

TRANSITIONAL GEOMETRY

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→ How are geometric structures inter-related?

→ Deform hyperbolic structures to other structures within projective geometry.

Ex: Figure 8 Knot K $M = S^3 - K$

unique complete hyperbolic structure
Allow cone singularities $M(\alpha)$

Increase $\alpha \rightarrow 2\pi/3$ $\alpha \in (0, 2\pi/3)$

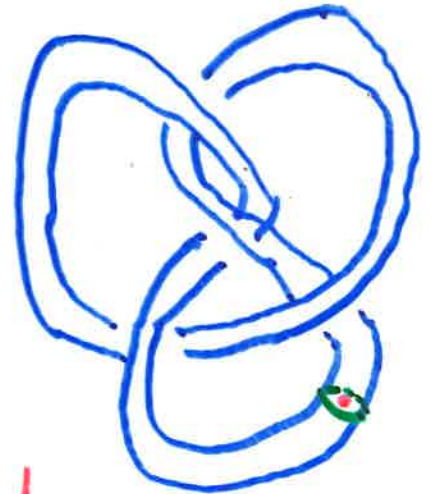
Volume $\rightarrow 0$ Diameter $\rightarrow 0$

Rescale: Curvature $\rightarrow 0$

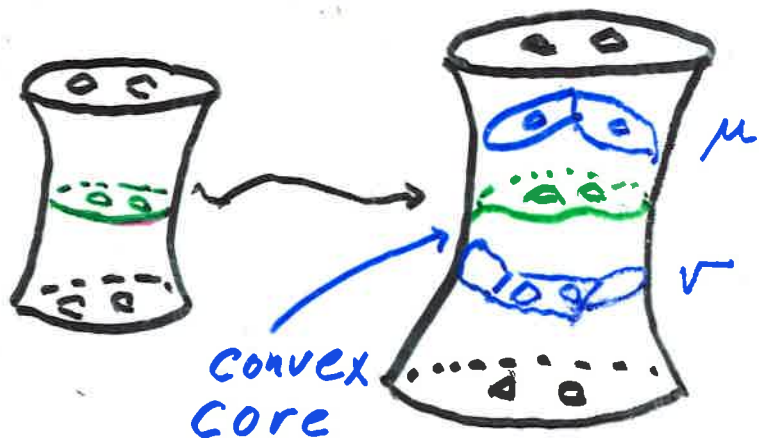
$M(\alpha) \rightarrow$ Euclidean cone mfd E

Also $M(\alpha)$ Spherical, $\alpha \in (2\pi/3, \pi]$

$M(\alpha) \rightarrow E$ $\alpha \rightarrow 2\pi/3$
rescaled



Quasi-Fuchsian Transition



$$(\pm\mu, \pm\nu) \xrightarrow{z \rightarrow 0} m \in \text{Fuchsian}$$

$m =$ unique min of
 $h\mu + h\nu: T_g \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$
 (Bonahon, Series)

$(\mu, \nu) =$ bending lamination

$\mathcal{T}ML_+ =$ ① (μ, ν) s.t. $\mu \cup \nu$
 fill up

② bending $< \pi$
 along \mathcal{S}

$\forall (\mu, \nu) \in \mathcal{T}ML_+ \exists$ quasi-Fuchsian
 bent along (μ, ν) (Bonahon-Otal)

unique if $\in \mathcal{S} \times \mathcal{S}$
 (local rigidity: Hodgson -)

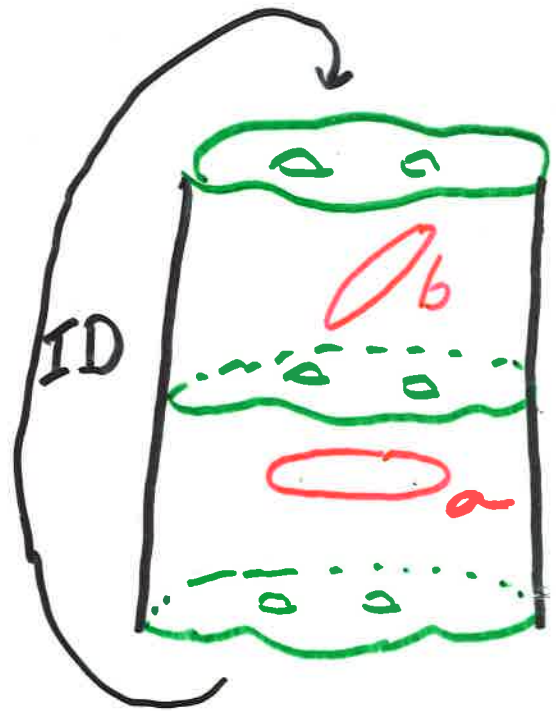
unique near Fuchsian
 (Bonahon, Series)

