

THE DUAL BONAHO-SCHLÄFLI FORMULA

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ABSTRACT. Given a differentiable deformation of geometrically finite hyperbolic 3-manifolds $(M_t)_t$, the *Bonahon-Schläfli formula* [Bon98a] expresses the derivative of the volume of the convex cores $(CM_t)_t$ in terms of the variation of the geometry of its boundary, as the classical *Schläfli formula* [Sch58] does for the volume of hyperbolic polyhedra. Here we study the analogous problem for the *dual volume*, a notion that arises from the polarity relation between the hyperbolic space \mathbb{H}^3 and the de Sitter space dS^3 . The corresponding *dual Bonahon-Schläfli formula* has been originally deduced from Bonahon's work by Krasnov and Schlenker [KS09]. Making use of the *differential Schläfli formula* [RS99] and the properties of the dual volume, we give a (almost) self-contained proof of the dual Bonahon-Schläfli formula, without making use of the results in [Bon98a].

INTRODUCTION

The classical Schläfli formula expresses the derivative of the volume along a 1-parameter deformation of polyhedra in terms of the variation of its boundary geometry. It was originally proved by Schläfli [Sch58] in the unit 3-sphere case, and later extended to polyhedra of any dimension sitting inside constant non-zero sectional curvature space forms of any dimension. Here we recall the statement in the 3-dimensional hyperbolic space \mathbb{H}^3 , which will be our case of interest:

Theorem (Schläfli formula). *Let $(P_t)_t$ be a 1-parameter family of polyhedra in \mathbb{H}^3 having the same combinatorics, obtained by taking a differentiable variation of the vertices of $P = P_0$. Then the function $t \mapsto \text{Vol}(P_t)$ is differentiable at $t = 0$ and it verifies*

$$\left. \frac{d}{dt} \text{Vol}(P_t) \right|_{t=0} = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{\substack{e \text{ edge} \\ \text{of } \partial P}} \ell(e) \delta\theta(e),$$

where $\ell(e)$ denotes the length of the edge e in P and $\delta\theta(e)$ is the variation in t of the exterior dihedral angle along e .

Bonahon [Bon98a] proved an analogue of this result for variations of hyperbolic 3-manifolds. More precisely, consider a differentiable 1-parameter family of quasi-isometric geometrically finite hyperbolic 3-manifolds $(M_t)_t$; in any of such M_t 's there is a smallest convex subset CM_t , called the *convex core* of M_t , which plays the role of the polyhedron. It has a boundary ∂CM_t which is totally geodesic almost everywhere, except for a closed subset λ_t foliated by simple geodesics, where the surface ∂CM_t is bent. The structure of ∂CM_t is encoded in the datum of a hyperbolic metric m_t , obtained by gluing the metrics on the complementary regions of λ_t , and a *measured lamination* μ_t , which describes the amount of bending of ∂CM_t along λ_t . The *geodesic lamination* λ_t is the analogue of the 1-skeleton in the boundary of the polyhedron, and the bending measure μ_t is the integral sum of the dihedral angles along the transverse arcs to λ_t .

The space of measured laminations $\mathcal{ML}(\partial CM) = \mathcal{ML}(\partial CM_t)$ is naturally endowed with a piecewise linear manifold structure, therefore the tangent directions at the point μ_0 form in general a union of cones, each of which is sitting in the tangent space of some linear

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piece. Bonahon's notion of *Hölder cocycles* (see [Bon97a], [Bon97b]) furnishes a natural way to describe these first order variations of measured laminations. In [Bon98b] the study of the dependence of m_t and μ_t in terms of the hyperbolic structure M_t is developed. In particular, the hyperbolic metric m_t is shown to depend \mathcal{C}^1 in the parameter, and the measure lamination always admits left and right derivatives in t , which is the best that can be expected in a piecewise linear setting. In light of these facts, Bonahon showed in [Bon98a] that, for a 1-parameter family of manifolds $(M_t)_t$ as above, the volume of the convex core $\text{Vol}(CM_t)$ always admits right (and left) derivative at $t = 0$, and verifies

$$\left. \frac{d}{dt} \text{Vol}(CM_t) \right|_{t=0^+} = \frac{1}{2} \ell_{m_0}(\dot{\mu}_{0^+}).$$

We will call this relation the *Bonahon-Schläfli formula*.

Another notion of volume can be introduced on the space of convex subsets sitting inside a convex co-compact hyperbolic manifold M (for simplicity, here we require CM_t to be not only of finite volume but also compact). Namely, we can define the *dual volume* of a compact convex subset N of M with smooth boundary by the following relation:

$$(1) \quad \text{Vol}^*(N) = \text{Vol}(N) + \frac{1}{2} \int_{\partial N} H \, da,$$

where H denotes the trace of the shape operator of ∂N , defined by its exterior unitary normal vector field. This notion is related to the duality between the hyperbolic space \mathbb{H}^3 and the de Sitter space dS^3 (see for instance [HR93]), which allows to associate with a convex body C in one geometry, a dual one C^\wedge sitting in the other. By applying the definition (1) to a compact convex body $C \subset \mathbb{H}^3$, $-\text{Vol}^*(C)$ turns out to be the de Sitter volume of $H \setminus C^\wedge$, where H is a future-oriented half-space containing C^\wedge .

Krasnov and Schlenker [KS09] deduced a variation formula for the dual volume of the convex cores $(CM_t)_t$ from the Bonahon-Schläfli formula. More precisely, they showed:

Theorem A. *The derivative of $\text{Vol}^*(CM_t)$ exists and it verifies*

$$\left. \frac{d}{dt} \text{Vol}^*(CM_t) \right|_{t=0} = -\frac{1}{2} d(L_{\mu_0})_{m_0}(\dot{m}_0),$$

where L_{μ_0} denotes the function on the Teichmüller space of ∂CM , which associates to a hyperbolic metric $m \in \mathcal{T}(\partial CM)$ the length of μ_0 with respect to m .

The remarkable property of this relation, which we call the *dual Bonahon-Schläfli formula*, is that it does not involve the first variation of the bending measures $\dot{\mu}_{0^+}$, but only the derivative of the hyperbolic metric m_t . Therefore, contrary to the variation formula of the "standard" hyperbolic volume, this relation does not require the notion of Hölder cocycle to be stated. A fairly natural question (suggested in [KS09]) is to understand whether it is possible to find a proof of Theorem A that does not involve the study of the variation of the bending measures of the convex core, which could possibly simplify the proof of the statement. The purpose of this paper is to give an affirmative answer to this question.

Even if inspired by Bonahon's work, our strategy of proof is quite different from the one used in [Bon98a] and mainly relies on tools from differential geometry, as the *differential Schläfli formula* [RS99] and the convexity properties of the equidistant surfaces from the convex core. Without making use of the Hölder cocycles technology, we will prove that the derivative of the dual volume of the convex core exists and it verifies

$$\left. \frac{d}{dt} \text{Vol}^*(CM_t) \right|_{t=0} = -\frac{1}{2} \left. \frac{d}{dt} \ell_{M_t}(\mu_0) \right|_{t=0},$$

where $\ell_{M_t}(\mu_0)$ is the length of the measured lamination μ_0 realized inside the manifold M_t , as t varies in a neighborhood of 0. In order to deduce that the term $\left. \frac{d}{dt} \ell_{M_t}(\mu_0) \right|_{t=0}$ coincides with $d(L_{\mu_0})_{m_0}(\dot{m}_0)$, and therefore the complete statement, we will need Bonahon's results

about the \mathcal{C}^1 -dependence of the hyperbolic metric on the boundary of the convex core with respect to the convex co-compact structure of M (see [Bon98b, Theorem 1]).

Our interest in the variation formula of the dual volume is also motivated by its consequences in the study of the geometry of quasi-Fuchsian manifolds. In an incoming work [Maz19], the author has showed how the dual Bonahon-Schläfli formula can be used to produce an explicit linear bound of the dual volume of the convex core of a quasi-Fuchsian manifold M in terms of the Weil-Petersson distance between the two hyperbolic metrics on the boundary of the convex core of M , in analogy to what has been done by Schlenker [Sch13] using the notion of *renormalized volume* (see [KS08]).

Concerning the renormalized volume, the dual Bonahon-Schläfli formula is the counterpart "at the convex core" of another remarkable relation, which was proved in [Sch17] and concerns the geometry "at infinity" of convex co-compact hyperbolic manifolds and their renormalized volume RVol . More precisely, let $(M_t)_t$ be a 1-parameter family of quasi-Fuchsian manifolds, with conformal classes at infinity given by $c_t \in \mathcal{T}(\partial_\infty M)$. The boundary at infinity of M_t is naturally endowed with a complex projective structure σ_t , with underlying conformal structure c_t . We denote by \mathcal{F}_t the horizontal measured foliation of the Schwarzian quadratic differential associated to the structure σ_t with respect to the uniformized hyperbolic structure of c_t (see [Sch17] for details). Then, the derivative at $t = 0$ of the renormalized volume RVol of M_t can be expressed as

$$\left. \frac{d}{dt} \text{RVol}(M_t) \right|_{t=0} = -\frac{1}{2} d(\text{ext}\mathcal{F}_0)(\dot{c}_0),$$

where $\text{ext}\mathcal{F}_0$ is the *extremal length* of \mathcal{F}_0 , considered as a function over $\mathcal{T}(\partial_\infty M)$ (here the Teichmüller space is thought as space of Riemann surface structures over $\partial_\infty M$). As described in [Sch17], this is one of several interesting results where the quantities m_t , μ_t and Vol^* , at the boundary of the convex core ∂CM_t , behave between each other as c_t , \mathcal{F}_t and RVol do at the boundary at infinity $\partial_\infty M$.

Outline of the paper. In Section 1 we recall the notions of convex co-compact hyperbolic 3-manifold and of equidistant surfaces from the convex core CM_t , on which we will base large part of our analysis, and we describe a procedure to locally approximate the boundary of the convex core ∂CM by finitely bent pleated surfaces. Section 2 is dedicated to the notion of dual volume and the description its properties. In Section 3 we describe a formula for the derivative of the length of a measured lamination realized in a hyperbolic manifold M , which will be used to express the term $\left. \frac{d}{dt} \ell_{M_t}(\mu_0) \right|_{t=0}$.

Section 4 is the central part of our proof. Firstly we will approximate the convex cores CM_t by their ε -neighborhoods $N_\varepsilon CM_t$. Fixing the underlying topological space and varying the hyperbolic structures M_t regularly enough, we will study for which values of ε and t the surfaces $N_\varepsilon CM_0$ remain convex with respect to the structure of M_t . This will allow us to estimate the dual volumes of the convex cores CM_t with the dual volumes of the regions $N_\varepsilon CM_0$. Here the key properties that will play a role are the minimality of the convex core among all convex subsets, and the monotonicity of the dual volume with respect to the inclusion. In this way we will be able to deduce the variation of the dual volume of the convex core from the one of a more regular family of convex regions, on which in particular we are able to apply a "smooth analogue" of the classical Schläfli formula, proved in [RS99]. At this level it is possible to see a major difference between the variation of the volume and the one of the dual volume, which is that the latter one involves only the derivative of the Riemannian metric restricted to the surface (see Proposition 2.5), while in the first one appears also the variation of the mean curvature (compare with [RS99]). This characteristic explains why the dual volume turns out to be easier to handle than the standard Riemannian volume. Finally, in the end of the paper we will deduce Theorem A by combining these observations and using an approximation argument.

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1. CONVEX CO-COMPACT MANIFOLDS

In this section, we recall the main geometric objects involved in our study. In particular we will remind the definition of convex co-compact hyperbolic 3-manifold and the structure of its convex core, which is described by an hyperbolic metric and a measured lamination. Later we will state some geometric properties of equidistant surfaces from planes and lines in \mathbb{H}^3 , and finally we will give a procedure to approximate the lift of the convex core to the universal cover can by finitely bent surfaces. These will be useful technical ingredients for the rest of our exposition.

Let M be a complete hyperbolic 3-manifold, namely a 3-manifold endowed with a complete Riemannian metric having sectional curvature constantly equal to -1 . A subset $C \subseteq M$ is *convex* if for any choice of distinct points and for every geodesic arc γ in M connecting them, γ is fully contained in C . Then M is said to be *convex co-compact* if M has a non-empty compact convex subset C . It turns out that, if M is a convex co-compact hyperbolic manifold, there exists a smallest compact convex subset with respect to the inclusion, called the *convex core* of M and denoted by CM .

