

# Hyperbolic Dehn filling in dimension four

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(joint work with Stefano Riolo)

University of Pisa

31-08-2016

## Definition

A (hyperbolic, flat, spherical) *cone  $n$ -manifold*  $M$  is:

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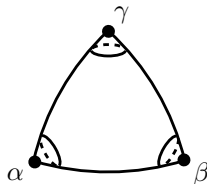
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- ▶ locally modeled on a (hyperbolic, flat, spherical) cone over a compact connected spherical cone  $(n - 1)$ -manifold if  $n > 1$ .

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for some *prime*  $B$  (does not decompose as  $B = S^0 * C$ ).

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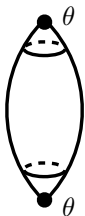
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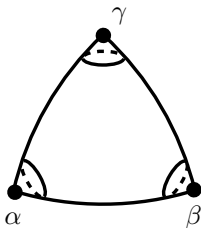
If  $x \in M$  is locally a cone over  $N$ , then  $x \in M[k]$ .

Every connected  $(n-2)$ -stratum has  $N = S^{n-3} * C_\alpha$  and we say that it has *cone angle*  $\alpha$ .

Some spherical cone-surfaces:

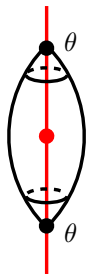


$$S^0 * C_\theta$$

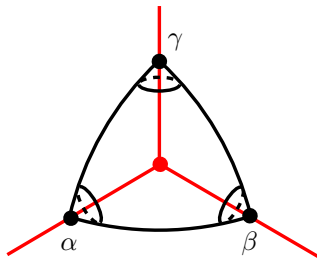


$$S^2(\alpha, \beta, \gamma)$$

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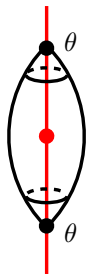


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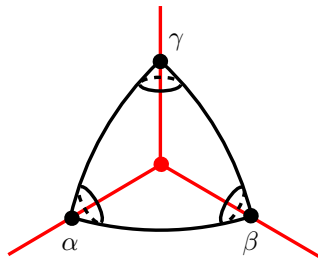


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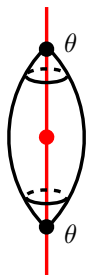


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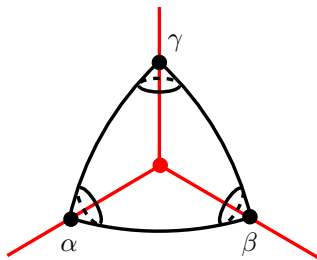
Suppose cone angles are  $< 2\pi$ .

In a locally orientable cone 3-manifold, the underlying space is a 3-manifold and the singular locus  $\Sigma$  is a 1-complex.

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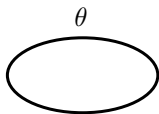
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If cone angles are  $\leq \pi$ , vertices have valence 3.

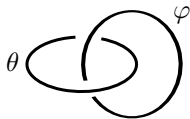
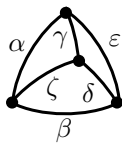
Some spherical cone 3-manifolds:



$$S^1 * C_\theta$$



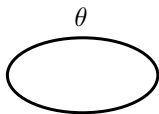
$$S^0 * S^2(\alpha, \beta, \gamma)$$



$$C_\theta * C_\varphi$$

The underlying space here is  $S^3$ .

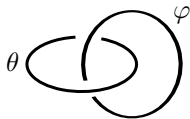
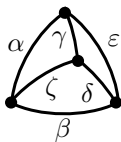
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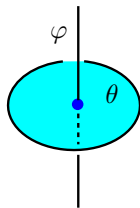
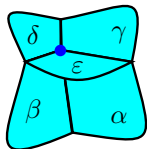
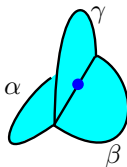
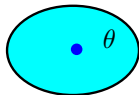
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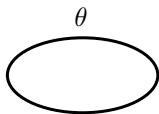
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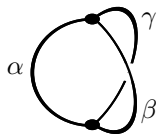
The corresponding strata in a cone 4-manifold:



