

Sub-Gaussian heat kernel bounds imply singularity of energy measures

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Joint work with Mathav Murugan (UBC)

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$\beta = 2$ (Gaussian) 15:50–16:20 $\beta > 2$ (sub-Gaussian)
 $\Rightarrow \Gamma(u, u) \ll \mu.$ $\Rightarrow \Gamma(u, u) \perp \mu!$

$p_t(x, y) \asymp c\mu(B(x, t^{\frac{1}{\beta}}))^{-1} \exp(-\tilde{c}(d(x, y)^\beta / t)^{\frac{1}{\beta-1}})$

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▷ $(K, d, \mu, \mathcal{E}, \mathcal{F})$: **strongly local** reg. **symmet.** Dir. sp.
 $\leftrightarrow (\{X_t\}_{t \geq 0}, \{\mathbb{P}_x\}_{x \in K_\partial})$: **μ -sym.** **diffusion**, **no killing**

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$$\begin{aligned} \int_K f \, d \, \exists^1 \Gamma(u, u) &= \lim_{t \downarrow 0} t^{-1} \mathbb{E}_\mu \left[\int_0^t f(X_s) d \langle M^{[u]} \rangle_s \right] \\ &= \lim_{t \downarrow 0} \frac{1}{2t} \int_K f(x) \mathbb{E}_x \left[|\tilde{u}(X_t) - \tilde{u}(X_0)|^2 \right] d\mu(x) \\ &= \mathcal{E}(fu, u) - \mathcal{E}(f, u^2)/2 = \int_K f \cdot |\nabla u|^2 d\mu. \end{aligned}$$

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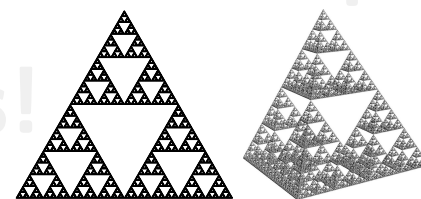
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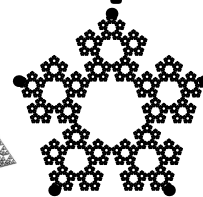
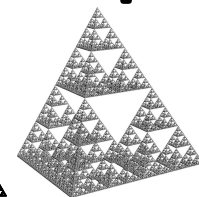
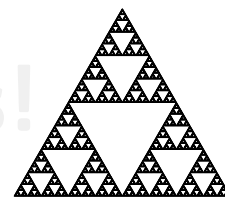
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• (Hino–Nakahara '06) p.c.f., topol. criteria excluding $\ll$ case

▷ $(K, d, \mu, \mathcal{E}, \mathcal{F})$: strongly local reg. **symmet.** Dir. sp.

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$$\triangleright \exists^1 \Gamma(u, u): \int_K f d\Gamma(u, u) = \mathcal{E}(fu, u) - \mathcal{E}(f, u^2)/2$$

Thm (K.-Murugan). Assume (K, d) is **complete**. Then

under $p_t(x, y) \asymp_\beta \dots$,

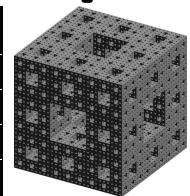
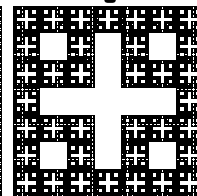
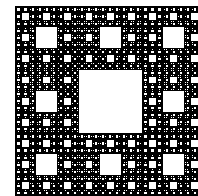
- $\beta > 2 \Rightarrow \forall u \in \mathcal{F}, \Gamma(u, u) \perp \mu.$
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Preceding $\perp$ results (**ONLY** for **self-similar** sets!)

