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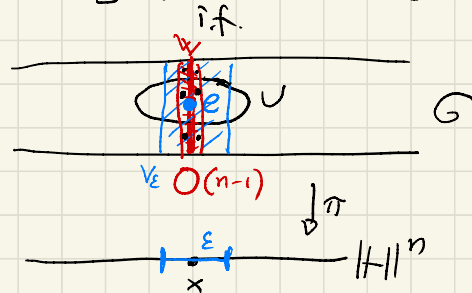
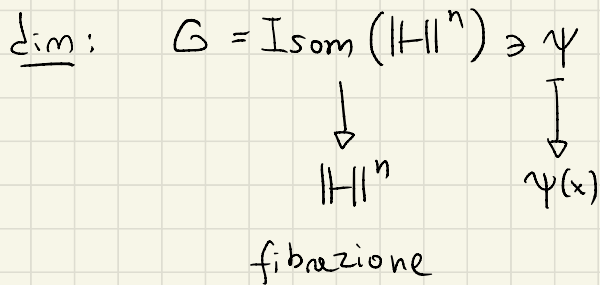
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Lemma (Margulis):  $G$  Lie  $\exists U(e)$  t.c.  $\forall \Gamma < G$  discreto generato da elementi di  $U$   $\bar{e}$  nilpotente.

Lemma di Margulis:  $\exists \epsilon_n > 0$   $\forall n \geq 2$  COSTANTE DI MARGULIS  
 $\forall x \in \mathbb{H}^n$ ,  $\Gamma < \text{Isom}(\mathbb{H}^n)$  discreto generato da isometrie  $\varphi$   
 t.c.  $d(x, \varphi(x)) < \epsilon_n \Rightarrow \Gamma$   $\bar{e}$  virtualmente nilpotente

Def:  $G$  gruppo  $\bar{e}$  VIRTUALMENTE P se  $\exists H < G$  che  $\bar{e}$  P



$$V_\epsilon = \{ \varphi \in \text{Isom} \mid d(x, \varphi(x)) < \epsilon \} \quad gU = \{ gh \mid h \in U \}$$

$\exists m$  t.c.  $m$  traslati di  $U$  coprono  $V_\epsilon$   
 $V_\epsilon \supseteq W$  intorno di  $O(n-1)$  t.c.  $W^m \subseteq V_\epsilon$

$$W^m = \{ \underline{g_1 \dots g_m} \mid g_i \in W \}$$

$$W = W^{-1}$$

$$W \cap W^{-1}$$

$$\underbrace{V_\varepsilon}^{\varepsilon_n} \subseteq W$$

W funziona: Se  $\Gamma < \text{Isom}(\mathbb{H}^n)$   
generato da elementi di  $W$

allora  $\Gamma_U < \Gamma$  generato da  $\Gamma \cap U$   
ha indice  $< m$



$$W^m \subseteq U \quad W = W^{-1}$$

nilpotente di indice  $m$

□

Def:  $\Gamma < \text{Isom}(\mathbb{H}^n)$  non banale discreto **ELEMENTARE** se  
fissa un  $S \subseteq \overline{\mathbb{H}^n}$  finito  
(non puntualmente)  
nec.

Oss: Se  $\Gamma$  agisce in modo libero,  $\Gamma$  elementare  $\Leftrightarrow$

1)  $\Gamma = \langle \gamma \rangle$   $\gamma$  ip.

2)  $\Gamma$  gruppo di par. che fissano  $p \in \partial \mathbb{H}^n$

dim:  $\Gamma$  elementare  $\varphi \in \Gamma$  ip. par.  $\Rightarrow$  unico  $S$  inv. per  $\varphi$   
 $\bar{e} \text{ Fix}(\varphi)$

Prop:  $\Gamma < \text{Isom}(\mathbb{H}^n)$  discreto e agisce liberamente

1) Se  $\Gamma \stackrel{\text{i.f.}}{<} \Gamma'$   $\Gamma$  el.  $\Rightarrow \Gamma'$  el.

