

Phase Transitions for a Model with Uncountable Set of Spin Values on a Cayley Tree

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Abstract—In this paper we consider a model with nearest-neighbor interactions and with the set $[0, 1]$ of spin values, on a Cayley tree of order $k \geq 2$. To study translation-invariant Gibbs measures of the model we drive an nonlinear functional equation. For $k = 2$ and 3 under some conditions on parameters of the model we prove non-uniqueness of translation-invariant Gibbs measures (i.e., there are phase transitions).

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1. INTRODUCTION

A central problem in the theory of Gibbs measures is to describe infinite-volume (or limiting) Gibbs measures corresponding to a given Hamiltonian.

In order to study the phase transition (Gibbs measures) problem for a system on Z^d and on Cayley tree there are two different methods: Pirogov-Sinai theory on Z^d , Markov random field theory and recurrent equations of this theory on Cayley tree.

The papers [1–5, 8–10, 13–15] are devoted to models with a *finite* set of spin values. It were shown that these models have finitely many translation-invariant and uncountable numbers of the non-translation-invariant extreme Gibbs measures. Also for several models (see, for example, [6, 8, 10]) it were proved that there exist three periodic Gibbs measures (which are invariant with respect to normal subgroups of finite index of the group representation of the Cayley tree) and there are uncountable number of non-periodic Gibbs measures.

In [7] the Potts model with a *countable* set of spin values on a Cayley tree is considered and it was showed that the set of translation-invariant splitting Gibbs measures of the model contains at most one point, independently on parameters of the Potts model with countable set of spin values on the Cayley tree. This is a crucial difference from the models with a finite set of spin values, since the last ones may have more than one translation-invariant Gibbs measures.

This paper is continuation of our investigations [3, 4, 11]. In [11] models (Hamiltonians) with nearest-neighbor interactions and with the (*uncountable*) set $[0, 1]$ of spin values, on a Cayley tree Γ^k of order $k \geq 1$ were studied.

We reduced the problem to the description of the solutions of some nonlinear integral equation. Then for $k = 1$ we showed that the integral equation has a unique solution. In case $k \geq 2$ some models (with the set $[0, 1]$ of spin values) which have a unique splitting Gibbs measure are constructed. In our next paper [3] it was found a sufficient condition on Hamiltonian of the model with an uncountable set of

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spin values under which the model has unique translation-invariant splitting Gibbs measure. In [4] we have constructed several examples of models with uncountable set of spin values which have phase transitions. In this paper we shall construct new models with nearest-neighbor interactions and with the set $[0, 1]$ of spin values, on a Cayley tree order k . We prove that each of the constructed model has a phase transition.

2. PRELIMINARIES

A Cayley tree $\Gamma^k = (V, L)$ of order $k \geq 1$ is an infinite homogeneous tree, i.e., a graph without cycles, with exactly $k + 1$ edges incident to each vertices. Here V is the set of vertices and L that of edges (arcs).

Consider models where the spin takes values in the set $[0, 1]$, and is assigned to the vertexes of the tree. For $A \subset V$ a configuration σ_A on A is an arbitrary function $\sigma_A : A \rightarrow [0, 1]$. Denote $\Omega_A = [0, 1]^A$ the set of all configurations on A . A configuration σ on V is then defined as a function $x \in V \mapsto \sigma(x) \in [0, 1]$; the set of all configurations is $[0, 1]^V$. We consider the (formal) Hamiltonian of the model is:

$$H = H_{\theta, \beta}(\sigma) = - \sum_{\langle x, y \rangle \in L} \xi_{\sigma(x)\sigma(y)}(\theta, \beta), \quad \sigma \in \Omega_A \quad (2.1)$$

where $\theta \in R$ is a coupling constant, $\beta = \frac{1}{T}$, $T > 0$ is temperature and $\xi : (u, v) \in [0, 1]^2 \rightarrow \xi_{uv} \in R$ is a given bounded, measurable function. As usually, $\langle x, y \rangle$ stands for nearest neighbor vertices.

Note that, a Gibbs measures for the model (2.1) with $\xi_{t,u}(J, \beta) := J\xi_{t,u}$ are investigated in [3, 4, 11].

