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Geometric (re)definitions of Patterson–Sullivan measures.

Given a geometrically finite Kleinian group G , two naturally associated objects are the limit set Λ and the Patterson–Sullivan measure μ . In this talk we discuss the question of whether or not μ can be “defined in terms of” Λ . The answer turns out to depend on the Poincaré exponent δ and the extremal cusp ranks k_{\min} and k_{\max} ; namely, if δ is strictly between k_{\min} and k_{\max} , then μ cannot be defined in terms of Λ via a Hausdorff or packing measure construction based on a gauge function. (Received January 26, 2015)