



Beau bounds for multicritical circle maps[☆]

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Dedicated to Sebastian van Strien on the occasion of his 60th birthday.

Abstract

Let $f : S^1 \rightarrow S^1$ be a C^3 homeomorphism without periodic points having a finite number of critical points of *power-law type*. In this paper we establish *real a-priori bounds*, on the geometry of orbits of f , which are *beau* in the sense of Sullivan, *i.e.* bounds that are asymptotically universal at small scales. The proof of the beau bounds presented here is an adaptation, to the multicritical setting, of the one given by the second author and de Melo in de Faria and de Melo (1999), for the case of a single critical point.

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1. Introduction

In the study of smooth dynamical systems, it is often the case that the geometry of orbits at fine scales is completely determined by a small number of dynamical invariants. The invariants in question can be combinatorial, topological, even measure-theoretic. This phenomenon is known as *rigidity*. In general, since in many cases a smooth self-map has a plethora of periodic orbits

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whose eigenvalues can vary under small perturbations, and since such eigenvalues are smooth conjugacy invariants, one can only hope to have rigidity in the absence of periodic points.

The greatest success in the study of rigidity of dynamical systems, so far, has been achieved in dimension one, *i.e.* for interval or circle dynamics. This success has been most complete in the case of invertible smooth dynamics on the circle – homeomorphisms or diffeomorphisms of S^1 with sufficient smoothness. Here, it is known since Poincaré and Denjoy that the only topological invariant is the rotation number. The seminal works of M. Herman [10] and J.-C. Yoccoz [26] cleared the path towards a fairly complete classification of smooth circle diffeomorphisms under smooth conjugacies. They showed that if f is a C^r -smooth diffeomorphism of S^1 , with $r \geq 3$, whose rotation number ρ satisfies the Diophantine condition

$$\left| \rho - \frac{p}{q} \right| \geq \frac{C}{q^{2+\beta}} \quad (1.1)$$

for all rational numbers p/q , for some constants $C > 0$ and $0 \leq \beta < 1$, then, *provided* $r > 2\beta + 1$, f is $C^{r-1-\beta-\epsilon}$ -conjugate to the corresponding rigid rotation, for every $\epsilon > 0$. This was subsequently sharpened by Katznelson and Ornstein [12], who showed that it is only necessary to assume $r > 2 + \beta$ (instead of $r \geq 3$ and $r > 2\beta + 1$). Herman's proof was simplified by Stark [19] and Khanin–Sinai [13] through the use of renormalization methods. More recently, in [15] Khanin and Teplinsky showed that this result is also valid without the use of any ϵ , provided that $2 < r < 3$. As communicated to us by the referee, it has recently been announced by Ornstein that the use of ϵ is unnecessary for all r .

In other words, for almost all rotation numbers, a sufficiently smooth circle diffeomorphism is almost as smoothly conjugate to the rotation with the same rotation number. The slight loss of differentiability for the conjugacy is inherent to small-denominator problems, and is already present even if the diffeomorphism in question is a small perturbation of a rotation. On the other hand, Arnol'd has shown in his thesis (see [1]) that there are real-analytic circle diffeomorphisms with “bad” irrational rotation numbers which are not even absolutely continuously conjugate to the corresponding rotation. These results yield a fairly complete solution to the rigidity problem for circle diffeomorphisms.

For smooth homeomorphisms of the circle with critical points (of non-flat type), the topological classification is due to Yoccoz [27], see [Theorem 2.1](#). Since no conjugacy between a map of this kind and the corresponding rigid rotation can be smooth, the correct thing to do when studying rigidity is to compare two such maps directly. In other words, assuming that there exists a topological conjugacy between two such maps taking the critical points of one to the critical points of the other, one asks: is this conjugacy a smooth diffeomorphism?

In the case of smooth homeomorphisms having exactly one critical point – the so-called *critical circle maps* – a reasonably complete rigidity theory has emerged in recent years, thanks to the combined efforts of several mathematicians – see [\[3,4,14,17,22–25\]](#) for the case of real-analytic homeomorphisms, and [\[7–9\]](#) for the case of *finitely* smooth homeomorphisms. We summarize those contributions in the following statements: any two C^3 circle homeomorphisms with the same irrational rotation number of *bounded type* (that is, $\beta = 0$ in (1.1)) and with a unique critical point (of the same odd power-law type), are conjugate to each other by a $C^{1+\alpha}$ circle diffeomorphism, for some universal $\alpha > 0$ [8]. Moreover, any two C^4 circle homeomorphisms with the same irrational rotation number and with a unique critical point (again, of the same odd type), are conjugate to each other by a C^1 diffeomorphism [9]. As it turns out, this conjugacy is a $C^{1+\alpha}$ diffeomorphism for a certain set of rotation numbers that has full Lebesgue measure (see [\[3, Section 4.4\]](#) for its definition), but *does not* include all irrational rotation numbers (see the counterexamples in [\[2\]](#) and [\[3, Section 5\]](#)).

By contrast, for smooth circle homeomorphisms having two or more critical points — the so-called *multicritical circle maps*, see [Definition 2.2](#) — the rigidity problem remains wide open.

The very first step in the study of rigidity is to get *real a-priori bounds* on the geometry of orbits. As it turns out, for one-dimensional maps with a finite number of critical points, the behavior of the critical orbits essentially determines the behavior of all other orbits. Hence the task reduces to finding a-priori bounds on the critical orbits, and for this it suffices to get uniform bounds on the sequence of *scaling ratios* around each critical point, determined by successive *closest returns* of the forward orbit of the critical point to itself. See [Section 2](#) for the relevant definitions. Such bounds have been obtained by M. Herman [[11](#)] and G. Świątek [[21](#)]. A detailed proof of such bounds in the case of multicritical circle maps can be found in [[6](#)].

Our goal in the present paper is to improve on the bounds presented in [[6](#)] by showing that they are *beau* in the sense of Sullivan [[20](#)] (see [Theorem A](#) in [Section 2.5](#)). This means that such bounds on the scaling ratios of the critical orbits become asymptotically universal, *i.e.* independent of the map. As in the case of maps with a single critical point, beau bounds should yield a strong form of compactness of the *renormalizations* of a given multicritical circle map. However, the precise definition of such ‘renormalization semi-group’ in the multicritical case is combinatorially more elaborate, and is therefore beyond the scope of the present paper.

1.1. Summary of results

We proceed to *informal statements* of our main results. Some rough explanations about the terminology adopted in these statements are in order (precise statements will be given in [Section 2.5](#)). We write $S^1 = \mathbb{R}/\mathbb{Z}$ for the unit circle, taken as an affine 1-manifold, and use additive notation throughout. By a *multicritical circle map* $f : S^1 \rightarrow S^1$ we mean an orientation-preserving, C^3 -smooth homeomorphism having a finite number of critical points, all of which are non-flat (of power-law type), see [Definition 2.2](#). Only maps without periodic orbits will matter to us. By a *scaling ratio* around a critical point we mean the ratio of distances, to said critical point, of two consecutive *closest returns* of the forward orbit of that critical point.