The boundary of the convex core is the union of a finite collection of connected surfaces, each of which is totally geodesic outside a subset having Hausdorff dimension 1. As described in [CEM06], the hyperbolic metrics on the flat parts "merge" together, defining a complete hyperbolic metric m on ∂CM . The locus where ∂CM is not flat is a *geodesic lamination* λ , namely a closed subset of ∂CM which is union of disjoint simple m -geodesics, called the *leaves* of the lamination. The surface ∂CM is bent along λ , and the amount of bending can be described by a measured lamination. More precisely, a *measured lamination* μ is a collection of regular positive measures, one for each arc transverse to a lamination λ , verifying two natural compatibility conditions: if c is a transverse arc and c' is a subarc of c , then the measure associated to c' is the restriction to c' of the measure of c ; the measures are invariant under isotopies between transverse arcs. In particular, the *bending measure* of ∂CM is a measured lamination that associates to each transverse arc c an integral sum of the exterior dihedral angles along the leaves that c meets. A simple example to keep in mind arises when μ is a rational lamination. In this case the geodesic lamination λ is the union of a finite number of disjoint simple closed geodesics γ_i , and μ is a weighted sum $\sum_i \theta_i \delta_{\gamma_i}$, where $\theta_i \in (0, \pi)$ and δ_{γ_i} is the transverse measure that counts the geometric intersection with the curve γ_i . For a more detailed description we refer to [CEM06, Section II.1.11] (see also Section 3 for alternative definitions of these objects).

Definition 1.1. If A is a subset of a metric space (X, d) , the ε -neighborhood of A in X , which will be denoted by $N_\varepsilon A$, is the set of points of X at distance $\leq \varepsilon$ from A . The ε -surface of A in X , which will be denoted by $S_\varepsilon A$, is the set of points of X at distance ε from A .

Remark 1.2. If C is a closed convex subset in \mathbb{H}^3 , then the surfaces $S_\varepsilon C$ are strictly convex $\mathcal{C}^{1,1}$ -surfaces. Indeed, the distance function $d(C, \cdot): \mathbb{H}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}_{\geq 0}$ is continuously differentiable on $\mathbb{H}^3 \setminus C$ (see [CEM06, Lemma II.1.3.6]) and its gradient is uniformly Lipschitz on

$$\overline{N_\varepsilon C \setminus N_{\varepsilon'} C}$$

for all $\varepsilon > \varepsilon' > 0$ (see [CEM06, Section II.2.11]). In particular, the equidistant surfaces from the convex core of a convex co-compact hyperbolic manifold M are $\mathcal{C}^{1,1}$ -surfaces.

Let Σ be a surface immersed in a Riemannian 3-manifold X . The *first fundamental form* I of Σ is the symmetric $(2,0)$ -tensor obtained as pullback of the metric on X . Given

a choice of a normal vector field ν , the *shape operator* of Σ is the I -self-adjoint $(1,1)$ -tensor B , defined by setting $BU := -\mathcal{D}_U\nu$, where \mathcal{D} is the Levi-Civita connection of X and U is a tangent vector field to Σ . The *second fundamental form*, denoted by \mathbb{I} , is the symmetric $(2,0)$ -tensor $\mathbb{I}(V, W) := I(BV, W) = I(V, BW)$, for any tangent vector fields V, W to Σ . The *mean curvature* H is the trace of B . The notions of second fundamental form, shape operator and mean curvature depend on the choice of a normal vector field on Σ . Wherever we have to deal with surfaces which are boundaries of domains or with portions of ε -surfaces, we will always endow them with the exterior normal vector field pointing outwards the domain or the ε -neighborhood, respectively.

Lines and *planes* in \mathbb{H}^3 are 1 and 2-dimensional totally geodesic subspaces of \mathbb{H}^3 , respectively. A *half-space* is the closure on one of the complementary regions of a plane inside \mathbb{H}^3 . In the following we recall the geometric data of the equidistant surfaces from a plane and a line, respectively. For a proof of them, we refer for instance to [CEM06, Chapter II.2].

Lemma 1.3. *Let P be a plane in \mathbb{H}^3 , and fix ν a unit normal vector field on P . Then the map $\eta_\varepsilon: P \rightarrow \mathbb{H}^3$, defined by*

$$\eta_\varepsilon(p) := \exp_p(\varepsilon\nu(p)),$$

parametrizes a connected component of the ε -surface from the hyperbolic plane P in \mathbb{H}^3 , and in these coordinates we have

$$\begin{aligned} I_\varepsilon &= \cosh^2 \varepsilon g_P, \\ \mathbb{I}_\varepsilon &= -\frac{\sinh 2\varepsilon}{2} g_P = -\tanh \varepsilon I_\varepsilon, \end{aligned}$$

where we are choosing as unit normal vector field the one pointing outwards the ε -neighborhood of P .

Lemma 1.4. *Let $\tilde{\gamma}: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{H}^3$ be a unit speed complete geodesic, and denote by $e_1(s), e_2(s)$ be the vectors, tangent at $\tilde{\gamma}(s)$, obtained as parallel translations of a fixed orthonormal basis e_1, e_2 of $\tilde{\gamma}'(0)^\perp \subset T_{\tilde{\gamma}(0)}\mathbb{H}^3$. Then the map $\psi_\varepsilon: \mathbb{R} \times S^1 \rightarrow \mathbb{H}^3$, defined by*

$$\psi_\varepsilon(s, e^{i\theta}) := \exp_{\tilde{\gamma}(s)}(\varepsilon(\cos \theta e_1(s) + \sin \theta e_2(s))),$$

parametrizes the ε -surface from the line $\tilde{\gamma}$ and in these coordinates we have

$$\begin{aligned} I_\varepsilon &= \cosh^2 \varepsilon ds^2 + \sinh^2 \varepsilon d\theta^2, \\ \mathbb{I}_\varepsilon &= -\cosh \varepsilon \sinh \varepsilon (ds^2 + d\theta^2), \end{aligned}$$

where we are choosing as unit normal vector field the one pointing outwards the ε -neighborhood of $\tilde{\gamma}$.

We want to give a more precise description of the structure of the boundary of the convex core and, to do so, we need to remind the following notion:

Definition 1.5 ([Bon96]). Let S be a topological surface. A (*abstract*) *pleated surface* with topological type S is a pair (\tilde{f}, ρ) , where $\tilde{f}: \tilde{S} \rightarrow \mathbb{H}^3$ is a continuous map from the universal cover \tilde{S} of S to \mathbb{H}^3 and $\rho: \pi_1(S) \rightarrow \text{Iso}^+(\mathbb{H}^3)$ is a homomorphism, verifying the following properties:

- i) \tilde{f} is ρ -equivariant;
- ii) the path metric on \tilde{S} , obtained by pullback of the metric on \mathbb{H}^3 under \tilde{f} , induces a hyperbolic metric m on S ;
- iii) there exists a m -geodesic lamination on S such that \tilde{f} sends every leaf of the preimage $\tilde{\lambda} \in \tilde{S}$ in a geodesic of \mathbb{H}^3 and such that \tilde{f} is totally geodesic on each complementary region of $\tilde{\lambda}$ in \tilde{S} .

Consider \tilde{C} the preimage of CM inside $\mathbb{H}^3 \cong \tilde{M}$. The boundary $\partial\tilde{C}$ is parametrized by a pleated surface $\tilde{f}: \tilde{S} \rightarrow \mathbb{H}^3$ with bending locus $\tilde{\lambda}$, where \tilde{S} is the universal cover of ∂CM , and with holonomy ρ given by the composition of the homomorphism induced by the inclusion $\partial CM \rightarrow M$ and the holonomy representation of M . In this situation, the pleated surface \tilde{f} is *locally convex*, in the sense that the bending occurs always in the same direction, making \tilde{f} locally bound a convex region (see also [CEM06, Section II.1.11]). In general \tilde{f} is a covering of $\partial\tilde{C}$, which is non-trivial whenever CM has compressible boundary.

It will be useful in our analysis to have a way to locally approximate ∂CM by finitely bent surfaces. We briefly recall a procedure described in [Bon96, Section 7] which suits well for our purpose. We start by considering an arc k in \tilde{S} transverse to the bending lamination $\tilde{\lambda}$, having endpoints in two different flat pieces P and Q of $\tilde{S} \setminus \tilde{\lambda}$. We will assume k to be short enough, so that we can find an open neighborhood U of k on which \tilde{f} is a topological embedding, and all the leaves of $\tilde{\lambda}$ meeting U intersect k . When this happens, we say that \tilde{f} is a *nice embedding near k* . Let \mathcal{P}_{PQ} be the set of those flat pieces in $\tilde{S} \setminus \tilde{\lambda}$ that separate P from Q . For every finite subset \mathcal{P} of \mathcal{P}_{PQ} , we label its elements by P_0, \dots, P_{n+1} following the order from $P = P_0$ to $Q = P_{n+1}$. Let Σ_i be the closure of the region in \tilde{S} which lies between P_i and P_{i+1} , for $i = 0, \dots, n$. If we orient the two leaves γ_i, γ'_i lying in $\partial\Sigma_i$ accordingly, so that they can be deformed continuously from one to the other through oriented geodesics in Σ_i , then we call *diagonals* of Σ_i the two unoriented lines in Σ_i that connect two opposite endpoints of γ_i and γ'_i .

We denote by $\tilde{\lambda}_{\mathcal{P}}$ the geodesic lamination of \tilde{S} obtained from $\tilde{\lambda}$ as follows: we maintain the geodesic lamination as it is outside $\bigcup_i \Sigma_i$ and, for every $i = 0, \dots, n$, we erase all the leaves lying in the interior of the strip Σ_i and we replace them by one of the two diagonals of Σ_i , say d_i . Now we define a pleated surface $\tilde{f}_{\mathcal{P}}: \tilde{S} \rightarrow \mathbb{H}^3$, with bending locus $\tilde{\lambda}_{\mathcal{P}}$, so that it coincides with \tilde{f} outside the strips, and inside any Σ_i it sends the chosen d_i in the geodesic of \mathbb{H}^3 joining the endpoints of $\tilde{f}(\partial\Sigma_i)$ corresponding to the endpoints of d_i . Once we make a choice of a diagonal d_i for any i , there is a unique way to extend $\tilde{f}_{\mathcal{P}}$ on \tilde{S} so that it becomes a pleated surface bent along $\tilde{\lambda}_{\mathcal{P}}$. Moreover, if the strips Σ_i are thin enough and if the starting \tilde{f} is locally convex, then we can make a choice of the diagonals d_0, \dots, d_n so that the resulting $\tilde{f}_{\mathcal{P}}$ is still locally convex. Such $\tilde{f}_{\mathcal{P}}$ will not be equivariant anymore under the action of the holonomy of \tilde{f} , but it will approximate the restriction of \tilde{f} on U .

Now, choose a sequence of increasing subsets \mathcal{P}_n exhausting \mathcal{P}_{PQ} and construct a corresponding sequence of convex pleated surfaces $\tilde{f}_n := \tilde{f}_{\mathcal{P}_n}$ as above. Every such \tilde{f}_n is finitely bent on the neighborhood U . Following the construction, we see that, given any P' flat piece of \tilde{S} intersecting k , there exists a large $N \in \mathbb{N}$ so that $\tilde{f}_n(P') = \tilde{f}(P') \subset \partial\tilde{C}$ for every $n \geq N$. In particular, the functions \tilde{f}_n are approximating \tilde{f} over the open set U . Moreover, following the proof of [Bon96, Lemma 22], we see that the bending measures $\mu_n(k)$ of \tilde{f}_n on the arc k are converging to $\mu(k)$, the bending measure of k in $\partial\tilde{C}$.

Let now $r: \mathbb{H}^3 \rightarrow \tilde{C}$ denote the metric retraction of \mathbb{H}^3 over the convex set \tilde{C} and let $d: \mathbb{H}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}_{\geq 0}$ be the distance from \tilde{C} . We select an open neighborhood V of k so that $\bar{V} \subset U$ and, fixed $\rho > 0$, we define $W = W(V, \rho) := r^{-1}(V) \cap N_{\rho}\tilde{C}$. The surfaces $\tilde{f}_n(U)$ lie behind $\tilde{f}(U) \subset \partial\tilde{C}$ if seen from W . Denote by $d_n: W \rightarrow \mathbb{R}_{\geq 0}$ the distance function from $\tilde{f}_n(U)$ on W . Since the surfaces $\tilde{f}_n(U)$ are convex, for every point $p \in W$ there exists a unique $q_n \in \tilde{f}_n(U)$ realizing $d_n(p) = d(p, q_n)$. Therefore, it makes sense to consider the metric retractions $r_n: W \rightarrow \tilde{f}_n(U)$, which will converge to r over the compact sets of W thanks to the convergence properties previously observed of the \tilde{f}_n 's. By the same argument as [CEM06, Lemma II.2.11.1], the distance functions d_n are converging $\mathcal{C}^{1,1}$ -uniformly to d on any compact set of W (i. e. the gradients ∇d_n are uniformly Lipschitz and they converge to ∇d). This shows that for every $\varepsilon < \rho$, the surface $d^{-1}(\varepsilon) \cap W = S_{\varepsilon}\tilde{C} \cap W$ is $\mathcal{C}^{1,1}$ -approximated by the sequence of surfaces $(d_n^{-1}(\varepsilon))_n \subset W$. Moreover,

such surfaces $d_n^{-1}(\varepsilon) \subset W$ are the ε -equidistant surfaces from finitely bent convex pleated surfaces having bending measures on k converging to $\mu(k)$.

