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Rigidity of quasi-isometries for some hyperbolic buildings

Marc Bourdon and Hervé Pajot

Abstract. For a family of negatively-curved buildings, we show that any quasi-isometry lies within bounded distance from an isometry.

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Keywords. Hyperbolic building, quasi-conformal mapping, conformal modulus, quasi-isometry, rigidity.

0. Introduction

0.1. Statement of the main result

A map $F : X \longrightarrow Y$ between metric spaces is a *quasi-isometry* if there exist constants $C \geq 1$ and $D \geq 0$ such that

$$C^{-1}d_X(x, x') - D \leq d_Y(F(x), F(x')) \leq Cd_X(x, x') + D$$

whenever x and x' are in X , and if $d_Y(y, f(X)) \leq D$ for every $y \in Y$.

In this paper, we study quasi-isometries on a class of Tits buildings that we call *right-angled Fuchsian buildings*: their apartments are hyperbolic planes and their chambers are regular hyperbolic p -gons with right angles (see part 1 below for more details). These buildings admit a length metric whose curvature is less than or equal to -1 . The main result of the paper is

Theorem. *Let Δ and Δ' be right-angled Fuchsian buildings. Then, any quasi-isometry $F : \Delta \longrightarrow \Delta'$ lies within bounded distance from an isometry.*

The analogous statement was proved by P. Pansu (see [Pa]) for quaternionic and Cayley hyperbolic spaces, by developing a geometric analysis for Carnot-Caratheodory spaces. Using M. Gromov's notion of asymptotic cone, B. Kleiner

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and B. Leeb have proved this statement for irreducible affine buildings and irreducible symmetric spaces of higher rank (see [KL1], [KL2]; see also [EF] for another proof). M. Kapovich, B. Kleiner, B. Leeb and R. Schwartz have established it for universal covers of compact manifolds with curvature -1 , of dimension at least 3 and with a non empty totally geodesic boundary. Their proof (not written) is based on a doubling construction and on the technique of R. Schwartz's paper [Sc]. Recently, M. Kapovich and B. Kleiner [KK] have produced examples of word hyperbolic groups where rigidity of quasi-isometries holds for purely topological reasons. As an immediate consequence of our main result, we have

Corollary. a) *Let G be a group of finite type. Suppose that G is quasi-isometric (relatively to a word metric) to a right-angled Fuchsian building Δ . Then, G admits the following decomposition*

$$1 \rightarrow N \rightarrow G \rightarrow \Gamma \rightarrow 1$$

where N is a finite normal subgroup of G and Γ is a co-compact lattice of the group of isometries of Δ .

b) *(Mostow-type rigidity) Let Δ and Δ' be two right-angled Fuchsian buildings and let Γ and Γ' be two co-compact lattices of the group of isometries of Δ and Δ' respectively. Then, any isomorphism from Γ to Γ' is conjugation by an isometry from Δ to Δ' .*

Note that the Mostow rigidity for right-angled Fuchsian buildings is established more directly in [B1].

Remarks and questions. a) Examples of lattices of the group of isometries of hyperbolic buildings are studied in [H], [HP], [GP], [L], [R], [B1], [B2], [B3]. However, a little is known on these groups. For instance, we do not know if co-compact lattices of the same hyperbolic building are all commensurable.

b) It seems possible that our main theorem remains true for some other Fuchsian buildings, and maybe for all of them (see [B2] for definitions). However, some arguments of this paper use the notion of «tree-wall» which is particular to buildings with right angles (see section 1.2). In section 4.3, we will collect results of this paper which remain true in the case of more general buildings.

0.2. Sketch of proof

The strategy of the proof is inspired by that of Pansu for quaternionic and Cayley hyperbolic spaces (see [Pa]). The main idea is to study the quasi-conformal structure of the boundary at infinity of hyperbolic buildings Δ .

Recall that a homeomorphism $f : X \rightarrow Y$ (where X and Y are metric spaces) is *quasi-symmetric* if there exists a homeomorphism $\phi : [0, +\infty) \rightarrow [0, +\infty)$ so that

$$d_X(x, a) \leq td_X(x, b) \Rightarrow d_Y(f(x), f(a)) \leq \phi(t)d_Y(f(x), f(b))$$

whenever x, a, b are in X , and t in $[0, +\infty)$.

Note that the inverse of a quasi-symmetric homeomorphism and the composition of two quasi-symmetric homeomorphisms are quasi-symmetric as well.

If $f : X \rightarrow Y$ is a homeomorphism, we define for every $x \in X$ and $r > 0$,

$$L_f(x, r) = \sup\{d_Y(f(x), f(x')) : d_X(x, x') \leq r\},$$

$$l_f(x, r) = \inf\{d_Y(f(x), f(x')) : d_X(x, x') \geq r\},$$

$$L_f(x) = \limsup_{r \rightarrow 0} \frac{L_f(x, r)}{r},$$

$$\text{and } l_f(x) = \liminf_{r \rightarrow 0} \frac{l_f(x, r)}{r}.$$

Assume that X and Y have finite Hausdorff dimensions. Denote by H_X and H_Y their Hausdorff dimensions and by \mathcal{H}_X and \mathcal{H}_Y their Hausdorff measures (see [Mat] for definitions). We say that f is *conformal* if f is quasi-symmetric and satisfies

- (i) $L_f(x) = l_f(x) \in (0, +\infty)$ for \mathcal{H}_X -almost every $x \in X$;
- (ii) $L_{f^{-1}}(y) = l_{f^{-1}}(y) \in (0, +\infty)$ for \mathcal{H}_Y -almost every $y \in Y$.

The main steps of the proof are the following. Let Δ be a right-angled Fuchsian building. Its boundary at infinity (that we denote by $\partial\Delta$) carries a canonical metric called combinatorial metric, which is induced by the building structure (see section 2.1). An abstract theorem of M. Gromov [G] implies that any quasi-isometry $F : \Delta \rightarrow \Delta'$ induces a quasi-symmetric homeomorphism $f : \partial\Delta \rightarrow \partial\Delta'$. By a fine analysis of the metric structure of the boundary, we show that

- f is a conformal homeomorphism from $\partial\Delta$ to $\partial\Delta'$ (theorem 3.0);
- f is the extension to the boundaries of an isometry from Δ to Δ' (theorem 4.0).

Our theorem follows from these results.

Remarks. a) The definition of «quasi-symmetric homeomorphisms» differs from authors. Our definition is due to P. Tukia and J. Väisälä [TV]. In [HK], J. Heinonen and P. Koskela use the following definition which seems *a priori* weaker.

A homeomorphism $f : X \rightarrow Y$ is (weakly) quasi-symmetric if there exists a constant $C > 1$ so that

$$\frac{L_f(x, r)}{l_f(x, r)} \leq C$$

whenever $x \in X$ and $r > 0$. By a theorem of J. Väisälä [V1], these two definitions are equivalent if X and Y are path-wise connected and carry a doubling measure.

b) Recall that a homeomorphism $f : X \rightarrow Y$ is *quasi-conformal* if there exists a constant $C > 0$ so that

$$\limsup_{r \rightarrow 0} \frac{L_f(x, r)}{l_f(x, r)} \leq C$$

whenever $x \in X$. If X and Y are bounded, Ahlfors-regular (with the same dimension bigger than 1) Loewner spaces (see section 2), a quasi-conformal homeomorphism is quasi-symmetric by a theorem of J. Heinonen and P. Koskela (see [HK] theorem 4.9). In particular, this result applies to the boundary of right-angled Fuchsian buildings.

0.3. Organization of the paper

In part 1 we define the buildings Δ and we study shortly their building structure. Part 2 is devoted to the careful study of the boundary of Δ . Its combinatorial metrics and its conformal structure are discussed in section 2.1. We study curves and geodesics of $\partial\Delta$ in section 2.2 and the Loewner structure of $\partial\Delta$ in section 2.3. In part 3, we show that quasi-symmetric homeomorphisms $f : \partial\Delta \rightarrow \partial\Delta'$ are conformal. In part 4, we prove that conformal homeomorphisms $f : \partial\Delta \rightarrow \partial\Delta'$ are extensions to the boundaries of isometries from Δ onto Δ' .

1. Right-angled Fuchsian buildings

In this paper, we deal with buildings that we call *right-angled Fuchsian buildings*. Throughout the paper, they will be denoted by Δ . In section 1.1, we recall their definition following [B2] section 1.5.1. We also discuss their negatively curved geometry and the existence of lattices in their group of isometries. Section 1.2 is devoted to the description of their building structure and to the definition of the notion of *trees-walls* that will be a useful tool in part 2.

1.1. Definition and basic properties of Δ

Let r be an integer with $r \geq 5$, let R be a regular r -gon with right angles in the hyperbolic plane $H_{\mathbf{R}}^2$ with curvature -1 , and let (q_1, \dots, q_r) be a r -tuple of integers so that $q_i \geq 2$ for $i = 1, \dots, r$.

We label clockwise the edges of R by $\{1\}, \dots, \{r\}$ and its vertices by $\{1, 2\}, \dots, \{r-1, r\}, \{r, 1\}$ (see figure 1 for $r = 5$). Then, we define an orbihedron structure on R as follows. To the face of R , we attach the trivial group; to the edge $\{i\}$, the group $\Gamma_i = \mathbf{Z}/(q_i + 1)\mathbf{Z}$; to the vertex $\{i, i+1\}$, the group $\Gamma_{i,i+1} = \Gamma_i \times \Gamma_{i+1}$. By an abstract theorem of A. Haefliger ([Hae]), this orbihedron is developable; its universal cover, denoted by Δ , is a labeled cell 2-complex with the following properties:

- (i) Δ is contractible;
- (ii) its edges and its vertices are labeled by the same symbols as above;
- (iii) its 2-cells are copies of the labeled complex R ;
- (iv) each edge labeled by $\{i\}$ belongs to $(q_i + 1)$ 2-cells, the link of each vertex labeled by $\{i, i+1\}$ is the complete bipartite graph with $(q_i + 1) + (q_{i+1} + 1)$ vertices (see figure 2 in the case $(q_i, q_{i+1}) = (2, 3)$).

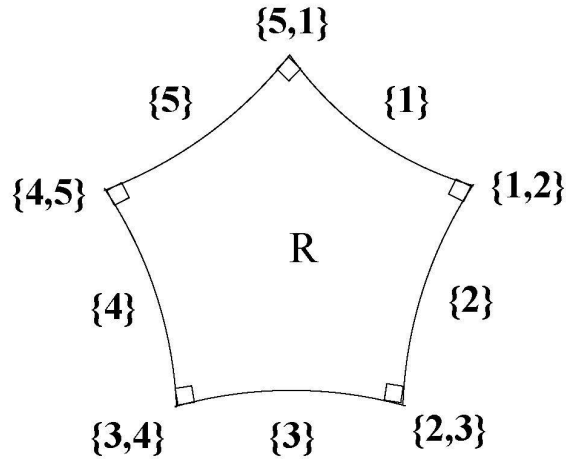


Figure 1.

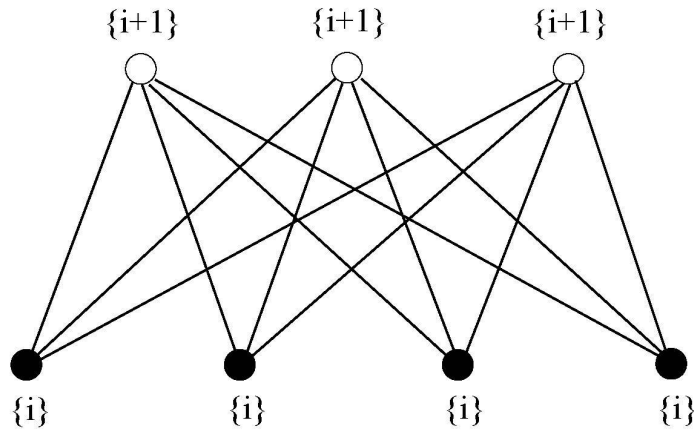


Figure 2.

