

$f: M \rightarrow \text{pt.}$   $M$  3-manifold  $\hookrightarrow$  solv

$M = \mathbb{R}^3$

$f$  has hyp linear part

$M$  is a non-trivial  $S^1$ -bundle over  $\mathbb{R}^2$

$M = \mathbb{R}^3$  fund gp

non-hyp linear part

$M = M_A$  is a su suspension manifold.

Thm If  $f: \mathbb{R}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$  is p.l.

and its linear part  $A: \mathbb{R}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$  is Anisov, then

$f$  is leaf cong to  $A$ .

$M$

$(f, \omega_f^c)$        $(g, \omega_g^c)$

A leaf conjugate is a homeo

$h: M \rightarrow M$  s.t.

$L \in \omega_f^c \Rightarrow h(L) \in \omega_g^c$

and

$h f(L) = g h(L)$ .

Thm If  $f: \mathbb{R}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^k$ .

with hyperbolic linear  
part  $A: \mathbb{R}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^k$

then  $f$  is leaf-conj  
to  $A$ .

$$\tilde{M} = \mathbb{R}^3 \quad f: \mathbb{R}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$$

linear Anosov  $A: \mathbb{R}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$

all dist.  $(f, A) < \infty$

$$T\mathbb{R}^3 = E^u \oplus E^c \oplus E^s$$

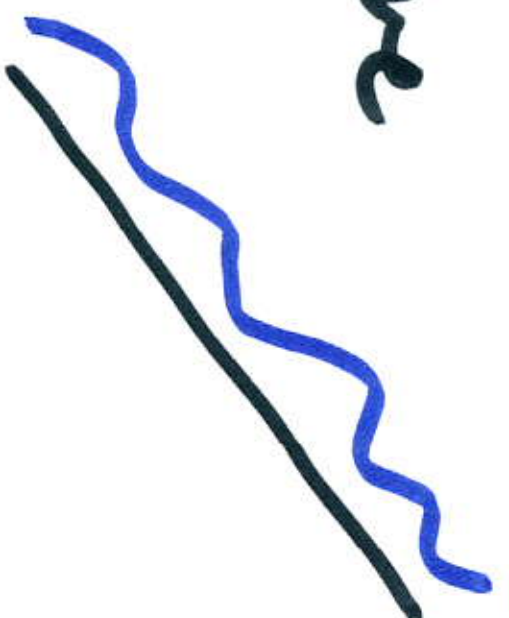
$\underbrace{\hspace{10em}}_{W^{cu}} \quad \underbrace{\hspace{10em}}_{W^{cs}}$

