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**Pressure metrics for deformation spaces of
quasifuchsian groups with parabolics**

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We produce a mapping class group–invariant pressure metric on the space $\text{QF}(S)$ of quasiconformal deformations of a cofinite-area fuchsian group uniformizing S . Our pressure metric arises from an analytic pressure form on $\text{QF}(S)$ which is degenerate only on pure bending vectors on the fuchsian locus. Our techniques also show that the Hausdorff dimension of the limit set varies analytically.

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1 Introduction

We construct a pressure metric on the quasifuchsian space $\text{QF}(S)$ of quasiconformal deformations, within $\text{PSL}(2, \mathbb{C})$, of a fuchsian group Γ in $\text{PSL}(2, \mathbb{R})$ whose quotient \mathbb{H}^2 / Γ has finite area and is homeomorphic to the interior of a compact surface S . Our

pressure metric is a mapping class group–invariant path metric which is a Riemannian metric on the complement of the submanifold of fuchsian representations. Our metric and its construction generalize work of Bridgeman [9], in which \mathbb{H}^2/Γ is a closed surface.

McMullen [30] initiated the study of pressure metrics, by constructing a pressure metric on the Teichmüller space of a closed surface. His pressure metric is one way of formalizing Thurston’s notion of constructing a metric on Teichmüller space as the “Hessian of the length of a random geodesic” (see also Wolpert [48], Bonahon [4] and Fathi and Flaminio [18]) and like Thurston’s metric it agrees with the classical Weil–Peterson metric (up to scalar multiplication). Subsequently, Bridgeman [9] constructed a pressure metric on quasifuchsian space, Bridgeman, Canary, Labourie and Sambarino [10] constructed pressure metrics on deformation spaces of Anosov representations, and Pollicott and Sharp [33] constructed pressure metrics on spaces of metric graphs (see also Kao [21]). The main tool in the construction of these pressure metrics is the thermodynamic formalism for topologically transitive Anosov flows with compact support and their associated well-behaved finite Markov codings.

The major obstruction to extending the constructions of pressure metrics to deformation spaces of geometrically finite (rather than convex cocompact) Kleinian groups and related settings is that the support of the recurrent portion of the geodesic flow is not compact and hence there is not a well-behaved finite Markov coding. Mauldin and Urbański [29] and Sarig [39] extended the thermodynamical formalism to the setting of topologically mixing Markov shifts with countable alphabet and the BIP property. In the case of finite-area hyperbolic surfaces, Stadlbauer [42] and Ledrappier and Sarig [27] construct and study a topologically mixing countable Markov coding with the BIP property for the recurrent portion of the geodesic flow of the surface. In previous work, Kao [23] showed how to adapt the thermodynamic formalism in the setting of the Stadlbauer–Ledrappier–Sarig coding to construct pressure metrics on Teichmüller spaces of punctured surfaces.

We adapt the techniques developed by Bridgeman [9] and Kao [23] into our setting to construct a pressure metric which can again be naturally interpreted as the Hessian of the (renormalized) length of a random geodesic.

Theorem 9.1 *If S is a compact surface with nonempty boundary, the pressure form \mathbb{P} on $\text{QF}(S)$ induces a $\text{Mod}(S)$ –invariant path metric, which is an analytic Riemannian metric on the complement of the fuchsian locus.*

Moreover, if $v \in T_\rho(\text{QF}(S))$, then $\mathbb{P}(v, v) = 0$ if and only if ρ is fuchsian and v is a pure bending vector.

The control obtained from the thermodynamic formalism allows us to see that the topological entropy of the geodesic flow of the quasifuchsian hyperbolic 3-manifold varies analytically over $\text{QF}(S)$. We recall that the topological entropy $h(\rho)$ of ρ is the exponential growth rate of the number of closed orbits of the geodesic flow of $N_\rho = \mathbb{H}^3/\rho(\Gamma)$ of length at most T . More precisely, if

$$R_T(\rho) = \{[\gamma] \in [\Gamma] \mid 0 < \ell_\rho(\gamma) \leq T\},$$

where $[\Gamma]$ is the collection of conjugacy classes in Γ and $\ell_\rho(\gamma)$ is the translation length of the action of $\rho(\gamma)$ on \mathbb{H}^3 , then the topological entropy is given by

$$h(\rho) = \lim_{T \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\#R_T(\rho)}{T}.$$

Sullivan [45] showed that the topological entropy and the Hausdorff dimension of the limit set agree for quasifuchsian groups. So we see that the Hausdorff dimension of the limit set varies analytically over $\text{QF}(S)$, generalizing a result of Ruelle [36] for quasifuchsian deformation spaces of closed surfaces. Schapira and Tapie [40, Theorem 6.2] previously established that the entropy is C^1 on $\text{QF}(S)$ and computed its derivative (as a special case of a much more general result).

Corollary 5.3 *If S is a compact surface with nonempty boundary, then the Hausdorff dimension of the limit set varies analytically over $\text{QF}(S)$.*

Concretely, the pressure form \mathbb{P} at a representation ρ_0 is the Hessian of the renormalized pressure intersection $J(\rho_0, \cdot)$ at ρ_0 . The pressure intersection of $\rho, \eta \in \text{QF}(S)$ is given by

$$I(\rho, \eta) = \lim_{T \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{|R_T(\rho)|} \sum_{[\gamma] \in R_T(\rho)} \frac{\ell_\eta(\gamma)}{\ell_\rho(\gamma)}$$

and the renormalized pressure intersection is given by

$$J(\rho, \eta) = \frac{h(\eta)}{h(\rho)} \lim_{T \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{|R_T(\rho)|} \sum_{[\gamma] \in R_T(\rho)} \frac{\ell_\eta(\gamma)}{\ell_\rho(\gamma)}.$$

The pressure intersection was first defined by Burger [12] for pairs of convex cocompact fuchsian representations. Schapira and Tapie [40] defined an intersection function for negatively curved manifolds with an entropy gap at infinity, by generalizing the geodesic

stretch considered by Knieper [26] in the compact setting. Their definition applies in a much more general framework, but agrees with our notion in this setting; see [40, Proposition 2.17].

Let (Σ^+, σ) be the Stadlbauer–Ledrappier–Sarig coding of a fuchsian group Γ giving a finite-area uniformization of S . If $\rho \in \text{QF}(S)$, we construct a roof function $\tau_\rho: \Sigma^+ \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ whose periods are translation lengths of elements of $\rho(\Gamma)$. The key technical work in the paper is a careful analysis of these roof functions. In particular, we show that they vary analytically over $\text{QF}(S)$; see Proposition 3.1. If P is the Gurevich pressure function (on the space of all well-behaved roof functions), then the topological entropy $h(\rho)$ of ρ is the unique solution of $P(-t\tau_\rho) = 0$. Our actual working definition of the intersection function will be expressed in terms of equilibrium states on Σ^+ for the functions $-h(\rho)\tau_\rho$, but we will show in Theorem 10.3 that this thermodynamical definition agrees with the more geometric definition given above.

Following Burger [12], if $\rho, \eta \in \text{QF}(S)$, we define the *Manhattan curve*

$$\mathcal{C}(\rho, \eta) = \{(a, b) \mid a, b \geq 0, a + b > 0 \text{ and } P(-a\tau_\rho - b\tau_\eta) = 0\}.$$

The following result generalizes work of Burger [12] and Kao [22]:

Theorem (Theorems 6.1 and 10.3) *If S is a compact surface with nonempty boundary and $\rho, \eta \in \text{QF}(S)$, then $\mathcal{C}(\rho, \eta)$*

- (1) *is a closed subsegment of an analytic curve,*
- (2) *has endpoints $(h(\rho), 0)$ and $(0, h(\eta))$, and*
- (3) *is strictly convex, unless ρ and η are conjugate in $\text{Isom}(\mathbb{H}^3)$.*

Moreover, the tangent line to $\mathcal{C}(\rho, \eta)$ at $(h(\rho), 0)$ has slope $-I(\rho, \eta)$.

We use Theorem 6.1 in our proof of a rigidity result for the renormalized pressure intersection (see Corollary 7.2) and in our proof that pressure intersection is analytic on $\text{QF}(S) \times \text{QF}(S)$ (see Proposition 7.1). We also use it to obtain a rigidity theorem for weighted entropy in the spirit of the Bishop–Steger rigidity theorem for fuchsian groups; see [3]. If $a, b > 0$ and $\rho, \eta \in \text{QF}(S)$, we define the weighted entropy

$$h^{a,b}(\rho, \eta) = \lim \frac{1}{T} \#\{\gamma \in [\Gamma] \mid 0 < a\ell(\rho(\gamma)) + b\ell(\eta(\gamma)) \leq T\}.$$

Corollary 6.3 *If S is a compact surface with nonempty boundary, $\rho, \eta \in \text{QF}(S)$ and $a, b > 0$, then*

$$h^{a,b}(\rho, \eta) \leq \frac{h(\rho)h(\eta)}{bh(\rho) + ah(\eta)}$$

with equality if and only if $\rho = \eta$.

Other viewpoints If $\rho \in \text{QF}(S)$, then $N_\rho = \mathbb{H}^3/\rho(\Gamma)$ is a geometrically finite hyperbolic 3-manifold. As such, its dynamics may be analyzed using techniques from dynamics which do not rely on symbolic dynamics. For example, it naturally fits into the frameworks for geometrically finite, negatively curved manifolds developed by Dal'bo, Otal and Peigné [14], negatively curved Riemannian manifolds with bounded geometry as studied by Paulin, Pollicott and Schapira [32], and negatively curved manifolds with an entropy gap at infinity as studied by Schapira and Tapie [40]. In particular, the existence of equilibrium states and their continuous variation in our setting also follows from the work of Schapira and Tapie [40].

Since all the geodesic flows of manifolds in $\text{QF}(S)$ are Hölder orbit equivalent, one should be able to think of them all as arising from an analytically varying family of Hölder potential functions on the geodesic flow of a fixed hyperbolic 3-manifold. However, for the construction of the pressure metric it will be necessary to know that the pressure function is at least twice differentiable. Results of this form do not yet seem to be available without symbolic dynamics. We have therefore chosen to develop the theory entirely from the viewpoint of the coding throughout the paper.

Iommi, Riquelme and Velozo [20] have previously used the Dal'bo–Peigné coding [16] to study negatively curved manifolds of extended Schottky type. These manifolds include the hyperbolic 3-manifolds associated to all quasiconformal deformations of finitely generated fuchsian groups whose quotients have infinite area. In particular, they perform a phase transition analysis and show the existence and uniqueness of equilibrium states in their setting. The symbolic approach to phase transition analysis can be traced back to Iommi and Jordan [19]. Riquelme and Velozo [34] work in a more general setting which includes quasifuchsian groups with parabolics, but without a coding, and obtain a phase transition analysis for the pressure function as well as the existence of equilibrium measures.

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2 Background

2.1 Quasifuchsian space

Let S be a compact orientable surface with nonempty boundary and suppose that $\Gamma \subset \mathrm{PSL}(2, \mathbb{R})$ is a discrete torsion-free group such that \mathbb{H}^2/Γ is a finite-area hyperbolic surface homeomorphic to the interior of S . We say that $\rho: \Gamma \rightarrow \mathrm{PSL}(2, \mathbb{C})$ is *quasifuchsian* if there exists a quasiconformal homeomorphism $\phi: \widehat{\mathbb{C}} \rightarrow \widehat{\mathbb{C}}$ such that $\rho(\gamma) = \phi\gamma\phi^{-1}$ for all $\gamma \in \Gamma$. Equivalently, ρ is quasifuchsian if and only if there is an orientation-preserving bilipschitz homeomorphism from $N_\rho = \mathbb{H}^3/\rho(\Gamma)$ to $N = \mathbb{H}^3/\Gamma$ in the homotopy class determined by ρ (see Douady and Earle [17]). Let $\mathrm{QC}(\Gamma) \subset \mathrm{Hom}(\Gamma, \mathrm{PSL}(2, \mathbb{C}))$ denote the space of all quasifuchsian representations. We recall — see Maskit [28, Theorem 2] — that $\rho: \Gamma \rightarrow \mathrm{PSL}(2, \mathbb{C})$ is quasifuchsian if and only if ρ is discrete and faithful, $\rho(\partial S)$ is parabolic and $\rho(\Gamma)$ preserves a Jordan curve in $\widehat{\mathbb{C}}$.

The *quasifuchsian space* is given by

$$\mathrm{QF}(S) = \mathrm{QC}(\Gamma)/\mathrm{PSL}(2, \mathbb{C}) \subset X(S) = \mathrm{Hom}_{\mathrm{tp}}(\Gamma, \mathrm{PSL}(2, \mathbb{C}))//\mathrm{PSL}(2, \mathbb{C}),$$

where $\mathrm{Hom}_{\mathrm{tp}}(\Gamma, \mathrm{PSL}(2, \mathbb{C}))$ is the space of type-preserving representations of Γ into $\mathrm{PSL}(2, \mathbb{C})$ (ie representations taking parabolic elements of Γ to parabolic elements of $\mathrm{PSL}(2, \mathbb{C})$). We call $X(S)$ the relative character variety and it has the structure of a projective variety. The space $\mathrm{QF}(S)$ is a smooth open subset of $X(S)$, so is naturally a complex analytic manifold. (See Kapovich [24, Section 4.3] for details.) Bers [2] showed that $\mathrm{QF}(S)$ admits a natural identification with $\mathcal{T}(S) \times \mathcal{T}(S)$, where $\mathcal{T}(S)$ is the Teichmüller space of S .

If $\rho \in \mathrm{QC}(\Gamma)$ and ϕ is a quasiconformal map such that $\rho(\gamma) = \phi\gamma\phi^{-1}$ for all $\gamma \in \Gamma$, then ϕ restricts to a ρ -equivariant map $\xi_\rho: \Lambda(\Gamma) \rightarrow \Lambda(\rho(\Gamma))$, where $\Lambda(\rho(\Gamma))$ is the limit set of $\rho(\Gamma)$, ie the smallest closed $\rho(\Gamma)$ -invariant subset of $\widehat{\mathbb{C}}$. Notice that, since ξ_ρ is ρ -equivariant, it must take the attracting fixed point γ^+ of a hyperbolic element $\gamma \in \Gamma$ to the attracting fixed point $\rho(\gamma)^+$ of $\rho(\gamma)$. Since attracting fixed points of hyperbolic elements are dense in $\Lambda(\Gamma)$, ξ_ρ depends only on ρ (and not on the choice of quasiconformally conjugating map ϕ). We now record well-known fundamental properties of this limit map.