Let λ be the Lebesgue measure on $[0, 1]$. On the set of all configurations on A the a priori measure λ_A is introduced as the $|A|$ -fold product of the measure λ . Here and further on $|A|$ denotes the cardinality of A . We consider a standard sigma-algebra $\mathcal{B}$ of subsets of $\Omega = [0, 1]^V$ generated by the measurable cylinder subsets. A probability measure μ on $(\Omega, \mathcal{B})$ is called a Gibbs measure (with Hamiltonian H) if it satisfies the DLR equation, namely for any $n = 1, 2, \dots$ and $\sigma_n \in \Omega_{V_n}$:

$$\mu \left(\left\{ \sigma \in \Omega : \sigma|_{V_n} = \sigma_n \right\} \right) = \int_{\Omega} \mu(d\omega) \nu_{\omega|_{W_{n+1}}}^{V_n}(\sigma_n),$$

where $\nu_{\omega|_{W_{n+1}}}^{V_n}$ is the conditional Gibbs density

$$\nu_{\omega|_{W_{n+1}}}^{V_n}(\sigma_n) = \frac{1}{Z_n(\omega|_{W_{n+1}})} \exp \left(-\beta H \left(\sigma_n | \omega|_{W_{n+1}} \right) \right).$$

Here and below, W_l stands for a ‘sphere’ and V_l for a ‘ball’ on the tree, of radius $l = 1, 2, \dots$, centered at a fixed vertex x^0 (an origin):

$$W_l = \{x \in V : d(x, x^0) = l\}, \quad V_l = \{x \in V : d(x, x^0) \leq l\};$$

and

$$L_n = \{\langle x, y \rangle \in L : x, y \in V_n\};$$

distance $d(x, y)$, $x, y \in V$, is the length of (i.e. the number of edges in) the shortest path connecting x with y . Ω_{V_n} is the set of configurations in V_n (and Ω_{W_n} that in W_n ; see below). Furthermore, $\sigma|_{V_n}$ and $\omega|_{W_{n+1}}$ denote the restrictions of configurations $\sigma, \omega \in \Omega$ to V_n and W_{n+1} , respectively. Next, $\sigma_n : x \in V_n \mapsto \sigma_n(x)$ is a configuration in V_n and $H(\sigma_n | \omega|_{W_{n+1}})$ is defined as the sum $H(\sigma_n) + U(\sigma_n, \omega|_{W_{n+1}})$ where

$$H(\sigma_n) = - \sum_{\langle x, y \rangle \in L_n} \xi_{\sigma_n(x)\sigma_n(y)},$$

$$U(\sigma_n, \omega|_{W_{n+1}}) = - \sum_{\langle x, y \rangle : x \in V_n, y \in W_{n+1}} \xi_{\sigma_n(x)\omega(y)}.$$

Finally, $Z_n(\omega|_{W_{n+1}})$ stands for the partition function in V_n , with the boundary condition $\omega|_{W_{n+1}}$:

$$Z_n(\omega|_{W_{n+1}}) = \int_{\Omega_{V_n}} \exp\left(-\beta H(\tilde{\sigma}_n | \omega|_{W_{n+1}})\right) \lambda_{V_n}(d\tilde{\sigma}_n).$$

Due to the nearest-neighbor character of the interaction, the Gibbs measure possesses a natural Markov property: for given a configuration ω_n on W_n , random configurations in V_{n-1} (i.e., ‘inside’ W_n) and in $V \setminus V_{n+1}$ (i.e., ‘outside’ W_n) are conditionally independent.

We use a standard definition of a translation-invariant measure (see, e.g., [12]). The main object of study in this paper are translation-invariant Gibbs measures for the model (2.1) on Cayley tree.

Write $x < y$ if the path from x^0 to y goes through x . Call vertex y a direct successor of x if $y > x$ and x, y are nearest neighbors. Denote by $S(x)$ the set of direct successors of x . Observe that any vertex $x \neq x^0$ has k direct successors and x^0 has $k + 1$.

