DYNAMICAL STABILITY AND LYAPUNOV EXPONENTS FOR HOLOMORPHIC ENDOMORPHISMS OF $\mathbb{P}^k$

FRANÇOIS BERTELOOT, FABRIZIO BIANCHI, AND CHRISTOPHE DUPONT

ABSTRACT. We introduce a notion of stability for equilibrium measures in holomorphic families of endomorphisms of $\mathbb{P}^k$ and prove that it is equivalent to the stability of repelling cycles and equivalent to the existence of some measurable holomorphic motion of Julia sets which we call equilibrium lamination. We characterize the corresponding bifurcations by the strict subharmonicity of the sum of Lyapunov exponents or the instability of critical dynamics and analyze how repelling cycles may bifurcate. Our methods deeply exploit the properties of Lyapunov exponents and are based on ergodic and pluripotential theory.

Key Words: holomorphic dynamics, dynamical stability, positive currents, Lyapunov exponents.

MSC 2010: 32H50, 32U40, 37F45, 37F50, 37H15.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1. **Main definitions and results.** In the early 1980's, Mañé, Sad and Sullivan [MSS] and Lyubich [Ly1, Ly2] independently obtained fundamental results on the stability of holomorphic families $(f_\lambda)_{\lambda \in M}$ of rational maps of the Riemann sphere $\mathbb{P}^1$. They proved that the parameter space M splits into an open and dense *stability locus* and its complement, the *bifurcation locus*. They also obtained precise information on the distribution of hyperbolic parameters which led to the so-called hyperbolic conjecture. This conjecture asserts that hyperbolic maps are dense in the space of rational maps. The works of Douady and Hubbard on the Mandelbrot set provide a deeper understanding of these questions for the quadratic polynomial family.

In this theory, the finiteness of the critical set and the Picard-Montel theorem play a crucial role. They allow to characterize the stability of a parameter $\lambda_0 \in M$ by the stability of the critical orbits of the map f_{λ_0}. Equivalently, λ_0 is in the bifurcation locus if, after an arbitrarily small perturbation, there exists a repelling cycle capturing a critical orbit. The one-dimensional setting also permits, by means of the λ-lemma, to build holomorphic motions of Julia sets which conjugate the dynamics on connected components of the stability locus. The bifurcation locus also coincides with the closure of the parameters $\lambda \in M$ for which f_λ admits an unpersistent neutral cycle.

This article deals with bifurcations within holomorphic families of endomorphisms of $\mathbb{P}^k$ for $k \geq 1$. Let M be a connected complex manifold of dimension m. A holomorphic family of endomorphisms of $\mathbb{P}^k$ can be seen as a holomorphic mapping

$$f : M \times \mathbb{P}^k \to M \times \mathbb{P}^k \quad , \quad (\lambda, z) \mapsto (\lambda, f_\lambda(z))$$

where the algebraic degree d of f_λ is larger than or equal to 2 and does not depend on λ. For instance, M can be the space $\mathcal{H}_d(\mathbb{P}^k)$ of all degree d holomorphic endomorphisms of $\mathbb{P}^k$, which is a Zariski open subset in some $\mathbb{P}^N$.

Our main result is Theorem 1.1 below, it asserts that different natural notions of stability are equivalent and leads to a coherent notion of bifurcation for holomorphic families f in $\mathbb{P}^k$. Our arguments exploit some ergodic and pluripotential tools as those developed in the works of Bedford-Lyubich-Smillie, Fornaess-Sibony, Briend-Duval, Dinh-Sibony on holomorphic dynamics on $\mathbb{P}^k$ or $\mathbb{C}^k$ (see the survey [DS3] for precise references). Let us recall that, for each $\lambda \in M$, we have an ergodic dynamical system $(J_\lambda, f_\lambda, \mu_\lambda)$ where μ_λ is the equilibrium measure of f_λ and J_λ is the topological support of μ_λ called the *Julia set*. The measure μ_λ enjoys a potential interpretation

$$\mu_\lambda = (dd_z^c \, g(\lambda, z) + \omega_{FS})^k \, ,$$

where g is the Green function of f and ω_{FS} the Fubini-Study form on $\mathbb{P}^k$. The repelling cycles of f_λ equidistribute the measure μ_λ and hence are dense in J_λ. However, in higher dimension, some repelling cycles may belong to the complement of J_λ. We denote by $L(\lambda) := \int_{\mathbb{P}^k} \log |\text{Jac} f| \, d\mu_\lambda$ the sum of the Lyapunov exponents of μ_λ. This is a plurisubharmonic function on M which satisfies $L(\lambda) \geq k \frac{\log d}{2}$. Let $[C_f]$ denote the current of integration on the critical set C_f of f taking into account the multiplicities of f.

Our main result is as follows. The definitions occuring in (A), (C), (D) and (F) are explained below.

Theorem 1.1. *Let $f : M \times \mathbb{P}^k \to M \times \mathbb{P}^k$ be a holomorphic family of endomorphisms where M is a simply connected open subset of the space $\mathcal{H}_d(\mathbb{P}^k)$ of endomorphisms of $\mathbb{P}^k$ of degree $d \geq 2$. Then the following assertions are equivalent:*

- (A) *the repelling J-cycles move holomorphically over M,*
- (B) *the function L is pluriharmonic on M,*
- (C) *f admits an equilibrium web,*
- (D) *f admits an equilibrium lamination,*
- (E) *any $\lambda_0 \in M$ admits a neighbourhood U such that $\liminf_n d^{-kn} |(f^n)_*[C_f]|_{U \times \mathbb{P}^k} = 0$,*
- (F) *there are no Misiurewicz parameters in M.*

When $k = 2$, these equivalences remain true for every simply connected manifold M. If one of these conditions is satisfied, f admits a unique equilibrium web $\mathcal{M}$ and $\mathcal{M}(\mathcal{L}_1 \Delta \mathcal{L}_2) = 0$ for any pair of equilibrium laminations $\mathcal{L}_1, \mathcal{L}_2$ of f.

Theorem 1.1 leads us to define the *bifurcation current* of a holomorphic family of endomorphisms of $\mathbb{P}^k$ as the closed positive current $dd_\lambda^c L$, and the *bifurcation locus* as the support of this current. The family is *stable* if its bifurcation locus is empty, stability is clearly a local notion. This is coherent with the one-dimensional definition of the bifurcation current, due to DeMarco [dM]. We stress that Theorem 1.1 stays partially true for general families (see Theorem 1.6).

Let us now specify the definitions. A central notion is the set

$$\mathcal{J} := \left\{ \gamma : M \to \mathbb{P}^k : \ \gamma \text{ is holomorphic and } \gamma(\lambda) \in J_\lambda \text{ for every } \lambda \in M \right\}.$$

The graph $\{(\lambda, \gamma(\lambda)) \ \lambda \in M\}$ of any element $\gamma \in \mathcal{J}$ is denoted Γ_γ. We endow $\mathcal{J}$ with the topology of local uniform convergence and note that f induces a continuous self-map

$$\mathcal{F} : \mathcal{J} \to \mathcal{J} \ \text{ given by } \mathcal{F} \cdot \gamma(\lambda) := f_\lambda(\gamma(\lambda)).$$

Definition 1.2. *For every $\lambda \in M$, a* repelling J-cycle *of f_λ is a repelling cycle which belongs to J_λ. We say that these cycles* move holomorphically over M *if, for every period n, there exists a finite subset $\{\rho_{n,j},\ 1 \leq j \leq N_n\}$ of $\mathcal{J}$ such that $\{\rho_{n,j}(\lambda),\ 1 \leq j \leq N_n\}$ is precisely the set of n periodic repelling J-cycles of f_λ for every $\lambda \in M$.*

The holomorphic motion of repelling J-cycles over M also means that for every repelling periodic point $z_0 \in J_{\lambda_0}$ of f_{λ_0} there exists $\gamma \in \mathcal{J}$ such that $\gamma(\lambda_0) = z_0$ and $\gamma(\lambda)$ is a periodic repelling point of f_λ for every $\lambda \in M$.

Our notions of equilibrium webs and laminations are as follows.

Definition 1.3. *An* equilibrium web *is a probability measure $\mathcal{M}$ on $\mathcal{J}$ such that*

    (1) *$\mathcal{M}$ is $\mathcal{F}$-invariant and its support is a compact subset of $\mathcal{J}$,*

    (2) *for every $\lambda \in M$ the probability measure $\mathcal{M}_\lambda := \int_{\mathcal{J}} \delta_{\gamma(\lambda)}\, d\mathcal{M}(\gamma)$ is equal to μ_λ.*

This notion is related to Dinh's theory of woven currents and somehow means that the measures $(\mu_\lambda)_{\lambda \in M}$ are holomorphically glued together. In this article we shall also say that the $(\mu_\lambda)_{\lambda \in M}$ move holomorphically when such a web exists.

Definition 1.4. *An* equilibrium lamination *is a relatively compact subset $\mathcal{L}$ of $\mathcal{J}$ such that*

    (1) *$\Gamma_\gamma \cap \Gamma_{\gamma'} = \emptyset$ for every distinct $\gamma, \gamma' \in \mathcal{L}$,*

    (2) *$\mu_\lambda\{\gamma(\lambda), \gamma \in \mathcal{L}\} = 1$ for every $\lambda \in M$,*

    (3) *Γ_γ does not meet the grand orbit of the critical set of f for every $\gamma \in \mathcal{L}$,*

    (4) *the map $\mathcal{F} : \mathcal{L} \to \mathcal{L}$ is d^k to 1.*

The existence of an equilibrium lamination corresponds to the property of structural stability for sets of full μ_λ-measure. It is rather easy to show that the existence of an equilibrium lamination implies that of an equilibrium web. The converse is much more delicate, equilibrium laminations will be extracted from the support of equilibrium webs by using ergodic theory for the dynamical system $(\mathcal{J}, \mathcal{F}, \mathcal{M})$.

Misiurewicz parameters play a central role for proving that the vanishing of $dd^c_\lambda L$ is a sufficient condition for stability. They are also very useful to study the structure of bifurcation loci.

Definition 1.5. *One says that $\lambda_0 \in M$ is a* Misiurewicz parameter *if there exists a holomorphic map γ from a neighbourhood of λ_0 into $\mathbb{P}^k$ such that:*

    1) *$\gamma(\lambda) \in J_\lambda$ and is a repelling p_0-periodic point of f_λ for some $p_0 \geq 1$ and every λ,*

    2) *$(\lambda_0, \gamma(\lambda_0)) \in f^{n_0}(C_f)$ for some $n_0 \geq 1$,*

    3) *the graph Γ_γ of γ is not contained in $f^{n_0}(C_f)$.*

1.2. **Sketch of the proofs and further results.** The novelty of our approach relies on two specific features. The first one is the use of a formula for the dd^c of the sum L of the Lyapunov exponents to read the interplay between bifurcations and critical dynamics. This formula is

$$(1) \qquad dd^c_\lambda L = \pi_{M\star} \left(\left(dd^c_{\lambda,z}\, g(\lambda, z) + \omega_{FS} \right)^k \wedge [C_f] \right),$$

it was proved by Bassanelli and the first author [BB1], see also Pham's formula in Theorem 3.3. Like in dimension one, our proofs crucially rely on the links between bifurcations and instability in the critical dynamics. In higher dimension these interactions cannot be detected by a simple application of Picard-Montel theorem and Formula (1) aims to replace this theorem.

The second feature is the introduction of equilibrium webs to overcome the lack of λ-lemma and build holomorphic motions of Julia sets. This is a weaker, but natural, notion dealing with the measures μ_λ rather than with their supports J_λ. It should be stressed that equilibrium webs are actually obtained as limits of discrete measures by mean of a compactness statement which may be considered as a measurable version of the λ-lemma (see Lemma 2.1). Finally we stress that our arguments will also rely on Misiuriwicz parameters, some kind of transversality and perturbations of Siegel discs.

We now specify our approach and summarize the proof of Theorem 1.1. Simultaneously we state some related results. The implication (A)$\Rightarrow$(B) is proved in Proposition 3.5. We actually establish a stronger statement: we show that $dd^c_\lambda L$ vanishes if f admits an equilibrium web which is a limit of discrete measures supported on graphs avoiding the critical set of f. We obtain (B)$\Leftrightarrow$(E) by using Formula (1) and the f-invariance of the Green function g (see Proposition 3.12).

To show that the vanishing of $dd^c_\lambda L$ is a sufficient condition for stability, we exploit the dynamics of the critical set and, more specifically, the notion of Misiurewicz parameters. We first prove that the pluriharmonicity of L prevents the apparition of such parameters. To do this, we use again Formula (1) and a dynamical rescaling argument. This is done in subsection 3.3. To prove that the absence of Misiurewicz parameters implies the existence of an equilibrium web, we apply our measurable version of the λ-lemma to sequences of discrete measures on pull-backs by f^n of a graph of repelling J-cycles avoiding the post-critical set of f, see Proposition 2.2. The proof of the existence of such a graph is rather involved and requires entropy arguments. These results, which are valid in arbitrary families, are summarized in the following theorem.

Theorem 1.6. *Let $f : M \times \mathbb{P}^k \to M \times \mathbb{P}^k$ be a holomorphic family of endomorphisms of $\mathbb{P}^k$ of degree $d \geq 2$. Then the following assertions are equivalent:*

(a) *the function L is pluriharmonic on M,*
(b) *there are no Misiurewicz parameters in M,*
(c) *the restriction $f|_{B \times \mathbb{P}^k}$, where B is any sufficiently small ball, admits an equilibrium web $\mathcal{M} = \lim_n \mathcal{M}_n$ and the graph of any $\gamma \in \cup_n \mathrm{supp}\, \mathcal{M}_n$ avoids the critical set of f.*

Among equilibrium webs, those giving no mass to the subset of γ's in $\mathcal{J}$ whose graphs meet the grand orbit of the critical set of f will play an essential role in the construction of equilibrium laminations. Such webs are called *acritical* (see Definition 2.3). Both Theorem 1.6 and the implication (A)$\Rightarrow$(B) in Theorem 1.1 are used to get the following important fact.

Corollary 1.7. *Let $f : M \times \mathbb{P}^k \to M \times \mathbb{P}^k$ be a holomorphic family of endomorphisms of $\mathbb{P}^k$ of degree $d \geq 2$. If the repelling J-cycles move holomorphically over M then f admits an ergodic and acritical equilibrium web.*

In section 4 we prove that (A)$\Rightarrow$(D). We use there the Corollary 1.7 and exploit the properties of the dynamical system $(\mathcal{J}, \mathcal{F}, \mathcal{M})$ where $\mathcal{M}$ is an acritical and ergodic equilibrium web. We show that the iterated inverse branches of f are exponentialy contracting near the graph Γ_γ of $\mathcal{M}$-almost every $\gamma \in \mathcal{J}$ (see Proposition 4.2). This implies that for $\mathcal{M}$-almost every $\gamma \in \mathcal{J}$ the graph Γ_γ does not intersect any other graph $\Gamma_{\gamma'}$ where $\gamma \neq \gamma' \in \mathrm{supp}\, \mathcal{M}$ and allows us to build equilibrium laminations (see Theorem 4.1).

So far we have established that (A)$\Rightarrow$(B), (B)$\Leftrightarrow$(E), (B)$\Leftrightarrow$(F), (A)$\Rightarrow$(D) and that (B)$\Rightarrow$(C') where (C') is a local version of (C) (see Theorem 1.6). We prove simultaneously that (C')$\Rightarrow$(C)$\Rightarrow$(A).

To this purpose, we investigate how the apparition of Siegel discs may affect the continuity of $\lambda \mapsto J_\lambda$ in the Hausdorff topology (see Proposition 5.3). The section 5 is mainly devoted to this study, it is the only place where a specific assumption on the parameter space M is used (see Proposition 5.6). Finally, one easily gets (D)$\Rightarrow$(C) by using our basic tool for constructing equilibrium webs (see Proposition 2.2). This completes the proof of Theorem 1.1.

In the last section, we investigate a few properties of bifurcation loci. We first show that bifurcation loci contain some remarkable elements. Theorem 1.6 says that Misiurewicz parameters are dense in any bifurcation locus. In the same vein, we prove in Theorem 6.2 that the bifurcation locus in $\mathcal{H}_d(\mathbb{P}^k)$ coincides with the closure of the set of endomorphisms which admit repelling J-cycles which bifurcate either by giving Siegel periodic cycles or repelling cycles outside the Julia set. We also show in Theorem 6.3 that in any stable family, all elements are Lattès maps as soon as one element is a Lattès map. This follows from the characterization of such maps by their Lyapunov exponents, see [BL, BtDp, Du2]. We finally consider the possibility for a bifurcation locus to have a non-empty interior and establish the following result.

Theorem 1.8. *Let $f : M \times \mathbb{P}^k \to M \times \mathbb{P}^k$ be a holomorphic family of endomorphisms of $\mathbb{P}^k$. The set of parameters λ for which $\mathbb{P}^k$ coincides with the closure of the post-critical set of f_λ is dense in any open subset of the bifurcation locus of f.*

Let us finally mention that bifurcation phenomena in families of polynomial automorphisms are studied by a totally different approach, the sharpest achievements are due to Dujardin and Lyubich in their recent work on the dissipative Hénon maps of $\mathbb{C}^2$ [DuLy].

Acknowledgements: We thank the referee for his careful reading as well as for his questions which enabled us to improve the exposition.

2. EQUILIBRIUM WEBS

2.1. **Sufficient conditions for the existence of an equilibrium web.** Let us consider the set $\mathcal{O}\left(M, \mathbb{P}^k\right)$ of holomorphic maps from M to $\mathbb{P}^k$, endowed with the metric space topology of local uniform convergence, and the closed subspace

$$\mathcal{J} := \left\{ \gamma \in \mathcal{O}\left(M, \mathbb{P}^k\right) \ : \ \gamma(\lambda) \in J_\lambda \text{ for every } \lambda \in M \right\}.$$

For any probability measure $\mathcal{M}$ on $\mathcal{O}\left(M, \mathbb{P}^k\right)$ and every $\lambda \in M$ we define the measure

$$\mathcal{M}_\lambda := \int \delta_{\gamma(\lambda)} \, d\mathcal{M}(\gamma).$$

This is a probability measure on $\mathbb{P}^k$ which is actually equal to $p_{\lambda\star}\mathcal{M}$, where the mapping $p_\lambda : \mathcal{O}\left(M, \mathbb{P}^k\right) \to \mathbb{P}^k$ is given by $p_\lambda(\gamma) := \gamma(\lambda)$.

We shall sometimes say that the measures μ_λ *move holomorphically over M* when f admits an equilibrium strucural web.

Equilibrium webs will be obtained as limits of discrete measures on $\mathcal{O}\left(M, \mathbb{P}^k\right)$. To this purpose we shall use the following simple tool which somehow plays the role of the classical λ-lemma.

Lemma 2.1. *Let $f : M \times \mathbb{P}^k \to M \times \mathbb{P}^k$ be a holomorphic family of endomorphisms of $\mathbb{P}^k$. Let $(\mathcal{M}_n)_{n \geq 1}$ be a sequence of Borel probability measures on $\mathcal{O}\left(M, \mathbb{P}^k\right)$ such that:*
  1) $\lim_n(\mathcal{M}_n)_\lambda = \mu_\lambda$ *for every $\lambda \in M$,*

2) $\mathcal{F}_{\star}\mathcal{M}_{n+1} = \mathcal{M}_n$ or $\mathcal{F}_{\star}\mathcal{M}_n = \mathcal{M}_n$ for every $n \geq 1$,

3) there exists a compact subset $\mathcal{K} \subset \mathcal{O}\left(M, \mathbb{P}^k\right)$ such that $\operatorname{supp}\mathcal{M}_n \subset \mathcal{K}$.

Then any limit of $(\frac{1}{n}\sum_{l=1}^{n}\mathcal{M}_l)_n$ is an equilibrium web. When $\mathcal{F}_{\star}\mathcal{M}_n = \mathcal{M}_n$, any limit of $(\mathcal{M}_n)_n$ is an equilibrium web.

Proof. Let $\mathcal{N}_n := \frac{1}{n}\sum_{l=1}^{n}\mathcal{M}_l$. By Assertion 3) $(\mathcal{N}_n)_{n\geq 1}$ is a sequence of Radon probability measures on the compact metric space $\mathcal{K}$. Banach-Alaoglu and Riesz-Markov theorems ensure that there exists a subsequence $(\mathcal{N}_{n_k})_{k\geq 1}$ converging weakly to a Radon probability measure $\mathcal{M}$ on $\mathcal{K}$. By Assertion 2), we have $\mathcal{F}_{\star}\mathcal{N}_{n_k} = \mathcal{N}_{n_k} + \mathcal{E}_k$ where the mass of $\mathcal{E}_k$ is less than $2/n_k$. This implies that $\mathcal{F}_{\star}\mathcal{M} = \mathcal{M}$ as measures on $\mathcal{K}$. Let us extend $\mathcal{M}$ to a Borel probability measure $\widetilde{\mathcal{M}}$ on $\mathcal{O}(M, \mathbb{P}^k)$ by setting $\widetilde{\mathcal{M}}(A) := \mathcal{M}(A \cap \mathcal{K})$. Let us verify that $\widetilde{\mathcal{M}}$ is an equilibrium web. We still have $\mathcal{F}_{\star}\widetilde{\mathcal{M}} = \widetilde{\mathcal{M}}$. Indeed,

$$\mathcal{F}_{\star}\widetilde{\mathcal{M}}(A) = \mathcal{M}\left(\mathcal{F}^{-1}(A) \cap \mathcal{K}\right) \geq \mathcal{M}\left(\mathcal{F}^{-1}(A) \cap \mathcal{K} \cap \mathcal{F}^{-1}(\mathcal{K})\right) =$$
$$\mathcal{M}\left(\mathcal{F}^{-1}(A \cap \mathcal{K}) \cap \mathcal{K}\right) = \mathcal{M}\left(\mathcal{F}^{-1}(A \cap \mathcal{K})\right) = \mathcal{M}(A \cap \mathcal{K}) = \widetilde{\mathcal{M}}(A)$$

and the identity follows since $\mathcal{F}_{\star}\widetilde{\mathcal{M}}$ and $\widetilde{\mathcal{M}}$ are probability measures. From $p_{\lambda\star}\widetilde{\mathcal{M}} = p_{\lambda\star}\mathcal{M}$ and $p_{\lambda\star}\mathcal{M} = \lim_k p_{\lambda\star}\mathcal{N}_{n_k} = \mu_\lambda$ provided by Assertion 1), we deduce $p_{\lambda\star}\widetilde{\mathcal{M}} = \mu_\lambda$. It remains to check $\operatorname{supp}\widetilde{\mathcal{M}} \subset \mathcal{J}$. If $\gamma_0 \notin \mathcal{J}$ then $\gamma_0(\lambda_0) \notin \operatorname{supp}\mu_{\lambda_0}$ for some $\lambda_0 \in M$. Let V_0 be a neighbourhood of γ_0 in $\mathcal{O}(M, \mathbb{P}^k)$ such that $p_{\lambda_0}(V_0) \subset \mathbb{P}^k \setminus \operatorname{supp}\mu_{\lambda_0}$. Then

$$\widetilde{\mathcal{M}}(V_0) \leq \widetilde{\mathcal{M}}\left(p_{\lambda_0}^{-1}(p_{\lambda_0}(V_0))\right) = p_{\lambda_0\star}\widetilde{\mathcal{M}}(p_{\lambda_0}(V_0)) = \mu_{\lambda_0}(p_{\lambda_0}(V_0)) = 0$$

implies that $\gamma_0 \notin \operatorname{supp}\widetilde{\mathcal{M}}$. $\square$

We now explain how Lemma 2.1 is concretely used to produce equilibrium webs. The proof relies on the equidistribution of preimages of points, see the articles [FS1, BrDv2, DS1] and on the equidistribution of repelling cycles, see [BrDv1].

Proposition 2.2. *Let $f : M \times \mathbb{P}^k \to M \times \mathbb{P}^k$ be a holomorphic family of endomorphisms of $\mathbb{P}^k$ of degree d.*

1) *Assume that M is simply connected and that there exists $\gamma \in \mathcal{O}\left(M, \mathbb{P}^k\right)$ such that the graph Γ_γ does not intersect the post-critical set of f. Then an equilibrium web is given by any limit of $\left(\frac{1}{n}\sum_{i=1}^{n}\frac{1}{d^{ki}}\sum_{\mathcal{F}^i \cdot \sigma = \gamma}\delta_\sigma\right)_n$.*

2) *Assume that the repelling J-cycles of f move holomorphically over M. Let $(\rho_{n,j})_{1 \leq j \leq N_n}$ be the elements of $\mathcal{J}$ given by the motions of these n-periodic cycles. Then an equilibrium web is given by any limit of $\left(\frac{1}{d^{kn}}\sum_{j=1}^{N_n}\delta_{\rho_{n,j}}\right)_n$.*

In both cases, f admits an equilibrium web $\mathcal{M} = \lim_n \mathcal{M}_n$ such that $\Gamma_\gamma \cap C_f = \emptyset$ for every $\gamma \in \cup_n\operatorname{supp}\mathcal{M}_n$.

Proof. 1) The map $f^n : \left(M \times \mathbb{P}^k\right) \setminus f^{-n}\left(\cup_{1\leq p\leq n}f^p(C_f)\right) \to \left(M \times \mathbb{P}^k\right) \setminus \left(\cup_{1\leq p\leq n}f^p(C_f)\right)$ is a covering of degree d^{kn}. Hence, there exist d^{kn} holomorphic graphs $\Gamma_{\sigma_{j,n}}$ such that $f^n\left(\Gamma_{\sigma_{j,n}}\right) = \Gamma_\gamma$ i.e. $\mathcal{F}^n \cdot \sigma_{j,n} = \gamma$. Let us set $\mathcal{M}_n := \frac{1}{d^{kn}}\sum_{j=1}^{d^{kn}}\delta_{\sigma_{j,n}}$. By construction $\mathcal{F}_{\star}\mathcal{M}_{n+1} = \mathcal{M}_n$ and, for every $\lambda \in M$, one has $(\mathcal{M}_n)_\lambda = \frac{1}{d^{kn}}\sum_{j=1}^{d^{kn}}\delta_{\sigma_{j,n}(\lambda)} = \sum_{f_\lambda^n(x)=\gamma(\lambda)}\delta_x \to \mu_\lambda$, where the limit comes from the fact that $\gamma(\lambda) \notin \cup_{p\geq 1}f_\lambda^p(C_{f_\lambda})$. The family $(\sigma_{j,n})_{j,n}$ is normal, by a theorem of Ueda [Ued, Theorem 2.1], and therefore the closure $\mathcal{K}$ of $\cup_{n\geq 1}\operatorname{supp}\mathcal{M}_n$ is a compact subset of $\mathcal{O}\left(M, \mathbb{P}^k\right)$. The

conclusion immediately follows from Lemma 2.1.

2) Let us set $\mathcal{M}_n := \frac{1}{d^{kn}} \sum_{j=1}^{N_n} \delta_{\rho_{j,n}}$. The convergence of $(\mathcal{M}_n)_\lambda$ towards μ_λ follows from the equidistribution of repelling periodic points with respect to the equilibrium measure, see [BrDv2] (note that the repelling cycles produced there are J-cycles). The normality of the family $(\rho_{j,n})_{j,n}$ can be seen by lifting these curves to curves of periodic points of a lift of f to $\mathbb{C}^{k+1}$. Again, one concludes by using Lemma 2.1. $\qquad\square$

2.2. **Acritical webs.** To construct equilibrium laminations, it will be crucial to deal with equilibrium webs giving no mass to the subset $\mathcal{J}_s$ of $\mathcal{J}$ whose elements have a graph intersecting the grand orbit of the critical set of f.

Definition 2.3. *An equilibrium web $\mathcal{M}$ is said* acritical *if $\mathcal{M}(\mathcal{J}_s) = 0$ where $\mathcal{J}_s$ is the singular part of $\mathcal{J}$ given by $\mathcal{J}_s := \{\gamma \in \mathcal{J} : \Gamma_\gamma \cap (\cup_{m \geq 0} f^{-m} (\cup_{n \geq 0} f^n (C_f))) \neq \emptyset\}$.*

As it will turn out, equilibrium webs given by Proposition 2.2 are acritical and this property, combined with ergodicity, will allow us to build equilibrium laminations. This motivates the following result.

