Convex Hyperbolic 4-manifolds

joint with S. Riolo & L. Slavich

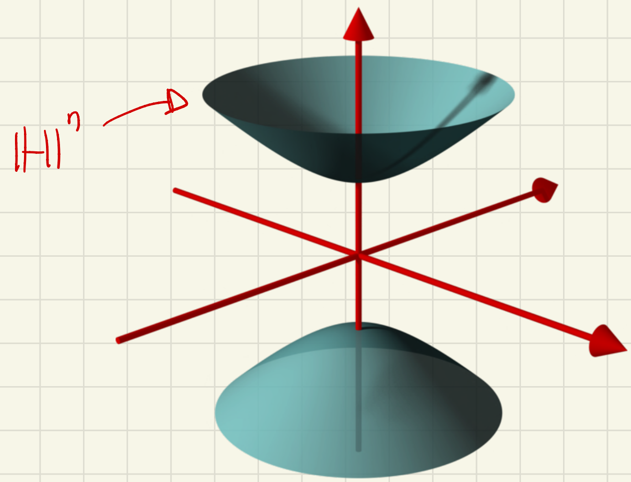
A HYPERBOLIC n-MANIFOLD is (equivalently):

a) a Riemannian manifold with $K \equiv -1$

b) a Riemannian manifold locally isometric to $\mathbb{H}^n$

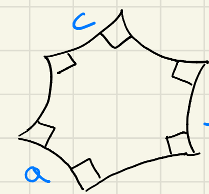
c) (if complete) $\mathbb{H}^n/\Gamma$ with $\Gamma < \mathrm{Isom}(\mathbb{H}^n)$
acting freely (i.e. no elliptics)
and properly discontinuously (i.e. Γ discrete)

$$\mathrm{Isom}(\mathbb{H}^n) \cong O^+(n,1)$$

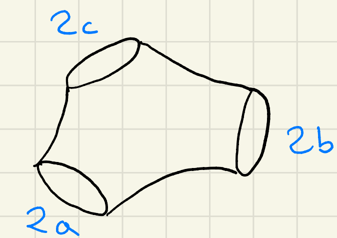


How can we construct hyperbolic n-manifolds?

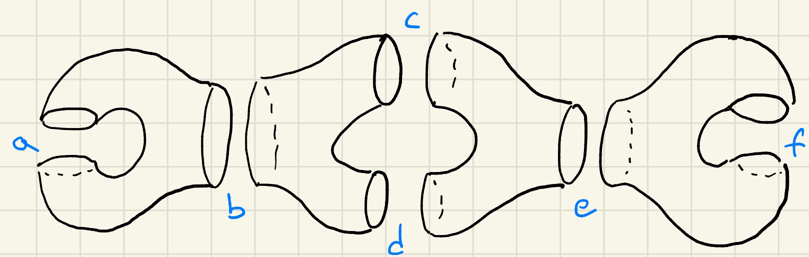
$\underline{n=2}$: $\forall\, a,b,c > 0 \quad \exists!$



