Orbit closures of unipotent flows for hyperbolic manifolds with Fuchsian Ends

Minju Lee (Joint work with Hee Oh)

Yale University

minju.lee@yale.edu

November 2, 2020

Ergodicity

Minju Lee (Joint work with Hee Oh) (Yale)

3

・ロト ・ 日 ト ・ ヨ ト ・ ヨ ト

G : connected, semisimple linear Lie group (e.g. $SL_n(\mathbb{R})$, $SO^{\circ}(n,1)$)

Image: Image:

э

G: connected, semisimple linear Lie group (e.g. $SL_n(\mathbb{R})$, $SO^{\circ}(n, 1)$) $U = \{u_t : t \in \mathbb{R}\}$ 1-parameter unipotent subgroup

Theorem (Moore)

Theorem (Moore)

U acts ergodically on $(\Gamma \setminus G, m^{Haar})$.

Theorem (Moore)

U acts ergodically on $(\Gamma \setminus G, m^{Haar})$. For m^{Haar} -a.e. $x \in \Gamma \setminus G$, $\overline{xU} = \Gamma \setminus G$.

Homogeneity

Minju Lee (Joint work with Hee Oh) (Yale)

æ

Theorem (Ratner)

U-orbit closures are homogeneous;

Theorem (Ratner)

U-orbit closures are homogeneous; for all $x \in \Gamma \setminus G$,

 $\overline{xU} = xL$

where xL is a closed orbit of a connected subgroup L < G.

Theorem (Ratner)

U-orbit closures are homogeneous; for all $x \in \Gamma \backslash G$,

 $\overline{xU} = xL$

where xL is a closed orbit of a connected subgroup L < G.

• Special cases were proved earlier by Margulis, Dani-Margulis, Shah.

- ∢ 🗇 እ

3



ም.



 $G = SO^{\circ}(d, 1) \simeq Isom^{+}(\mathbb{H}^{d}).$



 \mathbb{H}^d

 $G = SO^{\circ}(d, 1) \simeq Isom^{+}(\mathbb{H}^{d}).$ $\Gamma < G$ torsion free, discrete subgroup.



 $G = SO^{\circ}(d, 1) \simeq Isom^{+}(\mathbb{H}^{d}).$ $\Gamma < G$ torsion free, discrete subgroup. $M = \Gamma \setminus \mathbb{H}^{d}$ (hyperbolic manifold).

 \mathbb{H}^d

 \mathbb{S}^{d-1} $G = SO^{\circ}(d, 1) \simeq Isom^+(\mathbb{H}^d).$ $\Gamma < G$ torsion free, discrete subgroup. $M = \Gamma \setminus \mathbb{H}^d$ (hyperbolic manifold).

 Λ : Limit set of $\Gamma = \overline{\Gamma x} \cap \mathbb{S}^{d-1}$.

 \mathbb{H}^d

$$\begin{split} & G = SO^{\circ}(d,1) \simeq Isom^{+}(\mathbb{H}^{d}). \\ & \Gamma < G \text{ torsion free, discrete subgroup. } M = \Gamma \backslash \mathbb{H}^{d} \text{ (hyperbolic manifold).} \\ & \Lambda : \text{ Limit set of } \Gamma = \overline{\Gamma x} \cap \mathbb{S}^{d-1}. \\ & hull(\Lambda) : \text{ convex hull of } \Lambda. \end{split}$$

 \mathbb{H}^d

 \mathbb{S}^{d-1}

 $\begin{array}{l} G = SO^{\circ}(d,1) \simeq \mathit{Isom}^+(\mathbb{H}^d).\\ \Gamma < G \text{ torsion free, discrete subgroup. } M = \Gamma \backslash \mathbb{H}^d \text{ (hyperbolic manifold).}\\ \Lambda : \text{ Limit set of } \Gamma = \overline{\Gamma x} \cap \mathbb{S}^{d-1}.\\ \mathit{hull}(\Lambda) : \text{ convex hull of } \Lambda. \ \mathit{core}(M) = \Gamma \backslash \mathit{hull}(\Lambda) \subset M. \end{array}$

