

SIMPLE GEODESICS AND MARKOFF QUADS

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ABSTRACT. The action of the mapping class group of the thrice-punctured projective plane on its $GL(2, \mathbb{C})$ character variety produces an algorithm for generating the simple length spectra of quasi-Fuchsian thrice-punctured projective planes. We apply this algorithm to quasi-Fuchsian representations of the corresponding fundamental group to prove: a sharp upper-bound for the length its shortest geodesic, a McShane identity and the surprising result of non-polynomial growth for the number of simple closed geodesic lengths.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1. Background. Closed geodesics on hyperbolic surfaces have extremely rich properties, arising in geometry, topology and number theory, and this is particularly true of *simple* (that is: non-self-intersecting) closed geodesics. The central objects of our study are simple closed geodesics on 3-cusped projective planes. We describe an algorithm for generating these geodesics and their lengths, and use this algorithm to study systoles, McShane identities and simple length spectra of 3-cusped projective planes.

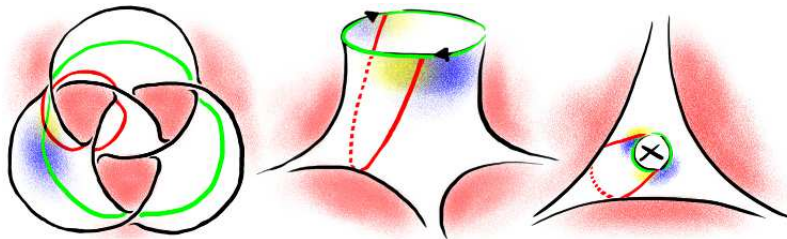


FIGURE 1. Simple curves on thrice-punctured projective planes.

Systoles: The *systole* $\text{sys}(M)$ of a Riemannian manifold M is the length of one of its shortest essential closed curves, which is necessarily a simple closed geodesic. First mentioned in [25], Loewner's torus inequality gives the following relationship between the systole $\text{sys}(T)$ of a Riemannian torus T and its surface area $\text{Vol}(T)$:

$$\text{sys}(T)^2 \leq \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} \text{Vol}(T),$$

and the equality is realised for tori obtained by gluing opposite sides of regular hexagons. Since then, systolic inequalities have been obtained for other surfaces

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and higher dimensional manifolds such as Gromov's inequality [9] which holds for a large class of Riemannian manifolds.

More recently, there has been growing interest in systolic hyperbolic geometry. For example, for orientable hyperbolic surfaces X with $n \geq 2$ cusps and/or boundary components [28]:

$$(1) \quad \text{sys}(X) \leq 4 \operatorname{arccosh} \left(\frac{3|\chi(X)|}{n} \right).$$

Hyperbolic systolic inequalities do not require a volume term on the right, because the area of a hyperbolic surface X is topologically determined: it is $2\pi|\chi(X)|$.

McShane identities: A *McShane identity* may be thought of as a type of trigonometric identity for hyperbolic surfaces. It is usually a sum over functions of lengths of simple closed geodesics on a punctured/bordered hyperbolic surface. In particular, the structure of this sum is independent of the hyperbolic structure on the surface.

McShane proved the first of such identities in his doctoral dissertation [18]. Denote the collection of simple closed geodesics on a 1-cusped torus $X_{1,1}$ by $\mathcal{S}_{1,1}$, then:

$$(2) \quad 1 = \sum_{\gamma \in \mathcal{S}_{1,1}} \frac{2}{1 + \exp \ell_\gamma},$$

where ℓ_γ denotes the length of the simple closed geodesic γ . Each term in the above series corresponds to the probability that a geodesic launched from the cusp on $X_{1,1}$, up to its first point of self-intersection, does not intersect γ . McShane identities for other hyperbolic surfaces and quasi-Fuchsian representations have steadily followed [1, 10, 12, 14, 18, 19, 21, 23, 30, 31].

Simple length spectra: Given a Riemannian surface, its *length spectrum* is the multiset of lengths of closed geodesics on the surface. The Selberg trace formula interprets the length spectrum in terms of the spectrum of the Laplace-Beltrami operator [29], and can be used to show that the number of closed geodesics of length less than L on an orientable hyperbolic surface grows exponentially.

The *simple length spectrum* is the multiset of lengths of simple closed geodesics. Simple closed geodesics are relatively rare among closed geodesics. The growth rate of the simple length spectrum on an orientable hyperbolic surface is only polynomial in L . This was first proven using combinatorial arguments [20, 26]. Mirzakhani gives a novel proof of a refinement of this result in [22]: let $\mathcal{S}(X)$ denote the set of simple closed geodesics on a hyperbolic surface X , for $L > 0$ define

$$s_X(L) = \operatorname{Card} \{ \gamma \in \mathcal{S}(X) \mid \ell_\gamma(X) < L \},$$

and let $\mathcal{M}(X)$ denote the moduli space of X . Then, the function $\eta : \mathcal{M}(X) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}_+$ defined by taking the limit

$$(3) \quad \lim_{L \rightarrow \infty} \frac{s_X(L)}{L^{\dim_{\mathbb{R}} \mathcal{M}(X)}} = \eta(X) > 0$$

is a continuous proper function. Mirzakhani's proof employs the ergodicity of the mapping class group action on the space of geodesic measured laminations, as well as her calculations of moduli spaces volumes [21], where she used McShane identities.

Markoff triples: A *Markoff triple* is a solution $(x, y, z) \in \mathbb{C}^3$ to the equation:

$$(4) \quad x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = xyz.$$

The hypersurface in \mathbb{C}^3 defined by (4) is the relative character variety of the fundamental group of the once-punctured torus. In particular, this gives a real analytic diffeomorphism between the set of positive real Markoff triples and the Fuchsian component of the character variety — a model for the Teichmüller space of hyperbolic 1-cusped tori.

The following transformations:

$$(5) \quad (x, y, z) \mapsto (x, y, xy - z) \text{ and } (x, y, z) \mapsto (y, z, x),$$

take one Markoff triple to another. In particular, these transformations (5) generate the extended mapping class group of the punctured torus, and describe its action on the corresponding relative character variety. For Fuchsian characters, any triple $(x, y, z) \in \mathbb{R}_+^3$ consists of $2 \cosh(\frac{1}{2} \cdot)$ of the lengths of an ordered triple of simple closed geodesics on a particular 1-cusped torus X . One is thus able to generate the entire simple length spectrum of X by applying sequences of the transformations in (5) to (x, y, z) .

This relationship between positive real Markoff triples and the simple length spectra of hyperbolic 1-cusped tori was first exploited in [6]. In [3], Bowditch uses a generalisation of this correspondence to derive a sharp systolic inequality for quasi-Fuchsian representations of 1-cusped tori, and also to establish a quasi-Fuchsian generalisation of McShane's original identity. The length generation algorithm can also be used to prove that quasi-Fuchsian representations of the punctured torus group have L^2 simple length growth rates [11].

1.2. Markoff Quads.

Definition 1. Markoff quads are 4-tuples $(a, b, c, d) \in \mathbb{C}^4$ of complex numbers satisfying:

$$(6) \quad (a + b + c + d)^2 = abcd.$$

The hypersurface in \mathbb{C}^4 defined by (6) is the relative character variety of the fundamental group of the thrice-punctured projective plane $N_{1,3}$. Characters of Fuchsian and quasi-Fuchsian representations are of special importance because they respectively arise as monodromy representations of hyperbolic surfaces and hyperbolic 3-manifolds. We now describe this relationship and introduce some notation for the rest of the paper.

Fuchsian: Given a Fuchsian representation of the fundamental group of a (possibly non-orientable) surface S

$$\rho : \pi_1(S) \rightarrow \mathrm{PGL}(2, \mathbb{R}) = \mathrm{Isom}^\pm(\mathbb{H}^2),$$

the discrete subgroup $\rho(\pi_1(S))$ acts properly discontinuously on the hyperbolic plane \mathbb{H}^2 by (possibly orientation reversing) isometries. The quotient $\mathbb{H}^2/\rho(\pi_1(S))$ is a complete hyperbolic surface homeomorphic to S , and we denote it by X_ρ . By identifying the universal cover of S with \mathbb{H}^2 , Fuchsian representations induce a homeomorphism $h_\rho : S \rightarrow X_\rho$, canonical up to homotopy.

Quasi-Fuchsian: Similarly, for a strictly quasi-Fuchsian representation

$$\rho : \pi_1(S) \rightarrow \mathrm{PGL}(2, \mathbb{C}) = \mathrm{PSL}(2, \mathbb{C}) = \mathrm{Isom}^+(\mathbb{H}^3),$$

the discrete subgroup $\rho(\pi_1(S))$ acts properly discontinuously on \mathbb{H}^3 by orientation preserving isometries. The quotient space $\mathbb{H}^3/\rho(\pi_1(S))$ is an orientable complete hyperbolic 3-manifold homeomorphic to $(0, 1) \times S$, and we also denote it by X_ρ . In analogy to the Fuchsian case, quasi-Fuchsian representations induce a canonical (up to homotopy) embedding $h_\rho : S \hookrightarrow X_\rho$.

Length functions on character varieties: Given a simple closed curve γ on S , there is a unique simple closed geodesic on X_ρ homotopy equivalent to $h_\rho(\gamma)$. This allows one to define a function $\ell_\gamma(\cdot)$ on the space of quasi-Fuchsian representations of $\pi_1(S)$ by taking the *complex length* of the unique closed geodesic homotopy equivalent to $h_\rho(\gamma)$ in X_ρ . The complex length of a geodesic has real and imaginary parts respectively given by its geometric length and the angle of twisting of the normal bundle around the closed geodesic.

1.3. Main results.

Theorem 1 (Systolic inequality). *Let ρ denote a quasi-Fuchsian monodromy representation for a thrice-punctured projective plane, then*

$$(7) \quad \mathrm{sys}(X_\rho) \leq 2 \operatorname{arcsinh}(2).$$

In particular, the unique maximum of the systole function over the moduli space of all hyperbolic thrice-punctured projective planes is $2 \operatorname{arcsinh}(2)$.

Remark 1. The unique systolic maximum is realised by the 3-cusped projective plane with the largest isometry subgroup. This symmetric surface is doubly covered by a hyperbolic surface conformally equivalent to the unit sphere in \mathbb{R}^3 minus the 6 points where it meets the three axes. Its simple length spectrum can be generated from the integral Markoff quad $(4, 4, 4, 4)$.

Remark 2. An anonymous referee pointed out to the authors that the Fuchsian case of Theorem 1 is established using trigonometric techniques in a preprint by Gendulph [7]. We discuss this further in Remark 11.

Theorem 2 (McShane identity). *Let ρ be a quasi-Fuchsian representation of the thrice-punctured projective plane fundamental group $\pi_1(N_{1,3})$. Then,*

$$\sum_{\gamma \in \mathrm{Sim}_2(N_{1,3})} \frac{1}{1 + \exp \frac{1}{2} \ell_\gamma(\rho)} = \frac{1}{2},$$

where the sum is over the collection $\text{Sim}_2(\mathbb{N}_{1,3})$ of free homotopy classes of essential, non-peripheral two-sided simple closed curves γ on $\mathbb{N}_{1,3}$.

Remark 3. This result is known for Fuchsian representations owing to the second author's work in [23]. Moreover, Hu, Tan and Zhang [10] have derived a McShane identity for solutions of Markoff-Hurwitz equations (see remark 4). In the $n = 4$ case, their identity coincides with ours for quasi-Fuchsian thrice-punctured projective planes after a coordinate change. Thus, our result affirmatively answers their question of whether their identity has a geometric interpretation in the $n = 4$ case.

The above McShane identity can instead be expressed as a series over and in terms of the lengths of pairs of once-sided simple closed curves which pairwise once-intersect — see Theorem 36. Note also that Theorem 2 is a series over $\text{Sim}_2(\mathbb{N}_{1,3})$, the set of two-sided simple closed curves on $\mathbb{N}_{1,3}$, rather than over the collection $\mathcal{S}_2(X_\rho)$ of two-sided simple closed *geodesics* on the hyperbolic 3-manifold X_ρ . This is because for non-Fuchsian representations ρ , the geodesic representatives of $\text{Sim}_2(\mathbb{N}_{1,3})$ constitutes only a subset of $\mathcal{S}_2(X_\rho)$. Similarly, we consider the subset of the simple length spectrum of a quasi-Fuchsian representation ρ corresponding to the set $\text{Sim}_1(\mathbb{N}_{1,3})$ of *one-sided* simple closed curves on $\mathbb{N}_{1,3}$, and study the growth rate of the following quantity:

$$s_\rho(L) = \text{Card}\{\gamma \in \text{Sim}_1(\mathbb{N}_{1,3}) \mid |\ell_\gamma(\rho)| < L\}.$$

When ρ is Fuchsian, the value of $s_\rho(L)$ is equal to the number $s_{X_\rho}(L)$ of geodesics on X_ρ below length L .

Theorem 3. *Given a quasi-Fuchsian representation ρ of the thrice-punctured projective plane $\mathbb{N}_{1,3}$,*

$$\lim_{L \rightarrow \infty} \frac{s_\rho(L)}{L^m} > 0$$

for some m satisfying $2.430 < m < 2.477$.

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2. MARKOFF QUADS

Consider a 4-tuple $(\alpha, \beta, \gamma, \delta)$ of distinct one-sided simple closed curves on a thrice-punctured projective plane $\mathbb{N}_{1,3}$ that pairwise intersect once. Figure 2 shows two such 4-tuples $(\alpha, \beta, \gamma, \delta)$ and $(\alpha, \beta, \gamma, \delta')$; the depicted crossed circle is a cross-cap which represents an embedded Möbius strip.

Up to homotopy, the curves δ and δ' are the only one-sided simple closed curves that intersect each of the curves α, β, γ exactly once. We call the process of replacing δ with δ' and vice versa, a *flip*. For any quasi-Fuchsian representation $\rho : \pi_1(\mathbb{N}_{1,3}) \rightarrow \text{PSL}(2, \mathbb{C})$, a Fricke trace identity [15] shows that

$$(a, b, c, d) = (2 \sinh \frac{1}{2} \ell_\alpha(\rho), 2 \sinh \frac{1}{2} \ell_\beta(\rho), 2 \sinh \frac{1}{2} \ell_\gamma(\rho), 2 \sinh \frac{1}{2} \ell_\delta(\rho))$$

satisfies equation (6) and is therefore a *Markoff quad*. That is:

$$(a + b + c + d)^2 = abcd.$$

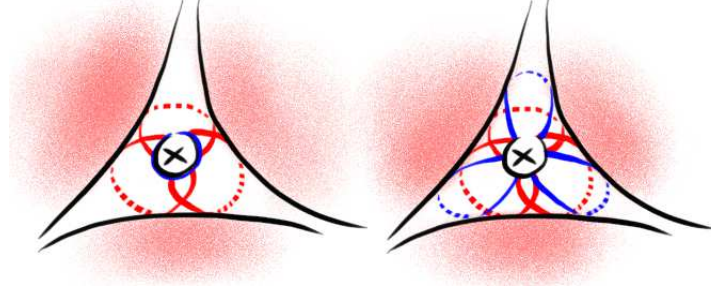


FIGURE 2. Flipping the blue curve.