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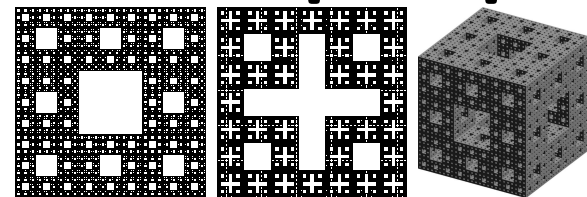
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2 General setting & conditions for HK estimates

▷ Ψ : homeo. on $[0, \infty)$ with $1 < \exists \beta_1 \leq \exists \beta_2, \exists c \geq 1,$

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Example: Scale irregular SGs (Hambly '92, Barlow–Hambly '97)

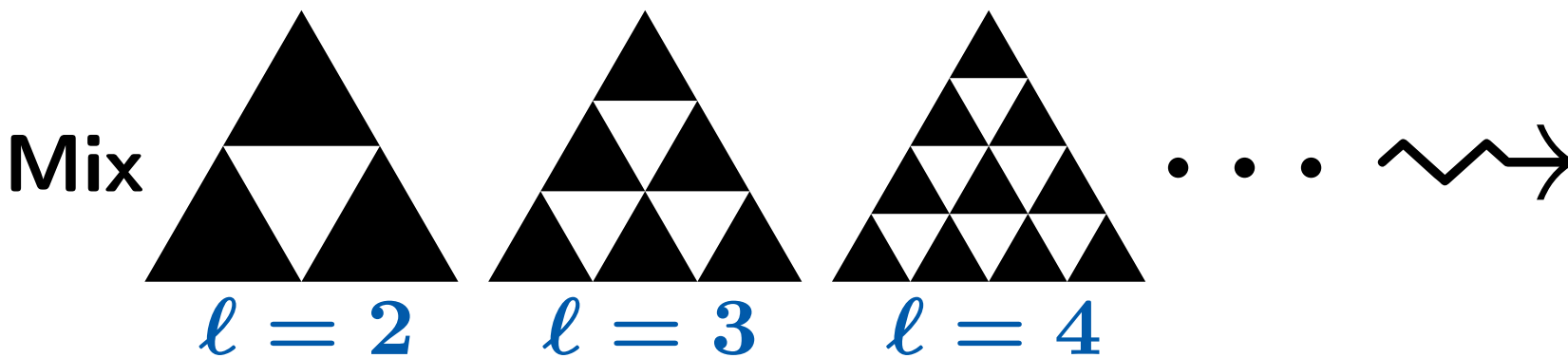
Thm(Barlow–Hambly '97). $\forall (\ell_n)_{n \geq 1}$ bounded,
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HKE($\Psi_{(\ell_n)}$) with $\Psi_{(\ell_n)}(\ell_1^{-1} \cdots \ell_k^{-1}) := t_{\ell_1}^{-1} \cdots t_{\ell_k}^{-1}.$

Prop. $0 < \forall r \leq \forall R \leq 1, \frac{\Psi_{(\ell_n)}(R)}{\Psi_{(\ell_n)}(r)} \geq c \left(\frac{R}{r}\right)^{\beta_{(\ell_n)}^{\min}} > 2$ by Hino–Nakahara '06

