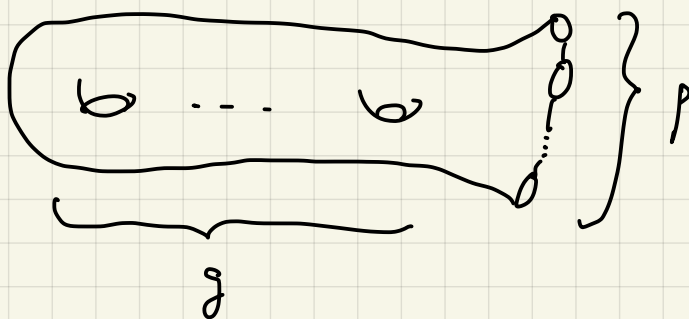


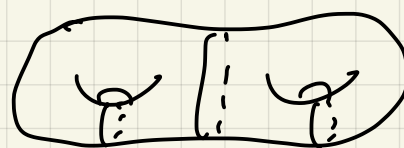
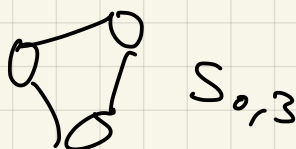
§6 曲面の字体系列

S cpt, orientable surface
 $S_{g,p}$ of genus g with p boundary components



$$K(S) := 3g + p - 4$$

$K(S) + 1 =$ 10以上の部分図の個数 $\times 2$ single closed curve の数



ただし $K(S) > 0$ の場合を除く。

S.C.C. 30.

subsurface 212. $S_{0,3} \supset K(S) = 0$ の場合を除く。
 $(S_{0,4}, S_{1,1})$

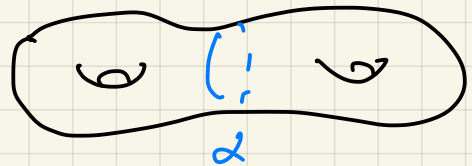
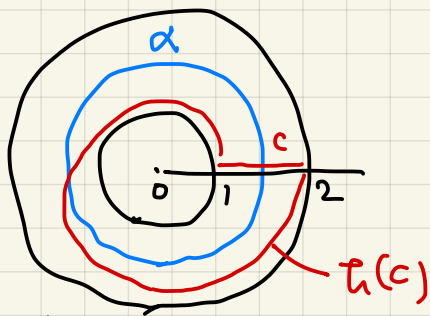
$$\text{Mod}(S) := \text{Homeo}_+(S) / \text{isotopy}$$

$$\text{Mod}^*(S) := \text{Homeo}(S) / \text{isotopy}$$

$$\checkmark \text{Mod}(S) \text{ index 2}$$

S の字体系列。

13.1 Behauert $f_\alpha \in \text{Mod}(S)$ for $\alpha \in S$
s.c.c.



A

$$P = 2 \times 2$$

$$h: A \rightarrow A$$

$q = 25, 2$
 $h = 2, 70$

$$c(r, \theta) = (r, \theta + 2\pi(r-1))$$

$V(S) := S \hookrightarrow \alpha$ simple closed curve $z \mapsto 1/z$ is $\pm$
 $2S$ is a component is $\pm$ homotopic $z \mapsto -z$ is a $\pm$ $\frac{1}{2}$ π rotation / is $\pm$ π rotation

$$i: V(S) \times V(S) \rightarrow \mathbb{N}_{\geq 0} \quad \text{intersection number}$$

$$i(\alpha, \beta) = \alpha, \beta \text{ の代数的ノルム } \rightarrow \sim |\alpha \cap \beta| \text{ の}$$

Note: $i(\alpha, \alpha) = 0 \quad \forall \alpha$ $\frac{1}{2}$ 小 1 2

~~★~~ (1) $\alpha \in V(S) \Rightarrow \langle t_\alpha \rangle \simeq \mathbb{Z}$

(2) $\alpha \neq \beta \in V(S)$, $i(\alpha, \beta) = 0 \Rightarrow (t_\alpha, t_\beta) \simeq \mathbb{Z}^2$

(3) $i(\alpha, \beta) \neq 0$ then: $\langle t_\alpha^N, t_\beta^M \rangle \cong F_2$

N, M: 十分大

例 1 $S = T$ とき $\kappa(T) = -1 < 0$.

$$\text{Mod}(S) \simeq \text{SL}_2\mathbb{Z} \curvearrowright (\mathbb{R}/\mathbb{Z})^2 = T$$

例 2 $\text{Mod}(S_{0,3}) \simeq \mathbb{G}_m$ (2 comp. $\Rightarrow \lambda \neq \pm 1$)

目標と定義 $\kappa(S) > 0$ とき $G := \text{Mod}^*(S)$.

$$G_{\mathbb{R}}^{\alpha}(X, \mu), G_{\mathbb{R}}^{\beta}(Y, \nu)$$

$$\alpha \sim_{\text{OE}} \beta \Rightarrow \alpha \simeq \beta.$$

命題 1 : $\text{Mod}(S) \ni \text{lattice}$ とき $\mathbb{R}^2$ 上の G の作用は $\mathbb{R}^2$ 上の G の作用と一致する.