Theorem 1.1. *Let $f : S^1 \rightarrow S^1$ be a multicritical circle map with irrational rotation number. Then the successive scaling ratios around each critical point of f are uniformly bounded, and the bound is asymptotically independent of f .*

This theorem is, in fact, a special case of [Theorem A](#) stated in [Section 2.5](#); see also [Section 5](#). The main consequence of this result is the following *quasi-symmetric rigidity* statement, which is an improvement over the main theorem in [[6](#)]. Given an orientation-preserving homeomorphism $h : S^1 \rightarrow S^1$, we define its *local quasi-symmetric distortion* to be the function $\sigma_h : S^1 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^+ \cup \{\infty\}$ given by

$$\sigma_h(x) = \lim_{\delta \rightarrow 0} \limsup_{|t| \leq \delta} \frac{|h(x+t) - h(x)|}{|h(x) - h(x-t)|}.$$

When $\sigma_h(x) \leq M$ for all $x \in S^1$ and some constant $M \geq 1$, we say that h is *quasi-symmetric*.

Corollary 1.1. *Let $f, g : S^1 \rightarrow S^1$ be multicritical circle maps with the same irrational rotation number and the same number N of (non-flat) critical points, whose criticalities are bounded by some number $d > 1$. Suppose $h : S^1 \rightarrow S^1$ is a topological conjugacy between f and g which maps each critical point of f to a critical point of g . Then h is quasi-symmetric, and its local quasi-symmetric distortion is universally bounded, *i.e.* there exists a constant $K = K(N, d) > 1$, independent of f and g , such that $\sigma_h(x) \leq K$ for all $x \in S^1$.*

The fact that the conjugacy h is *quasi-symmetric*, in the above corollary, is the main theorem proved in [6]. The improvement here is that the quasi-symmetric distortion of h is *asymptotically universal*. We provide a sketch of the proof of [Corollary 1.1](#) in [Section 5](#).

This paper is organized as follows: in [Section 2](#), we recall some well-known facts and state our main results (see [Section 2.5](#)). In [Section 3](#) we establish C^1 -bounds for suitable return maps around a critical point, while in [Section 4](#) we prove that these return maps have negative Schwarzian derivative. In [Section 5](#) we prove [Theorems A, B, 1.1](#) and [Corollary 1.1](#). Finally, in [Appendix](#), we provide proofs of some auxiliary results stated and used along the text.

2. Preliminaries and statements of results

In this section we review some classical tools of one-dimensional dynamics that will be used along the text, and we state our main results (see [Section 2.5](#)).

2.1. Cross-ratios

Given two intervals $M \subset T \subset S^1$ with M compactly contained in T (written $M \Subset T$) let us denote by L and R the two connected components of $T \setminus M$. We define the *cross-ratio* of the pair M, T as follows:

$$[M, T] = \frac{|L||R|}{|L \cup M||M \cup R|} \in (0, 1).$$

The cross-ratio is preserved by Möbius transformations. Moreover, it is weakly contracted by maps with negative Schwarzian derivative (see [Lemma 2.1](#)).

Let $f : S^1 \rightarrow S^1$ be a continuous map, and let $U \subseteq S^1$ be an open set such that $f|_U$ is a homeomorphism onto its image. If $M \subset T \subset U$ are intervals, with $M \Subset T$, the *cross-ratio distortion* of the map f on the pair of intervals (M, T) is defined to be the ratio

$$\text{CrD}(f; M, T) = \frac{[f(M), f(T)]}{[M, T]}.$$

If $f|_T$ is a Möbius transformation, then we have that $\text{CrD}(f; M, T) = 1$. When $f|_T$ is a diffeomorphism onto its image and $\log Df|_T$ has *bounded variation* in T (for instance, if f is a C^2 diffeomorphism), we obtain $\text{CrD}(f; M, T) \leq e^{2V}$, where $V = \text{Var}(\log Df|_T)$. We shall use the following chain rule in iterated form:

$$\text{CrD}(f^j; M, T) = \prod_{i=0}^{j-1} \text{CrD}(f; f^i(M), f^i(T)). \quad (2.1)$$

2.2. Distortion and the Schwarzian

If $f : T \rightarrow f(T)$ is a C^1 diffeomorphism, we define its *distortion* by

$$\text{Dist}(f, T) = \sup_{x, y \in T} \frac{|Df(x)|}{|Df(y)|}.$$

Note that $\text{Dist}(f, T) = 1$ if, and only if, f is an affine map on T . In any other case we have $\text{Dist}(f, T) > 1$. By the Mean Value Theorem, we have the following fact.

Remark 2.1. If $\text{Dist}(f, T) < 1 + \varepsilon$, then $\text{CrD}(f; M, T) < (1 + \varepsilon)^2$ for any $M \subset T$.

Recall that for a given C^3 map f , the *Schwarzian derivative* of f is the differential operator defined for all x regular point of f by:

$$Sf(x) = \frac{D^3 f(x)}{Df(x)} - \frac{3}{2} \left(\frac{D^2 f(x)}{Df(x)} \right)^2.$$

The relation between the Schwarzian derivative and cross-ratio distortion is given by the following well known fact.

Lemma 2.1. *If f is a C^3 diffeomorphism with $Sf < 0$, then for any two intervals $M \subset T$ contained in the domain of f we have $\text{CrD}(f; M, T) < 1$, that is, $[f(M), f(T)] < [M, T]$.*

See the [Appendix](#) for a proof.

2.3. Multicritical circle maps

Let us now define the maps which are the main object of study in the present paper. We start with the notion of *non-flat critical point*.

Definition 2.1. We say that a critical point c of a one-dimensional C^3 map f is *non-flat* of degree $d > 1$ if there exists a neighborhood W of the critical point such that $f(x) = f(c) + \phi(x)|\phi(x)|^{d-1}$ for all $x \in W$, where $\phi : W \rightarrow \phi(W)$ is a C^3 diffeomorphism such that $\phi(c) = 0$. The number d is also called the *criticality*, the *type* or the *order* of c .

We recall here, the following facts about the geometric behavior of a map near a non-flat critical point.

Lemma 2.2. *Given f with a non-flat critical point c of degree $d > 1$ there exists a neighborhood $U \subseteq W$ of c such that:*

- (1) *f has negative Schwarzian derivative on $U \setminus \{c\}$. More precisely, there exists $K = K(f) > 0$ such that for all $x \in U \setminus \{c\}$ we have:*

$$Sf(x) < -\frac{K}{(x-c)^2}.$$

- (2) *There exist constants $0 < \alpha < \beta$ such that for all $x \in U$*

$$\alpha|x-c|^{d-1} < Df(x) < \beta|x-c|^{d-1}.$$

Moreover, α and β can be chosen so that $\beta < (3/2)\alpha$.

- (3) *Given a non-empty interval $J \subseteq U$ and $x \in J$ we have*

$$Df(x) \leq 3d \frac{|f(J)|}{|J|}.$$

- (4) *Given two non-empty intervals $M \subseteq T \subseteq U$ we have:*

$$\text{CrD}(f; M, T) \leq 9d^2.$$

We postpone the proof of [Lemma 2.2](#) to the [Appendix](#).

