

On continued fraction expansions of quadratic irrationals in positive characteristic

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Abstract

Let $R = \mathbb{F}_q[Y]$ be the ring of polynomials over a finite field \mathbb{F}_q , let $\widehat{K} = \mathbb{F}_q((Y^{-1}))$ be the field of formal Laurent series over \mathbb{F}_q , let $f \in \widehat{K}$ be a quadratic irrational over $\mathbb{F}_q(Y)$ and let $P \in R$ be an irreducible polynomial. We study the asymptotic properties of the degrees of the coefficients of the continued fraction expansion of quadratic irrationals such as $P^n f$ as $n \rightarrow +\infty$, proving, in sharp contrast with the case of quadratic irrationals in \mathbb{R} over \mathbb{Q} considered in [AS], that they have one such degree very large with respect to the other ones. We use arguments of [BP] giving a relationship with the discrete geodesic flow on the Bruhat-Tits building of $(\mathrm{PGL}_2, \widehat{K})$ and the escape of mass phenomena of [KePS] for A -invariant probability measures on the compact A -orbits along Hecke rays in the moduli space $\mathrm{PGL}_2(R) \backslash \mathrm{PGL}_2(\widehat{K})$ under the diagonal subgroup A of $\mathrm{PGL}_2(\widehat{K})$.¹

1 Introduction

This paper gives a positive characteristic analogue (with a surprisingly different outcome) of results of Aka-Shapira [AS]. They studied the statistics of the period of the continued fraction expansion of arithmetically constructed sequences of quadratic irrational real numbers. For instance, given $\alpha \in \mathbb{R}$ a quadratic irrational over \mathbb{Q} and $p \in \mathbb{Z}$ a prime, they proved that the equiprobability measures on the periodic part of the orbit of the fractional part of $p^n \alpha$ under the Gauss map weak-star converges towards the Gauss-measure on $[0, 1]$ as $n \rightarrow +\infty$. Using the dynamical approach of [KePS] and proving the arithmetic applications announced there, we will prove that in positive characteristic on the contrary, the coefficients of the continued fraction expansion along similar sequences of quadratic irrationals have a very irregular distribution (see in particular Theorem 2).

Let us give a more precise description of our results. Let \mathbb{F}_q be a finite field of order a positive power q of a prime p different from 2, and let $K = \mathbb{F}_q(Y)$ be the field of rational functions in one variable Y over \mathbb{F}_q . Let $R = \mathbb{F}_q[Y]$ be the ring of polynomials in Y over \mathbb{F}_q , let $\widehat{K} = \mathbb{F}_q((Y^{-1}))$ be the non-Archimedean local field of formal Laurent series in Y^{-1} over \mathbb{F}_q , let $\mathcal{O} = \mathbb{F}_q[[Y^{-1}]]$ be the local ring of \widehat{K} (consisting of power series in Y^{-1} over \mathbb{F}_q), and let $\mathcal{M} = Y^{-1}\mathcal{O}$ be the maximal ideal of \mathcal{O} .

Any element $f \in \widehat{K}$ may be uniquely written $f = [f] + \{f\}$ with $[f] \in R$ (called the *integral part* of f) and $\{f\} \in \mathcal{M}$ (called the *fractional part* of f). The *Artin map*

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$\Psi : \mathcal{M} - \{0\} \rightarrow \mathcal{M}$ is defined by $f \mapsto \{\frac{1}{f}\}$. Any $f \in \widehat{K}$ irrational (that is, not in K) has a unique continued fraction expansion

$$f = a_0 + \frac{1}{a_1 + \frac{1}{a_2 + \frac{1}{a_3 + \dots}}},$$

with $a_0 = a_0(f) = [f] \in R$ and $a_n = a_n(f) = [\frac{1}{\Psi^{n-1}(f-a_0)}]$ a non constant polynomial for $n \geq 1$ (called the *coefficients* of the continued fraction expansion of f).

Let $QI = \{f \in \widehat{K} : [K(f) : K] = 2\}$ be the set of quadratic irrationals over K in \widehat{K} . Given $f \in \widehat{K} - K$, it is well known that $f \in QI$ if and only if the continued fraction expansion of f is eventually periodic. Note that the projective action (denoted by \cdot) of $\mathrm{PGL}_2(R)$ on $\mathbb{P}_1(\widehat{K}) = \widehat{K} \cup \{\infty\}$ preserves QI , keeping the periodic part of the continued fraction expansions unchanged (up to cyclic permutation and invertible elements, see [BN]), and that for all $x \in K$ and $f \in QI$, we have $xF \in QI$. We refer for instance to the surveys [Las, Sch] for background on the above notions.

Relying on the work [KePS], and as indicated in its introduction, we give below distribution properties of the periods of the continued fraction expansion of arithmetically constructed sequences of quadratic irrationals in \widehat{K} over K , proving for instance that the proportion of high degree coefficients in their continued fraction expansions might be positive.

For every $f \in QI$, we denote by ℓ_f the length of the period of the eventually periodic continued fraction expansion of f , and by $d_{f,1}, \dots, d_{f,\ell_f} \in \mathbb{N} - \{0\}$ the degrees of the polynomial coefficients appearing in this period (their order has no importance in this paper). For $c \in]0, 1]$, we say that a sequence $(f_n)_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$ in QI has *c-degree-escaping continued fraction expansions* if for every $N \in \mathbb{N}$,

$$\liminf_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\max_{i=1, \dots, \ell_{f_n}} d_{f_n, i} - N}{\sum_{i=1}^{\ell_{f_n}} d_{f_n, i}} \geq c.$$

Theorem 1 *Let $f \in QI$.*

- (1) *For every irreducible polynomial $P \in R$, there exists $c = c_{f,P} > 0$ such that the sequence $(P^n f)_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$ has c-degree-escaping continued fraction expansions.*
- (2) *Let $\gamma \in \mathrm{GL}_2(R)$ projectively fixing f whose discriminant $P = (\mathrm{tr} \gamma)^2 - 4 \det \gamma$ is irreducible over \mathbb{F}_q . Then for all $N \in \mathbb{N}$,*

$$\limsup_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\max_{i=1, \dots, \ell_{P^n f}} d_{P^n f, i} - N}{\sum_{i=1}^{\ell_{P^n f}} d_{P^n f, i}} = 1. \quad (1)$$

- (3) *For every irreducible polynomial $P \in R$, there exists $c = c_{f,P} > 0$ such that for uncountably many sequences $(\gamma'_n)_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$ in $\mathrm{PGL}(\mathbb{F}_q[Y, \frac{1}{P}])$, the sequence $(\gamma'_n \cdot f)_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$ has c-degree-escaping continued fraction expansions.*

Given $f \in QI$ and an irreducible polynomial $P \in R$, the study of the properties of the continued fraction expansion of $(P^n f)_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$ is interesting in particular by the analogy with the case of quadratic irrationals in \mathbb{R} over \mathbb{Q} , and the above results are strikingly different from the ones obtained in [AS]. Indeed, given $f \in \mathbb{R}$ a quadratic irrational over \mathbb{Q} whose continued fraction expansion $(a_n(f))_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$ is periodic after the time $k_f \geq 1$ with period ℓ_f , as a consequence of the much stronger results in [AS], we have, for every positive prime integer p ,

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\max_{i=k_f, \dots, k_f + \ell_{p^n f} - 1} \log a_i(p^n f)}{\sum_{i=k_f}^{k_f + \ell_{p^n f} - 1} \log a_i(p^n f)} = 0.$$

Assertion (1) of Theorem 1 in particular implies (for the sequence $(P_n = P^n)_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$ of powers of any irreducible polynomial $P \in R$) the following consequence of [dMT, Theo. 4.5] using [dMT, Lem. 4.2]: If $(a_{n,k})_{k \in \mathbb{N}}$ is the continued fraction expansion of $P_n f$ for all $n \in \mathbb{N}$, where $(P_n)_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$ is a sequence in $\mathbb{F}_q[Y]$ with P_n dividing P_{n+1} and P_{n+1}/P_n having bounded degree, then $\sup_{n,k \in \mathbb{N} - \{0\}} \deg a_{n,k} = +\infty$.

Assertion (2) of Theorem 1, with the explicit example given after [KePS, Lem. 13], implies for instance that if $p = q = 3$, $P = Y^2 + 4$ and $f = \frac{Y - \sqrt{Y^2 + 4}}{2}$ so that the Galois conjugate f^σ of f is the well-known continued fraction expansion $f^\sigma = Y + \frac{1}{Y + \frac{1}{Y + \dots}}$,

then Equation (1) holds.

The main point of the proof of Theorem 1 is to relate the orbits of quadratic irrationals under the Artin map to the compact orbits of the diagonal subgroup A of $G = \mathrm{PGL}_2(\widehat{K})$ on the moduli space X of R -lattices (up to homotheties) in $\widehat{K} \times \widehat{K}$. More precisely (forgetting about measure zero subsets in this introduction, see Section 2 for exact statements), let $\Gamma = \mathrm{PGL}_2(R)$ be Nagao's lattice (see [Nag, Wei]) so that X is the homogeneous space $\Gamma \backslash G$ endowed with the action of A by translations on the right. We construct, using [BP] and [EW, §9.6] as inspiration, a natural cross-section C for the action of A on X and a natural map $\Theta_2 : C \rightarrow \mathcal{M}$ such that if $T : C \rightarrow C$ is the first return map in C of the orbits under A , then we have a commutative diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc} C & \xrightarrow{T} & C \\ \Theta_2 \downarrow & & \downarrow \Theta_2 \\ \mathcal{M} & \xrightarrow{\Psi} & \mathcal{M}. \end{array}$$

Given a quadratic irrational f , assuming for simplicity that $f \in \mathcal{M}$ and that its Galois conjugate does not belong to \mathcal{O} , we construct in Lemma 6 an explicit element $x_f \in C$ whose A -orbit in X is compact, such that the image by Θ_2 of the intersection with C of the orbit of x_f by right translations under the semigroup $A_+ = \left\{ \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & f \end{bmatrix} : f \in \widehat{K} - \mathcal{O} \right\}$, is equal to the orbit of f under the iterations of Ψ .

