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Parametrization of unstable manifolds and Fatou disks for parabolic skew-products

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Abstract

We study the existence of Fatou components on parabolic skew product maps. We focus on skew products in which each coordinate has a fixed point that is parabolic. As in the geometrically attracting case, we prove that there exists maps F that have one-dimensional disks that are mapped to a point in the Julia set of the restriction of F to an invariant one-dimensional fiber. We first prove a linearization theorem for a one-dimensional map, then for a parabolic skew product. Finally, we apply this result to construct the skew product map described above.

Keywords: Parabolic skew-product maps, Fatou coordinates, Tangent to the identity maps

1 Introduction

In this article, we investigate Fatou components for polynomial maps in two variables. More specifically, we fix our study in skew-product polynomial maps $F(t, z) = (h(t), f(t, z))$ with an invariant fiber, $h(t_0) = t_0$.

In a recent joint paper with Peters [7], we studied the geometrically attracting case, that is $0 < |h'(t_0)| < 1$ inspired by results of Lilov's thesis. Lilov's theorem [4] deals with the superattracting case, i.e., $h'(t_0) = 0$.

In this article, we focus on the parabolic case. That is, we study the dynamics close to the fixed fiber for the case when $h'(t_0) = 1$. To put our result into context, let us explain the results of [4] as well as [7].

Consider a skew-product polynomial map $F(t, z) = (h(t), f_t(z))$ such that $h(t_0) = t_0$, with the condition that there exists an open attracting basin $A \subset \mathbb{C}_t$ for t_0 , that is $h(A) \subset A$, $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} h^n(z) = t_0$ for all $z \in A$, where $t_0 \in \bar{A}$ (where $\mathbb{C}_t = \{(0, t), t \in \mathbb{C}\}$). Then the only options for $h'(t_0)$ are the ones above, either the map h is superattracting, geometrically attracting or parabolic (up to an iterate). We want to investigate the dynamics of F on the set $A \times \mathbb{C}$. Since f_{t_0} is a polynomial, by the non-wandering theorem of Sullivan [8], we know that all the one-dimensional Fatou components of f_{t_0} are nonwandering (and in fact, pre-periodic). Under our conditions on the existence of A as above, each one-dimensional Fatou component of f_{t_0} is therefore contained, or in the boundary, of a two-dimensional Fatou component of F . Lilov [4] proved that in the superattracting case all Fatou components in $A \times \mathbb{C}$ are eventually mapped onto one of these fattened pre-periodic Fatou components. As a consequence in the superattracting case, there are no wandering Fatou components in $A \times \mathbb{C}$. Lilov proved this by proving a stronger result, namely:

Theorem (Lilov [4]) *Let $t_1 \in A$, and let D be an open one-dimensional disk lying in the t_1 -fiber. Then the forward orbit of D must intersect one of the fattened Fatou components of f_{t_0} .*

In a joint paper with Peters [7], we proved that this result does not hold in the geometrically attracting case. More precisely, we prove the following:

Theorem (Peters [7]) *There exist skew-product polynomial maps of the form $F(t, z) = (\alpha t, p(z) + q(t))$, where $\alpha < 1$ and p and q are polynomials and a vertical holomorphic disk $D \subset \{t = t_0\}$ whose forward orbit accumulates at a point $(0, z_0)$, where z_0 is a repelling fixed point in the Julia set of p .*

The proof of this theorem relies on a parametrization theorem for skew product maps where the map on the parameter fiber is attracting (similar to [3]).

A natural question is whether the same construction can be extended for skew-product maps that are parabolic, or if as in Lilov's case, all Fatou components in $A \times \mathbb{C}$ are non-wandering. Fatou components on the attracting skew-product case have been explored also by Peters and Smit [6]. We prove in this article that, in the parabolic case, a similar construction can be done as in the case of geometrically attracting.

The first step is to prove an analogous parametrization theorem for the parabolic case. Under an additional condition, we accomplish this and believe that this result can be useful, independently of the application given here. Let us state the additional condition and the parametrization theorem here.

Definition 1.1 We say F is a *special parabolic skew product* if F is of the form:

$$F(t, z) = \left(\frac{t}{1+t}, f_t(z) \right),$$

and each $f_t(z)$ is of the form:

$$f_t(z) = z + \alpha z^2 + \alpha^2 z^3 + O(|z|^4, |tz|^4)$$

for some $\alpha \in \mathbb{C}^*$.