Definition 2.2. A *multicritical circle map* is an orientation preserving C^3 circle homeomorphism having $N \geq 1$ critical points, all of which are non-flat in the sense of [Definition 2.1](#).

Being a homeomorphism, a multicritical circle map f has a well defined rotation number. We will focus on the case when f has no periodic orbits. By a result of J.-C. Yoccoz [27], f has no wandering intervals. More precisely, we have the following fundamental result.

Theorem 2.1 (Yoccoz [27]). *Let f be a multicritical circle map with irrational rotation number ρ . Then f is topologically conjugate to the rigid rotation R_ρ , i.e., there exists a homeomorphism $h : S^1 \rightarrow S^1$ such that $h \circ f = R_\rho \circ h$.*

Given a family of intervals $\mathcal{F}$ on S^1 and a positive integer m , we say that $\mathcal{F}$ has *multiplicity of intersection at most m* if each $x \in S^1$ belongs to at most m elements of $\mathcal{F}$.

Cross-Ratio Inequality. *Given a multicritical critical circle map $f : S^1 \rightarrow S^1$, there exists a constant $C > 1$, depending only on f , such that the following holds. If $M_i \subseteq T_i \subset S^1$, where i runs through some finite set of indices $\mathcal{I}$, are intervals on the circle such that the family $\{T_i : i \in \mathcal{I}\}$ has multiplicity of intersection at most m , then*

$$\prod_{i \in \mathcal{I}} \text{CrD}(f; M_i, T_i) \leq C^m. \quad (2.2)$$

The Cross-Ratio Inequality was obtained by Świątek in [21]. Similar estimates were obtained before by Yoccoz in [27], on his way to proving Theorem 2.1 (see [5, Chapter IV] for this and much more). In this paper we will improve the Cross-Ratio Inequality, obtaining *universal* bounds (see Theorem B in Section 2.5).

As explained before, given two intervals $M \subset T \subset S^1$ with $M \subseteq T$ (that is, M is compactly contained in T), we denote by L and R the two connected components of $T \setminus M$. We define the *space* of M inside T as the smallest of the ratios $|L|/|M|$ and $|R|/|M|$. If the space is $\tau > 0$ we said that T contains a τ -scaled neighborhood of M .

Lemma 2.3 (Koebe Distortion Principle). *For each $\ell, \tau > 0$ and each multicritical circle map f there exists a constant $K = K(\ell, \tau, f) > 1$ of the form*

$$K = \left(1 + \frac{1}{\tau}\right)^2 \exp(C_0 \ell), \quad (2.3)$$

where C_0 is a constant depending only on f , with the following property. If T is an interval such that $f^k|_T$ is a diffeomorphism onto its image and if $\sum_{j=0}^{k-1} |f^j(T)| \leq \ell$, then for each interval $M \subset T$ for which $f^k(T)$ contains a τ -scaled neighborhood of $f^k(M)$ one has

$$\frac{1}{K} \leq \frac{|Df^k(x)|}{|Df^k(y)|} \leq K$$

for all $x, y \in M$.

A proof of the Koebe distortion principle can be found in [5, p. 295].

2.4. Combinatorics and real bounds

Let f be a multicritical circle map, and let $c_0, c_1, \dots, c_{N-1}$ be its critical points. As already mentioned in the introduction, we assume throughout that f has no periodic points. Let ρ be the

rotation number of f . As we know, it has an infinite continued fraction expansion, say

$$\rho(f) = [a_0, a_1, \dots] = \frac{1}{a_0 + \frac{1}{a_1 + \frac{1}{\ddots}}}$$

A classical reference for continued-fraction expansion is the monograph [16]. Truncating the expansion at level $n-1$, we obtain a sequence of fractions p_n/q_n which are called the *convergents* of the irrational ρ .

$$\frac{p_n}{q_n} = [a_0, a_1, \dots, a_{n-1}] = \frac{1}{a_0 + \frac{1}{a_1 + \frac{1}{\ddots \frac{1}{a_{n-1}}}}}$$

Since each p_n/q_n is the best possible approximation to ρ by fractions with denominator at most q_n [16, Chapter II, Theorem 15], we have:

$$\text{If } 0 < q < q_n \text{ then } \left| \rho - \frac{p_n}{q_n} \right| < \left| \rho - \frac{p}{q} \right|, \quad \text{for any } p \in \mathbb{N}.$$

The sequence of numerators satisfies

$$p_0 = 0, \quad p_1 = 1, \quad p_{n+1} = a_n p_n + p_{n-1} \quad \text{for } n \geq 1.$$

Analogously, the sequence of the denominators, which we call the *return times*, satisfies

$$q_0 = 1, \quad q_1 = a_0, \quad q_{n+1} = a_n q_n + q_{n-1} \quad \text{for } n \geq 1.$$

For each point $x \in S^1$, the closed interval with endpoints x and $f^{q_n}(x)$ containing the point $f^{q_{n+2}}(x)$ contains no other iterate $f^j(x)$ with $1 \leq j \leq q_n - 1$.

For each critical point $x \in S^1$ and each non-negative integer n , let $I_n(x)$ be the interval with endpoints x and $f^{q_n}(x)$ containing $f^{q_{n+2}}(x)$. We write $I_n^j(x) = f^j(I_n(x))$ for all j and n .

Lemma 2.4. *For each $n \geq 0$ and each $x \in S^1$, the collection of intervals*

$$\mathcal{P}_n(x) = \{f^i(I_n(x)) : 0 \leq i \leq q_{n+1} - 1\} \cup \{f^j(I_{n+1}(x)) : 0 \leq j \leq q_n - 1\}$$

is a partition of the unit circle (modulo endpoints), called the n th dynamical partition associated to the point x .

See the [Appendix](#) for a proof.

For each n , the partition $\mathcal{P}_{n+1}(x)$ is a (non-strict) refinement of $\mathcal{P}_n(x)$, while the partition $\mathcal{P}_{n+2}(x)$ is a strict refinement of $\mathcal{P}_n(x)$.

Let us focus our attention on one of the critical points only, say c_0 , and on its associated dynamical partitions, namely $\mathcal{P}_n(c_0)$ ($n \geq 0$). To simplify the notation, we shall write below $\mathcal{P}_n$ instead of $\mathcal{P}_n(c_0)$. Accordingly, the intervals $I_n^j(c_0)$ and $I_{n+1}^j(c_0)$ will be denoted by I_n^j and I_{n+1}^j , respectively. Moreover, for a given $J \in \mathcal{P}_n$ we shall denote by J^* the union of J with its left and right neighbors in $\mathcal{P}_n$. We may assume, for n large enough, that no two critical points of f are in the same atom of $\mathcal{P}_n$.

Theorem 2.2 (Real a-priori Bounds). *Let f be a multicritical circle map. There exists a constant $C > 1$ depending only on f such that the following holds. For all $n \geq 0$ and for each pair of adjacent atoms $I, J \in \mathcal{P}_n$ we have*

$$C^{-1}|J| \leq |I| \leq C|J|. \quad (2.4)$$

In particular there exists $\mu = \mu(f) \in (0, 1)$ such that, if $\mathcal{P}_{n+2} \ni \Delta \subset \Delta' \in \mathcal{P}_n$, then $|\Delta| < \mu|\Delta'|$ for all $n \in \mathbb{N}$.