Lemma 2.1 *If $\rho \in \mathrm{QC}(\Gamma)$, then there exists a ρ -equivariant bi-Hölder continuous map*

$$\xi_\rho: \Lambda(\Gamma) \rightarrow \Lambda(\rho(\Gamma)).$$

Moreover, if $x \in \Lambda(\Gamma)$, then $\xi_\rho(x)$ varies complex analytically over $\mathrm{QC}(\Gamma)$.

Proof Since each ξ_ρ is the restriction of a quasiconformal map $\phi: \widehat{\mathbb{C}} \rightarrow \widehat{\mathbb{C}}$ and quasiconformal maps are bi-Hölder (see [1, Theorem 10.3.2]), ξ_ρ is also bi-Hölder.

Suppose that $\{\rho_z\}_{z \in \Delta}$ is a complex analytic family of representations in $QC(\Gamma)$ parametrized by the unit disk Δ . Sullivan [46, Theorem 1] showed that there is a continuous map $F: \Lambda(\Gamma) \times \Delta \rightarrow \widehat{\mathbb{C}}$ such that, if $z \in \Delta$, then $F(\cdot, z) = \xi_{\rho_z}$, and, if $x \in \Lambda(\Gamma)$, then $F(x, \cdot)$ varies holomorphically in z . Hartogs' theorem then implies that $\xi_\rho(x)$ varies complex analytically over all of $QC(\Gamma)$. \square

2.2 Countable Markov shifts

A two-sided *countable Markov shift* with countable alphabet \mathcal{A} and transition matrix $\mathbb{T} \in \{0, 1\}^{\mathcal{A} \times \mathcal{A}}$ is the set

$$\Sigma = \{x = (x_i) \in \mathcal{A}^{\mathbb{Z}} \mid t_{x_i x_{i+1}} = 1 \text{ for all } i \in \mathbb{Z}\}$$

equipped with a shift map $\sigma: \Sigma \rightarrow \Sigma$ which takes $(x_i)_{i \in \mathbb{Z}}$ to $(x_{i+1})_{i \in \mathbb{Z}}$. Notice that the shift simply moves the letter in place i into place $i - 1$, ie it shifts every letter one place to the left.

Associated to any two-sided countable Markov shift Σ is the one-sided countable Markov shift

$$\Sigma^+ = \{x = (x_i) \in \mathcal{A}^{\mathbb{N}} \mid t_{x_i x_{i+1}} = 1 \text{ for all } i \in \mathbb{N}\}$$

equipped with a shift map $\sigma: \Sigma^+ \rightarrow \Sigma^+$ which takes $(x_i)_{i \in \mathbb{N}}$ to $(x_{i+1})_{i \in \mathbb{N}}$. In this case, the shift deletes the letter x_1 and moves every other letter one place to the left. There is a natural projection map $p^+: \Sigma \rightarrow \Sigma^+$ given by $p^+(x) = x^+ = (x_i)_{i \in \mathbb{N}}$, which simply forgets all the terms to the left of x_1 . Notice that $p^+ \circ \sigma = \sigma \circ p^+$. We will work entirely with one-sided shifts, except in the final section.

One says that (Σ^+, σ) is *topologically mixing* if, for all $a, b \in \mathcal{A}$, there exists $N = N(a, b)$ such that, if $n \geq N$, then there exists $x \in \Sigma$ such that $x_1 = a$ and $x_n = b$. The shift (Σ^+, σ) has the big images and preimages property (BIP) if there exists a finite subset $\mathcal{B} \subset \mathcal{A}$ such that, if $a \in \mathcal{A}$, then there exists $b_0, b_1 \in \mathcal{B}$ such that $t_{b_0, a} = 1 = t_{a, b_1}$.

Given a one-sided countable Markov shift (Σ^+, σ) and a function $g: \Sigma^+ \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, let

$$V_n(g) = \sup\{|g(x) - g(y)| : x, y \in \Sigma^+, x_i = y_i \text{ for all } 1 \leq i \leq n\}$$

be the n^{th} variation of g . We say that g is *locally Hölder continuous* if there exists $C > 0$ and $\theta \in (0, 1)$ such that

$$V_n(g) \leq C\theta^n$$

for all $n \in \mathbb{N}$. We say that two locally Hölder continuous functions $f: \Sigma^+ \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ and $g: \Sigma^+ \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ are *cohomologous* if there exists a locally Hölder continuous function $h: \Sigma^+ \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ such that

$$f - g = h - h \circ \sigma.$$

Sarig [37] considers the associated *Gurevich pressure* of a locally Hölder continuous function $g: \Sigma^+ \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, given by

$$P(g) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} \log \sum_{\substack{x \in \text{Fix}^n \\ x_1 = a}} e^{S_n g(x)}$$

for some (any) $a \in \mathcal{A}$ where

$$S_n(g)(x) = \sum_{i=1}^n g(\sigma^i(x))$$

is the *ergodic sum* and $\text{Fix}^n = \{x \in \Sigma^+ \mid \sigma^n(x) = x\}$. The pressure of a locally Hölder continuous function f need not be finite, but Mauldin and Urbański [29] provide the following characterization of when $P(f)$ is finite:

Theorem 2.2 (Mauldin and Urbański [29, Theorem 2.1.9]) *Suppose that (Σ^+, σ) is a one-sided countable Markov shift which has BIP and is topologically mixing. If f is locally Hölder continuous, then $P(f)$ is finite if and only if*

$$Z_1(f) = \sum_{a \in \mathcal{A}} e^{\sup\{f(x):x_1=a\}} < +\infty.$$

A Borel probability measure m on Σ^+ is said to be a *Gibbs state* for a locally Hölder continuous function $g: \Sigma^+ \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ if there exists a constant $B > 1$ and $C \in \mathbb{R}$ such that

$$\frac{1}{B} \leq \frac{m([a_1, \dots, a_n])}{e^{S_n g(x) - nC}} \leq B$$

for all $x \in [a_1, \dots, a_n]$, where $[a_1, \dots, a_n]$ is the *cylinder* consisting of all $x \in \Sigma^+$ such that $x_i = a_i$ for all $1 \leq i \leq n$. Sarig [39, Theorem 4.9] shows that a locally Hölder continuous function f on a topologically mixing one-sided countable Markov shift with BIP such that $P(f)$ is finite admits a Gibbs state μ_f . Mauldin and Urbański [29, Theorem 2.2.4] show that, if a locally Hölder continuous function f on a topologically mixing one-sided countable Markov shift with BIP admits a Gibbs state, then f admits a unique shift-invariant Gibbs state. We summarize their work in the statement below:

Theorem 2.3 [29, Theorem 2.2.4; 39, Theorem 4.9] *Suppose that (Σ^+, σ) is a one-sided countable Markov shift which has BIP and is topologically mixing. If f is locally Hölder continuous and $P(f)$ is finite, then f admits a unique shift-invariant Gibbs state μ_f .*

The transfer operator is a central tool in the thermodynamic formalism. Recall that the transfer operator $\mathcal{L}_f: C^b(\Sigma^+) \rightarrow C^b(\Sigma^+)$ of a locally Hölder continuous function f over Σ^+ is defined by

$$\mathcal{L}_f(g)(x) = \sum_{y \in \sigma^{-1}(x)} e^{f(y)} g(y) \quad \text{for all } x \in \Sigma^+.$$

If (Σ^+, σ) is topologically mixing and has the BIP property, ν is a Borel probability measure for Σ^+ and $(\mathcal{L}_f)^*(\nu) = e^{P(f)}\nu$ (where $(\mathcal{L}_f)^*$ is the dual of transfer operator), then ν is a Gibbs state for f ; see Mauldin and Urbański [29, Theorem 2.3.3].

A σ -invariant Borel probability measure m on Σ^+ is said to be an *equilibrium measure* for a locally Hölder continuous function $g: \Sigma^+ \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ if

$$P(g) = h_\sigma(m) + \int_{\Sigma^+} g \, dm,$$

where $h_\sigma(m)$ is the measure-theoretic entropy of σ with respect to the measure m . Mauldin and Urbański [29] give a criterion guaranteeing the existence of a unique equilibrium state:

Theorem 2.4 [29, Theorem 2.2.9] *Suppose that (Σ^+, σ) is a one-sided countable Markov shift which has BIP and is topologically mixing. If f is locally Hölder continuous, ν_f is a shift-invariant Gibbs state for f and $-\int f \, d\nu_f < +\infty$, then ν_f is the unique equilibrium measure for f .*

We say that $\{g_u: \Sigma^+ \rightarrow \mathbb{R}\}_{u \in M}$ is a *real analytic family* if M is a real analytic manifold and, for all $x \in \Sigma^+$, $u \rightarrow g_u(x)$ is a real analytic function on M . Mauldin and Urbański [29, Theorem 2.6.12 and Propositions 2.6.13 and 2.6.14] — see also Sarig [38, Corollary 4; 39, Theorems 5.10 and 5.13] — prove real analyticity properties of the pressure function and evaluate its derivatives. We summarize their results in **Theorem 2.5**. Here the *variance* of a locally Hölder continuous function $f: \Sigma^+ \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ with respect to a probability measure m on Σ^+ is given by

$$\text{Var}(f, m) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} \int_{\Sigma^+} S_n \left(\left(f - \int_{\Sigma^+} f \, dm \right)^2 \right) dm.$$

Theorem 2.5 (Mauldin–Urbański, Sarig) *Suppose that (Σ^+, σ) is a one-sided countable Markov shift which has BIP and is topologically mixing. If $\{g_u: \Sigma^+ \rightarrow \mathbb{R}\}_{u \in M}$ is a real analytic family of locally Hölder continuous functions such that $P(g_u) < \infty$ for all u , then $u \rightarrow P(g_u)$ is real analytic.*

Moreover, if $v \in T_{u_0}M$ and there exists a neighborhood U of u_0 in M such that $-\int_{\Sigma^+} g_u dm_{g_{u_0}} < \infty$ if $u \in U$, then

$$D_v P(g_u) = \int_{\Sigma^+} D_v(g_u(x)) dm_{g_{u_0}}$$

and

$$D_v^2 P(g_u) = \text{Var}(D_v g_u, m_{g_{u_0}}) + \int_{\Sigma^+} D_v^2 g_u dm_{g_{u_0}},$$

where $m_{g_{u_0}}$ is the unique equilibrium state for g_{u_0} .

2.3 The Stadlbauer–Ledrappier–Sarig coding

Stadlbauer [42] and Ledrappier and Sarig [27] describe a one-sided countable Markov shift (Σ^+, σ) with alphabet \mathcal{A} which encodes the recurrent portion of the geodesic flow on $T^1(\mathbb{H}^2/\Gamma)$. In this section, we will sketch the construction of this coding and recall its crucial properties.

They begin with the classical coding of a free group, as described by Bowen and Series [7]. One begins with a fundamental domain D_0 for a free convex cocompact fuchsian group Γ , containing the origin in the Poincaré disk model, all of whose vertices lie in $\partial\mathbb{H}^2$, such that the set \mathcal{S} of face pairings of D_0 is a minimal symmetric generating set for Γ . One then labels any translate $\gamma(D_0)$ by the group element γ . Any geodesic ray r_z beginning at the origin and ending at $z \in \Lambda(\Gamma)$ passes through an infinite sequence of translates, so we get a sequence $c(z) = (\gamma_k)_{k \in \mathbb{N}}$. One may then turn this into an infinite sequence in \mathcal{S} by considering $b(z) = (\gamma_k \gamma_{k-1}^{-1})_{k \in \mathbb{N}}$ (where we adopt the convention that $\gamma_0 = \text{id}$.) If Γ is convex cocompact, this produces a well-behaved one-sided Markov shift $(\Sigma_{\text{BS}}^+, \sigma)$ with finite alphabet \mathcal{S} . The obvious map $\omega: \Sigma_{\text{BS}}^+ \rightarrow \Lambda(\Gamma)$ which takes $b(z)$ to z is Hölder and $(\Sigma_{\text{BS}}^+, \sigma)$ encodes the recurrent portion of the geodesic flow of \mathbb{H}^2/Γ .

If one attempts to implement this procedure when Γ is not convex cocompact, then one must omit all geodesic rays which end at a parabolic fixed point and there is no natural way to do this from a coding perspective. Moreover, if one simply restricts ω to the allowable words then ω will not be Hölder in this case. (To see that ω will not be Hölder, choose $x, y \in \Sigma_{\text{BS}}^+$ so that $x_i = y_i = \alpha$ for all $1 \leq i \leq n$, where α is a parabolic

face pairing, and $x_{n+1} \neq y_{n+1}$; then $d_{\Sigma_{\text{BS}}^+}(x, y) = e^{-n}$, while $d_{\partial\mathbb{H}^2}(\omega(x), \omega(y))$ is comparable to $1/n^2$.)

Roughly, the Stadlbauer–Ledrappier–Sarig coding begins with $c(z) = (\gamma_k)$ and clumps together all terms in $b(z) = (\gamma_k \gamma_{k-1}^{-1})$ which lie in a subword which is a high power of a parabolic element. One must then append to our alphabet all powers of minimal word length parabolic elements and disallow infinite words beginning or ending in infinitely repeating parabolic elements. When Γ is geometrically finite, but not of cofinite area, Dal’bo and Peigné [16] implemented this process to powerful effect for geometrically finite fuchsian groups with infinite-area quotients. However, when Γ has cofinite area, the actual description is more intricate. The states Stadlbauer, Ledrappier and Sarig use record a finite amount of information about both the past and the future of the trajectory.