Let $h : x \in V \mapsto h_x = (h_{t,x}, t \in [0, 1]) \in R^{[0,1]}$ be mapping of $x \in V \setminus \{x^0\}$. Given $n = 1, 2, \dots$, consider the probability distribution $\mu^{(n)}$ on Ω_{V_n} defined by

$$\mu^{(n)}(\sigma_n) = Z_n^{-1} \exp\left(-\beta H(\sigma_n) + \sum_{x \in W_n} h_{\sigma(x), x}\right), \quad (2.2)$$

Here, as before, $\sigma_n : x \in V_n \mapsto \sigma(x)$ and Z_n is the corresponding partition function:

$$Z_n = \int_{\Omega_{V_n}} \exp\left(-\beta H(\tilde{\sigma}_n) + \sum_{x \in W_n} h_{\tilde{\sigma}(x), x}\right) \lambda_{V_n}(d\tilde{\sigma}_n). \quad (2.3)$$

The probability distributions $\mu^{(n)}$ are compatible if for any $n \geq 1$ and $\sigma_{n-1} \in \Omega_{V_{n-1}}$:

$$\int_{\Omega_{W_n}} \mu^{(n)}(\sigma_{n-1} \vee \omega_n) \lambda_{W_n}(d(\omega_n)) = \mu^{(n-1)}(\sigma_{n-1}). \quad (2.4)$$

Here $\sigma_{n-1} \vee \omega_n \in \Omega_{V_n}$ is the concatenation of σ_{n-1} and ω_n . In this case there exists a unique measure μ on Ω_V such that, for any n and $\sigma_n \in \Omega_{V_n}$, $\mu\left(\left\{\sigma|_{V_n} = \sigma_n\right\}\right) = \mu^{(n)}(\sigma_n)$.

Definition 2.1. The measure μ is called splitting Gibbs measure corresponding to Hamiltonian (2.1) and function $x \mapsto h_x$, $x \neq x^0$.

The following statement describes conditions on h_x guaranteeing compatibility of the corresponding distributions $\mu^{(n)}(\sigma_n)$.

Proposition 2.2. [11] The probability distributions $\mu^{(n)}(\sigma_n)$, $n = 1, 2, \dots$, in (2.2) are compatible iff for any $x \in V \setminus \{x^0\}$ the following equation holds:

$$f(t, x) = \prod_{y \in S(x)} \frac{\int_0^1 \exp(\beta \xi_{tu}) f(u, y) du}{\int_0^1 \exp(\beta \xi_{0u}) f(u, y) du}. \quad (2.5)$$

Here, and below $f(t, x) = \exp(h_{t,x} - h_{0,x})$, $t \in [0, 1]$ and $du = \lambda(du)$ is the Lebesgue measure.

From Proposition 2.2 it follows that for any $h = \{h_x \in R^{[0,1]}, x \in V\}$ satisfying (2.5) there exists a unique Gibbs measure μ and vice versa. However, the analysis of solutions to (2.5) is not easy. This difficulty depends on the given function ξ .

Let ξ_{tu} is a continuous function and we are going to construct functions ξ_{tu} under which the equation (2.5) has at least two solutions in the class of translational-invariant functions $f(t, x)$, i.e. $f(t, x) = f(t)$, for any $x \in V$. For such functions equation (2.5) can be written as

$$f(t) = \left(\frac{\int_0^1 K(t, u) f(u) du}{\int_0^1 K(0, u) f(u) du} \right)^k, \quad (2.6)$$

where $K(t, u) = \exp(\beta \xi_{tu})$, $f(t) > 0$, $t, u \in [0, 1]$.

We put

$$C^+[0, 1] = \{f \in C[0, 1] : f(x) \geq 0\}.$$

We are interested to positive continuous solutions to (2.6).

3. A REPRESENTATION OF SOLUTIONS

For every $k \in \mathbb{N}$ we consider an integral operator H_k acting in the cone $C^+[0, 1]$ as

$$(H_k f)(t) = \int_0^1 K(t, u) f^k(u) du, \quad k \in \mathbb{N}.$$

The operator H_k is called Hammerstein's integral operator of order k . Clearly that, if $k \geq 2$ then H_k is a nonlinear operator.

It is known that the set of translational invariant Gibbs measures of the model (2.1) is described by the fixed points of the Hammerstein's operator ([11]).

Let $k \geq 2$ in the model (2.1) and

$$\xi_{t,u} = \xi_{t,u}(\theta, \beta) = \frac{1}{\beta} \ln \left(1 + \theta \sqrt[3]{4(t - \frac{1}{2})(u - \frac{1}{2})} \right), \quad t, u \in [0, 1]$$

where $0 \leq \theta < 1$. Then for the kernel $K(t, u)$ of the Hammerstein's operator H_k we have

