

# Extended geometrically finite representations

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University of Texas at Austin

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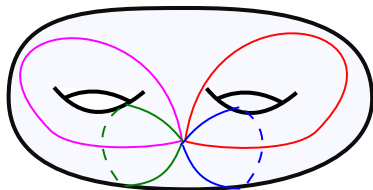
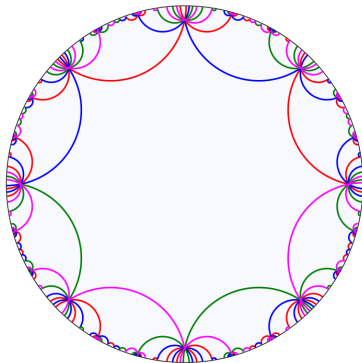
## Definition

Let  $\Gamma$  be a discrete subgroup of  $\mathrm{SO}(d, 1)$ . We say  $\Gamma$  is *convex cocompact* if  $\Gamma$  acts with compact quotient on a nonempty  $\Gamma$ -invariant convex subset of  $\mathbb{H}^d$ .

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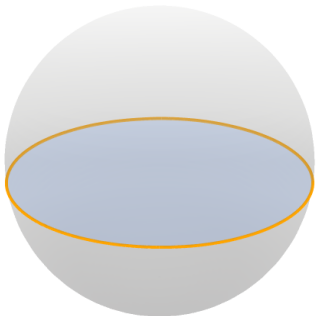
Example:  $\Gamma \simeq \pi_1 M$  for  $M$  a closed hyperbolic  $d$ -manifold.



## Proposition (Gromov, Coornaert, Bourdon)

A discrete group  $\Gamma \subset \mathrm{SO}(d, 1)$  is convex cocompact if and only if  $\Gamma$  is (abstractly) word-hyperbolic, and its *Gromov boundary*  $\partial\Gamma$  embeds equivariantly into  $\partial\mathbb{H}^d$ .

$S$  hyperbolic surface,  
 $\pi_1 S \rightarrow \mathrm{SO}(2, 1) \hookrightarrow \mathrm{SO}(3, 1)$

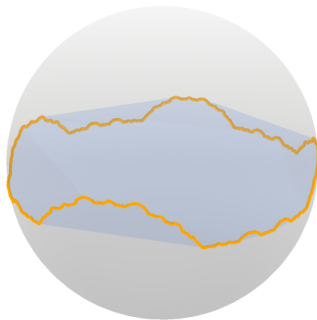
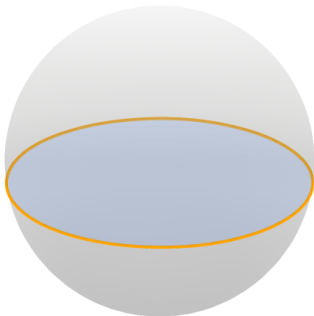


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Let  $\rho : \Gamma \rightarrow \mathrm{SL}(d, R)$  be a representation of a word-hyperbolic group. We say  $\rho$  is  *$P_1$ -Anosov* if there are  $\rho$ -equivariant embeddings

$$\xi : \partial\Gamma \rightarrow \mathbb{R}P^{d-1}, \quad \xi^* : \partial\Gamma \rightarrow (\mathbb{R}P^{d-1})^*$$

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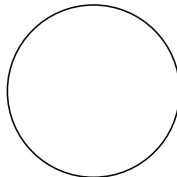
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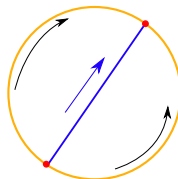
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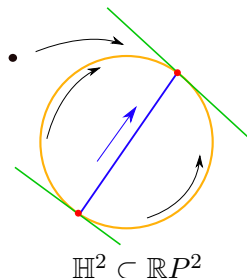
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$\xi$  maps attracting fixed points  
to attracting fixed points



