

Fractal Dimension of Graphs of Typical Continuous Functions on Manifolds

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ABSTRACT. If M is a compact Riemannian manifold and $C(M, R)$ is the set of all real valued continuous functions defined on M , then we show that for a typical element $f \in C(M, R)$, $\overline{\dim}_B(\text{graph}(f))$ is as big as possible and for a typical $f \in C(M, R)$, $\underline{\dim}_B(\text{graph}(f))$ is as small as possible.

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1. INTRODUCTION

A subset A of a topological space X is called to be *comeagre*, if there is a countable collection $\{W_i\}$ of open and dense subsets of X such that $\bigcap_i W_i \subset A$. Complement of a comeagre subset is called a meagre subset. A meagre subset can be considered as subset of a countable union of nowhere dense subsets and they are negligible in some sense. So, we say that some property holds for *typical* elements of X , if it holds on a comeagre subset. Study of properties of typical elements in X is a classic and interesting problem. One can find many papers dealing with typical elements when X is supposed to be the space $C(W, R)$ of all continuous functions defined on a compact topological space W , endowed with the metric topology defined by the metric $d(f, g) = \sup_{x \in W} |f(x) - g(x)|$. A well known theorem due to Banach [1], states that typical elements of $C([0, 1], R)$ are nowhere differentiable, so the image or graph of a typical f in $C([0, 1], R)$ is a

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fractal set. Calculating fractal dimensions (including box dimension, Hausdorff dimension, packing dimension, etc) of the image of f or $graph(f)$ is a well known problem and one can find many results in the literature. It is proved in [6] that for a typical $g \in C([0, 1], R)$, $dim_H(graph(g)) = 1$. It is proved in [3] that if $W \subset R$ is bounded with only finitely many isolated points and $X = \{f \in C(W, R) : f \text{ is uniformly continuous}\}$, then for a typical $f \in X$, $\overline{dim}_B(graph(f))$ is as big as possible and $\underline{dim}_B(graph(f))$ is as small as possible. In the previous paper [7] we generalized Banach's theorem to the set $C(M, R)$, where M is a compact Riemannian manifold. Now, we show in the present paper that the main results of [3] about upper and lower box dimensions are also true when W is replaced by a compact Riemannian manifold M .

2. PRELIMINARIES

In what follows, M is a compact Riemannian manifold with the Riemannian metric d , and $C(M, R)$ will denote the collection of all continuous functions defined on M endowed with the metric d defined by $d(f, g) = \max_{x \in M} |f(x) - g(x)|$.

If (X, d_1) and (Y, d_2) are metric spaces then we will consider the usual product metric d on $X \times Y$ defined by $d((x_1, y_1), (x_2, y_2)) = \sqrt{d_1^2(x_1, x_2) + d_2^2(y_1, y_2)}$.

If E is a bounded subset of M then the upper box dimension of E is defined by

$$\overline{dim}_B(E) = \limsup_{\delta \rightarrow 0} \frac{N_\delta(E)}{-\log \delta}.$$

Where, $N_\delta(E)$ is the minimum number of balls of radius δ (or minimum number of sets of diameter at most δ) covering E (The lower box dimension $\underline{dim}_B(E)$ is defined in similar way). Another definition for dimension, which is widely used in fractal geometry is Hausdorff dimension (see [4]).

Now, we mention some facts which we need in the proofs of theorems.

Remark 2.1. If E is a bounded subset of R^m then $\overline{dim}_B(E \times I^n) = \overline{dim}_B(E) + n$. The similar result is true if we replace \overline{dim}_B by \underline{dim}_B or dim_H .

