

Aspects of Ratner Theory

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In this note we look at quantitative Ratner theory... the typical paradox in academia:

- there are techniques and results known to a few experts
- subject hardly known outside of that clique (even among other academics)

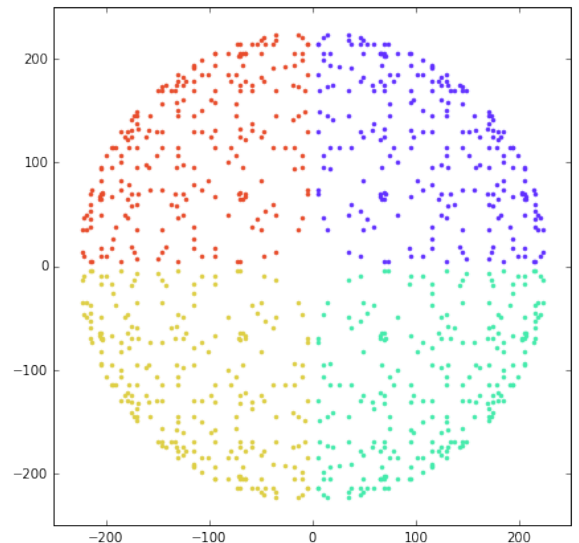
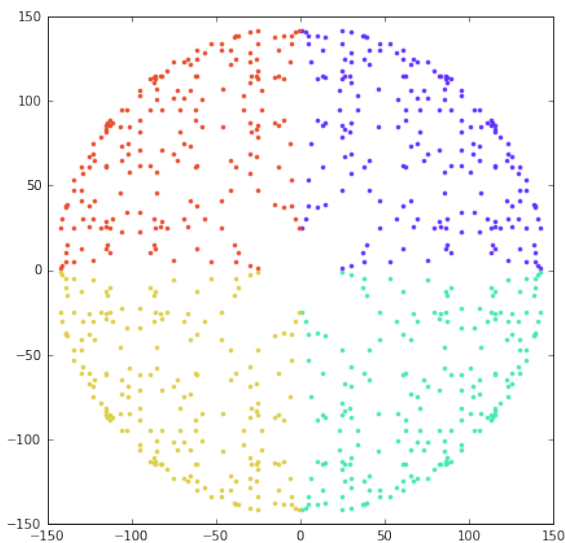
If you are Elon Lindenstraus or Grigory Margulis or whoever, yeah... you know what's going on.

Logically these problems are difficult because they say obvious things about common household objects. Why would you expend so much effort to prove something that's clearly true?

Nobody told me to work on this. Suddenly I am taking on considerations like these. Here's one way into Ratner Theory. Legendre proved in 1798 that:

$$n = a^2 + b^2 + c^2 \iff n \neq 4^n(8k+7)$$

Such a pleasant theorem. It's quite natural to draw these thing solutions on a sphere, and all kinds of beautiful patterns emerge.



The most natural conclusion would be these colored dots are getting evenly spread out over the ball (or sphere). And we say the solutions to the sum of three squares problem are getting *equidistributed* as $n \rightarrow \infty$.

This turns out to be a very very difficult problem, only solved in 1987 by William Duke and the solution itself is very difficult to decode buried in the middle of other results.

Even finding one solution (instead of proving that solutions evenly spread out) is about 20 or 30 pages of algebra, that can't get shortened.

So I think one way in this mess is to try to ask a very simple question and to try to demand a simple answer. Let's back down a little bit:

$$n = a^2 + b^2 + c^2 + d^2$$

Every positive integer is the sum of four perfect squares. This was prove a long time ago by Lagrange.

These are "solved" in the sends that a community of experts considers them solved. Yet, I consider them open because nobody outside of that group can look inside and agree with their conclusion.

A few more toy examples. Here's one by Fermat about **primes as the sum of two squares**:

$$p = a^2 + b^2 \text{ if and only if } p = 4k + 1$$

and we can ask about the angle $\theta = \tan^{-1}(\frac{b}{a})$ of the vector $(a, b) \in \mathbb{Z}^2$, and it is also evenly distribution as $p \rightarrow \infty$. If you're an expert these are pretty clear. As a beginner, amateur, outsider whatever, these examples start to look pretty weird.

These are my buy-ins to Ratner Theory. The problems you look at every day, and here we put a microscope.¹



These problems, easy to state and work on, nearly impossible to solved, are equalizers, as Erdős would have liked.

The reading list is way too ambitious and there is stuff missing. Fortunately, we're not alone. There are always a few very smart people making headway in this way or that. Logically, when I read the result depends on Ratner Theory, it's a signal to start over. There are textbooks that cover the horocycle flow or algebraic groups at just above the undergraduate level.

We are way ahead, because we know the result is true, but we don't know how much or by what margin. For me the message is something like: there's no more techniques; there's you, the triangle inequality and congruences and the Pigeonhole principle.