Theorem (Theorem 2.4) *Let*

$$F(t, z) = \left(\frac{t}{1+t}, f_t(z) \right),$$

where F is a special parabolic skew product as in Definition 1.1. Then there exists $\epsilon > 0$ and an open domain $V_{\alpha, \epsilon}$ with the origin at its boundary such that

$$\phi_n(t) = \pi_2 F^n \left(\frac{\alpha t}{1 + (n+1)\alpha t}, \frac{t}{1 + \alpha n t} \right)$$

converges for t in $V_{\alpha, \epsilon}$. Even more, the limit ϕ is the parametrization of the unstable manifold of f_0 i.e.,

$$\phi \left(\frac{t}{1 - \alpha t} \right) = f_0(\phi(t)).$$

After we prove this parametrization theorem, we use a similar strategy to the one in [7] to prove that in the parabolic case, forward orbits of one-dimensional disks D that lie above A do not necessarily intersect fattened Fatou components. Therefore, Lilov's theorem is false in general for the parabolic case. Consequently, we see that the dynamics inside the set $A \times \mathbb{C}$ is more complicated in the parabolic case than in the superattracting one. More explicitly, we prove that there exist wandering Fatou disks for skew parabolic maps. We deduce this by proving the following theorem:

Theorem (Theorem 3.5) *There exist skew-product maps of the form $F(t, z) = (\frac{t}{1+t}, f_t(z))$ where $f_t(z) = f(t, z)$ polynomial in two variables, and a vertical holomorphic disk $D \subset \{t = t_1\}$ for well chosen t_1 , whose ω -limit set contains the parabolic fixed point $(0, 0)$ which is completely contained in the Julia set of f_0 .*

The organization of the paper is as follows: in the next section we prove the parametrization theorem for parabolic skew product maps (Theorem 2.4). We first prove a result for maps in one dimension and use it to prove the result for skew-products. In Sect. 3, we construct parabolic skew product maps that have wandering Fatou disks (Theorem 3.5). We also prove that our Fatou disks cannot be enlarged to Fatou components.

2 Parametrization of unstable manifolds of parabolic maps in one dimension

Given a parabolic map $F(z) = z + a_k z^k + O(z^{k+1})$, $a_k \neq 0$, $k \geq 2$, the Leau–Fatou theorem says that there exist $k - 1$ regions in which each point is attracted to the origin under iterates by F , and also $k - 1$ regions in which the orbits are going towards the origin under the iterates of F^{-1} (see [5] for more details). We can think of these regions as stable and unstable manifolds of F . In each one of these regions is possible to find a Fatou coordinate, that is, a change of coordinates map ϕ such that F is conjugate to a translation. To find the change of coordinates ϕ , there is not in general an iterative process as it is the case for hyperbolic maps.

However, for a certain class of maps, the change of coordinates can be recovered using iterations of our parabolic map. Let us introduce a needed condition before we state and prove our theorem.

Definition 2.1 We say f is *special*, if f is of the following form:

$$f(z) = z + \alpha z^2 + \alpha^2 z^3 + O(z^4),$$

for some $\alpha \in \mathbb{C}^*$.

The condition of f being special is equivalent to f being formally conjugated to a translation $h(z) = z - 1$ in a whole neighborhood of the origin. It is well known that this formal conjugacy is indeed holomorphic when we restrict to wedges for which the origin is a boundary point (see for example the appendix at [2]).

Our starting point is that this holomorphic conjugacy map restricted to the unstable manifold of f can also be recovered using appropriate iterates of f . Even more, we prove precise estimates on the rate of convergence of these iterates.