証明 : 先に G の作用は $\mathbb{R}^2$ 上の G の作用と一致する.

定理 (Evanov et al.)

$$\kappa(S) > 0, \quad G_i \leq \text{Mod}^*(S) \text{ finite index.}$$

$$\forall f: G_1 \rightarrow G_2 \quad \exists g \in \text{Mod}^*(S) \quad i=1, 2$$

$$f(e) = g e g^{-1} \quad \forall e \in G_1.$$

The Thurston boundary $PM\tilde{F}$

$$\star V(S) \hookrightarrow \mathbb{R}_{\geq 0}^{V(S)} \quad \alpha \mapsto \tilde{i}(\alpha, \cdot)$$

$$\hookrightarrow P\mathbb{R}_{\geq 0}^{V(S)} := (\mathbb{R}_{\geq 0}^{V(S)} \setminus \{0\}) / \mathbb{R}_{>0}^\times$$

$$PM\tilde{F} := \overline{V(S)} \text{ in } P\mathbb{R}_{\geq 0}^{V(S)}$$

the space of projective measured foliations on S

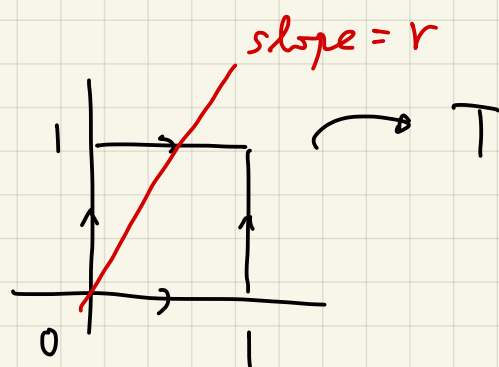
$$\star \mathcal{T} := \{ \text{hyperbolic metrics on } S \}$$

$\mathcal{T} \hookrightarrow$ the Teichmüller space.

$$\begin{array}{c} \mathcal{T} \hookrightarrow \mathbb{R}_{\geq 0}^{V(S)} \\ \downarrow \tilde{i}(\cdot) \\ \text{geodesics on } \mathbb{E}_2 \end{array}$$

$$\star \overline{\mathcal{T}} = \underbrace{\mathcal{T}}_{\substack{\text{homeo} \\ B^{6g+2g-6}}} \sqcup \underbrace{PM\tilde{F}}_{S^{6g+2g-7}} \quad \begin{array}{l} \text{the Thurston} \\ \text{compactification} \\ \text{of } \mathcal{T} \end{array}$$

torus as $\mathbb{R}/\mathbb{Z}$.



$$V(T) \hookrightarrow \mathbb{Q} \cup \{\infty\}$$

$$\downarrow$$

$$\text{slope} \longleftarrow r$$

$$r \text{ as s.c.c.}$$

foliation $\longleftrightarrow \mathbb{R} \setminus \mathbb{Q}$
on T
with irrational slope.

$\text{Mod}(S)$ as π of $\mathcal{F}$

$$\text{Mod}(S) \ni \bar{\mathcal{F}} = \mathcal{F} \cup \text{PMF} \sim \mathbb{B}^{6g+2p-6}$$

Each f has a fixed pt in $\bar{\mathcal{F}}$
by Brouwer.

$$\text{MIN} := \{x \in \text{PMF} \mid i(x, \alpha) \neq 0 \ \forall \alpha \in V(G)\}$$

Rem $i(x, y) = 0$ or $\neq 0$ makes sense for $x, y \in \text{PMF}$.

$\hookrightarrow$ $\mathcal{F}$ as π of $\mathcal{F}$. $\text{MIN} \hookrightarrow \mathbb{R} \setminus \mathbb{Q}$.

Thm (Thurston et al.) $g \in \text{Mod}(S)$

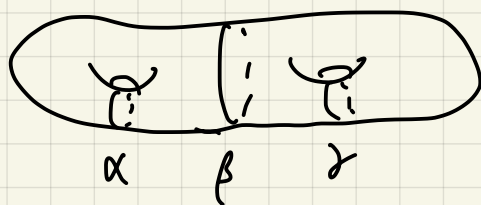
$\Rightarrow$ 1 of 3-4-5 is true:

(1) g fixes a pt in $\mathcal{T} \rightarrow g$ finite order.