$\dashrightarrow$



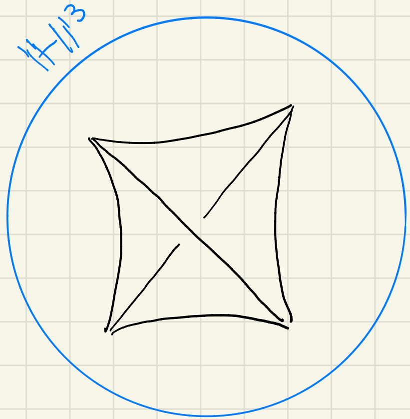
$\dashrightarrow$



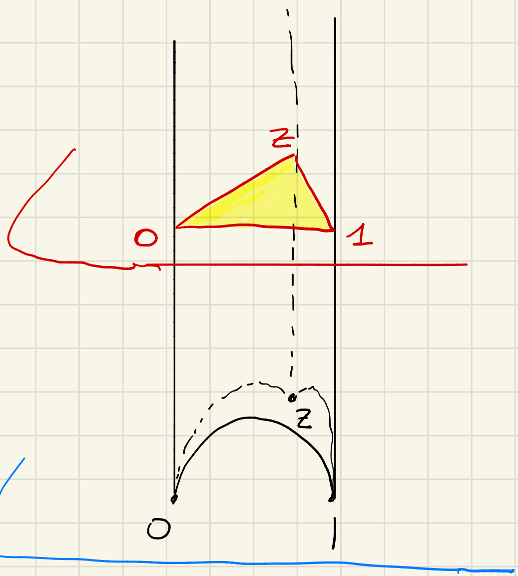
$3g-3$ lengths

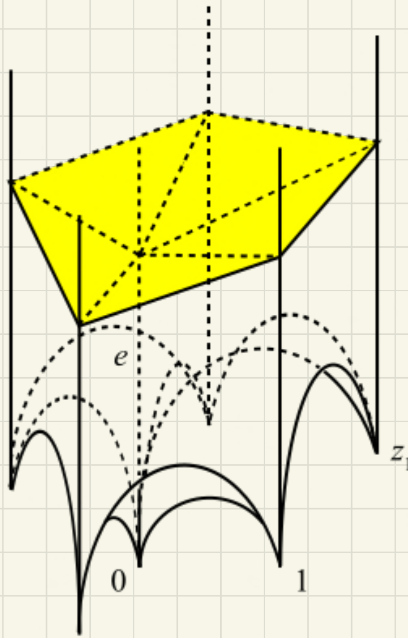
$3g-3$ torsion parameters

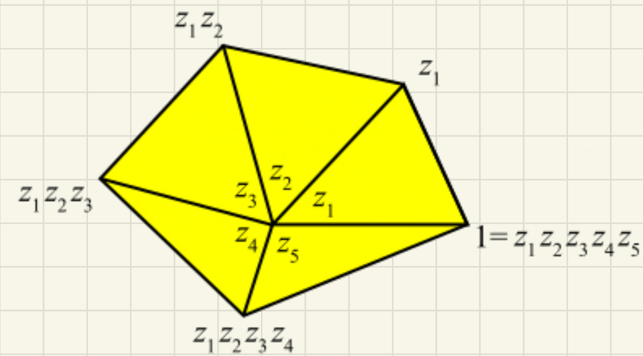
Teichmüller Space $\cong \mathbb{R}^{6g-6}$



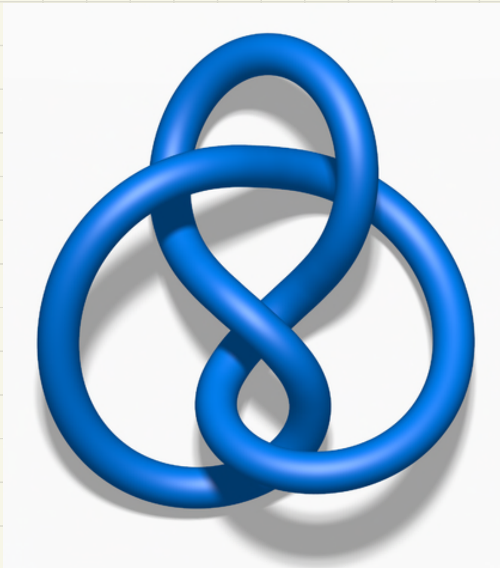
$\underline{n=3}$:

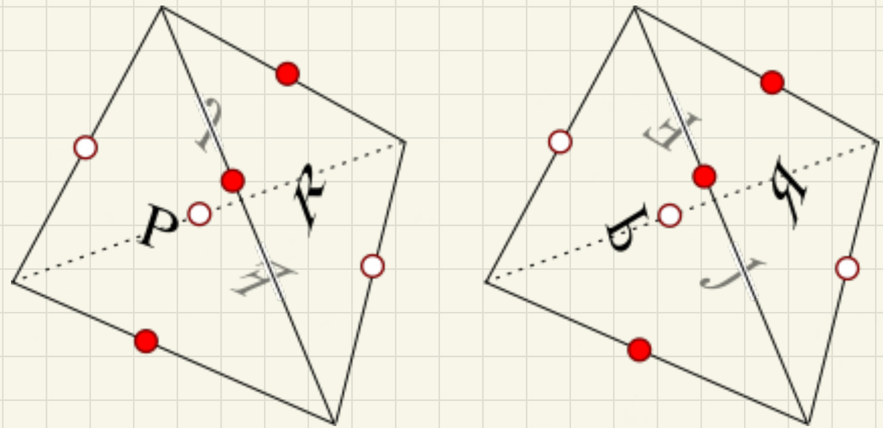






Compatibility equations: $z_1 \cdot z_2 \cdot z_3 \cdot z_4 \cdot z_5 = 1$

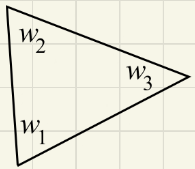


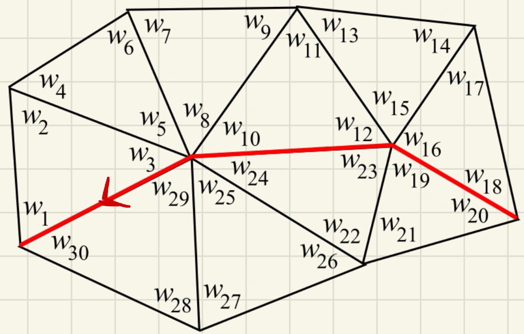


Edges have valence 6

$z = e^{\frac{2\pi i}{3}}$ IDEAL REGULAR TETRAHEDRON

Completeness equations:





vertices of γ

$$\cdot \;\cdots\; w_1 \cdot w_3 \cdot w_5 \cdot w_8 \cdot w_{10} \cdot w_{12} \cdot w_{15} \cdot w_{16} \cdot w_{18} \cdot \cdots\cdots = e^{(2+|\gamma|)\pi i}$$

Thurston's geometrization:

1.1. CONJECTURE. *The interior of every compact 3-manifold has a canonical decomposition into pieces which have geometric structures.*

Bull AMS
1982

Thurston proved it for Haken manifolds. His proof uses hyperbolic 3-manifolds with infinite volume.

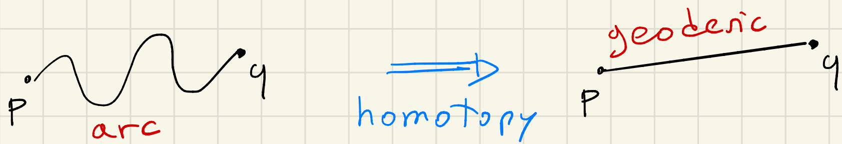
Later proved by Perelman with Ricci flow for all 3-manifolds.

A hyperbolic n-manifold WITH BOUNDARY is equivalently

a) a Riemannian manifold with boundary and $K \equiv -1$

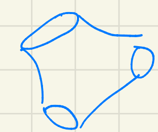
b) a Riemannian manifold locally isometric to a n-submanifold of $\mathbb{H}^n$ with boundary

It is CONVEX if

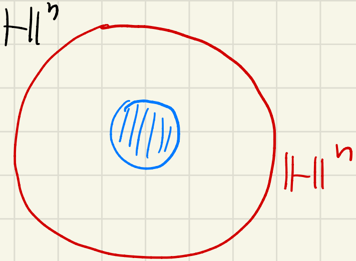


If M complete, then M convex $\iff$ M locally convex

Examples: ⊙ M hyperbolic complete with geodesic boundary



⊙ A closed ball in $\mathbb{H}^n$

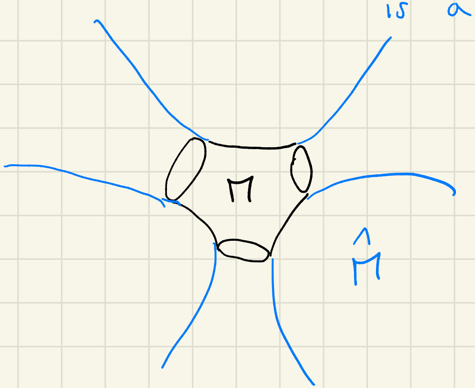


Nice properties:

M hyperbolic complete & convex $\longrightarrow$ Has a CANONICAL EXTENSION $M \subseteq \hat{M}$ complete hyperbolic & without boundary

$\Updownarrow$ $\Uparrow$

$D : \tilde{M} \to \mathbb{H}^n$ developing map is a diffeo onto a convex submanifold $C \subseteq \mathbb{H}^n$ $\Longrightarrow$ $M = C/\Gamma \subseteq \hat{M} = \mathbb{H}^n/\Gamma$