linear splittings

$$T\mathbb{R}^3 = E_A^n \oplus F_A^c \oplus F_A^s$$

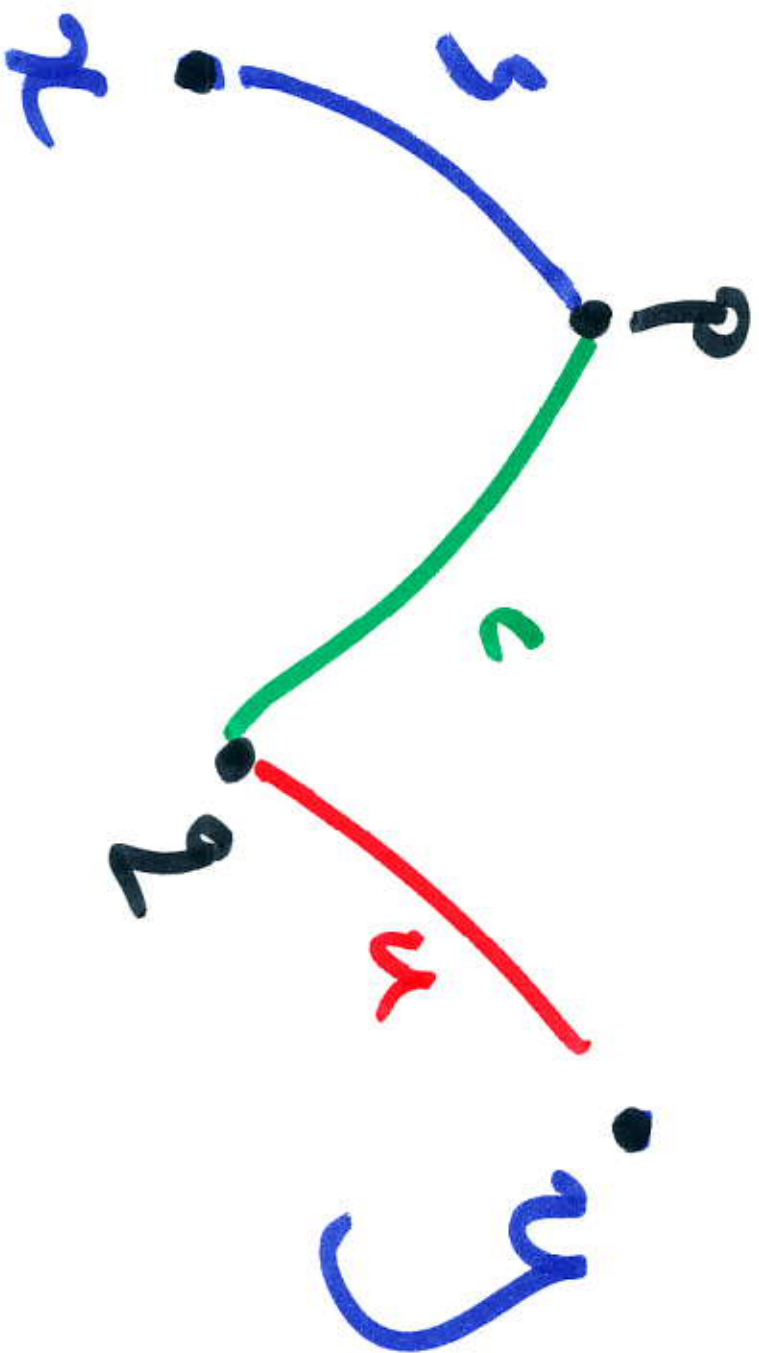
$\cup_f^c \overline{FR}$  st every leaf

of  $\cup_f^c$  is  $R$ -close to a linear  $cs$ -plane



Save walls for  $W_f^{cu}$   
so by inheriting  
leaves of  $W_f$  are  
R-close to  
linear  $c$ -lines.