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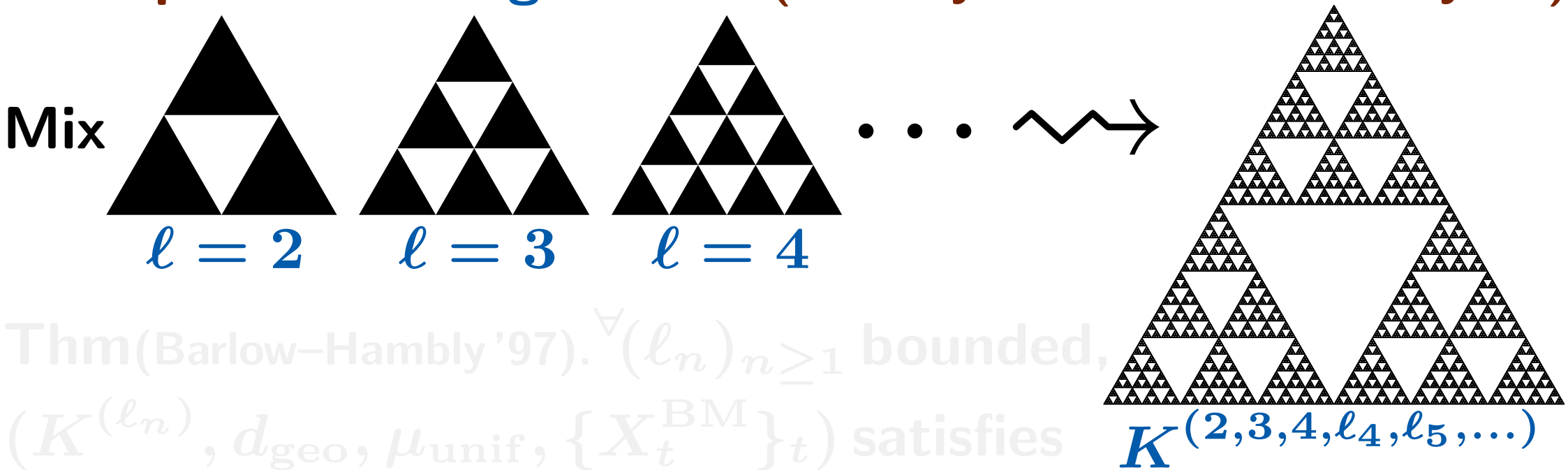
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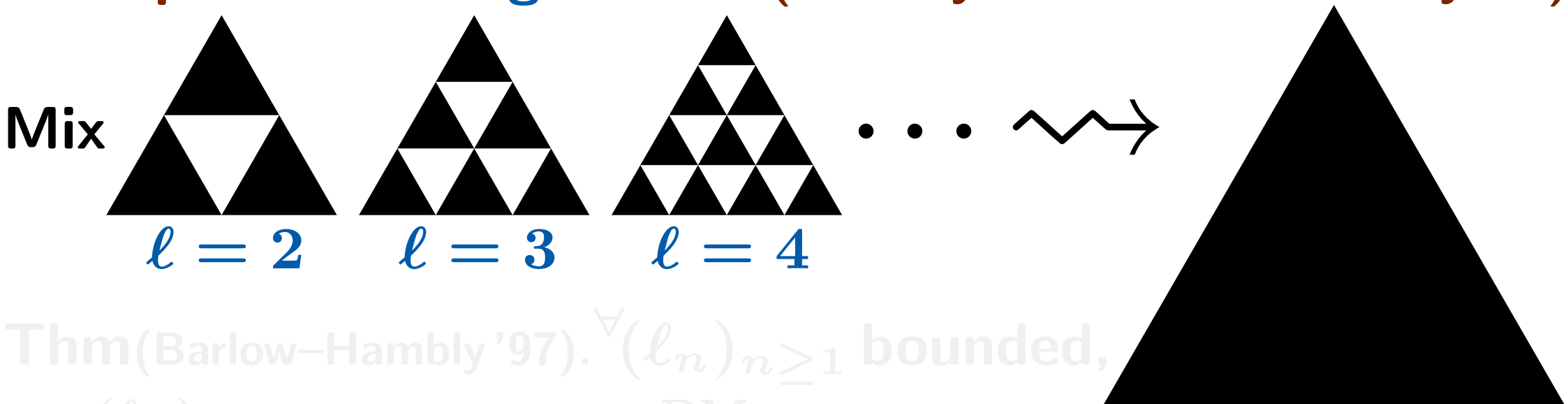
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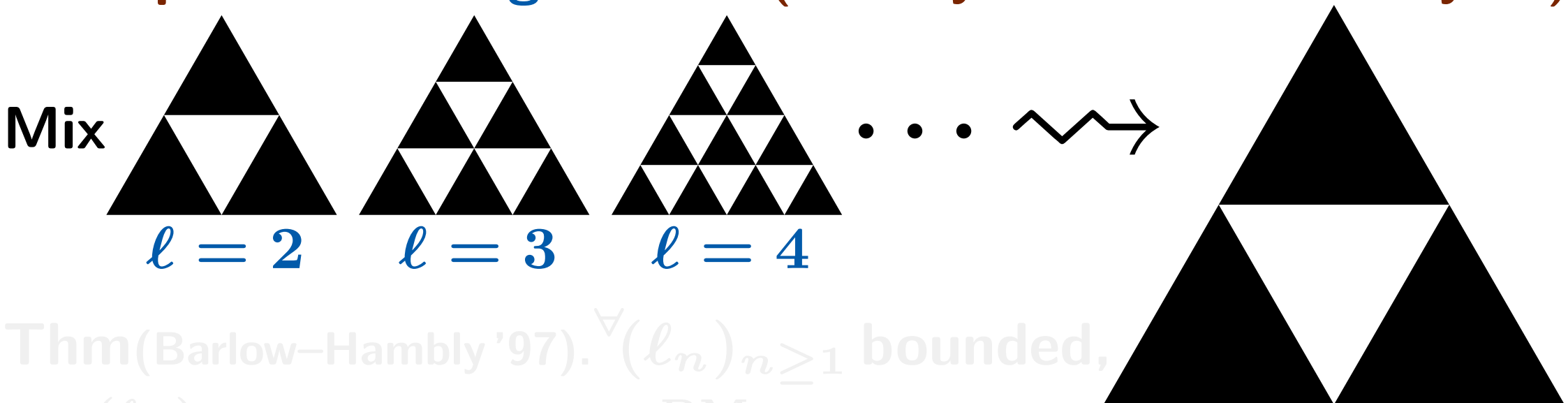
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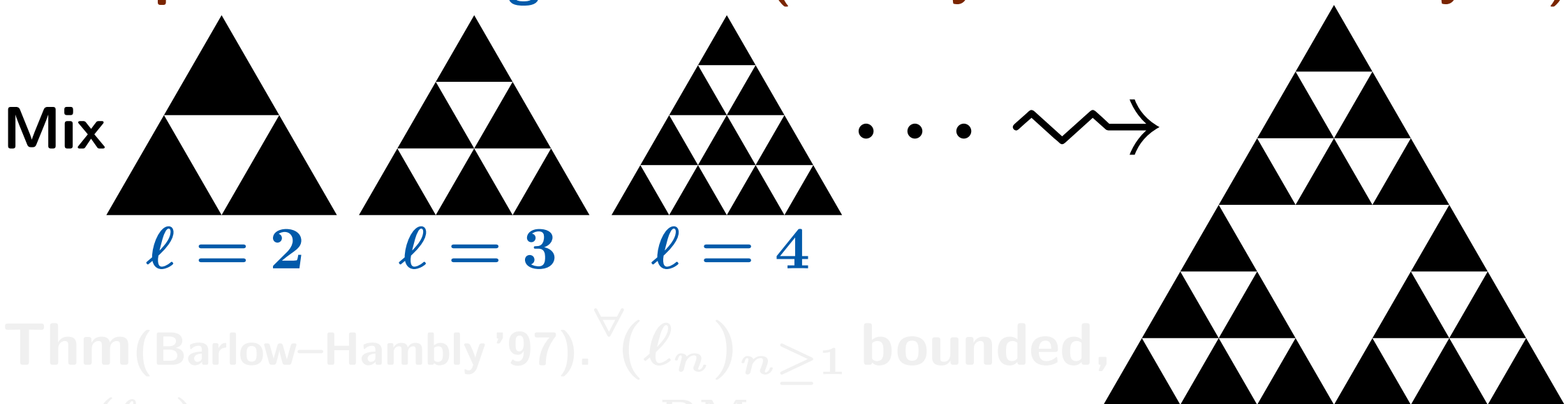