Theorem 2.2 *Let f be special as in definition 2.1. Define:*

$$\phi_n(z) := f^n\left(\frac{z}{1 + \alpha n z}\right).$$

Then there exists $\epsilon > 0$ such that ϕ_n converges to a map ϕ defined in $V_{\alpha, \epsilon} = \{z \in \mathbb{C}, |\alpha z - \epsilon| < \epsilon\}$, which is a parametrization of the unstable manifold of f :

$$\phi\left(\frac{t}{1 - \alpha t}\right) = f(\phi(t)). \quad (1)$$

Even more, if $z \in V_{\alpha, \epsilon}$ then

$$|\phi_{n+1}(z) - \phi_n(z)| < \frac{C'|\alpha z^2|}{(1 + n|\alpha z|)^2} < \frac{C'}{n^2|\alpha|}.$$

Proof First, we assume, $\alpha = 1$ and prove the theorem for this case. We change coordinates of f to infinity. Let $\iota(z) = 1/z$. Then the map $g = \iota \circ f \circ \iota$ is given by

$$g(w) = w - 1 + \eta(w) = w - 1 + O\left(\frac{1}{w^2}\right).$$

We define the sequence $\psi_n(w) = g^n(w + n)$. Clearly $\phi_n = \iota \circ \psi_n \circ \iota$. So proving convergence for ϕ_n is equivalent to proving convergence for ψ_n . We consider the inverse map h of g . Close to infinity, we have $h(u) = u + 1 + O(1/u^2)$. It is a classical result to prove that the sequence $\gamma_n(u) = h^n(u) - n$ is convergent when $\text{Re}(u) > R'$ for R' large enough and that the limit $\gamma(u)$ satisfies $\gamma(u) + 1 = \gamma(h(u))$ (see for eg. Theorem 10.9 in Milnor's book [5]). Since $\gamma_n \circ \psi_n = \text{Id}$, then we have that ψ_n converges to ψ on the image of γ_n which contains a domain of the same form $\text{Re}(w) > R$. Then $\psi(w) = g \circ \psi(w + 1)$. Therefore, ϕ_n converges on the domain $V = \{|z - 1/2R| < 1/2R\}$ and we obtain

$$\phi(z) = f \circ \phi\left(\frac{z}{1 + z}\right),$$

which is equivalent to (1).

To obtain estimates on the speed at which the ϕ_n converges, we also look at the speed and estimates for the limit function γ . We have that

$$\gamma_n(u) = u + \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} O\left(\frac{1}{u_i^2}\right),$$

and by the estimates above, for R' large and $\text{Re}(u) > R'$ then $|h(u) - u - 1| < 1/2$ since $|h(u) - u - 1| = O(1/u^2)$. Applying to the sum above: $|\gamma_n(u) - u| < \frac{C}{|u|} - \frac{C}{|u+n/2|}$. Then the limit function satisfies $|\gamma(u) - u| < \frac{C}{|u|}$. Since the inverse of the limit of γ_n is the limit ψ of the sequence ψ_n , we also have the estimate

$$|\psi(w) - w| < \frac{C}{|\psi(w)|} < \frac{C'}{|w|}.$$

And now using $\phi = \iota \circ \psi \circ \iota$, we obtain

$$|\phi(z) - z| < C'|z|^2|\phi(z)| < C''|z|^3.$$

Likewise, we can make exactly the same estimates for the differences. From

$$|\gamma_{n+1}(u) - \gamma_n(u)| < \frac{C}{|h_n(u)|^2}$$

we obtain

$$|\phi_{n+1}(z) - \phi_n(z)| < \frac{C|z|^2}{(1+n|z|)^2}.$$

For the general case $\alpha \neq 0, 1$, apply the result above for the map $\tilde{f}(z) = \alpha f(z/\alpha)$. We have $\tilde{\phi}_n$, as well as $\tilde{\phi}$ with the estimates above corresponding to $\alpha = 1$. Define $\phi_n(z) = \frac{1}{\alpha} \tilde{\phi}_n(\alpha z)$ and $\phi(z) = \frac{1}{\alpha} \tilde{\phi}(\alpha z)$. It is immediate to see that these maps satisfy the equations above.

This concludes the proof of the theorem. \square

Remark 2.3 Note that the theorem above indicates the speed at which the ϕ_n approach ϕ . If we would like a faster convergence, we need to prescribe higher orders of f (not only the cubic term). More explicitly, given any integer $k > 0$, there exists $f_k(z) = z + O(z^2)$ polynomial of degree k vanishing at the origin, such that for any $f = f_k + O(z^{k+1})$ then

$$|\phi(z) - \phi_n(z)| < O(1/n^k).$$

for $|z|$ bounded in a region as above, where ϕ is the limit of the sequence ϕ_n and ϕ_n is defined as above.