GPS:  $A_{x,y} \in \tilde{M}$   $\exists! p, q \in \tilde{M}$





$C_f$  the space of centers  
leaves on  $\tilde{M} = \mathbb{R}^3$

$$C_A = \mathbb{R}^3 / E_A \approx \mathbb{R}^2 \quad \text{Bouilld}$$

homon

$$C_f \approx \mathbb{R}^2 \quad H: C_f \rightarrow C_A \text{ s.f.}$$

$$Hf = AH.$$

$CS_f \rightarrow CS_A$

$H^{\epsilon_3} : CS_f \rightarrow CS_A$

$f$   $g$   
Guess  
 $H_0 : CS_f \rightarrow CS_A$

$H_0$

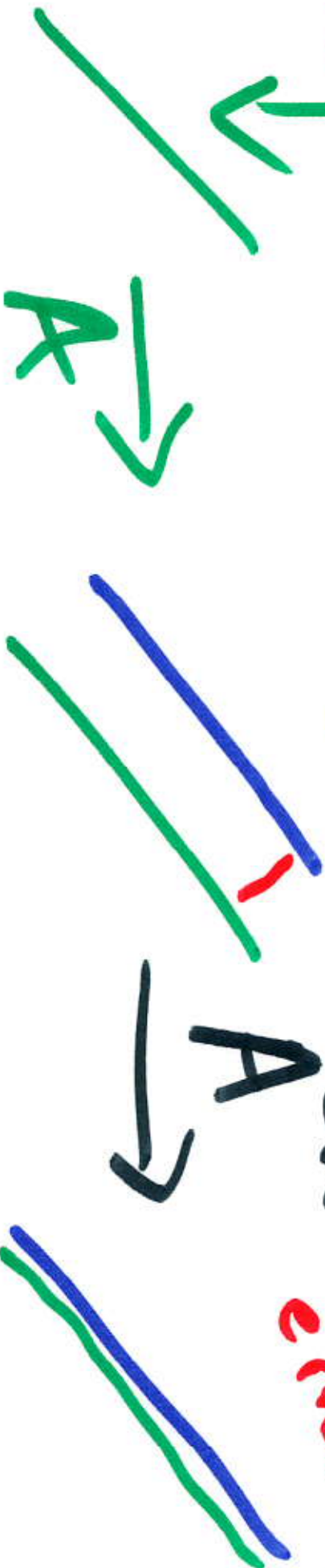
X

$H_0$

$\epsilon_{\text{error}} < \epsilon$

$\epsilon_{\text{error}} < \epsilon_{\text{R}_n}$

$A_{-n}$



$$H_0, H_n := A^{-n} H f^n$$

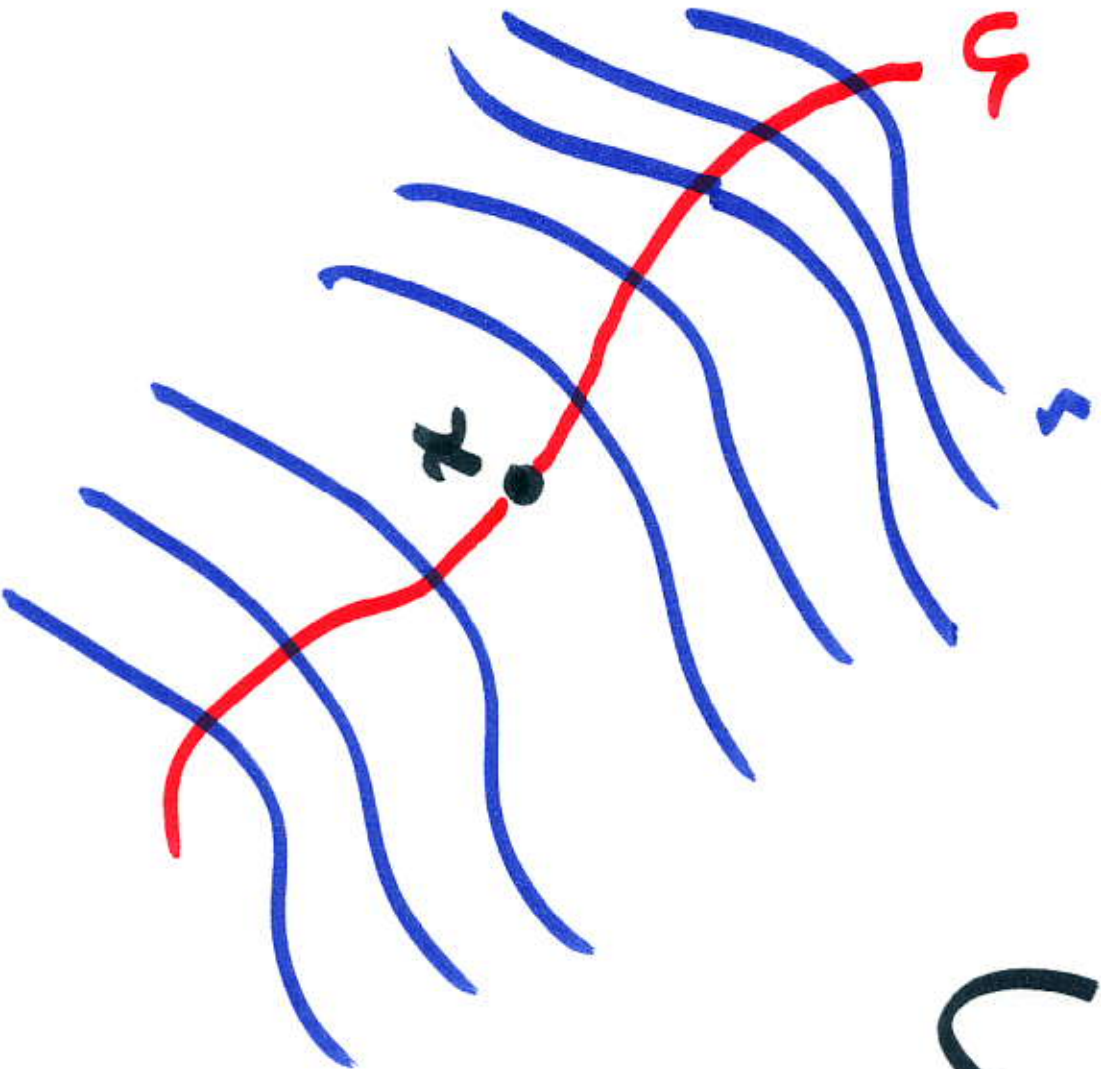
$$H_n \rightarrow H^{\text{cs}} \quad \text{over} \rightarrow 0$$

$$\text{so } H^{\text{cs}} f = \cancel{A} H^{\text{cs}}$$

$$CS_f \xrightarrow{H^{\text{cs}}} CSA \quad \Bigg| \quad H: C_f \rightarrow C_A$$

$$CQ_f \rightarrow CQ_A \quad \Bigg| \quad Hf = AH.$$

us-pseudoleaf



$$U_f^{us}(x) = \bigcup_{y \in W_f^u(x)} W_f^s(y)$$

$c$ 's plane.