Proposition 2.4. *Let $f : M \times \mathbb{P}^k \to M \times \mathbb{P}^k$ be a holomorphic family of endomorphisms of $\mathbb{P}^k$. If f admits an acritical equilibrium web $\mathcal{M}_0$ then f admits an acritical equilibrium web $\mathcal{M}_0'$ which is ergodic and such that $\operatorname{supp} \mathcal{M}_0' \subset \operatorname{supp} \mathcal{M}_0$.*

Proof. Let us consider the convex set $\mathcal{P}_{web}(\mathcal{K})$ of equilibrium webs of f which are supported in $\mathcal{K}$, where $\mathcal{K} := \operatorname{supp}(\mathcal{M}_0)$. Note that $\mathcal{F}(\mathcal{K}) \subset \mathcal{K}$ since $\mathcal{M}_0$ is $\mathcal{F}$-invariant. The set $\mathcal{P}_{web}(\mathcal{K})$ is a compact metric space for the topology of weak convergence of measures. It is actually closed in the unit ball $B_{C(\mathcal{K})'}$ where $C(\mathcal{K})$ is the separable Banach space of continuous functions on $\mathcal{K}$ endowed with the norm of uniform convergence.

Let us denote by $\operatorname{Ext}(\mathcal{P}_{web}(\mathcal{K}))$ the set of extremal points of the compact metric space $\mathcal{P}_{web}(\mathcal{K})$. By Choquet theorem, there exists a probability measure ν_0 on $\operatorname{Ext}(\mathcal{P}_{web}(\mathcal{K}))$ such that

$$\mathcal{M}_0 = \int_{\operatorname{Ext}(\mathcal{P}_{web}(\mathcal{K}))} \mathcal{E} \, d\nu_0(\mathcal{E}) .$$

Then

$$0 = \mathcal{M}_0(\mathcal{J}_s) = \int_{\operatorname{Ext}(\mathcal{P}_{web}(\mathcal{K}))} \mathcal{E}(\mathcal{J}_s) \, d\nu_0(\mathcal{E})$$

and the set of equilibrium webs $\mathcal{E} \in \operatorname{Ext}(\mathcal{P}_{web}(\mathcal{K}))$ for which $\mathcal{E}(\mathcal{J}_s) = 0$ has full ν_0-measure.

To conclude, we are left to check that any $\mathcal{M}' \in \operatorname{Ext}(\mathcal{P}_{web}(\mathcal{K}))$ is also extremal in $\mathcal{P}_{inv}(\mathcal{K})$ and therefore ergodic. Assume that $\mathcal{M}' = \frac{1}{2}\mathcal{M}_1 + \frac{1}{2}\mathcal{M}_2$ where $\mathcal{M}_j \in \mathcal{P}_{inv}(\mathcal{K})$. Then, as $\mathcal{M}'$ is an equilibrium web we have $\mu_\lambda = p_{\lambda\star}(\mathcal{M}') = \frac{1}{2}p_{\lambda\star}(\mathcal{M}_1) + \frac{1}{2}p_{\lambda\star}(\mathcal{M}_2)$ for every $\lambda \in M$. Since $p_\lambda \circ \mathcal{F} = f_\lambda \circ p_\lambda$, the probability measures $p_{\lambda\star}(\mathcal{M}_j)$ are f_λ-invariant and therefore the ergodicity of μ_λ implies that $p_{\lambda\star}(\mathcal{M}_1) = p_{\lambda\star}(\mathcal{M}_2) = \mu_\lambda$. This shows that $\mathcal{M}_1$ and $\mathcal{M}_2$ actually belong to $\mathcal{P}_{web}(\mathcal{K})$ and the identity $\mathcal{M}' = \mathcal{M}_1 = \mathcal{M}_2$ then follows from the fact that $\mathcal{M}'$ is extremal in $\mathcal{P}_{web}(\mathcal{K})$. $\qquad\square$

The following simple dynamical properties of the support of an equilibrium web will be very useful. We thank R. Dujardin for pointing us this fact.

Lemma 2.5. *Let M be a connected complex manifold and $f : M \times \mathbb{P}^k \to M \times \mathbb{P}^k$ be a holomorphic family of endomorphisms of $\mathbb{P}^k$ which admits an equilibrium web $\mathcal{M}$. Then:*

1) the sequence $(f_\lambda^p(\gamma(\lambda)))_{p \geq 1}$ is normal for every $\gamma \in \operatorname{supp} \mathcal{M}$,
2) for every $(\lambda_0, z_0) \in M \times J_{\lambda_0}$ there exists $\gamma \in \operatorname{supp} \mathcal{M}$ such that $z_0 = \gamma(\lambda_0)$,
3) for every $(\lambda_0, z_0) \in M \times J_{\lambda_0}$ such that z_0 is n-periodic and repelling for f_{λ_0}, there exists a unique $\gamma \in \operatorname{supp} \mathcal{M}$ such that $z_0 = \gamma(\lambda_0)$ and $\gamma(\lambda)$ is n-periodic for f_λ for every $\lambda \in M$.

Proof. (1) We use $f_\lambda^p(\gamma(\lambda)) = (\mathcal{F}^p \cdot \gamma)(\lambda)$ and the fact that $\mathcal{M}$ is compactly supported and $\mathcal{F}$-invariant.

(2) As $z_0 \in J_{\lambda_0}$ and $J_{\lambda_0} = \operatorname{supp} \mu_{\lambda_0} = \operatorname{supp} \mathcal{M}_{\lambda_0}$, there exist $(\gamma_n)_n \subset \operatorname{supp} \mathcal{M}$ such that $\gamma_n(\lambda_0) \to z_0$. Then, since $\mathcal{M}$ is compactly supported, we can take for γ any limit of $(\gamma_n)_n$.

(3) By the implicit function theorem, there exists a neighbourhood V_{λ_0} of λ_0 and a holomorphic map $w : V_{\lambda_0} \to \mathbb{P}^k$ such that $w(\lambda_0) = z_0$ and $w(\lambda)$ is n-periodic for f_λ. We will show that w coincides on V_{λ_0} with the map γ given by the previous item; the conclusion then follows by analytic continuation. Our argument is local, so we can choose a chart and work on $\mathbb{C}^k$. Since z_0 is repelling, we can shrink V_{λ_0} and find $A > 1$, $r > 0$ such that

$$(2) \qquad \|w(\lambda) - f_\lambda^n(z)\| = \|f_\lambda^n(w(\lambda)) - f_\lambda^n(z)\| \geq A\|w(\lambda) - z\|$$

when $\lambda \in V_{\lambda_0}$ and $\|w(\lambda) - z\| < r$. On the other hand the first item ensures that $(f_\lambda^{pn}(\gamma(\lambda)))_p$ is a normal family, hence we can shrink again V_{λ_0} so that $\|w(\lambda) - f_\lambda^{pn}(\gamma(\lambda))\| < r$ for every $p \geq 1$ and $\lambda \in V_{\lambda_0}$. Combining this with Equation (2) we obtain $r > \|w(\lambda) - f_\lambda^{pn}(\gamma(\lambda))\| \geq A^p\|w(\lambda) - \gamma(\lambda)\|$ for every $p \geq 1$ and $\lambda \in V_{\lambda_0}$. This implies $w(\lambda) = \gamma(\lambda)$ on V_{λ_0} since $A > 1$. $\square$

2.3. **Webs and currents.** For every probability measure $\mathcal{M}$ on $\mathcal{O}(M, \mathbb{P}^k)$ and in particular for any equilibrium web we can define the current $W_\mathcal{M} := \int [\Gamma_\gamma] \, d\mathcal{M}(\gamma)$. It has bidimension (m, m) on $M \times \mathbb{P}^k$ and is a woven current following Dinh's terminology [Di2]. To perform certain computations, we will have to explicitly relate equilibrium webs with positive horizontal currents (see Lemma 2.8 below). Before doing this, we recall some basic facts about horizontal currents.

Definition 2.6. *Let M be a complex connected manifold. A current $\mathcal{R}$ on $M \times \mathbb{C}^{k+1}$ is horizontal if $\operatorname{supp} \mathcal{R} \subset M \times K$ for some compact subset $K \subset \mathbb{C}^{k+1}$.*

Let us assume that $\mathcal{R}$ is a closed, positive, horizontal current of bidimension (m, m) on $M \times \mathbb{C}^{k+1}$ where m is the complex dimension of M. Then the slices $\langle \mathcal{R}, \pi_M, \lambda \rangle$ exist for Lebesgue-almost every $\lambda \in M$ and are positive measures on $M \times \mathbb{C}^{k+1}$ supported on $\{\lambda\} \times \mathbb{C}^{k+1}$. The following *basic slicing formula* holds for every continuous test function ψ on $M \times \mathbb{C}^{k+1}$ and every continuous (m, m)-test form ω on M:

$$(3) \qquad \int_M \langle \mathcal{R}, \pi_M, \lambda \rangle \, \psi|_{\{\lambda\} \times \mathbb{C}^{k-1}} \, \omega(\lambda) = \langle \mathcal{R} \wedge \pi_M^\star(\omega), \psi \rangle.$$

Dinh and Sibony have shown that the slices of such currents do actually exist for *every* $\lambda \in M$, see [DS2, theorem 2.1]. Their basic result is as follows.

Theorem 2.7. (Dinh-Sibony) *Let M be a m-dimensional complex connected manifold and $\mathcal{R}$ be a closed, positive, horizontal current of bidimension (m, m) on $M \times \mathbb{C}^{k+1}$. Then the following properties occur:*

(1) *the slice $\langle \mathcal{R}, \pi_M, \lambda \rangle$ exists for every $\lambda \in M$ and its mass does not depend on $\lambda \in M$,*
(2) *the function $\lambda \mapsto \int_{\mathbb{C}^{k+1}} \psi(\lambda, z) \langle \mathcal{R}, \pi_M, \lambda \rangle$ is psh or $\equiv -\infty$ on M for any psh function ψ defined on a neighborhood of $\operatorname{supp} \mathcal{R}$.*

Let us now state the announced lemma. Let $\pi : \mathbb{C}^{k+1} \setminus \{0\} \to \mathbb{P}^k$ be the canonical projection.

Lemma 2.8. *Let B be a ball in $\mathbb{C}^m$ and let $f : B \times \mathbb{P}^k \to B \times \mathbb{P}^k$ be a holomorphic family of endomorphisms of $\mathbb{P}^k$. Let $\mathcal{K}$ be a compact subset of $\mathcal{O}\left(B, \mathbb{P}^k\right)$. Then, after shrinking B, one may associate to any probability measure $\mathcal{N}$ supported on $\mathcal{K}$ a positive, horizontal (m, m)-bidimensional current $\widetilde{W}_{\mathcal{N}}$ on $B \times \mathbb{C}^{k+1}$ such that $\pi_\star \langle \widetilde{W}_{\mathcal{N}}, \pi_B, \lambda \rangle = \mathcal{N}_\lambda$ for every $\lambda \in B$. Moreover, $\widetilde{W}_{\mathcal{N}}$ depends continuously on $\mathcal{N}$.*

Proof. Let $(\sigma_i)_{1 \leq i \leq N}$ be holomorphic sections of π whose domains of definition Ω_i cover $\mathbb{P}^k$. Since $\mathcal{K}$ is a normal family, we may shrink B so that for each $\gamma \in \mathcal{K}$ there exists at least one $1 \leq i \leq N$ such that $\Gamma_\gamma \subset B \times \Omega_i$. This allows to define a map

$$\sigma : \mathcal{K} \to \mathcal{O}\left(B, \mathbb{C}^{k+1}\right)$$
$$\gamma \mapsto \sigma(\gamma) := \sigma_l \circ \gamma$$

where $l := \min\{1 \leq i \leq N \text{ such that } \Gamma_\gamma \subset B \times \Omega_i\}$. Now, for any probability measure $\mathcal{N}$ supported on $\mathcal{K}$ we set

$$\widetilde{W}_{\mathcal{N}} := \int_{\mathcal{J}} [\Gamma_{\sigma(\gamma)}] \, d\mathcal{N}(\gamma).$$

Then $\pi_\star \langle \widetilde{W}_{\mathcal{N}}, \pi_B, \lambda \rangle = \mathcal{N}_\lambda$ for every $\lambda \in B$ by construction. $\qquad \square$

2.4. **Continuity of Julia sets and equilibrium webs.** In Section 5, we will want to compare the holomorphic motions of the measures $(\mu_\lambda)_{\lambda \in M}$ with the continuity of their supports J_λ in the Hausdorff sense. To this purpose, we recall a few definitions. Let $\mathrm{C}omp^\star\left(\mathbb{P}^k\right)$ be the set of non-empty compact subsets of $\mathbb{P}^k$ endowed with the Hausdorff distance and let K_ϵ denote the ϵ-neighbourhood of $K \in \mathrm{C}omp^\star\left(\mathbb{P}^k\right)$. A map $E : M \to \mathrm{C}omp^\star\left(\mathbb{P}^k\right)$ is said upper semi continuous (*u.s.c*) at $\lambda_0 \in M$ if for every $\epsilon > 0$, one has $E(\lambda) \subset (E(\lambda_0))_\epsilon$ when λ is close enough to λ_0. It is lower semi continuous (*l.s.c*) at λ_0 if for every $\epsilon > 0$, one has $E(\lambda_0) \subset (E(\lambda))_\epsilon$ when λ is close enough to λ_0. For every $A \subset M \times \mathbb{P}^k$ we define $(A)_\lambda := A \cap (\{\lambda\} \times \mathbb{P}^k)$.

The starting point about continuity of Julia sets relies on the following observations, see also [DS3, exercises 2.52 and 2.53].

Proposition 2.9. *Let $f : M \times \mathbb{P}^k \to M \times \mathbb{P}^k$ be a holomorphic family of endomorphisms of $\mathbb{P}^k$. The map $\lambda \mapsto J_\lambda$ from M to $\mathrm{C}omp^\star(\mathbb{P}^k)$ is l.s.c. If f admits an equilibrium web $\mathcal{M}$ and $W_{\mathcal{M}}$ is the woven current $\int_{\mathcal{J}} [\Gamma_\gamma] \, d\mathcal{M}(\gamma)$, then $J_\lambda \subset (\mathrm{supp}\, W_{\mathcal{M}})_\lambda$ and the map $\lambda \mapsto (\mathrm{supp}\, W_{\mathcal{M}})_\lambda$ from M to $\mathrm{C}omp^\star(\mathbb{P}^k)$ is u.s.c.*

Proof. The lower semi continuity of J_λ follows from the existence of continuous local potentials for μ_λ. Assume indeed that $\lambda \mapsto J_\lambda$ is not *l.s.c* at λ_0. Then we may find $\epsilon > 0$ and sequences $\lambda_n \in M$, $z_n \in J_{\lambda_0}$ such that $d_{\mathbb{P}^k}(z_n, J_{\lambda_n}) \geq \epsilon$. After taking a subsequence we may assume that $z_n \to z_0 \in J_{\lambda_0}$ and $B(z_0, \frac{\epsilon}{4}) \subset B(z_n, \frac{\epsilon}{2}) \subset B(z_0, \epsilon)$. If ϵ is small enough, then $\pi : \mathbb{C}^{k+1} \setminus \{0\} \to \mathbb{P}^k$ admits a section σ on $B(z_0, 2\epsilon)$ and the functions $u_\lambda(z) := G(\lambda, \sigma(z))$ are local potentials for the equilibrium measures, which means that the restriction of μ_λ to $B(z_0, 2\epsilon)$ is the Monge-Ampère mass $(dd_z^c u_\lambda(z))^k$ (see the beginning of Subsection 3.1). Observe that, by the continuity of G, the potentials u_{λ_n} converge locally uniformly to u_{λ_0}. This implies that $\liminf_n \mu_{\lambda_n}\left(B(z_0, \frac{\epsilon}{4})\right) \geq \mu_{\lambda_0}\left(B(z_0, \frac{\epsilon}{8})\right)$. A contradiction follows: $0 < \mu_{\lambda_0}\left(B(z_0, \frac{\epsilon}{8})\right) \leq \liminf_n \mu_{\lambda_n}\left(B(z_0, \frac{\epsilon}{4})\right) \leq \liminf_n \mu_{\lambda_n}\left(B(z_n, \frac{\epsilon}{2})\right) = 0$. The inclusion $J_\lambda \subset (\mathrm{supp}\, W_{\mathcal{M}})_\lambda$ follows from $J_\lambda = \mathrm{supp}\, \mu_\lambda$ and $\mu_\lambda = \mathcal{M}_\lambda = \int_{\mathcal{J}} \delta_{\gamma(\lambda)} \, d\mathcal{M}(\gamma)$. The upper semi continuity of $(\mathrm{supp}\, W_{\mathcal{M}})_\lambda$ is elementary topology, see [Do, Proposition 2.1]. $\qquad \square$

It is now easy to see that the existence of an equilibrium web implies that the Julia sets depend continuously on the parameter.

Proposition 2.10. *Let $f : M \times \mathbb{P}^k \to M \times \mathbb{P}^k$ be a holomorphic family of endomorphisms of $\mathbb{P}^k$. If f admits an equilibrium web then the map $\lambda \mapsto J_\lambda$ from M to $\mathrm{Comp}^\star\left(\mathbb{P}^k\right)$ is continuous.*

Proof. According to Proposition 2.9, it suffices to show that $(\mathrm{supp}\, W_\mathcal{M})_\lambda \subset J_\lambda$. This follows from the following lemma. $\qquad\square$

Lemma 2.11. *Let $f : M \times \mathbb{P}^k \to M \times \mathbb{P}^k$ be a holomorphic family of endomorphisms of $\mathbb{P}^k$. Assume that f admits an equilibrium web $\mathcal{M}$. If $z_0 \notin J_{\lambda_0}$ then there exist $\epsilon > 0$ and $r_0 > 0$ such that $\mathcal{M}\{\gamma \in \mathcal{J} \; : \; \Gamma_\gamma \cap [B(\lambda_0, \epsilon) \times B(z_0, r_0)] \neq \emptyset\} = 0$. Moreover $\mu_\lambda\left(B(z_0, r_0)\right) = 0$ for every $\lambda \in B(\lambda_0, \epsilon)$.*

Proof. Pick $r_0 > 0$ such that $\mu_{\lambda_0}\left(B(z_0, 2r_0)\right) = 0$. As $\mathrm{supp}\,\mathcal{M}$ is a normal family, there exists $\epsilon > 0$ such that for any $\gamma \in \mathrm{supp}\,\mathcal{M}$:

$$\Gamma_\gamma \cap [B(\lambda_0, \epsilon) \times B(z_0, r_0)] \neq \emptyset \Rightarrow \gamma(\lambda) \in B(z_0, 2r_0) \text{ for any } \lambda \in B(\lambda_0, \epsilon).$$

Let $\alpha := \mathcal{M}\{\gamma \in \mathcal{J} \; : \; \Gamma_\gamma \cap [B(\lambda_0, \epsilon) \times B(z_0, r_0)] \neq \emptyset\}$. Then, for any $\lambda \in B(\lambda_0, \epsilon)$, we have

$$\alpha \leq \mathcal{M}\{\gamma \in \mathcal{J} \; : \; \gamma(\lambda) \in B(z_0, 2r_0)\} = \mu_\lambda\left(B(z_0, 2r_0)\right).$$

Applying this to λ_0 yields $\alpha = 0$ as desired. For every $\lambda \in B(\lambda_0, \epsilon)$ we have $\mu_\lambda\left(B(z_0, r_0)\right) = \mathcal{M}\{\gamma \in \mathcal{J} \; : \; \gamma(\lambda) \in B(z_0, r_0)\} \leq \alpha = 0$. This completes the proof. $\qquad\square$

3. Stability and the sum of Lyapunov exponents

In this section we establish (A)$\Rightarrow$(B)$\Leftrightarrow$(E) of Theorem 1.1 and prove Theorem 1.6 and Corollary 1.7. Formulas relating the critical dynamics with the sum of Lyapunov exponents are at the heart of our approach. For a polynomial P of degree d, Przytycki [Prz] proved that the Lyapunov exponent of the equilibrium measure satisfies

$$L(P) = \sum_{c \in C_P} G_P(c) + \log d$$

where $G_P(z) = \lim_n d^{-n} \log^+ |P^n(z)|$ is the dynamical Green function of P. This formula was generalized by DeMarco [dM] for the Lyapunov exponent $L(f)$ of a rational map f. In several complex variables, Bedford-Jonsson [BJ] established an analogous formula for the sum of the Lyapunov exponents of polynomials mappings. We use here an extended formula for holomorphic endomorphisms of $\mathbb{P}^k$ obtained by Bassanelli-Berteloot, see [BB1, Theorem 4.1].

3.1. **Formulas for the sum of Lyapunov exponents.** To deal with this kind of formulas, a suitable framework is that of equilibrium currents for holomorphic families of d-homogeneous non-degenerate maps. It has been introduced by Pham [Pha] in the more general context of polynomial like mappings (see also the lecture notes by Dinh and Sibony [DS3, section 2.5]).

Definition 3.1. *Let $F : M \times \mathbb{C}^{k+1} \to M \times \mathbb{C}^{k+1}$ be a holomorphic family of d-homogeneous non-degenerate maps where M is some m-dimensional complex connected manifold. Let $\mathcal{E}$ be a closed, positive, horizontal current of bidimension (m, m) on $M \times \mathbb{C}^{k+1}$. We say that $\mathcal{E}$ is an equilibrium current for F if the slice $\langle \mathcal{E}, \pi_M, \lambda \rangle$ is equal to the equilibrium measure of F_λ for every $\lambda \in M$.*

Contrary to equilibrium webs, equilibrium currents always exist. One may dynamically produce them and they do not detect bifurcations. For instance, Pham proved that the sequence of smooth forms $\left(\frac{1}{d^{(k+1)n}}F^{n\star}\left(\pi_{\mathbb{C}^{k+1}}^{\star}\theta\right)\right)_n$ converges to such a current for any smooth probability measure θ on $\mathbb{C}^{k+1}$. Note that such currents are not unique when $k > 1$.

It is also possible to define equilibrium currents for families of endomorphisms of $\mathbb{P}^k$ by means of Green functions. Let us briefly recall their construction. We consider a holomorphic family $f : M \times \mathbb{P}^k \to M \times \mathbb{P}^k$ which admits a lift $F : M \times \mathbb{C}^{k+1} \to M \times \mathbb{C}^{k+1}$. The sequence

$$G_n(\lambda, \tilde{z}) := \frac{1}{d^n} \log \|F_\lambda^n(\tilde{z})\|$$

converges locally uniformly on $M \times \mathbb{C}^{k+1} \setminus \{0\}$ to a function G which we call the *Green function of F*. The norm $\|\ \|$ is the euclidean one. The function G is *psh* and Hölder continuous, see [BB1, section 1.2]. Let $\pi : \mathbb{C}^{k+1} \setminus \{0\} \to \mathbb{P}^k$ be the canonical projection and ω_{FS} be the Fubini-Study form of mass 1 on $\mathbb{P}^k$. The functions G_n induce functions $g_n : M \times \mathbb{P}^k \to \mathbb{R}$ by setting $g_n(\lambda, z) := G_n(\lambda, \tilde{z}) - \log \|\tilde{z}\|$, for every $\tilde{z}$ satisfying $\pi(\tilde{z}) = z$. We have:

$$\frac{1}{d}f^\star\left(dd_{\lambda,z}^c\, g_n + \omega_{FS}\right) = dd_{\lambda,z}^c\, g_{n+1} + \omega_{FS}.$$

We define similarly $g(\lambda, z) := \lim_n g_n(\lambda, z)$, which is equal to $G(\lambda, \tilde{z}) - \log \|\tilde{z}\|$, and set

$$\mathcal{E}_{Green} := \left(dd_{\lambda,z}^c\, g + \omega_{FS}\right)^k.$$

This is a current of bidimension (m, m) and, since slicing commutes with the operators d, d^c, the measure $\langle \mathcal{E}_{Green}, \pi_M, \lambda \rangle$ is equal to the equilibrium measure μ_λ of f_λ for almost every $\lambda \in M$, using the horizontality of this current one sees that $\langle \mathcal{E}_{Green}, \pi_M, \lambda \rangle$ actually equals μ_λ for all $\lambda \in M$ (see [DS2]). The current $\mathcal{E}_{Green}$ will play an important role in our study (see Proposition 3.7). We call it the *Green equilibrum current* of f.

Before stating the results of this subsection, we fix a few notations. Let us set $D := (k+1)(d-1)$. The line bundle $\mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^k}(D)$ over $\mathbb{P}^k$ is seen as the quotient of $\left(\mathbb{C}^{k+1} \setminus \{0\}\right) \times \mathbb{C}$ by the relation $(\tilde{z}, x) \equiv (u\tilde{z}, u^D x)$ for every $u \in \mathbb{C}^\star$ and its elements are denoted by $[\tilde{z}, x]$. We endow $\mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^k}(D)$ with the canonical metric

$$\|[\tilde{z}, x]\|_0 := e^{-D \cdot \log \|\tilde{z}\|}|x|$$

or, for any $\lambda \in M$, with the metric

$$\|[\tilde{z}, x]\|_\lambda := e^{-D \cdot G(\lambda, \tilde{z})}|x|.$$

Let us set $J_F(\lambda, \tilde{z}) := \det d_{\tilde{z}}F_\lambda$. Then we obtain a family of holomorphic sections of $\mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^k}(D)$ by setting, for every $\tilde{z} \in \mathbb{C}^{k+1} \setminus \{0\}$:

$$J_F^s\left(\lambda, \pi(\tilde{z})\right) := [\tilde{z}, J_F(\lambda, \tilde{z})].$$

Observe that

(4) $$\|J_F^s\left(\lambda, \pi(\tilde{z})\right)\|_\lambda = e^{-D \cdot G(\lambda, \tilde{z})}|J_F(\lambda, \tilde{z})|.$$

The current $[C_f] := dd_{\lambda,z}^c \log \|J_F^s\left(\lambda, z\right)\|_0$ is the current of integration on C_f taking account the topological multiplicities of f, its bidimension is equal to (κ, κ) where $\kappa := k + m - 1$.

Theorem 3.2. (Bassanelli-Berteloot) *Let $f : M \times \mathbb{P}^k \to M \times \mathbb{P}^k$ be a holomorphic family of endomorphisms of $\mathbb{P}^k$. Let $L(\lambda)$ be the sum of the Lyapunov exponents of μ_λ. Then*

$$dd^c_\lambda L = \pi_{M\star} \left(\mathcal{E}_{Green} \wedge [C_f] \right).$$

We end this subsection by explaining how Pham [Pha] obtained a more general formula. His result holds for any equilibrium current of any family of polynomial-like maps, we state it in the special case of non-degenerate homogeneous maps for sake of simplicity. Let us consider a holomorphic family $F : M \times \mathbb{C}^{k+1} \to M \times \mathbb{C}^{k+1}$ which is the lift of $f : M \times \mathbb{P}^k \to M \times \mathbb{P}^k$. Then the function $\log |J_F(\lambda, \tilde{z})|$ is *psh* on $M \times \mathbb{C}^{k+1}$ and the sum of Lyapunov exponents of F_λ with respect to its equilibrium measure ν_λ is given by $\int_{\mathbb{C}^{k+1}} \log |J_F(\lambda, \tilde{z})| \, d\nu_\lambda(\tilde{z})$ and is equal to $L(\lambda) + \log d$ where $L(\lambda)$ is the sum of Lyapunov exponents of (f_λ, μ_λ).

Theorem 3.3. (Pham) *Let $F : M \times \mathbb{C}^{k+1} \to M \times \mathbb{C}^{k+1}$ be a holomorphic family of non-degenerate d-homogeneous maps and let $\mathcal{E}$ be an equilibrium current for F. Then:*

(1) *the current $\log |J_F| \cdot \mathcal{E}$ has locally finite mass,*
(2) $dd^c_\lambda L = \pi_{M\star} \left(\mathcal{E} \wedge dd^c_{\lambda, \tilde{z}} \log |J_F| \right)$.

To prove that $dd^c_\lambda L$ vanishes when repelling J-cycles move holomorphically (subsection 3.2), we shall actually need the following formula for $dd^c_\lambda L$ whose proof follows Pham's arguments.