(2) g fixes a pt in $\text{PMF} \setminus \text{MIN}$.

(3) g fixes a pt in MIN .

* $\Sigma(S) := \left\{ \sigma \subset V(S) \mid \sigma \neq \emptyset \text{ } \sigma \text{ is disjoint to } \right.$
 $\left. \text{S.C.C. } \Rightarrow \exists \bar{\sigma} \in \mathcal{H}(\Sigma) : \sigma \subset \bar{\sigma} \right\}$



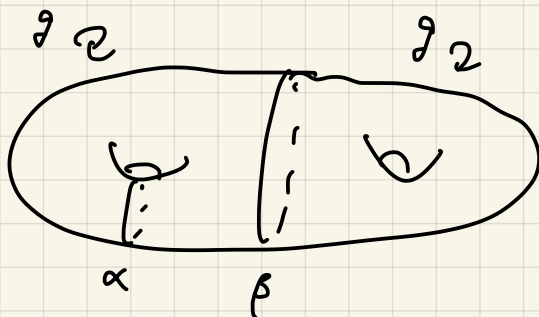
$\{\alpha, \beta, \gamma\} \in \Sigma(S)$

$\exists \bar{\sigma} : \text{PMF} \setminus \text{MIN} \rightarrow \Sigma(S)$

$\text{Mod}(S)$ -equiv.

Especially (2) $\Rightarrow g$ fixes a pt in $\Sigma(S)$.

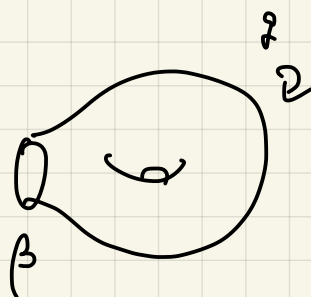
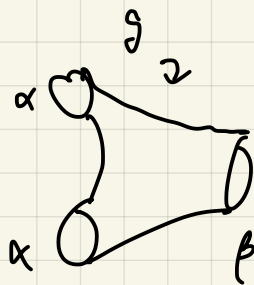
$\Rightarrow \Sigma(S)$ g is reducible $\Leftarrow$.



$$\sigma = \{\alpha, \beta\}$$

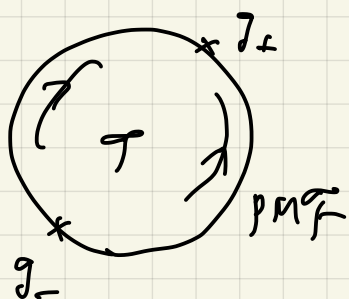
$$\partial\sigma = \sigma$$

$\downarrow \alpha, \beta \text{ 2-2 cut.}$



$\downarrow \text{1-1 cut} \sim \text{subsurface of } \text{MCG}_g \text{ of } \{g\} = \text{reduce } 2+1.$

★ (3) $g \in \mathbb{Z}$. g is sink-source dynamics $\mathbb{Z} \times \mathbb{Z}$.



$$\exists g_{\pm} \in \text{MZN}$$

$\mathbb{Z} \times \mathbb{Z}$. g is pseudo-Anosov $\mathbb{Z} \times \mathbb{Z}$.

($1-\bar{5}2\alpha \mathbb{Z} \times \mathbb{Z}$ a hyperbolic element $\in \mathbb{Z} \times \mathbb{Z}$)

$$g = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 2 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \in \text{SL}(2, \mathbb{Z})$$

$$\exists \lambda_{\pm} \text{ s.t. } 0 < \lambda_- < 1 < \lambda_+$$

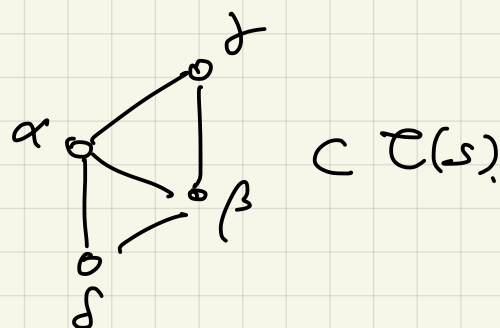
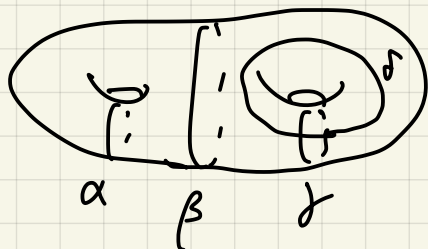
$$\exists v_+, v_- \text{ s.t. } v_+ \text{ is } \lambda_+ \text{ direction, } v_- \text{ is } \lambda_- \text{ direction}$$

g is v_+ direction λ_+ expansion, v_- direction λ_- contraction

The complex of curves

$\mathcal{C}(S) : V(S) = \text{vertices}$

$\Sigma(S) = \text{simplices}$



Thm (Masur-Minsky)

$k(S) > 0$ iff: $\mathcal{C}(S)$ is $\mathbb{Q}$ -hyperbolic
 " $\lambda_1(T_1(S)) > 1$
 $\dim \mathcal{C}(S)$ $\lambda_1(T_1(S)) > 1$. Gromov hyperbolic metric space is π_1 .

