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Todd A. Drumm* (tdrumm@howard.edu) and **Virginie Charette**. *Uniqueness of Bidisk Bisectors*.

The bidisk, $H^2 \times H^2$, is a fascinating rank 2 geometry. In an earlier paper, the coauthors showed that for hyperbolic-hyperbolic cyclic groups the Dirichlet domain centered on the *axis* was bounded by two disjoint bisectors, that is equidistant hypersurfaces. Examples where the Dirichlet domain was bounded by pieces of more than two bisectors, which intersected, were also constructed. These two phenomena are reminiscent of the situation in H^3 . In this talk, we will show how the bidisk is strikingly different than H^3 , by showing that no two different pairs of points can have the same bisector. (Received September 12, 2013)