$$K(t, u) = 1 + \theta \sqrt[3]{4(t - \frac{1}{2})(u - \frac{1}{2})}.$$

We define the operator $V_k : (x, y) \in R^2 \rightarrow (C_1, C_2) \in R^2$ by

$$V_k : \begin{cases} x' = 3 \left(\frac{(x + y\theta \sqrt[3]{2})^{k+1} - (x - y\theta \sqrt[3]{2})^{k+1}}{2\sqrt[3]{2}(k+1)y\theta} - \frac{(x + y\theta \sqrt[3]{2})^{k+2} + (x - y\theta \sqrt[3]{2})^{k+2}}{\sqrt[3]{4}(k+1)(k+2)y^2\theta^2} \right. \\ \quad \left. + \frac{(x + y\theta \sqrt[3]{2})^{k+3} - (x - y\theta \sqrt[3]{2})^{k+3}}{2(k+1)(k+2)(k+3)y^3\theta^3} \right) \\ y' = 3 \left(\frac{(x + y\theta \sqrt[3]{2})^{k+1} + (x - y\theta \sqrt[3]{2})^{k+1}}{2\sqrt[3]{4}(k+1)y\theta} - \frac{3((x + y\theta \sqrt[3]{2})^{k+2} - (x - y\theta \sqrt[3]{2})^{k+2})}{4(k+1)(k+2)y^2\theta^2} \right. \\ \quad \left. + \frac{3((x + y\theta \sqrt[3]{2})^{k+3} + (x - y\theta \sqrt[3]{2})^{k+3})}{2\sqrt[3]{2}(k+1)(k+2)(k+3)y^3\theta^3} - \frac{3((x + y\theta \sqrt[3]{2})^{k+4} - (x - y\theta \sqrt[3]{2})^{k+4})}{2\sqrt[3]{4}(k+1)(k+2)(k+3)(k+4)y^4\theta^4} \right) \end{cases} \quad (3.1)$$

Proposition 3.1. A function $\varphi \in C[0, 1]$ is a solution of the Hammerstein's equation

$$(H_k f)(t) = f(t) \quad (3.2)$$

iff $\varphi(t)$ has the following form

$$\varphi(t) = C_1 + C_2 \theta \sqrt[3]{4(t - \frac{1}{2})},$$

where $(C_1, C_2) \in R^2$ is a fixed point of the operator V_k (3.1).

Proof. Necessariness. Let $\varphi \in C[0, 1]$ be a solution of the equation (3.2). Then we have

$$\varphi(t) = C_1 + C_2 \theta \sqrt[3]{4(t - \frac{1}{2})}, \quad (3.3)$$

where

$$C_1 = \int_0^1 \varphi^k(u) du, \quad (3.4)$$

$$C_2 = \int_0^1 \sqrt[3]{u - \frac{1}{2}} \varphi^k(u) du. \quad (3.5)$$

Substituting function $\varphi(t)$ (3.3) into (3.4) we obtain

$$C_1 = 3 \left(\frac{(C_1 + C_2 \theta \sqrt[3]{2})^{k+1} - (C_1 - C_2 \theta \sqrt[3]{2})^{k+1}}{2 \sqrt[3]{2} (k+1) C_2 \theta} - \frac{(C_1 + C_2 \theta \sqrt[3]{2})^{k+2} + (C_1 - C_2 \theta \sqrt[3]{2})^{k+2}}{\sqrt[3]{4} (k+1)(k+2) C_2^2 \theta^2} \right. \\ \left. + \frac{(C_1 + C_2 \theta \sqrt[3]{2})^{k+3} - (C_1 - C_2 \theta \sqrt[3]{2})^{k+3}}{2(k+1)(k+2)(k+3) C_2^3 \theta^3} \right).$$

Substituting the function $\varphi(t)$ (3.3) into (3.5) we get

$$C_2 = 3 \left(\frac{(C_1 + C_2 \theta \sqrt[3]{2})^{k+1} + (C_1 - C_2 \theta \sqrt[3]{2})^{k+1}}{2 \sqrt[3]{4} (k+1) C_2 \theta} - \frac{3((C_1 + C_2 \theta \sqrt[3]{2})^{k+2} - (C_1 - C_2 \theta \sqrt[3]{2})^{k+2})}{4(k+1)(k+2) C_2^2 \theta^2} \right. \\ \left. + \frac{3((C_1 + C_2 \theta \sqrt[3]{2})^{k+3} + (C_1 - C_2 \theta \sqrt[3]{2})^{k+3})}{2 \sqrt[3]{2} (k+1)(k+2)(k+3) C_2^3 \theta^3} - \frac{3((C_1 + C_2 \theta \sqrt[3]{2})^{k+4} - (C_1 - C_2 \theta \sqrt[3]{2})^{k+4})}{2 \sqrt[3]{4} (k+1)(k+2)(k+3)(k+4) C_2^4 \theta^4} \right).$$

Consequently the point $(C_1, C_2) \in R^2$ is a fixed point of the operator V_k (3.1).

