal{L}_{\mu,g}^n h\|_{0,q} & \leq C \|h\|_{0,q} \exp\left(C \frac{c}{\varepsilon}\right) \\ & \quad \times \int_X \int_{\Omega^n} \prod_{i=1}^n \left(g(\omega_i, T_{\omega_{i-1}} \cdots T_{\omega_1}x) + \varepsilon \frac{|g(\omega_i, \cdot)|_{\mathcal{C}^q}}{c} \right) d\mu(\omega_1) \cdots d\mu(\omega_n). \end{aligned}$$

Integrating over ω_n gives a factor $1 + \varepsilon$, as $\int g(\omega_n, y) d\mu(\omega_n) = 1$ for any y . We can then proceed to integrate over $\omega_{n-1}, \omega_{n-2}, \dots$, and get

$$\|\mathcal{L}_{\mu,g}^n h\|_{0,q} \leq C \|h\|_{0,q} \exp\left(C \frac{c}{\varepsilon}\right) (1 + \varepsilon)^n. \quad \square$$

The inequalities (7.4) and (7.7) are exactly what is needed to apply Theorem 1 in [13], which implies Theorem 2.7.

8. An abstract perturbation theorem

Let $\mathcal{B}^0 \supset \mathcal{B}^1 \supset \cdots \supset \mathcal{B}^s$, $s \in \mathbb{N}$, be a finite family of Banach spaces, let $I \subset \mathbb{R}$ be a fixed open interval containing zero, and let $\{\mathcal{L}_t\}_{t \in I}$ be a family of operators acting on each of the above Banach spaces. Moreover, assume that

$$\text{there exists } M > 0, \text{ for all } t \in I, \quad \|\mathcal{L}_t^n f\|_{\mathcal{B}^0} \leq CM^n \|f\|_{\mathcal{B}^0} \quad (8.1)$$

and

$$\text{there exists } \alpha < M, \text{ for all } t \in I, \quad \|\mathcal{L}_t^n f\|_{\mathcal{B}^1} \leq C\alpha^n \|f\|_{\mathcal{B}^1} + CM^n \|f\|_{\mathcal{B}^0}. \quad (8.2)$$

Assume also that there exist operators Q_1, \dots, Q_{s-1} satisfying the following properties:

$$\text{for all } j = 1, \dots, s-1, \text{ for all } i = j, \dots, s, \quad \|Q_j\|_{\mathcal{B}^i \rightarrow \mathcal{B}^{i-j}} \leq C \quad (8.3)$$

and, setting $\Delta_0(t) := \mathcal{L}_t$ and $\Delta_j(t) := \mathcal{L}_t - \mathcal{L}_0 - \sum_{k=1}^{j-1} t^k Q_k$ for $j \geq 1$,

$$\text{for all } t \in I, \text{ for all } j = 0, \dots, s, \text{ for all } i = j, \dots, s, \quad \|\Delta_j(t)\|_{\mathcal{B}^i \rightarrow \mathcal{B}^{i-j}} \leq Ct^j. \quad (8.4)$$

These assumptions mean that $t \mapsto \mathcal{L}_t$ is continuous at $t = 0$ as a function from \mathcal{B}^i to \mathcal{B}^{i-1} . In fact, $t \mapsto \mathcal{L}_t$ even has a Taylor expansion of order s , but the differentials take their values in weaker spaces. This setting can be applied to the case of smooth expanding maps (see [17] for the argument limited to the case $s = 2$) and to the transfer operator associated to a perturbation of a smooth Anosov map as we will see in §9.

For $\varrho > \alpha$ and $\delta > 0$, denote by $V_{\delta, \varrho}$ the set of complex numbers z such that $|z| \geq \varrho$ and, for all $1 \leq k \leq s$, the distance from z to the spectrum of \mathcal{L}_0 acting on \mathcal{B}^k is $\geq \delta$.