Definition 1.6. Given k an arc on which \tilde{f} is a nice embedding, we say that the sequence \tilde{f}_n defined above is a *standard approximation of $\partial\tilde{C}$ near k* and that the sequence of surfaces $S_{\varepsilon,n}$ is a *standard approximation of $S_\varepsilon\tilde{C}$ over k* .

2. THE DUAL VOLUME

This section is devoted to the definition of dual volume on convex sets sitting inside a convex co-compact 3-manifold, and its main properties.

Definition 2.1. Let M be a convex co-compact hyperbolic manifold. If N is a compact convex subset of M with $\mathcal{C}^{1,1}$ -boundary, we define the *dual volume* of N as

$$\text{Vol}^*(N) := \text{Vol}(N) + \frac{1}{2} \int_{\partial N} H \, da.$$

If $N = CM$, then we set $\text{Vol}^*(CM) := \text{Vol}(CM) - \frac{1}{2} \ell_m(\mu)$, where m and μ are the hyperbolic metric and the bending measure of ∂CM , respectively.

Remark 2.2. When ∂N is only $\mathcal{C}^{1,1}$, the mean curvature function is defined almost everywhere and it belongs to $L^\infty(\partial N)$ (here ∂N is endowed with the measure induced by the Riemannian volume form of its induced metric), in particular the integral $\int_{\partial N} H \, da$ is a well-defined quantity.

There is a relation between the notions of dual volume and of *W-volume*, defined in [KS08] and used to introduce the *renormalized volume* of a convex co-compact hyperbolic manifold. If N is a compact convex subset with $\mathcal{C}^{1,1}$ -boundary in a convex co-compact manifold M , the *W-volume* of N is defined as

$$W(N) := \text{Vol}(N) + \frac{1}{4} \int_{\partial N} H \, da = \frac{1}{2} (\text{Vol}(N) + \text{Vol}^*(N)).$$

In addition, we mention that in [BBB19, Lemma 3.3] the authors described a way to characterize the quantity $\int_{\partial N} H \, da$ in terms of the *metric at infinity* ρ_N associated to the equidistant foliation $(S_\varepsilon N)_\varepsilon$. In this way the definition of dual volume (and of *W-volume*) can be given without any regularity assumption on ∂N . More precisely, they showed that

$$\int_{\partial N} H \, da = -\text{Area}(\rho_N) + 2\text{Area}(\partial N) + 2\pi\chi(\partial M).$$

We remind that the mean curvature here is the trace of the shape operator B , which is defined using the exterior normal vector field to ∂N ; this explains why the relation above differ by a factor -2 from the one in [BBB19]. In particular, the proof of [BBB19, Proposition 3.4] shows also:

Proposition 2.3. *The dual volume is continuous on the space of compact convex subsets of M with the Hausdorff topology.*

In light of this fact, the following Proposition, besides its future usefulness, justifies the definition we gave of $\text{Vol}^*(CM)$.

Proposition 2.4. *Let M be a convex co-compact hyperbolic manifold, with convex core CM , bending lamination $\mu \in \mathcal{ML}(\partial CM)$ and hyperbolic metric m on the boundary of CM . Then, for every $\varepsilon > 0$ we have*

$$\text{Vol}^*(N_\varepsilon CM) = -\text{Vol}^*(CM) - \frac{\ell_m(\mu)}{4} (\cosh 2\varepsilon - 1) - \frac{\pi}{2} |\chi(\partial CM)| (\sinh 2\varepsilon - 2\varepsilon).$$

As a consequence, we have

$$\text{Vol}^*(N_\varepsilon CM) = \text{Vol}^*(CM) + O(|\chi(\partial CM)|, \ell_m(\mu); \varepsilon^2).$$

Proof. First we study $\text{Vol}(N_\varepsilon CM) - \text{Vol}(CM)$. Let λ be the support of μ and let $r' : N_\varepsilon CM \rightarrow CM$ be the restriction of the metric retraction. We divide $N_\varepsilon CM \setminus CM$ in two regions, $(r')^{-1}(\partial CM \setminus \lambda)$ and $(r')^{-1}(\lambda)$.

If F is the interior of a flat piece in ∂CM , then the portion of $N_\varepsilon CM$ which retracts onto F through r' has volume equal to

$$\int_0^\varepsilon \int_F \cosh^2 t \, d\text{vol}_{\mathbb{H}^2} \, dt = \frac{\text{Area}(F)}{2} \left(\frac{\sinh 2\varepsilon}{2} + \varepsilon \right),$$

where we are making use of the coordinates described in Lemma 1.3. Since the lamination λ has Lebesgue measure 0 inside ∂CM , the sum of the areas of the flat pieces is $\text{Area}(\partial CM) = 2\pi|\chi(\partial CM)|$. Therefore the region in $N_\varepsilon CM \setminus CM$ which retracts over $\partial CM \setminus \lambda$ has volume $\pi|\chi(\partial CM)| \left(\frac{\sinh 2\varepsilon}{2} + \varepsilon \right)$.

Let D be the closed convex subset in \mathbb{H}^3 obtained as the intersection of two half-spaces whose boundary planes meet with an exterior dihedral angle equal to θ_0 and select γ a geodesic arc lying inside the line along which ∂D is bent. Then, the region in $N_\varepsilon D$ which retracts over γ has volume equal to

$$(2) \quad \int_0^\varepsilon \int_0^{\theta_0} \int_\gamma \cosh t \sinh t \, d\ell \, d\theta \, dt = \frac{\theta_0 \ell(\gamma)}{4} (\cosh \varepsilon - 1).$$

An immediate consequence of this relation is that whenever ∂CM is finitely bent, the volume of $(r')^{-1}(\lambda)$ coincides with $\frac{\ell_m(\mu)}{4} (\cosh \varepsilon - 1)$, where m is the hyperbolic metric of ∂CM . In the general case, we can select a suitable covering of ∂CM by open sets on which we can apply the standard approximation argument of Definition 1.6. With this procedure, it is straightforward to see that the relation $\text{Vol}((r')^{-1}(\lambda)) = \frac{\ell_m(\mu)}{4} (\cosh \varepsilon - 1)$ still holds in the general case. Combining the relations we found, we obtain

$$\text{Vol}(N_\varepsilon CM \setminus CM) = \pi|\chi(\partial CM)| \left(\frac{\sinh 2\varepsilon}{2} + \varepsilon \right) + \frac{\ell_m(\mu)}{4} (\cosh 2\varepsilon - 1).$$

Now we want to compute $\int_{S_\varepsilon CM} H_\varepsilon \, da_\varepsilon$. Using Lemmas 1.4 and 1.3 we immediately see that, in the finitely bent case the following holds:

$$\int_{S_\varepsilon CM} H_\varepsilon \, da_\varepsilon = -2\pi|\chi(\partial CM)| \sinh 2\varepsilon - \ell_m(\mu) \cosh 2\varepsilon.$$

The standard approximation procedure (see Definition 1.6) allows us again to prove this relation in the general case, with the only difference that the $\mathcal{C}^{1,1}$ -convergence is now crucial, because the expression of the mean curvature in chart involves the second derivatives in the coordinates system. Combining the relations we proved with the equality $\text{Vol}^*(CM) = \text{Vol}(CM) - \ell_m(\mu)/2$, we deduce the relation in the statement. \square

As we will see in a moment, it will be convenient for us to differentiate the dual volume enclosed in a differentiable 1-parameter family of $\mathcal{C}^{1,1}$ -surfaces. In particular, we will make use of the following result, which is a corollary of the differential Schläfli formula proved in [RS99]:

Proposition 2.5. *Let N be a compact manifold with boundary and let $M_t = (N, g_t)$ be a smooth 1-parameter family of complete convex co-compact hyperbolic structures on $N \setminus \partial N$. Let now C be a compact set of $N \setminus \partial N$ with $\mathcal{C}^{1,1}$ -boundary and assume that N is convex with respect to the structure M_t for all small values of t . Then the variation of the dual volume of $(C, g_t)_t$ at $t = 0$ exists and can be expressed as*

$$\left. \frac{d \text{Vol}^*(C, g_t)}{dt} \right|_{t=0} = \frac{1}{4} \int_{\partial C} (\delta I, HI - \mathbb{I}) \, da,$$

where I, \mathbb{I}, H are the first and second fundamental forms and the mean curvature of the surface ∂N_0 , and (\cdot, \cdot) is the scalar product induced by I on the space of 2-tensors on ∂N_0 .

Proof. Exactly the same strategy used in [KS08, Section 6] to compute the variation of the W -volume can be applied to this case, leading to the proof of this relation. \square

Contrary to the case of the hyperbolic volume, it is not clear whether the dual volume of a convex set is positive or not. However, Vol^* shares, with the usual notion of volume, the property of being monotonic (in fact *decreasing*) with respect to the inclusion, as we see in the following:

Proposition 2.6. *Let N, N' be two compact convex subsets inside a convex co-compact manifold M . If $N \subseteq N'$, then $\text{Vol}^*(N) \geq \text{Vol}^*(N')$.*

Proof. Thanks to Proposition 2.3, up to considering ε -neighborhoods and passing to the limit as ε goes to 0, we can assume that N and N' are compact convex subsets with $\mathcal{C}^{1,1}$ -boundary. We will make use of the variation formula of Proposition 2.5. Assume that $\Sigma: I \times S \rightarrow M$ is a differentiable 1-parameter family of convex $\mathcal{C}^{1,1}$ -surfaces $\Sigma_t := \Sigma(t, \cdot)$, which parametrize the boundaries of an increasing family of compact convex subsets $(N_t)_{t \in I}$ inside M . Let V_t be the infinitesimal generator of the deformation at time t , i. e. V_t is the vector field over S defined by $V_t := \frac{d\Sigma_t}{dt}$. The tangential component of V_t does not contribute to the variation of the dual volume (compare with [RS99, Theorem 1]). Consequently, in order to compute the derivative of $\text{Vol}^*(N_t)$, we can assume V_t to be along the exterior normal vector field ν_t of ∂N_t . Moreover, since the deformation $(N_t)_t$ is increasing with respect to the inclusion, V_t is of the form $f_t \nu_t$, for some $f_t: S \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, $f_t \geq 0$. Under this condition, the variation of the first fundamental form of ∂N_t is $\delta I_t = -2f_t \mathbb{I}_t$ (again, compare with [RS99, Theorem 1]). If $k_{1,t}, k_{2,t}$ denote the principal curvatures of ∂N_t , we obtain that

$$\begin{aligned} (\delta I_t, H_t I_t - \mathbb{I}_t) &= -2f_t (\mathbb{I}_t, H_t I_t - \mathbb{I}_t) \\ &= -2f_t ((k_{1,t} + k_{2,t})^2 - k_{1,t}^2 - k_{2,t}^2) \\ &= -4f_t k_{1,t} k_{2,t} \leq 0, \end{aligned}$$

where, in the last step, we used the fact that the extrinsic curvature $K_t^\varepsilon = k_{1,t} k_{2,t}$ is non-negative since ∂N_t is convex. By Proposition 2.5, we deduce that Vol^* is non-increasing along the deformation $(N_t)_t$.