2) Se  $\Gamma$  virt. nilp., allora  $\Gamma$  banale o elementare

3) Dato  $x \in \mathbb{H}^n$   $\Gamma_{\varepsilon_n}(x) = \{ \varphi \in \Gamma : d(x, \varphi(x)) < \varepsilon_n \} < \Gamma$   
banale o elementare

dim: 1)  $\forall \varphi \in \Gamma' \exists k \text{ t.c. } \varphi^k \in \Gamma = \{ \text{par. che fissano } p \} \cup \{ \text{ip. de } \}$   
fiss.  $l$

$\varphi \nearrow$   
 $\longleftarrow$   
 $= \Gamma' =$  " " " " " "

2)  $\Gamma$  virt nilp.  $\Rightarrow \Gamma' \stackrel{\text{i.f.}}{<} \Gamma$  nilp.  $\stackrel{?}{\Rightarrow} \Gamma'$  el.  $\Rightarrow \Gamma$  el.  
o ban. o ban.

$\Gamma'$  nilp  $\Rightarrow \Gamma'$  el. o banale

$\Downarrow$

$Z(\Gamma') \neq \{e\}$   $\varphi \in Z(\Gamma')$  non banale

Elem.  
 $\nearrow$

ogni  $\psi \in \Gamma'$  commuta con  $\varphi \Rightarrow \text{Fix}(\psi) = \text{Fix}(\varphi)$

3) Margulis  $\Rightarrow \Gamma_{\varepsilon_n}(x) < \Gamma$   $\bar{e}$  virt. nilp  $\stackrel{2)}{=} b$  elementare

## THICK-THIN DECOMPOSITION

$M = \mathbb{H}^n / \Gamma$  iperbolica completa  $\varepsilon_n$  Margulis

$$M_{[\varepsilon_n, \infty)} = M^{\text{thick}} = \left\{ x \in M : \text{inj}_x M \geq \frac{\varepsilon_n}{2} \right\} \quad \text{PARTE SPESSA}$$

$$M_{(0, \varepsilon_n]} = M^{\text{thin}} = M \setminus M^{\text{thick}} \quad \leftarrow$$

$$M^{\text{thin}} \subseteq \left\{ x \in M : \text{inj}_x M \leq \frac{\varepsilon_n}{2} \right\} \quad \leftarrow \quad \text{PARTE SOTTILE}$$

Def:  $p \in \partial \mathbb{H}^n$ .  $U \subseteq \mathbb{H}^n$   $\bar{e}$  STELLATO  
CON CENTRO  $p$

Se ogni semiretta che punta verso  $p$   
interseca  $U$  in una semiretta



Es: cuspidi troncate

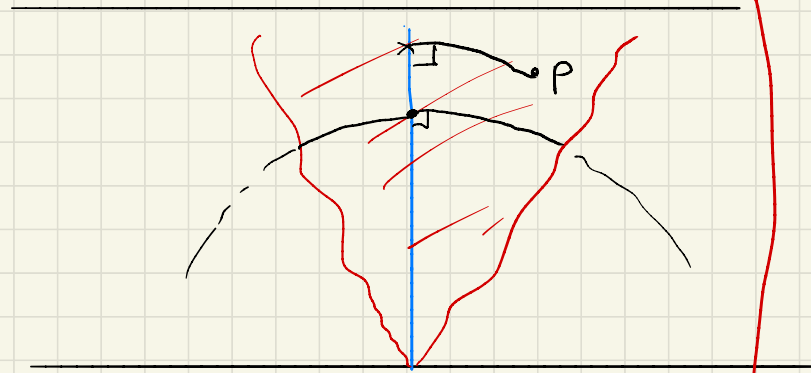
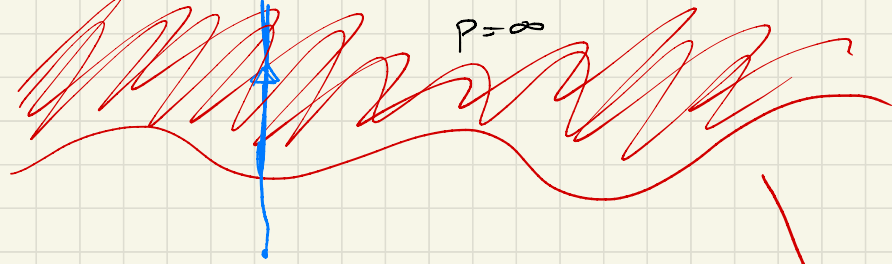
$l \in \mathbb{H}^n$ .  $U \ni l$  intorno  
è **STELLATO** se ogni  
retta  $r \perp l$  interseca  $U$   
in un connesso