Proof. We give the proof for $\overline{dim}_B(E \times I) = \overline{dim}_B(E) + 1$. The general case comes by induction. If $\delta > 0$ then the smallest number of intervals of length δ covering I is equal to $\lceil \frac{1}{\delta} \rceil$ or $\lceil \frac{1}{\delta} \rceil + 1$. If $U_\delta(I_\delta)$ is a bounded subset of R^m (I) with diameter δ , then the diameter of $U_\delta \times I_\delta$ is equal to $\sqrt{2}\delta$. So,

$$N_{\sqrt{2}\delta}(E \times I) \leq (\lceil \frac{1}{\delta} \rceil + 1)N_\delta(E)$$

Then we have

$$\begin{aligned} \overline{\dim}_B(E \times I) &= \limsup_{\delta \rightarrow 0} \frac{\log(N_{\sqrt{2}\delta}(E \times I))}{-\log(\sqrt{2}\delta)} \\ &\leq \limsup_{\delta \rightarrow 0} \frac{\log([\frac{1}{\delta}] + 1)N_\delta(E)}{-\log(\sqrt{2}\delta)} \\ &= 1 + \limsup_{\delta \rightarrow 0} \frac{N_\delta(E)}{-\log\delta} = 1 + \overline{\dim}_B(E) \end{aligned}$$

Also we know that $\overline{\dim}_B(E \times I^n) \geq \overline{\dim}_B(E) + n$ (see [4]). So we get the equality. \square

Remark 2.2. If M is a compact metric space and $f : M \rightarrow R$ is a locally lipschitz function, then f is globally lipschitz.

Proof. Since f is locally lipschitz and M is compact, then there is a finite collection of open cover of balls $B_i, 1 \leq i \leq m$, and constants L_i such that

$$d(f(x), f(y)) \leq L_i d(x, y), \quad x, y \in B_i$$

Since M is compact then the function $F : M \times M \rightarrow R$, defined by $F(x, y) = d(f(x), f(y))$ has a maximum which we denote it by N . Let δ be the lebesgue's number related to the covering B_i of M , and put $L = \max\{\frac{N}{\delta}, L_i : i\}$. Then for given $x, y \in M$, either there is a B_i such that $x, y \in B_i$ or $d(x, y) \geq \delta$. In the first case we have $d(f(x), f(y)) \leq Ld(x, y)$. In the second case we have

$$d(f(x), f(y)) \leq N \leq \frac{N}{\delta} d(x, y) \leq Ld(x, y)$$

\square

If M and N are compact differentiable manifolds and $f : M \rightarrow N$ is continuously differentiable, then f is a lipschitz function. So, we get the following remark easily.

Remark 2.3. If M and N are compact Riemannian manifolds and $\phi : M \rightarrow N$ is a map such that ϕ and its inverse are continuously differentiable, then the map $\psi : M \times R \rightarrow N \times R$ defined by $\psi(x, y) = (\phi(x), y)$ is bilipschitz.

Remark 2.4. If M is a compact Riemannian manifold, $f : M \rightarrow R$ is continuously differentiable, $g : M \rightarrow R$ is continuous and $k = f + g$, then $\overline{\dim}_B(\text{graph}(k)) = \overline{\dim}_B(\text{graph}(g))$. The same result is true for $\underline{\dim}_B$.

Proof. Consider the map $\psi : \text{graph}(g) \rightarrow \text{graph}(k)$, defined by $\psi(x, g(x)) = (x, k(x))$. We show that ψ and ψ^{-1} are Lipschitz functions. We have

$$d(\psi(x, g(x)), \psi(y, g(y))) = d((x, k(x)), (y, k(y))) = \sqrt{d^2(x, y) + (k(x) - k(y))^2}$$

Since f is continuously differentiable, it is locally Lipschitz and by Remark 2.2, it must be Lipschitz. Then, there exist a positive number N such that $|f(x) - f(y)| \leq Nd(x, y)$, $x, y \in M$. Thus

$$\begin{aligned} (k(x) - k(y))^2 &= (f(x) - f(y) + g(x) - g(y))^2 \leq (Nd(x, y) + |g(x) - g(y)|)^2 \\ &= N^2d^2(x, y) + 2Nd(x, y)|g(x) - g(y)| + |g(x) - g(y)|^2 \\ &\leq N^2d^2(x, y) + N^2d^2(x, y) + |g(x) - g(y)|^2 + |g(x) - g(y)|^2 \\ &= 2N^2d^2(x, y) + 2|g(x) - g(y)|^2 \end{aligned}$$