When we get the inequalities in (2.4) for two atoms I and J , we will say that they are *comparable*, which will be denoted by $|I| \asymp |J|$. Thus the above theorem is saying that *any two adjacent atoms of a dynamical partition of f are comparable*.

Note that for a rigid rotation we have $|I_n| = a_{n+1}|I_{n+1}| + |I_{n+2}|$. If a_{n+1} is big, then I_n is much larger than I_{n+1} . Thus, even for rigid rotations, real bounds do not hold in general.

Theorem 2.2 was obtained by Herman [11], based on estimates by Świątek [21]. Further proofs are to be found in [3] and [18] for the case of a single critical point, and in [6] for the general case.

2.5. Statements of main results

Our main goal in the present paper is to establish the following two results, which immediately imply **Theorem 1.1**.

Theorem A (Beau Bounds). *Given $N \geq 1$ in $\mathbb{N}$ and $d > 1$ there exists a constant $B = B(N, d) > 1$ with the following property: given a multicritical circle map f , with at most N critical points whose criticalities are bounded by d , there exists $n_0 = n_0(f) \in \mathbb{N}$ such that for all $n \geq n_0$ and for any adjacent intervals I and J in $\mathcal{P}_n$ we have:*

$$\frac{|J|}{B} \leq |I| \leq B|J|.$$

Theorem B. *Given $N \geq 1$ in $\mathbb{N}$ and $d > 1$ there exists a constant $B = B(N, d) > 1$ with the following property: given a multicritical circle map f , with at most N critical points whose criticalities are bounded by d , there exists $n_0 = n_0(f)$ such that for all $n \geq n_0$, $\Delta \in \mathcal{P}_n$ and $k \in \mathbb{N}$ such that $f^j(\Delta)$ is contained in an element of $\mathcal{P}_n$ for all $1 \leq j \leq k$, we have that:*

$$\text{CrD}(f^k; \Delta, \Delta^*) \leq B.$$

The proof of the beau bounds (**Theorem A**) is the same as the proof of the real bounds (**Theorem 2.2**) given by the first two authors in [6, Section 3, p. 8–16], but replacing the Cross-Ratio Inequality with **Theorem B**. In other words, **Theorem A** follows directly from **Theorem B**. The remainder of this paper is devoted to proving **Theorem B**. Its proof will be given in Section 5.

3. The C^1 bounds

In this section we prove the following result.

Lemma 3.1. *Given a multicritical circle map f there exist two constants $K = K(f) > 1$ and $n_0 = n_0(f) \in \mathbb{N}$ such that for all $n > n_0$, $x \in I_n$ and $j \in \{0, 1, \dots, q_{n+1}\}$, we have*

$$Df^j(x) \leq K \frac{|f^j(I_n)|}{|I_n|}. \quad (3.1)$$

For future reference, we note the following consequence of the real bounds.

Corollary 3.1. *The sequence $\{f^{q_{n+1}}|I_n|\}$ is bounded in the C^1 metric.*

Proof of Corollary 3.1. By combinatorics, $I_{n+1} \subset f^{q_{n+1}}(I_n) \subset I_n \cup I_{n+1}$. Then:

$$\frac{|I_{n+1}|}{|I_n|} \leq \frac{|f^{q_{n+1}}(I_n)|}{|I_n|} \leq 1 + \frac{|I_{n+1}|}{|I_n|}.$$

By the real bounds (Theorem 2.2) we have $|I_{n+1}| \asymp |I_n|$, and then $|f^{q_{n+1}}(I_n)| \asymp |I_n|$. Therefore Corollary 3.1 follows from Lemma 3.1. $\square$

The remainder of this section is devoted to proving Lemma 3.1.

Proof of Lemma 3.1. For each $n \in \mathbb{N}$ consider $L_n = I_{n+1}$, $R_n = f^{q_n}(I_n)$ and $T_n = I_n^* = L_n \cup I_n \cup R_n$. We have three preliminary facts:

Fact 3.1. *The family $\{T_n, f(T_n), \dots, f^{q_{n+1}-1}(T_n)\}$ has intersection multiplicity bounded by 3.*

Fact 3.1 follows from the following general fact: given $z \in S^1$ and $n \in \mathbb{N}$ let $I = [z, R_\rho^{3q_n}(z)]$, where R_ρ is the rigid rotation of angle $2\pi\rho$ in the unit circle. Then the multiplicity of intersection of the family $\{I, R_\rho(I), \dots, R_\rho^{q_{n+1}-1}(I)\}$ is 3 for any $n \in \mathbb{N}$.

Fact 3.2. *There exists a constant $\tau > 0$ (depending only on the real bounds of f) such that*

$$|L_n^j| > \tau |I_n^j| \quad \text{and} \quad |R_n^j| > \tau |I_n^j|$$

for each $j \in \{0, \dots, q_{n+1}\}$ and for all $n \in \mathbb{N}$.

Proof of Fact 3.2. For $j = 0$, observe that the intervals L_n , I_n and R_n are adjacent and belong to the dynamical partition $\mathcal{P}_n$, then by the real bounds they are comparable by a constant that only depends on f . Let us prove now that for $j = q_{n+1}$ the three intervals L_n^j , I_n^j and R_n^j are comparable too.

On one hand, the intervals I_{n+1} and $I_{n+1}^{q_{n+1}}$ are adjacent and belong to $\mathcal{P}_{n+1}$, then they are comparable (again by the real bounds). Moreover $I_{n+1} \subset I_n^{q_{n+1}} \subset I_{n+1} \cup I_n$. By the real bounds $|I_n| \asymp |I_{n+1}|$ and then $|I_n^{q_{n+1}}| \asymp |I_n^{q_{n+1}}|$, that is:

$$|I_n^{q_{n+1}}| \asymp |I_n^{q_{n+1}}|. \quad (3.2)$$

On the other hand, the intervals I_n and $I_n^{q_n}$ are adjacent and belong to $\mathcal{P}_n$, then they are comparable. Moreover:

$$I_{n+1}^{q_n} \subset I_n^{q_n+q_{n+1}} \subset I_n \cup I_n^{q_n}.$$

From [6, item (v), p. 14] we know that $|I_n^{q_n}| \asymp |I_n|$ and then $|I_n^{q_n+q_{n+1}}| \asymp |I_n|$. But $I_{n+1} \subset I_n^{q_{n+1}} \subset I_n \cup I_{n+1}$ and then by the real bounds:

$$|R_n^{q_{n+1}}| = |I_n^{q_n+q_{n+1}}| \asymp |I_n| \asymp |I_n^{q_{n+1}}|. \quad (3.3)$$

