TRANSITIVITY OF EUCLIDEAN-TYPE EXTENSIONS OF HYPERBOLIC SYSTEMS

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Abstract. Let $f : X \to X$ be the restriction to a hyperbolic basic set of a smooth diffeomorphism. We show that in the class of $C^r, r > 0$, cocycles with fiber special Euclidean group $SE(n)$ those that are transitive form a residual set (countable intersection of open dense sets). This result is new for $n \geq 3$ odd.

More generally, we consider Euclidean-type groups $G \ltimes \mathbb{R}^n$ where G is a compact connected Lie group acting linearly on $\mathbb{R}^n$. When $\operatorname{Fix} G = \{0\}$, it is again the case that the transitive cocycles are residual. When $\operatorname{Fix} G \neq \{0\}$, the same result holds on restriction to the subset of cocycles that avoid an obvious and explicit obstruction to transitivity.

1. Introduction

In this paper we continue to study topological transitivity in various classes of noncompact group-extensions of hyperbolic systems. Consider a continuous transformation $f : X \to X$, a Lie group Γ, and a continuous map $\beta : X \to \Gamma$ called a *cocycle.* These determine a skew product, or Γ-extension,

$$f_\beta : X \times \Gamma \to X \times \Gamma, \quad f_\beta(x, \gamma) = (fx, \gamma\beta(x)).$$

It is assumed throughout the paper that X is a hyperbolic basic set. The Γ-extension f_β is called *topologically transitive*, or simply *transitive*, if it has a dense orbit. Of interest to us is whether noncompact Lie group extensions of a hyperbolic basic set are typically topologically transitive.

Let (M, d_M) be a smooth manifold endowed with a Riemannian metric. Let $f : M \to M$ be a smooth diffeomorphism and $X \subset M$ a compact and f-invariant subset of M. We say that X is *hyperbolic* if there exists a continuous Df-invariant splitting $E^s \oplus E^u$ of the tangent bundle $T_X M$ and constants $C_1 > 0, 0 < \lambda < 1$, such that for all $n \geq 0$ and $x \in X$ we have:

$$\begin{aligned} \|(Df^n)_x v\| &\leq C_1 \lambda^n \|v\|, \ v \in E^s_x \\ \|(Df^{-n})_x v\| &\leq C_1 \lambda^n \|v\|, \ v \in E^u_x. \end{aligned} \tag{1.1}$$

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We say that X is *locally maximal* if there exists an open neighborhood U of X such that every compact f-invariant set of U is contained in X. A locally maximal hyperbolic set X is a *basic set* for $f : M \to M$ if $f : X \to X$ is transitive and X does not consist of a single periodic orbit.

Given a connected Lie group Γ and a cocycle $\beta : X \to \Gamma$, we consider the Γ-extension $f_\beta : X \times \Gamma \to X \times \Gamma$ given by $f_\beta(x, \gamma) = (fx, \gamma\beta(x))$. For brevity, we say that the cocycle β is transitive if the Γ-extension f_β is transitive. In [5] we proposed a general conjecture about transitivity in the class of Hölder cocycles: namely that modulo obstructions appearing from the fact that the range of the cocycle is included in a semigroup, transitivity is open and dense. The conjecture is proved for various classes of Lie groups, mostly semidirect products of compact and Euclidean, in [2, 4, 5, 6, 8]. In addition [5] exhibits open sets of C^r transitive cocycles with fiber $Sp(n)$.

An important test case is presented by cocycles with fiber the special Euclidean group $SE(n) = SO(n) \ltimes \mathbb{R}^n$. It is shown in [4, 5, 6] that when n is even the set of cocycles that are transitive is Hölder-open and C^r-dense. The conjecture remains unsolved for $n \geq 3$ odd.

Here we show that for $SE(n)$, $n \geq 3$ odd, the transitive C^r cocycles form a residual subset (actually, by Remark 1.3(b), a countable intersection of open dense subsets) of the space of all C^r cocycles for all $r > 0$. In other words, transitivity is C^r-generic for such extensions. The proof introduces a number of new ideas.

Theorem 1.1. *Let X be a basic hyperbolic set for $f : X \to X$. Let $r > 0$ and let $n \geq 3$ be odd. Amongst the C^r cocycles $\beta : X \to SE(n)$, the transitive cocycles form a residual set.*

More generally, we consider *Euclidean-type* groups of the form $\Gamma = G \ltimes \mathbb{R}^n$ where G is a compact connected Lie group acting linearly (and orthogonally) on $\mathbb{R}^n$ and the group multiplication is given by

$$(g_1, v_1)(g_2, v_2) = (g_1 g_2, v_1 + g_1 v_2).$$

Let $\operatorname{Fix} G = \{v \in \mathbb{R}^n : gv = v \text{ for all } g \in G\}$. Set $\pi : \Gamma \to \operatorname{Fix} G$ to be the projection onto the $\mathbb{R}^n$-component and then orthogonal projection onto $\operatorname{Fix} G$. If $\operatorname{Fix} G \neq \{0\}$, then there is an obvious obstruction to transitivity namely that $\pi\beta : X \to \operatorname{Fix} G$ takes values in a halfspace. Recall that two cocycles $\beta, \beta' : X \to \mathbb{R}^d$ are said to be *cohomologous* if there exists $P : X \to \mathbb{R}^d$ continuous such that $\beta'(x) = P(fx) + \beta(x) - P(x)$, $x \in X$. More generally, if $\pi\beta$ is cohomologous to a cocycle with values in a half space, then f_β is not transitive. This is the only obstruction in generalising Theorem 1.1 to general Euclidean-type groups.

Theorem 1.2. *Let X be a basic hyperbolic set for $f : X \to X$ and let $\Gamma = G \ltimes \mathbb{R}^n$ be a Euclidean-type group. Let $r > 0$. Define $\mathcal{S}$ to be the space of C^r cocycles $\beta : X \to \Gamma$ for which $\pi\beta : X \to \operatorname{Fix} G$ is* not *cohomologous to a cocycle with values in a halfspace.*

Then $\mathcal{S}$ is an open subset of the space of C^r cocycles, and the transitive cocycles $\beta : X \to \Gamma$ form a residual subset of $\mathcal{S}$.

Remark 1.3. (a) If $\operatorname{Fix} G = 0$, then there is no obstruction to transitivity, so Theorem 1.1 is a special case of Theorem 1.2.

(b) By a standard argument, the set of transitive C^r cocycles can be written as a countable intersection of C^r-open sets. Hence it suffices to prove density in Theorems 1.1 and 1.2. We include the argument below:

Choose a countable basis $\{U_k\}_k$ of the topology on $X \times \Gamma$ and denote by $C^r_{k,\ell}$ the C^r cocycles $\beta \in \mathcal{S}$ for which there is an integer n such that $f^n_\beta(U_k) \cap U_\ell \neq \emptyset$. Each set $C^r_{k,\ell}$ is clearly C^r-open, and f is transitive if and only if β is in each of the sets $C^r_{k,\ell}$.

Let $G \ltimes \mathbb{R}^n$ be a Euclidean-type group. We can write $\mathbb{R}^n$ as a sum of G-irreducible representations V_ℓ which we divide into three types:

Class I: $V_\ell \not\subset \operatorname{Fix} G$ and $V_\ell \cap \operatorname{Fix} g \neq \{0\}$ for all $g \in G$.
Class II: $V_\ell \subset \operatorname{Fix} G$.
Class III: $V_\ell \cap \operatorname{Fix} g = \{0\}$ for some $g \in G$.

(Here, $\operatorname{Fix} g = \{v \in \mathbb{R}^n : gv = v\}$.)

We say that the Euclidean-type group $G \ltimes \mathbb{R}^n$ is of *class I* if all the G-irreducible representations V_ℓ are of class I. This includes the groups in Theorem 1.1. The main task in this paper is to prove Theorem 1.2 for the class I groups. The general result is then proved by incorporating ideas of [4, 8].

The remainder of the paper is organized as follows. In Section 2, we recall some general results from [5]. In Section 3, we introduce a new construction that seems particularly useful for cocycles that satisfy a subexponential growth condition. In Section 4, this construction is specialized to the setting of Euclidean-type groups. A second key new idea for Euclidean-type extensions appears in Section 5. In Section 6, we prove Theorem 1.1. We include the proof for this particular class I group because it contains the main steps, but avoids the technicalities of the general case. The proof of Theorem 1.2 is given for general class I groups in Section 7 and for general Euclidean-type groups in Section 8.

2. Criterion for transitivity

Let Γ be a connected Lie group with Lie algebra $L\Gamma$. We denote by e_Γ the identity element of Γ. Let Ad denote the adjoint representation of Γ on $L\Gamma$. Let $\|\cdot\|$ be a norm on $L\Gamma$. There is a metric d on Γ with the following properties (see Pollicott and Walkden [10]):

(1) $d(\gamma\gamma_1, \gamma\gamma_2) = d(\gamma_1, \gamma_2)$;
(2) $d(\gamma_1\gamma, \gamma_2\gamma) \leq \|\operatorname{Ad}(\gamma)\| d(\gamma_1, \gamma_2)$;

for any $\gamma, \gamma_1, \gamma_2 \in \Gamma$.

Definition 2.1. Let $f : X \to X$ be a map and $\beta : X \to \Gamma$ a cocycle. For $k \geq 1$, we write $f^k_\beta(x, \gamma) = (f^k x, \gamma\beta(k, x))$ where

$$\beta(k, x) = \beta(x)\beta(fx)\cdots\beta(f^{k-1}x) = \prod_{j=0}^{k-1} \beta(f^j x).$$

(Occasionally, we use the last formula to keep notation simple; its meaning is the ordered product given by the middle expression).

