

Partially hyperbolicity and leaf conjugacy in small 3-manifolds

Rafael Potrie

CMAT-Universidad de la Republica

ICTP-Trieste
rpotrie@cmat.edu.uy

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Theorem (Mañe-Franks)

Let M^2 be a closed surface. The following are equivalent:

- *f is C^1 -robustly transitive*
- *f is Anosov*
- *f is (C^1 -robustly) conjugated to a linear Anosov automorphism*

We will focus only in dimension 3.

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Pointwise partial hyperbolicity!

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- (1) Which manifolds admit PH diffeos? Which isotopy classes? Do they admit invariant foliations? Which are them?
- (2) Given an isotopy class and a PH diffeo in the isotopy class, can we say something about its dynamics?
 - Progress in (1): Bonatti-Wilkinson. Brin-Burago-Ivanov. Hammerlindl.
 - Progress in (2): Hertz-Hertz-Ures. Hammerlindl-Ures (Conservative case only).

Definition

We say that $f : M^3 \rightarrow M^3$ is *strongly partially hyperbolic* (SPH) if $TM = E^s \oplus E^c \oplus E^u$ a Df -invariant splitting such that $\exists N > 0$ and for every $x \in M^3$:

$$\begin{aligned}\|Df^N|_{E^s(x)}\| &< \|Df^N|_{E^c(x)}\| < \|Df^N|_{E^u(x)}\| \\ \|Df^N|_{E^s(x)}\| &< 1 < \|Df^N|_{E^u(x)}\|\end{aligned}$$

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We say that $f : M^3 \rightarrow M^3$ is *absolutely strongly partially hyperbolic* (ASPH) iff $TM = E^s \oplus E^c \oplus E^u$ a Df -invariant splitting such that $\exists N > 0$ and $\lambda < 1 < \mu$ such that for every $x \in M^3$:

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The last definition is NOT ADAPTED to Diaz-Pujals-Ures result and it seems unsuitable to treat robust dynamical behaviour.

Conjecture (Pujals)

$f : M^3 \rightarrow M^3$ a transitive SPH diffeomorphism. Then (modulo finite covers), f is leaf conjugate to one of the following models:

- A linear Anosov in \mathbb{T}^3 with 3 real different eigenvalues.
- A skew product over an Anosov on \mathbb{T}^2 ($M = \mathbb{T}^3$ or nilmanifold).
- The time one map of an Anosov flow ($M = ???$).

Related conjectures by Hertz-Hertz-Ures, mainly concerning *dynamical coherence* (to be defined...)

Transitivity is necessary hypothesis (or at least dynamical coherence) due to example of Hertz-Hertz-Ures.

Progress by: Bonatti-Wilkinson, Brin-Burago-Ivanov, Hammerlindl...

Definition

A SPH diffeo f is *dynamically coherent* if there exists f -invariant foliations \mathcal{F}^{cs} and \mathcal{F}^{cu} tangent to $E^s \oplus E^c$ and $E^c \oplus E^u$ respectively.

It implies that there exists \mathcal{F}^c tangent to E^c (by intersecting).

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Two SPH diffeos $f, g : M \rightarrow M$ are *leaf conjugate* if $\exists h : M \rightarrow M$ homeomorphism which sends leaves of \mathcal{F}_f^c to leaves of \mathcal{F}_g^c and verifies that:

$$h(\mathcal{F}_f^c(f(x))) = \mathcal{F}_g^c(g(h(x)))$$

Theorem (joint with A. Hammerlindl)

Let $f : M \rightarrow M$ be a SPH such that either:

- $M = \mathbb{T}^3$ and f has no attracting nor repelling torus, or
- M is a non-toral nilmanifold

Then, f is leaf conjugate to its linear part (which is an algebraic SPH diffeo). In particular, f is dynamically coherent.

- Brin-Burago-Ivanov proved that if $f : M \rightarrow M$ is SPH and $\pi_1(M)$ is abelian, then $f_* : H_1(M) \rightarrow H_1(M)$ has eigenvalues larger and smaller than 1. (In particular, no SPH on S^3 nor $S^2 \times S^1$).

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These results are based on a remarkable result by Burago and Ivanov showing that there always exist Reebless foliations transverse to E^s and to E^u (possibly not-invariant).

The absolute case

- For ASPH, Dynamical coherence always holds in \mathbb{T}^3 (Brin-Burago-Ivanov) and Nilmanifolds (Parwani and Hammerlindl).
- Hammerlindl proved leaf conjugacy in the ASPH case too.

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- Hammerlindl proved leaf conjugacy in the ASPH case too.
- There is a recent example of Hertz-Hertz-Ures of a non-dynamically coherent SPH in \mathbb{T}^3 .
- I proved that if there are no attracting or repelling torus in \mathbb{T}^3 then f is dynamically coherent.

What is left?

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- In nilmanifolds we still have to prove dynamical coherence.
- We must put ourselves in the hypothesis used by Hammerlindl to get leaf conjugacy.

Strategy of the proof

When the linear part has one eigenvalue of modulus 1 or M is a nilmanifold. (The Anosov case uses different arguments).

- (1) Burago-Ivanov provide f -invariant branching foliations \mathcal{F}_{bran}^{cs} and \mathcal{F}_{bran}^{cu} .

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- (5) By a growth argument, the foliation must remain close to the “correct” one.
- (6) This allows to obtain global product structure which forbides branching (so we get coherence).
- (7) Finally, it also gives that if two points in the universal cover have iterates at bounded distance, they belong to the same center-leaf. This implies that all center leaves are circles.

Thanks!