

# The space of metrics on Gromov hyperbolic groups

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- ▶ Deformation rigidity (Guillemin-Kazhdan '80)
- ▶ Surfaces (Otal '90, Croke '90)
- ▶  $(M, g)$  loc. symmetric (Hamenstädt '99, using BCG)

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- 3 has conditionals on stable/unstable scaled by  $e^{\pm ht}$  where  $h = h_{\text{top}}$

$$d\phi_*^t \mu_{\text{BM}}^{(s)} = e^{-ht} \cdot d\mu_{\text{BM}}^{(s)}, \quad d\phi_*^t \mu_{\text{BM}}^{(u)} = e^{+ht} \cdot d\mu_{\text{BM}}^{(u)}$$

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- ▶ Bowen-Margulis measure  $\mu_{\text{BM}}$  vs. Patterson-Sullivan current  $m_{\text{PS}}$

$$\text{Meas}(SM)^{\phi^t} \leftrightarrow \text{Meas}(S\tilde{M})^{\phi^t \times \Gamma} \leftrightarrow \text{Meas}(\partial\tilde{M} \times \partial\tilde{M})^\Gamma$$

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Given  $[d] \in D_\Gamma$  there is a Radon measure  $m_{[d]}$  on  $\partial^{(2)}\Gamma = \partial\Gamma \times \partial\Gamma \setminus \Delta$

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Based on Coornaert's Patterson-Sullivan theory for Gromov hyperbolic groups, and if  $c : \Gamma \times X \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  cocycle with  $|c(-, x)| \leq M(x)$ , then  $c(\gamma, z) = b(\gamma \cdot z) - b(z)$ .

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- (1)  $\implies$  (2) by construction, (3)  $\implies$  (4) from ergodicity. (4)  $\implies$  (1) ...  
(2)  $\implies$  (3) is proved using an analogue of Bowen's construction - weak limits of

$$\frac{1}{\#\{\langle \gamma \rangle \in C_\Gamma \mid \ell_{[d]}(\langle \gamma \rangle) < R\}} \cdot \sum_{\{\gamma \in \Gamma \mid \ell_{[d]}(\gamma) < R\}} \delta_{(\gamma_-, \gamma_+)}.$$

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## Theorem

- ▶ The maps  $\text{Riem}_{<0}(\Sigma) \hookrightarrow D_\Gamma$  and  $\text{QF}(\Sigma) \hookrightarrow D_\Gamma$  are injective.

# Distinguishing metrics on surface groups

## Examples

Metrics on  $\Gamma = \pi_1(\Sigma)$  where  $\Sigma$  higher genus closed surface

- 1 **Teich**( $\Sigma$ ) =  $\text{Hom}_{cc}(\Gamma, \text{PSL}_2(\mathbb{R})) / \text{PSL}_2(\mathbb{R})$
- 2 **QF**( $\Sigma$ ) =  $\text{Hom}_{cc}(\Gamma, \text{PSL}_2(\mathbb{C})) / \text{PSL}_2(\mathbb{C})$
- 3 **Riem** $_{<0}$ ( $\Sigma$ ) = Riemannian metrics with  $K < 0 \text{ mod } \text{Diff}(\Sigma)^0$
- 4 **Word** metrics  $d_S$

## Theorem

- ▶ The maps  $\text{Riem}_{<0}(\Sigma) \hookrightarrow D_\Gamma$  and  $\text{QF}(\Sigma) \hookrightarrow D_\Gamma$  are injective.
- ▶ The spaces
  - 1 **Teich**( $\Sigma$ )
  - 2 **QF**( $\Sigma$ )  $\setminus$  **Teich**( $\Sigma$ )
  - 3 **Riem** $_{<0}$ ( $\Sigma$ )  $\setminus$  **Teich**( $\Sigma$ )
  - 4 **Word** metrics on  $\Gamma = \pi_1(\Sigma)$have **disjoint images** in  $D_\Gamma$ .