SPDS  $\Rightarrow$  intersects  
each center  
leaf exactly once

Want a section  $\Sigma$  s.t.

- intersects each e-leaf once
- unif cts
- finite
- list from  $P$

$\tilde{M}$  Heisenberg space.

$$f: \tilde{M} \rightarrow \text{dist}_0(\mathbb{C}^3)$$

$$\Phi: \tilde{M} \rightarrow \text{dist}_0(f, \mathbb{F})$$

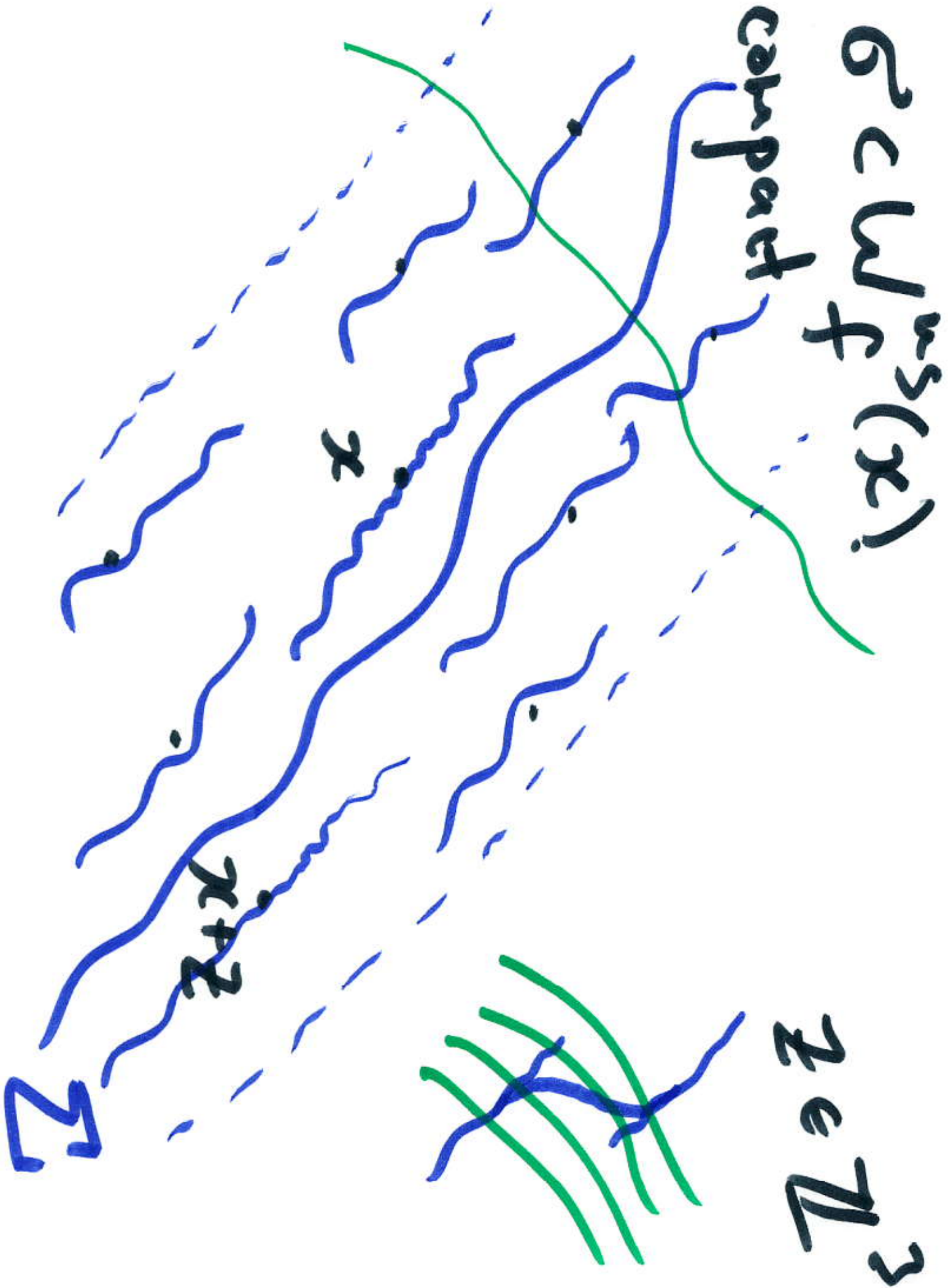
These are coordinates  $\Phi$  lie gp have aut.