Recall that the *link* of the vertex x of Δ is the graph $L(x)$ such that:

- its vertices are the edges of Δ containing x ;
- two vertices J and K of $L(x)$ are connected by an edge if a face of Δ contains both the edges represented by J and K .

The link $L(x)$ is homeomorphic to the boundary of a little open contractible neighborhood of x , and the labeling of the edges of Δ containing x induces a natural labeling of the vertices of $L(x)$.

If all the integers q_i are equal, we say that Δ has *constant thickness*.

We endow Δ with the length metric induced by its 2-cells. Properties (i), (ii), (iii) and (iv) above characterize Δ up to isometry (see [B1], proposition 2.2.1). The metric space Δ is geodesic and is a $\text{CAT}(-1)$ space (which means that its triangles are thinner than those of the hyperbolic plane with curvature -1 , see [Ba]). This follows from a criterion of W. Ballmann [Ba], from the contractibility of Δ , and from the description of the links of Δ (properties (i) and (iv) above).

Denote by $\text{Isom}(\Delta)$ the group of isometries of Δ . This group is locally compact (for the topology of uniform convergence on compact subsets of Δ). Let Γ be the fundamental group of the orbihedron described above. It admits the following presentation

$$\Gamma = \langle s_i, i \in \mathbf{Z}/r\mathbf{Z} \mid s_i^{q_i+1} = 1, [s_i, s_{i+1}] = 1 \rangle.$$

By construction, Γ acts simply transitively on the set of 2-cells of Δ . Hence, Γ is a co-compact lattice of $\text{Isom}(\Delta)$. Other examples of lattices of $\text{Isom}(\Delta)$ are described in [H], [GP], [R], [B2].

Note that the subgroup of $\text{Isom}(\Delta)$ preserving the labeling of Δ is a simple, non linear, uncountable and normal subgroup of finite index, by a theorem of F. Haglund and F. Paulin [HP].

1.2. Building structure and trees-walls

In this section, we describe the basic notions of building theory in the special setting of buildings Δ introduced in 1.1. See [Br] and [Ro] for complete treatment about buildings. We also define the notion of «trees-walls» which plays a crucial role in sections 2.1 and 2.2. This notion was introduced in [B1] 2.4.A, and is particular to buildings with right angles.

A. Chambers and apartments. 2-cells of Δ will be called *chambers*. Let W be the co-compact Fuchsian Coxeter group generated by inversions in the edges of R (see [Ma], IV.H.11). The group W possesses the following presentation:

$$W = \langle s_i, i \in \mathbf{Z}/r\mathbf{Z} \mid s_i^2 = 1, [s_i, s_{i+1}] = 1 \rangle,$$

and generates a tiling (denoted by WR) of $H_{\mathbf{R}}^2$ by copies of R . Its edges and its vertices are labeled in the same manner as in 1.1. An *apartment* of Δ is a labeled cell sub-complex of Δ , which is isomorphic to the labeled 2-complex WR . Apartments are totally geodesic in Δ (this can be seen in the links). An abstract theorem of J. Tits (see [Ro], theorem 4.9), together with properties 1.1 (i) to (iv) give the following result.

Proposition. *The 2-complex Δ is a Tits building, in other words Δ satisfies the following properties:*

- (i) *two chambers of Δ are always contained in an apartment of Δ ;*
- (ii) *if A and A' are two apartments of Δ whose intersection is not empty, there exists an isomorphism of labelled cell complexes $\phi : A \rightarrow A'$ fixing $A \cap A'$.* \square

B. Retractions. Let A be an apartment of Δ and let c be a chamber of A . The *retraction* from Δ onto A centered at c is the morphism of labeled cell complexes $\rho : \Delta \rightarrow A$ defined as follows. Let d be a chamber of Δ . By the previous proposition, part (i), there exists an apartment B containing c and d . Moreover, by the same proposition, part (ii), there exists an isomorphism of labeled cell complexes $\phi : B \rightarrow A$ fixing $B \cap A$. We let $\rho(d) = \phi(d)$.

C. Types, walls and trees-walls. From now on, we call *type* of a vertex or of an edge of Δ its label. A *wall* of Δ (respectively of an apartment A of Δ) is a bi-infinite geodesic contained in the 1-skeleton of Δ (respectively of A). The description of the links of the vertices of Δ shows that the edges of a wall m have all the same type that we call the *type* of m .

Consider now a complete bipartite graph L whose vertices are labeled by $\{s\}$ and $\{t\}$. We say that two vertices of L are *diametrically opposite* if their simplicial distance is equal to 2. The relation on the set of vertices of L defined by «two vertices are equivalent if they are diametrically opposite or equal» is an equivalence relation and has two equivalence classes, namely the set of vertices labeled by $\{s\}$ and the set of vertices labeled by $\{t\}$.

Therefore, we obtain an equivalence relation on the set of edges of Δ as follows: two edges of Δ are equivalent if they are contained in a wall of Δ . An equivalence class is called a *tree-wall* of Δ . The edges of a tree-wall T have all the same type that we call the *type* of T . Let T be a tree-wall of type $\{i\}$. Then, we have the following properties:

- (i) T is a totally geodesic, bi-homogeneous tree in Δ ;
- (ii) T divides Δ into $q_i + 1$ connected components;
- (iii) Two distinct tree-walls share at most one vertex of Δ (since they are totally geodesic);
- (iv) A geodesic line which intersects transversely a tree-wall intersects it at exactly one point (for the same reason as in (iii)).

2. The boundary of Δ

Since Δ is a $\text{CAT}(-1)$ space, it possesses a boundary at infinity denoted by $\partial\Delta$ and defined as follows (see [CDP] or [GH] for more details). Recall that a *geodesic ray* of Δ is an isometric embedding $r : [0, \infty) \rightarrow \Delta$. The *boundary* of Δ is the set of geodesic rays r so that $r(0) = x$ where x is a base-point in Δ . We endow $\partial\Delta$ with the topology of uniform convergence on compact subsets of $[0, \infty)$. By an argument of N. Benakli [Be], $\partial\Delta$ is homeomorphic to the Menger sponge (see

[A]).

In this part, we define some useful tools for the proof of the main theorem. Section 2.1 is devoted to the construction of combinatorial metrics on $\partial\Delta$, to the study of the induced conformal structure and to a characterization «à la Sullivan» of isometries of Δ . In section 2.2, we investigate the structure of the set of boundaries of apartments in order to give nice properties of geodesics and curves on the boundary of Δ . The Loewner structure of $\partial\Delta$ is discussed in section 2.3.

2.1. Metric structures on $\partial\Delta$

In this section, we define combinatorial metrics on $\partial\Delta$, and the associated notions of horospherical distance and of Gromov product (see [Led] or [Ham] for their Riemannian analogues). These notions have been introduced in [B1] 2.4, for buildings Δ with constant thickness. In subsections 2.1.A, 2.1.B, 2.1.C, 2.1.D we give their definitions and their basic properties. The conformal structure of $\partial\Delta$ is discussed in 2.1.E. In section 2.1.F we give a characterization of isometries of Δ based on Sullivan's ideas [S], which will be useful for the proof of the main theorem.

We first define a metric on the dual graph of Δ which depends on the thickness at each edge of Δ .

A. Dual graph of Δ . Let $\mathcal{G}(\Delta)$ be the dual graph of Δ : its vertices are centers of chambers of Δ , they are connected by an edge if the corresponding chambers share an edge of Δ . To each edge of $\mathcal{G}(\Delta)$ corresponds an edge of Δ . If the type of this edge is $\{i\}$, we decide that the length of the corresponding edge in $\mathcal{G}(\Delta)$ is $\log q_i$. In such a way, we obtain a length metric on $\mathcal{G}(\Delta)$ that will be denoted by $|\cdot - \cdot|$. By property 1.1 (iv), it is left invariant under $\text{Isom}(\Delta)$.

We are going to give an other useful formulation of this metric. Let \mathcal{T} be the set of trees-walls of Δ . For any tree-wall T of type $\{i\}$, and any pair of chambers of Δ or points of $\partial\Delta$, denoted by c_1, c_2 , we set $\alpha_T(c_1, c_2) = \log q_i$ if c_1 and c_2 belong to two distinct connected components of $(\Delta \cup \partial\Delta) \setminus (T \cup \partial T)$, and $\alpha_T(c_1, c_2) = 0$ otherwise.

2.1.1. Proposition. *For any pair c, d of chambers of Δ , we have*

$$|c - d| = \sum_{T \in \mathcal{T}} \alpha_T(c, d).$$

Proof. Consider a geodesic segment of Δ joining the interior of c to the interior of d . We can assume that it does not contain any vertex of Δ (even if it means moving its endpoints). The tree-walls that it intersects are exactly those that separate c and d . The chambers that it intersects define a continuous path in $\mathcal{G}(\Delta)$ whose endpoints are c and d and whose length is the right-hand side member of 2.1.1. Since any continuous path of $\mathcal{G}(\Delta)$ joining c and d must intersect the trees-walls that separate c and d , the proof of proposition 2.1.1 is now complete. \square

B. Horospherical distance. For three chambers c, d, e of Δ , consider the function defined by

$$N_e(c, d) = |c - e| - |d - e|.$$

By proposition 2.1.1, we also have

$$N_e(c, d) = \sum_{T \in \mathcal{T}} \alpha_T(c, e) - \alpha_T(d, e). \quad (2.1.2)$$

Let $\mathcal{T}(c, d)$ be the finite set of trees-walls separating the chambers c and d . By a connectedness argument, the term $\alpha_T(c, e) - \alpha_T(d, e)$ in 2.1.2 is zero when T belongs to $\mathcal{T} \setminus \mathcal{T}(c, d)$. Hence, for $\xi \in \partial\Delta$, the following quantity is well-defined (see [B1] for more details)

$$N_\xi(c, d) = \sum_{T \in \mathcal{T}} \alpha_T(c, \xi) - \alpha_T(d, \xi). \quad (2.1.3)$$

We call it the *combinatorial horospherical distance* from c to d relatively to ξ . It satisfies the cocycle equality

$$N_\xi(c, e) = N_\xi(c, d) + N_\xi(d, e).$$

Note that the combinatorial horospherical functions are locally constant on the complement in $\partial\Delta$ of endpoints of walls of Δ . In the sequel, we will denote this set by $\partial_{\text{reg}}\Delta$; its elements will be called *regular points* of $\partial\Delta$.

C. Gromov product. If c, d and e are chambers in Δ , their Gromov product is defined as

$$\{d|e\}_c = \frac{1}{2} \{|c - d| + |c - e| - |d - e|\} = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{T \in \mathcal{T}} \alpha_T(c, d) + \alpha_T(c, e) - \alpha_T(d, e).$$

Denote by $\partial^2\Delta$ (respectively by $\partial_{\text{reg}}^2\Delta$) the set $(\partial\Delta)^2$ (respectively $(\partial_{\text{reg}}\Delta)^2$) minus the diagonal. For any chamber c and any pair d, e of chambers or points of $\partial\Delta$, let $\mathcal{T}(c, d, e)$ be the set of trees-walls T so that the sets $\{c\}$ and $\{d, e\}$ are contained in two different connected components of $(\Delta \cup \partial\Delta) \setminus (T \cup \partial T)$. Note that the set $\mathcal{T}(c, d, e)$ is finite. By a connectedness argument, the general term in the sum above is zero for T in $\mathcal{T} \setminus \mathcal{T}(c, d, e)$. Hence for (ξ, η) in $\partial^2\Delta$, the following quantity is well-defined

$$\{\xi|\eta\}_c = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{T \in \mathcal{T}} \alpha_T(c, \xi) + \alpha_T(c, \eta) - \alpha_T(\xi, \eta). \quad (2.1.4)$$

We call it the *combinatorial Gromov product with base-point c* . Note that $\{.\mid.\}_c$ is locally constant on $\partial_{\text{reg}}^2\Delta$. If we change the base-point, we have the following transformation rules (by (2.1.3) and (2.1.4))

$$\{\xi|\eta\}_c = \{\xi|\eta\}_d + \frac{1}{2} (N_\xi(c, d) + N_\eta(c, d)). \quad (2.1.5)$$

D. Combinatorial metrics on $\partial\Delta$. Let A be an apartment of Δ . Using a retraction, one sees that its dual graph is totally geodesic in $(\mathcal{G}(\Delta), |\cdot|)$. Choose a chamber c as an origin and denote by $\mathcal{G}(A)$ the set of chambers of A . Set

$$\tau = \limsup_{n \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{1}{n} \log \#\{d \in \mathcal{G}(A); |c - d| \leq n\} \right).$$

Note that τ depends neither on A nor on c .

