

## 3.2 Telescopic metric

Objekttyp: **Chapter**

Zeitschrift: **L'Enseignement Mathématique**

Band (Jahr): **49 (2003)**

Heft 3-4: **L'ENSEIGNEMENT MATHÉMATIQUE**

PDF erstellt am: **22.09.2024**

### **Nutzungsbedingungen**

Die ETH-Bibliothek ist Anbieterin der digitalisierten Zeitschriften. Sie besitzt keine Urheberrechte an den Inhalten der Zeitschriften. Die Rechte liegen in der Regel bei den Herausgebern. Die auf der Plattform e-periodica veröffentlichten Dokumente stehen für nicht-kommerzielle Zwecke in Lehre und Forschung sowie für die private Nutzung frei zur Verfügung. Einzelne Dateien oder Ausdrucke aus diesem Angebot können zusammen mit diesen Nutzungsbedingungen und den korrekten Herkunftsbezeichnungen weitergegeben werden. Das Veröffentlichen von Bildern in Print- und Online-Publikationen ist nur mit vorheriger Genehmigung der Rechteinhaber erlaubt. Die systematische Speicherung von Teilen des elektronischen Angebots auf anderen Servern bedarf ebenfalls des schriftlichen Einverständnisses der Rechteinhaber.

### **Haftungsausschluss**

Alle Angaben erfolgen ohne Gewähr für Vollständigkeit oder Richtigkeit. Es wird keine Haftung übernommen für Schäden durch die Verwendung von Informationen aus diesem Online-Angebot oder durch das Fehlen von Informationen. Dies gilt auch für Inhalte Dritter, die über dieses Angebot zugänglich sind.

If  $S$  is a path in  $\tilde{X}$ , the *pulled-tight projection* of  $S$  on  $f^{-1}(r)$ ,  $r \geq \max_{x \in S} f(x)$ , is the unique horizontal geodesic which connects the images of the endpoints of  $S$  under the semi-flow in the stratum  $f^{-1}(r)$ .

### 3.2 TELESCOPIC METRIC

DEFINITION 3.6. A *telescopic path* in a forest-stack is a path which is the concatenation of non-degenerate horizontal and vertical subpaths.

The *vertical length* of a telescopic path  $p$  is equal to the sum of the vertical lengths of the maximal vertical subpaths of  $p$ .

If the considered forest-stack comes with a horizontal metric  $\mathcal{H}$ , the *horizontal length* of a telescopic path  $p$  is the sum of the horizontal lengths of the maximal horizontal subpaths of  $p$ .

The *telescopic length*  $|p|_{(\tilde{X}, \mathcal{H})}$  of a telescopic path  $p$  in  $\tilde{X}$  is equal to the sum of the horizontal and vertical lengths of  $p$ .

We will always assume that our paths are equipped with an orientation, whatever it is, and we will denote by  $i(p)$  (resp.  $t(p)$ ) the initial (resp. terminal) point of a path  $p$  with respect to its orientation.

LEMMA-DEFINITION. Let  $(\tilde{X}, f, \sigma_t, \mathcal{H})$  be a forest-stack equipped with some horizontal metric  $\mathcal{H}$ . For any two points  $x, y$  in  $\tilde{X}$ , we denote by  $d_{(\tilde{X}, \mathcal{H})}(x, y)$  the infimum, over all the telescopic paths  $p$  in  $\tilde{X}$  between  $x$  and  $y$ , of their telescopic lengths  $|p|_{(\tilde{X}, \mathcal{H})}$ . Then  $(\tilde{X}, d_{(\tilde{X}, \mathcal{H})})$  is a  $(1, 2)$ -quasi geodesic metric space. The map  $d_{(\tilde{X}, \mathcal{H})} : \tilde{X} \times \tilde{X} \rightarrow \mathbf{R}^+$  is a telescopic distance associated to  $\mathcal{H}$ .

*Proof.* If  $d_{(\tilde{X}, \mathcal{H})}(x, y) = 0$  then  $f(x) = f(y)$ . The distance is realized as the infimum of the telescopic lengths of an infinite sequence  $(T_n)_{n \in \mathbf{N}}$  of telescopic paths. There exists a unique horizontal geodesic between  $x$  and  $y$ . Otherwise any telescopic path between  $x$  and  $y$  has vertical length, and thus telescopic length, uniformly bounded away from zero. Let  $\epsilon > 0$  be fixed. For some integer  $i$  all the telescopic paths  $T_i, T_{i+1}, \dots$  in the above sequence are contained in a box of height  $2\epsilon$  with horizontal boundaries the pulled-tight projection  $[g]_{f(g)+\epsilon}$  and all the geodesic preimages of  $g$  under  $\sigma_\epsilon$ . The vertical boundaries are the orbit-segments connecting the endpoints of the above geodesic preimages to the endpoints of  $[g]_{f(g)+\epsilon}$ . From the bounded-dilatation property, the horizontal length of each  $T_n$  for  $n \geq i$  is at least  $\lambda_+^{-2\epsilon} |[g]_{f(g)+\epsilon}|_{f(g)+\epsilon}$ . Thus for any  $n \geq i$ ,  $|T_n|_{(\tilde{X}, \mathcal{H})} \geq \lambda_+^{-2\epsilon} |[g]_{f(g)+\epsilon}|_{f(g)+\epsilon}$ . Since  $\inf_{n \in \mathbf{N}} |T_n|_{(\tilde{X}, \mathcal{H})} = d_{(\tilde{X}, \mathcal{H})}(x, y) = 0$ , we have  $|[g]_{f(g)+\epsilon}|_{f(g)+\epsilon} = 0$ .