If Q is a trajectory of f of length k (i.e. $Q = \{x, f(x), \ldots, f^{k-1}(x)\}$ for some x), then we define the *height of* β *over* Q to be $\beta(Q) = \beta(k, x)$. In particular, if x is a periodic point of period ℓ, then the height of the corresponding periodic orbit P is $\beta(P) = \beta(\ell, x)$.

By abuse of notation, we often refer to "the periodic orbit P" instead of "the orbit of the periodic point x" when x is clear from the context.

Definition 2.2. Given a cocycle $\beta : X \to \Gamma$ over $f : X \to X$, define $\mu \geq 1$ to be

$$\mu = \max\Big\{ \lim_{n\to\infty} \sup_{x\in X} \|\mathrm{Ad}(\beta(n,x))\|^{1/n}, \lim_{n\to\infty} \sup_{x\in X} \|\mathrm{Ad}(\beta(n,x))^{-1}\|^{1/n} \Big\}.$$

For f fixed, we say that the cocycle β has *subexponential growth* if $\mu = 1$.

Remark 2.3. The subexponential growth condition is automatically satisfied for any cocycle if the group Γ is compact, nilpotent, or a semidirect product of compact and nilpotent. In particular, cocycles with values in Euclidean-type groups have subexponential growth.

One of the key notions used in this paper was introduced in [5]:

Definition 2.4. Let Γ be a connected Lie group, X a basic hyperbolic set for $f : X \to X$, $\beta : X \to \Gamma$ a cocycle, and $f_\beta : X \times \Gamma \to X \times \Gamma$ the skew-extension. Given $x \in X$, let

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{L}_\beta(x) = \{\gamma \in \Gamma : \ & \text{there exist } x_k \in X \text{ and } n_k > 0 \text{ such that} \\ & x_k \to x \text{ and } f_\beta^{n_k}(x_k, e_\Gamma) \to (x, \gamma)\}. \end{aligned}$$

That is, the set $\mathcal{L}_\beta(x)$ consists of the possible limits $\lim_{k\to\infty} \beta(n_k, x_k)$, subject to $x_k \to x$ and $f^{n_k}(x_k) \to x$. Note that we do not require that $n_k \to \infty$ or that $x_k \neq x$. Clearly $\mathcal{L}_\beta(x)$ is a closed subset of Γ.

The following theorem is a special case of [5, Lemma 3.1, Theorem 3.3].

Theorem 2.5. *Assume that X is a hyperbolic basic set for $f : X \to X$, that Γ is a connected Lie group and $\beta : X \to \Gamma$ a Hölder cocycle that has subexponential growth. Then*

(a) *$\mathcal{L}_\beta(x)$ is a closed semigroup of Γ for each $x \in X$.*
(b) *If there exists a point $x_0 \in X$ such that $\mathcal{L}_\beta(x_0) = \Gamma$ then β is a transitive cocycle.*

Recall that $W^s(x)$ and $W^u(x)$ denote the stable and unstable leaves of f through x. The next lemma is a consequence of [9, Appendix A].

Lemma 2.6. *Assume that X is a hyperbolic basic set for $f : X \to X$, that Γ is a connected Lie group and $\beta : X \to \Gamma$ an α-Hölder cocycle that has subexponential growth. Then the Γ-extension $f_\beta : X \times \Gamma \to X \times \Gamma$ admits stable and unstable foliations which are α-Hölder and invariant under right multiplication by elements of Γ. The stable and unstable leaves of f_β through $(x, e_\Gamma) \in X \times \Gamma$ are the graphs of the* *functions*

$$\gamma_x^s : W^s(x) \to \Gamma, \quad \gamma_x^s(y) = \lim_{n\to\infty} \beta(n,x)\beta(n,y)^{-1},$$
$$\gamma_x^u : W^u(x) \to \Gamma, \quad \gamma_x^u(y) = \lim_{n\to\infty} \beta(-n,x)\beta(-n,y)^{-1}.$$

These functions are α-Hölder and vary continuously with the cocycle β in the following sense: if $\beta_k \to \beta$ in C^0-topology and β_k remains C^α-bounded, then on $W^s_{loc}(x)$, $\gamma^s_{k,x} \to \gamma^s_x$ and $\gamma^u_{k,x} \to \gamma^u_x$ in C^0-topology.

We call the values of the functions γ_x^s, γ_x^u *holonomies along stable/unstable leaves.* The following lemma is a special case of [5, Lemma 2.2].

Lemma 2.7. *Assume that X is a hyperbolic basic set for $f : X \to X$, that Γ is a connected Lie group and $\beta : X \to \Gamma$ a α-Hölder cocycle that has subexponential growth. Then there is a constant $C_5 > 0$ with the following property.*

Given $\varepsilon > 0$ sufficiently small and $n \geq 1$, assume that there are two trajectories $x_k = f^k(x_0), y_k = f^k(y_0)$, such that $d_M(x_k, y_k) < \varepsilon$ for $0 \leq k \leq n-1$. Then

$$d(\beta(n,x_0), \beta(n,y_0)) \leq C_5(\|\mathrm{Ad}(\beta(n,x_0))\| + 1)\varepsilon^\alpha. \tag{2.1}$$

Moreover, if Γ is compact, then

$$d(\beta(n,x_0), \beta(n,y_0)) \leq C_5\varepsilon^\alpha. \tag{2.2}$$

3. Admissible sequences of products of holonomies

Throughout this section, (M, d_M) is Riemannian manifold, $X \subset M$ is a basic hyperbolic set for $f : X \to X$ with contraction constant $\lambda \in (0,1)$ satisfying (1.1), Γ a connected Lie group and $\beta : X \to \Gamma$ a α-Hölder cocycle that has subexponential growth.

Definition 3.1. By a *periodic heteroclinic cycle* we mean a cycle consisting of points $p_1, \dots, p_k$ that are periodic for the map f, have disjoint trajectories, and such that p_j is transverse heteroclinic to p_{j+1} through a point $\zeta_j \in W^u(p_j) \cap W^s(p_{j+1})$, for $j = 1, \dots, k$ (where $p_{k+1} = p_1$).

Let $P_1, \dots, P_k$ be the corresponding periodic orbits and denote the periods by $\ell_1, \dots, \ell_k$. Denote by O_j the heteroclinic trajectory from p_j to p_{j+1} (of the point ζ_j chosen above), and by H_j the holonomy along this heteroclinic connection (that is, along $W^u(p_j)$ from p_j to ζ_j and then along $W^s(p_{j+1})$ from ζ_j to p_{j+1}).

Replace the heteroclinic orbit O_j from p_j to p_{j+1} by the trajectory Q_j of length $\ell_j M_j + \ell_{j+1} M_{j+1}$ that spends time $\ell_j M_j$ in the first half of O_j and time $\ell_{j+1} M_{j+1}$ in the second half of O_j; that is, $Q_j = \{f^n(\zeta_j) \mid -\ell_j M_j \leq n < 0\} \cup \{f^n(\zeta_j) \mid 0 \leq n < \ell_{j+1} M_{j+1}\}$). For the trajectory connecting p_k to p_{k+1}, we allow M_1 and M_{k+1} to be distinct. The positive integers M_j will be chosen later.

Consider the heights $\beta(P_j)$ and $\beta(Q_j)$ over the periodic orbits P_j and trajectories Q_j (see Definition 2.1).

Lemma 3.2. *For $j = 1, \dots, k$, the limit*

$$\lim_{M_j, M_{j+1}\to\infty} \beta(P_j)^{-M_j} \beta(Q_j) \beta(P_{j+1})^{-M_{j+1}} = H_j$$

exists and is the product of the holonomies along the unstable and stable leaves of O_j, *from* p_j *to* p_{j+1}.

Proof. This follows from Lemma 2.6. □

Definition 3.3. Consider a sequence of vectors $N(1), N(2)\ldots \in \mathbb{N}^{k+1}$ whose entries are positive integers. Write $N(i) = (M_1(i), \ldots, M_{k+1}(i))$. The sequence is *admissible* if there is a constant $C_2 \geq 1$ such that $M_p(i)/M_q(i) \leq C_2$ for all $p, q = 1\ldots, k+1$ and all $i \geq 1$.

If $N = (M_1, \ldots, M_{k+1})$ is a sequence of vectors, we write $N \to \infty$ if $M_p \to \infty$ for each $p = 1, \ldots, k+1$. (For an admissible sequence, it is equivalent that $M_p \to \infty$ for at least one value of p.)

Theorem 3.4. *Let* $N = (M_1, \ldots, M_{k+1}) \in \mathbb{N}^{k+1}$. *Define*

$$A(N) = \beta(P_1)^{M_1} H_1\, \beta(P_2)^{2M_2} H_2 \cdots \beta(P_k)^{2M_k} H_k\, \beta(P_1)^{M_{k+1}}.$$

If the limit $A = \lim_{N\to\infty} A(N)$ *exists along an admissible sequence* $N(1), N(2), \ldots,$ *then* $A \in \mathcal{L}_\beta(p_1)$.

Remark 3.5. We can rewrite the expression $A(N)$ as

$$A(N) = \bar\beta_1^{M_1} \bar\beta_2^{2M_2} \cdots \bar\beta_k^{2M_k} \bar\beta_{k+1}^{M_{k+1}} \bar H_{k+1},$$

where $\bar H_1 = e_\Gamma$, $\bar H_j = H_1 H_2 \cdots H_{j-1}$ for $j = 2, \ldots, k+1$, and $\bar\beta_j = \bar H_j\, \beta(P_j) \bar H_j^{-1}$. (Note that $\bar\beta_{k+1}$ is related to $\bar\beta_1$ but the remaining $\bar\beta_j$s can be modified independently.)

In the remainder of this section, we prove Theorem 3.4. From now on we assume for notational simplicity that $P_j = p_j$ are fixed points (so $\ell_j = 1$).