Just as we can flip from $(\alpha, \beta, \gamma, \delta)$ to $(\alpha, \beta, \gamma, \delta')$, a new Markoff quad may be obtained via the following transformation:

$$(8) \quad (a, b, c, d) \mapsto (a, b, c, d' = abc - 2a - 2b - 2c - d),$$

where $d' = 2 \sinh \frac{1}{2} \ell_{\delta'}(\rho)$. Similarly flip α to α' , β to β' or γ to γ' , to correspondingly obtain three other transformations:

$$\begin{aligned} & (bcd - 2b - 2c - 2d - a, b, c, d), \\ (a, b, c, d) \mapsto & (a, acd - 2a - 2c - 2d - b, c, d), \\ & (a, b, abd - 2a - 2b - 2d - c, d), \end{aligned}$$

which take (a, b, c, d) to new Markoff quads. Every one-sided simple closed curve can be uniquely obtained by some sequence of flips [27], and thus (8) gives us an algorithm for generating the (one-sided) simple length spectrum of hyperbolic 3-cusped projective planes X_ρ .

Remark 4. One observation of this paper is the association of solutions of the $n = 4$ solutions of the *Markoff-Hurwitz equation* given by

$$(9) \quad a_1^2 + \dots + a_n^2 = a_1 \dots a_n,$$

with Markoff quads, and hence the $GL(2, \mathbb{C})$ relative character variety of the thrice-punctured projective plane. Previously, only the $n = 3$ solutions of the Markoff-Hurwitz equation were known to have a length spectrum interpretation—for a hyperbolic punctured torus. The substitution $a = a_1^2$, $b = a_2^2$, $c = a_3^2$, $d = a_4^2$ into (6) defines a map between solutions (a_1, \dots, a_4) of (9) for $n = 4$ and Markoff quads. The map is a quotient by the \mathbb{Z}_2^3 -action $(a_1, a_2, a_3, a_4) \mapsto (\pm a_1, \pm a_2, \pm a_3, \pm a_4)$ (even number of minus signs) on solutions of the Markoff-Hurwitz equation.

The quadratic nature of equation (9) means that its solution variety admits a discrete group action generated by $a_i \mapsto \frac{a_1 \dots a_n}{a_i} - a_i$. Flips of Markoff quads correspond to flips of solutions of the Markoff-Hurwitz equation.

We begin this section by considering the trace identities needed for this algorithm, before detailing how to store the combinatorics of Markoff quads (and hence the simple length spectrum) for a 3-cusped projective plane in its curve complex.

2.1. Trace identities. The fundamental group $\pi_1(N_{1,3})$ for thrice-punctured projective planes is the free group F_3 of rank 3. Any representation $\rho : \pi_1(N_{1,3}) \rightarrow \mathrm{PSL}(2, \mathbb{C})$ of a free group admits a lift to a representation

$$\tilde{\rho} : \pi_1(N_{1,3}) \rightarrow \mathrm{SL}(2, \mathbb{C}).$$

The character $\xi = \mathrm{tr} \tilde{\rho}$ completely determines the geometry of X_ρ , and so we consider the $\mathrm{PSL}(2, \mathbb{C})$ -character variety of

$$\pi_1(N_{1,3}) = F_3 = \langle \alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3 \mid - \rangle.$$

We set $A_i \in \mathrm{SL}(2, \mathbb{C})$ to denote the matrix $\tilde{\rho}(\alpha_i)$.

Goldman showed [8] that any $\mathrm{SL}(2, \mathbb{C})$ -character is determined by the values

$$(\mathrm{tr} A_1, \mathrm{tr} A_2, \mathrm{tr} A_3, \mathrm{tr} A_1 A_2, \mathrm{tr} A_2 A_3, \mathrm{tr} A_3 A_1, \mathrm{tr} A_1 A_2 A_3) \in \mathbb{C}^7.$$

Thus, the $\mathrm{SL}(2, \mathbb{C})$ -character variety for F_3 may be embedded as a subvariety in \mathbb{C}^7 . In particular, the character variety is a hypersurface defined by Fricke's relation [15] for matrices in $\mathrm{GL}(2, \mathbb{C})$ — in fact for $\mathrm{PGL}(2, \mathbb{C})$ since the identity is homogeneous: given three matrices $A_1, A_2, A_3 \in \mathrm{GL}(2, \mathbb{C})$, set $A_0 = A_1 A_2 A_3$. Then,

$$(10) \quad 4 \det A_0 = (\mathrm{tr} A_0)^2 + \mathrm{tr} A_1 \cdot \mathrm{tr} A_2 \cdot \mathrm{tr} A_3 \cdot \mathrm{tr} A_0 + \mathrm{tr} A_1 A_2 \cdot \mathrm{tr} A_2 A_3 \cdot \mathrm{tr} A_3 A_1 \\ + \frac{1}{2} \sum_{\mathrm{sym}} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} (\mathrm{tr} A_i)^2 \cdot \det A_j A_k - \det A_i \cdot \mathrm{tr} A_j \cdot \mathrm{tr} A_k \cdot \mathrm{tr} A_j A_k \\ + \det A_i \cdot (\mathrm{tr} A_j A_k)^2 - \mathrm{tr} A_0 \cdot \mathrm{tr} A_i \cdot \mathrm{tr} A_j A_k \end{array} \right\}.$$

The symmetric sum here is taken over all possible choices for $\{i, j, k\} = \{1, 2, 3\}$; the factor of $\frac{1}{2}$ in (10) compensates for indices such as $(i, j, k) = (1, 2, 3)$ and $(1, 3, 2)$ giving repeated terms. The proof of (10) uses the fact that it extends to a relation on $M(2, \mathbb{C})$ which is quadratic in each entry of A_i .

For our purposes, we study the *relative character variety* consisting of *type-preserving* representations of F_3 (i.e. where peripheral elements are parabolic). The peripheral elements of the thrice-punctured projective plane are conjugate to $A_1 A_2$, $A_2 A_3$, $A_3 A_1$ or their inverses, so we impose the constraints:

$$(11) \quad \mathrm{tr} A_1 A_2 = \mathrm{tr} A_2 A_3 = \mathrm{tr} A_3 A_1 = 2.$$

Moreover, instead of considering $\mathrm{SL}(2, \mathbb{C})$ characters, we consider characters of $\mathrm{GL}(2, \mathbb{C})$ -representations such that

$$(12) \quad \det A_1 = \det A_2 = \det A_3 = -1.$$

This choice may seem a little unnatural in $\mathrm{GL}(2, \mathbb{C})$ since we can simply replace A_k by iA_k to recover a $\mathrm{SL}(2, \mathbb{C})$ character. We choose $\det A_k = -1$ because it is natural when restricting to Fuchsian representations. With this normalisation, Fuchsian representations $\rho : F_3 \rightarrow \mathrm{PGL}(2, \mathbb{R})$ have real coefficients. Note that when lifting from $\mathrm{PGL}(\pm 2, \mathbb{R})$ to $\mathrm{GL}(2, \mathbb{R})$, one-sided simple curves necessarily have determinant -1 .

Since $\det A_i = -1$, then A_i and A_i^{-1} are not conjugate (as they would be in $\mathrm{SL}(2, \mathbb{C})$), we need to specify orientations on the simple closed curves representing their conjugacy classes. In figure 3, we see that there is a choice of orientation for simple closed curves representing A_1 , A_2 and A_3 (anticlockwise) so that the

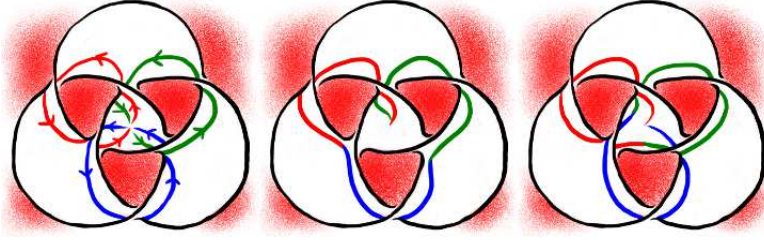


FIGURE 3. Representative curves for $A_1, A_2, A_3, A_1A_2A_3$ and $A_1A_3A_2$.

curves representing $A_1A_2A_3$ and $A_1A_3A_2$ are simple. These are the two choices of $A_1^{\pm 1}A_2^{\pm 1}A_3^{\pm 1}$ (up to conjugation and inversion) which are simple, and we choose

$$(13) \quad A_4 = A_0^{-1} = (A_1A_2A_3)^{-1} \text{ and } A'_4 = (A_1A_3A_2)^{-1}.$$

Set $a = \text{tr } A_1, b = \text{tr } A_2, c = \text{tr } A_3, d = \text{tr } A_4$ and $d' = \text{tr } A'_4$, then (10) reorganises to yield (6):

$$(a + b + c + d)^2 = abcd \text{ and } (a + b + c + d')^2 = abcd'$$

which means that (a, b, c, d) and (a, b, c, d') are Markoff quads. In addition, since d and d' are the roots of the polynomial

$$p(x) = x^2 + (2a + 2b + 2c - abc)x + (a + b + c)^2 = (x - d)(x - d'),$$

the following identities must hold:

$$(14) \quad d + d' + 2a + 2b + 2c = abc \text{ and } dd' = (a + b + c)^2.$$

It should be noted that these are precisely the sum and product relations in [8].

Remark 5. In [16], Maloni, Palesi and Tan study a different *relative character variety* of representations of F_3 into $SL(2, \mathbb{C})$ which arises from the four-holed sphere — their A_i need not be parabolic.

Successive applications of equation (14) enables one to generate the trace (and hence the length) of every one-sided simple closed homotopy class on X . We now explain how to generate the traces of all of the 2-sided simple closed homotopy classes.

Any two one-sided simple closed curves γ_i, γ_j intersecting exactly once live inside an embedded punctured Möbius strip, as depicted in Figure 4. They uniquely induce a two-sided simple closed curve as a boundary component (with the other boundary component peripheral in $N_{1,3}$).

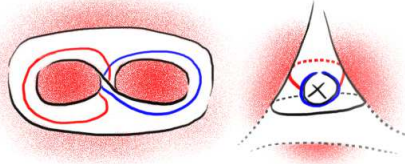


FIGURE 4. Punctured Möbius strip

The following trace identity in $GL(2, \mathbb{C})$

$$(15) \quad \operatorname{tr} A_i A_j + \det A_j \cdot \operatorname{tr} A_i A_j^{-1} = \operatorname{tr} A_i \cdot \operatorname{tr} A_j$$

relates the complex lengths of peripheral curves α and β of a punctured Möbius strip to the complex lengths of γ_i and γ_j :

$$(16) \quad \cosh\left(\frac{1}{2}\ell_\alpha\right) + \cosh\left(\frac{1}{2}\ell_\beta\right) = 2 \sinh\left(\frac{1}{2}\ell_{\gamma_i}\right) \sinh\left(\frac{1}{2}\ell_{\gamma_j}\right).$$

Since any 2-sided geodesic on a 3-cusped projective plane necessarily bounds a pair of pants, equation (16) allows one to obtain the length of any 2-sided simple closed geodesic.

2.2. The Curve Complex and its dual. Equations (14) and (15) give us an algorithm to generate the entire length spectrum of a 3-cusped projective plane, starting from a corresponding Markoff quad. The combinatorics of this algorithm can be stored in terms of the *curve complex* of $N_{1,3}$.

Consider the geometric realisation of the abstract simplicial complex Ω^* with its n -simplices given by subsets of $n + 1$ distinct homotopy classes of one-sided simple closed curves in $N_{1,3}$ that pairwise intersect once. Identifications of simplices as the faces of higher dimensional simplicies is given by inclusion. This is a pure simplicial 3-complex, and its 1-skeleton has been previously described by Scharlemann [27] as being the 1-skeleton of the cell complex formed from a tetrahedron by repeated stellar subdivision of the faces, but not the edges.

The curve complex Ω that we're concerned with is the dual of Ω^* . The decision to take the dual accords with Bowditch's conventions in [3, 4]. We now describe and assign notation for the cells of Ω .

The vertices, or 0-cells of Ω are:

$$\Omega^0 := \left\{ \{\alpha, \beta, \gamma, \delta\} \mid \begin{array}{l} \alpha, \beta, \gamma, \delta \text{ are homotopy classes of one-sided simple closed} \\ \text{curves that pairwise geometrically intersect once} \end{array} \right\}$$

The edges, or 1-cells of Ω are:

$$\Omega^1 := \left\{ \{\alpha, \beta, \gamma\} \mid \begin{array}{l} \alpha, \beta, \gamma \text{ are homotopy classes of one-sided simple closed} \\ \text{curves that pairwise geometrically intersect once} \end{array} \right\}$$

Observe that each edge may be interpreted as a flip from one 0-cell to another. Hence, the 1-skeleton of Ω is a 4-regular tree (i.e. each vertex has degree 4). Further, the connectedness of this cell-complex described in [27, Theorem 3.1] means that flips generate all possible 0-cells, and hence all one-sided simple closed geodesics.

The faces, or 2-cells of Ω are:

$$\Omega^2 := \left\{ \{\alpha, \beta\} \mid \begin{array}{l} \alpha, \beta \text{ are homotopy classes of one-sided simple closed curves} \\ \text{that intersect geometrically once} \end{array} \right\}$$

It follows from the observation in the previous subsection regarding punctured Möbius strips embedded in S that each face represents a unique homotopy class of essential, non-peripheral two-sided simple closed curves on $N_{1,3}$.

The 3-cells Ω^3 of Ω are:

$$\Omega^3 := \{ \{\alpha\} \mid \alpha \text{ is an homotopy class of one-sided simple closed curves} \}$$

We later sometimes denote 3-cells by capital letters, and use:

$$\vec{\Omega}^1 = \{ \vec{e} = \{\alpha, \beta, \gamma; \delta' \rightarrow \delta\} \mid \{\alpha, \beta, \gamma\} \in \Omega^1 \}.$$

to denote the collection of *oriented edges* of Ω . In particular, $\{\alpha, \beta, \gamma; \delta' \rightarrow \delta\}$ points from $\{\delta'\}$ to $\{\delta\}$. Figure 5 illustrates the local geometry of an oriented edge.

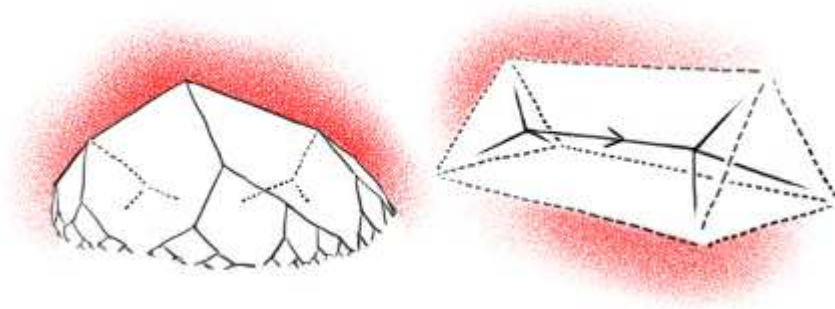


FIGURE 5. A 3-cell (left) and an oriented edge (right).

