

The index of the dual lamination to an \mathbb{R} -tree

joint work with Thierry Coulbois and Martin Lustig

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- ▶ $Out(F_N)$ acts on CV_N and its boundary ∂CV_N

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Notion of geometric tree

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How ?

The map Q [Levitt-Lustig]

$$\begin{aligned} Q_P: F_N &\rightarrow T \\ u &\mapsto u \cdot P \quad (P \in T) \end{aligned}$$

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- ▶ $\hat{T}^{obs} = \hat{T}$ with the observers' topology
- ▶ $Q_P : F_N \rightarrow \hat{T}^{obs}$ has a unique continuous

$$Q : \partial F_N \rightarrow \hat{T}^{obs}$$

The dual lamination $L(T)$ and the Q -index of T

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$$\text{ind}_Q(T) = \sum_{[P] \in T/F_N} \max(0, \#Q^{-1}(P) - 2)$$

The limit set and compact heart

The limit set of T is

$$\Omega = \mathcal{Q}^2(L(T)) \subseteq \bar{T}$$

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- ▶ compact heart : $K_A = \text{Conv}(\Omega_A) \subseteq \bar{T}$ compact tree
- ▶ system of partial isometries on the compact heart :
 $S = (K_A, A)$

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Theorem (Coulbois-H-Lustig)

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Theorem (Coulbois-H-Lustig)

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$\mathcal{S} = (K_A, A)$ “encodes” T

We have now a toolbox to study T

Theorem (Coulbois-H)

Let $T \in \partial CV_N$ a tree with dense orbits. Then :

$$\text{ind}_{\mathcal{Q}}(T) \leq 2N - 2.$$

The equality occurs if and only if the limit set Ω contains T .

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An easy computation gives :

$$2 \text{ind}(\Phi) = \text{ind}_{\text{geo}}(T_\Phi) = \text{ind}_{\mathcal{Q}} T_{\Phi^{-1}}$$

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Φ induced by a pseudo-Anosov

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Levitt type	Ω is totally disconnected \Updownarrow Ω_A is totally disconnected \Updownarrow $\text{ind}_{\mathcal{Q}}(T) < 2N - 2$	Levitt $T_{\phi^{-1}}$	

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Levitt type	Ω is totally disconnected \Updownarrow Ω_A is totally disconnected \Updownarrow $\text{ind}_{\mathcal{Q}}(T) < 2N - 2$	<p>Levitt</p> <p style="color: red;">T_{Φ}</p>	

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