Given $N = (M_1, \ldots, M_{k+1}) \in \mathbb{N}^{k+1}$, define

$$|N| = (M_1 + M_{k+1})/2 + \sum_{j=2}^{k} M_j,$$

$$\min N = \min\{M_1, \ldots, M_{k+1}\}, \quad \max N = \max\{M_1, \ldots, M_{k+1}\}.$$

Note that for an admissible sequence N, we have $\max N \leq C_2 \min N$.

Define

$$H_j(N) = \beta(P_j)^{-M_j} \beta(Q_j) \beta(P_{j+1})^{-M_{j+1}}.$$

By Lemma 3.2, $\lim_{N\to\infty} H_j(N) = H_j$ (independent of the sequence N). Moreover, by [9, proof of Theorem 4.3(g)], there is $\delta_0 \in (0,1)$ such that

$$d(H_j(N), H_j) = O(\delta_0^{\min N}). \tag{3.1}$$

Recall that Q_j is a trajectory of length $M_j + M_{j+1}$ that shadows the heteroclinic connection from p_j to p_{j+1}. Concatenate these trajectories to form a periodic pseudo-orbit $Q = Q_1 \ldots Q_k$ of length $2|N|$. Then Q is a δ-pseudo-orbit with $\delta \leq C_3 \lambda^{\min N}$, where $C_3 > 0$ is a constant (depending on $f : X \to X$) and λ is the contraction constant. By hyperbolicity of X, there is a periodic orbit $\tilde Q$ of length $2|N|$ that ε-shadows Q with $\varepsilon \leq C_4 \lambda^{\min N}$, where $C_4 > 0$ is a constant. See [7, page 74] for standard shadowing techniques.

Proposition 3.6.

(a) $\beta(Q) = \beta(P_1)^{M_1} H_1(N)\, \beta(P_2)^{2M_2} H_2(N) \cdots \beta(P_k)^{2M_k} H_k(N)\, \beta(P_1)^{M_{k+1}}$.

(b) $\lim_{N\to\infty} d(\beta(Q), \beta(\tilde{Q})) = 0$ *along admissible sequences* N.

(c) $\lim_{N\to\infty} d(\beta(Q), A(N)) = 0$ *along admissible sequences* N.

Proof. Part (a) is a direct calculation, namely

$$\beta(Q) = \prod_{j=1}^{k} \beta(Q_j) = \prod_{j=1}^{k} \beta(P_j)^{M_j} H_j(N) \beta(P_{j+1})^{M_{j+1}}.$$

Next, write $\tilde{Q} = \tilde{Q}_1 \ldots \tilde{Q}_k$ where $\tilde{Q}_j$ has length $M_j + M_{j+1}$. Define $\gamma_j = \beta(Q_j)$, $\tilde{\gamma}_j = \beta(\tilde{Q}_j)$. Note that Q_j and $\tilde{Q}_j$ have length at most $2\max N$, and that $\tilde{Q}_j$ ε-shadows Q_j with $\varepsilon \le C_4 \lambda^{\min N}$. It follows from Lemma 2.7 that $d(\gamma_i, \tilde{\gamma}_i) \le C\lambda^{\alpha \min N}(\|\mathrm{Ad}(\gamma_i)\| + 1)$ where $C = C_4^{\alpha} C_5$. Hence, using the properties of the metric on Γ and the fact that β has subexponential growth, we have

$$\begin{aligned}
d(\beta(Q), \beta(\tilde{Q})) &= d(\gamma_1\gamma_2\cdots\gamma_k, \tilde{\gamma}_1\tilde{\gamma}_2\cdots\tilde{\gamma}_k) \\
&\le d(\gamma_1\gamma_2\cdots\gamma_k, \tilde{\gamma}_1\gamma_2\cdots\gamma_k) + d(\tilde{\gamma}_1\gamma_2\gamma_3\cdots\gamma_k, \tilde{\gamma}_1\tilde{\gamma}_2\gamma_3\cdots\gamma_k) + \\
&\qquad \cdots + d(\tilde{\gamma}_1\tilde{\gamma}_2\cdots\tilde{\gamma}_{k-1}\gamma_k, \tilde{\gamma}_1\tilde{\gamma}_2\cdots\tilde{\gamma}_{k-1}\tilde{\gamma}_k) \\
&\le d(\gamma_1, \tilde{\gamma}_1)\|\mathrm{Ad}(\gamma_2\ldots\gamma_k)\| + d(\gamma_2, \tilde{\gamma}_2)\|\mathrm{Ad}(\gamma_3\ldots\gamma_k)\| + \cdots + d(\gamma_k, \tilde{\gamma}_k) \\
&\le C\lambda^{\alpha \min N}[(1+\eta)^{2\max N} + 1][(1+\eta)^{2\max N} + \cdots + (1+\eta)^{2(k-1)\max N}],
\end{aligned}$$

where $\eta > 0$ can be chosen arbitrarily small and $\|\mathrm{Ad}(\beta(n,x))\| \le (1+\eta)^n$ for n large enough. Restricting to admissible sequences, $\min N$ and $\max N$ are comparable and part (b) follows. The proof of part (c) is similar using (3.1). □

Proof of Theorem 3.4. By assumption, $A(N) \to A$. Hence by Proposition 3.6(b,c), $\beta(\tilde{Q}) \to A$. We conclude that $A \in \mathcal{L}_\beta(p_1)$ by definition of $\mathcal{L}_\beta(p_1)$. □

4. Construction for Euclidean-type groups

In this section, we specialise the construction in Section 3 to the case of the Euclidean-type group $\Gamma = G \ltimes \mathbb{R}^n$. We denote the identity element in G by e_G. Define $\bar{\beta}_j$ as in Remark 3.5 and write

$$\bar{\beta}_j = (g_j, v_j), \quad j = 1, \ldots, k+1. \tag{4.1}$$

For each j, we have the orthogonal decomposition $\mathbb{R}^n = \mathrm{Fix}\, g_j \oplus (\mathrm{Fix}\, g_j)^\perp$ where $\mathrm{Fix}\, g_j = \ker(g_j - I)$. Write

$$v_j = w_j \oplus w_j', \quad w_j \in \mathrm{Fix}\, g_j, \quad w_j' \in (\mathrm{Fix}\, g_j)^\perp. \tag{4.2}$$

Define

$$h_j = g_1^{n_1} g_2^{2n_2} \ldots g_{j-1}^{2n_{j-1}}, \quad u_j = h_j w_j, \tag{4.3}$$

and let

$$Z(u_1, \ldots, u_{k+1}) = \{\alpha_1 u_1 + \cdots + \alpha_{k+1} u_{k+1} : \alpha_1, \ldots, \alpha_{k+1} > 0\} \subset \mathbb{R}^n.$$

Theorem 4.1. *Assume that*

(1) *g_j has finite order for each $j = 1, \dots, k$; and*
(2) *$n_1, \dots, n_k$ are integers such that $0 \in Z(u_1, \dots, u_{k+1})$.*

Then

$$\begin{aligned} A &= \beta(P_1)^{n_1} H_1\, \beta(P_2)^{2n_2} H_2 \cdots \beta(P_k)^{2n_k} H_k\, \beta(P_1)^{n_{k+1}} \\ &= \bar\beta_1^{n_1} \bar\beta_2^{2n_2} \cdots \bar\beta_k^{2n_k} \bar H_{k+1} \in \mathcal{L}_\beta(p_1). \end{aligned} \tag{4.4}$$

Proof. Choose M_j such that $g_j^{M_j} = e_G$ and define $N = (M_1 + n_1, \dots, M_k + n_k, M_{k+1})$. A calculation shows that

$$\begin{aligned} A(N) &= (g_1, v_1)^{M_1+n_1} (g_2, v_2)^{2M_2+2n_2} \dots (g_k, v_k)^{2M_k+2n_k} (g_{k+1}, v_{k+1})^{M_{k+1}} \bar H_{k+1} \\ &= (e_G, w(N)) (g_1, v_1)^{n_1} (g_2, v_2)^{2n_2} \dots (g_k, v_k)^{2n_k} \bar H_{k+1} = (e_G, w(N))A, \end{aligned}$$

where $w(N) = M_1 u_1 + 2M_2 u_2 + \dots + 2M_k u_k + M_{k+1} u_{k+1}$.

We claim that there is an admissible sequence N satisfying the above constraints such that $\lim_{N\to\infty} w(N) = 0$. Then $A(N) \to A$, and so it follows from Theorem 3.4 that $A \in \mathcal{L}_\beta(p_1)$.

To prove the claim, we repeat an argument used in [6, Lemma 2.12]. By condition (2), there exist $\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_{k+1} > 0$ such that $\alpha_1 u_1 + 2\sum_{j=2}^k \alpha_j u_j + \alpha_{k+1} u_{k+1} = 0$. Hence $t\alpha_1 u_1 + 2\sum_{j=2}^k t\alpha_j u_j + t\alpha_{k+1} u_{k+1} = 0$ for each $t > 0$, and there is a sequence $t_i \to \infty$ such that the fractional part of $t_i \alpha_j$ converges to zero for each j. Let $M_j(i) = q[t_i \alpha_j]$ where q is the least common multiple of the orders of the g_js. Then $N(i) = (M_1(i) + n_1, \dots, M_k(i) + n_k, M_{k+1}(i))$ is the required admissible sequence. □

Corollary 4.2. *Suppose that the hypotheses of Theorem 4.1 are valid and w lies in the semigroup generated by $u_1, 2u_2, \dots, 2u_k, u_{k+1}$. Then $(e_G, qw)A \in \mathcal{L}_\beta(p_1)$ where q is the least common multiple of the orders of the g_js.*

Proof. Let $M_j(i) = q[t_i\alpha_j]$ be as in the proof of Theorem 4.1 and choose $m_1 \dots, m_{k+1}$ such that $w = m_1 u_1 + 2\sum_{j=2}^k m_j u_j + m_{k+1} u_{k+1}$. Define $N(i) = (M_1(i) + qm_1 + n_1, \dots, M_k(i) + qm_k + n_k, M_{k+1}(i) + qm_{k+1})$. Then $N(i)$ is an admissible sequence and $A(N) \to (e_G, qw)A$. □

5. Perturbing the heteroclinic cycle

Let $\Gamma = G \ltimes \mathbb{R}^n$ be a Euclidean-type group. Write $\beta : X \to \Gamma$ as $\beta = (\beta_G, \beta_{\mathbb{R}^n}) : X \to G \ltimes \mathbb{R}^n$. By [2], the compact group extension $f_{\beta_G} : X \times G \to X \times G$ is transitive for an open dense set of C^r cocycles $\beta : X \to \Gamma$.