2.3. Markoff maps and characters. Given a representation $\rho : F_3 \rightarrow GL(2, \mathbb{C})$ satisfying the trace condition (11) and the determinant condition (12), we use Greek letters for simple closed curves and the corresponding Latin letters for the trace of the image of any homotopy class it defines. We decorate Ω with trace data by assigning to every 3-cell $\{\alpha\} \in \Omega^3$ its corresponding trace $\text{tr } \rho(\alpha) = a$ thus defining a function:

$$\phi : \Omega^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{C} \text{ by } \phi(\alpha) = \text{tr } \rho(\alpha).$$

A Markoff map induced from ρ may be thought of as the character corresponding to ρ restricted to one-sided simple closed homotopy classes. Our previous discussions in subsection 2.1 mean that the data carried by a Markoff map suffices to recover the whole character.

We introduce the language of Markoff maps to allude to Bowditch's work [3, 4]; lower-dimensional simplices in Ω may be interpreted as mnemonics for encoding the following relations:

Vertex relation: for $\{\alpha, \beta, \gamma, \delta\} \in \Omega^0$, (6) is equivalent to:

$$(17) \quad \frac{d}{a + b + c + d} = \frac{a + b + c + d}{abc}.$$

where $a = \text{tr } \rho(\alpha)$, $b = \text{tr } \rho(\beta)$, $c = \text{tr } \rho(\gamma)$ and $d = \text{tr } \rho(\delta)$. Note that the set of values of any four 3-cells which meet at a vertex corresponds to a Markoff quad.

Edge relation: an edge $e = (\alpha, \beta, \gamma) \in \Omega^1$ lies in the intersection of the two 0-cells $(\alpha, \beta, \gamma, \delta)$ and $(\alpha, \beta, \gamma, \delta')$, and (14) yields:

$$(18) \quad \frac{a + b + c + d}{abc} + \frac{a + b + c + d'}{abc} = 1,$$

where $d' = \text{tr } \rho(\delta')$ and the others are as previously defined. Since each edge joins two vertices, the edge relation therefore tells us how to flip from one Markoff quad to another.

Face relation: given $\{\alpha, \beta\} \in \Omega^2$ and ϵ the unique non-peripheral two-sided simple closed homotopy class disjoint from α and β , from (15) we have:

$$(19) \quad ab = e + 2$$

where $a = \text{tr } \rho(\alpha)$, $b = \text{tr } \rho(\beta)$ and $e = \text{tr } \rho(\epsilon)$.

We stress once again that these three relations allow us to generate the character for ρ from a starting Markoff quad: the vertex and edge relations generate the traces for all the one-sided simple closed curves and the face relation then produces the traces for all of the two-sided simple closed curves.

Thus, we're led to consider general maps $\phi : \Omega^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ satisfying the edge and vertex relations. We call such functions *Markoff maps*, and let Φ denote the collection of all Markoff maps. In keeping with our notation for representations, we use Greek and Latin letters respectively for 3-cells (one-sided curves) and their image under some $\phi \in \Phi$.

Lemma 4. *The collection of Markoff maps and the collection of characters induced from $\text{GL}(2, \mathbb{C})$ -representations satisfying (11) and (12) are in bijection.*

Proof. If ϕ is nowhere-zero, choose an arbitrary 0-cell $\{\alpha, \beta, \gamma, \delta\}$ and we assign to ϕ the character for the following representation:

$$(20) \quad \rho : F_3 = \langle \alpha, \beta, \gamma \rangle \rightarrow \text{GL}(2, \mathbb{C})$$

$$\alpha \mapsto \frac{1}{a + b + c + d} \begin{bmatrix} ab & b(a + c) \\ a(a + d) & a(a + c + d) \end{bmatrix},$$

$$\beta \mapsto \frac{1}{a + b + c + d} \begin{bmatrix} ab & -b(b + d) \\ -a(b + c) & b(b + c + d) \end{bmatrix},$$

$$\gamma \mapsto \frac{1}{a + b + c + d} \begin{bmatrix} ab + c(a + b + c + d) & b(a + c) \\ -a(b + c) & -ab \end{bmatrix}.$$

If there is a 3-cell $\{\alpha\}$ on which $\phi(\{\alpha\}) = 0$, fix an arbitrary 0-cell $\{\alpha, \beta, \gamma, \delta\}$ and we assign to ϕ the character for the following representation:

$$(21) \quad \rho : F_3 = \langle \alpha, \beta, \gamma \rangle \rightarrow \text{GL}(2, \mathbb{C})$$

$$\alpha \mapsto \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}, \beta \mapsto \begin{bmatrix} b & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}, \gamma \mapsto \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & c \end{bmatrix}.$$

These formulae are akin to Jørgensen's normalisation in [13]. \square

The above lemma means that the relative character variety that we wish to study may be characterised as the variety of Markoff maps. Among this collection of Markoff maps, we wish to focus on those which correspond to characters of

quasi-Fuchsian representations. This leads us to define BQ-Markoff maps:

For $k \geq 0$ and $\phi \in \Phi$, define the set $\Omega_\phi^3(k) \subseteq \Omega^3$ by:

$$(22) \quad \Omega_\phi^3(k) := \{ \{\alpha\} \in \Omega^3 \mid |\phi(\{\alpha\})| = |a| \leq k \}.$$

This set allows us to keep track of one-sided simple curves with trace less than k , and we similarly define $\Omega_\phi^2(k) \subseteq \Omega^2$ for two-sided simple curves. Every two-sided simple curve corresponds to a unique 2-cell $\{\alpha, \beta\}$ — the shared face of the two 3-cells $\{\alpha\}$ and $\{\beta\}$. We define:

$$(23) \quad \Omega_\phi^2(k) := \{ \{\alpha, \beta\} \in \Omega^2 \mid |\phi(\{\alpha\})\phi(\{\beta\})| = |ab| \leq k \}.$$

Note that in using $|ab|$ instead of $|ab - 2|$ for the conditions imposed, the set $\Omega_\phi^2(k)$ doesn't quite correspond to the set of two-sided simple curves with trace less than k . Although we will find this definition more suited to our analysis. In addition, we later focus on the following collection of Markoff maps $\Phi_{\text{BQ}} \subset \Phi$:

$$(24) \quad \Phi_{\text{BQ}} := \left\{ \phi \in \Phi \left| \begin{array}{l} \Omega_\phi^2(k) \text{ is finite for any } k, \\ \text{and for any } \{\alpha, \beta\} \in \Omega_\phi^2(4), ab \notin [0, 4] \end{array} \right. \right\}.$$

We show in section 4.2 that these are sufficient conditions to guarantee the existence of a McShane identity for a given Markoff map. These conditions are similar to Bowditch's BQ-condition, which is a conjectural trace-based characterisation of quasi-Fuchsian representations. Our condition is also necessary for quasi-Fuchsian representations of the thrice-punctured projective plane.

Lemma 5. *Markoff maps obtained from quasi-Fuchsian representations lie in Φ_{BQ} .*

Proof. Quasi-Fuchsian representations have discrete simple length spectrum, and the cardinality of $\Omega_\phi^2(k)$ is finite. The fact that they have neither parabolics nor elliptics means that $ab \notin [0, 4]$. \square

2.4. Teichmüller space. The remainder of this section deals with Markoff maps corresponding to Fuchsian representations. From the proof of Lemma 4, we see that these are precisely the real Markoff maps. We focus on the Teichmüller component of the real relative character variety, showing that it consists of the positive real Markoff maps.

The Teichmüller space $\mathcal{T}(S)$ of a surface S encodes all the ways of assigning a complete finite-area hyperbolic metric to S , up to homotopy. Concretely, it may be expressed as:

$$\mathcal{T}(S) := \{ (X, f) \mid f : S \rightarrow X \text{ is a homeomorphism} \} / \sim$$

where $(X_1, f_1) \sim (X_2, f_2)$ if and only if $f_2 \circ f_1^{-1} : X_1 \rightarrow X_2$ is homotopy equivalent to a hyperbolic isometry.

An *ideal triangulation* of S is, up to homotopy, a triangulation of S with vertices at the punctures of S . Given a marked surface $[X, f]$, the image $f(\sigma)$ of an arc σ on S pulls tight to a unique homotopy equivalent geodesic arc on X . Thus, any ideal triangulation on S is represented by an (geodesic) ideal triangulation on X — a maximal collection of simple bi-infinite geodesic arcs with both ends up cusps. For our purposes, we restrict to ideal triangulations Δ on thrice-punctured projective planes S representable by paths with *distinct end points*.

Horocycles of length 1 around a cusp are always simple on a complete hyperbolic surface. Thus, given an ordered ideal triangulation $(\sigma_1, \sigma_2, \sigma_3, \tau_1, \tau_2, \tau_3)$ on X , we obtain lengths $(s_1, s_2, s_3, t_1, t_2, t_3)$ of these infinite geodesic arcs truncated at the three length 1 horocycles bounding cusps 1, 2, 3. The λ -lengths for X with respect to this ordered ideal triangulation is then given by:

$$(\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \lambda_3, \mu_1, \mu_2, \mu_3) = (\exp \frac{1}{2}s_1, \exp \frac{1}{2}s_2, \exp \frac{1}{2}s_3, \exp \frac{1}{2}t_1, \exp \frac{1}{2}t_2, \exp \frac{1}{2}t_3).$$

In [24], Penner shows that these λ -lengths form global coordinates on the Teichmüller space of any punctured surface. This is also true for the Teichmüller space of punctured non-orientable surfaces.

The following lemma is a topological correspondence which is promoted to a geometric correspondence below.

Lemma 6. *There is a natural bijection between Ω^0 and*

{ the collection of ideal triangulations of S with distinct end points }

given by sending $\{\alpha, \beta, \gamma, \delta\} \in \Omega^0$ to the unique (up to homotopy) ideal triangulation where each arc intersects precisely two of the geodesics in $\{\alpha, \beta, \gamma, \delta\}$.

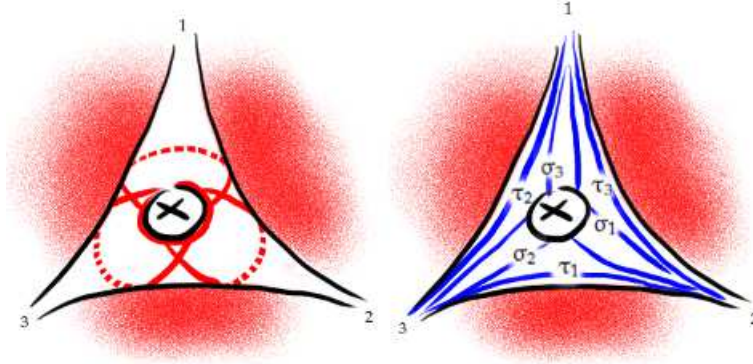


FIGURE 6. A 4-tuple of **curves** corresponding to a **triangulation**.

Lemma 7. *The λ -lengths for an ideal triangulation Δ of $N_{1,3}$ identifies the Teichmüller space $\mathcal{T}(N_{1,3})$ as:*

$$\left\{ (\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \lambda_3, \mu_1, \mu_2, \mu_3) \in \mathbb{R}_+^6 \left| \begin{array}{l} \mu_1\mu_2\mu_3 + \mu_1\lambda_2\lambda_3 + \lambda_1\mu_2\lambda_3 + \lambda_1\lambda_2\mu_3 = \lambda_1\lambda_2\mu_1\mu_2 \\ \mu_1\mu_2\mu_3 + \mu_1\lambda_2\lambda_3 + \lambda_1\mu_2\lambda_3 + \lambda_1\lambda_2\mu_3 = \lambda_1\lambda_3\mu_1\mu_3 \\ \mu_1\mu_2\mu_3 + \mu_1\lambda_2\lambda_3 + \lambda_1\mu_2\lambda_3 + \lambda_1\lambda_2\mu_3 = \lambda_2\lambda_3\mu_2\mu_3 \end{array} \right. \right\}.$$

These λ -lengths of an ideal triangulation may be expressed in terms of the Markoff quad of the associated quadruple of one-sided geodesics in Ω^0 corresponding to the ones used to define these λ -lengths.

$$(25) \quad (a, b, c, d) = \left(\frac{\lambda_2\lambda_3}{\lambda_1}, \frac{\lambda_1\lambda_3}{\lambda_2}, \frac{\lambda_1\lambda_2}{\lambda_3}, \frac{\mu_1\mu_2}{\lambda_3} = \frac{\mu_1\mu_3}{\lambda_2} = \frac{\mu_2\mu_3}{\lambda_1} \right),$$

$$(\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \lambda_3, \mu_1, \mu_2, \mu_3) = (\sqrt{bc}, \sqrt{ac}, \sqrt{ab}, \sqrt{ad}, \sqrt{bd}, \sqrt{cd}).$$

Thus, we may also use positive Markoff quads to globally parametrise the Teichmüller space:

Proposition 8. *Given an ordered 4-tuple $(\alpha, \beta, \gamma, \delta)$ intersecting a fixed triangulation on $N_{1,3}$ as per figure 6, then the map*

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{T}(N_{1,3}) &\rightarrow \{(a, b, c, d) \in \mathbb{R}_+^4 \mid (a + b + c + d)^2 = abcd\} \\ [X, f] &\mapsto (2 \sinh \frac{1}{2} \ell_\alpha(X), 2 \sinh \frac{1}{2} \ell_\beta(X), 2 \sinh \frac{1}{2} \ell_\gamma(X), 2 \sinh \frac{1}{2} \ell_\delta(X)) \end{aligned}$$

is a real-analytic diffeomorphism, where $\ell_\alpha(X)$ denotes the length of the geodesic representative of $f_*(\alpha)$ on X .

Proof. With a little hyperbolic trigonometry and successive applications of the ideal Ptolemy relation [11], (25) explicitly gives the desired diffeomorphism. \square

Corollary 9. *The set of positive Markoff quads is the Teichmüller component of the real character variety.*

Proof. We wish to show that it is a connected component of the real character variety. Suppose that one of the coordinates vanishes, say $d = 0$. Then by (6), $a + b + c = 0$. But if this point lies in the limit of a path in the set of *positive* Markoff quads then each of a , b and c must tend to 0 along the path. In particular, at some point on the path $abcd < 256$. But this contradicts (6) since

$$(a + b + c + d)^2 \geq 16\sqrt{abcd} > abcd$$

where the first inequality is the arithmetic mean-geometric mean inequality. \square

2.5. The mapping class group. Markoff quads are points on the $GL(2, \mathbb{C})$ relative character variety of the thrice-punctured projective plane, which is the hypersurface in \mathbb{C}^4 defined by equation (6). The transformation (8),

$$(a, b, c, d) \mapsto (a, b, c, d' = abc - 2a - 2b - 2c - d),$$

combined with the following even permutations

$$(26) \quad (a, b, c, d) \mapsto (b, a, d, c), (c, d, a, b), (d, c, b, a)$$

generate the pure mapping class group of the thrice-punctured projective plane, and specify its action on the corresponding relative character variety. *Pure* here means that we restrict to elements of the mapping class group that fix punctures.