Let \mathcal{C} be the collection of all freely reduced words in \mathcal{S} which have minimal word length in their conjugacy class and generate a maximal parabolic subgroup of Γ . Notice that the minimal word length representative of a conjugacy class of α is unique up to cyclic permutation. (One may in fact choose D_0 so that all but one pair of parabolic elements of \mathcal{C} is conjugate to a face pairing.) Since there are only finitely many conjugacy classes of maximal parabolic subgroups of Γ , \mathcal{C} is finite. They then choose a sufficiently large even number $2N$ so that the length of every element of \mathcal{C} divides $2N$ and let \mathcal{C}^* be the collection of powers of elements of \mathcal{C} of length exactly $2N$. (One may assume that two elements of \mathcal{C}^* share a subword of length at least 2 if and only if they are cyclic permutations of one another.)

Let \mathcal{A}_1 be the set of all strings $(b_0, b_1, \dots, b_{2N})$ in \mathcal{S} such that $b_0 b_1 \cdots b_{2N}$ is freely reduced in \mathcal{S} and such that neither $b_1 b_2 \cdots b_{2N}$ nor $b_0 b_1 \cdots b_{2N-1}$ lies in \mathcal{C}^* . Let \mathcal{A}_2 be the set of all freely reduced strings of the form $(b, w^s, w_1, \dots, w_{k-1}, c)$, where $w = w_1 \cdots w_{2N} \in \mathcal{C}^*$, $b \in \mathcal{S} - \{w_{2N}\}$, $1 \leq k \leq 2N$, $s \geq 1$ and $c \in \mathcal{S} - \{w_k\}$.

Let $\mathcal{A} = \mathcal{A}_1 \cup \mathcal{A}_2$ and define functions

$$r : \mathcal{A} \rightarrow \mathbb{N} \quad \text{and} \quad G : \mathcal{A} \rightarrow \Gamma$$

by letting $r(a) = 1$ if $a \in \mathcal{A}_1$ and $r(b, w^s, w_1, \dots, w_{k-1}, c) = s + 1$ otherwise. If $a = (b_0, b_1, \dots, b_{2N}) \in \mathcal{A}_1$, then $G(a) = b_1$. If $a = (b, w^s, w_1 \cdots w_{k-1}, c)$, then let $G(a) = w^{s-1} w_1 \cdots w_{k+1}$. Notice that, by construction, if $n \in \mathbb{N}$, then

$$\#(r^{-1}(n)) \leq \#(\mathcal{C}^*) (\#\mathcal{S})^2 (2N).$$

So, $r^{-1}(n)$ is always nonempty and there exists D such that $r^{-1}(n)$ has size at most D for all $n \in \mathbb{N}$, ie there are at most D states associated to each positive integer.

Given a geodesic ray r_z beginning at the origin and ending at a point z in the set $\Lambda_c(\Gamma)$ of points in the limit set which are not parabolic fixed points, let $c(z) = (\gamma_k)_{k \in \mathbb{N}}$ be the sequence of elements of Γ which record the translates of D_0 through which r_z passes. Let $b(z) = (b_k(z)) = (\gamma_k \gamma_{k-1}^{-1}) \in \mathcal{S}^{\mathbb{N}}$. We then associate to r_z a finite collection of infinite words in $\mathcal{S}^{\mathbb{N} \cup \{0\}}$, by allowing b_0 to be any element of \mathcal{S} such that $b_0 b_1 \cdots b_{2N}$ does not lie in \mathcal{C}^* .

Suppose we have a word $(b_k)_{k \in \mathbb{N} \cup \{0\}}$ arising from the previous construction. If $(b_0, b_1, \dots, b_{2N}) \in \mathcal{A}_1$, then let $x_1 = (b_0, b_1, \dots, b_{2N})$ and shift (b_i) rightward by 1 to compute x_2 . If not, let x_1 be the unique substring of $b_0 b_1 \cdots b_k \cdots$ which begins at b_0 and is an element of \mathcal{A}_2 . Then $x_1 = (b_0, w^s, w_1 \cdots w_{k-1}, b_v)$ for some $w \in \mathcal{C}^*$, $s \in \mathbb{N}$ and $v = 2Ns + k - 1$. In this case, we shift (b_i) rightward by $2N(s - 1) + k + 1$ to compute x_2 . One then simply proceeds iteratively. By construction, if $x_i \in \mathcal{A}_2$, then x_{i+1} must lie in \mathcal{A}_1 .

Examples If Γ uniformizes a once-punctured torus, then $\mathcal{S} = \{\alpha, \alpha^{-1}, \beta, \beta^{-1}\}$ is a minimal symmetric generating set for Γ and

$$\mathcal{C} = \{\alpha\beta\alpha^{-1}\beta^{-1}, \beta\alpha^{-1}\beta^{-1}\alpha, \alpha^{-1}\beta^{-1}\alpha\beta, \beta^{-1}\alpha\beta\alpha^{-1}, \beta\alpha\beta^{-1}\alpha^{-1}, \alpha\beta^{-1}\alpha^{-1}\beta, \beta^{-1}\alpha^{-1}\beta\alpha, \alpha^{-1}\beta\alpha\beta^{-1}\}.$$

If Γ uniformizes a four times-punctured sphere, then one may choose D_0 so that $\mathcal{S} = \{\alpha, \alpha^{-1}, \beta, \beta^{-1}, \gamma, \gamma^{-1}\}$ and

$$\mathcal{C} = \{\alpha, \alpha^{-1}, \beta, \beta^{-1}, \gamma, \gamma^{-1}, \alpha\beta\gamma, \beta\gamma\alpha, \gamma\alpha\beta, \gamma^{-1}\beta^{-1}\alpha^{-1}, \beta^{-1}\alpha^{-1}\gamma^{-1}, \alpha^{-1}\gamma^{-1}\beta^{-1}\}.$$

The following proposition encodes crucial properties of the coding:

Proposition 2.6 (Ledrappier and Sarig [27, Lemma 2.1] and Stadlbauer [42]) *Suppose that \mathbb{H}^2/Γ is a finite-area hyperbolic surface, then (Σ^+, σ) is topologically mixing, has the big images and preimages property (BIP), and there exists a locally Hölder continuous finite-to-one map*

$$\omega: \Sigma^+ \rightarrow \Lambda(\Gamma)$$

such that $\omega(x) = \lim(G(x_1) \cdots G(x_n))(0)$ and $\omega(x) = G(x_1)\omega(\sigma(x))$. Moreover, if γ is a hyperbolic element of Γ , then there exists $x \in \text{Fix}^n$ for some $n \in \mathbb{N}$, unique up to cyclic permutation, such that γ is conjugate to $G(x_1) \cdots G(x_n)$.

Notice that every element of \mathcal{A} can be preceded and succeeded by some element of \mathcal{A}_1 , so (Σ^+, σ) clearly has BIP. The topological mixing property is similarly easy to see directly from the definition, so the main claim of this proposition is that ω is locally Hölder continuous.

Another crucial property of the coding is that the translates of the origin associated to the Stadlbauer–Ledrappier–Sarig coding approach points in the limit set conically (see property (1) on page 15 in Ledrappier and Sarig [27]).

Lemma 2.7 (Ledrappier and Sarig [27, property (1) on page 15]) *Given $y \in \mathbb{H}^2$, there exists $L > 0$ such that, if $x \in \Sigma^+$ and $n \in \mathbb{N}$, then*

$$d(G(x_1)G(x_2) \cdots G(x_n)(0), \overrightarrow{y\omega(x)}) \leq L.$$

Since the proof of Lemma 2.7 appears in the middle of a rather technical discussion in [27], we will sketch a proof in our language. Choose a compact subset \widehat{K} of \mathbb{H}^2/Γ so that its complement is a collection of cusp regions bounded by curves which are images of horocycles in \mathbb{H}^2 . Without loss of generality we may assume that y is the origin in the Poincaré disk model for \mathbb{H}^2 . Notice that, if the portion of $\overrightarrow{b\omega(x)}$ between $\gamma_s(D_0)$ and $\gamma_{s+t}(D_0)$ lies entirely in the complement of the preimage of \widehat{K} , and $t > s$, then $\gamma_{s+t}\gamma_s^{-1}$ is a subword of a power of an element in \mathcal{C} . Let K be the intersection of the preimage of \widehat{K} with D_0 . Notice that we may assume that $y \in K$ (by perhaps enlarging \widehat{K}). Suppose the last $2N + 1$ letters of x_n are $b_r \cdots b_{r+2N}$, then $\overrightarrow{0\omega(x)}$ intersects one of $\gamma_r(K), \dots, \gamma_{r+2N}(K)$ (since otherwise $b_r \cdots b_{r+2N-1}$ or $b_{r+1} \cdots b_{r+2N+1}$ would lie in \mathcal{C}^* , which is disallowed). But then

$$d(G(x_1) \cdots G(x_n)(y), \overrightarrow{y\omega(x)}) \leq R + \text{diam}(K),$$

where

$$R = \max\{d(y, (s_1 \cdots s_p)(y)) \mid s_i \in \mathcal{S}, p \in \{1, \dots, 2N\}\}.$$

3 Roof functions for quasifuchsian groups

If $\rho \in \text{QC}(\Gamma)$, we define a *roof function* $\tau_\rho: \Sigma^+ \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ by setting

$$\tau_\rho(x) = B_{\xi_\rho(\omega(x))}(b_0, \rho(G(x_1))(b_0)),$$

where $b_0 = (0, 0, 1)$ and $B_z(x, y)$ is the Busemann function based at $z \in \partial\mathbb{H}^3$ which measures the signed distance between the horoballs based at z through x and y . In the

Poincaré upper half-space model, we write the Busemann function explicitly as

$$\widehat{B}_z(p, q) = \log \frac{|p - z|^2 h(p)}{|q - z|^2 h(q)},$$

where $z \in \mathbb{C} \subset \partial\mathbb{H}^3$, $p, q \in \mathbb{H}^3$ and $h(p)$ is the Euclidean height of p above the complex plane, and $\widehat{B}_\infty(p, q) = h(p)/h(q)$.

It follows from the cocycle property of the Busemann function that

$$S_m \tau_\rho(x) = \sum_{i=0}^{m-1} \tau_\rho(\sigma^i(x)) = B_{\xi_\rho(\omega(x))}(b_0, \rho(G(x_1) \cdots G(x_m))(b_0)).$$

In particular, if $x = \overline{(x_1, \dots, x_m)} \in \Sigma^+$, then

$$S_m \tau_\rho(x) = \ell_\rho(G(x_1) \cdots G(x_m)).$$

We say that the roof function τ_ρ is *eventually positive* if there exists $C > 0$ and $N \in \mathbb{N}$ such that, if $n \geq N$ and $x \in \Sigma^+$, then $S_n \tau_\rho(x) \geq C$.

The following lemma records crucial properties of our roof functions. It generalizes similar results of Ledrappier and Sarig [27, Lemmas 2.2 and 3.1] in the fuchsian setting.

Proposition 3.1 *The family $\{\tau_\rho\}_{\rho \in \text{QC}(\Gamma)}$ of roof functions is a real analytic family of locally Hölder continuous, eventually positive functions.*

Moreover, if $\rho \in \text{QC}(\Gamma)$, then there exists $C_\rho > 0$ and $R_\rho > 0$ such that

$$2 \log r(x_1) - C_\rho \leq \tau_\rho(x) \leq 2 \log r(x_1) + C_\rho$$

and

$$|S_n \tau_\rho(x) - d(b_0, G(x_1) \cdots G(x_n)(b_0))| \leq R_\rho$$

for all $x \in \Sigma^+$ and $n \in \mathbb{N}$.

Proof Since $\xi_\rho(q)$ varies complex analytically in ρ for all $q \in \Lambda(\Gamma)$, by Lemma 2.1, and $B_z(b_0, y)$ is real analytic in $z \in \widehat{\mathbb{C}}$ and $y \in \mathbb{H}^3$, we see that $\tau_\rho(x)$ varies analytically over $\text{QC}(\Gamma)$ for all $x \in \Sigma^+$.

Recall — see Douady and Earle [17] — that there exists $K = K(\rho) > 1$ and a ρ -equivariant K -bilipschitz map $\phi: \mathbb{H}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{H}^3$ such that $\phi(y_0) = b_0$, where y_0 is the origin in the disk model for \mathbb{H}^2 . Therefore, if L is the constant from Lemma 2.7 and $x \in \Sigma^+$, then $\rho(G(x_1) \cdots G(x_n))(b_0)$ lies within KL of the K -bilipschitz ray

$\phi(\overrightarrow{y_0\omega(x)})$). The fellow-traveler property for \mathbb{H}^3 implies that there exists $R = R(K) > 0$ such that any K -bilipschitz geodesic ray lies a Hausdorff distance at most R from the geodesic ray with the same endpoints. Therefore, if $M = KL + R$, then, for all $n \in \mathbb{N}$,

$$d(\rho(G(x_1) \cdots G(x_n))(b_0), \overrightarrow{b_0\xi_\rho(\omega(x))}) \leq M.$$

We next obtain our claimed bounds on the roof function. If $x \in \Sigma^+$, then

$$|\tau_\rho(x)| \leq d(\rho(G(x_1))(b_0), b_0),$$

so, if $a \in \mathcal{A}$, there exists C_a such that, if $x_1 = a$, then $|\tau_\rho(x)| \leq C_a$. Since our alphabet is infinite, our work is not done.