## Theorem (Labourie, Guichard-Wienhard)

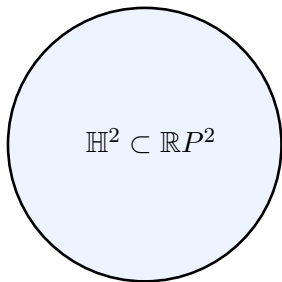
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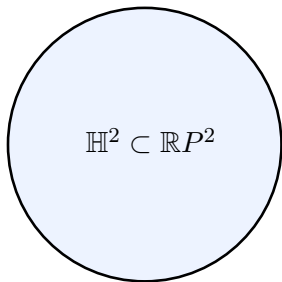


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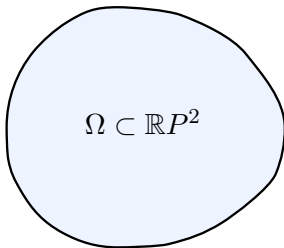
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Deform in  $\mathrm{Hom}(\Gamma, \mathrm{SL}_3(\mathbb{R}))$ :



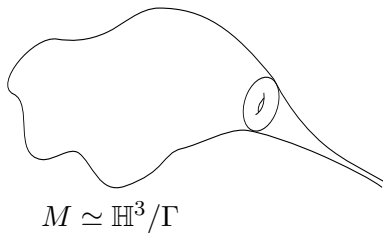
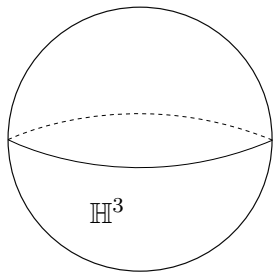
Invariant under deformed  
action, quotient is *convex*  
*projective surface*

# What about geometrically finite groups?

## Definition

Let  $\Gamma \subset \mathrm{SO}(d, 1)$  be a *finitely generated* discrete group. We say  $\Gamma$  is *geometrically finite* if it acts with finite covolume on a convex  $\Gamma$ -invariant subset of  $\mathbb{H}^d$  with *nonempty interior*.

Example:  $M =$  complete finite-volume noncompact hyperbolic 3-manifold,  $\Gamma = \pi_1 M \subset \mathrm{SO}(3, 1)$ .



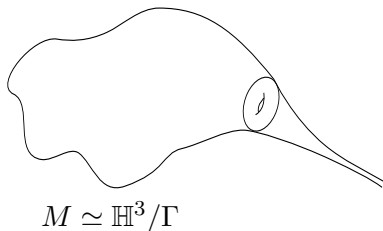
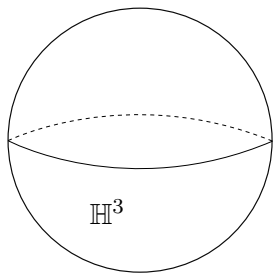


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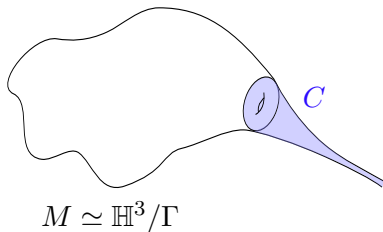
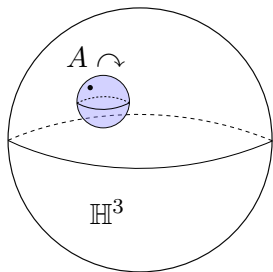
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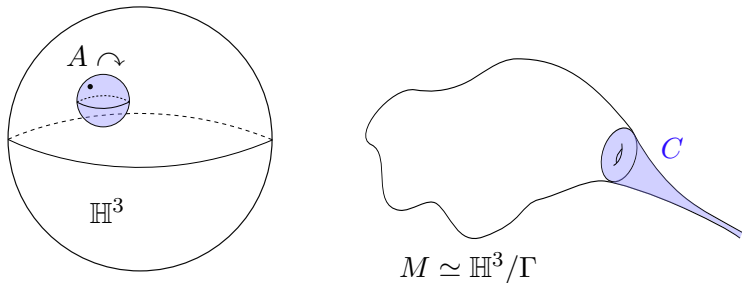
$\Gamma$  is *not* a word-hyperbolic group.

Any geometrically finite group  $\Gamma$  is *relatively hyperbolic*, relative to its *cuspidal subgroups*  $\mathcal{P} = \{\pi_1 C : C \text{ a cusp of } \mathbb{H}^d/\Gamma\}$ .



