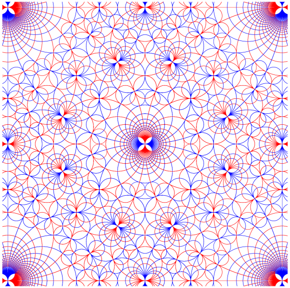
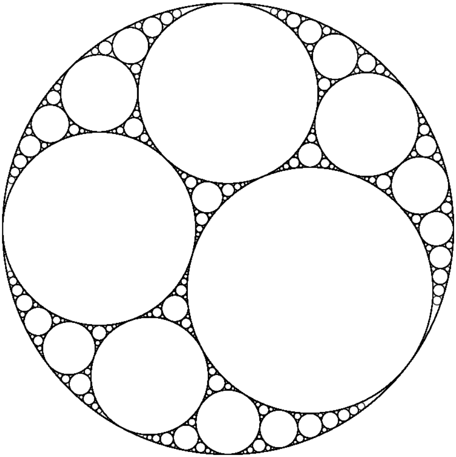
Visualizing the arithmetic of imaginary quadratic fields

Katherine E. Stange

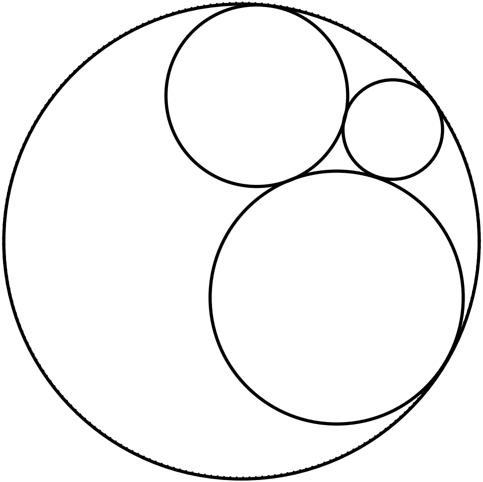


SERMON, April 3, 2016

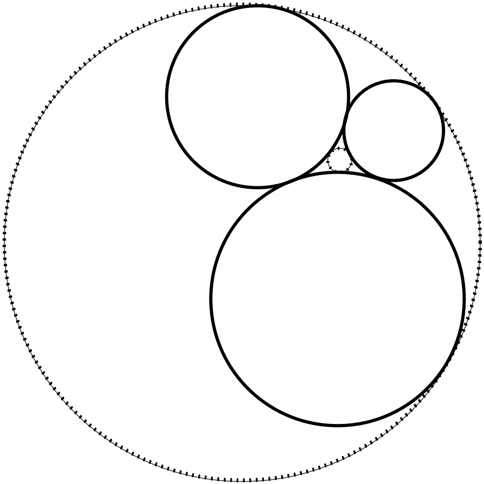
Part I: Apollonian Circle Packings



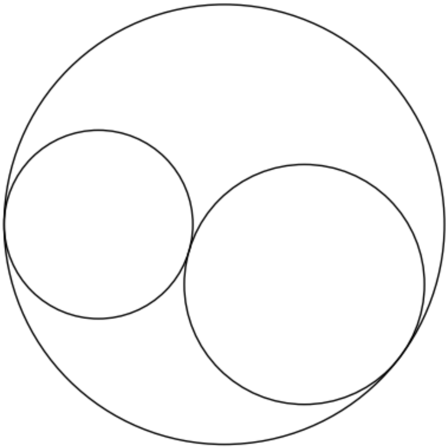
A Descartes quadruple is any collection of four circles which are pairwise mutually tangent, with disjoint interiors.



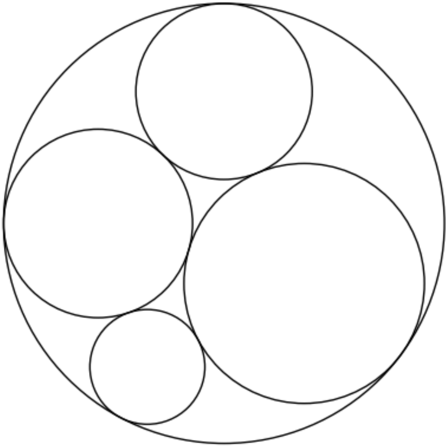
Given any three mutually tangent circles, there are exactly two ways to complete the triple to a Descartes quadruple.



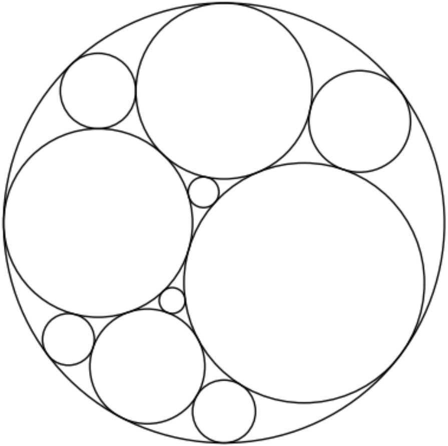
Beginning with any three mutually tangent circles...



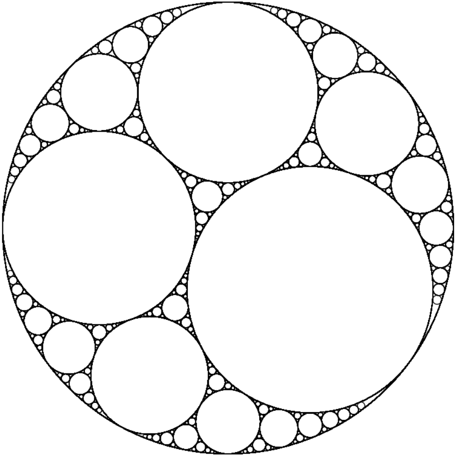
Beginning with any three mutually tangent circles, add in both new circles which would complete the triple to a Descartes quadruple.



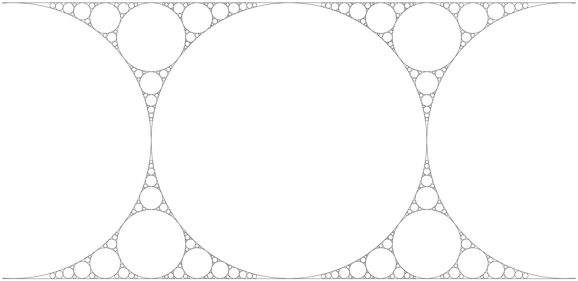
Repeat: for every triple of mutually tangent circles in the collection, add the two ‘completions.’