Therefore, for $j = q_{n+1}$, the three intervals L_n^j , I_n^j and R_n^j are comparable. Now, let $1 \leq j \leq q_{n+1} - 1$. Consider the intervals $|L_n^j|$, $|I_n^j|$, $|R_n^j|$ and their images by the map $f^{q_{n+1}-j}$. By the Cross-Ratio Inequality (combined with Fact 3.1) we have that there exists a constant $K_0 = K_0(f) > 1$ such that

$$\frac{|I_n^{q_{n+1}}| |R_n^{q_{n+1}}| |L_n^j \cup I_n^j| |I_n^j \cup R_n^j|}{|L_n^j| |R_n^j| |L_n^{q_{n+1}} \cup I_n^{q_{n+1}}| |I_n^{q_{n+1}} \cup R_n^{q_{n+1}}|} \leq K_0.$$

$$\left(1 + \frac{|I_n^j|}{|L_n^j|}\right) \left(1 + \frac{|I_n^j|}{|R_n^j|}\right) \leq K,$$

$$Df^{j_2-j_1-1}(x) \asymp \frac{|f^{j_2}(I_n)|}{|f^{j_1+1}(I_n)|},$$

$$\frac{1}{K_0} \leq \frac{Df^{j_2-j_1-1}(x)}{Df^{j_2-j_1-1}(y)} \leq K_0.$$

$$Df^{j_2-j_1-1}(y) = \frac{|f^{j_2}(I_n)|}{|f^{j_1+1}(I_n)|}.$$

$$\frac{1}{K_0} \frac{|f^{j_2}(I_n)|}{|f^{j_1+1}(I_n)|} \leq Df^{j_2-j_1-1}(x) \leq K_0 \frac{|f^{j_2}(I_n)|}{|f^{j_1+1}(I_n)|}. \quad \square$$

$$Df^j(x) \leq (3d)^{3N} K_0^{3N} \frac{|f^j(I_n)|}{|I_n|} \quad \text{for any } x \in I_n \text{ and } j \in \{1, \dots, q_{n+1}\},$$

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4. The negative Schwarzian property

In this section we prove the following result.

Lemma 4.1. *Let f be a multicritical circle map. There exists $n_1 = n_1(f) \in \mathbb{N}$ such that for all $n \geq n_1$ we have that*

$$Sf^j(x) < 0 \quad \text{for all } j \in \{1, \dots, q_{n+1}\} \text{ and for all } x \in I_n \text{ regular point of } f^j.$$

Likewise, we have

$$Sf^j(x) < 0 \quad \text{for all } j \in \{1, \dots, q_n\} \text{ and for all } x \in I_{n+1} \text{ regular point of } f^j.$$

In the proof we adapt the exposition in [3, pages 380–381].

Proof of Lemma 4.1. We give the proof only for the case $x \in I_n$ regular point of f^j for some $j \in \{1, \dots, q_{n+1}\}$ (the other case is entirely analogous).

By Item (1) in Lemma 2.2 we know that for each critical point c_i there exist a neighborhood $U_i \subseteq S^1$ of c_i and a positive constant K_i such that for all $x \in U_i \setminus \{c_i\}$ we have

$$Sf(x) < -\frac{K_i}{(x - c_i)^2} < 0. \quad (4.1)$$

Let us call $\mathcal{U} = \bigcup_{i=0}^{N-1} U_i$, and let $\mathcal{V} \subset S^1$ be an open set that contains none of the critical points of f and such that $\mathcal{U} \cup \mathcal{V} = S^1$. Since f is C^3 , $M = \sup_{y \in \mathcal{V}} |Sf(y)|$ is finite. Let $\delta_n = \max_{0 \leq j < q_{n+1}} |I_n^j|$. We know that $\delta_n \rightarrow 0$ as $n \rightarrow \infty$, because f is topologically conjugate to a rotation. We choose $n_1 = n_1(f)$ so large that δ_n is smaller than the Lebesgue number of the covering $\{\mathcal{U}, \mathcal{V}\}$ of the circle for all $n \geq n_1$. Using the *chain rule* for the Schwarzian derivative, we have for all $n \geq n_1$ and all $x \in I_n$ regular point of f^j

$$Sf^j(x) = \sum_{k=0}^{j-1} Sf(f^k(x)) [Df^k(x)]^2. \quad (4.2)$$

We can decompose this sum as $\Sigma_1^{(n)}(x) + \Sigma_2^{(n)}(x)$ where

$$\Sigma_1^{(n)}(x) = \sum_{k: I_n^k \subset \mathcal{U}} Sf(f^k(x)) [Df^k(x)]^2, \quad (4.3)$$

and $\Sigma_2^{(n)}(x)$ is the sum over the remaining terms.

Now we proceed through the following steps:

- (i) Since $I_n \subset \mathcal{U}$, the sum in the right-hand side of (4.3) includes the term with $k = 0$, namely $Sf(x)$. Since all the other terms in (4.3) are negative as well, and since $|x - c_0| \leq |I_n|$, we deduce from (4.1) that:

$$\Sigma_1^{(n)}(x) < -\frac{K_1}{|I_n|^2}. \quad (4.4)$$

- (ii) Observe that,

$$\left| \Sigma_2^{(n)}(x) \right| \leq \sum_{I_n^k \subset \mathcal{V}} |Sf(f^k(x))| [Df^k(x)]^2. \quad (4.5)$$

Assuming $n_1 > n_0$, where $n_0 = n_0(f) \in \mathbb{N}$ is given by Lemma 3.1, we know that there exists $K = K(f) > 1$ such that

$$\begin{aligned} \left| \Sigma_2^{(n)}(x) \right| &\leq \sum_{I_n^k \subset \mathcal{V}} |Sf(f^k(x))| K^2 \frac{|I_n^k|^2}{|I_n|^2} \\ &\leq M \frac{K^2}{|I_n|^2} \sum_{I_n^k \subset \mathcal{V}} |I_n^k|^2 \\ &\leq M \frac{K^2}{|I_n|^2} \max_{0 \leq k \leq j-1} |I_n^k| \sum_{I_n^k \subset \mathcal{V}} |I_n^k| \\ &\leq M \frac{K^2}{|I_n|^2} \delta_n. \end{aligned} \quad (4.6)$$

Choosing n_1 so large that $K^2 M \delta_n < K_1$ for all $n \geq n_1$, we deduce from (4.4) and (4.6) that, indeed, $Sf^j(x) < 0$ for all $j \in \{1, \dots, q_{n+1}\}$ and for $n \geq n_1$. $\square$

5. Proof of main results

In this final section we prove Theorems A, B, 1.1 and Corollary 1.1.

For each critical point c_i we consider its neighborhood U_i given by Lemma 2.2. Moreover, let $n_1 \in \mathbb{N}$ be given by Lemma 4.1. The following *decomposition* will be crucial in the proof of Theorem B (recall that, for a given $J \in \mathcal{P}_n$, we denote by J^* the union of J with its left and right neighbors in $\mathcal{P}_n$).

