

Hyperbolic 4-Manifolds with Perfect Circle-Valued Morse Functions

Ludovico Battista joint with Bruno Martelli
University of Pisa

ludovico.battista@phd.unipi.it



Idea

We want to generalise fibrations in dimension 3 to dimension 4.



Idea

We want to generalise fibrations in dimension 3 to dimension 4.

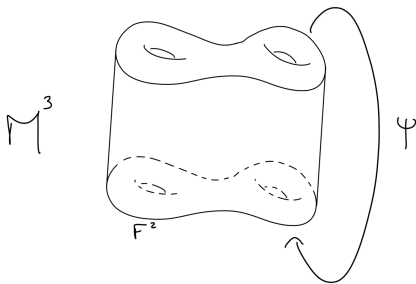
$$f: M \rightarrow S^1 \text{ a fibration}$$



Idea

We want to generalise fibrations in dimension 3 to dimension 4.

$$f: M \rightarrow S^1 \text{ a fibration}$$



Let M be a (complete) hyperbolic compact manifold without boundary.



Let M be a (complete) hyperbolic compact manifold without boundary.

Definition [Circle-Valued Morse Function]

A *circle-valued Morse function* on M is a smooth map $f: M \rightarrow S^1$ with finitely many critical points, all of non degenerate type.



Let M be a (complete) hyperbolic compact manifold without boundary.

Definition [Circle-Valued Morse Function]

A *circle-valued Morse function* on M is a smooth map $f: M \rightarrow S^1$ with finitely many critical points, all of non degenerate type.

Fibrations

A circle-valued Morse function is a fibration if it has zero critical points.



If $f: M \rightarrow S^1$ is a circle-valued Morse function, then

$$\chi(M) = \sum (-1)^i c_i.$$



If $f: M \rightarrow S^1$ is a circle-valued Morse function, then

$$\chi(M) = \sum (-1)^i c_i.$$

For a 4-dimensional hyperbolic manifold

$$\chi(M) > 0,$$

(generalized Gauss-Bonnet)



If $f: M \rightarrow S^1$ is a circle-valued Morse function, then

$$\chi(M) = \sum (-1)^i c_i.$$

For a 4-dimensional hyperbolic manifold

$$\chi(M) > 0,$$

(generalized Gauss-Bonnet)

hence we cannot have fibrations in dimension 4.



We search for a circle-valued Morse function with the least possible number of critical points, that is $|\chi(M)|$.



We search for a circle-valued Morse function with the least possible number of critical points, that is $|\chi(M)|$.

Definition [Perfect Function]

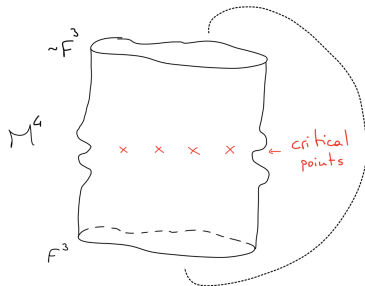
A circle-valued Morse function on M is *perfect* if it has exactly $|\chi(M)|$ critical points.



We search for a circle-valued Morse function with the least possible number of critical points, that is $|\chi(M)|$.

Definition [Perfect Function]

A circle-valued Morse function on M is *perfect* if it has exactly $|\chi(M)|$ critical points.



Theorem [B. - Martelli]

There exist 4-dimensional hyperbolic manifolds that admit a perfect circle-valued Morse function.



Theorem [B. - Martelli]

There exist 4-dimensional hyperbolic manifolds that admit a perfect circle-valued Morse function.

Corollary

There are infinitely many hyperbolic 4-manifolds with bounded b_1 .



Theorem [B. - Martelli]

There exist 4-dimensional hyperbolic manifolds that admit a perfect circle-valued Morse function.

Corollary

There are infinitely many hyperbolic 4-manifolds with bounded b_1 .

This is not true if we replace b_1 with b_2 .



Theorem [B. - Martelli]

There exist 4-dimensional hyperbolic manifolds that admit a perfect circle-valued Morse function.

Corollary

There are infinitely many hyperbolic 4-manifolds with bounded b_1 .

This is not true if we replace b_1 with b_2 .