Proposition 3.4. *Let B be an open ball in $\mathbb{C}^m$ and let $f : B \times \mathbb{P}^k \to B \times \mathbb{P}^k$ be a holomorphic family of endomorphisms of $\mathbb{P}^k$. Assume that f admits an equilibrium web $\mathcal{M}$. Then*

$$dd^c_\lambda L = \pi_{B\star} \left(\widetilde{W}_\mathcal{M} \wedge dd^c_{\lambda, z} \log \| J_F^s (\lambda, \pi(\tilde{z})) \|_\lambda \right)$$

where $\widetilde{W}_\mathcal{M}$ is the (m, m)-bidimensional current on $M \times \mathbb{C}^{k+1}$ associated to $\mathcal{M}$ by Lemma 2.8.

Proof. We first check that for every $\lambda \in B$ we have

$$(5) \qquad \int_{\mathbb{C}^{k+1}} \log \| J_F^s (\lambda, \pi(\tilde{z})) \|_\lambda \langle \widetilde{W}_\mathcal{M}, \pi_B, \lambda \rangle = L(\lambda) + \log d.$$

Indeed, since $\pi_\star \langle \widetilde{W}_\mathcal{M}, \pi_B, \lambda \rangle = \mu_\lambda$, we get

$$\int_{\mathbb{C}^{k+1}} \log \| J_F^s (\lambda, \pi(\tilde{z})) \|_\lambda \langle \widetilde{W}_\mathcal{M}, \pi_B, \lambda \rangle = \int_{\mathbb{P}^k} \log \| J_F^s (\lambda, z) \|_\lambda \mu_\lambda.$$

On the other hand, by Formula (4) and since G_λ identically vanishes on the support of the equilibrium measure ν_λ of F_λ and $\pi_\star \nu_\lambda = \mu_\lambda$, we have

$$\int_{\mathbb{P}^k} \log \| J_F^s (\lambda, z) \|_\lambda \mu_\lambda = \int_{\mathbb{C}^{k+1}} \log \| J_F^s (\lambda, \pi(\tilde{z})) \|_\lambda \nu_\lambda$$

$$= \int_{\mathbb{C}^{k+1}} \log |J_F(\lambda, \tilde{z})| \nu_\lambda = L(\lambda) + \log d,$$

and the identity (5) follows.

Pham proved that $u \cdot \mathcal{R}$ has locally finite mass for every *psh* function u and every horizontal current $\mathcal{R}$ as soon as $\int_{\mathbb{C}^{k+1}} u(\lambda, \cdot) \langle \mathcal{R}, \pi_B, \lambda \rangle \neq -\infty$ for some $\lambda \in M$, see [Pha, theorem A.2]. It thus follows from (5) that the current $\log \| J_F^s (\lambda, \pi(\tilde{z})) \|_\lambda \cdot \widetilde{W}_\mathcal{M}$ is well defined and that its $dd^c_{\lambda, \tilde{z}}$ is equal to $\widetilde{W}_\mathcal{M} \wedge dd^c_{\lambda, \tilde{z}} \log \| J_F^s (\lambda, \pi(\tilde{z})) \|_\lambda$.

We conclude by simple computation which relies on integration by parts (to make it rigourous one should approximate $\log \| J_F^s (\lambda, \pi(\tilde{z})) \|_\lambda$ by smooth functions). Let φ be a $(m-1, m-1)$ test form on B. Then

$$\langle \pi_{B\star} \left(\widetilde{W}_{\mathcal{M}} \wedge dd_{\lambda, \tilde{z}}^c \log \| J_F^s (\lambda, \pi(\tilde{z})) \|_\lambda \right), \varphi \rangle = \langle \log \| J_F^s (\lambda, \pi(\tilde{z})) \|_\lambda \cdot \widetilde{W}_{\mathcal{M}}, dd_{\lambda, \tilde{z}}^c (\pi_B^\star \varphi) \rangle$$

$$= \langle \widetilde{W}_{\mathcal{M}} \wedge \pi_B^\star (dd_\lambda^c \varphi), \log \| J_F^s (\lambda, \pi(\tilde{z})) \|_\lambda \rangle.$$

By the basic slicing formula (3) and the identity (5), this is equal to

$$\int_B \left(\langle \widetilde{W}_{\mathcal{M}}, \pi_B, \lambda \rangle \log \| J_F^s (\lambda, \pi(\tilde{z})) \|_\lambda \right) dd_\lambda^c \varphi = \int_B L \, dd_\lambda^c \varphi = \langle dd_\lambda^c L, \varphi \rangle.$$

This completes the proof. $\qquad\square$

3.2. **Repelling cycles do not move holomorphically on** $\operatorname{supp} dd_\lambda^c L$**.** The following proposition will be used in subsection 3.5 to prove (A)$\Rightarrow$(B) of Theorem 1.1, namely that $dd_\lambda^c L = 0$ on M if the repelling J-cycles move holomorphically.

Proposition 3.5. *Let $f : M \times \mathbb{P}^k \to M \times \mathbb{P}^k$ be a holomorphic family of endomorphisms of $\mathbb{P}^k$ which admits an equilibrium web $\mathcal{M}$ which is given by $\mathcal{M} = \lim_n \mathcal{M}_n$ where $\Gamma_\gamma \cap C_f = \emptyset$ for any $\gamma \in \cup_n \operatorname{supp} \mathcal{M}_n$. Then $dd_\lambda^c L = 0$ on M.*

The fact that the holomorphic motion of the repelling J-cycles over M imply the pluriharmonicity of L on M was proved in [BB1, Theorem 2.2] or [BDM, Theorem 1.5]. Proposition 3.5 actually provides a more general result which will also be used for establishing the density of Misiurewicz parameters in bifurcation loci (see subsection 3.3). The proof requires the following technical lemma.

Lemma 3.6. *Let B be an open ball in $\mathbb{C}^m$ and let $f : B \times \mathbb{P}^k \to B \times \mathbb{P}^k$ be a holomorphic family of endomorphisms of $\mathbb{P}^k$. Let Z be a codimension 1 analytic subset of $B \times \mathbb{P}^k$ which does not contain any fiber $\{\lambda\} \times \mathbb{P}^k$. Assume that there exists an equilibrium web satisfying $\mathcal{M} = \lim_n \mathcal{M}_n$, where $\Gamma_\gamma \cap Z = \emptyset$ for every $\gamma \in \cup_n \operatorname{supp} \mathcal{M}_n$ and every $n \geq n_0$. Then, after shrinking B, the following estimate occur. For any relatively compact ball B' in B, there exist $A > 0$ and $0 < a < 1$ such that*

$$\mathcal{M} \left(\{ \gamma \in \mathcal{J} : \Gamma_{\gamma|_{B'}} \cap Z_\epsilon \neq \emptyset \} \right) \leq A \epsilon^a$$

for every sufficiently small $\epsilon > 0$, where Z_ϵ is the ϵ-neighbourhood of Z.

Proof. We can assume that both B and B' are centered at some λ_0. After maybe shrinking B we may find a finite collection $(\Omega_i, h_i)_{1 \leq i \leq N}$ where the Ω_i are open and cover $B \times \mathbb{P}^k$, the functions h_i are holomorphic and bounded by 1 on Ω_i and $Z \cap \Omega_i = \{h_i = 0\}$ for any $1 \leq i \leq N$. If ϵ is small enough, we may also assume that $Z_\epsilon \cap \Omega_i \subset \{|h_i| < C_1 \epsilon\}$ and, by Łojasiewicz inequality, that $\{|h_i| < \epsilon\} \subset Z_{C_2 \epsilon^\tau}$ for some constants $C_1, C_2, \tau > 0$. Similarly, one has $Z_\epsilon \cap \left(\{\lambda_0\} \times \mathbb{P}^k \right) \subset \left(Z \cap \left(\{\lambda_0\} \times \mathbb{P}^k \right) \right)_{C_3 \epsilon^{\tau_0}}$ for some constants $C_3, \tau_0 > 0$.

Since $\mathcal{M}$ has compact support in $\mathcal{J}$, we may shrink B again so that for any $\gamma \in \operatorname{supp} \mathcal{M}$ there exists at least one $1 \leq i \leq N$ such that $\Gamma_\gamma \subset \Omega_i$. We shall use the following claim.

Claim: *there exists $0 < \alpha \leq 1$ such that $\sup_{B'} |\phi| \leq |\phi(t_0)|^\alpha$ for every $t_0 \in B'$ and for every holomorphic function $\phi : B \to \mathbb{D}^*$.*

Let $\gamma \in \mathrm{supp}\,\mathcal{M}$ such that $\Gamma_\gamma \cap Z = \emptyset$ and $\Gamma_{\gamma|_{B'}} \cap Z_\epsilon \neq \emptyset$. Applying the Claim to $h_i \circ \gamma$ with $\Gamma_\gamma \subset \Omega_i$ we obtain that $\Gamma_{\gamma|_{B'}} \subset Z_{C_4 \epsilon^{\tau\alpha}}$ for some constant $C_4 > 0$.
On the other hand, by our assumption on the approximation of $\mathcal{M}$ by $\mathcal{M}_n$, Hurwitz lemma implies that either $\Gamma_\gamma \subset Z$ or $\Gamma_\gamma \cap Z = \emptyset$ for any $\gamma \in \mathrm{supp}\,\mathcal{M}$. We thus have

$$\mathcal{M}\left(\{\gamma \in \mathcal{J} : \Gamma_{\gamma|_{B'}} \cap Z_\epsilon \neq \emptyset\}\right) \leq \mathcal{M}\left(\{\gamma \in \mathcal{J} : \Gamma_{\gamma|_{B'}} \subset Z_{C_4\epsilon^{\tau\alpha}}\}\right) \leq$$
$$\mathcal{M}\left(\{\gamma \in \mathcal{J} : (\lambda_0, \gamma(\lambda_0)) \in Z_{C_4\epsilon^{\tau\alpha}}\}\right) = \mu_{\lambda_0}\left(Z_{C_4\epsilon^{\tau\alpha}} \cap \left(\{\lambda_0\} \times \mathbb{P}^k\right)\right) \leq$$
$$\mu_{\lambda_0}\left[\left(Z \cap \left(\{\lambda_0\} \times \mathbb{P}^k\right)\right)_{C_3(C_4\epsilon^{\alpha\tau})^{\tau_0}}\right] \leq A\epsilon^a$$

where the last estimate is due to the fact that μ_{λ_0} has Hölder-continuous local potentials (see [DS3] Proposition 1.18) and $Z \cap \left(\{\lambda_0\} \times \mathbb{P}^k\right)$ is a proper analytic subset of $\mathbb{P}^k$.

It remains to prove the Claim. Let $\mathcal{G} := \{\varphi \in \mathcal{O}(B, H) : \varphi(s) = -1 \text{ for some } s \in \overline{B'}\}$ where $H := \{\Re z < 0\}$ is the left half plane. Then $\mathcal{G}$ is compact for the topology of local uniform convergence, and thus the quantity $(-\alpha) := \sup_{\varphi \in \mathcal{G}} \sup_{s \in \overline{B'}} \Re\varphi(s)$ satisfies $-1 \leq -\alpha < 0$. Let $t_0 \in B'$ and $\phi : B \to \mathbb{D}^*$ be holomorphic. After a rotation in $\mathbb{D}^*$ we may assume that $|\phi(t_0)| = \phi(t_0) \in]0, 1[$. Let $\varphi : B \to H$ be the lift of ϕ by the exponential map, which satisfies $\varphi(t_0) = \log\phi(t_0) \in]-\infty, 0[$. Then $\varphi_0(t) := -\varphi(t)/\varphi(t_0)$ belongs to $\mathcal{G}$ and thus $\Re(\varphi_0) \leq -\alpha$ on B'. This is the desired estimate since $|\phi| = e^{\Re\varphi} \leq e^{\alpha \log \phi(t_0)} = |\phi(t_0)|^\alpha$. $\qquad\qquad\square$

PROOF OF PROPOSITION 3.5: The problem is local and we may therefore take for M a ball $B \subset \mathbb{C}^m$ and assume that $f : B \times \mathbb{P}^k \to B \times \mathbb{P}^k$ admits a lifted family $F : B \times \mathbb{C}^{k+1} \to B \times \mathbb{C}^{k+1}$ of d-homogeneous non-degenerate maps. We will apply Lemma 3.6 with $Z = C_f$. Let B' be any relatively compact ball contained in B.

After shrinking B we may use Lemma 2.8 and associate to $\mathcal{M}$ the following horizontal current on $B \times \mathbb{C}^{k+1}$

$$\widetilde{W}_\mathcal{M} = \int_{\mathcal{J}} [\Gamma_{\sigma(\gamma)}]\, d\mathcal{M}(\gamma).$$

According to Proposition 3.4, one has

$$dd_\lambda^c L = \pi_{B\star}\left(\widetilde{W}_\mathcal{M} \wedge dd_{\lambda,\tilde{z}}^c \log \|J_F^s(\lambda, \pi(\tilde{z}))\|_\lambda\right).$$

Using $\|J_F^s(\lambda, \pi(\tilde{z}))\|_\lambda = e^{-D \cdot G(\lambda, \tilde{z})}|J_F(\lambda, \tilde{z})|$ (see Formula (4)), and the fact that the functions L and G are *psh*, we obtain

$$0 \leq dd_\lambda^c L = \pi_{B\star}\left(\widetilde{W}_\mathcal{M} \wedge dd_{\lambda,\tilde{z}}^c \log |J_F|\right) - D\pi_{B\star}\left(\widetilde{W}_\mathcal{M} \wedge dd_{\lambda,\tilde{z}}^c G\right)$$
$$\leq \pi_{B\star}\left(\widetilde{W}_\mathcal{M} \wedge dd_{\lambda,\tilde{z}}^c \log |J_F|\right).$$

Hence it suffices to show that the current $\log |J_F|\,\widetilde{W}_\mathcal{M}$ restricted to $B' \times \mathbb{C}^{k+1}$ is $dd_{\lambda,\tilde{z}}^c$ closed.

For $\epsilon < 1$ we set $\log_\epsilon := \chi_\epsilon \circ \log$ where χ_ϵ is a convex, smooth, increasing function on $\mathbb{R}$ such that $\chi_\epsilon(x) = x$ if $x \geq \log\epsilon$ and $\chi_\epsilon(-\infty) = 2\log\epsilon$. Then $\log_\epsilon |J_F|$ is a decreasing family (when $\epsilon \to 0$) of smooth *psh* functions which converges to $\log |J_F|$. As $\lim_{\epsilon \to 0} \log_\epsilon |J_F|\,\widetilde{W}_\mathcal{M} = \log |J_F|\,\widetilde{W}_\mathcal{M}$ we will actually deal with $\log_\epsilon |J_F|\,\widetilde{W}_\mathcal{M}$.
To this purpose we set $U_\epsilon := \{|J_F| < \epsilon\}$, $S_{\mathcal{M},\epsilon} := \{\gamma \in \mathrm{supp}\,\mathcal{M} : \Gamma_{\sigma(\gamma)|_{B'}} \cap U_\epsilon \neq \emptyset\}$ and decompose

$\widetilde{W}_{\mathcal{M}}$ as:

$$\widetilde{W}_{\mathcal{M}} = \widetilde{W}_{\mathcal{M},\epsilon} + \widetilde{W}_{\mathcal{M},\epsilon}^{\star}$$

where $\widetilde{W}_{\mathcal{M},\epsilon} := \int_{\mathcal{J}} [\Gamma_{\sigma(\gamma)}] 1_{S_{\mathcal{M},\epsilon}} \, d\mathcal{M}(\gamma)$ and $\widetilde{W}_{\mathcal{M},\epsilon}^{\star} := \widetilde{W}_{\mathcal{M}} - \widetilde{W}_{\mathcal{M},\epsilon}$. Then

$$\log_{\epsilon} |J_F| \, \widetilde{W}_{\mathcal{M}} = \log_{\epsilon} |J_F| \, \widetilde{W}_{\mathcal{M},\epsilon} + \log_{\epsilon} |J_F| \, \widetilde{W}_{\mathcal{M},\epsilon}^{\star}$$

and, by construction, the current $\log_{\epsilon} |J_F| \, \widetilde{W}_{\mathcal{M},\epsilon}^{\star}|_{B' \times \mathbb{C}^{k+1}}$ is $dd_{\lambda,\tilde{z}}^c$-closed since $\log_{\epsilon} |J_F| = \log |J_F|$ is pluriharmonic on the graphs Γ_{γ} which do not intersect U_{ϵ}. It thus remains to check that $\lim_{\epsilon} \log_{\epsilon} |J_F| \, \widetilde{W}_{\mathcal{M},\epsilon} = 0$. This follows from the estimate

$$\| \log_{\epsilon} |J_F| \, \widetilde{W}_{\mathcal{M},\epsilon} \| \lesssim |\log \epsilon| \mathcal{M} \left(S_{\mathcal{M},\epsilon} \right) \lesssim \epsilon^a |\log \epsilon|$$

where the last inequality is obtained after having observed that there exist $b, \beta > 0$ such that $S_{\mathcal{M},\epsilon} \subset \{\gamma \in \mathcal{J} : \Gamma_{\gamma|_{B'}} \cap (C_f)_{b\epsilon^{\beta}} \neq \emptyset\}$ and applying Lemma 3.6. $\qquad\square$

3.3. Misiurewicz parameters belong to $\operatorname{supp} dd_{\lambda}^c L$. We establish here the following result.

Proposition 3.7. *Let $f : M \times \mathbb{P}^k \to M \times \mathbb{P}^k$ be a holomorphic family of endomorphisms of $\mathbb{P}^k$. Then the Misiurewicz parameters belong to the support of $dd_{\lambda}^c L$.*

The proof relies on an infinitesimal transfer mechanism which was first used by Buff and Epstein [BuEp] in the context of rational maps.

Proof. If $\lambda_0 \in M$ is a Misiurewicz parameter then, by definition, there exists a holomorphic map γ from a neighbourhood of λ_0 into $\mathbb{P}^k$ such that:

1) $\gamma(\lambda) \in J_{\lambda}$ and is a repelling p_0-periodic point of f_{λ} for some $p_0 \geq 1$,
2) $(\lambda_0, \gamma(\lambda_0)) \in f^{n_0}(C_f)$ for some $n_0 \geq 1$,
3) the graph Γ_{γ} of γ is not contained in $f^{n_0}(C_f)$.

Without loss of generality we may assume that $p_0 = 1$ and that M is a disc $D_{\rho} \subset \mathbb{C}$ centered at $\lambda_0 = 0$ with radius ρ. Moreover, conjugating by $(\lambda, z) \mapsto (\lambda, T_{\gamma(\lambda)}(z))$ where $T_{\gamma(\lambda)}$ is a suitable family of linear automorphisms of $\mathbb{P}^k$ ensures that γ is constant equal to $z_1 := \gamma(0)$. Let us denote by B_r a ball centered at z_1 and of radius r. Taking ρ and r sufficiently small finally allows us to suppose that:

(i) f is injective and uniformly expanding on $D_{\rho} \times B_r$: there exists $K > 1$ such that

$$\forall (\lambda, z) \in D_{\rho} \times B_r, \; d_{\mathbb{P}^k} \left(f(\lambda, z), f(\lambda, z_1) \right) \geq K d_{\mathbb{P}^k}(z, z_1)$$

(ii) $(\lambda, z_1) \in f^{n_0}(C_f) \Leftrightarrow \lambda = 0$.

The fact that $\gamma(\lambda) \in J_{\lambda}$ is crucial but will only be used at the very end of the proof.

We have to show that $\langle dd_{\lambda}^c L, 1_{D_{\epsilon}} \rangle > 0$ for some $0 < \epsilon < \rho$. To this purpose, we will use the formula $dd_{\lambda}^c L = (\pi_{D_{\rho}})_{\star} \left(\left(dd_{\lambda,z}^c g + \omega \right)^k \wedge [C_f] \right)$ given by Theorem 3.2, where $\omega := \omega_{FS}$. Let $(g_n)_n$ be a sequence of smooth functions on $\mathbb{P}^k$ which converges uniformly to g and satisfies $\frac{1}{d} f^{\star}(dd_{\lambda,z}^c g_n + \omega) = dd_{\lambda,z}^c g_{n+1} + \omega$ (see subsection 3.1). We shall proceed in three steps.

First step: $\langle dd_{\lambda}^c L, 1_{D_{\epsilon}} \rangle \geq d^{-n_0 k} \langle [f^{n_0}(C_f)] \wedge \left(dd_{\lambda,z}^c g + \omega \right)^k, 1_{D_{\epsilon} \times B_r} \rangle$.

Pick $(0, z_0) \in C_f$ such that $f^{n_0}(0, z_0) = (0, z_1)$. After reducing ϵ and r, we may find a neighbourhood U of $(0, z_0)$ such that the map $f^{n_0} : U \to D_\epsilon \times B_r$ is proper. According to Theorem 3.2, we have

$$\langle dd_\lambda^c L, 1_{D_\epsilon} \rangle = \langle \left(dd_{\lambda,z}^c g + \omega \right)^k \wedge [C_f], 1_{D_\epsilon} \circ \pi_{D_\rho} \rangle \geq \langle \left(dd_{\lambda,z}^c g + \omega \right)^k \wedge [C_f], 1_U \rangle.$$

Using the smooth approximations g_n, we get

$$\langle \left(dd_{\lambda,z}^c g + \omega \right)^k \wedge [C_f], 1_U \rangle = \lim_n \langle \left(dd_{\lambda,z}^c g_{n+n_0} + \omega \right)^k \wedge [C_f], 1_U \rangle$$

$$= \lim_n d^{-n_0 k} \langle 1_U \cdot [C_f], (f^{n_0})^\star \left(dd_{\lambda,z}^c g_n + \omega \right)^k \rangle$$

$$= \lim_n d^{-n_0 k} \langle (f^{n_0})_\star \left(1_U \cdot [C_f] \right), \left(dd_{\lambda,z}^c g_n + \omega \right)^k \rangle.$$

Now, as $f^{n_0} : U \to D_\epsilon \times B_r$ is proper, one has $(f^{n_0})_\star \left(1_U [C_f] \right) \geq 1_{D_\epsilon \times B_r} [f^{n_0}(C_f)]$ which, since $dd_{\lambda,z}^c g_n + \omega$ is positive, yields

$$\langle dd_\lambda^c L, 1_{D_\epsilon} \rangle \geq \lim_n d^{-n_0 k} \langle 1_{D_\epsilon \times B_r} [f^{n_0}(C_f)], \left(dd_{\lambda,z}^c g_n + \omega \right)^k \rangle$$

$$\geq \lim_n d^{-n_0 k} \langle \left(dd_{\lambda,z}^c g_n + \omega \right)^k \wedge [f^{n_0}(C_f)], 1_{D_\epsilon \times B_r} \rangle.$$

The desired estimate follows by uniform convergence of g_n to g.

Second step: We set $A_0 := 1_{D_\epsilon \times B_r} [f^{n_0}(C_f)]$ and $A_{p+1} := 1_{D_\epsilon \times B_r} f_\star(A_p)$. Then

$$\|A_p \wedge \left(dd_{\lambda,z}^c g + \omega \right)^k \| = d^{pk} \| \left(1_{D_\epsilon \times B_r} \circ f^p \right) A_0 \wedge \left(dd_{\lambda,z}^c g + \omega \right)^k \|$$

$$\leq d^{pk} \| A_0 \wedge \left(dd_{\lambda,z}^c g + \omega \right)^k \|.$$

To prove this mass-estimate, we use again the smooth approximations g_n.

$$\|A_{p+1} \wedge \left(dd_{\lambda,z}^c g_n + \omega \right)^k \| = \langle 1_{D_\epsilon \times B_r} f_\star(A_p), \left(dd_{\lambda,z}^c g_n + \omega \right)^k \rangle$$

$$= \langle A_p, f^\star \left(1_{D_\epsilon \times B_r} \left(dd_{\lambda,z}^c g_n + \omega \right)^k \right) \rangle$$

$$= d^k \langle A_p, 1_{D_\epsilon \times B_r} \circ f \left(dd_{\lambda,z}^c g_{n+1} + \omega \right)^k \rangle$$

$$= d^k \langle A_p \wedge \left(dd_{\lambda,z}^c g_{n+1} + \omega \right)^k, 1_{D_\epsilon \times B_r} \circ f \rangle$$

$$= d^k \| \left(1_{D_\epsilon \times B_r} \circ f \right) A_p \wedge \left(dd_{\lambda,z}^c g_{n+1} + \omega \right)^k \|.$$

Taking the limits when n tends to infinity yields the conclusion.

Third step: $\langle dd_\lambda^c L, 1_{D_\epsilon} \rangle > 0$.

By combining the two former steps, one gets:

$$(6) \qquad d^{(p+n_0)k} \langle dd_\lambda^c L, 1_{D_\epsilon} \rangle \geq \|A_p \wedge \left(dd_{\lambda,z}^c g + \omega \right)^k \|.$$

By (i) and (ii), f is uniformly expanding on $D_\rho \times B_r$ and $(\operatorname{supp} A_0) \cap (D_\rho \times \{z_1\}) = \{(0, z_1)\}$. Thus $\operatorname{supp} A_p \subset D_{\epsilon_p} \times B_r$ for some $\epsilon_p \to 0$. Let us momentarily admit that there exists $m > 0$ such that

$$(7) \qquad A_p \to m [\{0\} \times B_r].$$

We then deduce from (6) that, for p large enough, one has:

$$d^{(p+n_0)k}\langle dd_\lambda^c L, 1_{D_\epsilon}\rangle \geq \frac{m}{2}\left\|[\{0\}\times B_r]\wedge\left(dd_{\lambda,z}^c g+\omega\right)^k\right\|.$$

We conclude by using the fact that $z_1\in J_0$: the right hand side is equal to

$$\frac{m}{2}\int_{B_r}\left(dd_z^c g(0,z)+\omega\right)^k=\frac{m}{2}\mu_0(B_r)>0.$$

To complete the proof it remains to establish (7). Let us denote $V:=D_\rho\times B_r$ and $V':=f(V)$. By assumption $f:V\to V'$ is a biholomorphism whose inverse will be denoted by $h:V'\to V$. According to (i), $V\subset V'$ and $(h|_V)^p$ converges to $(\lambda,z)\mapsto(\lambda,z_1)$. We now use (ii). After shrinking ρ and r, we may find a Weierstrass polynomial

$$\psi(\lambda,z):=\lambda^m+\alpha_{m-1}(z)\lambda^{m-1}+\cdots+\alpha_0(z)$$

such that $\alpha_j(z_1)=0$ for $0\leq j\leq m-1$ and $f^{n_0}(C_f)\cap(D_\rho\times B_r)=\{\psi=0\}$. Observe now that $A_0=1_V dd_{\lambda,z}^c\log|\psi|$ and that

$$A_1=1_V f_\star A_0=1_V h^\star A_0=1_V(1_V\circ h)dd_{\lambda,z}^c\log|\psi\circ h|=1_V dd_{\lambda,z}^c\log|\psi\circ h|,$$

where the last equality comes from $h(V)\subset V$. Similarly we have $A_p=1_V dd_{\lambda,z}^c\log|\psi\circ(h|_V)^p|$ and the conclusion follows since $\psi\circ(h|_V)^p(\lambda,z)\to\lambda^m$. □

3.4. **Misiurewicz parameters are dense in** $\operatorname{supp}dd_\lambda^c L$. We start with the following proposition; the statement is local since it is based on holomorphic motion of hyperbolic sets.

Proposition 3.8. *Let $f:B\times\mathbb{P}^k\to B\times\mathbb{P}^k$ be a holomorphic family of endomorphisms of $\mathbb{P}^k$ where B is a ball centered at the origin in $\mathbb{C}^m$. If there is no Misiurewicz parameter in B then, after shrinking B, there exists $\gamma\in\mathcal{J}$ for which Γ_γ does not intersect the post-critical set of f.*

Every hyperbolic set admits a holomorphic motion which preserves repelling cycles (see subsection A.1). We need a more precise result concerning the size of such sets and the position of their motions with respect to Julia sets. Here B_r denotes a ball centered at the origin in $\mathbb{C}^m$ and of radius r.