Es:  $N_R(l)$   $R$ -intorno  $R > 0$

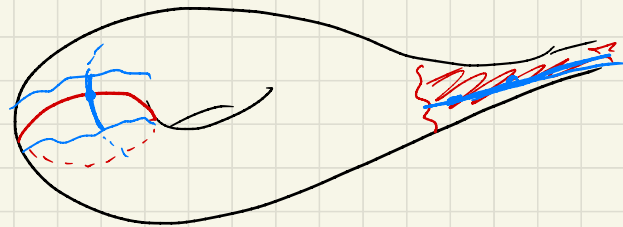
Def: Se  $\Gamma < \text{Isom}(\mathbb{H}^n)$  discreto  
agisce lib.  
che fissa  $p$  e preserva  $U$   
stellato  $\rightarrow$

Se  $\Gamma < \text{Isom}(\mathbb{H}^n)$  fissa  $l$   
e preserva  $U \ni l$  stellato

$\rightarrow U/\Gamma$  intorno stellato di  
geod. chius.



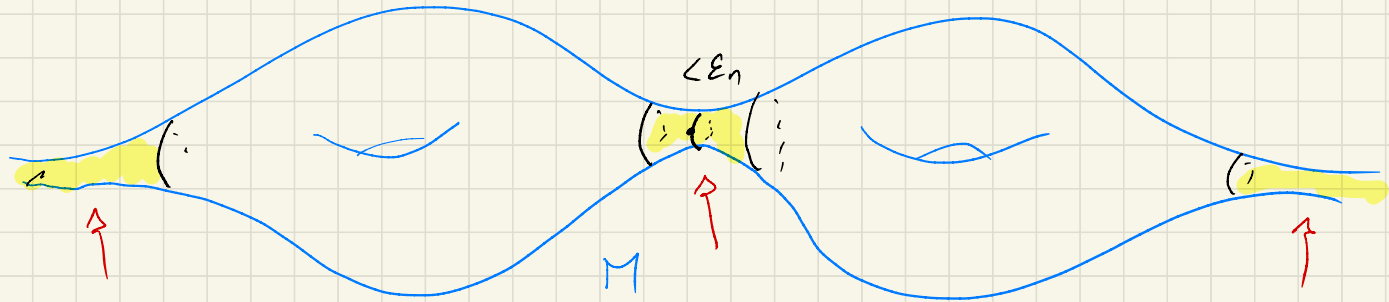
$U/\Gamma$  intorno stellato di cuspidi



Es: cuspidi troncate e tubi troncati quozientati

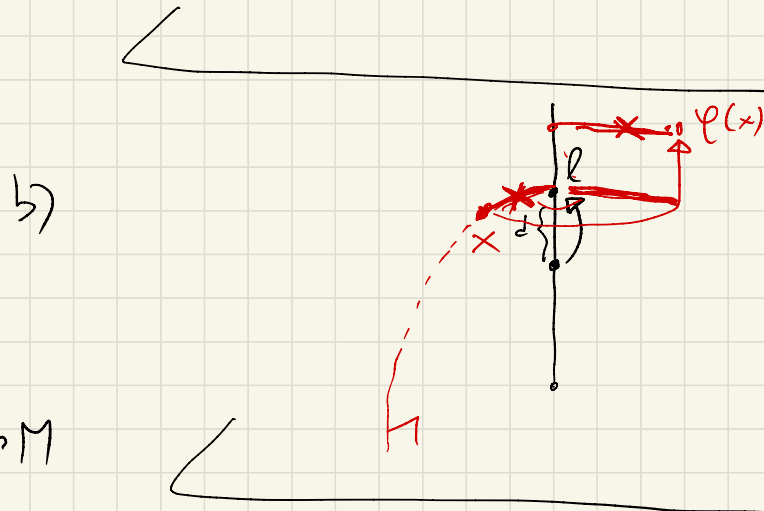
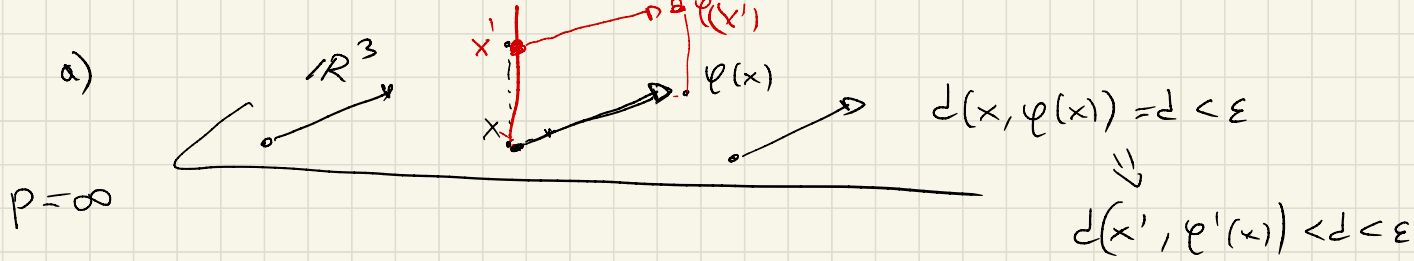
Teo (Decomposizione thick-thin)  $M = \mathbb{H}^n / \Gamma$  var. ip. completa

$M_{(0, \varepsilon_n)}$  = unione disgiunta di intorni stellati di cuspidi & di geod. semplici di length  $< \varepsilon_n$



dim:  $M = \mathbb{H}^n / \Gamma$