We construct an explicit homeomorphism $f_4 : N_{1,3} \rightarrow N_{1,3}$ that takes $(\alpha, \beta, \gamma, \delta)$ to $(\alpha, \beta, \gamma, \delta')$. Consider the hexagonal fundamental domain of $N_{1,3}$ obtained by cutting along σ_1, σ_2 and σ_3 . From figure 7, we see that a rotation by π of this fundamental domain fixes the labeling of the punctures and fixes each of α, β and γ whilst taking α to α' . The action of the mapping class $[f_4]$ in the mapping class group $\Gamma(N_{1,3})$ of the thrice-punctured projective plane therefore takes the Markoff quad (a, b, c, d) corresponding to a marked surface $[X, f]$ to

$$[f_4](a, b, c, d) = (a, b, c, abc - 2a - 2b - 2c - d),$$

that is: $[f_4]$ corresponds to a flip in the fourth entry. By symmetry, there are four flips $[f_1], [f_2], [f_3], [f_4] \in \Gamma(N_{1,3})$ which flip the corresponding entries of (a, b, c, d) . Let $F \leq \Gamma(N_{1,3})$ denote the subgroup generated by these four flips.

Lemma 10. $F \cong \mathbb{Z}_2 * \mathbb{Z}_2 * \mathbb{Z}_2 * \mathbb{Z}_2$, where each \mathbb{Z}_2 is generated by one of the $[f_i]$.

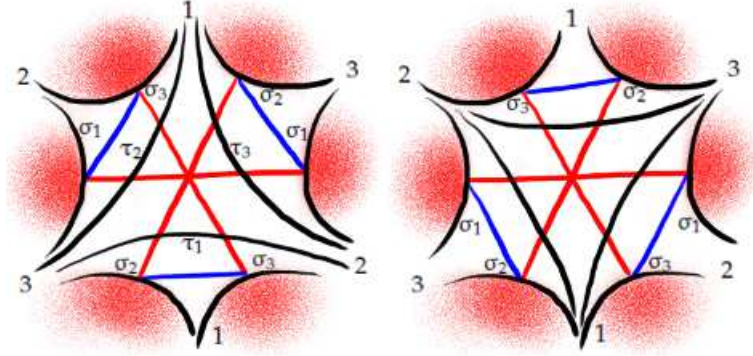


FIGURE 7. The map f_4 fixing α, β, γ , but switching δ and δ' .

Proof. First observe that each $[f_i]$ is indeed order 2. To see that there are no other relations, consider the action of a reduced string of flips on the 1-skeleton of the curve complex: since the 1-skeleton is a 4-regular tree, performing each flip in a sequence of flips necessarily takes us farther from the origin. \square

We now consider a different subgroup in $\Gamma(N_{1,3})$: the stabiliser of $\{\alpha, \beta, \gamma, \delta\}$. Due to Lemma 6, this subgroup must also stabilise Δ — the triangulation corresponding to $\{\alpha, \beta, \gamma, \delta\}$.

Lemma 11. $\text{Stab}(\Delta) \cong \mathbb{Z}_2 \times \mathbb{Z}_2$.

Proof. There are four triangles T_1, T_2, T_3, T_4 induced by the triangulation Δ on $N_{1,3}$, and any element of $\text{Stab}(\Delta)$ must take T_1 to one of these four triangles. Since there is a unique way to map T_1 to any of these four triangles so as to preserve puncture-labeling, knowing the image of T_1 determines the entire mapping class. By symmetry, these mapping classes must have the same order, hence $\text{Stab}(\Delta)$ is the Klein four group. \square

This stabiliser subgroup is given by:

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} [\varphi_1] : (a, b, c, d) \mapsto (b, a, d, c), \\ [\text{id}], [\varphi_2] : (a, b, c, d) \mapsto (c, d, a, b), \\ [\varphi_3] : (a, b, c, d) \mapsto (d, c, b, a), \end{array} \right\}$$

when thought of as acting on the trace-based coordinates for $\mathcal{T}(N_{1,3})$.

Lemma 12. *The subgroups F and $\text{Stab}(\Delta)$ generate the whole mapping class group $\Gamma(N_{1,3})$.*

Proof. Given an arbitrary element $[h] \in \Gamma(N_{1,3})$, the action of $[h]$ on $(a, b, c, d) = [X, f] \in \mathcal{T}(N_{1,3})$ produces another Markoff quad $(\bar{a}, \bar{b}, \bar{c}, \bar{d})$ corresponding to the traces of $(h_*(\alpha), h_*(\beta), h_*(\gamma), h_*(\delta))$. Since the four flips $[f_i]$ generate all Markoff quads associated to the Fuchsian representation for X , there is an element $[g] \in F$ such that $[g] \circ [h] = [g \circ h]$ simply permutes a, b, c, d . By choosing X to be a surface where there are only four simple one-sided geodesics with traces $\{a, b, c, d\}$ (e.g.: the $(4, 4, 4, 4)$ surface), we see that $[g \circ h] \in \text{Stab}(\Delta)$. \square

Lemma 13. *F is a normal subgroup of $\Gamma(N_{1,3})$.*

Proof. Note that it suffices to show that $\text{Stab}(\Delta)$ preserves $\{[f_1], [f_2], [f_3], [f_4]\}$. We perform this check for $[f_1]$, the rest follow by symmetry:

$$[\varphi_1]^{-1} \circ [f_1] \circ [\varphi_1] = [f_2], [\varphi_2]^{-1} \circ [f_1] \circ [\varphi_2] = [f_3], \text{ and } [\varphi_3]^{-1} \circ [f_1] \circ [\varphi_3] = [f_4].$$

□

Since F and Stab generate $\Gamma(N_{1,3})$ and their intersection is the trivial group, we obtain the following result:

Theorem 14. $\Gamma(N_{1,3}) = F \rtimes \text{Stab}(\Delta) \cong (\mathbb{Z}_2 * \mathbb{Z}_2 * \mathbb{Z}_2 * \mathbb{Z}_2) \rtimes (\mathbb{Z}_2 \times \mathbb{Z}_2) \cong \mathbb{Z}_2 * (\mathbb{Z}_2 \times \mathbb{Z}_2)$.
In particular:

$$\begin{aligned} \Gamma(N_{1,3}) &\cong \left\langle \begin{array}{c} f_1, f_2, f_3, f_4, \\ g, h \end{array} \left| \begin{array}{l} f_1^2 = f_2^2 = f_3^2 = f_4^2 = g^2 = h^2 = 1, gh = hg \\ g^{-1}f_1g = f_2, h^{-1}f_1h = f_3, g^{-1}f_3g = f_4 \end{array} \right. \right\rangle \\ &\cong \langle f, g, h \mid f^2 = g^2 = h^2 = 1, gh = hg \rangle. \end{aligned}$$

2.6. The moduli space. Recall that the moduli space $\mathcal{M}(N_{1,3})$ of hyperbolic structures on $N_{1,3}$ is given by $\mathcal{T}(N_{1,3})/\Gamma(N_{1,3})$. Since F is a normal subgroup of $\Gamma(N_{1,3})$, the space $\mathcal{T}(N_{1,3})/F$ must be a finite cover of $\mathcal{M}(N_{1,3})$. To better see what $\mathcal{T}(N_{1,3})/F$ looks like, we first define another global coordinate chart for $\mathcal{T}(N_{1,3})$.

Lemma 15. *The Teichmüller space $\mathcal{T}(N_{1,3})$ may be real-analytically identified with the following (open) 3-simplex:*

$$\{(H_a, H_b, H_c, H_d) \in \mathbb{R}_+^4 \mid H_a + H_b + H_c + H_d = 1\},$$

we call this the horocyclic coordinate for $\mathcal{T}(N_{1,3})$.

Proof. The explicit diffeomorphisms between the horocyclic coordinates and the trace coordinates is given as follows:

$$\begin{aligned} H_a &= \sqrt{\frac{a}{bcd}} = \frac{a}{a+b+c+d}, H_b = \sqrt{\frac{b}{acd}} = \frac{b}{a+b+c+d} \\ H_c &= \sqrt{\frac{c}{abd}} = \frac{c}{a+b+c+d}, H_d = \sqrt{\frac{d}{abc}} = \frac{d}{a+b+c+d}, \end{aligned}$$

and the inverse map is given by:

$$a = \sqrt{\frac{H_a}{H_b H_c H_d}}, b = \sqrt{\frac{H_b}{H_a H_c H_d}}, c = \sqrt{\frac{H_c}{H_a H_b H_d}}, d = \sqrt{\frac{H_d}{H_a H_b H_c}}.$$

□

Remark 6. The horocyclic coordinates are so named because they correspond to the lengths of horocyclic segments on the length 1 horocycles at the cusps of a marked surface $[X, f]$. Coupled with the labeling in figure 6, figure 8 illustrates this correspondence.

Theorem 16. *The moduli space $\mathcal{M}(N_{1,3})$ of a thrice-punctured projective plane is homeomorphic to an open 3-ball with an open hemisphere of order 2 orbifold points glued on, and a line of orbifold points running straight through the center of this 3-ball — joining two antipodal points of this orbifold hemisphere. The orbifold points on this line are of order 2, except for the very center point of the 3-ball, which is order 4.*

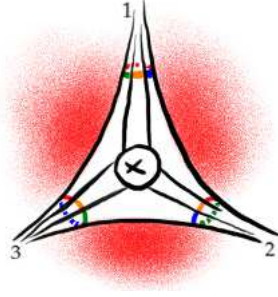


FIGURE 8. Horocyclic segments (each) of length H_a, H_b, H_c, H_d .

Proof. In the horocyclic coordinates described in Lemma 15, the flips generating F act as follows:

$$\begin{aligned} [f_1] : (H_a, H_b, H_c, H_d) &\mapsto (1 - H_a, H_b \frac{H_a}{1 - H_a}, H_c \frac{H_a}{1 - H_a}, H_d \frac{H_a}{1 - H_a}), \\ [f_2] : (H_a, H_b, H_c, H_d) &\mapsto (H_a \frac{H_b}{1 - H_b}, 1 - H_b, H_c \frac{H_b}{1 - H_b}, H_d \frac{H_b}{1 - H_b}), \\ [f_3] : (H_a, H_b, H_c, H_d) &\mapsto (H_a \frac{H_c}{1 - H_c}, H_b \frac{H_c}{1 - H_c}, 1 - H_c, H_d \frac{H_c}{1 - H_c}), \\ [f_4] : (H_a, H_b, H_c, H_d) &\mapsto (H_a \frac{H_d}{1 - H_d}, H_b \frac{H_d}{1 - H_d}, H_c \frac{H_d}{1 - H_d}, 1 - H_d). \end{aligned}$$

From this, we see that the fixed points of $[f_1], [f_2], [f_3], [f_4]$ are respectively given by imposing the following conditions on the horocyclic coordinates:

$$H_a = \frac{1}{2}, H_b = \frac{1}{2}, H_c = \frac{1}{2}, H_d = \frac{1}{2}.$$

The region in $\mathcal{T}(N_{1,3})$ enclosed by these four planes is therefore a fundamental domain for $\mathcal{T}(N_{1,3})/F$. In this case, this fundamental domain is an octahedron. Since $[f_1]$ acts by swapping the two regions separated by $H_a = \frac{1}{2}$, the image of these fixed points in $\mathcal{T}(N_{1,3})/F$ are order 2 (reflection) orbifold points. Similar comments hold for each of the $[f_i]$. Thus, $\mathcal{T}(N_{1,3})/F$ is an open octahedron with four triangles of order 2 orbifold points glued onto a collection of four non-adjacent sides.

Finally, by noting that $\text{Stab}(\Delta)$ acts on the horocyclic coordinates by:

$$\begin{aligned} [\varphi_1] : (H_a, H_b, H_c, H_d) &\mapsto (H_b, H_a, H_d, H_c), \\ [\varphi_2] : (H_a, H_b, H_c, H_d) &\mapsto (H_c, H_d, H_a, H_b), \\ [\varphi_3] : (H_a, H_b, H_c, H_d) &\mapsto (H_d, H_c, H_b, H_a). \end{aligned}$$

We obtain the desired result. \square

Remark 7. The interior 3-ball of $\mathcal{M}(N_{1,3})$ may be geometrically interpreted as the set of 3-cusped projective planes which have a unique unordered 4-tuple of geodesics whose flips are strictly longer.

3. ANALYSIS ON THE CURVE COMPLEX

Given a Markoff map ϕ , for every edge $e = \{\alpha, \beta, \gamma\}$ fix an oriented edge

$$\vec{e} = \{\alpha, \beta, \gamma; \delta' \rightarrow \delta\} \text{ to satisfy } |d'| \geq |d|,$$

where as usual $(a, b, c, d) = (\phi(\alpha), \phi(\beta), \phi(\gamma), \phi(\delta))$. For most edges, this choice is canonical, and for edges with equality in $|d'| = |d|$, an arbitrary orientation is chosen. This produces an orientation on Ω^1 , where edges may be thought of as pointing from 3-cells corresponding to longer geodesics to 3-cells corresponding to shorter geodesics. Thus, analysis of the dynamics (in terms of the directions) of these edges informs us about the behaviour of geodesic length growth for ϕ .

The following lemma gives alternative algebraic characterisations of this trace comparison.

Lemma 17. *For a Markoff quad $(a, b, c, d) \in \mathbb{C}^4$, the following conditions are equivalent:*

$$\operatorname{Re}\left(\frac{a+b+c+d'}{abc}\right) \geq \operatorname{Re}\left(\frac{a+b+c+d}{abc}\right) \Leftrightarrow \operatorname{Re}\left(\frac{d'}{a+b+c+d'}\right) \geq \frac{1}{2} \Leftrightarrow |d'| \geq |d|.$$

Proof. The edge relation (18) proves the first equivalence. Furthermore (18) also proves that $\operatorname{Im}\left(\frac{a+b+c+d'}{abc}\right) = -\operatorname{Im}\left(\frac{a+b+c+d}{abc}\right)$ hence the first inequality is equivalent to

$$\left|\frac{a+b+c+d'}{abc}\right| \geq \left|\frac{a+b+c+d}{abc}\right|$$

which is equivalent to

$$\left|\frac{(a+b+c+d')^2}{abc}\right| \geq \left|\frac{(a+b+c+d)^2}{abc}\right|.$$

By the vertex relation (17), this is precisely $|d'| \geq |d|$. □

3.1. Local analysis.

Definition 2. *Call a vertex with*

- *all outward pointed oriented edges a source,*
- *precisely three outwardly pointed oriented edges a fork,*
- *precisely two outwardly pointed oriented edges a saddle,*
- *precisely one outwardly pointed oriented edge a funnel, and*
- *all inwardly pointed oriented edges a sink.*

Lemma 18 (Source Lemma). *There are no sources.*

Proof. Given such a vertex with adjoining 3-cells A, B, C, D , the vertex relation (17) gives:

$$\begin{aligned} 1 &= \operatorname{Re}\left(\frac{a+b+c+d}{abc} + \frac{a+b+c+d}{abd} + \frac{a+b+c+d}{acd} + \frac{a+b+c+d}{bcd}\right) \\ &\geq \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = 2 \end{aligned}$$

which is a contradiction. □

Remark 8. In the Teichmüller component, Markoff maps take on real positive values and the proof of Lemma 18 (Source Lemma) shows that any vertex has at most one outgoing edge. This means that Fuchsian Markoff maps can have at most one sink (given some choice of orientation). We later show in theorem 23 that a sink always exists, and this may be geometrically interpreted as saying that there is a unique (up to permutation) Markoff quad (a, b, c, d) for any 3-cusped projective plane where the flips of a, b, c of d are (non-strictly) longer. Vertices with three outgoing edges, however, do exist: consider the Markoff quad $(a, b, c, d) = \frac{i}{\sqrt{2}}(1, 1, 1, -2)$.