Assume $(\mu, \nu) = (a, b) \in \mathcal{S} \times \mathcal{S}$

Double along convex boundary

$S \times S^1$ w/ cone singularities
along a, b w/ angles

$$\alpha, \beta = 2(\pi - \theta_a), 2(\pi - \theta_b)$$



$$\alpha, \beta \rightarrow 2\pi \text{ as } t \rightarrow 0 \quad \theta_a = t = \theta_b$$

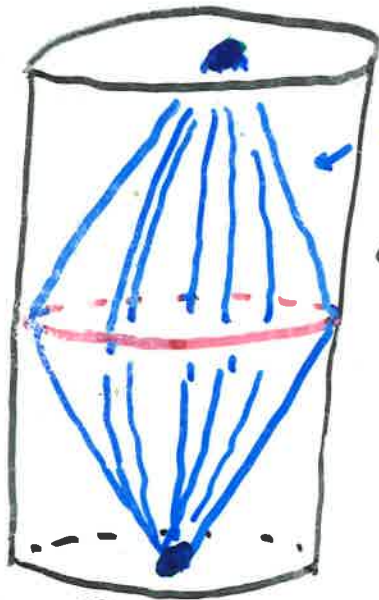
Collapse to \mathbb{H}^2

Transition ?

To what ?

Analog of E^3 : Half-pipe geometry
(Danciger) (HP)

Analog of S^3 : Anti-de Sitter geometry
(Mess) (AdS)
Globally Hyperbolic doubled

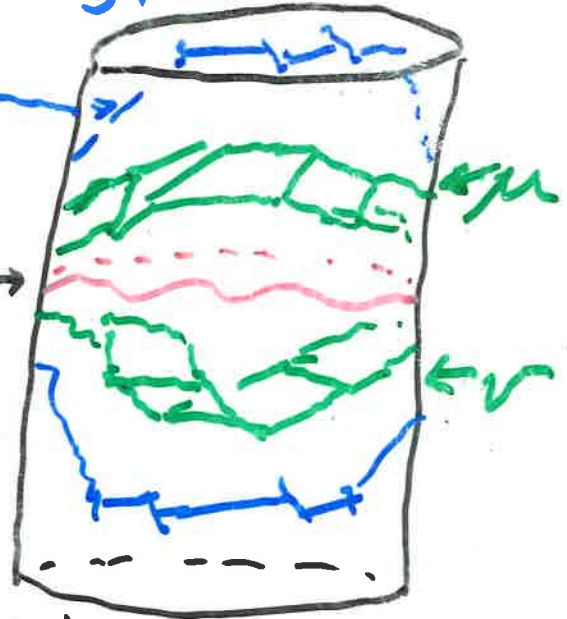


Domain of discontinuity

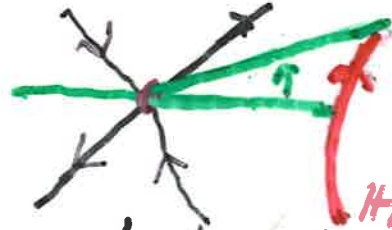
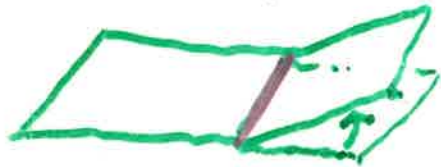
Fuchsian
 $\Omega/\Gamma_F \approx \Sigma \times \mathbb{R}$

future singularity

deform
 $C = \text{convex hull}$



$\partial(C/\pi)$ is "bent" along μ



Hyperbolic element

"Bending" is hyperbolic "boost"