It remains to show that, if N, N' are two convex subsets of M with $\mathcal{C}^{1,1}$ -boundary and such that $N \subseteq N'$, we can find a differentiable 1-parameter family, indexed by $t \in [0, 1]$, of increasing convex subsets N_t with $\mathcal{C}^{1,1}$ -boundary so that $N_0 = N$ and $N_1 = N'$. A way to produce such a path is described in the proof of [Sch13, Lemma 3.14]. \square

3. THE DERIVATIVE OF THE LENGTH

From now on, S will be a fixed closed surface of genus $g \geq 2$. We briefly recall the notions of [Bon88] that we will need. Given m a hyperbolic metric on S , the universal cover \tilde{S} , endowed with the lifted metric \tilde{m} , is isometric to \mathbb{H}^2 . As the topological boundary of the Poincaré disk sits at infinity of \mathbb{H}^2 , also \tilde{S} can be compactified by adding a topological circle $\partial_\infty \tilde{S}$ at infinity, and the resulting space does not depend on the chosen identification between them. The fundamental group naturally acts by isometries on $\tilde{S} \cong \mathbb{H}^2$, and since the isometries of \mathbb{H}^2 extend to $\partial \mathbb{H}$, the same does on $\partial_\infty \tilde{S}$. It turns out that the topological space $\partial_\infty \tilde{S}$, together with its action of $\pi_1(S)$, is independent of the hyperbolic metric m we chose. In particular, all the spaces we are going to describe are intrinsically associated to the topological surface S , without prescribing any additional structure. Since a geodesic in \tilde{S} is determined by its (distinct) endpoints in $\partial_\infty \tilde{S}$, the space $\mathcal{G}(\tilde{S})$ of unoriented geodesics of \tilde{S} can be naturally identified with

$$(\partial_\infty \tilde{S} \times \partial_\infty \tilde{S} \setminus \Delta) / \mathbb{Z}_2,$$

where Δ denotes the diagonal subspace of $(\partial_\infty \tilde{S})^2$, and the action of \mathbb{Z}_2 exchanges the two coordinates in $(\partial_\infty \tilde{S})^2$. Therefore, a *geodesic lamination* λ of S is identified with a closed, $\pi_1(S)$ -invariant subset $\tilde{\lambda}$ of disjoint geodesics in $\mathcal{G}(\tilde{S})$. In the same spirit, a *measured lamination* of S corresponds to a $\pi_1(S)$ -invariant, locally finite Borel measure on $\mathcal{G}(\tilde{S})$ with support contained in a geodesic lamination λ of S . We denote by $\mathcal{GL}(S)$ and $\mathcal{ML}(S)$ the spaces of geodesic laminations and measured laminations on S , respectively.

In the following, we recall the notion of length of measured laminations realized inside a fixed hyperbolic 3-manifold M from [Bon97a, Section 7]. As in the case of S , we can define the space of unoriented geodesics of M , making use of the natural compactification of \mathbb{H}^3 . The substantial difference is that the dynamical properties of the action of $\pi_1(M)$ do depend in general on the hyperbolic metric we are considering on M . However, our interest will be to apply these notions to quasi-isometric deformations of hyperbolic manifolds. In this case, the holonomy representations turn out to be quasi-conformally conjugated in $\partial\mathbb{H}^3$, therefore the qualitative properties of the action of $\pi_1(M)$ on $\mathcal{G}(\tilde{M})$ are preserved. Fix now a homotopy class of maps $[f_0: S \rightarrow M]$.

Definition 3.1. A geodesic lamination λ on S is *realizable* inside M in the homotopy class $[f_0]$ if there exists a representative $f: S \rightarrow M$ of $[f_0]$ which sends each geodesic of λ homeomorphically in a geodesic of M . In such case, we say that λ is *realized* by f .

In order to talk about the realization of a *measured* lamination μ , we need to find a way to push-forward the measure μ to a measure on $\mathcal{G}(\tilde{M})$. Let λ be a geodesic lamination on S realized by a map f , and let $\rho: \pi_1(S) \rightarrow \pi_1(M)$ be the homomorphism induced by $[f_0]$ on the fundamental groups. Fix a lift \tilde{f} of f to the universal covers, we can construct a function $r: \tilde{\lambda} \rightarrow \mathcal{G}(\tilde{M})$, associating to each leaf g of $\tilde{\lambda}$ the geodesic $\tilde{f}(g)$ sitting inside \tilde{M} . The map r is ρ -equivariant and continuous with respect to the topologies of $\tilde{\lambda}$ as subset of $\mathcal{G}(\tilde{S})$ and of $\mathcal{G}(\tilde{M})$ (compare with [Bon97a, Section 7]). It is easy to prove that r depends only on the homotopy class $[f]$ and on the choice of a lift of *any* representative of $[f]$ realizing λ . To see this, let $F_0 = f$ and $F_1 = f'$ be two such maps in $[f]$ homotopic through $(F_t)_{t \in I}$ (here I denotes the interval $[0, 1]$). Once we choose a lift \tilde{f} of f , there exists a unique lift \tilde{F}_t of the homotopy so that $\tilde{F}_0 = \tilde{f}$. This gives a preferred lift of f' , namely $\tilde{f}' := \tilde{F}_1$. Because of the compactness of S and the existence of a homotopy \tilde{F}_t between them, the lifts \tilde{f} and \tilde{f}' must agree (up to reparametrization) on any leaf g of $\tilde{\lambda}$, since the geodesics $\tilde{f}(g)$ and $\tilde{f}'(g)$ are necessarily at bounded distance in \mathbb{H}^3 (see [Thu79, Proposition 8.10.2]). This implies that the definitions of r obtained using \tilde{f} and \tilde{f}' coincide. Moreover, different choices of lifts \tilde{f} produce maps r, r' which differ by post-composition by an element in $\pi_1(M)$. The same argument as above shows that, if λ_1, λ_2 are two geodesic laminations realized by the maps f_1, f_2 respectively, which both contain the lamination λ , then the two realizations f_1 and f_2 coincide on λ .

We are finally ready to describe the definition of the length of the realization of a measured lamination inside M . Let α be a measured lamination on S with support contained in λ . We denote by $\tilde{\alpha} := r_*\alpha$ the push-forward of α under the map r . $\tilde{\alpha}$ is a measure on $\mathcal{G}(\tilde{M})$ with support $r(\text{supp } \alpha)$, depending only on $\alpha \in \mathcal{ML}(S)$, on the homotopy class $[f]$ and on the choice of a lift of f . Assume that $f(\lambda)$ lies inside some compact set K of M and let $\mathcal{F}, \tilde{\mathcal{F}}$ denote the geodesic foliations of the projective tangent bundles $PTM, PT\tilde{M}$, respectively. We can cover the preimage of K in PTM by finitely many \mathcal{F} -flow boxes $\sigma_j: D_j \times I \rightarrow B_j$. Here D_j is some topological space and σ_j is a homeomorphism sending each subset $\{p\} \times I \subset D_j \times I$ in a subarc of a leaf in \mathcal{F} , for any $p \in D_j$. In addition, we fix a collection $\{\xi_j\}_j$ of smooth functions with supports $\text{supp } \xi_j$ contained in the interior of B_j for every j , and such that $\sum_j \xi_j = 1$ over the preimage of K in PTM . If σ_j is a \mathcal{F} -

flow box that meets $f(\text{supp } \alpha)$, we can lift it to a $\tilde{\mathcal{F}}$ -flow box $\tilde{\sigma}_j: D_j \times I \rightarrow PT\tilde{M}$ accordingly with the choice of the lift \tilde{f} . The lift $\tilde{\sigma}_j$ induces an identification between the space D_j with a subset in $\mathcal{G}(\tilde{M})$. Namely, a point $p \in D_j$ corresponds to the complete leaf in $\tilde{\mathcal{F}}$ extending the arc $\tilde{\sigma}_j(\{p\} \times I)$. Through this identification, it makes sense to integrate the D_j -component of $\tilde{\sigma}_j$ with respect to the measure $\tilde{\alpha}$ previously defined on $\mathcal{G}(\tilde{M})$. If σ_j does not meet $f(\text{supp } \alpha)$, then we choose an arbitrary lift $\tilde{\sigma}_j$. Finally, we select lifts $\tilde{\xi}_j$'s of the ξ_j 's according with the choices of the lifts $\tilde{\sigma}_j$. The *length of the realization of α in M* (in the homotopy class $[f]$) is

$$(3) \quad \ell_M(\alpha) = \iint_{\lambda} d\ell d\alpha := \sum_j \int_{D_j} \int_0^1 \tilde{\xi}_j(\tilde{\sigma}_j(p, s)) d\ell(s) d\tilde{\alpha}(p),$$

where $d\ell$ denotes the length-measure along the leaves of $\tilde{\mathcal{F}}$.

Remark 3.2. By invariance of the length under reparametrization and by linearity of the integral, the choices of the functions $\{\xi_j\}_j$ and the chosen \mathcal{F} -flow boxes $\{\sigma_j\}_j$ are irrelevant; moreover, different lifts of f produce maps r which are conjugated by isometries in $\pi_1(M)$. Therefore, the quantity $\ell_M(\alpha)$ only depends on the measured lamination α , the hyperbolic metric on M and the homotopy class $[f: S \rightarrow M]$. The notion makes sense as long as there exists a realizable geodesic lamination λ in the homotopy class $[f]$ which contains $\text{supp } \alpha$. Moreover, by what we observed before, this quantity does not depend on the specific representable lamination λ we chose, but it is determined only by $\text{supp } \alpha$.

We are now ready to produce a variation formula for the length of the realization of a measured lamination inside a 1-parameter family of quasi-isometric convex co-compact hyperbolic manifolds $(M_t)_t$. For convenience, we think of $(M_t)_t$ as a differentiable 1-parameter family of complete hyperbolic metrics g_t on a fixed 3-manifold X , so that the identity map, from $M_0 = (X, g_0)$ to $M_t = (X, g_t)$, is a quasi-isometric diffeomorphism for any t . Let $\alpha \in \mathcal{ML}(S)$ be a measured lamination and $[f_0: S \rightarrow X]$ a homotopy class of maps. In the convex co-compact case, all finite laminations are realizable and their realizations are necessarily contained in the convex core CM_t . Therefore, by [CEM06, Corollary I.5.2.13] and [CEM06, Theorem I.5.3.6], any geodesic lamination on S is realizable in the homotopy class $[f_0]$, and their realizations lie inside a fixed compact subset K of X (where K contains CM_t for every small t). Let now λ be *any* geodesic lamination containing $\text{supp } \alpha$ and assume that it is realized inside M_t by a certain map $f_t: S \rightarrow M_t$, for any t . By what previously said, we are allowed to consider the length of the realization of α inside M_t for every t . Let $\{\sigma_j^0\}_j, \{\xi_j^0\}_j, \{\tilde{\sigma}_j^0\}_j, \{\tilde{\xi}_j^0\}_j$ be a collection of functions as in the definition of $\ell_{M_0}(\alpha)$. Then, in the same notations as above, we set

$$\iint_{\lambda} d\ell_0 d\alpha := \sum_j \int_{D_j} \int_0^1 \tilde{\xi}_j^0(\tilde{\sigma}_j^0(p, s)) \frac{\dot{g}_0(\partial_s \tilde{\sigma}_j^0(p, s), \partial_s \tilde{\sigma}_j^0(p, s))}{2g_0(\partial_s \tilde{\sigma}_j^0(p, s), \partial_s \tilde{\sigma}_j^0(p, s))} d\ell_0 d\tilde{\alpha}_0(p),$$

where $\partial_s \tilde{\sigma}_j = \frac{\partial \tilde{\sigma}_j}{\partial s}$. The result we want to prove is the following:

Proposition 3.3. *Let $(g_t)_t$ be a 1-parameter family of convex co-compact hyperbolic metrics on a 3-manifold X , which are quasi-isometric to each other via the identity map of X . Let α be a measured lamination on a surface S and let $[f: S \rightarrow X]$ be a fixed homotopy class. Then α is realizable in M_t for all values of t , and the variation of its length verifies*

$$(4) \quad \left. \frac{d}{dt} \ell_{M_t}(\alpha) \right|_{t=0} = \iint_{\lambda} d\ell_0 d\alpha,$$

where λ is a geodesic lamination of S containing $\text{supp } \alpha$.