If $w \in \mathcal{C}^*$, we may normalize so that $\rho(w)(z) = z + 1$ and $b_0 = (0, 0, b_w)$ in the upper half-space model for \mathbb{H}^3 . If $z \in \mathbb{C} \subset \partial\mathbb{H}^3$ and $r > 0$, we let $B(z, r)$ denote the Euclidean ball of radius r about z in \mathbb{C} . Since g_a has length at most $2N + 1$ in the alphabet \mathcal{S} , we may define

$$c_w = \max\{|\rho(g_a)(b_0)| : G(a) = w^s g_a \text{ for some } a \in \mathcal{A}_2\},$$

where $|\rho(g_a)(b_0)|$ is the Euclidean distance from $\rho(g_a)(b_0)$ to $0 = (0, 0, 0)$. Suppose that $x \in \Sigma^+$, $r(x_1) \geq 2$ and $G(x_1) = w^s g_a$, where $s = r(a) - 2$. By definition, $\rho(g_a)(b_0) \in B(0, c_w)$, so

$$\rho(w^s g_a)(b_0) = \rho(w^s)(\rho(g_a)(b_0)) \in \rho(w^s)(B(0, c_w)) = B(s, c_w).$$

Let $S = \max\{e^M c_w : w \in \mathcal{C}^*\}$. If $s > S$, then b_0 does not lie in $B(s, e^M c_w)$, but $\overrightarrow{b_0\xi_\rho(\omega(x))}$ passes through $B(s, e^M c_w)$, which implies that $\xi_\rho(\omega(x)) \in B(s, e^M c_w)$. It then follows from our formula for the Busemann function that

$$\begin{aligned} \tau_\rho(x) &= \log \frac{|b_0 - \xi_\rho(\omega(x))|^2 h(\rho(w^s g_a)(b_0))}{|\rho(w^s g_a)(b_0) - \xi_\rho(\omega(x))|^2 h(b_0)} \\ &\leq \log \frac{(b_w^2 + (s + e^M c_w)^2) h(\rho(g_a)(b_0))}{h(\rho(g_a)(b_0))^2 b_w} = \log \frac{b_w^2 + (s + e^M c_w)^2}{h(\rho(g_a)(b_0)) b_w}. \end{aligned}$$

Similarly,

$$\tau_\rho(x) \geq \log \frac{(b_w^2 + (s - e^L c_w)^2) h(\rho(g_a)(b_0))}{(h(\rho(g_a)(b_0))^2 + e^{2M} c_w^2) b_w}.$$

Since there are only finitely many choices of g_a , it is easy to see that there exists C_w such that

$$2 \log r(x_1) - C_w \leq \tau_\rho(x) \leq 2 \log r(x_1) + C_w$$

whenever $x \in \Sigma^+$, $r(x_1) > S + 2$ and $G(x_1) = w^s g_a$. Since there are only finitely many w in C^* and only finitely many words a with $r(a) \leq S + 2$, we see that there exists C_ρ such that

$$2 \log r(x_1) - C_\rho \leq \tau_\rho(x) \leq 2 \log r(x_1) + C_\rho$$

for all $x \in \Sigma^+$.

We next show that τ_ρ is locally Hölder continuous. Since ω is locally Hölder continuous, there exists A and $\alpha > 0$ such that, if $x, y \in \Sigma^+$ and $x_i = y_i$ for $1 \leq i \leq n$, then

$$d(\omega(x), \omega(y)) \leq Ae^{-\alpha n}.$$

Since ξ_ρ is Hölder, there exists C and $\beta > 0$ such that $d(\xi_\rho(z), \xi_\rho(w)) \leq Cd(z, w)^\beta$ for all $z, w \in \Lambda(\Gamma)$, so

$$d(\xi_\rho(\omega(x)), \xi_\rho(\omega(y))) \leq CA^\beta e^{-\alpha\beta n}.$$

If $a \in \mathcal{A}$, then let

$$D_a = \sup \left\{ \left| \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \Big|_{z=z_0} B_z(b_0, \rho(G(a))(b_0)) \right| : z_0 = \xi_\rho(\omega(x)) \text{ and } x_1 = a \right\},$$

so

$$\sup\{|\tau_\rho(x) - \tau_\rho(y)| : x, y \in [a, x_2, \dots, x_n]\} \leq D_a CA^\beta e^{-\alpha\beta n}.$$

However, the best general estimate one can have on D_a is $O(r(a))$, so we will have to dig a little deeper.

We again work in the upper half-space model, and assume that $r(a) > S + 2$ and $G(a) = w^s g_a$, where $s = r(a) - 2$ and normalize as before so that $\rho(w)(z) = z + 1$. We then map the limit set into the boundary of the upper half-space model by setting $\widehat{\xi}_\rho = T \circ \xi_\rho$, where T is a conformal automorphism which takes the Poincaré ball model to the upper half-space model and takes the fixed point of $\rho(w)$ to ∞ . Notice that T is K_w -bilipschitz on $T^{-1}(B(0, e^M c_w))$. Therefore, if $x, y \in [a, x_2, \dots, x_n]$, then

$$|\widehat{\xi}_\rho(x) - \widehat{\xi}_\rho(y) = |\widehat{\xi}_\rho(w^{-s}(x)) - \widehat{\xi}_\rho(w^{-s}(y))| \leq K_w CA^\beta e^{-\alpha\beta(n-1)}.$$

Moreover, there exists D_w such that

$$\left| \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \Big|_{z=z_0} \widehat{B}_z(b_0, \rho(G(a))(b_0)) \right| \leq D_w$$

if $z_0 \in \rho(w)^s(B(0, e^M c_w))$, so

$$\sup\{|\tau_\rho(x) - \tau_\rho(y)| : x, y \in [a, x_2, \dots, x_n]\} \leq K_w D_w CA^\beta e^{-\alpha\beta(n-1)}.$$

Since there are only finitely many a where $r(a) \leq S + 2$ and only finitely many choices of w , our bounds are uniform over \mathcal{A} and so τ_ρ is locally Hölder continuous.

It remains to check that τ_ρ is eventually positive. Since

$$d(\rho(\gamma_n)(b_0), \overrightarrow{b_0 \xi_\rho(\omega(x))}) \leq M$$

for all $n \in \mathbb{N}$, we see that

$$|S_n \tau_\rho(x) - d(b_0, G(x_1) \cdots G(x_n)(b_0))| \leq 2M = R_\rho.$$

Since the set

$$\mathcal{B} = \{\gamma \in \Gamma \mid d(\rho(\gamma)(b_0), b_0) \leq 2R_\rho\}$$

is finite, there exists \hat{N} such that, if γ has word length at least \hat{N} (in the generators, given \mathcal{S}), then γ does not lie in \mathcal{B} . Therefore, if $n \geq \hat{N}$ and $x \in \Sigma^+$, then $S_n \tau_\rho(x) > R_\rho > 0$. Thus, τ_ρ is eventually positive. \square

It is a standard feature of the thermodynamic formalism that one may replace an eventually positive roof function by a roof function which is strictly positive and cohomologous to the original roof function. (For a statement and proof which includes the current situation, see [8, Lemma 3.3].)

Corollary 3.2 *If $\rho \in \text{QC}(\Gamma)$, there exists a locally Hölder continuous function $\hat{\tau}_\rho$ and $c > 0$ such that $\hat{\tau}_\rho(x) \geq c$ for all $x \in \Sigma^+$ and $\hat{\tau}_\rho$ is cohomologous to τ_ρ .*

4 Phase transition analysis

We begin by extending Kao’s phase transition analysis — see Kao [23, Theorem 4.1] — which characterizes which linear combinations of a pair of roof functions have finite pressure. The primary use of this analysis will be in the case of a single roof function, ie when $a = 1$ and $b = 0$. However, we will use the full force of this result in the proof of our Manhattan curve theorem; see Theorem 6.1.

Theorem 4.1 *If $\rho, \eta \in \text{QC}(\Gamma)$, $t \in \mathbb{R}$ and $a + b > 0$, then $P(-t(a\tau_\rho + b\tau_\eta))$ is finite if and only if $t > 1/2(a + b)$. Moreover, $P(-t(a\tau_\rho + b\tau_\eta))$ is monotone decreasing and analytic in t on $(1/2(a + b), \infty)$, and*

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow 1/2(a+b)^+} P(-t(a\tau_\rho + b\tau_\eta)) = +\infty.$$

If, in addition, $a, b \geq 0$, then

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} P(-t(a\tau_\rho + b\tau_\eta)) = -\infty.$$

Riquelme and Velozo [34, Theorem 1.4] previously established results closely related to Theorem 4.1 in the more general setting of negatively curved manifolds with bounded geometry.

Proof Recall from Theorem 2.2 that, since $-t(a\tau_\rho + b\tau_\eta)$ is locally Hölder continuous and (Σ^+, σ) is a one-sided, topologically mixing countable Markov shift with BIP, $P(-t(a\tau_\rho + b\tau_\eta))$ is finite if and only if $Z_1(-t(a\tau_\rho + b\tau_\eta)) < +\infty$. Since there exists $D \in \mathbb{N}$ such that $\#r^{-1}(n) \leq D$ for all $n \in \mathbb{N}$, Proposition 3.1 implies that

$$Z_1(-t(a\tau_\rho + b\tau_\eta)) \leq D \sum_{n=1}^\infty e^{-t(a+b)(2 \log n - \max\{C_\rho, C_\eta\})},$$

so $P(-t(a\tau_\rho + b\tau_\eta)) < +\infty$ if $t > 1/2(a + b)$. Similarly, since $r^{-1}(n)$ is nonempty if $n \geq 1$, we see that

$$Z_1(-t(a\tau_\rho + b\tau_\eta)) \geq \sum_{n=1}^\infty e^{-t(a+b)(2 \log n + \max\{C_\rho, C_\eta\})},$$

so $P(-t(a\tau_\rho + b\tau_\eta)) = +\infty$ if $t \leq 1/2(a + b)$ and

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow 1/2(a+b)^+} Z_1(-t(a\tau_\rho + b\tau_\eta)) = +\infty.$$

It follows from the definition that $P(-t(a\tau_\rho + b\tau_\eta))$ is monotone decreasing in t and Theorem 2.5 implies that it is analytic in t on $(1/2(a + b), \infty)$. In the proof of [29, Theorem 2.1.9], Mauldin and Urbański show that, given a locally Hölder continuous function f on a one-sided countable Markov shift which is topologically mixing and has property BIP, there exist constants $q, s, M, m > 0$ such that, for any $n \in \mathbb{N}$,

$$\sum_{i=n}^{n+s(n-1)} Z_i(f) \geq \frac{e^{-M+(M-m)n}}{q^{n-1}} Z_1(f)^n,$$

where, if E^n is the set of allowable words of length n in \mathcal{A} , then

$$Z_n(f) = \sum_{w \in E^n} e^{\sup\{\mathcal{S}_n f(x) \mid x_i = w_i \text{ for all } 1 \leq i \leq n\}} \quad \text{and} \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} \log Z_n(f) = P(f).$$

It follows that, for all n , there exists $A > 0$ and $\hat{n} \in [n, n + s(n - 1)]$ such that $Z_{\hat{n}} \geq A^n Z_1(f)^n$, so $P(f) \geq (1/(1 + s))Z_1(f) - \log A$. Therefore,

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow 1/2(a+b)^+} P(-t(a\tau_\rho + b\tau_\eta)) = +\infty.$$

If $a, b \geq 0$ and $x \in \text{Fix}^n$, then $S_n(a\tau_\rho + b\tau_\eta)(x) > 0$, so, if $t > 1$, then

$$\sum_{\substack{x \in \text{Fix}^n \\ x_1 = a}} e^{S_n(-t(a\tau_\rho + b\tau_\eta))(x)} \leq \frac{1}{t} \sum_{\substack{x \in \text{Fix}^n \\ x_1 = a}} e^{S_n(-a\tau_\rho - b\tau_\eta)(x)}$$

since $c^t \leq (1/t)c$ if $0 \leq c \leq 1$ and $t > 1$. Therefore,

$$P(-t(a\tau_\rho + b\tau_\eta)) \leq P(-a\tau_\rho - b\tau_\eta) - \log t,$$

so $\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} P(-t(a\tau_\rho + b\tau_\eta)) = -\infty$. □

5 Entropy and Hausdorff dimension

Theorem 4.1 implies that, if $\rho \in \text{QC}(\Gamma)$, then there is a unique solution $h(\rho) > \frac{1}{2}$ to $P(-h(\rho)\tau_\rho) = 0$. This unique solution $h(\rho)$ is the *topological entropy* of ρ ; see the discussion in Kao [23, Section 5]. **Theorem 2.5** and the implicit function theorem then imply that $h(\rho)$ varies analytically over $\text{QC}(\Gamma)$, generalizing a result of Ruelle [36] in the convex cocompact case. Since the entropy $h(\rho)$ is invariant under conjugation, we obtain analyticity of entropy over $\text{QF}(S)$. We recall that Schapira and Tapie [40, Theorem 6.2] previously established that the entropy is C^1 on $\text{QF}(S)$.

Theorem 5.1 *If S is a compact hyperbolic surface with nonempty boundary, then the topological entropy varies analytically over $\text{QF}(S)$.*

Sullivan [45] showed that the topological entropy $h(\rho)$ agrees with the Hausdorff dimension of the limit set $\Lambda(\rho(\Gamma))$.

Theorem 5.2 (Sullivan [45; 47]) *If $\rho \in \text{QC}(\Gamma)$, then its topological entropy $h(\rho)$ is the exponential growth rate of the number of closed geodesics of length less than T in $N_\rho = \mathbb{H}^3/\rho(\Gamma)$. Moreover, $h(\rho)$ is the Hausdorff dimension of the limit set $\Lambda(\rho(\Gamma))$.*

Theorems 5.1 and 5.2 together imply that the Hausdorff dimension of the limit set varies analytically.

Corollary 5.3 *The Hausdorff dimension of $\Lambda(\rho(\Gamma))$ varies analytically over $\text{QC}(\Gamma)$.*

Remarks (1) Sullivan [47] also showed that $h(\rho)$ is the critical exponent of the Poincaré series

$$Q_\rho(s) = \sum_{\gamma \in \Gamma} e^{-sd(b_0, \rho(\gamma)(b_0))},$$

ie $Q_\rho(s)$ diverges if $s < h(\rho)$ and converges if $s > h(\rho)$.

- (2) Bowen [6] showed that, if $\rho \in \text{QF}(S)$ and S is a closed surface, then $h(\rho) \geq 1$, with equality if and only if ρ is fuchsian. Sullivan [44, page 66]—see also Xie [49]—observed that Bowen’s rigidity result extends to the case when \mathbb{H}^2/Γ has finite area.