THEOREM 8.1. *Given a family of operators $\{\mathcal{L}_t\}_{t \in I}$ satisfying conditions (8.1)–(8.4) and setting*

$$R_s(t) := \sum_{k=0}^{s-1} t^k \sum_{\ell_1 + \dots + \ell_j = k} (z - \mathcal{L}_0)^{-1} Q_{\ell_1} (z - \mathcal{L}_0)^{-1} \dots (z - \mathcal{L}_0)^{-1} Q_{\ell_j} (z - \mathcal{L}_0)^{-1},$$

for all $z \in V_{\delta, \varrho}$ and t small enough, we have that

$$\|(z - \mathcal{L}_t)^{-1} - R_s(t)\|_{\mathcal{B}^s \rightarrow \mathcal{B}^0} \leq C|t|^{s-1+\eta}$$

where $\eta = \log(\varrho/\alpha)/\log(M/\alpha)$.

Hence, the resolvent $(z - \mathcal{L}_t)^{-1}$ depends on t in a $C^{s-1+\eta}$ way at $t = 0$, when viewed as an operator from \mathcal{B}^s to \mathcal{B}^0 .

Note that one of the results of [13] in the present setting reads

$$\|(z - \mathcal{L}_t)^{-1} - (z - \mathcal{L}_0)^{-1}\|_{\mathcal{B}^1 \rightarrow \mathcal{B}^0} \leq C|t|^\eta. \quad (8.5)$$

Accordingly, one has Theorem 8.1 in the case $s = 1$ where no assumption is made on the existence of the operators Q_j .

Proof of Theorem 8.1. Iterating the equation

$$(z - \mathcal{L}_t)^{-1} = (z - \mathcal{L}_0)^{-1} + (z - \mathcal{L}_t)^{-1}(\mathcal{L}_t - \mathcal{L}_0)(z - \mathcal{L}_0)^{-1},$$

and setting $A(z, t) := (\mathcal{L}_t - \mathcal{L}_0)(z - \mathcal{L}_0)^{-1}$, it follows that

$$\begin{aligned} (z - \mathcal{L}_t)^{-1} &= \sum_{j=0}^{s-2} (z - \mathcal{L}_0)^{-1} A(z, t)^j + (z - \mathcal{L}_t)^{-1} A(z, t)^{s-1} \\ &= \sum_{j=0}^{s-1} (z - \mathcal{L}_0)^{-1} A(z, t)^j + [(z - \mathcal{L}_t)^{-1} - (z - \mathcal{L}_0)^{-1}] A(z, t)^{s-1}. \end{aligned} \quad (8.6)$$

Next, for each $j \in \mathbb{N}$ and $a \leq s$, using (8.4), we can write

$$A(z, t)^j = \Delta_a(t)(z - \mathcal{L}_0)^{-1} A(z, t)^{j-1} + \sum_{\ell=1}^{a-1} t^\ell Q_\ell (z - \mathcal{L}_0)^{-1} A(z, t)^{j-1}. \quad (8.7)$$

For $\epsilon = 0$ or 1 , we can then prove by induction the formula, for all $1 \leq m \leq j$,

$$\begin{aligned} A(z, t)^j &= \sum_{k=1}^m \sum_{\substack{\ell_1 + \dots + \ell_{k-1} < s - \epsilon \\ \ell_i > 0}} t^{\ell_1 + \dots + \ell_{k-1}} Q_{\ell_1}(z - \mathcal{L}_0)^{-1} \dots \\ &\quad \dots Q_{\ell_{k-1}}(z - \mathcal{L}_0)^{-1} \Delta_{s - \epsilon - \ell_1 - \dots - \ell_{k-1}}(t)(z - \mathcal{L}_0)^{-1} A(z, t)^{j-k} \\ &+ \sum_{\substack{\ell_1 + \dots + \ell_m < s - \epsilon \\ \ell_i > 0}} t^{\ell_1 + \dots + \ell_m} Q_{\ell_1}(z - \mathcal{L}_0)^{-1} \dots Q_{\ell_m}(z - \mathcal{L}_0)^{-1} A(z, t)^{j-m}. \end{aligned} \quad (8.8)$$