Then

$$\begin{aligned} d(\psi(x, g(x)), \psi(y, g(y))) &\leq \sqrt{d^2(x, y) + 2N^2d^2(x, y) + 2|g(x) - g(y)|^2} \\ &\leq \sqrt{2(N^2 + 1)d^2(x, y) + (g(x) - g(y))^2} = \sqrt{2(N^2 + 1)}d((x, g(x)), (y, g(y))). \end{aligned}$$

Therefore, ψ is Lipschitz. In a similar way we can show that ψ^{-1} is Lipschitz. \square

Remark 2.5. (generalized StoneWeierstrass Theorem) . Suppose X is a compact Hausdorff space and A is a subalgebra of $C(X, \mathbb{R})$ which contains a non-zero constant function. Then A is dense in $C(X, \mathbb{R})$ if and only if it separates points.

3. RESULTS

Lemma 3.1. *If $f : M \rightarrow R$ is continuously differentiable and $\epsilon > 0$, then there exists $g \in C(M, R)$ such that $d(f, g) < \epsilon$ and $\overline{\dim}_B(\text{graph}(g)) = n + 1$, $n = \dim M$.*

Proof. Let N be a compact Riemannian manifold. Consider a function $g_1 \in C(I, R^+)$ such that $\overline{\dim}_B(\text{graph}(g_1)) = 2$ and put

$$g_2 : I^n = I \times I^{n-1} \rightarrow R^+, \quad g_2(t_1, t_2) = g_1(t_1).$$

Then

$$\begin{aligned} \text{graph}(g_2) &= \{(t_1, t_2), g_1(t_1)\}, (t_1, t_2) \in I \times I^{n-1}\} \simeq \\ &\{(t_1, g_1(t_1)), t_2\}, (t_1, t_2) \in I \times I^{n-1}\} = \text{graph}(g_1) \times I^{n-1}. \end{aligned}$$

So, by Remark 2.1

$$\overline{\dim}_B(\text{graph}(g_2)) = 2 + n - 1 = n + 1.$$

Consider a chart (U, ϕ) on N such that $I^n \subset \phi(U)$ and put $W = \phi^{-1}(I^n)$. Now, put $g_3 = g_2 \circ \phi : W \rightarrow R$. By Remark 2.3, the function $\psi : W \times R \rightarrow I^n \times R$, defined by $\psi(x, y) = (\phi(x), y)$ is bilipschitz. Since $\psi(\text{graph}(g_3)) = \text{graph}(g_2)$, then $\overline{\dim}_B(\text{graph}(g_3)) = n + 1$. Extend the function g_3 to a continuous function $g_4 : N \rightarrow R$. Since $\text{graph}(g_3) \subset \text{graph}(g_4)$ then $\overline{\dim}_B(\text{graph}(g_4)) = n + 1$. Now put $N = \text{graph}(f)$. We know that N is a submanifold of $M \times R$, which with the induced metric is a Riemannian manifold. Given $\delta > 0$, the function $g_5 = \delta g_4 : N \rightarrow R$ is a positive function such that $\overline{\dim}(\text{graph}(g_5)) = \overline{\dim}(\text{graph}(g_4)) =$

$n + 1$. By compactness condition we can choose δ small enough such that for all $y = (x, f(x)) \in N$, $g_5(y) < \epsilon$.

Now, consider the function $g_6 : M \rightarrow R$, defined by $g_6(x) = g_5(x, f(x))$ and put $\psi : M \times R \rightarrow N \times R$, $\psi(x, y) = ((x, f(x)), y)$. We have

$$\psi : \text{graph}(g_6) = \text{graph}(g_5)$$

By Remark 2.3, ψ is bilipshitz, so

$$\overline{\dim}_B(\text{graph}(g_6)) = \overline{\dim}_B(\text{graph}(g_5)) = n + 1$$