Corollary

There exist geometrically infinite hyperbolic 4-manifolds that are infinitesimally rigid; in particular, their hyperbolic structure cannot be deformed.



Theorem [B. - Martelli]

There exist 4-dimensional hyperbolic manifolds that admit a perfect circle-valued Morse function.

Corollary

There are infinitely many hyperbolic 4-manifolds with bounded b_1 .

This is not true if we replace b_1 with b_2 .

Corollary

There exist geometrically infinite hyperbolic 4-manifolds that are infinitesimally rigid; in particular, their hyperbolic structure cannot be deformed.

Examples are the cyclic coverings associated with the perfect circle valued Morse functions we found.



We want to build



We want to build
a Hyperbolic
manifold



We want to build
a Hyperbolic
manifold with



We want to build
a Hyperbolic
manifold

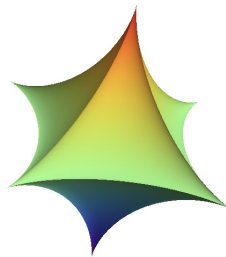
with

a Perfect
Circle-Valued Morse
Function.



We want to build
a Hyperbolic manifold
with a Perfect
Circle-Valued Morse
Function.

We will use a hyperbolic right-angled polytope and provide it with some structure.



We start with a hyperbolic right-angled polytope P .



We start with a hyperbolic right-angled polytope P .

We associate to it

colouring

and

state (nice)



We start with a hyperbolic right-angled polytope P .

We associate to it

colouring

and

state (nice)

and we obtain

Hyperbolic
manifold

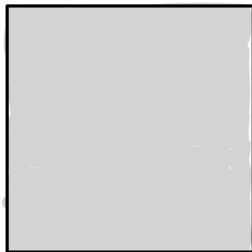
with

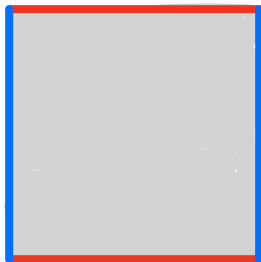
Circle-Valued
Function

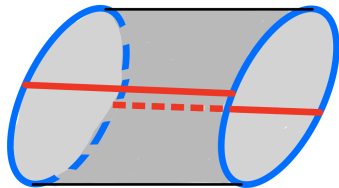
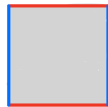
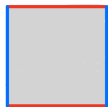
(Morse and perfect)

