

Preservation of bounded geometry under sphericalization and flattening: quasiconvexity and ∞ -Poincaré inequality

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Abstract

In this work we explore the preservation of quasiconvexity and ∞ -Poincaré inequality under sphericalization and flattening in the metric setting. The results developed in [21] show the preservation of Ahlfors regularity, doubling property and the p -Poincaré inequality for $1 \leq p < \infty$ under the sphericalization and flattening transformations provided the underlying metric space is annularly quasiconvex. In this work, we propose a weaker assumption to still preserve quasiconvexity and ∞ -Poincaré inequality, called radially star-like quasiconvexity (corresponding to sphericalization) and meridian-like quasiconvexity (corresponding to flattening) extending in particular a result in [7] to a wider class of metric spaces and covering the case $p = \infty$ in [21].

Keywords: Sphericalization, flattening, doubling, Poincaré inequality, quasiconvexity, annularly quasiconvex, radially star-like quasiconvex spaces, meridian-like quasiconvex spaces

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1 Introduction

The process of obtaining the Riemann sphere from the complex plane, and vice versa, was generalized in the metric setting by using sphericalization and flattening. See the work [2] by Buckley and Balogh. These conformal transformations are dual to each other, and the performance of sphericalization followed by flattening or vice versa results in a metric space that is bi-Lipschitz equivalent to the original space.

The advantage of considering these transformations comes partly from the fact that some results in analysis are easier to establish, either for bounded spaces or for unbounded ones; see for example [19]. Indeed, the paper [5] established equivalence between *unbounded* uniform domains and Gromov hyperbolic spaces, and their technique needed the uniform domain to be unbounded. The paper [19] used the sphericalization and flattening techniques to transform bounded uniform domains into unbounded uniform domains, and hence succeeded in extending the results of [5] to bounded uniform domains. As another example, recently the paper [1] proposed a notion of prime end boundary for bounded domains in the metric setting, and such a prime end boundary was the principal focus of the study of Dirichlet problems in the metric setting in [13]. However, the results in [13] needed the domain to be bounded. To establish solutions to the Dirichlet problem for *unbounded* domains in the metric setting, the thesis [12] used the procedure of sphericalization to transform the unbounded domain into a bounded domain, consider the prime end boundary of the resulting bounded domain, and then pulled back this prime end boundary via flattening to construct the prime end boundary of the unbounded domain, thus circumventing the problem related to non-compactness of the boundary.

A very natural problem is therefore to study which geometric properties are preserved under these transformations. In this work we will focus on the preservation of ∞ -Poincaré inequality and *quasiconvexity*, a metric property of the space that ensures that one can connect two points in the space by a curve whose length is bounded by a universal constant times the distance between the two points. The geometry of X at small scales is similar to the one of its sphericalized version. The differences arise at large scales. For example, local quasiconvexity is preserved under flattening and sphericalization (see [7, Proposition 4.3.]). In contrast, as shown in [7, Example 6.2.], (global) quasiconvexity is not gener-

ally preserved under these deformations. Buckley, Herron and Xie proved in [7] that, under the additional hypothesis of *annularly quasiconvex*, quasiconvexity and annular quasiconvexity are preserved under sphericalization and flattening.

Examples of annularly quasiconvex spaces include upper Ahlfors regular Loewner spaces (such as Carnot groups and certain Riemannian manifolds with non-negative Ricci curvature) or complete Ahlfors Q -regular metric measure spaces supporting a p -Poincaré inequality for some $p < Q$ (see [20]). However, there are some simple and natural examples of quasiconvex spaces that are not annularly quasiconvex, but whose sphericalized and flattened versions are still quasiconvex. The real line, the Euclidean infinite strip $\mathbb{R} \times [-1, 1]$, and some classes of metric trees are some examples.

Motivated by these examples, we define a new class of metric spaces that encompasses annularly quasiconvex spaces and for which quasiconvexity is still preserved under sphericalization and flattening. We define *radially star-like quasiconvex spaces* related to the process of sphericalization (see Definition 3.1) and *meridian-like quasiconvex spaces* linked to the process of flattening (see Definition 4.1). We will show that these two concepts are duals: a radially star-like quasiconvex space is meridian-like quasiconvex after sphericalizing, and becomes again radially star-like quasiconvex when flattened back. This duality is shown in Lemmas 4.7 and 4.6. The main results of this paper are Theorem 3.4 and Theorem 4.10 that study the preservation of quasiconvexity under sphericalization and flattening, respectively. Examples 3.14 and 4.12 illustrate the sharpness of the results.

On the other hand, metric spaces endowed with a doubling measure and supporting a Poincaré inequality are nowadays considered a standard class of spaces when developing a first order differential analysis in a metric measure space setting. See for example [3], [8], [17], [15], [16] or [23] and the references therein. Li and Shanmugalingam considered the problem of transforming not only the metric, but also the measure under sphericalization and flattening and showed in [21] that if (X, d, μ) is a complete annularly quasiconvex metric measure space with μ doubling and supporting a p -Poincaré inequality for some $1 \leq p < \infty$, the processes of sphericalization and flattening yield doubling metric measure spaces supporting a p -Poincaré inequality as well. See [21, Theorem 3.3.5, Theorem 4.3.3.].

It is shown in [10] and [11] that supporting an ∞ -Poincaré inequality is equivalent to ∞ -*thick quasiconvexity* and also equivalent to the fact that given any two points on the space and a null set N , there exists a quasiconvex path γ connecting the two points so that $\mathcal{L}^1(\gamma^{-1}(\gamma \cap N)) = 0$. As a consequence of the two main theorems, we also prove in Theorems 3.13 and 4.11 the preservation of ∞ -Poincaré inequality under sphericalization and flattening, extending the picture to the full range $1 \leq p \leq \infty$ in [21].

The techniques used in the present paper are not straightforward generalizations of a single technique. One of the key tools used is an analog of the Boman type chaining arguments as developed in [14] and [4] and used in [21]. However, these chaining results are developed to deal with integrals of functions and their gradients; we do *not* need to deal with functions directly because of the geometric characterization of ∞ -Poincaré inequality. We instead modify the chaining argument to construct by hand the curves that are quasiconvex and avoid null sets almost all of the parametric time.

The ongoing work [9] deals with preservation of p -Poincaré inequalities for $1 \leq p < \infty$ under sphericalization and flattening under similar hypothesis as the ones used in the present paper. However, for the case $1 \leq p < \infty$ we need a stronger version of star-like quasiconvexity than considered in this paper, and hence the results in [9] are for a smaller class of metric measure spaces.

The work is organized as follows. Section 2 recalls the basic notions needed in the paper related to metric measure spaces and to sphericalization and flattening. Section 3 focuses on the preservation of ∞ -Poincaré inequality and quasiconvexity under sphericalization while Section 4 focuses on the preservation of those same properties under flattening.

2 Basic concepts

2.1 Metric measure spaces

Let (X, d) be a metric space. We denote open balls centered at $x \in X$ and of radius $r > 0$ by $B(x, r) := \{y \in X : d(x, y) < r\}$ and closed balls by $\overline{B}(x, r) := \{y \in X : d(x, y) \leq r\}$. For $\lambda > 0$, λB denotes the ball concentric with B (with respect to a predetermined center) but with radius λ -times the radius of B . For $0 < r < R$, $A(a, r, R)$ denotes the *annulus* $A(a, r, R) := \overline{B}(a, R) \setminus B(a, r)$.

By a *curve* in X we mean a continuous map $\gamma: I \rightarrow X$, where $I \subset \mathbb{R}$ is an interval. When $I = [a, b]$ for some $a, b \in \mathbb{R}$ with $a < b$, the *length* $\ell_d(\gamma)$ of γ with respect to the metric d is defined by

$$\ell_d(\gamma) := \sup \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} d(\gamma(t_k), \gamma(t_{k+1})),$$

where the supremum is taken over all partitions $a = t_0 < t_1 < \dots < t_n = b$ of the interval $[a, b]$. A curve γ is *rectifiable* if $\ell_d(\gamma) < \infty$. We simply write $\ell(\gamma)$ if the metric is clear from the context. The image of a curve will be denoted by $|\gamma|$. Given two points $x, y \in X$, γ_{xy} denotes a curve connecting x to y .

A metric space (X, d) is *C-quasiconvex* if there is a constant $C \geq 1$ such that every pair of points x and y in the space can be connected by a curve γ such that $\ell_d(\gamma) \leq Cd(x, y)$. Such a curve is called *C-quasiconvex*. We say that X is *A-annularly quasiconvex* with respect to a base point $a \in X$ if for every $r > 0$, and for each pair of points $x, y \in A(a, r/2, r)$ there is an *A-quasiconvex* curve γ_{xy} connecting x to y inside the annulus $A(a, r/A, Ar)$. We say that X is *annularly quasiconvex* if there exists $A \geq 1$ such that X is *A-annularly quasiconvex* for every $a \in X$. Notice that being annularly quasiconvex with respect to some a does not imply that the space is annularly quasiconvex. One can consider for example the half line $X = [0, \infty)$ endowed with the euclidean metric which is annularly quasiconvex only with respect to $a = 0$. Annular quasiconvexity was introduced in [20] and has been further used for example in [7], [18] and [19].

The *length function* associated to a rectifiable curve $\gamma: [a, b] \rightarrow X$ is $s_\gamma: [a, b] \rightarrow [0, \ell(\gamma)]$ given by $s_\gamma(t) = \ell(\gamma|_{[a, t]})$. Recall that every rectifiable curve admits a unique 1-Lipschitz *parametrization by the arc-length* $\gamma_s: [0, \ell(\gamma)] \rightarrow X$ such that $\gamma = \gamma_s \circ s_\gamma$. The *line integral* of a Borel function $\rho: X \rightarrow [0, \infty]$ over a rectifiable path γ is defined via the formula

$$\int_\gamma \rho ds := \int_0^{\ell(\gamma)} (\rho \circ \gamma_s)(t) dt.$$

If $\rho \equiv 1$, the previous formula gives the length of γ . Given a real-valued function u in a metric space X , a Borel function $g: X \rightarrow [0, \infty]$ is an *upper gradient* of u if $|u(x) - u(y)| \leq \int_\gamma g ds$, for each rectifiable curve γ joining x and y in X .

