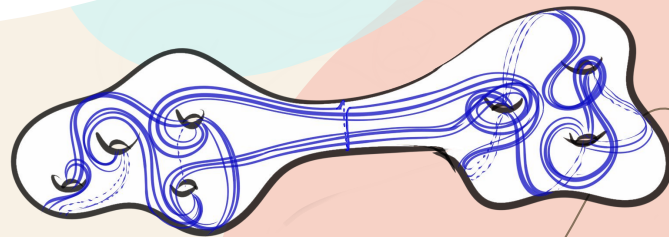
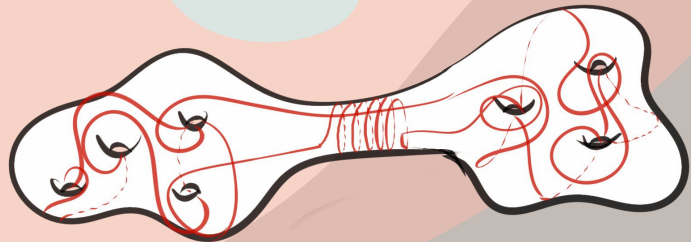


# Are these curves different?

Syantika Mondal  
Graduate Center, CUNY



# Filling Curves

Cut along curve  $\rightarrow$  Disks and annuli

## Alternate Characterization:

A closed curve on a surface is said to be filling if it intersects every essential simple, non-peripheral closed curve on the surface.

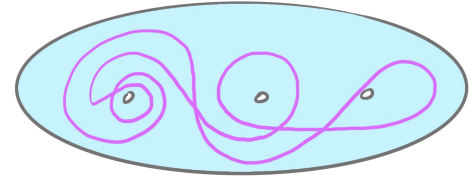
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Example:

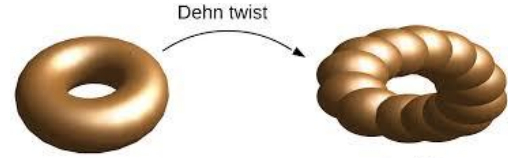


# Topological Types:

Two curves are said to be of the same topological type if there is a mapping class group element (think Dehn twists!) taking one to the other.

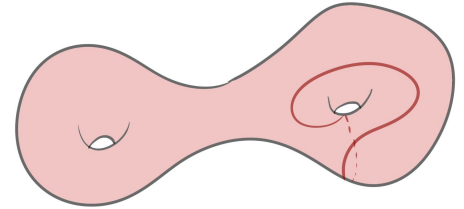
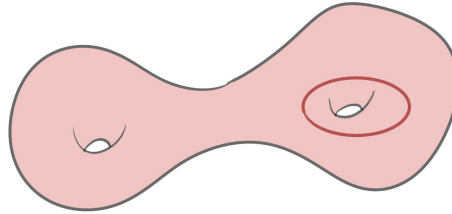
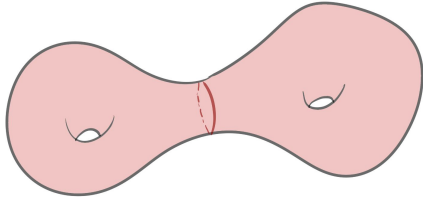
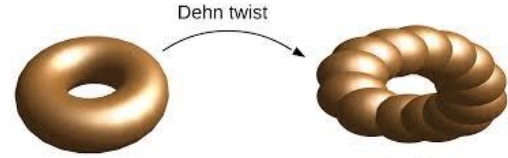
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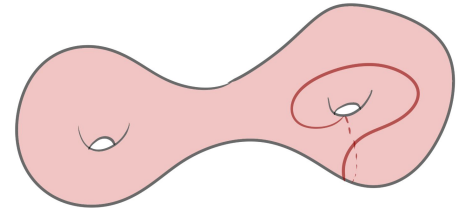
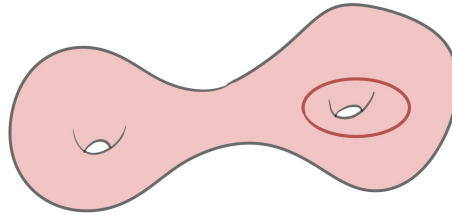
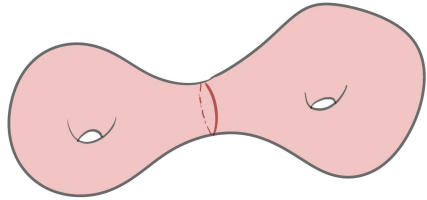
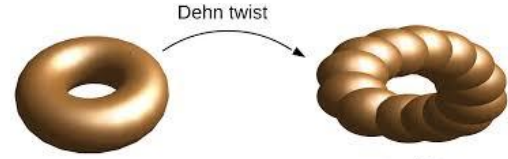
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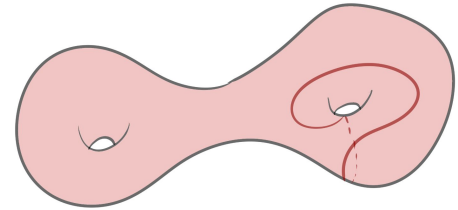
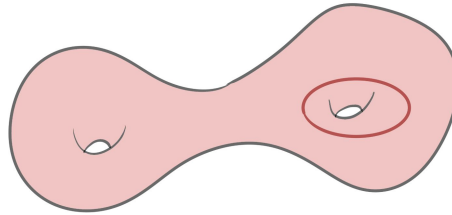
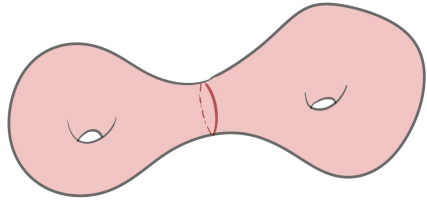
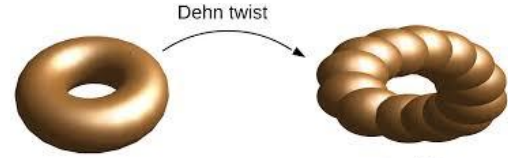
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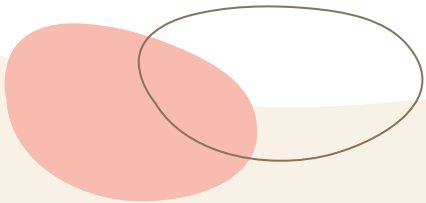
**Same**