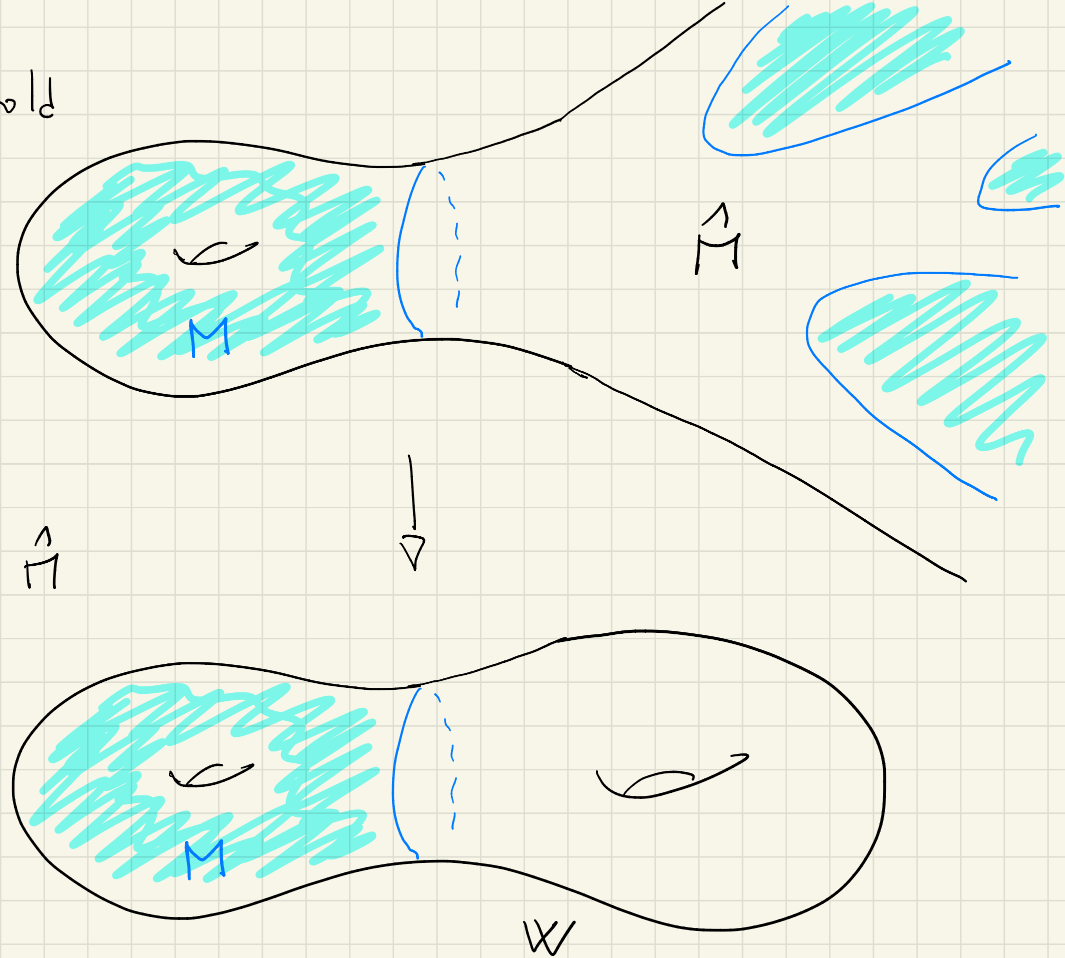


If M is compact, then $\hat{M}$ is GEOMETRICALLY FINITE and diffeomorphic to $\mathrm{int}(M)$

If $M \subseteq W$ compact convex submanifold in complete hyperbolic W without boundary