We then apply in Section 3 the results of [KePS] on the escape of mass of the A -invariant probability measures on the compact A -orbits in X varying along rays in the Hecke trees of elements of X associated to a given irreducible polynomial in R .

We conclude this introduction by stating a distribution result for the orbits under the Artin maps of arithmetically defined families of quadratic irrationals, again in sharp

contrast with the ones obtained in [AS], and again using the above-mentioned results of [KePS]. For every $f \in QI$, let ν_f be the equiprobability on the periodic part of the Ψ -orbit of $\{f\}$. Given nice sequences $(f_n)_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$ in QI , it is interesting to study the weak-star accumulation points of the equiprobabilities ν_{f_n} as $n \rightarrow +\infty$.

Theorem 2 *Let $f \in QI$ and $P \in R$ be an irreducible polynomial. For uncountably many sequences $(\gamma_n)_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$ in $\mathrm{PGL}_2(R)$, for every $f' \in QI$, there exists $c > 0$ and a weak-star accumulation point θ of the equiprobabilities $\nu_{P^n \gamma_n \cdot f}$ such that $\theta \geq c \nu_{f'}$.*

In particular, θ is not absolutely continuous with respect to the Haar measure of \mathcal{M} , which is the analog for the Artin map Ψ of the Gauss measure for the Gauss map. Thus this proves that there are many Hecke-type sequences $(P^{n_k} \gamma_{n_k} \cdot f)_{k \in \mathbb{N}}$ of quadratic irrationals whose continued fraction expansions not only have coefficients with degree almost equal to the sum of the degrees on the period, but also have a positive proportion of coefficients which are constant (say equal to Y , taking for instance $f' = Y + \frac{1}{Y + \frac{1}{Y + \dots}}$).

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2 A cross-section for the orbits of the diagonal group

In this first section, we give an explicit correspondence between the orbits in the moduli space $\mathrm{PGL}_2(\Gamma) \backslash \mathrm{PGL}_2(\widehat{K})$ under the diagonal subgroup and the orbits in \mathcal{M} under the Artin map Ψ . We start by recalling some notation and definitions from [Ser, Pau, BP, KePS].

We denote by $v_\infty : K \rightarrow \mathbb{Z} \cup \{+\infty\}$ the (normalized, discrete) valuation on K such that $v_\infty(P) = -\deg P$ for all $P \in R - \{0\}$ (and $v_\infty(0) = +\infty$), and again by $v_\infty : \widehat{K} \rightarrow \mathbb{Z} \cup \{+\infty\}$ its continuous extension to \widehat{K} for the absolute value

$$|x|_\infty = q^{-v_\infty(x)}.$$

The convergence of the continued fraction expansions takes place in \widehat{K} endowed with $|\cdot|_\infty$.

Let G be the locally compact group $\mathrm{PGL}_2(\widehat{K})$, and let $\Gamma = \mathrm{PGL}_2(R)$, which is a nonuniform lattice in G . Let A be the image in G of the diagonal subgroup of $\mathrm{GL}_2(\widehat{K})$. We denote by $\underline{A}(\mathcal{O})$ the image in G of the group of diagonal matrices with diagonal coefficients in \mathcal{O}^\times . We denote by $\begin{bmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{bmatrix}$ the image in G of $\begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix} \in \mathrm{GL}_2(\widehat{K})$, and by $\alpha_0 : \widehat{K}^\times \rightarrow A$ the group isomorphism $t \mapsto \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & t \end{bmatrix}$. From now on, we consider $\mathfrak{a}_0 = \alpha_0(Y)$.

Let $X = \Gamma \backslash G$. The map $\Gamma g \mapsto g^{-1}[R \times R]$ identifies X with the space of homothety classes of R -lattices in $\widehat{K} \times \widehat{K}$ (that is, of rank 2 free R -submodules spanning the vector plane $\widehat{K} \times \widehat{K}$ over \widehat{K}). A point $x \in X$ is called *A-periodic* if its orbit by right translations

under A is compact. This orbit xA then carries a unique A -invariant probability measure, denoted by μ_x .

We denote by $\mathbb{P}_1(\widehat{K})^{(3)}$ the space of triples of pairwise distinct points in $\mathbb{P}_1(\widehat{K})$, and by $\mathbb{P}_1(\widehat{K})^{(3)\natural}$ its intersection with $(\widehat{K} - K)^2 \times \mathbb{P}_1(\widehat{K})$. Recall that the diagonal action of $G = \mathrm{PGL}_2(\widehat{K})$ on $\mathbb{P}_1(\widehat{K})^{(3)}$ is simply transitive, so that G identifies with $\mathbb{P}_1(\widehat{K})^{(3)}$ by the map $g \mapsto g(\infty, 0, 1)$ and X identifies with $\Gamma \backslash \mathbb{P}_1(\widehat{K})^{(3)}$ by the map $\Gamma g \mapsto \Gamma g(\infty, 0, 1)$. We denote by G^\natural the dense measurable subset of G corresponding to $\mathbb{P}_1(\widehat{K})^{(3)\natural}$. It has full measure for any Haar measure on G . It is Γ -invariant on the left, since the projective action of Γ preserves $\mathbb{P}_1(\widehat{K}) - \mathbb{P}_1(K) = \widehat{K} - K$. It is A -invariant on the right, since the projective action of A preserves ∞ and 0 . We denote by X^\natural the dense measurable subset of X corresponding to $\Gamma \backslash \mathbb{P}_1(\widehat{K})^{(3)\natural}$, which is A -invariant on the right and has full measure for the G -invariant probability measure m_X on X . We also define

$$\mathcal{M}^\natural = \mathcal{M} - (\mathcal{M} \cap K) \quad \text{and} \quad ({}^c\mathcal{O})^\natural = \widehat{K} - (\mathcal{O} \cup K),$$

the subsets of irrational points in \mathcal{M} and ${}^c\mathcal{O}$ respectively.

Let us recall some background on the *Bruhat-Tits tree* \mathbb{T} of $(\mathrm{PGL}_2, \widehat{K})$ from [Ser] or [KePS, §2.3]. It is a regular tree of degree $q + 1$, endowed with an action of G by automorphisms (without inversions). Its (discrete) set of vertices $V\mathbb{T}$ is the set of homothety classes (under \widehat{K}^\times) of \mathcal{O} -lattices in $\widehat{K} \times \widehat{K}$, endowed with the maximal distance such that the distance between the endpoints of any edge is 1.

We denote by $E\mathbb{T}$ its set of edges, by $o : E\mathbb{T} \rightarrow V\mathbb{T}$ the origin map of edges, and by $* = [\mathcal{O} \times \mathcal{O}]$ its standard base point, whose stabilizer in G is the maximal compact subgroup $\mathrm{PGL}_2(\mathcal{O})$ of G , so that the map $g \mapsto g*$ induces an identification between $G/\mathrm{PGL}_2(\mathcal{O})$ and $V\mathbb{T}$.

The boundary at infinity $\partial_\infty \mathbb{T}$ of \mathbb{T} identifies (G -equivariantly) with the projective line $\mathbb{P}_1(\widehat{K})$ over \widehat{K} , which itself identifies with $\widehat{K} \cup \{\infty\}$ using the map $(x, y) \mapsto xy^{-1}$. We endow it with the unique probability measure μ_{Hau} invariant under the compact group $\mathrm{PGL}_2(\mathcal{O})$. We denote by $g \cdot \xi$ the projective action of $g \in G$ on $\xi \in \mathbb{P}_1(\widehat{K}) = \partial_\infty \mathbb{T}$.

We say that an edge e of \mathbb{T} *points towards* a point at infinity $\xi \in \partial_\infty \mathbb{T}$ if its terminal point $t(e)$ belongs to the geodesic ray starting from its original point $o(e)$, with point at infinity ξ .

We denote by $\mathcal{G}\mathbb{T}$ the space of *geodesic lines* in \mathbb{T} (that is, the set of isometric maps $\ell : \mathbb{Z} \rightarrow V\mathbb{T}$ endowed with the compact-open topology), and by $\ell_* \in \mathcal{G}\mathbb{T}$ the unique geodesic line with $\ell_*(-\infty) = \infty$, $\ell_*(+\infty) = 0$, and $\ell_*(0) = *$, so that $\ell_*(n) = \mathfrak{a}_0^n *$ for every $n \in \mathbb{Z}$. We denote by $(\phi_n)_{n \in \mathbb{Z}}$ the (discrete time) *geodesic flow* on $\mathcal{G}\mathbb{T}$, where $\phi_n \ell : k \mapsto \ell(k + n)$ for all $n \in \mathbb{Z}$ and $\ell \in \mathcal{G}\mathbb{T}$, as well as its quotient flow on $\Gamma \backslash \mathcal{G}\mathbb{T}$. The stabilizer of ℓ_* for the transitive action $(g, \ell) \mapsto \{g\ell : k \mapsto g\ell(k)\}$ of G on $\mathcal{G}\mathbb{T}$ is exactly $\underline{A}(\mathcal{O})$. Hence the map $g \mapsto g\ell_*$ induces a homeomorphism from $G/\underline{A}(\mathcal{O})$ to $\mathcal{G}\mathbb{T}$. We have the following crucial property relating the right action of A on $X = \Gamma \backslash G$ and the geodesic flow on $\mathcal{G}\mathbb{T}$: For all $g \in G$ and $n \in \mathbb{Z}$,

$$\phi_n(g\ell_*) = g\mathfrak{a}_0^n \ell_* . \tag{2}$$

Recall that the *Buseman function* of \mathbb{T} is the map $\beta : \partial_\infty \mathbb{T} \times V\mathbb{T} \times V\mathbb{T} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ defined by

$$\beta : (\xi, x, y) \mapsto \beta_\xi(x, y) = d(x, p) - d(y, p)$$

for any point p close enough to ξ , and in particular the point $p \in V\mathbb{T}$ such that the geodesic rays $[x, \xi[$ and $[y, \xi[$ with origin respectively x and y with point at infinity ξ

intersect exactly in the geodesic ray $[p, \xi[$. A (closed) *horoball* in \mathbb{T} centered at a point at infinity $\xi \in \partial_\infty \mathbb{T}$ is a sublevel set $\{x \in V\mathbb{T} : \beta_\xi(x, x_0) \leq 0\}$ for some $x_0 \in V\mathbb{T}$.