We will prove the Proposition using an approximation argument. Firstly we deal with the rational case:

Lemma 3.4. *When $\alpha \in \mathcal{ML}(S)$ is a rational lamination, Proposition 3.3 holds.*

Proof. Let c be a free homotopy class of simple closed curves in X and assume that c admits a geodesic representative in M_0 . Since we are considering a quasi-isometric deformation of convex co-compact manifolds, the homotopy class c will admit a geodesic representative for all values of t . Moreover, we can find parametrizations γ^t of the geodesic of c in M_t depending smoothly on t , because of the smooth dependence of the holonomy representation $\text{hol}_t(c)$. In other words, we can find a smooth map $\Sigma: (-\varepsilon, \varepsilon) \times I \rightarrow X$ such that $\Sigma(t, s) = \gamma^t(s)$ for every t and $s \in I$. Let $\|\cdot\|_t$ denote the norm with respect to the metric g_t . We have

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{d}{dt} \|\partial_s \gamma^t\|_t \Big|_{t=0} &= \frac{\dot{g}_0(\partial_s \gamma^0, \partial_s \gamma^0) + 2g_0(\mathcal{D}_{\partial_t} \partial_s \Sigma|_{t=0}, \partial_s \gamma^0)}{2\|\partial_s \gamma^0\|_0} \\ &= \frac{\dot{g}_0(\partial_s \gamma^0, \partial_s \gamma^0)}{2\|\partial_s \gamma^0\|_0} + g_0 \left(\mathcal{D}_{\partial_s} \partial_t \Sigma|_{t=0}, \frac{\partial_s \gamma^0}{\|\partial_s \gamma^0\|_0} \right) \\ &= \frac{\dot{g}_0(\partial_s \gamma^0, \partial_s \gamma^0)}{2\|\partial_s \gamma^0\|_0} + \frac{d}{ds} \left[g_0 \left(\partial_t \Sigma|_{t=0}, \frac{\partial_s \gamma^0}{\|\partial_s \gamma^0\|_0} \right) \right], \end{aligned}$$

where in the last step we used the fact that γ^0 parametrizes a geodesic in M_0 , and consequently the covariant derivative of $\frac{\partial_s \gamma^0}{\|\partial_s \gamma^0\|_0}$ vanishes. Once we integrate the last term in $t \in [0, 1]$ we get 0, because the function of which we are taking the derivative coincides at the extremes (since the geodesics γ^t are closed). Hence we obtain

$$\frac{d}{dt} \ell_{M_t}(c) \Big|_{t=0} = \int_0^1 \frac{\dot{g}_0(\partial_s \gamma^0, \partial_s \gamma^0)}{2\|\partial_s \gamma^0\|_0} ds = \int_0^1 \frac{\dot{g}_0(\partial_s \gamma^0, \partial_s \gamma^0)}{2g_0(\partial_s \gamma^0, \partial_s \gamma^0)} d\ell_0.$$

Take now a rational lamination $\alpha \in \mathcal{ML}(S)$, i. e. the measure α is the weighted sum $\sum_i u_i \delta_{d_i}$, where the d_i are homotopy classes of simple closed curves, the u_i are positive weights, and δ_{d_i} is the transverse measure which counts the geometric intersection of an arc transverse to d_i with d_i . Assume that α is realizable in M_0 or, equivalently, that the curves $c_i = f_0(d_i)$ admit a geodesic representative γ_i^0 in M_0 . The same argument given above shows that the lamination α is realizable in M_t for all t . Applying the definition of $\ell_{M_t}(\alpha)$, and denoting by $\gamma_i^t: I \rightarrow M_t$ the geodesic representative of c_i , we see that

$$\ell_{M_t}(\alpha) := \sum_i u_i \left(\int_0^1 \|\partial_s \gamma^t(s)\|_t ds \right).$$

Hence, taking the derivative in t and using what observed above, we get

$$\frac{d}{dt} \ell_{M_t}(\alpha) \Big|_{t=0} = \sum_i u_i \left(\int_0^1 \frac{\dot{g}_0(\partial_s \gamma^0, \partial_s \gamma^0)}{2\|\partial_s \gamma^0\|_0} ds \right) = \iint_{\lambda} d\ell_0 d\alpha,$$

where $\lambda = \text{supp } \alpha = \bigcup_i d_i$. □

We are now ready to deal with the proof of Proposition 3.3:

Proof of Proposition 3.3. Let T be a train track in S carrying α and consider a sequence of rational laminations α_n carried by T and converging to α as measured laminations (see [Thu79, Proposition 8.10.7]). Up to passing to a subsequence, we can assume that the laminations $\text{supp } \alpha_n$ converge in the Hausdorff topology to a lamination λ carried by T . Since α_n is converging to α , we must have $\lambda \supseteq \text{supp } \alpha$. We denote by $f_i: S \rightarrow X$ a realization of λ in the homotopy class $[f]$ with respect to the metric g_t , and by $\tilde{f}_i: \tilde{S} \rightarrow \tilde{M}$ lifts of the f_i 's so that $t \mapsto \tilde{f}_i$ is continuous with respect to the compact-open topology of $\mathcal{C}^0(\tilde{S}, \tilde{X})$.

Let now K be a large compact set of X containing all the convex cores CM_t for small values of t . Then, if \mathcal{F}_t is the geodesic foliation of PM_t , we can choose \mathcal{F}_t -flow boxes $\{\sigma_j^t\}_j$ whose union of images contain the preimage of K in PTM_t , and hence the realizations

$f_t(\lambda)$. We consequently construct maps $\{\tilde{\sigma}_j^t\}_j, \{\xi_j^t\}_j, \{\tilde{\xi}_j^t\}_j$ as in the definition of $\ell_{M_t}(\cdot)$. We can ask these functions to vary smoothly in the parameter t , since the hyperbolic metrics depends smoothly in t . Now, we define

$$\varphi_j^t(\cdot) := \int_0^1 \tilde{\xi}_j^t(\tilde{\sigma}_j^t(\cdot, s)) d\ell_t(s).$$

In this notation, the length of the realization of α_n in M_t can be expressed as

$$\ell_{M_t}(\alpha_n) = \sum_j \int_{D_j} \varphi_j^t d\tilde{\alpha}_n.$$

From this relation is clear that, as n goes to ∞ , $\ell_{M_t}(\alpha_n)$ converges uniformly to $\ell_{M_t}(\alpha)$ on a small interval $(-\varepsilon, \varepsilon)$ of the parameter t . In the same way we see that $\iint d\ell_0 d\alpha_n$ converges to $\iint d\ell_0 d\alpha$ (here is even easier, because there is no dependence on t). Thanks to Lemma 3.4, the only thing left to conclude the proof is to show that

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left. \frac{d}{dt} \ell_{M_t}(\alpha_n) \right|_{t=0} = \left. \frac{d}{dt} \ell_{M_t}(\alpha) \right|_{t=0}.$$

Here we can argue as follows: the length of a homotopy class c of non-parabolic type can be expressed as the real part of its *complex length* $\ell_{\bullet}^{\mathbb{C}}(c) \in \mathbb{C}/2\pi i\mathbb{Z}$, which is holomorphic in the holonomy representation. The argument described above shows that the real lengths $\ell_{\bullet}(\alpha_n)$ are converging uniformly in a small neighborhood of hol_0 (see also [Sul81, Theorem 2]). Since the real part of a holomorphic function determines (up to imaginary constant) the holomorphic function itself, we deduce that also the complex lengths $\ell_{\bullet}^{\mathbb{C}}(\alpha_n)$ are converging uniformly, and hence \mathcal{C}^{∞} -uniformly. In particular this proves the convergence of the derivatives in t . \square

4. THE DUAL BONAHON-SCHLÄFLI FORMULA

In this section we will describe the proof of Theorem A. As mentioned in the introduction, the first subsection will be dedicated to the study of the convexity of the equidistant surfaces from the convex core while we vary the hyperbolic structure. Afterwards we will introduce an auxiliary function on which we can apply the differential Schläfli formula (Proposition 2.5). This is the step in which the variation of the length of the bending measure arises (see Proposition 4.5). In Proposition 4.4 we will relate this with the actual variation of the dual volume of the convex core. In the end of the section we will use Bonahon's results about the dependence of the metric of the convex core in terms of the convex co-compact hyperbolic structure to finally prove Theorem A.

Let $(M_t)_t$ be a smooth family of quasi-isometric convex co-compact manifolds, parametrized by $t \in (-t_0, t_0)$. We can choose diffeomorphisms $\varphi_t: M_0 \rightarrow M_t$ so that the following properties hold:

- i) φ_t is a quasi-isometric diffeomorphism for any t , and $\varphi_0 = id$;
- ii) fixed identifications of the universal covers of M_t with \mathbb{H}^3 for every t , we can find lifts $\tilde{\varphi}_t: \mathbb{H}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{H}^3$ of φ_t so that $\tilde{\varphi}_0 = id_{\mathbb{H}^3}$ and so that the map $\tilde{\varphi}$, defined by $\tilde{\varphi}(t, \cdot) := \tilde{\varphi}_t(\cdot)$, is smooth as a map from $(-t_0, t_0) \times \mathbb{H}^3$ to \mathbb{H}^3 .

4.1. Convexity of equidistant surfaces. In order to prove Theorem A, it will be important for us to understand for which values of t and $\varepsilon \leq \varepsilon_0$ the surfaces $\varphi_t(S_{\varepsilon}CM_0)$ and $\varphi_t^{-1}(S_{\varepsilon}CM_t)$ remain convex. This is the most technical part of our argument and it will require special care. We want to prove the following fact:

Lemma 4.1. *There exist constants $K, \tau > 0$, with $0 < \tau \leq t_0$, which depend only on the quasi-isometric deformation $(M_t)_t$ and on the fixed family of diffeomorphisms $(\varphi_t)_t$, such*

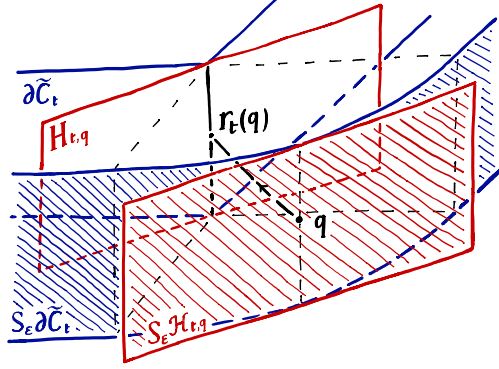


FIGURE 1. A schematic picture of the surface $S_\varepsilon \mathcal{H}_{t,q}$

that, for every $t \in (-\tau, \tau)$ the regions $\varphi_t(N_{K|t}CM_0)$ and $\varphi_t^{-1}(N_{K|t}CM_t)$ are convex in M_t and M_0 , respectively. As a consequence, we have

$$\varphi_t(N_{K|t}CM_0) \supset CM_t \quad \text{and} \quad N_{K|t}CM_t \supset \varphi_t(CM_0).$$

We denote by $\pi_t: \mathbb{H}^3 \rightarrow M_t$ the universal cover of M_t , and by $\tilde{C}_t \subset \mathbb{H}^3$ the preimage of the convex core CM_t under π_t . Fixed q_0 a basepoint in \mathbb{H}^3 , we can find a large $R > 0$ so that the metric ball $B_R = B(q_0, R)$ in \mathbb{H}^3 verifies

$$\pi_t \tilde{\varphi}_t(B_R) = \varphi_t \pi_0(B_R) \supseteq N_{\varepsilon_0} CM_t$$

and $\varphi_t(\tilde{B}_R) \subseteq B_{R+1}$, whenever t is small enough. This follows from the fact that the convex cores CM_t are compact and they vary continuously in the parameter t . Clearly Lemma 4.1 reduces to the study of the surfaces $\tilde{\varphi}_t(S_\varepsilon \tilde{C}_0 \cap B_R)$ and $\tilde{\varphi}_t^{-1}(S_\varepsilon \tilde{C}_t \cap B_R)$ in \mathbb{H}^3 . However, instead of dealing directly with equidistant surfaces from \tilde{C}_0 , which are only $\mathcal{C}^{1,1}$, we will rather focus our study on the family of ε -surfaces from half-spaces of \mathbb{H}^3 , which are more regular and can be used as "support surfaces" for $S_\varepsilon \tilde{C}_0$. The strategy will be to understand how the convexity of their image under $\tilde{\varphi}_t$ behave, and from this to deduce the convexity of the surfaces $\tilde{\varphi}_t(S_\varepsilon \tilde{C}_0 \cap B_R)$ (and similarly for $\tilde{\varphi}_t^{-1}(S_\varepsilon \tilde{C}_t \cap B_R)$).

In order to clarify this idea, we need to introduce some notation. Let r_t be the nearest point retraction of \mathbb{H}^3 onto the convex subset \tilde{C}_t . Given a point q of $S_\varepsilon \tilde{C}_t$, we denote by $\mathcal{H}_{t,q}$ the unique support half-space of \tilde{C}_t at $r_t(q)$ whose boundary $\partial \mathcal{H}_{t,q} = H_{t,q}$ is orthogonal to the geodesic segment connecting $r_t(q)$ to q (see Figure 1). By construction, we have the inclusion $N_\varepsilon \mathcal{H}_{t,q} \supseteq N_\varepsilon \tilde{C}_t$, and the surfaces $S_\varepsilon \mathcal{H}_{t,q}$, $S_\varepsilon \tilde{C}_t$ are tangent to each other at the point q . In other words, given $q \in S_\varepsilon \tilde{C}_t$, the surface $S_\varepsilon \mathcal{H}_{t,q}$ lies outside $\text{int}(N_\varepsilon \tilde{C}_t)$, it approximates $S_\varepsilon \tilde{C}_t$ at first order at q and it is strictly convex, with second fundamental form described in Lemma 1.3. Therefore, if for every $q \in S_\varepsilon \tilde{C}_0 \cap B_R$ and $t \in (-t_0, t_0)$ the surface $\tilde{\varphi}_t(S_\varepsilon \mathcal{H}_{0,q})$ remains convex at $\tilde{\varphi}_t(q)$, then $\tilde{\varphi}_t(S_\varepsilon \tilde{C}_0 \cap B_R)$ has to be convex too. Analogously, the convexity of the surfaces $\tilde{\varphi}_t^{-1}(S_\varepsilon \mathcal{H}_{t,q})$ at $\tilde{\varphi}_t^{-1}(q)$, as q varies in $S_\varepsilon \tilde{C}_t \cap B_R$, implies the convexity of $\varphi_t^{-1}(S_\varepsilon CM_t)$.