The *parabolic subgroup*  $A \simeq \mathbb{Z}^2$  is the fundamental group of the cusp  $C \subset M$ .

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$A$  is the stabilizer of a point in  $\partial\mathbb{H}^3 = \partial(\Gamma, \mathcal{P})$ , the *Bowditch boundary* of the pair  $(\Gamma, \mathcal{P})$

# Relative hyperbolicity in higher rank

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## Definition (Kapovich-Leeb)

Let  $\rho : \Gamma \rightarrow \mathrm{SL}(d, \mathbb{R})$  be a representation of a **relatively** hyperbolic group. We say  $\rho$  is *relatively asymptotically embedded* if there are  $\rho$ -equivariant embeddings

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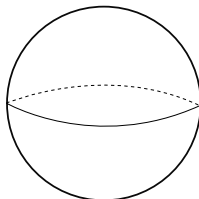
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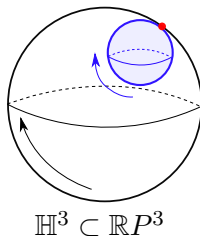
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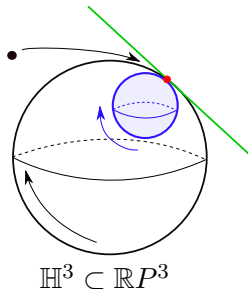
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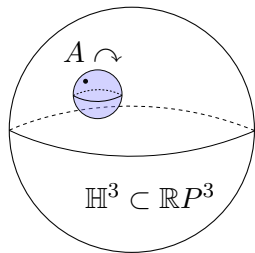
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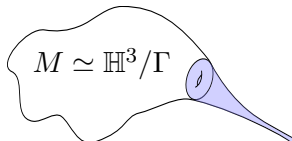


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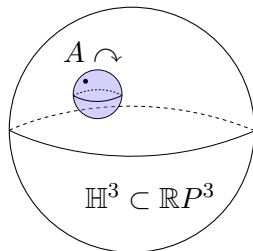


$$A \simeq \mathbb{Z}^2 \subset \{\text{upper triangular}\}$$

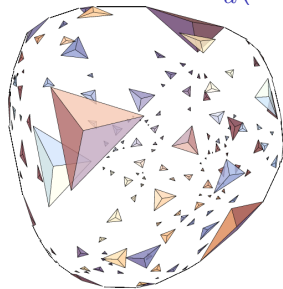


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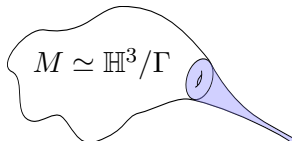


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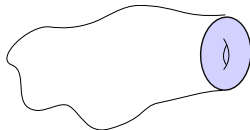


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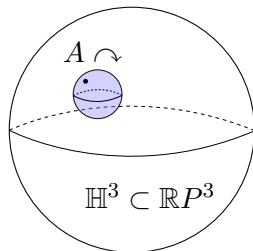
$$A' \subset \{\text{diagonalizable}\}$$



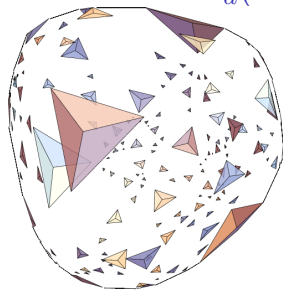
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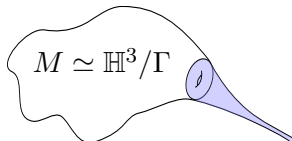


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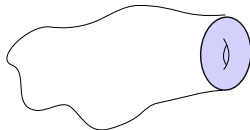


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Bowditch boundary  $\partial\mathbb{H}^3$  is *not* equivariantly embedded into  $\mathbb{R}P^3$ !