Lemma 5.1. *Given $\varepsilon > 0$ there exists $n_2 \in \mathbb{N}$, $n_2 = n_2(\varepsilon, f) > n_1$, with the following property: given $n \geq n_2$, $\Delta \in \mathcal{P}_n$ and $k \in \mathbb{N}$ such that $f^j(\Delta)$ is contained in an element of $\mathcal{P}_n$ for all $1 \leq j \leq k$, we can write*

$$f^k|\Delta^* = \phi_k \circ \phi_{k-1} \circ \dots \circ \phi_1,$$

where:

- (1) For at most $3N+1$ values of $i \in \{1, \dots, k\}$, ϕ_i is a diffeomorphism with distortion bounded by $1 + \varepsilon$.
- (2) For at most $3N$ values of $i \in \{1, \dots, k\}$, ϕ_i is the restriction of f to some interval contained in U_i .
- (3) For the remainder values of i , ϕ_i is either the identity or a diffeomorphism with negative Schwarzian derivative.

In the proof we adapt the argument given in [3, pages 352–353].

Proof of Lemma 5.1. Let $C_0 = C_0(f) \geq 1$ be given by the Koebe distortion principle (Lemma 2.3). Let $C > 1$ and $\mu \in (0, 1)$ given by Theorem 2.2. Let $\delta \in (0, 1)$ be such that $(1 + \delta)^2 \exp(C_0 \delta) < 1 + \varepsilon$, and let $n_2 \in \mathbb{N}$ be such that

$$n_2 > n_1 + \frac{4 \log(\delta \mu^{3/2}/C)}{\log \mu}.$$

Note that $0 < (\mu^{1/4})^{n_2-n_1} < \delta\mu^{3/2}/C$. Given $n \geq n_2$ consider

$$m = m(n) = \left\lfloor \frac{n + n_1}{2} \right\rfloor,$$

the integer part of $\frac{1}{2}(n + n_1)$. Let Δ and k be as in the statement, and consider $J_m \in \mathcal{P}_m$ such that $\Delta \subseteq J_m$, and consider also $J_{n_1} \in \mathcal{P}_{n_1}$ with $J_m \subseteq J_{n_1}$. Taking n sufficiently large, we may assume that $\Delta^* \subset J_m$.

Let $s \geq 0$ be the smallest natural number such that $f^s(J_{n_1})$ contains a critical point of f .

Claim 5.1. *The distortion of f^s on Δ^* is bounded by $1 + \varepsilon$.*

Proof of Claim 5.1. The proof uses the Koebe Distortion Principle (Lemma 2.3). Replacing n_1 by $n_1 + 1$ if necessary, we may assume that $f^j(J_{n_1}) \in \mathcal{P}_{n_1}$ for all $j \in \{0, \dots, s-1\}$. By the real bounds, the space τ of Δ^* inside J_m^* is bounded from below by

$$\tau \geq \frac{1}{C} \frac{|J_m|}{|\Delta^*|} \geq \frac{1}{C} \left(\frac{1}{\mu} \right)^{\lfloor (n-m)/2 \rfloor} > \frac{\mu}{C} \left(\frac{1}{\mu} \right)^{(n-m)/2}.$$

Since $m \leq \frac{n+n_1}{2}$, we have $n - m \geq n - \frac{n+n_1}{2} = \frac{n-n_1}{2}$, and then

$$\frac{1}{\tau} \leq \frac{C}{\mu} \mu^{(n-m)/2} \leq \frac{C}{\mu} (\mu^{1/4})^{n-n_1} < \sqrt{\mu} \delta < \delta. \quad (5.1)$$

Now we estimate the sum ℓ of the lengths of the iterates of J_m^* between 1 and $s-1$. Since $\frac{n+n_1}{2} < m+1$, we have $m - n_1 > \frac{n-n_1}{2} - 1$, and then for all $j \in \{0, \dots, s-1\}$:

$$|f^j(J_m^*)| \leq \mu^{\lfloor (m-n_1)/2 \rfloor} |f^j(J_{n_1}^*)| \leq (\mu^{1/4})^{n-n_1} \left(\frac{1}{\mu} \right)^{3/2} |f^j(J_{n_1}^*)| \leq \frac{\delta}{C} |f^j(J_{n_1}^*)|.$$

Therefore:

$$\ell = \sum_{j=0}^{s-1} |f^j(J_m^*)| < \frac{3\delta}{C} < \delta, \quad (5.2)$$

since $\sum_{j=0}^{s-1} |f^j(J_{n_1}^*)| < 3$ by combinatorics (and assuming $C > 3$). From inequalities (5.1), (5.2) and Koebe distortion principle (see (2.3)) we get that the distortion on Δ^* is bounded from above by

$$(1 + \delta)^2 \exp(C_0 \delta) < 1 + \varepsilon. \quad \square$$

To prove Lemma 5.1 we decompose the orbit of Δ^* under f according to the following algorithm. For each $i \in \{0, 1, \dots, k-1\}$ we have two cases to consider:

- (1) If $f^i(J_{n_1})$ does not contain any critical point of f , we define the corresponding ϕ to be f^s , where $s \geq 1$ is the smallest natural such that $f^{i+s}(J_{n_1})$ contains a critical point of f . Arguing as in Claim 5.1, we see that this case belongs to the first type of components in the statement.
- (2) If $f^i(J_{n_1})$ contains a critical point c of f we may assume, by taking n_2 large enough, that $f^i(\Delta^*) \subset I_{n_1}(c) \cup I_{n_1+1}(c)$. We have two sub-cases to consider:
 - (i) If $f^i(\Delta^*)$ does not contain c (and therefore no other critical point) let $s \geq 1$ be the smallest natural such that $f^{i+s}(\Delta^*)$ contains a critical point of f , and we define the corresponding ϕ to be f^s . By Lemma 4.1 (and the fact that composition

of diffeomorphisms with negative Schwarzian derivative is a diffeomorphism with negative Schwarzian derivative too) this case belongs to the third type of components in the statement.

- (ii) If the critical point belongs to $f^i(\Delta^*)$ we define the corresponding ϕ to be just a single iterate of f (and this sub-case belongs to the second type of components in the statement).

Note finally that, by combinatorics, the first case happens at most $3N + 1$ times, while the second case occurs at most $3N$ times. $\square$

With [Lemma 5.1](#) at hand, we are ready to prove our main results.

Proof of Theorem B. [Theorem B](#) follows at once from the decomposition obtained in [Lemma 5.1](#), by combining [Remark 2.1](#), [Lemma 2.1](#) and Item (4) of [Lemma 2.2](#). The constant B depends only on the number and order of the critical points of f , but not on f itself. It is in fact enough to consider $B = (1 + 1/2)^{2(3N+1)}(9d^2)^{3N}$. $\square$

Proof of Theorem A. As explained in [Section 2.5](#), the proof of [Theorem A](#) is the same as the proof of the real bounds ([Theorem 2.2](#)) given by the first two authors in [6, Section 3], but replacing the Cross-Ratio Inequality with [Theorem B](#). $\square$

Proof of Theorem 1.1. This is clearly a special case of [Theorem A](#). $\square$

