



Hyperbolic conjugacy classes in arithmetic lattices of $SL(2, \mathbb{R})$

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The classical theorem of Latimer and MacDuffe ([LM]) states that there is a correspondence between $GL(n, \mathbb{Z})$ -conjugacy classes (by the $GL(n, \mathbb{Z})$ -conjugacy class of a matrix A we mean the set of matrices $\{X^{-1}AX \mid X \in GL(n, \mathbb{Z})\}$) with characteristic polynomial f and the ideal classes in the ring $\mathbb{Z}[t]/(f(t))$. A slight modification of the proof yields that $SL(n, \mathbb{Z})$ -conjugacy classes are parametrized by the narrow ideal classes in $\mathbb{Z}[t]/(f(t))$. We show an analogue of this result for Γ -conjugacy classes of hyperbolic elements of $SL(2, \mathbb{R})$ with fixed characteristic polynomial, where Γ is a maximal arithmetic lattice in $SL(2, \mathbb{R})$. Next, by combining our results with a bound obtained by Dubickas and Konyagin in [DK] we deduce estimates (this approach was suggested in section 6. of [AB]) on the number of short geodesics on arithmetic hyperbolic surfaces.

Referencias

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- [AB] M. Abert, N. Bergeron, I. Biringer, T. Gelander, N. Nikolov, J. Raimbault, I. Samet, *On the growth of L_2 -invariants for sequences of lattices in Lie groups* 11/2012, preprint.

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