In fact, for $m = 1$ the above formula is just (8.7) for $a = s - \epsilon$. Next, suppose (8.8) is true for some m , then by (8.7) it follows that

$$\begin{aligned} Q_{\ell_1}(z - \mathcal{L}_0)^{-1} \dots Q_{\ell_m}(z - \mathcal{L}_0)^{-1} A(z, t)^{j-m} &= Q_{\ell_1}(z - \mathcal{L}_0)^{-1} \dots Q_{\ell_m}(z - \mathcal{L}_0)^{-1} \\ &\times \left[\Delta_{s - \epsilon - \sum_{i=1}^m \ell_i}(t)(z - \mathcal{L}_0)^{-1} A(z, t)^{j-m-1} \right. \\ &\quad \left. + \sum_{\ell_{m+1}=1}^{s - \epsilon - \sum_{i=1}^m \ell_i - 1} t^{\ell_{m+1}} Q_{\ell_{m+1}}(z - \mathcal{L}_0)^{-1} A(z, t)^{j-m-1} \right]. \end{aligned}$$

Substituting the above formula in (8.8) we have the formula for $m + 1$.

We can now easily estimate the terms in which a Δ_i appears. In fact, $\|A(z, t)\|_{\mathcal{B}^s} \leq C$, and (8.3) and (8.4) readily imply that

$$\|Q_{\ell_1}(z - \mathcal{L}_0)^{-1} \dots Q_{\ell_{k-1}}(z - \mathcal{L}_0)^{-1} \Delta_{s - \epsilon - \sum_{j=1}^{k-1} \ell_j}(t)(z - \mathcal{L}_0)^{-1}\|_{\mathcal{B}^s \rightarrow \mathcal{B}^\epsilon} \leq C|t|^{s - \epsilon - \sum_{j=1}^{k-1} \ell_j}.$$

The theorem follows then from (8.6), using (8.8) with $\epsilon = 0$ and $m = j$ to estimate the terms $(z - \mathcal{L}_0)^{-1} A(z, t)^j$, and (8.8) with $\epsilon = 1$ and $m = j = s - 1$ together with (8.5) to show that $\|[(z - \mathcal{L}_t)^{-1} - (z - \mathcal{L}_0)^{-1}]A(z, t)^{s-1}\|_{\mathcal{B}^s \rightarrow \mathcal{B}^0} \leq C|t|^{s-1+\eta}$. \square

9. Differentiability results

In this section, we prove Theorem 2.8 by applying Theorem 8.1. To simplify the exposition, we will abuse notation and systematically ignore the coordinate charts of the manifold X . As we have carefully discussed in the previous sections, this does not create any problem.

To start with, let us assume that t_* is so small that $\{T_t : t \in [-t_*, t_*]\}$ is contained in the neighborhood U of T_0 in which the estimates of the Lasota–Yorke inequality hold uniformly.

By Taylor's formula we have, for each $f \in \mathcal{C}^r$ and $s \leq r$,

$$\mathcal{L}_{T_t} f = \sum_{k=0}^{s-1} \frac{1}{k!} \frac{d^k}{dt^k} \mathcal{L}_{T_t} f|_{t=0} + \int_0^t dt_1 \dots \int_0^{t_{s-1}} dt_s \left(\frac{d^s}{dt^s} \mathcal{L}_{T_t} f \right)(t_s). \quad (9.1)$$

Next, for $1 \leq k \leq s - 1$,

$$\frac{d^k}{dt^k} \mathcal{L}_{T_t} f(x)|_{t=0} = \sum_{\ell=1}^k \sum_{|\alpha|=\ell} J_\alpha(k, t, x) (\mathcal{L}_{T_t} \partial^\alpha f)(x)|_{t=0} =: k! Q_k f(x) \quad (9.2)$$

for appropriate functions $J_\alpha(k, t, \cdot) \in \mathcal{C}^r(X, \mathbb{R})$.

We are now ready to check the applicability of Theorem 8.1. First, let us define $\mathcal{B}^i := \mathcal{B}^{p-1+i, q+s-i}$. Conditions (8.1) and (8.2) hold with $\alpha = \max(\lambda^{-p}, \nu^{q+s-1})$ by our choice of t_* , and $M = 1$ by (7.5). Moreover, for $1 \leq i \leq s$, the essential spectrum of \mathcal{L} acting on \mathcal{B}^i is contained in $\{|z| \leq \max(\lambda^{-(p-1+i)}, \nu^{q+s-i})\}$. Hence, for $1 \leq i \leq s$, $\text{sp}(\mathcal{L} : \mathcal{B}^i \rightarrow \mathcal{B}^i) \cap \{|z| > \max(\lambda^{-p}, \nu^q)\}$ is composed of isolated eigenvalues of finite multiplicity. In particular, $V_{\delta, \varrho}$ is discrete.