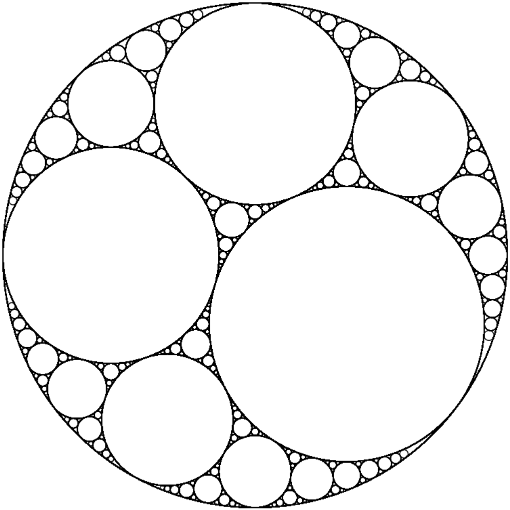


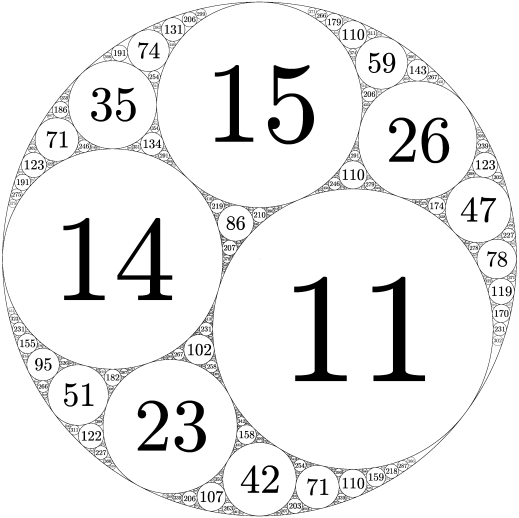
Repeating ad infinitum, we obtain an Apollonian circle packing.



Repeating ad infinitum, we obtain an Apollonian circle packing.







The outer circle has curvature -6 (its interior is outside).

The Descartes Rule

The curvatures (inverse radii) in a Descartes configuration satisfy

$$2(a^2 + b^2 + c^2 + d^2) = (a + b + c + d)^2.$$

If a, b, c are fixed, there are two solutions d, d', where

$$d + d' = 2(a + b + c).$$

Hence an **integer** Descartes quadruple generates an Apollonian packing of **integer curvatures.**

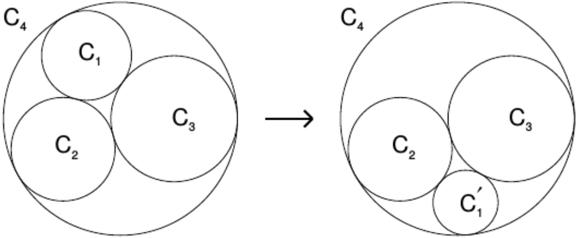
Local-Global Conjecture

Conjecture (Graham–Lagarias–Mallows–Wilks–Yan, Fuchs–Sanden)

$\mathcal{P}$ a primitive, integral ACP. Let S be the set of residues of curvatures modulo 24*. Then any sufficiently large integer with a residue in S occurs as a curvature.*

- Bourgain, Fuchs: Curvatures have positive density in $\mathbb{Z}$.
- Bourgain, Kontorovich: Density one occur.

Apollonian group

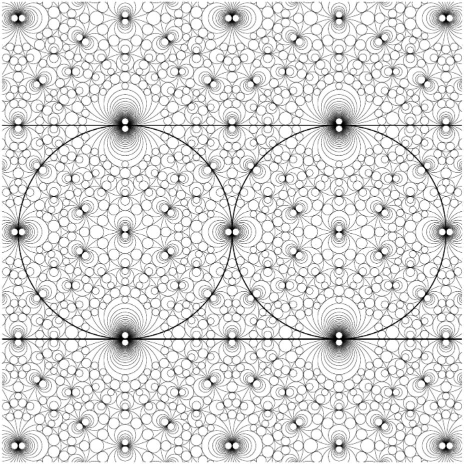


(4 swaps)

$$\mathcal{A} = \left\langle S_1, S_2, S_3, S_4 : S_i^2 = 1 \right\rangle$$

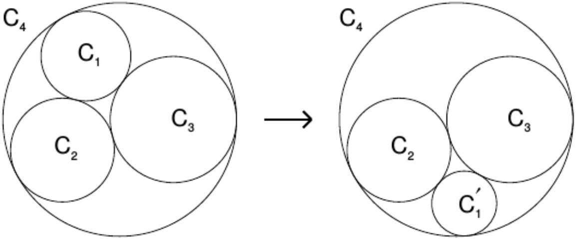
Image from Graham, Lagarias, Mallows, Wilks, Yan

The ‘Superpacking’

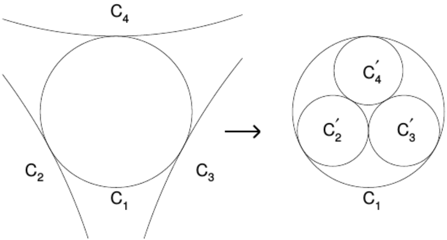


- Graham, Lagarias, Mallows, Wilks, Yan, *Apollonian Circle Packings: Geometry and Group Theory II. Super-Apollonian Group and Integral Packings*, Discrete and Computational Geometry, 2006.

Super-Apollonian group



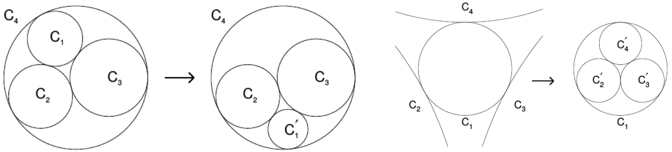
(4 swaps)



(4 inversions)

Images from Graham, Lagarias, Mallows, Wilks, Yan

Super-Apollonian group



$$\Big\langle S_1, S_2, S_3, S_4, S_1^\perp, S_2^\perp, S_3^\perp, S_4^\perp :$$
$$S_i^2 = (S_i^\perp)^2 = (S_i S_j^\perp)^2 = (S_j^\perp S_i)^2 = 1 \Big\rangle$$

Apollonian generalizations

Guettler, Mallows, *A generalization of Apollonian packing of circles*, J. of Comb., 2010.

4 Gerhard Guettler and Colin Mallows

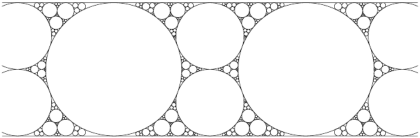
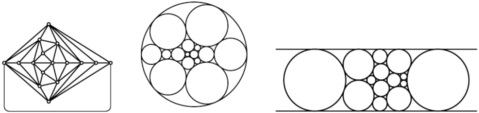


Figure 3: Another generalized Apollonian packing.

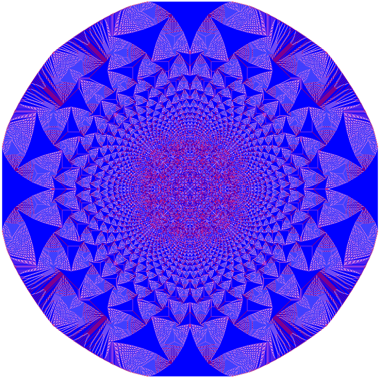
Butler, Graham, Guettler, Mallows, *Irreducible Apollonian Configurations and Packings*, Disc. Comp. Geom., 2010.

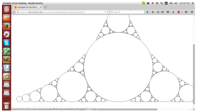


(a) Tangency graph (b) Generic packing (c) Standard packing

Fig. 2 Different representations of an Apollonian packing

Apollonian lattices





Thank you to David Wilson and Lionel Levine.