$\varphi \in \Gamma$   $S_\varphi(\varepsilon) = \{x \in \mathbb{H}^n \mid d(x, \varphi(x)) < \varepsilon\}$  è un intorno stellato di a)  $\text{Fix}(\varphi)$  se è parabola b)  $l$  se è ip.



se  $d > \epsilon$   $S_\phi(\epsilon) = \emptyset$

no se  $d = \epsilon$   $S_\phi(\epsilon) = \emptyset$

se  $d < \epsilon$   $S_\phi(\epsilon) \ni \emptyset$

$\pi: \mathbb{H}^n \rightarrow M$

$M = \mathbb{H}^n / \Gamma$

$\varphi \in \Gamma$   $S_\varphi(\epsilon)$

$M^{thin} = M_{(0, \epsilon_n)} = \pi(S)$

$S = \bigcup_{\varphi \in \Gamma} S_\varphi(\epsilon_n)$

$\varphi \neq id$



Teri: Le c.c. di  $S$  sono intorni stellati  
di  $p \in \mathbb{H}^n$  oppure  $e \subseteq \mathbb{H}^n$

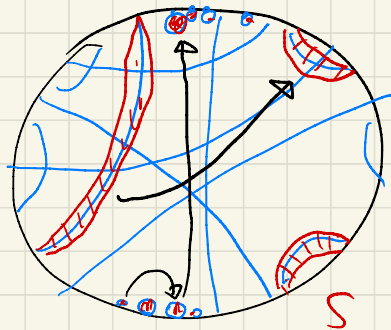
$$x \in \underline{S}_\varphi(E_n) \cap \underline{S}_\psi(E_n)$$