Geometry of Collapse to \mathbb{H}^2

$$M = \Sigma \times S^1 - (\alpha \cup \beta) \quad \pi = \pi, M$$

Have $\rho_s: \pi \rightarrow SO(3,1) \quad s > 0$

$\rho_0 \rightarrow SO(2,1) \quad s = 0$

$\rho_s \rightarrow SO(2,2) \quad s < 0$

Quadratic forms $g_s = -x_1^2 + x_2^2 + x_3^2 + s x_4^2$

$G_s \subset PGL(4, \mathbb{R})$ preserving g_s

$s > 0 \leftrightarrow \mathbb{H}^3$ $s < 0 \leftrightarrow AdS^3$

$\mathbb{H}^2 \leftrightarrow x_4 = 0$

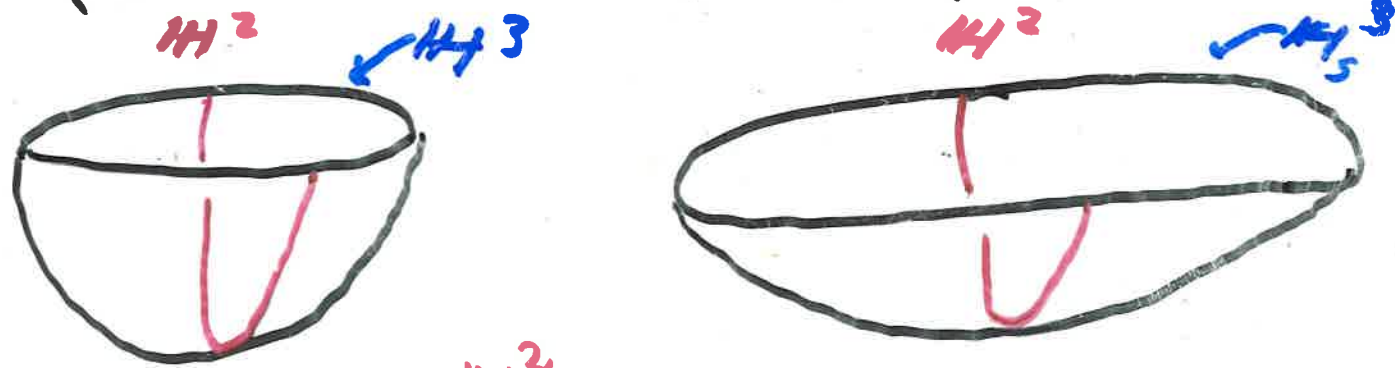
$s=0$

$$\left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} SO(2,1) & & & 0 \\ & & & 0 \\ & & & 0 \\ \hline 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow{\text{lift}} \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} SO(2,1) & & & 0 \\ & & & 0 \\ & & & 0 \\ \hline x & y & z & 1 \end{array} \right) \left(\begin{array}{c} x \\ y \\ z \end{array} \right) \in \mathbb{R}^{2,1}$$

ρ_0 to $\tilde{\rho}_0$

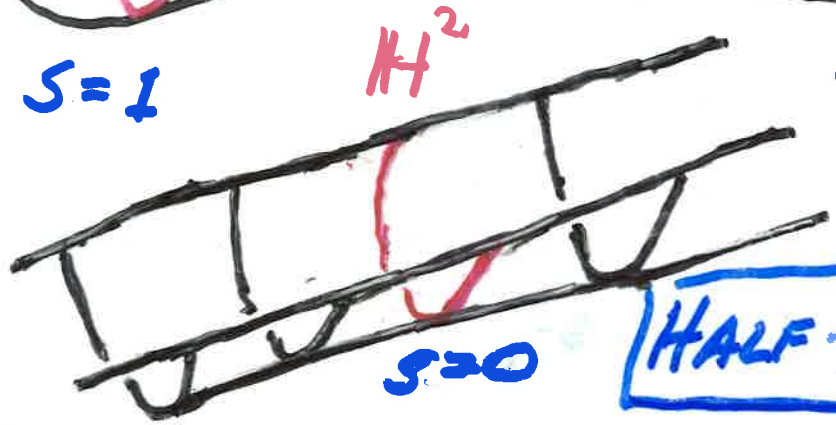
G_0 \tilde{G}_0

Set $\{x \in \mathbb{R}^4 \mid g_5(x) = -1\}$
 (Picture is reduced by 1 dimension)