(x, y, z) for  $\tilde{M}$  s.t.

$$\Phi(x, y, z) = (\lambda_x, \lambda_y, z).$$

$g \in W_f^{ns}(x)$

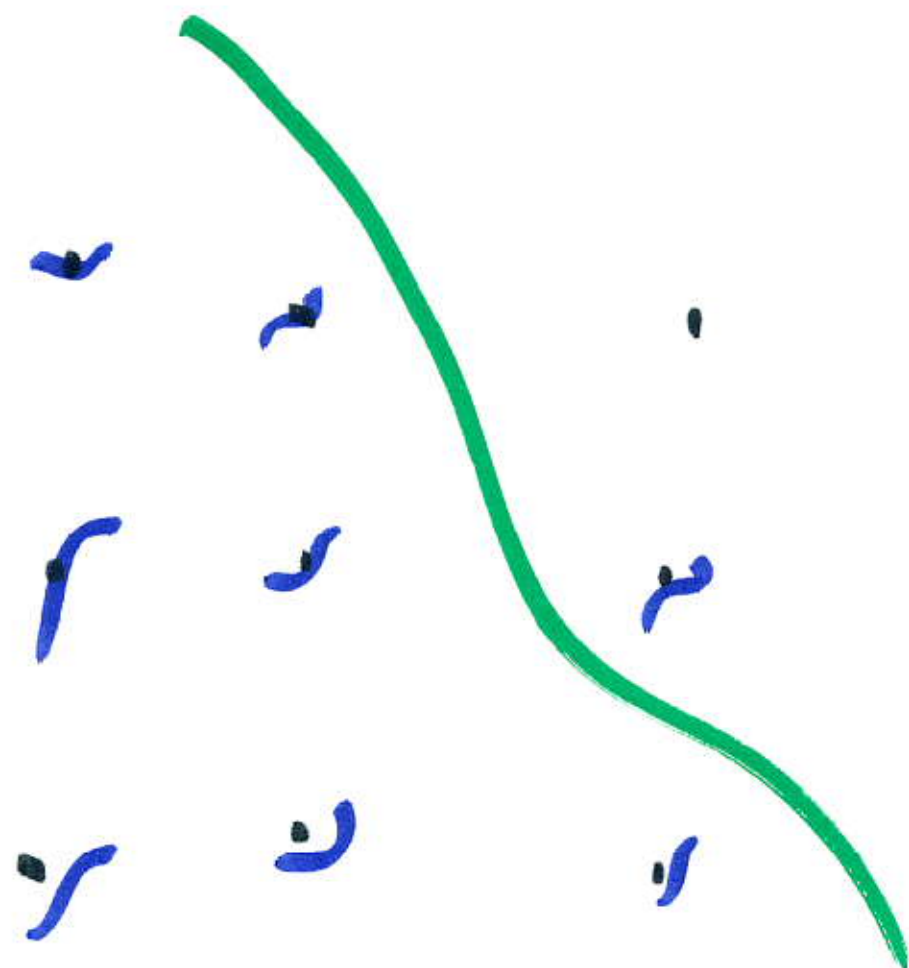
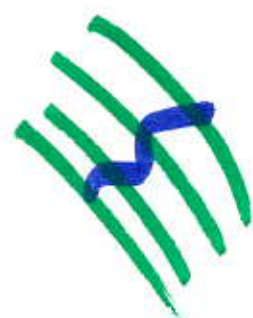
compact



$z \in \mathbb{T}^3$

$x+z$

$\Sigma$







~~$\omega_f^{u_3}(x) \in \Sigma$~~

Don't know if  $\omega_f^{u_3}(x)$  is unif. ctrs

Finite dist from P.