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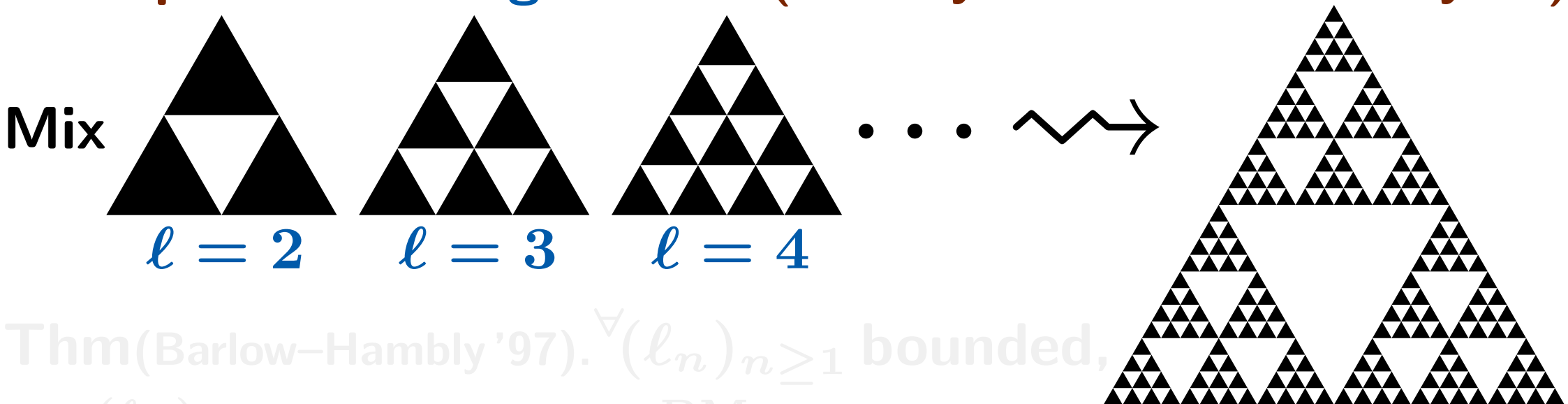