Since we will be dealing with convergence for values of t in a domain as defined on Theorem 2.2, from now when we write $V_{\alpha,\epsilon}$ we mean a domain like the one above:

$$V_{\alpha,\epsilon} := \{z \in \mathbb{C}, |\alpha z - \epsilon| < \epsilon\}, \quad (2)$$

where $\alpha \neq 0$ and $\epsilon > 0$ is as small as necessary. We also write $V_\epsilon := V_{1,\epsilon}$.

Now we are ready to prove an analogous theorem for a skew product type of map $(t, z) \rightarrow (g(t), f_t(z))$ where $g(0) = 0$, $|g'(0)| = 1$ and each f_t is special.

We see that F has an invariant fiber $t = 0$, and at this invariant fiber the action is given by the one-dimensional map $f_0(z)$. Under the given conditions, there exists an invariant manifold associated to f_0 inside the fixed fiber. Our following theorem gives us a parametrization of this invariant manifold using iterates of F and projecting.

Theorem 2.4 *Let F be a special parabolic skew product as in Definition 1.1 in Sect. 1. Let*

$$\phi_n(t) = \pi_2 F^n \left(\frac{\alpha t}{1 + (n+1)\alpha t}, \frac{t}{1 + \alpha n t} \right).$$

Then $\{\phi_n\}_{n \geq 1}$ converges for t in a domain $V_{\alpha,\epsilon}$ defined as in (2).

Even more, the limit ϕ gives a parametrization of the unstable manifold of f_0 :

$$\phi \left(\frac{t}{1 - \alpha t} \right) = f_0(\phi(t)). \quad (3)$$

Proof As in the one-dimensional case, we write F in a simpler form, by changing coordinates to infinity, now in both variables. As before, we can assume $\alpha = 1$ and the general result follows from a linear change of variables $\rho(t, z) = (t, \alpha z)$. Let $(u, w) = I(t, z) = (1/t, 1/z)$. In these new variables,

$$G(u, w) = I \circ F \circ I = (u + 1, g_u(w)),$$

where $1/g_u(w) = f_{1/u}(1/w)$ or $\iota \circ g_u \circ \iota = f_{1/u}$. We want to prove that the sequence

$$\phi_n(t) = f_{t_n} \circ \dots \circ f_{t_2} \circ f_{t_1} \left(\frac{t}{1+nt} \right)$$

converges, where $t_i = t/(1 + (n+i)t)$. Let $u = \iota(t) = 1/t$ then $t = \iota(u)$. Denote by $u_i := 1/t_i = (n+i) + u$. Proving convergence for ϕ_n is equivalent to proving convergence for $\psi_n = \iota \circ \phi_n \circ \iota$. It is easy to see that

$$\psi_n(u) = g_{u+2n} \circ \dots \circ g_{u+n+2} \circ g_{u+n+1}(u+n). \quad (4)$$

From the following equation:

$$\psi_{n+1}(u) = g_{u+2(n+1)} \circ \psi_n(u+1),$$

we see that proving convergence of the sequence ψ_n immediately implies (3).

As in one variable we see that $g_u(w) = w - 1 + O(1/w^2, 1/(uw^2))$. Denote

$$\theta_u(w) := g_u(w) - w + 1. \quad (5)$$

Denote R such that, for $|w| > R$ and $|u| > R$, then $|\theta_u(w)| < A/|w|^2$ and $\frac{d\theta_u(w)}{dw} < A/|w|^3$, where A is fixed.

We first choose R large enough so that for $|w| > R$, then $|\theta_u(w)| < 1/10$. Clearly, we have that for any u : $\text{Re}(g_u(w)) > \text{Re}(w)$, and the domain $W = \{\text{Re}(w) > R\}$ is invariant by g_u . In this domain, we also have the easy estimates, for $w \in W$, $|w| + 9/10 < |g_u(w)| < |w| + 11/10$, and therefore, $|w| + 9k/10 < |g_u^k(w)| < |w| + 11k/10$.