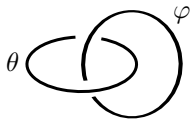
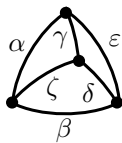
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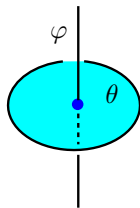
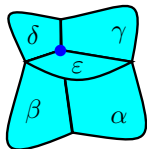
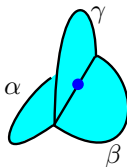
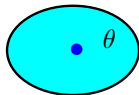
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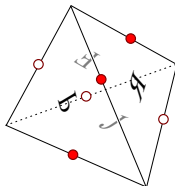
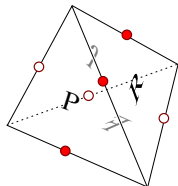
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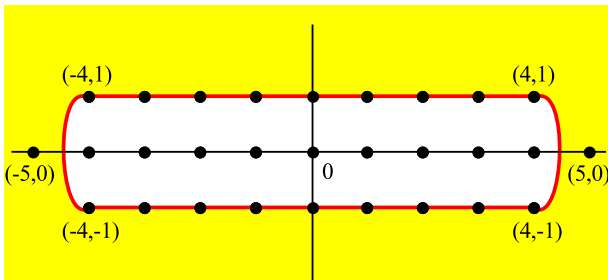
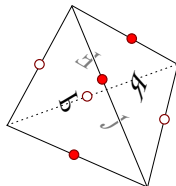
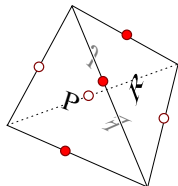
Example: double of a simple polytope.



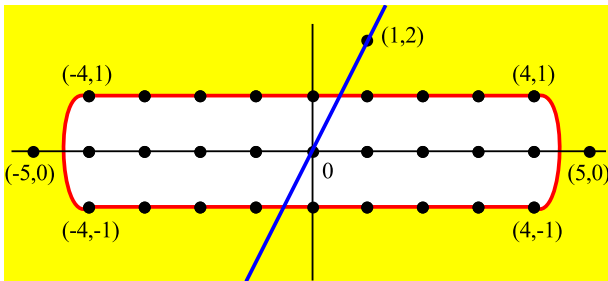
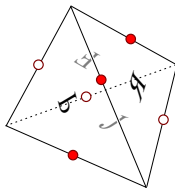
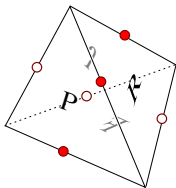
# Hyperbolic Dehn filling



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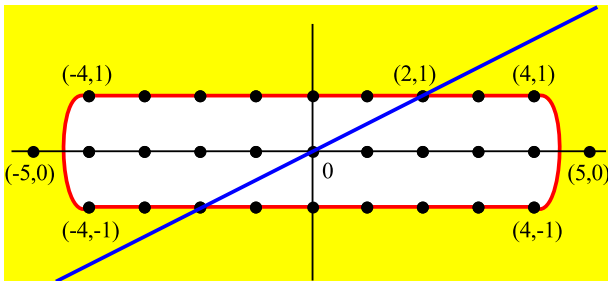
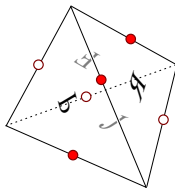
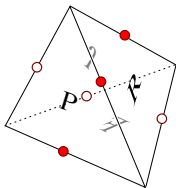


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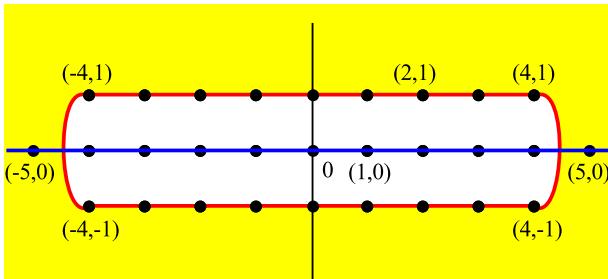
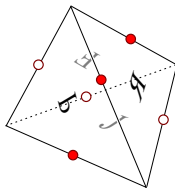
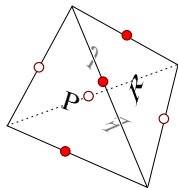
Slope  $(1, 2)$ : hyperbolic with cone angles  $< 2\pi + K$

# Hyperbolic Dehn filling



Slope  $(2, 1)$ : hyperbolic with cone angles  $< 2\pi$

# Hyperbolic Dehn filling



Slope  $(1, 0)$ : hyperbolic with cone angles  $< 2\pi - K$

## Theorem (M, Riolo)

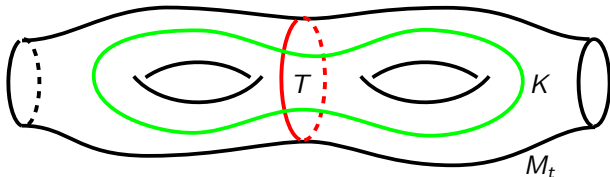
There is an analytic path  $M_t$  with  $t \in [0, 1]$  of finite-volume complete hyperbolic cone four-manifolds with singular set

$$\Sigma = T \cup K$$

where  $T$  is a torus and  $K$  a Klein bottle, with cone angles  $\alpha$  and  $\beta$  respectively, intersecting transversely in two points. We have