Put $g : M \rightarrow R$, $g(x) = f(x) + g_6(x)$. Since f is differentiable, then by Remark 2.4, $\overline{\dim}_B(\text{graph}(g)) = \overline{\dim}_B(\text{graph}(g_6)) = n + 1$. Also, we have $d(f, g) = \max_{x \in M} |g(x) - f(x)| = \max_{x \in M} |g_6(x)| = \max_{x \in M} g_5(x, f(x)) < \epsilon$. \square

Theorem 3.2. *Let M be a compact Riemannian manifold, $\dim(M) = n$, and $C(M, R)$ be the set of all continuous functions defined on M . Then for typical members f in $C(M, R)$, $\underline{\dim}_B(\text{graph}(f)) = n$.*

Proof. Put

$$A = \{f \in C(M, R) : \underline{\dim}_B(\text{graph}(f)) = n\}.$$

Let $f \in A$ and consider a positive number $\epsilon > 0$ and $g \in C(M, R)$ such that $d(f, g) < \epsilon$. If a collection of balls of radius δ in $M \times R$ covers $\text{graph}(f)$ and $\epsilon < \delta$, then the same number of balls with radius 2δ covers $\text{graph}(g)$. Since each ball of radius 2δ can be covered by 4^{n+1} balls of radius δ , then

$$N_\delta(\text{graph}(g)) \leq 4^{n+1} N_\delta(\text{graph}(f))$$

If $\delta < 1$ then

$$\frac{\log N_\delta(\text{graph}(g))}{-\log(\delta)} \leq (n+1) \frac{\log 4}{-\log \delta} + \frac{\log N_\delta(\text{graph}(f))}{-\log \delta}$$

Since $\underline{\dim}_B(\text{graph}(f)) = n$ and $\lim_{\delta \rightarrow 0} \frac{\log 4}{-\log \delta} = 0$, then for each $k \in \mathbb{N}$ there exists $\delta = \delta(f, k) > 0$ such that

$$\frac{\log N_\delta(\text{graph}(g))}{-\log(\delta)} \leq (n+1) \frac{\log 4}{-\log \delta} + \frac{\log N_\delta(\text{graph}(f))}{-\log \delta} < n + \frac{1}{k}$$

Put

$$U_{f,k} = \{g \in C(M, R) : d(f, g) < \delta(f, k)\}$$

and

$$W_k = \bigcup_{(f \in A)} U_{f,k}$$

$W_{f,k}$ is an open set in $C(M, R)$ such that for each $g \in W_k$,

$$\underline{\dim}_B(\text{graph}(g)) < n + \frac{1}{k}.$$

Clearly $A \subset \bigcap_k W_k$. If $g \in \bigcap_k W_k$ then $\underline{\dim}_B(\text{graph}(g)) \leq n$, and since for all $g \in C(M, R)$, $n \leq \underline{\dim}_B(\text{graph}(g))$ then $\underline{\dim}_B(\text{graph}(g)) = n$. Thus

$\bigcap_k W_k = A$. Now, we show that W_k is dense for all k , then the proof will be complete. Given $g \in C(M, R)$ and $\epsilon > 0$. By Remark 2.5, collection of differentiable functions is dense, so there exists a differentiable function $f : M \rightarrow R$ such that $d(f, g) < \epsilon$. But for a differentiable function f , $\underline{\dim}_B(\text{graph}(f)) = \overline{\dim}_B(\text{graph}(f)) = n$. So $f \in A \subset W_k$. \square

Lemma 3.3. *If $g \in C(M, R)$ and $\epsilon > 0$, then there exists $k \in C(M, R)$ such that $d(g, k) < \epsilon$ and $\overline{\dim}_B(\text{graph}(k)) = n + 1$.*

Proof. By Remark 2.5, for a given $\delta > 0$ there exists a differentiable function $f \in C(M, R)$ such that $d(f, g) < \delta$. Consider a function $f_1 \in C(M, R)$ such that $\overline{\dim}_B(\text{graph}(f_1)) = n + 1$. Since M is compact, for a given number $\delta_2 > 0$ there is a positive number δ_1 such that $|\delta_1 f_1(x)| < \delta_2$ for all $x \in M$. Now, put $k = f + \delta_1 f_1$. By Remark 2.4, we have

$$\overline{\dim}_B(\text{graph}(k)) = \overline{\dim}_B(\text{graph}(\delta_1 f_1)) = \overline{\dim}_B(\text{graph}(f_1)) = n + 1.$$