In what follows, we state the technical result about equidistant surfaces from which Lemma 4.1 will follow. Given U an open set of \mathbb{H}^3 , we denote by $S(U, \varepsilon_0)$ the collection of those surfaces embedded in U that are obtained by intersecting U with an equidistant surface $S_\varepsilon \mathcal{H}$, for some \mathcal{H} half-space of \mathbb{H}^3 meeting U and for some $0 < \varepsilon \leq \varepsilon_0$. We remark that, in the notations we introduced above, for every $\varepsilon \leq \varepsilon_0$ and for every $q \in S_\varepsilon \tilde{C}_t$, the surface $S_\varepsilon \mathcal{H}_{t,q} \cap B_R$ belongs to the family $S(B_R, \varepsilon_0)$.

By considering the Poincaré disk model, we can identify \mathbb{H}^3 with the open unit ball Δ of \mathbb{R}^3 , and functions $f: \mathbb{H}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{H}^3$ as maps from $\Delta \subset \mathbb{R}^3$ to itself. If U is an open set of \mathbb{R}^n , $K \subset U$ is compact and $f: U \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^m$ is a smooth map, we define

$$\|f\|_{\mathcal{C}^0(K)} := \max_{p \in K} \|f(p)\|_0,$$

$$\|f\|_{\mathcal{C}^k(K)} := \|f\|_{\mathcal{C}^0(K)} + \sum_{h=1}^k \left\| D^h f \right\|_{\mathcal{C}^0(K)}$$

for $k \geq 1$, where $\|\cdot\|_0$ is the Euclidean (operator) norm and D is the flat connection. Then we have:

Lemma 4.2. *Let B be an open ball in \mathbb{H}^3 , let $F: (-t_0, t_0) \times \mathbb{H}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{H}^3$ be a smooth family of diffeomorphisms $F_t = F(t, \cdot)$, satisfying $F_0 = id_{\mathbb{H}^3}$ and $\|F\|_{\mathcal{C}^4((-t_0, t_0) \times \bar{B})} < \infty$, and let ε_0 be a positive number. Given $\Sigma \in \mathcal{S}(B, \varepsilon_0)$, we denote by I_t^Σ and \mathbb{I}_t^Σ the first and second fundamental forms of $F_t(\Sigma)$, respectively, as t varies in $(-t_0, t_0)$. Then we can find $t'_0 \in (0, t_0]$ and $D > 0$, depending only on the ball B and on $\|F\|_{\mathcal{C}^4((-t_0, t_0) \times \bar{B})}$, such that, for every surface $\Sigma = S_\varepsilon \mathcal{H} \cap B$ in $\mathcal{S}(B, \varepsilon_0)$, we have*

$$(5) \quad \mathbb{I}_t^\Sigma + \tanh \varepsilon I_t^\Sigma \leq D|t| I_t^\Sigma,$$

where we are considering the unit normal vector field on $F_t(\Sigma)$ pointing outwards $F_t(N_\varepsilon \mathcal{H} \cap B)$.

Assuming momentarily this fact, we can prove Lemma 4.1:

Proof of Lemma 4.1. First we study the surfaces $\varphi_t(S_\varepsilon CM_0)$. Following the argument described above, we need to measure the convexity of the surfaces $\tilde{\varphi}_t(S_\varepsilon \mathcal{H}_{0,q} \cap B_R)$. We apply Lemma 4.2 to $F_t := \tilde{\varphi}_t$ and $B := B_R$, obtaining two positive constants $t'_0 \leq t_0$ and D , which depend only on $\|\tilde{\varphi}\|_{\mathcal{C}^4((-t_0, t_0) \times \bar{B}_R)}$, so that the relation (5) holds for every $\Sigma \in \mathcal{S}(B_R, \varepsilon_0)$. Now we choose $K_1, \tau_1 > 0$, which will depend only on D and t'_0 , so that $\tau_1 < t'_0$, $K_1 \tau_1 \leq \varepsilon_0$ and

$$-\frac{\tanh K_1 |t|}{2} + D|t| \leq 0 \quad \text{for every } t \in (-\tau_1, \tau_1).$$

We want to show that $\varphi_t(S_{K_1|t|} CM_0)$ is convex for every $t \in (-\tau_1, \tau_1)$. Let t be in $(-\tau_1, \tau_1)$ and consider $\varepsilon = K_1|t|$. By the choices we made, if q is a point in $S_{K_1|t|} \tilde{C}_0 \cap B_R$, then the surface $S_{K_1|t|} \mathcal{H}_{0,q} \cap B_R$ belongs to $\mathcal{S}(B_R, \varepsilon_0)$. In particular, the first and second fundamental forms I_t, \mathbb{I}_t of $\tilde{\varphi}_t(S_\varepsilon \mathcal{H}_{0,q} \cap B_R)$ verify the relation (5) with $\varepsilon = K_1|t|$, which can be rewritten as

$$\mathbb{I}_t + \frac{\tanh K_1 |t|}{2} I_t \leq \left(-\frac{\tanh K_1 |t|}{2} + D|t| \right) I_t.$$

Because of the choices we made, the right hand side is negative semi-definite. Therefore we have

$$\mathbb{I}_t \leq -\frac{\tanh K_1 |t|}{2} I_t.$$

In particular, the surface $\tilde{\varphi}_t(S_{K_1|t|} \mathcal{H}_{0,q} \cap B_R)$ is strictly convex at the point $\tilde{\varphi}_t(q)$. Since the choice of $q \in S_{K_1|t|} \tilde{C}_0 \cap B_R$ was arbitrary and the surface $\tilde{\varphi}_t(S_{K_1|t|} \mathcal{H}_{0,q} \cap B_R)$ locally contains $\tilde{\varphi}_t(S_{K_1|t|} \tilde{C}_0)$, the argument previously mentioned proves the convexity of $\varphi_t(S_{K_1|t|} CM_0)$ for every $t \in (-\tau_1, \tau_1)$.

Now we have to deal with the case of $\varphi_t^{-1}(S_\varepsilon CM_t)$. Fixed $t \in (-t_0, t_0)$, we define

$$M_s^{(t)} := M_{t+s},$$

$$\psi_s^{(t)} := \varphi_{t+s} \circ \varphi_t^{-1} : M_0' = M_t \longrightarrow M_s' = M_{t+s}$$

for every $s \in (-s_0, s_0)$, with $s_0 = s_0(t) = t_0 - |t|$. Then we apply Lemma 4.2 to the 1-parameter family of diffeomorphisms $(\tilde{\psi}_s^{(t)})_s$, where $\tilde{\psi}_s^{(t)} := \tilde{\varphi}_{t+s} \circ \tilde{\varphi}_t^{-1}$. By construction,

the constants s'_0 and D' only depend on \bar{B}_{R+1} and $\|\tilde{\psi}^{(t)}\|_{\mathcal{C}^4((-s_0, s_0) \times \bar{B}_{R+1})}$. Since we can find a uniform upper bound for $\|\tilde{\psi}^{(t)}\|_{\mathcal{C}^4((-s_0, s_0) \times \bar{B}_{R+1})}$, we can assume that s'_0 and D' are independent of $t \in (-\tau_1, \tau_1)$. Therefore, applying the argument of the previous case to the 1-parameter deformation $(M_s^{(t)})_s$ and the diffeomorphisms $(\psi_s^{(t)})_s$, we can select $\tau \leq s'_0$ and K , both independent of t , so that the surfaces $\psi_s^{(t)}(S_{K|s|}CM_0^{(t)})$ are convex for every $s \in (-\tau, \tau)$. Moreover, it is not restrictive to ask that $\tau \leq \tau_1$ and $K \geq K_1$ (this ensures that K and τ work also for $\varphi_t(S_{K|t|}CM_0)$). Therefore, if $t \in (-\tau, \tau)$, then $s = -t \in (-\tau, \tau)$ and the surface

$$\psi_s^{(t)}(S_{K|s|}CM_0^{(t)})\Big|_{s=-t} = \varphi_t^{-1}(S_{K|t|}CM_t)$$

is convex, as desired. The second part of the statement follows because of the minimality of the convex core in the family of convex subsets. \square

It remains to prove Lemma 4.2:

Proof of Lemma 4.2. Let α be a curve lying on some surface $\Sigma = S_\varepsilon \mathcal{H} \cap B \in \mathcal{S}(B, \varepsilon_0)$. We denote by α_t the curve $F_t \circ \alpha$, by ν_t the unit normal vector field of $F_t(\Sigma)$ pointing outwards $F_t(N_\varepsilon \mathcal{H} \cap B)$, and by $\|\cdot\|$ and $\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle$ the norm and the scalar product in the hyperbolic metric of \mathbb{H}^3 .

Assume momentarily that we could find two universal constants $C_1, C_2 > 0$ (depending only on the ball $\bar{B} \subset \mathbb{R}^3$) and a $\bar{t}_0 > 0$ (depending only on \bar{B} and on the family $(F_t)_t$), such that

$$\begin{aligned} \left| \|\alpha'_t\|^2 - \|\alpha'\|^2 \right| &\leq C_1 \|\alpha'_t\|^2 \|F_t - id\|_{\mathcal{C}^1(\bar{B})}, \\ \left| \langle \mathcal{D}_{\alpha'} \nu_t, \alpha'_t \rangle - \langle \mathcal{D}_{\alpha'} \nu_0, \alpha' \rangle \right| &= \left| \langle \mathcal{D}_{\alpha'} \nu_t, \alpha'_t \rangle - \tanh \varepsilon \|\alpha'_t\|^2 \right| \leq C_2 \|\alpha'_t\|^2 \|F_t - id\|_{\mathcal{C}^2(\bar{B})} \end{aligned}$$

for all $t \in (-\bar{t}_0, \bar{t}_0)$ (in the last line we used the fact that $S_\varepsilon \mathcal{H}$ has second fundamental form as in Lemma 1.3). With such estimates, we deduce that

$$\begin{aligned} (\mathcal{I}_t^\Sigma + \tanh \varepsilon I_t^\Sigma)(\alpha'_t, \alpha'_t) &= -\langle \mathcal{D}_{\alpha'} \nu_t, \alpha'_t \rangle + \tanh \varepsilon \|\alpha'_t\|^2 \\ &\leq -\tanh \varepsilon \|\alpha'_t\|^2 + C_2 \|\alpha'_t\|^2 \|F_t - id\|_{\mathcal{C}^2(\bar{B})} + \tanh \varepsilon \|\alpha'_t\|^2 \\ &\quad + C_1 \tanh \varepsilon \|\alpha'_t\|^2 \|F_t - id\|_{\mathcal{C}^1(\bar{B})} \\ &\leq (C_1 + C_2) I_t^\Sigma(\alpha'_t, \alpha'_t) \|F_t - id\|_{\mathcal{C}^2(\bar{B})} \end{aligned}$$

and therefore that $\mathcal{I}_t^\Sigma + \tanh \varepsilon I_t^\Sigma \leq (C_1 + C_2) I_t^\Sigma \|F_t - id\|_{\mathcal{C}^2(\bar{B})}$ for every $t \in (-\bar{t}_0, \bar{t}_0)$. Since the map F is regular in t , where $F_t = F(t, \cdot)$, we can find two constants t'_0 and D , depending only on $\|F\|_{\mathcal{C}^4((-t_0, t_0) \times \bar{B})}$ and \bar{B} , for which the final statement holds (for this it is definitively enough to control the derivatives of order ≤ 2 in t and of order ≤ 2 in $p \in \bar{B}$).

The only thing left is to prove the two relations above. Let g_0 denote the Euclidean metric of \mathbb{R}^3 and g the hyperbolic metric on $\Delta \cong \mathbb{H}^3$. Identifying \mathbb{H}^3 with an open set of \mathbb{R}^3 , it make sense to compute a tensor T_p at p on vectors (or forms) lying in the tangent (or cotangent) space at a different point q , via the identifications $T_p \mathbb{H}^3 \cong T_p \mathbb{R}^3 \cong T_q \mathbb{R}^3 \cong T_q \mathbb{H}^3$. Therefore we can write:

$$\begin{aligned} \left| \|\alpha'_t\|^2 - \|\alpha'\|^2 \right| &\leq |(g \circ F_t)(D_{\alpha'} F_t, D_{\alpha'} F_t) - g(\alpha', \alpha')| \\ &\leq |(g \circ F_t)(D_{\alpha'} F_t, D_{\alpha'} F_t - \alpha')| + |(g \circ F_t)(D_{\alpha'} F_t - \alpha', \alpha')| \\ &\quad + |(g \circ F_t)(\alpha', \alpha') - g(\alpha', \alpha')| \\ &\leq (\|g \circ F_t\|_0 \|DF_t\|_0 \|DF_t - D id\|_0 + \|g \circ F_t\|_0 \|DF_t - D id\|_0 \\ &\quad + \|g \circ F_t - g\|_0) \|\alpha'\|_0^2, \end{aligned}$$

where $\|\cdot\|_0$ is the operator norm with respect to the Euclidean metric in \mathbb{R}^3 . The terms $\|DF_t - D\text{id}\|_0$ and $\|g \circ F_t - g\|_0$ can be bounded by some universal constant times $\|F_t - \text{id}\|_{\mathcal{C}^1(\bar{B})}$. The terms $\|g \circ F_t\|_0$, $\|DF_t\|_0$ are controlled, since F_t is \mathcal{C}^1 -close to id . Since \bar{B} is compact and the F_t 's are diffeomorphisms \mathcal{C}^1 -close to id , the norms $\|\cdot\|_0$, $\|D.F_t\|$ and $\|\cdot\|$ are uniformly equivalent between each other on \bar{B} . Combining these facts together we obtain the first inequality.