In this section we show that we can specify the G-component of a particular $\bar\beta_j$ without significantly changing the remaining $\bar\beta_j$s by modifying the heteroclinic cycle $p_1, \dots, p_k$. (The cocycle itself is unchanged during this modification of the heteroclinic cycle.)

Lemma 5.1. *Let $\Gamma = G \ltimes \mathbb{R}^n$ be a Euclidean-type group. Assume that the compact group extension $f_{\beta_G} : X \times G \to X \times G$ is transitive. Suppose that $p_1, \dots, p_k$ is a periodic heteroclinic cycle in X with associated elements $\bar\beta_j = (g_j, v_j)$ in (4.1), $j = 1, \dots, k+1$.*

Let $j_0 \in \{2, \dots, k\}$, $r > 0$, and $\bar{g} \in G$. Then there is a periodic point p'_{j_0} arbitrarily close to p_{j_0} such that the periodic heteroclinic cycle $p'_1, p'_2, \dots, p'_k$ obtained by replacing p_{j_0} with p'_{j_0} has associated elements $\bar{\beta}'_j = (g'_j, v'_j)$ that satisfy:

(i) *$d(\bar{\beta}'_j, \bar{\beta}_j) < r$ for $j = 1, \dots, k+1$, $j \neq j_0$, and*
(ii) *$d(g'_{j_0}, \bar{g}) < r$.*

Note that for the new cycle $p'_1, p'_2, \dots, p'_k$ we keep the same heteroclinic points, $\zeta'_j = \zeta_j$, except for ζ'_{j_0-1} and ζ'_{j_0} which are obtained by continuity using the new p'_{j_0}.

Proof. By compactness, there exists a constant $K \geq 1$ such that $\|\mathrm{Ad}(g)\| \leq K$ for all $g \in G$. Recall that $\bar{H}_j = H_1 H_2 \dots H_{j-1} \in \Gamma$ is the product of holonomies associated with the heteroclinic trajectories between $p_1, p_2, \dots, p_j$. Let h be the G-component of $\bar{H}_{j_0}$ and define $\hat{g} = h^{-1} \bar{g} h$.

Let $\delta > 0$. By transitivity of $X \times G$, there exists $x \in X$ and an integer $m \geq 1$ such that x and $f^m x$ are δ-close to p_{j_0} and $d(\beta_G(m, x), \hat{g}) < r/4$. By Anosov's closing lemma [3], there is a periodic point p'_{j_0} of period m such that $d_M(f^i p'_{j_0}, f^i x) < C\delta$ for $i = 0, \dots, m$, where C is independent of the periodic orbit. We can arrange that p'_{j_0} has orbit disjoint from $p_1, \dots, p_k$. Define $p'_j = p_j$ for $j \neq j_0$ to obtain the new heteroclinic cycle $p'_1, \dots, p'_k$. By (2.2), $d(\beta_G(m, p'_{j_0}), \beta_G(m, x)) \leq C C_5 \delta^\alpha$ (independent of the period m of p'_{j_0}). Choosing δ sufficiently small, we obtain

$$d(\beta_G(m, p'_{j_0}), \hat{g}) < r/(3K).$$

Let H'_j denote the holonomies for the cycle $p'_1, \dots, p'_k$ and set $\bar{H}'_j = H'_1 \dots H'_{j-1}$. For δ small enough, we ensure that $d(\bar{H}'_j, \bar{H}_j)$ is as small as required for all j (in fact at most two of the H_j are changed).

For $j \neq j_0$, we compute using the properties of the metric d that

$$\begin{aligned} d(\bar{\beta}'_j, \bar{\beta}_j) &= d(\bar{H}'_j \beta_j(P_j) \bar{H}'^{-1}_j, \bar{H}_j \beta_j(P_j) \bar{H}_j^{-1}) \\ &\leq d(\bar{H}'^{-1}_j, \bar{H}_j^{-1}) + d(\bar{H}'_j \beta_j(P_j) \bar{H}_j^{-1}, \bar{H}_j \beta_j(P_j) \bar{H}_j^{-1}) \\ &\leq d(\bar{H}'_j, \bar{H}_j) \|\mathrm{Ad}(\bar{H}_j^{-1})\| + d(\bar{H}'_j, \bar{H}_j) \|\mathrm{Ad}(\beta(P_j) \bar{H}^{-1})\| \leq C d(\bar{H}'_j, \bar{H}_j), \end{aligned}$$

where C is a constant that depends only on β and the original heteroclinic cycle. Part (i) follows for δ sufficiently small. Letting h' denote the G-component of $\bar{H}'_{j_0}$ we choose δ small so that $d(h', h), d(h'^{-1}, h^{-1}) < r/(3K)$. Then

$$\begin{aligned} d(g'_{j_0}, \bar{g}) &= d(h' \beta_G(m, p'_{j_0}) h'^{-1}, h \hat{g} h^{-1}) \\ &\leq d(h' \beta_G(m, p'_{j_0}) h'^{-1}, h' \hat{g} h'^{-1}) + d(h' \hat{g} h'^{-1}, h' \hat{g} h^{-1}) + d(h' \hat{g} h^{-1}, h \hat{g} h^{-1}) \\ &\leq K d(\beta_G(m, p'_{j_0}), \hat{g}) + d(h'^{-1}, h^{-1}) + K d(h', h) < r, \end{aligned}$$

establishing part (ii). □

6. Transitivity for $\Gamma = SE(n)$, n odd

In this section we prove Theorem 1.1. The first step is to construct an open and dense set of cocycles with periodic heteroclinic cycles satisfying condition (2) of Theorem 4.1.

Let S^{n-1} denote the unit sphere in $\mathbb{R}^n$. If $P \subset \mathbb{R}^n$, we let $\operatorname{co} P$ denote the convex hull of P. Note that $\operatorname{co} P$ is closed for finite P.

Write $\beta : X \to SE(n)$ as $\beta = (\beta_{SO(n)}, \beta_{\mathbb{R}^n}) : X \to SO(n) \ltimes \mathbb{R}^n$. Recall from Section 4 that for periodic heteroclinic cycles $p_1, \dots, p_k$ in X and for integers $n_1, \dots, n_k \geq 1$, there is an associated set of vectors $\{u_1, \dots, u_{k+1}\} \subset \mathbb{R}^n$. Condition (2) of Theorem 4.1 requires that $0 \in Z(u_1, \dots, u_{k+1}) = \{\alpha_1 u_1 + \cdots + \alpha_{k+1} u_{k+1} : \alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_{k+1} > 0\}$. It suffices that $0 \in \operatorname{Int} \operatorname{co}\{u_2, \dots, u_k\}$ which is moreover a stable condition.

Throughout the remainder of this paper we take $n_1 = \cdots = n_k = 1$.

Proposition 6.1. *Let $SE(n) = SO(n) \ltimes \mathbb{R}^n$ be a Euclidean group with n odd. Assume that the compact group extension $f_{\beta_{SO(n)}} : X \times SO(n) \to X \times SO(n)$ is stably transitive.*

Let p_1 be a periodic point for $f : X \to X$. Suppose that $p_1, \dots, p_k$ is a periodic heteroclinic cycle in X with $k \geq 2n+3$.

Then there exist

(i) *a cocycle $\tilde{\beta}$ that is arbitrarily close to β in the C^r topology and such that $\tilde{\beta} - \beta$ is supported in an arbitrarily small neighborhood of the points $p_2, \dots, p_k$; and*

(ii) *a periodic heteroclinic cycle $p_1' = p_1, p_2', \dots, p_k'$ with p_j' arbitrarily close to p_j for $j = 1, \dots, k$;*

such that the set $\{u_1, \dots, u_{k+1}\}$ corresponding to $p_1', p_2', \dots, p_k'$ has the property that $0 \in \operatorname{Int} \operatorname{co}\{u_2, \dots, u_k\}$.

Proof. Let $\bar{\beta}_j = (g_j, v_j)$ be the data for the cycle $p_1, \dots, p_k$ with associated vectors $w_j \in \operatorname{Fix} g_j$. Since n is odd, $\dim \operatorname{Fix} g_j \geq 1$ and hence we can make an arbitrarily small perturbation of β so that $w_j \neq 0$ for all j.

The idea is to use $g_2, g_4, \dots, g_{2n+2}$ to rotate $w_3, w_5, \dots, w_{2n+3}$ into appropriate positions. More precisely, since $SO(n)$ acts transitively on S^{n-1}, we can find $n+1$ rotations $\bar{g}_2, \bar{g}_4, \dots, \bar{g}_{2n+2} \in SO(n)$ such that $0 \in \operatorname{Int} \operatorname{co}\{\bar{g}_2 w_3, \bar{g}_4 w_5, \dots, \bar{g}_{2n+2} w_{2n+3}\}$.