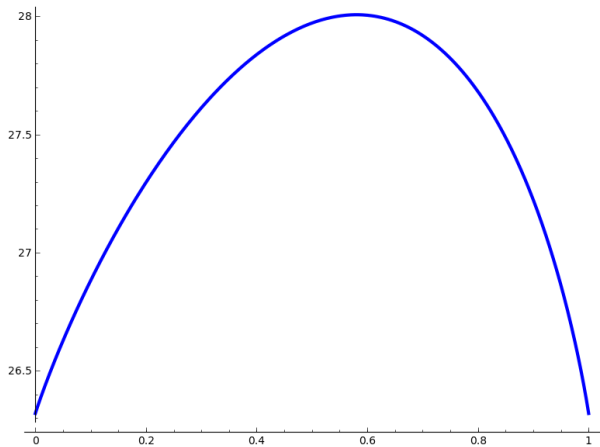
$$\alpha(0) = 0, \quad \alpha(1) = 2\pi, \quad \beta(0) = 2\pi, \quad \beta(1) = 0.$$

The angles  $\alpha$  and  $\beta$  vary strictly monotonically in  $t$ .

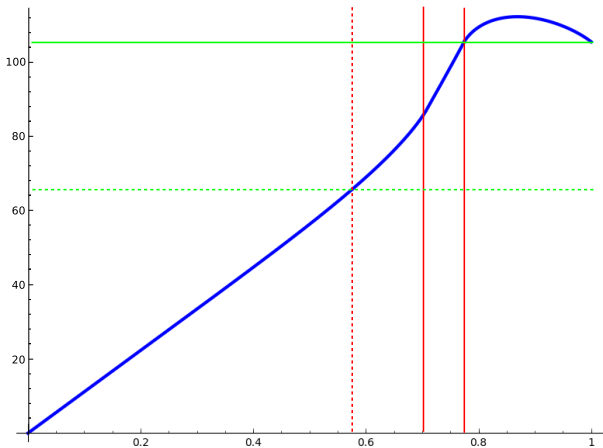


The hyperbolic manifolds  $M_0$  and  $M_1$  have no singularities.

The volume of  $M_t$ :

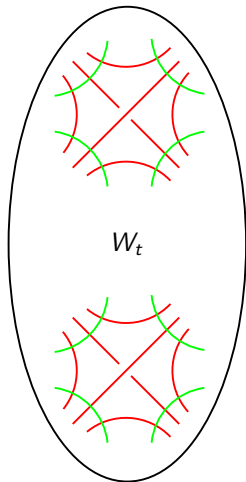


A similar deformation  $W_t$ :

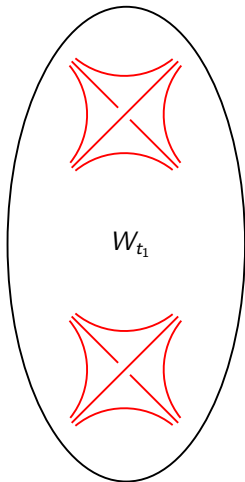




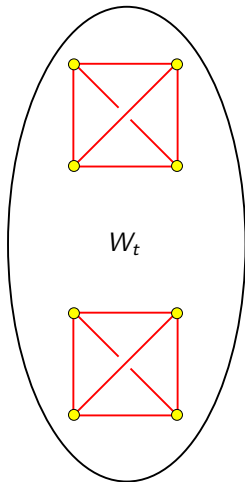
$(t_1, 1)$



$t_1$



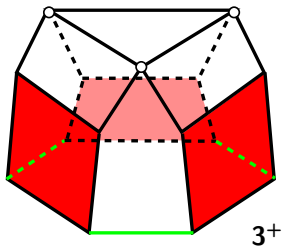
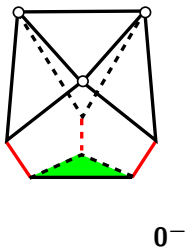
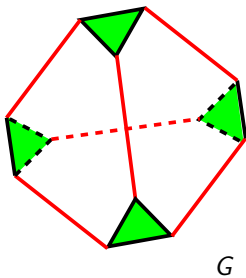
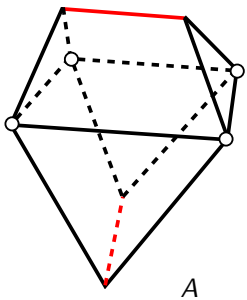
$(t_2, t_1)$