For the second relation, the way to proceed is analogous, but there are some additional ingredients we need to use. The vector field v_0 is the restriction to Σ of the gradient ∇d of the signed distance from the plane $\partial\mathcal{H}$ (oriented in the suitable way), *independently on ε* . Given a fixed half-space, we can find two other vector fields V_1, V_2 on a neighborhood of $\partial\mathcal{H}$ so that V_1, V_2 span the tangent space of the surface $S_\varepsilon\mathcal{H}$ for every $\varepsilon \leq \varepsilon_0$. The vector fields V_1, V_2 and ∇d have first derivatives which are uniformly bounded, as we vary \mathcal{H} , since the half-spaces \mathcal{H} must meet \bar{B} . The vector field v_t can be obtained as

$$\frac{(F_t)_*(V_1) \times (F_t)_*(V_2)}{\|(F_t)_*(V_1) \times (F_t)_*(V_2)\|},$$

where \times denotes the vector product. Therefore, once we know that $\|F_t - \text{id}\|_{\mathcal{C}^2(\bar{B})} \leq 1$, we can say that the first derivatives of v_t are close to the ones of $v_0 = V_1 \times V_2 / \|V_1 \times V_2\|$, again uniformly in the half-space \mathcal{H} meeting \bar{B} . Now, using the expression $\langle Z, \mathcal{D}_X Y \rangle = g_{ij} Z^i X^h (\partial_h Y^j + Y^k \Gamma_{hk}^j)$ and proceeding similarly to what we did before, we can prove the second inequality, which leads to the complete proof of the statement. \square

4.2. The variation of the dual volume. Given $\varepsilon > 0$, with $\varepsilon \leq \varepsilon_0$, and $t \in (-t_0, t_0)$, we define

$$v_\varepsilon^*(t) := \text{Vol}_{M_t}^*(N_\varepsilon CM_t), \quad u_\varepsilon^*(t) := \text{Vol}_{M_t}^*(\varphi_t(N_\varepsilon CM_0)).$$

Our proof of Theorem A will be divided in some steps. The function that needs to be differentiated at $t = 0$ is v_0^* , in the notations above. However, this quantity is not easy to handle directly, because the variation of the geometric structure of CM_t is complicated. To overcome to this problem, we will first study the quantity $(u_\varepsilon^*)'(0)$ in Lemma 4.3, and then its limit as ε goes to 0 in Proposition 4.4. This will be the moment when the differential of the length of the bending measured lamination of the convex core appears in the picture. After that, using the properties of the dual volume, we will relate $\lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0} (u_\varepsilon^*)'(0)$ to the actual derivative $(v_0^*)'(0)$ in Proposition 4.5. At this point we will have proved that the variation of the dual volume coincides, up to multiplicative constant, with the variation of the length of the realization of the bending measure of the convex core μ_0 . The last part of this subsection will be dedicated to relate this result with the differential of the length function of μ_0 over the Teichmüller space.

Lemma 4.3. *The functions u_ε^* are continuously differentiable for every $\varepsilon > 0$. Moreover, they verify*

$$(u_\varepsilon^*)'(0) = \frac{1}{4} \int_{S_\varepsilon CM_0} (\delta I_\varepsilon, H_\varepsilon I_\varepsilon - \mathbb{I}_\varepsilon)_\varepsilon d\alpha_\varepsilon,$$

where $(\cdot, \cdot)_\varepsilon$ denotes the scalar product on the space of 2-tensors induced by I_ε .

Proof. The smoothness of the functions u_ε^* follows immediately from the smoothness requirements we made on the map $\tilde{\varphi}$. The first order variation at $t = 0$ is an immediate consequence of the differential Schläfli formula, stated in Proposition 2.5, and the fact that $\varphi_0 = \text{id}$. \square

Proposition 4.4. *Assume that $(M_t)_t$ is a 1-parameter family of convex co-compact manifolds as above. Then u_ε^* admits derivative at $t = 0$ and we have:*

$$\lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0} (u_\varepsilon^*)'(0) = -\frac{1}{2} \iint_\lambda d\ell_0 d\mu_0,$$

where μ_0 is the bending measure of ∂CM_0 and λ is a geodesic lamination containing $\text{supp } \mu_0$.

Proof. As already observed, we can divide the surface $S_\varepsilon CM_0$ in two regions:

- the open set $S_\varepsilon^f := r^{-1}(\partial CM_0 \setminus \lambda) \cap S_\varepsilon CM_0$ (f stands for flat), namely the portion of $S_\varepsilon CM_0$ that projects onto the union of the interior of the flat pieces of ∂CM_0 ;
- the closed set $S_\varepsilon^b := r^{-1}(\lambda)$ (b stands for bent), namely the portion of $S_\varepsilon CM_0$ that projects onto the bending lamination.

On the portion S_ε^f we have an explicit description of all the geometric quantities, by Lemma 1.3. In particular, we can write the integral in terms of the hyperbolic metric on the flat parts, obtaining

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{S_\varepsilon^f} (\delta I_\varepsilon, H_\varepsilon I_\varepsilon - \mathbb{I}_\varepsilon)_\varepsilon da_\varepsilon &= \sum_{F \subset \partial CM_0 \setminus \lambda} \int_F ((\delta I_\varepsilon, -\tanh \varepsilon I_\varepsilon)_\varepsilon \circ r) \cosh^2 \varepsilon da_F \\ &= -\sinh \varepsilon \cosh \varepsilon \int_{\partial CM_0 \setminus \lambda} (\delta I_\varepsilon, I_\varepsilon)_\varepsilon \circ r da, \end{aligned}$$

where the sum is taken over all the flat pieces F in $\partial CM_0 \setminus \lambda$. The variation of the first fundamental form δI_ε is the restriction of $\dot{g}_0 = \frac{d}{dt} \varphi_t^* g_{M_t} \Big|_0$ to the tangent space of $S_\varepsilon CM_0$. In particular, since $S_\varepsilon CM_0$ lies in a compact set K of M_0 , the function $(\delta I_\varepsilon, I_\varepsilon)_\varepsilon$ is uniformly bounded. In conclusion, we obtain

$$\lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0} \int_{S_\varepsilon^f} (\delta I_\varepsilon, H_\varepsilon I_\varepsilon - \mathbb{I}_\varepsilon)_\varepsilon da_\varepsilon = -\lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0} \sinh \varepsilon \cosh \varepsilon \int_{\partial CM_0 \setminus \mu} (\delta I_\varepsilon, I_\varepsilon)_\varepsilon \circ r da = 0.$$

Therefore, the only contribution to $\lim(u_\varepsilon^*)'(0)$ is given by S_ε^b .

For convenience, we lift our study to the universal cover $\pi: \tilde{M}_0 \cong \mathbb{H}^3 \rightarrow M_0$. We will first set our notation. The convex subset $\tilde{C} := \pi^{-1}(CM_0)$ has a metric projection $\tilde{r}: \mathbb{H}^3 \rightarrow \tilde{C}$. Its boundary $\partial \tilde{C}$ is bent along the lamination $\tilde{\lambda} := \pi^{-1}(\lambda)$, and it is parametrized by a locally convex pleated surface $\tilde{f}: \tilde{S} \rightarrow \mathbb{H}^3$, having bending locus $\tilde{f}^{-1}(\tilde{\lambda})$. The preimage $\pi^{-1}(S_\varepsilon^b)$, which coincides with $S_\varepsilon \tilde{C} \cap \tilde{r}^{-1}(\tilde{\lambda})$, will be denoted by \tilde{S}_ε^b . Consider a short arc k in \tilde{S} with a neighborhood U on which \tilde{f} is a nice embedding and set $W := \text{int}(\tilde{r}^{-1}(\tilde{f}(U))) \subseteq \mathbb{H}^3 \setminus \tilde{C}$. Our actual goal is to compute

$$(6) \quad \lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0} \int_{W \cap \tilde{S}_\varepsilon^b} (\delta I_\varepsilon, H_\varepsilon I_\varepsilon - \mathbb{I}_\varepsilon)_\varepsilon da_\varepsilon.$$

We will make use of a construction described in [CEM06, Section II.2.4]: there the authors illustrate an explicit way to extend the lamination $\tilde{\lambda}$ to a partial foliation $\mathcal{L} = \mathcal{L}_\eta$ of $\partial \tilde{C}$, defined in the η -neighborhood (with respect its hyperbolic path metric) of $\tilde{\lambda}$, for any fixed $\eta < \log 3/2$. Up to taking a smaller neighborhood U of k , we can assume that $\tilde{f}(U) \subset \cup \mathcal{L}$ and we can choose a continuous orientation of the foliation $\mathcal{L} \cap \tilde{f}(U)$. Analogously to what is done in [CEM06, Section II.2.11], we define three orthonormal vector fields on W as follows:

- i) the first vector field \mathbf{v} is given by the gradient of the distance from \tilde{C} ;
- ii) the second vector field E_1 is defined in terms of the oriented foliation $\mathcal{L} \cap \tilde{f}(U)$. If p lies in W , its projection $r(p)$ belongs to an oriented leaf $\tilde{f}(g)$ of $\mathcal{L} \cap \tilde{f}(U)$. We denote by w the unitary vector of $T_{r(p)} \mathbb{H}^3$ tangent to $\tilde{f}(g)$, and we define $E_1(p)$ to be the parallel translation of w along the geodesic arc in \mathbb{H}^3 connecting $r(p)$ to p .
- iii) the last vector field E_2 is defined requiring that (E_1, E_2, \mathbf{v}) is a positively oriented orthonormal frame of $T\mathbb{H}^3$ in W (assume we have fixed an orientation of \mathbb{H}^3 since the beginning).

Observe that the E_i 's are tangent to the surfaces $S_\varepsilon \tilde{C} \cap W$, since they are orthogonal to the gradient of the distance. Therefore, they define two orthogonal oriented foliations on $S_\varepsilon \tilde{C} \cap W$ for every ε . Moreover, if $r(p) \in \tilde{\lambda}$, then $E_1(p)$ is a principal direction for the equidistant

surface $S_\varepsilon \tilde{C}$ passing through p . In particular, we have that $\mathbb{I}_\varepsilon(E_1, E_1) \equiv -\tanh \varepsilon$ (it is a direct consequence of the relations in Lemma 1.4). Expanding the expression $(\delta \mathbb{I}_\varepsilon, H_\varepsilon \mathbb{I}_\varepsilon - \mathbb{I}_\varepsilon)_\varepsilon$ in terms of this orthonormal frame over $W \cap \tilde{S}_\varepsilon^b$ we have

$$\begin{aligned} (\delta \mathbb{I}_\varepsilon, H_\varepsilon \mathbb{I}_\varepsilon - \mathbb{I}_\varepsilon)_\varepsilon &= (\delta \mathbb{I}_\varepsilon)(E_1, E_1) \mathbb{I}_\varepsilon(E_2, E_2) + (\delta \mathbb{I}_\varepsilon)(E_2, E_2) \mathbb{I}_\varepsilon(E_1, E_1) \\ &= (\delta \mathbb{I}_\varepsilon)(E_1, E_1) \mathbb{I}_\varepsilon(E_2, E_2) + O(\dot{g}_0|_K; \varepsilon). \end{aligned}$$

Since the area of $W \cap \tilde{S}_\varepsilon^b$ goes to 0 as ε goes to 0, the integral of the term $O(\dot{g}_0|_K; \varepsilon)$ in the expression (6) has limit 0. In the end, it remains to study

$$\lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0} \int_{W \cap \tilde{S}_\varepsilon^b} (\delta \mathbb{I}_\varepsilon)(E_1, E_1) \mathbb{I}_\varepsilon(E_2, E_2) da_\varepsilon = \lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0} \int_{W \cap \tilde{S}_\varepsilon^b} (\delta \mathbb{I}_\varepsilon)_{11} (\mathbb{I}_\varepsilon)_{22} da_\varepsilon.$$