For any chamber c of Δ , we now define a *combinatorial metric* δ_c on $\partial\Delta$. For this, we start with some definitions. Let $\xi \in \partial\Delta$ and let $r \in (0, +\infty)$. We define $B_c(\xi, r)$ as the set

$$B_c(\xi, r) = \left\{ \eta \in \partial\Delta : e^{-\tau\{\xi|\eta\}_c} \leq r \right\}.$$

For a continuous path γ in $\partial\Delta$, we define its «length» $l_c(\gamma)$ by

$$\lim_{r \rightarrow 0} \inf \left\{ \sum_i r_i \right\},$$

where the infimum is taken over all the finite coverings $\{B_c(\xi_i, r_i)\}$ of γ with $\xi_i \in \gamma$ and $r_i \leq r$. Finally, we set for $\xi, \eta \in \partial\Delta$,

$$\delta_c(\xi, \eta) = \inf \{l_c(\gamma); \gamma \text{ is a continuous path in } \partial\Delta \text{ joining } \xi \text{ and } \eta\}.$$

The following result is proved in [B1] 3.1.D and in [B2] 2.2.7.

2.1.6. Proposition. *The function δ_c is a length metric on $\partial\Delta$ and satisfies the following properties:*

(i) *There exists a constant $C \geq 1$ so that*

$$C^{-1}e^{-\tau\{\xi|\eta\}_c} \leq \delta_c(\xi, \eta) \leq Ce^{-\tau\{\xi|\eta\}_c}$$

whenever $\xi, \eta \in \partial\Delta$.

(ii) *Let H (respectively \mathcal{H}_c) be the Hausdorff dimension (respectively the Hausdorff measure) of $(\partial\Delta, \delta_c)$. Then we have $H = 1 + 1/\tau$. Moreover, $(\partial\Delta, \delta_c, \mathcal{H}_c)$ is an Ahlfors-regular space, this means that there exists a constant $C \geq 1$ so that*

$$C^{-1}r^H \leq \mathcal{H}_c(B) \leq Cr^H$$

whenever B is a ball in $\partial\Delta$ whose radius r is less than $\text{diam}(\partial\Delta, \delta_c)$. \square

Remark. The number τ is the unique positive solution of the following equation (see [B2], 0.2):

$$\sum_{i \in \mathbf{Z}/\tau\mathbf{Z}} \frac{q_i^x + q_{i+1}^x}{(1 + q_i^x)(1 + q_{i+1}^x)} = 2.$$

In the special case where all the q_i 's are equal to q , then

$$\tau = \frac{\text{Argch}((r-2)/2)}{\log q}.$$

E. Conformal structure of $\partial\Delta$. In this section, we will show that combinatorial metrics induce a conformal structure on $\partial\Delta$ which is invariant by $\text{Isom}(\Delta)$. Recall that conformal homeomorphisms have been defined in 0.2. Two metrics on the same space are said *conformal* if the identity map is a conformal homeomorphism (relatively to these metrics).

2.1.7. Proposition. (i) *The combinatorial metrics on $\partial\Delta$ are pairwise conformal. More precisely, for $\xi \in \partial_{\text{reg}}\Delta$, we have*

$$\lim_{\eta \rightarrow \xi} \frac{\delta_d(\xi, \eta)}{\delta_c(\xi, \eta)} = e^{\tau N_\xi(c, d)}.$$

(ii) *Any $g \in \text{Isom}(\Delta)$ is a conformal homeomorphism of $(\partial\Delta, \delta_c)$. More precisely, whenever $\xi \in \partial_{\text{reg}}\Delta$, we have*

$$\lim_{\eta \rightarrow \xi} \frac{\delta_c(g(\xi), g(\eta))}{\delta_c(\xi, \eta)} = e^{\tau N_\xi(c, g^{-1}c)}.$$

Proof. Note first that the complement of $\partial_{\text{reg}}\Delta$ in $\partial\Delta$ has zero measure. Indeed, the set of trees-walls is countable and the Hausdorff dimension of the boundary of a tree-wall is $1/\tau$ which is a real number strictly less than the Hausdorff dimension of $\partial\Delta$. Since δ_c and δ_d are bilipschitz equivalent (see 2.1.6 (i) and (2.1.5)), they are quasi-symmetric equivalent. To show the equality in (i), apply (2.1.5) and note that the horospherical distance between c and d is constant in a neighborhood of a regular point of $\partial\Delta$. We complete the proof of (ii) by using (i) and the fact that $\delta_c(g(\xi), g(\eta)) = \delta_d(\xi, \eta)$ whenever $d = g^{-1}c$. \square

F. A Sullivan's criterion. By the proof of proposition 2.1.7, for any chambers c and d of Δ , we have

$$\mathcal{H}_d(\xi) = e^{H\tau N_\xi(c, d)} \mathcal{H}_c(\xi)$$

and for $g \in \text{Isom}(\Delta)$,

$$(g^*\mathcal{H}_c)(\xi) = e^{H\tau N_\xi(c, g^{-1}c)} \mathcal{H}_c(\xi).$$

($g^*\mathcal{H}_c$ is the pull-back measure of \mathcal{H}_c by g).

It follows, from this and from (2.1.5), that the measure on $\partial^2\Delta$ defined by

$$\mu(\xi, \eta) = e^{2H\tau\{\xi|\eta\}_c} \mathcal{H}_c(\xi) \mathcal{H}_c(\eta) \quad (2.1.8)$$

does not depend on the choice of c and is invariant under the diagonal action of $\text{Isom}(\Delta)$ on $\partial^2\Delta$.

2.1.9. Proposition. (i) *Let Δ and Δ' be two right-angled Fuchsian buildings and let μ and μ' be the measures on $\partial^2\Delta$ and $\partial^2\Delta'$ as defined in (2.1.8). Then, a homeomorphism $f : \partial\Delta \rightarrow \partial\Delta'$ satisfies $(f \times f)_*\mu = C\mu'$ (for some constant C) if and only if f is the extension to the boundaries of an isometry $F : \Delta \rightarrow \Delta'$.*
(ii) *Moreover, μ is Γ -ergodic for any co-compact lattice Γ of $\text{Isom}(\Delta)$.*

This characterization of isometries is due to D. Sullivan in the case of non-compact rank 1 symmetric spaces (see [S], theorem 5). When Δ has constant thickness, it has been proved in [B1], proposition 4.4, as a consequence of a rigidity result for the combinatorial cross-ratio ([B1], proposition 2.4.7). This proof extends without any change to the setting of general right-angled Fuchsian buildings.

2.2. Curves and geodesics on $\partial\Delta$

In this section, we describe some geodesics of $\partial\Delta$ using boundaries of apartments (see proposition 2.2.1 below). Then, we give two results on the repartition of boundaries of apartments of Δ . The first (proposition 2.2.2) is a topological one, the second (proposition 2.2.4) is a metric one. The results of this section will be used in the sequel as technical lemmas.

A. Geodesics in $\partial\Delta$. We fix a chamber c in Δ and denote by δ and \mathcal{H} the metric δ_c and the measure \mathcal{H}_c respectively. Let \mathcal{A} be the following set of boundaries of apartments:

$$\mathcal{A} = \{a = \partial A : A \text{ is an apartment containing } c\}.$$

Since the retractions centered at c increase the Gromov product $\{.,.\}_c$, they contract the metric δ . Henceforth, elements of \mathcal{A} are isometrically embedded in $(\partial\Delta, \delta)$.

2.2.1 Proposition. *Any two points of $\partial\Delta$ are joined by a geodesic segment of $(\partial\Delta, \delta)$ which is the union of at most 4 geodesics segments contained in elements of \mathcal{A} .*

Proof. Let ξ and ξ' be two points of $\partial\Delta$ and let r and r' be two geodesic rays of $\partial\Delta$ joining the interior of c to ξ and ξ' respectively. Even if it means moving the endpoint of r' in c , we can assume that r' does not pass through any vertex of Δ . Let A_0 be an apartment of Δ containing r . If this apartment contains also r' , the proof is complete. Suppose now that r' is not contained in A_0 . Starting with A_0 , by «bending», we can construct an apartment A_∞ containing r' as follows:

Let $t_0 = \max\{t \in [0, +\infty]; r'(s) \in A_0 \text{ for } s \in [0, t]\}$ and let m_0 be the wall of

A_0 containing $r'(t_0)$. By bending A_0 along m_0 , we obtain an apartment A_1 which contains $r'(t)$ for $t \in [0, t_1]$ with $t_1 > t_0$. By induction, we construct sequences (A_k) , (m_k) and (t_k) so that

- (i) A_k is an apartment of Δ ;
- (ii) m_k is a wall which is transversal to r' and which is contained in A_k and A_{k+1} ;
- (iii) (t_k) is increasing and satisfies

$$[0, t_k] = \{t \in [0, +\infty]; r'(t) \in A_k\}, \quad r'(t_k) \in m_k.$$

The limit of the sequence of apartments (A_k) is an apartment denoted by A_∞ which contains r' .

If no wall m_k intersects r , then it is clear that A_∞ contains r and r' and the proof is complete. Otherwise, let m_K be the first wall of the sequence (m_k) which meets r . Then, the apartment A_K contains r . Let T be the tree-wall of Δ that contains m_K . Its boundary separates ξ and ξ' in $\partial\Delta$. Indeed, a geodesic ray which intersects transversely a tree-wall shares with it exactly one point (see 1.2.C (ii), (iv)). Hence, any curve of $\partial\Delta$ joining ξ and ξ' must meet ∂T . Therefore, our proposition follows from the following lemma.

Lemma. *Let ξ and ξ' be two points in $\partial\Delta$ and let r be a geodesic ray connecting the interior of c to ξ . Assume that ξ' is the endpoint of a wall w of Δ that meets r . Then, there exists a geodesic segment of $\partial\Delta$ joining ξ and ξ' which is the union of at most two geodesic segments contained in elements of \mathcal{A} .*

Proof. Let r' be the half-wall of w whose endpoints are ξ' and the point of intersection of w and r . Let A_0 be an apartment which contains r and let A_∞ be an apartment which contains r' and which is obtained by the method described in the beginning of the proof of proposition 2.2.1. If there exists no wall m_k (with the same notation as above) which intersects r , then A_∞ contains r and r' , and the lemma is proved. Otherwise, let $K = \inf\{k \in \mathbf{N}; m_k \text{ meets } r\}$. Denote by m and A the wall m_K and the apartment A_K . Then, A contains r and m . Besides, the walls m_k are pairwise disjoint because they are orthogonal to the half-wall r' . Hence, A_∞ contains all of them. In particular, it contains m . Let D_c (respectively $D_{\xi'}$) be the half-apartment of A (respectively A_∞) delimited by m and which contains c (respectively ξ'). Then, $A' = D_c \cup D_{\xi'}$ is an apartment which contains c and ξ' .