We denote (see for instance [Pau, §6.2]) by $(\mathcal{H}_\xi)_{\xi \in \mathbb{P}_1(K)}$ the Γ -invariant family of maximal horoballs in \mathbb{T} with pairwise disjoint interiors such that the point at infinity of \mathcal{H}_ξ is ξ . If $\mathcal{H}_\infty = \{x \in V\mathbb{T} : \beta_\infty(x, *) \leq 0\}$ is the horoball centered at ∞ whose boundary contains $*$, then $\mathcal{H}_\xi = \gamma \mathcal{H}_\infty$ for every $\gamma \in \Gamma$ such that $\gamma \cdot \infty = \xi$. Note that

$$\Gamma * = \bigcup_{\xi \in \mathbb{P}_1(K)} \partial \mathcal{H}_\xi = V\mathbb{T} - \bigcup_{\xi \in \mathbb{P}_1(K)} \overset{\circ}{\mathcal{H}}_\xi .$$

For instance (see loc.cit.), the horoballs in this family whose boundary contains the base point $*$ are the one centered at the elements in $\mathbb{P}_1(\mathbb{F}_q) = \mathbb{F}_q \cup \{\infty\}$, and \mathcal{M} (respectively ${}^c\mathcal{O}$, and \mathcal{O}^\times) is the set of points at infinity of the geodesic rays starting from $*$ whose first edge lies in \mathcal{H}_0 (respectively in \mathcal{H}_∞ , and neither in \mathcal{H}_0 nor in \mathcal{H}_∞).

Let

$$\begin{aligned} \tilde{C} &= \{g \in G^\natural : g \cdot \infty \in {}^c\mathcal{O}, g \cdot 0 \in \mathcal{M}, g \cdot 1 = 1\} \\ &= \{g \in G : g \cdot \infty \in ({}^c\mathcal{O})^\natural, g \cdot 0 \in \mathcal{M}^\natural, g \cdot 1 = 1\} . \end{aligned}$$

As we shall see in the proof below, we actually have $\tilde{C} \subset \text{PGL}_2(\mathcal{O})$ and if $g \mapsto \bar{g}$ is the group morphism $\text{PGL}_2(\mathcal{O}) \rightarrow \text{PGL}_2(\mathcal{O}/\mathcal{M}) = \text{PGL}_2(\mathbb{F}_q)$ of reduction modulo \mathcal{M} , then $\bar{g} = \text{id}$ for every $g \in \tilde{C}$.

Let $C = \Gamma \tilde{C}$ be the image of \tilde{C} in $X^\natural = \Gamma \backslash G^\natural$ by the canonical projection. We will in particular prove in the next result that C is a natural cross-section for the right action of A : Every orbit of A in X^\natural meets C in an infinite countable subset. As in [BP, Theo. 3.7], let

$$\tilde{\Psi} : ({}^c\mathcal{O})^\natural \times \mathcal{M}^\natural \rightarrow ({}^c\mathcal{O})^\natural \times \mathcal{M}^\natural$$

be the map defined by

$$(\xi_-, \xi_+) \mapsto \left(\frac{1}{\xi_-} - \left[\frac{1}{\xi_+} \right], \Psi(\xi_+) \right) .$$

Theorem 3 (1) *The subset C of X^\natural is closed in X^\natural , and the restriction to \tilde{C} of the canonical projection $G \rightarrow X = \Gamma \backslash G$ is a homeomorphism from \tilde{C} to C .*

(2) *The map $\tilde{\Theta} : g \mapsto (g \cdot \infty, g \cdot 0)$ from \tilde{C} to $\mathbb{P}_1(\tilde{K})^2$ induces a homeomorphism*

$$\Theta : C \rightarrow ({}^c\mathcal{O})^\natural \times \mathcal{M}^\natural .$$

(3) *Every A -orbit in X^\natural meets C .*

(4) *For every $x \in C$, there exist unique sequences $(\alpha_k = \alpha_k(x))_{k \in \mathbb{Z}}$ in $\underline{A}(\mathcal{O})$ and $(t_k = t_k(x))_{k \in \mathbb{Z}}$ in $2\mathbb{Z}$ with $\alpha_0 = \text{id}$, $t_0 = 0$ and $t_k < t_{k+1}$ for all $k \in \mathbb{Z}$ such that*

$$xA \cap C = \{x \alpha_k \mathbf{a}_0^{t_k} : k \in \mathbb{Z}\} .$$

We denote by $T : C \rightarrow C$ the map $x \mapsto x \alpha_1 \mathbf{a}_0^{t_1}$.

(5) The following diagram is commutative

$$\begin{array}{ccc} C & \xrightarrow{\Theta} & ({}^c\mathcal{O})^\sharp \times \mathcal{M}^\sharp \\ T \downarrow & & \downarrow \tilde{\Psi} \\ C & \xrightarrow{\Theta} & ({}^c\mathcal{O})^\sharp \times \mathcal{M}^\sharp. \end{array}$$

We call C the *cross-section* for the action of A on X^\sharp . We say that $t_1(x)$ is the *first return time* in C of the orbit of $x \in C$ under A , and we call T the *first return map* of the orbits under A in the cross-section C .

Note that T is a homeomorphism, with $t_m(T^n x) = t_{m+n}(x) - t_m(x)$ and $\alpha_m(T^n x) = \alpha_{m+n}(x)\alpha_n(x)^{-1}$ for all $m, n \in \mathbb{Z}$.

The commutativity of the diagram in Assertion (5) is inspired by, and closely related to, the commutativity of the diagram in [BP, Theo. 3.7].

Proof. (1) The closure $\overline{\tilde{C}}$ of \tilde{C} in G is $\{g \in G : g \cdot \infty \in {}^c\mathcal{O}, g \cdot 0 \in \mathcal{M}, g \cdot 1 = 1\}$, which is closed since the conditions on $g \cdot \infty$, $g \cdot 0$ and $g \cdot 1$ are closed. By the description of the geodesic rays in \mathbb{T} starting from $*$, any geodesic line ℓ with endpoints $\ell(-\infty) \in {}^c\mathcal{O}$ and $\ell(+\infty) \in \mathcal{M}$ passes through the base point $*$, and the closest point projection of $1 \in \mathbb{P}_1(\widehat{K}) = \partial_\infty \mathbb{T}$ on ℓ is equal to $*$. Hence if $g \in \overline{\tilde{C}}$, since g commutes with the closest point projections on geodesic lines, we have $g* = *$. Therefore $g \in \overline{\tilde{C}}$ is contained in the stabilizer $\mathrm{PGL}_2(\mathcal{O})$ of $*$ in G , which is compact. Hence $\overline{\tilde{C}}$ is compact and so is its image $\Gamma\overline{\tilde{C}}$ in $X = \Gamma \backslash G$. Thus $C = X^\sharp \cap \Gamma\overline{\tilde{C}}$ is closed in X^\sharp .

Let us prove that the canonical projection $G \rightarrow X$ is injective on $\overline{\tilde{C}}$. Since its image in X is $\Gamma\overline{\tilde{C}}$, and since $\overline{\tilde{C}}$ is compact and X is Hausdorff, this proves that the orbit map $\overline{\tilde{C}} \rightarrow \Gamma\overline{\tilde{C}}$ is a homeomorphism, and so is $\tilde{C} \rightarrow C$ by restriction.

Let us denote by $g \mapsto \bar{g}$ the group morphism $\mathrm{PGL}_2(\mathcal{O}) \rightarrow \mathrm{PGL}_2(\mathcal{O}/\mathcal{M}) = \mathrm{PGL}_2(\mathbb{F}_q)$ of reduction of coefficients modulo \mathcal{M} , which is the identity map on $\mathrm{PGL}_2(\mathbb{F}_q)$. Recall (see for instance [Ser]) that we have an identification between the *link*

$$lk(*) = \{e \in E\mathbb{T} : o(e) = *\}$$

of the vertex $*$ in \mathbb{T} and the finite projective line $\mathbb{P}_1(\mathbb{F}_q) = \mathbb{F}_q \cup \{\infty\}$ which is equivariant under the reduction morphism $\mathrm{PGL}_2(\mathcal{O}) \rightarrow \mathrm{PGL}_2(\mathbb{F}_q)$. For every $\gamma \in \Gamma$, if there exists $g, g' \in \overline{\tilde{C}}$ such that $\gamma g = g'$, then since $\mathcal{O} \cap R = \mathbb{F}_q$, we have

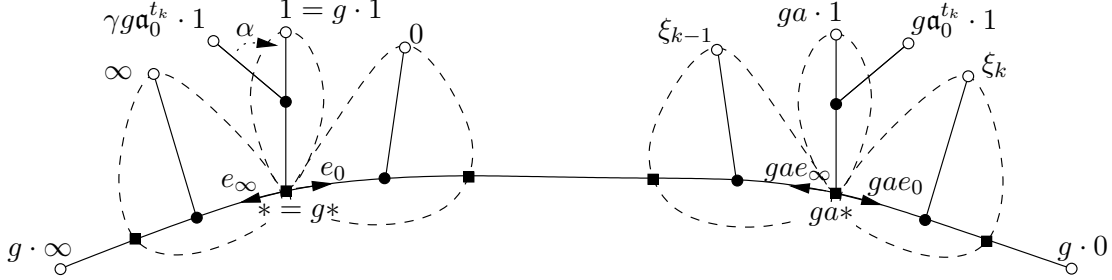
$$\gamma = g'g^{-1} \in \mathrm{PGL}_2(\mathcal{O}) \cap \Gamma = \mathrm{PGL}_2(\mathbb{F}_q).$$

Furthermore, γ fixes the edges with origin $*$ pointing towards ∞ , 0 and 1 respectively, hence γ is an element of $\mathrm{PGL}_2(\mathbb{F}_q)$ fixing the points ∞ , 0 and 1 in $\mathbb{P}_1(\mathbb{F}_q)$. Since $\mathrm{PGL}_2(\mathbb{F}_q)$ acts simply transitively on the set of triples of pairwise distinct elements of $\mathbb{P}_1(\mathbb{F}_q)$, we have $\gamma = \mathrm{id}$. Therefore the canonical projection $G \rightarrow \Gamma \backslash G$ is indeed injective on $\overline{\tilde{C}}$. This completes the proof of Assertion (1).