6 Manhattan curves

If $\rho, \eta \in \text{QC}(\Gamma)$, we define, following Burger [12], the *Manhattan curve*

$$\mathcal{C}(\rho, \eta) = \{(a, b) \in D \mid P(-a\tau_\rho - b\tau_\eta) = 0\},$$

where $D = \{(a, b) \in \mathbb{R}^2 \mid a, b \geq 0 \text{ and } (a, b) \neq (0, 0)\}$. Notice that, since the Gurevich pressure is defined in terms of lengths of closed geodesics, if $\hat{\rho}$ is conjugate (or complex conjugate) to ρ and $\hat{\eta}$ is conjugate (or complex conjugate) to η , then $\mathcal{C}(\rho, \eta) = \mathcal{C}(\hat{\rho}, \hat{\eta})$.

One may give an alternative characterization by noticing that $P(-ab_\rho - b\tau_\eta) = 0$ if and only if

$$h^{a,b}(\rho, \eta) = \lim_{T \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{T} \log \#\{\gamma \in [\Gamma] \mid 0 < a\ell_\rho(\gamma) + b\ell_\eta(\gamma) \leq T\} = 1,$$

where $[\Gamma]$ is the collection of conjugacy classes in Γ . Moreover, $h^{a,b}(\rho, \eta)$ is also the critical exponent of

$$Q_{\rho, \eta}^{a,b}(s) = \sum_{\gamma \in \Gamma} e^{-s(ad(0, \rho(\gamma)(0)) + bd(0, \eta(\gamma)(0)))}$$

(see Kao [22, Theorem 4.8, Remark 4.9 and Lemma 4.10]).

Theorem 6.1 *If $\rho, \eta \in \text{QC}(\Gamma)$, then $\mathcal{C}(\rho, \eta)$*

- (1) *is a closed subsegment of an analytic curve,*
- (2) *has endpoints $(h(\rho), 0)$ and $(0, h(\eta))$, and*
- (3) *is strictly convex, unless ρ and η are conjugate in $\text{Isom}(\mathbb{H}^3)$.*

Moreover, the tangent line to $\mathcal{C}(\rho, \eta)$ at $(h(\rho), 0)$ has slope

$$\frac{\int \tau_\eta \, dm_{-h(\rho)\tau_\rho}}{\int \tau_\rho \, dm_{-h(\rho)\tau_\rho}}.$$

Burger [12] established Theorem 6.1 for convex cocompact fuchsian groups, with the exception of the analyticity of the Manhattan curve, which was established by Sharp [41].

Notice that, if ρ and η are conjugate in $\text{Isom}(\mathbb{H}^3)$, then $\tau_\rho = \tau_\eta$, so $\mathcal{C}(\rho, \eta)$ is a straight line. We will need the following technical result in the proof of [Theorem 6.1](#):

Lemma 6.2 *If $\rho, \eta, \theta \in \text{QC}(\Gamma)$, $2(a + b) > 1$ and $P(-a\tau_\rho - b\tau_\eta) = 0$, then there exists a unique equilibrium state $m_{-a\tau_\rho - b\tau_\eta}$ for $-a\tau_\rho - b\tau_\eta$ and*

$$0 < \int_{\Sigma^+} \tau_\theta \, dm_{-a\tau_\rho - b\tau_\eta} < +\infty.$$

Proof Notice that, since $P(-a\tau_\rho - b\tau_\eta) = 0$, there exists a unique shift-invariant Gibbs state $m_{-a\tau_\rho - b\tau_\eta}$ for $-a\tau_\rho - b\tau_\eta$; see [Theorem 2.3](#). However, by [[29](#), Lemma 2.2.8],

$$\int_{\Sigma^+} a\tau_\rho + b\tau_\eta \, dm_{-a\tau_\rho - b\tau_\eta} < +\infty$$

if and only if

$$\sum_{s \in \mathcal{A}} I(a\tau_\rho + b\tau_\eta, s) e^{I(-a\tau_\rho - b\tau_\eta, s)} < \infty,$$

where $I(f, s) = \inf\{f(x) \mid x \in \Sigma, x_1 = s\}$. But, by [Proposition 3.1](#),

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{a \in \mathcal{A}} \inf(a\tau_\rho + b\tau_\eta|_{[a]}) e^{\inf(-a\tau_\rho - b\tau_\eta|_{[a]})} \\ \leq D \sum_{n \in \mathbb{N}} (|a|C_\rho + |b|C_\eta + 2(a + b) \log n) e^{|a|C_\rho + |b|C_\eta - 2(a + b) \log n} \\ = D e^{|a|C_\rho + |b|C_\eta} \sum_{n \in \mathbb{N}} \frac{|a|C_\rho + |b|C_\eta + 2(a + b) \log n}{n^{2(a + b)}}, \end{aligned}$$

which converges, since $2(a + b) > 1$. [Theorem 2.4](#) then implies that $dm_{-a\tau_\rho - b\tau_\eta}$ is the unique equilibrium state for $-a\tau_\rho - b\tau_\eta$.

[Proposition 3.1](#) implies that there exists $B > 1$ such that, if n is large enough, then

$$\frac{1}{B} \leq \frac{\tau_\theta(x)}{a\tau_\rho(x) + b\tau_\eta(x)} \leq B$$

for all $x \in \Sigma^+$ such that $r(x_1) > n$. (For example, if $\log n > 4 \max\{aC_\rho + bC_\eta, C_\theta, 1\}$, then we may choose $B = 8(a + b)$.) Since τ_θ is locally Hölder continuous, it is bounded on the remainder of Σ^+ . Therefore, since $\int_{\Sigma^+} a\tau_\rho + b\tau_\eta \, dm_{-a\tau_\rho - b\tau_\eta} < +\infty$, we see that

$$\int_{\Sigma^+} \tau_\theta \, dm_{-a\tau_\rho - b\tau_\eta} < +\infty.$$

Now notice that, since τ_θ is cohomologous to a positive function $\hat{\tau}_\theta$, by [Corollary 3.2](#),

$$\int_{\Sigma^+} \tau_\theta \, dm_{-a\tau_\rho - b\tau_\eta} = \int_{\Sigma^+} \hat{\tau}_\theta \, dm_{-a\tau_\rho - b\tau_\eta} > 0. \quad \square$$

Proof of Theorem 6.1 Recall that $t = h(\rho)$ is the unique solution to $P(-t\tau_\rho) = 0$ (see the discussion at the beginning of Section 5). So, the intersection of the Manhattan curve with the boundary of D consists of the points $(h(\rho), 0)$ and $(0, h(\eta))$.

Let

$$\widehat{D} = \{(a, b) \in \mathbb{R}^2 \mid a + b > \frac{1}{2}\}.$$

Theorem 4.1 implies that P is finite on \widehat{D} . Lemma 6.2 implies that, if $a, b \in \widehat{D}$ and $P(-a\tau_\rho - b\tau_\eta) = 0$, then there is an equilibrium state $m_{-a\tau_\rho - b\tau_\eta}$ for $-a\tau_\rho - b\tau_\eta$ and that $\int_{\Sigma^+} \tau_\theta dm_{-a\tau_\rho - b\tau_\eta}$ is finite for all $\theta \in \text{QC}(\Gamma)$. Theorem 2.5 then implies that

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial}{\partial a} P(-a\tau_\rho - b\tau_\eta) &= \int_{\Sigma^+} -\tau_\rho dm_{-a\tau_\rho - b\tau_\eta}, \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial b} P(-a\tau_\rho - b\tau_\eta) &= \int_{\Sigma^+} -\tau_\eta dm_{-a\tau_\rho - b\tau_\eta}. \end{aligned}$$

Since $\int_{\Sigma^+} -\tau_\rho dm_{-a\tau_\rho - b\tau_\eta}$ and $\int_{\Sigma^+} -\tau_\eta dm_{-a\tau_\rho - b\tau_\eta}$ are both nonzero, P is a submersion on \widehat{D} . Since P is analytic on \widehat{D} , the implicit function theorem then implies that

$$\widehat{C}(\rho, \eta) = \{(a, b) \in \widehat{D} \mid P(-a\tau_\rho - b\tau_\eta) = 0\}$$

is an analytic curve and that, if $(a, b) \in \mathcal{C}(\rho, \eta)$, then the slope of the tangent line to $\mathcal{C}(\rho, \eta)$ at (a, b) is given by

$$c(a, b) = -\frac{\int_{\Sigma^+} \tau_\eta dm_{-a\tau_\rho - b\tau_\eta}}{\int_{\Sigma^+} \tau_\rho dm_{-a\tau_\rho - b\tau_\eta}}.$$

Notice that $\mathcal{C}(\rho, \eta)$ is the lower boundary of the region

$$\widehat{C}(\rho, \eta) = \{(a, b) \mid Q_{\rho, \eta}^{a, b}(1) < \infty\}.$$

The Hölder inequality implies that, if $(a, b), (c, d) \in \widehat{C}(\rho, \eta)$ and $t \in [0, 1]$, then

$$Q_{\rho, \eta}^{ta+(1-t)c, tb+(1-t)d} \leq Q(a, b)^t Q(c, d)^{1-t},$$

so $\widehat{C}(\rho, \eta)$ is convex. Therefore, $\mathcal{C}(\rho, \eta)$ is convex.

A convex analytic curve is strictly convex if and only if it is not a line, so it remains to show that ρ and η are conjugate in $\text{Isom}(\mathbb{H}^3)$ if $\mathcal{C}(\rho, \eta)$ is a straight line. So suppose that $\mathcal{C}(\rho, \eta)$ is a straight line with slope $c = -h(\rho)/h(\eta)$. In particular,

$$\begin{aligned} (1) \quad \frac{h(\rho)}{h(\eta)} = -c &= -c(h(\rho), 0) = \frac{\int_{\Sigma^+} \tau_\eta dm_{-h(\rho)\tau_\rho}}{\int_{\Sigma^+} \tau_\rho dm_{-h(\rho)\tau_\rho}} \\ &= -c(0, h(\eta)) = \frac{\int_{\Sigma^+} \tau_\eta dm_{-h(\eta)\tau_\eta}}{\int_{\Sigma^+} \tau_\rho dm_{-h(\eta)\tau_\eta}}. \end{aligned}$$

By definition,

$$h(m_{-h(\eta)\tau_\eta}) - h(\eta) \int_{\Sigma^+} \tau_\eta dm_{-h(\eta)\tau_\eta} = 0,$$

so, applying (1), we see that

$$\begin{aligned} h(m_{-h(\eta)\tau_\eta}) - h(\rho) \int_{\Sigma^+} \tau_\rho dm_{-h(\eta)\tau_\eta} &= h(\eta) \int_{\Sigma^+} \tau_\eta dm_{-h(\eta)\tau_\eta} - h(\rho) \int_{\Sigma^+} \tau_\rho dm_{-h(\eta)\tau_\eta} \\ &= 0. \end{aligned}$$

Since $P(-h(\rho)\tau_\rho) = 0$, this implies that $m_{-h(\eta)\tau_\eta}$ is an equilibrium measure for $-h(\rho)\tau_\rho$. Therefore, by uniqueness of equilibrium measures, $m_{-h(\eta)\tau_\eta} = m_{-h(\eta)\tau_\rho}$. Sarig [39, Theorem 4.8] showed that this only happens when $-h(\rho)\tau_\rho$ and $-h(\eta)\tau_\eta$ are cohomologous, so the Livsic theorem [39, Theorem 1.1] (see also Mauldin and Urbański [29, Theorem 2.2.7]) implies that

$$\ell_\rho(\gamma) = \frac{h(\eta)}{h(\rho)} \ell_\eta(\gamma)$$

for all $\gamma \in \Gamma$. Kim [25, Theorem 3] proved that, if $\ell_\rho(\gamma) = c\ell_\eta(\gamma)$ for all $\gamma \in \Gamma$, then ρ and η are conjugate in $\text{Isom}(\mathbb{H}^3)$. □

As a nearly immediate corollary, one obtains a generalization of the rigidity results of Bishop and Steger [3] and Burger [12]:

Corollary 6.3 *If $\rho, \eta \in \text{QC}(\Gamma)$ and $(a, b) \in D$, then*

$$h^{a,b}(\rho, \eta) \leq \frac{h(\rho)h(\eta)}{bh(\rho) + ah(\eta)}$$

with equality if and only if ρ and η are conjugate in $\text{Isom}(\mathbb{H}^3)$.

7 Pressure intersection

We define the *pressure intersection* on $\text{QC}(\Gamma) \times \text{QC}(\Gamma)$, given by

$$I(\rho, \eta) = \frac{\int_{\Sigma^+} \tau_\eta dm_{-h(\rho)\tau_\rho}}{\int_{\Sigma^+} \tau_\rho dm_{-h(\rho)\tau_\rho}}.$$

It follows from Lemma 6.2 that $I(\rho, \eta)$ is well defined. We also define a *renormalized pressure intersection*

$$J(\rho, \eta) = \frac{h(\eta)}{h(\rho)} I(\rho, \eta).$$

We notice that the pressure intersection and renormalized pressure intersection vary analytically in ρ and η .

Proposition 7.1 Both $I(\rho, \eta)$ and $J(\rho, \eta)$ vary analytically over $\text{QC}(\Gamma) \times \text{QC}(\Gamma)$.

Proof By Theorem 4.1, Proposition 3.1 and Theorem 2.5, $P = P(-a\tau_\rho - b\tau_\eta)$ is analytic on

$$R = \{(\rho, \eta, (a, b), t) \in \text{QC}(\Gamma) \times \text{QC}(\Gamma) \times \widehat{D}\}.$$

Since we observed, in the proof of Theorem 6.1, that the restriction of P to $\{\rho\} \times \{\eta\} \times \widehat{D}$ is a submersion for all $\rho, \eta \in \text{QC}(\Gamma)$, P itself is a submersion, and $V = P^{-1}(0) \cap R$ is an analytic submanifold of R of codimension one. Then $-I(\rho, \eta)$ is the slope of the tangent line to $V \cap \{(\rho, \eta) \times \widehat{D}\}$ at the point $(\rho, \eta, (h(\rho), 0))$, so $I(\rho, \eta)$ is analytic. Theorem 5.1 then implies that $J(\rho, \eta)$ is analytic. \square

We obtain the following rigidity theorem as a consequence of Theorem 6.1. The inequality portion of this result was previously established by Schapira and Tapie [40, Corollary 3.17].