Since $f_{\beta_{SO(n)}}$ is transitive, by Lemma 5.1 we can choose a new heteroclinic cycle $p_1' = p_1, p_2', \dots, p_k'$, allowing us to specify $g_2', g_4', \dots, g_{2n+2}'$ whilst keeping $\bar{\beta}_{j_i}' = (g_{j_i}', v_{j_i}')$ almost unchanged for j odd. (The cocycle β is unchanged.) Fix $j \in \{3, 5, \dots, 2n+3\}$. Recall that $u_j = h_j w_j$ where $h_j = g_1 g_2^2 \dots g_{j-1}^2$. By specifying g_{j-1}' appropriately, we can arrange that h_j' is as close to $\bar{g}_j$ as desired. Since w_j' is almost unchanged, we can ensure that $0 \in \operatorname{Int} \operatorname{co}\{u_3', \dots, u_{2n+3}'\}$. □

Proposition 6.2. *Theorem 1.1 follows from Proposition 6.1.*

Proof. By Theorem 2.5 and Remark 1.3(b), it suffices to perturb β so that $\mathcal{L}_\beta(p_1)$ contains elements that generate $SE(n)$ as a closed semigroup.

By [2], the compact cocycle $\beta_{SO(n)} : X \to SO(n)$ is transitive for an open dense set of C^r cocycles $\beta : X \to SE(n)$. Hence, we may suppose without loss that $\beta_{SO(n)}$ is stably transitive.

Pick a periodic point p_1. By Proposition 6.1, there is a periodic heteroclinic cycle starting at p_1 and an arbitrarily small perturbation of β such that $0 \in \operatorname{Int} \operatorname{co}\{u_2, \dots, u_k\}$. This condition is stable under perturbation. Since the perturbation is localised, and using stability of transitivity of $\beta_{SO(n)}$, we can construct a second periodic heteroclinic cycle starting at p_1 with $0 \in \operatorname{Int} \operatorname{co}\{u_2', \dots, u_k'\}$.

We have established condition (2) of Theorem 4.1 in a stable manner. A further small perturbation of $\beta_{SO(n)}$ guarantees that condition (1) is also satisfied. Hence, by Theorem 4.1, we obtain two elements $A_1, A_2 \in \mathcal{L}_\beta(p_1)$.

Write $A_i = (g_i, v_i)$. Since $SO(n)$ is compact, there exists g_1', g_2' arbitrarily close to g_1, g_2 such that the closed group, and hence the closed semigroup, generated by g_1', g_2' is the whole of $SO(n)$ [11]. We show that there is an arbitrarily small perturbation of β that perturbs g_1, g_2 to g_1', g_2'.

The elements A_1, A_2 are computed according to (4.4):

$$A = \beta(P_1)^{n_1} H_1\, \beta(P_2)^{2n_2} H_2 \cdots \beta(P_k)^{2n_k} H_k\, \beta(P_1)^{n_{k+1}}.$$

We consider perturbations localized along the heteroclinic connections. The holonomies H_j are given by explicit formulas in Lemmas 2.6 and 3.2, and depend continuously on β. To change in a prescribed manner, say, only H_k, while keeping all the other H_js and the $\beta(P_i)$s fixed, it suffices to change β near only one point on the heteroclinic orbit from p_k to $p_{k+1} = p_1$. The elements $\bar{\beta}_j$ are modified slightly as a result but only via conjugation, so condition (1) in Theorem 4.1 is maintained, while our construction for condition (2) is stable and hence maintained. The effect of this change on the A_is is described by (4.4). Hence, we obtain slightly modified elements $A_1', A_2' \in \mathcal{L}_\beta(p_1)$, and we can arrange by this process that g_1, g_2 be perturbed to g_1', g_2', as desired.

Now we perturb again the cocycle in order to generate $\mathbb{R}^n \cdot A_i$, for $i = 1, 2$. In view of Corollary 4.2, it suffices to arrange that the closed semigroup generated by $\mathcal{U} = \{u_2, \ldots, u_k\}$ is the whole of $\mathbb{R}^n$. Moreover, $\mathcal{U}$ does not lie in a halfspace (since $0 \in \operatorname{Int} \operatorname{co} \mathcal{U}$) so it follows from Niţică & Pollicott [8] or [6, Lemma 2.12] that it suffices to arrange that the closed group generated by $\mathcal{U} = \{u_2, \ldots, u_k\}$ is the whole of $\mathbb{R}^n$. Thus, (using Kronecker's theorem) it suffices to have $\{\tilde{u}_1, \ldots, \tilde{u}_{n+1}\} \subset \mathcal{U}$ such that these $(n+1)$ vectors generate $\mathbb{R}^n$ over $\mathbb{R}$, and writing $\sum_1^{n+1} \alpha_j \tilde{u}_j = 0$, the scalars $\{\alpha_j \mid 1 \leq j \leq n+1\}$ are independent over $\mathbb{Q}$. Recall that the elements of $\mathcal{U}$ are described by formula (4.3). Because $0 \in \operatorname{Int} \operatorname{co} \mathcal{U}$, $\mathcal{U}$ contains at least $(n+1)$ nonzero vectors that span $\mathbb{R}^n$ over $\mathbb{R}$. To make the $\mathbb{Z}$-span of $\mathcal{U}$ dense in $\mathbb{R}^n$, we rescale the $\mathbb{R}^n$-component of the cocycle β near the periodic orbits P_j, while keeping $\beta_{SO(n)}$ unchanged. This yields $w_j \mapsto (1+\delta_j) w_j$. From formula (4.3), one sees that the effect on $\mathcal{U}$ is $u_j \mapsto (1+\delta_j) u_j$.

Since $\mathcal{L}_\beta(p_1)$ is closed, it follows from Corollary 4.2 that $\mathbb{R}^n \cdot A_1 \subset \mathcal{L}_\beta(p_1)$ and $\mathbb{R}^n \cdot A_2 \subset \mathcal{L}_\beta(p_1)$. Thus $(g_i, 0) \in \mathcal{L}_\beta(p_1)$, $i = 1, 2$, and consequently $SO(n) \times \{0\} \subset \mathcal{L}_\beta(p_1)$. Therefore $\{e_{SO(n)}\} \times \mathbb{R}^n \subset \mathcal{L}_\beta(p_1)$, so $SE(n) \subset \mathcal{L}_\beta(p_1)$. □

7. Class I groups

In this section, we prove Theorem 1.2 for groups of class I. The direct argument of Proposition 6.1 breaks down. For example, it is well-known that the group $G = SO(3)$ has a $(2\ell+1)$-dimensional irreducible representation (namely the space of spherical harmonics of order ℓ [12]) for each $\ell \geq 1$. Being of odd dimension, such representations are of class I. Form the corresponding Euclidean-type group $\Gamma = SO(3) \ltimes \mathbb{R}^{2\ell+1}$. Given sufficiently many nonzero vectors $w_3, w_5, \ldots \in \mathbb{R}^{2\ell+1}$, it is no longer obvious that there exist $\bar{g}_2, \bar{g}_4, \ldots \in G$ such that $0 \in \operatorname{Int} \operatorname{co}\{\bar{g}_2 w_3, \bar{g}_4 w_5, \ldots\}$. Moreover, we have to account for general Euclidean-type groups of class I, allowing also for nonirreducibility and repeated representations. Hence our argument is much more abstract.

Proposition 7.1. *Suppose that G acts on $\mathbb{R}^n$ with $\operatorname{Fix} G = \{0\}$, and that $\mathcal{B}$ is a basis for $\mathbb{R}^n$. Then for any $e \in S^{n-1}$ there exist $\bar{g}_\pm \in G$ and $y \in \mathcal{B}$ such that $\langle \bar{g}_+ y, e\rangle > 0$ and $\langle \bar{g}_- y, e\rangle < 0$.*

Proof. Choose y such that $\langle y, e\rangle \neq 0$. We suppose for definiteness that $\langle y, e\rangle > 0$ and take $\bar{g}_+ = e_G$. If $\langle gy, e\rangle \geq 0$ for all $g \in G$, then $\langle \bar{y}, e\rangle > 0$ where $\bar{y} = \int_G gy\, d\nu$ and ν is Haar measure. It follows from invariance of ν that $\bar{y} \in \operatorname{Fix} G = \{0\}$ which is a contradiction. Hence there exists $\bar{g}_- \in G$ such that $\langle \bar{g}_- y, e\rangle < 0$. □

Lemma 7.2. *Suppose that G acts on $\mathbb{R}^n$ with $\operatorname{Fix} G = \{0\}$. Suppose that $\mathcal{B}_1, \ldots, \mathcal{B}_{n+1}$ are bases for $\mathbb{R}^n$. Write $\mathcal{B}_j = \{y_{1j}, \ldots, y_{nj}\}$, $j = 1, \ldots, n+1$. Then there exist $\bar{g}_{ij} \in G$, $1 \leq i \leq n$, $1 \leq j \leq n+1$, such that $0 \in \operatorname{co}\{\bar{g}_{ij} y_{ij}\}$.*

Proof. Let $M = n(n+1)$. For each M-tuple $\{\bar{g}_{ij}\} \in G^M$, we associate the convex set $K_{\bar{g}} = \operatorname{co}\{\bar{g}_{ij} y_{ij}\}$. The map from G^M to convex sets $K_{\bar{g}}$ is continuous. Let $d = \min_{\bar{g} \in G^M} \operatorname{dist}\{K_{\bar{g}}, 0\}$ and suppose for contradiction that $d > 0$. Choose $\bar{g} \in G^M$ and $x \in K_{\bar{g}}$ such that $d(x, 0) = d$. Since $x \in \partial K_{\bar{g}}$, by Caratheodory's theorem there exist $h_1, \ldots, h_n \in \{\bar{g}_{ij}\}$ with corresponding $z_1, \ldots, z_n \in \{y_{ij}\}$ such that $x \in \operatorname{co}\{h_\ell z_\ell\}$. There is at least one basis $\mathcal{B}_{j^*}$ that does not include any of the z_ℓ. By Proposition 7.1, we can redefine one of the $\bar{g}_{ij^*}$ so that $\langle \bar{g}_{ij^*} y_{ij^*}, x\rangle < 0$. The new convex set K' contains x and intersects the hyperplane through 0 orthogonal to x. It follows that $\operatorname{dist}(K', 0) < d$ yielding the required contradiction. □