(2) The map from $\overline{\tilde{C}}$ to $\mathbb{P}_1(\widehat{K})^{(3)}$ defined by $g \mapsto (g \cdot \infty, g \cdot 0, g \cdot 1)$ being a homeomorphism, the map from $\overline{\tilde{C}}$ to $\mathcal{M} \times {}^c\mathcal{O}$ defined by $g \mapsto (g \cdot \infty, g \cdot 0)$ is a homeomorphism. Hence by

This sequence is hence the sequence of times at which the geodesic line $g\ell_*$ passes through $\Gamma*$ (normalized by being at time $t_0 = 0$ at $*$).

Let us fix $a \in A$ such that $xa \in C$, and let us prove that there exists a unique pair $(k, \alpha) \in \mathbb{Z} \times \underline{A}(\mathcal{O})$ such that $a = \alpha \mathfrak{a}_0^{t_k}$.



We have $ga* \in \Gamma*$, since the lift of xa in \tilde{C} has the form γga for some $\gamma \in \Gamma$, and $ga* = \gamma^{-1}* \in \Gamma*$. Hence there exists a unique $k \in \mathbb{Z}$ such that $ga* = g\mathfrak{a}_0^{t_k}*$.

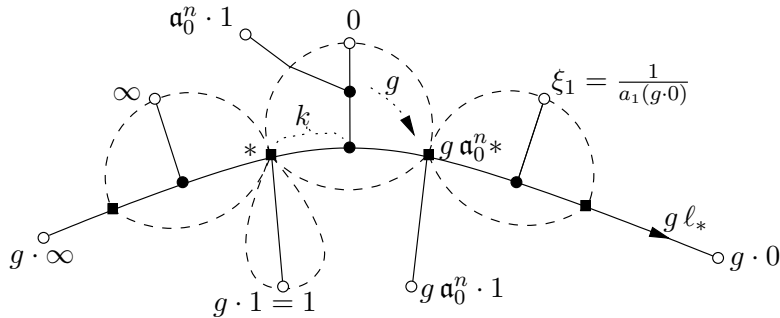
Let ξ_{k-1} and ξ_k be the points at infinity of the horoballs in the family $(\mathcal{H}_\xi)_{\xi \in \mathbb{P}_1(K)}$ into which the edges gae_∞ and gae_0 respectively enter.

Note that $ga \cdot 1$ is a rational point at infinity, since the lift of xa in \tilde{C} has the form γga for some $\gamma \in \Gamma$, and $ga \cdot 1 = \gamma^{-1} \cdot 1 \in K \cup \{\infty\}$.

By the simple transitivity of the projective action of $\text{PGL}_2(K)$ on $\mathbb{P}_1(K)^{(3)}$, let $\gamma \in \Gamma$ be the unique element of Γ sending $\xi_{k-1}, \xi_k, ga \cdot 1$ to respectively $\infty, 0, 1$. Then γ sends $ga*$ to $*$, gae_∞ to e_∞ and gae_0 to e_0 . Therefore $\gamma ga \cdot \infty$, which is irrational since equal to $\gamma g \cdot \infty$ and $g \cdot \infty$ is irrational, is the point at infinity of a geodesic ray starting by the edge e_∞ , hence belongs to $({}^c\mathcal{O})^\natural$. Similarly, $\gamma ga \cdot \infty$ belongs to \mathcal{M}^\natural . As $\gamma ga \cdot 1 = 1$ by construction of γ , we have $\gamma ga \in \tilde{C}$, and by Assertion (1), γ is the unique element of Γ such that $\gamma ga \in \tilde{C}$.

Using arguments similar to the ones at the end of the proof of Assertion (3), since $g\mathfrak{a}_0^{t_k} \cdot 1$ projects to $ga* = g\mathfrak{a}_0^{t_k}*$ on the union of gae_∞ and gae_0 , the point at infinity $\gamma g\mathfrak{a}_0^{t_k} \cdot 1$ projects to $\gamma ga* = *$ on the union of $\gamma gae_\infty = e_\infty$ and $\gamma gae_0 = e_0$. Hence there exists one and only one $\alpha \in \underline{A}(\mathcal{O})$ such that $\gamma g\mathfrak{a}_0^{t_k} \alpha \cdot 1 = 1$. Since $\gamma g\mathfrak{a}_0^{t_k} \alpha$ and γga give the same images to $\infty, 0, 1$, they are equal, hence $a = \mathfrak{a}_0^{t_k} \alpha$, for a unique α . This proves Assertion (4).

(5) Let us fix $x \in C$. Let $n = t_1(x)$ be the first return time of the A -orbit of x to C , and $k = \frac{n}{2}$. We denote by $g \in \tilde{C}$ the lift of x to \tilde{C} . In particular, g fixes $*, 1, e_\infty, e_0$.



By the geometric interpretation of the continued fraction expansion of $g \cdot 0 \in \mathcal{M}$ (see [Pau, §6]), we have

- the exiting time of $g \ell_*$ out of the horosphere \mathcal{H}_0 is n , and

$$k = \deg a_1(g \cdot 0) ;$$

- the point at infinity of the horoball in the family $(\mathcal{H}_\xi)_{\xi \in \mathbb{P}_1(K)}$ into which enters the geodesic line $g \ell_*$ after time n is the first partial quotient

$$\xi_1 = \frac{1}{a_1(g \cdot 0)}$$

of the continued fraction expansion of $g \cdot 0$.

Note that $g \mathfrak{a}_0^n$ maps $*$ to the unique intersection point of \mathcal{H}_0 and \mathcal{H}_{ξ_1} , as well as e_∞ and e_0 to the edges starting from $g \mathfrak{a}_0^n *$ and pointing towards the points at infinity 0 and ξ_1 respectively.

Define $\gamma = \begin{bmatrix} -a_1(g \cdot 0) & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$, which belongs to Γ . Note that γ , whose associated homography is $z \mapsto \frac{1}{z} - a_1(g \cdot 0)$, maps 0 to ∞ and ξ_1 to 0. Hence it maps the unique intersection point of \mathcal{H}_0 and \mathcal{H}_{ξ_1} , which is $g \mathfrak{a}_0^n *$, to the unique intersection point of \mathcal{H}_∞ and \mathcal{H}_0 , which is $*$. It also sends the first edge of the geodesic ray from $g \mathfrak{a}_0^n *$ to 0, which is $g \mathfrak{a}_0^n e_\infty$, to the first edge of the geodesic ray from $*$ to ∞ , which is e_∞ . Similarly, $\gamma g \mathfrak{a}_0^n e_0 = e_0$.

Since $\gamma g \mathfrak{a}_0^n$ fixes e_∞ and e_0 , the point at infinity $\gamma g \mathfrak{a}_0^n \cdot \infty$ (which is equal to $\gamma g \cdot \infty$ hence is irrational) belongs to ${}^c\mathcal{O}$, and similarly $\gamma g \mathfrak{a}_0^n \cdot 0 \in \mathcal{M}^\natural$. Furthermore, as seen above, there exists a unique $\alpha \in \underline{A}(\mathcal{O})$ such that $\gamma g \mathfrak{a}_0^n \alpha \cdot 1 = 1$.

Therefore $\gamma g \mathfrak{a}_0^n \alpha \in \tilde{C}$, by uniqueness $T(x) = x \mathfrak{a}_0^n \alpha$ and the unique lift of $T(x)$ in \tilde{C} is $\gamma g \mathfrak{a}_0^n \alpha$.

We now compute

$$\begin{aligned} \Theta \circ T(x) &= \tilde{\Theta}(\gamma g \mathfrak{a}_0^n \alpha) = (\gamma g \mathfrak{a}_0^n \alpha \cdot \infty, \gamma g \mathfrak{a}_0^n \alpha \cdot 0) = (\gamma g \cdot \infty, \gamma g \cdot 0) \\ &= \left(\frac{1}{g \cdot \infty} - a_1(g \cdot 0), \frac{1}{g \cdot 0} - a_1(g \cdot 0) \right) = \tilde{\Psi}(g \cdot \infty, g \cdot 0) = \tilde{\Psi} \circ \Theta(x) . \end{aligned}$$

This concludes the proof of Theorem 3. \square

Let us introduce some notation before stating our next result. All measures in this paper are Borel and nonnegative.

We denote by μ_A , $\mu_{\underline{A}(\mathcal{O})} = \mu_A|_{\underline{A}(\mathcal{O})}$, $\mu_{\widehat{K}}$ and $\mu_{\mathcal{M}} = \mu_{\widehat{K}}|_{\mathcal{M}}$, the Haar measures of the locally compact abelian groups A , $\underline{A}(\mathcal{O})$, $(\widehat{K}, +)$ and $(\mathcal{M}, +)$ respectively, normalized as usual so that $\mu_A(\underline{A}(\mathcal{O})) = 1$ and $\mu_{\widehat{K}}(\mathcal{O}) = 1$.