From the definition of the norms it follows straightforwardly that, for each multi-index α with $|\alpha| = j$, ∂^α is a bounded operator from $\mathcal{B}^{p, q}$ to $\mathcal{B}^{p-j, q+j}$. From this, Condition (8.3) readily follows. By (9.1) and (9.2), it follows that Δ_k is given by the last term in (9.1). By the previous arguments

$$\left\| \frac{d^k}{dt^k} \mathcal{L}_{T_t}(f) \right\|_{p-k, q+k} \leq C \|f\|_{p, q},$$

which obviously implies Condition (8.4).

A. Appendix. Distortion estimates

In this appendix, we prove Lemma 6.5. Recall that \tilde{W}_j and \tilde{W} are considered as subsets of $\mathbb{R}^{d_s} \times \{0\} \subset \mathbb{R}^d$. For $y \in \tilde{W}$, let $F(y) = \mathbb{R}^{d_s} \times \{0\}$. This defines a C^∞ field of planes of dimension d_s on \tilde{W} . For $x \in \tilde{W}_j$, set also $E(x) = DT^n(x)(\{0\} \times \mathbb{R}^{d_u})$. Let ϑ_ε be a C^∞ mollifier of size ε on \mathbb{R}^{d_s} . Define a new field of planes of dimension d_u on $T^n(W_j)$ by $E_\varepsilon(y) = \int E(T^{-n}y + z)\vartheta_\varepsilon(z) dz$. It is still uniformly transversal to F , and it is C^{r+1} along $T^n(W_j)$, even though E was only C^r , thanks to the regularizing effect of ϑ_ε . Note that a convolution usually shrinks slightly the domains of definition of functions. However, at the beginning, our functions are defined on larger sets \tilde{W} and \tilde{W}_j . Hence, we can safely forget about this issue in what follows.

A vector field v with $|v|_{C^{r+1}} \leq 1$ can be decomposed along $T^n(W_j)$ as $v = w^u + w^s$ where $w^u(y) \in E_\varepsilon(y)$ and $w^s(y) \in F(y)$. We will first estimate the norms of this decomposition along W , and prove that, if ε is small enough,

$$|w^s \circ T^n|_{C^r(W_j)} \leq C \tag{A.1}$$

and

$$|DT^n(x)^{-1}w^u(T^n x)|_{C^{p+q}(W_j)} \leq C\lambda^{-n}. \tag{A.2}$$

Then, the second step of the proof will be to extend this decomposition to a neighborhood of $T^n(W_j)$ so that the conclusions of Lemma 6.5 hold.

We will first estimate the C^r norm of $x \mapsto E(x)$ along W_j . If

$$DT^n(x) = \begin{pmatrix} A^n(x) & B^n(x) \\ 0 & D^n(x) \end{pmatrix},$$

the projection on $E(x)$ is given by

$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & U^n \\ 0 & \text{Id} \end{pmatrix}$$

where $U^n(x) = B^n(x)D^n(x)^{-1}$. Let x_0 be an arbitrary point of W_j , we will work on a small neighborhood of x_0 . For $k = 1, \dots, n-1$, let θ_k be a chart on a neighborhood of

$T^k x_0$ such that $\theta_k(T^k(W_j)) \subset \mathbb{R}^{d_s} \times \{0\}$ and $D\theta_k(T^k x_0)DT^k(\{0\} \times \mathbb{R}^{d_u}) = \{0\} \times \mathbb{R}^{d_u}$. As the manifolds $T^k(W_j)$ are uniformly \mathcal{C}^{r+1} (locally, they are admissible leaves) and uniformly transversal to $DT^k(\{0\} \times \mathbb{R}^{d_u})$, we can choose such charts with a uniformly bounded \mathcal{C}^{r+1} norm. Set also $\theta_0 = \text{Id}$ and $\theta_n = \text{Id}$ (this is coherent with the previous choices as W_j and W are already assumed to be subsets of $\mathbb{R}^{d_s} \times \{0\}$).