Proposition 7.3. *Suppose that $\mathbb{R}^n$ is a G-irreducible representation of class I. Then for any $g_1, \ldots, g_n \in G$ and any $\delta > 0$ there exist $h_i \in B_\delta(e_G)$ and $z_i \in h_i \operatorname{Fix} g_i$ such that $\{z_1, \ldots, z_n\}$ is a basis for $\mathbb{R}^n$.*

Proof. Inductively, for $k < n$, suppose we have chosen $h_i \in B_\delta(e_G)$ and $z_i \in h_i \operatorname{Fix} g_i$, $i = 1, \ldots, k$, such that $\{z_1, \ldots, z_k\}$ are linearly independent. Let $Z = \mathbb{R}\{z_1, \ldots, z_k\}$. Since G acts irreducibly and $\operatorname{Fix} g_{k+1} \neq \{0\}$, the set $G \operatorname{Fix} g_{k+1}$ spans $\mathbb{R}^n$ and hence there exists $\hat{h} \in G$ such that $\hat{h} \operatorname{Fix} g_{k+1} \not\subset Z$. Write $\hat{h} = \exp \eta$ where $\eta \in LG$, and let $h(t) = \exp t\eta$. If $h(t) \operatorname{Fix} g_{k+1} \subset Z$ for all t close to zero, then differentiating repeatedly at $t = 0$, we obtain $\eta^n \operatorname{Fix} g_{k+1} \subset Z$ for all integers $n \geq 0$. In particular $\hat{h} \operatorname{Fix} g_{k+1} \subset Z$ which contradicts the choice of $\hat{h}$. It follows that we can choose $h_{k+1} = h(t_0) \in B_\delta(e_G)$ so that $h_{k+1} \operatorname{Fix} g_{k+1} \not\subset Z$. Now choose $z_{k+1} \in (h_{k+1} \operatorname{Fix} g_{k+1}) \setminus Z$. □

Recall that we write the elements of an Euclidean-type group as (g, v), with $v = w \oplus w'$ where $w \in \operatorname{Fix} g$. See (4.2).

Corollary 7.4. *Let $G \ltimes \mathbb{R}^n$ be a Euclidean-type group of class I. Then for any $(g_1, v_1), \ldots, (g_{n+1}, v_{n+1}) \in G \ltimes \mathbb{R}^n$ and $\delta > 0$, there exist $(\tilde{g}_i, \tilde{v}_i) \in B_\delta(g_i, v_i)$ such that $\operatorname{co}\{\tilde{w}_1, \ldots, \tilde{w}_{n+1}\}$ has nonempty interior.*

Proof. Writing $\mathbb{R}^n = V_1 \oplus \cdots \oplus V_s$ as a sum of G-irreducible representations, we let $d_\ell = \dim V_\ell$, $\ell = 1, \ldots, s$, so that $d_1 + \cdots + d_s = n$. By Proposition 7.3, there exist $h_i \in B_{\delta/2}(e_G)$ and $z_i \in h_i \operatorname{Fix} g_i \cap V_1$, $i = 1, \ldots, d_1$, such that $\{z_1, \ldots, z_{d_1}\}$ is a basis for

V_1. Similarly, there exist $h_i \in B_{\delta/2}(e_G)$ and $z_i \in h_i \operatorname{Fix} g_i \cap V_2$, $i = d_1+1,\dots,d_1+d_2$, such that $\{z_{d_1+1},\dots,z_{d_1+d_2}\}$ is a basis for V_2. Continuing in this way, we obtain $h_i \in B_{\delta/2}(e_G)$ and $z_i \in h_i \operatorname{Fix} g_i$, $i = 1,\dots,n$, such that $\{z_1,\dots,z_n\}$ is a basis for $\mathbb{R}^n$.

Conjugating (g_i, v_i) by $(h_i, 0)$ yields $\tilde{g}_i = h_i g_i h_i^{-1}$ and $\tilde{v}_i = h_i v_i$, with corresponding vectors $\tilde{w}_i = h_i w_i \in \operatorname{Fix} \tilde{g}_i = h_i \operatorname{Fix} g_i$. The next step is to perturb so that $\{\tilde{w}_1,\dots,\tilde{w}_n\}$ is a basis for $\mathbb{R}^n$. Define $\tilde{w}_i(\varepsilon) = \tilde{w}_i + \varepsilon z_i$. Note that $P(\varepsilon) = \det\big(\tilde{w}_1(\varepsilon)|\dots|\tilde{w}_n(\varepsilon)\big)$ is a polynomial of order n in ε and the coefficient of ε^n is $\det\big(z_1|\dots|z_n\big)$ which is nonzero. Hence $P(\varepsilon_0) \neq 0$ for some $\varepsilon_0 \in (0, \delta/2)$ and we obtain elements $(\tilde{g}_i, \tilde{v}_i + \varepsilon_0 z_i) \in B_\delta(g_i, v_i)$ with corresponding vectors $\tilde{w}_i + \varepsilon_0 z_i \in \operatorname{Fix}(\tilde{g}_i)$ forming a basis for $\mathbb{R}^n$. Relabelling, we may suppose that $\{\tilde{w}_1,\dots,\tilde{w}_n\}$ is a basis for $\mathbb{R}^n$.

Finally, if necessary (i) perturb v_{n+1} so that $w_{n+1} \neq 0$ and (ii) rescale v_{n+1} to $\tilde{v}_{n+1} = (1+\lambda)v_{n+1}$ with $|\lambda| < \delta$ so that the rescaled $\tilde{w}_{n+1}$ does not belong to $\operatorname{co}\{\tilde{w}_1,\dots,\tilde{w}_n\}$. □

Lemma 7.5. *Let $G \ltimes \mathbb{R}^n$ be a Euclidean-type group of class I. Set $L = n(n+1)^2$. For any $(g_1, v_1),\dots,(g_L, v_L) \in G \ltimes \mathbb{R}^n$ and any $\delta > 0$, there exist $(\tilde{g}_i, \tilde{v}_i) \in B_\delta(g_i, v_i)$ and $\bar{g}_i \in G$, $i = 1,\dots,L$, such that $0 \in \operatorname{Int} \operatorname{co}\{\bar{g}_1\tilde{w}_1,\dots,\bar{g}_L\tilde{w}_L\}$.*

Proof. Relabel the pairs (g_i, v_i) as (g_{ijk}, v_{ijk}) where $1 \le i \le n$, $1 \le j,k \le n+1$. For each i,j consider the $(n+1)$-tuple $k = 1,\dots,n+1$. Let $K_{ij} = \operatorname{co}\{w_{ijk}, 1 \le k \le n+1\}$. Applying Corollary 7.4, we may suppose after a δ-small perturbation that each K_{ij} has nonempty interior.

We construct bases $\mathcal{B}_1,\dots,\mathcal{B}_{n+1}$ as follows: For each $j = 1,\dots,n+1$, set $\mathcal{B}_j = \{y_{1j},\dots,y_{nj}\}$ where $y_{ij} \in \operatorname{Int} K_{ij}$, $i = 1,\dots,n$. By Lemma 7.2, there exist $\bar{g}_{ij} \in G$, $1 \le i \le n$, $1 \le j \le n+1$, such that $0 \in \operatorname{co}\{\bar{g}_{ij}y_{ij}\}_{i,j}$. Hence $0 \in \operatorname{Int} \operatorname{co}\{\bar{g}_{ij}w_{ijk}\}_{i,j,k}$. □

Proof of Theorem 1.2 for class I groups. We now proceed as in Section 6 replacing $SE(n)$ by Γ and $SO(n)$ by G. Let $k \ge 2L+1$. Using Lemma 7.5, we can repeat the final paragraph of the proof of Proposition 6.1. The proof of Proposition 6.2 is unchanged. □

8. Proof of Theorem 1.2

In this section, we complete the proof of Theorem 1.2. In Subsection 8.1, we consider the case where there are summands of class II in addition to the summands of class I. In Subsection 8.2, we consider the general case.

8.1. **Summands of class II.** Suppose that $\mathbb{R}^n$ is a mixture of representations of class I and II. Then $\mathbb{R}^n = W_1 \oplus \operatorname{Fix} G$ where W_1 is the sum of irreducible representations of class I. Let $\pi_1 : \mathbb{R}^n \to W_1$ and $\pi_2 : \mathbb{R}^n \to \operatorname{Fix} G$ be the associated projections. Let $d_1 = \dim W_1$, $d_2 = \dim \operatorname{Fix} G$, $d_1 + d_2 = n$.

We generalise Proposition 6.1 as follows:

Theorem 8.1. *Let $G \ltimes \mathbb{R}^n$ be a Euclidean-type group with summands of class I and II. Assume that the compact group extension $f_{\beta_G} : X \times G \to X \times G$ is stably transitive.*

Assume further that $\pi_2\beta : X \to \operatorname{Fix} G$ is not cohomologous to a cocycle with values in a halfspace.