 \mathbb{H}^d

 S^{d-1}

$$\begin{split} G &= SO^{\circ}(d,1) \simeq Isom^{+}(\mathbb{H}^{d}).\\ \Gamma &< G \text{ torsion free, discrete subgroup. } M = \Gamma \backslash \mathbb{H}^{d} \text{ (hyperbolic manifold).}\\ \Lambda &: \text{ Limit set of } \Gamma = \overline{\Gamma x} \cap \mathbb{S}^{d-1}.\\ hull(\Lambda) &: \text{ convex hull of } \Lambda. \text{ core}(M) = \Gamma \backslash hull(\Lambda) \subset M.\\ M \text{ is called convex cocompact, if } core(M) \text{ is compact.} \end{split}$$

 \mathbb{H}^d

Sd-1

メロト メポト メモト メモト

2

We assume that M is convex cocompact, and $\Gamma < G$ is Zariski dense.

We assume that M is convex cocompact, and $\Gamma < G$ is Zariski dense. We say M has Fuchsian ends if core(M) has a totally geodesic boundary. We assume that M is convex cocompact, and $\Gamma < G$ is Zariski dense. We say M has Fuchsian ends if core(M) has a totally geodesic boundary.



メロト メポト メモト メモト

2

M is convex cocompact with Fuchsian ends if and only if

Image: Image:

M is convex cocompact with Fuchsian ends if and only if

$$\mathbb{S}^{d-1} - \Lambda = \bigcup_{i=1}^{\infty} B_i$$

for some round open ball B_i 's such that $\overline{B_i} \cap \overline{B_j} = \emptyset$ for all $i \neq j$.

M is convex cocompact with Fuchsian ends if and only if

$$\mathbb{S}^{d-1} - \Lambda = \bigcup_{i=1}^{\infty} B_i$$

for some round open ball B_i 's such that $\overline{B_i} \cap \overline{B_j} = \emptyset$ for all $i \neq j$.



Convex cocompact manifold with Fuchsian ends

Minju Lee (Joint work with Hee Oh) (Yale)

Convex cocompact manifold with Fuchsian ends

• Examples come from compact hyperbolic manifold with totally geodesic boundaries.

- Examples come from compact hyperbolic manifold with totally geodesic boundaries.
- If d = 2, every convex cocompact surface has Fuchsian ends.

- Examples come from compact hyperbolic manifold with totally geodesic boundaries.
- If d = 2, every convex cocompact surface has Fuchsian ends.

Why convex cocompact manifold with Fuchsian ends?

Minju Lee (Joint work with Hee Oh) (Yale)

Why convex cocompact manifold with Fuchsian ends?

• In general, orbit closures are wild.

Why convex cocompact manifold with Fuchsian ends?

• In general, orbit closures are wild. They can behave as badly as the closure of geodesics in closed surfaces.
- 一司

3

 $G = SO^{\circ}(d, 1),$

Image: Image:

3

 $G = SO^{\circ}(d, 1)$, $\Gamma < G$ convex cocompact with Fuchsian ends.

 $G = SO^{\circ}(d, 1)$, $\Gamma < G$ convex cocompact with Fuchsian ends. Let H < G be a connected closed subgroup generated by unipotent elements in it.

 $G = SO^{\circ}(d, 1)$, $\Gamma < G$ convex cocompact with Fuchsian ends. Let H < G be a connected closed subgroup generated by unipotent elements in it.

Example $(G = PSL(2, \mathbb{C}))$

 $G = SO^{\circ}(d, 1)$, $\Gamma < G$ convex cocompact with Fuchsian ends. Let H < G be a connected closed subgroup generated by unipotent elements in it.

```
Example (G = PSL(2, \mathbb{C}))
```

 $H = PSL(2, \mathbb{R}),$

 $G = SO^{\circ}(d, 1)$, $\Gamma < G$ convex cocompact with Fuchsian ends. Let H < G be a connected closed subgroup generated by unipotent elements in it.