To finish the proof of the lemma, we should show that there exists a geodesic segment of Δ joining ξ and ξ' and which is contained in $\partial A \cup \partial A'$. To do this, consider a geodesic segment S of $\partial\Delta$ joining ξ and ξ' . The tree-wall T which contains m separates ξ from ξ' in $\partial\Delta$. Hence, S meets ∂T in at least one point η . Let γ (respectively γ') be the part of S between ξ and η (respectively ξ' and η) and let ρ (respectively ρ') be the retraction centered at c from Δ onto A (respectively A'). Since retractions preserve types, we have

$$\rho(T \cup \partial T) = \rho'(T \cup \partial T) = m \cup \partial m.$$

Moreover, restricted to $T \cup \partial T$, ρ is equal to ρ' . It follows that $\rho(\gamma) \cup \rho'(\gamma')$ is a continuous path in $\partial A \cup \partial A'$ joining ξ and ξ' . Its length is less than those of S , since ρ and ρ' contract the metric δ . Hence, $\rho(\gamma) \cup \rho'(\gamma')$ is a geodesic curve and the proof is complete. \square

B. Approximation of curves in $\partial\Delta$. For $\xi \in \partial\Delta$, set

$$\mathcal{A}_\xi = \{a \in \mathcal{A} : \xi \in a\}.$$

The proposition below «approximates» the curves in $\partial\Delta$ containing ξ , by elements of \mathcal{A}_ξ .

2.2.2 Proposition. *For \mathcal{H} -almost every ξ in $\partial\Delta$, the set \mathcal{A}_ξ has the following property:*

(P) *if $\gamma : [0, 1] \rightarrow \partial\Delta$ is a continuous curve with $\gamma(0) = \xi$, then, for any $t \in]0, 1]$, the sub-curve $\gamma([0, t])$ intersects at least one element of \mathcal{A}_ξ .*

Let N be the complement in $\partial\Delta$ of the set of points ξ satisfying property (P). We should show that the measure of N is 0. We begin with a geometric characterization of elements of N .

Lemma. *Let $\xi \in \partial A$ where A is an apartment containing c . Then, ξ belongs to N if and only if there exists a sequence $(s_k)_{k \in \mathbb{N}}$ of vertices of A which tends to ξ so that*

- (i) *each geodesic segment $[s_k, s_{k+1}]$, $k \in \mathbb{N}$, belongs to a wall m_k of A ;*
- (ii) *the walls m_k separate c from ξ ;*
- (iii) *For every $k \in \mathbb{N}^*$, $s_{k-1}\widehat{s_k}s_{k+1} = \pm\pi/2$ and $s_{k-1}\widehat{s_k}s_{k+1} = -s_k s_{k+1}\widehat{s_k}s_{k+2}$.*

Proof. Suppose that ξ belongs to N . Let $\gamma : [0, 1] \rightarrow \partial\Delta$ be a curve with $\gamma(0) = \xi$ and so that $a \cap \gamma([0, 1]) = \emptyset$ whenever $a \in \mathcal{A}_\xi$.

Let r be a geodesic ray of A joining the interior of c to ξ . As usual, we can assume that r does not meet any vertex of A . Since $\gamma(1)$ is different from ξ , there exists a tree-wall T_0 which is transversal to r and whose boundary separates ξ and $\gamma(1)$. Hence, γ meets ∂T_0 at time $t_0 < 1$. Let x_0 be the point of intersection of T_0 and r , and let r_0 be the half-wall $[x_0, \gamma(t_0))$ of T_0 . Since $\gamma(t_0)$ does not belong to any element of \mathcal{A}_ξ , there exists a tree-wall T_1 which is transversal to r and r_0 and whose boundary separates ξ and $\gamma(t_0)$ (see the proof of proposition 2.2.1). Hence, γ meets ∂T_1 at time $t_1 < t_0$. We repeat this process, and we obtain sequences (t_n) , (T_n) , where (t_n) is a decreasing sequence in $[0, 1]$ and T_n , for any $n \in \mathbb{N}$, is a tree-wall which meets r so that $\gamma(t_n) \in \partial T_n$, $T_n \neq T_{n+1}$ and $T_n \cap T_{n+1} \neq \emptyset$. Using the continuity of γ , we see that t_k tends to 0 and therefore, the sequence of trees-walls T_n tends to ξ .

Consider now the images of T_n , $n \in \mathbb{N}$, by the retraction centered at c from Δ onto A . The set of these images is a collection of walls of A which intersect

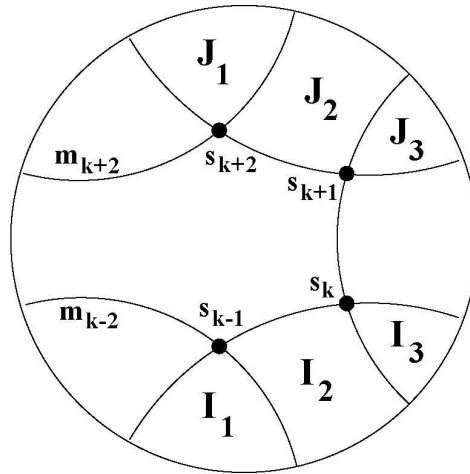


Figure 3.

r . Their union, denoted by \mathcal{R} , contains a continuous path which tends to ξ . It follows that \mathcal{R} contains a sequence of vertices (s_k) which tends to ξ and which satisfies the assertions (i) and (ii) of the lemma.

We have now to prove (iii). By passing to a subsequence of (s_k) , we can assume that m_k is different from m_{k+1} and m_{k+2} . Then, for $k \in \mathbf{N}^*$, $s_{k-1}\widehat{s_k s_{k+1}} = \pm\pi/2$. Even if this means to change s_0 by its symmetric relatively to s_1 , we can also assume that $s_0\widehat{s_1 s_2} = -s_1\widehat{s_2 s_3}$ and we would like to show $(*)_{s_{k-1}\widehat{s_k s_{k+1}}} = -s_k\widehat{s_{k+1} s_{k+2}}$ whenever $k \geq 2$. Suppose that the relation $(*)$ is not satisfied for some k and consider the domains $I_n, J_n, n = 1, 2, 3$ defined as in figure 3. Since r meets the walls m_{k-1} and m_{k+1} , r has an endpoint a (respectively b) in the half-apartment $I_1 \cup I_2 \cup I_3$ (respectively $J_1 \cup J_2 \cup J_3$). Since r meets m_{k-2}, m_{k-1} and m_k , a belongs to I_1 and b belongs to J_3 . Since r meets m_k, m_{k+1} and m_{k+2} , a belongs to I_3 and b belongs to J_1 . This is a nonsense, and implication (\Rightarrow) of the lemma is proved.

The proof of the converse (that we won't use in the sequel) is left to the reader as an exercise. \square

We now prove proposition 2.2.2.

Proof of proposition 2.2.2. A continuous path γ is called *alternate* if γ is a simple path which is parameterized by arc length, which is contained in the 1-skeleton of an apartment of Δ and which turns alternately on the left and on the right. Given a vertex s of Δ , denote by Λ_s the set of endpoints in $\partial\Delta$ of alternate paths beginning at s . It is a closed subset in $\partial\Delta$ with empty interior. To see this, consider an apartment A of Δ containing s . The union of alternate paths starting at s and contained in A is a quasi-convex tree in A (see figure 4). The set of their

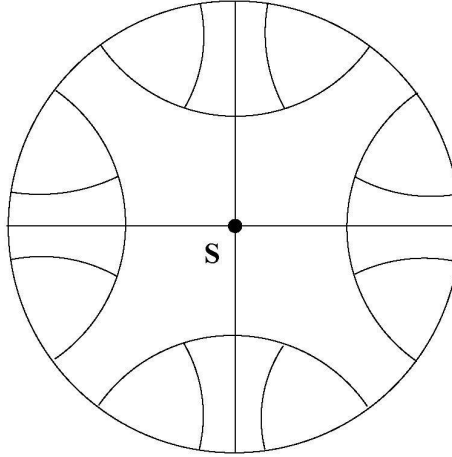


Figure 4.

endpoints is a Cantor set contained in ∂A that will be denoted by $\Lambda_{s,A}$. Using proposition 1.2.A (ii), we see that

$$\Lambda_s \cap \partial A = \Lambda_{s,A}.$$

Therefore, Λ_s has empty interior in $\partial \Delta$.

Set $\Lambda = \bigcup_s \Lambda_s$ where s runs over all the vertices of Δ . By the previous lemma, N is contained in Λ . We are going to show that the measure of Λ is 0. Since Λ is invariant under the action of $\text{Isom}(\Delta)$ and since the measure $\mathcal{H} \times \mathcal{H}$ is ergodic under the diagonal action of $\text{Isom}(\Delta)$ on $\partial^2 \Delta$ (see proposition 2.1.9 (ii)), it is enough to prove that $\partial^2 \Delta$ doesn't contain any dense orbit of pair of distinct points of Λ .

Let Θ be the orbit of a pair (ξ_+, ξ_-) of distinct points of Λ . Let \mathcal{C}_+ and \mathcal{C}_- be alternate paths which converge to ξ_+ and ξ_- respectively. There exists $R \geq 0$ such that the distance from any point of the geodesic $(\xi_- \xi_+)$ to the set of vertices of $\mathcal{C}_- \cup \mathcal{C}_+$ is less than R . Denote by \mathcal{S}_R the (finite) set of vertices of Δ whose distance to c is less than R and denote by U the open subset of $\partial^2 \Delta$ whose elements are the pairs (ξ, η) so that the geodesic $(\xi \eta)$ passes through c . Then, we have

$$\Theta \cap U \subset \left(\bigcup_{s \in \mathcal{S}_R} \Lambda_s \times \partial \Delta \right) \cup \left(\partial \Delta \times \bigcup_{s \in \mathcal{S}_R} \Lambda_s \right).$$

However, the right-hand side member is a closed subset with empty interior. Hence, Θ is not a dense orbit in $\partial^2 \Delta$. \square

C. Pencils of boundaries of apartments. Let A_0 be an apartment containing c and denote by a_0 its boundary. We denote also by ρ the contracting map

from $\partial\Delta$ onto a_0 which is induced by the retraction ρ centered at c from Δ onto A_0 . The compact subgroup K of $\text{Isom}(\Delta)$ which stabilizes point-wise the chamber c preserves any fiber of ρ . The argument given in [B1] 2.3.B shows that it acts transitively on \mathcal{A} . Therefore, it acts transitively on any fiber of ρ . For $\zeta \in a_0$, denote by ν_ζ the probability measure on $\rho^{-1}(\zeta)$ induced by the Haar measure of K . Let dl be the 1-Hausdorff measure of the length space (a_0, δ) . The following result is proved in [B2] 2.2.4 and 2.2.7.

2.2.3. Proposition. (i) *The spaces $(\rho^{-1}(\zeta), \delta, \nu_\zeta)$, $\zeta \in a_0$, are uniformly Ahlfors-regular of dimension $H-1$, this means that there exists $C \geq 1$ depending only on Δ such that*

$$C^{-1}r^{H-1} \leq \nu_\zeta(B \cap \rho^{-1}(\zeta)) \leq Cr^{H-1}$$

whenever $\zeta \in a_0$, B is a ball of (Δ, δ) centered in $\rho^{-1}(\zeta)$ and of radius $r \leq 1$.