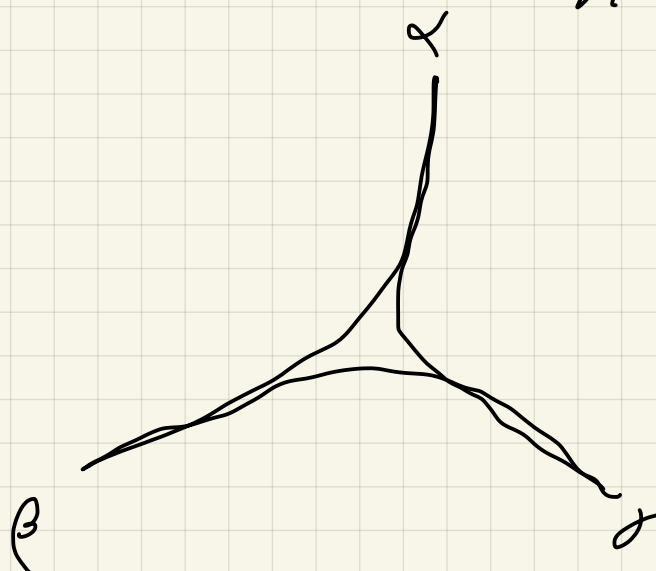
(1) geodesic triangle α, β, γ
 $\delta(\alpha, \beta) \leq \delta(\alpha, \gamma) + \delta(\beta, \gamma)$

$\exists \delta > 0$.

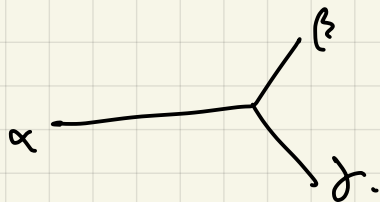
$\forall \alpha, \beta, \gamma$

$[\alpha, \beta]$

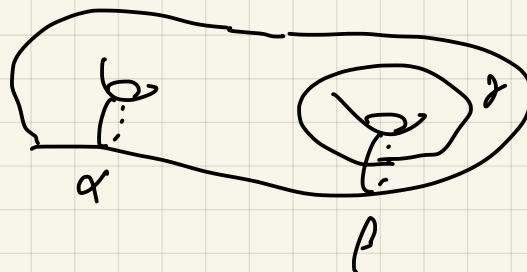
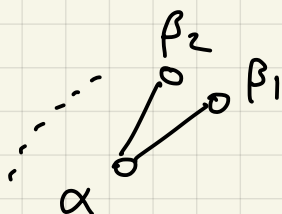
$C N_\delta([\beta, \gamma] \cup [\gamma, \alpha])$



1311 tree $\equiv$ 根付き木 $\rightarrow$ 3:4740.



★ $\mathcal{C}(S)$ is locally $\mathcal{C}$.



$$\text{1311 is: } \beta_i = t_{\beta}^i(\beta)$$

1311 is a tree structure. 1311 is a tree structure.

★ $\partial \mathcal{C}(S)$ is a tree structure. (2:4740)

" $\text{Rang}/\sim$.