Part II: The Farey subdivision

$$\frac{a}{b} < \frac{a+c}{b+d} < \frac{c}{d}$$

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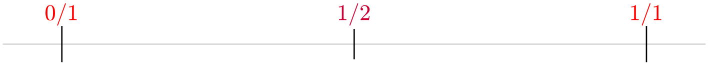

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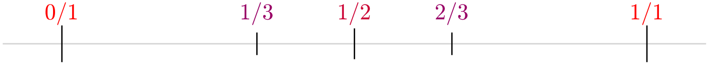

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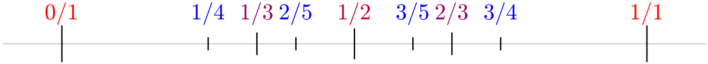
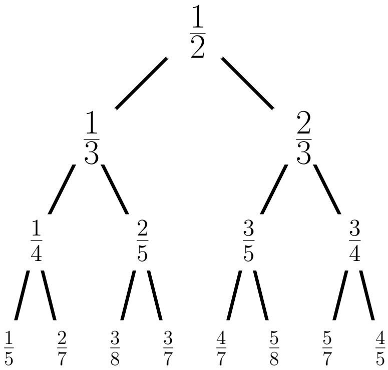
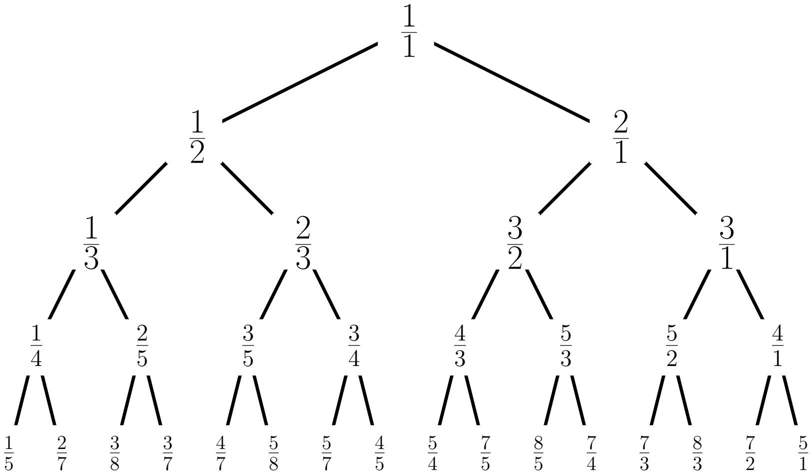


$$\frac{a}{b} < \frac{a+c}{b+d} < \frac{c}{d}$$

An arborist's view of $\mathbb{P}^1(\mathbb{Z})$



An arborist's view of $\mathbb{P}^1(\mathbb{Z})$



Money may not, but matrices do: $\mathrm{SL}_2^+(\mathbb{Z})$

$$
\begin{tikzcd}[ampersand replacement=\&, column sep=tiny]
\& \& \& \& \& \& \& \begin{pmatrix}1&0\\0&1\end{pmatrix} \arrow[dllll, no head] \arrow[drrrr, no head] \\
\& \& \& \begin{pmatrix}1&0\\1&1\end{pmatrix} \arrow[dll, no head] \arrow[drr, no head] \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \begin{pmatrix}1&1\\0&1\end{pmatrix} \arrow[dll, no head] \arrow[drr, no head] \\
\& \begin{pmatrix}1&0\\2&1\end{pmatrix} \arrow[dl, no head] \arrow[dr, no head] \& \& \& \& \begin{pmatrix}1&1\\1&2\end{pmatrix} \arrow[dl, no head] \arrow[dr, no head] \& \& \& \& \begin{pmatrix}2&1\\1&1\end{pmatrix} \arrow[dl, no head] \arrow[dr, no head] \& \& \& \& \begin{pmatrix}1&2\\0&1\end{pmatrix} \arrow[dl, no head] \arrow[dr, no head] \\
\begin{pmatrix}1&0\\3&1\end{pmatrix} \& \& \begin{pmatrix}1&1\\2&3\end{pmatrix} \& \& \begin{pmatrix}2&1\\3&2\end{pmatrix} \& \& \begin{pmatrix}1&2\\1&3\end{pmatrix} \& \& \begin{pmatrix}3&1\\2&1\end{pmatrix} \& \& \begin{pmatrix}2&3\\1&2\end{pmatrix} \& \& \begin{pmatrix}3&2\\1&1\end{pmatrix} \& \& \begin{pmatrix}1&3\\0&1\end{pmatrix}
\end{tikzcd}
$$

$$
\begin{tikzcd}[ampersand replacement=\&]
\& M \arrow[dl, no head] \arrow[dr, no head] \& \\
M\begin{pmatrix}1&0\\1&1\end{pmatrix} \& \& M\begin{pmatrix}1&1\\0&1\end{pmatrix}
\end{tikzcd}
$$

Money may not, but matrices do: $\mathrm{SL}_2^+(\mathbb{Z})$

$$\begin{pmatrix}1 & 0\\0 & 1\end{pmatrix}\begin{matrix}1\\1\end{matrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix}1 & 0\\1 & 1\end{pmatrix}\begin{matrix}1\\2\end{matrix} \qquad \begin{pmatrix}1 & 1\\0 & 1\end{pmatrix}\begin{matrix}2\\1\end{matrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix}1 & 0\\2 & 1\end{pmatrix}\begin{matrix}1\\3\end{matrix} \quad \begin{pmatrix}1 & 1\\1 & 2\end{pmatrix}\begin{matrix}2\\3\end{matrix} \quad \begin{pmatrix}2 & 1\\1 & 1\end{pmatrix}\begin{matrix}3\\2\end{matrix} \quad \begin{pmatrix}1 & 2\\0 & 1\end{pmatrix}\begin{matrix}3\\1\end{matrix}$$

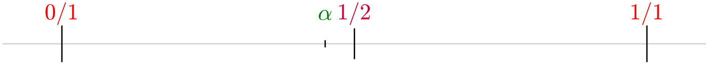
$$\begin{pmatrix}1 & 0\\3 & 1\end{pmatrix}\begin{matrix}1\\4\end{matrix} \begin{pmatrix}1 & 1\\2 & 3\end{pmatrix}\begin{matrix}2\\5\end{matrix} \begin{pmatrix}2 & 1\\3 & 2\end{pmatrix}\begin{matrix}3\\5\end{matrix} \begin{pmatrix}1 & 2\\1 & 3\end{pmatrix}\begin{matrix}3\\4\end{matrix} \begin{pmatrix}3 & 1\\2 & 1\end{pmatrix}\begin{matrix}4\\3\end{matrix} \begin{pmatrix}2 & 3\\1 & 2\end{pmatrix}\begin{matrix}5\\3\end{matrix} \begin{pmatrix}3 & 2\\1 & 1\end{pmatrix}\begin{matrix}5\\2\end{matrix} \begin{pmatrix}1 & 3\\0 & 1\end{pmatrix}\begin{matrix}4\\1\end{matrix}$$

$$M \mapsto M\begin{pmatrix}1\\1\end{pmatrix}$$

The address of $\alpha \in \mathbb{R}$

$$\frac{a}{b} < \frac{a+c}{b+d} < \frac{c}{d}$$

The address of $\alpha \in \mathbb{R}$



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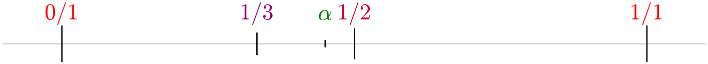

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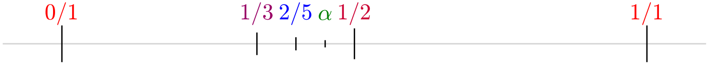
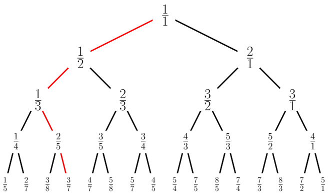


$$\frac{a}{b} < \frac{a+c}{b+d} < \frac{c}{d}$$

The address of α

Real number α



Infinite path through tree:

$$L^{a_0} R^{a_1} L^{a_2} R^{a_3} \cdots$$

Matrix product:

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ a_0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & a_1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ a_2 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & a_3 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \cdots$$

The Farey subdivision: Continued fractions / Euclidean algorithm

$$\alpha = a_0 + \cfrac{1}{a_1 + \cfrac{1}{a_2 + \cfrac{1}{a_3 + \cfrac{1}{\ddots + \frac{1}{a_n}}}}}$$

$$\begin{aligned} x_{n+2} &= -x_{n+1} a_n + x_n \\ &\vdots \\ x_4 &= -x_3 a_2 + x_2 \\ x_3 &= -x_2 a_1 + x_1 \\ x_2 &= -x_1 a_0 + x_0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \begin{pmatrix} p_n \\ q_n \end{pmatrix} &= \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & a_0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & a_1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & a_2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & a_3 \end{pmatrix} \cdots \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & a_n \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ a_0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & a_1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ a_2 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & a_3 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \cdots \begin{pmatrix} 1 & a_n \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

Farey subdivision: frothy version

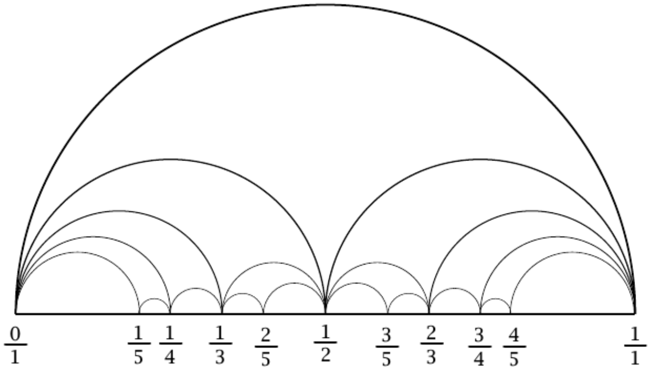


image from Allen Hatcher's *Topology of Numbers*

Farey subdivision: frothy version

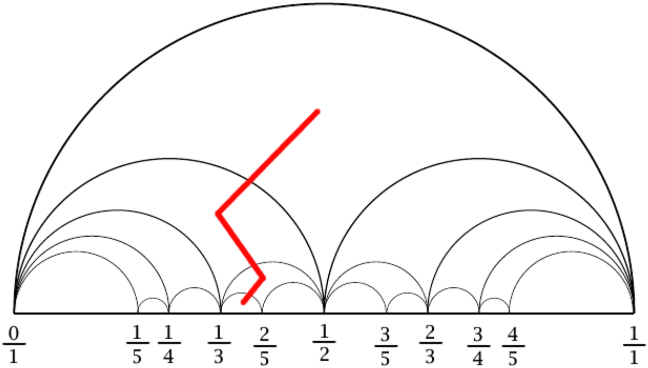
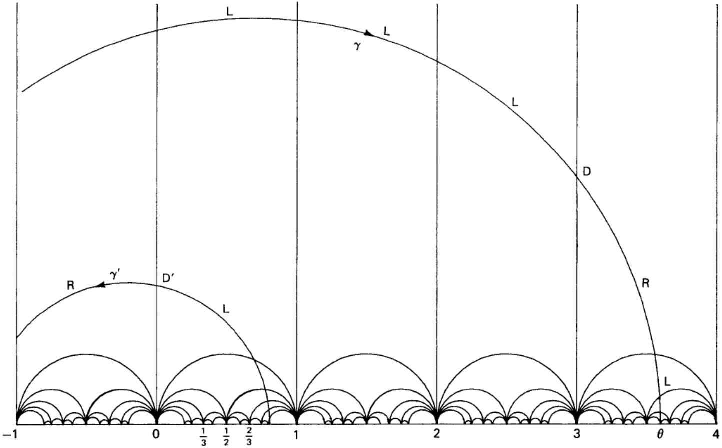


image from Allen Hatcher's *Topology of Numbers*

Continued fractions as geodesics



address of $\alpha = L^{a_0} R^{a_1} L^{a_2} R^{a_3} \cdots = [a_0, a_1, a_2, \ldots]$

Image from Caroline Series' *The Geometry of Markoff Numbers*

Farey Tesselation

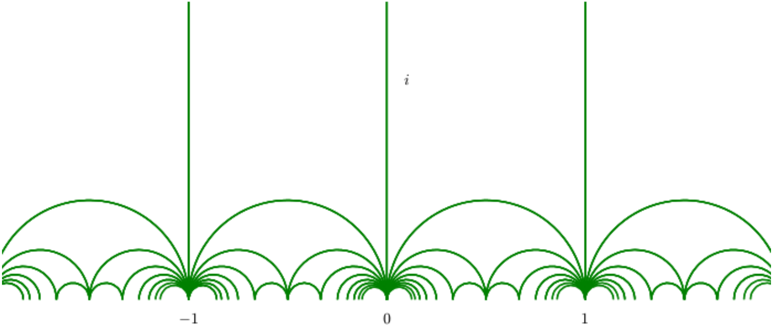
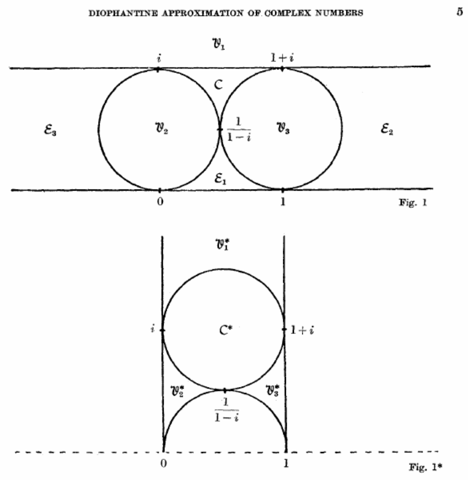


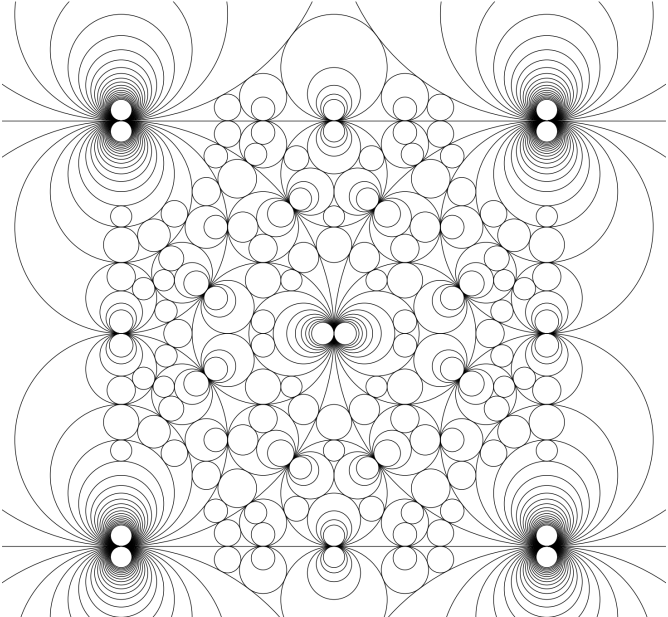
Image of $\{0, \infty\}$ (and its geodesic) under $\mathrm{PSL}_2(\mathbb{Z})$.