Lemma 19 (Sink Lemma). *At a sink vertex, a Markoff quad contains an element of magnitude less than or equal to 4.*

Proof. Let the real parts of

$$\frac{a+b+c+d}{abc}, \frac{a+b+c+d}{abd}, \frac{a+b+c+d}{acd}, \frac{a+b+c+d}{bcd},$$

respectively be $s \leq r \leq q \leq p$.

As this is a sink, we know that $p \leq \frac{1}{2}$. The fact that $s + r + q + p = 1$ and p being the largest of these four numbers tells us that $p \geq \frac{1}{4}$ and that the next largest number satisfies $q \geq \frac{1}{3}(1 - p)$. Therefore,

$$pq \geq \frac{1}{3}p(1 - p) \geq \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{1}{4} \times \frac{3}{4} = \frac{1}{16}.$$

Then, we see that:

$$\frac{1}{|cd|} = \left| \frac{a+b+c+d}{bcd} \right| \times \left| \frac{a+b+c+d}{acd} \right| \geq pq \geq \frac{1}{16}.$$

Therefore, $|cd| \leq 16$ and the lesser of the magnitudes of these two traces must be less than or equal to 4. \square

Lemma 20 (Fork and Saddle Lemma). *Given a vertex $\{\alpha, \beta, \gamma, \delta\}$ with (at least) two outgoing oriented edges*

$$\{\alpha, \beta, \gamma; \delta' \rightarrow \delta\} \text{ and } \{\alpha, \beta, \delta; \gamma' \rightarrow \gamma\},$$

then the 2-cell $\{\alpha, \beta\}$ lies in $\Omega_{\Phi}^2(4)$ and at least one of $\{\alpha\}, \{\beta\}$ lies in $\Omega_{\Phi}^3(2)$.

Proof. The outwards pointing condition tells us that:

$$\left| \frac{c}{a+b+c+d} \right| \geq \frac{1}{2} \text{ and } \left| \frac{d}{a+b+c+d} \right| \geq \frac{1}{2}.$$

Multiplying these terms together, we have:

$$\left| \frac{cd}{(a+b+c+d)^2} \right| = \frac{1}{|ab|} \geq \frac{1}{4} \Rightarrow |ab| \leq 4 \Rightarrow \min\{|a|, |b|\} \leq 2.$$

\square

3.2. Global analysis.

Lemma 21 (Connectedness). *For $k \geq 2$, the cell complex composed of all the 3-cells in $\Omega_\Phi^3(k)$ is connected.*

Proof. Assume that $\Omega_\Phi^3(k)$ isn't connected and consider a shortest path of oriented edges between two distinct connected components:

$$\vec{e}_1, \vec{e}_2, \dots, \vec{e}_{p-1}, \vec{e}_p.$$

Note that by assumption, any 3-cell X that contains one of these edges must satisfy $|\phi(X)| > k$.

If $p = 1$, then $\vec{e}_1 = \{\alpha, \beta, \gamma; \delta \rightarrow \delta'\}$ such that $|d|, |d'| \leq k$. Then the edge relation (18) gives $abc = (a + b + c + d) + (a + b + c + d')$ hence:

$$\begin{aligned} \sqrt{k^3} &< \sqrt{|abc|} \leq \frac{|a + b + c + d| + |a + b + c + d'|}{\sqrt{|abc|}} \\ &= \sqrt{|d|} + \sqrt{|d'|} \leq 2\sqrt{k} \\ &\Rightarrow k^3 \leq 4k \Rightarrow k \leq 2, \end{aligned}$$

where the first equality uses the vertex relation (17). This contradicts the assumption.

On the other hand, if $p \geq 2$, then \vec{e}_1 must point away from \vec{e}_2 and \vec{e}_p must point away from \vec{e}_{p-1} . But this means that at least one of the interior vertices of the path $\{\vec{e}_n\}_{n=1, \dots, p}$ must have two arrows pointing away from it, and hence by the Lemma 20 (Fork and Saddle Lemma) one of the adjacent 3-cells X of this vertex must satisfy $|\phi(X)| \leq 2$, thus contradicting the assumption. \square

Lemma 22 (Infinite rays). *Given an infinite ray of oriented edges $\{\vec{e}_n\}_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$ such that each \vec{e}_n is directed towards \vec{e}_{n+1} , then this ray either:*

- (1) eventually spirals along the boundary of some 2-cell $\{\xi, \eta\} \in \Omega_\Phi^2(4)$, or
- (2) eventually enters and remains on the boundary of some 3-cell $\{\xi\} \in \Omega_\Phi^3(2)$, or
- (3) there are infinitely many 3-cells in $\Omega_\Phi^3(2)$.

Proof. We begin by four-colouring Ω^3 with the colours $\alpha, \beta, \gamma, \delta$. In particular, we label the 3-cells meeting $\{\vec{e}_n\}$ by $\{\alpha_i\}, \{\beta_j\}, \{\gamma_k\}, \{\delta_l\}$ where the letter type is determined by the colour of the cell and the subscripts grow according to how early we encounter this 3-cell as we traverse along $\{\vec{e}_n\}$.

At each vertex along $\{\vec{e}_n\}$, we encounter six 2-cells of different colour-types:

$$\{\alpha\beta, \alpha\gamma, \alpha\delta, \beta\gamma, \beta\delta, \gamma\delta\}.$$

Now consider all the 2-cells that we encounter as we go along $\{\vec{e}_n\}$. Since $\{\vec{e}_n\}$ does not repeat its edges, if we ever meet only finitely many 2-cells of a certain colour-type, then $\{\vec{e}_n\}$ eventually just stays on the last 2-cell we meet of that cell-type. This also means that we can't meet only finitely many 2-cells of two different colour-types because we must then stay on two distinct 2-cells - impossible because the intersection of any two 2-cells is either empty or consists of a single edge.

Proof of (1): Assume that we encounter only finitely many 2-cells of the (without loss of generality) $\alpha\beta$ colour-type and that the 2-cell that we stay on is (with a little notation abuse) $\{\alpha, \beta\}$. This means that the vertices of $\{\vec{e}_n\}$ eventually take the following form:

$$\dots, \{\alpha, \beta, \gamma_i, \delta_j\}, \{\alpha, \beta, \gamma_{i+1}, \delta_j\}, \{\alpha, \beta, \gamma_{i+1}, \delta_{j+1}\}, \{\alpha, \beta, \gamma_{i+2}, \delta_{j+1}\}, \dots$$

and the sequences $\{c_i\}, \{d_j\}$ are (monotonically) non-increasing due to the directions of the oriented edges. Alternatively, we phrase this as the statements that:

$$\operatorname{Re} \left(\frac{c_i}{a + b + c_i + d_j} \right) \geq \frac{1}{2} \text{ and } \operatorname{Re} \left(\frac{d_j}{a + b + c_{i+1} + d_j} \right) \geq \frac{1}{2},$$

noting that the latter statement implies that:

$$2\sqrt{|d_j|} \geq \frac{|a + b + c_{i+1} + d_j|}{\sqrt{|d_j|}} = \sqrt{|abc_{i+1}|}.$$

Now, if the sequence $\{c_i\}$ is bounded below by 2, it must converge. Thus for any $\epsilon > 0$, by choosing i to be sufficiently large, $\sqrt{|c_{i+1}|} \leq \sqrt{|c_i|} \leq \sqrt{|c_{i+1}|} + \epsilon$. Then the edge relation (18) for $\{\alpha, \beta, \delta_j; \gamma_i \rightarrow \gamma_{i+1}\}$ tells us that:

$$\begin{aligned} \sqrt{|abd_j|} &\leq \frac{|a + b + c_i + d_j|}{\sqrt{|abd_j|}} + \frac{|a + b + c_{i+1} + d_j|}{\sqrt{|abd_j|}} \\ &= \sqrt{|c_i|} + \sqrt{|c_{i+1}|} \leq 2\sqrt{|c_{i+1}|} + \epsilon. \end{aligned}$$

Combining this with the inequality above, we see that:

$$|ab| \leq \frac{4\sqrt{|c_{i+1}|} + 2\epsilon}{\sqrt{|c_{i+1}|}} \leq 4 + \sqrt{2}\epsilon.$$

Therefore, $|ab| \leq 4$.

Proof of (2): We have covered the case where we meet only finitely many 2-cells of one of the colour-types. The alternative is that we meet infinitely many 2-cells of all six colour-types, and we produce from this four sequences of 3-cells:

$$\{\{\alpha_i\}\}, \{\{\beta_j\}\}, \{\{\gamma_k\}\}, \{\{\delta_l\}\}$$

The second case arises when one of these sequences is finite — that is, we stick to the surface of some 3-cell. Assume without loss of generality that this is for the colour α , and by truncating our ray (and abusing notation), we may take $a_j = a = \phi(\{\alpha\})$ for all j . Moreover, unless we're in case 3, we may further truncate our ray so that the non-increasing sequence $\{|b_j|\}, \{|c_k|\}, \{|d_l|\}$ remains bounded above 2. Then the same analysis tells us that:

$$(27) \quad |ab_i|, |ac_j|, |ac_k| \rightarrow 4,$$

and we can see from this that $|a| \leq 2$.

Proof of (3): Finally, in the case that we meet infinitely many 3-cells of every colour-type, assume that the monotonically non-increasing sequences given by $\{|a_i|\}, \{|b_j|\}, \{|c_k|\}, \{|d_l|\}$ are bounded below by 2 and hence converge. The same analysis as in case one tells us that

$$|a_i b_j|, |a_i c_k|, |a_i d_l|, |b_j c_k|, |b_j d_l|, |c_k d_l| \rightarrow 4,$$

and since these numbers are the bound below by 2, we see that:

$$|\alpha_i|, |b_j|, |c_k|, |d_l| \rightarrow 2.$$

Now, for the oriented edge $\{\alpha, \beta, \gamma; \delta \rightarrow \delta'\}$ sufficiently far along $\{\vec{e}_n\}$ so that $|a|, |b|, |c|, |d|, |d'|$ are each close to 2, the edge relation (18) tells us that:

$$\frac{a + b + c + d}{abc}, \frac{a + b + c + d'}{abc} \approx \frac{1}{2}.$$

By symmetry, this also holds for:

$$\frac{a + b + c + d}{abc}, \frac{a + b + c + d}{abd}, \frac{a + b + c + d}{acd}, \frac{a + b + c + d}{bcd} \approx \frac{1}{2}.$$

By multiplying pairs of these terms and invoking the vertex relation (17), we obtain that:

$$ab, ac, ad, bc, bd, cd \approx 4,$$

and hence either a, b, c, d are approximately all 2 or all -2 . But the vertex relation (17) then tells us that

$$64 \approx (a + b + c + d)^2 \approx abcd \approx 16,$$

giving us the desired contradiction for our assumption that these sequences could be bounded below by 2.

In particular, this shows us that we must touch some 3-cell in $\Omega_\Phi^3(2)$, and the subsequent infinitely many 3-cells of the same colour as X must all be in $\Omega_\Phi^3(2)$. \square

Theorem 23. *The set of 3-cells $\Omega_\Phi^3(4)$ is non-empty. Further, if $\Omega_\Phi^3(2) = \emptyset$, then there is a unique sink.*

Proof. If $\Omega_\Phi^3(2)$ is non-empty then we're done. But if it is empty, then Lemma 22 (Infinite rays) tells us that following oriented edges according to their directions must eventually result in a sink. If there are multiple sinks, they obviously cannot be distance 1 from each other. And one of the interior vertices of any path joining two sinks must have two arrows coming out of it and hence by Lemma 20 (Fork and Saddle Lemma), the set $\Omega_\Phi^3(2)$ is non-empty. \square

3.3. Fibonacci growth. The goal of this subsection is to define and establish *Fibonacci growth* (in keeping with Bowditch's Fibonacci growth for Markoff triples [4]) for BQ-Markoff maps defined in (24), and to use these growth rates to prove McShane identities and length spectrum growth rates. It should be noted that the Fibonacci growth rate that we define and prove here is stronger than that obtained in [10], although only the weaker version is needed to prove Theorem 2.

Given an edge $e \in \Omega^1$, define the *Fibonacci function* $F_e : \Omega^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ by:

- (i) $F_e(\alpha) = 1$ if $e = \{\alpha, \beta, \gamma\}$.
- (ii) For $\{\alpha, \beta, \gamma, \delta \rightarrow \delta'\} \in \bar{\Omega}^1$ oriented so that it points away from e (or is either of the two possible oriented edges for e itself)

$$F_e(\{\delta\}) = F_e(\{\alpha\}) + F_e(\{\beta\}) + F_e(\{\gamma\}).$$

Hence $F_e : \Omega^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ takes the value of 1 for the three 3-cells in Ω^3 that contain e and subsequently define values for the rest of the tree by assigning to every hitherto unassigned 3-cell meeting three assigned 3-cells at some vertex the sum of the values of those already assigned 3-cells.

Definition 3. Given a function $f : \Omega^3 \rightarrow [0, \infty)$ and $\Omega' \subset \Omega^3$, we say that f has:

- a lower Fibonacci bound on Ω' if there's some positive κ such that:

$$\frac{1}{\kappa} F_e(X) \leq f(X) \text{ for all but finitely many } X \in \Omega';$$

- an upper Fibonacci bound on Ω' if there's some positive κ such that:

$$f(X) \leq \kappa F_e(X) \text{ for all } X \in \Omega';$$

- Fibonacci growth on Ω' if there's some positive κ such that:

$$\frac{1}{\kappa} F_e(X) \leq f(X) \leq \kappa F_e(X) \text{ for all but finitely many } X \in \Omega';$$

or in other words: it has both lower and upper Fibonacci bound. We also opt to omit "on Ω' " whenever $\Omega' = \Omega^3$.

We assumed the choice of an edge e for these definitions, and now show that the existence of a κ satisfying these conditions is independent of this choice.

Lemma 24. Given some edge e that is the intersection of the three 3-cells X_1, X_2, X_3 and a function $f : \Omega^3 \rightarrow [0, \infty)$ satisfying:

$$f(D) \leq f(A) + f(B) + f(C) + 2c, \quad 0 \leq c,$$

where A, B, C, D meet at the same vertex and D is strictly farther from e than A, B, C . Then:

$$f(X) \leq (M + c)F_e(X) - c, \text{ for all } X \in \Omega^3,$$

where $M = \max\{f(X_1), f(X_2), f(X_3)\}$.