Let us define:

$$u_{n,i} := g_{u+n+i} \circ \dots \circ g_{u+n+1}(u+n), 1 \leq i \leq n, \quad (6)$$

and $u_{n,0} := u+n$. Comparing (4) and (6) we see that $\psi_n(u) = u_{n,n}$. Choose $R' > R + A/R$, then we have

Lemma 2.5 *If $\text{Re}(u) > R'$, then:*

$$\text{Re}(u_{n,i}) > R + n - i$$

for $0 \leq i \leq n$.

Proof The proof follows easily by induction. For $i = 0$ the statement is trivial. Assume by induction it is valid for $i \leq k$, where $k \leq n-1$. Using

$$u_{n,k+1} = u_{n,0} - (k+1) + \sum_{i=0}^k \theta_{u+n+i+1}(u_{n,i}),$$

and by induction, and equation (5) up to k for each term

$$|\theta_{u+n+i+1}(u_{n,i})| < \frac{A}{|u_{n,i}|^2} < \frac{A}{(R+n-i)^2};$$

we obtain the estimate for $i = k+1$. □

Recall the estimates after Eq. (5): $|\theta_u(w)| < A/|w|^2$ for $|w| > R, |u| > R$.

Lemma 2.6 Let $R < S < |x|, |y|$ and $|u|, |v| > R$. Then

$$|\theta_u(x) - \theta_v(y)| \leq |x - y| \left(\frac{2A}{S^3} \right) + |u - v| \frac{A}{|u||v|S^2}.$$

Proof It follows easily from the definition of θ_u and from

$$|\theta_u(x) - \theta_u(y)| \leq |x - y| \left(\frac{2A}{|x|^3} \right) \text{ and } |\theta_u(y) - \theta_v(y)| \leq |u - v| \frac{A}{|u||v||y|^2}.$$

where the first estimate follows from $d\theta_u(w)/dw = O(1/w^3)$ and the second one from $d\theta_u(w)/du = O(1/u^2w^2)$. \square

Lemma 2.7 For $0 \leq k \leq n$, let

$$|u_{n+1,k+1} - u_{n,k}| \leq C_k.$$

Then

$$C_k < \frac{4A}{(R+k)^2}.$$

Proof We prove this by induction also. For $k = 0$ the inequality follows directly from the estimate on $|\theta_{u+n+2}(u+n+1)|$. We assume the estimate on C_i is valid for $i \leq k-1$. Using the definition for $u_{n,k}$ as in (6) we write $u_{n+1,k+1} = g_{u+n+k+2}(u_{n+1,k})$ and $u_{n,k} = g_{u+n+k}(u_{n,k-1})$. Then

$$u_{n+1,k+1} - u_{n,k} = u_{n+1,k} + \theta_{u+n+k+2}(u_{n+1,k}) - u_{n,k-1} - \theta_{u+n+k}(u_{n,k-1}).$$

We use Lemmas 2.5, 2.6 and the estimate for $i = k-1$ to prove that $|u_{n+1,k+1} - u_{n,k}| \leq C_k$ where

$$C_k = C_{k-1} \left(1 + \frac{2A}{(R+n+1-k)^3} \right) + \frac{2A}{(R+n+k)^2(R+n-k)^2}.$$

Using

$$\prod_{i=1}^k \left(1 + \frac{2A}{(R+k+1-i)^3} \right) \sim \exp \sum_{i=1}^k \frac{2A}{(R+k+1-i)^3} << \exp\left(\frac{A}{R^2}\right),$$

we see

$$C_k \leq 2C_0 + \sum_{i=1}^k \frac{4A}{(R+k+i)^2(R+k-i)^2}.$$

From here, the estimate for $i = k$ follows. \square

From Lemma 2.7 and recalling notation (4):

$$|\psi_{n+1}(u) - \psi_n(u)| < \frac{4A}{(R+n)^2}.$$

It is easy to go back to the t coordinate and obtain the following estimate:

$$|1/\phi_{n+1}(t) - 1/\phi_n(t)| < \frac{4A}{(R+n)^2} \Rightarrow |\phi_{n+1}(t) - \phi_n(t)| < \frac{A'}{(1+n\epsilon)^2},$$

where $\epsilon = 1/R$, $t \in V_{\epsilon/2} = \{|t - \epsilon/2| < \epsilon/2\}$ and A' is bounded by A, ϵ and the supremum of ϕ in V_{ϵ} .