Part III: From Integers to Gaussian Integers

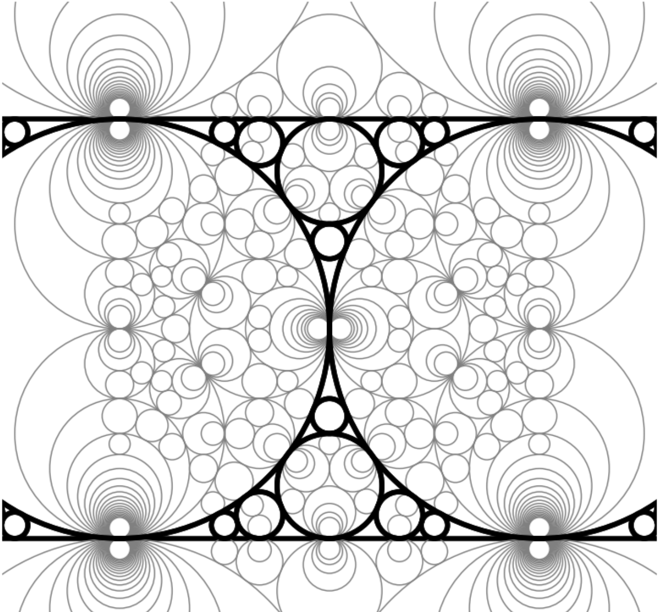


- Asmus Schmidt, *Diophantine Approximation of Complex Numbers*, Acta Arithmetica, 1975.
- Continued fractions for $\mathbb{Z}[i]$, $\mathbb{Z}[\sqrt{-2}]$ etc.

Schmidt Arrangement of $\mathbb{Q}(i)$



Schmidt Arrangement of $\mathbb{Q}(i)$



Part IV: Quadratic Imaginary Fields

The *Schmidt arrangement* of a imaginary quadratic field K is the orbit of $\widehat{\mathbb{R}}$ under the Möbius transformations given by the *Bianchi group*

$$\mathrm{PSL}_2(\mathcal{O}_K) = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} \alpha & \gamma \\ \beta & \delta \end{pmatrix} : \alpha, \beta, \delta, \gamma \in \mathcal{O}_K,\ \alpha\delta - \beta\gamma = 1 \right\} / \pm I$$

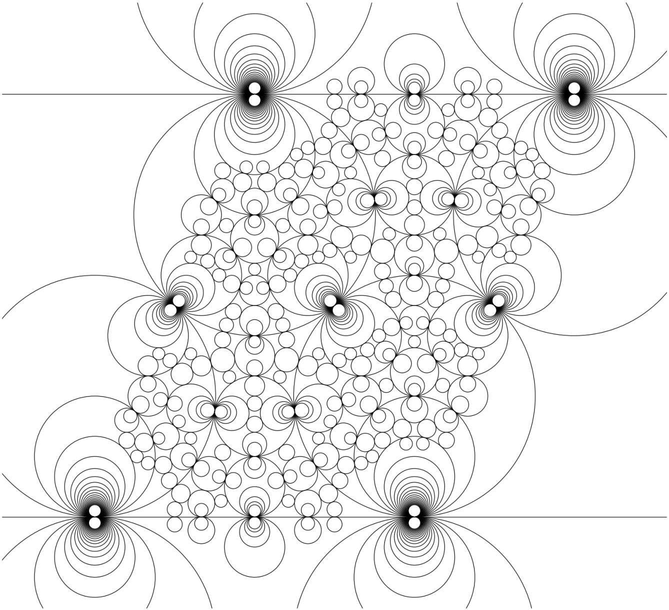
That is,

$$\begin{pmatrix} \alpha & \gamma \\ \beta & \delta \end{pmatrix} \leftrightarrow \left(z \mapsto \frac{\alpha z + \gamma}{\beta z + \delta} \right).$$

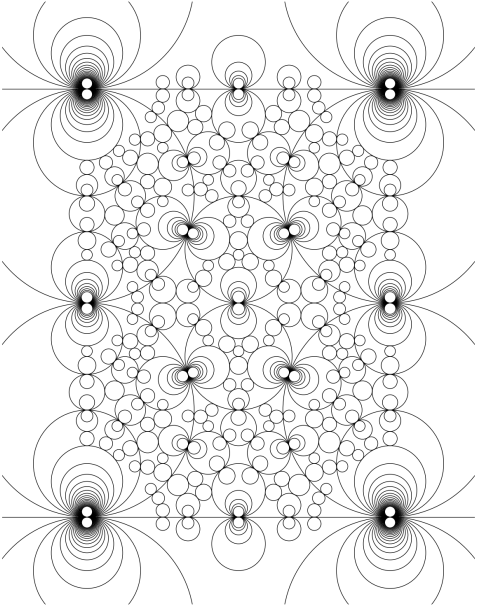
Each individual image $M(\widehat{\mathbb{R}})$ is called a *K-Bianchi circle*.

$$\mathcal{S}_K = \{K\text{-Bianchi circles}\}$$

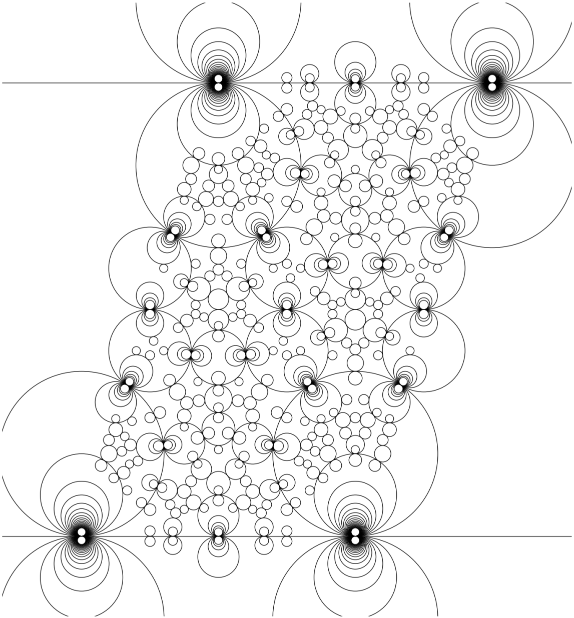
Schmidt Arrangement of $\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{-7})$



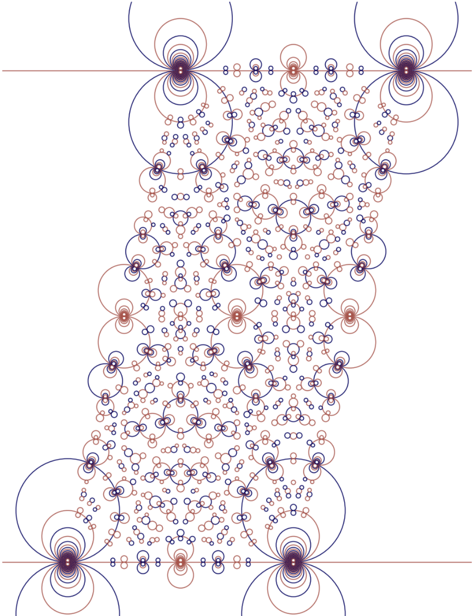
Schmidt Arrangement of $\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{-2})$