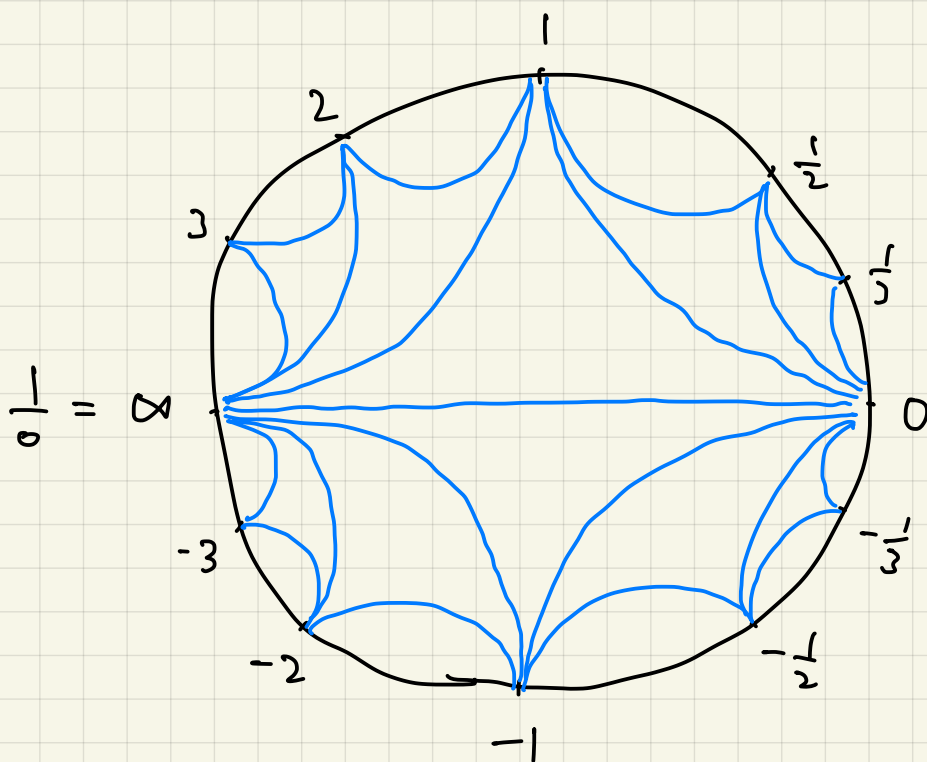
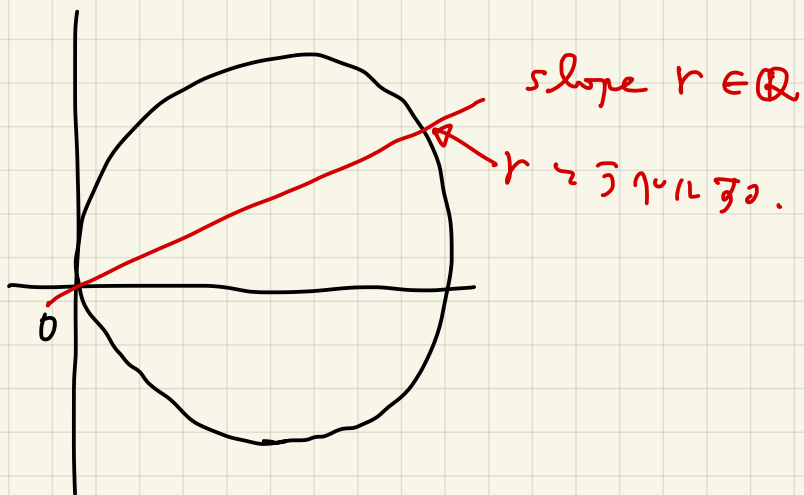


$$\text{PMF} = \underbrace{\text{MIN}}_{\downarrow \pi} \sqcup \underbrace{\text{MIN}^c}_{\downarrow \bar{\pi}}$$

$$\mathcal{C}(S) \quad \Sigma(S)$$

Σ is a
Mod $\uparrow(S)$ -equiv.

ト-520225



ト-52022.
 $\alpha \neq \beta$ ならば
 $i(\alpha, \beta) \geq 1$.
 最小.

$\alpha, \beta \in V(T) = \mathbb{Q} \cup \{\infty\}$ に対し. $i(\alpha, \beta) = 1$ となる.

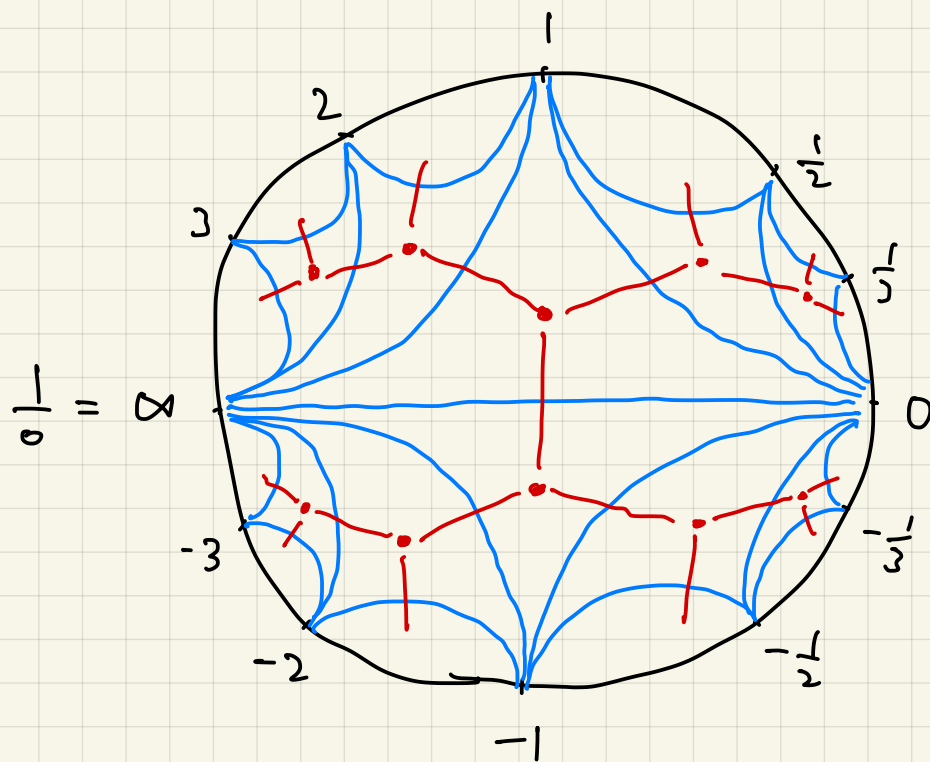
$\alpha < \beta$ ならば $\frac{a}{b} < \frac{c}{d}$.