Example
$$(G = PSL(2, \mathbb{C}))$$

 $H = PSL(2, \mathbb{R}), H = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & \mathbb{R} \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix},$

 $G = SO^{\circ}(d, 1)$, $\Gamma < G$ convex cocompact with Fuchsian ends. Let H < G be a connected closed subgroup generated by unipotent elements in it.

Example
$$(G = PSL(2, \mathbb{C}))$$

$$H = PSL(2, \mathbb{R}), H = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & \mathbb{R} \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, H = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & \mathbb{C} \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

 $G = SO^{\circ}(d, 1)$, $\Gamma < G$ convex cocompact with Fuchsian ends. Let H < G be a connected closed subgroup generated by unipotent elements in it.

Example $(G = PSL(2, \mathbb{C}))$

$$H = PSL(2,\mathbb{R}), \ H = \left(\begin{array}{cc} 1 & \mathbb{R} \\ 0 & 1 \end{array} \right), \ H = \left(\begin{array}{cc} 1 & \mathbb{C} \\ 0 & 1 \end{array} \right)$$

Theorem (L.-Oh)

 $G = SO^{\circ}(d, 1)$, $\Gamma < G$ convex cocompact with Fuchsian ends. Let H < G be a connected closed subgroup generated by unipotent elements in it.

Example $(G = PSL(2, \mathbb{C}))$

$$H = PSL(2,\mathbb{R}), \ H = \left(egin{array}{cc} 1 & \mathbb{R} \\ 0 & 1 \end{array}
ight), \ H = \left(egin{array}{cc} 1 & \mathbb{C} \\ 0 & 1 \end{array}
ight)$$

Theorem (L.-Oh)

H-orbit closures are homogeneous in RF M;

 $G = SO^{\circ}(d, 1)$, $\Gamma < G$ convex cocompact with Fuchsian ends. Let H < G be a connected closed subgroup generated by unipotent elements in it.

Example $(G = PSL(2, \mathbb{C}))$

$$H = PSL(2, \mathbb{R}), \ H = \left(egin{array}{cc} 1 & \mathbb{R} \\ 0 & 1 \end{array}
ight), \ H = \left(egin{array}{cc} 1 & \mathbb{C} \\ 0 & 1 \end{array}
ight)$$

Theorem (L.-Oh)

H-orbit closures are homogeneous in *RF M*; for all $x \in RF M$, $\overline{xH} \cap RF M = xL \cap RF M$ where xL is a closed orbit of a connected subgroup L < G.

 $G = SO^{\circ}(d, 1)$, $\Gamma < G$ convex cocompact with Fuchsian ends. Let H < G be a connected closed subgroup generated by unipotent elements in it.

Example $(G = PSL(2, \mathbb{C}))$

$$H = PSL(2, \mathbb{R}), \ H = \left(egin{array}{cc} 1 & \mathbb{R} \\ 0 & 1 \end{array}
ight), \ H = \left(egin{array}{cc} 1 & \mathbb{C} \\ 0 & 1 \end{array}
ight)$$

Theorem (L.-Oh)

H-orbit closures are homogeneous in *RF M*; for all $x \in RF M$, $\overline{xH} \cap RF M = xL \cap RF M$ where xL is a closed orbit of a connected subgroup L < G.

• d = 3 (McMullen-Mohammadi-Oh)

Minju Lee (Joint work with Hee Oh) (Yale)

æ

・ロト ・ 日 ト ・ ヨ ト ・ ヨ ト



æ

<ロ> (日) (日) (日) (日) (日)



$A = \{a_t : t \in \mathbb{R}\}$: frame flow / geodesic flow

-



 $\begin{aligned} &A = \{a_t : t \in \mathbb{R}\} : \text{ frame flow } / \text{ geodesic flow} \\ &RF M = \{[g] \in \Gamma \backslash G : gA \text{ is bounded }\} : \text{ compact, } A\text{-invariant subset.} \end{aligned}$



$$\begin{split} &A = \{a_t : t \in \mathbb{R}\} : \text{frame flow } / \text{ geodesic flow} \\ &RF \ M = \{[g] \in \Gamma \setminus G : gA \text{ is bounded } \} : \text{ compact, } A\text{-invariant subset.} \\ &N = \{g \in G : a_{-t}ga_t \to e \text{ as } t \to \infty\} : \text{ contracting horospherical} \\ &\text{subgroup} \end{split}$$