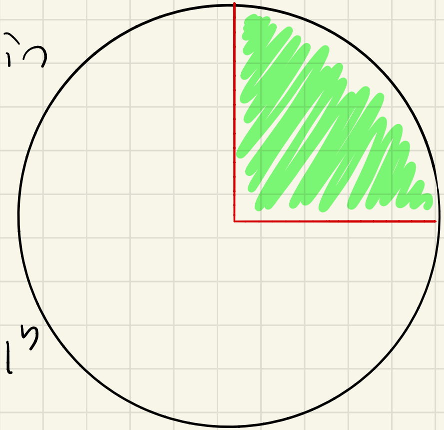
Then $\pi_1 M \hookrightarrow \pi_1 W$ injective

and covering is isometric to $\hat{M}$



A hyperbolic n-manifold with RIGHT-ANGLED CORNERS

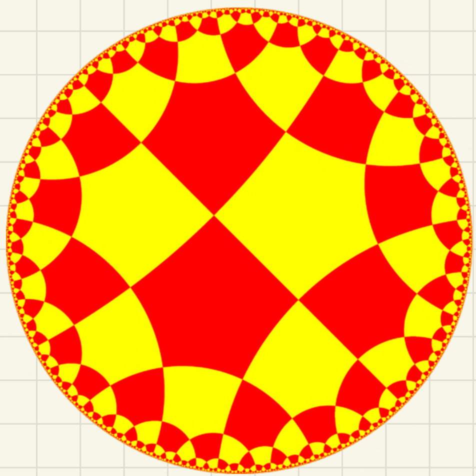
is a topological manifold with an atlas in



and isometries as transition maps

Examples:

- Hyperbolic n-mfold with geodesic boundary
- Right-angled polyhedron $P \subseteq \mathbb{H}^n$



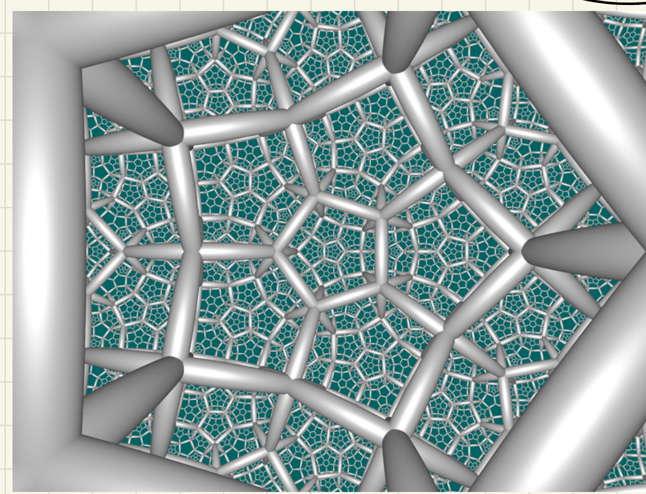
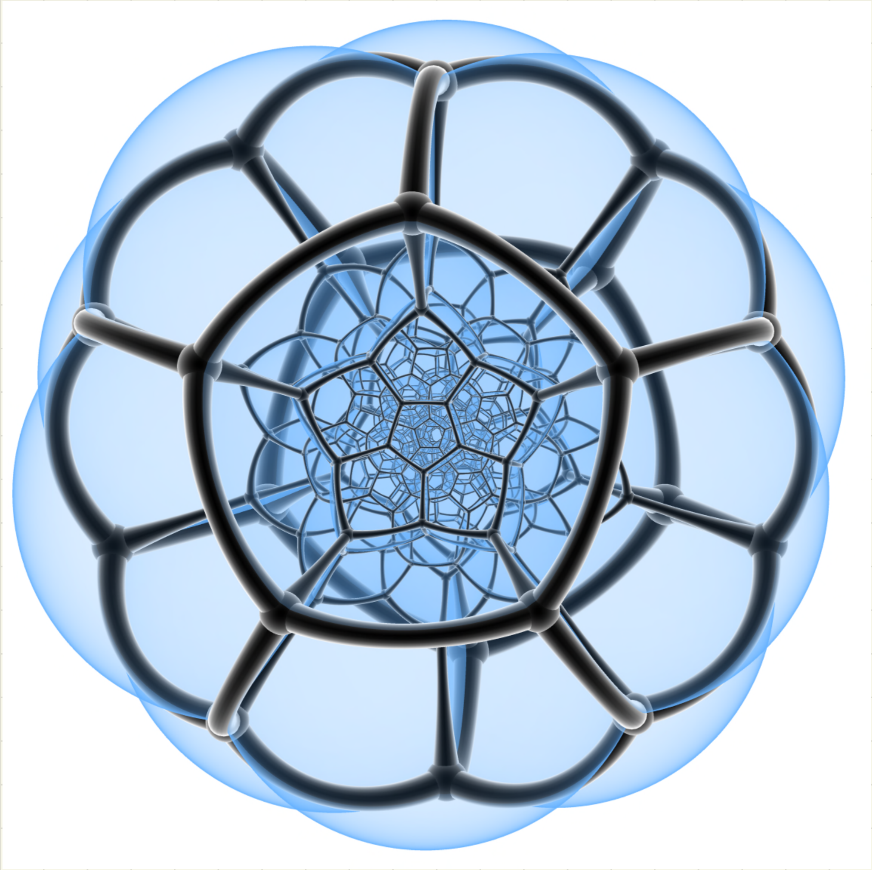
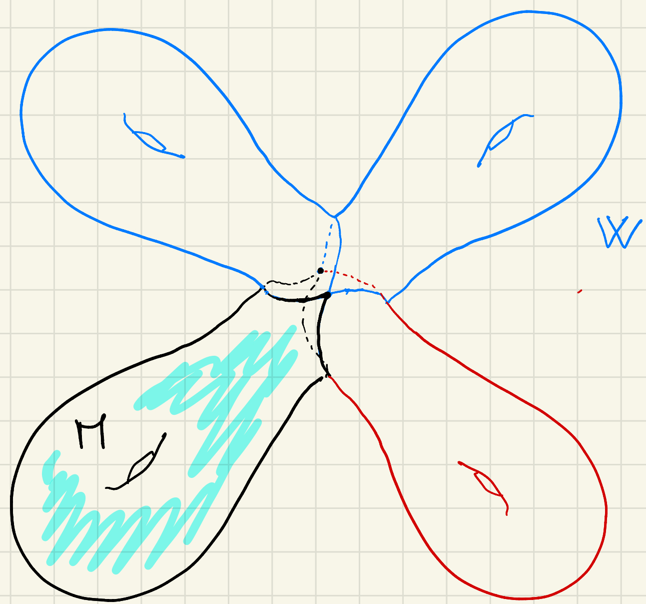