Let (X, d, μ) be a metric measure space, with μ a Borel measure on X . The measure μ is *doubling* if balls have finite positive measure and there is a constant

$C_\mu \geq 1$ such that

$$\mu(2B) \leq C_\mu \mu(B)$$

for all balls B . Let $1 \leq p \leq \infty$. We say that (X, d, μ) supports a *p-Poincaré inequality* if each ball in X has finite and positive measure and there are constants $C, \lambda > 0$ such that for every open ball B in X , for every measurable function u on B , and for every upper gradient g of u we have

$$\frac{1}{\mu(B)} \int_B |u - u_B| d\mu \leq C \text{rad}(\lambda B) \left(\frac{1}{\mu(\lambda B)} \int_{\lambda B} g^p d\mu \right)^{1/p},$$

if $1 \leq p < \infty$, and

$$\frac{1}{\mu(B)} \int_B |u - u_B| d\mu \leq C \text{rad}(\lambda B) \|g\|_{L^\infty(\lambda B)},$$

if $p = \infty$. Here, for arbitrary $A \subset X$ with $0 < \mu(A) < \infty$ we write $u_A = \frac{1}{\mu(A)} \int_A u d\mu$.

Recall the following characterization of ∞ -Poincaré inequality, which is intimately connected to quasiconvexity.

Theorem 2.1. ([10, Theorem 3.1.]) *Suppose that X is a locally complete metric space supporting a doubling Borel measure μ . Then the following conditions are equivalent:*

- (a) *X supports an ∞ -Poincaré inequality.*
- (b) *There is a constant $C \geq 1$ such that, for every null set N of X , and for every pair of points $x, y \in X$ there is a C -quasiconvex path γ in X connecting x to y with $\gamma \notin \Gamma_N^+$, that is, $\mathcal{L}^1(\gamma^{-1}(\gamma \cap N)) = 0$.*

The interested reader can find in [17] a discussion of the recent advances in the field of analysis on metric measure spaces, including those in [10] and [21] (see [17, Chapter 14]).

2.2 Sphericalization and flattening

Sphericalization and flattening are conformal deformations that generalize in the context of metric spaces, the process of obtaining the Riemann sphere from the Euclidean plane and vice versa. They were introduced by Balogh and Buckley in [2] and further studied in [7] and [19].

If X is an unbounded locally compact metric space, one can define its one-point compactification $\dot{X} = X \cup \{\infty\}$, where the topology on \dot{X} is given by the union of the topology on X and the collection of all sets that are complements in \dot{X} of compact subsets of X (see for instance, [22, Theorem 29.1]). Recall that a space X is said to be *locally compact* if given x in X , there is a neighborhood V of x such that \bar{V} is compact.

Fixing a point $a \in X$, one can define a *spherical density* d_a on \dot{X} , and a *flattening density* d^a on the punctured space $X^a = X \setminus \{a\}$. See the Table 1 for the precise formulas. As shown in [2], there exist metrics \widehat{d}_a and \widehat{d}^a bi-Lipschitz equivalent to the densities d_a and d^a respectively. Since there is no closed formula for the metrics \widehat{d}_a and \widehat{d}^a , we will use for convenience the densities d_a and d^a for defining balls in \dot{X} and X^a . Notice that the density function d_a we use satisfies the condition of *sphericalizing function* $g(t) = (1+t)^{-2}$ as in [2]. The space (\dot{X}, \widehat{d}_a) is a bounded metric space with $\text{diam}(\dot{X}) = 1$, and is called the *sphericalization* of (X, d) , while (X^a, \widehat{d}^a) is an unbounded metric space (if a is non-isolated) called the *flattening* of (X, d) . As shown in [2], the metric space resulting from flattening with respect to the point $\{\infty\}$ the (bounded) sphericalized space (\dot{X}, \widehat{d}_a) is bi-Lipschitz equivalent to the (unbounded) space (X, d) , making sphericalization and flattening dual transformations.

From a technical point of view, one of the main difficulties that one might encounter is how to transform objects that involve the critical point $\{\infty\}$. In complex analysis, we know that we can use Möbius transformations to move $\{\infty\}$ to any other point and still preserve the same geometric properties. But in a general metric setting, one has to analyze the critical point $\{\infty\}$ separately.

In the sequel, it will be also useful to know how a curve and its corresponding length change under the sphericalization and flattening processes. Let γ be a rectifiable curve in a rectifiably connected unbounded metric space X . Under sphericalization γ corresponds to $\dot{\gamma}: [0, \ell(\gamma)] \rightarrow \dot{X}$ defined by $\dot{\gamma}(t) = \gamma_s(t)$, where γ_s is the arc-length parametrization of γ with respect to the original metric d . By an abuse of notation we will denote the corresponding curve in \dot{X} by γ as well. One can check (see [2, Proposition 2.6]) that γ is rectifiable with respect to the metric \widehat{d}_a if it is rectifiable with respect to the original metric d . The formulas for the length of $\dot{\gamma}$ with respect to the metric \widehat{d}_a and the length in the metric \widehat{d}^a of a given a curve $\gamma: [a, b] \rightarrow X^a$ (notice that $X^a \subset X$) are given in the Table 1.

X	$\dot{X} := X \cup \{\infty\} \quad a \in X$	$X^c := X \setminus \{c\} \quad c \in X$
d	$d_a(x, y) = \begin{cases} \frac{d(x, y)}{[1+d(x, a)][1+d(y, a)]} & \text{if } x, y \in X, \\ \frac{1}{1+d(x, a)} & \text{if } x \in X, y = \infty, \\ 0 & \text{if } x = \infty = y. \end{cases}$	$d^c(x, y) = \frac{d(x, y)}{d(x, c)d(y, c)}$ <p>if $x, y \in X^c$</p>
$B(x, r)$	$B_a(x, r)$	$B^c(x, r)$
$\ell(\gamma)$	$\ell_{d_a}(\gamma) = \int_0^{\ell(\gamma)} \frac{1}{[1+d(\gamma_s(t), a)]^2} ds(t)$	$\ell_{d^c}(\dot{\gamma}) = \int_0^{\ell(\dot{\gamma})} \frac{1}{d(\gamma_s(t), c)^2} ds(t)$
μ	$\mu_a(A) = \int_{A \setminus \{\infty\}} \frac{1}{\mu(B(a, 1+d(z, a)))^2} d\mu(z)$	$\mu^c(A) = \int_A \frac{1}{\mu(B(c, d(c, z)))^2} d\mu(z)$

Table 1: Relevant formulas for flattening and sphericalization

If we also consider on X , a Borel-regular measure μ such that measures of non-empty open sets are positive and measures of bounded sets are finite, we can construct an induced measure μ_a on \dot{X} and μ^a on X^a . It was shown in [21, Proposition 3.6] that if μ is doubling, then so are μ_a and μ^a , from which follows in particular that because \dot{X} is bounded, $\mu_a(\dot{X})$ is finite. All the relevant formulas are gathered in Table 1.

In what follows, for further clarification, the base point in the sphericalization will be denoted by $a \in X$, and the one in the flattening by $c \in X$. Unless otherwise stated, the letter C denotes various positive constants whose exact values are not important for the purposes of this paper, and its value might change even within a line.

3 Preservation of quasiconvexity and ∞ -Poincaré inequality under sphericalization: radially star-like quasiconvex spaces

In [7, Section 6] Buckley, Herron and Xie studied the preservation of quasiconvexity (and annular quasiconvexity) under sphericalization under the hypothesis of annular quasiconvexity. In view of the fact that natural examples such as the real line or a broad class of metric trees are not annularly quasiconvex, our aim in this section is to introduce a larger class of metric spaces that encompasses such examples and whose transformations still preserve properties such as quasiconvexity or ∞ -Poincaré inequality.

To motivate our definition, we go back to *star-like domains* that appear naturally in complex analysis as sets for which the line segment connecting any point to a fixed base point lies entirely inside the domain.

A relaxation of the star-likeness property, *rough star-likeness*, is enjoyed by some proper geodesic Gromov hyperbolic spaces. A metric space is *K-roughly star-like* with respect to a base point $a \in X$, if for every point $x \in X$ there exists some geodesic ray (isometric image in X to $[0, \infty)$) emanating from a whose distance to x is at most K . This property was first named in [5], although roughly star-like spaces were called *visual* in [6]. Bonk, Heinonen and Koskela in [5] provided a way to transport questions in Gromov hyperbolic spaces to questions in bounded uniform spaces, and vice versa. In particular, the authors proved that if a metric space (X, d) is a uniform space, the associated quasi-hyperbolic metric is a proper geodesic Gromov hyperbolic space that is *roughly star-like*. On the other hand, if one begins with a (typically unbounded) proper geodesic roughly star-like Gromov hyperbolic space (X, d_H) one can obtain a bounded uniform domain (X, d_ε) depending on a sufficiently small parameter $\varepsilon > 0$. In some sense, the process of flattening-sphericalization pursues a similar goal, though the uniformization metric d_ε of [5] is not the same as the metrics studied in this paper.

The following definition is inspired by roughly star-like spaces, additionally requiring that the point x is connected to the geodesic ray by a controlled quasiconvex curve. Recall here that given two points $x, y \in X$, γ_{xy} denotes a curve connecting x to y .

Definition 3.1. A space is K -radially star-like quasiconvex with respect to a base point $a \in X$, if there exist a constant $K \geq 1$ and a radius $r_0 > 0$ such that for every $r > r_0$ and $x \in A(a, r/2, r)$, there exist a base-point quasiconvex ray $\gamma_{a\infty}$, a point $y \in \gamma_{a\infty}$ and a quasiconvex curve $\gamma_{xy} \subset A(a, r/K, Kr)$ connecting x to y such that

$$\ell(\gamma_{xy}) \leq Kd(a, y).$$

Here we say that a ray $\gamma : [0, \infty) \rightarrow X$ with $\gamma(0) = a$ is *base-point quasiconvex* if for each $z \in |\gamma|$, $\ell(\gamma_{az}) \leq Cd(a, z)$, where γ_{az} is the subcurve of γ ending at z .