For every $x \in C$, we define x_\pm by

$$\Theta(x) = (x_-, x_+) \in ({}^c\mathcal{O})^\natural \times \mathcal{M}^\natural .$$

Let $\Theta_2 : C \rightarrow \mathcal{M}^\natural$ be the map $\Theta_2 = \text{pr}_2 \circ \Theta$, where $\text{pr}_2 : (\xi_-, \xi_+) \mapsto \xi_+$ is the projection on the second factor, which is the continuous and surjective map on $C = \Gamma \tilde{C}$ induced by the map $g \mapsto g \cdot 0$ from \tilde{C} to \mathcal{M}^\natural . By Theorem 3 (5), the following diagram commutes:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} C & \xrightarrow{T} & C \\ \Theta_2 \downarrow & & \downarrow \Theta_2 \\ \mathcal{M}^\natural & \xrightarrow{\Psi} & \mathcal{M}^\natural . \end{array} \quad (3)$$

Since $\underline{A}(\mathcal{O})$ is compact and open in G and by the uniqueness properties in Theorem 3 (4), the map from $C \times \underline{A}(\mathcal{O})$ to X defined by $(x, a) \mapsto xa$ is a homeomorphism onto its image, which is an open neighborhood of C in X . Denoting by $C\underline{A}(\mathcal{O})$ its image, the map $C\underline{A}(\mathcal{O}) \rightarrow C$ defined by $xa \mapsto x$ for all $x \in C$ and $a \in \underline{A}(\mathcal{O})$ is a fibration with fibers the right orbits of $\underline{A}(\mathcal{O})$. The product group $T^{\mathbb{Z}} \times \underline{A}(\mathcal{O})$ acts in the obvious way on $C\underline{A}(\mathcal{O})$. We still denote by $t_1 : C\underline{A}(\mathcal{O}) \rightarrow \mathbb{N} - \{0\}$ the first return time in $C\underline{A}(\mathcal{O})$ of the orbits under $\mathfrak{a}_0^{\mathbb{Z}}$, that is $t_1(xa) = t_1(x)$ for all $x \in C$ and $a \in \underline{A}(\mathcal{O})$. Given any measure μ on C , we denote by $\mu \otimes \mu_{\underline{A}(\mathcal{O})}$ the pushforwards by $(x, a) \mapsto xa$ of the product measure of μ and $\mu_{\underline{A}(\mathcal{O})}$, which is a finite nonzero measure on $C\underline{A}(\mathcal{O})$ if μ is finite and nonzero.

We denote by M_A the space of finite nonzero A -invariant measures on X^{\natural} , by $M_{T^{\mathbb{Z}}\underline{A}(\mathcal{O})}$ the space of finite nonzero $T^{\mathbb{Z}} \times \underline{A}(\mathcal{O})$ -invariant measures m on $C\underline{A}(\mathcal{O})$ such that the integral $\int_{C\underline{A}(\mathcal{O})} t_1 dm$ is finite and nonzero, by M_T the space of T -invariant measures m on C such that $\int_C t_1 dm$ is finite and nonzero, and by $M_{\mathcal{M}}$ the space of Ψ -invariant measures m on \mathcal{M} such that $\int_{f \in \mathcal{M}} \deg(a_1(f)) dm(f)$ is finite and nonzero. We endow these spaces with their weak-star topology.

We have maps

$$M_A \xrightarrow{F_1} M_{T^{\mathbb{Z}}\underline{A}(\mathcal{O})} \xleftarrow{F_2} M_T \xrightarrow{(\Theta_2)_*} M_{\mathcal{M}},$$

where $F_1 : m \mapsto m|_{C\underline{A}(\mathcal{O})}$, $F_2 : \mu \mapsto \mu \otimes \mu_{\underline{A}(\mathcal{O})}$, and we define (see the proof below for the invertibility of F_2)

$$F = (\Theta_2)_* \circ (F_2)^{-1} \circ F_1 : M_A \rightarrow M_{\mathcal{M}}.$$

We denote by δ_x the unit Dirac mass at any point x in any measurable space.

The following result strengthens the statement announced in the Introduction relating A -orbits to Ψ -orbits, and gives the measure-theoretic correspondence. The use of semi-groups comes from the fact that Ψ is non invertible. Recall that the analogue, for the Artin map $\Psi : x \mapsto \frac{1}{x} - \lfloor \frac{1}{x} \rfloor$, of the Gauss measure on $[0, 1]$ for the Gauss map $x \mapsto \frac{1}{x} - \lfloor \frac{1}{x} \rfloor$, is the Haar probability measure of the additive group \mathcal{M} (see for instance [BP, Prop. 5.6] for a dynamical explanation).

Theorem 4 (1) *For every $x \in C$, the image by Θ_2 of the intersection with C of the orbit of x by right translations under the semigroup $A_+ = \underline{A}(\mathcal{O}) \mathfrak{a}_0^{\mathbb{N}}$ is equal to the Ψ -orbit of $\Theta_2(x)$:*

$$\Theta_2(C \cap (x A_+)) = \Psi^{\mathbb{N}}(\Theta_2(x)).$$

In particular, if $x \in C$ is A -periodic, then $\Theta_2(x)$ is a quadratic irrational. Furthermore, the period of $x \in C$ under the iteration of T is equal to the period of the periodic part of the continued fraction expansion of $\Theta_2(x)$.

(2) *The map $F : M_A \rightarrow M_{\mathcal{M}}$ is a homeomorphism for the weak-star topologies, such that $F(cm + m') = cF(m) + F(m')$ and $F(m) \leq F(m'')$ for all $c > 0$ and $m, m', m'' \in M_A$ such that $m \leq m''$.*

(3) *The restriction to $C\underline{A}(\mathcal{O})$ of the G -invariant probability measure m_X on X disintegrates by the fibration $C\underline{A}(\mathcal{O}) \rightarrow C$, with conditional measures the $\underline{A}(\mathcal{O})$ -invariant probability measures on the fibers, over a finite measure m_C on C such that, for every $x \in C$, using the homeomorphism $\Theta : x \mapsto (x_-, x_+)$,*

$$dm_C(x) = \frac{q(q-1)^2}{2} \frac{d\mu_{\widehat{K}}(x_-)}{|x_-|_{\infty}^4} d\mu_{\widehat{K}}(x_+).$$

Furthermore, the pushforwards under Θ_2 of m_C is equal to a multiple of the Haar measure on \mathcal{M} :

$$(\Theta_2)_* m_C = \frac{q^4(q-1)^2}{2(q^2+q+1)} \mu_{\mathcal{M}},$$

and the measure on \mathcal{M} corresponding to the G -invariant probability measure m_X on X is a multiple of the Haar measure on \mathcal{M} :

$$F(m_X) = \frac{q^4(q-1)^2}{2(q^2+q+1)} \mu_{\mathcal{M}}.$$

- (4) If $x \in C$ is A -periodic in X , then for k big enough, the measure on \mathcal{M} corresponding to the A -invariant probability measure $\mu_{T^k x}$ on the A -orbit of $T^k x$, normalized to be a probability measure, is equal to the equiprobability on the (finite) Ψ -orbit of $\Theta_2(T^k x)$: More precisely, if n_x is the period of the periodic part of the continued fraction expansion of $\Theta_2(x)$, then

$$F(\mu_{T^k x}) = \frac{1}{2 \sum_{n=k+1}^{k+n_x} \deg a_i(\Theta_2(x))} \sum_{1 \leq n \leq n_x} \delta_{\Psi^{n+k}(\Theta_2(x))}.$$

In the last claim, we may take $k = 0$ if x is A_+ -periodic, and in general k may be taken to be any time after which the continued fraction expansion of $\Theta_2(x)$ is periodic.

Proof. (1) It follows from Theorem 3 (4) that

$$C \cap (x A_+) = \{x \alpha_k \mathbf{a}_0^{t_k} : k \in \mathbb{N}\} = \{T^k(x) : k \in \mathbb{N}\}.$$

The result then follows from the commutativity of the diagram in Equation (3).

(2) **Step 1 :** It is clear that the map $(\Theta_2)_* : M_T \rightarrow M_{\mathcal{M}}$ is order preserving and linear (for positive scalars). Let us prove that it is a weak-star homeomorphism. There is a direct proof of this, but we will use a symbolic dynamics argument, as it is illuminating.

For every $x \in C$, let $[0; a_1, a_2, \dots]$ be the continued fraction expansion of $x_+ \in \mathcal{M}^{\natural}$ and let $[a_0; a_{-1}, a_{-2}, \dots]$ be the continued fraction expansion of $x_- \in ({}^c\mathcal{O})^{\natural}$, so that $a_i \in R - \mathbb{F}_q$ for all $i \in \mathbb{Z}$. Let $\sigma : (R - \mathbb{F}_q)^{\mathbb{Z}} \rightarrow (R - \mathbb{F}_q)^{\mathbb{Z}}$ be the (two-sided) shift defined by $(\sigma((x_i)_{i \in \mathbb{Z}}))_i = x_{i+1}$ for all $i \in \mathbb{Z}$. Then by [BP, Theo. 3.7] and Theorem 3 (2) and (5), the map $\Xi : C \rightarrow (R - \mathbb{F}_q)^{\mathbb{Z}}$ defined by $x \mapsto (a_i)_{i \in \mathbb{Z}}$ is a homeomorphism such that the following diagram commutes

$$\begin{array}{ccc} C & \xrightarrow{\Xi} & (R - \mathbb{F}_q)^{\mathbb{Z}} \\ T \downarrow & & \downarrow \sigma \\ C & \xrightarrow{\Xi} & (R - \mathbb{F}_q)^{\mathbb{Z}}. \end{array}$$

Let $\sigma_+ : (R - \mathbb{F}_q)^{\mathbb{N}-\{0\}} \rightarrow (R - \mathbb{F}_q)^{\mathbb{N}-\{0\}}$ be the (one-sided) shift defined by the formula $(\sigma_+((x_i)_{i \in \mathbb{N}-\{0\}}))_i = x_{i+1}$ for all $i \in \mathbb{N} - \{0\}$. By the properties of the continued fraction expansions, the map $cfe : \mathcal{M}^{\natural} \rightarrow (R - \mathbb{F}_q)^{\mathbb{N}-\{0\}}$ defined by $f \mapsto (a_i(f))_{i \in \mathbb{N}-\{0\}}$ is a homeomorphism such that the following diagram commutes

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mathcal{M}^{\natural} & \xrightarrow{cfe} & (R - \mathbb{F}_q)^{\mathbb{N}-\{0\}} \\ \Psi \downarrow & & \downarrow \sigma_+ \\ \mathcal{M}^{\natural} & \xrightarrow{cfe} & (R - \mathbb{F}_q)^{\mathbb{N}-\{0\}}. \end{array}$$

Let $\pi_+ : (R - \mathbb{F}_q)^\mathbb{Z} \rightarrow (R - \mathbb{F}_q)^{\mathbb{N}-\{0\}}$ be the map, called the *natural extension*, forgetting the past, defined by $\pi_+((x_i)_{i \in \mathbb{Z}}) = (x_i)_{i \in \mathbb{N}-\{0\}}$. The following diagram commutes by construction

$$\begin{array}{ccc} C & \xrightarrow{\Xi} & (R - \mathbb{F}_q)^\mathbb{Z} \\ \Theta_2 \downarrow & & \downarrow \pi_+ \\ \mathcal{M}^\natural & \xrightarrow{cfe} & (R - \mathbb{F}_q)^{\mathbb{N}-\{0\}} . \end{array}$$

Note that, as already seen, for every $x \in C$,

$$t_1(x) = 2 \deg a_1(\Theta_2(x)) ,$$

so that $\int_{\mathcal{M}} \deg a_1 d(\Theta_2)_* \mu = \frac{1}{2} \int_C t_1 d\mu$ for every measure μ on C .