We have

$$|\phi(t) - \phi_n(t)| < \frac{A'}{1+n\epsilon}$$

for $t \in V_{\epsilon}$. It is immediate to see that the limit ϕ satisfies (3). This concludes the proof of Theorem 2.4. \square

So far, our map ϕ is only defined in the domain $V_{\alpha, \epsilon}$. We can extend ϕ to all of \mathbb{C} using the functional Eq. (3). Let $t \in \mathbb{C}, t \neq 0$, for any t there exists $N = N(t)$ such that $\frac{t}{1+\alpha Nt} \in V_{\epsilon, \alpha}$. We define

$$\phi(t) := f_0^N \left(\phi \left(\frac{t}{1+\alpha Nt} \right) \right).$$

It is easy to prove that $\phi(t)$ can also be defined in terms of the iterates of F , as follows. Assume for simplicity $\alpha = 1$. Define

$$\phi_{N+n}(t) := \pi_2 F^N \left(\frac{t}{1+(N+2n+1)t}, \phi_n \left(\frac{t}{1+Nt} \right) \right), \quad n \geq 0.$$

All the terms inside the parenthesis in the right hand side are well defined and we have good estimates for the differences for ϕ_n and ϕ_{n+1} . Then, we have

$$\phi(t) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \phi_{N+n}(t).$$

Then, for all $t \in \mathbb{C}$, there exists a $N = N(t)$, and a constant $C = C(N)$ such that

$$|\phi_{n+1}(t) - \phi_n(t)| < C \frac{A}{(1+(n-N)\epsilon)^2} \quad (7)$$

$$\text{and } |\phi_{n+1}(t) - \phi(t)| < C \frac{A}{1+(n-N)\epsilon}, \quad (8)$$

for any $n \geq N+1$.

It is well known that the range of ϕ is the whole complex plane \mathbb{C} . See [5] for a proof.

3 Skew parabolic maps with Fatou disks

We use the parametrization theorem of the last section for a dynamical application. As explained in the introduction, we prove a theorem similar to the one in [7]. That is, we prove that there exists some skew product parabolic maps that have wandering Fatou disks. Our construction, however, does not allow us to fatten the disks. We prove that statement at the end of this section. Let us recall the definition of Fatou disks following Ueda [9].

Definition 3.1 Let $f : X \rightarrow X$ be a holomorphic endomorphism of a complex manifold X . A holomorphic disk $D \subset X$ is a Fatou disk for f if the restriction of $\{f^n\}$ to the disk D is a normal family.

One-dimensional disks contained in the Fatou set of any map are clearly Fatou disks. However, we will prove that we cannot enlarge our Fatou disks into a Fatou component.

We need to add another couple of hypothesis to the ones in Definition 1.1. Since we want to construct Fatou disks, we will make them centered at z_0 , a critical point of f_0 and not centered at 0 as the iterates used on the Theorem 2.4. We also add the condition $\alpha = 1$ to simplify the computations. Let us put together those additional conditions on the following definition:

Definition 3.2 Let

$$F(t, z) = \left(\frac{t}{1+t}, f_t(z) \right)$$

be a special parabolic skew product map as in Definition 1.1 with $\alpha = 1$. We say that F satisfies $(\#)$ if the following conditions are satisfied:

- There exists $z_0 \neq 0$ a critical point of f_0 , such that $f_t(z_0) = t$ for all t .
- z_0 a critical point of f_0 of order at least 4.

The following corollary is an immediate consequence of Theorem 2.4.

Corollary 3.3 Given F that satisfies $(\#)$ as above, for any t define the iterates

$$\phi_n(t) = \pi_2 F^{n+1} \left(\frac{t}{1+nt}, z_0 \right).$$

Then the ϕ_n converges to the parametrization of the unstable manifold of f_0

$$\phi \left(\frac{t}{1-t} \right) = f_0(\phi(t)).$$

Proof We easily see that

$$F \left(\frac{t}{1+nt}, z_0 \right) = \left(\frac{t}{1+(n+1)t}, \frac{t}{1+nt} \right),$$

and now we apply Theorem 2.4 with $\alpha = 1$. □

Example We give an explicit map for which condition $(\#)$ is satisfied:

$$F(t, z) = \left(\frac{t}{1+t}, (z+1)^4(z-3z^2+7z^3) + t(1+(z+1)^4(-1+4z-10z^2+20z^3)) \right).$$

We have $f_t(z) = z + z^2 + z^3 + O(z^4, z^4t)$. Then $z_0 = -1, f_t(z_0) = t$ and z_0 is a critical point of f_t of order 4.

