$\mathbf{Dynamics} \text{ of } N \text{-} \mathbf{distal homeomorphisms of compact metric spaces } \\$

Juan Carlos Salcedo Sora (salcedo@ufrj.br) Universidade Federal do Rio de Janeiro

Abstract. The distal homeomorphisms were introduced by Hilbert (p. 405 [2]) in order to generalize the isometries on metric spaces. Such homeomorphisms have been widely studied in the literature. For instance, Ellis [2] reduced them to the enveloping semi-groups and the minimal distal systems; Fustenberg [3] proved a structure theorem and Parry [4] proved that they have zero entropy (also derived from Fustenberg's). Generalizations of the distal systems include the point distal flows (by Veech [5] who obtained a structure theorem for them) and more recently N-distal homeomorphisms by the authors in [1]. We will show some examples and dynamic properties of N-distal homeomorphisms, such as their connection with the equicontinuity, minimal and shadowing properties. Even more, we will prove that the topological entropy for minimal N-distal homeomorphisms is zero, which generalizes the results established by Parry in [4]. This is a joint work in progress with Elias Rego (UFRJ).

References

- [1] APONTE, J., KEONHEE, L., CARRASCO, D., AND MORALES, C.A., Some generalizations of distality, To appear in Topol. Methods Nonlinear Anal..
- [2] ELLIS, R., Distal transformation groups, Pacific J. Math. 8 (1958), 401–405.
- [3] FURSTENBERG, H., The structure of distal flows, Amer. J. Math. 85 (1963), 477–515.
- [4] PARRY, W., Zero entropy of distal and related transformations, 1968 Topological Dynamics (Symposium, Colorado State Univ., Ft. Collins, Colo., 1967) pp. 383–389 Benjamin, New York.
- [5] VEECH, W.A., Point-distal flows, Amer. J. Math. 92 (1970), 205–242.