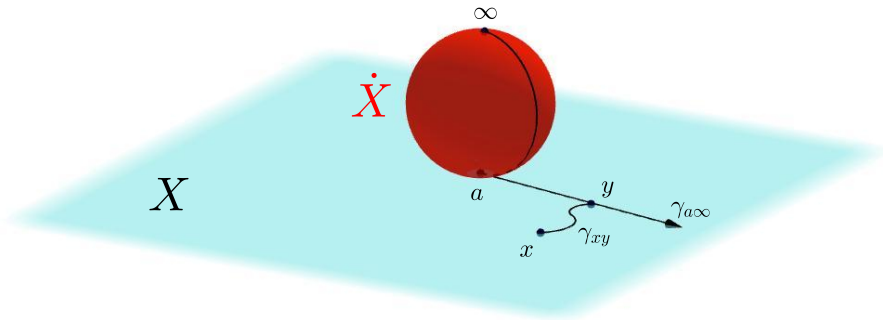


Figure 1: radially star-like quasiconvexity

Remark 3.2. We remind the reader that our curves are parametrized by arc length. Therefore, for a curve $\gamma : [0, \infty) \rightarrow X$ we have that $\ell(\gamma|_{[0,s]}) = s$.

The following lemma shows that, in a general class of metric spaces, annular quasiconvexity is stronger than radially star-like quasiconvexity. As mentioned in the Introduction, \mathbb{R} is K -radially star-like quasiconvex but is not annularly quasiconvex.

Lemma 3.3. *Let (X, d) be an unbounded connected complete locally compact metric space which is annularly quasiconvex with respect to a point $a \in X$. Then (X, d) is radially star-like quasiconvex with respect to a .*

Proof. First observe that a connected annularly quasiconvex space with respect to a point $a \in X$ is quasiconvex. Indeed, let $x \neq y$ and assume $d(x, a) \geq d(y, a)$. Let us denote $B_i = B(a, 2^{-i}r)$ for $i \in \mathbb{N}$, where $r = d(x, a)$. Because X is

connected, for each $i \in \mathbb{N}$ for which $X \setminus B_i$ is non-empty, there exists $y_i \in X$ such that $d(a, y_i) = 2^{-i}r$. Set $y_0 = x$. By A -annular quasiconvexity with respect to the point $a \in X$, for each such $i \in \mathbb{N}$, there exists an A -quasiconvex curve $\gamma_i \subset X$ connecting y_{i-1} to y_i such that $\gamma_i \subset A(a, \frac{2^{-i}r}{C}, C2^{-i}r)$. Let N be the positive integer such that

$$2^{-N-1}r \leq d(y, a) < 2^{-N}r.$$

Let $\gamma = \gamma_1 \cup \gamma_2 \cup \dots \cup \gamma_N \cup \beta$, where β is an A -quasiconvex curve connecting y_N to y . Then the curve γ connects x to y and

$$\begin{aligned} \ell(\gamma) &\leq \sum_{i=1}^N \ell(\gamma_i) + \ell(\beta) \leq A \sum_{i=1}^N d(y_{i-1}, y_i) + Ad(y_N, y) \\ &\leq A \sum_{i=1}^{N+1} (2^{-i+1}r + 2^{-i}r) = 3Ar \sum_{i=1}^{N+1} 2^{-i} = 3Ar(1 - 2^{-N-1}) \leq 3Ad(x, y). \end{aligned}$$

Thus we have that X is quasiconvex with quasiconvexity constant $3A$.

We now show that X is radially star-like quasiconvex. To do so, fix a point $z \in A(a, r/2, r)$ for some $r > 0$. Let $\{x_n\}_n$ be a sequence of points converging to ∞ with $x_1 = z$, that is, $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} d(x_n, a) = \infty$. For each $n \in \mathbb{N}$, let γ_n be a quasiconvex curve connecting a to x_n so that

$$\ell(\gamma_n) = \inf_{\gamma \text{ connects } a \text{ to } x_n} \ell(\gamma).$$

Observe that a curve constructed in this way is base-point quasiconvex, that is, for any $y \in |\gamma_{ax_n}|$, $\ell(\gamma_{ay}) \leq Cd(a, y)$, where γ_{ay} is the subcurve of γ_{ax_n} ending at y . Since for every finite closed interval $I \subset [0, \infty)$, the subcurves $\gamma_n|_I$ have uniformly bounded length for any $n \in \mathbb{N}$, we can extract, by Arzelá-Ascoli Theorem, a subsequence $\{\gamma_{n_k}\}$ converging to a ray $\gamma_{a\infty}$. Observe that $\gamma_{a\infty}$ is base-point quasiconvex. To finish, for each $x \in A(a, r/2, r)$ choose $y \in \gamma_{a\infty} \cap A(a, r/2, r)$ and construct a quasiconvex curve γ_{xy} in the annulus $A(a, r/A, Ar)$ connecting x to y using the annular quasiconvexity. \square

In fact, the proof has shown that annular quasiconvexity implies the radially star-likeness, with radially star-likeness constants independent of the choice of $r_0 > 0$ one would choose in the definition of radially star-likeness.

We now state the main result of this section, namely, that quasiconvexity is preserved under sphericalization for radially star-like quasiconvex spaces.

Theorem 3.4. *Let (X, d) be an unbounded complete quasiconvex metric space. Let $a \in X$ be a base point on X , and assume (X, d) is K -radially star-like quasiconvex with respect to a for some $K \geq 1$. Then (\dot{X}, d_a) is quasiconvex.*

Proof. Given $x_1, x_2 \in \dot{X}$, we have to prove that there exists a curve γ connecting x_1 and x_2 such that $\ell_{d_a}(\gamma) \leq Cd_a(x_1, x_2)$. Notice that in the case when $d(x_1, a) \leq 2r_0$ and $d(x_2, a) \leq 2r_0$ with r_0 as in Definition 3.1, the original and the sphericalized metric are bi-Lipschitz on the ball $B(a, 2C_q r_0)$ where C_q is the quasiconvexity constant of X , and so we can take a quasiconvex curve $\gamma_{x_1 x_2}$ with respect to the metric d connecting x_1 and x_2 , which is also quasiconvex with respect to the metric d_a . We now break the remaining parts of the proof into four different cases: points that are in the same annulus and far away from each other (Case 1), points that are in the same annulus and close to each other (Case 2), points that lie in different annuli (Case 3) and finally when one of the points is the point at ∞ (Case 4). The annuli that appear in the proof are considered with respect to the original metric d .

Fix $c' > 0$ such that $0 < c' < 1/(4C_q)$ and let $x_1, x_2 \in \dot{X}$. As pointed out before, we can assume that at least one of x_1, x_2 is not in the ball $B(a, r_0)$.

Before addressing the above four cases, we give the following preliminary calculations. If γ is a quasiconvex curve in X connecting two points x_1 and x_2 and lying in the annulus $A(a, r/K, Kr)$ for some $r > 0$, then whenever $w \in \gamma$, we have $d(w, a) \geq \frac{r}{K} \geq \frac{d(x_1, a)}{K^2}$, and thus it follows that

$$\begin{aligned} \ell_{d_a}(\gamma) &= \int_{\gamma} \frac{ds}{[1 + d(\gamma(s), a)]^2} \leq \frac{\ell(\gamma)}{[1 + (d(x_1, a)/K^2)]^2} \\ &\leq \frac{K^2 r}{[1 + d(x_1, a)/K^2]^2} \leq K^4 d_a(x_1, \infty). \end{aligned} \quad (3.5)$$

Case 1: x_1 and x_2 are in the same annulus $A(a, r/2, r)$ for some $r > r_0$, with $d(x_1, x_2) \geq c'r$. Note that by this assumption, neither of x_1, x_2 is the point ∞ , and by the discussion above, $r > 2r_0$. By the K -radially star-like quasiconvex property, there exist base-point quasiconvex rays $\gamma_{a\infty}^1, \gamma_{a\infty}^2$, points $y_1 \in \gamma_{a\infty}^1, y_2 \in \gamma_{a\infty}^2$ and quasiconvex curves $\gamma_{x_1 y_1}, \gamma_{x_2 y_2}$ such that

$$\ell(\gamma_{x_1 y_1}) \leq Kd(a, y_1) \quad \text{and} \quad \ell(\gamma_{x_2 y_2}) \leq Kd(a, y_2).$$

Let us show that the concatenation $\gamma = \gamma_{x_1 y_1} \cup \gamma_{y_1 \infty}^1 \cup \gamma_{\infty y_2}^2 \cup \gamma_{y_2 x_2}$ that connects x_1 and x_2 satisfies that $\ell_{d_a}(\gamma) \leq Cd_a(x_1, x_2)$. Here, $\gamma_{y_1 \infty}^1$ is a subcurve of $\gamma_{a\infty}^1$

with end points y_1 and ∞ , and $\gamma_{y_2\infty}^2$ is the analogous subcurve for y_2 . By (3.5) above, we have

$$\ell_{d_a}(\gamma_{x_1y_1}) \leq K^4 d_a(x_1, \infty).$$

On the other hand, since $d(x_1, x_2) \geq c'r \geq c'd(x_2, a)$, and $d(x_2, a) > r_0$, it follows that

$$(1 + r_0)d(x_2, a) \geq r_0(1 + d(x_2, a)). \quad (3.6)$$

Hence, we have

$$\begin{aligned} d_a(x_1, x_2) &= \frac{d(x_1, x_2)}{[1 + d(a, x_1)][1 + d(a, x_2)]} \geq \frac{c'r}{[1 + d(a, x_1)][1 + d(a, x_2)]} \\ &\geq c' \frac{d(x_2, a)}{1 + d(a, x_2)} \frac{1}{1 + d(a, x_1)} \geq c' \frac{r_0}{1 + r_0} d_a(x_1, \infty). \end{aligned} \quad (3.7)$$

Therefore, $\ell_{d_a}(\gamma_{x_1y_1}) \leq \frac{K^4(1+r_0)}{c'r_0} d_a(x_1, x_2)$. Similarly, we can show that $\ell_{d_a}(\gamma_{x_2y_2}) \leq \frac{K^4(1+r_0)}{c'r_0} d_a(x_1, x_2)$.