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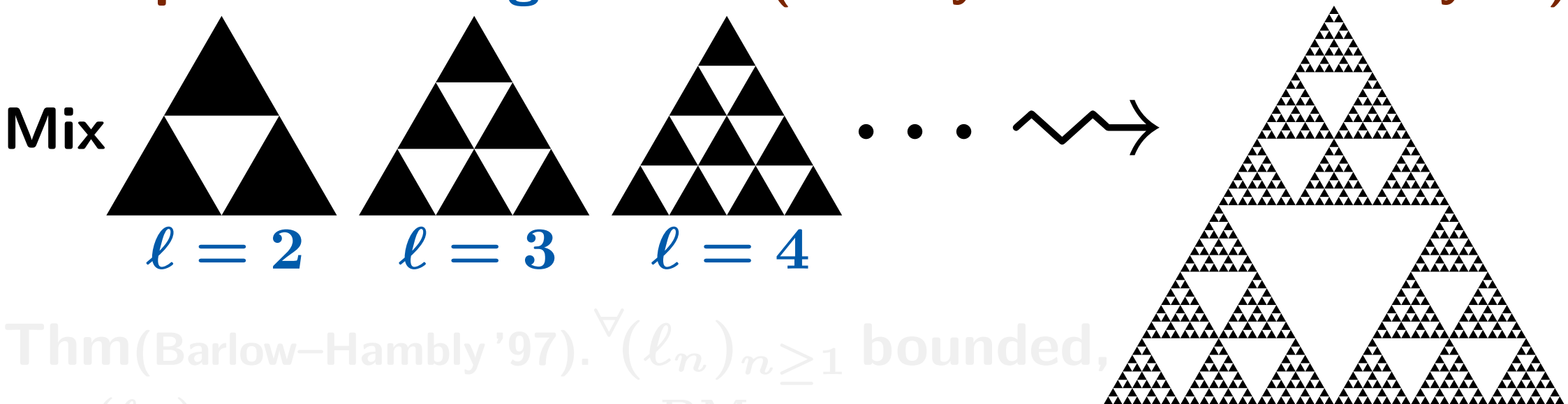