Let $t_0 \in \mathbb{C}$ be such that $\phi(t_0) = z_0$. We refer to the complex lines $\{t_n = \frac{t_0}{1 + nt_0}\}$, $n \geq 1$, as *critical fibers*.

Definition 3.4 We define the vertical disks D_n , $n \geq 1$, as follows:

$$D_n := \left\{ \left(\frac{t_0}{1 + nt_0}, z \right) \mid |z - z_0| < n^{-3/4} \right\}.$$

Note that t_0 might not be contained in V_ϵ . However, there exists $N' = N(t_0)$ such that $\frac{t_0}{1 + Nt_0}$ is in V_ϵ , for $N \geq N'$. From now on, we restrict our estimates to the disks D_n , $n \geq N'$.

Now we are ready to prove Theorem 3.5. Let us restate here:

Theorem 3.5 *There exist skew-product maps of the form $F(t, z) = (\frac{t}{1+t}, f_t(z))$ where $f_t(z) = f(t, z)$ is a polynomial in two variables, and a vertical holomorphic disk $D_m \subset \{t = t_m\}$ whose ω -limit set contains the parabolic fixed point $(0, 0)$ that is in the Julia set of f_0 .*

Proof Consider a special skew product map that satisfies condition $(\#)$. Then we will prove that the forward orbits of D_m accumulate at the point $(0, z_0)$, and therefore, we prove that for n sufficiently large, the forward orbits of the disks D_n all avoid the bulged Fatou components of F .

Note that t_0 might not be in our domain V_ϵ above. However, for a fixed $N' = N(t_0)$, we do have that $\frac{t_0}{1 + Nt_0}$ is in V_ϵ , for $N > N'$. Therefore, we can obtain all the estimates for iterates of F after we iterate F , N' times.

We need the following lemma:

Lemma 3.6 *Let (t, z) and (t, w) , be such that $t, z \in V_\epsilon$ and $|w - z| < \frac{C}{n^3}$. Then*

$$|\pi_2(F^n(t, z) - F^n(t, w))| < Cn^2|z - w|,$$

where C is fixed independent of n .

Proof If $z = 0$, then we have

$$|\pi_2 F^n(t, w)| = |f_{t_n} \circ \dots \circ f_t(w)|$$

and recall that each f_t is of the form $f_t(z) = z + z^2 + O(z^3)$. Let $w_{k+1} = f_{t_k}(w_k)$ and $w_0 = w$. Then we have that at infinity

$$\frac{1}{w_1} = \frac{1}{w} - 1 + O(w).$$

Our assumption implies $|w| < C/n^3$, then $|1/w| > n^3/C$, so when we apply n times our map f_t , we have $|1/w_n| > |1/w_0| - n(1 + K)$, where $K = O(1/n^2)$. Going back to the original coordinates

$$|w_n| < \frac{1}{|1/w_0| - n(1 + K)} = \frac{|w_0|}{1 - n|w_0|(1 + K)} < Cn^2|w_0|.$$

When $z \neq 0$ then there exists n large so that $|w - z| < \frac{C}{n^3}$ implies $w \in V_\epsilon$. Then we have much stronger estimates than needed. \square

All we need to complete the proof of Theorem 3.5 is the following lemma.

Lemma 3.7 *For n sufficiently large we have that*

$$F^{n+1}(D_n) \subset D_{2n+1}.$$

Proof First, we assume $n > N'$ so that $t_n \in V_\epsilon$. For the center, we use corollary 3.3:

$$F^{n+1}(t_n, z_0) = (t_{2n+1}, \phi_n(t_0))$$

and from Eq. (7) we have

$$C \frac{A}{1 + (n - N')\epsilon} = |\phi_n(t_0) - z_0| < r(2n + 1) = (2n + 1)^{-3/4},$$