# A first example...

## Minimal filling curve

Filling curve with the minimum self intersection number on a given surface.



# A first example...

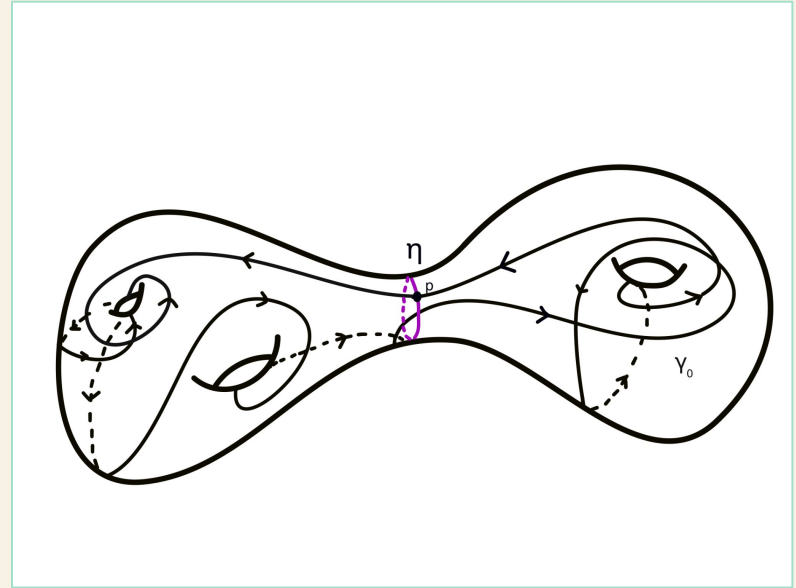
## Minimal filling curve

Filling curve with the minimum self intersection number on a given surface.

- Exists!
- This is sort of the simplest example on a surface.