 $A = \{a_t : t \in \mathbb{R}\} : \text{frame flow } / \text{ geodesic flow}$ $RF M = \{[g] \in \Gamma \setminus G : gA \text{ is bounded}\} : \text{ compact, } A\text{-invariant subset.}$ $N = \{g \in G : a_{-t}ga_t \to e \text{ as } t \to \infty\} : \text{ contracting horospherical}$ subgroup $RF_+ M = \{[g] \in \Gamma \setminus G : gA^+ \text{ is bounded}\} = RF M \cdot N : \text{ the union of all}$

N-orbits based at Λ . closed, AN-invariant subset.



 $A = \{a_t : t \in \mathbb{R}\} : \text{frame flow } / \text{ geodesic flow}$ $RF M = \{[g] \in \Gamma \setminus G : gA \text{ is bounded}\} : \text{ compact, } A\text{-invariant subset.}$ $N = \{g \in G : a_{-t}ga_t \to e \text{ as } t \to \infty\} : \text{ contracting horospherical}$ subgroup $RF_+ M = \{[g] \in \Gamma \setminus G : gA^+ \text{ is bounded}\} = RF M \cdot N : \text{ the union of all}$

N-orbits based at Λ . closed, AN-invariant subset.

Notations

* ロ > * 個 > * 注 > * 注 >

æ

• If $\dim U = k$, then H(U) is isomorphic to $SO^{\circ}(k + 1, 1)$. Its centralizer is a compact subgroup.

• If $\dim U = k$, then H(U) is isomorphic to $SO^{\circ}(k + 1, 1)$. Its centralizer is a compact subgroup.

Example
$$(G = PSL(2, \mathbb{C}))$$

If $U = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & \mathbb{R} \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$,

• If $\dim U = k$, then H(U) is isomorphic to $SO^{\circ}(k + 1, 1)$. Its centralizer is a compact subgroup.

Example $(G = PSL(2, \mathbb{C}))$

If
$$U = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & \mathbb{R} \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$
, then $H(U) = PSL(2, \mathbb{R})$.

• If $\dim U = k$, then H(U) is isomorphic to $SO^{\circ}(k + 1, 1)$. Its centralizer is a compact subgroup.

Example ($G = PSL(2, \mathbb{C})$)

If
$$U = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & \mathbb{R} \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$
, then $H(U) = PSL(2, \mathbb{R})$.

• Any closed subgroup generated by unipotent elements is conjugate to U or H(U).

Minju Lee (Joint work with Hee Oh) (Yale)

æ

Image: Image:

U-orbit closures are relatively homogeneous;

Minju Lee (Joint work with Hee Oh) (Yale)

U-orbit closures are relatively homogeneous; for all $x \in RF_+M$, $\overline{xU} = xL \cap RF_+M$ where xL is a closed orbit of a larger subgroup L < G.

U-orbit closures are relatively homogeneous; for all $x \in RF_+ M$, $\overline{xU} = xL \cap RF_+ M$ where xL is a closed orbit of a larger subgroup L < G.

Theorem (L.-Oh)

H(U)-orbit closures are relatively homogeneous;

U-orbit closures are relatively homogeneous; for all $x \in RF_+ M$, $\overline{xU} = xL \cap RF_+ M$ where xL is a closed orbit of a larger subgroup L < G.

Theorem (L.-Oh)

 $\frac{H(U)\text{-}orbit \ closures \ are \ relatively \ homogeneous; \ for \ all \ x \in RF \ M,}{xH(U)} = xL \cap RF_+ \ M \cdot H(U).$

U-orbit closures are relatively homogeneous; for all $x \in RF_+M$, $\overline{xU} = xL \cap RF_+M$ where xL is a closed orbit of a larger subgroup L < G.

