A new method for geometric bordism

Leonardo Ferrari

Institute of Mathematics of the Polish Academy of Sciences

September 11, 2023 GRAZP Conference in Ventotene, Italy

Ferrari, L. (IMPAN)

Definition

A submanifold N of (M, g) is called *totally geodesic* if every geodesic in (N, g) is also a geodesic in (M, g).

• • = • • = •

э

Definition

A submanifold N of (M, g) is called *totally geodesic* if every geodesic in (N, g) is also a geodesic in (M, g).

Definition

A hyperbolic manifold N bounds geometrically if there is a hyperbolic M with totally geodesic boundary such that $N \cong \partial M$.

Definition

A submanifold N of (M, g) is called *totally geodesic* if every geodesic in (N, g) is also a geodesic in (M, g).

Definition

A hyperbolic manifold N bounds geometrically if there is a hyperbolic M with totally geodesic boundary such that $N \cong \partial M$.

Remark

Every smooth 3-manifold bounds smoothly, but not all hyperbolic 3-manifolds bound geometrically.

Definition

A submanifold N of (M, g) is called *totally geodesic* if every geodesic in (N, g) is also a geodesic in (M, g).

Definition

A hyperbolic manifold N bounds geometrically if there is a hyperbolic M with totally geodesic boundary such that $N \cong \partial M$.

Remark

Every smooth 3-manifold bounds smoothly, but not all hyperbolic 3-manifolds bound geometrically.

Proposition

If N embeds totally geodesically and admits an orientation-reversing, fixed-point free (nor-fpf) involution, then it bounds geometrically.

Ferrari, L. (IMPAN)

It's not known if every 3-manifold embed totally geodesic in a 4-manifold.

It's not known if every 3-manifold embed totally geodesic in a 4-manifold. In addition, many manifolds do not admit a nor-fpf involution.

It's not known if every 3-manifold embed totally geodesic in a 4-manifold. In addition, many manifolds do not admit a nor-fpf involution.

Example (Manifolds without nor-fpf involutions)

 $\mathbb{Q}H\mathbb{S}^n$ for *n* odd;

It's not known if every 3-manifold embed totally geodesic in a 4-manifold. In addition, many manifolds do not admit a nor-fpf involution.

Example (Manifolds without nor-fpf involutions)

 $\mathbb{Q}H\mathbb{S}^n$ for *n* odd; M^3 with $\eta(M) \neq 0$;

It's not known if every 3-manifold embed totally geodesic in a 4-manifold. In addition, many manifolds do not admit a nor-fpf involution.

Example (Manifolds without nor-fpf involutions)

 $\mathbb{Q}H\mathbb{S}^n$ for *n* odd; M^3 with $\eta(M) \neq 0$; some maximal isometry surfaces.

It's not known if every 3-manifold embed totally geodesic in a 4-manifold. In addition, many manifolds do not admit a nor-fpf involution.

Example (Manifolds without nor-fpf involutions)

 $\mathbb{Q}H\mathbb{S}^n$ for *n* odd; M^3 with $\eta(M) \neq 0$; some maximal isometry surfaces.

Proposition

There are hyperbolic surfaces that bound geometrically without such maps.

It's not known if every 3-manifold embed totally geodesic in a 4-manifold. In addition, many manifolds do not admit a nor-fpf involution.

Example (Manifolds without nor-fpf involutions)

 $\mathbb{Q}H\mathbb{S}^n$ for *n* odd; M^3 with $\eta(M) \neq 0$; some maximal isometry surfaces.

Proposition

There are hyperbolic surfaces that bound geometrically without such maps.

Theorem (F.)

It is (sometimes) possible to construct a geometric boundary, for surfaces that tessellate into regular polygons, without using a nor-fpf involution.

Ferrari, L. (IMPAN)

御下 イヨト イヨト

크



◆□▶ ◆□▶ ◆臣▶ ◆臣▶ 臣 の�?









|▲□▶||▲□▶||▲□▶|||▲□||▶|||▲□||▶|||▲□▶|||▲□▶|||▲□▶|||▲□▶|||▲□▶|||▲□▶|||▲□▶|||▲□▶|||▲□▶|||▲□▶|||▲□▶|||▲□▶|||▲□▶|||▲□▶|||▲□▶|||▲□▶|||▲□▶|||▲□▶|||



▲□▶ ▲□▶ ▲目▶ ▲目▶ 目 のQC



▲□▶ ▲圖▶ ▲≣▶ ▲≣▶ = 差 - 釣��













A special thanks to Alexander Kolpakov and Alan Reid for the insightful talks and comments.

This research was partially funded by the Polish Center of Science Grant OPUS 2019/35/B/ST1/01120.