

A template for submissions to EMSS

First author's name* and second author's name**

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This is the place for your abstract. A template for submissions to EMSS is provided. For the subject classification, use In this paper we give a complete description of the set $\text{SH}(\pi_1(M))$ of discrete faithful representations of the fundamental group of a compact, orientable, hyperbolizable 3-manifold with incompressible boundary, equipped with the strong topology, with the description given in term of the end invariants of the quotient manifolds. As part of this description, we introduce coordinates on $\text{SH}(\pi_1(M))$ that extend the usual Ahlfors–Bers coordinates. We use these coordinates to show the local connectivity of $\text{SH}(\pi_1(M))$ and study the action of the modular group of M on $\text{SH}(\pi_1(M))$.

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Keywords. Subfactors, planar algebras, TQFT, knots, CFT, statistical mechanics.

1. Introduction

Authors are requested to use standard \LaTeX and the class file

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`emss.cls`

This style file is very similar to the standard article style file, with `amsthm.sty` included. It sets the page size to

```
\textheight=192mm
\textwidth=125mm
```

so you should not change the page size. We suggest you use this sample TeX file as a model, modifying it where appropriate.

The TeX source file should begin with

```
\documentclass{emss}
```

Enter the name(s) of the author(s) using the tag

```
\address[e-mail address]{Author's address}
```

Each author's name should be entered with a separate `\address` command. No personal style files should be used. Please avoid one-letter lower case newly defined commands like

```
\def\epsilon{\varepsilon} or \newcommand{\epsilon}{\varepsilon}
```

since this can interfere with conversion of your article to Times fonts later. Use instead something like:

```
\newcommand{\eps}{\varepsilon}
```

2. Some rules

In order to achieve a uniform appearance of all the contributions, we encourage you to observe the following rules when preparing your article.

2.1. Section and subsections. Sections and paragraphs are obtained using the commands

```
\section{title of section} \subsection{...} \subsubsection{...}
```

and unnumbered sections and paragraphs are obtained using their starred forms:

```
\section*{title of section} \subsection*{...} \subsubsection*{...}
```

2.2. Displayed formulas. If you have displayed formulas consisting of more than one line we recommend to you use

```
\begin{align}...\end{align}
```

instead of

```
\begin{eqnarray}...\end{eqnarray}
```

(respectively the starred forms) since the former yields a better spacing. Compare:

$$A = f(x_i) = F'(x) \tag{1}$$

$$B = g(x_i) = G'(x) \tag{2}$$

$$A = f(x_i) = F'(x) \tag{3}$$

$$B = g(x_i) = G'(x). \tag{4}$$

In case you do not want the numbering for every line, type

`\nonumber`

at the end of the line where you do not want a number.

$$\begin{aligned} A &= f(x_i) = F'(x) \\ B &= g(x_i) = G'(x). \end{aligned} \tag{5}$$

If you want a number for the complete block, this works:

`\begin{equation}\begin{split}...\end{split}\end{equation}`

$$\begin{aligned} A &= f(x_i) = F'(x) \\ B &= g(x_i) = G'(x). \end{aligned} \tag{6}$$

If you prefer to number equations in the form (2.1), (2.2),..., add the line

`\numberwithin{equation}{section}`

to the preamble of your document.

2.3. Theorems and alike. For theorems, lemmas, definitions, etc. use the standard syntax.

`\begin{theorem}...\end{theorem}`, `\begin{lemma}...\end{lemma}`, etc.

Put optional arguments into square brackets (“Theorem, [3]” in the example below).

Theorem 2.1 (Theorem 13.14, [3]). *Let L be an oriented link and let $\alpha \in B_{2m}$ be such that $\tilde{\alpha} = L$ as unoriented links. Then there is a $k \in \mathbb{R}$, $2k \in \mathbb{Z}$, with $V_L(t) = t^k(-(t+1))^{m-1}\phi(\pi_0(\alpha))$.*

Definition 2.2. A *preference order* (or *preference relation*) on \mathcal{X} is a binary relation \succ with the following two properties.

- (1) *Asymmetry*: If $x \succ y$, then $y \not\succeq x$.
- (2) *Negative transitivity*: If $x \succ y$ and $z \in \mathcal{X}$, then either $x \succ z$ or $z \succ y$ or both must hold.

In this example file, enumerations of theorems, lemmas definitions, etc. appear consecutively. If you want separate numbering (Theorem 2.1, Definition 2.1) change e.g.

`\newtheorem[theorem]{definition}`

to

`\newtheorem{definition}{Definition}[section]`

If you want a statement unnumbered, just define

`\newtheorem*{coro}{Corollary}`

to obtain

Corollary. *If L and L' are two oriented links which are isotopic as unoriented links, then there is a $k \in \mathbb{Z}$ such that*

$$V_L(t) = t^k V_{L'}(t).$$

For a proof, use

`\begin{proof}... \end{proof}`

An end-of-proof sign \square is set automatically.

Proof. This finishes the proof of the corollary. \square

You can also make remarks and give examples with the commands

`\begin{remark}... \end{remark}`

`\begin{example}... \end{example}`

which will produce:

Remark 2.3. This is an example of a ‘remark’ element.

Example 2.4. This is an example of an ‘example’ element.

2.4. Operator names. There are several \TeX -commands setting things automatically upright like `\det`, `\sin`,... . If you need operators not predefined, simply define e.g.

`\DeclareMathOperator{\Hom}{Hom}`

`\DeclareMathOperator{\Ker}{Ker}`

and then use

`\Hom`, `\Ker`

to obtain

$$\varphi \in \text{Hom}(G/H) \implies \text{Ker}(\varphi) \neq \{0\}.$$

It is accepted typographical standard that abbreviated mathematical expressions standing for “words” appear in roman (upright) typeface.

3. Lists

3.1. Numbered lists. For numbered lists, you should use the \LaTeX command

```
\begin{enumerate}  
\item First item  
\item Second item  
\end{enumerate}
```

in a nested form, and this will produce:

- (1) First item.
- (2) Second item.
 - (a) First subitem.
 - (b) Second subitem.
 - (i) First subsubitem.
 - (ii) Second subsubitem.
 - (c) Third subitem.
- (3) Third item.

3.2. Bulleted lists. For a bulleted list, you can use the command

```
\begin{itemize}  
\item First item  
\item Second item  
\end{itemize}
```

which will produce:

- First item
- Second item
- Third item

4. References

Citations should always be made with the \TeX command

```
\cite{}
```

Also, when citing several works at the same time, you should use

```
\cite{paper1}, \cite{paper2}, \cite{paper3}
```

as, for example, in [1], [2], [3].

It follows a list of references showing you the style in which books and journal articles should be listed.

References

- [1] M. T. Anderson, Geometric aspects of the AdS/CFT correspondence. In *AdS/CFT correspondence: Einstein metrics and their conformal boundaries* (ed. O. Biquard), IRMA Lect. Math. Theor. Phys. 8, EMS Publishing House, Zurich 2005, 1–31.
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- [3] V. F. R. Jones, Hecke algebra representations of braid groups and link polynomials. *Ann. of Math. (2)* **126** (1987), 335–388.
- [4] S. Lukac, Homfly skeins and the Hopf link. Ph.D. thesis, Liverpool 2001.

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