Sufficiency. Suppose that a point $(C_1, C_2) \in R^2$ is a fixed point of the operator V_k define the function $\varphi(t) \in C[0, 1]$ by the equality

$$\varphi(t) = C_1 + C_2 \theta \sqrt[3]{4 \left(t - \frac{1}{2} \right)}.$$

Then

$$(H_k \varphi)(t) = \int_0^1 \left(1 + \sqrt[3]{4} \theta \sqrt[3]{\left(t - \frac{1}{2} \right) \left(u - \frac{1}{2} \right)} \right) \varphi^k(u) du = \int_0^1 \varphi^k(u) du \\ + \sqrt[3]{4} \theta \sqrt[3]{t - \frac{1}{2}} \int_0^1 \sqrt[3]{u - \frac{1}{2}} \varphi^k(u) du = \int_0^1 \left(C_1 + C_2 \theta \sqrt[3]{4 \left(u - \frac{1}{2} \right)} \right)^k du \\ + \sqrt[3]{4} \theta \sqrt[3]{t - \frac{1}{2}} \int_0^1 \sqrt[3]{u - \frac{1}{2}} \left(C_1 + C_2 \theta \sqrt[3]{4 \left(u - \frac{1}{2} \right)} \right)^k du \\ = 3 \left(\frac{(C_1 + C_2 \theta \sqrt[3]{2})^{k+1} - (C_1 - C_2 \theta \sqrt[3]{2})^{k+1}}{2 \sqrt[3]{2} (k+1) C_2 \theta} - \frac{(C_1 + C_2 \theta \sqrt[3]{2})^{k+2} + (C_1 - C_2 \theta \sqrt[3]{2})^{k+2}}{\sqrt[3]{4} (k+1)(k+2) C_2^2 \theta^2} \right. \\ \left. + \frac{(C_1 + C_2 \theta \sqrt[3]{2})^{k+3} - (C_1 - C_2 \theta \sqrt[3]{2})^{k+3}}{2(k+1)(k+2)(k+3) C_2^3 \theta^3} \right) + 3 \sqrt[3]{4} \theta \sqrt[3]{t - \frac{1}{2}} \\ \times \left(\frac{(C_1 + C_2 \theta \sqrt[3]{2})^{k+1} + (C_1 - C_2 \theta \sqrt[3]{2})^{k+1}}{2 \sqrt[3]{4} (k+1) C_2 \theta} - \frac{3((C_1 + C_2 \theta \sqrt[3]{2})^{k+2} - (C_1 - C_2 \theta \sqrt[3]{2})^{k+2})}{4(k+1)(k+2) C_2^2 \theta^2} \right. \\ \left. + \frac{3((C_1 + C_2 \theta \sqrt[3]{2})^{k+3} + (C_1 - C_2 \theta \sqrt[3]{2})^{k+3})}{2 \sqrt[3]{2} (k+1)(k+2)(k+3) C_2^3 \theta^3} - \frac{3((C_1 + C_2 \theta \sqrt[3]{2})^{k+4} - (C_1 - C_2 \theta \sqrt[3]{2})^{k+4})}{2 \sqrt[3]{4} (k+1)(k+2)(k+3)(k+4) C_2^4 \theta^4} \right) \\ = C_1 + C_2 \theta \sqrt[3]{4 \left(t - \frac{1}{2} \right)} = \varphi(t),$$

i.e. the function $\varphi(t)$ is a solution of the equation (3.2).

4. A PHASE TRANSITION FOR THE MODEL (2.1) AT $k = 2$

For $k = 2$ the operator $V_2 : (x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow (x', y') \in \mathbb{R}^2$ (see (3.1)) has the form

$$\begin{cases} x' = x^2 + \frac{3\sqrt[3]{4}}{5}\theta^2 y^2, \\ y' = \frac{6}{5}\theta xy. \end{cases} \quad (4.1)$$

Proposition 4.1. (a) If $0 \leq \theta \leq \frac{5}{6}$, then the Hammerstein's operator H_2 has unique (nontrivial) positive fixed point in the $C[0, 1]$.