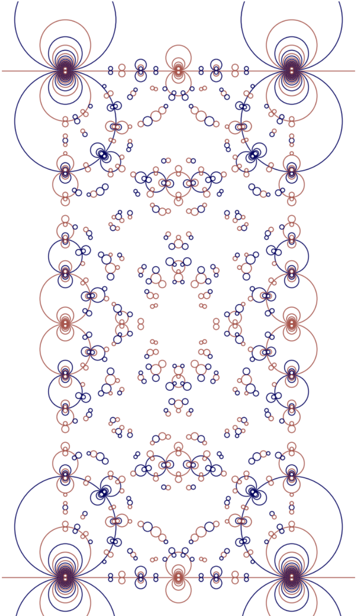
Schmidt Arrangement of $\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{-11})$



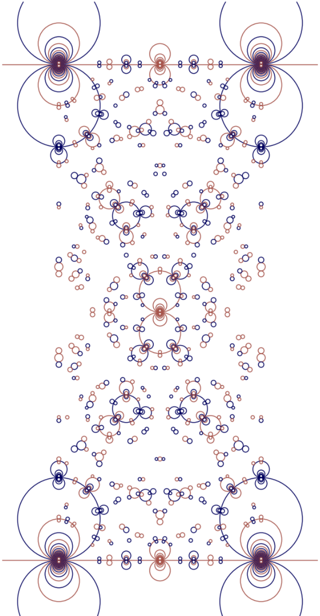
Schmidt Arrangement of $\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{-19})$



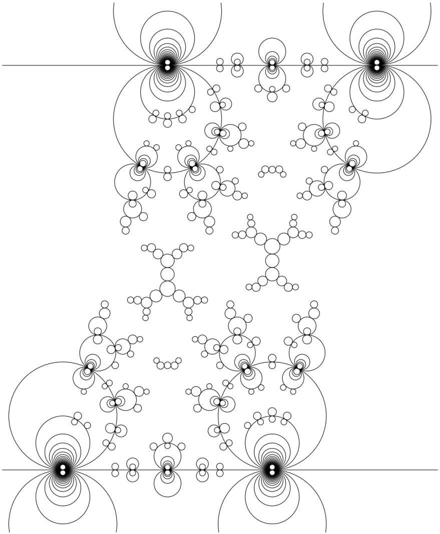
Schmidt Arrangement of $\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{-5})$



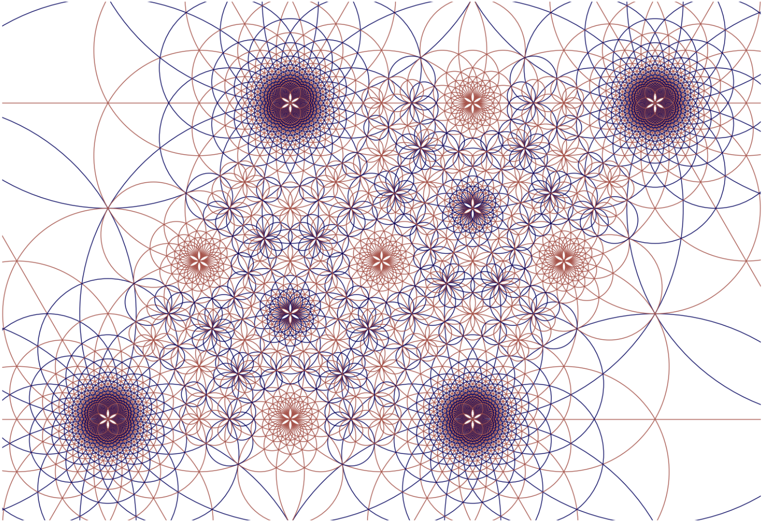
Schmidt Arrangement of $\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{-6})$



Schmidt Arrangement of $\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{-15})$



Schmidt Arrangement of $\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{-3})$



Now the theme on AMS YouTube, Twitter, etc.

Basic properties of $\mathcal{S}_K$

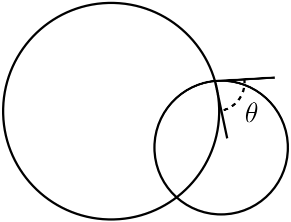
$$\Delta = \text{Disc}(K)$$

Proposition (S.)

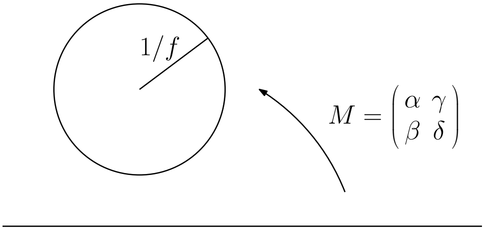
The curvatures in $\mathcal{S}_K$ lie in $\sqrt{-\Delta}\mathbb{Z}$.

Proposition (S.)

K-Bianchi circles intersect at points in K, at angles θ such that $e^{i\theta}$ is a unit in K.



Circles are ideal classes



Theorem (S.)

$$\left\{ \begin{matrix} \textit{oriented} \\ \textit{circles} \end{matrix} \right\} \Big/ \left\{ \begin{matrix} \textit{translations by } \mathcal{O}_K \textit{ and} \\ \textit{rotations by `unit angles'} \end{matrix} \right\} \qquad M(\widehat{\mathbb{R}}) \qquad f = \textit{curvature}$$

$$\updownarrow \qquad\qquad \updownarrow \qquad\qquad \updownarrow$$

$$\left\{ \underset{\mathfrak{a} \subset \mathcal{O}_f}{\begin{matrix} \textit{invertible} \\ \textit{ideal classes} \end{matrix}} \;\middle|\; f \in \mathbb{Z}^{>0}, \mathfrak{a}\mathcal{O}_K \sim \mathcal{O}_K \right\} \qquad \beta\mathbb{Z} + \delta\mathbb{Z} \qquad f = \textit{covolume}$$

Corollary: Number of circles of curvature f (up to equivalence) is h_f/h_K. (GLMWY for $\mathbb{Q}(i)$)

Euclideanity and $\mathcal{S}_K$

The *tangency graph* G_K of $\mathcal{S}_K$ is:

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{rcl} \textit{vertices} & = & \textit{circles} \\ \textit{edges} & = & \textit{tangencies} \end{array} \right\}.$$

Proposition (S.)

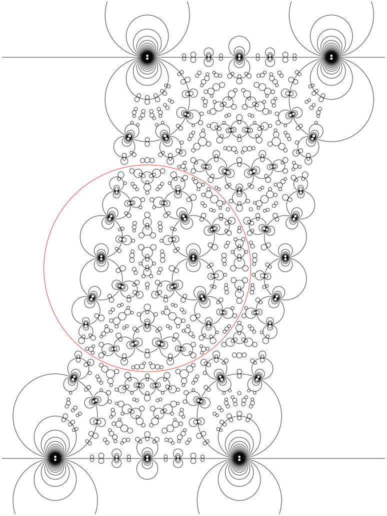
G_K is connected if and only if $\mathcal{O}_K$ is Euclidean.

Proof.

1. Connected component of $\widehat{\mathbb{R}}$ is all circles reachable by combinations of elementary matrices.
2. Thm of P.M. Cohn: $\mathcal{O}_K$ is Euclidean if and only if $\mathrm{SL}_2(\mathcal{O}_K)$ is generated by elementary matrices.