for n large enough this inequality is satisfied. Now for the rest of the disk we use the last lemma. Let $(t_n, z_0 + \rho) \in D_n$, $|\rho| < r(n)$. Since z_0 is a critical point of order at least 4, then

$$F(t_n, z_0 + \rho) - F(t_n, z_0) = (0, \rho^4 C),$$

where C is bounded independent of n . We use Lemma 3.6 for $(t, w) = F(t_n, z_0 + \rho)$ and $(t, z) = F(t_n, z_0) = (t_{n+1}, t_n)$, so

$$\left| \pi_2 \left(F^{n+1}(t_n, z_0 + \rho) - F^{n+1}(t_n, z_0) \right) \right| < C' n^2 |\rho|^4.$$

For n large we have the last inequality in the following line:

$$C' n^2 |\rho|^4 < C' n^2 r(n)^4 = C' n^{-1} < r(2n + 1) = (2n + 1)^{-3/4},$$

therefore, we obtain that for n large $F^{n+1}(D_n) \subset D_{2n+1}$. \square

An immediate consequence of Lemma 3.7 is that for sufficiently large $n \in \mathbb{N}$ there exists a sequence of $l_n \rightarrow \infty$ so that $F^{l_n}(D_n) \rightarrow (0, z_0)$ as $\ell \rightarrow \infty$, and the proof of Theorem 3.5 is complete. \square

Lemma 3.8 *The disks D_n are Fatou disks for F .*

Proof We need to prove that the sequence F^k restricted to each of the disks D_n is a normal family. We see that the t coordinate of each disk D_n is going to 0 and therefore stays bounded. For the z coordinate we have that the sequence $\{\pi_2 F^{2^k(n+1)}, k \geq 0\}$. It is easy to see also that if (t, z) is such that $|z| > R$ and $|t| < 1$ then $F^n(t, z) \rightarrow \infty$. Then it follows that the entire second coordinate of the iterates of F must stay bounded. By Montel's Theorem this implies that F^k is a normal family when restricted to each D_n . \square

Remark 3.9 However, we see that we cannot enlarge our one-dimensional disks into domains of a polidisk shape. Assume that for each n , there exists a domain $B_n = U_n \times D_n$ where U_n is an open ball around each t_n , that is $U_n = \{|t - t_n| < \delta_n\}$. We will let δ_n vary for each n . Clearly, $D_n \subset B_n$. We will argue by contradiction; assume that there exists a sequence of $\delta_n > 0$ so that $F^{n+1}(B_n) \subset B_{2n+1}$ for n large enough.

Let $(s, z_0) \in B_n$ where $0 < |s - t_n| < \delta_n$. By assumption $F^{n+1}(s, z_0) \in B_{2n+1}$, therefore, $\pi_2(F^{n+1}(s, z_0)) \in D_{2n+1}$ which is equivalent to

$$L := |\pi_2(F^{n+1}(s, z_0)) - z_0| < (2n + 1)^{-3/4}. \quad (9)$$

We will see that this is not possible for any choice of δ_n .

We estimate L by below

$$L = |\pi_2 F^{n+1}(s, z_0) - z_0| \geq |\pi_2 F^{n+1}(s, z_0) - \phi_n(t_0)| - |\phi_n(t_0) - z_0|. \quad (10)$$

For n large we have an estimate on the second term of the right hand side of (10):

$$|\phi_n(t_0) - z_0| = |\phi_n(t_0) - \phi(t_0)| < C'/n.$$

For the first term on the right hand side of (10), we have:

$$|\pi_2 F^{n+1}(s, z_0) - \phi_n(t_0)| = |\phi_n(s') - \phi_n(t_0)| \geq C|s' - t_0|,$$

where $\frac{s'}{1+ns'} = s$ or equivalently $s' = s/(1 - ns)$. Since $\delta'_n = |s - t_n| \neq 0$, then $\delta'_0 = |s' - t_0| \neq 0$. Back in (10)

$$L = |\pi_2 F^{n+1}(s, z_0) - z_0| \geq C\delta'_0 - C'/n,$$

which together with the bound (9) gives us a contradiction. Therefore, it is not possible to fatten the disks above. For a more recent result on open wandering domains for skew product maps see [1]. Their technique, based on an idea of M. Lyubich, is to use parabolic implosion.

Authors' contributions

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