We next obtain a bound for $\ell_{d_a}(\gamma_{y_1\infty}^1)$. By quasiconvexity, $\ell(\gamma_{ay_1}) \leq Cd(a, y_1)$, where γ_{ay_1} is the subcurve of $\gamma_{a\infty}^1$ ending at y_1 . Let us choose a sequence of points $\{z_n\}_n$ with $z_0 = y_1$ and $z_n \in \gamma_{a\infty}^1$ such that $\ell(\gamma_{a\infty}^1|_{[a, z_n]}) = 2^n \ell(\gamma_{az_0})$. For simplicity, we denote by $\gamma_{z_n z_{n+1}}$ the subcurve of $\gamma_{a\infty}^1$ joining z_n and z_{n+1} . For $w \in \gamma_{z_n z_{n+1}}$, we have $\gamma_{wa} \subset \gamma_{z_{n+1}a}$, and hence by the base-point quasiconvexity of $\gamma_{a\infty}^1$,

$$d(w, a) \geq \frac{1}{C} \ell(\gamma_{wa}) \geq \frac{1}{C} d(z_n, a) \geq \frac{1}{C^2} \ell(\gamma_{az_n}) \geq \frac{2^n}{C^2} \ell(\gamma_{az_0}) \geq \frac{2^n}{C^2} d(a, y_1). \quad (3.8)$$

Hence,

$$\begin{aligned} \ell_{d_a}(\gamma_{z_n z_{n+1}}) &= \int_{\gamma_{z_n z_{n+1}}} \frac{ds}{[1 + d(\gamma(s), a)]^2} \leq \frac{\ell(\gamma_{z_n z_{n+1}})}{[1 + \frac{2^n}{C^2} d(a, y_1)]^2} \\ &\leq \frac{2^n \ell(\gamma_{az_0})}{[1 + \frac{2^n}{C^2} d(a, y_1)]^2} \leq \frac{2^n Cd(a, y_1)}{[1 + \frac{2^n}{C^2} d(a, y_1)]^2}. \end{aligned}$$

Notice also that because $d(x_1, y_1) \leq 2r \leq 4K d(a, y_1)$,

$$d(x_1, a) \leq d(x_1, y_1) + d(y_1, a) \leq (1 + 4K)d(a, y_1).$$

Therefore,

$$\ell_{d_a}(\gamma_{z_n z_{n+1}}) \leq \frac{2^n Cd(a, y_1)}{[1 + \frac{2^n}{C^2} d(a, y_1)]^2} \leq \frac{C^3(1 + K)}{2^n d(a, x_1)} = \frac{C}{2^n d(a, x_1)}.$$

Summing up and using analogs of (3.6) and (3.7), with x_1 and x_2 switching roles, we get

$$\begin{aligned} \ell_{d_a}(\gamma_{y_1\infty}^1) &= \sum_n \ell_{d_a}(\gamma_{z_n z_{n+1}}) \leq \sum_n \frac{C}{2^n d(a, x_1)} \leq \frac{C}{d(a, x_1)} \\ &\leq \frac{C(r_0 + 1)}{r_0} \frac{1}{1 + d(a, x_1)} \leq \frac{C(r_0 + 1)^2}{c'r_0^2} d_a(x_1, x_2). \end{aligned} \quad (3.9)$$

We then have that for some $C \geq 1$, $\ell_{d_a}(\gamma_{y_1\infty}^1) + \ell_{d_a}(\gamma_{x_1 y_1}) \leq C d_a(x_1, x_2)$. Similarly, one can prove that $\ell_{d_a}(\gamma_{y_2\infty}^2) + \ell_{d_a}(\gamma_{x_2 y_2}) \leq C d_a(x_1, x_2)$. Putting all these estimates together, we conclude that

$$\ell_{d_a}(\gamma) = \ell_{d_a}(\gamma_{x_1 y_1}) + \ell_{d_a}(\gamma_{y_1\infty}^1) + \ell_{d_a}(\gamma_{y_2\infty}^2) + \ell_{d_a}(\gamma_{x_2 y_2}) \leq C d_a(x_1, x_2).$$

Case 2: x_1 and x_2 are in the same annulus $A(a, r/2, r)$ for some $r > r_0$ and $d(x_1, x_2) \leq c'r$. Note again that x_1, x_2 cannot be equal to ∞ . By the quasiconvexity of X , we can find a C_q -quasiconvex curve $\gamma_{x_1 x_2}$ connecting x_1 and x_2 . Because $c' \leq 1/(4C_q)$, we have that $\ell(\gamma_{x_1 x_2}) \leq C_q d(x_1, x_2) \leq r/4$ and $\gamma_{x_1 x_2}$ is contained in the annulus $A(a, r/4, 2C_q r)$. Suppose $w \in \gamma_{x_1 x_2}$, so $d(w, x_1) \leq \ell(\gamma_{x_1 x_2}) \leq r/4$. Then $d(w, a) \geq d(x_1, a) - d(w, x_1) \geq r/4$. Therefore, we can estimate the length of $\gamma_{x_1 x_2}$ under the sphericalized metric as follows:

$$\begin{aligned} \ell_{d_a}(\gamma_{x_1 x_2}) &= \int_{\gamma_{x_1 x_2}} \frac{ds}{[1 + d(\gamma(s), a)]^2} \leq \frac{\ell(\gamma_{x_1 x_2})}{(1 + r/4)^2} \leq \frac{16C_q d(x_1, x_2)}{(1 + r)^2} \\ &\leq \frac{16C_q d(x_1, x_2)}{[1 + d(x_1, a)][1 + d(x_2, a)]} \leq 16C_q d_a(x_1, x_2). \end{aligned}$$

Case 3: x_1 and x_2 are in different annuli. Then again we have that $x_1, x_2 \neq \infty$. We re-name x_1 and x_2 if necessary so that $d(a, x_1) < d(a, x_2)$. If $2d(a, x_1) > d(a, x_2)$ and $d(x_1, a) > r_0$, let $r = d(x_2, a)$ and we can apply Case 1 or Case 2 to prove that there exists a curve $\gamma_{x_1 x_2}$ connecting x_1 to x_2 with $\ell_a(\gamma_{x_1 x_2}) \leq C d_a(x_1, x_2)$. Furthermore, if $d(a, x_1) \leq r_0$, then we can, by the connectivity of X , find a point x'_1 with $d(x'_1, a) = r_0$, find a quasiconvex curve connecting x'_1 to x_2 , and concatenate that curve with the quasiconvex curve connecting x_1 to x'_1 , and obtain a quasiconvex curve connecting x_1 to x_2 . So without loss of generality, we can also assume that $d(a, x_1) \geq r_0$. Thus we will assume that $2r_0 \leq 2d(a, x_1) \leq d(a, x_2)$.

We first find estimates for $d_a(x_1, x_2)$ as follows:

$$\begin{aligned} d_a(x_1, x_2) &= \frac{d(x_1, x_2)}{[1 + d(x_1, a)][1 + d(x_2, a)]} \leq \frac{d(x_1, a) + d(x_2, a)}{[1 + d(x_1, a)][1 + d(x_2, a)]} \\ &\leq \frac{3}{2} \frac{d(x_2, a)}{[1 + d(x_1, a)][1 + d(x_2, a)]} \leq \frac{3}{2} \frac{1}{1 + d(x_1, a)}. \end{aligned}$$

Furthermore, since we can take $r_0 \geq 1$ in the definition of radial starlikeness, we also see that

$$d(x_1, x_2) \geq d(x_2, a) - d(x_1, a) \geq d(x_2, a)/2 \geq [1 + d(x_2, a)]/4.$$

Therefore,

$$d_a(x_1, x_2) \geq \frac{1}{4} \frac{1}{1 + d(x_1, a)}. \quad (3.10)$$

Let $\gamma_{a\infty}^1$ be a base-point quasiconvex ray from a to ∞ associated with x_1 via the radial starlike quasiconvexity of X , and let y_1 be a point on this ray linked to x_1 as in the definition of radial star-likeness. Similarly, let $\gamma_{a\infty}^2$ be a base-point quasiconvex ray from a to ∞ associated with x_2 via the radial starlike quasiconvexity of X , and let y_2 be a point on this ray linked to x_2 as in the definition of radial star-likeness. We will show that the concatenation of the four curves γ_{x_1, y_1} , γ_{y_2, x_2} , the subcurve β_1 of $\gamma_{a\infty}^1$ with end points y_1 and ∞ , and the subcurve β_2 of $\gamma_{a\infty}^2$ with end points y_2 and ∞ , forms the desired quasiconvex curve (with respect to the metric d_a) connecting x_1 to x_2 .

First, consider the quasiconvex curve γ_{x_1, y_1} connecting x_1 to y_1 and lying in the annulus $A(a, r/K, Kr)$, where $r = d(x_1, a)$, as stipulated in the definition of radial star-likeness. Then for each point w on that curve, we know that $d(w, a) \geq r/K$. Therefore

$$\begin{aligned} \ell_{d_a}(\gamma_{x_1, y_1}) &= \int_{\gamma_{x_1, y_1}} \frac{1}{[1 + d(w, a)]^2} ds(w) \leq \frac{\ell(\gamma_{x_1, y_1})}{[1 + r/K]^2} \leq C \frac{r}{[1 + r/K]^2} \\ &\leq C \frac{1}{1 + r/K} \leq \frac{C}{1 + d(x_1, a)} \leq C d_a(x_1, x_2). \end{aligned}$$

We used (3.10) to obtain the last inequality in the above chain of inequalities.

Next, we consider the quasiconvex curve γ_{y_2, x_2} connecting x_2 and y_2 that lies in the annulus $A(a, R/K, KR)$ with $R = d(x_2, a)$. Then for each point w in that

curve, we know that $d(w, a) \geq R/K$. Hence

$$\begin{aligned} \ell_{d_a}(\gamma_{y_2, x_2}) &= \int_{\gamma_{y_2, x_2}} \frac{1}{[1 + d(w, a)]^2} ds(w) \leq \frac{\ell(\gamma_{y_2, x_2})}{[1 + R/K]^2} \leq C \frac{R}{[1 + R/K]^2} \\ &\leq C \frac{1}{1 + R/K} \leq \frac{C}{1 + d(x_2, a)} \leq \frac{C}{1 + d(x_1, a)} \leq C d_a(x_1, x_2). \end{aligned}$$

We again used (3.10) to obtain the above last inequality.

