# THE FIRST BETTI NUMBER OF A COMPACT HYPERBOLIC MANIFOLD AND THE HODGE CONJECTURE FOR COMPACT QUOTIENTS OF THE COMPLEX $n$ BALL 

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In 1976 in [3], I showed that for every $n$ the standard arithmetic examples of compact hyperbolic $n$ dimensional manifolds M had nonzero first Betti number by constructing nonseparating totally geodesic hypersurfaces inside them. Now, 36 years later, Nicolas Bergeron, Colette Moeglin and I can show, [1], that if $n \geq 4$ these totally-geodesic hypersurfaces span the next-to-top homology of $M$. There are analogous results for the standard arithmetic quotients $M=\Gamma \backslash X$ of the symmetric spaces $X$ associated to the orthogonal groups $\mathrm{O}(p, q)$.

In very recent work (in progess) Bergeron, Moeglin and I have applied analogous techniques to the standard arithmetic quotients $M=\Gamma \backslash X$ of the symmetric spaces $X$ associated to the unitary groups $\mathrm{U}(p, q)$. For the case in which the unitary group is $\mathrm{U}(n, 1)$ the associated symmetric space $X$ is the complex $n$ ball $D^{n}$ (complex hyperbolic space). We prove that, under the assumption $k<n / 3$, the intersection $H^{2 k}(M, \mathbb{Q}) \cap H^{k, k}(M, \mathbb{C})$ is spanned by the images in $M$ of totally geodesic $n-k$-balls $D^{n-k} \subset D^{n}$. Since these image cycles are carried by projective subvarieties, this proves the Hodge conjecture in these degrees for the standard arithmetic quotients of the ball.

I will avoid technical details and explain the overall principles: the simple geometric idea behind my 1976 paper and the geometry behind the construction in [2] which uses the Weil representation to construct closed differential forms on the above manifolds which are Poincaré dual to the geodesic cycles.

## References

[1] N. Bergeron, J. Millson and C. Moeglin, Hodge type theorems for arithmetic manifolds asociated to orthogonal groups, preprint, arXiv:1110.3049.
[2] S.Kudla and J. Millson, Intersection numbers of cycles on locally symmetric spaces and Fourier coefficients of holomorphic modular forms in several complex variables, Inst. Hautes Études Sci. 71 (1990), 121-172.
[3] J. Millson, On the first Betti number of a constant negatively curved manifold, Annals of Math. 104 (1976), 235-247.