Theorem 3.9. *Let $f:B\times\mathbb{P}^k\to B\times\mathbb{P}^k$ be a holomorphic family of endomorphisms of $\mathbb{P}^k$. There exist an integer N, a compact hyperbolic f_0^N-invariant set $E_0\subset J_0$ and a holomorphic motion $h:B_r\times E_0\to\mathbb{P}^k$ for some $0<r<1$ such that:*

(1) *the repelling periodic points of f_0^N are dense in E_0 and E_0 is not contained in the post-critical set of f_0^N,*

(2) *$h_\lambda(z)\in J_\lambda$ for every $\lambda\in B_r$ and every $z\in E_0$,*

(3) *if z is periodic repelling for f_0^N then $h_\lambda(z)$ is periodic repelling for f_λ^N.*

The proof of this result requires a few tools. To create hyperbolic sets, we use a classical device based on the following proposition which is a consequence of [BrDv1] (see also [BDM]). For any endomorphism f_0 of $\mathbb{P}^k$ and every $A\subset\mathbb{P}^k$, $n\geq 1$ and $\rho>0$, we denote by $C_n(A,\rho)$ the set of inverse branches g_i of f_0^n defined on A and satisfying $g_i(A)\subset A$ and $\operatorname{Lip}g_i\leq\rho$.

Proposition 3.10. *Let f_0 be an endomorphism of $\mathbb{P}^k$ of degree d. For every $\rho>0$ there exist a closed ball $A\subset\mathbb{P}^k$ centered on J_{f_0} and $\alpha>0$ such that $\operatorname{Card}C_n(A,\rho)\geq\alpha d^{kn}$.*

To control the size of hyperbolic sets, we use an entropy argument. Our key tool is the following result which is due to Briend-Duval [BrDv2], de Thélin [dT] and Dinh [Di3] (see also [DS3] Corollary 1.117).

Theorem 3.11. *Let g be an endomorphism of $\mathbb{P}^k$ of degree d. Let κ be an ergodic g-invariant measure with entropy $h_\kappa > (k-1)\log d$. Then κ gives no mass to analytic subsets of dimension $\leq k-1$ and the support of κ is included in the Julia set of g.*

PROOF OF THEOREM 3.9: Let $\rho < 1$ and A be a closed ball provided by Proposition 3.10. Let us fix N large enough such that $N' := \mathsf{Card}\, C_N(A, \rho) > d^{(k-1)N}$. We denote by $g_1, \ldots, g_{N'}$ the elements of $C_N(A, \rho)$. Let $E_0 := \cap_{k \geq 1} E_k$, where

$$E_k := \big\{\, g_{i_1} \circ \ldots \circ g_{i_k}(A) \,:\, (i_1, \ldots, i_k) \in \{1, \ldots, N'\}^k \,\big\}.$$

Let $\Sigma := \{1, \ldots, N'\}^{\mathbb{N}^*}$ endowed with the product metric and z be a fixed point in $A \cap J_0$, for instance the center of A. The map $\omega : \Sigma \to E_0$ defined by $(i_1, i_2, \ldots) \mapsto \lim_{k \to \infty} g_{i_1} \circ \ldots \circ g_{i_k}(z)$ is a homeomorphism satisfying $f^N \circ \omega = \omega \circ s$, where s is the left shift acting on Σ. We take for κ the image by ω of the uniform product measure on Σ: this is a f^N-invariant ergodic measure with entropy $h_\kappa = \log N' > (k-1)\log d^n$, with support E_0.

By construction $E_0 \subset J_{f_0}$. Indeed, $E_0 = \{\, \lim_{k \to \infty} g_{i_1} \circ \ldots \circ g_{i_k}(z) \,:\, (i_1, i_2, \ldots) \in \Sigma \,\}$ and J_{f_0} is a closed f_0^N-invariant set. Also, repelling cycles of f_0^N are dense in E_0. According to Theorem 3.11, $E_0 = \mathrm{supp}\,\kappa$ is not contained in the countable union of analytic subsets $\cup_{n \geq 1} f_0^n(C_{f_0})$. The set E_0 is hyperbolic for f_0^N since $|(df_0^N)^{-1}|^{-1} > \frac{1}{\rho} > 1$ on E_0 and thus there exists a holomorphic motion $h : B_r \times E_0 \to \mathbb{P}^k$ which preserves repelling cycles (see Theorem A.2). It remains to show $h_\lambda(E_0) \subset J_{f_\lambda}$. For that purpose we use the fact that $h_\lambda : E_0 \to \mathbb{P}^k$ is a continuous injective mapping satisfying $h_\lambda \circ f_0^N = f_\lambda^N \circ h_\lambda$ on E_0. Then $(h_\lambda)_* \kappa$ is a f_λ^N-invariant ergodic measure whose support coincides with $h_\lambda(E_0)$ and whose metric entropy equals h_κ. Theorem 3.11 yields $h_\lambda(E_0) \subset J_{f_\lambda}$ as desired. $\square$

We now use Theorem 3.9 to establish Proposition 3.8.

PROOF OF PROPOSITION 3.8: Let $E_0 \subset J_0$ and $r \in\,]0, 1]$, $N \in \mathbb{N}$ provided by Theorem 3.9. Since f_λ^N and f_λ have same equilibrium measures and post-critical sets, we may assume that $N = 1$. Let us fix $z \in E_0 \setminus \cup_{n \geq 1} f_0^n(C_{f_0})$ (see item 1).
Let us set $\gamma(\lambda) := h_\lambda(z)$. By item 2 we have $\gamma \in \mathcal{J}$. Let us show that

$$(8) \qquad\qquad \Gamma_\gamma \cap \big(\cup_{n \geq 1} f^n(C_f)\big) = \emptyset.$$

Assume to the contrary that there exists $n_0 \geq 1$ such that $\Gamma_\gamma \cap f^{n_0}(C_f) \neq \emptyset$. Note that $\gamma(0) \notin f^{n_0}(C_f)$. By item 1, there exists a sequence $(z_p)_p \subset E_0$ of f_0-periodic repelling points which converges to z. Items 2 and 3 assert that $h_\lambda(z_p) \in J_\lambda$ and $h_\lambda(z_p)$ is a f_λ-periodic repelling point for every $\lambda \in B_r$. As h is continuous, $\lambda \mapsto h_\lambda(z_p)$ converges locally uniformly to $\lambda \mapsto h_\lambda(z) = \gamma(\lambda)$. Hence, for p large enough, the graph $\{(\lambda, h_\lambda(z_p))\, \lambda \in B_r\}$ is not contained in $f^{n_0}(C_f)$ (consider the parameter $\lambda = 0$) and, by Hurwitz's lemma, there exists $\lambda_p \in B_r$ such that $(\lambda_p, h_{\lambda_p}(z_p)) \in f^{n_0}(C_f)$. The parameters λ_p are Misiurewicz, contradicting our assumption. $\square$

We can now prove Theorem 1.6 which, in particular, says that Misiurewicz parameters are dense in the support of $dd^c L$.

PROOF OF THEOREM 1.6: By Proposition 3.7 there are no Misiurewicz parameters in M if $dd_\lambda^c L \equiv 0$ on M and thus (a)$\Rightarrow$(b). If there are no Misiurewicz parameters in M then, by Propositions 3.8 and 2.2, for any parameter λ one an find an open open ball B centered at λ such

that the restriction $f|_{B\times\mathbb{P}^k}$ admits an equilibrium web $\mathcal{M} = \lim_n \mathcal{M}_n$ satisfying $\Gamma_\gamma \cap C_f = \emptyset$ for any $\gamma \in \cup_n \mathrm{supp}\,\mathcal{M}_n$. Thus (b)$\Rightarrow$(c). Finally, (c)$\Rightarrow$(a) follows from Proposition 3.5. $\qquad\square$

3.5. **Proofs of part of Theorem 1.1 and Corollary 1.7.** Let $f : M \times \mathbb{P}^k \to M \times \mathbb{P}^k$ be a holomorphic family of endomorphisms of $\mathbb{P}^k$. We first establish the implication (A)$\Rightarrow$(B) in Theorem 1.1. If the repelling J-cycles of f move holomorphically then, using the second assertion of Proposition 2.2, one gets an equilibrium web $\mathcal{M}$ for f such that $\mathcal{M} = \lim_n \mathcal{M}_n$ and $\Gamma_\gamma \cap C_f = \emptyset$ for any $\gamma \in \cup_n \mathrm{supp}\,\mathcal{M}_n$. By Proposition 3.5, this implies that $dd^c_\lambda L \equiv 0$ on M. This justifies (A)$\Rightarrow$(B). In the spirit of the proposition 1.26 of [DS3] concerning the Julia set of a single endomorphism of $\mathbb{P}^k$, we have the following proposition. It implies the equivalence (B)$\Leftrightarrow$(E).

Proposition 3.12. *Let B be an open ball in $\mathbb{C}^m$ and let $f : B \times \mathbb{P}^k \to B \times \mathbb{P}^k$ be a holomorphic family of endomorphisms of $\mathbb{P}^k$ of degree d. We endow $B \times \mathbb{P}^k$ with the metric $dd^c_\lambda |\lambda|^2 + \omega_{FS}$ and denote $|\cdot|_U$ the mass of currents in $U \times \mathbb{P}^k$. The following properties are equivalent.*

(1) $\lambda_0 \in \mathrm{supp}\,dd^c_\lambda L$.
(2) $\liminf_n d^{-kn}|(f^n)_*[C_f]|_U > 0$ *for every neighbourhood U of λ_0.*
(3) $\limsup_n d^{-(k-1)n}|(f^n)_*[C_f]|_U = +\infty$ *for every neighbourhood U of λ_0.*

Proof. The equivalence between 1. 2. and 3. is a direct consequence of the following Lemma. $\quad\square$

Lemma 3.13. *There exists $\alpha = \alpha(k,m) > 0$ such that, for every compact subset $U \subset M$:*

$$|(f^n)_*[C_f]|_U = \alpha\,d^{kn}|dd^c L|_U + O(d^{(k-1)n}).$$

Proof. Let us set $\kappa := k + m - 1$. Then

$$|(f^n)_*[C_f]|_U = \int_{U\times\mathbb{P}^k} (f^n)_*[C_f] \wedge [\omega_{FS} + dd^c_\lambda|\lambda|^2]^\kappa = \int_{U\times\mathbb{P}^k} [C_f] \wedge (f^n)^*[\omega_{FS} + dd^c_\lambda|\lambda|^2]^\kappa.$$

Using $\omega_{FS}^{k+1} = 0$, we obtain $[\omega_{FS} + dd^c_\lambda|\lambda|^2]^\kappa = \sum_{j=0}^k \alpha_j\,\omega_{FS}^j \wedge (dd^c_\lambda|\lambda|^2)^{\kappa-j}$, where the α_j's are positive numbers. Since $\pi_M \circ f = \pi_M$, we obtain

$$(f^n)^*[\omega_{FS} + dd^c_\lambda|\lambda|^2]^\kappa = \sum_{j=0}^k \alpha_j\left((f^n)^*\omega_{FS}^j\right) \wedge (dd^c_\lambda|\lambda|^2)^{\kappa-j}.$$

Let $\mathcal{T} := dd^c_{\lambda,z}g + \omega_{FS}$ so that $\mathcal{T}^k = \mathcal{E}_{Green}$. By the functoriality $f^*\mathcal{T} = d\mathcal{T}$ we get $(f^n)^*(\omega_{FS}^j) = (d^n\mathcal{T} - dd^c_{\lambda,z}g \circ f^n)^j$. Now, using the fact that g is bounded, by extracting the k-th term of the preceding sum we obtain:

$$(f^n)^*[\omega_{FS} + dd^c_\lambda|\lambda|^2]^\kappa = \alpha_k\,d^{kn}\,\mathcal{T}^k \wedge (dd^c_\lambda|\lambda|^2)^{m-1} + O(d^{(k-1)n}).$$

Then

$$d^{-kn}|(f^n)_*[C_f]|_U = \alpha_k \int_{U\times\mathbb{P}^k} [C_f] \wedge \mathcal{T}^k \wedge (dd^c_\lambda|\lambda|^2)^{m-1} + O(d^{-n}) =$$

$$\alpha_k \int_{U\times\mathbb{P}^k} \mathcal{E}_{Green} \wedge [C_f] \wedge (\pi_B^\star dd^c_\lambda|\lambda|^2)^{m-1} + O(d^{-n}) = \alpha_k |dd^c L|_U + O(d^{-n})$$

where the last equality comes from Theorem 3.2, which asserts that $dd^c_\lambda L = \pi_{B\star}(\mathcal{E}_{Green} \wedge [C_f])$. We set $\alpha := \alpha_k$. This completes the proof of the lemma. $\qquad\square$

PROOF OF COROLLARY 1.7: By assumption, for every $n \geq 1$ we have subsets $\mathcal{R}_n := \{\rho_{n,j} : 1 \leq j \leq N_n\}$ of $\mathcal{J}$ such that the $\rho_{n,j}(\lambda)$ are repelling n-periodic points of f_λ for every $\lambda \in M$. Note

that $\lim_n d^{-kn} N_n = 1$. We define a sequence $(\mathcal{M}_n)_n$ of $\mathcal{F}$-invariant discrete probability measures on $\mathcal{J}$ by setting $\mathcal{M}_n := \frac{1}{N_n} \sum_{j=1}^{N_n} \delta_{\rho_{n,j}(\lambda)}$. According to the second assertion of Proposition 2.2, $(\mathcal{M}_n)_n$ converges to an equilibrium web $\mathcal{M}$ after taking a subsequence. Moreover, there exists a compact subset $\mathcal{K}$ of $\mathcal{J}$ such that $\text{supp}\, \mathcal{M}_n \subset \mathcal{K}$ for every $n \geq 1$.

Let us now prove that $\mathcal{M}(\mathcal{J}_s) = 0$. By the implication (A)$\Rightarrow$(B) of Theorem 1.1 we have $dd^c L = 0$ and then Theorem 1.6 implies that M does not contain Misiurewicz parameters. We can now see that for every $k \in \mathbb{N}$ and every $\gamma \in \text{supp}\, \mathcal{M}$ one has:

$$\Gamma_\gamma \cap f^k(C_f) \neq \emptyset \Rightarrow \Gamma_\gamma \subset f^k(C_f).$$

Indeed, if this were not the case, by Hurwitz theorem, we could find some $\gamma' \in \cup_n \text{supp}\, \mathcal{M}_n$ such that $\Gamma_\gamma \cap f^k(C_f) \neq \emptyset$ and Γ_γ is not contained in $f^k(C_f)$. When $k = 0$ this is clearly impossible since $\gamma'(\lambda)$ is a repelling cycle of f_λ and when $k \geq 1$, this is impossible because M does not contain Misiurewicz parameter.

So, fixing any $\lambda_0 \in M$, we get

$$\mathcal{M}\left(\{\gamma \in \mathcal{J} : \Gamma_\gamma \cap \left(\cup_{k \geq 0} f^k(C_f)\right) \neq \emptyset\}\right) = \mathcal{M}\left(\{\gamma \in \mathcal{J} : \Gamma_\gamma \subset \left(\cup_{k \geq 0} f^k(C_f)\right)\}\right) \leq$$
$$\mathcal{M}\left(\{\gamma \in \mathcal{J} : (\lambda_0, \gamma(\lambda_0)) \in \left(\cup_{k \geq 0} f^k(C_f)\right)\}\right) = \mu_{\lambda_0}\left(\cup_{k \geq 0} f^k_{\lambda_0}(C_{f_{\lambda_0}})\right) = 0$$

where the two last equalities come from $p_{\lambda_0 \star}(\mathcal{M}) = \mu_{\lambda_0}$ and the fact that μ_{λ_0} does not charge pluripolar sets in $\mathbb{P}^k$. The estimate $\mathcal{M}(\mathcal{J}_s) = 0$ follows from the $\mathcal{F}$-invariance of $\mathcal{M}$. Finally, Proposition 2.4 shows that there exists an ergodic equilibrium web $\mathcal{M}_0$ such that $\mathcal{M}_0(\mathcal{J}_s) = 0$. $\square$

4. From equilibrium webs to equilibrium laminations

Our goal here is to establish the implication (A)$\Rightarrow$(D) in Theorem 1.1. We prove the following more precise result.

Theorem 4.1. *Let M be a simply connected complex manifold and $f : M \times \mathbb{P}^k \to M \times \mathbb{P}^k$ be a holomorphic family of endomorphisms of $\mathbb{P}^k$ of degree $d \geq 2$. If the repelling J-cycles of f move holomorphically over M or if f admits an acritical and ergodic equilibrium web then there exists an equilibrium lamination $\mathcal{L}$ for f. Moreover, f admits a unique equilibrium web $\mathcal{M}$ and $\mathcal{M}(\mathcal{L}_1 \Delta \mathcal{L}_2) = 0$ for any pair of equilibrium laminations $\mathcal{L}_1, \mathcal{L}_2$ of f.*

Given an acritical and ergodic equilibrium web $\mathcal{M}$ of f, our strategy will consist in first proving that the iterated inverse branches in $(\mathcal{J}, \mathcal{F}, \mathcal{M})$ are exponentially contracting and then exploit this property to extract an equilibrium lamination from the support of $\mathcal{M}$. By totally different methods, Berger and Dujardin ([BeDu]) have recently built measurable holomorphic motions in the context of polynomial automorphisms of $\mathbb{C}^2$.

4.1. **On the rate of contraction of iterated inverse branches in** $(\mathcal{J}, \mathcal{F}, \mathcal{M})$. We explain here how certain stochastic properties of the system $(\mathcal{J}, \mathcal{F}, \mathcal{M})$ allow to control the rate of contraction of the iterated inverse branches of $\mathcal{F}$ (see Proposition 4.2). We adapt to the context of $(\mathcal{J}, \mathcal{F}, \mathcal{M})$ the tools which have been first introduced in [BrDv1] by Briend-Duval for the case of a single holomorphic endomorphism of $\mathbb{P}^k$. Let us stress however that new arguments will be introduced in subsection 4.2.

Since all our statements here are local we may assume that the parameter space M is a simply connected open subset of $\mathbb{C}^m$ which we endow with the euclidean norm.

To study the inverse branches of the map $\mathcal{F}$, it is convenient to transform the system $(\mathcal{J}, \mathcal{F}, \mathcal{M})$ into an injective one. This is possible using a classical construction called the *natural extension* which we now describe (we refer to [CFS] page 240 for more details).

Recall that $\mathcal{K} := \operatorname{supp} \mathcal{M}$ is a compact subset of $\mathcal{J}$ and that $\mathcal{M}(\mathcal{J}_s) = 0$. Setting $\mathcal{X} := \mathcal{K} \setminus \mathcal{J}_s$, it is not difficult to check that the map $\mathcal{F} : \mathcal{X} \to \mathcal{X}$ is onto. We may therefore construct the natural extension $\left(\widehat{\mathcal{X}}, \widehat{\mathcal{F}}, \widehat{\mathcal{M}} \right)$ of the system $(\mathcal{X}, \mathcal{F}, \mathcal{M})$ in the following way. An element of $\widehat{\mathcal{X}}$ is a bi-infinite sequence $\widehat{\gamma} := (\cdots, \gamma_{-j}, \gamma_{-j+1}, \cdots, \gamma_{-1}, \gamma_0, \gamma_1, \cdots)$ of elements $\gamma_j \in \mathcal{X}$ such that $\mathcal{F}(\gamma_{-j}) = \gamma_{-j+1}$ and one defines the map $\widehat{\mathcal{F}} : \widehat{\mathcal{X}} \to \widehat{\mathcal{X}}$ by setting

$$\widehat{\mathcal{F}}(\widehat{\gamma}) := (\cdots \mathcal{F}(\gamma_{-j}), \mathcal{F}(\gamma_{-j+1}) \cdots).$$

The map $\widehat{\mathcal{F}}$ corresponds to the shift operator and is clearly bijective. There exists a unique measure $\widehat{\mathcal{M}}$ on $\widehat{\mathcal{X}}$ such that

$$(\pi_j)_\star \left(\widehat{\mathcal{M}} \right) = \mathcal{M}$$

for any projection $\pi_j : \widehat{\mathcal{X}} \to \widehat{\mathcal{X}}$ given by $\pi_j(\widehat{\gamma}) = \gamma_j$. The ergodicity of $\mathcal{M}$ implies the ergodicity of $\widehat{\mathcal{M}}$. We have thus obtained an invertible and ergodic dynamical system $\left(\widehat{\mathcal{X}}, \widehat{\mathcal{F}}, \widehat{\mathcal{M}} \right)$.

For every $\gamma \in \mathcal{J}$ whose graph Γ_γ does not meet the critical set of f, we denote by f_γ the injective map which is induced by f on some neighbourhood of Γ_γ and by f_γ^{-1} the inverse branch of f_γ which is defined on some neighbourhood of $\Gamma_{\mathcal{F}(\gamma)}$. Thus, given $\widehat{\gamma} \in \widehat{\mathcal{X}}$ and $n \in \mathbb{N}$ we may define the iterated inverse branch $f_{\widehat{\gamma}}^{-n}$ of f along $\widehat{\gamma}$ and of depth n by

$$f_{\widehat{\gamma}}^{-n} := f_{\gamma_{-n}}^{-1} \circ \cdots \circ f_{\gamma_{-2}}^{-1} \circ f_{\gamma_{-1}}^{-1}.$$

Let us stress that $f_{\widehat{\gamma}}^{-n}$ is defined on a neighbourhood of Γ_{γ_0} with values in a neighbourhood of $\Gamma_{\gamma_{-n}}$. Moreover, since only a finite number of components of the grand critical orbit of f are involved for defining $f_{\widehat{\gamma}}^{-n}$, we may always shrink the parameter space M to some $\Omega \Subset M$ so that the domain of definition of $f_{\widehat{\gamma}}^{-n}$ for fixed n and $\widehat{\gamma}$ contains a tubular neighbourhood of $\Gamma_{\gamma_0} \cap \left(\Omega \times \mathbb{P}^k \right)$ of the form

$$T_\Omega(\gamma_0, \eta) := \{ (\lambda, z) \in \Omega \times \mathbb{P}^k : \ d_{\mathbb{P}^k}(z, \gamma_0(\lambda)) < \eta \}.$$

Our goal is to get a uniform η, independent from n, and to control the size of $f_{\widehat{\gamma}}^{-n} \left(T_{U_0}(\gamma_0, \widehat{\eta}_p(\widehat{\gamma})) \right)$ for suitable $\widehat{\eta}_p(\widehat{\gamma}) > 0$ and $U_0 \subset M$. We will now explain how this boils down to estimating some kind of Lyapunov exponent. This requires however to first introduce a few more notations.

To start with, we need to fix sets of holomorphic charts with bounded distorsions on $\mathbb{P}^k$. For any $\tau > 0$, there exists a covering $\mathbb{P}^k = \cup_{i=1}^N V_i$ by open sets and a collection of holomorphic maps

$$\psi_i : V_i \times B_{\mathbb{C}^k}(0, R_0) \to \mathbb{P}^k$$

such that $\psi_{i,x} := \psi_i(x, \cdot)$ is a chart of $\mathbb{P}^k$ satisfying $\psi_{i,x}(0) = x$ and

$$(9) \qquad\qquad e^{-\tau/2}|z - z'| \leq d_{\mathbb{P}^k}(\psi_{i,x}(z), \psi_{i,x}(z')) \leq e^{\tau/2}|z - z'|$$

for every $(x, z) \in V_i \times B_{\mathbb{C}^k}(0, R_0)$ and every $1 \leq i \leq N$.

We will now use these holomorphic charts to express the restrictions of f^n on suitable neighbourhoods of graphs Γ_γ. Let us fix λ_0 in M. Since the family $\mathcal{K} = \operatorname{supp} \mathcal{M}$ is locally equicontinuous,

there exists a relatively compact open ball W_0 centered at λ_0 in M such that:

$$\forall \gamma \in \mathcal{K}, \ \exists i \in \{1, 2, \cdots, N\} \text{ such that } \gamma(\lambda) \in V_i \text{ for all } \lambda \in \overline{W_0}.$$

For all $\gamma \in \mathcal{K}$ we set

$$i(\gamma) := \inf\{1 \leq i \leq N : \ \gamma(\lambda) \in V_i \text{ for all } \lambda \in \overline{W_0}\}.$$

Then, for every $n \geq 1$ there exists $R_n \in]0, R_0]$ such that the maps $F^n_{\gamma(\lambda)}$ given by

$$(10) \qquad F^n_{\gamma(\lambda)} := \left(\psi_{i(\mathcal{F}^n\gamma),(\mathcal{F}^n\gamma)(\lambda)}\right)^{-1} \circ f^n_\lambda \circ \psi_{i(\gamma),\gamma(\lambda)}$$

are well defined and holomorphic on on a fixed neighbourhood of $\overline{W_0} \times \overline{B_{\mathbb{C}^k}(0, R_n)}$ for every $\gamma \in \mathcal{K}$. This follows immediately from the uniform continuity of f^n on $\overline{W_0} \times \mathbb{P}^k$.

As $F^n_{\gamma(\lambda)}$ is locally invertible at the origin when $\gamma \notin \mathcal{J}_s$, we may now define functions u_n on $\mathcal{X} \times \overline{W_0}$ by setting

$$u_n(\gamma, \lambda) := \log \|(DF^n_{\gamma(\lambda)}(0))^{-1}\|.$$

Let us stress that $(DF^n_{\gamma(\lambda)}(0))^{-1}$ depends holomorphically on $\lambda \in \overline{W_0}$.

From now on we consider three open balls $U_0 \Subset V_0 \Subset W_0$ centered at λ_0 in M. Let us introduce the function r_n on $\mathcal{X}$ and $\widehat{u}_n$ on $\widehat{\mathcal{X}}$ by setting

$$(11) \qquad r_n(\gamma) := e^{-2 \sup_{\lambda \in U_0} u_n(\gamma, \lambda)} \text{ and } \widehat{u}_n(\widehat{\gamma}) := \sup_{\lambda \in U_0} u_n(\gamma_0, \lambda) = -\frac{1}{2} \log r_n(\gamma_0).$$

We may now state the announced result.

Proposition 4.2. *Let $f : M \times \mathbb{P}^k \to M \times \mathbb{P}^k$ be a holomorphic family of endomorphisms of $\mathbb{P}^k$ of degree $d \geq 2$ which admits an acritical and ergodic equilibrium web $\mathcal{M}$. Assume that the functions $\widehat{u}_n$ are $\widehat{\mathcal{M}}$-integrable and that*

$$(\star) \quad \lim_n \frac{1}{n} \int_{\widehat{\mathcal{X}}} \widehat{u}_n \, d\widehat{\mathcal{M}} = L \ \text{ for some } L \leq -\frac{1}{2} \log d.$$

Then there exist $p \geq 1$, a Borel subset $\widehat{\mathcal{Y}} \subset \widehat{\mathcal{X}}$ such that $\widehat{\mathcal{M}}(\widehat{\mathcal{Y}}) = 1$, a measurable function $\widehat{\eta}_p : \widehat{\mathcal{Y}} \to]0, 1]$ and a constant $A > 0$ which satisfy the following properties.

For every $\widehat{\gamma} \in \widehat{\mathcal{Y}}$ and every $n \in p\mathbb{N}^\star$ the iterated inverse branch $f^{-n}_{\widehat{\gamma}}$ is defined on the tubular neighbourhood $T_{U_0}(\gamma_0, \widehat{\eta}_p(\widehat{\gamma}))$ of $\Gamma_{\gamma_0} \cap (U_0 \times \mathbb{P}^k)$ and

$$f^{-n}_{\widehat{\gamma}}\left(T_{U_0}(\gamma_0, \widehat{\eta}_p(\widehat{\gamma}))\right) \subset T_{U_0}(\gamma_{-n}, e^{-nA}).$$

Moreover, the map $f^{-n}_{\widehat{\gamma}}$ is Lipschitz with $\text{Lip } f^{-n}_{\widehat{\gamma}} \leq \widehat{l}_p(\widehat{\gamma}) e^{-nA}$ where $\widehat{l}_p(\widehat{\gamma}) \geq 1$.

The proof of Proposition 4.2 follows Briend-Duval [BrDv1] and is given in the Appendix.

4.2. **Estimating a Lyapunov exponent.** The main result of this subsection is as follows; it asserts that the assumption $(\star)$ of Proposition 4.2 is satisfied when f admits an acritical and ergodic equilibrium web $\mathcal{M}$.

Proposition 4.3. *Let $f : M \times \mathbb{P}^k \to M \times \mathbb{P}^k$ be a holomorphic family of endomorphisms of $\mathbb{P}^k$ of degree $d \geq 2$ which admits an acritical and ergodic equilibrium web $\mathcal{M}$. Then the functions $\widehat{u}_n$ are $\widehat{\mathcal{M}}$-integrable, there exists a constant $L \leq -\frac{1}{2}\log d$ such that*

$$\lim_n \frac{1}{n} \int_{\widehat{\mathcal{X}}} \widehat{u}_n \, d\widehat{\mathcal{M}} = L$$

and $\lim_n \frac{1}{n}\widehat{u}_n(\widehat{\gamma}) = L$ for $\widehat{\mathcal{M}}$-almost every $\widehat{\gamma} \in \mathcal{X}$.

