1. Record Nr. UNINA9910793166903321

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Titolo	Diophantine approximation and the geometry of limit sets in Gromov hyperbolic metric spaces / / Lior Fishman, David Simmons, Mariusz Urbanski
Pubbl/distr/stampa	Providence, Rhode Island : , : American Mathematical Society, , 2018
ISBN	1-4704-4746-0
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (150 pages)
Collana	Memoirs of the American Mathematical Society ; ; Volume 254, number 1215
Disciplina	512.73
Soggetti	Diophantine analysis Geometry, Hyperbolic
Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia
Nota di bibliografia	Includes bibliographical references and index.
Nota di contenuto	Gromov hyperbolic metric spaces -- Basic facts about Diophantine approximation -- Schmidt's game and Mcmullen's absolute game -- Partition structures -- Proof of theorem 6.1 (absolute winning of \BA [xi]) -- Proof of theorem 7.1 (generalization of the Jarnik-Besicovitch theorem) -- Proof of theorem 8.1 (generalization of Khinchin's theorem) -- Proof of theorem 9.3 (BA{d} has full dimension in \Lr(G)).
Sommario/riassunto	"In this paper, we provide a complete theory of Diophantine approximation in the limit set of a group acting on a Gromov hyperbolic metric space. This summarizes and completes a long line of results by many authors, from Patterson's classic '76 paper to more recent results of Hersonsky and Paulin ('02, '04, '07). Concrete examples of situations we consider which have not been considered before include geometrically infinite Kleinian groups, geometrically finite Kleinian groups where the approximating point is not a fixed point of any element of the group, and groups acting on infinite-dimensional hyperbolic space. Moreover, in addition to providing much greater generality than any prior work of which we are aware, our results also give new insight into the nature of the connection between Diophantine approximation and the geometry of the limit set within which it takes place. Two results are also contained here which are purely geometric: a generalization of a theorem of Bishop and Jones

('97) to Gromov hyperbolic metric spaces, and a proof that the uniformly radial limit set of a group acting on a proper geodesic Gromov hyperbolic metric space has zero Patterson-Sullivan measure unless the group is quasiconvex-cocompact. The latter is an application of a Diophantine theorem"--