# Hidden symmetries of a metric

## Goal

Define and describe the group of **hidden/rough symmetries** of  $(\Gamma, [d])$

When is this group **richer** than  $\Gamma$ ?

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## Examples

- 1  $\Gamma = F_n$  with  $d$  word metric  $\rightsquigarrow H_{[d]} = \text{Aut}(T_{2n})$
- 2  $\Gamma < \text{Isom}(\mathbf{H}_K^n)$  with  $d = \text{dist}_{\mathbf{H}_K^n}$   $\rightsquigarrow H_{[d]} = \text{Isom}(\mathbf{H}_K^n)$  with  $K = \mathbb{R}, \mathbb{C}, \mathbb{H}, \mathbb{O}$

# The most symmetric groups and metrics

## Theorem

Let  $\Gamma = \pi_1(M)$  where  $M$  admits n.c. metric. Then

- ▶ either  $H_{[d]}$  is discrete and  $[H_{[d]} : \Gamma] < \infty$ ,
- ▶ or  $\Gamma$  is a uniform lattice in  $\text{Isom}(\mathbf{H}_K^n)$  where  $K = \mathbb{R}, \mathbb{C}, \mathbb{H}, \mathbb{O}$   
 $M = \Gamma \backslash \mathbf{H}_K^n$  and  $d \sim c \cdot \text{dist}_{\mathbf{H}_K^n}$  and  $H_{[d]} \simeq \text{Isom}(\mathbf{H}_K^n)$ .

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## Theorem

Let  $\Gamma = F_n$  and  $[d] \in D_\Gamma$ . Then

- ▶ either  $H_{[d]}$  is discrete and  $[H_{[d]} : F_n] < \infty$ ,
- ▶ or  $d \sim d_S$  – word metric; in which case  $H_{[d]} \simeq \text{Aut}(T)$ .

### Theorem (Bader-Furman-Sauer)

Let  $H$  be a lcsc group containing  $\Gamma = F_n$  as a lattice.

Then, up to finite index and compact kernel

- ▶ either  $H \simeq \Gamma$  (trivial lattice),
- ▶ or  $H \simeq \mathrm{PSL}_2(\mathbb{R})$  (non-uniform lattice),
- ▶ or  $H$  is a non-discrete closed subgroup of  $\mathrm{Aut}(\mathrm{Tree})$  (uniform lattice).

## Related results on general lattices

### Theorem (Bader-Furman-Sauer)

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### Theorem (Bader-Furman-Sauer)

Let  $\Gamma$  be a Gromov-hyperbolic PD-group,  $H$  a lcsc group,  $\Gamma < H$  lattice.

Then, up to finite index and compact kernel

- ▶ either  $H \simeq \Gamma$ ,
- ▶ or  $\Gamma$  is a cocompact rank one lattice and  $H \simeq \mathrm{Isom}(\mathbf{H}_K^n)$ .

The last result uses recent results of Mahan Mj on Hilbert-Smith conjecture.

# Minimal entropy characterization

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## Definition

Let  $\Gamma$  be Gromov-hyperbolic group,  $[d] \in D_\Gamma$ . Let

$$\kappa_{[d]} = \inf \{ \kappa > 0 \mid \exists \text{ rough isometric embedding } (\Gamma, \kappa \cdot d) \rightarrow \mathbf{H}_{\mathbb{R}}^\infty \}$$

After Bonk - Schramm.

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## Theorem (after Bourdon)

Let  $M = \Gamma \backslash \mathbf{H}_K^n$  where  $K = \mathbb{R}, \mathbb{C}, \mathbb{H}, \mathbb{O}$ . Then

$$\frac{h_{[d]}}{\kappa_{[d]}} \geq kn + k - 2, \quad k = \dim_{\mathbb{R}} K$$

with equality attained iff  $d \sim c \cdot \text{dist}_{\mathbf{H}_K^n}$ .

Thank you.

Thank you.

Applause to the **Organizers!**

Keith Burns, John Franks, Bryna Kra,  
Clark Robinson, Amie Wilkinson, Jeff Xia

**Thank you!**