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suppose that groups $G_i, i \in I$ act faithfully with all orbits finite on the Hausdorff spaces $M_i, i \in I$ respectively. Now to each space M_i , add an additional isolated element x_i and denote \tilde{M}_i the union $M_i \cup \{x_i\}$. Then we define an action of G_i on \tilde{M}_i by using the action of G_i on M_i and making x_i a fixed point. Clearly G_i acts faithfully with all orbits finite on \tilde{M}_i . Now let M denote the subset of the infinite product $\prod_{i \in I} \tilde{M}_i$ composed of all elements $(y_i)_{i \in I}$ for which only finitely many of the y_i are different from x_i . We equip M with the topology induced by the product topology. Then clearly the infinite direct product $\prod_{i \in I} G_i$ acts faithfully with all orbits finite on M .

Finally Part (f) is similar to Part (e); suppose that a group G acts chaotically on a space M and that H is a finite group. Then there is a natural action of the wreath product $G \text{Wr} H$ on the space $M \times H$, where H is given the discrete topology (see [H]). It is easy to see that this action is chaotic. \square

The following groups are known to be residually finite: Fuchsian groups [LS], the mapping class groups of compact Riemann surfaces [G], arithmetic groups [Se] and the group of p -adic integers [We]. It would be interesting to find natural chaotic actions of these groups.

3. CONSTRUCTIONS OF CHAOTIC GROUP ACTIONS

First recall that there are many examples of chaotic \mathbf{Z} -actions; that is, chaotic homeomorphisms. Perhaps the most basic example is that of the Anosov diffeomorphisms of tori and infranilmanifolds (see [Sm], [Mann]); these maps are chaotic since their periodic points are dense [BR] and by Anosov's closing lemma (see for instance [Sh]), they are transitive on their nonwandering set. (The Anosov diffeomorphisms of tori are just the linear hyperbolic maps; that is, linear maps with no eigenvalues on the unit circle.) Similarly, the pseudo-Anosov maps of compact surfaces are also chaotic (see Exposé 9 in [FLP] and the diagrams in [Mañ], pages 111-116).

Let us now give some general results.

THEOREM 2. *Consider a Hausdorff space M and the group $\text{Hom}(M)$ of homeomorphisms of M . Then one has:*

(a) *If there are group inclusions*

$$G \leq H \leq K \leq \text{Hom}(M)$$

then the action of H on M is chaotic if the actions of G and K on M are chaotic.

- (b) If $G \leq H \leq \text{Hom}(M)$ and G has finite index in H and if the action of G on M is chaotic, then the action of H on M is chaotic.
- (c) If M is locally compact and if $\text{Hom}(M)$ is given the compact-open topology, then the action of G on M is chaotic if and only if the action on M of the closure \bar{G} of G in $\text{Hom}(M)$ is chaotic.

Proof. In Part (a), notice that if a point $x \in M$ has finite orbit under K , then x obviously has finite orbit under H . So if the action of K has finite orbits dense, then the action of H has finite orbits dense. On the other hand, if the action of G is topologically transitive, then clearly the action of H is also topologically transitive. So Part (a) holds. Part (b) is similar to Part (a).

In Part (c), again if the action of \bar{G} has finite orbits dense, then the action of G has finite orbits dense. Now suppose that the action of \bar{G} is topologically transitive. Let U and V be two non-empty open subsets of M . Then there exists $g \in \bar{G}$ such that $g(U) \cap V$ is non-empty. Let x be an element of $U \cap g^{-1}(V)$ and let Θ be the open subset of \bar{G} composed of elements that send x into V . Then $g \in \Theta$ and since G is dense in \bar{G} , there exists $h \in G \cap \Theta$. So $h(U) \cap V$ is non-empty and hence the action of G is topologically transitive.

Conversely, if M is locally compact, then the natural map $\text{Hom}(M) \times M \rightarrow M$ is continuous. So, if a point $x \in M$ has finite orbit under G , then since G is dense in \bar{G} , one has that $G(x)$ is dense in $\bar{G}(x)$. Hence $\bar{G}(x)$ is finite. So if the action of G has finite orbits dense, then the action of \bar{G} has finite orbits dense. Finally, if the action of G is topologically transitive, then obviously so too is the action of \bar{G} . \square

4. MANIFOLDS THAT ADMIT CHAOTIC GROUP ACTIONS

Chaotic homeomorphisms of the 2-dimensional disc can be constructed as follows. Starting with any Anosov diffeomorphism of the torus \mathbf{T}^2 , one can quotient by the map $\sigma: x \mapsto -x$, to obtain a chaotic homeomorphism on the sphere \mathbf{S}^2 . (This map was used in [Wa], p. 140 to show that expansiveness is not preserved under semi-conjugation.) Then, by blowing up the origin to a circle, one obtains a chaotic homeomorphism on the closed disc. Unfortunately this latter homeomorphism is not the identity on the boundary. This can be rectified by making a slight modification of the above construction. Instead of starting with an Anosov diffeomorphism of \mathbf{T}^2 , one starts with linked twist map [D1] of the torus \mathbf{T}^2 . A linked twist map is an