Corollary 7.2 If $\rho, \eta \in \text{QC}(\Gamma)$, then

$$J(\rho, \eta) \geq 1$$

with equality if and only if ρ and η are conjugate in $\text{Isom}(\mathbb{H}^3)$.

Proof Recall that the slope $c = c(h(\rho), 0)$ of $\mathcal{C}(\rho, \eta)$ at $(h(\rho), 0)$ is given by

$$c = -\frac{\int_{\Sigma^+} \tau_\eta dm_{-h(\rho)\tau_\rho}}{\int_{\Sigma^+} \tau_\rho dm_{-h(\rho)\tau_\rho}} = -I(\rho, \eta).$$

However, by Theorem 6.1,

$$c \leq -\frac{h(\rho)}{h(\eta)}$$

with equality if and only if ρ and η are conjugate in $\text{Isom}(\mathbb{H}^3)$. Our corollary follows immediately. \square

8 The pressure form

We may define an analytic section $s : \text{QF}(S) \rightarrow \text{QC}(\Gamma)$ so that $s([\rho])$ is an element of the conjugacy class of ρ . Choose coprime hyperbolic elements α and β in Γ and let $s(\rho)$ be the unique element of $[\rho]$ such that $s(\rho)(\alpha)$ has attracting fixed point 0 and repelling fixed point ∞ and $s(\rho)(\beta)$ has attracting fixed point 1. This will allow us to abuse notation and regard $\text{QF}(S)$ as a subset of $\text{QC}(\Gamma)$.

Following Bridgeman [9] and McMullen [30], we define an analytic pressure form \mathbb{P} on the tangent bundle $T\text{QF}(S)$ of $\text{QF}(S)$, by letting

$$\mathbb{P}_{T_{[\rho]}\text{QF}(S)} = s^*(\text{Hess}(J(s(\rho), \cdot))|_{T_{s(\rho)}s(\text{QF}(S))}),$$

which we rewrite with our abuse of notation as

$$\mathbb{P}_{T_\rho\text{QF}(S)} = \text{Hess}(J(\rho, \cdot)).$$

Corollary 7.2 implies that \mathbb{P} is nonnegative, ie $\mathbb{P}(v, v) \geq 0$ for all $v \in T\text{QF}(S)$.

Since \mathbb{P} is nonnegative, we can define a path pseudometric on $\text{QF}(S)$ by setting

$$d_{\mathbb{P}}(\rho, \eta) = \inf \left\{ \int_0^1 \sqrt{\mathbb{P}(\gamma'(t), \gamma'(t))} dt \right\},$$

where the infimum is taken over all smooth paths in $\text{QF}(S)$ joining ρ to η .

We now derive a standard criterion for when a tangent vector is degenerate with respect to \mathbb{P} ; see also [11, Corollary 2.5; 10, Lemma 9.3].

Lemma 8.1 *If $v \in T_\rho\text{QF}(S)$, then $\mathbb{P}(v, v) = 0$ if and only if*

$$D_v(h\ell_\gamma) = 0$$

for all $\gamma \in \Gamma$.

Proof Let \mathcal{H}_0 denote the space of pressure-zero, locally Hölder continuous functions on Σ^+ . We have a well-defined thermodynamic mapping $\psi : \text{QF}(S) \rightarrow \mathcal{H}_0$ given by $\psi(\rho) = -h(s(\rho))\tau_{s(\rho)}$. Notice that, by **Proposition 3.1** and **Theorem 5.1**, $\psi(\text{QF}(S))$ is a real analytic family.

Suppose that $\{\rho_t\}_{t \in (-\epsilon, \epsilon)}$ is a one-parameter analytic family in $\text{QF}(S)$ and $v = \dot{\rho}_0$. Then

$$\frac{d^2}{dt^2} \Big|_{t=0} J(\rho_0, \rho_t) = \frac{d^2}{dt^2} \left(\frac{\int_{\Sigma^+} \psi(\rho_t) dm_{\psi(\rho_0)}}{\int_{\Sigma^+} \psi(\rho_0) dm_{\psi(\rho_0)}} \right) = \frac{\int_{\Sigma^+} \ddot{\psi}_0 dm_{\psi(\rho_0)}}{\int_{\Sigma^+} \psi(\rho_0) dm_{\psi(\rho_0)}},$$

where

$$\ddot{\psi}_0 = \frac{d^2}{dt^2} \Big|_{t=0} \psi(\rho_t).$$

Theorem 2.5 implies that

$$0 = \frac{d^2}{dt^2} \Big|_{t=0} P(\psi(t)) = \text{Var}(\dot{\psi}_0, m_{\psi(0)}) + \int_{\Sigma^+} \ddot{\psi}_0 dm_{\psi(\rho_0)},$$

where

$$\dot{\psi}_0 = \frac{d}{dt} \Big|_{t=0} \psi(\rho_t),$$

so

$$\frac{d^2}{dt^2} \Big|_{t=0} J(\rho_0, \rho_t) = - \frac{\text{Var}(\dot{\psi}_0, m_{\psi(0)})}{\int_{\Sigma^+} \psi(\rho_0) dm_{\psi(\rho_0)}}.$$

Recall — see Sarig [39, Theorem 5.12] — that $\text{Var}(\dot{\psi}_0, m_{\psi(0)}) = 0$ if and only if $\dot{\psi}_0$ is cohomologous to a constant function C . On the other hand, since $P(\psi_t) = 0$ for all t , the formula for the derivative of the pressure function gives that

$$0 = \frac{d}{dt} \Big|_{t=0} P(\psi_t) = \int_{\Sigma^+} \dot{\psi}_0 dm_{\psi(\rho_0)},$$

so C must equal 0. However, $\dot{\psi}_0$ is cohomologous to 0 if and only if, for all $x \in \text{Fix}^n$ and all n ,

$$0 = S_n \dot{\psi}_0(x) = \frac{d}{dt} \Big|_{t=0} S_n \psi_t(x) = \frac{d}{dt} \Big|_{t=0} (h(\rho_t) \ell_{G(x_1) \cdots G(x_n)}(\rho_t))$$

(see [39, Theorem 1.1]). Moreover, for every hyperbolic element $\gamma \in \Gamma$, there exists $x \in \text{Fix}^n$ (for some n) such that γ is conjugate to $G(x_1) \cdots G(x_n)$, so $\ell_\gamma(\rho_t) = \ell_{G(x_1) \cdots G(x_n)}(\rho_t)$ for all t . If $\gamma \in \Gamma$ is not hyperbolic, then $\ell_\gamma(\rho_t) = 0$ for all t , so

$$\frac{d}{dt} \Big|_{t=0} (h(\rho_t) \ell_\gamma(\rho_t)) = 0$$

in every case. Therefore, $\dot{\psi}_0$ is cohomologous to 0 if and only if

$$\frac{d}{dt} \Big|_{t=0} (h(\rho_t) \ell_\gamma(\rho_t)) = 0$$

for all $\gamma \in \Gamma$. □

9 Main theorem

We recall that a quasifuchsian representation $\rho: \Gamma \rightarrow \text{PSL}(2, \mathbb{C})$ is said to be *fuchsian* if it is conjugate into $\text{PSL}(2, \mathbb{R})$, ie there exists $A \in \text{PSL}(2, \mathbb{C})$ such that $A\rho(\gamma)A^{-1} \in \text{PSL}(2, \mathbb{R})$ for all $\gamma \in \Gamma$. The fuchsian locus $F(S) \subset \text{QF}(S)$ is the set of (conjugacy classes of) fuchsian representations.

We say that $v \in T_\rho \text{QF}(S)$ is a *pure bending* vector if $v = \partial \rho_t / \partial t$, $\rho = \rho_0$ is fuchsian and ρ_{-t} is the complex conjugate of ρ_t for all t . Since the fuchsian locus $F(S)$ is the fixed-point set of the action of complex conjugation on $\text{QF}(S)$ and the collection of pure bending vectors at a point in $F(S)$ is half-dimensional, one gets a decomposition

$$T_\rho \text{QF}(S) = T_\rho F(S) \oplus B_\rho.$$

where B_ρ is the space of pure bending vectors at ρ . If v is a pure bending vector at $\rho \in F(S)$, then v is tangent to a path obtained by bending ρ by a (signed) angle t along some measured lamination λ (see Bonahon [5, Section 2] for details).

We are finally ready to show that our pressure form is degenerate only along pure bending vectors.

Theorem 9.1 *If S is a compact hyperbolic surface with nonempty boundary, then the pressure form \mathbb{P} defines an $\text{Mod}(S)$ -invariant path metric $d_{\mathbb{P}}$ on $\text{QF}(S)$ which is an analytic Riemannian metric except on the fuchsian locus.*

Moreover, if $v \in T_\rho(\text{QF}(S))$, then $\mathbb{P}(v, v) = 0$ if and only if ρ is fuchsian and v is a pure bending vector.

Proof If v is a pure bending vector, then we may write $v = \dot{\rho}_0$, where ρ_{-t} is the complex conjugate of ρ_t for all t , so $h\ell_\gamma(\rho_t)$ is an even function for all $\gamma \in \Gamma$. Therefore, $D_v h\ell_\gamma = 0$ for all $\gamma \in \Gamma$, so Lemma 8.1 implies that $\mathbb{P}(v, v) = 0$.

Our main work is the following converse:

Proposition 9.2 *Suppose that $v \in T_\rho \text{QF}(S)$. If $\mathbb{P}(v, v) = 0$ and $v \neq 0$, then v is a pure bending vector.*

Recall — see [10, Lemma 13.1] — that, if a Riemannian metric on a manifold M is nondegenerate on the complement of a submanifold N of codimension at least one and the restriction of the Riemannian metric to TN is nondegenerate, then the associated path pseudometric is a metric. We will see in Corollary 10.4 that the pressure metric is mapping class group-invariant. Our theorem then follows from Proposition 9.2 and the fact, established by Kao [23], that \mathbb{P} is nondegenerate on the tangent space to the fuchsian locus. □

Proof of Proposition 9.2 Now suppose that $v \in T_\rho \text{QF}(S)$ and $\mathbb{P}(v, v) = 0$. One first observes, following Bridgeman [9], that, since, by Lemma 8.1, $D_v(h\ell_\gamma) = 0$ for all $\gamma \in \Gamma$,

$$(2) \quad D_v \ell_\gamma = k \ell_\gamma(\rho)$$

for all $\gamma \in \Gamma$, where $k = -D_v h/h(\rho)$.

If $\gamma \in \Gamma$, then one can locally define analytic functions $\text{tr}_\gamma(\rho)$ and $\lambda_\gamma(\rho)$ which are the trace and eigenvalue of largest modulus of (some lift of) $\rho(\gamma)$. Notice that

$\ell_\gamma(\rho) = 2 \log |\lambda_\gamma(\rho)|$, so we can express our degeneracy criterion (2) as

$$(3) \quad D_v \log |\lambda_\gamma| = k \log |\lambda_\gamma(\rho)|$$

for all $\gamma \in \Gamma$.

We observe that Lemma 7.4 of Bridgeman [9] goes through nearly immediately in our setting. We state the portion of his lemma we will need and provide a brief sketch of the proof for the reader’s convenience.

Lemma 9.3 [9, Lemma 7.4] *If $\mathbb{P}(v, v) = 0$, $v \in T_\rho \text{QF}(S)$, $v \neq 0$ and $\gamma \in \Gamma$, then $\lambda_\gamma(\rho)^2$ and $\text{tr}_\gamma(\rho)^2$ are both real.*

Moreover, if $D_v \text{tr}_\alpha \neq 0$, then $\text{Re}(D_v \lambda_\alpha / \lambda_\alpha(\rho)) = 0$.

Proof Suppose first that $D_v \text{tr}_\alpha \neq 0$. Since

$$D_v(\text{tr}_\alpha) = D_v \lambda_\alpha \left(\frac{\lambda_\alpha^2 - 1}{\lambda_\alpha^2} \right),$$

we may conclude that $D_v \lambda_\alpha \neq 0$. Choose $\gamma \in \Gamma$ so that γ is hyperbolic and does not commute with α . Bridgeman then normalizes (the lifts) so that

$$\rho(\alpha) = \begin{bmatrix} \lambda_\alpha & 0 \\ 0 & \lambda_\alpha^{-1} \end{bmatrix} \quad \text{and} \quad \rho(\gamma) = \begin{bmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{bmatrix},$$

where a, b, c and d are all functions defined on a neighborhood of ρ such that a and d are nonzero. He then computes that

$$\log |\lambda_{\alpha^n \gamma}| = n \log |\lambda_\gamma| + \log |a| + \text{Re} \left(\lambda_\alpha^{-2n} \left(\frac{ad - 1}{a^2} \right) \right) + O(|\lambda_\alpha^{-4n}|).$$

He differentiates this equation and applies (3) to conclude that

$$(4) \quad \text{Re} \left(\frac{D_v \lambda_\alpha}{\lambda_\alpha(\rho)} \left(\frac{a(\rho) d(\rho) - 1}{a(\rho)^2} \right) \right) = 0.$$

A final analysis, which breaks down into the consideration of the cases where the argument of $\lambda_\alpha^2(\rho)$ is rational or irrational, yields that $\lambda_\alpha(\rho)^2$ is real. Since $\text{tr}_\alpha^2 = \lambda_\alpha^2 + 2 + \lambda_\alpha^{-2}$, we conclude that $\text{tr}_\alpha^2(\rho)$ is real.

One may further differentiate the equation

$$\text{tr}_{\alpha^n \gamma} = a \lambda_\alpha^n + d \lambda_\alpha^{-n}$$

to conclude that

$$\lim \frac{D_v \text{tr}_{\alpha^n \gamma}}{n \lambda_\alpha(\rho)^n} = \frac{a(\rho) D_v \lambda_\alpha}{\lambda_\alpha(\rho)},$$

so $D_v \operatorname{tr}_{\alpha^n \gamma} \neq 0$ is nonzero for all large enough n . Therefore, by the above paragraph,

$$\operatorname{tr}_{\alpha^n \gamma}^2(\rho) = a(\rho)^2 \lambda_\alpha(\rho)^{2n} + 2ad(\rho) + d(\rho)^2 \lambda_\alpha(\rho)^{-2n}$$

is real for all large enough n . Taking limits allows one to conclude that $a(\rho)^2$, $d(\rho)^2$ and $a(\rho)d(\rho)$ are real. Equation (4) then yields that $\operatorname{Re}(D_v \lambda_\alpha / \lambda_\alpha(\rho)) = 0$. This completes the proof when $D_v \operatorname{tr}_\alpha \neq 0$.