$\Leftrightarrow \alpha = \frac{a}{b}, \beta = \frac{c}{d}$

$|ad - bc| = 1$.

→ Farey 数列.

$\frac{a}{b} \equiv \frac{c}{d} \pmod{n}$ のとき $\frac{a}{b} \equiv \frac{c}{d} \pmod{n}$ である.



dual graph = tree. (3-regular)

→ Farey graph is hyperbolic.

$$\partial(\text{Farey}) = \mathbb{R} \setminus \mathbb{Q} = \mathbb{N} \mathbb{Z} \mathbb{N} (1-5\mathbb{Z}).$$

Ivanov's argument

$G_1, G_2 < \text{Mod}(S)$ finite index

$f: G_1 \xrightarrow{\sim} G_2$ s.t.

How to find $g \in \text{Mod}^*(S)$ s.t. $f = \text{Ad } g$

Step 1 $\forall \alpha \in V(S) \exists! \beta \in V(S) \quad D_\alpha := \langle t_\alpha \rangle$

$$f(D_\alpha \cap G_1) = D_\beta \cap G_2$$

(This is proved by characterizing D_α algebraically)

Step 2 Define $\varphi: V(S) \rightarrow V(S)$ by $\alpha \mapsto \beta$.

Show $\varphi \in \text{Aut}(C(S))$.

This follows from: for $\alpha, \beta \in V(S)$

$$i(\alpha, \beta) = 0 \Rightarrow \langle t_\alpha, t_\beta \rangle \cong \mathbb{Z}^2$$

$$i(\alpha, \beta) \neq 0 \Rightarrow \langle t_\alpha^N, t_\beta^M \rangle \cong F_2$$

For all sufficiently large
 N, M

Sep 3 Use the following Thm:

Thm (Ivanov et al.)

The natural hom $\text{Mod}^*(S) \rightarrow \text{Aut}(C(S))$
is an isom.

$$\rightarrow \exists! g \in \text{Mod}^*(S) \quad \varphi(\alpha) = g\alpha \quad \forall \alpha \in V(S).$$

Conclusion: Let $f: G_1 \xrightarrow{\sim} G_2$ and $u \in G_1$

$$\checkmark \quad \underbrace{u t_\alpha^n u^{-1}} = t_{u(\alpha)}^n$$

$\in G_1$ for some $n \neq 0$

for some $m \neq 0$

$$f(u t_\alpha^n u^{-1}) = f(t_{u(\alpha)}^n) = t_{\varphi(u(\alpha))}^m$$

||

"
 $t_{g u(\alpha)}^m$

$$\begin{aligned} f(u) f(t_\alpha^n) f(u)^{-1} &= f(u) t_{\varphi(u(\alpha))}^{m'} f(u)^{-1} \\ &= t_{f(u) g \alpha}^{m'} \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow g u \alpha = f(u) g \alpha \quad \forall \alpha \in V(S)$$

$$\Rightarrow g u = f(u) g \quad \text{s.t.} \quad f(u) = g u g^{-1} \quad \square$$

How to characterize D_α

We now use amenability in our characterization.

(different from Ivanov's one)

$$G(m) := \ker(\text{Mod}(S) \curvearrowright H_1(S; \mathbb{Z}/m\mathbb{Z}))$$
$$< \text{Mod}(S)$$

$$m \geq 3$$

finite index.

$G < G(m)$ finite index $\forall m$.

$$(G(m) \cong \langle \sigma_i \rangle \leq \text{Aut}(S) \cong \text{Sym}(S)).$$

$$\textcircled{1} \quad N \triangleleft H < G,$$

N infinite amenable, H non amenable

$\Rightarrow H$: reducible.