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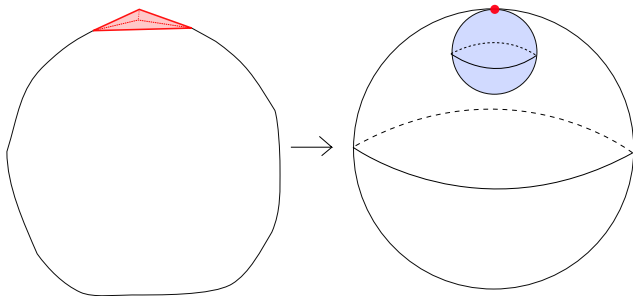
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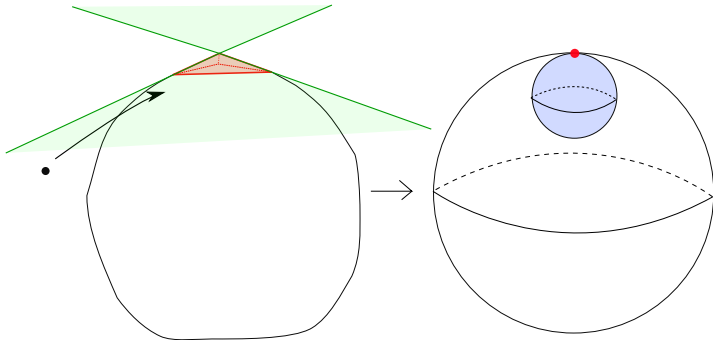


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Extended geometrically finite representations are *relatively stable*.

### Theorem (W.)

*Let  $\rho : \Gamma \rightarrow G$  be EGF, and let  $W \subseteq \text{Hom}(\Gamma, G)$  be a peripherally stable subspace at  $\rho$ . Then an open subset of  $W$  containing  $\rho$  consists of EGF representations.*

In particular, the deformation of  $\pi_1 M \rightarrow \text{SO}(3, 1) \hookrightarrow \text{SL}_4 \mathbb{R}$  shown previously is peripherally stable.



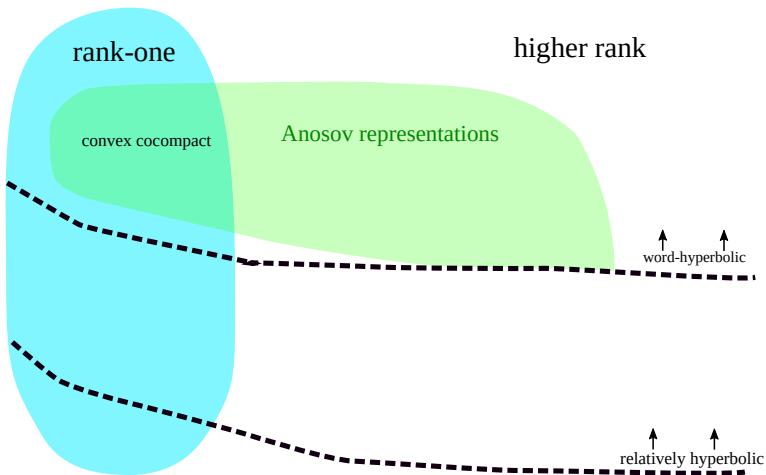
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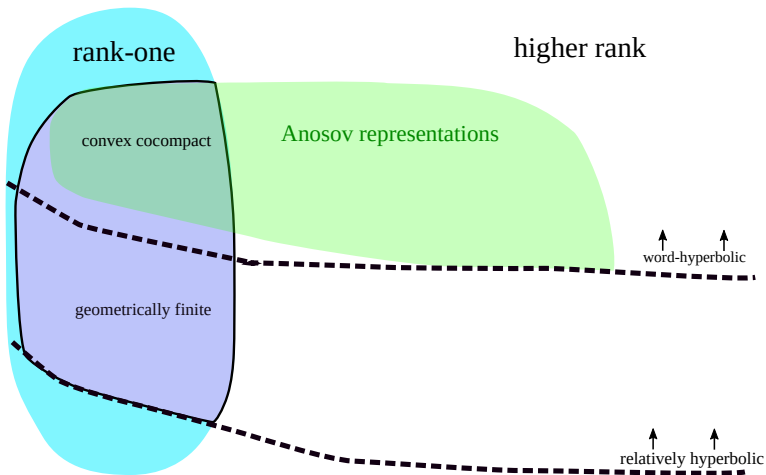
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This works for any relatively hyperbolic group  $\Gamma$  and semisimple Lie group  $G$ .



(not to scale)



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