Let $\tilde{T}_k = \theta_k \circ T \circ \theta_{k-1}^{-1}$, and $\tilde{T}^k = \tilde{T}_k \circ \dots \circ \tilde{T}_1$. For $y \in \mathbb{R}^{d_s} \times \{0\}$, we can write

$$D\tilde{T}_k(y) = \begin{pmatrix} A_k(y) & B_k(y) \\ 0 & D_k(y) \end{pmatrix},$$

with $|A_k(y)| \leq \nu$, $|D_k(y)^{-1}| \leq \lambda$. For $0 \leq k \leq n-2$, as $B_k(\tilde{T}^k x_0) = 0$, we can reduce the neighborhood of x_0 and assume that $|B_k(y)| \leq \nu^k$. For $x \in \mathbb{R}^{d_s} \times \{0\}$, let

$$D\tilde{T}^k(x) = \begin{pmatrix} A^k(x) & B^k(x) \\ 0 & D^k(x) \end{pmatrix}.$$

If $U^k(x) = B^k(x)D^k(x)^{-1}$, we can write

$$\begin{aligned} D^{k+1}(x)^{-1} &= D^k(x)^{-1}D_{k+1}(\tilde{T}^k x)^{-1}, \\ U^{k+1}(x) &= (A_{k+1}(\tilde{T}^k x)U^k(x) + B_{k+1}(\tilde{T}^k x))D_{k+1}(\tilde{T}^k x)^{-1}. \end{aligned}$$

We have $|D_{k+1}(\tilde{T}^k x)^{-1}| \leq \lambda^{-1}$, and its derivatives with respect to x are bounded by $C\nu^{-k}$ by uniform contraction of \tilde{T} along $\mathbb{R}^{d_s} \times \{0\}$. Hence,

$$|D^k(x)^{-1}|_{\mathcal{C}^r} \leq \prod_{\ell=1}^k (\lambda^{-1} + C\nu^{-\ell}) \leq C\lambda^{-k}. \quad (\text{A.3})$$

In the same way, as $|B_k(y)| \leq \nu^k$ for $k \leq n-2$ by the smallness of the neighborhood of x_0 ,

$$|U^{k+1}|_{\mathcal{C}^r} \leq ((\nu + C\nu^k)|U^k|_{\mathcal{C}^r} + C\nu^k)(\lambda^{-1} + C\nu^k).$$

This implies $|U^{n-1}|_{\mathcal{C}^r} \leq C\nu^n$, from where

$$|U^n(x)|_{\mathcal{C}^r} \leq C. \quad (\text{A.4})$$

Let v be a \mathcal{C}^{r+1} vector field on a neighborhood of $T^n(W_j)$. For $x \in W_j$ and $y = T^n(x)$, write $v(y) = (v_1(y), v_2(y))$ the decomposition of v along $\mathbb{R}^{d_s} \times \mathbb{R}^{d_u}$. Then the decomposition of $v(y)$ in $w^u(y) + w^s(y)$ is given by

$$\begin{aligned} w^u(y) &= \left(\left[\int U^n(x+z) \vartheta_\varepsilon(z) dz \right] v_2(y), v_2(y) \right), \\ w^s(y) &= \left(v_1(y) - \left[\int U^n(x+z) \vartheta_\varepsilon(z) dz \right] v_2(y), 0 \right). \end{aligned}$$

Namely, these vectors satisfy $w^u + w^s = v$, w^u is tangent to $E_\varepsilon(y)$ and w^s is tangent to $\mathbb{R}^{d_s} \times \{0\}$.

As the \mathcal{C}^r norm of U^n is bounded, by (A.4), this proves (A.1). Moreover,

$$\begin{aligned} &DT^n(x)^{-1}w^u(T^n x) \\ &= \left(A^n(x)^{-1} \left[\int (U^n(x+z) - U^n(x)) \vartheta_\varepsilon(z) dz \right] v_2(T^n x), D^n(x)^{-1}v_2(T^n x) \right). \end{aligned}$$

Hence, (A.3) implies that the C^r norm of the second component is bounded by $C\lambda^{-n}$. On the other hand, the first component is not necessarily small in the C^r topology. However, as $p + q < r$, its C^{p+q} norm is bounded by

$$C|A_n(x)^{-1}|_{\mathcal{C}^{p+q}(W_j)}\varepsilon^{r-(p+q)},$$

which can be made arbitrarily small by choosing ε small enough. This proves (A.2).