Note that the constant L may be considered as a bound for a Lyapunov exponent of the system $(\mathcal{J}, \mathcal{F}, \mathcal{M})$. The combination of Propositions 4.2 and 4.3 will allow us to prove Theorem 4.1 (see Section 4.3).

We keep here the assumptions and the notations introduced in the previous subsection. In the next Lemma, we list some basic properties of the functions u_n and $\widehat{u}_n$.

Lemma 4.4. *Let $U_0 \Subset V_0 \Subset W_0$ be open balls centered at λ_0 in M. Let $\chi_1(\lambda)$ be the smallest Lyapunov exponent of the system $(J_\lambda, f_\lambda, \mu_\lambda)$. The functions u_n and $\widehat{u}_n$ satisfy the following properties.*

1) $u_n(\gamma, \cdot)$ *is* psh *on W_0 for every $\gamma \in \mathcal{X}$.*
2) *The sequence $(\widehat{u}_n)_n$ is subadditive on $\widehat{\mathcal{X}}$, i.e., $\widehat{u}_{m+n} \leq \widehat{u}_n + \widehat{u}_m \circ \widehat{\mathcal{F}}^n$.*
3) *For any fixed $\lambda \in W_0$, we have $\lim_n \frac{1}{n}u_n(\gamma, \lambda) = -\chi_1(\lambda)$ for $\mathcal{M}$-almost every $\gamma \in \mathcal{X}$.*
4) *For $\mathcal{M}$-almost every $\gamma \in \mathcal{X}$ we have $\lim_n \frac{1}{n}u_n(\gamma, \lambda) = -\chi_1(\lambda)$ for Lebesgue-almost every $\lambda \in W_0$.*

Proof. 1) When $\gamma \in \mathcal{X}$ is fixed the function $u_n(\gamma, \cdot)$ is clearly continuous on W_0 and $u_n(\gamma, \lambda) = \sup_{\|e\|=1} \log \|(DF^n_{\gamma(\lambda)}(0))^{-1} \cdot e\|$. To see that $u_n(\gamma, \cdot)$ is *psh* it thus suffices to notice that $\lambda \mapsto \log \|(DF^n_{\gamma(\lambda)}(0))^{-1} \cdot e\|$ is *psh* for each unit vector $e \in \mathbb{C}^k$.

2) Let $\gamma \in \mathcal{X}$ and $m, n \geq 1$. It follows immediately from (10) that

$$(12) \qquad \left(DF^{m+n}_{\gamma(\lambda)}(0)\right)^{-1} = \left(DF^n_{\gamma(\lambda)}(0)\right)^{-1} \circ \left(DF^m_{\mathcal{F}^n(\gamma)(\lambda)}(0)\right)^{-1} \quad \forall \lambda \in W_0.$$

Thus, if $\widehat{\gamma} \in \widehat{\mathcal{X}}$ we have $\widehat{u}_{m+n}(\widehat{\gamma}) \leq \log \sup_{\lambda \in U_0}(\|(DF^n_{\gamma_0(\lambda)}(0))^{-1}\| \, \|(DF^m_{\mathcal{F}^n(\gamma_0)(\lambda)}(0))^{-1}\|)$

$\leq \log \sup_{\lambda \in U_0} \|(DF^n_{\gamma_0(\lambda)}(0))^{-1}\| + \log \sup_{\lambda \in U_0} \|(DF^m_{\mathcal{F}^n(\gamma_0)(\lambda)}(0))^{-1}\| = \widehat{u}_n(\widehat{\gamma}) + \widehat{u}_m(\widehat{\mathcal{F}}^n(\widehat{\gamma}))$.

3) By Oseledec Theorem, the subset $J_{\lambda,1}$ of J_λ defined by

$$J_{\lambda,1} := \{x \in J_\lambda : \ \lim_n \frac{1}{n} \log \|(Df^n_\lambda)^{-1}_x\| = -\chi_1(\lambda)\}$$

has full μ_λ measure. As $p_{\lambda\star}(\mathcal{M}) = \mu_\lambda$, this implies that $\gamma(\lambda) \in J_{\lambda,1}$ for $\mathcal{M}$-almost every γ in $\mathcal{X}$. Then the assertion follows, using (9).

4) Let us denote by $\mathcal{L}eb$ the Lebesgue measure on M. Let E be the measurable subset of $\mathcal{X} \times W_0$ given by

$$E := \{(\gamma, \lambda) \in \mathcal{X} \times W_0 : \ \lim_n \frac{1}{n}u_n(\gamma, \lambda) = -\chi_1(\lambda)\}.$$

For every $\lambda \in W_0$ and every $\gamma \in \mathcal{X}$ we set

$$E^\lambda := \{\gamma \in \mathcal{X} : \ (\gamma, \lambda) \in E\} \quad \text{and} \quad E_\gamma := \{\lambda \in W_0 : \ (\gamma, \lambda) \in E\}.$$

We have to show that $\mathcal{L}eb(E_\gamma) = \mathcal{L}eb(W_0)$ for $\mathcal{M}$-almost every $\gamma \in \mathcal{X}$. This immediately follows from Tonelli's theorem:

$$\int_\mathcal{X} \mathcal{L}eb(E_\gamma)\, d\mathcal{M}(\gamma) = \int_{W_0} \mathcal{M}(E^\lambda)\, d\mathcal{L}eb(\lambda) = \mathcal{L}eb(W_0)$$

since, according to the above third assertion, $\mathcal{M}(E^\lambda) = 1$ for every $\lambda \in W_0$. $\square$

Our strategy will be to transfer the estimates known for a fixed system $(J_{\lambda_0}, f_{\lambda_0}, \mu_{\lambda_0})$ to the system $(\mathcal{X}, \mathcal{F}, \mathcal{M})$. This will be possible because the graphs Γ_γ for $\gamma \in \mathcal{X}$ cannot approach the critical set C_f in a non uniform way, a phenomenon which simply relies on the compactness of the closure of $\mathcal{X}$ and the following basic property (see the Claim in subsection 3.2).

Fact *There exist $0 < \alpha \leq 1$ such that $\sup_{V_0} |\varphi| \leq |\varphi(\lambda)|^\alpha$ for every $\lambda \in V_0$ and every holomorphic function $\varphi : W_0 \to \mathbb{C}$ such that $0 < |\varphi| < 1$.*

More specifically, the key uniformity property we need is given by the next lemma. In our proofs, we shall denote the smallest singular value of an invertible linear map L of $\mathbb{C}^k$ by $\delta(L)$. Let us recall that $\delta(L) = \|L^{-1}\|^{-1}$ and that $\delta(L)^k \leq |\det L| \leq \delta(L)\|L\|^{k-1}$.

Lemma 4.5. *Let U_0, V_0, W_0 be as in Lemma 4.4. Then there exist $\alpha > 0$ and $c > 0$ such that $\frac{1}{n}u_n(\gamma, \lambda) \leq \frac{k}{\alpha}\frac{1}{n}u_n(\gamma, \lambda_0') + \log c$ for every $n \geq 1$, every $\gamma \in \mathcal{X}$ and every $(\lambda_0', \lambda) \in V_0 \times V_0$.*

Proof. By the compactness of $\overline{\mathcal{X}}$ and $\overline{V_0}$, we get $c_1 := \sup_{\gamma \in \mathcal{X}, \lambda \in V_0} \|DF_{\gamma(\lambda)}(0)\|^{k-1} < +\infty$ and thus $|\det(DF_{\gamma(\lambda)}^1(0))| \leq c_1 \delta(DF_{\gamma(\lambda)}(0))$ for every $\lambda \in \overline{V_0}$ and every $\gamma \in \mathcal{X}$.

Then, as $\det DF_{\gamma(\lambda)}^n(0) = \prod_{j=0}^{n-1} \det DF_{\mathcal{F}^j(\gamma)}(0)$ and $\prod_{j=0}^{n-1} \delta(DF_{\mathcal{F}^j(\gamma)}(0)) \leq \delta(DF_{\gamma(\lambda)}^n(0))$ we get

$$(13) \qquad\qquad |\det DF_{\gamma(\lambda)}^n(0)| \leq c_1^n \delta(DF_{\gamma(\lambda)}^n(0)); \quad \forall \gamma \in \mathcal{X},\ \forall \lambda \in \overline{V_0}.$$

Let us set $c_2 := \sup_{\lambda \in \overline{W_0}, \gamma \in \overline{\mathcal{X}}} |\det DF_{\gamma(\lambda)}(0)|$. When $\gamma \in \mathcal{X}$, the holomorphic function $\varphi(\lambda) := \frac{1}{c_2^n} \det DF_{\gamma(\lambda)}^n(0)$ is non vanishing and its modulus is bounded by 1 on W_0. Applying the above stated Fact to φ, we get $0 < \alpha \leq 1$ (which only depends on V_0 and W_0) such that:

$$(14) \qquad \sup_{\lambda' \in V_0} |\det DF_{\gamma(\lambda')}^n(0)| \leq c_2^{n(1-\alpha)}|\det DF_{\gamma(\lambda)}^n(0)|^\alpha; \quad \forall n \geq 1,\ \forall \gamma \in \mathcal{X},\ \forall \lambda \in V_0.$$

Using successively (14) and (13) we get for any $\lambda, \lambda_0' \in V_0$

$$\left[\delta(DF_{\gamma(\lambda_0')}^n(0))\right]^k \leq |\det DF_{\gamma(\lambda_0')}^n(0))| \leq c_2^{n(1-\alpha)}|\det DF_{\gamma(\lambda)}^n(0)|^\alpha \leq c_2^{n(1-\alpha)}c_1^{n\alpha}\left[\delta(DF_{\gamma(\lambda)}^n(0))\right]^\alpha.$$

Then, applying $\log$ and multiplying by $\frac{-1}{n}$ we get

$$k\frac{1}{n}u_n(\gamma, \lambda_0') \geq \alpha\frac{1}{n}u_n(\gamma, \lambda) - \alpha\left(\log c_1 + \frac{1-\alpha}{\alpha}\log c_2\right)$$

which is the desired estimate with $c := c_1 c_2^{(1-\alpha)/\alpha}$. $\square$

The next Lemma gathers the properties of $(u_n)_n$ which will be crucial to end the proof.

Lemma 4.6. *Let U_0, V_0, W_0 be as in Lemma 4.4. Then the following properties occur.*
  1) *The sequence $(\frac{1}{n}u_n)_n$ is uniformly bounded from below on $\mathcal{X} \times V_0$.*
  2) *The sequence $(\frac{1}{n}u_n(\gamma, \cdot))_n$ is uniformly bounded on V_0 for $\mathcal{M}$-almost every $\gamma \in \mathcal{X}$.*

3) *The functions $\widehat{u}_n$ are $\widehat{\mathcal{M}}$-integrable.*

Proof. 1) Using the properties of the smallest singular value we have

$$\frac{1}{n} u_n(\gamma, \lambda) = -\frac{1}{n} \log \delta \left(DF^n_{\gamma(\lambda)}(0) \right) \geq -\frac{1}{nk} \log |\det \left(DF^n_{\gamma(\lambda)}(0) \right)|$$

$$= -\frac{1}{k} \left(\frac{1}{n} \sum_{j=0}^{n-1} \log |\det DF_{(\mathcal{F}^j \gamma)(\lambda)}(0)| \right)$$

and the assertion follows immediately from the definition and the continuity of $F_{\gamma(\lambda)}$.

2) We have just seen that $\frac{1}{n} u_n(\gamma, \cdot)$ is uniformly bounded from below on V_0. By the fourth assertion of Lemma 4.4, for $\mathcal{M}$-almost every $\gamma \in \mathcal{X}$ there exists $\lambda_\gamma \in V_0$ such that $\lim_n \frac{1}{n} u_n(\gamma, \lambda_\gamma) = -\chi_1(\lambda_\gamma)$. On the other hand, by Lemma 4.5, we have $\frac{1}{n} u_n(\gamma, \lambda) \leq \frac{k}{\alpha} \frac{1}{n} u_n(\gamma, \lambda_\gamma) + \log c$ for every $n \in \mathbb{N}$ and every $\lambda \in V_0$ and thus $\frac{1}{n} u_n(\gamma, \cdot)$ is uniformly bounded from above on V_0.

3) By the above first assertion, we know that $\widehat{u}_n$ is bounded from below. It thus suffices to show that $\int \widehat{u}_n(\widehat{\gamma}) \, d\widehat{\mathcal{M}}(\widehat{\gamma}) < +\infty$. By Lemma 4.5 we have

$$\int \widehat{u}_n(\widehat{\gamma}) \, d\widehat{\mathcal{M}}(\widehat{\gamma}) \leq n \log c + \frac{k}{\alpha} \int u_n(\pi_0(\widehat{\gamma}), \lambda_0) \, d\widehat{\mathcal{M}}(\widehat{\gamma}) = n \log c + \frac{k}{\alpha} \int u_n(\gamma, \lambda_0) \, d\mathcal{M}(\gamma)$$

$$= n \log c + \frac{k}{\alpha} \int \log \|(DF^n_{\gamma(\lambda_0)}(0))^{-1}\| \, d\mathcal{M}(\gamma) = n \log c - \frac{k}{\alpha} \int \log \delta(DF^n_{\gamma(\lambda_0)}(0)) \, d\mathcal{M}(\gamma).$$

Using (13), we thus get

$$\int \widehat{u}_n(\widehat{\gamma}) \, d\widehat{\mathcal{M}}(\widehat{\gamma}) \leq -\frac{k}{\alpha} \int \log |\det(DF^n_{\gamma(\lambda_0)}(0))| \, d\mathcal{M}(\gamma) + \frac{kn}{\alpha} \log c_1 + n \log c$$

$$= -\frac{k}{\alpha} \int \log |\det(Df^n_{\lambda_0})_{\gamma(\lambda_0)}| \, d\mathcal{M}(\gamma) + C_n = -\frac{k}{\alpha} \int \log |\det(Df^n_{\lambda_0})_x| \, (dp_{\lambda_0 \star} \mathcal{M})(x) + C_n,$$

the conclusion follows from the integrability of $\log |\det(Df^n_{\lambda_0})_x|$ for $p_{\lambda_0 \star} \mathcal{M} = \mu_{\lambda_0}$, see [DS3]. $\square$

We are now ready to establish the main result of this subsection.

PROOF OF PROPOSITION 4.3: We will apply Kingman subadditive ergodic theorem (see [Arn]) to the sequence $(\widehat{u}_n)_n$. This is possible since the system $(\widehat{\mathcal{X}}, \widehat{\mathcal{F}}, \widehat{\mathcal{M}})$ is ergodic, the sequence $(\widehat{u}_n)_n$ is subadditive (second assertion of Lemma 4.4) and $\widehat{u}_1 \in L^1(\widehat{\mathcal{M}})$ (last assertion of Lemma 4.6). According to this theorem, there exists $L \in \mathbb{R}$ such that $\lim_n \frac{1}{n} \widehat{u}_n(\widehat{\gamma}) = L$ for $\widehat{\mathcal{M}}$-almost every $\widehat{\gamma} \in \widehat{\mathcal{X}}$ and $\lim_n \frac{1}{n} \int_{\widehat{\mathcal{X}}} \widehat{u}_n \, d\widehat{\mathcal{M}} = L$. It remains to show that $L \leq -\frac{1}{2} \log d$.

Taking into account the fourth assertion of Lemma 4.4 and the second assertion of Lemma 4.6, we may thus pick $\widehat{\gamma} \in \widehat{\chi}$ such that:
   i) $\lim_n \frac{1}{n} \widehat{u}_n(\widehat{\gamma}) = L$,
   ii) $\frac{1}{n} u_n(\gamma_0, \cdot)$ is uniformly bounded on V_0,
   iii) $\lim_n \frac{1}{n} u_n(\gamma_0, \lambda) = -\chi_1(\lambda)$ for Lebesgue-almost every $\lambda \in V_0$.

Assuming that $L > \frac{-\log d}{2}$, we will reach a contradiction with the fact that $\chi_1(\lambda) \geq \frac{\log d}{2}$ for all λ (see [BrDv1] or [DS3]). Recalling that $\widehat{u}_n(\widehat{\gamma}) = \sup_{\lambda \in U_0} u_n(\gamma_0, \lambda)$, there exist $\lambda_{n_k} \in U_0$ and

$\epsilon > 0$ such that $\lambda_{n_k} \to \lambda'_0 \in \overline{U_0}$ and $\frac{1}{n_k} u_{n_k}(\gamma_0, \lambda_{n_k}) \geq \frac{-\log d}{2} + \epsilon$. We may pick $r > 0$ such that $B(\lambda_{n_k}, r) \subset V_0$ for all $k \in \mathbb{N}$. Then, by the subharmonicity of $u_{n_k}(\gamma_0, \cdot)$ on V_0 (first assertion of Lemma 4.4) we get:

$$\frac{-\log d}{2} + \epsilon \leq \frac{u_{n_k}(\gamma_0, \lambda_{n_k})}{n_k} \leq \frac{1}{|B(\lambda_{n_k}, r)|} \int_{B(\lambda_{n_k}, r)} \frac{u_{n_k}(\gamma_0, \lambda)}{n_k}$$

which, by Lebesgue dominated convergence theorem, yields

$$\frac{-\log d}{2} + \epsilon \leq \frac{1}{|B(\lambda'_0, r)|} \int_{B(\lambda'_0, r)} -\chi_1(\lambda)$$

and contradicts the fact that $\chi_1(\lambda) \geq \frac{\log d}{2}$ for every λ. $\qquad\qquad\square$

4.3. **Proof of Theorem 4.1.** According to Corollary 1.7, we only need to consider the case where f admits an acritical and ergodic equilibrium web $\mathcal{M}_0$. Let $\mathcal{K}_0 := \operatorname{supp} \mathcal{M}_0$. The proof is based on the following key property.

Fact: $\mathcal{M}_0 \left(\{\gamma \in \mathcal{K}_0 : \exists k \in \mathbb{N}, \exists \gamma' \in \mathcal{K}'_0 \text{ s.t. } \Gamma_{\mathcal{F}^k(\gamma)} \cap \Gamma_{\gamma'} \neq \emptyset \text{ and } \mathcal{F}^k(\gamma) \neq \gamma'\} \right) = 0$ for every compact subset $\mathcal{K}'_0$ of $\mathcal{J}$.

We shall construct the lamination by applying this fact with $\mathcal{K}'_0 = \mathcal{K}_0$, the uniqueness assertions will be obtained by applying it with $\mathcal{K}'_0 = \operatorname{supp} \mathcal{M}'_0$ for any other equilibrium web $\mathcal{M}'_0$.

To prove the Fact, it is sufficient to show that for any fixed $k \in \mathbb{N}$ and any $\lambda_0 \in M$ there exists a neighbourhood U_1 of λ_0 such that

(15) $\mathcal{M}_0 \left(\{\gamma \in \mathcal{K}_0 : \exists \gamma' \in \mathcal{K}'_0 \text{ s.t. } \Gamma_{\mathcal{F}^k(\gamma)} \cap \Gamma_{\gamma'} \cap \left(U_1 \times \mathbb{P}^k \right) \neq \emptyset \text{ and } \mathcal{F}^k(\gamma) \neq \gamma'\} \right) = 0.$

To this purpose, we shall work with the natural extension $\left(\widehat{\mathcal{X}}, \widehat{\mathcal{F}}, \widehat{\mathcal{M}_0} \right)$ of the system $(\mathcal{X}, \mathcal{F}, \mathcal{M}_0)$ and apply Proposition 4.2. We recall that, according to Proposition 4.3, all the assumptions of Proposition 4.2 are satisfied. Let U_0 be a neighbourhood of λ_0, we may assume that U_0 is simply connected and that $U_1 \Subset U_0 \Subset M$. Let p be the integer and $\widehat{\eta}_p : \widehat{\mathcal{Y}} \to]0, 1]$ be the measurable function defined on the full $\widehat{\mathcal{M}_0}$-measure set $\widehat{\mathcal{Y}}$ given by Proposition 4.2. We recall that $\mathcal{X} = \mathcal{K}_0 \setminus \mathcal{J}_s$ and $\mathcal{M}_0(\mathcal{J}_s) = 0$.

For any $B \subset U_0$, we define the *ramification* function R_B by setting

$$R_B(\gamma) := \sup_{\gamma' \in \mathcal{K}'_0 : \Gamma_{\gamma'|B} \cap \Gamma_{\gamma|B} \neq \emptyset} \sup_{B} d_{\mathbb{P}^k} \left(\gamma(\lambda), \gamma'(\lambda) \right), \quad \forall \gamma \in \mathcal{J}.$$

Let $\widehat{\mathcal{Y}}_\epsilon := \{\widehat{\gamma} \in \widehat{\mathcal{Y}} : R_{U_0}(\gamma_k) > \epsilon\}$, it then suffices to prove that $\widehat{\mathcal{M}_0} \left(\widehat{\mathcal{Y}}_\epsilon \right) = 0$ for every $\epsilon > 0$ as it follows from the following observation:

$$\mathcal{M}_0 \left(\{\gamma \in \mathcal{K}_0 : \exists \gamma' \in \mathcal{K}'_0 \text{ s.t. } \Gamma_{\mathcal{F}^k(\gamma)} \cap \Gamma_{\gamma'} \cap \left(U_0 \times \mathbb{P}^k \right) \neq \emptyset \text{ and } \mathcal{F}^k(\gamma) \neq \gamma'\} \right)$$
$$= \mathcal{M}_0 \left(\{\gamma \in \mathcal{K}_0 : R_{U_0}(\mathcal{F}^k(\gamma)) > 0\} \right) = \mathcal{M}_0 \left(\{\gamma \in \mathcal{X} : R_{U_0}(\mathcal{F}^k(\gamma)) > 0\} \right)$$
$$= \widehat{\mathcal{M}_0} \left(\{\widehat{\gamma} \in \widehat{\mathcal{Y}} : R_{U_0}(\gamma_k) > 0\} \right) = \widehat{\mathcal{M}_0} \left(\cup_{s \in \mathbb{N}^*} \widehat{\mathcal{Y}}_{\frac{1}{s}} \right).$$

Let us proceed by contradiction and assume that $\widehat{\mathcal{M}_0}\left(\widehat{\mathcal{Y}}_\epsilon\right) > 0$ for some $\epsilon > 0$. Then, after reducing $\epsilon > 0$, we may assume that $\widehat{\mathcal{M}_0}\left(\{\widehat{\gamma} \in \widehat{\mathcal{Y}}_\epsilon \ : \ \widehat{\eta}_p(\widehat{\mathcal{F}}^k(\widehat{\gamma})) > \epsilon\}\right) > 0$. In the sequel we shall denote $\widehat{\gamma}_k := \widehat{\mathcal{F}}^k(\widehat{\gamma})$. Owing to the equicontinuity of $\mathcal{X} \cup \mathcal{K}_0'$ (we recall that $\mathcal{X} \subset \mathcal{K}_0$) we may cover U_1 with finitely many open sets $B_i \subset U_0$, say with $1 \le i \le N$, such that

(16) $\qquad \forall (\gamma, \gamma') \in \mathcal{X} \times \mathcal{K}_0', \ \forall \lambda_1 \in B_i \ : \ \gamma(\lambda_1) = \gamma'(\lambda_1) \Rightarrow \sup_{\lambda \in B_i} d_{\mathbb{P}^k}\left(\gamma(\lambda), \gamma'(\lambda)\right) < \epsilon.$

As $R_{U_1}(\gamma) = 0$ when $\max_{1 \le i \le N} R_{B_i}(\gamma) = 0$ (by analyticity we have $\gamma = \gamma'$ on U_1 if $\gamma = \gamma'$ on some B_i), there exist $1 \le j \le N$ and $\alpha > 0$ such that:

$$\widehat{\mathcal{M}_0}\left(\{\widehat{\gamma} \in \widehat{\mathcal{Y}}_\epsilon \ : \ \widehat{\eta}_p(\widehat{\gamma}_k) > \epsilon \text{ and } R_{B_j}(\gamma_k) > \alpha\}\right) > 0.$$

Let us set $\widehat{\mathcal{Y}}_{\epsilon,j,\alpha} := \{\widehat{\gamma} \in \widehat{\mathcal{Y}}_\epsilon \ : \ \widehat{\eta}_p(\widehat{\gamma}_k) > \epsilon \text{ and } R_{B_j}(\gamma_k) > \alpha\}$. Applying Poincaré recurrence theorem to $\widehat{\mathcal{F}}^{-p}$, we find $\widehat{\gamma} \in \widehat{\mathcal{Y}}_{\epsilon,j,\alpha}$ and an increasing sequence of integers $(n_q)_q$ with $n_q \in p\mathbb{N}$ such that $\widehat{\mathcal{F}}^{-n_q}(\widehat{\gamma}) \in \widehat{\mathcal{Y}}_{\epsilon,j,\alpha}$ for every $q \in \mathbb{N}$. In particular $\widehat{\gamma} \in \widehat{\mathcal{Y}}_{\epsilon,j,\alpha}$ and $R_{B_j}(\gamma_{k-n_q}) > \alpha$ for every $q \in \mathbb{N}$. We will reach a contradiction by establishing that

(17) $$\lim_{m \to +\infty} R_{B_j}(\gamma_{k-mp}) = 0, \quad \forall \widehat{\gamma} \in \widehat{\mathcal{Y}}_{\epsilon,j,\alpha}.$$

To this purpose we shall use Proposition 4.2 to show that $R_{B_j}(\gamma_{k-n}) \le e^{-nA}$ when $n \in p\mathbb{N}$ and $\widehat{\gamma} \in \widehat{\mathcal{Y}}_{\epsilon,j,\alpha}$. Let $\gamma' \in \mathcal{K}_0'$ such that $\gamma'(\lambda_1) = \gamma_{k-n}(\lambda_1)$ for some $\lambda_1 \in B_j$. Then $(\mathcal{F}^n \gamma')(\lambda_1) = \gamma_k(\lambda_1)$ and thus, according to (16), $\sup_{\lambda \in B_j} d\left((\mathcal{F}^n \gamma')(\lambda), \gamma_k(\lambda)\right) < \epsilon < \widehat{\eta}_p(\widehat{\gamma}_k)$. This means that

(18) $$\Gamma_{\mathcal{F}^n \gamma'} \cap \left(B_j \times \mathbb{P}^k\right) \subset T_{B_j}\left(\gamma_k, \widehat{\eta}_p(\widehat{\gamma}_k)\right).$$

Now, by Proposition 4.2, the inverse branch $f_{\widehat{\gamma}_k}^{-n}$ of f^n is defined on the tube $T_{U_0}\left(\gamma_k, \widehat{\eta}_p(\widehat{\gamma}_k)\right)$ and maps it biholomorphically into $T_{U_0}\left(\gamma_{k-n}, e^{-nA}\right)$. As $B_j \subset U_0$, this yields:

(19) $$f_{\widehat{\gamma}_k}^{-n}\left(T_{B_j}\left(\gamma_k, \widehat{\eta}_p(\widehat{\gamma}_k)\right)\right) \subset T_{B_j}\left(\gamma_{k-n}, e^{-nA}\right).$$

By construction, we have $f_{\widehat{\gamma}_k}^{-n}(\Gamma_{\gamma_k}) = \Gamma_{\gamma_{k-n}}$ and therefore $f_{\widehat{\gamma}_k}^{-n}((\mathcal{F}^n \gamma')(\lambda_1)) = f_{\widehat{\gamma}_k}^{-n}(\gamma_k(\lambda_1)) = \gamma_{k-n}(\lambda_1) = \gamma'(\lambda_1)$. This implies that $f_{\widehat{\gamma}_k}^{-n}(\Gamma_{\mathcal{F}^n \gamma'}) = \Gamma_{\gamma'}$ which in turns, by (18) and (19), implies that $\sup_{\lambda \in B_j} d_{\mathbb{P}^k}(\gamma'(\lambda), \gamma_{k-n}(\lambda)) \le e^{-nA}$. Then (17) follows and thus (15) and the Fact are proved.