Set $L = d_1(d_2+1)(n+1)^2$, $k = 2L+1$, and let p_1 be a periodic point for $f : X \to X$. Then there exist

(i) *a periodic heteroclinic cycle $p_1, \dots, p_k$ in X;*
(ii) *a cocycle $\tilde\beta$ that is arbitrarily close to β in the C^r topology and such that $\tilde\beta - \beta$ is supported in an arbitrarily small neighborhood of the points $p_2, \dots, p_k$; and*
(iii) *a periodic heteroclinic cycle $p_1' = p_1, p_2', \dots, p_k'$ with p_j' arbitrarily close to p_j for $j = 1, \dots, k$;*

such that the set $\{u_1, \dots, u_{k+1}\}$ corresponding to $p_1', p_2', \dots, p_k'$ has the property that $0 \in \operatorname{Int} \operatorname{co}\{u_2, \dots, u_k\}$.

Moreover, there are arbitrarily many heteroclinic cycles of this type that are disjoint, except for the common point p_1.

In the remainder of this subsection, we prove Theorem 8.1. Proposition 8.2, Lemma 8.3 and Proposition 8.4 are the analogues of Proposition 7.1, Lemma 7.2 and Corollary 7.4, respectively. To improve the readability, certain arguments are repeated from Section 7.

As usual, to each $(g, v) \in G \ltimes \mathbb{R}^n$, there is an associated vector $w \in \operatorname{Fix} g$, see (4.2). Note that $\pi_2 v = \pi_2 w$.

Proposition 8.2. *Let $y_{ij} \in \mathbb{R}^n$, $1 \le i \le d_1$, $1 \le j \le d_2 + 1$. Suppose that*

(a) *For each i the set $\{\pi_2 y_{ij} : 1 \le j \le d_2 + 1\}$ does not lie in a halfspace in $\operatorname{Fix} G$;*
(b) *Any collection of d_1 vectors in $\{\pi_1 y_{ij}\}_{i,j}$ is a basis for W_1.*

Then for any $e \in S^{n-1}$, there exist $y_\pm \in \{y_{ij}\}_{i,j}$ and $\bar g_\pm \in G$ such that $\langle \bar g_+ y_+, e\rangle > 0$ and $\langle \bar g_- y_-, e\rangle < 0$.

Proof. Assume first that $\pi_2 e \neq 0$. By assumption (a), for each i there exists $y_{i\pm} \in \{y_{ij} : 1 \le j \le d_2 + 1\}$ such that $\langle \pi_2 y_{i+}, \pi_2 e\rangle > 0$ and $\langle \pi_2 y_{i-}, \pi_2 e\rangle < 0$. By assumption (b), the collections $\mathcal{B}_\pm = \{\pi_1 y_{1\pm}, \dots \pi_1 y_{d_1\pm}\}$ are bases for W_1. By Proposition 7.1, there exist $y_\pm \in \mathcal{B}_\pm$ and $\bar g_\pm \in G$ such that $\langle \pi_1 \bar g_+ y_+, \pi_1 e\rangle > 0$ and $\langle \pi_1 \bar g_- y_-, \pi_1 e\rangle < 0$. It follows that $\langle \bar g_+ y_+, e\rangle > 0$ and $\langle \bar g_- y_-, e\rangle < 0$.

If $\pi_2 e = 0$ the above conclusion still holds, ignoring the $\operatorname{Fix} G$ components. $\square$

Lemma 8.3. *Let $y_{ijk} \in \mathbb{R}^n$, $1 \le i \le d_1$, $1 \le j \le d_2 + 1$, $1 \le k \le n + 1$. Suppose that*

(a) *For each i, k the set $\{\pi_2 y_{ijk} : 1 \le j \le d_2 + 1\}$ does not lie in a halfspace in $\operatorname{Fix} G$;*
(b) *For each k, any collection of d_1 vectors in $\{\pi_1 y_{ijk}\}_{i,j}$ is a basis for W_1.*

Then there exist $\bar g_{ijk} \in G$ such that $0 \in \operatorname{co}\{\bar g_{ijk} y_{ijk}\}_{i,j,k}$.

Proof. Let $M = d_1(d_2 + 1)(n + 1)$. For each M-tuple $\{\bar g_{ijk}\} \in G^M$, we associate the convex set $K_{\bar g} = \operatorname{co}\{\bar g_{ijk} y_{ijk}\}$. The map from G^M to convex sets $K_{\bar g}$ is continuous. Let $d = \min_{\bar g \in G^M} \operatorname{dist}\{K_{\bar g}, 0\}$ and suppose for contradiction that $d > 0$. Choose $\bar g \in G^M$ and $x \in K_{\bar g}$ such that $d(x, 0) = d$. Since $x \in \partial K_{\bar g}$, by Caratheodory's theorem there exist $h_1, \dots, h_n \in \{\bar g_{ijk}\}_{i,j,k}$ with corresponding $\tilde y_1, \dots, \tilde y_n \in \{y_{ijk}\}_{i,j,k}$ such that $x \in \operatorname{co}\{h_\ell \tilde y_\ell\}$. There is at least one $d_1(d_2+1)$-tuple $\{y_{ijk^*} : 1 \le i \le d_1, 1 \le j \le d_2+1\}$

that does not include any of the $\tilde{y}_\ell$. Assumptions (a) and (b) in the statement of the lemma translate into the corresponding hypotheses for Proposition 8.2, and hence we can redefine one of the $\bar{g}_{ijk^*}$ so that $\langle \bar{g}_{ijk^*} y_{ijk^*}, x\rangle < 0$. The new convex set K' contains x and intersects the hyperplane through 0 orthogonal to x. It follows that $\mathrm{dist}(K', 0) < d$ yielding the required contradiction. □

Proposition 8.4. *Let $(g_1, v_1), \ldots, (g_{n+1}, v_{n+1}) \in G \ltimes \mathbb{R}^n$ and $\delta > 0$. Suppose that $\{\pi_2 v_1, \ldots, \pi_2 v_{n+1}\}$ does not lie in a closed halfspace in $\operatorname{Fix} G$. Then there exist $(\tilde{g}_i, \tilde{v}_i) \in B_\delta(g_i, v_i)$ such that $\mathrm{co}\{\tilde{w}_1, \ldots, \tilde{w}_{n+1}\}$ has nonempty interior.*

Proof. Without loss, we may suppose that $\{\pi_2 w_{d_1+1}, \ldots, \pi_2 w_n\}$ is a basis for $\operatorname{Fix} G$. As in Proposition 7.3, we can perturb $g_1, \ldots, g_{d_1}$ slightly (by conjugation) so that there is a basis $\{z_1, \ldots, z_{d_1}\}$ for W_1 formed of vectors $z_i \in \operatorname{Fix} g_i \cap W_1$. Define $\tilde{w}_i(\varepsilon) = w_i + \varepsilon z_i$ for $1 \le i \le d_1$ and $\tilde{w}_i(\varepsilon) = w_i$ for $d_1 + 1 \le i \le n$. The coefficient of ε^{d_1} in $\det\bigl(\tilde{w}_1(\varepsilon)|\ldots|\tilde{w}_n(\varepsilon)\bigr)$ is given by $\det\bigl(z_1|\ldots|z_{d_1}\bigr) \times \det\bigl(\pi_2 w_{d_1+1}|\ldots|\pi_2 w_n\bigr) \neq 0$. Hence we can choose $\tilde{w}_i = \tilde{w}_i(\varepsilon_0)$ with ε_0 arbitrarily small such that $\{\tilde{w}_1, \ldots, \tilde{w}_n\}$ is a basis for $\mathbb{R}^n$. Finally, perturb/scale w_{n+1} slightly if necessary to obtain the required result. □

Proposition 8.5. *Suppose that $\pi_2\beta : X \to \operatorname{Fix} G$ is not cohomologous to a cocycle with values in a halfspace. Then*

(i) *There exist periodic orbits $P_1, \ldots, P_{d_2+1} \in X$ such that the vectors $\pi_2\beta(P_1), \ldots, \pi_2\beta(P_{d_2+1})$ do not lie in a halfspace in $\operatorname{Fix} G$.*
(ii) *Set $v^*_\ell = \pi_2\beta(P_\ell)/|\pi_2\beta(P_\ell)|$, $\ell = 1, \ldots, d_2 + 1$. Then for any $k \ge 1$ and any $\varepsilon > 0$, there exist periodic orbits $P_{i\ell}$ with disjoint orbits, $1 \le i \le k$, $1 \le \ell \le d_2 + 1$, such that $\pi_2\beta(P_{i\ell})/|\pi_2\beta(P_{i\ell})| \in B_\varepsilon(v^*_\ell)$ for all i, ℓ.*

Proof. The positive Livšic theorem of Bousch [1, Section 4] and the compactness of the set of hyperplanes imply that there are finitely many periodic orbits P'_j, $1 \le j \le F$, such that the set $\{\pi_2\beta(P'_j) : 1 \le j \le F\}$ does not lie in a halfspace of $\operatorname{Fix} G$, and thus $0 \in \operatorname{Int}\mathrm{co}\{\pi_2\beta(P'_j) : 1 \le j \le F\}$. For any non-negative integers n_j that are not all zero, one can use shadowing arguments (see, for example [8, Sections 5 and 6]) to obtain disjoint periodic orbits $Q(n, n_j)$ such that $\pi_2\beta(Q(n, n_j)) = n(\sum_{j=1}^F n_j \pi_2\beta(P'_j)) + O(1)$. The periodic orbit $Q(n, n_j)$ starts at a point $q(n, n_j)$, that is away from the periodic orbits P'_j, then shadows nn_j times the orbit P_j for all $j \in F$, and finally returns to $q(n, n_j)$.