Proof of Corollary 1.1. Here we merely sketch the proof (the details are tedious repetitions of arguments in [6]). The proof uses the notion of *fine grids* given in [6, Definition 5.1] and the criterion for quasi-symmetry given in [6, Proposition 5.1]. Let $\{\mathcal{Q}_n(f)\}_{n \geq 0}$ be the fine grid constructed in [6, Proposition 5.2], and let $B > 1$ and $n_0 = \max\{n_0(f), n_0(g)\}$ be given by [Theorem A](#). Then for all $n \geq n_0$, adjacent atoms of $\mathcal{P}_n^f$ are comparable by the constant B , and the same is valid for adjacent atoms of $\mathcal{P}_n^g$. Consider the sequence $\{\mathcal{Q}'_n(f)\}_{n \geq n_0}$ of partitions of $J_{n_0}^f = I_{n_0}^f \cup I_{n_0+1}^f$ given by $\mathcal{Q}'_n(f) = \{\Delta \in \mathcal{Q}_n(f) : \Delta \subset J_{n_0}^f\}$. Then $\{\mathcal{Q}'_n(f)\}_{n \geq n_0}$ is a fine grid restricted to $J_{n_0}^f$, and its fine grid constants depend only on B , N and d , and therefore are universal. By [6, Proposition 5.1], it follows that $h|_{J_{n_0}^f}$ has quasi-symmetric distortion bounded by $K_0 = K_0(B, N, d)$ (a universal constant). In particular, we have $\sigma_h(x) \leq K_0$ for all $x \in J_{n_0}^f$. It now follows from [Theorem B](#) that $\sigma_h(x) \leq K_1$ for all $x \in S^1$, for some universal constant $K_1 = K_1(N, d)$. $\square$

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Appendix. Proofs of auxiliary results

In this appendix, we prove the three auxiliary lemmas stated without proof in the main text: [Lemmas 2.1](#), [2.2](#) and [2.4](#). All of them are well known, but we provide proofs for the sake of completeness of exposition, and as a courtesy to the reader. Let us start with the following observation.

Lemma A.1. *The kernel of the Schwarzian derivative is the group of Möbius transformations. Moreover, if ϕ is a Möbius transformation and f is any C^3 map, then $S(\phi \circ f) = Sf$.*

Proof of Lemma A.1. On one hand, the fact that the Schwarzian derivative vanishes at Möbius transformations is a straightforward computation. On the other hand, given an increasing C^3 map ϕ without critical points on some interval I , consider the C^2 map g defined by $g = (D\phi)^{-1/2}$. A straightforward computation gives the identity:

$$S\phi = -2 \left(\frac{D^2 g}{g} \right).$$

In particular $S\phi \equiv 0$ if and only if $D^2 g \equiv 0$, and then there exist real numbers a and b such that $g(x) = ax + b$, that is, $D\phi(x) = 1/(ax + b)^2$. By integration we get:

$$\phi(x) = \left(\frac{-1}{a} \right) \left(\frac{1}{ax + b} \right) + c,$$

for some real number c . In particular, ϕ is a Möbius transformation.

Finally, by the *chain rule* for the Schwarzian derivative of the composition of two functions:

$$S(\phi \circ f)(x) = Sf(x) + S\phi(f(x))(Df(x))^2,$$

we see at once that if ϕ is a Möbius transformation, we have $S\phi \equiv 0$ and then $S(\phi \circ f) = Sf$. $\square$

Let us point out that the change of variables used in the proof of [Lemma A.1](#) was already used by Yoccoz in [\[27\]](#). With [Lemma A.1](#) at hand, we are ready to prove [Lemma 2.1](#), stated in [Section 2](#).

Proof of Lemma 2.1. The proof is the one given in [\[5, Section IV.1\]](#). Let $M = [b, c] \subseteq T = [a, d]$. Let us call L and R the two connected components of $T \setminus M$. Let ϕ be the (unique) Möbius transformation such that $\phi(f(a)) = a$, $\phi(f(b)) = b$ and $\phi(f(d)) = d$. Note that $\phi \circ f$ is a C^3 diffeomorphism with negative Schwarzian derivative, since $S(\phi \circ f) = Sf < 0$ by [Lemma A.1](#).

We claim that $\phi(f(c)) > c$. Indeed, if this is not true, then by the Mean Value Theorem there exist $z_0 \in [a, b]$, $z_1 \in [b, c]$ and $z_2 \in [c, d]$ such that

$$D(\phi \circ f)(z_0) = \frac{\phi(f(a)) - \phi(f(b))}{a - b} = 1, \quad D(\phi \circ f)(z_1) = \frac{\phi(f(c)) - \phi(f(b))}{c - b} \leq 1$$

and

$$D(\phi \circ f)(z_2) = \frac{\phi(f(d)) - \phi(f(c))}{d - c} \geq 1.$$

If¹ $z_1 \in (z_0, z_2)$, the previous inequalities contradict the Minimum Principle for diffeomorphisms with negative Schwarzian derivative [\[5, Section II.6, Lemma 6.1\]](#). Therefore, $\phi(f(c)) > c$ as claimed. With this at hand we get:

$$\text{CrD}(\phi \circ f; M, T) = \frac{[\phi(f(M)), \phi(f(T))]}{[M, T]} = \frac{|M \cup L| |\phi(f(c)) - d|}{|R| |a - \phi(f(c))|} < 1.$$

Since ϕ is a Möbius transformation, $\text{CrD}(\phi \circ f; M, T) = \text{CrD}(f; M, T)$ and the lemma is proved. $\square$

¹ In the particular case $z_1 = z_0$, we obtain $z_1 = z_0 = b$, and then $D(\phi \circ f)(b) = 1$ and $\phi(f(c)) = c$. This implies that $D(\phi \circ f)(c) < 1$ (otherwise, the Minimum Principle would imply that $D(\phi \circ f)(x) > 1$ for all $x \in (b, c)$, which is impossible since $\phi \circ f$ fixes both b and c). Again, this contradicts the Minimum Principle since $c \in (b, z_2)$. The remaining case $z_1 = z_2$ is analogous.

Proof of Lemma 2.2. From Definition 2.1 there exists a neighborhood of the critical point c such that $f(x) = g(\phi(x)) + f(c)$, where g is the map $x \mapsto x^d$ and ϕ is a C^3 diffeomorphism with $\phi(c) = 0$. The chain rule for the Schwarzian derivative gives $Sf = Sg(\phi)(D\phi)^2 + S\phi$.

Since $Sg(x) = -\frac{(d^2-1)}{2x^2}$, we get:

$$Sg(\phi(x))(D\phi(x))^2 = -\frac{1}{2}(d-1)(d+1)\left(\frac{D\phi(x)}{\phi(x)}\right)^2 \leq -\frac{A}{(\phi(x))^2},$$

where $A = \frac{1}{2}(d-1)(d+1)\min_x |D\phi(x)| > 0$. In particular:

$$Sf(x) < \frac{-A + S\phi(x)(\phi(x))^2}{(\phi(x))^2}.$$

On the other hand, since ϕ is a diffeomorphism, $|S\phi(x)| < M$ for some $M > 0$. Then we can choose $\delta > 0$ such that for all $x \in (c - \delta, c + \delta)$ we have $|\phi(x)| < \sqrt{\frac{A}{M}}$, and this implies that $Sf < 0$ in $(c - \delta, c + \delta) \setminus \{c\}$. Finally, since ϕ is bi-Lipschitz we have $|\phi(x)| \asymp |x - c|$ and we obtain Item (1).