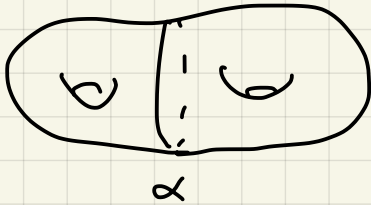
$$\textcircled{2} \quad H < G \text{ maximal reducible subgroup}$$

$N \triangleleft H$ infinite amenable

$\Rightarrow N < D_\alpha$ for some $\alpha \in V(S)$.

2.4.2. 代数的な条件から D_α を抽出する!

$$\frac{2}{3} \text{に. } D_\alpha \cap G \triangleleft \underbrace{\text{Stab}_G(\alpha)}_{\substack{\neq \\ \text{non-trivial}}} \quad (\frac{2}{3} \text{は central})$$



non-trivial.
maximal reducible.

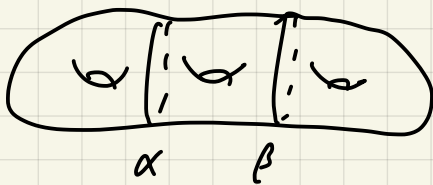
$$\text{recall: } g \tau_\alpha g^{-1} = \tau_{g\alpha} \quad \forall g \in \text{Mod}(S).$$

$G(m)$ について (技術的にはカカリ重子)

Thm (Ivanov) $G(m) \cap \frac{2}{3} \pi g$ is pure, 2.3.

$\exists! \sigma \in \Sigma(S)$ s.t. (i) $g\alpha = \alpha \quad \forall \alpha \in V(S)$

(ii) g is S_σ の component の λ だけ
2.17.1



$\sigma = \{\alpha, \beta\}$
↓

(iii) g is S_σ の $\frac{2}{3}$ comp $Q \cong \mathbb{Z}$

id. $\in \text{IC}$ is pseudo-Anosov

($\text{Mod}(Q) \cong \pi \leq 12$)



S_σ τ_1, τ_2 etc.

$\cong S^1$: $g\tau = \tau, \tau \in \Sigma(S)$ 2.17.1

(i), (ii) から $\tau \in S_\tau$ について

成り立つ.

↓

The canonical reduction system (CRS)

$$H \subset G_2(m) \text{ reducible } \Sigma T).$$

$H \triangleleft \langle RS \rangle \Rightarrow \nexists \text{ } \mathbb{Z}/3\mathbb{Z} \text{ } H\text{-fixed pt in } \Sigma(G) \text{ a.s.}$

Thm (Ivanov)

$$\Rightarrow \sigma \in \sigma(H) \Rightarrow b < .$$

$$\exists! \sigma \in \Sigma(\zeta) \quad s. t.$$

$$\tau \alpha = \alpha \quad \forall \tau \in H \quad \forall \alpha \in \sigma$$

$$S_\sigma \cap \partial \text{comp } Q = \emptyset.$$

$$p_Q: \mathcal{H} \rightarrow \text{Mod}(\mathcal{Q})$$

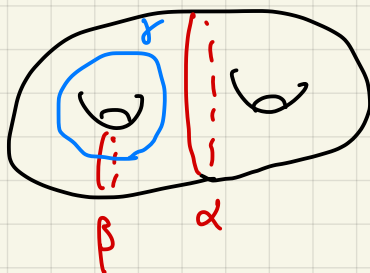
natural homo. $(\mathbb{Z}/\ell\mathbb{Z})^2$.

$\rho_Q(H)$ is trivial b.c. p.A. element $\exists \hat{\psi}$.

II
inevitable

• σ は $L^1 \cap L^\infty$ かつ $\int_{\mathbb{R}^d} \sigma(x) dx = 0$ なる関数とする。

13.1



$$\sigma(\langle t_\alpha \rangle \cap G(m)) = \{\alpha\}$$

$$\sigma((t_\beta, t_\gamma) \cap G(m)) = \{\alpha\}.$$

★ $N \triangleleft H < G(m)$, N : reducible

$\Rightarrow H$ fixes $\sigma(N)$.

($\sigma(N) \subset N$ a $\mathbb{Z}$ -fixed pt $\neq 1, \infty$)

5.2 H : reducible

Pr of ① $N \triangleleft H < G(m)$

N : infinite amenable, H : nonamenable

N : amenable $\Rightarrow \exists \nu \in \text{Prob}(\text{PMF})$ N -fixed.