$$P = \omega_{A_1}^{u_3}(x) \xrightarrow{\pi^{-1}} \pi^{-1}(x) \rightarrow \pi^{-1}(x)$$

$h: \text{Slab}_f \rightarrow \text{Slab}_A$

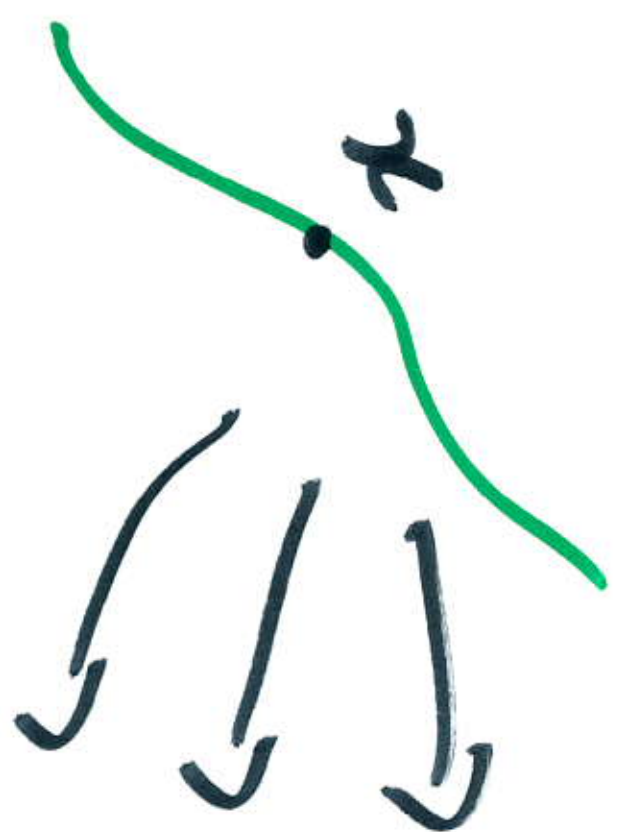
extends to  $\mathbb{R}^3 \times \mathbb{R}^3$

$$h(x+v) = h(x) + v$$

$h: \mathbb{R}^3 \times \mathbb{R}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3 \times \mathbb{R}^3$  conj.

$$h_z: h_z(x+z) = h(x) + z. \quad (z \in \mathbb{Z}^3)$$

Family of leaf curves  
 $\uparrow$   
 $\mathcal{H}_0 = \{h_z : z \in \mathbb{Z}^3\}$   
 equif.  $\perp$   $h_1, h_2, h_3$



Define average  $\frac{1}{3}(h_1 + h_2 + h_3)$ .

$\mathcal{H}_1 = \{ \text{all averages of cfts in } \mathcal{H}_0 \}$   
equivs.