$\square$

Euclideanity and $\mathcal{S}_K$



Theorem (S.)

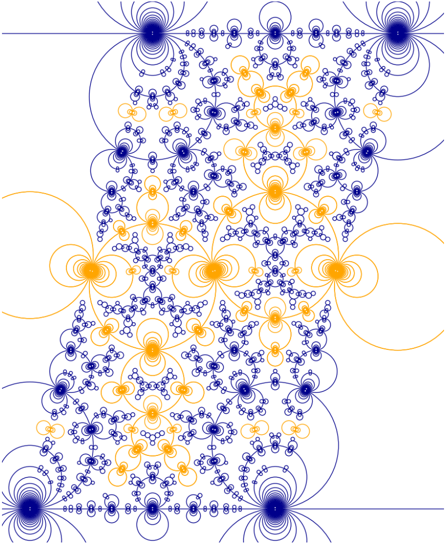
$\mathcal{S}_K$ is connected if and only if $\mathcal{O}_K$ is Euclidean.

The *ghost circle* is the circle orthogonal to the unit circle having center

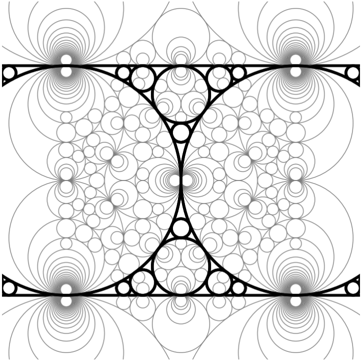
$$\begin{cases} \frac{1}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{\Delta}}{4} & \Delta \equiv 0 \pmod 4 \\ \frac{1}{2} + \frac{-\Delta-1}{4\sqrt{\Delta}} & \Delta \equiv 1 \pmod 4 \end{cases}.$$

It exists only when $\mathcal{O}_K$ is non-Euclidean.

Schmidt Arrangement of $\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{-15})$ with Ghost Circles



Straddling

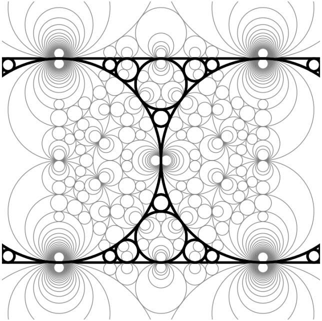


Definition

$\mathcal{P} \subset \mathcal{S}'_K$, $C, C_1, C_2 \in \mathcal{S}'_K$.

1. $\mathcal{P}$ *straddles* C if it intersects the interior and exterior of C
2. C_1 and C_2 are *immediately tangent* if they are externally tangent such that their union straddles no circle of $\mathcal{S}'_K$

K-Apollonian Packings

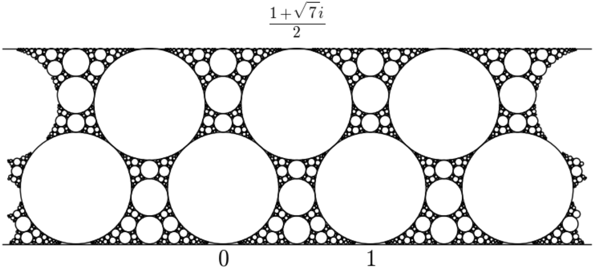


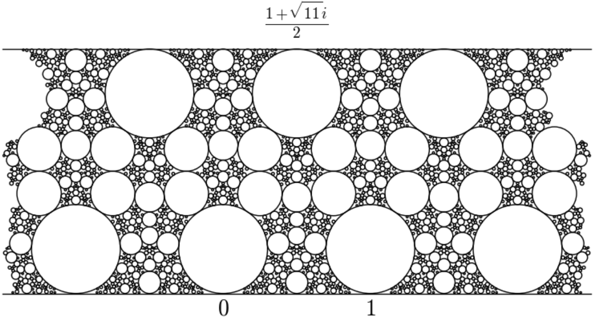
Theorem (S.)

The following are equivalent:

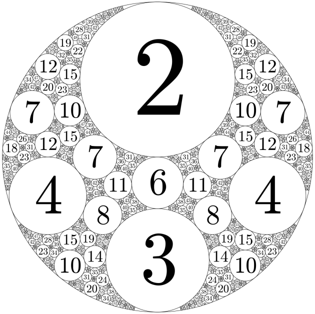
1. $\mathcal{P}$ *is a minimal non-empty set of circles that is closed under immediate tangency.*
2. $\mathcal{P}$ *is a maximal tangency-connected set of circles with disjoint interiors and straddling no circle of* $\mathcal{S}'_K$

K-Apollonian Packings





K-Apollonian Packings



Theorem (S.)

The Schmidt arrangement is the disjoint union of all K-Apollonian circle packings (where circles are oriented).

The exceptional isomorphism

$$\rho : \mathrm{PGL}_2(\mathbb{C}) \to \mathrm{SO}^+_{1,3}(\mathbb{R}).$$

- $\mathrm{SO}^+_{1,3}(\mathbb{R})$ acts on the 4D real vector space of Hermitian matrices,
$$\begin{pmatrix} b' & x+iy \\ x-iy & b \end{pmatrix}$$
preserving the determinant, which is a form of signature $3, 1$.
- $\mathrm{PGL}_2(\mathbb{C})$ acts by conjugation $\gamma \cdot M = \gamma^\dagger M \gamma$.
- Hermitian forms of determinant 1 (say) 'are' circles (take the zero set in $\widehat{\mathbb{C}}$). This is a hyperboloid in Minkowski space, a model of $\mathbb{H}^3$.

The Apollonian Group ($\mathbb{Z}[i]$)

Idea: act on *Descartes quadruples* instead of circles, coded as a 4×4 matrix

$$W_D = \begin{pmatrix} | & | & | & | \\ C_1 & C_2 & C_3 & C_4 \\ | & | & | & | \end{pmatrix}$$

Theorem (GLMWY)

C_1, C_2, C_3, C_4 form a Descartes configuration if and only if

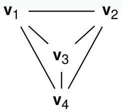
$$W_D^\dagger G_M W_D = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & -1 & -1 \\ -1 & 1 & -1 & -1 \\ -1 & -1 & 1 & -1 \\ -1 & -1 & -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

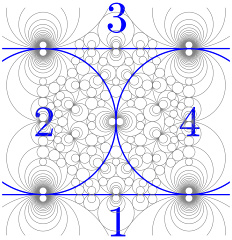
Codify swaps of Descartes quadruples as a matrix action:

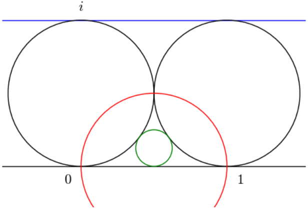
$$W_D \mapsto W_D S_i, \quad i = 1, 2, 3, 4$$

The *Apollonian group* is $\langle S_1, S_2, S_3, S_4 \rangle \subset \mathrm{O}_{3,1}(\mathbb{R})$.