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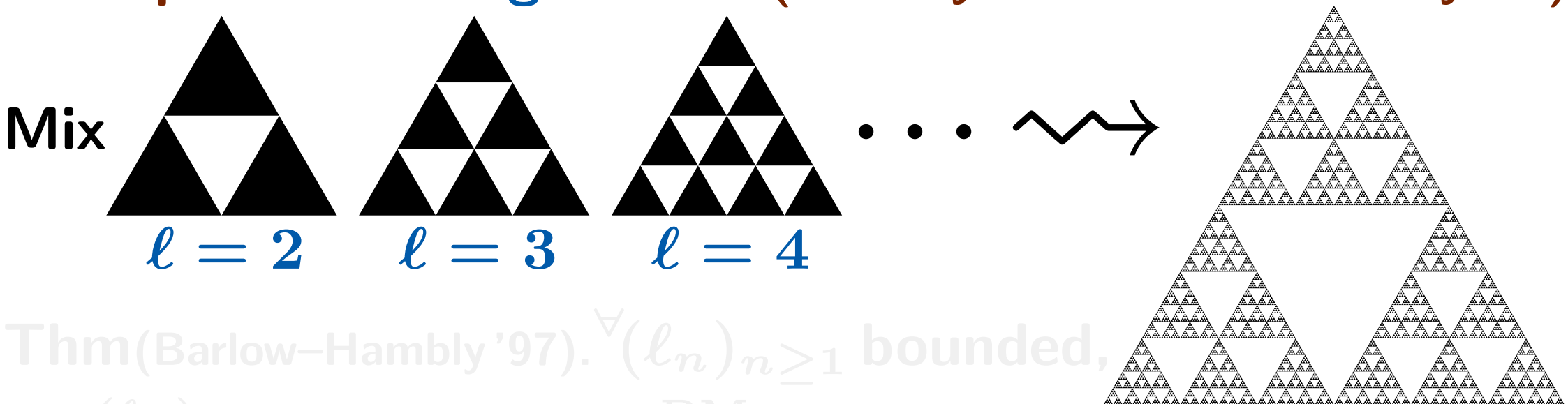