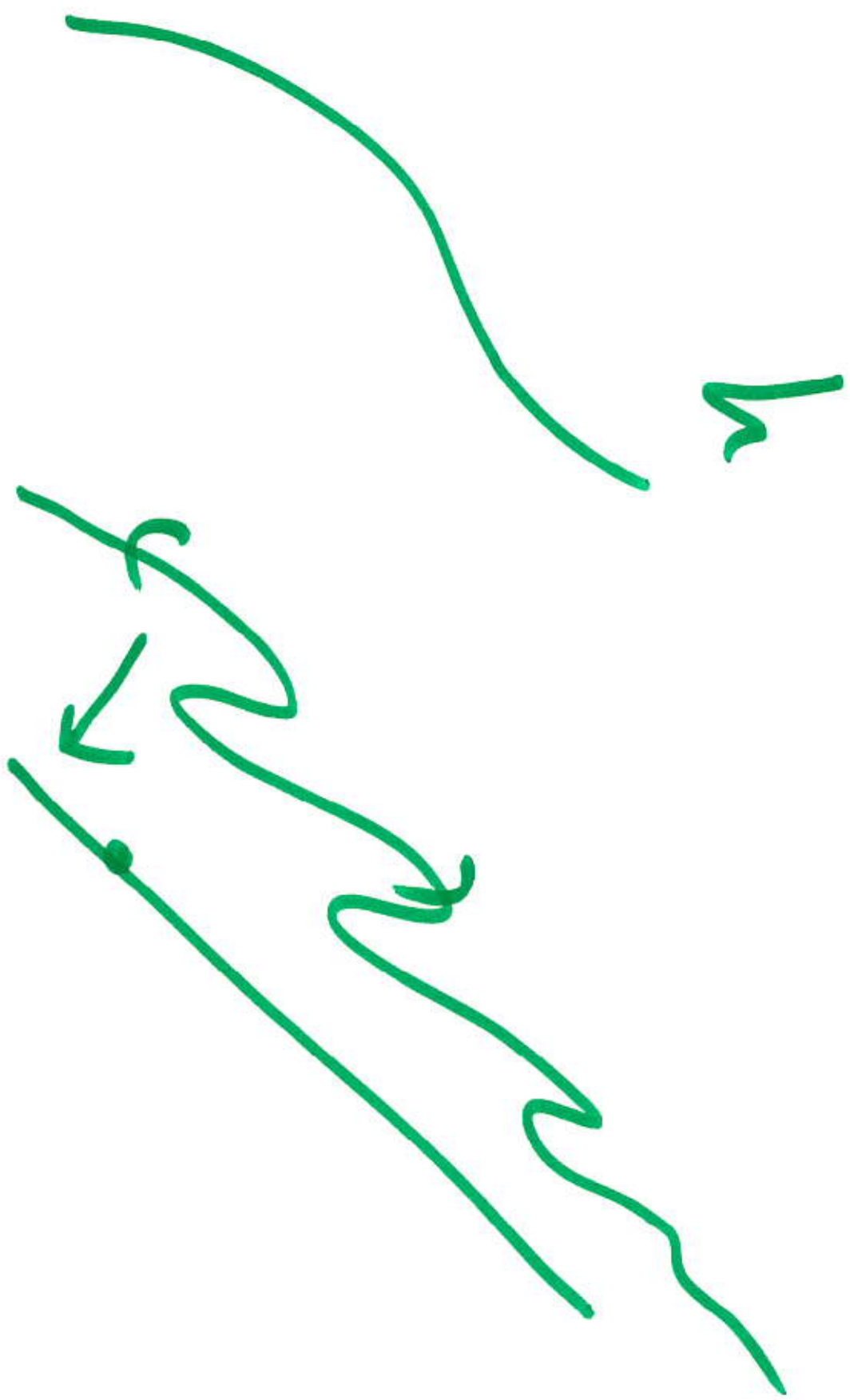
$\text{Cube}(N) = \{ (i, j, k) : |i|, |j|, |k| \leq N \}$

$$h_n = \frac{1}{\#\text{Cube}(N)} \sum_{z \in \text{Cube}(N)} h_z.$$

Arzela - Atoli:  $\exists n_k$

$n_k \rightarrow n_\infty$

has descendants to a  
leaf conj on  $\Pi_3$ .

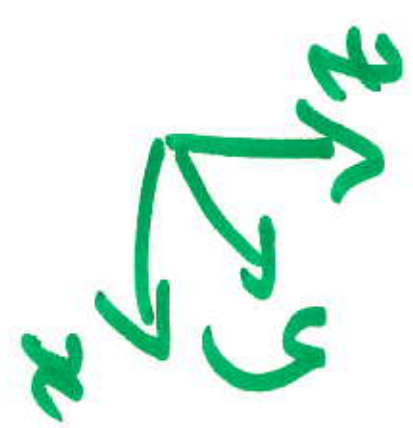
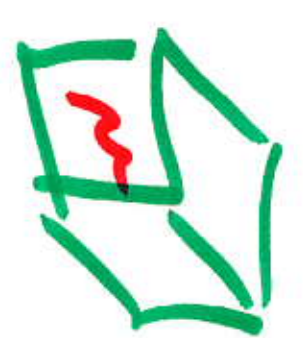


Thm If  $f: M \rightarrow \mathbb{P}^n$ .