(b) If $\frac{5}{6} < \theta < 1$, then there are exactly three positive fixed points in $C[0, 1]$ of the Hammerstein's operator.

Proof. Clearly, that in the case $\theta = 0$ the Hammerstein's operator H_2 has unique nontrivial positive fixed point $\varphi(t) \equiv 1$. Let $\theta \neq 0$. We consider the system of equations for a fixed point of the operator V_2 :

$$\begin{cases} x^2 + \frac{3\sqrt[3]{4}}{5}\theta^2 y^2 = x, \\ \frac{6}{5}\theta xy = y. \end{cases} \quad (4.2)$$

In the case $y = 0$ from (4.2) we have two solutions $(0; 0)$ and $(1; 0)$. By proposition 3.1 functions

$$\varphi(t) = \varphi_0(t) \equiv 0, \quad \varphi(t) = \varphi_1(t) \equiv 1$$

are solutions of the equation (4.2).

Suppose $y \neq 0$ in the (4.2). Then from (4.2) we get $x = \frac{5}{6\theta}$. Consequently, from the first equation of (4.6) we get

$$y^2 = \frac{25}{3\sqrt[3]{4}\theta^2} \cdot \frac{6\theta - 5}{36\theta^2}.$$

Hence it follows, that $\theta > \frac{5}{6}$ and

$$y = y_1^\pm = \pm \frac{5}{6\theta^2} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{2}} \cdot \sqrt{\frac{6\theta - 5}{3}}.$$

Thus, in the case $0 \leq \theta \leq \frac{5}{6}$ operator V_2 has two fixed points: $(0; 0)$, $(1; 0)$ and in the case $\frac{5}{6} < \theta < 1$ the operator V_2 has four fixed points: $(0; 0)$, $(1; 0)$, (x_1, y_1^+) and (x_1, y_1^-) , with $x_1 = \frac{5}{6\theta}$.

Note that, there is no any other fixed point for V_2 .

Consequently,

$$\varphi_1(t) \equiv 1,$$

$$\varphi_2(t) = \frac{5}{6\theta} \left(1 + \sqrt{\frac{6\theta - 5}{3}} \cdot \sqrt[3]{2 \left(t - \frac{1}{2} \right)} \right),$$

$$\varphi_3(t) = \frac{5}{6\theta} \left(1 - \sqrt{\frac{6\theta - 5}{3}} \cdot \sqrt[3]{2 \left(t - \frac{1}{2} \right)} \right)$$

are non trivial fixed points of the Hammerstein's operator H_2 . Thus we have proved the following

Theorem 4.2. (a) If $0 \leq \theta \leq \frac{5}{6}$, then for the model (2.1) on the Cayley tree Γ^2 there exists a unique translational – invariant Gibbs measure;

(b) If $\frac{5}{6} < \theta < 1$, then for the model (2.1) on the Cayley tree Γ^2 there are three translational – invariant Gibbs measures.

5. A PHASE TRANSITION FOR THE MODEL (2.1) AT $k = 3$

For $k = 3$ the operator $V_3 : (x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow (x', y') \in \mathbb{R}^2$ (see (3.1)) has the form

$$\begin{cases} x' = x^3 + \frac{18}{5} \cdot \frac{\theta^2}{\sqrt[3]{2}} xy^2, \\ y' = \frac{9}{5} \theta x^2 y + \frac{6}{7} \cdot \frac{\theta^3}{\sqrt[3]{2}} y^3. \end{cases} \quad (5.1)$$

Proposition 5.1. (a) If $0 \leq \theta \leq \frac{5}{9}$, then (in the $C[0, 1]$) Hammerstein's operator H_3 has a unique nontrivial positive fixed point;

(b) If $\frac{5}{9} < \theta < 1$, then there are exactly three positive fixed points of the Hammerstein's operator H_3 $C[0, 1]$.