Cheat Sheet for $\mathbb{Q}(i)$







$$W_D : \mathbf{v}_1, \mathbf{v}_2, \mathbf{v}_3, \mathbf{v}_4$$

$$W_D^\dagger G_M W_D = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & -1 & -1 \\ -1 & 1 & -1 & -1 \\ -1 & -1 & 1 & -1 \\ -1 & -1 & -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

Apollonian group:

$$\begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}.$$

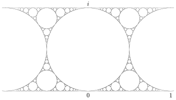
$$\langle r, s, t, u : r^2 = s^2 = t^2 = u^2 = 1 \rangle$$

The Apollonian Group

Codify swaps of Descartes quadruples as a matrix action:

$$W_D \mapsto W_D S_i, \quad i = 1, 2, 3, 4$$

The *Apollonian group* is $\langle S_1, S_2, S_3, S_4 \rangle$.

1. Freely generated by these four generators of order two.
2. *Thin*, i.e. infinite index in its Zariski closure $O_{3,1}(\mathbb{R})$.
3. Acts freely and transitively on the quadruples in a packing (so packing is orbit of 4 circles).
4. Limit set: 
5. Main tool in results on curvatures.

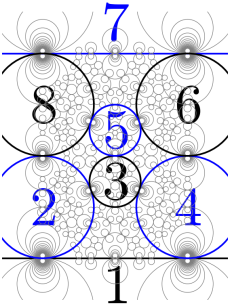
K-Apollonian groups

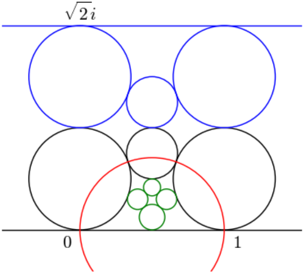
Theorem (S.)

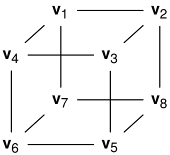
For each imaginary quadratic $K \neq \mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{-3})$, there is a Kleinian group $\mathcal{A} <$ Möb such that

1. *Its limit set is the K-Apollonian strip packing.*
2. *It acts freely and transitively on the clusters of any K-Apollonian packing (suitably defined).*
3. *It is finitely generated (with a simple presentation).*
4. *It is thin.*

Cheat Sheet for $\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{-2})$







$$W_D : \mathbf{v}_1, \mathbf{v}_3, \mathbf{v}_6, \mathbf{v}_8$$

$$W_D^\dagger G_M W_D = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -3 & -3 & -3 \\ -3 & 1 & -3 & -3 \\ -3 & -3 & 1 & -3 \\ -3 & -3 & -3 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

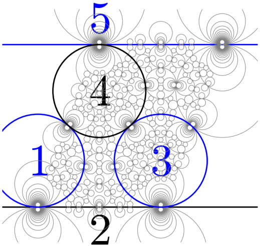
Apollonian group:

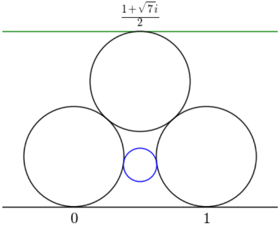
$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 3 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 & 3 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 & 0 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 3 & 1 & 3 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 \\ 3 & 1 & 0 & 3 \\ 3 & 0 & 1 & 3 \\ -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix},$$

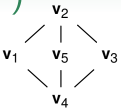
$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 & 3 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 & 3 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 3 & 1 & 3 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 3 & 0 & 3 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -1 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 3 & 3 & 1 & 0 \\ 3 & 3 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}.$$

$$\langle r, s, t, u, v, w : r^2 = s^2 = t^2 = u^2 = v^2 = w^2 = 1 \rangle$$

Cheat Sheet for $\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{-7})$







$$W_D : \mathbf{v}_1, \mathbf{v}_2, \mathbf{v}_3, \mathbf{v}_4$$

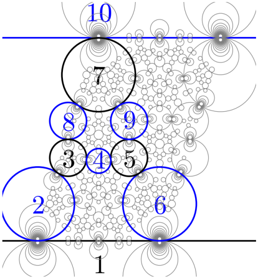
$$W_D^\dagger G_M W_D = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & -5/2 & -1 \\ -1 & 1 & -1 & -5/2 \\ -5/2 & -1 & 1 & -1 \\ -1 & -5/2 & -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

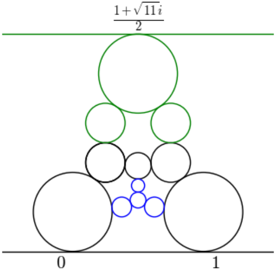
Apollonian group:

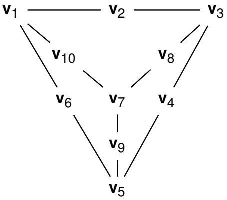
$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} -2 & 0 & 0 & -1 \\ 3 & 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 3 & 0 & 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 & 3 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & -2 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 & 0 \end{pmatrix}.$$

$$\langle r, s, t : r^2 = s^2 = t^2 = 1 \rangle$$

Cheat Sheet for $\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{-11})$







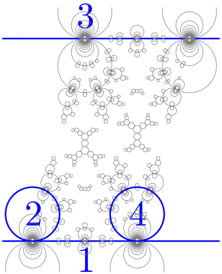
$W_D : \mathbf{v}_1 + \mathbf{v}_4, \mathbf{v}_1 + \mathbf{v}_8, \mathbf{v}_1 + \mathbf{v}_9, \mathbf{v}_3 + \mathbf{v}_9$

Apollonian group:

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 & 3 & 3 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 3 & 1 & 3 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 3 & 3 & 1 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 3 & 3 & 3 & 1 \end{pmatrix}.$$

$$\langle r, s, t, u : r^2 = s^2 = t^2 = u^2 = 1 \rangle$$

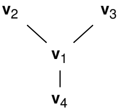
Cheat Sheet for $\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{\Delta})$, $\Delta < -11$



Apollonian group ($\Delta \equiv 0 \pmod 4$):

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix},$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1+\frac{\Delta}{4} & 1 & 1+\frac{\Delta}{4} \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & -\frac{\Delta}{4}-1 & 0 & -\frac{\Delta}{4}-1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}.$$



Apollonian group ($\Delta \equiv 1 \pmod 4$):

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 & 2 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 & -1 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix},$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 2 & -1 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & \frac{\Delta+3}{4} & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & -\frac{\Delta-1}{4} & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & -\frac{\Delta+3}{4} & 0 \end{pmatrix}.$$

- Swaps: swap out $\mathbf{v}_i$ for $i = 2, 3, 4$ or move $\mathbf{v}_1$ to $\mathbf{v}_2$.

$$\langle r, s, t, u : r^2 = s^2 = t^2 = u^2 = 1, rstu = stur \rangle$$

Generalized Local-Global Conjecture

Conjecture (S.)

$\mathcal{P}$ a primitive, integral K-ACP for $K \neq \mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{-3})$ with discriminant Δ. Let S_M be the set of residues of curvatures modulo M. Then, for some $M \mid 24$, any sufficiently large integer with a residue in S_M occurs as a curvature. A sufficient M is given by

$$v_2(M) = \begin{cases} 3 & \Delta \equiv 28 \pmod{32} \\ 2 & \Delta \equiv 8, 12, 20, 24 \pmod{32} \\ 1 & \Delta \equiv 0, 4, 16 \pmod{32} \\ 0 & \textit{otherwise} \end{cases},$$

$$v_3(M) = \begin{cases} 1 & \Delta \equiv 5, 8 \pmod{12} \\ 0 & \textit{otherwise} \end{cases}.$$

Circle Summer: Congruence Subgroups

Joint w/ Andrew Jensen, Cherry Ng, Evan Oliver, Tyler Schrock