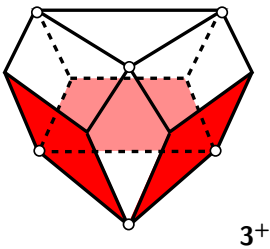
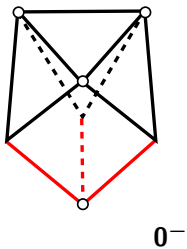
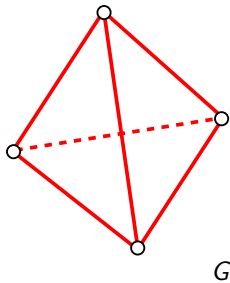
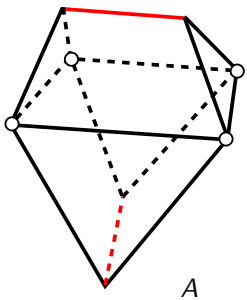


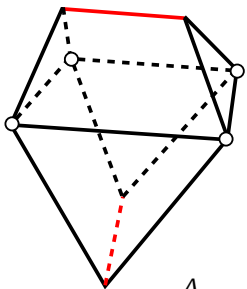
(Kerchoff – Storm) Let the polytope  $P_t \subset \mathbb{H}^4$  be the intersection of the following 24 half-spaces:

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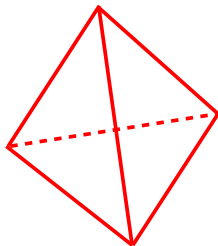
$$\begin{aligned}
 \mathbf{0}^+ &= (\sqrt{2}, 1, 1, 1, 1/t), & \mathbf{0}^- &= (\sqrt{2}, 1, 1, 1, -t), \\
 \mathbf{1}^+ &= (\sqrt{2}, 1, -1, 1, -1/t), & \mathbf{1}^- &= (\sqrt{2}, 1, -1, 1, t), \\
 \mathbf{2}^+ &= (\sqrt{2}, 1, -1, -1, 1/t), & \mathbf{2}^- &= (\sqrt{2}, 1, -1, -1, -t), \\
 \mathbf{3}^+ &= (\sqrt{2}, 1, 1, -1, -1/t), & \mathbf{3}^- &= (\sqrt{2}, 1, 1, -1, t), \\
 \mathbf{4}^+ &= (\sqrt{2}, -1, 1, -1, 1/t), & \mathbf{4}^- &= (\sqrt{2}, -1, 1, -1, -t), \\
 \mathbf{5}^+ &= (\sqrt{2}, -1, 1, 1, -1/t), & \mathbf{5}^- &= (\sqrt{2}, -1, 1, 1, t), \\
 \mathbf{6}^+ &= (\sqrt{2}, -1, -1, 1, 1/t), & \mathbf{6}^- &= (\sqrt{2}, -1, -1, 1, -t), \\
 \mathbf{7}^+ &= (\sqrt{2}, -1, -1, -1, -1/t), & \mathbf{7}^- &= (\sqrt{2}, -1, -1, -1, t), \\
 A &= (1, \sqrt{2}, 0, 0, 0), & B &= (1, 0, \sqrt{2}, 0, 0), \\
 C &= (1, 0, 0, \sqrt{2}, 0), & D &= (1, 0, 0, -\sqrt{2}, 0), \\
 E &= (1, 0, -\sqrt{2}, 0, 0), & F &= (1, -\sqrt{2}, 0, 0, 0), \\
 G &= (1, 0, 0, 0, -\sqrt{2}t), & H &= (1, 0, 0, 0, \sqrt{2}t).
 \end{aligned}$$



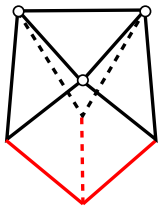




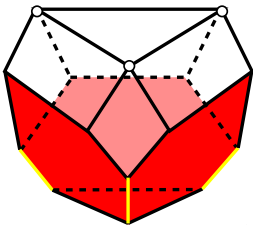
A



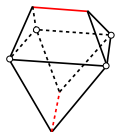
G



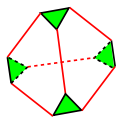
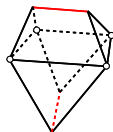
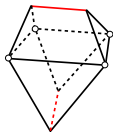
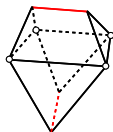
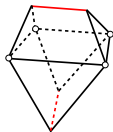
0<sup>-</sup>



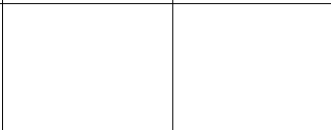
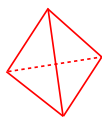
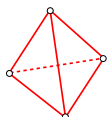
3<sup>+</sup>

$(t_1, 1)$  $t_1$  $(t_2, t_1)$  $t_2$  $(0, t_2)$ 

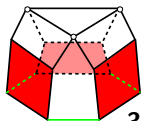
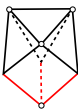
A



G



0



3+