That is,  $\sigma_\epsilon(x) = \sigma_\epsilon(y)$ . This holds for any  $\epsilon > 0$ . Since  $(\sigma_t)_{t \in \mathbf{R}^+}$  depends continuously on  $t$ , we have  $\sigma_0(x) = \sigma_0(y)$ , whence  $x = y$ . We have thus proved that  $d_{(\tilde{X}, \mathcal{H})}$  does not vanish outside the diagonal of  $\tilde{X} \times \tilde{X}$ . The conclusion that this is a distance is now straightforward.

By definition of the telescopic distance, for any  $x, y$  in  $\tilde{X}$ , for any  $\epsilon > 0$ , there exists a telescopic path  $p$  between  $x$  and  $y$  such that  $|p|_{(\tilde{X}, \mathcal{H})} \leq d_{(\tilde{X}, \mathcal{H})}(x, y) + \epsilon$ . We choose  $\epsilon < \min(d_{(\tilde{X}, \mathcal{H})}(x, y), 1)$ . We consider the maximal collection of points  $x_0, \dots, x_k$  in  $p$  such that  $x_0 = i(p)$ ,  $x_k = t(p)$ , and that the telescopic length of the subpath  $p_i$  of  $p$  between  $x_{i-1}$  and  $x_i$  is equal to  $\epsilon$  for  $i = 1, \dots, k-1$ . The maximality of the collection  $\{x_0, x_1, \dots, x_k\}$  implies that the telescopic length of the subpath  $p_k$  of  $p$  between  $x_{k-1}$  and  $x_k$  is at most  $\epsilon$ . By definition  $d_{(\tilde{X}, \mathcal{H})}(x_{i-1}, x_i) \leq |p_i|_{(\tilde{X}, \mathcal{H})}$  for  $i = 1, \dots, k$ . Thus  $d_{(\tilde{X}, \mathcal{H})}(x_{i-1}, x_i) \leq 1$  for any  $i = 1, \dots, k$  and  $\sum_{i=1}^k d_{(\tilde{X}, \mathcal{H})}(x_{i-1}, x_i) \leq |p|_{(\tilde{X}, \mathcal{H})}$ . The choice of  $\epsilon < d_{(\tilde{X}, \mathcal{H})}(x, y)$  then implies that  $\sum_{i=1}^k d_{(\tilde{X}, \mathcal{H})}(x_{i-1}, x_i) \leq 2d_{(\tilde{X}, \mathcal{H})}(x, y)$ . Therefore  $x_0, x_1, \dots, x_k$  is a  $(1, 2)$ -quasi geodesic chain between  $x$  and  $y$ .  $\square$

REMARK 3.7. In nice cases, for instance in the case where the forest-stack is a proper metric space, the forest-stack is a true geodesic space.

#### 4. MAIN THEOREM

DEFINITION 4.1. Let  $(\tilde{X}, f, \sigma_t, \mathcal{H})$  be a forest-stack equipped with some horizontal metric  $\mathcal{H}$ .

1. The semi-flow is a *bounded-cancellation semi-flow* (with respect to  $\mathcal{H}$ ) if there exist  $\lambda_- \geq 1$  and  $K \geq 0$  such that for any real  $r \in \mathbf{R}$ , for any horizontal geodesic  $g \in f^{-1}(r)$ , for any  $t \geq 0$ ,  $|[g]_{r+t}|_{r+t} \geq \lambda_-^{-t} |g|_r - K$ .
2. The semi-flow is a *bounded-dilatation semi-flow* (with respect to  $\mathcal{H}$ ) if there exists  $\lambda_+ \geq 1$  such that for any real  $r \in \mathbf{R}$ , for any horizontal geodesic  $g \in f^{-1}(r)$ , for any  $t \geq 0$ ,  $|[g]_{r+t}|_{r+t} \leq \lambda_+^t |g|_r$ .

REMARK 4.2. The reader can observe a dissymmetry between the bounded-cancellation and bounded-dilatation properties, in the sense that the latter does not allow any additive constant. This is really necessary, since several proofs fail (e.g. those of Propositions 8.1 or 9.1) if an additive constant is allowed here.