Proof. We prove this by induction on the distance of a region from e . The base case is due to:

$$f(X_i) \leq (\max\{f(X_1), f(X_2), f(X_3)\} + c) - c.$$

The induction step is similarly established:

$$f(D) \leq (M + c)(F_e(A) + F_e(B) + F_e(C)) - 3c + 2c = (M + c)F_e(D) - c.$$

□

Note that by essentially the same proof, we obtain the following result:

Lemma 25. Given some edge e that is the intersection of the three 3-cells X_1, X_2, X_3 and a function $f : \Omega^3 \rightarrow [0, \infty)$ satisfying:

$$f(D) \geq f(A) + f(B) + f(C) - 2c, \quad 0 \leq c < m := \min\{f(X_1), f(X_2), f(X_3)\},$$

where A, B, C, D meet at the same vertex and D is strictly farther from e than A, B, C . Then:

$$f(X) \geq (m - c)F_e(X) + c, \text{ for all } X \in \Omega^3.$$

However, this is insufficient for our purposes. We shall require:

Lemma 26. *Given some oriented edge \vec{e} that is the intersection of the three 3-cells X_1, X_2, X_3 and a function $f : \Omega^3 \rightarrow [0, \infty)$ satisfying:*

$$f(D) \geq f(A) + f(B) + f(C) - 2c, \quad 0 \leq 2c < \mu := \min\{f(X_i) + f(X_j)\}_{i \neq j},$$

where A, B, C, D meet at the same vertex and D is strictly farther from e than A, B, C . Then:

$$f(X) \geq (\mu - 2c)F_e(X) + c, \quad \text{for all } X \in \Omega_-^3(\vec{e}) - \Omega_0^3(\vec{e}).$$

Proof. We first use induction to show that any two adjacent 3-cells in $\Omega_-^3(\vec{e})$ satisfy:

$$f(X) + f(Y) \geq (\mu - 2c)(F_e(X) + F_e(Y)) + 2c.$$

The base case where X and Y are both in $\Omega_0(e)$ follows from the definition of μ . We proceed by induction on the total distance of X and Y from e . Assume that Y is farther than X from e . The tree structure of $\Omega_-^3(\vec{e})$ means that there is a unique closest vertex between the edge e and the face $X \cap Y$. Denote the two other 3-cells at this vertex by W and Z , we then have:

$$\begin{aligned} f(X) + f(Y) &\geq f(X) + f(W) + f(X) + f(Z) - 2c \\ &\geq (\mu - 2c)(F_e(X) + F_e(W) + F_e(X) + F_e(Z)) + 4c - 2c \\ &= (\mu - 2c)(F_e(X) + F_e(Y)) + 2c, \end{aligned}$$

completing the induction.

Now consider a 3-cell $D \in \Omega_-^3(\vec{e}) - \Omega_0^3(e)$, and denote by A, B, C the three other 3-cells meeting D at the closest vertex between e and D . Then we have:

$$\begin{aligned} f(D) &\geq \frac{1}{2}(f(A) + f(B) + f(C) + f(D) - 2c) \\ &\geq \frac{1}{2}(\mu - 2c)(F_e(A) + F_e(B) + F_e(C) + F_e(D)) + 2c - c \\ &= (\mu - 2c)F_e(D) + c. \end{aligned}$$

□

Since for any edge e' , the function $F_{e'}$ satisfies the criteria for these last two lemmas, we see that there is some $\kappa > 0$ such that:

$$\frac{1}{\kappa}F_e(X) \leq F_{e'}(X) \leq \kappa F_e(X), \quad \text{for all } X \in \Omega^3.$$

Which shows that Definition 3 is indeed independent of the choice of the edge e .

Lemma 27. *If a function $f : \Omega^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^+$ has a lower Fibonacci bound, then for any $\sigma > 3$, the following sum converges:*

$$\sum_{X \in \Omega} f(X)^{-\sigma} < \infty.$$

Proof. It suffices for us to show that this sum converges for $f = F_e$. We do this by bounding the growth of the level sets of F_e . We will prove that:

$$(28) \quad \text{Card} \{ X \in \Omega^3 \mid F_e(X) = n \} < 4J_2(n)$$

where J_k is the Jordan totient function. Hence

$$\sum_{X \in \Omega} F_e(X)^{-\sigma} < \sum_{n \geq 1} 4J_2(n)n^{-\sigma} = \frac{4\zeta(\sigma-2)}{\zeta(\sigma)}$$

for ζ the Riemann zeta function, and the sum converges for $\sigma > 3$.

For the remainder of this proof, we think of F_e not just as a function on the 3-cells Ω^3 , but also as a set-valued function on the 1-cells, where it assigns to each edge $\{\alpha, \beta, \gamma\} \in \Omega^1$ the unordered 3-tuple $\{F_e(\{\alpha\}), F_e(\{\beta\}), F_e(\{\gamma\})\}$.

When $n > 1$, there is a 1 : 3 correspondence between

$$\{X \in \Omega^3 \mid F_e(X) = n\} \text{ and } \{\{\alpha, \beta, \gamma\} \in \Omega^1 \mid \max F_e(\{\alpha, \beta, \gamma\}) = n\}$$

defined by assigning to $X \in \Omega^3$ the three edges closest to e that lie on X . By uniqueness up to symmetry of values of F_e on paths in Ω , the preimage of any unordered triple $\{l, m, n\}$ in the image of F_e has cardinality at most:

- 1, if $\{l, m, n\} = \{1, 1, 1\}$,
- 6, if $\{l, m, n\} = \{1, 1, n\}$ and
- 12, if $\{l, m, n\}$ are all distinct integers.

Thus, the relation given by assigning to a 3-cell X the unordered 3-tuples of values of F_e on the edges on X closest to e is at most 4 : 1. Any triple $\{l, m, n\}$ that is in the image of F_e must be relatively prime. Otherwise, a common factor would inductively propagate back to e and contradict the starting value of $\{1, 1, 1\}$. Thus, for $n > 1$,

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Card}\{X \in \Omega^3 \mid F_e(X) = n\} &\leq 4 \text{Card}\{\{l, m, n\} \mid l, m < n \text{ and } \gcd(l, m, n) = 1\} \\ &< 4 \text{Card}\{(l, m, n) \mid l, m \leq n \text{ and } \gcd(l, m, n) = 1\} \\ &= 4J_2(n), \text{ and (28) holds as required.} \end{aligned}$$

□

These results enable us to conclude that: if the function

$$\log^+ |\phi| : \Omega^3 \rightarrow [0, \infty)$$

satisfies the following inequality at every vertex $\{a, b, c, d\} \in \Omega^0$:

$$(29) \quad \log^+ |d| \leq \log^+ |a| + \log^+ |b| + \log^+ |c| + \log 16,$$

where $\log^+(x) := \max\{0, \log(x)\}$, then:

Lemma 28 (Upper Fibonacci bound). $\log^+ |\phi|$ has an upper Fibonacci bound on Ω^3 .

Proof. First note that (29) holds if $|d| \leq \min\{4|a|, 4|b|, 4|c|\}$. If $|d|$ is greater, then

$$\log^+ |abcd| = 2 \log |a + b + c + d| \geq 2 \log^+ (|d| - |a| - |b| - |c|) \geq 2 \log^+ \frac{1}{4}|d|.$$

Equation (29) follows immediately from rearranging the above line. □

Remark 9. The above proof is adapted from [31], it is possible to decrease the constant term $\log 16$ to $2 \log \frac{1}{2}(1 + \sqrt{13})$ in equation (29) using Bowditch's original proof in [4].

We now aim to show that $\log |\phi|$ has a lower Fibonacci bound, and introduce the following notation: given an oriented edge \vec{e} on Ω , the removal of the edge e from the tree in Ω results in two connected components. We denote the collection of 3-cells containing edges from the tree on the *head-side* of \vec{e} by

$$\Omega_+^3(\vec{e}); \text{ and } \Omega_-^3(\vec{e})$$

for the the collection of 3-cells containing edges from the tree on the *tail-side* of \vec{e} . We also use the notation $\Omega_0^3(e) = \Omega_+^3(\vec{e}) \cap \Omega_-^3(\vec{e})$ to refer to the three 3-cells containing e .

Lemma 29. *Given an oriented edge $\vec{e} \in \bar{\Omega}^1$ such that $\Omega_0^3(e) \cap \Omega_\phi^3(2) = \emptyset$, then $\Omega_\phi^3(2)$ lies on the head-side of e , that is:*

$$\Omega_\phi^3(2) \subseteq \Omega_+^3(\vec{e}).$$

Furthermore, all oriented edges in $\Omega_-^3(\vec{e})$ must point toward e .

Proof. Due to the connectedness of $\Omega_\phi^3(2)$, it must lie in either $\Omega_+^3(\vec{e})$ or $\Omega_-^3(\vec{e})$. If it lies on the tail side of \vec{e} then consider a shortest path containing \vec{e} and touching $\Omega_\phi^3(2)$. No 3-cell in $\Omega_\phi^3(2)$ may be in direct contact with \vec{e} as this would force the region on the other end of \vec{e} be in $\Omega_\phi^3(2)$ — yielding a contradiction.

Hence, we have a path of length at least 2 with outwardly oriented edges at the two end of this path. Thus resulting in at least one internal vertex with two outward pointing edges and hence an adjacent result in $\Omega_\phi^3(2)$. This then contradicts the assumption of “being shortest” that we placed on our path.

We have shown that $\Omega_\phi^3(2)$ is on the head-side of \vec{e} and by Lemma 20 (Fork and Saddle Lemma), every vertex on the tail-side of \vec{e} must have three incoming edges and one outgoing edge. Then Lemma 22 (Infinite rays) forces all of these edges to point toward e . \square

Lemma 30. *Given the hypotheses of the above result, define:*

$$\mu := \min \{ \log^+ |\phi(X_i)| + \log^+ |\phi(X_j)| \mid X_k \in \Omega_0^3(\vec{e}) \} > 2 \log 2,$$

then for every tail-side 3-cell $X \in \Omega_-^3(\vec{e}) - \Omega_0^3(e)$, we have:

$$\log^+ |\phi(X)| \geq (\mu - 2 \log 2) F_e(X) + \log 2,$$

and hence $\log^+ |\phi|$ has a lower Fibonacci bound over $\Omega_-^3(\vec{e})$.

Proof. Let $\{\alpha\}, \{\beta\}, \{\gamma\}, \{\delta\} \in \Omega_-^3(\vec{e})$ be the adjacent 3-cells to an arbitrarily chosen tail-side vertex, such that $\{\delta\}$ is farthest from e . Then we know from every edge being naturally directed towards e that:

$$\sqrt{\frac{|\delta|}{|\alpha\beta\gamma|}} \geq \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow \log |\delta| \geq \log |\alpha| + \log |\beta| + \log |\gamma| - 2 \log 2.$$

Since this is satisfied for every tail-side vertex, Lemma 26 then gives the desired conclusion. \square

Fix an arbitrary 2-cell $\{\alpha, \beta\} \in \Omega^2$, its boundary is a bi-infinite path which we label by $\{e_n\}_{n \in \mathbb{Z}}$. Each edge e_n is the intersection of three distinct 3-cells, two of which are $\{\alpha\}, \{\beta\}$ and the last we'll denote by $\{\gamma_n\}$.

Lemma 31 (Growth along a face). *Given the above setup, then:*

- (1) *If $ab \notin [0, 4]$, then either $|c_n|$ grows exponentially as $n \rightarrow \pm\infty$ or $c_n = 0$.*
- (2) *If $ab \in [0, 4)$, then $|c_n|$ remains bounded.*
- (3) *If $ab = 4$, then $c_n = A + Bn - (a + b)n^2$ for some $A, B \in \mathbb{C}$.*

Proof. The edge relation (18) then tells us that:

$$c_{n+1} + (2 - ab)c_n + c_{n-1} + 2(a + b) = 0.$$

If $ab \neq 0, 4$, we may solve for this difference equation:

$$(30) \quad c_n = A\lambda^n + B\lambda^{-n} - \frac{2(a+b)}{4-ab}, \text{ where } \lambda^{\pm 1} = \frac{1}{2}(ab - 2 \pm \sqrt{ab(ab-4)}).$$

Case (1): Assume that $ab \notin [0, 4]$. Since $ab = (\lambda^{\frac{1}{2}} + \lambda^{-\frac{1}{2}})^2$, then the fact that $|\lambda| = 1$ if and only if $ab \in [0, 4]$ means that $|\lambda| \neq 1$. Thus, to show that $|c_n|$ grows exponentially, it suffices to show that neither A or B equals 0. We prove this by contradiction: assume without loss of generality that $B = 0$ and that $|\lambda| > 1$, then

$$c_n = A\lambda^n - \frac{2(a+b)}{4-ab}.$$

Substituting this into equation (6) and taking the limit as $n \rightarrow -\infty$, we obtain that:

$$\left(\frac{ab(a+b)}{4-ab}\right)^2 = 4ab \left(\frac{a+b}{4-ab}\right)^2.$$

By assumption, $ab \neq 0, 4$ and therefore $a + b \neq 0$. This in turn means that $c_n = A\lambda^n$. Substituting this into equation (6) shows that either $A = 0$ or $|\lambda| = 1$. Since $|\lambda| > 1$, we conclude that $c_n = 0$ for all n .

Case (2): If $ab \in (0, 4)$, then $|\lambda| = 1$ and by equation (30), $|c_n|$ is bounded above by $|A| + |B| + \left|\frac{2(a+b)}{4-ab}\right|$. If $ab = 0$, we assume without loss of generality that $b = 0$. Then by the vertex relation (17), $c_n + c_{n-1} + a = 0$ and the sequence is either constant or oscillates between two values.

Case (3): For $ab = 4$, simply solving for the edge relation (18) as a difference equation yields the desired expression for c_n . \square

Definition 4. *Given a Markoff map ϕ , we call the smallest subtree T_ϕ in Ω^1 containing all of the sinks, forks and saddles of ϕ the (minimal) attracting subtree.*

Theorem 32 (Finite attracting subtree). *If $\phi \in \Phi_{BQ}$, then its attracting subtree is finite. In particular, if $\Omega_\phi^2(4)$ is empty, then T_ϕ is a sink.*

Proof. If $\Omega_\phi^2(4) = \emptyset$, then T_ϕ is the unique sink in Ω^0 . Otherwise, a path between two sinks would contain some vertex with at least two outward pointing oriented edges and hence be adjacent to a 2-cell in $\Omega_\phi^2(4)$ by Lemma 20 (Fork and Saddle Lemma).

Assume that $\Omega_\phi^2(4) \neq \emptyset$, the BQ condition states that $\Omega_\phi^2(4)$ is finite. Then let T denote the smallest (infinite) tree in Ω containing the boundaries of all the 2-cells in $\Omega_\phi^2(4)$. We claim that T must contain every sink, fork and saddle. Firstly, it's clear from Lemma 20 (Fork and Saddle Lemma) that every fork or saddle lies on

the boundary of some 2-cell in $\Omega_\phi^2(4)$ and hence in T .