figure by Roice3

120-cell

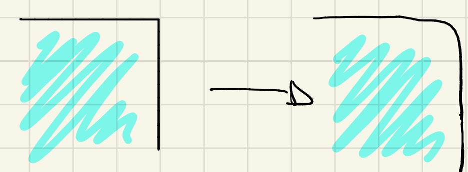


Prop: Every compact hyperbolic M with right-angled corners and embedded faces is contained in a closed hyperbolic W



MIRRORING

M is convex after smoothing corners



Question : Which compact n-manifolds with (non-empty) boundary admit a hyperbolic structure with right-angled corners? (and embedded faces)

n=2 : All surfaces with boundary

n=3 : Irreducible and algebraically atoroidal 3-manifolds

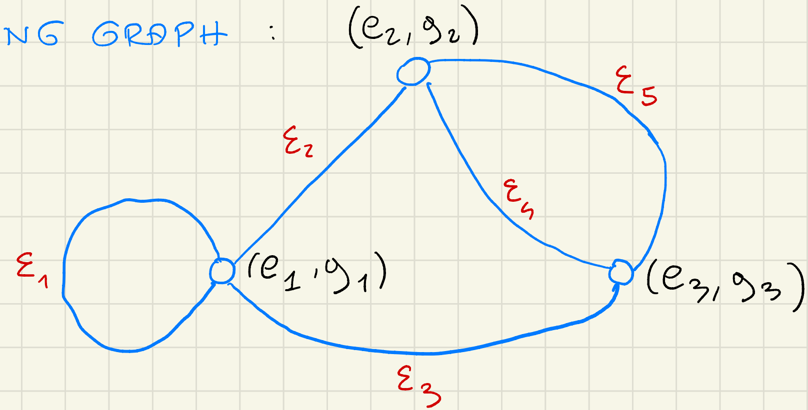
no essential spheres

$\mathbb{Z} \times \mathbb{Z} \not\subset \pi_1 M$

i.e. no immersed essential tori

n=4 : [MRS] Many plumbings do

A PLUMBING GRAPH :