Item (2) follows at once from Taylor Theorem since:

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow c} \left(\frac{Df(x)}{|x - c|^{d-1}} \right) = d(D\phi(c))^d > 0.$$

With Item (2) at hand we prove Item (3). Let $J = (a, b) \subseteq U$. By symmetry it is enough to consider the following two cases:

(i) $c \leq a < b$: In this case we have for any $x \in (a, b)$ that

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{Df(x)|J|}{|f(J)|} &\leq \frac{\beta(x-c)^{d-1}(b-a)}{\alpha \int_a^b (t-c)^{d-1} dt} \\ &\leq \left(\frac{\beta d}{\alpha} \right) \frac{(b-c)^{d-1}(b-c-a+c)}{(b-c)^d - (a-c)^d} \\ &= \left(\frac{\beta d}{\alpha} \right) \left(1 + \frac{(a-c)^d - (b-c)^{d-1}(a-c)}{(b-c)^d - (a-c)^d} \right) \\ &\leq \frac{\beta d}{\alpha} < 3d/2. \end{aligned}$$

(ii) $a < c < b$: Without loss of generality, we may assume that $|a - c| < |c - b|$. If $x \in J$, then

$$\frac{Df(x)|J|}{|f(J)|} \leq \frac{\beta|x-c|^{d-1}|b-a|}{\int_c^b Df(t) dt} \leq \frac{2\beta|b-c|^d}{\int_c^b \alpha(t-c)^{d-1} dt} = \frac{2\beta d}{\alpha} < 3d.$$

Finally, to prove Item (4), let us call L, R the two connected components of $T \setminus M$. By the Mean Value Theorem there exist $z_0 \in L$ and $z_1 \in R$ such that

$$\text{CrD}(f; M, T) = \frac{Df(z_0) Df(z_1) |L \cup M| |M \cup R|}{|f(L \cup M)| |f(M \cup R)|}.$$

Since $z_0 \in L \cup M$ and $z_1 \in R \cup M$ we obtain from Item (3) that

$$\text{CrD}(f; M, T) \leq (3d)^2. \quad \square$$

Proof of Lemma 2.4. Since the families $\mathcal{P}_n$ are dynamically defined, and since any multicritical circle map with irrational rotation number is topologically conjugate to a rigid rotation (see Yoccoz's [Theorem 2.1](#) in Section 2) we will assume in this proof that f is itself the rigid rotation in the unit circle of angle $2\pi\rho$, where $\rho \in [0, 1)$ is an irrational number. Moreover, in order to simplify the notation, we normalize the unit circle to have total length equal to 1 (and then f is just the rotation of angle ρ). Being irrational, ρ has an infinite continued-fraction expansion, say $\rho = [a_0, a_1, \dots]$.

We claim that for all $n \in \mathbb{N}$, if $\{p_n/q_n\}$ is the sequence obtained by truncating the continued-fraction expansion at level $n - 1$, we have:

$$q_n p_{n+1} - q_{n+1} p_n = (-1)^n. \quad (\text{A.1})$$

Indeed, note that $q_0 p_1 - q_1 p_0 = 1$ and that $q_1 p_2 - q_2 p_1 = a_0 a_1 - a_1 a_0 - 1 = -1$. Let us suppose now that $q_n p_{n+1} - q_{n+1} p_n = (-1)^n$. Then:

$$\begin{aligned} q_{n+1} p_{n+2} - q_{n+2} p_{n+1} &= q_{n+1} (a_{n+1} p_{n+1} + p_n) - (a_{n+1} q_{n+1} + q_n) p_{n+1} \\ &= a_{n+1} q_{n+1} p_{n+1} + p_n q_{n+1} - a_{n+1} q_{n+1} p_{n+1} - q_n p_{n+1} \\ &= -(q_n p_{n+1} - q_{n+1} p_n) = (-1)^{n+1}, \quad \text{as claimed.} \end{aligned}$$

The arithmetical properties of the continued fraction expansion described in Section 2 imply that, for any point $x \in S^1$, the iterates $\{f^{q_n}(x)\}_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$ are the *closest returns* of the orbit of x under the rigid rotation f , in the following sense:

$$d(x, f^{q_n}(x)) < d(x, f^j(x)) \quad \text{for any } j \in \{1, \dots, q_n - 1\}$$

where d denotes the standard distance in S^1 . In particular, all members of the family

$$\{I_n, f(I_n), \dots, f^{q_{n+1}-1}(I_n)\}$$

are pairwise disjoint, and all members in the family

$$\{I_{n+1}, f(I_{n+1}), \dots, f^{q_n-1}(I_{n+1})\}$$

are pairwise disjoint too. Moreover, we claim that any two members in the union of these families (and recall that this union is precisely the definition of $\mathcal{P}_n$) are disjoint. Indeed, suppose, by contradiction, that there exist $i < q_{n+1}$ and $j < q_n$ such that $f^i(I_n) \cap f^j(I_{n+1}) \neq \emptyset$. Without loss of generality, we may assume that $i < j = i + l$, for some $l < q_n$, and that the q_n th iterate of every point $x \in S^1$ is on the right-hand side of x , and consequently the q_{n+1} th iterate is on the left-hand side of x . We have three possible cases to consider:

- If $f^i(I_n) \subseteq f^j(I_{n+1})$, then $f^j(I_{n+1})$ intersects $f^i(I_{n+1})$ and this is impossible as explained above.
- If $f^j(I_{n+1}) \subseteq f^i(I_n)$, then the point $f^j(c) = f^{i+l}(c)$ is closer to $f^i(c)$ than $f^{i+q_n}(c)$, which is impossible since $l < q_n$.
- If both differences between $f^j(I_{n+1})$ and $f^i(I_n)$ are non-empty and connected, then we have two sub-cases: either $f^j(c) \in f^i(I_n)$ or $f^{j+q_{n+1}}(c) \in f^i(I_n)$. In the first case, the point $f^j(c) = f^{i+l}(c)$ is closer to $f^i(c)$ than $f^{i+q_n}(c)$, and since $l < q_n$ this is a contradiction. In the second case, the point $f^{i+q_n}(c) = f^j(f^{q_{n+1}+i-j}(c))$ is closer to $f^j(c)$ than $f^{j+q_{n+1}}(c)$, which again is impossible since $q_n + i - j < q_{n+1}$.

Therefore, any two members of $\mathcal{P}_n$ are disjoint, as claimed.

Finally, since we are assuming that f is the rigid rotation of angle ρ in the (normalized) unit circle, the lengths of the intervals I_n and I_{n+1} are $|q_n \rho - p_n| = q_n |\rho - p_n/q_n|$ and

$q_{n+1}|p_{n+1}/q_{n+1} - \rho|$ respectively. Therefore, the total length of the union of the members of $\mathcal{P}_n$ is equal to:

$$\left| q_n q_{n+1} \left(\frac{p_{n+1}}{q_{n+1}} - \frac{p_n}{q_n} \right) \right| = |q_n p_{n+1} - p_n q_{n+1}|.$$

By (A.1), this absolute value is equal to 1, that is, the union of the members of $\mathcal{P}_n$ is a compact set of full Lebesgue measure, and therefore it covers the whole circle. $\square$

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