If we choose δ and δ_2 smaller than $\frac{\epsilon}{2}$, then

$$d(g, k) \leq d(g, f) + d(f, k) \leq \delta + \delta_1 \|f_1\| \leq \delta + \delta_2 < \epsilon.$$

\square

Theorem 3.4. *Let M be a compact Riemannian manifold, $\dim(M) = n$, and $C(M, R)$ be the set of all continuous functions defined on M . Then for typical members f in $C(M, R)$, $\overline{\dim}_B(\text{graph}(f)) = n + 1$.*

Proof. Clearly for all $f \in C(M, R)$, $\overline{\dim}_B(\text{graph}(f)) \leq n + 1$. Put

$$A = \{f \in C(M, R) : \overline{\dim}_B(\text{graph}(f)) = n + 1\}.$$

Consider $f \in A$, a positive number $\epsilon > 0$ and $g \in C(M, R)$ such that $d(f, g) < \epsilon$. If a collection of balls of radius δ in $M \times R$ covers $\text{graph}(g)$ and $\epsilon < \delta$, then the same number of balls with radius 2δ covers $\text{graph}(f)$. Since each ball of radius 2δ can be covered by 4^{n+1} balls of radius δ , then

$$N_\delta(\text{graph}(f)) < 4^{n+1} N_\delta(\text{graph}(g))$$

So, if $\delta < 1$ then

$$\frac{\log N_\delta(\text{graph}(f))}{-\log(\delta)} < (n+1) \frac{\log 4}{-\log \delta} + \frac{\log N_\delta(\text{graph}(g))}{-\log \delta}$$

Since $\overline{\dim}_B(\text{graph}(f)) = n + 1$, then for each $k \in N$ there is $\delta(k) = \delta(f, k) > 0$ such that

$$n + 1 - \frac{1}{k} < \frac{\log N_{\delta(k)}(\text{graph}(f))}{-\log(\delta(k))} - (n+1) \frac{\log 4}{-\log \delta(k)} < \frac{\log N_{\delta(k)}(\text{graph}(g))}{-\log \delta(k)}$$

Put

$$U_{f,k} = \{g \in C(M, R) : d(f, g) < \delta(f, k)\}$$

and

$$W_k = \bigcup_{(f \in A)} U_{f,k}$$

W_k is an open set in $C(M, R)$ such that for each $g \in W_k$,

$$\overline{\dim}_B(\text{graph}(g)) > n + 1 - \frac{1}{k}$$

Clearly

$$\bigcap_k W_k = A$$

Now it remains to show that W_k is dense for all k . Let $h \in C(M, R)$ and $\epsilon > 0$ we show that there exists $g \in W_k$ such that $d(h, g) < \epsilon$. Since by Remark 2.5, the collection of all differentiable functions is dense in $C(M, R)$ then there exists a differentiable function $g_1 \in C(M, R)$ such that $d(h, g_1) < \frac{\epsilon}{2}$. Consider a function $f \in A \subset W_k$. Since f is continuous and M is compact then there exists $\delta > 0$ such that $|\delta f(x)| < \frac{\epsilon}{2}$ for all $x \in M$. Now, put $g = g_1 + \delta f$. Since g_1 is differentiable then $\overline{\dim}_B(\text{graph}(g)) = \overline{\dim}_B(\text{graph}(\delta f)) = \overline{\dim}_B(\text{graph}(f)) = n + 1$. So, $g \in A \subset W_k$ and we have

$$d(h, g) \leq d(h, g_1) + d(g_1, g) \leq \frac{\epsilon}{2} + \max_{x \in M} |\delta f| < \frac{\epsilon}{2} + \frac{\epsilon}{2} = \epsilon$$

□

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