Now suppose that $D_v \operatorname{tr}_\gamma = 0$. If γ is parabolic, $\lambda_\gamma(\rho)^2 = 1$ and $\operatorname{tr}_\gamma^2(\rho) = 4$, which are both real, so we may suppose that γ is hyperbolic. Since there are finitely many elements $\{\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n\}$ of Γ such that $\rho \in \operatorname{QF}(S)$ is determined by $\{\operatorname{tr}_{\alpha_1}(\rho)^2, \dots, \operatorname{tr}_{\alpha_n}(\rho)^2\}$ — see [13, Lemma 2.5] — and trace functions are analytic, there exists $\alpha \in \Gamma$ such that $D_v \operatorname{tr}_\alpha \neq 0$. The above analysis then yields that $a(\rho)^2$, $d(\rho)^2$ and $a(\rho)d(\rho)$ are all real. Therefore,

$$\operatorname{tr}_\gamma(\rho)^2 = a(\rho)^2 + 2a(\rho)d(\rho) + d(\rho)^2 = \lambda_\gamma(\rho)^2 + 2 + \lambda_\gamma(\rho)^{-2}$$

is real. So, we may conclude that $\lambda_\gamma(\rho)^2$ is real in this case as well. □

Since $v \neq 0$, there exists $\alpha \in \Gamma$ such that $D_v \operatorname{tr}_\alpha \neq 0$ and

$$\operatorname{Re}\left(\frac{D_v \lambda_\alpha}{\lambda_\alpha(\rho)}\right) = \frac{D_v |\lambda_\alpha|}{|\lambda_\alpha(\rho)|} = D_v \log |\lambda_\alpha|,$$

equation (3) and Lemma 9.3 imply that

$$k = \frac{D_v \log |\lambda_\alpha|}{\log |\lambda_\alpha(\rho)|} = 0.$$

Therefore, $D_v \ell_\gamma = 0$ for all $\gamma \in \Gamma$.

Notice that, since $\operatorname{tr}_\gamma(\rho)^2$ is real for all $\gamma \in \Gamma$, $\rho(\Gamma)$ lies in a proper (real) Zariski closed subset of $\operatorname{PSL}(2, \mathbb{C})$, so is not Zariski dense. However, since the Zariski closure of $\rho(\Gamma)$ is a Lie subgroup, it must be conjugate to a subgroup of either $\operatorname{PSL}(2, \mathbb{R})$ or the index two extension of $\operatorname{PSL}(2, \mathbb{R})$ obtained by appending $z \rightarrow -z$. Since ρ is quasifuchsian, its limit set $\Lambda(\rho(\Gamma))$ is a Jordan curve and no element of $\rho(\Gamma)$ can exchange the two components of its complement. Therefore, ρ is fuchsian. (We note that this is the only place where our argument differs significantly from Bridgeman’s. It replaces his rather technical [9, Lemma 15].)

We can then write $v = v_1 + v_2$, where $v_1 \in T_\rho F(S)$ and v_2 is a pure bending vector. Since v_2 is a pure bending vector,

$$0 = D_v \ell_\gamma = D_{v_1} \ell_\gamma + D_{v_2} \ell_\gamma = D_{v_1} \ell_\gamma$$

for all $\gamma \in \Gamma$. But, since $v_1 \in T_\rho F(S)$ and there are finitely many curves whose length functions provide analytic parameters for $F(S)$, this implies that $v_1 = 0$. Therefore, $v = v_2$ is a pure bending vector. □

10 Patterson–Sullivan measures

In this section, we observe that the equilibrium state $m_{-h(\rho)\tau_\rho}$ is a normalized pullback of the Patterson–Sullivan measure on $\Lambda(\rho(\Gamma))$. We use this to give a more geometric interpretation of the pressure intersection of two quasifuchsian representations, and hence a geometric formulation of the pressure form.

Sullivan [43; 45] generalized Patterson’s construction [31] for fuchsian groups to define a probability measure μ_ρ supported on $\Lambda(\rho(\Gamma))$, called the *Patterson–Sullivan measure*. This measure satisfies the quasi-invariance property

$$(5) \quad d\mu(\rho(\gamma)(z)) = e^{h(\rho)B_z(b_0, \rho(\gamma)^{-1}(b_0))} d\mu_\rho(z)$$

for all $z \in \Lambda(\rho(\Gamma))$ and $\gamma \in \Gamma$. Sullivan showed that μ_ρ is a scalar multiple of the $h(\rho)$ –dimensional Hausdorff measure on $\partial\mathbb{H}^3$ (with respect to the metric obtained from its identification with $T_{b_0}^1(\mathbb{H}^3)$).

Let $\hat{\mu}_\rho = (\xi_\rho \circ \omega)^* \mu_\rho$ be the pullback of the Patterson–Sullivan measure to Σ^+ . Our normalization will involve the Gromov product with respect to b_0 , which is defined to be

$$(6) \quad \langle z, w \rangle = \frac{1}{2}(B_z(b_0, p) + B_w(b_0, p))$$

for any pair z and w of distinct points in $\partial\mathbb{H}^3$, where p is some (any) point on the geodesic joining z to w . One may check that, for all $\alpha \in \rho(\Gamma)$ and $z, w \in \Lambda(\rho(\Gamma))$,

$$\langle \alpha(z), \alpha(w) \rangle = \langle z, w \rangle - \frac{1}{2}(B_z(b_0, \alpha^{-1}(b_0)) + B_w(b_0, \alpha^{-1}(b_0))).$$

If $x \in \Sigma^+$, let

$$\Lambda(\rho(\Gamma))_x = \{\xi_\rho(\omega(y^-)) \mid y \in \Sigma, y^+ = x\},$$

where Σ is the two-sided Markov shift associated to Σ^+ and $y^- = (y_{1-i}^{-1})_{i \in \mathbb{N}}$. Notice that each $\Lambda(\rho(\Gamma))_x$ is open in $\Lambda(\rho(\Gamma))$. Furthermore, there are only finitely many different sets which arise as $\Lambda(\rho(\Gamma))_x$ for some $x \in \Sigma^+$, since $\Lambda(\rho(\Gamma))_x$ depends only on x_1 and, if $r(x_1) \geq 3$ and $x_1 = (b_0, w^s, w_1, \dots, w_{k-1})$, then $\Lambda(\rho(\Gamma))_x$ depends only on b_0 and w . Let $H_\rho: \Sigma^+ \rightarrow (0, \infty)$ be defined by

$$H_\rho(x) = \int_{\Lambda(\rho(\Gamma))_x} e^{2h(\rho)\langle \xi_\rho(\omega(x)), z \rangle} d\mu_\rho(z).$$

Notice that $\Lambda(\rho(\Gamma))_x$ is disjoint from $\xi_\rho(I_x)$, where I_x is the component of $\partial\mathbb{H}^2 - \partial D_0$ containing $\omega(x)$, so $e^{2h(\rho)\langle \xi_\rho(\omega(x)), z \rangle_{b_0}}$ is bounded on $\Lambda(\rho(\Gamma))_x$. In particular, $H_\rho(x)$ is finite for all x . Since ω is locally Hölder continuous and ξ_ρ is Hölder, H_ρ is locally Hölder continuous.

We now show that H_ρ is the normalization of the pullback $\hat{\mu}_\rho$ of Patterson–Sullivan measure which gives the equilibrium measure for $-h(\rho)\tau_\rho$. Dal’bo and Peigné [16, Proposition V.3] obtain an analogous result for negatively curved manifolds whose fundamental groups “act like” geometrically finite fuchsian groups of coinfinite area (see also Dal’bo and Peigné [15, Corollary II.5]).

Proposition 10.1 *If S is a compact surface with nonempty boundary and $\rho \in \text{QF}(S)$, then the equilibrium state of $-h(\rho)\tau_\rho$ on Σ^+ is a scalar multiple of $H_\rho\hat{\mu}_\rho$.*

Proof Let $\alpha(\rho, x) = \rho(G(x_1))^{-1}$ and notice that

$$\alpha(\rho, x)(\xi_\rho(\omega(x))) = \xi_\rho(\omega(\sigma(x))) \quad \text{and} \quad \alpha(\rho, x)(\Lambda(\rho(\Gamma))_x) = \Lambda(\rho(\Gamma))_{\sigma(x)}.$$

The quasi-invariance of Patterson–Sullivan measure implies that

$$\frac{d\hat{\mu}(\sigma(y))}{d\hat{\mu}(y)} = \frac{d\mu_\rho(\alpha(\rho, x)(\xi_\rho(\omega(y))))}{d\mu_\rho(\xi_\rho(\omega(y)))} = e^{h(\rho)B_{(\xi_\rho(\omega(y)))(b_0, \alpha(\rho, x)^{-1}(b_0))}}.$$

We first check that $H_\rho\hat{\mu}_\rho$ is shift-invariant:

$$\begin{aligned} & H_\rho(\sigma(x))d\hat{\mu}_\rho(\sigma(x)) \\ &= \left(\int_{\Lambda(\rho(\Gamma))_{\sigma(x)}} e^{2h(\rho)\langle \xi_\rho(\omega(\sigma(x))), w \rangle} d\mu_\rho(w) \right) d\mu_\rho(\xi_\rho(\omega(\sigma(x)))) \\ &= \left(\int_{\Lambda(\rho(\Gamma))_{\sigma(x)}} e^{2h(\rho)\langle \alpha(\rho, x)(\xi_\rho(\omega(x))), \alpha(\rho, x)(v) \rangle} d\mu_\rho(\alpha(\rho, x)(v)) \right) \\ & \qquad \qquad \qquad \cdot d\mu_\rho(\alpha(\rho, x)(\xi_\rho(\omega(x)))) \\ &= \left(\int_{\Lambda(\rho(\Gamma))_x} e^{2h(\rho)\langle \xi_\rho(\omega(x)), v \rangle} e^{-h(\rho)(B_{\xi_\rho(\omega(x))}(b_0, \alpha(\rho, x)^{-1}(b_0)) + B_v(b_0, \alpha(\rho, x)^{-1}(b_0)))} \right. \\ & \qquad \cdot e^{h(\rho)B_v(b_0, \alpha(\rho, x)^{-1}(b_0))} d\mu_\rho(v) \left. \right) e^{h(\rho)B_{\xi_\rho(\omega(x))}(b_0, \alpha(\rho, x)^{-1}(b_0))} d\mu_\rho(\xi_\rho(\omega(x))) \\ &= \left(\int_{\Lambda(\rho(\Gamma))_x} e^{2h(\rho)\langle \xi_\rho(\omega(x)), v \rangle} d\mu_\rho(v) \right) d\mu_\rho(\xi_\rho(\omega(x))) \\ &= H_\rho(x) d\hat{\mu}_\rho(x). \end{aligned}$$

So $H_\rho\hat{\mu}_\rho$ is shift-invariant.

Now we check that $\hat{\mu}_\rho$ is a (scalar multiple of a) Gibbs state for $-h(\rho)\tau_\rho$. We recall, from [29, Theorem 2.3.3], that it suffices to check that $\hat{\mu}_\rho$ is an eigenmeasure for the dual of the transfer operator $\mathcal{L}_{-h(\rho)\tau_\rho}$. If $g: \Sigma^+ \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ is bounded and continuous, then

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{\Sigma^+} \mathcal{L}_{-h(\rho)\tau_\rho}(g)(x) d\hat{\mu}_\rho(x) &= \int_{\Sigma^+} \left(\sum_{y \in \sigma^{-1}(x)} e^{-h(\rho)\tau_\rho(y)} g(y) \right) d\hat{\mu}_\rho(x) \\ &= \int_{\Sigma^+} e^{-h(\rho)\tau_\rho(y)} g(y) d\hat{\mu}_\rho(\sigma(y)) \\ &= \int_{\Sigma^+} g(y) d\hat{\mu}_\rho(y). \end{aligned}$$

Therefore, $\hat{\mu}_\rho$ is a (scalar multiple of a) Gibbs state for $-h(\rho)\tau_\rho$.

Finally, we observe that H_ρ is bounded above. If p is a vertex of D_0 , then, by construction, there exists a neighborhood U_p of p such that, if $\omega(x) \in U_p$, then there exists $w \in \mathcal{C}^*$ such that $x_1 = (b, \omega^s, w_1, \dots, w_{k-1}, c)$ for some $s \geq 2$. Recall that we require that $b \neq w_{2N}$ and $c \neq w_k$. Observe that w_1 is the face pairing of the edge of D_0 associated to I_x and that w_{2N} is the inverse of the face pairing associated to the other edge E of ∂D_0 which ends at p . So, if I is the interval in $\partial \mathbb{H}^2 - \partial D_0$ bounded by E , then $\Lambda(\rho(\Gamma))_x$ is disjoint from $\xi_\rho(I_x \cup I)$. Therefore, H_ρ is uniformly bounded on $\omega^{-1}(U_p)$ (since $e^{2h(\rho)\langle \xi_\rho(\omega(x)), z \rangle_{b_0}}$ is uniformly bounded for all $z \in \Lambda(\rho(\Gamma))_x \subset \Lambda(\rho(\Gamma)) - \xi_\rho(I \cup I_x)$). However, D_0 has finitely many vertices $\{p_1, \dots, p_n\}$ and H_ρ is clearly bounded above if $\omega(x) \in \partial \mathbb{H}^2 - \bigcup U_{p_i}$ (since again $e^{2h(\rho)\langle \xi_\rho(\omega(x)), z \rangle_{b_0}}$ is uniformly bounded for all $z \in \Lambda(\rho(\Gamma))_x \subset \Lambda(\rho(\Gamma)) - I_x$). Therefore, H_ρ is bounded above on Σ^+ .