Choosing n_j conveniently, one can obtain $d_2 + 1$ periodic orbits P_ℓ such that $0 \in \operatorname{Int}\mathrm{co}\{\pi_2\beta(P_\ell) : 1 \le \ell \le d_2 + 1\}$, proving (i). Given one of the periodic orbits P_ℓ in (i), the above shadowing arguments yield a sequence of disjoint periodic orbits Q_n with $\pi_2\beta(Q_n) = n\pi_2\beta(P_\ell) + O(1)$, proving (ii). Again, the periodic orbit Q_n starts at a point q_n, that is away from the periodic orbit P_ℓ, then shadows n times the orbit P_ℓ and finally returns to q_n. □

Proof of Theorem 8.1. We focus attention first on the L periodic points $p_3, p_5, \ldots, p_{2L+1}$, relabelling these as $p_{ijk\ell}$, $1 \le i \le d_1$, $1 \le j \le d_2 + 1$, $1 \le k, \ell \le n + 1$. Let

$\bar{\beta}_{ijk\ell} = (g_{ijk\ell}, v_{ijk\ell})$ be the data for the cycle. By Proposition 8.5, we can choose the periodic points $p_{ijk\ell}$, unit vectors $v_1^*, \dots, v_{d_2+1}^* \in \operatorname{Fix} G$, and $\varepsilon > 0$, such that

- $v_1', \dots, v_{d_2+1}'$ do not lie in a halfspace for all $v_j' \in B_\varepsilon(v_j^*) \cap \operatorname{Fix} G$, $1 \le j \le d_2+1$; and
- $\pi_2 v_{ijk\ell}/|\pi_2 v_{ijk\ell}| \in B_{\varepsilon/2}(v_j^*)$ for all i, j, k, ℓ.

Let $K_{ijk} = \operatorname{co}\{w_{ijk\ell} : 1 \le \ell \le n+1\}$. By Proposition 8.4, we can perturb so that $\operatorname{co} K_{ijk}$ has nonempty interior. Choose $y_{ijk} \in \operatorname{Int} K_{ijk}$ satisfying the requirement that whenever $1 \le j \le d_2+1$ we have $\pi_2 y_{ijk}/|\pi_2 y_{ijk}| \in B_{\varepsilon/2}(\pi_2 v_{ijkj}/|\pi_2 v_{ijkj}|) \subset B_\varepsilon(v_j^*)$. Then condition (a) of Lemma 8.3 is satisfied. Modify the choices if necessary so that condition (b) is also satisfied. By Lemma 8.3, there exist $\bar{g}_{ijk\ell} \in G$ such that $0 \in \operatorname{Int} \operatorname{co}\{\bar{g}_{ijk\ell} w_{ijk\ell}\}$.

Next, we consider the L periodic points $p_2, p_4, \dots, p_{2L}$, relabelling them as $q_{ijk\ell}$ (with corresponding periodic orbit $Q_{ijk\ell}$), where $q_{ijk\ell}$ is the periodic point immediately preceding $p_{ijk\ell}$. Since $X \times G$ is transitive, by Lemma 5.1 we can choose a new heteroclinic cycle $p_1' = p_1, p_2', \dots, p_k'$, allowing us to specify $\beta_G(Q_{ijk\ell})$ whilst keeping the data $(g_{ijk\ell}, v_{ijk\ell})$ for $p_{ijk\ell}$ almost unchanged. (The cocycle β is unchanged.) As in the proof of Proposition 6.1, we can ensure that $0 \in \operatorname{Int} \operatorname{co}\{u_3', \dots, u_{2L+1}'\}$. □

8.2. **The general case.** Finally, we consider the general case with summands of classes I, II and III. Write $\mathbb{R}^n = W_1 \oplus \operatorname{Fix} G \oplus W_3$ where W_1 contains the irreducible representations of class I and W_3 those of class III. Let $d_1 = \dim W_1$, $d_2 = \dim \operatorname{Fix} G$, $d_3 = \dim W_3$, $d_1 + d_2 + d_3 = n$.

Denote $G_0 = \{g \in G \mid \operatorname{Fix}(g) \cap W_3 = \{0\}\}$. By the following Proposition 8.6, the set G_0 is open and dense in G.

Proposition 8.6. *Suppose that V is a G-irreducible representation of class III. Then the set $U = \{g \in G : \operatorname{Fix} g = \{0\}\}$ is open and dense in G.*

Proof. Note that $g \in U$ if and only if 1 is not an eigenvalue, which is an open condition. By the definition of class III, there exists $g_0 \in U$. Let $\mathbb{T}$ denote a maximal torus in G containing g_0. Then $\operatorname{Fix} \mathbb{T} = \{0\}$, therefore $\operatorname{Fix} g = \{0\}$ for any generator g of $\mathbb{T}$. The set of elements of G that generate maximal tori is dense and all maximal tori are conjugate, hence U is dense. □

We generalise Proposition 6.1 and Theorem 8.1 as follows:

Theorem 8.7. *Let $G \ltimes \mathbb{R}^n$ be a general Euclidean-type group. Assume that the compact group extension $f_{\beta_G} : X \times G \to X \times G$ is stably transitive. Assume further that $\pi\beta : X \to \operatorname{Fix} G$ is not cohomologous to a cocycle with values in a halfspace.*

Set $L = d_1(d_2+1)(d_1+d_2+1)^2, k = 2L+1$ and let p_1 be a periodic point for $f : X \to X$. Then there exist

(i) *a periodic heteroclinic cycle $p_1, \dots, p_k$ in X;*
(ii) *a cocycle $\tilde{\beta}$ that is arbitrarily close to β in the C^r topology and such that $\tilde{\beta} - \beta$ is supported in an arbitrarily small neighborhood of the points $p_2, \dots, p_k$; and*
(iii) *a periodic heteroclinic cycle $p_1' = p_1, p_2', \dots, p_k'$ with p_j' arbitrarily close to p_j for $j = 1, \dots, k$;*

such that for any cocycle sufficiently C^r-close to $\tilde\beta$, the set $\{u_1,\dots,u_{k+1}\}$ corresponding to $p_1',p_2',\dots,p_k'$ has the property that $u_2,\dots,u_k\in W_1\oplus\operatorname{Fix}G$ and $0\in Z(u_2,\dots,u_k)$.

Moreover, there are arbitrarily many heteroclinic cycles of this type that are disjoint, except for the common point p_1.

Proof. Let $\hat\pi:\mathbb{R}^n\to W_1\oplus\operatorname{Fix}G$ be the orthogonal projection onto summands of class I and II, and let $\pi_3:\mathbb{R}^n\to W_3$ be the complementary projection. Let $\bar\beta_j=(g_j,v_j)$ be the data for the cycle $p_1,\dots,p_k$ with associated vectors $w_j\in\operatorname{Fix}g_j$.

By Theorem 8.1, we can make the choices in (i), (ii) and (iii), so that $0\in\operatorname{Int}\operatorname{co}\{\hat\pi u_2,\dots,\hat\pi u_k\}\subset W_1\oplus\operatorname{Fix}G$ where $\{u_1,\dots,u_{k+1}\}$ is the set corresponding to $p_1',\dots,p_k'$. In particular, $0\in Z(\hat\pi u_2,\dots,\hat\pi u_k)$ and this condition is stable to further perturbations of the cocycle $\tilde\beta$.

By Proposition 8.6, we can perturb $\tilde\beta$ if necessary so that each g_j lies in the open dense subset G_0. For each j, we have $\pi_3 w_j=0$ and so $\pi_3 u_j=0$. It follows that $Z(\pi_3u_2,\dots,\pi_3u_k)=\{0\}$ in a stable manner. Hence $0\in Z(u_2,\dots,u_k)$ and this condition is stable to further perturbations of the cocycle $\tilde\beta$. □

Let $\Gamma_3=G\ltimes W_3$ be the Euclidean-type group corresponding to the summands of class III.

Proposition 8.8. *The set of (d_3+3)-tuples in $\Gamma_3^{d_3+3}$ that generate Γ_3 as a closed semigroup is residual.*

Proof. This follows from [4, Equation (2.1) and Proposition 2.4]. □

Proof of Theorem 1.2. Following the proof of Proposition 6.2, starting with Theorem 8.7 instead of Proposition 6.1, we obtain elements $A_j=(g_j,v_j)\in\mathcal{L}_\beta(p_1)$ that can be perturbed independently and vary continuously with the cocycle. This time, we construct d_3+3 such elements A_j (rather than just 2 elements).

Let $v_j'\in W_3$ be the W_3-component of v_j, and consider $A_j'=(g_j,v_j')\in G\ltimes W_3$. As in the proof of Proposition 6.2, we adjust the holonomies H_j so that the perturbed A_j', $1\le j\le d_3+3$, generate $G\ltimes W_3$ (whereas in Proposition 6.2 we required only that the perturbed g_j generate G). In view of Proposition 8.8, this can be done by an arbitrarily small change.

We now rescale locally the $(W_1\oplus\operatorname{Fix}G)$-component of the cocycle (compared with the $\mathbb{R}^n$-component previously) to obtain from Corollary 4.2 that $(W_1\oplus\operatorname{Fix}G)\cdot A_j\subset\mathcal{L}_\beta(p_1)$ for each A_j. Note that A_j' is unchanged by this rescaling and satisfies $A_j'\in(W_1\oplus\operatorname{Fix}G)\cdot A_j\subset\mathcal{L}_\beta(p_1)$ for each j. Hence $G\ltimes W_3\subset\mathcal{L}_\beta(p_1)$.

In particular, $(A_1')^{-1}\in G\ltimes W_3\subset\mathcal{L}_\beta(p_1)$. Noting that $A_1(A_1')^{-1}\in W_1\oplus\operatorname{Fix}G$, we obtain $W_1\oplus\operatorname{Fix}G=(W_1\oplus\operatorname{Fix}G)\cdot A_j(A_j')^{-1}\subset\mathcal{L}_\beta(p_1)$. This completes the proof that $\mathcal{L}_\beta(p_1)=\Gamma$. □

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