$$\Rightarrow \varphi, \psi \in \Gamma_{E_n}(x) < \Gamma$$

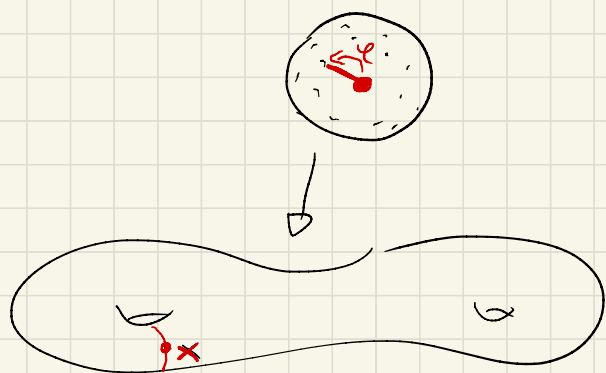
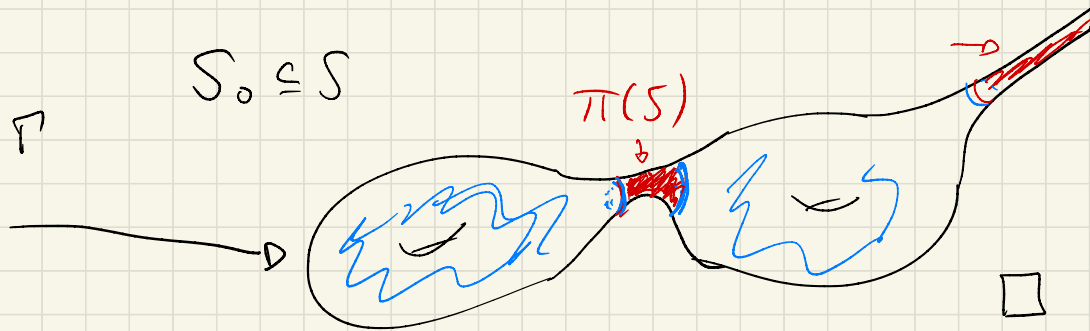
"elementare"

$\Rightarrow$  c.c. di  $S$  sono  $\cup S_\varphi$   $\Gamma'$  el.  $< \Gamma$   
ciascun  $\varphi \in \Gamma'$

unioni di stellati con centro in comune è stellato



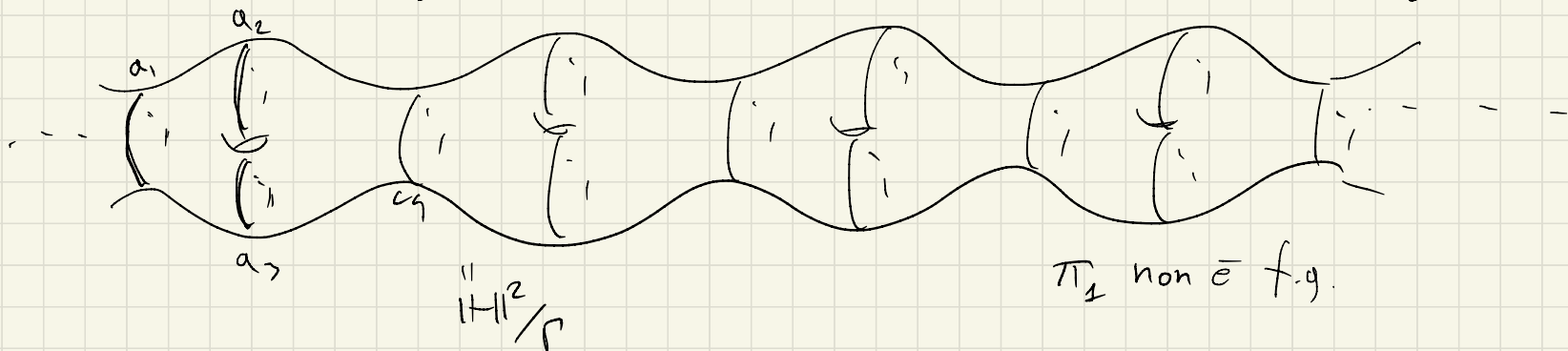
$$S_0 \subseteq S$$



Prop: Se  $M^n$  ip. orientabile  $n \leq 3$   $M^{\text{thin}}$  = cuspidi  $\cup$  tubi tonanti  
 Completa tonate tonanti

dim:  $S_p(\varepsilon) =$  ocopalle oppure  $N_R(\ell)$

Con:  $M^n$  ip. compl. Ogni  $\gamma$  geod. chiusa  $l(\gamma) < \varepsilon_n$   $\bar{e}$  semplice  
 Le geod. chiuse in  $M$  con  $2 < \varepsilon_n$  sono semplici e disgiunte