Step 1 now follows, by conjugation of dynamical systems, from the well-known fact (see for instance [Kit], or use the fact that the symbolic Borel σ -algebras are generated by the cylinders and Kolmogorov's extension theorem) that the pushforwards map $(\pi_+)_*$ is a weak-star homeomorphism between the space of σ -invariant measures on $(R - \mathbb{F}_q)^\mathbb{Z}$ for which $\deg x_1$ is integrable and the space of σ_+ -invariant measures on $(R - \mathbb{F}_q)^{\mathbb{N}-\{0\}}$ for which $\deg x_1$ is integrable.

Step 2 : Let us prove that the map $F_2 : M_T \rightarrow M_{T^\mathbb{Z} \underline{A}(\mathcal{O})}$ is a weak-star homeomorphism.

Since $\int_{C \underline{A}(\mathcal{O})} t_1 d(\mu \otimes \mu_{\underline{A}(\mathcal{O})}) = \int_C t_1 d\mu$ for every measure μ on C , and since $T^\mathbb{Z}$ and $\underline{A}(\mathcal{O})$ commute, the measure $\mu \otimes \mu_{\underline{A}(\mathcal{O})}$ is indeed $T^\mathbb{Z} \times \underline{A}(\mathcal{O})$ -invariant if μ is T invariant, hence F_2 is well defined. It is clear that F_2 is order preserving and linear.

Every finite nonzero $T^\mathbb{Z} \times \underline{A}(\mathcal{O})$ -invariant measure m on $C \underline{A}(\mathcal{O})$ disintegrates by the fibration $C \underline{A}(\mathcal{O}) \rightarrow C$. The conditional measures on the fibers, which are $\underline{A}(\mathcal{O})$ -invariant and may be assumed to be probability measures, are hence equal to the $\underline{A}(\mathcal{O})$ -invariant probability measures, by uniqueness. Since the return time t_1 is constant on the fibers, the measure on C over which m disintegrates hence belongs to M_T if m belongs to $M_{T^\mathbb{Z} \underline{A}(\mathcal{O})}$. Step 2 follows.

Step 3 : Let us finally prove that the map $F_1 : M_A \rightarrow M_{T^\mathbb{Z} \underline{A}(\mathcal{O})}$ is a weak-star homeomorphism. Since it is clear that F_1 is order preserving and linear, Steps 1 to 3 prove Assertion (2) of Theorem 4 by composition.

Since $C \underline{A}(\mathcal{O})$ is open in X^\natural , and since any A -orbit in X^\natural meets C , for every finite nonzero A -invariant measure m on X^\natural , the measure $m|_{C \underline{A}(\mathcal{O})}$ is finite and nonzero. The open subset $C \underline{A}(\mathcal{O})$ is a transversal for the action of \mathfrak{a}_0 . If $t_0 : X^\natural \rightarrow \mathbb{N}$ is the first passage time in $C \underline{A}(\mathcal{O})$ of the orbit of \mathfrak{a}_0 , that is,

$$t_0 : x \mapsto \min\{n \in \mathbb{N} : \mathfrak{a}_0^n x \in C \underline{A}(\mathcal{O})\} ,$$

and if $T_0 : X^\natural \rightarrow C \underline{A}(\mathcal{O})$ is the first passage map $x \mapsto \mathfrak{a}_0^{t_0(x)} x$ in $C \underline{A}(\mathcal{O})$ of the orbit of \mathfrak{a}_0 , then $\{t \in \mathbb{Z} : \mathfrak{a}_0^t x \in C \underline{A}(\mathcal{O})\}$ is exactly the set $\{t_0(x) + t_k(T_0(x)) : k \in \mathbb{Z}\}$. Since $C \underline{A}(\mathcal{O})$ is open, the disintegration of any A -invariant measure with respect to this transversal is simply the restriction of m to $C \underline{A}(\mathcal{O})$, and this restriction is $\underline{A}(\mathcal{O})$ -invariant. Therefore the discrete time dynamical system $(X^\natural, \mathfrak{a}_0)$ identifies with the discrete time suspension of the discrete time dynamical system $(C \underline{A}(\mathcal{O}), T)$ with roof function t_1 . Furthermore, any measure on $C \underline{A}(\mathcal{O})$ which is invariant both under T and $\underline{A}(\mathcal{O})$ suspends to an A -invariant measure, whose total mass is the integral of the roof function. Step 3 follows.

(3) The proof of the first claim in Assertion (3) of Theorem 4, that is, the computation of

$$m_C = (F_2)^{-1} \circ F_1(m_X),$$

follows from the next proposition.

Proposition 5 *The restriction $F_1(m_X)$ to $C\underline{A}(\mathcal{O})$ of the G -invariant probability measure m_X on X satisfies, for all $x \in C$ and $a \in \underline{A}(\mathcal{O})$, using the homeomorphism $xa \mapsto (x_-, x_+, a)$ from $C\underline{A}(\mathcal{O})$ to $({}^c\mathcal{O})^\natural \times \mathcal{M}^\natural \times \underline{A}(\mathcal{O})$,*

$$dm_X(xa) = \frac{q(q-1)^2}{2} \frac{d\mu_{\widehat{K}}(x_-)}{|x_-|_\infty^4} d\mu_{\widehat{K}}(x_+) d\mu_A(a).$$

Proof. Let us denote by dv the counting measure on the discrete set $V\mathbb{T}$. Recall that *Hopf's parametrisation* is the homeomorphism from $\mathcal{G}\mathbb{T}$ onto its image in $\partial_\infty\mathbb{T} \times \partial_\infty\mathbb{T} \times V\mathbb{T}$ defined by $\ell \mapsto (\ell(-\infty), \ell(+\infty), \ell(0))$. Let \tilde{m}_{BM} be the (locally finite, positive, Borel) measure on $\mathcal{G}\mathbb{T}$ defined, using Hopf's parametrisation, on the full measure set of $\ell \in \mathcal{G}\mathbb{T}$ such that $\ell(\pm\infty) \neq \infty$, by

$$d\tilde{m}_{\text{BM}}(\ell) = \frac{d\mu_{\text{Hau}}(\ell(-\infty)) d\mu_{\text{Hau}}(\ell(+\infty)) dv(\ell(0))}{|\ell(-\infty) - \ell(+\infty)|_\infty^2}. \quad (4)$$

By well-known arguments of for instance [BuM], [Rob], [BP, §4] and [BPP, §4.4], since Γ is a lattice in G , the measure \tilde{m}_{BM} is invariant on the left by the action of Γ and on the right by the geodesic flow, and defines a finite nonzero measure m_{BM} on $\Gamma \backslash \mathcal{G}\mathbb{T}$ invariant by the geodesic flow (called the *Bowen-Margulis measure*). Furthermore, the G -invariant probability measure m_X on X disintegrates with respect to the fiber bundle $X = \Gamma \backslash G \rightarrow \Gamma \backslash \mathcal{G}\mathbb{T} = \Gamma \backslash G / \underline{A}(\mathcal{O})$ defined by $\Gamma g \mapsto \Gamma g \ell_*$, over the probability measure $\frac{m_{\text{BM}}}{\|m_{\text{BM}}\|}$, with conditionnal measures the $\underline{A}(\mathcal{O})$ -invariant probability measures on the fibers.