References

- (1) Menny Aka, Manfred Einsiedler, Uri Shapira **Integer points on spheres and their orthogonal grids** arXiv:1411.1272
- (2) Manfred Einsiedler, Grigory Margulis, Amir Mohammadi, Akshay Venkatesh **Effective equidistribution and property tau** arXiv:1503.05884
- (3) Francois Dal'bo. **Geodesic and Horocyclic Trajectories** (Universitext) Springer, 2011.
- (4) Nicolas Bergeron. **The Spectrum of Hyperbolic Surfaces** (Universitext) Springer, 2016.

¹There should be many problems of this kind, with a basic phrasing, and a far-reaching answer. Gradually, we'll add to this list.

“Homogeneous sets and measures Number theoretical problems often relate to orbits of subgroups (periods) and so can be attacked by dynamical methods. . .

Let $X = \Gamma \backslash G$ be a homogeneous space defined by a lattice $\Gamma < G$ in a locally compact group G . Note that any subgroup $H < G$ acts naturally by right multiplication on X , sending $h \in H$ to the map $x \in X \mapsto xh^{-1}$. We will refer to H as the acting subgroup.

A *homogeneous (probability) measure* on X is, by definition, a probability measure μ that is supported on a single closed orbit $Y = \Gamma g H_Y$ of its stabilizer $H_Y = \text{Stab}(\mu)$. A *homogeneous set* is the support of some homogeneous probability measure.”

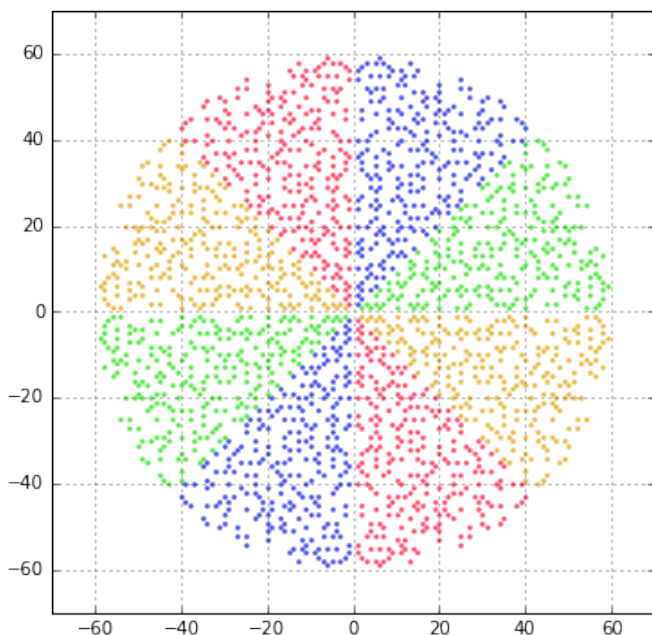
Especially Akshay. . . the stuff he writes looks advanced. It is very advanced, however there’s always some reciprocity with material you might have learned in the very beginning (i.e. undergrad, or early graduate school).

In a sense, you’re being asked to turn away. The paper says every good number theory problem can be turned into a dynamical systems problem:

Number Theory \longleftrightarrow Dynamical Systems

If you read number theory literature on `arXiv`, there are a few places where dynamical systems are being mentioned, and many places where it’s not being mentioned.

This example may be too old-fashioned, but it’s the one I am familiar with. Maybe it’s not what they had in mind?



Here I plotted all the solutions to $p = a^2 + b^2$ where $p = 4k + 1$ is prime number. With some effort we can show there infinitely many primes both of the $p = 4k + 1$ kind and also $p = 4k + 3$. The primes of the for $p = 4k + 3$ cannot be written as the sum of two squares.

I have plotted the as (a, b) and also (b, a) and we need to consider the signs, $(\pm a, \pm b)$, so that the plot as been divided into octants.

$$\{(a, b) : p = a^2 + b^2 \text{ and } p < N\} \times (\mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z})^3$$

A nice artifact of this plotting strategy is an emergent circular symmetry. Yet, the primes in $\mathbb{Z}[i]$ do not form a circularly symmetric set²

²The symmetry itself has to be corrected by a small error term.

This problem is slightly out of date, but it was news to me. The proof in the textbook involves L-functions and twisted by the various ways of assigning a value to a prime number $P_{\mathbb{Z}[i]} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$.

The proofs did not really emphasize symmetry in any way. Certainly it did not use dynamical systems or any kind of homogeneous flow. It makes me think that maybe if I could find a good modular form, I could prove this “Gaussian prime number theorem” in a very geometric way.

Given Akshay’s paper, maybe there’s an even bigger result of the same kind. My only complaint is they don’t really prove anything too tangible. Instead, they outline a general strategy that should work in all cases.