(ii) *There exists $C \geq 1$ depending only on Δ such that for any Borel set B of $\partial\Delta$,*

$$C^{-1}\mathcal{H}(B) \leq \int_{a_0} \nu_\zeta(B \cap \rho^{-1}(\zeta)) dl(\zeta) \leq C\mathcal{H}(B).$$

□

For two points ξ and η in a_0 , we call *pencil joining* ξ and η the set $\mathcal{A}_{\xi,\eta} = \mathcal{A}_\xi \cap \mathcal{A}_\eta$. The following result which gives an estimate of the size of $\mathcal{A}_{\xi,\eta}$ in each fiber of ρ , generalizes and improves the key lemma (lemma 4) of [BP]. For ζ in a_0 , consider the closed subset of $\rho^{-1}(\zeta)$ defined by

$$F_{\xi,\eta}^\zeta = \rho^{-1}(\zeta) \cap \bigcup_{a \in \mathcal{A}_{\xi,\eta}} a.$$

2.2.4. Proposition. (i) *There exists a constant $C \geq 1$ depending only on Δ such that*

$$C^{-1}(\phi_{\xi,\eta}(\zeta))^{H-1} \leq \nu_\zeta(F_{\xi,\eta}^\zeta) \leq C(\phi_{\xi,\eta}(\zeta))^{H-1}$$

where $\phi_{\xi,\eta}(\zeta) = \inf(\delta(\zeta, \xi), \delta(\zeta, \eta))$.

(ii) *The spaces $(F_{\xi,\eta}^\zeta, \delta, \nu_\zeta)$ are uniformly Ahlfors-regular with dimension $H-1$: there exists $C \geq 1$ depending only on Δ such that for every ball B whose center belongs to $F_{\xi,\eta}^\zeta$ and whose radius r is less than $\phi_{\xi,\eta}(\zeta)$, we have*

$$C^{-1}r^{H-1} \leq \nu_\zeta(B \cap F_{\xi,\eta}^\zeta) \leq Cr^{H-1}.$$

Proof. We first show (i). The right-hand side inequality follows from proposition 2.2.3(i), since by the triangle inequality, we have

$$F_{\xi,\eta}^\zeta \subset B(\zeta, 2\phi_{\xi,\eta}(\zeta)) \cap \rho^{-1}(\zeta). \quad (1)$$

Before proving the other inequality, we start with some reductions. Let \mathcal{C}_ζ be the connected component of $a_0 \setminus \{\xi, \eta\}$ containing ζ . If ξ' and η' are two other points of \mathcal{C}_ζ separated by ζ , then

$$F_{\xi', \eta'}^\zeta \subset F_{\xi, \eta}^\zeta.$$

To see this, consider $a' \in \mathcal{A}_{\xi', \eta'}$. By gluing together the connected component of $a' \setminus \{\xi', \eta'\}$ which meets $\rho^{-1}(\zeta)$ with the connected component of $a_0 \setminus \{\xi', \eta'\}$ which does not contain ζ , we obtain an element a of $\mathcal{A}_{\xi, \eta}$ so that $a' \cap \rho^{-1}(\zeta) = a \cap \rho^{-1}(\zeta)$. It follows that it is enough to show the left-hand side inequality under the following assumptions:

- (a) $\delta(\zeta, \xi) = \delta(\zeta, \eta) \leq \frac{\text{diam}(a_0, \delta)}{4}$;
- (b) the geodesic $(\xi\eta)$ of A_0 separates ζ from c .

To simplify, denote $F_{\xi, \eta}^\zeta$ by F . Let us describe the geometry of F and $\rho^{-1}(\zeta)$. Let x be a point in the interior of c and denote by r_ξ, r_η, r respectively the geodesic rays $[x\xi], [x\eta], [x\zeta]$ of A_0 . Even if this means to move x in c , we can assume that these rays do not contain any vertex of Δ . The set $\rho^{-1}(r)$ is a tree whose root is x . The edges of Δ that it intersects induce a ρ -invariant labeling of its vertices. The valency of a vertex of type $\{i\}$ is $q_i + 1$. The set $\rho^{-1}(\zeta)$ is the boundary of the tree $\rho^{-1}(r)$.

Let ω be a point in $\rho^{-1}(\zeta)$ and denote by r_ω the geodesic ray $[x\omega]$ of $\rho^{-1}(r)$. This ray can be constructed by the «bending» method described in the proof of proposition 2.2.1. In such a way, we see that ω belongs to F if and only if no wall along which we bend intersects r_η nor r_ξ .

Let s_1, \dots, s_l be the vertices of r through which passes a wall of A_0 intersecting r_ξ or r_η and denote by $\{i_1\}, \dots, \{i_l\}$ their types. Then, F is the boundary of a sub-tree of $\rho^{-1}(r)$ whose root is x and whose vertices s have valency 2 if $\rho(s)$ belongs to $\{s_1, \dots, s_l\}$ and $q_i + 1$ (where $\{i\}$ is the type of s) otherwise. Hence, since the group K acts on the tree $\rho^{-1}(r)$ and acts transitively on its boundary, we obtain

$$\nu_\zeta(F) = (q_{i_1} \dots q_{i_l})^{-1}.$$

Because the points ξ, η, ζ and the chamber c are all in $A_0 \cup \partial A_0$, the relation (2.1.4) and the assumption (b) show that $\nu_\zeta(F)$ is equal to e^{-N} , where

$$N = \{\xi|\zeta\}_c + \{\eta|\zeta\}_c - \{\xi|\eta\}_c.$$

It follows from proposition 2.1.6

$$\nu_\zeta(F) \geq C^{-1} \left(\frac{\delta(\xi, \zeta)\delta(\eta, \zeta)}{\delta(\xi, \eta)} \right)^{H-1},$$

where C is a constant depending only on Δ . Moreover, assumption (a) implies $\delta(\xi, \zeta) = \delta(\eta, \zeta)$ and $\delta(\xi, \eta) = 2\delta(\xi, \zeta)$. This completes the proof of (i).

We now prove (ii). Let $r \in \mathbf{R}$ such that $0 < r < \phi_{\xi,\eta}(\zeta)$. By a classical covering theorem (see for instance [Mat], theorem 2.1), there exists a finite collection of balls $\{B_i, i \in I\}$ of $(\partial\Delta, \delta)$, whose centers are on F and whose radius is r , so that

$$F \subset \bigcup_{i \in I} B_i, \quad (2)$$

and so that the balls $\frac{1}{5}B_i$, $i \in I$, are pairwise disjoint ($\frac{1}{5}B_i$ is the ball whose center is the same as B_i and whose radius is $r/5$). Since K acts transitively on \mathcal{A} preserving fibers of ρ , the stabilizer of ξ and η in K acts transitively on $\mathcal{A}_{\xi,\eta}$ and therefore acts transitively by isometries on (F, δ) . Hence, by inclusion (2), we obtain, for every ball B of $(\partial\Delta, \delta)$ whose center is on F and whose radius is r ,

$$\nu_\zeta(F \cap B) \geq \frac{\nu_\zeta(F)}{|I|}. \quad (3)$$

Moreover, we have by (1)

$$\nu_\zeta\left(\bigcup_{i \in I} \frac{1}{5}B_i \cap \rho^{-1}(\zeta)\right) \leq \nu_\zeta\left(B(\zeta, 3\phi_{\xi,\eta}(\zeta)) \cap \rho^{-1}(\zeta)\right)$$

and then, by proposition 2.2.3 (i),

$$|I| \leq C \frac{(\phi_{\xi,\eta}(\zeta))^{H-1}}{r^{H-1}},$$

where C is a constant depending only on Δ . Using this last inequality, inequality (3) and proposition 2.2.4 (i), we obtain the left-hand side inequality of (ii). The reverse inequality follows easily from proposition 2.2.3 (i). \square

2.3. Absolute continuity, Loewner spaces

According to [BP] theorem 1, the metric space $(\partial\Delta, \delta)$ admits Poincaré inequalities when Δ has constant thickness. This result can be extended to all right-angled Fuchsian buildings by proposition 2.2.4 (i) which is a generalization of the main lemma (lemma 4) of [BP].

Existence of Poincaré inequalities on a metric space has important consequences as showed by J. Heinonen and P. Koskela in [HK]. Here, we explain some of these which will be useful in the proof of our main theorem: strong properties of absolute continuity of quasi-symmetric homeomorphisms and Loewner space structure of $\partial\Delta$.

A. Absolute continuity. Let Y be an Ahlfors-regular metric space and let f be a quasi-symmetric homeomorphism from $\partial\Delta$ to Y . We denote by Hdim the Hausdorff dimension.

2.3.1. Proposition. (i) *We have $\text{Hdim}(\partial\Delta) \leq \text{Hdim}(Y)$;*

(ii) *If $\text{Hdim}\partial\Delta = \text{Hdim}(Y)$, then f and f^{-1} are absolutely continuous with respect to the Hausdorff measures of $\partial\Delta$ and Y .*

Proof. The first assertion follows from [B2] theorem 2.1, or more generally from [T] corollary 1.7, the second assertion follows from [HK] corollary 7.13. \square

With the same notations as in 0.2, one gets the

2.3.2 Corollary. *If $\text{Hdim}(\partial\Delta) = \text{Hdim}(Y)$, then for \mathcal{H} -almost all $\xi \in \partial\Delta$, $l_f(\xi)$ and $L_f(\xi)$ belong to $(0, +\infty)$.*

Proof. Let ϕ be the homeomorphism of quasi-symmetry of f (see 0.2). Then we have

$$l_f \leq L_f \leq \phi(1)l_f. \quad (1)$$

Assume that $\text{Hdim}(\partial\Delta) = \text{Hdim}(Y) = H$. Proposition 2.3.1 (ii) implies that the derivative μ_f of $f^*\mathcal{H}_Y$ with respect to \mathcal{H} belongs almost surely to $(0, +\infty)$. Moreover, for almost every $\xi \in \partial\Delta$, we have by [Fe] 2.9,

$$\mu_f(\xi) = \lim_{r \rightarrow 0} \frac{\mathcal{H}_Y(f(B(\xi, r)))}{\mathcal{H}(B(\xi, r))}.$$

Hence, there exists a constant $C \geq 1$ depending only on the regularity constants of \mathcal{H} and \mathcal{H}_Y such that

$$C^{-1}l_f^H \leq \mu_f \leq CL_f^H \text{ a.e. } . \quad (2)$$

Inequalities (1) and (2) show that $l_f(\xi)$ and $L_f(\xi)$ belong almost surely to $(0, \infty)$. \square

The next result means that f is absolutely continuous along almost every rectifiable curves. The definition of the modulus of a family of curves is recalled in the next subsection.

2.3.3. Proposition. *If $\text{Hdim}(\partial\Delta) = \text{Hdim}(Y)$, the modulus of the family of all rectifiable curves γ of $\partial\Delta$ along which $f \circ \gamma$ is not absolutely continuous is 0.*

Proof. See [HK] theorem 8.1 or [T] corollary 1.8. \square

B. Moduli. Loewner spaces. Let X be a metric space. For simplicity, we assume that X is Ahlfors regular with dimension $H > 1$. Let \mathcal{F} be a family of curves in X . The *modulus* of \mathcal{F} is

$$\text{Mod}(\mathcal{F}) = \inf \left\{ \int_X u^H d\mathcal{H}_X \right\},$$

where the infimum is taken over all \mathcal{F} -admissible functions u , namely measurable functions $u : X \rightarrow [0, +\infty]$ so that, for every rectifiable curve γ in \mathcal{F} , $\int_{\gamma} u ds \geq 1$. If no curve in \mathcal{F} is rectifiable, we set $\text{Mod}(\mathcal{F}) = 0$.

If E and F are two continua in X , we denote by $\text{Mod}(E, F)$ the modulus of the family of all curves of X joining E to F . The modulus admits the following nice properties (see [HK] sections 2 and 3 for more details):

(a) Mod is an exterior measure on the set of families of curves of X , namely

$$\text{Mod}(\mathcal{F}_1) \leq \text{Mod}(\mathcal{F}_2) \text{ if } \mathcal{F}_1 \subset \mathcal{F}_2;$$

$$\text{Mod}(\cup_{i=1}^{\infty} \mathcal{F}_i) \leq \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \text{Mod}(\mathcal{F}_i).$$

(b) for $0 \leq r \leq 2R$, we have

$$\text{Mod}(\overline{B}(x, r), X \setminus B(x, R)) \leq (\log R/r)^{1-H},$$

where C is a constant depending only on X .