Recall that for all $x \in C$, we have $x_- = g \cdot \infty = g\ell_*(-\infty)$ and $x_+ = g \cdot 0 = g\ell_*(+\infty)$ where g is the unique lift of x in \tilde{C} ; furthermore $g\ell_*(0) = g* = *$ is constant. As seen during the proof of Theorem 3, if $\gamma \in \Gamma$ fixes $g\ell_*$ for some $g \in \tilde{C}$, then it fixes $*$, e_∞ and e_0 , hence it belongs to $\text{PGL}_2(\mathcal{O}) \cap \Gamma = \text{PGL}_2(\mathbb{F}_q)$ and is diagonal, but a non trivial element of $\text{PGL}_2(\mathbb{F}_q) \cap A$ does not fix an irrational point at infinity. Hence the stabilizer in Γ of an element of $\tilde{C} \ell_*$ is trivial. By Equation (4), we thus have, for all $x \in C$ and $a \in \underline{A}(\mathcal{O})$,

$$dm_X(xa) = \frac{1}{\|m_{\text{BM}}\|} \frac{d\mu_{\text{Hau}}(x_-) d\mu_{\text{Hau}}(x_+)}{|x_- - x_+|_\infty^2} d\mu_A(a).$$

For all $x \in C$, we have $x_- \in {}^c\mathcal{O}$ and $x_+ \in \mathcal{M}$, hence $|x_+|_\infty < 1 < |x_-|_\infty$, so that $|x_- - x_+|_\infty = |x_-|_\infty$. By [BPP, Prop. 15.2 (1)] (where μ_{Hau} was normalized in this reference to have total mass $\frac{q+1}{q}$ instead of 1, by [loc. cit., Prop. 15.2 (2)]), on the set of $\xi \in \partial_\infty\mathbb{T} = \widehat{K} \cup \{\infty\}$ such that $\xi \neq \infty$, we have

$$d\mu_{\text{Hau}}(\xi) = \frac{q}{q+1} \frac{d\mu_{\widehat{K}}(\xi)}{\max\{1, |\xi|_\infty^2\}}.$$

Note that $\|m_{\text{BM}}\| = \frac{2}{q(q-1)^2} \left(\frac{q}{q+1}\right)^2$, by [BPP, Prop. 15.3 (1)] (again using the above difference of normalization). Hence

$$dm_X(xa) = \frac{q(q-1)^2}{2} \frac{d\mu_{\widehat{K}}(x_-)}{|x_-|_\infty^4} d\mu_{\widehat{K}}(x_+) d\mu_A(a).$$

The result follows. \square

By the first claim in Assertion (3) of Theorem 4, we immediately have that there exists a constant $c > 0$ such that $(\Theta_2)_* m_C = c \mu_{\widehat{K} | \mathcal{M}^\natural} = c \mu_{\mathcal{M}}$. We have $\mu_{\widehat{K}}(\mathcal{M}) = \frac{1}{q}$ by the normalization of $\mu_{\widehat{K}}$ and the fact that $\mathcal{O} = \sqcup_{x \in \mathbb{F}_q} (x + \mathcal{M})$. This implies that $c = q \|m_C\| = q m_X(C\underline{A}(\mathcal{O}))$.

Note that $\widehat{K} - \mathcal{O} = \sqcup_{u \in R - \mathbb{F}_q} (u + \mathcal{M})$, and that there are $(q-1)q^n$ polynomials in R with degree n for every $n \in \mathbb{N}$. Hence, by Proposition 5, we have

$$\begin{aligned} m_X(C\underline{A}(\mathcal{O})) &= \frac{q(q-1)^2}{2} \int_{c\mathcal{O}} \frac{d\mu_{\widehat{K}}(x_-)}{|x_-|_\infty^4} \mu_{\widehat{K}}(\mathcal{M}) \mu_A(\underline{A}(\mathcal{O})) \\ &= \frac{(q-1)^2}{2} \sum_{u \in R - \mathbb{F}_q} \int_{y \in \mathcal{M}} \frac{d\mu_{\widehat{K}}(y)}{|u+y|_\infty^4} = \frac{(q-1)^2}{2} \sum_{u \in R - \mathbb{F}_q} \frac{\mu_{\widehat{K}}(\mathcal{M})}{|u|_\infty^4} \\ &= \frac{(q-1)^2}{2q} \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} \frac{(q-1)q^n}{q^{4n}} = \frac{q^3(q-1)^2}{2(q^2+q+1)}. \end{aligned}$$

This proves the second claim in Assertion (3) of Theorem 4, and the last one follows by composition.

(4) Let us fix $x \in C$ which is A -periodic in X^\natural . As seen in Assertion (1), x is periodic under all the iterations of T hence periodic after a certain time under the positive iterations of T . Let k_0 be the first time after which x is periodic under the positive iterations of T , and $k \geq k_0$. Up to replacing x by $T^k x$, we may assume that the continued fraction expansion of $\Theta_2(x)$ is periodic (from the beginning). We then have

$$C\underline{A}(\mathcal{O}) \cap xA = \{T^n(x)\underline{A}(\mathcal{O}) : 0 \leq n < n_x\}.$$

Furthermore, for all $y \in C$ and $a \in \underline{A}(\mathcal{O})$,

$$d\mu_{x|C\underline{A}(\mathcal{O})}(ya) = \frac{\mu_x(C\underline{A}(\mathcal{O}))}{n_x} \sum_{n=0}^{n_x-1} \delta_{T^n(x)} d\mu_A(a),$$

where $\mu_x(C\underline{A}(\mathcal{O})) = \frac{n_x}{\sum_{n=0}^{n_x-1} t_1(T^n(x))}$ is the proportion of points of the $\mathfrak{a}_0^{\mathbb{Z}}$ -orbit of x that are in $C\underline{A}(\mathcal{O})$. Recalling that the first return time satisfies $t_1(x) = 2 \deg a_1(\Theta_2(x))$ and by the commutativity of the diagram in Equation (3), this proves the result. \square

3 Behavior of continued fraction expansions along Hecke rays

In this section, we give more precisions on the correspondence between A -orbits in the moduli space X and Ψ -orbits in \mathcal{M} , for the case of quadratic irrationals. We study the behavior of the degrees of the coefficients of the continued fraction expansions of the images in \mathcal{M} of A -periodic elements in X varying along Hecke rays, and we prove Theorem 1 and Theorem 2.

We start by recalling some definitions from for instance [KePS]. For every $x \in X$ and every prime polynomial P in R , the P -Hecke tree $T_P(x)$ with root x is the connected component of x in the graph with vertex set X , with an edge between the homothety

classes of two R -lattices Λ and Λ' when $\Lambda' \subset \Lambda$ and Λ/Λ' is isomorphic to R/PR as an R -module. If $x = \Gamma g = g^{-1}[R \times R]$, we hence have

$$T_P(x) = \{g^{-1}\gamma[R \times P^n R] : \gamma \in \Gamma, n \in \mathbb{N}\}.$$

The boundary at infinity of $T_P(x)$ identifies with the projective line $\mathbb{P}_1(K_P)$ over the completion K_P of K for the P -adic absolute value $|x|_P = q^{-v_P(x)}$, where $v_P(P^m \frac{A}{B}) = m$ for all $m \in \mathbb{Z}$ and $A, B \in R$ not divisible by P (with $B \neq 0$). A geodesic ray starting from x (called a *Hecke ray*) in $T_P(x)$ is called *rational* if its point at infinity belongs to $\mathbb{P}_1(K)$, that is, if it is of the form $n \mapsto g^{-1}\gamma[R \times P^n R]$ for some fixed $\gamma \in \Gamma$. We refer for instance to [KePS, §1] for details and more informations.

Now let us fix $f \in QI$. We denote by $f^\sigma \in QI$ the Galois conjugate of f over K . Let $g_f = \begin{bmatrix} f^\sigma & f \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \in \mathrm{PGL}_2(\widehat{K})$. Let $t_f = \frac{f^\sigma - 1}{1 - f} \in \widehat{K}$ and $a_f = \alpha_0(t_f) \in A$. Finally, let

$$x_f = \Gamma g_f a_f \in X.$$

Note that for all $\begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix} \in \mathrm{GL}_2(K)$, we have

$$\begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} f^\sigma & f \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{af^\sigma + b}{cf^\sigma + d} & \frac{af + b}{cf + d} \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} cf^\sigma + d & 0 \\ 0 & cf + d \end{pmatrix}. \quad (5)$$

Hence for every $\gamma \in \mathrm{PGL}_2(K)$, we have

$$x_f A = \Gamma \gamma g_f a_f A = \Gamma g_{\gamma \cdot f} A = x_{\gamma \cdot f} A. \quad (6)$$

Lemma 6 *The points Γg_f and x_f of X are A -periodic. If $f \in \mathcal{M}$ and $f^\sigma \in {}^c\mathcal{O}$, then $a_f \in A_+$, $x_f \in C$ and $\Theta(x_f) = (f^\sigma, f)$, so that $\Theta_2(x_f) = f$.*

Proof. Let $\gamma \in \Gamma - \{\mathrm{id}\}$ projectively fixing f (hence f^σ), with $v_\infty(\mathrm{tr} \tilde{\gamma}) \neq 0$ for some lift $\tilde{\gamma} \in \mathrm{GL}_2(R)$ of γ . The existence of γ is classical, see for instance [Ser, KePS] and Proposition 17.2 with Equation (15.6) in [BPP]. By Equation (5), there exists $w \in R + fR$ such that $\gamma g_f = g_f \begin{bmatrix} w^\sigma & 0 \\ 0 & w \end{bmatrix} = g_f \alpha_0(t)$, with $v_\infty(t) = v_\infty(\mathrm{tr} \tilde{\gamma}) \neq 0$. The fact that Γg_f (and hence x_f , which is in the same A -orbit) is A -periodic then follows for instance from [KePS, Prop. 11].

Now assume that $f \in \mathcal{M}$ and $f^\sigma \in {}^c\mathcal{O}$. Then $v_\infty(t_f) = v_\infty(f^\sigma) < 0$, hence $a_f \in A_+$.

Let $g'_f = g_f a_f$. An easy computation gives

$$g'_f(\infty, 0, 1) = \begin{bmatrix} f^\sigma & f \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & t_f \end{bmatrix} (\infty, 0, 1) = (f^\sigma, f, 1).$$

Hence $g'_f \in \tilde{C}$, thus $x_f = \Gamma g'_f \in C = \Gamma \tilde{C}$. We have

$$\Theta(x_f) = \tilde{\Theta}(g'_f) = (g'_f \cdot \infty, g'_f \cdot 0) = (g_f \cdot \infty, g_f \cdot 0) = (f^\sigma, f), \quad (7)$$

so that $\Theta_2(x_f) = \mathrm{pr}_2 \circ \Theta(x_f) = f$. \square

Proof of Theorem 1. Let $f \in QI$.

