A new perspective on Teichmüller theory joint work with Jean-Marc Schlenker

Mingkun LIU

University of Luxembourg

December 20, 2022

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Let S be a surface with at least two holes $(\chi(S) < 0)$. The *classical Teichmüller theory* studies *nice* maps

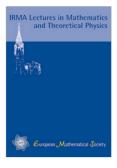
$$\pi_1(S) \longrightarrow \mathsf{PSL}(2,\mathbb{R})$$

where $\pi_1(S)$ is the fundamental group of S, and

$$\mathsf{PSL}(2,\mathbb{R}) \coloneqq \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} \mathsf{a} & \mathsf{b} \\ \mathsf{c} & \mathsf{d} \end{pmatrix} : \mathsf{a}, \mathsf{b}, \mathsf{c}, \mathsf{d} \in \mathbb{R}, \; \mathsf{ad} - \mathsf{bc} = 1 \right\} \bigg/ \{ \pm \operatorname{\mathsf{Id}} \}$$

The classical Teichmüller theory is a strikingly beautiful theory.

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Handbook of Teichmüller Theory: Volume I

Edited by:

Athanase Papadopoulos: Institut de Recherche Mathématique Avancée, Strasbourg, France

A publication of European Mathematical Society

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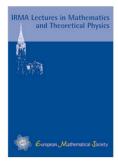
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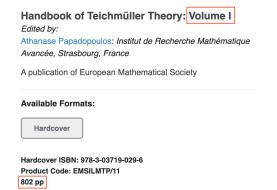
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Rather than considering

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Rather than considering

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Classical Teichmüller theory is not complicated enough.

Rather than considering

$$\pi_1(S) \longrightarrow \mathsf{PSL}(2,\mathbb{R}),$$

it's more fun to consider

$$\pi_1(S) \longrightarrow \odot$$
.

Generality is an idol before whom pure mathematicians torture themselves. Arthur Eddington



Figure: Jean-Marc Schlenker



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Jean-Marc came and said to them: "Young people, what you should really think about, is not higher Teichmüller theory, but LOWER Teichmüller theory."

Lower Teichmüller theory

Lower Teichmüller theory, or Schlenker theory

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that we shall call Schlenkerian representations.

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Therefore, we obtain the following complete classification of Schlenkerian representations.

Theorem (Riemann–Schlenker uniformization theorem)

All Schlenkerian representations are isomorphic.



Work in progress

Work in progress: Lowest Teichmüller theory

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Study good representations in the form

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And if you gaze long into an abyss, the abyss also gazes into you.

Friedrich Nietzsche

Task

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$$\pi_1(S) \longrightarrow \mathsf{PSL}(\mathfrak{Q}, \mathbb{R}).$$

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•
$$\pi_1(S) \to \mathsf{PSL}(1/2,\mathbb{R}).$$

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$$\pi_1(S) \to \mathsf{PSL}(1/2, \mathbb{R}).$$

•
$$\pi_1(S) \to \mathsf{PSL}(-1,\mathbb{R}).$$

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- $\pi_1(S) \to \mathsf{PSL}(\Theta, \mathbb{R}).$

Voilà voilà 😊