Let us now establish the existence of an equilibrium lamination $\mathcal{L}_0$. Consider the set

$$\mathcal{L}_0^+ := \{\gamma \in \mathcal{K}_0 \setminus \mathcal{J}_s \ : \ \forall \gamma' \in \mathcal{K}_0, \forall k \in \mathbb{N}, \Gamma_{\mathcal{F}^k(\gamma)} \cap \Gamma_{\gamma'} \ne \emptyset \Rightarrow \mathcal{F}^k(\gamma) = \gamma'\}.$$

The Fact, applied with $\mathcal{K}_0' = \mathcal{K}_0$ yields $\mathcal{M}_0\left(\mathcal{L}_0^+\right) = 1$ and, by construction, $\mathcal{L}_0^+$ satisfies the following properties:

1) $\mathcal{L}_0^+ \subset \mathcal{K}_0 \setminus \mathcal{J}_s \subset \mathcal{J} \setminus \mathcal{J}_s$,
2) $\mathcal{F}\left(\mathcal{L}_0^+\right) \subset \mathcal{L}_0^+$,
3) $\forall \gamma, \gamma' \in \mathcal{L}_0^+ \ : \ \Gamma_\gamma \cap \Gamma_{\gamma'} \ne \emptyset \Rightarrow \gamma = \gamma'$.

The set $\mathcal{L}_0 := \cup_{m \ge 0} \mathcal{F}^{-m}\left(\mathcal{L}_+\right)$ also satisfies the properties (2) and (3). It is also relatively compact in $\mathcal{J}$, indeed $\mathcal{L}_0^+ \subset \mathcal{K}_0$ and taking inverse branches cannot destroy the equicontinuity (a result of Ueda [Ued, Theorem 2.1]). Moreover $\mathcal{F} : \mathcal{L}_0 \to \mathcal{L}_0$ is d^k-to-1.

We finally prove the uniqueness assertions. Let $\mathcal{M}_0'$ be an equilibrium web for f (or, more generally, a compactly supported probability measure on $\mathcal{J}$ such that $p_{\lambda_0 \star} \mathcal{M}_0' = \mu_{\lambda_0}$ for some

$\lambda_0 \in M$). We set $\mathcal{K}_0' := \operatorname{supp} \mathcal{M}_0'$. Let us fix $\lambda_0 \in M$ and recall that $\mu_{\lambda_0} = p_{\lambda_0 \star} \mathcal{M}_0' = p_{\lambda_0 \star} \mathcal{M}_0$. Then, for any Borel subset $\mathcal{A}$ of $\mathcal{J}$, we have $\mu_{\lambda_0} \left(p_{\lambda_0} (\mathcal{K}_0' \cap \mathcal{A}) \right) = \mathcal{M}_0' \left(p_{\lambda_0}^{-1} \left(p_{\lambda_0} (\mathcal{K}_0' \cap \mathcal{A}) \right) \right) \geq \mathcal{M}_0' (\mathcal{K}_0' \cap \mathcal{A}) = \mathcal{M}_0' (\mathcal{A})$ and thus

$$\mathcal{M}_0 \left(\{ \gamma \in \mathcal{K}_0 \, : \, \exists \gamma' \in \mathcal{K}_0' \cap \mathcal{A} \text{ s.t. } \gamma(\lambda_0) = \gamma'(\lambda_0) \} \right) = \mathcal{M}_0 \left(p_{\lambda_0}^{-1} \left(p_{\lambda_0} (\mathcal{K}_0' \cap \mathcal{A}) \right) \right)$$
$$= \mu_{\lambda_0} \left(p_{\lambda_0} (\mathcal{K}_0' \cap \mathcal{A}) \right) \geq \mathcal{M}_0' (\mathcal{A}) .$$

But, according to the Fact we have

$$\mathcal{M}_0 \left(\{ \gamma \in \mathcal{K}_0 \, : \, \exists \gamma' \in \mathcal{K}_0' \cap \mathcal{A} \text{ s.t. } \gamma(\lambda_0) = \gamma'(\lambda_0) \} \right) = \mathcal{M}_0 (\mathcal{K}_0' \cap \mathcal{K}_0 \cap \mathcal{A}) = \mathcal{M}_0 (\mathcal{K}_0' \cap \mathcal{A})$$

and therefore $\mathcal{M}_0 (\mathcal{K}_0' \cap \mathcal{A}) \geq \mathcal{M}_0' (\mathcal{A})$. This implies that $\mathcal{M}_0 (\mathcal{K}_0') = 1$ and that $\mathcal{M}_0 \geq \mathcal{M}_0'$. As both $\mathcal{M}_0$ and $\mathcal{M}_0'$ are probability measures, we have proved that $\mathcal{M}_0 = \mathcal{M}_0'$.

Let $\mathcal{L}'$ be an arbitrary equilibrium lamination for f. Let us pick $\lambda_0 \in M$ and set $\mathcal{L}_{\lambda_0}' := p_{\lambda_0} (\mathcal{L}')$. Using $\mathcal{M}_0 (\mathcal{L}_0) = 1$, $\mu_{\lambda_0} = p_{\lambda_0 \star} \mathcal{M}_0$ and $\mu_{\lambda_0} \left(\mathcal{L}_{\lambda_0}' \right) = 1$ yields $\mathcal{M}_0 \left(\{ \gamma \in \mathcal{L}_0 \, : \, \gamma(\lambda_0) \in \mathcal{L}_{\lambda_0}' \} \right) = 1$. On the other hand, the Fact implies that $\mathcal{M}_0 \left(\{ \gamma \in \mathcal{L}_0 \, : \, \gamma(\lambda_0) \in \mathcal{L}_{\lambda_0}' \} \right) = \mathcal{M}_0 (\mathcal{L}_0 \cap \mathcal{L}')$. This shows that $\mathcal{M}_0 (\mathcal{L}_0 \Delta \mathcal{L}') = 0$. □

5. Siegel discs and bifurcations

As it is well known, the Julia sets of any holomorphic family of rational maps of $\mathbb{P}^1$ depends continuously on the parameter for the Hausdorff topology if and only if the family is stable. It is worth emphasizing that discontinuities can be explained by the appearance of Siegel discs, see [Do]. We investigate this in higher dimension and, as a consequence, show that the existence of virtually repelling Siegel periodic points in the Julia set (see Definitions 5.1 and 5.2) is an obstruction to the existence of an equilibrium web. We finally exploit this fact to end the proof of Theorem 1.1.

5.1. **Siegel discs as obstructions to stability.** We define a notion of Siegel disc for endomorphisms of $\mathbb{P}^k$ and investigate how they behave with respect to Julia sets. In this subsection, we endow $\mathbb{C}^k$ with the norm $\|z\| := \sup_i |z_i|$ and set $1 \leq q \leq k-1$. We write $z =: (z', z'')$ where $z' := (z_1, \cdots, z_{k-q}) \in \mathbb{C}^{k-q}$ and $z'' := (z_{k-q+1}, \cdots, z_k) \in \mathbb{C}^q$. We also set $k' := k - q$, $e^{i\theta_0} := (e^{i\theta_{0,k'+1}}, \cdots e^{i\theta_{0,k}})$ and $e^{i\theta_0} \cdot z'' := (e^{i\theta_{0,k'+1}} z_{k'+1}, \cdots, e^{i\theta_{0,k}} z_k)$.

Definition 5.1. *Let f_0 be a holomorphic endomorphism of $\mathbb{P}^k$. One says that $z_0 \in \mathbb{P}^k$ is a Siegel fixed point for f_0 if f_0 is holomorphically linearizable at z_0 and its differential at z_0 is of the form $\left(A_0 z', e^{i\theta_0} \cdot z'' \right)$ where A_0 is an expanding linear map on $\mathbb{C}^{k'}$ and $\pi, \theta_{0,k'+1}, \cdots, \theta_{0,k}$ are linearly independent over $\mathbb{Q}$. In other words, there exists a local holomorphic chart $\psi_0 : B_R \to \mathbb{P}^k$ such that $\psi_0(0) = z_0$ and*

$$\psi_0^{-1} \circ f_0 \circ \psi_0 = \left(A_0 z', e^{i\theta_0} \cdot z'' \right)$$

where θ_0 and A_0 are as above. Any set of the form $\psi_0 \left(\{0'\} \times B_\rho \right)$ where $\rho < R$ and B_ρ is a ball centered at the origin in $\mathbb{C}^q$ is called a local Siegel q-disc of f_0 centered at z_0.

Let us consider a holomorphic family f of endomorphisms of $\mathbb{P}^k$. If f_0 admits a Siegel fixed point z_0 then, by the implicit function theorem, there exists a unique holomorphic map $z(\lambda)$ defined on some neighbourhood of 0 in M such that $z(0) = z_0$ and $z(\lambda)$ is fixed by f_λ. Moreover, since $\theta_{0,k'+1}, \cdots, \theta_{0,k}$ are pairwise distinct, there exist holomorphic functions $w_j(\lambda)$ such that $w_j(0) = e^{i\theta_{0,j}}$ and $w_j(\lambda)$ is an eigenvalue of $d_{z(\lambda)} f_\lambda$ for $k' + 1 \leq j \leq k$. In this context, we coin the following definition.

Definition 5.2. *The Siegel fixed point z_0 is called* virtually repelling *if there exist a holomorphic disc $\sigma : \Delta_{\epsilon_0} \to M$ and positive constants c_j such that $\sigma(0) = 0$ and $|w_j \circ \sigma(t)| = 1 + c_j t + o(t)$ for $k' + 1 \le j \le k$ and $-t_0 < t < t_0$. If, moreover, $z \circ \sigma(t) \in J_{\sigma(t)}$ for $-t_0 < t < t_0$ the Siegel fixed point z_0 is called* virtually J-repelling.

Let us observe that if J_λ is continuous at λ_0 and if f_{λ_0} has a virtually repelling Siegel periodic point outside J_{λ_0}, then λ_0 must be accumulated by parameters λ for which f_λ has periodic repelling points outside J_λ. Examples of such repelling points have been given by Hubbard-Papadopol [HP, section 6, example 2] (see also Fornaess-Sibony [FS2, section 4.1]). The following proposition discusses the position of Siegel discs with respect to Julia sets. Note that the second item will only be used in Remark 5.9.

Proposition 5.3. *Let $f : M \times \mathbb{P}^k \to M \times \mathbb{P}^k$ be a holomorphic family of endomorphisms of $\mathbb{P}^k$ such that f_{λ_0} admits a virtually repelling Siegel fixed point z_0.*

1) *If f admits an equilibrum web then every local Siegel q-disc centered at z_0 is contained in $\mathbb{P}^k \setminus J_{\lambda_0}$. In particular $z_0 \notin J_{\lambda_0}$.*
2) *When $q = 1$, if $z_0 \in J_{\lambda_0}$ and if $\lambda \mapsto J_\lambda$ is continuous at λ_0 then any local Siegel q-disc centered at z_0 is contained in J_{λ_0}.*

The first item of the preceding proposition immediately yields the following result.

Corollary 5.4. *Let $f : M \times \mathbb{P}^k \to M \times \mathbb{P}^k$ be a holomorphic family of endomorphisms of $\mathbb{P}^k$. Let U_0 be any neighbourhood of λ_0 in M. If the restriction of f to $U_0 \times \mathbb{P}^k$ admits an equilibrium web then f_{λ_0} has no virtually repelling Siegel periodic point in J_{λ_0}.*

The proofs of items 1) and 2) of Proposition 5.3 respectively use items 1) and 2) of the following lemma. We shall also need the fact that μ_λ gives no mass to analytic sets.

Lemma 5.5. *Let $g : \Delta_{r_0} \times B_R \to \Delta_{r_0} \times B_{R'}$ be a holomorphic map such that $g(\lambda, z) = (\lambda, g_\lambda(z))$, $g_\lambda(0) = 0$ and $g_0(z) = \left(A_0^{-1} \cdot z', e^{-i\theta_0} \cdot z'' \right)$ where A_0 is an expanding linear map on $\mathbb{C}^{k'}$. Assume that $\frac{\partial g_{\lambda,j}}{\partial z_i}(0) = 0$ for $k' + 1 \le j \le k$ and $i \ne j$. Assume moreover that there exists $|u_0| = 1$ and $c_j > 0$ such that $|\frac{\partial g_{tu_0,j}}{\partial z_j}(0)| = 1 + c_j t + o(t)$ for $k' + 1 \le j \le k$ and $-r_0 < t < r_0$. Then, after taking r_0 and R smaller, the following properties occur.*

1) *There exists arbitrarily small λ such that $\|g_\lambda(z)\| \le \alpha_0 \|z\|$ on B_R with $0 < \alpha_0 < 1$.*
2) *Assume $k' = k - 1$. For any $0 < \rho < R_1 < R_2 < R$, there exists arbitrarily small λ such that, for every $a \in B_{R_1}$ which does not belong to the local stable manifold S_λ of g_λ, there exists n_0 such that $g_\lambda^{n_0}(a) \in \{\|z'\| < \rho\} \times \{R_1 < \|z''\| < R_2\}$ and $g_\lambda^k(a) \in B_{R_1}$ for $0 \le k \le n_0 - 1$.*

Proof. We will exploit the form of the Taylor expansion of order one of g. Let us write $g_\lambda := (g_{\lambda,j})_{1 \le j \le k}$ as

$$g_{\lambda,j} = \sum_{i=1}^{k'} \left(a_{ij} + \lambda \mu_{ij}(\lambda) + \lambda q_{ij}(\lambda, z) \right) z_i + \lambda \sum_{i=k'+1}^{k} s_{ij}(\lambda, z) z_i \quad \text{for } 1 \le j \le k'$$

$$g_{\lambda,j} = \left(e^{i\theta_j} + \lambda \mu_{jj}(\lambda) + \lambda q_{jj}(\lambda, z) \right) z_j + \lambda \sum_{i \ne j} s_{ij}(\lambda, z) z_i \quad \text{for } k' + 1 \le j \le k$$

where μ_{ij}, q_{ij} and s_{ij} are holomorphic on $\Delta_{r_0} \times B_R$ and satisfy $q_{ij}(\lambda, 0) = q_{jj}(\lambda, 0) = 0$. By assumption, we also have $s_{ij}(\lambda, 0) = 0$ for $k' + 1 \le j \le k$ and $i \ne j$.

By shrinking r_0 and R, there exists $0 < \alpha_1 < 1$ such that

$$(20) \qquad \sup_{1 \leq j \leq k'} |g_{\lambda,j}(z)| \leq \alpha_1 \|z\| \text{ on } \Delta_{r_0} \times B_R.$$

Let us set $\lambda_t := tu_0$ where $-r_0 < t < r_0$ and $Q_{jt}(z) := e^{i\theta_j} + \lambda_t \mu_{jj}(\lambda_t) + \lambda_t q_{jj}(\lambda_t, z)$ and $R_{jt}(z) := |\lambda_t| \sum_{i \neq j} |s_{ij}(\lambda_t, z)|$ for $k' + 1 \leq j \leq k$. Then, by our assumptions and after taking r_0 and R smaller, we have

$$(21) \qquad |Q_{jt}(z)| \leq 1 + \frac{c_j t}{2} \text{ for } -r_0 < t < 0 \text{ and } z \in B_R$$

$$(22) \qquad R_{jt}(z) \leq \frac{c_j|t|}{4} \text{ for } -r_0 < t < r_0 \text{ and } z \in B_R$$

$$(23) \qquad 1 + \frac{c_j t}{2} \leq |Q_{jt}(z)| \leq 1 + 2c_j t \text{ for } 0 < t < r_0 \text{ and } z \in B_R.$$

It follows from (21) and (22) that $|g_{\lambda_t,j}(z)| \leq (1 + \frac{tc_j}{4})\|z\|$ for $k' + 1 \leq j \leq k$, $-r_0 < t < 0$ and $z \in B_R$. This and (20) yields the first assertion of the lemma.

Let us now establish the second one. Fix $0 < t < t_0$ so small that $(1 + \frac{9tc_k}{4})R_1 < R_2$. Let $a \in B_{R_1}$ be outside the local stable manifold of g_{λ_t}. Assume that one cannot find n_0 such that $g_{\lambda_t}^p(a) \in B_{R_1}$ for $0 \leq p \leq n_0 - 1$ and $g_{\lambda_t}^{n_0}(a) \in \{\|z'\| < \rho\} \times \{\|z''\| > R_1\}$. Then, according to (20), the sequence $a_n := g_{\lambda_t}^n(a)$ is well defined and $\|a_n'\| \to 0$. From (22) and (23) one gets $|a_{n+1,k}| \geq (1 + \frac{c_k t}{2})|a_{n,k}| - \frac{tc_k}{4}\|a_n'\|$ and therefore, since $\|a_n'\| \to 0$ and $(a_{n,k})_n$ is bounded, $\limsup_n |a_{n,k}| = 0$. Then a_n tends to the origin and this contradicts the fact that a does not belong to the local stable manifold of g_{λ_t}. Thus n_0 exists and it remains to check that $\|a_{n_0}''\| < R_2$. From (22) and (23) one gets $|a_{n_0,k}| \leq (1 + 2c_k t)|a_{n_0-1,k}| + \frac{tc_k}{4}\|a_{n_0-1}'\| \leq (1 + \frac{9tc_k}{4})R_1 < R_2$. $\qquad\square$

PROOF OF PROPOSITION 5.3: We may assume that $M = \Delta_{\epsilon_0}$ and $\lambda_0 = 0$ so that z_0 is a virtually repelling Siegel fixed point of f_0. Thus there exists a biholomorphism $\psi_0 : B_R \to \psi_0(B_R)$ such that $\psi_0(0) = z_0$ and $\psi_0^{-1} \circ f_0 \circ \psi_0 = (A_0 \cdot z', e^{i\theta_0} \cdot z'')$ where A_0 is linear and expanding on $\mathbb{C}^{k'}$ and $\pi, \theta_{0,k'+1}, \cdots, \theta_{0,k}$ are linearly independent over $\mathbb{Q}$. Let $z(\lambda)$ be the fixed point of f_λ obtained by the implicit function theorem.

The mapping $\psi_0^{-1} \circ f_\lambda^{-1} \circ \psi_0$ is well defined on $\Delta_{\epsilon_0} \times B_R$ after taking R and ϵ_0 smaller. Since the $e^{i\theta_{0,j}}$ are pairwise distinct for $k' + 1 \leq j \leq k$, we may find q linearly independent vectors $v_{k'+1}(\lambda), \cdots, v_k(\lambda)$ in $\mathbb{C}^k$ and q scalars $w_{k'+1}(\lambda), \cdots, w_k(\lambda)$ which depend holomorphically on $\lambda \in \Delta_{\epsilon_0}$ and such that

$$(24) \qquad d_{\psi_0^{-1}(z(\lambda))}\left(\psi_0^{-1} \circ f_\lambda^{-1} \circ \psi_0\right)(v_j(\lambda)) = w_j(\lambda)v_j(\lambda) \text{ for } k' + 1 \leq j \leq k.$$

Using basis like $(v_1, \cdots, v_{k'}, v_{k'+1}(\lambda), \cdots, v_k(\lambda))$ we may perform change of coordinates of the form $(\lambda, A(\lambda, z))$ where $A(\lambda, \cdot)$ is affine on $\mathbb{C}^k$ which, conjugate by ψ_0, yield biholomorphisms $\psi_\lambda : B_R \to \psi_\lambda(B_R)$ such that $g_\lambda := \psi_\lambda^{-1} \circ f_\lambda^{-1} \circ \psi_\lambda$ satisfies the assumptions of Lemma 5.5. The condition $\frac{\partial g_{\lambda,j}}{\partial z_i}(0) = 0$ for $k' + 1 \leq j \leq k$ and $i \neq j$ indeed follows from (24) and the condition $|\frac{\partial g_{tu_0,j}}{\partial z_j}(0)| = 1 + c_j t + o(t)$ follows from the fact that z_0 is virtually repelling. By an abuse of notation we shall assume that $f_\lambda^{-1} = g_\lambda$.

1) We proceed by contradiction and assume that $(0', z_0'') \in J_0$ for $0 < \|z_0''\| < r < R$. Since f admits an equilibrium web, Lemma 2.5 ensures that there exists a holomorphic map $\gamma : \Delta_{\epsilon_0} \to \mathbb{P}^k$

such that $\gamma(0) = (0', z_0'')$ and $(\mathcal{F}^n \cdot \gamma)_n$ is normal on Δ_{ϵ_0}. Since $f_0^n(\gamma(0)) = (0', e^{in\theta_0} \cdot z_0'')$ and $(\mathcal{F}^n \cdot \gamma)_n$ is normal, after reducing ϵ_0, we may suppose that

$$(25) \qquad \qquad \|f_\lambda^n(\gamma(\lambda))\| \leq r \text{ on } \Delta_{\epsilon_0} \text{ for } n \geq 1.$$

Let us recall that $g_\lambda = f_\lambda^{-1}$. By Lemma 5.5, there exists $\lambda_p \to 0$ and $0 < \alpha_p < 1$ such that $\|g_{\lambda_p}(z)\| \leq \alpha_p \|z\|$ on B_R. We may thus find a sequence $n_p \to \infty$ such that

$$(26) \qquad \qquad \|g_{\lambda_p}^{n_p}(z)\| \leq \frac{1}{p}\|z\| \text{ on } B_r.$$

From (25) and (26) one gets

$$(27) \qquad \qquad \|\gamma(\lambda_p)\| = \|g_{\lambda_p}^{n_p} \circ f_{\lambda_p}^{n_p}(\gamma(\lambda_p))\| \leq \frac{r}{p}$$

which is impossible since $\lim_p \|\gamma(\lambda_p)\| = \|\gamma(0)\| = \|z_0''\| > 0$.

So far we have shown that the punctured q-disc $\{0'\} \times \{0 < \|z''\| < R\}$ is contained in J_0^c. Since J_0 is totally invariant and $g_0 = (A_0^{-1} \cdot z', e^{-i\theta_0} \cdot z'')$ where A_0 is linear and expanding, this implies that $B_R \setminus \{z \in B_R : z'' = 0\} \subset J_0^c$. Finally, as μ_0 does not give mass to analytic sets, we get $B_R \subset J_0^c$.

2) We have to show that $(0', z_{0k}) \in J_0$ if $0 < |z_{0k}| < R$. Assume, to the contrary, that $(0', z_{0k}) \notin J_0$ for some $0 < |z_{0k}| < R$. Then one may pick a neighbourhood V_0 of $(0', z_{0k})$ such that $V_0 \subset (J_0)^c$ and which is of the form

$$V_0 := \{\|z'\| < \rho\} \times \{R_1 < |z_k| < R_2 \text{ and } |\arg z_k - \arg z_{0k}| < \eta\}.$$

Let us now denote by T_{ρ,R_1,R_2} the tube

$$T_{\rho,R_1,R_2} := \{\|z'\| < \rho\} \times \{R_1 < |z_k| < R_2\}.$$

Since A_0 is contracting and θ_0/π irrational, for any $z \in T_{\rho,R_1,R_2}$ there exists an integer n such that $g_0^n(z) \in V_0$. By the invariance of Julia sets we thus have $T_{\rho,R_1,R_2} \subset (J_0)^c$. Let us shrink the tube T_{ρ,R_1,R_2}. By assumption, J_λ is $u.s.c$ at 0 and therefore

$$T_{\rho,R_1,R_2} \subset (J_\lambda)^c \text{ when } \lambda \text{ is close enough to } 0.$$

On the other hand, according to the second assertion of Lemma 5.5, we may find parameters λ which are arbitrarily close to 0 and such that $B_{R_1} \setminus S_\lambda \subset \cup_n (g_\lambda^n)^{-1} T_{\rho,R_1,R_2}$ where S_λ denotes the stable manifold of g_λ. As μ_λ gives no mass to analytic sets, this and the inclusion $T_{\rho,R_1,R_2} \subset (J_\lambda)^c$ implies the existence of a sequence of parameters $\lambda_p \to 0$ such that $B_{R_1} \subset (J_{\lambda_p})^c$. This contradicts the lower semi continuity of J_λ at 0 since $0 \notin (J_{\lambda_p})_{\frac{R_1}{2}}$ but $0 \in J_0$ by our assumption. $\qquad \square$

5.2. Holomorphic motion of all repelling J-cycles of f when f admits an equilibrum web.

Our main goal here is to end the proof of Theorem 1.1. We only have to establish the implication (C)$\Rightarrow$(A). To this purpose, we shall use Corollary 5.4 and show how a Siegel disc may appear when a repelling J-cycle fails to move holomorphically.

Proposition 5.6. Let $f : M \times \mathbb{P}^k \to M \times \mathbb{P}^k$ be a holomorphic family such that $k = 2$ or M is a simply connected open subset of $\mathcal{H}_d(\mathbb{P}^k)$. If f admits an equilibrium web then all repelling J-cycles of f move holomorphically.

Let us recall that a periodic point is said to be *resonant* if its multipliers $w_1, \cdots, w_k$ satisfy a relation of the form $w_1^{m_1} \cdots w_k^{m_k} - w_j = 0$ where the m_j are integers and $m_1 + \cdots + m_k \geq 2$. Note that when $w_j = e^{i\theta_j}$ for $1 \leq j \leq s$ and some $s \leq k$ then the absence of resonances forces $\pi, \theta_1, \cdots, \theta_s$ to be linearly independent over $\mathbb{Q}$.

We shall use the following Lemmas.

Lemma 5.7. *Let $f : M \times \mathbb{P}^k \to M \times \mathbb{P}^k$ be a holomorphic family of degree $d \geq 2$, where M is an open subset of $\mathcal{H}_d(\mathbb{P}^k)$ and $n \geq 1$ a fixed integer. There exist an analytic subset Y of M and an analytic subset Y_0 of $M \setminus Y$ such that every point $\lambda_0 \in M \setminus (Y \cup Y_0)$ admits a neighbourhood U_0 and an analytic subset Y' of U_0 such that: all n-periodic points of f_λ are given by holomorphic parametrizations $\zeta(\lambda)$ over U_0 and the eigenvalues of the Jacobian matrix of f_λ^n at $\zeta(\lambda)$ give rise to a parametrization $w : \lambda \mapsto (w_1(\lambda), \ldots, w_k(\lambda))$ which satisfies the following properties:*

(1) *w is holomorphic,*
(2) *the rank of the Jacobian matrix of w on $U_0 \setminus Y'$ is maximal, i.e., equal to k (notice that $\dim M = (k+1)(k+d)!/(k!d!) > k$),*
(3) *$w_i(\lambda) \neq w_j(\lambda)$ for every $\lambda \in U_0 \setminus Y'$ and $i \neq j$.*

Proof. We shall use the notation $[z]$ for the elements of $\mathbb{P}^k$, in particular we shall denote by $f(\lambda, [z])$ the holomorphic family under consideration. We only have to treat the case $M = \mathcal{H}_d(\mathbb{P}^k)$. However, all we shall actually need is that maps of the form $[z_0^d + \varepsilon_0 z_j^d : \cdots : z_j^d : \cdots : z_k^d + \varepsilon_{k-1} z_j^d]$, where $1 \leq j \leq k$ and $\varepsilon := (\varepsilon_0, \ldots, \varepsilon_{k-1})$ belongs to some neighbourhood V_0 of $0 \in \mathbb{C}^k$, are parametrized by M. More precisely, we will consider the families $g^j : V_0 \times \mathbb{P}^k \to V_0 \times \mathbb{P}^k$ given by

$$g^j(\varepsilon, [z]) := (\varepsilon, [z_0^d + \varepsilon_0 z_j^d : \cdots : z_j^d : \cdots : z_k^d + \varepsilon_{k-1} z_j^d])$$

as sub-families of f and use them to investigate the perturbations of the map $f_0 := [z_0^d : \cdots : z_k^d]$.

Given n a fixed integer, let us set $X_n := \left\{ (\lambda, [z]) \in M \times \mathbb{P}^k \colon f^n(\lambda, [z]) = (\lambda, [z]) \right\}$. The number of n-periodic points of f_λ is bounded above by a constant which does not depend on $\lambda \in M$ (but depends on k, d, n). Hence the canonical projection $\pi : X_n \to M$ is a ramified covering of a certain degree D_n; let $Y \subsetneq M$ be the analytic subset such that $\pi : X_n \setminus \pi^{-1}(Y) \to M \setminus Y$ is a covering. Every $\lambda_0 \in M \setminus Y$ admits a neighbourhood $U_0 \subset M \setminus Y$ and holomorphic maps $\zeta_q : U_0 \to \mathbb{P}^k$ $(1 \leq q \leq D_n)$ such that $\{\zeta_q(\lambda) \colon 1 \leq q \leq D_n\}$ is the set of fixed points of f_λ^n. We denote by $A_q(\lambda)$ the Jacobian matrix of f_λ^n at $\zeta_q(\lambda)$, the dependence $\lambda \mapsto A_q(\lambda)$ is holomorphic on U_0. We then denote by $\{w_{q,1}(\lambda), \ldots, w_{q,k}(\lambda)\}$ the set of eigenvalues of $A_q(\lambda)$.