We finally consider the curves β_1 and β_2 , and set $r = d(a, x_1)$, $R = d(a, x_2)$. For non-negative integers i let $z_{1,i}$ be the first point at which β_1 intersects $X \setminus B(a, 2^i r)$, and let $z_{2,i}$ be the first point at which β_2 intersects $X \setminus B(a, 2^i R)$. These points break β_1 and β_2 up into sub-curves $\beta_{1,i}$ and $\beta_{2,i}$, $i = 0, 1, \dots$. By the base-point quasiconvexity of $\gamma_{a\infty}^1$ (see Definition 3.1), whenever w is a point in $\beta_{1,i}$, we must have $d(a, w) \geq 2^{i-1}r/K$. It follows that

$$\ell_{d_a}(\beta_{1,i}) = \int_{\beta_{1,i}} \frac{1}{[1 + d(w, a)]^2} ds(w) \leq C \frac{\ell(\beta_{1,i})}{[1 + 2^i r]^2}.$$

By the base-point quasiconvexity again, $\ell(\beta_{1,i}) \leq K d(z_{1,i}, a) \leq K 2^i r$. Note that $1 \leq r_0 \leq d(a, x_1) = r$. Hence,

$$\ell_{d_a}(\beta_1) = \sum_i \ell_{d_a}(\beta_{1,i}) \leq C \sum_i \frac{2^i r}{[1 + 2^i r]^2} \leq C \sum_i \frac{2^i r}{4^i r^2} \leq \frac{C}{r} \leq \frac{C}{1 + d(x_1, a)}. \quad (3.11)$$

Therefore, using (3.10), we obtain

$$\ell_{d_a}(\beta_1) \leq C d_a(x_1, x_2).$$

A similar argument for β_2 , with r replaced by R , gives

$$\ell_{d_a}(\beta_2) \leq \frac{C}{1 + R}.$$

Because in Case 3 we have $r < R$, we have the desired inequality $\ell_{d_a}(\beta_2) \leq C d_a(x_1, x_2)$ as well. Thus the concatenated curve has d_a -metric length at most $4C d_a(x_1, x_2)$, yielding the desired quasiconvex curve.

Case 4: $x_1 = \infty \neq x_2$. If $d(x_2, a) \leq r_0$, since X is unbounded, there exists x' with $d(x', a) = r_0$. By the radial starlike property and (3.11) (which is valid for all radial starlike rays and all points on those rays), there is $\gamma_{x'\infty}$ such that $\ell_{d_a}(\gamma_{x'\infty}) \leq C d_a(x', \infty)$. In addition, since $x_2, x' \in \bar{B}(a, r_0)$, we have a C_q -quasiconvex curve $\gamma_{x_2 x'}$ with respect to (X, d) . By the argument at the beginning

of this proof, we can see that $\gamma_{x_2x'}$ is also quasiconvex with respect to (\dot{X}, d_a) , so

$$\ell_{d_a}(\gamma_{x_2x'}) \leq Cd_a(x', x_2) \leq Cd_a(x', \infty) + d_a(x_2, \infty).$$

Moreover, we have

$$d_a(x', x_2) = \frac{d(x', x_2)}{[1 + d(x', a)][1 + d(x_2, a)]} \leq \frac{1}{1 + d(x', a)} + \frac{1}{1 + d(x_2, a)} \leq 2d_a(x_2, \infty),$$

where the last inequality follows the fact that

$$d_a(x', \infty) = \frac{1}{1 + d(x_2, \infty)} \leq \frac{1}{1 + d(x', \infty)} = d_a(x', \infty).$$

Therefore, when we concatenate the curves $\gamma_{x_2x'}$ and $\gamma_{x'\infty}$ to obtain a curve $\gamma_{x_2\infty}$ such that $\ell_{d_a}(\gamma_{x_2\infty}) \leq Cd(x_2, \infty)$.

If $d(x_2, a) \geq r_0$, by the radial starlike property, we have a quasiconvex ray $\gamma_{a\infty}$ associated to x_2 , and y_2 be the point on the ray connected to x_2 . By (3.5) and (3.11), we have $\ell_{d_a}(\gamma_{x_2y_2}) \leq Cd_a(x_2, \infty)$ and $\ell_{d_a}(\gamma_{y_2\infty}) \leq Cd_a(x_2, \infty)$. Therefore, we have shown the quasiconvexity of the metric space (\dot{X}, d_a) . \square

Remark 3.12. Example 3.14 will show that if we remove the hypothesis of radially star-like quasiconvexity, the previous theorem would be false. Notice also that quasiconvexity cannot be removed either. The space $X = [0, \infty) \times \{1\} \cup [0, \infty) \times \{-1\} \cup \{0\} \times [-1, 1]$ together with the inherited Euclidean metric is radially star-like quasiconvex, not quasiconvex, and (\dot{X}, d_a) is not quasiconvex as well.

As a consequence of Theorem 3.4 we obtain that ∞ -Poincaré inequality is also preserved under sphericalization for radially star-like quasiconvex spaces.

Theorem 3.13. *Let (X, d, μ) be a complete metric space endowed with a doubling measure μ and supporting an ∞ -Poincaré inequality. Let $a \in X$ be a base point on X , and assume (X, d) is K -radially star-like quasiconvex with respect to a for some $K \geq 1$. Then (\dot{X}, d_a, μ_a) also supports an ∞ -Poincaré inequality.*

Proof. First notice that the doubling property of μ_a has been shown in [21, Proposition 3.2.2.]. Then, according to Theorem 2.1 we have to prove that there is a constant $C \geq 1$ such that, for every null set N of \dot{X} , and for every pair of points $x, y \in \dot{X}$ there is a C -quasiconvex path γ in \dot{X} connecting x to y with $\gamma \notin \Gamma_N^+$.

Given $N \subset X$, we have $\mu(N) = 0$ if and only if $\mu_a(N) = 0$ (when we consider N as a subset of \dot{X}). Therefore, in the proof, we will not distinguish the null set $N \subset X$ and $N \subset \dot{X}$.

Without loss of generality, assume $x \neq \infty$ and $d_a(y, \infty) \leq d_a(x, \infty)$. As in the proof of Theorem 3.4, we can assume also that $d(y, a) \geq 2r_0$ and $d(x, a) \geq r_0 \geq 1$ (if $d(y, a) \geq 2r_0$ and $d(x, a) < r_0$ then we can replace x with a point x' such that $d(x', a) = r_0$).

Since (X, d, μ) is a complete metric space with a doubling measure μ and supports an ∞ -Poincaré inequality, it is in particular C' -quasiconvex for some $C' \geq 1$, so \dot{X} is also quasiconvex with respect to the metric d_a by Theorem 3.4. Therefore, there is a quasiconvex curve γ with respect to the metric d_a that connects x and y . We can decompose γ into sub-curves γ_i , $i = 1, \dots, N$, so that for each i the sub-curve γ_i lies in an annulus $A(a, R_i, 2R_i)$ with each $R_i = 2^{j_i} d(x, a) > r_0$, and γ is the concatenation of these curves. Let x_i, y_i be the end points of γ_i . We next choose a finite chain of points $x_{i,1} = x_i, x_{i,2}, \dots, x_{i,N_i} = y_i \in \gamma_i$ such that for each $j = 1, \dots, N_i$,

$$d(x_{i,j}, x_{i,j+1}) \leq \frac{R_i}{KC'}.$$

Since (X, d, μ) supports an ∞ -Poincaré inequality, there exists $\beta_{i,j}$ connecting $x_{i,j}$ and $x_{i,j+1}$ with $\ell(\beta_{i,j}) \leq C' d(x_{i,j}, x_{i,j+1}) \leq R_i/K$, and $\beta_{i,j} \notin \Gamma_N^+$. Then $\beta_{i,j}$ lies in the annulus $A(a, CR_i, R_i/C)$. Furthermore, because $R_i \geq r_0 \geq 1$, we see that

$$d_a(x_{i,j}, x_{i,j+1}) = \frac{d(x_{i,j}, x_{i,j+1})}{[1 + d(x_{i,j}, a)][1 + d(x_{i,j+1}, a)]} \geq \frac{d(x_{i,j}, x_{i,j+1})}{4R_i^2}.$$

Hence

$$\ell_{d_a}(\beta_{i,j}) = \int_{\beta_{i,j}} \frac{1}{[1 + d(w, a)]^2} ds(w) \leq \int_0^{\ell(\beta_{i,j})} \frac{ds}{R_i^2} \leq \frac{C' d(x_{i,j}, x_{i,j+1})}{R_i^2} \leq C d_a(x_{i,j}, x_{i,j+1}).$$

Furthermore, since $x_{i,j}, x_{i,j+1}$ are the end points of quasiconvex curves $\beta_{i,j}$ and these points lie in γ_i , we also have

$$\sum_{j=1}^{N_i} d_a(x_{i,j}, x_{i,j+1}) \leq C \ell_{d_a}(\gamma_i).$$

Setting β_i to be the concatenation of the quasiconvex curves $\beta_{i,j}$, $j = 1, \dots, N_i$ and summing over j we obtain

$$\ell_{d_a}(\beta_i) = \sum_{j=1}^{N_i} \ell_{d_a}(\beta_{i,j}) \leq C \sum_{j=1}^{N_i} d_a(x_{i,j}, x_{i,j+1}) \leq C \ell_{d_a}(\gamma_i).$$

Clearly $\beta_i \notin \Gamma_N^+$. It follows that the concatenation γ' of the curves β_i , $i = 1, \dots, N$, is a curve connecting x to y with

$$\ell_{d_a}(\gamma') \leq C \ell_{d_a}(\gamma) \leq C d_a(x, y),$$

with $\gamma' \notin \Gamma_N^+$. This is the desired quasiconvex curve that is not in Γ_N^+ . □

The following example gives a quasiconvex metric measure space endowed with a doubling measure, which is not radially star-like quasiconvex, supporting an ∞ -Poincaré inequality but whose sphericalized space is not quasiconvex so in particular does not support an ∞ -Poincaré inequality.

Example 3.14. Let us consider a length space $X \subset \mathbb{R}^2$ (in fact it is a tree) with initial point $a \in X$, constructed in the following way. Let $[a, \infty) \times \{0\}$ be a geodesic ray and select the points $x_i, i \geq 0$ from $[a, \infty) \times \{0\}$ such that $d(x_i, a) = 2^{2^i}$. We can also take an i -th branch emanating from x_i , with end point $y_i = (2^{2^i}, 2^{2^{i+1}})$. Then we have $d(x_i, y_i) = 2^{2^{i+1}}$. So

$$X = [0, \infty) \times \{0\} \cup \bigcup_{i \in \mathbb{N}} \{2^{2^i}\} \times [0, 2^{2^{i+1}}],$$

see Figure 2. In what follows $[x_i, y_i]$ will denote the segment in \mathbb{R}^2 connecting x_i to y_i . Since X is a length space, it is in particular quasiconvex. We now endow X with the 1-dimensional Hausdorff measure $\mu = \mathcal{H}^1$, which is doubling. In fact, it can be shown that (X, d, μ) is Ahlfors 1-regular.