Theorem (L.-Oh)

 $\frac{H(U)\text{-}orbit \ closures \ are \ relatively \ homogeneous; \ for \ all \ x \in RF \ M,}{xH(U) = xL \cap RF_+ \ M \cdot H(U).} \ Moreover, \ L \ is \ of \ the \ form \ H(\hat{U})C \ for \ U \subset \hat{U} \ and \ C \subset C_G(H(\hat{U})).$

Minju Lee (Joint work with Hee Oh) (Yale)

3



Minju Lee (Joint work with Hee Oh) (Yale)

Corollary

• Let χ be a k-horocycle in M ($k \ge 1$).

Minju Lee (Joint work with Hee Oh) (Yale)

Corollary

Let *χ* be a k-horocycle in M (k ≥ 1). Then *x̄* is a properly immersed submanifold.

Corollary

- Let *χ* be a k-horocycle in M (k ≥ 1). Then *x̄* is a properly immersed submanifold.
- 2 Let P be a geodesic k-plane in M ($k \ge 2$).
Corollary

- Let *χ* be a k-horocycle in M (k ≥ 1). Then *x̄* is a properly immersed submanifold.
- ② Let P be a geodesic k-plane in M (k ≥ 2). If $P \cap core(M)^{\circ} \neq \emptyset$, then \overline{P} is a properly immersed geodesic m-plane for $m \ge k$.

Proof

・ロト ・四ト ・ヨト ・ヨト

Theorem

Theorem

• For all $x \in RF M$, $\overline{xH(U)} = xL \cap RF_+ M \cdot H(U)$.

Theorem

- For all $x \in RF M$, $\overline{xH(U)} = xL \cap RF_+ M \cdot H(U)$.
- **2** For all $x \in RF_+ M$, $\overline{xU} = xL \cap RF_+ M$.

Theorem

• For all $x \in RF M$, $\overline{xH(U)} = xL \cap RF_+ M \cdot H(U)$.

So For all $x \in RF_+ M$, $\overline{xU} = xL \cap RF_+ M$.

Suppose that x_iL_i (U ⊂ L_i) is a sequence of closed orbits, non of whose infinite subsequence is contained in a subset of the form y₀L₀D,

Theorem

• For all $x \in RF M$, $\overline{xH(U)} = xL \cap RF_+ M \cdot H(U)$.

2 For all $x \in RF_+ M$, $\overline{xU} = xL \cap RF_+ M$.

Suppose that x_iL_i (U ⊂ L_i) is a sequence of closed orbits, non of whose infinite subsequence is contained in a subset of the form y₀L₀D, where y₀L₀ is a proper closed orbit and D ⊂ N(U) is a compact subset.

Theorem

• For all $x \in RF M$, $\overline{xH(U)} = xL \cap RF_+ M \cdot H(U)$.

2 For all $x \in RF_+ M$, $\overline{xU} = xL \cap RF_+ M$.

Suppose that x_iL_i (U ⊂ L_i) is a sequence of closed orbits, non of whose infinite subsequence is contained in a subset of the form y₀L₀D, where y₀L₀ is a proper closed orbit and D ⊂ N(U) is a compact subset. Then lim sup (x_iL_i ∩ RF₊ M) = RF₊ M.

Minju Lee (Joint work with Hee Oh) (Yale)

æ

Image: Image:

Induction on the codimension of U.

э

Induction on the codimension of U. We say "(1)_m holds" if (1) is true for all U such that $codim_N(U) \le m$.

Induction on the codimension of U. We say "(1)_m holds" if (1) is true for all U such that $codim_N(U) \le m$. "(2)_m holds" if (2) is true for all U such that $codim_N(U) \le m$.

Induction on the codimension of U. We say "(1)_m holds" if (1) is true for all U such that $codim_N(U) \le m$. "(2)_m holds" if (2) is true for all U such that $codim_N(U) \le m$. "(3)_m holds" if (3) is true for all U such that $codim_N(U) \le m$. Induction on the codimension of U. We say "(1)_m **holds**" if (1) is true for all U such that $codim_N(U) \le m$. "(2)_m **holds**" if (2) is true for all U such that $codim_N(U) \le m$. "(3)_m **holds**" if (3) is true for all U such that $codim_N(U) \le m$. Base cases (1)₀, (2)₀, (3)₀ follows from...

