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Which arborescent links are hyperbolic?

Arborescent links in the 3-sphere form an interesting class with several topological characterizations: for example, these are the links whose associated double branched covers are graph manifolds. It has been known since unpublished work of Bonahon and Siebenmann which arborescent links are hyperbolic. I will outline a new, self-contained proof of this result, using a generalization of the notion of angle structures for a triangulation, or "how to pretend you are doing hyperbolic geometry when you are really doing linear algebra".

Joint work with David Futer.