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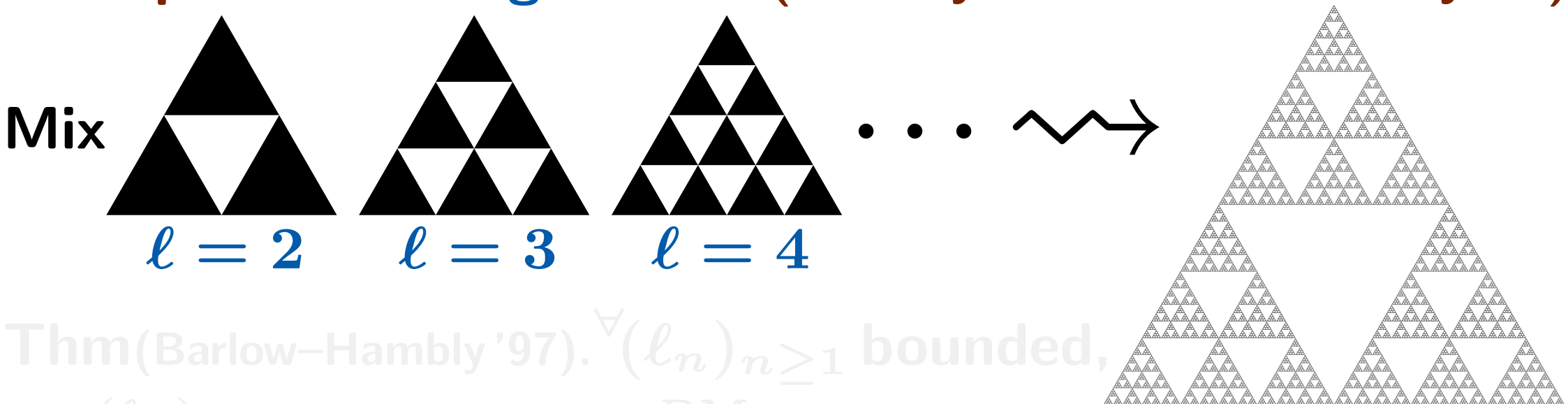
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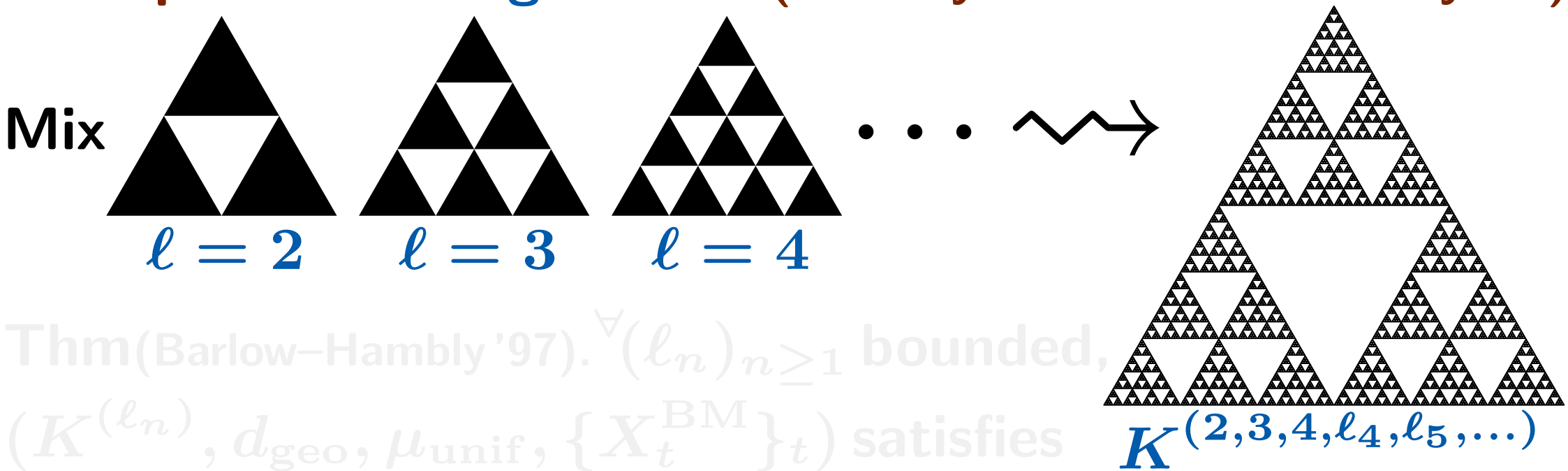
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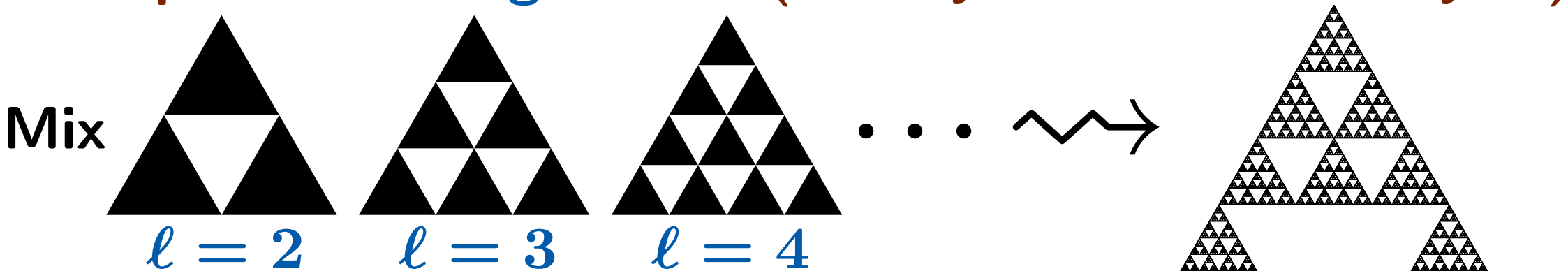
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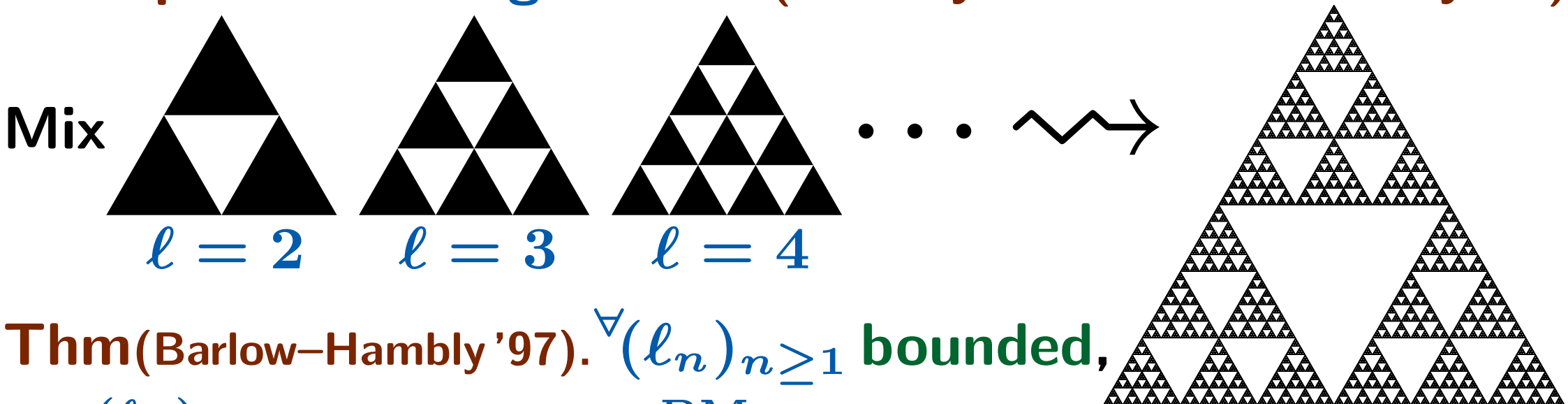
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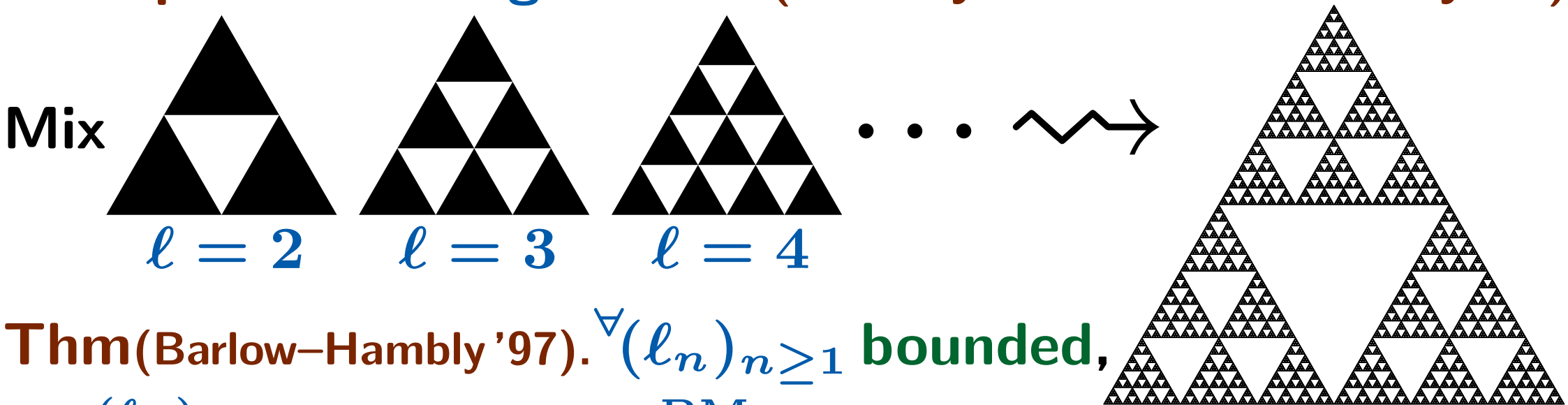
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cf. $\mathbf{PI}(\Psi): \exists c_P > 0, \exists A \geq 1, \forall x \in K, \forall r > 0, \forall u \in \mathcal{F},$
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Thm 1 (K.–Murugan). Assume (K, d) is complete and $\frac{8}{9}$ that $\mathbf{VD} + \mathbf{PI}(\Psi) + \mathbf{CS}(\Psi) + \mathbf{quasiGeodesic}(d)$ hold. Then:
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