For two non-degenerate and disjoint continua E and F of X , we set

$$\Omega(E, F) = \frac{\inf\{\text{diam} E, \text{diam} F\}}{\text{distance}(E, F)}.$$

Definition. *The metric space X is a Loewner space if there exists a non decreasing homeomorphism $\psi : (0, +\infty) \rightarrow (0, +\infty)$ so that for every non degenerate and disjoint continua E and F of X , we have*

$$\text{Mod}(E, F) \geq \psi(\Omega(E, F)).$$

2.3.4. Proposition. *The metric space $(\partial\Delta, \delta)$ is a Loewner space.*

Proof. This result follows from the existence of Poincaré inequalities on $\partial\Delta$ and from [HK] theorem 5.7. \square

3. Quasi-symmetric homeomorphisms of $\partial\Delta$

This part is devoted to the proof of the following result (see section 0.2 for the definitions).

3.0 Theorem. *Let Δ and Δ' be two right-angled Fuchsian buildings. Then, any quasi-symmetric homeomorphism $f : \partial\Delta \rightarrow \partial\Delta'$ is conformal.*

In section 3.1, we prove a differentiability property of quasi-symmetric homeomorphism with respect to the family of boundaries of apartments (proposition 3.1.1). In section 3.2 a metric version of the classical Rademacher-Stepanov theorem is established (proposition 3.2.1). Theorem 3.0 then follows easily.

Notations. We denote by δ the combinatorial metric on $\partial\Delta$ with respect to a fixed chamber c , by H its Hausdorff dimension, and by \mathcal{H} its Hausdorff measure. The sets \mathcal{A} , \mathcal{A}_ξ (for $\xi \in \partial\Delta$) and the compact group K have been defined in section 2.2.A, 2.2.B and 2.2.C respectively. Recall that K acts transitively on \mathcal{A} . We denote by da the probability measure on \mathcal{A} induced by the Haar measure of K . The stabilizer in K of ξ (where $\xi \in \partial\Delta$) acts transitively on \mathcal{A}_ξ . We denote by da_ξ the probability measure induced on \mathcal{A}_ξ . The Hausdorff 1-measure defined on some $a \in \mathcal{A}$ will be denoted by dl . Given an orientation on the boundary of the chamber c , we obtain an orientation on each element of \mathcal{A} which is invariant under retractions centered at c . Let d be the common diameter of each element of \mathcal{A} . For $a \in \mathcal{A}_\xi$, we denote by $a(t)$, $t \in]-d, d[$, the unique arc length parameterization of a which is compatible with its orientation and so that $a(0) = \xi$.

3.1. Differentiability

Let (Y, d) be an Ahlfors-regular space with the same dimension as $\partial\Delta$ and let $f : \partial\Delta \rightarrow Y$ be a quasi-symmetric homeomorphism. For $\xi \in \partial\Delta$ and $t \in]-d, d[$, set

$$D_{\xi,t}(a) = \frac{d(f(a(t)), f(\xi))}{|t|}$$

whenever $a \in \mathcal{A}_\xi$.

3.1.1 Proposition. (i) *For \mathcal{H} -almost every $\xi \in \partial\Delta$, the functions $D_{\xi,t}$, $t \in]-d, d[$, converge uniformly on \mathcal{A}_ξ (when t tends to 0) to a constant function whose value denoted by $f'(\xi)$ belongs to $(0, +\infty)$.*

(ii) *If $Y = \partial\Delta'$ where Δ' is a right-angled Fuchsian building, then for almost every $\eta \in \partial\Delta'$, we have*

$$(f^{-1})'(\eta) = \frac{1}{f'(f^{-1}(\eta))}.$$

The proof is divided into several lemmas.

For $a \in \mathcal{A}$ and $\xi \in a$, set (if this limit exists)

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial a}(\xi) = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} D_{\xi,t}(a).$$

If $f(a)$ is a rectifiable curve of Y , the next result shows that $\frac{\partial f}{\partial a}(\xi)$ exists for dl -almost every $\xi \in a$.

Lemma 1. *Let (Y, d) be a metric space and let $\gamma : [a, b] \rightarrow Y$ be a rectifiable curve. Then, for almost every $x \in [a, b]$, the limit*

$$\lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{d(\gamma(x + \Delta x), \gamma(x))}{|\Delta x|}$$

exists and belongs to $(0, +\infty)$.

Proof. Denote by $h(x)$ the length of the sub-curve $\gamma([a, x])$. This function h is continuous and increasing on $[a, b]$ and hence is derivable almost everywhere (see [Fe], 2.9.19).

Let $\gamma_s : [0, l(\gamma)] \rightarrow Y$ be the arc length parameterization of γ . Then, we have $\gamma = \gamma_s \circ h$. Maximal intervals with non empty interior on which h is constant are disjoint. Therefore, they are countable. Let L be the complement in $[a, b]$ of their union. It is enough to show that the limit exists for $x \in L$. Whenever $x \in L$, we have

$$\frac{d(\gamma(x + \Delta x), \gamma(x))}{|\Delta x|} = \frac{d(\gamma_s(t + \Delta t), \gamma_s(t))}{|\Delta t|} \frac{|h(x + \Delta x) - h(x)|}{|\Delta x|}$$

where $t = h(x)$ and $\Delta t = h(x + \Delta x) - h(x)$. The first term of the right-hand side is less than 1. Moreover, when Δt tends to 0, it tends to 1 almost everywhere on $[0, l(\gamma)]$ (see [MM], lemma 9.1). Let N be the set of points of $[0, l(\gamma)]$ where it does not tend to 1. For almost every $x \in L \setminus h^{-1}(N)$, we have

$$\lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{d(\gamma(x + \Delta x), \gamma(x))}{|\Delta x|} = h'(x). \quad (1)$$

Since N has zero measure, the Radon-Lebesgue-Nikodym theorem implies that h' vanishes almost everywhere on $h^{-1}(N)$. Therefore, equality (1) remains true almost everywhere on $L \cap h^{-1}(N)$, then on $[a, b]$. \square

Lemma 2. *For \mathcal{H} -almost every $\xi \in \partial\Delta$, the derivative $\frac{\partial f}{\partial a}(\xi)$ exists da_ξ -almost everywhere on \mathcal{A}_ξ .*

Proof. We first show that for da -almost every $a \in \mathcal{A}$, $f(a)$ is a rectifiable curve in $\partial\Delta'$. By proposition 2.3.3, it is enough to prove that, if \mathcal{F} is a Borel set of \mathcal{A} with $\text{Mod}(\mathcal{F}) = 0$, then $da(\mathcal{F}) = 0$. To see this, consider a retraction ρ centered at c onto an apartment A_0 . Denote by a_0 the boundary of A_0 and let Π be the surjective continuous projection:

$$\begin{aligned} \Pi : \mathcal{A} \times a_0 &\rightarrow \partial\Delta \\ (a, \zeta) &\mapsto a \cap \rho^{-1}(\zeta). \end{aligned}$$

Observe that proposition 2.2.3 (ii) means that

$$C^{-1}\Pi_*(da \times dl) \leq \mathcal{H} \leq C\Pi_*(da \times dl). \quad (1)$$

Therefore, for all \mathcal{F} -admissible function $u : \partial\Delta \rightarrow \mathbf{R}$, we have by Hölder inequalities:

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{\partial\Delta} u^H d\mathcal{H} &\geq C^{-1} \int_{\mathcal{A}} \left(\int_a u^H(\xi) dl(\xi) \right) da \\ &\geq C^{-1} \int_{\mathcal{F}} \left(\int_a u^H(\xi) dl(\xi) \right) da \\ &\geq C^{-1} L^{1-H} da(\mathcal{F}) \end{aligned}$$

(L denotes here the common length of elements of \mathcal{A}).

By taking the infimum in the previous inequality, we obtain

$$\text{Mod}(\mathcal{F}) \geq C^{-1} L^{1-H} da(\mathcal{F}),$$

which gives the result.

By lemma 1, this implies that for da -almost every $a \in \mathcal{A}$, the derivative exists dl -almost surely on a . Consider now the following closed subset of $\partial\Delta \times \mathcal{A}$

$$T = \{(\xi, a); \xi \in \partial\Delta, a \in \mathcal{A}_\xi\}.$$

Define $\phi : \mathcal{A} \times a_0 \rightarrow T$ by $\phi(a, \zeta) = (\Pi(a, \zeta), a)$ and note that ϕ is a homeomorphism. We will show that, in the coordinate system of T , the measure $da \times dl$ is equal to $m(\xi) \times da_\xi(a)$ where $m = \Pi_*(da \times dl)$, namely for every non negative measurable function h on T ,

$$\int_{\partial\Delta} \left(\int_{\mathcal{A}_\xi} h(\xi, a) da_\xi(a) \right) dm(\xi) = \int_{\mathcal{A} \times a_0} (h \circ \phi) da \times dl. \quad (2)$$

By inequalities (1), this will complete the proof of lemma 2. With the notations of 2.2.C, the left-hand side of (2) is equal to $\int_{a_0} k(\zeta) dl(\zeta)$ where

$$k(\zeta) = \int_{\rho^{-1}(\zeta)} \left(\int_{\mathcal{A}_\xi} h(\xi, a) da_\xi(a) \right) d\nu_\zeta(\xi).$$

Since the probability measures $\nu_\zeta(\xi) \times da_\xi(a)$ and da are K -invariant and since $\phi(\cdot, \zeta)$ is K -equivariant, it follows from transitivity that

$$k(\zeta) = \int_{\mathcal{A}} h \circ \phi(a, \zeta) da,$$

and the proof of the lemma is complete. \square

Lemma 3. *For \mathcal{H} -almost every $\xi \in \partial\Delta$, the derivative $\frac{\partial f}{\partial a}(\xi)$ is da_ξ -almost surely constant on \mathcal{A}_ξ .*

Proof. Let ξ be a point of $\partial\Delta$ where the derivative $\frac{\partial f}{\partial a}(\xi)$ exists for da_ξ -almost every $a \in \mathcal{A}_\xi$ (see lemma 2). Let K_ξ be the stabilizer in K of ξ and fix a_0 in \mathcal{A}_ξ . We consider the measurable function h defined almost everywhere on K_ξ by $h(g) = \frac{\partial f}{\partial a}(\xi)$ where $a = ga_0$. By transitivity of K_ξ on \mathcal{A}_ξ and by definition of the probability measure da_ξ , it is enough to show that h is right K_ξ -invariant.

Let A_0 be the apartment of Δ whose boundary is a_0 . Let m be a wall of A_0 which contains an edge of c and so that c and ξ are in the same connected component of $A_0 \setminus m$. Denote by ζ_- and ζ_+ the endpoints of m of a_0 . Let L_- (respectively L_+) be the stabilizer in K_ξ of the sub-arc $S_- = [\xi, \zeta_-]$ (respectively $S_+ = [\xi, \zeta_+]$) in a_0 .

The function h is invariant under right actions of L_+ and L_- , since left and right derivatives are equal. We will show that L_- and L_+ generate K_ξ , this will complete the proof.

Let g be an element of K_ξ . By cutting along the tree-wall containing m and along a geodesic ray joining $m \cap c$ to ξ , it is easy to construct an element a_- of \mathcal{A}_ξ which contains S_- and gS_+ . Let g_- be an element of L_- so that $g_-a_0 = a_-$. Then, $g_-^{-1}ga_0$ contains S_+ , and therefore $g_-^{-1}g \in L_+$. \square

We now prove proposition 3.1.1.

Proof of 3.1.1. We first show part (i). By lemma 3, for almost every $\xi \in \partial\Delta$, the sequence of functions $D_{\xi,t}$, $t \in]-d, d[$, tends da_ξ -almost everywhere, when t tends to 0, to a constant function on \mathcal{A}_ξ . We denote by $f'(\xi)$ its value. By corollary 2.3.2, we can assume that $L_f(\xi) < \infty$. This last condition shows that

$$M := \sup \left\{ \frac{d(f(\xi), f(\eta))}{\delta(\xi, \eta)}; \eta \in \partial\Delta \setminus \{\xi\} \right\}$$

is finite.