Let us prove the first assertion of Theorem 1. We fix an irreducible polynomial $P \in R$. For every $n \in \mathbb{N}$, let $\gamma_n \in \Gamma$ be such that the quadratic irrational

$$f_n = \gamma_n \cdot (P^n f)$$

satisfies $f_n \in \mathcal{M}$ and $f_n \in {}^c\mathcal{O}$. Since the projective action of $\Gamma = \mathrm{PGL}_2(R)$ on QI does not change the period of the eventually periodic continued fraction expansion of f , up to cyclic permutation and multiplications by elements of \mathbb{F}_q^\times (which do not change the degrees), there exist $k_n, k'_n \in \mathbb{N} - \{0\}$ such that the continued fraction expansions of f_n and $P^n f$ are indeed periodic after the times k_n and k'_n respectively, with the same period length $\ell_n \in \mathbb{N} - \{0\}$, such that for every $i \in \mathbb{N}$,

$$\deg a_{k_n+i}(P^n f) = \deg a_{k'_n+i}(f_n).$$

By Equation (5), for every $n \in \mathbb{N}$, there exists $b_n \in A$ such that $g_{f_n} b_n = \gamma_n g_{P^n f}$. Hence

$$\begin{aligned} \Gamma g_{f_n} b_n &= (g_{f_n} b_n)^{-1} [R \times R] = (\gamma_n g_{P^n f})^{-1} [R \times R] = g_f^{-1} \begin{bmatrix} P^n & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}^{-1} \gamma_n^{-1} [R \times R] \\ &= g_f^{-1} [R \times P^n R]. \end{aligned}$$

Therefore $(\Gamma g_{f_n} b_n)_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$ is the sequence of vertices along a rational Hecke ray in the P -Hecke tree $T_P(\Gamma g_f)$. Note that Γg_f is A -periodic by the first claim of Lemma 6.

For every $n \in \mathbb{N}$, the point $x_{f_n} = \Gamma g_{f_n} a_{f_n}$, which belongs to C by Lemma 6, is in the same A -orbit as $\Gamma g_{f_n} b_n$. Let $\lambda_n \in \mathbb{N} - \{0\}$ be the period of $\Gamma g_{f_n} a_{f_n} \ell_*$ under the geodesic flow on $\Gamma \backslash \mathcal{G}\mathbb{T}$, which is also the period of $\Gamma g_{f_n} b_n \ell_*$, since A preserves ℓ_* .

Since $\ell_*(+\infty) = 0$, the geodesic line $g_{f_n} a_{f_n} \ell_*$, through $*$ at time $t = 0$, has point at $+\infty$ equal, using Lemma 6, to

$$g_{f_n} a_{f_n} \cdot 0 = \Theta_2(x_{f_n}) = f_n.$$

By Equation (2), and by the geometric interpretation of [Pau, §6], we have

$$\lambda_n = \sum_{i=k'_n}^{k'_n+\ell_n-1} 2 \deg a_i(f_n) = \sum_{i=k_n}^{k_n+\ell_n-1} 2 \deg a_i(P^n f).$$

With $p_\infty : X \rightarrow \Gamma \backslash V\mathbb{T}$ the canonical projection given by $\Gamma g \mapsto \Gamma g*$, we defined in [KePS, Eq. 4] the *height* of $x \in X$ by

$$\mathrm{ht}_\infty(x) = d_{\Gamma \backslash V\mathbb{T}}(p_\infty(x), \Gamma *).$$

Note that $\mathrm{ht}_\infty(xa) = \mathrm{ht}_\infty(x)$ for all $x \in X$ and $a \in \underline{A}(\mathcal{O})$. Hence using again Equation (2) and the geometric interpretation of [Pau, §6], we have

$$\begin{aligned} \mathrm{ht}_\infty(\Gamma g_{f_n} b_n) &\leq \sup_{i \in \mathbb{Z}} \mathrm{ht}_\infty(\Gamma g_{f_n} b_n \mathbf{a}_0^i) = \sup_{i \in \mathbb{Z}} \mathrm{ht}_\infty(\Gamma g_{f_n} a_{f_n} \mathbf{a}_0^i) \\ &= \max_{i=k'_n, \dots, k'_n+\ell_n-1} \deg a_i(f_n) = \max_{i=k_n, \dots, k_n+\ell_n-1} \deg a_i(P^n f). \end{aligned}$$

By [KePS, Eq. (14)] and the four lines following it, there exists $c > 0$ such that for every $N \in \mathbb{N}$,

$$\liminf_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{2(\max_{i=k_n, \dots, k_n+\ell_n-1} \deg a_i(P^n f) - N)}{2 \sum_{i=k_n}^{k_n+\ell_n-1} \deg a_i(P^n f)} \geq \liminf_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{2(\text{ht}_\infty(\Gamma g_{f_n} b_n) - N)}{\lambda_n} \geq c.$$

This indeed proves the first assertion of Theorem 1.

The second assertion of Theorem 1 follows from [KePS, Lem. 13], whose hypothesis are exactly the ones of this second assertion. The change between \liminf in the definition of c -degree-escaping continued fraction expansions and \limsup in the second assertion of Theorem 1 comes from the fact that we need in the final Remark of [KePS, §4.1] to take a subsequence of the sequence of vertices along the rational Hecke ray in order to obtain full escape of mass.

In order to prove the last assertion of Theorem 1, let again $P \in R$ be an irreducible polynomial. Since the P -Hecke tree of $x = \Gamma g \in X$ is

$$T_P(x) = \left\{ g^{-1} \gamma^{-1} \alpha_0(P^n) [R \times R] : \gamma \in \Gamma, n \in \mathbb{N} \right\},$$

since $\alpha_0(P^{-n}) \gamma g f$ and $g P^n \gamma \cdot f$ have the same A -orbit on the right by Equation (6), Theorem 1 (3) then follows from [KePS, §4.2]. \square

Proof of Theorem 2 in the introduction.

We will actually prove the stronger statement that the uncountably many sequences $(\gamma''_n)_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$ in Γ we are going to construct satisfy the fact that for each one of them, there exists an increasing sequence $(k_n)_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$ in \mathbb{N} such that the images of γ''_n and γ''_{n+1} in the group $\text{PGL}_2(R/(P^{k_n}R))$, by the reduction modulo P^{k_n} of their coefficients, are equal.

Let $P \in R$ be an irreducible polynomial. Let $x \in X$ and $g \in G$ such that $x = \Gamma g$. We again refer to [KePS, §2.5] for the basic facts we are using on the Hecke trees. For every point at infinity ξ of the Hecke tree $T_P(x)$, let $(x_n^\xi)_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$ be the sequence of vertices along the geodesic ray in $T_P(x)$ from x to ξ . In particular $x_n^0 = g^{-1}[R \times P^n R]$. Recall that the action of Γ on the sphere of radius $n \in \mathbb{N}$ centered at x in $T_P(x)$ is transitive. Hence there exists a sequence $(\gamma_n)_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$ in Γ such that $x_n^\xi = g^{-1} \gamma_n^{-1} [R \times P^n R]$. The fact that x_n^ξ belongs to the geodesic segment from x to x_{n+1}^ξ is equivalent to the fact that $\gamma_{n+1} \gamma_n^{-1}$ belongs to the Hecke subgroup modulo P^n of Γ , which is the subgroup of elements of Γ whose $(2, 1)$ -coefficient vanishes modulo P^n .

By [KePS, Theo. 4], there exists $c' > 0$ and uncountably many points at infinity ξ of $T_P(x)$ such that for every A -periodic $y \in X$, there exists an increasing sequence $(n_k)_{k \in \mathbb{N}}$ in \mathbb{N} such that the weak-star limit $\theta = \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \mu_{x_{n_k}}$ exists and satisfies $\theta \geq c' \mu_y$. Since $F : M_A \rightarrow M_{\mathcal{M}}$ is weak-star continuous, linear and order preserving by Theorem 4 (2), we have $\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} F(\mu_{x_{n_k}}) \geq c' F(\mu_y)$. Hence since the measures are finite and nonzero, with $c'' = \frac{c' \|F(\mu_y)\|}{\|\theta\|} > 0$ (which depends on ξ, y and the subsequence), we have

$$\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \frac{F(\mu_{x_{n_k}^\xi})}{\|F(\mu_{x_{n_k}^\xi})\|} \geq c'' \frac{F(\mu_y)}{\|F(\mu_y)\|}. \quad (8)$$

Now let $f \in QI$. We may assume that $f \in \mathcal{M}^\natural$ and $f^\sigma \in ({}^c\mathcal{O})^\natural$, up to replacing f by $\gamma \cdot f$ by some $\gamma \in \Gamma$, which does not change the conclusion of Theorem 2. We now take

$x = x_f \in C$ and $g = g_f a_f$ (see Lemma 6). We consider the uncountably many sequences $(\gamma_n)_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$ in Γ associated with the above uncountably many points at infinity ξ of $T_P(x_f)$. Let $\alpha_n \in \Gamma$ be such that $f_n = \alpha_n \cdot (P^n \gamma_n \cdot f)$ belongs to \mathcal{M}^\natural and f_n^σ to $({}^c\mathcal{O})^\natural$, and besides such that $\nu_{f_n} = \nu_{P^n \gamma_n \cdot f}$ (in order to have this, we might need to multiply such a first α_n by an element of $\alpha_0(\mathbb{F}_q^\times) \subset \Gamma$, see [BN, Theo. 1] for an explanation).

As in the proof of Theorem 1, there exists $b_n \in A$ such that $x_n^\xi = \Gamma g_{P^n \gamma_n \cdot f} b_n$, which is in the same A -orbit as $\Gamma g_{f_n} a_{f_n}$. Again by Lemma 6, we have $\Gamma g_{f_n} a_{f_n} \in C$ and $\Theta_2(\Gamma g_{f_n} a_{f_n}) = f_n$. Hence by Theorem 4 (4), we have

$$\frac{F(\mu_{x_n^\xi})}{\|F(\mu_{x_n^\xi})\|} = \nu_{f_n} = \nu_{P^n \gamma_n \cdot f}.$$

Let $f' \in QI$ and $y = x_{f'}$. Up to replacing f' by $\gamma \cdot f'$ by some $\gamma \in \Gamma$, we assume that $f' \in \mathcal{M}$ and $(f')^\sigma \in ({}^c\mathcal{O})^\natural$. Similarly, by Theorem 4 (4), we have

$$\frac{F(\mu_y)}{\|F(\mu_y)\|} = \nu_{f'}.$$

The result then follows from Equation (8). □

□

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