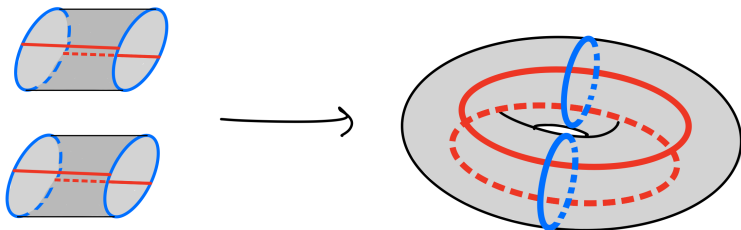


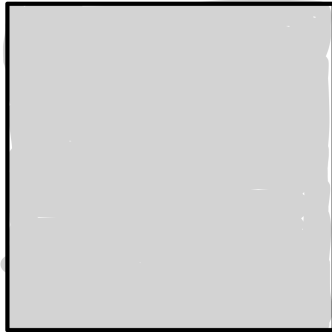
P

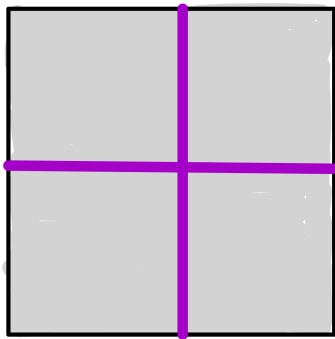


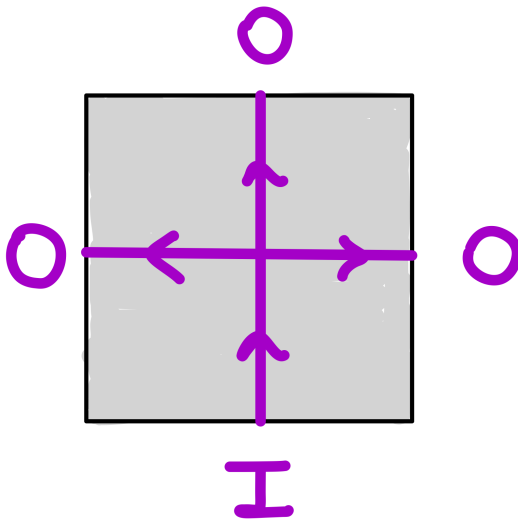


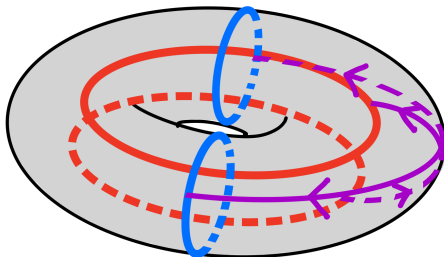


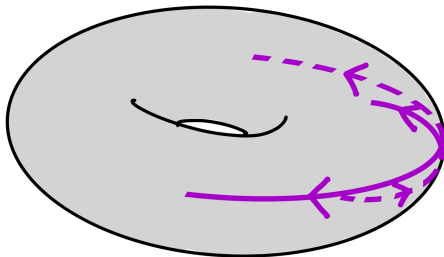


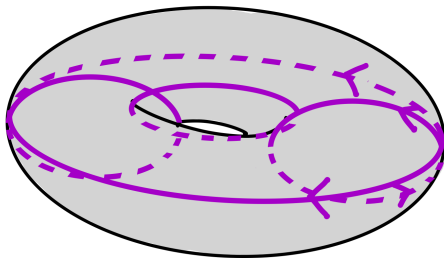


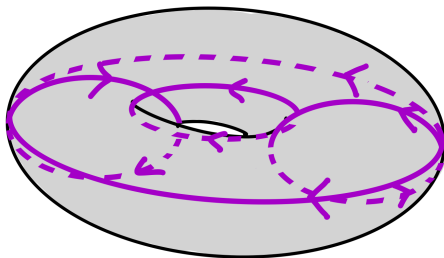


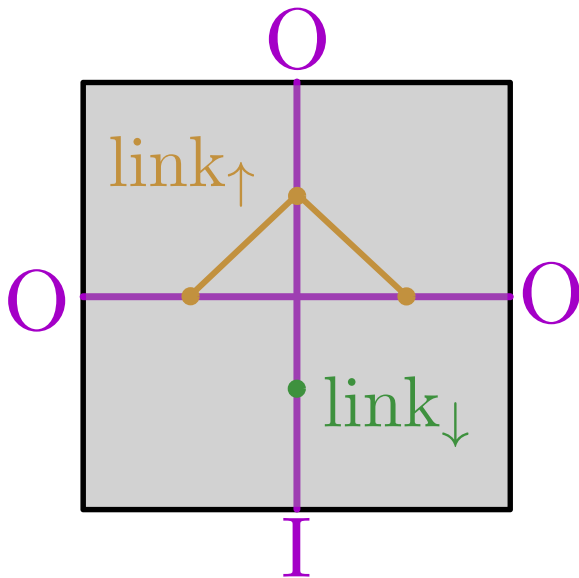












Further developments:



Further developments:

How far can we get using these techniques?



Further developments:

How far can we get using these techniques?

Theorem [Italiano - Martelli - Migliorini]

There exists a 5-dimensional hyperbolic manifold that admits a fibration over S^1 .



Further developments:

How far can we get using these techniques?

Theorem [Italiano - Martelli - Migliorini]

There exists a 5-dimensional hyperbolic manifold that admits a fibration over S^1 .

Are there conditions that the fiber F must respect?



Further developments:

How far can we get using these techniques?

Theorem [Italiano - Martelli - Migliorini]

There exists a 5-dimensional hyperbolic manifold that admits a fibration over S^1 .

Are there conditions that the fiber F must respect?

What about the infinitesimal deformations of the cyclic coverings?



Thank you for your attention!

Ludovico Battista
University of Pisa
ludovico.battista@phd.unipi.it