The parameter 0 (corresponding to $f_0 = [z_0^d : \cdots : z_k^d]$) does not belong to Y and therefore there exists a neighbourhood U_0 of 0 in M on which all the maps ζ_q for $1 \leq q \leq D_n$ are defined. The key observation is as follows. Each map ζ_q, when restricted to a suitable family $g^j(\varepsilon, \cdot)$, is of the form $\zeta_q(\varepsilon) = (\zeta_{q,0}(\varepsilon_0), \ldots, \zeta_{q,k-1}(\varepsilon_{k-1}))$ and the corresponding matrix-map $A_q(\epsilon)$ is diagonal with non-constant holomorphic entries of the form $w_{q,1}(\varepsilon_0), \ldots, w_{q,k}(\varepsilon_{k-1})$. Assume indeed that $\zeta_q(0) \in \{z_k \neq 0\}$ and consider the family $g^k(\varepsilon, [z])$. In the standard chart $\{z_k \neq 0\}$, we can write g^k as $g^k(\varepsilon, z) := (\varepsilon, z_0^d + \varepsilon_0, \ldots, z_{k-1}^d + \varepsilon_{k-1})$. Then $\zeta_q(\varepsilon)$ takes the announced form and the functions $w_{q,j}(\varepsilon)$ correspond to multipliers of n-periodic points of the polynomial $z^d + \epsilon$. They cannot be constant since such periodic points uniformly tend to infinity with ϵ and the multiplier is given by the product of the function dz^{d-1} evaluated along the points of the cycle. Moreover $w_{q,j}$ can not be persistently equal to $w_{q,j'}$ for $j \neq j'$ since these multipliers can be chosen independently from

each other.

By the above observation, for a generic $\lambda \in M$ the matrix $A_q(\lambda)$ have k distinct eigenvalues. More precisely, there exists an analytic subset Y_0 of $M \setminus Y$ (the union over q of the zero sets of the discriminants of the characteristic polynomials of $A_q(\lambda)$) such that, for every $\lambda \in M \setminus Y$ and U_0 as above, the maps $\lambda \mapsto w_{q,j}(\lambda)$ (with $1 \leq q \leq D_n$ and $1 \leq j \leq k$) are well defined, holomorphic and take pairwise distinct values on $U_0 \setminus Y_0$. We can thus define the (holomorphic) maps

$$\psi_q : \lambda \mapsto (w_{q,i_1}(\lambda), \ldots, w_{q,i_k}(\lambda)),$$

on some neighbourhood of any $\lambda_0 \in M \setminus (Y \cup Y_0)$. Although the definition of ψ_q depends on the ordering of the eigenvalues, this is not the case for the rank $r_q(\lambda)$ of its Jacobian with respect to λ which is thus a well defined function on $M \setminus (Y \cup Y_0)$. For every $\lambda_0 \in M \setminus (Y \cup Y_0)$ and every neighbourhood $U_0 \subset M \setminus (Y \cup Y_0)$ of λ_0 we have the following dichotomy, valid for every fixed $1 \leq q \leq D_n$:

 (1) $r_q < k$ on U_0; or
 (2) $r_q = k$ outside a (proper) analytic subset Y_q of U_0.

We will establish that the first possibility is impossible, thus proving the lemma. Owing to analytic continuation, it is sufficient to prove the existence of $\lambda_0 \in M \setminus (Y \cup Y_0)$ such that $r_q(\lambda_0) = k$. By our key observation, the map ψ_q restricted to some convenient family $g^j(\varepsilon, \cdot)$ is of the form $(w_{q,1}(\varepsilon_0), \ldots, w_{q,k}(\varepsilon_{k-1}))$ where the $w_{q,i}$ are non-constant holomorphic functions of one variable. It then suffices to choose ε such that the $w_{q,j}(\varepsilon_{j-1})$ are pairwise distinct (and thus $\varepsilon \notin Y_0$) and the derivatives $w'_{q,j}(\varepsilon_{j-1})$ non zero (so that $r_q(\varepsilon) = k$). The desired parameter λ_0 is given by $f_{\lambda_0} = g^k(\varepsilon, \cdot)$. $\qquad\square$

Lemma 5.8. *Let $w_1, \cdots, w_k : D(0, R) \to \mathbb{C}$ be holomorphic functions. Assume that $w_j(0) \neq 0$ and that there exists $\lambda_n \to 0$ such that $\min_{1 \leq j \leq k} |w_j(\lambda_n)| > 1$. Assume moreover that there exists $1 \leq N \leq k$ such that*
 - $|w_j(0)| = 1$ and $w'_j(0) \neq 0$ for $1 \leq j \leq N$,
 - $|w_j(0)| \neq 1$ for $N + 1 \leq j \leq k$.
 Then, after renumbering, there exist an integer $1 \leq q \leq k$, a disc $D(\lambda_0, r) \subset D(0, R)$ and a partition $D(\lambda_0, r) = D^+(\lambda_0, r) \cup C \cup D^-(\lambda_0, r)$ where C is a real analytic arc through λ_0 and D^+ and D^- are open connected subsets of D such that

 (1) $|w_j| > 1$ on $D^+(\lambda_0, r)$ and $|w_j| < 1$ on $D^-(\lambda_0, r)$ for $k - q + 1 \leq j \leq k$,
 (2) $|w_j| = 1$ and $w'_j \neq 0$ on C for $k - q + 1 \leq j \leq k$,
 (3) $|w_j| > 1$ on $D(\lambda_0, r)$ for $1 \leq j \leq k - q$ if $q \leq k - 1$.

Proof. In the sequel we allow to shrink R without specifying it. Let us set $C_j := \{|w_j| = 1\}$ and $U_j^+ := \{|w_j| > 1\}$, $U_j^- := \{|w_j| < 1\}$. Since we can assume that $w'_j(0) \neq 0$ when $\{|w_j| = 1\} \neq \emptyset$ the subset C_j is either empty or is a real-analytic arc through 0 in $D(0, R)$ on which $w'_j \neq 0$. In particular we have

$$C_j = C_l \quad \text{if} \quad C_j \cap C_l \text{ is strictly bigger than } \{0\}.$$

Let us set $U^+ := \cap_{j=1}^k U_j^+$. By assumption, $0 \in \overline{U^+}$ and therefore U^+ is a non-empty open subset of $D(0, R)$. It is clear that $\partial U^+ \subset \partial D(0, R) \cup \left(\cup_{j=1}^k C_j\right)$. On the other hand, we can not have $\partial U^+ \subset \{0\} \cup \partial D(0, R)$ since otherwise $U^+ = D(0, R) \setminus \{0\}$ and the subharmonic function

$\psi(\lambda) := \max_{1 \leq j \leq k} |w_j(\lambda)|^{-1}$ would violate the maximum principle (recall that $\psi(0) \geq 1$). We may thus pick $\lambda_0 \neq 0$ such that $\lambda_0 \in C_{j_0} \cap \partial U^+$ for some $1 \leq j_0 \leq k$. Observe that $\lambda_0 \notin U_i^-$ for $1 \leq i \leq k$.

If $C_i \neq C_{j_0}$ for some $1 \leq i \leq k$ then $\lambda_0 \notin C_i$ and thus $\lambda_0 \in U_i^+$. After renumbering we may therefore find $1 \leq q \leq k-1$ such that

$$\lambda_0 \in C_{k-q+1} = C_{k-q+2} = \cdots = C_k := C \text{ and } \lambda_0 \in U_1^+ \cap \cdots \cap U_{k-q}^+.$$

For $r > 0$ sufficiently small we have $D(\lambda_0, r) \subset \cap_1^{k-q} U_i^+$ and $D(\lambda_0, r) \setminus C$ has two connected components Ω_1 and Ω_2. For each $k - q + 1 \leq i \leq k$, one has $\Omega_1 \subset U_i^+$ and $\Omega_2 \subset U_i^-$ or $\Omega_1 \subset U_i^-$ and $\Omega_2 \subset U_i^+$. Assume for instance that $\Omega_1 \subset U_{k-q+1}^+$. Then, since $\lambda_0 \in \partial U^+$, we must have $\Omega_1 \subset U_i^+$ and $\Omega_2 \subset U_i^-$ for every $k - q + 1 \leq i \leq k$ and we set $D(\lambda_0, r)^+ := \Omega_1$ and $D(\lambda_0, r)^- := \Omega_2$. $\square$

PROOF OF PROPOSITION 5.6: By assumption, f admits an equilibrium web. Let $\lambda_a \in M$ and assume that z_a belongs to some p-periodic repelling J-cycle of f_{λ_a}. It suffices to show that the map $\gamma : M \to \mathbb{P}^k$, which is the element of $\mathcal{J}$ given by Lemma 2.5 (3), enjoys the property that $\gamma(\lambda) \in J_\lambda$ is repelling for every $\lambda \in M$.

Since M is connected, we have to show that the subset $\{ \lambda \in M : \gamma(\lambda) \text{ is repelling} \}$ is closed in M. Assume, to the contrary, that this is not true. Then, for arbitrarily small ϵ_0, one finds a new holomorphic map $\gamma_0 : B_{\epsilon_0} \to \mathbb{P}^k$ such that $\gamma_0(\lambda) \in J_\lambda$ is fixed by f_λ^p for all $\lambda \in B_{\epsilon_0}$ and $\gamma_0(0)$ is not repelling but $\gamma_0(\lambda_0)$ is repelling for some $\lambda_0 \in B_{\epsilon_0}$. Our aim below is to find $\lambda_0' \in B_{\epsilon_0}$ such that $\gamma(\lambda_0')$ is a virtually repelling Siegel fixed point of $f_{\lambda_0'}^p$. Corollary 5.4 then yields a contradiction.

Reducing ϵ_0 allows to use charts and replace $\mathbb{P}^k$ by $\mathbb{C}^k$. Let us denote by $w_1(\lambda), \cdots, w_k(\lambda)$ the eigenvalues of $A(\lambda) := (f_\lambda^p)'(\gamma(\lambda))$. There exists a proper analytic subset Z of B_{ϵ_0} such that $w_1, \cdots, w_k$ are holomorphic on $B_{\epsilon_0} \setminus Z$. For every $n \in \mathbb{N}$ we define a function ω_n on $\mathbb{C}^l$

$$\omega_n(w) := \min_{2 \leq |m| \leq n, \, 1 \leq j \leq l} |w_1^{m_1} \cdots w_l^{m_l} - w_j|$$

where $|m| := m_1 + \cdots + m_l$ for any $m := (m_1, \cdots, m_l) \in \mathbb{N}^l$ and then define a function $\mathcal{B}_l$ on $\mathbb{C}^l$ by setting

$$\mathcal{B}_l(w) := \sum_{n \geq 0} \frac{1}{2^n} \log \omega_{2^{n+1}}(w).$$

We shall set $\mathcal{B}(\lambda) := \mathcal{B}_k(w_1(\lambda), \cdots, w_k(\lambda))$. The interest of this function is that, according to Brjuno's theorem (see [Br]), f_λ^p is holomorphically linearizable at $\gamma(\lambda)$ if $\mathcal{B}(\lambda) > -\infty$ and $A(\lambda)$ is diagonalizable. We shall also use the fact that each function $\mathcal{B}_l$ is finite on a dense subset of the real torus $T^l := \{|w_1| = \cdots = |w_l| = 1\}$.

Let us denote by Δ_{ϵ_0} the disc in $\mathbb{C}$ obtained by intersecting B_{ϵ_0} with the complex line through 0 and λ_0. We may move a little bit λ_0 so that the set $Z \cap \Delta_{\epsilon_0}$ is discrete. In particular, there exists a discrete subset Z_0 of Δ_{ϵ_0} such that on $\Delta_{\epsilon_0} \setminus Z_0$ the functions $w_1, \cdots, w_k$ are either constant or holomorphic, non-vanishing and with non-vanishing derivatives. When M is an open subset of $\mathcal{H}_d(\mathbb{P}^k)$, we shall need the following more precise fact which immediately follows from Lemma 5.7.

Fact: *If M is an open subset of $\mathcal{H}_d(\mathbb{P}^k)$, we may move λ_0 so that there exists a set $Z_0' \supset Z_0$ for which $\Delta_{\epsilon_0} \setminus Z_0'$ is open, path-connected and dense in Δ_{ϵ_0}, the functions $w_1, \cdots, w_k$ take pairwise distinct values on $\Delta_{\epsilon_0} \setminus Z_0'$ and the maps $\lambda \mapsto (w_{i_1}(\lambda), \cdots, w_{i_k}(\lambda))$ are well defined holomorphic*

submersions on some neighbourhood of any $\lambda_0 \in \Delta_{\epsilon_0} \setminus Z_0'$ in M.

Let us set

$$\varphi(\lambda) := \min\left(|w_1(\lambda)|, \cdots, |w_k(\lambda)|\right).$$

This is a continuous function on Δ_{ϵ_0}. Moreover $\varphi(0) \leq 1$ and $\varphi(\lambda_0) > 1$, in particular φ is not constant. By the maximum principle applied to the subharmonic function φ^{-1}, there exists $\lambda_1 \in \Delta_{\epsilon_0} \setminus Z_0$ such that $\varphi(\lambda_1) < 1$. Considering a continuous path connecting λ_0 to λ_1 in $\Delta_{\epsilon_0} \setminus Z_0$, one finds $\lambda_2 \in \Delta_{\epsilon_0} \setminus Z_0$ and $\tilde{\lambda}_p \to \lambda_2$ such that $\varphi(\lambda_2) = 1$ and $\varphi(\tilde{\lambda}_p) > 1$. Let us pick a small disc $D(\lambda_2, R)$ contained in $\Delta_{\epsilon_0} \setminus Z_0$. Then (after renumbering) the functions $w_1, \cdots, w_k$ satisfy the assumptions of Lemma 5.8 on $D(\lambda_2, R)$. Let q be the integer and C be the real analytic arc in $D(\lambda_3, r) \subset D(\lambda_2, R)$ provided by this Lemma. Since $|w_j| < 1$ on $D^-(\lambda_3, r)$ for $k - q + 1 \leq j \leq k$ and $\gamma(\lambda) \in J_\lambda$, we must have $1 \leq q \leq k - 1$.

Let us stress that when M is an open subset of $\mathcal{H}_d(\mathbb{P}^k)$, we may use the Fact and repeat the above argument with Z_0' replacing Z_0. This gives us a point λ_3 with a neighbourhood V_{λ_3} on which $A(\lambda_3)$ has pairwise distinct eigenvalues and the map $\lambda \mapsto (w_1(\lambda), \cdots, w_k(\lambda))$ is a holomorphic submersion. We shall denote by S_q the piece of real manifold defined by

$$S_q := \{\lambda \in V_{\lambda_3} : |w_{k-q+1}(\lambda)| = \cdots = |w_k(\lambda)| = 1\}.$$

Note that, if r is small enough, the arc C is contained in S_q.

Let us explain how to end the proof. Recall that we seek a parameter λ_0' such that $\gamma(\lambda_0')$ is a virtually repelling Siegel fixed point of $f_{\lambda_0'}^p$. By definition, if $\lambda_0' \in S_q$ and $f_{\lambda_0'}^p$ is holomorphically linearizable at $\gamma(\lambda_0')$ then $\gamma(\lambda_0')$ is a Siegel fixed point of $f_{\lambda_0'}^p$ (provided that π and the angles of rotation are linearly independent over $\mathbb{Q}$). Let us now observe that, since λ_3 was produced by Lemma 5.8, such a point $\gamma(\lambda_0')$ is virtually repelling when λ_0' is sufficently close to λ_3. We thus have to find points on S_q where Brjuno theorem applies and which are arbitrarily close to λ_3. This is easier when $k = 2$, in higher dimension we need to assume that M is an open subset of $\mathcal{H}_d(\mathbb{P}^k)$ and use the above Fact.

We first justify the existence of such a parameter λ_0' in dimension $k = 2$. In that case, $A(\lambda)$ is diagonalizable when $\lambda \in C$ since only one of its two eigenvalues has modulus 1. Let us inspect the quantities $|w_1(\lambda)^{m_1} w_2(\lambda)^{m_2} - w_j(\lambda)|$ in the definition of $\omega_n(\lambda)$. Since $|w_1| > 1$ and $|w_2| = 1$ on C, they all are larger than some uniform constant $a > 0$ on C except those of the form $|w_1(\lambda)w_2(\lambda)^{m_2} - w_1(\lambda)|$ with $m_2 \geq 1$ or $|w_2(\lambda)^{m_2} - w_2(\lambda)|$ with $m_2 \geq 2$. It follows that $\mathcal{B}(\lambda) > -\infty$ if $\mathcal{B}_1(e^{i\theta(\lambda)}) > -\infty$ where θ is a non constant real analytic function on C such that $w_2(\lambda) = e^{i\theta(\lambda)}$. The existence of $\lambda_0' \in C$ is thus deduced from the fact that $\mathcal{B}_1$ is finite on a dense subset of the torus T^1.

We finally consider the case where M is an open subset of $\mathcal{H}_d(\mathbb{P}^k)$. As we already saw, in that situation, the point $\lambda_3 \in S_q$ enjoys the following two properties: $A(\lambda_3)$ has pairwise distinct eigenvalues and the map $\lambda \mapsto (w_1(\lambda), \cdots, w_k(\lambda))$ is a holomorphic submersion on a neighbourhood V_{λ_3} of λ_3. Let us write $w_j(\lambda) =: e^{i\theta_j(\lambda)}$ for $k - q + 1 \leq j \leq k$ and $\lambda \in S_q$.

By the submersion property, the sets $\{\lambda \in S_q : |w_1(\lambda)|^{m_1} \cdots |w_{k-q}(\lambda)|^{m_{k-q}} = |w_j(\lambda)|\}$ are either empty or real hypersurfaces in S_q. By Baire theorem, we may therefore move a little bit λ_3

in S_q so that

(28) $|w_1(\lambda_3)|^{m_1} \cdots |w_{k-q}(\lambda_3)|^{m_{k-q}} \neq |w_j(\lambda_3)|$ for $1 \leq j \leq n$ and $m_1 + \cdots + m_{k-q} \geq 1$.

On the other hand, since $|w_j(\lambda_3)| > 1$ for $1 \leq j \leq k - q$, we may shrink V_{λ_3} and find $A \in \mathbb{N}$ and $c > 0$ such that

(29) $|w_1(\lambda)^{m_1} \cdots w_k(\lambda)^{m_k} - w_j(\lambda)| \geq c$ on V_{λ_3} for $1 \leq j \leq n$ and $m_1 + \cdots + m_{k-q} \geq A$.

From (28) we get $|w_1(\lambda_3)^{m_1} \cdots w_k(\lambda_3)^{m_k} - w_j(\lambda_3)| \geq ||w_1(\lambda_3)^{m_1} \cdots w_{k-q}(\lambda_3)^{m_{k-q}}| - |w_j(\lambda_3)|| > 0$ for $1 \leq j \leq n$ and $m_1 + \cdots + m_{k-q} \geq 1$ and thus, after shrinking V_{λ_3} again and taking c smaller, one has $|w_1(\lambda)^{m_1} \cdots w_k(\lambda)^{m_k} - w_j(\lambda)| \geq c$ on V_{λ_3} for $1 \leq m_1 + \cdots + m_{k-q} \leq A$ and $1 \leq j \leq n$. Taking (29) into account we thus have

$$|w_1(\lambda)^{m_1} \cdots w_k(\lambda)^{m_k} - w_j(\lambda)| \geq c \ \text{ on } V_{\lambda_3} \text{ for } 1 \leq j \leq n \text{ and } m_1 + \cdots + m_{k-q} \geq 1.$$

It follows that, for $\lambda \in V_{\lambda_3} \cap S_q$, $\mathcal{B}(\lambda) > -\infty$ if $\mathcal{B}_q(e^{i\theta_{k-q+1}(\lambda)}, \cdots, e^{i\theta_k(\lambda)}) > -\infty$. The existence of $\lambda'_0 \in S_q$ satisfying $\mathcal{B}(\lambda'_0) > -\infty$ is thus obtained by using the fact that $\mathcal{B}_q$ is finite on a dense sub-set of T^q and, once again, the submersion property. Note that if λ'_0 is close enough to λ_3 then $A(\lambda'_0)$ is diagonalizable since its eigenvalues are pairwise distinct. Note also that $\theta_{k-q+1}(\lambda'_0), \cdots, \theta_k(\lambda'_0), \pi$ are linearly independent over $\mathbb{Q}$ since $\mathcal{B}_q(e^{i\theta_{k-q+1}(\lambda'_0)}, \cdots, e^{i\theta_k(\lambda'_0)}) > -\infty$. $\square$

Remark 5.9. *It would be interesting to know if the continuity of the map $\lambda \mapsto J_\lambda$ on some open subset of the parameter space is equivalent to the existence of an equilibrium web, as it occurs when $k = 1$. The second item of Proposition 5.3 should be useful to study this question.*

PROOF OF THEOREM 1.1: Let $f : M \times \mathbb{P}^k \to M \times \mathbb{P}^k$ be a holomorphic family of endomorphisms where M is either a simply connected open subset of $\mathcal{H}_d(\mathbb{P}^k)$ or any simply connected complex manifold when $k = 2$.

In subsection 3.5 we saw that (A)$\Rightarrow$(B)$\Leftrightarrow$(E). Theorem 1.6 yields (B)$\Rightarrow$(C'), where (C') is the asser-tion : "the restriction $f_{B \times \mathbb{P}^k}$ admits an equilibrium web for any sufficiently small ball B". Assume now that (C') is satisfied. By Proposition 5.6, the repelling J-cycles locally move holomorphically. This implies that the set

$$\{(\lambda, z) \in M \times \mathbb{P}^k : \ z \text{ belongs to some } n\text{-periodic and repelling } J\text{-cycle of } f_\lambda\}$$

is an unramified covering of M. As M is simply-connected, we thus get that the repelling J-cycles move holomorphically over M, hence (C')$\Rightarrow$(C). Proposition 5.6 also yields (C)$\Rightarrow$(A), and therefore the properties (A), (B) and (C) are equivalent.

If (D) is satisfied then by definition any element γ of the equilibrium lamination belongs to $\mathcal{J}$ and satisfies $\Gamma_\gamma \cap PC_f = \emptyset$. Then the first assertion of Proposition 2.2 shows that f admits an equilibrium web. We thus have (D)$\Rightarrow$(C). Finally, since (A)$\Rightarrow$(D) by Theorem 4.1 and (B)$\Leftrightarrow$(F) by Theorem 1.6, the proof of Theorem 1.1 is completed. $\square$

6. BIFURCATION LOCI

In view of Theorem 1.1, we define the bifurcation locus and current as follows.

Definition 6.1. *Let $f : M \times \mathbb{P}^k \to M \times \mathbb{P}^k$ be a holomorphic family of endomorphisms of $\mathbb{P}^k$ of degree $d \geq 2$. Let $L(\lambda)$ be the sum of Lyapunov exponents of f_λ with respect to its equilibrium measure. The closed positive current $dd^c_\lambda L$ is called the bifurcation current of the family, its support is the bifurcation locus of the family.*

We will exploit here our results to get some informations on these loci.

6.1. **Remarkable elements in bifurcation loci.** Theorem 1.1 and the proof of Proposition 5.6 immediately yield the following result.

Theorem 6.2. *A degree $d \geq 2$ endomorphism of $\mathbb{P}^k$ belongs to the bifurcation locus in $\mathcal{H}_d(\mathbb{P}^k)$ if and only if it is accumulated by endomorphisms which admit a virtually J-repelling Siegel periodic point or a repelling cycle outside the Julia set which becomes a repelling J-cycle after an arbitrarily small perturbation.*

The next theorem shows that *isolated* Lattès maps belong to the bifurcation locus. We refer to the articles [Di1], [Du1] for an account on Lattès maps of $\mathbb{P}^k$.

Theorem 6.3. *Let $f : M \times \mathbb{P}^k \to M \times \mathbb{P}^k$ be a holomorphic family of endomorphisms of $\mathbb{P}^k$. If the family is stable (i.e. $dd_\lambda^c L = 0$ on M) and f_{λ_0} is a Lattès map for some $\lambda_0 \in M$ then f_λ is a Lattès map for every $\lambda \in M$.*

Proof. By a Theorem of Briend-Duval [BrDv1] we have $L \geq k\frac{\log d}{2}$. The articles of Berteloot, Dupont and Loeb [BL], [BtDp] and [Du2] show that $L(\lambda) = k\frac{\log d}{2}$ if and only if f_λ is a Lattès map. If the family is stable, then the function L is pluriharmonic on M. By the maximum principle (applied to the harmonic function $-L$) we thus have $L(\lambda) = L(\lambda_0) = k\frac{\log d}{2}$ for all $\lambda \in M$ and the conclusion follows. $\square$

6.2. **On the interior of bifurcation loci.** In his work on the persistence of homoclinic tangencies, Buzzard [Bu] found open subsets of the space of degree d endomorphisms of $\mathbb{P}^2$ (for d large enough) in which the maps having infinitely many sinks are dense. This lead us to believe that the bifurcation locus may have a non-empty interior when $k \geq 2$. We investigate here the relations between the presence of open subsets in the support of $dd_\lambda^c L$ and the existence of parameters for which the postcritical set is dense in $\mathbb{P}^k$ and in particular prove Theorem 1.8.

Let $f : M \times \mathbb{P}^k \to M \times \mathbb{P}^k$ be a holomorphic family of endomorphisms of $\mathbb{P}^k$. Let C denote the critical set of f and let C_λ denote the critical set of f_λ. We set

$$\overline{C^+} := \overline{\cup_{n \geq 1} f^n(C)} \quad \text{and} \quad \overline{C_\lambda^+} := \overline{\cup_{n \geq 1} f_\lambda^n(C_\lambda)} \text{ for every } \lambda \in M.$$

We define $(\overline{C^+})_\lambda := (\{\lambda\} \times \mathbb{P}^k) \cap \overline{C^+}$, observe that $\{\lambda\} \times \overline{C_\lambda^+} \subset (\overline{C^+})_\lambda$. Our aim is to show that if $\operatorname{supp} dd_\lambda^c L$ contains an open subset Ω, then $\{\lambda \in \Omega : \overline{C_\lambda^+} = \mathbb{P}^k\}$ contains a G_δ-dense subset of Ω.

Note that this result sheds new light on the well-known fact that stable parameters are dense for holomorphic families of rational maps. For such families the bifurcation locus is known to coincide with $\operatorname{supp} dd_\lambda^c L$ ([dM]).

Corollary 6.4. *Let $f : M \times \mathbb{P}^1 \to M \times \mathbb{P}^1$ be a holomorphic family of rational maps. Then $\operatorname{supp} dd_\lambda^c L$ has empty interior.*

Proof. Every $\lambda_0 \in \operatorname{supp} dd_\lambda^c L$ can be approximated by parameters λ for which f_λ has an attracting basin, see [B, section 4.3.1], which is an open condition in M. On the other hand, as the critical set is finite, the set $\overline{C_\lambda^+}$ can not be equal to $\mathbb{P}^1$ when f_λ has an attracting basin. According to Theorem 1.8, this implies that $\operatorname{supp} dd_\lambda^c L$ has empty interior. $\square$

Remark 6.5. *We raise the question, for $k \geq 2$, of the existence of holomorphic families for which $\operatorname{supp} dd_\lambda^c L$ has non empty interior. Note that Theorem 1.8 could be useful for finding families for which $\operatorname{supp} dd_\lambda^c L$ has empty interior.*

The proof of Theorem 1.8 relies on a Baire's category argument based on the continuity properties of $\lambda \mapsto \overline{C_\lambda^+}$ and $\lambda \mapsto (\overline{C^+})_\lambda$. The notion of semi continuity with respect to the Hausdorff topology has been discussed in subsection 2.4. We have the following properties, the upper semi continuity can be found in [Do, Proposition 2.1], we give the argument for sake of completeness.