Notice also that the i -th branch of the tree has length $2^{2^{i+1}}$, whereas the distance between a and x_i is only 2^{2^i} , so the ratio between $d(x_i, y_i)$ and $d(x_i, a)$ would tend to ∞ as i tends to ∞ , which violates the assumption of radially star-like quasiconvexity. On the other hand, (X, d, μ) supports an ∞ -Poincaré inequality. Indeed, according to Theorem 2.1, it is enough to check that for any null set $N \subset X$ and $x, y \in X$, there is a C -quasiconvex path connecting x to y , with $\gamma \notin \Gamma_N^+$. In this case, we can let γ to be the geodesic connecting x and y .

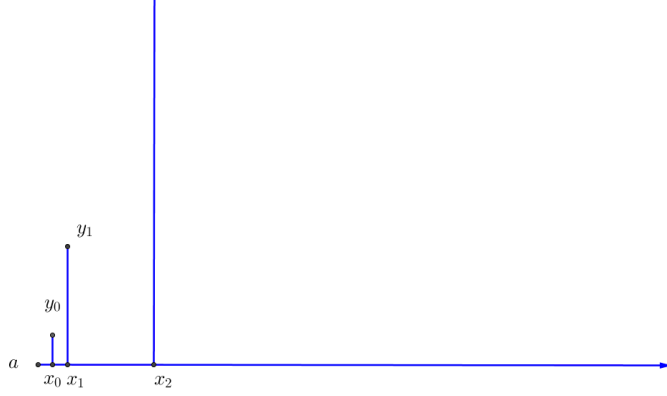


Figure 2: A metric tree which is not radially star-like quasiconvex

To finish, we will show that the sphericalized space (\dot{X}, d_a) is not quasiconvex, so in particular it does not support an ∞ -Poincaré inequality. Suppose $i < j$. Let y_i and y_j be the end points of the i -th branch and j -th branch respectively. We have that

$$d(y_i, y_j) = d(y_i, x_i) + d(x_i, x_j) + d(x_j, y_j) = 2^{2^{i+1}} + 2^{2^j} - 2^{2^i} + 2^{2^{j+1}} \approx 2^{2^{j+1}}$$

and

$$d(a, y_i) = 2^{2^i} + 2^{2^{i+1}}, d(a, y_j) = 2^{2^j} + 2^{2^{j+1}}.$$

Therefore,

$$d_a(y_i, y_j) \approx \frac{2^{2^{j+1}}}{2^{2^{i+1}} 2^{2^{j+1}}} = \frac{1}{2^{2^{i+1}}}.$$

In order to estimate the length of the curve γ connecting y_i and y_j , we have to take into account that $\gamma \supset [y_i, x_i] \cup [x_i, x_j] \cup [x_j, y_j]$. Denoting by $\gamma_i = [x_i, y_i]$, we have that

$$\begin{aligned} \ell_{d_a}(\gamma) &\geq \ell_{d_a}(\gamma_i) + \ell_{d_a}(\gamma_j) \geq \int_0^{\ell(\gamma_i)} \frac{ds}{[1 + d(\gamma_i(s), a)]^2} + \int_0^{\ell(\gamma_j)} \frac{ds}{[1 + d(\gamma_j(s), a)]^2} \\ &= \int_0^{\ell(\gamma_i)} \frac{ds}{[1 + s + 2^{2^i}]^2} + \int_0^{\ell(\gamma_j)} \frac{ds}{[1 + s + 2^{2^j}]^2} \\ &= \frac{1}{1 + 2^{2^i}} - \frac{1}{1 + 2^{2^i} + 2^{2^{i+1}}} + \frac{1}{1 + 2^{2^j}} - \frac{1}{1 + 2^{2^j} + 2^{2^{j+1}}} \approx \frac{1}{2^{2^i}}. \end{aligned}$$

Then,

$$\frac{\ell_{d_a}(\gamma)}{d_a(y_i, y_j)} \geq \frac{2^{2^{i+1}}}{C 2^{2^i}} \approx \frac{2^{2^i}}{C}, \text{ for all } i \geq 0.$$

Therefore, we have shown that (\dot{X}, d_a) is not quasiconvex.

4 Preservation of quasiconvexity and ∞ -Poincaré inequality under flattening: meridian-like quasiconvex spaces

In this section we introduce a general class of (bounded) metric spaces, *meridian-like quasiconvex spaces*, that preserves quasiconvexity and ∞ -Poincaré inequalities under the flattening process. Meridian-like quasiconvexity is the dual property of radially star-like quasiconvexity: radially star-like quasiconvex spaces become meridian-like quasiconvex after sphericalization, and conversely, we recover radial star-likeness after flattening meridian-like quasiconvex spaces.

Definition 4.1. A (bounded) metric space is *K -meridian-like quasiconvex* with respect to a base point $c \in X$, if there exists a constant $K \geq 1$, a point $a \in X$ and a small radius $r_0 > 0$ such that for every $x \in A(c, r/2, r)$ with $r < r_0$ there exist a double base-point quasiconvex curve γ_{ac} , a point $y \in \gamma_{ac}$ and a curve $\gamma_{xy} \subset A(c, r/K, Kr)$ connecting x to y such that

$$\ell(\gamma_{xy}) \leq Kd(y, c). \quad (4.2)$$

By *double base-point quasiconvex curve* we mean that for any $z \in |\gamma_{ac}|$, $\ell(\gamma_{az}) \leq Cd(a, z)$ and $\ell(\gamma_{cz}) \leq Cd(c, z)$. Here γ_{az} and γ_{cz} denote the subcurves of γ_{ac} with end points a and z and c and z respectively.

Remark 4.3. The idea is to choose the point $a \in X$ (in Definition 4.1) in $A(c, R/2, R)$ where $R = \sup_{z \in X} d(c, z)$. Additionally, when $0 < r \ll R$ and $x \in B(c, r)$, we have $d(x, a) \approx d(a, c)$. Indeed, for $x \in B(c, r)$, we have that

$$2d(a, c) > d(a, c) + d(x, c) \geq d(a, x) \geq d(a, c) - d(x, c) \geq d(a, c) - r \approx d(a, c). \quad (4.4)$$

Observe also that meridian-like quasiconvexity implies that c is not a cut point of X , that is, $X \setminus \{c\}$ is necessarily connected.

The following lemma shows that, for a general class of metric spaces, annular quasiconvexity is stronger than meridian-like quasiconvexity.

Lemma 4.5. *Let (X, d) be a bounded connected complete locally compact metric space which is annularly quasiconvex with respect to a point $c \in X$. Then (X, d) is K -meridian-like quasiconvex with respect to c .*

Proof. The proof is similar to the proof of Lemma 3.3. First observe that under the hypothesis of the Lemma, the space X is quasiconvex (see proof of Lemma 3.3). Given $x \in A(c, r/2, r)$, we can find quasiconvex curves γ_{cx} and γ_{xa} to connect c to x and x to a respectively. As done in the proof of Lemma 3.3, we now modify the two curves in each annulus in order to ensure the base-point quasiconvexity property with respect to a and c respectively. After denoting the modified curves by γ'_{cx} and γ'_{xa} , we can show that the concatenation $\gamma = \gamma'_{cx} \cup \gamma'_{xa}$ is a double base-point quasiconvex curve connecting c and a , which exactly passes through x . \square

The next two lemmas show that radially star-like quasiconvexity and meridian-like quasiconvexity are dual properties, with duality given via the sphericalization/flattening procedures.

Lemma 4.6. *Let (X, d) be an unbounded complete metric space. Let $a \in X$ be a base point on X , and assume (X, d) is K -radially star-like quasiconvex with respect to the base point a for some $K \geq 1$. Then (\dot{X}, d_a) is K' -meridian-like quasiconvex with respect to $c = \infty$ for some $K' \geq 1$.*

Proof. For $x \in X$, we know that $d(x, a) > r_0$ if and only if $d_a(x, \infty) < 1 - \frac{r_0}{1+r_0}$. Let $x \in B_a(\infty, 1 - \frac{r_0}{1+r_0}) \setminus \{\infty\}$. By the K -radially star-like quasiconvex property there exist a base-point quasiconvex ray $\gamma_{a\infty}$, a point $y \in \gamma_{a\infty}$ and a quasiconvex curve γ_{xy} connecting x to y in the annulus $A(a, d(a, x)/K, Kd(a, x))$ such that $\ell(\gamma_{xy}) \leq Kd(a, y)$. Notice that the sphericalization of the ray $\gamma_{a\infty}$ is a base-point quasiconvex curve in \dot{X} connecting $c = \infty$ to a . Indeed, for each $z \in \gamma_{a\infty}$, we denote the segment of $\gamma_{a\infty}$ with end points z and ∞ by $\gamma_{z\infty}$, and note that $\ell_{d_a}(\gamma_{z\infty}) \leq Cd_a(z, \infty)$. We have that (we denote the subcurve of $\gamma_{a\infty}$ with end points a and w by γ_{aw} in the following):

$$\begin{aligned} \ell_{d_a}(\gamma_{z\infty}) &= \int_{\gamma_{z\infty}} \frac{ds}{[1 + d(\gamma(s), a)]^2} \leq \int_{\gamma_{z\infty}} \frac{ds}{[1 + \ell(\gamma_{a\gamma(s)})/K]^2} \leq K^2 \int_{\ell(\gamma_{az})}^{\infty} \frac{dt}{(1+t)^2} \\ &\leq \frac{K^2}{1 + \ell(\gamma_{az})} \leq \frac{K^3}{1 + d(z, a)} = C d_a(z, \infty), \end{aligned}$$

where in the first inequality we have used the fact that $\gamma_{a\infty}$ is a base-point quasiconvex ray and the second inequality we have used the fact that γ is arc-length parametrized.