Let $t \in]-d, d[$ and let $a_0 \in \mathcal{A}_\xi$. We would like to give an upper bound not depending on a_0 of the following quantity

$$\alpha := |D_{\xi,t}(a_0) - f'(\xi)|.$$

For this, consider $\zeta = a_0(t)$. Set $T = d(f(\xi), f(\zeta))$ and let $v = \frac{\alpha}{2M}$. Then, for every $y \in B(f(\zeta), vT)$

$$\begin{aligned} \left| \frac{d(f(\xi), y)}{|t|} - f'(\xi) \right| &\geq \left| \frac{d(f(\xi), f(\zeta))}{|t|} - f'(\xi) \right| - \left| \frac{d(f(\xi), y) - d(f(\xi), f(\zeta))}{|t|} \right| \\ &\geq \alpha - \frac{d(f(\zeta), y)}{|t|} \\ &\geq \alpha - \frac{vT}{|t|} = \alpha - \frac{\alpha T}{2M|t|}. \end{aligned}$$

Using the definition of M , we obtain for every $y \in B(f(\zeta), vT)$,

$$\left| \frac{d(f(\xi), y)}{|t|} - f'(\xi) \right| \geq \frac{\alpha}{2}. \quad (1)$$

Let ϕ be the homeomorphism of quasi-symmetry of f (see 0.2). Set $u = \min\{\phi^{-1}(v), 1\}$. Then, we have

$$f(B(\zeta, ut)) \subset B(f(\zeta), vT). \quad (2)$$

Let $\mathcal{E}_{a_0, t, u}$ be the following closed subset of \mathcal{A}_ξ

$$\mathcal{E}_{a_0, t, u} = \{a \in \mathcal{A}_\xi; a(t) \in B(\zeta, ut)\},$$

(as above ζ denotes $a_0(t)$). Applying proposition 2.2.4 to $\xi = \eta$, there exists a constant $C \geq 1$, depending only on Δ , so that

$$da_\xi(\mathcal{E}_{a_0, t, u}) \geq C^{-1} u^{H-1}. \quad (3)$$

Indeed, with the same notations as in 2.2.4, the measure induced by da_ξ on F_ξ^ζ is equal, by transitivity of $\text{Stab}_K(\xi)$, to

$$\frac{1}{\nu_\zeta(F_\xi^\zeta)} \nu_\zeta|_{F_\xi^\zeta}.$$

Relations (2) and (1) imply that for $a \in \mathcal{E}_{a_0, t, u}$,

$$|D_{\xi, t}(a) - f'(\xi)| \geq \frac{\alpha}{2}.$$

By (3), it follows

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{\mathcal{A}_\xi} |D_{\xi, t}(a) - f'(\xi)| da_\xi &\geq \frac{\alpha}{2} da_\xi(\mathcal{E}_{a_0, t, u}) \\ &\geq C^{-1} \frac{\alpha}{2} \left(\min(\phi^{-1}(\frac{\alpha}{2M}), 1) \right)^{H-1}. \end{aligned}$$

By the Lebesgue dominated convergence theorem, the integral above tends to 0 when t tends to 0. Therefore, $D_{\xi, t}$ tends uniformly on \mathcal{A}_ξ to $f'(\xi)$. This completes the proof of (i).

We now show (ii). Let η be a point of $\partial\Delta'$ such that (i) of proposition 3.1.1 is satisfied for η and for $\xi = f^{-1}(\eta)$, and such that proposition 2.2.2 is satisfied for ξ (see 2.3.1 (ii)). Let a' be an element of \mathcal{A}_η and denote by $\gamma(T)$ the curve $f^{-1}(a'(T))$. By 2.2.2, there exists a sequence $\{T_n\}$ of real numbers tending to 0 and a sequence $\{a_n\}$ of elements of \mathcal{A}_ξ so that $\gamma(T_n)$ belongs to $a_n \setminus \{\xi\}$. Set $t_n = \delta(\xi, \gamma(T_n))$. Then, $(f^{-1})'(\eta) = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{t_n}{|T_n|}$ and $\frac{t_n}{|T_n|} = (D_{\xi, t_n}(a_n))^{-1}$.

We conclude using the uniform convergence. \square

3.2. A Rademacher-Stepanov type theorem

By adapting Rademacher-Stepanov's arguments (see [V2], theorem 29.1), we prove the following result.

3.2.1 Proposition. *Under the same hypothesis as in proposition 3.1.1, for almost every $\xi \in \partial\Delta$, we have $L_f(\xi) = f'(\xi)$.*

Before going through the proof of this proposition, let us explain how to deduce the proof of theorem 3.0 from 3.2.1 and 3.1.1.

Proof of theorem 3.0. By proposition 2.3.1 (i), $\partial\Delta$ and $\partial\Delta'$ have the same Hausdorff dimension (recall that the inverse of a quasi-symmetric homeomorphism is quasi-symmetric). Moreover, by propositions 3.2.1 and 3.1.1 (ii), for almost every $\xi \in \partial\Delta$, we have $L_f(\xi) = f'(\xi)$ and

$$L_{f^{-1}}(f(\xi)) = (f^{-1})'(f(\xi)) = \frac{1}{f'(\xi)}.$$

But in full generality, one has

$$L_{f^{-1}}(f(\xi)) = \frac{1}{l_f(\xi)}.$$

Hence, $L_f(\xi)$ is almost everywhere equal to $l_f(\xi)$. □

We now give the proof of proposition 3.2.1.

Proof of 3.2.1. For $i \in \mathbf{N}^*$, set

$$V_i = \{\xi \in \partial\Delta; \forall \eta \in B(\xi, 1/i), d(f(\xi), f(\eta)) \leq i\delta(\xi, \eta)\}.$$

Since $L_f(\xi) < \infty$ almost everywhere, we have $\mathcal{H}(\partial\Delta \setminus \cup_i V_i) = 0$ (see corollary 2.3.2).

Let $\varepsilon > 0$ and consider $i_0 \in \mathbf{N}$ such that $\mathcal{H}(\partial\Delta \setminus V_{i_0}) \leq \varepsilon/2$. For $r > 0$, set

$$h_r(\xi) = \sup\{|D_{\xi,t}(a) - f'(\xi)|; a \in \mathcal{A}_\xi, -r \leq t \leq r\}.$$

Proposition 3.1.1 shows that h_r tends almost everywhere to 0 when r tends to 0. By Egoroff theorem, there exists a compact set F in $\partial\Delta$ so that $\mathcal{H}(\partial\Delta \setminus F) \leq \varepsilon/2$ and so that h_r converges uniformly to 0 on F when r tends to 0. Note that f' is continuous on F .

Let $E = F \cap V_{i_0}$ and let G be the set of density points of E . Then, we have $\mathcal{H}(\partial\Delta \setminus E) \leq \varepsilon$ and $\mathcal{H}(E \setminus G) = 0$. Hence, it is enough to show that $L_f(\xi) = f'(\xi)$ for every $\xi \in G$.

To this issue, fix ξ in G and define the following functions for $r \leq 1/i_0$:

$$\begin{aligned}\varepsilon_1(r) &= \frac{\mathcal{H}(B(\xi, r) \setminus E)}{\mathcal{H}(B(\xi, r))}; \\ \varepsilon_2(r) &= \sup\{h_r(\eta); \eta \in F\}; \\ \varepsilon_3(r) &= \sup\{|f'(\xi) - f'(\eta)|; \eta, \xi \in F, \delta(\xi, \eta) \leq r\}.\end{aligned}$$

These functions converge to 0 when r tends to 0. Let ξ' be a point of $B(\xi, r)$. By proposition 2.2.1, there exists a geodesic segment $[\xi, \xi']$ in $\partial\Delta$ which is the union of at most 4 geodesic segments $[\xi, \xi_1]$, $[\xi_1, \xi_2]$, $[\xi_2, \xi_3]$, $[\xi_3, \xi']$ contained in elements of \mathcal{A} . We set $\xi_4 = \xi'$.

For $\theta \in \partial\Delta$ and $\zeta \in \mathcal{A}_\theta$, define

$$\mathcal{E}_\theta(\zeta, t) = \bigcup_{a \in \mathcal{A}_\theta} a \cap B(\zeta, t)$$

whenever $t > 0$. Propositions 2.2.3 (ii) and 2.2.4 (ii) (applied with $\xi = \eta = \theta$), and the Ahlfors-regularity of \mathcal{H} imply that there exists a constant $C \geq 1$ so that

$$\mathcal{H}(\mathcal{E}_\theta(\zeta, t)) \geq C^{-1} \mathcal{H}(B(\zeta, t)).$$

Let $\zeta \in B(\xi, r) \cap \mathcal{A}_\theta$ and let $t \leq r$. Then we obtain

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{\mathcal{H}(\mathcal{E}_\theta(\zeta, t) \setminus E)}{\mathcal{H}(\mathcal{E}_\theta(\zeta, t))} &\leq C \frac{\mathcal{H}(B(\zeta, t) \setminus E)}{\mathcal{H}(B(\zeta, t))} \\ &\leq C' \frac{\mathcal{H}(B(\xi, 2r) \setminus E)}{\mathcal{H}(B(\xi, 2r))} \frac{(2r)^H}{t^H} \\ &\leq C' \varepsilon_1(2r) \frac{(2r)^H}{t^H},\end{aligned}$$

where C' is a constant depending only on C and on the regularity constant of \mathcal{H} . We set

$$t(r) = 4r(C' \varepsilon_1(2r))^{1/H}.$$

For $t = t(r)$, the right-hand side member of the last inequality above is strictly less than 1. Therefore, $\mathcal{E}_\theta(\zeta, t(r)) \cap E$ is not empty.

Hence, for $i \in \{1, 2, 3\}$, let η_i be an element of $\mathcal{E}_{\xi_{i+1}}(\xi_i, t(r)) \cap E$. Then, we have

$$\begin{aligned}d(f(\xi), f(\xi')) &\leq d(f(\xi), f(\xi_1)) + \sum_{i=1}^3 d(f(\eta_i), f(\xi_{i+1})) + \sum_{i=1}^3 d(f(\xi_i), f(\eta_i)) \\ &\leq f'(\xi)\delta(\xi, \xi_1) + \sum_{i=1}^3 f'(\eta_i)\delta(\eta_i, \xi_{i+1}) + 4r\varepsilon_2(t) + 3i_0 t(r) \\ &\leq f'(\xi)r + 3r\varepsilon_3(r) + 3(f'(\xi) + \varepsilon_3(r))t(r) + 4r\varepsilon_2(t) + 3i_0 t(r).\end{aligned}$$

Since $t(r)/r$ converges to 0 when r tends to 0, we obtain $L_f(\xi) \leq f'(\xi)$, and then the equality. \square

Remark. Let f be as in proposition 3.1.1. From propositions 2.2.2, 3.1.1 and 3.2.1, and by similar arguments as in the proof of proposition 4.1.1 of the next section, one can show that f contracts moduli. Namely, for all family \mathcal{F} of curves of $\partial\Delta$, one has

$$\text{Mod}(f(\mathcal{F})) \leq \text{Mod}(\mathcal{F}).$$

4. A Liouville type theorem for $\partial\Delta$

If S and S' are non-compact symmetric spaces of rank one (and different from $H_{\mathbf{R}}^2$), a classical theorem due to Liouville and generalized by Mostow (see [Mo]) shows that any conformal homeomorphism from the boundary of S to the boundary of S' is induced by an isometry from S to S' . The main goal of this part is to give an analogous statement in the setting of right-angled Fuchsian buildings.