Lemma 6.6. *The maps $\lambda \mapsto (\overline{C^+})_\lambda$ and $\lambda \mapsto \overline{C_\lambda^+}$ from M to $\mathrm{Comp}^\star(\mathbb{P}^k)$ are respectively upper and lower semi continuous.*

Proof. By definition $\{(\lambda, z) \in M \times \mathbb{P}^k,\ z \in (\overline{C^+})_\lambda\}$ is equal to $\overline{C^+}$, hence is closed in $M \times \mathbb{P}^k$. In particular, for every $\lambda_0 \in M$ and $\epsilon > 0$, the set $F := \{(\lambda, z) \in \overline{C^+},\ d_{\mathbb{P}^k}(z, (\overline{C^+})_{\lambda_0}) \geq \epsilon\}$ is a closed subset of $\overline{C^+}$. Let us show that $\pi_M(F)$ is closed in M. Indeed, if $\lambda_n \in \pi_M(F)$ converges to $\lambda \in M$ one may pick $z_n \in (\overline{C^+})_{\lambda_n}$ such that $d_{\mathbb{P}^k}(z_n, (\overline{C^+})_{\lambda_0}) \geq \epsilon$ and $(z_n)_n$ converges to some $z \in \mathbb{P}^k$ after taking a subsequence. Then $(\lambda_n, z_n) \in \overline{C^+}$ converges to $(\lambda, z) \in \overline{C^+}$ satisfying $d_{\mathbb{P}^k}(z, (\overline{C^+})_{\lambda_0}) \geq \epsilon$ and thus $\lambda \in \pi_M(F)$ as desired. Since $\lambda_0 \notin \pi_M(F)$ it follows that $M \setminus \pi_M(F)$ contains an open ball B centered at λ_0 such that $d_{\mathbb{P}^k}(z, (\overline{C^+})_{\lambda_0}) < \epsilon$ for every $z \in (\overline{C^+})_\lambda$ with $\lambda \in B$. This proves the upper semi continuity.

Let us now prove the lower semi continuity of the map $\lambda \mapsto \overline{C_\lambda^+}$. Assume to the contrary that it is not *l.s.c* at $\lambda_0 \in M$. Then there exist $\epsilon > 0$, a sequence $(\lambda_n)_n$ converging to λ_0 and a sequence $(z_n)_n$ in $\overline{C_{\lambda_0}^+}$ such that $d_{\mathbb{P}^k}(z_n, \overline{C_{\lambda_n}^+}) \geq \epsilon$. After taking a subsequence $(z_n)_n$ converges to $z_0 \in \overline{C_{\lambda_0}^+}$. Pick $\xi_0 \in C_{\lambda_0}$ and $p_0 \geq 1$ such that $d_{\mathbb{P}^k}(z_0, f_{\lambda_0}^{p_0}(\xi_0)) < \frac{\epsilon}{4}$. Let also $\xi_n \in C_{\lambda_n}$ such that $\xi_n \to \xi_0$. Then $d_{\mathbb{P}^k}(z_n, \overline{C_{\lambda_n}^+}) \leq d_{\mathbb{P}^k}(z_n, f_{\lambda_n}^{p_0}(\xi_n)) < \frac{\epsilon}{2}$ for n large, contradicting $d_{\mathbb{P}^k}(z_n, \overline{C_{\lambda_n}^+}) \geq \epsilon$. $\qquad\square$

Lemma 6.6 allows us to prove:

Proposition 6.7. *Let $f : M \times \mathbb{P}^k \to M \times \mathbb{P}^k$ be a holomorphic family of endomorphisms of $\mathbb{P}^k$. If $\lambda_0 \in \mathrm{supp}\, dd_\lambda^c L$ then $(\overline{C^+})_{\lambda_0} = \mathbb{P}^k$.*

Proof. Assume that $B(z_0, r) \cap (\overline{C^+})_{\lambda_0} = \emptyset$ and let us show that $\lambda_0 \notin \mathrm{supp}\, dd_\lambda^c L$. Since $\lambda \mapsto (\overline{C^+})_\lambda$ is upper semi continuous we deduce that $B(z_0, \frac{r}{2}) \cap (\overline{C^+})_\lambda = \emptyset$ when λ is sufficiently close to λ_0. In particular, the constant graph $\Gamma_0 := \{(\lambda, z_0) : \lambda \in B(\lambda_0, \epsilon)\}$ does not meet $\cup_{n \geq 1} f^n(C)$ for ϵ small enough. By the first assertion of Proposition 2.2 and Proposition 3.5, we get $dd_\lambda^c L = 0$ on $B(\lambda_0, \epsilon)$. $\qquad\square$

PROOF OF THEOREM 1.8 : The lower semi continuity of $\lambda \mapsto \overline{C_\lambda^+}$ implies that

$$I(B) := \{\lambda \in M : \overline{C_\lambda^+} \cap B \neq \emptyset\}$$

is an open subset of M for every open ball $B \subset \mathbb{P}^k$. Now let Ω be an open subset of M which is contained in the bifurcation locus. Let us show that $I(B)$ is dense in Ω. We may assume that Ω is a ball in $\mathbb{C}^m$. Let $\lambda_0 \in \Omega$ and $\epsilon > 0$. Since $\lambda_0 \in \mathrm{supp}\, dd_\lambda^c L$, Proposition 6.7 implies that $(\overline{C^+})_{\lambda_0} \cap B = B$. Thus $\left(\cup_{n \geq 1} f^n(C)\right) \cap \left(B(\lambda_0, \epsilon) \times B\right) \neq \emptyset$ and there exists $(\lambda_1, z_1) \in f^{n_1}(C) \cap \left(B(\lambda_0, \epsilon) \times B\right)$. This shows that $\lambda_1 \in I(B) \cap B(\lambda_0, \epsilon)$ and thus $I(B)$ is open and dense in Ω. Now consider a countable collection $B_i := B(\zeta_i, r_i)$ of balls in $\mathbb{P}^k$ whose centers are dense in $\mathbb{P}^k$ and whose radii tend to 0. According to Baire's theorem $M' := \cap_{i \geq 1} I(B_i)$ is a dense G_δ-subset of Ω. We also have $\overline{C_\lambda^+} = \mathbb{P}^k$ for every $\lambda \in M'$. $\qquad\square$

APPENDIX A

A.1. **Hyperbolic sets and holomorphic motions.**

Definition A.1. *Let $f : B \times \mathbb{P}^k \to B \times \mathbb{P}^k$ be a holomorphic family of endomorphisms where B is a ball centered at the origin in $\mathbb{C}^m$. Let E_0 be an f_0-invariant subset of $\mathbb{P}^k$. A holomorphic motion of E_0 over $B_\rho \subset B$ is a continuous map $h : B_\rho \times E_0 \to \mathbb{P}^k$ such that :*

(1) *$\lambda \mapsto h_\lambda(z)$ is holomorphic on B_ρ for every $z \in E_0$.*
(2) *$z \mapsto h_\lambda(z)$ is injective on E_0 for every $\lambda \in B_\rho$.*
(3) *$h_\lambda \circ f_0 = f_\lambda \circ h_\lambda$ on E_0 for every $\lambda \in B_\rho$.*

One says that E_0 is a hyperbolic set *for f_0 if it is f_0-invariant and if there exists $K > 1$ such that $|(df_0)^{-1}|^{-1} \geq K$ on E_0.*

Theorem A.2. *Let $f : B \times \mathbb{P}^k \to B \times \mathbb{P}^k$ be a holomorphic family of endomorphisms. Let $E_0 \subset \mathbb{P}^k$ such that $|(df_0)^{-1}|^{-1} \geq K > 3$ on E_0. Then there exists a holomorphic motion $h : B_\rho \times E_0 \to \mathbb{P}^k$ which preserves repelling cycles.*

The proof is based on classical arguments, we refer to [dMvS, chapter 3, section 2.d] for the one dimensional case. To simplify the exposition we assume that the dilation is larger than 3 on the hyperbolic set.

Proof. Let $\varphi(z) := \inf_{\lambda \in B_\rho} |(d_z f_\lambda)^{-1}|^{-1}$, with the convention $|(d_z f_\lambda)^{-1}|^{-1} = 0$ if $z \in C_{f_\lambda}$. This is a continuous function on $\mathbb{P}^k$. By taking a smaller ρ, we may assume that

$$(30) \qquad\qquad \varphi \geq K' > 3 \quad \text{on a } \tau\text{-neighbourhood } (E_0)_\tau.$$

We shall mainly use the lower estimate on E_0 itself, the lower bound on $(E_0)_\tau$ appears at the end of the proof. Let $\delta = \delta(\rho) := \min\{(1 + \sup_{\lambda \in B_\rho} \| f_\lambda \|_{C^2})^{-1}, \tau\}$.

Lemma A.3. *For every $(\lambda, z) \in B_\rho \times E_0$,*

(1) *$d_{\mathbb{P}^k}(f_\lambda(z), f_\lambda(w)) \geq (K' - 1)d_{\mathbb{P}^k}(z, w)$ for every $w \in \bar{B}(z, \delta)$,*
(2) *$f_\lambda(B(z, c\delta)) \supset B(f_\lambda(z), c\delta)$ for every $0 \leq c \leq 1$,*
(3) *if $g_{\lambda,z} : B(f_\lambda(z), \delta) \to B(z, \delta)$ is the inverse map of f_λ, then $\mathrm{Lip}\, g_{\lambda,z} \leq (K' - 1)^{-1}$.*

Proof. Assertions 2 and 3 follow from the first one (use Jordan's theorem and $K' > 3$ for the second one). So let us prove Assertion 1. We work in local coordinates. For $(\lambda, z) \in B_\rho \times E_0$ and $w \in \bar{B}(z, \delta)$ we have

$$|\mathrm{Id}_{\mathbb{C}^k} - (d_z f_\lambda)^{-1} \circ d_w f_\lambda| \leq |(d_z f_\lambda)^{-1}| \cdot |d_z f_\lambda - d_w f_\lambda|$$
$$\leq |(d_z f_\lambda)^{-1}| \cdot |z - w| \cdot \delta^{-1} \leq 1/K'.$$

That implies $\mathrm{Lip}\,(\mathrm{Id} - (d_z f_\lambda)^{-1} \circ f_\lambda) \leq 1/K'$ on $\bar{B}(z, \delta)$, which gives in turn

$$|(d_z f_\lambda)^{-1}(f_\lambda(z) - f_\lambda(w))| \geq (1 - 1/K')|z - w|$$

for every $w \in \bar{B}(z, \delta)$. Hence $|f_\lambda(z) - f_\lambda(w)| \geq (K' - 1)|z - w|$ as desired. $\square$

Lemma A.4. *For every $(\lambda, z) \in B_\rho \times E_0$, we have $B(f_\lambda(z), \delta) \supset B(f_0(z), \delta/2)$ and the inverse map $g_{\lambda,z} : B(f_\lambda(z), \delta) \to B(z, \delta)$ given by Lemma A.3 satisfies:*

(1) *$g_{\lambda,z}$ is well defined on $B(f_0(z), \delta/2)$,*
(2) *it satisfies $\mathrm{Lip}\, g_{\lambda,z} \leq (K' - 1)^{-1}$ on $B(f_0(z), \delta/2)$,*
(3) *$g_{\lambda,z}(B(f_0(z), \delta/2)) \subset B(z, \delta/2)$.*

Proof. Let $Q := \max\{\,\|\,d_\lambda f_\lambda(z)\,\|\,,\,(\lambda,z)\in B_\rho\times E_0\,\}$. As δ is a continuous function of ρ and $\delta(0)>0$, we may assume $\delta\geq 2Q\rho$ by taking ρ small enough. For every $\lambda\in B_\rho$ and $z\in E_0$, $d(f_\lambda(z),f_0(z))\leq Q\rho\leq\delta/2$. That yields $B(f_\lambda(z),\delta)\supset B(f_0(z),\delta/2)$. Items 1 and 2 are obvious from lemma A.3. For item 3, we use $g_{\lambda,z}(B(f_0(z),\delta/2))\subset g_{\lambda,z}(B(f_\lambda(z),\delta))$, which is included in $B(z,\delta/2)$ by using lemma A.3(3) and $K'>3$. $\qquad\square$

Let us end the proof of theorem A.2. For $(\lambda,z)\in B_\rho\times E_0$ we set $z_n:=f_0^n(z)$ and

$$g_{\lambda,z}^n := g_{\lambda,z}\circ\ldots\circ g_{\lambda,z_{n-1}}.$$

This is an inverse branch of f_λ^n. Since $z_1,\cdots,z_{n-1}\in E_0$, lemma A.4 yields by induction

$$g_{\lambda,z}^n : B(z_n,\delta/2)\to B(z,\delta/2)\ \text{and}\ \operatorname{Lip}g_{\lambda,z}^n\leq(K'-1)^{-n}\ \text{on}\ B(z_n,\delta/2).$$

For $(\lambda,z)\in B_\rho\times E_0$ let us define

$$h_n(\lambda,z) := g_{\lambda,z}^n\circ f_0^n(z) = g_{\lambda,z}^n(z_n).$$

The map h_n is continuous in (λ,z), holomorphic in λ and $h_n(\lambda,z)\in B(z,\delta/2)$. Moreover

$$(31)\qquad\qquad\qquad\qquad f_\lambda\circ h_n(\lambda,z) = h_{n-1}(\lambda,f_0(z)).$$

The sequence $(h_n)_n$ is uniformly Cauchy on $B_\rho\times E_0$. Indeed $h_{n+1}(\lambda,z)-h_n(\lambda,z)=g_{\lambda,z}^n\circ g_{\lambda,z_n}(z_{n+1})-g_{\lambda,z}^n(z_n)$ and we get $\|\,h_{n+1}-h_n\,\|_{B_\rho\times E_0}\leq(\delta/2)\cdot(K'-1)^{-n}$ since $g_{\lambda,z_n}(z_{n+1})\in B(z_n,\delta/2)$ by Lemma A.4(3). We define $h_\lambda(z)$ for $(\lambda,z)\in B_\rho\times E_0$ by

$$h_\lambda(z) := \lim_n h_n(\lambda,z) = \lim_n g_{\lambda,z}^n\circ f_0^n(z).$$

The map h is continuous in (λ,z), holomorphic in λ and $h_\lambda(z)\in\bar B(z,\delta/2)$. It also follows from (31) that

$$(32)\qquad\qquad\qquad\qquad\qquad f_\lambda\circ h_\lambda = h_\lambda\circ f_0.$$

Let us now check that h_λ is injective. Assume $h_\lambda(z)=h_\lambda(z')$. Iterating (32) yields $h_\lambda(f_0^n(z))=h_\lambda(f_0^n(z'))$. As $h_\lambda(w)\in\bar B(w,\delta/2)$ for $w\in E_0$, we get $d(f_0^n(z),f_0^n(z'))\leq\delta$. Then, since $d(f_0^n(z),f_0^n(z'))\geq(K'-1)^n d(z,z')$ by Lemma A.3(1), we must have $z=z'$.

Finally, h_λ preserves cycles (see (31)) and any periodic $h_\lambda(z)$ must be repelling since $h_\lambda(z)\in\bar B(z,\delta/2)\subset(E_0)_\tau$ and $|(df_\lambda)^{-1}|^{-1}>3$ on $(E_0)_\tau$ (see (30)). This completes the proof. $\qquad\square$

A.2. Proof of Proposition 4.2. We work with the notations of Section 4. Let $\tau,\epsilon>0$ such that $-\frac{\log d}{2}+\tau+2\epsilon<0$. Recall that the distortion of the charts is controlled by τ, see Equation (9). Let $p\geq 1$ and $r_p(\gamma)=\inf_{\lambda\in U_0}\|(DF_{\gamma(\lambda)}^p(0))^{-1}\|^{-2}$, see Equation (11). The next lemma shows that r_p measures the size of tubular neighbourhoods of Γ_γ on which f^p is invertible and contracting.

Lemma A.5. *For every small $\epsilon>0$ there exists $C_p(\epsilon)>0$ such that for any $\gamma\in\mathcal{X}$ the map f^p admits an inverse branch $(f^p)_\gamma^{-1}$ on the tube $T_{U_0}(\mathcal{F}^p(\gamma),C_p(\epsilon)r_p(\gamma))$ which maps $\Gamma_{\mathcal{F}^p(\gamma)}\cap(U_0\times\mathbb{P}^k)$ to $\Gamma_\gamma\cap(U_0\times\mathbb{P}^k)$ and satisfy $Lip(f^p)_\gamma^{-1}\leq e^{\tau+\epsilon/3}r_p(\gamma)^{-1/2}$.*

Proof. We use a quantitative version of the inverse mapping theorem, see [BrDv2, Lemme 2]. This version is more precise than Lemma A.3. Let $M:=\sup_{\lambda\in U_0,\gamma\in\mathcal{X}}\|F_{\gamma(\lambda)}^p\|_{\mathcal{C}^2,\overline{B(0,R_p)}}$ and let $\delta_p(\epsilon):=R_p(1-e^{-\epsilon/3})/M$. Then for every $(\gamma,\lambda)\in\mathcal{X}\times U_0$:

- $(F_{\gamma(\lambda)}^p)^{-1}$ is defined on $B_{\mathbb{C}^k}\left(0,\delta_p(\epsilon)\|(DF_{\gamma(\lambda)}^p(0))^{-1}\|^{-2}\right)$,
- $Lip(F_{\gamma(\lambda)}^p)^{-1}\leq e^{\frac{\epsilon}{3}}\|(DF_{\gamma(\lambda)}^p(0))^{-1}\|$.

To complete the proof of the Lemma, we have to consider the distortion due to the charts. Replacing $\delta_p(\epsilon)$ by a smaller constant $C_p(\epsilon)$ and recalling that τ controls this distortion, we obtain for every $\lambda \in M$:

· $(f^p)^{-1}_{\gamma(\lambda)}$ is defined on $B_{\mathbb{P}^k}\left(f^p_\lambda(\gamma(\lambda)), C_p(\epsilon)\|(DF^p_{\gamma(\lambda)}(0))^{-1}\|^{-2}\right)$,

· $\mathrm{Lip}(f^p)^{-1}_{\gamma(\lambda)} \le e^{\tau+\frac{\epsilon}{3}}\|(DF^p_{\gamma(\lambda)}(0))^{-1}\|$. $\qquad\square$

Let us now prove Proposition 4.2. We recall that $\widehat{u}_p(\widehat{\gamma}) = -\frac{1}{2}\log r_p(\gamma_0)$. By assumption $\lim_n \frac{1}{n}\int_{\widehat{\mathcal{X}}} \widehat{u_n}\, d\widehat{\mathcal{M}} = L$ with $L \le -\frac{\log d}{2}$. Let $p \ge 1$ such that $\frac{1}{p}\int_{\widehat{\mathcal{X}}} \widehat{u}_p\, d\widehat{\mathcal{M}} =: L' \le L + \epsilon$. By applying Birkhoff Ergodic Theorem there exists $\widehat{\mathcal{Y}} \subset \widehat{\mathcal{X}}$ such that $\widehat{\mathcal{M}}(\widehat{\mathcal{Y}}) = 1$ and

$$(33) \qquad \forall \widehat{\gamma} \in \widehat{\mathcal{Y}}\ ,\ \lim_n \frac{1}{n}\sum_{j=1}^n \widehat{u}_p\left(\widehat{\mathcal{F}}^{-j}(\widehat{\gamma})\right) = \int_{\widehat{\mathcal{X}}} \widehat{u}_p\, d\widehat{\mathcal{M}} = pL'.$$

Since $\widehat{u}_p(\widehat{\mathcal{F}}^{-n}(\widehat{\gamma})) = -\frac{1}{2}\log r_p(\gamma_{-n})$ we deduce from (33) that $\lim_n \frac{1}{n}\log r_p(\gamma_{-n}) = 0$. In particular there exists a measurable function $\widehat{r}_p : \widehat{\mathcal{Y}} \to]0,1]$ such that

$$C_p(\epsilon)r_p(\gamma_{-n}) \ge \widehat{r}_p(\widehat{\gamma})e^{-(n-1)\epsilon/2}.$$

We also deduce from (33) that there exists $\widehat{l}_p : \widehat{\mathcal{Y}} \to [1,+\infty[$ such that

$$\prod_{j=1}^n (r_p(\gamma_{-j}))^{-1/2} \le \widehat{l}_p(\widehat{\gamma})e^{npL'+n\epsilon/6}.$$

Now, setting $\widehat{\eta}_p := \widehat{r}_p/\widehat{l}_p$, one can verify by induction:

· $(f^p)^{-n}_{\widehat{\gamma}}$ is defined on $T_{U_0}(\gamma_0, \widehat{\eta}_p(\widehat{\gamma}))$,

· $\mathrm{Lip}(f^p)^{-n}_{\widehat{\gamma}} \le \widehat{l}_p(\widehat{\gamma})e^{n(pL'+\tau+\epsilon/2)}$,

· $(f^p)^{-n}_{\widehat{\gamma}}[T_{U_0}(\gamma_0, \widehat{\eta}_p(\widehat{\gamma}))] \subset T_{U_0}(\gamma_{-n}, C_p(\epsilon)r_p(\gamma_{-(n+1)}))$. $\qquad\square$

REFERENCES

[Arn]   L. Arnold, *Random dynamical systems*, Monog. in Math, Springer, 1998.
[BB1]   G. Bassanelli, F. Berteloot, *Bifurcation currents in holomorphic dynamics on $\mathbb{CP}^k$*, J. Reine Angew. Math., **608** (2007), 201-235.
[BB2]   G. Bassanelli, F. Berteloot, *Lyapunov exponents, bifurcation currents and laminations in bifurcation loci,* Math. Ann., **345** (2009), no. 1, 1-23.
[BJ]   E. Bedford, M. Jonsson, *Dynamics of regular polynomial endomorphisms of $\mathbb{C}^k$*, Amer. J. Math., **122** (2000), no. 1, 153-212.
[BeDu]   P. Berger, R. Dujardin, *On stability and hyperbolicity for polynomial automorphisms of $\mathbb{C}^2$*, arXiv 1409.4449. Ann. Sci. Ecole Norm. Sup. (to appear)
[B]   F. Berteloot, *Bifurcation currents in holomorphic families of rational maps,* Lecture Notes in Mathematics **2075** CIME Fundation subseries (2013) Springer Verlag, 1-93.
[BtDp]   F. Berteloot, C. Dupont, *Une caractérisation des exemples de Lattès par leur mesure de Green,* Comment. Math. Helv., **80** (2005), no. 2, 433-454.
[BDM]   F. Berteloot, C. Dupont, L. Molino, *Poincaré-Dulac theorem for random families of contractions and applications to holomorphic dynamics,* Ann. Inst. Fourier, **58** (2008), no. 6, 2137-2168.
[BL]   F. Berteloot, J.-J. Loeb, *Une caractérisation géométrique des exemples de Lattès de $\mathbb{CP}^k$,* Bull. Soc. Math. Fr., **129** (2001), no. 2, 175-188.
[BrDv1]   J.-Y. Briend, J. Duval, *Exposants de Liapounoff et distribution des points périodiques d'un endomorphisme de $\mathbb{P}^k$,* Acta Math., **182** (1999), no. 2, 143-157.

[BrDv2] J.-Y. Briend, J. Duval, *Deux caractérisations de la mesure d'équilibre d'un endomorphisme de $\mathbb{P}^k$,* Publ. Math. Inst. Hautes Études Sci., **93** (2001), 145-159, and erratum in **109** (2009), 295-296.

[Br] A.D. Brjuno, *Analytical form of differential equations I,* Trans. Moscow Math. Soc., **25** (1971), 131-288.

[BuEp] X. Buff, A. Epstein, *Bifurcation measure and postcritically finite rational maps,* Complex dynamics : families and friends / Edited by Dierk Schleicher, A K Peters, Ltd., (2009), 491-512.

[Bu] G. Buzzard, *Infinitely many periodic attractors for holomorphic maps of 2 variables,* Ann. of Math. (2) **145** (1997), no. 2, 389-417.

[CFS] I.P. Cornfeld, S.V. Fomin, Y.G. Sinai, *Ergodic theory*, Grund. Math Wiss., **245**, Springer, 1982.

[dM] L. DeMarco, *Dynamics of rational maps: Lyapunov exponents, bifurcations, and capacity,* Math. Ann., **326** (2003), no. 1, 43–73.

[dMvS] W. de Melo, S. van Strien, *One-dimensional dynamics,* Springer, 1993.

[dT] H. de Thélin, *Un phénomène de concentration de genre,* Math. Ann., **332** (2005), no. 3, 483–498.

[Di1] T.-C. Dinh, *Sur les applications de Lattès de $\mathbb{P}^k$,* J. Math. Pures Appl., **80** (2001), no. 6, 577-592.

[Di2] T.-C. Dinh, *Suites d'applications méromorphes multivaluées et courants laminaires,* J. Geom. Anal., **15** (2005), no. 2, 207–227.

[Di3] T.-C. Dinh, *Attracting current and equilibrium measure for attractors on $\mathbb{P}^k$,* J. Geom. Anal., **17** (2007), no. 2, 227–244.

[DS1] T.-C. Dinh, N. Sibony, *Dynamique des applications d'allure polynomiale,* J. Math. Pures Appl. (9) **82** (2003), no. 4, 367–423.

[DS2] T.-C. Dinh, N. Sibony, *Geometry of currents, intersection theory and dynamics of horizontal-like maps,* Ann. Inst. Fourier., **56** (2006), no. 2, 423-457.

[DS3] T.-C. Dinh, N. Sibony, *Dynamics in several complex variables: endomorphisms of projective spaces and polynomial-like mappings,* Lecture Notes in Math. **1998** (2010).

[Do] A. Douady, *Does a Julia set depend continuously on the polynomial?,* Complex dynamical systems (Cincinnati), Proc. Sympos. Appl. Math., AMS, **49** (1994), 91-138. *L'ensemble de Julia dépend-il continûment du polynôme ?* Aspects des systèmes dynamiques, Édition de l'école polytechnique (2009).

[DuLy] R. Dujardin, M. Lyubich, *Stability and bifurcations for dissipative polynomial automorphisms of $\mathbb{C}^2$,* Invent. Math. (2015) 200, 439-511.

[Du1] C. Dupont, *Exemples de Lattès et domaines faiblement sphériques de $\mathbb{C}^n$,* Manuscripta Math., **111** (2003), no. 3, 357-378.

[Du2] C. Dupont, *Formule de Pesin et applications méromorphes,* Bull. Braz. Math. Soc. (N.S.), **37** (2006), no. 3, 393-418.

[FS1] J.E. Fornaess, N. Sibony, *Complex Dynamics in higher dimensions,* in Complex potential theory (Montréal, PQ, 1993), NATO ASI series Math. and Phys. Sci., **439**, Kluwer Acad. Publ. (1994), 131-186.

[FS2] J.E. Fornaess, N. Sibony, *Dynamics of $\mathbb{P}^2$ (examples),* Laminations and foliations in dynamics, geometry and topology (Stony Brook, NY, 1998), Contemp. Math., **269** (2001), 47-85.

[HP] J.H. Hubbard, P. Papadopol, *Superattractive fixed points in $\mathbb{C}^n$,* Indiana Univ. Math. J., **43** (1994), no. 1, 321-365.

[Ly1] M. Lyubich, *Some typical properties of the dynamics of rational mappings,* Russian Math. Surveys, **38** (1983), no. 5, 154-155.

[Ly2] M. Lyubich, *Investigation of the stability of the dynamics of rational functions,* Teor. Funktsiĭ Funktsional. Anal. i Prilozhen., **42** (1984), 72-91. Translated in Selecta Mathematica Sovietica, **9** (1990), no. 1, 69-90.

[MSS] R. Mañé, P. Sad, D. Sullivan, *On the dynamics of rational maps,* Ann. Sci. Ecole Norm. Sup. (4) **16** (1983), no. 2, 193–217.

[Pha] M. Pham, *Lyapunov exponents and bifurcation current for polynomial-like maps,* arXiv 0512557.

[Prz] F. Przytycki, *Hausdorff dimension of harmonic measure on the boundary of an attractive basin for a holomorphic map,* Invent. Math. **80** (1985), no. 1, 161-179.

[Ued] T. Ueda, *Critical orbits of holomorphic maps on projective spaces,* J. Geom. Anal., **8** (1998), no. 2, 319-334.

Université de Toulouse - IMT, UMR CNRS 5219, 31062 Toulouse Cedex, France
E-mail address: `francois.berteloot@math.univ-toulouse.fr`

Université de Toulouse - IMT, UMR CNRS 5219, 31062 Toulouse Cedex, France
E-mail address: `f.bianchi@imperial.ac.uk`

Université de Rennes - IRMAR, UMR CNRS 6625, 35042 Rennes Cedex, France
E-mail address: `christophe.dupont@univ-rennes1.fr`