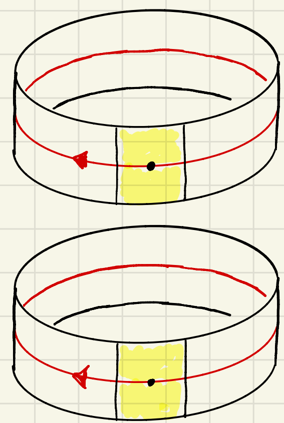


$g_i, e_i \in \mathbb{Z}$ $\quad g_i \geq 0$

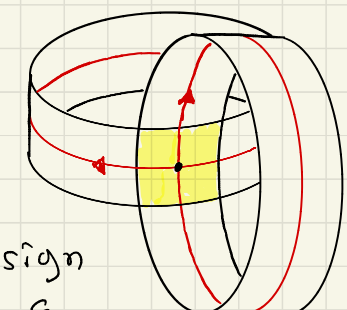
$\varepsilon_j = \pm 1$

$(e_i, g_i) \longrightarrow$ Disc bundle over oriented genus-g_i surface with Euler number e_i

$\varepsilon_j \longrightarrow$ Plumbing with sign ε_j :



$\longrightarrow$



sign ε_j

Thm: If $g_i \geq 2(|e_i| + v_i + 1)$ at every vertex

genus Euler valence of vertex

then M has hyperbolic structure with right-angled corners (and embedded faces)

Cor: For every symmetric $\mathbb{Z}$-matrix Q there is a convex compact hyperbolic M with $Q_M = Q$ that embeds in a closed hyperbolic 4-manifold W

Cor: For every symmetric $\mathbb{Z}$-matrix Q there is a geometrically finite hyperbolic M with $Q_M = Q$ that covers a closed hyperbolic 4-manifold W

Cor: There are (many) closed hyperbolic 4-manifolds
orientable
that are not spin.

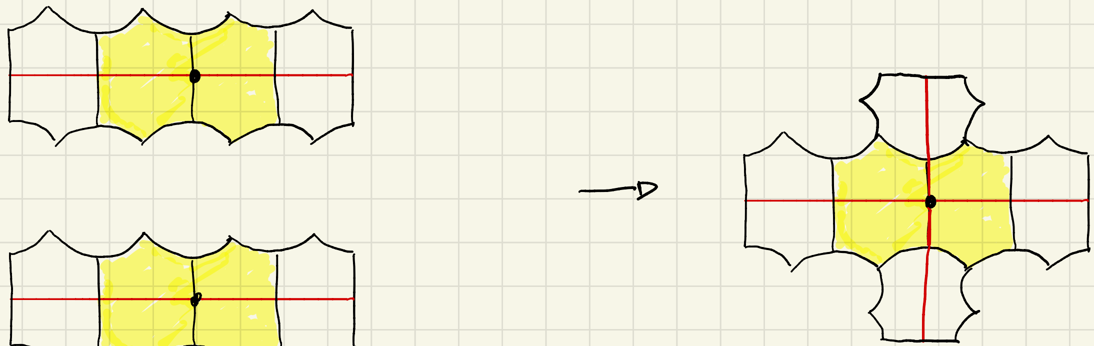
Cor: There are (many) closed hyperbolic n-manifolds
orientable
that are not spin for all $n \geq 4$.

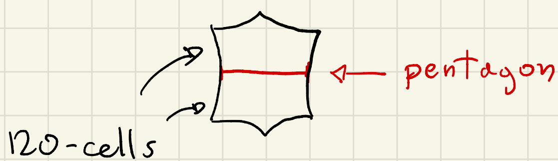
[use embedding theorem for arithmetic manifolds of simple type from Kolpakov - Ried. Slavich]