★ $\text{PMF} = \text{MIN} \sqcup \text{MIN}^c$

$\downarrow \pi$ $\downarrow \bar{\pi}$ $\text{Mod}(r)$ -equiv.
 $\mathbb{Z}^d$ $\Sigma(r)$

$\nu(\text{MIN}^c) > 0$ $\forall r \in \mathbb{N}$. $\exists \nu \in \text{Prob}(\Sigma(r))$
 N -fixed

$\Rightarrow \exists N$ -fixed pt in $\Sigma(r)$.

i.e. N : reducible.

$\Rightarrow H$: reducible.
 ★

$$\nu(MIN) = 1 \text{ t.d.b.} \quad \pi_* \nu \in \text{Prob}(\mathcal{D}^c) \\ N\text{-fixed.}$$

$$F_2 \in \mathcal{D}T \text{ is s.t. } \exists \nu \in \mathcal{D}^c \text{ s.t. } (F_2)_* \nu = \pi_* \hat{\nu} \in \mathcal{D}^c.$$

$$\checkmark \quad |\text{supp } \pi_* \nu| \leq 2$$

$$\checkmark \quad \text{Mod}(S) \rightarrow \mathcal{D}^c \text{ amenable.}$$

$$\mathcal{D} \subset \mathcal{D}_2 \subset \text{---}$$

$\downarrow$

$$b := \text{supp } \pi_* \nu. \quad N\text{-fixed pt.}$$

$$\checkmark \quad \exists! \text{ "maximal" } N\text{-fixed pt in } \mathcal{D}_2 \mathcal{C}.$$

$$\text{This is also } H\text{-fixed.}$$

$$\rightarrow H : \text{amenable.} \quad \text{Q.E.D.} \quad \square$$

P of ② $H < G < G(m)$
finite index

H : maximal reducible,

$N \triangleleft H$ infinite amenable.

$\alpha \in \sigma(H) \exists \gamma \exists z. \quad H < \text{Stab}_G(\alpha)$
 $\uparrow$
 $G < G(m) \exists \gamma.$

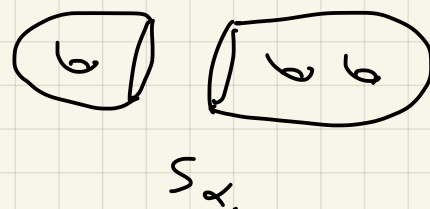
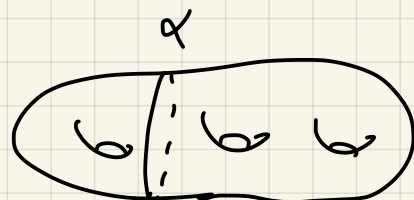
H : maximal s.t. $H = \text{Stab}_G(\alpha).$

$\exists z \quad \sigma(H) = \{\alpha\}.$

$p: H \rightarrow \text{Mod}(S_\alpha)$

homo.

Fact $\ker p = D_\alpha \cap H.$



S_α a $\mathbb{Z}$ comp. $Q \cong \mathbb{Z} + 1.$

$p_Q: H \rightarrow \text{Mod}(Q)$ homo.

$p_Q(N) \triangleleft p_Q(H).$

Invoker a Thm 5) $P_Q(N)$ is trivial $\Leftrightarrow$ infinite amenable.

$H = \text{Stab}_G(x)$ 5) $P_Q(H)$ is nonamenable.

$\exists \lambda \in \mathbb{C} \quad K(Q) > 0$ 5) $P_Q(H)$ is p.A. element $\sum \lambda_i$.

$\checkmark$ $P_Q(N)$ is trivial 2-2s.

($\exists$ 2-2s (T4) 5) $P_Q(N) \triangleleft P_Q(H) \quad \Sigma \neq \emptyset$ 5)
 $\propto$ amenable nonamenable

$P_Q(H)$ reducible $\Leftrightarrow \exists \mathcal{H}_A$)

5, 2 $N \subset \bigcap_Q \ker P_Q = \ker P = D_Q \cap H. \quad \square$

Ex 12.1: Ivanov's argument of Step 1 is not.

$G_1, G_2 < G(m)$ finite index

$f: G_1 \xrightarrow{\sim} G_2$ s.t.

$\alpha \in V(S) \neq 1.$

$N_\alpha := D_\alpha \cap G_1$

$H_\alpha := \text{Sub}_{G_1}(\alpha).$

Then $N_\alpha < H_\alpha$

$\uparrow$ max. reducible.

$f(N_\alpha) < f(H_\alpha)$

α available non available.

$\Rightarrow$ ① $f(H_\alpha)$ reducible.

f^{-1} s.t. $f(H_\alpha)$ max. reducible & not 1.

② s.t. $\exists \beta \in V(S) \quad f(N_\alpha) < D_\beta \cap G_2.$

$\exists \gamma: f^{-1} \exists \gamma \in V(S) \quad f(N_\alpha) = D_\beta \cap G_2$ s.t.

└