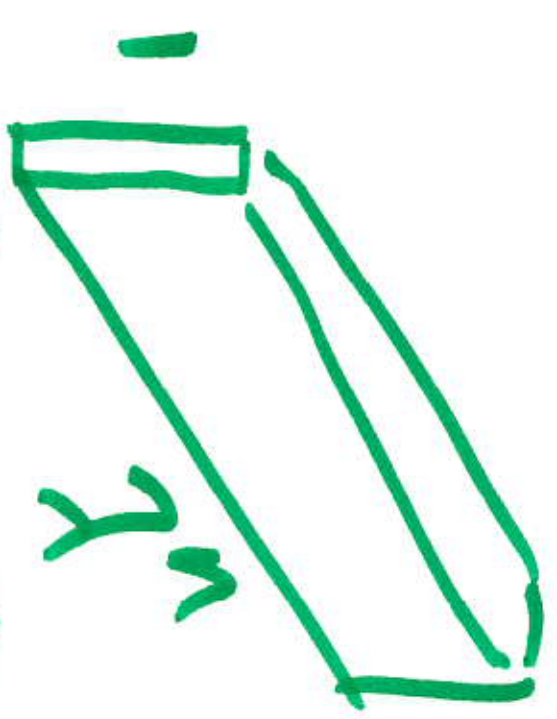
and  $M$  is a non-trivial  
 $S^1$ -bundle over  $\mathbb{T}^2$

then  $f$  is a  $\Lambda$  skew  
product  
topological.

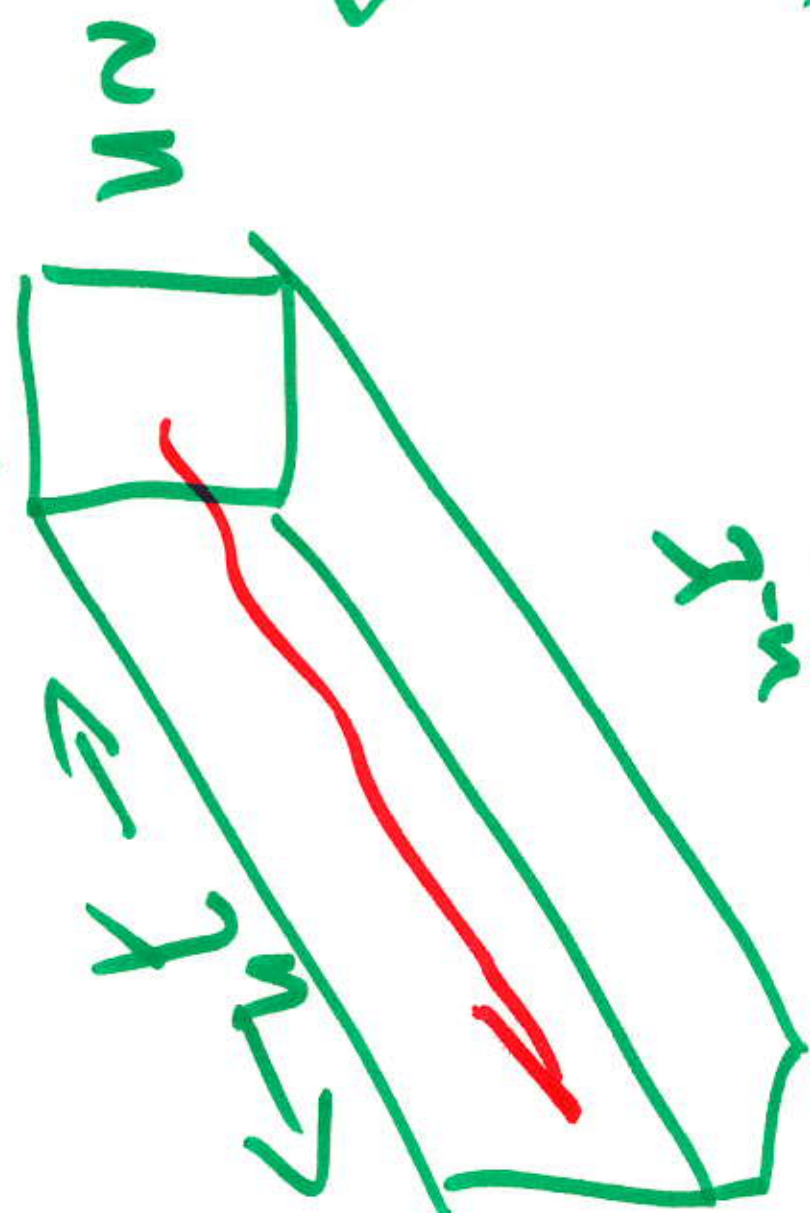
2



$\theta$



1  
 $\gamma$



nm

6.13