Proof. Clearly, that in the case $\theta = 0$ operator H_3 has unique positive fixed point $\varphi(t) \equiv 1$. Let $\theta \neq 0$. We consider

$$\begin{cases} x^3 + \frac{18}{5} \cdot \frac{\theta^2}{\sqrt[3]{2}} xy^2 = x, \\ \frac{9}{5} \theta x^2 y + \frac{6}{7} \cdot \frac{\theta^3}{\sqrt[3]{2}} y^3 = y. \end{cases} \quad (5.2)$$

For $y = 0$ from (5.2) we have three solutions of the system equations (5.2): $(0; 0)$, $(-1; 0)$ and $(1; 0)$. By proposition 3.1 functions

$$\varphi(t) = \varphi_0(t) \equiv 0, \quad \varphi(t) = \varphi_1^\pm(t) \equiv \pm 1$$

are solutions of the equation $H_3 f = f$. For $x = 0$ from (5.2) we get three solutions $(0; 0)$, $(0; y_1^+)$, $(0; y_1^-)$, where

$$y_1^\pm = \pm \frac{\sqrt[6]{2}}{\theta} \cdot \sqrt{\frac{7}{6\theta}}.$$

Hence the functions

$$\varphi_2^\pm(t) = \pm \sqrt[6]{2} \cdot \sqrt{\frac{7}{6\theta}} \cdot \sqrt[3]{4 \left(t - \frac{1}{2} \right)}$$

are solutions of the equation $H_3 f = f$.

Suppose that $x \neq 0$ and $y \neq 0$ in the (5.2). Then the system of equations (5.2) can be rewritten as

$$\begin{cases} x^2 + \frac{18}{5} \cdot \frac{\theta^2}{\sqrt[3]{2}} y^2 = 1, \\ \frac{9}{5} \theta x^2 + \frac{6}{7} \cdot \frac{\theta^3}{\sqrt[3]{2}} y^2 = 1. \end{cases} \quad (5.3)$$

Hence it follows

$$x^2 = 1 - \frac{18}{5} \cdot \frac{\theta^2}{\sqrt[3]{2}} y^2$$

and

$$\frac{9}{5} \theta \left(1 - \frac{18}{5} \cdot \frac{\theta^2}{\sqrt[3]{2}} y^2 \right) + \frac{6}{7} \cdot \frac{\theta^3}{\sqrt[3]{2}} y^2 = 1.$$

Then

$$y^2 = \frac{105}{164} \cdot \frac{\sqrt[3]{2}}{2\theta^2} \cdot \frac{9\theta - 5}{9\theta}.$$

Therefore $\theta > \frac{5}{9}$ and

$$y = y_2^\pm = \pm \sqrt{\frac{105}{164}} \cdot \frac{1}{\theta \sqrt[3]{2}} \cdot \sqrt{\frac{9\theta - 5}{9\theta}}.$$

Consequently

$$x^2 = 1 - \frac{21}{164} \cdot \frac{9\theta - 5}{\theta}.$$

Hence we conclude that

$$x = x_1^\pm = \pm \sqrt{1 - \frac{21}{164} \cdot \frac{9\theta - 5}{\theta}}.$$

Thus, the operator V_3 (5.1) has five fixed points: $(0; 0)$, $(-1; 0)$, $(1; 0)$, $(0; y_1^+)$ and $(0; y_1^-)$, if $0 \leq \theta \leq \frac{5}{9}$ and V_3 has nine fixed points: $(0; 0)$, $(-1; 0)$, $(1; 0)$, $(0; y_1^+)$, $(0; y_1^-)$, $(x_1^+; y_1^+)$, $(x_1^+; y_1^-)$, $(x_1^-; y_1^+)$ and $(x_1^-; y_1^-)$, if $\frac{5}{9} < \theta < 1$.

Note that the above mentioned solutions are all possible solutions of V_3 .

Consequently by proposition 3.1 the operator H_3 has unique positive fixed point $\varphi(t) = \varphi_1(t) \equiv 1$ if $0 \leq \theta \leq \frac{5}{9}$. In the case $\frac{5}{9} < \theta < 1$ the functions

$$\varphi_1(t) \equiv 1, \quad \varphi_2(t) = x_1^+ + y_1^+ \theta \sqrt[3]{4 \left(t - \frac{1}{2} \right)}, \quad \varphi_3(t) = x_1^+ + y_1^- \theta \sqrt[3]{4 \left(t - \frac{1}{2} \right)}$$

are positive fixed points of the Hammerstein's operator H_3 . □

From Proposition 3.1 and Proposition 5.1 it follows that

Theorem 5.2. (a) If $0 \leq \theta \leq \frac{5}{9}$ for the model (2.1) on the Cayley tree Γ^3 , then there exists a unique translational – invariant Gibbs measure;

(b) If $\frac{5}{9} < \theta < 1$, then there exist there translational – invariant Gibbs measures.

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