Moreover $\ell_{d_a}(\gamma_{xy}) \leq Cd_a(y, c)$. Indeed, let $r = d(x, a) > r_0$. Because $r/K \leq d(w, a) \leq Kr$ for any $w \in |\gamma_{xy}|$ with $\ell(\gamma_{xy}) \leq Kr$, we have that

$$\ell_{d_a}(\gamma_{xy}) = \int_{\gamma_{xy}} \frac{ds}{(1 + d(\gamma(s), a))^2} \leq \frac{Kd(y, a)}{(1 + \frac{r}{K})^2} \leq \frac{K^3}{1 + \frac{r}{K}} \leq \frac{K^5}{1 + Kr} \approx d_a(y, c).$$

To finish notice that an annulus $A(a, r/2, r)$ in the original metric is transformed under sphericalzation into another annulus comparable to an annulus $A(\infty, r'/2, r')$ in the sphericalized metric for some $r' > 0$. \square

Lemma 4.7. *Let (X, d) be a bounded complete metric space. Let $c \in X$ and assume (X, d) is K -meridian-like quasiconvex with respect to the base point c for some $K \geq 1$. Then (X^c, d^c) is K' -radially star-like quasiconvex with respect to the point $a \in X$ (as in Remark 4.3) for some $K' \geq 1$.*

Proof. Because X is K -meridian-like quasiconvex with respect to a base point $c \in X$, there exist a constant $K \geq 1$, a point $a \in X$ and a small radius $r_0 > 0$ such that for every $x \in A(c, r/2, r)$ and $r < r_0$, there exist a double base-point quasiconvex curve γ_{ac} , a point $y \in \gamma_{ac}$ connecting a to c and a curve $\gamma_{xy} \subset A(c, r/K, Kr)$ connecting x to y such that $\ell(\gamma_{xy}) \leq Kd(y, c)$.

Now, we can show that the base-point quasiconvex curve γ_{ac} is a base-point quasiconvex ray after flattening. Let $z \in \gamma_{ac}$ and consider the subcurves γ_{az} and γ_{zc} of γ_{ac} with starting points a, z and end points z, c respectively. Since $\ell(\gamma_{cz}) \leq Kd(z, c)$ and $\ell(\gamma_{az}) \leq Kd(a, z)$ for any $z \in \gamma_{ac}$, it follows that

$$\begin{aligned} \ell_{d^c}(\gamma_{az}) &= \int_{\gamma_{az}} \frac{ds}{[d(\gamma(s), c)]^2} \leq \int_{\ell(\gamma_{zc})}^{\ell(\gamma_{ac})} \frac{K^2 ds}{s^2} \leq C \left(\frac{1}{\ell(\gamma_{zc})} - \frac{1}{\ell(\gamma_{ac})} \right) \\ &\leq \frac{C\ell(\gamma_{az})}{\ell(\gamma_{zc})\ell(\gamma_{ac})} \leq \frac{Cd(a, z)}{d(c, z)d(c, a)} = Cd^c(a, z). \end{aligned} \quad (4.8)$$

Next we prove that for x, y and γ_{xy} satisfying (4.2), we have $\ell_{d^c}(\gamma_{xy}) \leq Cd^c(a, y)$, for some $C \geq 1$ depending on K . See that for $w \in \gamma_{xy}$ we have that $d(w, c) \geq r/K$ so if r_0 is small enough,

$$\begin{aligned} \ell_{d^c}(\gamma_{xy}) &= \int_{\gamma_{xy}} \frac{ds}{[d(\gamma(s), c)]^2} \leq \frac{C\ell(\gamma_{xy})}{r^2} \\ &\leq \frac{Cd(y, c)}{r^2} \leq \frac{C}{d(y, c)} \stackrel{(4.4)}{\leq} Cd^c(a, y). \end{aligned} \quad (4.9)$$

To finish, notice that an annulus $A(c, r/K, Kr)$ in the original metric transforms under flattening into another annulus comparable to an annulus $A(a, r'/K', K'r')$ in the flattened metric for some $r' > 0$ that depends only on r and K , with K' depending solely on K . \square

Theorem 4.10. *Let (X, d) be a bounded complete metric space. Let $c \in X$ be a base point on X , and assume (X, d) is quasiconvex and K -meridian-like quasiconvex with respect the base point c for some $K \geq 1$. Then (X^c, d^c) is quasiconvex.*

Recall that ℓ denotes the length of the original metric and ℓ_{d^c} denotes the length of the flattened metric.

Proof. Since (X, d) is quasiconvex and meridian-like quasiconvex, by Lemma 4.7 we know that (X^c, d^c) is radial starlike quasiconvex with respect to a where a is the second point associated with the notion of meridian-like quasiconvexity.

The idea for the proof of this theorem is similar to the one used in Theorem 3.4. Given $x_1, x_2 \in X^c$, we have to prove that there exists a curve γ connecting x_1 and x_2 such that $\ell_{d^c}(\gamma) \leq Cd^c(x_1, x_2)$. Let r_0 be as in Definition 4.1.

We divide the proof into five cases: points that are in the same annulus and far away from each other (Case 1), points that are in the same annulus and close to each other (Case 2), points lying in different annuli (Case 3) and points lying outside the ball $B(c, r_0)$ (Case 4) and finally one point in the ball $B(c, r_0)$ and another point outside of $B(c, r_0)$ (Case 5). In the proof, the annuli are considered with respect to the original metric d .

Fix $c' > 0$ such that $0 < c' < 1/(4C_q)$ where C_q is the quasiconvexity constant of X .

Case 1: x_1, x_2 are in the annulus $A(c, r/2, r)$ for some $r < r_0$ and $d(x_1, x_2) \geq c'r$. Then we can find two double base-point quasiconvex curves $\gamma_{ac}^1, \gamma_{ac}^2$ and points $y_1 \in \gamma_{ac}^1, y_2 \in \gamma_{ac}^2$ and quasiconvex curves $\gamma_{x_1y_1}, \gamma_{x_2y_2} \subset A(c, r/K, Kr)$ satisfying (4.2). We want to show that the concatenation $\gamma = \gamma_{x_1y_1} \cup \gamma_{y_1a}^1 \cup \gamma_{ay_2}^2 \cup \gamma_{y_2x_2}$ is a quasiconvex curve in the flattened metric.

Because $d(a, x_1), d(a, y_1), d(a, x_2), d(a, y_2)$ and $d(x_1, x_2)$ are all comparable to r , we have that

$$d^c(a, x_1) \approx d^c(a, y_1) \approx d^c(a, x_2) \approx d^c(a, y_2) \approx d^c(x_1, x_2).$$

Using (4.9), we can estimate $\ell_{d^c}(\gamma_{x_1 y_1})$ as follows:

$$\ell_{d^c}(\gamma_{x_1 y_1}) \leq Cd^c(y_1, a) \leq Cd^c(x_1, x_2).$$

Next, because $y_1 \in B(c, Kr)$, by (4.8) we have

$$\ell_{d^c}(\gamma_{a y_1}) \leq Cd^c(a, y_1) \leq Cd^c(x_1, x_2).$$

Similar arguments give us estimates for $\ell_{d^c}(\gamma_{a y_2})$ and $\ell_{d^c}(\gamma_{x_2 y_2})$ in terms of $d^c(x_1, x_2)$. Therefore, we have $\ell_{d^c}(\gamma) \leq Cd^c(x_1, x_2)$.

Case 2: x_1, x_2 are in the same annulus $A(c, r/2, r)$, $r \leq r_0$, and $d(x_1, x_2) \leq c'r$. By the quasiconvexity of (X, d) , we can find a C_q -quasiconvex curve γ connecting x_1, x_2 . Because $c' < 1/(4C_q)$, for $w \in \gamma$, we can get the estimate

$$d(w, c) \geq d(x_1, c) - d(x_1, w) \geq d(x_1, c) - \ell(\gamma) \geq r/2 - C_q d(x_1, x_2) \geq r/2 - r/4 = r/4,$$

so

$$\ell_{d^c}(\gamma) \leq \int_{\gamma} \frac{ds}{[d(\gamma(s), c)]^2} \leq \frac{16\ell(\gamma)}{r^2} \leq \frac{16C_q d(x_1, x_2)}{d(x_1, c)d(x_2, c)} \leq Cd^c(x_1, x_2).$$

Hence, we have proved quasiconvexity in Case 2.

Case 3: $2d(x_1, c) \leq d(x_2, c) \leq r_0$. Since by the definition of meridian-like quasiconvexity we must have $d(a, c) \geq 2r_0$, and $x_1, x_2 \in \overline{B}(c, r_0)$, we have $d(a, x_1) \approx d(a, c)$ and $d(a, x_2) \approx d(a, c)$, and hence

$$\begin{aligned} d^c(x_1, x_2) &= \frac{d(x_1, x_2)}{d(x_1, c)d(x_2, c)} \geq \frac{d(x_2, c) - d(x_1, c)}{d(x_1, c)d(x_2, c)} \geq \frac{1}{d(x_1, c)} - \frac{1}{d(x_2, c)} \\ &\geq \frac{1}{2d(x_1, c)} \geq C^{-1} \frac{d(x_1, a)}{d(x_1, c)d(a, c)} = C^{-1}d^c(x_1, a). \end{aligned}$$

Similarly, we have $d^c(x_2, a) \leq Cd^c(x_1, x_2)$. Therefore, as in Case 1, by (4.8) and (4.9),

$$\ell_{d^c}(\gamma_{y_1 a}^1) \leq Cd^c(y_1, a) \leq Cd^c(x_1, a) \leq Cd^c(x_1, x_2),$$

$$\ell_{d^c}(\gamma_{y_1 a}^2) \leq Cd^c(y_2, a) \leq Cd^c(x_2, a) \leq Cd^c(x_1, x_2),$$

$$\ell_{d^c}(\gamma_{x_1 y_1}) \leq Cd^c(x_1, a) \leq Cd^c(x_1, x_2).$$

Therefore

$$\ell_{d^c}(\gamma_{x_2 y_2}) \leq Cd^c(x_2, a) \leq Cd^c(x_1, x_2).$$

So the concatenation $\gamma = \gamma_{x_1 y_1} \cup \gamma_{y_1 a}^1 \cup \gamma_{a y_2}^2 \cup \gamma_{y_2 x_2}$ is quasiconvex.

Case 4: If $x_1, x_2 \notin B(c, r_0)$, with r_0 as in Definition 4.1 and $d(x_1, x_2) \leq C_q r_0/2$, the original and the flattened metric are comparable, so we can take a quasiconvex curve $\gamma_{x_1 x_2}$ in the original metric connecting x_1 and x_2 , which is also quasiconvex in the flattened metric.