Minju Lee (Joint work with Hee Oh) (Yale)

æ

Image: A matrix

Induction scheme



< 一型

э

Induction scheme



 $(2)_m, (3)_m \text{ holds } \Rightarrow (1)_{m+1} \text{ holds } \Rightarrow (2)_{m+1} \text{ holds } \Rightarrow (3)_{m+1} \text{ holds }.$

Proof

■ のへで

・ロト ・四ト ・ヨト ・ヨト

Proof consists of 2 steps.

æ

Image: A matrix

Proof consists of 2 steps.

• Find a closed orbit $y_0L_0 \subset \overline{xH(U)}$.

э

Proof consists of 2 steps.

- Find a closed orbit $y_0L_0 \subset \overline{xH(U)}$.
- **2** Enlarge to a bigger closed orbit $y_1L_1 \subset \overline{xH(U)}$.

Recurrence

Minju Lee (Joint work with Hee Oh) (Yale)

メロト メポト メモト メモト

2

Thick recurrence of unipotent flow to RF M.

Thick recurrence of unipotent flow to RF M.

There exists k > 1 such that for all $x \in RF M$ and all $U = \{u_t\} < N$, $T(x) = \{t \in \mathbb{R} : xu_t \in RF M\}$ is k-thick, i.e.,

Thick recurrence of unipotent flow to RF M.

There exists k > 1 such that for all $x \in RF M$ and all $U = \{u_t\} < N$, $T(x) = \{t \in \mathbb{R} : xu_t \in RF M\}$ is k-thick, i.e., for all r > 0, $T(x) \cap \pm [r, kr] \neq \emptyset$.

Avoidance theorem

Minju Lee (Joint work with Hee Oh) (Yale)

э

2

Let $\{u_t\}$ be a one-parameter unipotent subgroup of N.

Theorem (Avoidance theorem)

Theorem (Avoidance theorem)

There exists compact sets E_j such that $\mathscr{S}(\{u_t\}) \cap \mathsf{RF} \ \mathsf{M} = \bigcup_{j=1}^{\infty} E_j$.

Theorem (Avoidance theorem)

There exists compact sets E_j such that $\mathscr{S}(\{u_t\}) \cap RF M = \bigcup_{j=1}^{\infty} E_j$. For each j and a compact subset $F \subset RF M - E_{j+1}$,

Theorem (Avoidance theorem)

There exists compact sets E_j such that $\mathscr{S}(\{u_t\}) \cap RF \ M = \bigcup_{j=1}^{\infty} E_j$. For each *j* and a compact subset $F \subset RF \ M - E_{j+1}$, there exists open neighborhoods \mathcal{O}_j of E_j such that

Theorem (Avoidance theorem)

There exists compact sets E_j such that $\mathscr{S}(\{u_t\}) \cap RF \ M = \bigcup_{j=1}^{\infty} E_j$. For each j and a compact subset $F \subset RF \ M - E_{j+1}$, there exists open neighborhoods \mathcal{O}_j of E_j such that for all $x \in F$, $\{t \in \mathbb{R} : xu_t \in RF \ M - \mathcal{O}_j\}$ is 2k-thick.

Theorem (Avoidance theorem)

There exists compact sets E_j such that $\mathscr{S}(\{u_t\}) \cap RF \ M = \bigcup_{j=1}^{\infty} E_j$. For each j and a compact subset $F \subset RF \ M - E_{j+1}$, there exists open neighborhoods \mathcal{O}_j of E_j such that for all $x \in F$, $\{t \in \mathbb{R} : xu_t \in RF \ M - \mathcal{O}_i\}$ is 2k-thick.

(For given x_i converging to a generic point x, and $T_i \rightarrow \infty$, need $t_i \in [T_i, 2kT_i]$ such that $x_i u_{t_i}$ converges to a generic point.)

The End of part I.

< A