Now take an arbitrary sink v . Since $\Omega_\phi^2(4)$ is non-empty, $\Omega_\phi^3(2)$ must also be non-empty. Consider the shortest path between $\Omega_\phi^3(2)$ and v , if the length of this path is 2 or more, then we reach a contradiction because there must be an internal vertex adjacent to a 2-cell in $\Omega_\phi^2(4)$ and hence a 3-cell in $\Omega_\phi^3(2)$. And if the length of this path is 1, then we contradict the connectedness of $\Omega_\phi^3(2)$. Hence v lies on the boundary of some 3-cell $A \in \Omega_\phi^3(2)$.

Now, thanks to the connectedness of $\Omega_\phi^3(2)$, the boundary of A must contain some 2-cell in $\Omega_\phi^2(4)$. Thus the shortest path from v to $\Omega_\phi^2(4)$ lies on the boundary of A . Note that the 3-cell at the tail of the chosen edge on this path closest to $\Omega_\phi^2(4)$ must point towards $\Omega_\phi^2(4)$ or else produce a closer 2-cell in $\Omega_\phi^2(4)$. Hence, by similar arguments as used in the previous paragraph, v must lie on the boundary of a 2-cell in $\Omega_\phi^2(4)$.

We now show that all but finitely many vertices are funnels. Observe that all but finitely many edges in T lie on the boundary of some 2-cell in $\Omega_\phi^2(4)$. Then Lemma 31 (Growth along a face) tells us that since $|\phi|$ grows exponentially as we traverse the boundary of a 2-cell, there can only be finitely many sinks. Further observe that by Lemma 22 (Infinite rays), every oriented edge outside of T must point into T . This immediately tells us that there can only be finitely many forks. Moreover, it means that along the boundary of any of the 2-cells in $\Omega_\phi^2(4)$, there must (in all but finitely many cases) be a sink in between two saddles. Hence, we see that the number of saddles is also finite and $T_\phi \subsetneq T$ is finite. \square

Theorem 33 (Fibonacci bound). *If $\phi \in \Phi_{BQ}$, then $\log^+ |\phi|$ has Fibonacci growth.*

Proof. Lemma 24 establishes the upper Fibonacci bound, and we need only prove the lower Fibonacci bound. If $\Omega_\phi^2(4) = \emptyset$, apply Lemma 30 to the four oriented edges pointing into the sink T_ϕ to obtain the desired Fibonacci lower bound. If not, then let T denote the smallest tree to contain the boundary of $\Omega_\phi^2(4)$. We first show that a Fibonacci lower bound holds over the set:

$$\Omega_0^3(T) := \{ \text{3-cells touching } T \}.$$

All but finitely many of the 3-cells in $\Omega_0^3(T)$ spiral around some 2-cell in $\Omega_\phi^2(4)$, and Lemma 31 (Growth along a face) tells us that $\log^+ |\phi|$ over each of these spirals grows linearly. Hence, for the spiral $\Omega_0^3(\{\alpha_i, \beta_i\}) - \{\{\alpha_i\}, \{\beta_i\}\}$ around $\{\alpha_i, \beta_i\} \in \Omega_\phi^2(4)$, we have:

$$\log^+ |\phi(X)| \geq \kappa_i F_e(X) + \mu_i,$$

where κ_i is a function of $|ab|$ and the minimum of F_e on this spiral around $\{\alpha_i, \beta_i\}$, and μ_i may be negative. Since there are finitely many such spirals, only finitely many 3-cells in $\Omega_0^3(T)$ not on a spiral and the minimum of $\log^+ |\phi|$ is greater than 0, we see that there exists some $\kappa > 0$ such that

$$\log^+ |\phi(X)| \geq \kappa F_e(X) \text{ for all } X \in \Omega_0^3(T).$$

Finally, label all the oriented edges touching but not contained in T by $\{\bar{e}_i\}$ (in order of increasing distance from e if you so wish), and for each \bar{e}_i , label the the

three 3-cells in $\Omega_0^3(\epsilon_i)$ by:

$$\Omega_0^3(\epsilon_i) = \{X_i, Y_i, Z_i\}, \text{ such that } \log^+ |\phi(X_i)| \leq \log^+ |\phi(Y_i)| \leq \log^+ |\phi(Z_i)|.$$

Then Lemma 30 tells us that for any 3-cell $X \in \Omega_-^3(\bar{\epsilon}_i)$,

$$\begin{aligned} \log^+ |\phi(X)| &\geq (\log |\phi(X_i)\phi(Y_i)| - \log(4))F_{e_i}(X), \text{ and hence} \\ &\geq \frac{\log |\phi(X_i)\phi(Y_i)| - \log(4)}{\max\{F_e(X_i), F_e(Y_i), F_e(Z_i)\}} F_e(X) > 0. \end{aligned}$$

Therefore, if we can show that

$$\inf_i \left\{ \frac{\log |\phi(X_i)\phi(Y_i)| - \log(4)}{\max\{F_e(X_i), F_e(Y_i), F_e(Z_i)\}} \right\} > 0$$

then we'll have shown that $\log^+ |\phi|$ has a lower Fibonacci bound over all of Ω^3 . And to see that this holds, first notice that by going out sufficiently far from e , we may effectively ignore the $\log(4)$ term. Then, because X_i and Y_i are in $\Omega_0^3(T)$, we see that:

$$\frac{\log |\phi(X_i)\phi(Y_i)|}{\max\{F_e(X_i), F_e(Y_i), F_e(Z_i)\}} \geq \frac{\kappa(F_e(X_i) + F_e(Y_i))}{\max\{F_e(X_i), F_e(Y_i), F_e(Z_i)\}} \geq \frac{\kappa}{2},$$

thus yielding the desired Fibonacci lower bound. \square

4. MAIN RESULTS

4.1. Systolic inequality.

Theorem 1 (Systolic inequality). *Let ρ denote a quasi-Fuchsian representation for a thrice-punctured projective plane, then*

$$(31) \quad \text{sys}(X_\rho) \leq 2 \operatorname{arcsinh}(2).$$

In particular, the unique maximum of the systole function over the moduli space of all hyperbolic thrice-punctured projective planes is $2 \operatorname{arcsinh}(2)$.

Proof. Any quasi-Fuchsian representation ρ induces a BQ-Markoff map ϕ . By Theorem 23, $\Omega_\phi^3(4)$ is non-empty: on the hyperbolic manifold X_ρ , there exists a one-sided simple geodesic γ with $|\operatorname{tr} A| = |2 \sinh \frac{1}{2} \ell_\gamma(X)| \leq 4$ and hence $\ell_\gamma(X) \leq 2 \operatorname{arcsinh}(2)$. Thus, the maximum of the systole length function over the set of BQ-Markoff maps is less than or equal to $2 \operatorname{arcsinh}(2)$.

To prove equality, consider the Markoff quad $(4, 4, 4, 4)$, which we know from Lemma 4 arises from a Fuchsian representation. Any new Markoff quad generated from $(4, 4, 4, 4)$ must be integral, and each entry is a positive multiple of 4. Thus, the corresponding Markoff map has 4 as its minimum. This in turn means that the shortest one-sided geodesic has length $2 \operatorname{arcsinh}(2)$. On the other hand, the shortest two-sided geodesic has trace $14 = 4 \times 4 - 2$, is of length $2 \operatorname{arccosh}(7) > 2 \operatorname{arcsinh}(2)$ and hence cannot be a systolic geodesic.

To prove the uniqueness of the maximum of the systole function over the moduli space $\mathcal{M}(N_{1,3})$, first recall from remark 8 that for any 3-cusped projective plane, there exists a positive real Markoff quad $(a, b, c, d) \in \mathbb{R}_+^4$ such that

$$\frac{a}{a+b+c+d}, \frac{b}{a+b+c+d}, \frac{c}{a+b+c+d}, \frac{d}{a+b+c+d} \leq \frac{1}{2}.$$

If $(a, b, c, d) \neq (4, 4, 4, 4)$ is a maximum of the systole function, we assume without loss of generality that $4 = a \leq b \leq c \leq d$ and $4 < d$. Define

$$0 \leq x_b = b - a \leq x_c = c - a \leq x_d = d - a \text{ and } 0 < x_d.$$

Expanding equation (6) in terms of these new quantities, we have:

$$(32) \quad x_b^2 + x_c^2 + x_d^2 = 32(x_d + x_c + x_b) + 14(x_b x_c + x_b x_d + x_c x_d) + 4x_b x_c x_d.$$

Since $x_b^2 \leq x_b x_c$ and $x_c^2 \leq x_c x_d$, we obtain from equation (32) that $x_d^2 \geq (32 + 13x_c)x_d$. Therefore:

$$d \geq 36 + 13x_c \geq 9 \max\{c, 4\} > a + b + c.$$

But this contradicts the fact that $\frac{d}{a+b+c+d} \leq \frac{1}{2}$. □

Remark 10. We can recognise the minimum of the systole geometrically due to its large symmetry group. Consider the spherical symmetric octahedron: the octahedron on the round two-sphere S^2 with great circle edges and full A_4 symmetry. Label the 6 vertices of this octahedron to get a symmetric element Σ in the moduli space $\mathcal{M}_{0,6}$, and note that the 6 labeled points are invariant under the antipodal map. There exists a unique hyperbolic cusped surface X with conformal structure Σ . And by the uniqueness of X , the vertex-fixing antipodal maps on S^2 uniformise to isometric \mathbb{Z}_2 -actions on X . The 4 greater circles on S^2 which lie in the plane orthogonal to the vector between the centers of any two opposing faces uniformise to simple closed geodesics $\gamma_1, \gamma_2, \gamma_3, \gamma_4 \in X$. By symmetry, each γ_i is invariant under antipodal \mathbb{Z}_2 -actions and descends to a geodesic $\bar{\gamma}_i \in X/\mathbb{Z}_2$, where X/\mathbb{Z}_2 is the desired 3-cusped projective plane. By symmetry, the four geodesics $\bar{\gamma}_i$ in X/\mathbb{Z}_2 have the same length, and hence their traces give rise to a Markoff quad (ℓ, ℓ, ℓ, ℓ) which is necessarily $(4, 4, 4, 4)$.

Remark 11. We stated in Remark 2 that the Fuchsian case of the above result was independently proven by Gendulpe in [7], using trigonometric techniques. It is a general fact that for orientable surfaces, the maximum of the systole function over the quasi-Fuchsian subset of the relative character variety is realised (only) on the Teichmüller slice. It is interesting to consider whether this is also true for non-orientable surfaces, in which case the quasi-Fuchsian result would follow as a corollary to the Fuchsian.

The argument for an orientable surface Σ proceeds as follows: the convex core for a quasi-Fuchsian representation ρ is bounded by two pleated hyperbolic surfaces homeomorphic to Σ . These pleated surfaces may be “unpleated” to form smooth hyperbolic surfaces, which necessarily have geodesics of length less than or equal to the systolic maximum. Since geodesics on these unpleated surfaces correspond to piecewise geodesics on their associated pleated surfaces, these piecewise geodesics may be shortened in X_ρ .

A key difficulty in extending to non-orientable Σ , is that the boundary of the convex core is a pleated surface that is homeomorphic to an orientable double cover of Σ , but is not necessarily the double cover of some (pleated) hyperbolic surface homeomorphic to Σ .

4.2. McShane Identity. Our method for proving Theorem 2 follows Bowditch [3, 4]. Starting with a 4-tuple of simple closed one-sided curves $\{\alpha, \beta, \gamma_0, \gamma_1\}$, consider the sequence of 4-tuples produced by repeatedly flipping γ_{2i} to get γ_{2i+2} and γ_{2i+1} to get γ_{2i+3} .

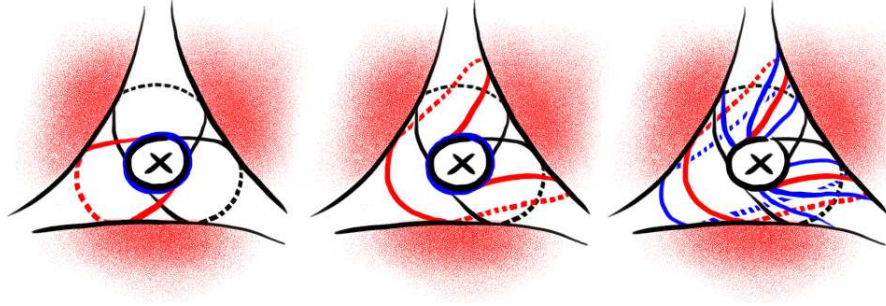


FIGURE 9. Flipping γ_{2i} followed by γ_{2i+1} .

In this manner, we obtain a sequence of Markoff quads:

$$(a, b, c_0, c_1), (a, b, c_2, c_1), (a, b, c_2, c_3), (a, b, c_4, c_3), (a, b, c_4, c_5), \dots$$

By comparing the vertex relation (17) at $\{\alpha, \beta, \gamma_k, \gamma_{k+1}\}$ and the edge relation (18) at $\{\alpha, \beta, \gamma_k\}$, we obtain that:

$$\frac{c_{k-1}}{a+b+c_{k-1}+c_k} = \frac{c_k}{a+b+c_k+c_{k+1}} + \frac{a}{a+b+c_k+c_{k+1}} + \frac{b}{a+b+c_k+c_{k+1}}.$$

In this decomposition for $\frac{c_{k-1}}{a+b+c_{k-1}+c_k}$, there is another summand of the same form but with shifted indices. Thus, starting with the the vertex relation (17), we may iteratively decompose terms of the form $\frac{c_{k-1}}{a+b+c_{k-1}+c_k}$ to obtain:

$$\begin{aligned} 1 &= \frac{c_0}{a+b+c_0+c_1} + \frac{c_1}{a+b+c_0+c_1} + \frac{a}{a+b+c_0+c_1} + \frac{b}{a+b+c_0+c_1} \\ &= \frac{c_1}{a+b+c_1+c_2} + \frac{a}{a+b+c_0+c_1} + \frac{b}{a+b+c_0+c_1} + \frac{a}{a+b+c_1+c_2} + \frac{b}{a+b+c_1+c_2} + \frac{c_1}{a+b+c_0+c_1} \\ &\quad \vdots \\ &= \frac{c_n}{a+b+c_n+c_{n+1}} + \sum_{i=0}^n \left(\frac{a}{a+b+c_i+c_{i+1}} + \frac{b}{a+b+c_i+c_{i+1}} \right) + \frac{c_1}{a+b+c_0+c_1}. \end{aligned}$$

Since the edge relation (18) for $\{\alpha, \beta, \gamma_n\}$ is a second order difference equation, we may explicitly compute

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{c_n}{a+b+c_n+c_{n+1}} = \frac{1}{1+\lambda}, \text{ where } \lambda = \frac{ab-2+\sqrt{ab(ab-4)}}{2}.$$

When we indefinitely apply this splitting algorithm to every summand that arises, we obtain a series known as a McShane identity.