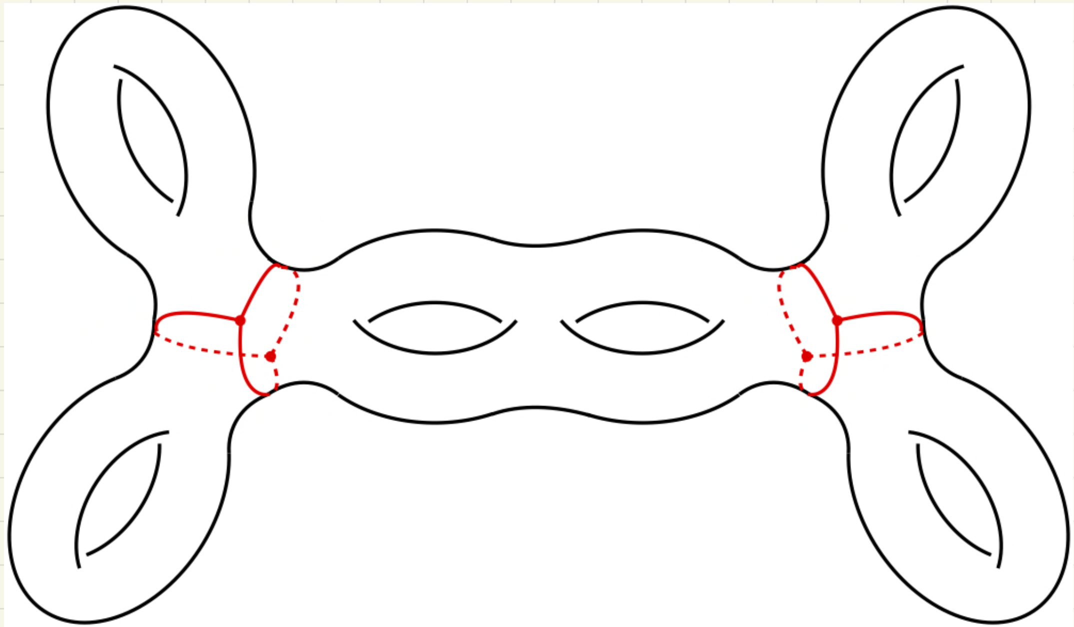
Cor: There are closed hyperbolic 4-manifolds such that

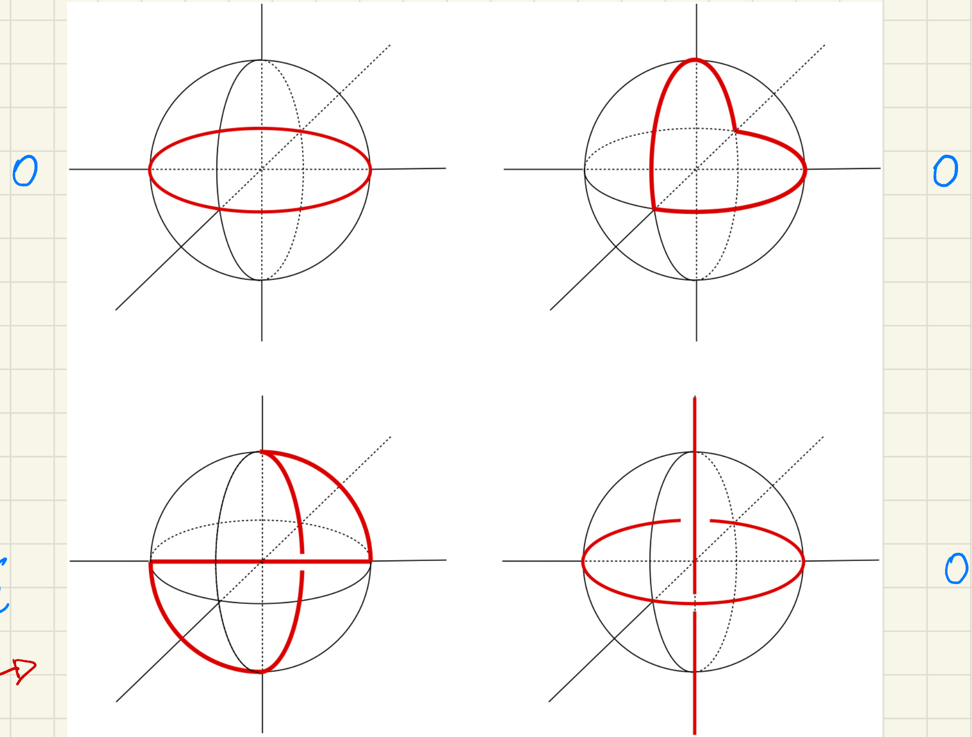
- $H_2(M, \mathbb{Z})$ is not generated by immersed surfaces
- are covered by non-trivial bundles over surfaces

Idea of the proof:









inspired by trisection of $\mathbb{C}P^2$

Gromov - Lawson - Thurston formula for e