# Building filling curves (an infinite family)

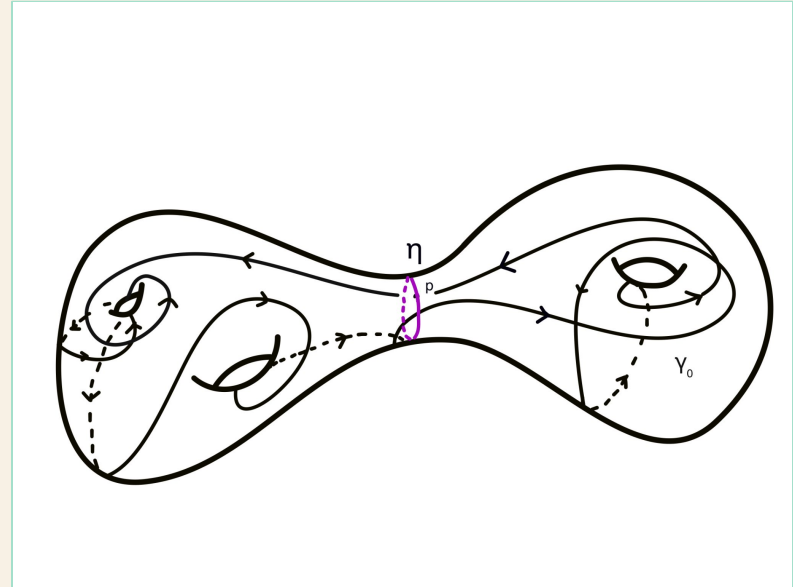
Start with a (minimal) filling curve  $\gamma_0$



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Cut at an intersection point with a separating curve.

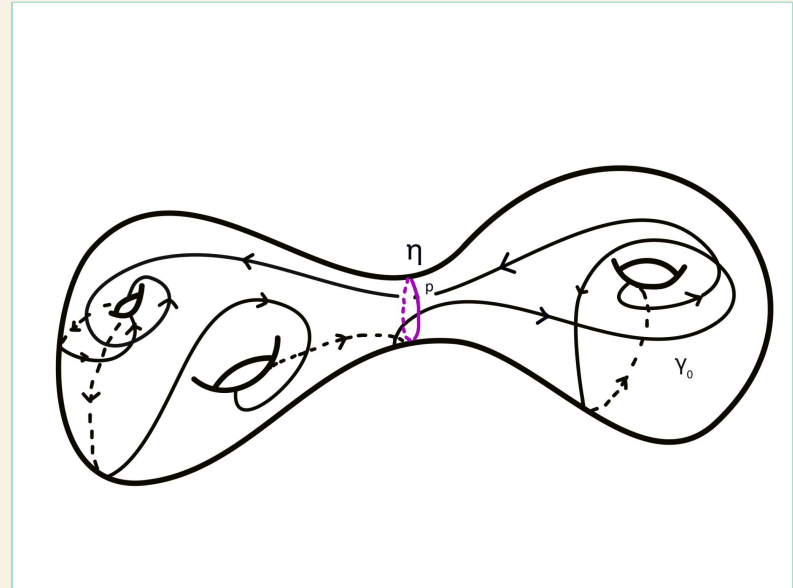


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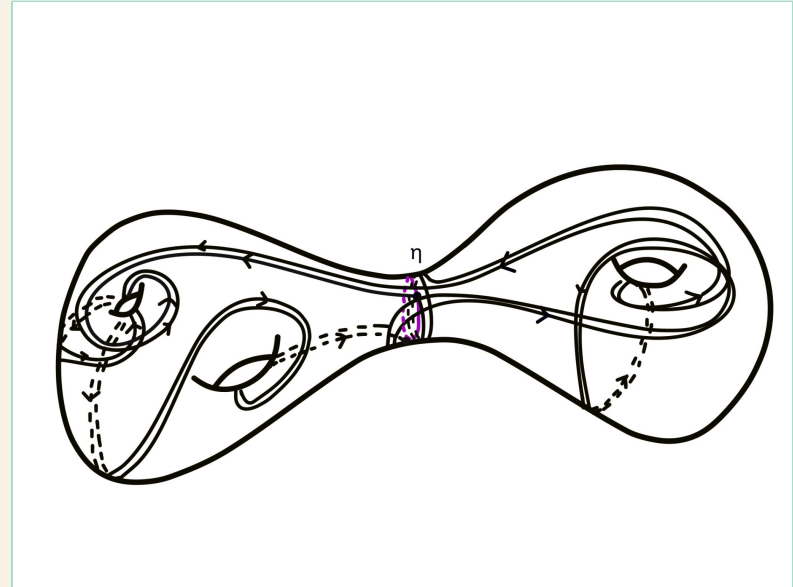
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A (2,2) curve.



# Are these different?

For every  $n, m$  we get a curve.  
Are the different types?  
How can we tell?