Define the function $\Psi: \vec{\Omega}^1 \rightarrow [0, 1]$ by:

$$\Psi(\vec{e}) = \Psi(\{\alpha, \beta, \gamma; \delta' \rightarrow \delta\}) := \frac{d}{a+b+c+d} = \frac{a+b+c+d}{abc}.$$

Then, the edge relation (18) becomes:

$$\Psi(\vec{e}) + \Psi(\bar{e}) = 1,$$

and the vertex relation (17) is the following relation on four incoming oriented edges $\vec{e}_1, \vec{e}_2, \vec{e}_3, \vec{e}_4$:

$$\Psi(\vec{e}_1) + \Psi(\vec{e}_2) + \Psi(\vec{e}_3) + \Psi(\vec{e}_4) = 1.$$

These two properties in turn tell us that for a funnel with oriented edges $\vec{e}_1, \vec{e}_2, \vec{e}_3$ and outgoing edge \vec{e}_4 :

$$\Psi(\vec{e}_4) = \Psi(\vec{e}_1) + \Psi(\vec{e}_2) + \Psi(\vec{e}_3),$$

and so we may iteratively expand either the edge or the vertex relation (17) into a statements about a finite collection of terms of the form $\Psi(\vec{e})$ summing to 1. For a tree T in the 1-skeleton of Ω , if we use the notation $C(T)$ to denote

$$C(T) := \left\{ \vec{e} \in \bar{\Omega}^1 \mid \vec{e} \text{ points into, but is not contained in } T \right\},$$

then we have:

Lemma 34. *For any finite subtree T in the 1-skeleton of Ω ,*

$$\sum_{\vec{e} \in C(T)} \Psi(\vec{e}) = 1.$$

Next, define the function $h : \mathbb{C} - [0, 4] \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$,

$$h(x) = \frac{1}{2}(1 - \sqrt{1 - 4/x}) = \frac{2}{x(1 + \sqrt{1 - 4/x})}.$$

For an edge $e = \{\alpha, \beta, \gamma\}$, we define

$$h(e) = h(\{\alpha, \beta, \gamma\}) := h\left(\frac{abc}{a+b+c}\right) = h\left(\left(\frac{1}{ab} + \frac{1}{ac} + \frac{1}{bc}\right)^{-1}\right).$$

A little algebraic manipulation shows that:

$$h(e) = \Psi(\vec{e}) \text{ if and only if } \operatorname{Re}(\Psi(\vec{e})) \leq \operatorname{Re}(\Psi(\bar{e})).$$

In other words, Ψ of a chosen edge \vec{e} is equal to $h(e)$. In fact, the main point of Theorem 33 is to prove the following result:

Lemma 35. *The following infinite series taken over Ω^2 converges absolutely for all $s > 0$,*

$$\sum_{\{\xi, \eta\} \in \Omega^2} |xy|^{-s} < \infty.$$

Proof. We see from Theorem 33 that the following series converges (absolutely):

$$\sum_{\{\xi\} \in \Omega^3} |\log |x||^{-3} < \infty.$$

Hence, the following series converges:

$$\sum_{\{\xi\} \in \Omega^3} |x|^{-\frac{s}{2}} < \infty.$$

Squaring this series, we obtain an absolutely convergent series that's strictly greater than our desired quantity. \square

Before we state and prove Theorem 2, we introduce one more piece of notation. Given a subset E consisting of edges in the 1-skeleton of Ω , we define:

$$\Omega^2(E) := \{ \{\xi, \eta\} \in \Omega^2 \mid \{\xi, \eta\} \text{ contains an edge in } E \}.$$

Theorem 36. *If $\phi \in \Phi_{BQ}$, then*

$$(33) \quad \sum_{\{\alpha, \beta\} \in \Omega^2} h(ab) = \frac{1}{2}.$$

Proof. We first note that $h(x)$ is roughly order $O(|x|^{-1})$, and so Lemma 35 tells us that:

$$\sum_{\{\alpha, \beta\} \in \Omega^2} h(ab) < \infty.$$

Next, we prove an inequality of the following form:

$$|h(\{\alpha, \beta, \gamma\}) - h(ab)| \leq \kappa |h(ac) + h(bc)|,$$

where $\kappa > 0$ is independent of a, b and c . We begin by noting that outside of a finite set of edges $\{\alpha, \beta, \gamma\}$, either $|a| \gg 0$, $|b| \gg 0$ or $|c| \gg 0$. If $|a|$ or $|b| \gg 0$, then:

$$\frac{|h(\{\alpha, \beta, \gamma\}) - h(ab)|}{|h(ac) + h(bc)|} \approx 1,$$

and if $|c| \gg 0$, then:

$$\frac{|h(\{\alpha, \beta, \gamma\}) - h(ab)|}{|h(ac) + h(bc)|} \approx \frac{1}{2} \left| 1 + \sqrt{1 - \frac{4}{ab}} \right|^{-1} < \frac{1}{2}.$$

Therefore, we know that there exists a κ satisfying our requirements.

Let T_ϕ denote the finite attracting subtree for ϕ (Theorem 33), outside of which every vertex is a funnel. Take $B_n(T_\phi)$ to be the distance n neighbourhood of T_ϕ in the 1-skeleton of Ω , then Lemma 34 tells us that:

$$1 = \sum_{\vec{e} \in C(B_n(T_\phi))} \Psi(\vec{e}) = \sum_{\vec{e} \in C(B_n(T_\phi))} h(e).$$

Given $\vec{e} = \{\alpha, \beta, \gamma; \delta' \rightarrow \delta\} \in C(B_n(T_\phi))$, and suppose that \vec{e} joins directly onto the oriented edge $\{\alpha, \beta, \delta; \gamma \rightarrow \gamma'\} \in C(B_{n-1}(T_\phi))$, then of the three 2-cells $\{\alpha, \beta, \gamma\}$, $\{\alpha, \gamma, \delta\}$, $\{\beta, \gamma, \delta\}$ containing e , we know that $\{\alpha, \beta\} \in \Omega^2(B_{n-1}(T_\phi))$ and $\{\alpha, \gamma\}, \{\beta, \gamma\} \in \Omega_n^2(B_n(T_\phi)) - \Omega^2(B_{n-1}(T_\phi))$. Hence, summing over all of $C(B_n(T_\phi))$, we obtain the following inequality:

$$\begin{aligned} \left| 1 - 2 \sum_{\{\alpha, \beta\} \in \Omega^2(B_{n-1}(T_\phi))} h(ab) \right| &= \left| \sum_{C(B_n(T_\phi))} h(e) - 2 \sum_{\{\alpha, \beta\} \in \Omega^2(B_{n-1}(T_\phi))} h(ab) \right| \\ &\leq 2\kappa \left| \sum_{\{\gamma, \delta\} \in \Omega_n^2(B_n(T_\phi)) - \Omega^2(B_{n-1}(T_\phi))} h(cd) \right|, \end{aligned}$$

noting that we'd made use of the fact that any 2-cell meets either two or no edges in $C(B_n(T_\phi))$. Then, by taking $n \rightarrow \infty$ and observing that the second term tends

to 0, we obtain that:

$$1 = 2 \sum_{\{\alpha, \beta\} \in \Omega^2} h(\alpha\beta).$$

□

The McShane identity follows as a corollary:

Theorem 2. *Let ρ be a quasi-Fuchsian representation of the thrice-punctured projective plane fundamental group $\pi_1(N_{1,3})$. Then,*

$$\sum_{\gamma \in \text{Sim}_2(N_{1,3})} \frac{1}{1 + \exp \frac{1}{2} \ell_\gamma(\rho)} = \frac{1}{2},$$

where the sum is over the collection $\text{Sim}_2(N_{1,3})$ of free homotopy classes of essential, non-peripheral two-sided simple closed curves γ on $N_{1,3}$.

Proof. Given a simple closed two-sided geodesics γ , there is a unique pair of once-intersecting simple closed one-sided geodesics α, β that do not intersect γ (and vice versa). Firstly, this bijection affords us the desired change in the summation indices. Secondly, by invoking the face relation (19):

$$\alpha\beta = e + 2 = 2 \cosh\left(\frac{1}{2} \ell_\gamma\right) + 2,$$

$h(\alpha\beta)$ yields the desired summand. □

Remark 12. It is not yet clear to us whether Theorem 2 and Theorem 36 are equivalent: if every BQ-Markoff map arises from a quasi-Fuchsian representation, then the two theorems are equivalent (and we'd have an algebraic characterisation for whether a representation is quasi-Fuchsian). If not, then Theorem 36 is strictly stronger. It should be noted that it is still an open question whether Bowditch's original BQ-conditions characterise the quasi-Fuchsian punctured torus representations [4].

4.3. Asymptotic growth of the simple length spectrum. A punctured Klein bottle K has a unique two-sided simple closed curve α , and a family α_i , $i \in \mathbb{Z}$ of one-sided simple closed curves. Set $A = 2 \cosh \frac{1}{2} \ell_\alpha(X)$ and $a_i = \sinh \frac{1}{2} \ell_{\alpha_i}(X)$ for a hyperbolic 1-cusped Klein bottle X . A trace identity yields:

$$(34) \quad a_i^2 + a_{i+1}^2 - a_i a_{i+1} A = -1.$$

hence:

$$\lambda_\pm := \lim_{i \rightarrow \pm\infty} \frac{a_i}{a_{i+1}} \text{ satisfy } \lambda_\pm^2 - A\lambda_\pm + 1 = 0, \text{ and } \lambda_\pm = \exp(\pm \frac{1}{2} \ell_\alpha).$$

Thus, for $k \gg 0$, the sequence of traces for $\{\alpha_i\}$ is eventually approximated by:

$$\dots, a_{\pm k}, a_{\pm k} \exp \frac{1}{2} \ell_\alpha, a_{\pm k} \exp \frac{2}{2} \ell_\alpha, a_{\pm k} \exp \frac{3}{2} \ell_\alpha, \dots$$

And since $2 \operatorname{arcsinh}(\frac{1}{2} \cdot) \approx 2 \log(\cdot)$ for large numbers, the lengths for $\{\alpha_i\}$ eventually resemble:

$$\dots, \log(a_{\pm k}), \ell_\alpha + \log(a_{\pm k}), 2\ell_\alpha + \log(a_{\pm k}), 3\ell_\alpha + \log(a_{\pm k}), \dots$$

We see therefore that $s_X(L)$ grows linearly,

$$s_X(L) \sim \eta(X) \cdot L = \eta(X) \cdot L^{\dim \mathcal{M}(K)}$$

and (3) also holds for cusped Klein bottles. A natural question arises: *does polynomial growth still hold for non-orientable surfaces?*

We show using Markoff quads that the answer is no, for 1-sided simple closed geodesics.

Theorem 3. *Given a quasi-Fuchsian representation ρ of the thrice-punctured projective plane $N_{1,3}$,*

$$\lim_{L \rightarrow \infty} \frac{s_\rho(L)}{L^m} > 0$$

for some m satisfying $2.430 < m < 2.477$.

Proof. Let ϕ denote the BQ-Markoff map induced by ρ and let ϕ_0 denote the Markoff map corresponding to the $(4, 4, 4, 4)$ Markoff quad. Theorem 33 tells us that there is a positive number $\kappa \in \mathbb{R}^+$ such that for all but finitely many $X \in \Omega^3$,

$$\frac{1}{\kappa} \log^+ |\phi_0(X)| \leq \log^+ |\phi(X)| \leq \kappa \log^+ |\phi_0(X)|.$$

Since $2 \log^+(\cdot) = 2 \log(\cdot) \approx 2 \operatorname{arcsinh}(\frac{1}{2}\cdot)$ for large inputs, this means that the growth rate of ϕ and ϕ_0 are of the same order. The spectrum of ϕ_0 consists of Markoff quads generated starting from $(4, 4, 4, 4)$, and may be paraphrased in terms of the integral solutions of the $n = 4$ Markoff-Hurwitz equation 4. This is known to be between the orders $L^{2.430}$ and $L^{2.477}$ by Baragar's work [2], and the result follows. \square

4.4. Integral Markoff quads. To conclude this section, we characterise the positive integral Markoff quads. Positive integral Markoff triples are of importance in number theory. They arise in approximating real numbers [5], the Markoff spectrum is closely related to the Lagrange spectrum and Markoff's theorem provides an integral Markoff triples-based characterisation of indefinite binary quadratic forms [6, 17].

Theorem 37. *Every positive integer Markoff quad may be generated by a sequence of flips and coordinate permutations from precisely one of the following eight integer Markoff quads:*

$$(35) \quad \begin{array}{cccc} (1, 5, 24, 30), & (1, 6, 14, 21), & (1, 8, 9, 18), & (1, 9, 10, 10), \\ (2, 3, 10, 15), & (2, 5, 5, 8), & (3, 3, 6, 6), & (4, 4, 4, 4). \end{array}$$

Proof. The edge relation(s) (14) tell us that any flip on a positive integral Markoff quad (a, b, c, d) results in another positive integral Markoff quad. Thus, by applying a sequence of flips, we may assume that (a, b, c, d) lies in the fundamental domain of the moduli space described in the proof of Theorem 16. Furthermore, up to reordering, we may assume without loss of generality that $0 < a \leq b \leq c \leq d$. The fact that (a, b, c, d) lies in this fundamental domain means that $\frac{d}{a+b+c+d} \leq \frac{1}{2}$, and hence $d \leq a + b + c$. Thus,

$$\begin{aligned} 2(a + b + c) &\geq a + b + c + d = \sqrt{abcd} \geq c\sqrt{ab}, \\ &\Rightarrow 4c \geq 2(a + b) \geq c(\sqrt{ab} - 2), \\ &\Rightarrow 4 \geq \sqrt{ab} - 2 \text{ and hence } 36 \geq ab. \end{aligned}$$

Moreover, if $ab \leq 4$, then substituting this into equation (6):

$$\begin{aligned} (a+b)^2 + 2(a+b)(c+d) + (c+d)^2 &= abcd \leq 4cd \\ \Rightarrow (a+b)^2 + (c-d)^2 &\leq 0. \end{aligned}$$

As this is impossible, we conclude that $5 \leq ab \leq 36$. If $a = 1$, then $5 \leq b \leq 36$ and hence $a+b \leq 37$ and $c \geq d-37$. Thus:

$$(37+2d)^2 \geq (a+b+c+d)^2 = abcd \geq 5(d-37)d.$$

Solving for this quadratic over the integers shows that $1 \leq d \leq 337$. This in turn also limits the possible values for $c \leq d$. Performing similar computations for $a = 2, 3, 4$, we obtain the following cases:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{if } a = 1, \quad 5 \leq b \leq 36, \quad 5 \leq \max\{b, d - (a+b)\} \leq c \leq d \leq 337; \\ \text{if } a = 2, \quad 3 \leq b \leq 18, \quad 3 \leq \max\{b, d - (a+b)\} \leq c \leq d \leq 101; \\ \text{if } a = 3, \quad 3 \leq b \leq 12, \quad 3 \leq \max\{b, d - (a+b)\} \leq c \leq d \leq 40; \\ \text{if } a = 4, \quad 4 \leq b \leq 9, \quad 4 \leq \max\{b, d - (a+b)\} \leq c \leq d \leq 26. \end{aligned}$$

It is unnecessary to consider the cases $a = 5, 6$ due to Theorem 1, specifically: the fact that (a, b, c, d) lie on the fundamental domain of the moduli space means that a must be the trace of the systolic homotopy class on the surface corresponding to (a, b, c, d) , and we know that this trace can at most be equal to 4.

We complete this proof by checking through these possible values for (a, b, c, d) on a computer. \square

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