Nonperiodic leaves of codimension one foliations

Carlos Meniño Cotón

Universidade de Vigo

21/07/2022

Carlos Meniño Cotón (Univ. Vigo) 36th Summer Topology Conference, Wien

21/07/2022 1/24

Motivation: Nonleaves

Definition

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Question

What about higher codimension nonleaves? There exist manifolds which are leaves in codimension two but nonleaves in codimension one?

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There exists a codimension one foliation on a compact manifold with a **nonperiodic proper leaf with finitely many ends**? A necessary condition is regularity C^r with r < 2.

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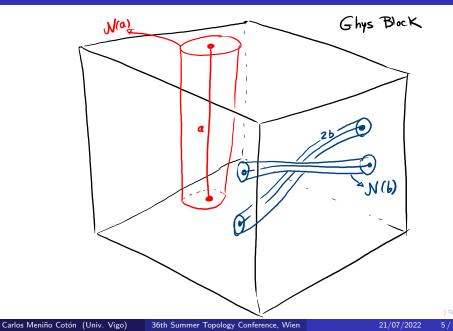
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Ghys Blocks



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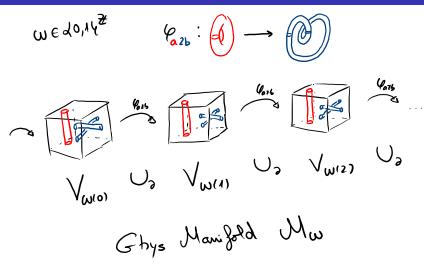
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Quoting E. Ghys: "Il est probablement possible de construire un exemple sur une varieté de dimension 4, en codimension 1, en se fondant sur la même idée"



Consider first the foliation \mathcal{F}_1 in $(S^2 imes S^1) imes [-1,1]$ so that

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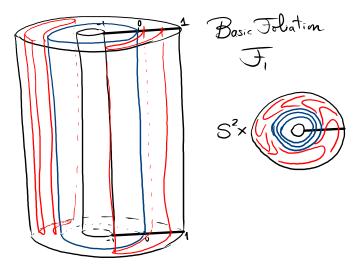
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Step 1: The basic foliation



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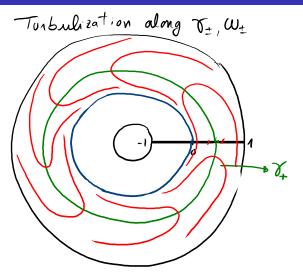
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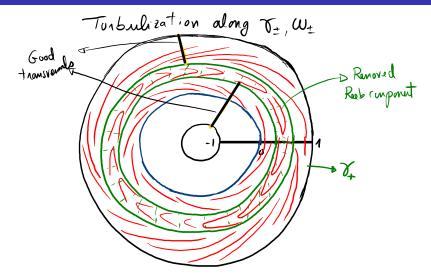
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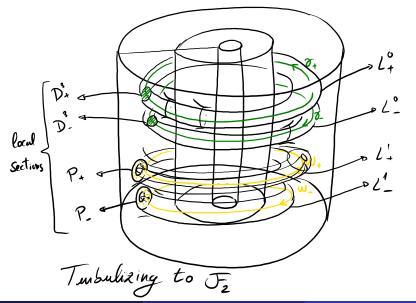
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Let \mathcal{F}_4 be the foliation obtained from \mathcal{F}_3 by removing tubular neighborhoods of $\hat{a} \times \delta^i_{\pm,j}$ and $\hat{b} \times \delta^i_{\pm,j}$ for i = 0, 1, j = -1, 1.

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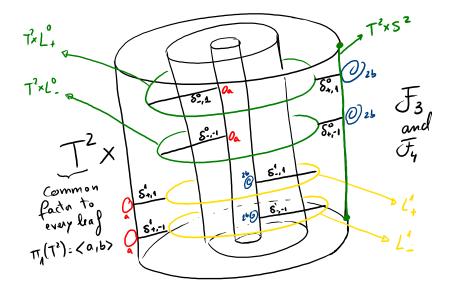
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Remark

Let V_0^{\pm} and V_1^{\pm} be the leaves of \mathcal{F}_4 obtained from the leaves $T^2 \times L_{\pm}^i$ after removing the previous neighborhoods. These are 5-dimensional Ghys blocks of rank 3 and 5.

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- Identify these leaves via $T^a_{-,j} \longleftrightarrow T^a_{+,-j}$ and $T^b_{-,j} \longleftrightarrow T^b_{+,-j}$.

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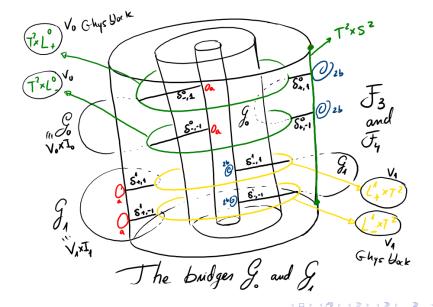
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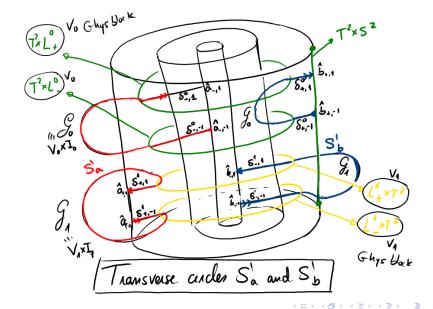
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- The saturation of I_i^{\pm} in \mathcal{F}_5 is homeomorphic to \mathcal{G}_i





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Take S¹_a and S¹_b so I[−]_i and I⁺_i represents the same arcs in the circle.
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Proposition

The leaves of \mathcal{F}_{φ} are nonperiodic Ghys manifolds.

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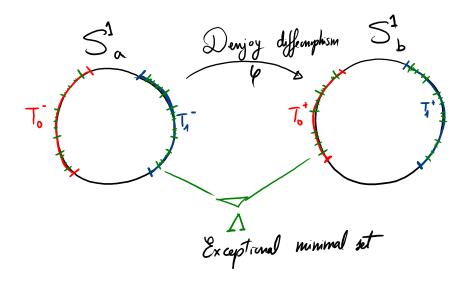
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Proposition

The leaves of \mathcal{F}_{φ} passing through the gaps of Λ which are sufficiently close to Λ are nonperiodic proper leaves with two ends.



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Let W be a 5-manifold with $\pi_1(W) = \mathbb{Z}_p$, p > 2, and let $\omega \in \Omega$ be a nonperiodic (bi)sequence.

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Denjoy map $\varphi \rightsquigarrow$ bisequence $\omega_{\varphi} \in \Omega = \{0, 1\}^{\mathbb{Z}}$ relative to some Ghys manifold in the exceptional minimal set of \mathcal{F}_{φ} .

Definition

 $\omega \in \Omega$ is called *end repetitive* iff there exists r > 0 such that $\{\omega(n)\}_{n > r}$ and $\{\omega(n)\}_{n < -r}$ are repetitive sequences.

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Proposition

For any Denjoy map φ as above the sequence ω_{φ} is end repetitive.

Conjecture

[In progress] For every end repetitive ω there exists a Denjoy diffeomorphism such that $\omega_{\varphi} = \omega$.

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- Thus a (large) period is broken at each close return time q_n . Thus the sequence is (forward) repetitive and nonperiodic. The same argument is used backwards for the rotation number $rot(\varphi^{-1})$.

Thanks for your attention!

Image: A matrix

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