$S=1$

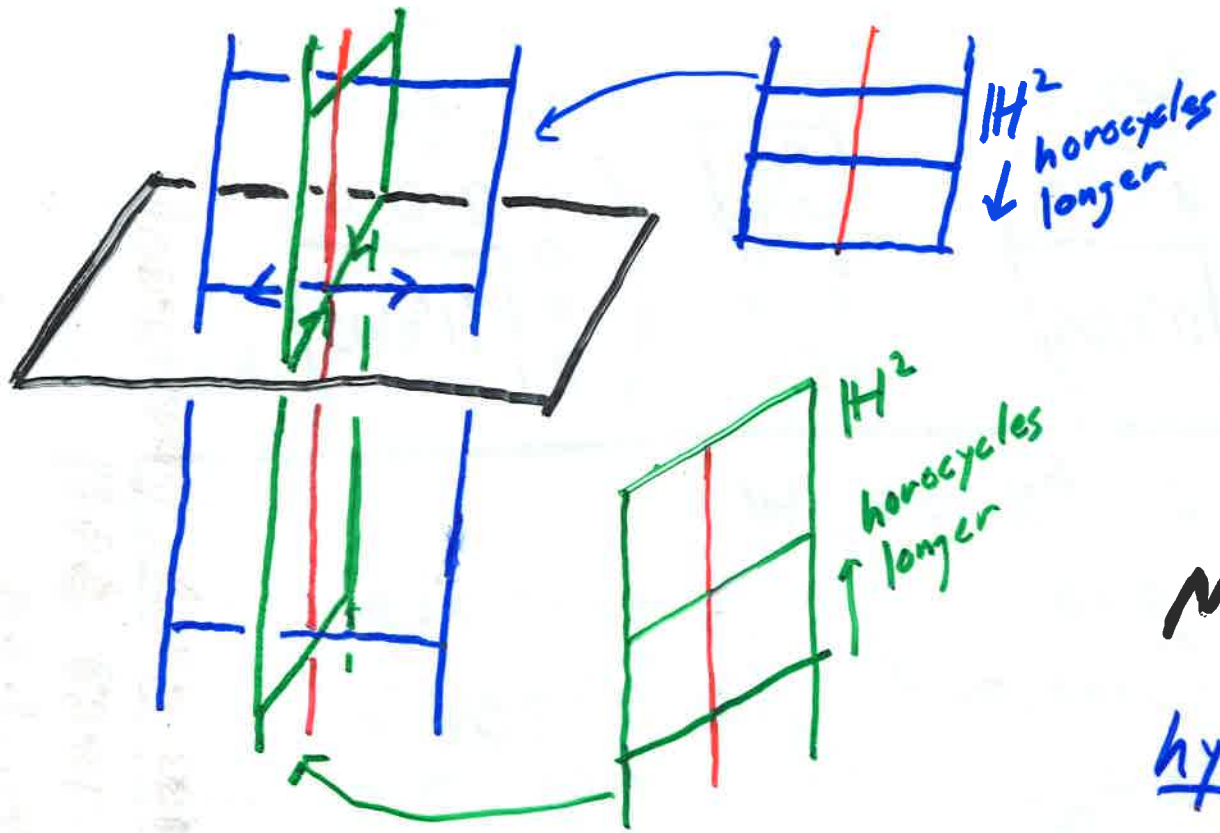
$S=\frac{1}{2}$



HALF-PIPE GEOMETRY

(\tilde{G}_0, X) - structure $X \approx \mathbb{H}^2 \times \mathbb{R}$
 preserves $g_0 = -x_1^2 + x_2^2 + x_3^2$

Sol Geometry Transition



$$T^2 \times I / (x, 0) \sim (\varphi x, 1)$$

$\varphi: T^2 \hookrightarrow \text{Anosov}$

Sol geometry

$$M_\varphi = (T^2 - pt) \times I / \sim_\varphi$$

hyperbolic geometry

complete structure
+

w/ cone angles $\alpha < 2\pi$

$\alpha \rightarrow 2\pi$ collapse to
 H^2 (either one)

(Heusner-Porti-Suarez)

(HPS) Can regenerate Sol
to H^3

(Danciger) There is a transition
to (singular) AdS