VOLUME FINITO

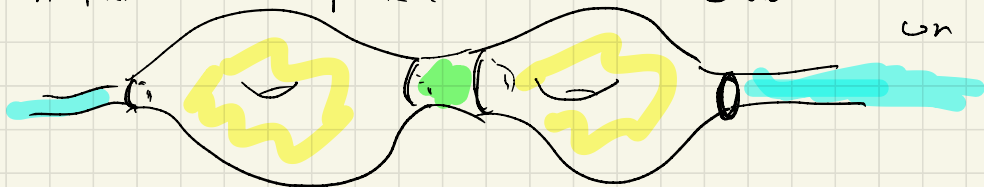
Prop:  $M^n$  ip. compl.  $\text{Vol}(M) < +\infty \iff M^{\text{thick}}$   $\bar{e}$  cpt.



$M^{thick}$  cpt  $\Rightarrow$  ha # finito di componenti di bordo

$\Rightarrow M^{thin}$  ha # finito di componenti

ciascuna contribuisce con  $Vol < +\infty$

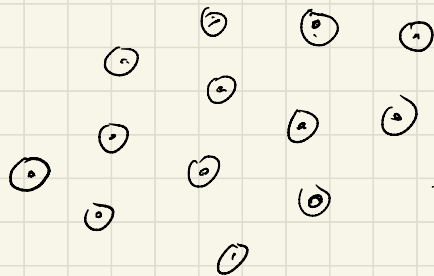


ciascuna  $\cap \partial M^{thick}$  è cpt  
componente di

$\Rightarrow vol(M) < +\infty \Rightarrow M^{thick}$  cpt

Se  $M^{thick}$  non cpt.

$$|i_j| > \frac{\epsilon}{2}$$



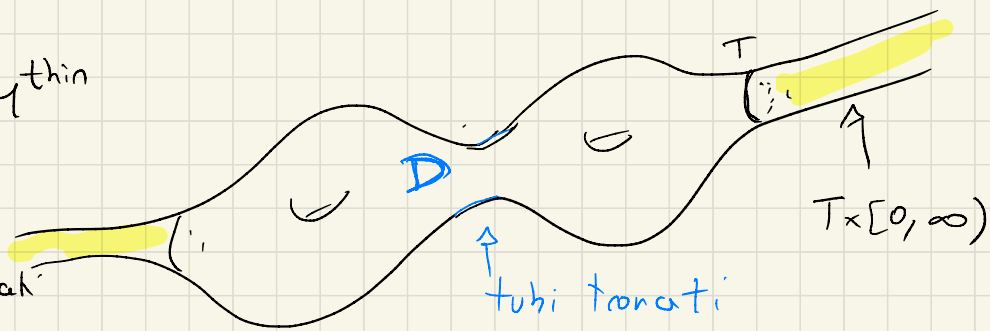
Cor:  $M$  ip. completa  $vol(M) < +\infty$

$M \cong \text{int}(N)$   $N$  cpt con bordo

Ogni componente di  $\partial N$  è una varietà piatta

$$M = M^{\text{thick}} \cup M^{\text{thin}}$$

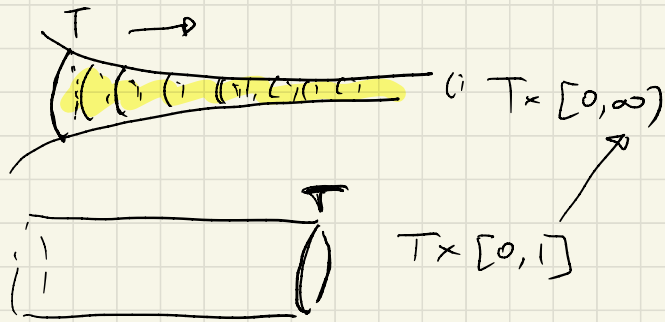
$$D = M^{\text{thick}} \cup \text{tubi tronati}$$



Sen = 3:

$$\text{vol}(M^3) < +\infty \Rightarrow M \cong \text{int}(N^3)$$

$$\partial N = \cup \text{tori} \cup \text{Klein}$$



Cor:  $\text{Vol}(M) < +\infty$   $\Rightarrow \pi_1(M)$  ha prentez finite  
 ip-impl.

$$M \cong \text{int}(N)$$

$$\pi_1(M) \cong \pi_1(N)$$











