

Kapovitch's class, Wed Jan 28: Rafi on hyperbolic trinions

January-28-15 11:09 AM

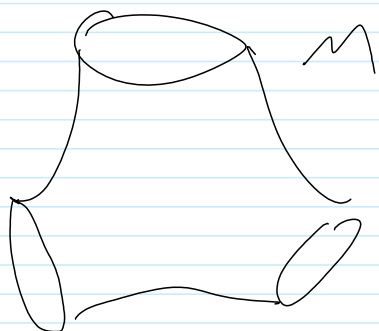
Thm (Thurston, defs later) Let M be a compact 3-manifold, Haken, $\pi_1(M)$ not Abelian, irreducible, atoroidal, then the interior of M admits a complete hyperbolic structure of finite volume.

Haken: $\pi_1(M)$ contain $\pi_1(S)$, S a surface $\chi(S) < 0$

Atoroidal: Every $\mathbb{Z} \times \mathbb{Z} \hookrightarrow \pi_1(M)$ is conjugate to $\pi_1(\partial M)$

Irreducible: $\pi_2(M) = 0$.

A bit on 2D hyperbolic geometry:



$$\pi_1(M) = F_2$$

Want injections

$$F_2 \longrightarrow \text{Isom}(\mathbb{H}_2)$$

$$= \text{sl}(2, \mathbb{R})$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{bmatrix}$$

$$z \mapsto \frac{az+b}{cz+d}$$

Classification of isometries by fixed points:

$$\frac{az+b}{cz+d} = z$$

$$\Leftrightarrow cz^2 + (d-a)z - b = 0$$

discriminant:



$$\Leftrightarrow c^2 + (d-a)^2 - b^2 = 0$$

Possibilities:

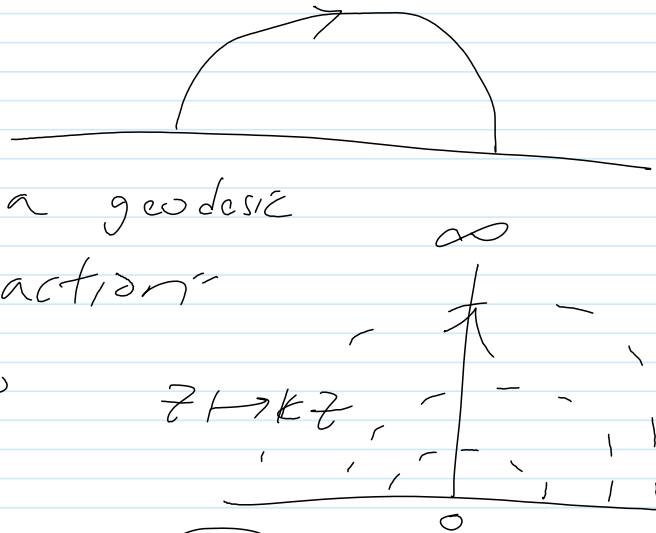
2 real sol'ns:

Translation along a geodesic

"loxodromic action"

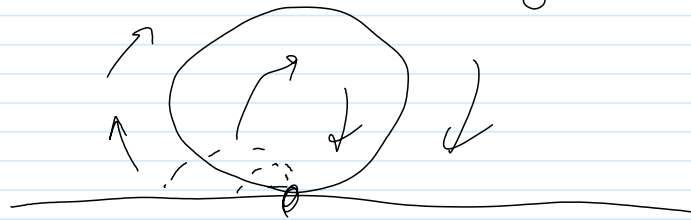
conjugate to

$$z \mapsto kz$$



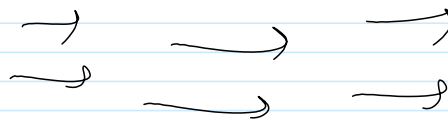
1 real sol'n

"parabolic"



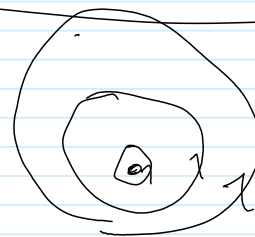
conjugate to

$$z \mapsto z + c$$



Complex conjugate F.P:

rotations



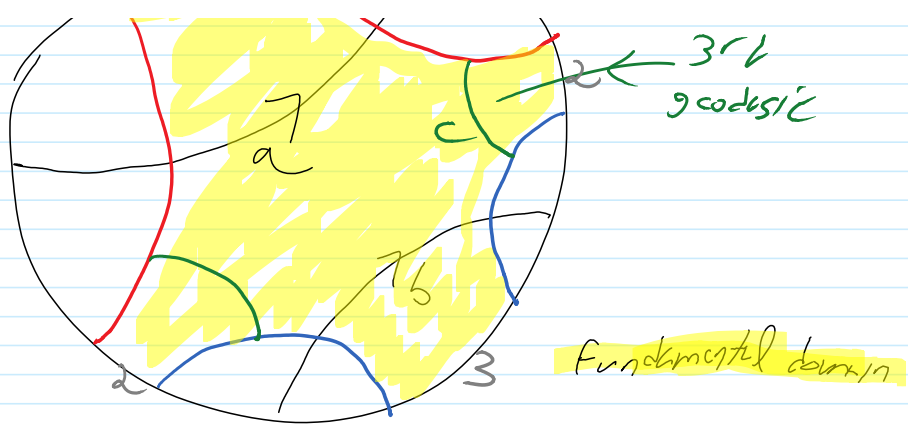
conjugate to $z \mapsto e^{i\theta} z$ in the disk model.
"elliptic elements"

In a group action on \mathbb{H}^2 for which the quotient is a manifold there can be no elliptic elements.

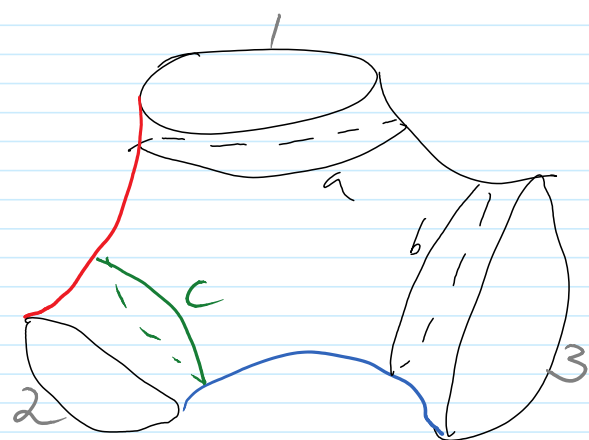
$$F_2 = \langle a, b \rangle$$



This is always a free group!
 (if red/blue curves do not intersect)



PF: "the ping-pong argument"
 Easy to see that the quotient is



Limit set

* $S^1 \setminus (\text{Domain of discontinuity})$

* $\Lambda = \text{given } x \in \mathbb{H}^2,$

$\Lambda = \overline{\mathbb{Z}x} \cap \partial\mathbb{H}^2$

Λ is the set on infinite sequences in a, \bar{a}, b, \bar{b} w/ no $a\bar{a}, b\bar{b}, \bar{a}a, \bar{b}b$.

$AH(M)$: and hyperbolic structures in the

interior of M , with its algebraic topology,
coming from

$$F_2 \rightarrow \text{Isom}(\mathbb{H}^3) / \text{conjugation}.$$

In our case, $AH(M) \cong \mathbb{R}_+^3$ (the lengths of
the geodesics)