

Continued Fractions on the Heisenberg Group

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The *Gauss map* on the interval $(0, 1)$ is given by

$$T(x) = \frac{1}{x} - \left\lfloor \frac{1}{x} \right\rfloor.$$

Applications of continued fractions

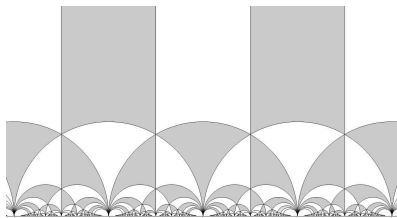
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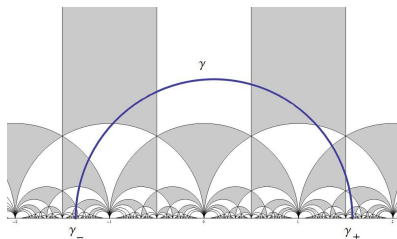
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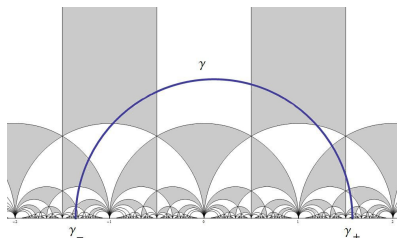
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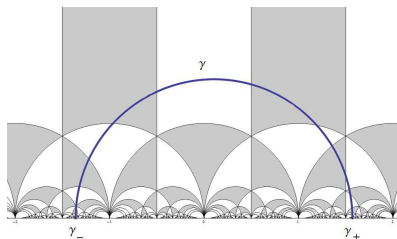


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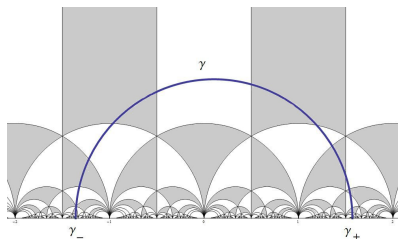
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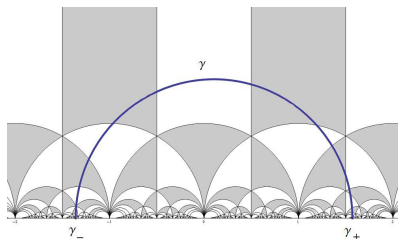
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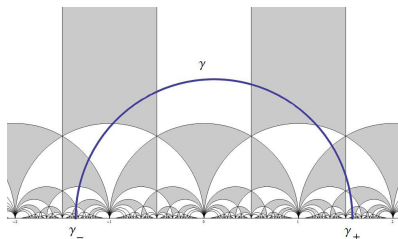
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Goal: replace $\mathbb{H}_{\mathbb{R}}^2$ with $\mathbb{H}_{\mathbb{C}}^2$, and $\mathbb{R}$ with the Heisenberg group $\mathcal{H}$.

Past CF variants

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Regular continued fractions:

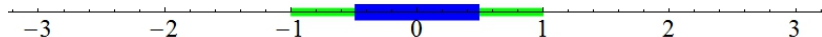


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Nearest-integer continued fractions:

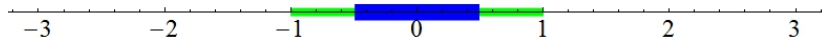


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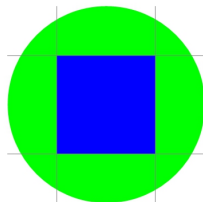
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Complex continued fractions:



Heisenberg Group

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Fix a fundamental domain K for $\mathcal{H}(\mathbb{Z})$, e.g.:

$$K_C = (-.5, .5] \times (-.5, .5] \times (-.5, .5]$$

$$K_D = \{p \in \mathcal{H} \mid d(p, 0) \leq d(p, \gamma) \text{ for all } \gamma \in \mathcal{H}(\mathbb{Z})\}$$

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For $x \in \mathcal{H}$, define $\lfloor x \rfloor \in \mathcal{H}(\mathbb{Z})$ by the property $\lfloor x \rfloor^{-1} * x \in K$.