We denote by $\mathcal{L}_\varepsilon^1, \mathcal{L}_\varepsilon^2$ the foliations on $\tilde{S}_\varepsilon^b \cap W$ tangent to E_1, E_2 , and by $d\ell_\varepsilon^1, d\ell_\varepsilon^2$ their length elements, respectively. Then we can write

$$(7) \quad \int_{W \cap \tilde{S}_\varepsilon^b} (\delta \mathbb{I}_\varepsilon)_{11} (\mathbb{I}_\varepsilon)_{22} da_\varepsilon = \int_{\mathcal{L}_\varepsilon^2} \left(\int_{\mathcal{L}_\varepsilon^1} (\delta \mathbb{I}_\varepsilon)_{11} d\ell_\varepsilon^1 \right) (\mathbb{I}_\varepsilon)_{22} d\ell_\varepsilon^2.$$

Now it is time to see how this expression behaves in the finitely bent case. Assume that $\tilde{f}(U)$ meets a unique geodesic arc γ in $\tilde{\lambda}$ with bending angle θ_0 . Then, in the coordinates described in Lemma 1.4, the vector fields E_1 and E_2 can be written as $E_1 = (\cosh \varepsilon)^{-1} \partial_s^\varepsilon$, $E_2 = (\sinh \varepsilon)^{-1} \partial_\theta^\varepsilon$. Therefore the following relations hold

$$(\delta \mathbb{I}_\varepsilon)_{11} d\ell_\varepsilon^1 = \frac{\dot{g}_0(\partial_s^\varepsilon, \partial_s^\varepsilon)}{\cosh^2 \varepsilon} d(\cosh \varepsilon s) \quad (\mathbb{I}_\varepsilon)_{22} d\ell_\varepsilon^2 = \left(-\frac{\cosh \varepsilon}{\sinh \varepsilon} \right) d(\sinh \varepsilon \theta).$$

In particular, the limit as $\varepsilon \rightarrow 0$ of the expression (7) becomes

$$\lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0} \int_{\mathcal{L}_\varepsilon^2} \left(\int_{\mathcal{L}_\varepsilon^1} (\delta \mathbb{I}_\varepsilon)_{11} d\ell_\varepsilon^1 \right) (\mathbb{I}_\varepsilon)_{22} d\ell_\varepsilon^2 = -\theta_0 \int_\gamma \dot{g}_0(\gamma', \gamma') d\ell = -2 \iint_{\tilde{\lambda} \cap W} d\dot{\ell}_0 d\mu_0.$$

To prove this relation in the general case, we make use of the standard approximations of Definition 1.6. The bending measures along the arc k of the finitely bent approximations \tilde{f}_n weak*-converge to μ_0 along k ; the ε -surfaces from the \tilde{f}_n 's converge $\mathcal{C}^{1,1}$ -uniformly to $W \cap S_\varepsilon \tilde{C}$; the vector fields $E_{1,n}, E_{2,n}$ and v_n , defined from the surface $\tilde{f}_n(U)$, converge uniformly to E_1, E_2 and v over all the compact subsets of W . From these properties, the relation we proved in the finitely bent case extends to the general one.

Finally, a suitable choice of a partition of unity on a neighborhood of the bending lamination μ_0 , combined with Lemma 4.3, proves the statement. \square

Proposition 4.5. *Assume $(M_t)_t$ is a 1-parameter family of convex co-compact manifolds as above. Then there exists the derivative of v_0^* at $t = 0$ and it verifies*

$$(v_0^*)'(0) = \lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0} (u_\varepsilon^*)'(0) = -\frac{1}{2} \iint_\lambda d\dot{\ell}_0 d\mu_0.$$

Proof. The left-hand side is nothing but the limit of the incremental ratio of the function v_0^* at $t = 0$. Let K, τ be the constants furnished by Lemma 4.1. We split our incremental ratio as

$$\frac{v_0^*(t) - v_0^*(0)}{t} = \underbrace{\frac{u_{K|t}^*(t) - u_{K|t}^*(0)}{t}}_{\text{term 1}} + \underbrace{\frac{v_{K|t}^*(0) - v_0^*(0)}{t}}_{\text{term 2}} - \underbrace{\frac{u_{K|t}^*(t) - v_0^*(t)}{t}}_{\text{term 3}},$$

where we used the fact that $u_\varepsilon^*(0) = v_\varepsilon^*(0)$ for all $\varepsilon > 0$. The functions u_ε^* are continuously differentiable, as proved in Lemma 4.3. Using a first order expansion of $u_{K|t}^*$ at $t = 0$, we see that the limit, as t goes to 0, of first term is $\lim_\varepsilon (u_\varepsilon^*)'(0)$. Therefore it is enough to show that the other terms are converging to 0 as t goes to 0.

By Proposition 2.4 applied to the 3-manifold M_s , for every $\varepsilon > 0$ we have

$$(8) \quad v_\varepsilon^*(s) - v_0^*(s) = \text{Vol}_{M_s}^*(N_\varepsilon CM_s) - \text{Vol}_{M_s}^*(CM_s) = O(\ell_{m_s}(\mu_s), \chi(\partial CM_s; \varepsilon^2)).$$

In particular, for $s = 0$ and $\varepsilon = K|t|$, this relation proves that the second term goes to 0.

Let $L > 1$ be a constant so that all the diffeomorphisms φ_t are L -Lipschitz on a large compact set in M_0 containing the convex core CM_0 . It is immediate to see that the following properties hold:

$$\begin{aligned} \varphi_t(N_\varepsilon CM_0) &\subseteq N_{L\varepsilon} \varphi_t(CM_0) && \text{for every } \varepsilon > 0, \\ N_{\varepsilon'} N_\varepsilon CM_t &\subseteq N_{\varepsilon'+\varepsilon} CM_t && \text{for every } \varepsilon', \varepsilon > 0. \end{aligned}$$

Applying Lemma 4.1 to the 3-manifold M_t and using the inclusion relations above, we obtain the following chain:

$$CM_t \subseteq \varphi_t(N_{K|t} CM_0) \subseteq N_{LK|t} \varphi_t(CM_0) \subseteq N_{LK|t} N_{Kt} CM_t \subseteq N_{(L+1)K|t} CM_t.$$

for all $t \in (-\tau, \tau)$. All the submanifolds involved are compact convex subsets of M_t , hence we are allowed to consider their dual volumes. Using the monotonicity of $\text{Vol}_{M_t}^*$, proved in Proposition 2.6, we get

$$v_0^*(t) \geq u_{K|t}^*(t) \geq v_{(L+1)K|t}^*(t) \quad \text{for all } t \in (-\tau, \tau).$$

Applying this to estimate the third term, we obtain

$$(9) \quad 0 \geq \frac{u_{K|t}^*(t) - v_0^*(t)}{t} \geq \frac{v_{(L+1)K|t}^*(t) - v_0^*(t)}{t}.$$

Since the constants K and L only depend on the family $(\varphi_t)_t$, if we apply the equation (8) with $s = t$ and $\varepsilon = (L+1)K|t|$, we get

$$v_{(L+1)K|t}^*(t) - v_0^*(t) = O((\varphi_t)_t, \ell_{m_t}(\mu_t), \chi(\partial CM_t); t^2).$$

Consequently, the right side in the inequality (9) goes to 0 as t goes to 0, and so does the third term, which concludes the proof. \square

Given $\mu \in \mathcal{ML}(S)$, we define the *length function of μ* as the map $L_\mu: \mathcal{T}(S) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}_{\geq 0}$ from the Teichmüller space of S to $\mathbb{R}_{\geq 0}$ which associates to the hyperbolic metric $m \in \mathcal{T}(S)$ the length of μ with respect to the metric m . The functions L_μ are real-analytic, since they are restrictions of holomorphic functions over the set of quasi-Fuchsian groups (see [Ker85, Corollary 2.2]).

The dependence of the geometry of the convex core CM on the hyperbolic structure of M is a subtle problem. In [KS95] the authors established the continuity of the hyperbolic metric and the bending measure of ∂CM with respect to the structure of M . A much more sophisticated analysis, involving the notion of *Hölder cocycles*, allowed Bonahon to describe more precisely the regularity of these maps, as done in [Bon98b]. In the following, we recall a parametrization result from [Bon96], which was an essential tool in the study of [Bon98b].

Fixed a maximal lamination λ on a surface S , we say that a representation ρ of $\pi_1(S)$ in $\text{Iso}^+(\mathbb{H}^3)$ realizes λ if there exists a pleated surface \tilde{f} with holonomy ρ and pleating locus contained in λ . Let $\mathcal{R}(\lambda)$ be the set of conjugacy classes of homomorphisms realizing λ , which is open in the character variety of $\pi_1(S)$ and in bijection with the space of pleated surfaces with bending locus λ , up to a natural equivalence relation. [Bon96, Theorem 31] describes a biholomorphic parametrization of $\mathcal{R}(\lambda)$ in terms of the hyperbolic metric and the bending cocycle of the pleated surface realizing $\rho \in \mathcal{R}(\lambda)$. In particular, we denote by $\psi_\lambda: \mathcal{R}(\lambda) \rightarrow \mathcal{T}(S)$ the map associating to $[\rho]$ the hyperbolic metric of the pleated surface with holonomy ρ .

Now, let M be a hyperbolic convex co-compact manifold. Denote by $\mathcal{QD}(M)$ the space of quasi-isometric deformations of M , and by $\mathcal{R}(\partial CM)$ the representation variety of $\pi_1(\partial CM)$ in $\text{Iso}^+(\mathbb{H}^3)$. We have a natural map $R: \mathcal{QD}(M) \rightarrow \mathcal{R}(\partial CM)$ which associates to a convex co-compact hyperbolic structure M' on M the conjugacy class of the holonomy $[\rho']$ of $\partial CM'$. If λ is a maximal lamination of $\partial CM'$ extending the support of

the bending measure of $\partial CM'$, then ψ_λ is defined on a open neighborhood of $[\rho']$, therefore we are allowed to consider the map $\psi_\lambda \circ R$. The result of [Bon98b] we need is the following:

Theorem 4.6 ([Bon98b, Theorem 1]). *Let M be a hyperbolic convex co-compact manifold and denote by $\mathcal{QD}(M)$ the space of quasi-isometric deformations of M . Then the map $Q: \mathcal{QD}(M) \rightarrow \mathcal{T}(\partial CM)$ associating to the structure M' the hyperbolic metric on $\partial CM'$, is continuously differentiable. Moreover, given any maximal lamination extending the support of the bending measure of CM' , the differential of Q at M' coincides with the differential of the map $\psi_\lambda \circ R$ at M' .*

We are finally ready to prove the variation formula for the dual volume of the convex core of a convex co-compact hyperbolic manifold:

Theorem A. *Let $(M_t)_t$ be a smooth 1-parameter family of quasi-isometric hyperbolic convex co-compact manifolds. Denote by $\mu_0 \in \mathcal{ML}(\partial CM_0)$ the bending measure of the convex core of M_0 and let $t \mapsto m_t \in \mathcal{T}(\partial CM) = \mathcal{T}(CM_0)$ be the family of hyperbolic metrics m_t associated to the boundary of the convex core CM_t at the time t . Then the derivative of the dual volume of CM_t at $t = 0$ exists and it verifies*

$$\left. \frac{d}{dt} \text{Vol}_{M_t}^*(CM_t) \right|_{t=0} = -\frac{1}{2} d(L_{\mu_0})_{m_0}(\dot{m}_0).$$

Proof. By Proposition 4.5, the derivative of $\text{Vol}_{M_t}^*(CM_t)$ at $t = 0$ exists and it coincides with $\lim_\varepsilon (u_\varepsilon^*)'(0)$. By Proposition 4.4, we have the equality

$$\left. \frac{d}{dt} \text{Vol}_{M_t}^*(CM_t) \right|_{t=0} = -\frac{1}{2} \iint_{\lambda_0} d\dot{\ell}_0 d\mu_0,$$

where $\lambda_0 = \text{supp } \mu_0$. By Theorem 4.6, given a maximal lamination λ containing $\lambda_0 = \text{supp } \mu_0$, the variation of the hyperbolic metric \tilde{m}_t of the pleated surface in M_t realizing λ coincides with the variation of the hyperbolic metric m_t on the boundary of the convex core CM_t . By definition, the quantity $\iint d\dot{\ell}_0 d\mu_0$ is $\left. \frac{d}{dt} L_{\mu_0}(\tilde{m}_t) \right|_{t=0}$. Therefore, we obtain that

$$\left. \frac{d}{dt} L_{\mu_0}(m_t) \right|_{t=0} = \iint_{\lambda} d\dot{\ell}_0 d\mu_0,$$

which proves the statement. \square

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