## The chain recurrent set of flow of automorphisms on a solvable Lie group

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## **Abstract**

Let  $\varphi_t : \mathbb{K}^n \to \mathbb{K}^n$  be a flow of automorphisms on a metric space. An  $(\varepsilon, \tau)$ -chain connecting a point x to y is the collection

$$\xi := \{n; x = x_0, x_1, \dots, x_{n-1}, x_n = y; \tau_0, \tau_1, \dots, \tau_{n-1}\},\$$

such that  $d(\varphi_{\tau_i}(x_i), x_{i+1}) < \varepsilon$ , and  $\tau \le \tau_i$ , for  $i = 0, \dots, n-1$ .

The set of points that can be reached from an initial point x through  $(\varepsilon, \tau)$ -chains, for all  $\varepsilon, \tau > 0$  in positive time, is called the *forward chain limit set* and is denoted by  $\Omega(x)$ . A point x is said to be *chain recurrent* if  $x \in \Omega(x)$ , and the set of chain recurrent points with respect to the flow  $\varphi_t$  is denoted by  $\mathcal{R}_C(\varphi)$ . This notion extends to Lie groups in terms of neighborhoods.

In the case of flows on  $\mathbb{R}^n$ , it was proved in [1] that

$$\mathcal{R}_C(\varphi) = L^0$$

where  $L^0$  is the generalized eigenspace corresponding to eigenvalues with real part equal to zero. On the other hand, in [2] it was shown that the chain recurrent set of a flow of automorphisms on a connected Lie group coincides with the central subgroup of the flow, that is,

$$\mathcal{R}_C(\varphi) = G^0.$$

In this presentation, we will go through the proof in the particular case of *decomposable solvable* Lie groups  $(G = G^{+,-}G^0)$ , and we will present an explicit example in dimension 3.

## References

- [1] Fritz Colonius, Alexandre J. Santana and Eduardo C. Viscovini, Chain Controllability of Linear Control Systems. In: *SIAM Journal on Control and Optimization* 62.4 (2024), pp. 2387–2411. DOI: 10.1137/23M1626347.
- [2] Adriano Da Silva and Jhon Eddy Pariapaza Mamani. The Chain Recurrent Set of Flow of Automorphisms on a Decomposable Lie Group. In: *Journal of Dynamical and Control Systems* 31.2 (May 2025), p. 17. DOI: 10.1007/s10883-025-09740-5.

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