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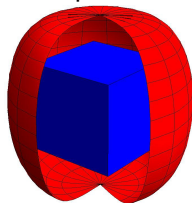
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$$\gamma_0 = [h]$$

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The convergents

$$\mathbb{K}\{\gamma_i\}_{i=0}^n = \left(\gamma_0 + \frac{1}{\dots + \frac{1}{\gamma_n}} \right) = \gamma_0 \iota \gamma_1 \iota \dots \iota \gamma_n.$$

The limit (if it exists):

$$\mathbb{K}\{\gamma_i\} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \mathbb{K}\{\gamma_i\}_{i=0}^n.$$

Theorems (L.-Vandehey)

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Theorem (Pringsheim-style)

Let $\{\gamma_i\}_{i=0}^{\infty}$ be a sequence of elements of $\mathcal{H}(\mathbb{Z})$ satisfying $\|\gamma_i\| \geq 3$ for all i . Then the limit $\mathbb{K}\{\gamma_i\}$ exists.

Geodesic coding

The proof relies on an embedding $\mathcal{H} \hookrightarrow SU(2, 1) = \text{Isom}(\mathbb{H}_{\mathbb{C}}^2)$ satisfying $\mathcal{H}(\mathbb{Z}) \hookrightarrow SU(2, 1; \mathbb{Z}[i])$.

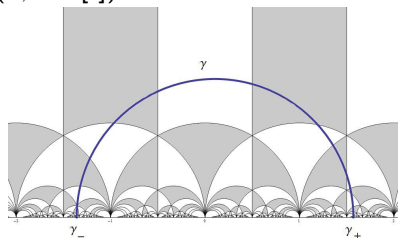
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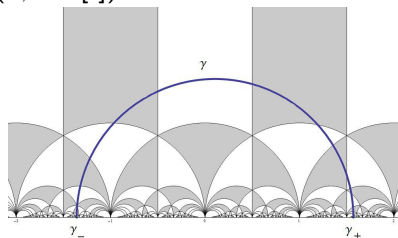


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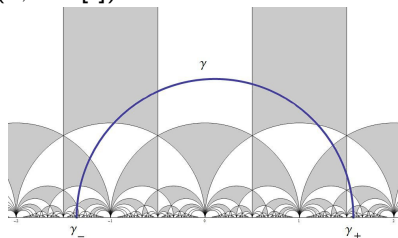
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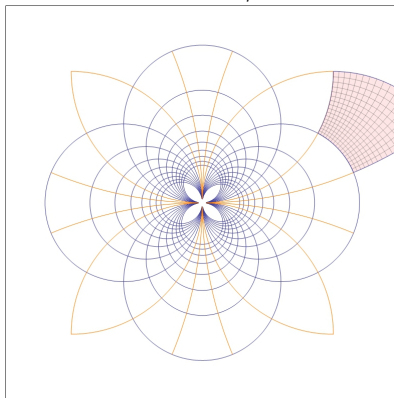
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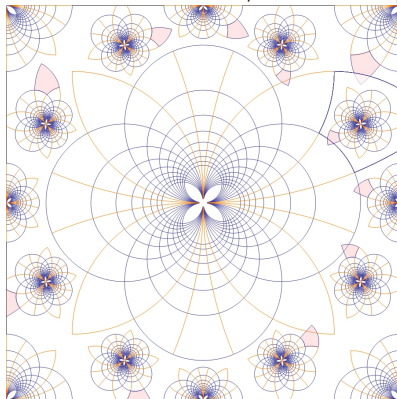
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Invariant measures?

Numerical experiments suggest the following invariant measures for the Gauss map with respect to the fundamental domains K_C and K_D :