Since every multiple of a Gibbs state for $-h(\rho)\tau_\rho$ by a continuous function which is bounded between positive constants is also a (scalar multiple of a) Gibbs state for $-h(\rho)\tau_\rho$ (see [29, Remark 2.2.1]), we see that $H_\rho \hat{\mu}_\rho$ is a shift-invariant Gibbs state and hence an equilibrium measure for $-h(\rho)\tau_\rho$ (see Theorem 2.4). □

If $\rho \in \text{QC}(\Gamma)$, let $N_\rho = \mathbb{H}^3/\rho(\Gamma)$ be the quasifuchsian 3-manifold and let $T^1(N_\rho)^{\text{nw}}$ denote the nonwandering portion of its geodesic flow. The Hopf parametrization provides a homeomorphism

$$\mathcal{H}: T^1(N_\rho)^{\text{nw}} \rightarrow \Omega = ((\Lambda(\rho(\Gamma)) \times \Lambda(\rho(\Gamma)) - \Delta) \times \mathbb{R})/\Gamma.$$

Let

$$\Sigma^{\hat{\tau}_\rho} = \{(x, t) : x \in \Sigma, 0 \leq t \leq \hat{\tau}_\rho(x^+)\} / \sim,$$

where $(x, \tau_\rho(x^+)) \sim (\sigma(x), 0)$, be the suspension flow over Σ with roof function $\hat{\tau}_\rho$. Recall that $\hat{\tau}_\rho: \Sigma^+ \rightarrow (0, \infty)$ is a positive function cohomologous to τ_ρ .

The Stadlbauer–Ledrappier–Sarig coding map ω for Σ^+ extends to a continuous injective coding map

$$\hat{\omega}: \Sigma \rightarrow \Lambda(\Gamma) \times \Lambda(\Gamma)$$

given by $\hat{\omega}(x) = (\omega(x^+), \omega(x^-))$, where $x^+ = (x_i)_{i \in \mathbb{N}}$ and $x^- = (x_{1-i}^{-1})_{i \in \mathbb{N}}$. One then has a continuous injective map

$$\kappa: \Sigma^{\hat{\tau}_\rho} \rightarrow \Omega$$

which is the quotient of the map $\tilde{\kappa}: \Sigma \times \mathbb{R} \rightarrow (\Lambda(\rho(\Gamma)) \times \Lambda(\rho(\Gamma)) - \Delta) \times \mathbb{R}$ given by

$$\tilde{\kappa}(x, t) = ((\xi_\rho \times \xi_\rho)\hat{\omega}(x), t).$$

(The image of κ is the complement of all flow lines which do not exit cusps of N_ρ and has full measure in Ω .) The map κ conjugates the suspension flow to the geodesic flow on its image, ie $\kappa \circ \phi_t = \phi_t \circ \kappa$ for all $t \in \mathbb{R}$ on $\kappa(\Sigma^{\hat{\tau}_\rho})$.

The Bowen–Margulis–Sullivan measure m_{BM}^ρ on Ω can be described by its lift to $\tilde{\Omega}$, which is given by

$$\tilde{m}_{\text{BM}}^\rho(z, w, t) = e^{2h(\rho)\langle z, w \rangle_{b_0}} d\mu_\rho(z) d\mu_\rho(w) dt.$$

The Bowen–Margulis–Sullivan measure m_{BM}^ρ is finite and ergodic (see Sullivan [45, Theorem 3]) and equidistributed on closed geodesics (see Roblin [35, théorème 5.1.1] or Paulin, Pollicott and Schapira [32, Theorem 9.11].)

Corollary 10.2 *Suppose that $F: (\Sigma^+)^{\hat{\tau}_\rho} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ is a bounded continuous function and $\hat{F}: \Sigma^{\hat{\tau}_\rho} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ is given by $\hat{F}(x, t) = F(x^+, t)$. Then*

$$\frac{\int_\Omega \hat{F} \circ \kappa^{-1} dm_{\text{BM}}^\rho}{\int_\Omega dm_{\text{BM}}^\rho} = \frac{\int_{\Sigma^+} \left(\int_0^{\hat{\tau}_\rho(x^+)} F(x, t) dt \right) dm_{-h(\rho)\tau_\rho}}{\int_{\Sigma^+} \tau_\rho(x^+) dm_{-h(\rho)\hat{\tau}_\rho}}.$$

Proof Let

$$\hat{R} = \{(\hat{\omega}(x), t) \in \Lambda(\rho(\Gamma)) \times \Lambda(\rho(\Gamma)) \times \mathbb{R} \mid x \in \Sigma, t \in [0, \hat{\tau}_\rho(x^+)]\}$$

be a fundamental domain for the action of Γ on $(\Lambda(\rho(\Gamma)) \times \Lambda(\rho(\Gamma)) - \Delta) \times \mathbb{R}$ and let

$$R = \{(\omega(x^+), t) \in \Lambda(\rho(\Gamma)) \times \mathbb{R} \mid x^+ \in \Sigma^+, t \in [0, \hat{\tau}_\rho(x^+)]\}.$$

By Proposition 10.1,

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{\Omega} \widehat{F} \circ \kappa^{-1} dm_{\text{BM}}^{\rho} &= \int_{\widehat{R}} \widehat{F} \circ \kappa^{-1} e^{h(\rho)2\langle z, w \rangle_{b_0}} d\mu_{\rho}(z) d\mu_{\rho}(w) dt \\ &= \int_R F(\omega^{-1}(z), t) \left(\int_{\Lambda(\rho(\Gamma))} e^{h(\rho)2\langle z, w \rangle_{b_0}} d\mu_{\rho}(w) \right) d\mu_{\rho}(z) dt \\ &= \int_R F(\omega^{-1}(z), t) H_{\rho}(z) d\mu_{\rho}(z) dt \\ &= \int_{\Lambda(\rho(\Gamma))} \left(\int_0^{\widehat{\tau}_{\rho}(\omega^{-1}(z))} F(\omega^{-1}(z), t) dt \right) H_{\rho}(z) d\mu_{\rho}(z) \\ &= \int_{\Sigma^+} \left(\int_0^{\widehat{\tau}_{\rho}(x^+)} F(x^+, t) dt \right) dm_{-h(\rho)\tau_{\rho}}(x^+). \end{aligned}$$

In particular, if we consider $F \equiv 1$, then we see that

$$\begin{aligned} \|dm_{\text{BM}}^{\rho}\| &= \int_{\Omega} dm_{\text{BM}}^{\rho} = \int_{\Sigma^+} \left(\int_0^{\widehat{\tau}_{\rho}(x^+)} dt \right) dm_{-h(\rho)\tau_{\rho}}(x^+) \\ &= \int_{\Sigma^+} \tau_{\rho}(x^+) dm_{-h(\rho)\tau_{\rho}}, \end{aligned}$$

so our result follows. □

Let

$$\mu_T(\rho) = \frac{1}{|R_T(\rho)|} \sum_{[\gamma] \in R_T(\rho)} \frac{\delta_{[\gamma]}}{\ell_{\rho}(\gamma)},$$

where $\delta_{[\gamma]}$ is the Dirac measure on the closed orbit associated to $[\gamma]$ and

$$R_T(\rho) = \{[\gamma] \in [\pi_1(S)] \mid 0 < \ell_{\rho}(\gamma) \leq T\}.$$

(If $\gamma = \beta^n$ for $n > 1$ and β is indivisible, then $\delta_{[\gamma]}/\ell_{\rho}(\gamma) = n\delta_{[\beta]}/\ell_{\rho}(\beta^n) = \delta_{[\beta]}/\ell_{\rho}(\beta)$.) Since the Bowen–Margulis measure m_{BM}^{ρ} is equidistributed on closed geodesics, $\{\mu_T(\rho)\}$ converges to $m_{\text{BM}}^{\rho}/\|m_{\text{BM}}^{\rho}\|$ weakly (in the dual to the space of bounded continuous functions) as $T \rightarrow \infty$.

We finally obtain the promised geometric form for the pressure intersection. We may thus think of the pressure intersection, in the spirit of Thurston, as the Hessian of the length of a random geodesic.

Theorem 10.3 *Suppose that S is a compact surface with nonempty boundary, $X = \mathbb{H}^2/\Gamma$ is a finite-area surface homeomorphic to the interior of S , and $\rho \in \text{QF}(S)$. If $\{\gamma_n\} \subset \Gamma$ and $\{\delta_{\rho(\gamma_n)}/\ell_{\rho}(\gamma_n)\}$ converges weakly to $m_{\text{BM}}^{\rho}/\|m_{\text{BM}}^{\rho}\|$, then*

$$I(\rho, \eta) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\ell_{\eta}(\gamma_n)}{\ell_{\rho}(\gamma_n)}.$$

Moreover,

$$I(\rho, \eta) = \lim_{T \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{|R_T(\rho)|} \sum_{[\gamma] \in R_T(\rho)} \frac{\ell_\eta(\gamma)}{\ell_\rho(\gamma)}.$$

Proof Let $\{\Gamma_n\}$ be a sequence of finite collections of elements of $[\Gamma]$ such that

$$\left\{ \mu(\Gamma_n) = \frac{1}{|\Gamma_n|} \sum_{[\gamma] \in \Gamma_n} \frac{\delta_{[\gamma]}}{\ell_\rho(\gamma)} \right\}$$

converges weakly to $m_{\text{BM}}^\rho / \|m_{\text{BM}}^\rho\|$. As in [23, Definition 3.9], consider the bounded continuous function $\psi : \Sigma^{\widehat{\tau}_\rho} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ given by

$$\psi(x, t) \mapsto \frac{\widehat{\tau}_\eta(x)}{\widehat{\tau}_\rho(x)} f\left(\frac{t}{\widehat{\tau}_\rho(x)}\right) \quad \text{for all } t \in [0, \widehat{\tau}_\rho(x)],$$

where $f : [0, 1] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ is a smooth function such that $f(0) = f(1) = 0$, $f(t) > 0$ for $0 < t < 1$, and $\int_0^1 f(t) dt = 1$. Then

$$\int_\Omega \widehat{\psi} \circ \kappa^{-1} d\mu(\Gamma_n) = \frac{1}{|\Gamma_n|} \sum_{[\gamma] \in \Gamma_n} \frac{\ell_\eta(\gamma)}{\ell_\rho(\gamma)},$$

where $\widehat{\psi}(x, t) = \psi(x^+, t)$ for all $x \in \Sigma$. So, by Corollary 10.2,

$$\left\{ \frac{1}{|\Gamma_n|} \sum_{[\gamma] \in \Gamma_n} \frac{\ell_\eta(\gamma_n)}{\ell_\rho(\gamma_n)} \right\}$$

converges to

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\int_\Omega \widehat{\psi} \circ \kappa^{-1} dm_{\text{BM}}^\rho}{\|m_{\text{BM}}^\rho\|} &= \frac{\int_{\Sigma^+} (\widehat{\tau}_\eta(x)/\widehat{\tau}_\rho(x)) \left(\int_0^{\widehat{\tau}_\rho(x)} f(t/\widehat{\tau}_\rho(x)) dt \right) dm_{-h(\rho)\tau_\rho}}{\int_{\Sigma^+} \widehat{\tau}_\rho(x) dm_{-h(\rho)\tau_\rho}} \\ &= \frac{\int_{\Sigma^+} \widehat{\tau}_\eta dm_{-h(\rho)\tau_\rho}}{\int_{\Sigma^+} \widehat{\tau}_\rho dm_{-h(\rho)\tau_\rho}} = \frac{\int_{\Sigma^+} \tau_\eta dm_{-h(\rho)\tau_\rho}}{\int_{\Sigma^+} \tau_\rho dm_{-h(\rho)\tau_\rho}}. \quad \square \end{aligned}$$

As a consequence, we obtain a geometric presentation of the pressure form which allows us to easily see that the pressure metric is mapping class group-invariant.

Corollary 10.4 *If S is a compact surface with nonempty boundary and $\rho_0 \in \text{QF}(S)$, then*

$$\mathbb{P}|_{T_{\rho_0} \text{QF}(S)} = \text{Hess}(J(\rho_0, \rho)) = \text{Hess}\left(\frac{h(\rho)}{h(\rho_0)} \lim_{T \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{|R_T(\rho_0)|} \sum_{[\gamma] \in R_T(\rho_0)} \frac{\ell_\rho(\gamma)}{\ell_{\rho_0}(\gamma)}\right).$$

Moreover, the pressure metric is mapping class group-invariant.

Proof The expression for the pressure form follows immediately from the definition and [Theorem 10.3](#). Now observe that, if $\phi \in \text{Mod}(S)$ and $\rho \in \text{QF}(S)$, then $\phi(\rho) = \rho \circ \phi_*$, so $\ell_\rho(\gamma) = \ell_{\phi(\rho)}(\phi_*(\gamma))$. Therefore, $R_T(\phi(\rho)) = \phi_*(R_T(\rho))$, so $|R_T(\rho)| = |R_T(\phi(\rho))|$ for all T , which implies that $h(\rho) = h(\phi(\rho))$. We can also check that

$$\begin{aligned} I(\rho_0, \rho) &= \lim_{T \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{|R_T(\rho_0)|} \sum_{[\gamma] \in R_T(\rho_0)} \frac{\ell_\rho(\gamma)}{\ell_{\rho_0}(\gamma)} \\ &= \lim_{T \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{|R_T(\rho_0)|} \sum_{[\gamma] \in R_T(\rho)} \frac{\ell_{\phi(\rho)}(\phi_*(\gamma))}{\ell_{\phi(\rho_0)}(\phi_*(\gamma))} \\ &= \lim_{T \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{|R_T(\phi(\rho_0))|} \sum_{[\gamma] \in R_T(\phi(\rho_0))} \frac{\ell_{\phi(\rho)}(\gamma)}{\ell_{\phi(\rho_0)}(\gamma)} \\ &= I(\phi(\rho_0), \phi(\rho)). \end{aligned}$$

Therefore, $J(\rho_0, \rho) = J(\phi(\rho_0), \phi(\rho))$ for all $\phi \in \text{Mod}(S)$ and $\rho_0, \rho \in \text{QF}(S)$, so the renormalized pressure intersection is mapping class group-invariant, so the pressure metric is mapping class group-invariant. \square

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