4.0 Theorem. *Let Δ and Δ' be two right-angled Fuchsian buildings and let $f : \partial\Delta \rightarrow \partial\Delta'$ be a conformal homeomorphism. Then, f is the extension to the boundaries of an isometry from Δ to Δ' .*

Our proof works in the setting of symmetric spaces too. According to 0.2, theorem 4.0 completes the proof of the main theorem.

This part is organized as follows. In 4.1, we give a precise estimate on the size of the conformal group of a Loewner space (proposition 4.1.3); it is basically due to J. Ferrand [F]. In section 4.2, we combine it with Sullivan's criterion given in 2.1.9 to prove theorem 4.0.

4.1. The conformal group of a Loewner space

We start with an observation about conformal homeomorphisms. The notion of modulus has been defined in section 2.3.B.

A. Preservation of moduli.

4.1.1 Proposition. *Let X and Y be two Ahlfors regular metric spaces with the same dimension H and let $f : X \rightarrow Y$ be a conformal homeomorphism. Then, f is absolutely continuous. Moreover, if $H > 1$, then f is absolutely continuous along almost every rectifiable curves and f preserves moduli:*

$$\text{Mod}(f(\mathcal{F})) = \text{Mod}(\mathcal{F})$$

for every family \mathcal{F} of curves of X .

The proof will use the following lemma.

Lemma. *Let X and Y be two metric spaces. We assume that the Hausdorff measures of dimension H of X and Y are locally bounded. Let $f : X \rightarrow Y$ be a homeomorphism and let μ_f be the derivative of $f^*\mathcal{H}_Y$ with respect to \mathcal{H}_X . Then, for \mathcal{H}_X -almost every $x \in X$, we have*

$$(l_f(x))^H \leq \mu_f(x) \leq (L_f(x))^H.$$

Proof. Since this result is local, we can assume that \mathcal{H}_X and \mathcal{H}_Y are bounded on X and Y respectively. For $t > 0$ and $x \in X$, set

$$L_f^t(x) = \sup_{r \leq t} \frac{L_f(x, r)}{r}.$$

We will show that $\mu_f \leq (L_f^t)^H$ almost everywhere, then the right-hand side inequality will follow by taking the limit when t tends to 0. Consider the set

$$E = \{x \in X; L_f^t(x) < +\infty\}.$$

Let B be a Borel set of E and let $\varepsilon > 0$. Since $\mathcal{H}_X(B)$ is finite, there exists a countable partition $\{V_i\}$ of B by Borel sets and there exist real numbers $c_i > 0$ so that, for $x \in B$,

$$(L_f^t(x))^H \leq \sum_i c_i \mathbf{1}_{V_i}(x)$$

with

$$\sum_i c_i \mathcal{H}_X(V_i) \leq \int_B (L_f^t)^H d\mathcal{H}_X + \varepsilon.$$

Since the restriction of f to V_i is locally $c_i^{1/H}$ -Lipschitz, we have $\mathcal{H}_Y(f(V_i)) \leq c_i \mathcal{H}_X(V_i)$. It follows

$$\begin{aligned} \int_B \mu_f d\mathcal{H}_X &\leq \mathcal{H}_Y(f(B)) = \sum_i \mathcal{H}_Y(f(V_i)) \\ &\leq \sum_i c_i \mathcal{H}_X(V_i) \\ &\leq \int_B (L_f^t)^H d\mathcal{H}_X + \varepsilon. \end{aligned}$$

The other inequality can be proved by similar methods. □

We now prove proposition 4.1.1.

Proof of 4.1.1. The previous lemma implies that

$$(l_f)^H = \mu_f = (L_f)^H \text{ a.e..} \quad (1)$$

Hence, μ_f and $\mu_{f^{-1}}$ (by changing the role of f and f^{-1}) belong almost everywhere to $(0, +\infty)$. Therefore, the Lebesgue-Radon-Nikodym theorem shows that f and f^{-1} are absolutely continuous. The absolute continuity along almost every rectifiable curves follows henceforth from [T] corollary 1.8 (see also [Pa], 4.6).

We now show that f preserves moduli. For this, let \mathcal{F} be a family of curves of X and denote by \mathcal{F}' the sub-family of \mathcal{F} of curves along which f is absolutely continuous. We have

$$\text{Mod}(\mathcal{F}) = \text{Mod}(\mathcal{F}'). \quad (2)$$

For an $f(\mathcal{F})$ -admissible function v of Y , let u be the following function of X

$$u(x) = v(f(x))L_f(x).$$

Since f is absolutely continuous along curves of \mathcal{F}' , standard arguments show that u is \mathcal{F}' -admissible. Equality (1) and the absolute continuity of f imply

$$\begin{aligned} \int_X u^H d\mathcal{H}_X &= \int_X (v \circ f(x))^H \mu_f(x) d\mathcal{H}_X \\ &= \int_Y v^H d\mathcal{H}_Y. \end{aligned}$$

This last equality and (2) imply $\text{Mod}(\mathcal{F}) \leq \text{Mod}(f(\mathcal{F}))$. By changing the role of f and f^{-1} , we obtain the desired equality. \square

B. J. Ferrand's cross-ratio. Let X be an Ahlfors-regular Loewner space with dimension $H > 1$. We assume that for every 4-tuples (x_1, y_1, x_2, y_2) of distinct points of X , we can find disjoint continua C_1 and C_2 so that $x_1, y_1 \in C_1$ and $x_2, y_2 \in C_2$. Following J. Ferrand (see [F]), we define their *cross-ratio* by

$$b(x_1, y_1, x_2, y_2) = \inf \text{Mod}(C_1, C_2)$$

where the infimum is taken over all disjoint continua C_1, C_2 such that $x_1, y_1 \in C_1$ and $x_2, y_2 \in C_2$. The two propositions below have been proved by J. Ferrand in the setting of Riemannian manifolds. Here, they follow from the Loewner property.

4.1.2. Proposition. *The function b is continuous on the set of 4-tuples of pairwise distinct points of X . It takes its values in $(0, +\infty)$. It admits a continuous extension to the set of 4-tuples with at least 3 distinct coordinates, by*

$$b(x_1, y_1, x_2, y_2) = 0 \text{ if } x_1 = y_1 \text{ or } x_2 = y_2,$$

$$b(x_1, y_1, x_2, y_2) = \infty \text{ if } \{x_1, y_1\} \cap \{x_2, y_2\} \neq \emptyset.$$

Proof. On the set of 4-tuples of pairwise distinct points, b is positive by the Loewner property. To prove the finiteness of b , we cover two disjoint continua C_1 and C_2 by balls with small radius in comparison with $\text{dist}(C_1, C_2)$. Then, we apply properties (a) and (b) of moduli recalled in subsection 2.3.B.

Since X is a Loewner space, there exists a constant $C > 1$ so that, for every ball $B(x, r)$ and every point $z \in B(x, r)$, there exists a path in $B(x, Cr)$ joining x to z (see [HK], theorem 3.13). Moreover, the Loewner property gives us a lower bound of the distance between continua C_1 and C_2 which almost realize the infimum. Combined with properties (a) and (b) of modulus, we obtain the continuity.

Similar methods show the continuous extension. \square

Assume now that X is compact. We denote by $C(X)$ and $QS(X)$ the groups of conformal homeomorphisms and of quasi-symmetric homeomorphisms of X . Let $M(X)$ be the group of homeomorphisms of X preserving J. Ferrand's cross-ratio. We endow this group with the uniform distance.

4.1.3. Proposition. (i) *We have $C(X) \subset M(X) \subset QS(X)$.*

(ii) *The group $M(X)$ acts properly on the set of triples of pairwise distinct points of X .*

Proof. The first inclusion of (i) follows from proposition 4.1.1. The second inclusion follows from a classical argument using Loewner property, which is due to Loewner and Gehring (see for example [HK], proof of theorem 4.7).

Part (ii) is due to J. Ferrand (see [F], theorem A(a)), and the proof uses only the continuity properties of the cross-ratio stated in 4.1.2 and Ascoli theorem. \square

4.1.4 Remark. Here is a straightforward generalization of proposition 4.1.3. Let X be a metric space as in 4.1.3 and denote by $H(X)$ the group of homeomorphisms equipped with the uniform distance. Let G be a sub-group of $H(X)$. We assume that there exists $K \geq 1$ such that, for every family \mathcal{F} of curves of X and for every element $g \in G$, we have

$$K^{-1}\text{Mod}(\mathcal{F}) \leq \text{Mod}(g(\mathcal{F})) \leq K\text{Mod}(\mathcal{F}).$$

The same arguments show that \overline{G} (namely the closure of G in $H(X)$) is contained in $QS(X)$ and acts properly on the set of triples of pairwise distinct points of X .

4.2. Proof of theorem 4.0

Denote by M and M' the groups $M(\partial\Delta)$ and $M(\partial\Delta')$ respectively. We first show that the measure μ introduced in 2.1.8 is invariant under the diagonal action of M on $\partial^2\Delta$. Let Γ be a co-compact lattice of $\text{Isom}(\Delta)$. Then, Γ is contained in

M and its action on the set of triples of pairwise distinct points of $\partial\Delta$ is properly discontinuous and co-compact (see [G]). Hence, by proposition 4.1.3 (ii), the group Γ is a co-compact lattice of M . In particular, the Haar measure of M is biinvariant. Let m be the measure on $\Gamma \backslash M$ that we obtain by restricting the Haar measure of M to a fundamental domain of Γ in M . Note that m is finite and is invariant under the right-action of M . We define a new measure ν on $\partial^2\Delta$ by

$$\nu(B) = \int_{\Gamma \backslash M} \mu(s(\bar{g})B) dm(\bar{g})$$

whenever B is a Borel set of $\partial^2\Delta$ and s is a measurable section from $\Gamma \backslash M$ into M . Since μ is Γ -invariant and since m is invariant under the right action of M , the measure ν is M -invariant. Moreover, this measure is absolutely continuous with respect to μ . Indeed, M is contained in $QS(\partial\Delta)$ (see proposition 4.1.3 (ii)) and quasi-symmetric homeomorphisms are absolutely continuous by 2.3.1 (ii).

Because μ is Γ -ergodic (see 2.1.9 (ii)), we obtain that μ is equal to $C\nu$ where C is a constant. So, μ is M -invariant.

Consider now a conformal homeomorphism $f : \partial\Delta \rightarrow \partial\Delta'$. Then, f preserves J. Ferrand's cross-ratio and therefore conjugates the groups M and M' . Hence, the measure $(f \times f)_*\mu$ is M' -invariant on $\partial^2\Delta'$. This measure belongs to the class of μ' (this follows from the absolute continuity of f). By ergodicity, it is equal to $C\mu'$ where C is a constant. Using Sullivan's criterion (proposition 2.1.9 (i)), we can complete the proof.

4.3. General Fuchsian buildings

In this section, we collect arguments of this paper that can be extended to general Fuchsian buildings (see [B2] chapter 1 for their definition).

Let Δ be a Fuchsian building. In section 2.B of [B2], are constructed a Gromov product, a combinatorial metric on $\partial\Delta$, and a probability measure on \mathcal{A} . Using them, it is easy to generalize the results of subsection 2.2.C. It follows that $\partial\Delta$ admits (1,1) Poincaré inequalities and satisfies the results of section 2.3, in particular, $\partial\Delta$ is a Loewner space. If we assume in addition that $\text{Isom}(\Delta)$ acts transitively on \mathcal{A} (see [L] for examples of such buildings), proposition 3.1.1 (i) is still true.

However, we do not know if propositions 2.2.1 and 2.2.2 remain true. They have been used to show propositions 3.1.1 (ii) and 3.2.1 which imply theorem 3.0.

The proof of theorem 4.0 follows from the Loewner property of $\partial\Delta$ and from Sullivan's criterion (proposition 2.1.9). We conjecture that this last result is still satisfied by all Fuchsian buildings.

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