We still have to extend w^s and w^u to a neighborhood of $T^n(W_j)$. Let $\pi : \mathbb{R}^d \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^{d_s}$ be the projection on the first d_s components. A naive idea to construct an extension w_1^u of w^u is to set

$$w_1^u(y) = DT^n(T^{-n}y)DT^n(\pi T^{-n}y)^{-1}w^u(T^n\pi T^{-n}y).$$

In other words, we extend w^u so that the vector field $DT^n(x)^{-1}w_1^u(T^n x)$ is constant along the vertical planes $\{\eta\} \times \mathbb{R}^{d_u}$. By (A.2), this extension satisfies

$$|DT^n(x)^{-1}w_1^u(T^n x)|_{\mathcal{C}^{p+q}(V)} \leq C\lambda^{-n}, \quad (\text{A.5})$$

for some neighborhood V of W_j . The vector field w_1^u is unfortunately only C^r , which means that we will have to regularize it.

LEMMA A.1. *Let $G : \mathbb{R}^d \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ be a C^r function whose restriction to $\mathbb{R}^{d_s} \times \{0\}$ is C^{r+1} . Then, for every $\varepsilon > 0$, there exists a C^{r+1} function $H : \mathbb{R}^d \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ such that:*

- (1) $|H|_{\mathcal{C}^{r+1}} \leq C_\varepsilon|G|_{\mathcal{C}^r} + C|G|_{\mathcal{C}^{r+1}(\mathbb{R}^{d_s} \times \{0\})}$;
- (2) *The restrictions of G and H to $\mathbb{R}^{d_s} \times \{0\}$ are equal;*
- (3) $|G - H|_{\mathcal{C}^{p+q}} \leq \varepsilon|G|_{\mathcal{C}^r}$.

Proof. Replacing G and H by $G - G \circ \pi$ and $H - G \circ \pi$, we can assume without loss of generality that $G = 0$ on $\mathbb{R}^{d_s} \times \{0\}$. Let H_0 be obtained by convolving G with a C^∞ mollifier ϑ_ε of size ε in \mathbb{R}^d . Let finally $H = H_0 - H_0 \circ \pi$. The first and second conclusions of the lemma are clearly satisfied by H .

The functions G and H_0 satisfy $|G - H_0|_{\mathcal{C}^{p+q}} \leq C\varepsilon^{r-(p+q)}|G|_{\mathcal{C}^r}$, which can be made arbitrarily small. To conclude, we have to prove that the \mathcal{C}^{p+q} norm of $H_0 \circ \pi$ is arbitrarily small. For $\eta \in \mathbb{R}^{d_s}$, we have

$$H_0(\eta, 0) = \int G(\eta + \eta', \xi')\vartheta_\varepsilon(\eta', \xi') d\eta' d\xi'. \quad (\text{A.6})$$

As $G = 0$ on $\mathbb{R}^{d_s} \times \{0\}$, the \mathcal{C}^{p+q} norm of the restriction of G to $\mathbb{R}^{d_s} \times \{\xi\}$ is bounded by $C|\xi|^{r-(p+q)}|G|_{\mathcal{C}^r}$. Together with (A.6), this implies $|H_0 \circ \pi|_{\mathcal{C}^{p+q}} \leq C\varepsilon^{r-(p+q)}|G|_{\mathcal{C}^r}$. \square

Applying this lemma to the components of w_1^u , we obtain a new vector field w_2^u , which coincides with w^u on $T^n(W_j)$, belongs to C^{r+1} , and satisfies $|w_1^u - w_2^u|_{\mathcal{C}^{p+q}} \leq \varepsilon$. Choosing ε small enough, this together with (A.5) implies

$$|DT^n(x)^{-1}w_2^u(T^n x)|_{\mathcal{C}^{p+q}(V)} \leq C\lambda^{-n}.$$

Let finally $w^s = v - w_2^u$, the vector fields w^s and w_2^u satisfy all the conclusions of Lemma 6.5.

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