Case 5: $x_1 \in B(c, r_0), x_2 \notin B(c, r_0)$. Let $d(x_1, c) = r < r_0 \leq d(x_2, c)$. If $d(x_1, x_2) \leq c' r_0$, then as in Case 2, we can find a quasiconvex curve $\gamma_{x_1 x_2}$ connecting x_1 to x_2 . Since $c' < 1/(4C_q)$, for $z \in \gamma_{x_1 x_2}$, $d(z, c) \geq r_0 - C_q c' r_0 \geq r_0/2$, and so

$$\ell_{d^c}(\gamma_{x_1 x_2}) \leq \int_{\gamma_{x_1 x_2}} \frac{ds}{[d(\gamma(s), c)]^2} \leq \frac{4\ell(\gamma_{x_1 x_2})}{r_0^2} \leq \frac{4C_q d(x_1, x_2)}{r_0^2},$$

and

$$d^c(x_1, x_2) = \frac{d(x_1, x_2)}{d(x_1, c)d(x_2, c)} \geq \frac{d(x_1, x_2)}{2r_0 \times c' r_0}.$$

On the other hand, if $d(x_1, x_2) \geq c' r_0$, let $x' \in X^c$ with $d(x', c) = r_0$. Therefore, by Case 1 or Case 2 (depending on the distance between x_1 and x'), we can find a quasiconvex curve $\gamma_{x_1 x'}$ with respect to the metric d^c , and by case 4, we can find a quasiconvex curve $\gamma_{x' x_2}$ with respect to the metric d^c with

$$\ell_{d^c}(\gamma_{x_1 x'}) \leq C d^c(x_1, x'), \ell_{d^c}(\gamma_{x' x_2}) \leq C d^c(x', x_2).$$

Finally, we only need to show $d^c(x_1, x') + d^c(x', x_2) \leq C d^c(x_1, x_2)$.

Notice that

$$d^c(x_1, x') = \frac{d(x_1, x')}{d(x_1, c)d(x', c)}, d^c(x_2, x') = \frac{d(x_2, x')}{d(x_2, c)d(x', c)}, d^c(x_1, x_2) = \frac{d(x_1, x_2)}{d(x_2, c)d(x', c)}$$

and we have $d(x', c) = r_0, d(x_1, x_2) \geq c' r_0, d(x_1, c) < r_0 \leq d(x_2, c)$, so we can get

$$\frac{d(x_2, x')}{d(x_2, c)d(x', c)} \leq \frac{d(x_2, x_1) + d(x_1, x')}{d(x_2, c)r_0} \leq \frac{d(x_1, x_2)}{d(x_2, c)d(x_1, c)} + \frac{d(x_1, x')}{d(x_1, c)r_0}.$$

Therefore, we only need to show that

$$\frac{d(x_1, x')}{d(x_1, c)r_0} \leq C \frac{d(x_1, x_2)}{d(x_2, c)d(x_1, c)},$$

that is, $d(x_1, x')d(x_2, c) \leq C d(x_1, x_2)d(x', c)$. Since $d(x_1, x') \leq d(x_1, c) + d(x', c) \leq 2r_0$ and $c' r_0 \leq d(x_1, x_2)$ we can obtain

$$d(x_1, x')d(x_2, c) \leq d(x_1, x')[d(x_1, x_2) + d(x_1, c)] \leq 2r_0 d(x_1, x_2) + 2r_0^2 \leq 2C r_0 d(x_1, x_2).$$

Combining the arguments above, we have proved that $d^c(x_1, x') + d^c(x', x_2) \leq d^c(x_1, x_2)$. □

As a consequence of Theorem 4.10 we obtain that ∞ -Poincaré inequality is also preserved under flattening for meridian-like quasiconvex spaces.

Theorem 4.11. *Let (X, d, μ) be a complete bounded metric space endowed with a doubling measure μ and supporting an ∞ -Poincaré inequality. Let $c \in X$ be a base point on X , and assume (X, d) is K -meridian-like quasiconvex with respect to the base point c for some $K \geq 1$. Then (X^c, d^c, μ^c) also supports an ∞ -Poincaré inequality.*

Proof. The proof is similar to the proof of Theorem 3.13. In Theorem 4.10, we have already shown that (X^c, d^c) is quasiconvex. Notice also that the doubling property of μ_a has been shown in [21, Proposition 4.2.1.]. Now, according to Theorem 2.1 we need to prove that there is a constant $C \geq 1$ such that, for every null set N of X^c , and for every pair of points $x, y \in X^c$ there is a C -quasiconvex path γ in X^c connecting x to y with $\gamma \notin \Gamma_N^+$. Given $N \subset X$ with $c \notin N$, we have $\mu(N) = 0$ if and only if $\mu^c(N) = 0$ (if we consider N as a subset of X^c). Therefore, in the proof, we will not distinguish the null set $N \subset X$ and $N \subset X^c$. Without loss of generality, assume $d(y, c) \leq d(x, c)$. We can decompose X into a pairwise disjoint union of annuli $A(c, 2^{-j}d(x, c), 2^{-j+1}d(x, c))$. Since (X, d, μ) is a complete metric space with a doubling measure μ and supports an ∞ -Poincaré inequality, then it is C' -quasiconvex for some $C' \geq 1$, so there is a quasiconvex curve γ connecting x and y . Let γ_i be the subcurve of γ such that $\gamma_i \subset A(c, R_i, 2R_i)$ with end points x_i and y_i , where $R_i = 2^{-j_i}d(x, c)$, and j_i depends on the index i in the sense that j_i is the index of the dyadic annulus $B(c, 2R_i) \setminus B(c, R_i)$ in which γ_i is located. Therefore, we need to modify the curve γ into γ' such that $\gamma' \notin \Gamma_N^+$.

Let $x_{i,1} = x_i, x_{i,2}, \dots, x_{i,N_i} = y_i$ be a chain of points in γ_i such that

$$d(x_{i,j}, x_{i,j+1}) \leq \frac{R_i}{2C'}.$$

Since (X, d, μ) supports an ∞ -Poincaré inequality, there exists a C' -quasiconvex curve $\beta_{i,j}$ connecting $x_{i,j}$ and $x_{i,j+1}$ with $\beta_{i,j} \notin \Gamma_N^+$. Since

$$\ell(\beta_{i,j}) \leq C'd(x_{i,j}, x_{i,j+1}) \leq R_i/2,$$

$\beta_{i,j}$ still sits in $A(c, R_i/2, 4R_i)$. We can estimate the d^c length of $\beta_{i,j}$ as follows,

$$\begin{aligned} \ell_{d^c}(\beta_{i,j}) &= \int_{\beta_{i,j}} \frac{ds(w)}{(d(w, c))^2} \leq \frac{4\ell(\beta_{i,j})}{R_i^2} \leq \frac{4C'd(x_{i,j}, x_{i,j+1})}{R_i^2} \\ &\leq \frac{64C'd(x_{i,j}, d_{i,j+1})}{d(x_{i,j}, c)d(x_{i,j+1}, c)} \leq Cd^c(x_{i,j}, d_{i,j+1}), \end{aligned}$$

the first inequality at the last line above follows the fact that $x_{i,j} \in A(c, R_i/2, 4R_i)$. In addition, let β_i be the concatenation of $\beta_{i,j}$, then we have

$$\ell_{d^c}(\beta_i) = \sum_j \ell_{d^c}(\beta_{i,j}) \leq \sum_j Cd^c(x_{i,j}, x_{i,j+1}) \leq C\ell_{d^c}(\gamma_i).$$

Hence, let γ' be the concatenation of β_i , then we have

$$\ell_{d^c}(\gamma') = \sum_i \ell_{d^c}(\beta_i) \leq C \sum_i \ell_{d^c}(\gamma_i) \leq Cd^c(x, y).$$

Therefore, we have shown that γ' is a quasiconvex curve connecting x and y with $\gamma' \notin \Gamma_N^+$. By applying Theorem 2.1, we have shown that (X^c, d^c, μ^c) supports an ∞ -Poincaré inequality. \square

Example 4.12. Observe that we cannot remove the hypothesis of meridian-like quasiconvexity from Theorem 4.10 or Theorem 4.11. This example is considered in [2, Example 3.6.] as a metric space that fails to have a *reverse scape property*. Let $a_i = \frac{1}{(i+1)!}$ and $b_i = \frac{1}{i!}$, $i = 2, 3, \dots$, and set

$$X = [0, 1] \times \{0\} \cup \bigcup_{i=1}^{\infty} \{a_i\} \times [0, b_i] \subset \mathbb{R}^2,$$

where X is endowed with the length metric on \mathbb{R}^2 and the 1-dimensional Hausdorff measure μ . Let $c = (0, 0)$ be the point to be moved to ∞ , and denote $x_i = (a_i, 0)$, $y_i = (a_i, b_i)$, $a = (1, 0)$. We can see that $\frac{|y_i - x_i|}{|x_i - c|} = \frac{(i+1)!}{i!} = i + 1 \rightarrow \infty$, so X is not meridian-like quasiconvex. We want to show that (X, d, μ) supports an ∞ -Poincaré inequality, but (X^c, d^c, μ^c) does not. First, one can show that (X, d, μ) is Ahlfors 1-regular. Since X is a length space, it is in particular quasiconvex. However, the flattened space (X^c, d^c, μ^c) is not quasiconvex. Let $i < j$. Then

$$d(y_i, c) = \frac{1}{i!} + \frac{1}{(i+1)!}, \quad d(y_j, c) = \frac{1}{j!} + \frac{1}{(j+1)!},$$

and

$$d(y_i, y_j) = \frac{1}{i!} + \frac{1}{j!} + \frac{1}{(i+1)!} - \frac{1}{(j+1)!} \approx \frac{1}{i!}.$$

Then we can get

$$d^c(y_i, y_j) = \frac{d(x_i, x_j)}{d(x_i, c)d(x_j, c)} \approx \frac{\frac{1}{i!}}{\frac{1}{i!}\frac{1}{j!}} = j!.$$

On the other hand, since (X, d, μ) is a tree, every geodesic curve γ connecting y_i to y_j is of the form $[x_i, y_i] \cup [x_i, x_j] \cup [x_j, y_j]$. We only need to estimate $\ell_{d^c}([x_j, y_j])$.

$$\begin{aligned} \ell_{d^c}([x_j, y_j]) &= \int_{[x_j, y_j]} \frac{dw}{(d(w, c))^2} = \int_0^{\frac{1}{j!}} \frac{dt}{\left(\frac{1}{(j+1)!} + t\right)^2} = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{(j+1)!}} - \frac{1}{\frac{1}{(j+1)!} + \frac{1}{j!}} \\ &= (j+1)! - \frac{(j+1)!}{j+2} \approx (j+1)!. \end{aligned}$$

Therefore, since $\frac{\ell_{d^c}(\gamma)}{d^c(y_i, y_j)} \approx \frac{(j+1)!}{j!} \approx j+1 \rightarrow \infty$ when $j \rightarrow \infty$, so (X^c, d^c, μ^c) is not quasiconvex and so cannot support an ∞ -Poincaré inequality.

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