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Self-Intersection number



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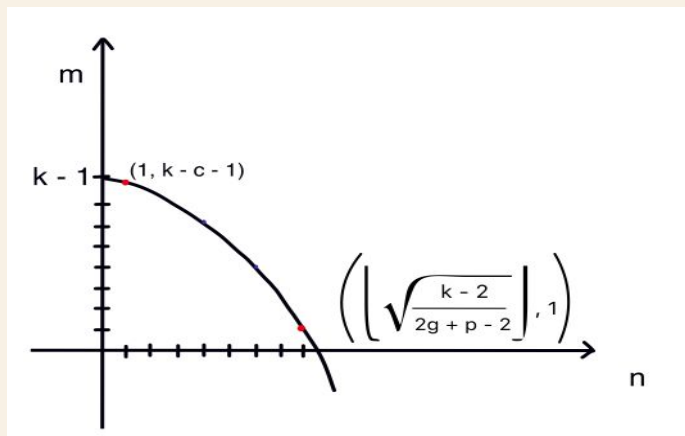


## A first guess...

Self-Intersection number

Yes! But there are curves with same self-intersection number within the family

$$i(\gamma, \gamma) = i(\gamma_0, \gamma_0)n^2 + (i(\gamma_0, \eta)n - 1)m$$



Solve for  $k$

## A better invariant...

For  $(\phi, X)$  in  $\text{Teich}(\Sigma)$ . Let  $\ell_{\gamma}(X)$  denote the 'X-length' of the geodesic in the free homotopy class of  $\phi(\gamma)$ .

We define the length infimum of  $\gamma$  as follows:

$$m_{\gamma} = \inf \{ \ell_{\gamma}(X) : (\phi, X) \text{ in } \text{Teich}(\Sigma) \}$$

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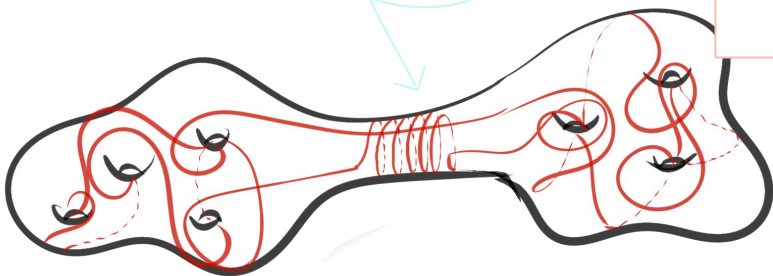
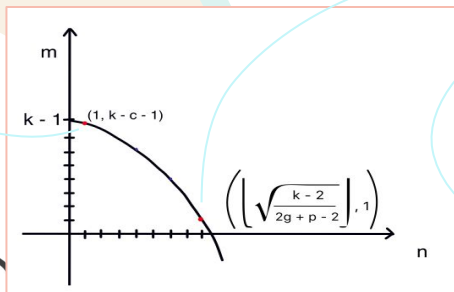
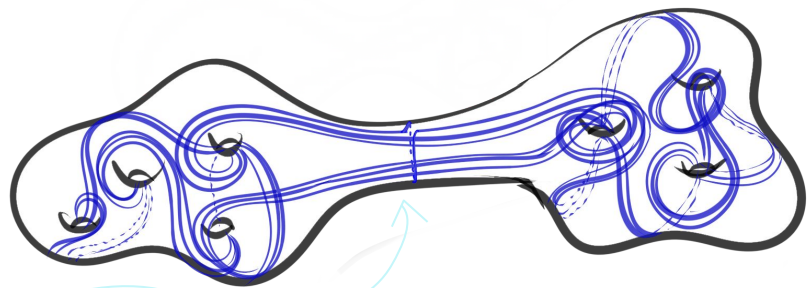
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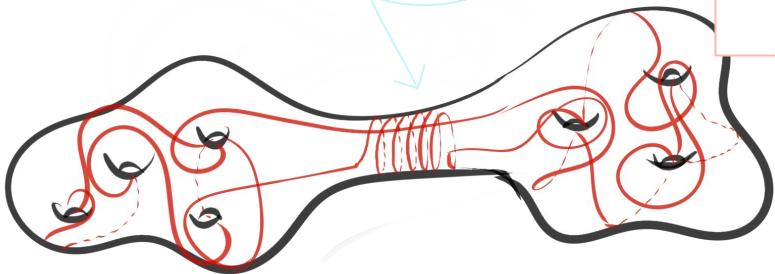
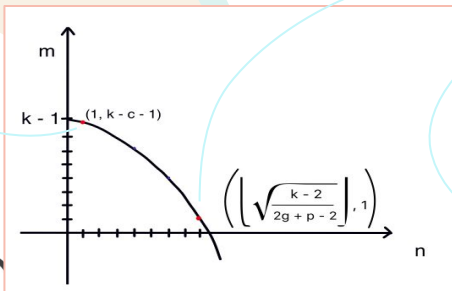
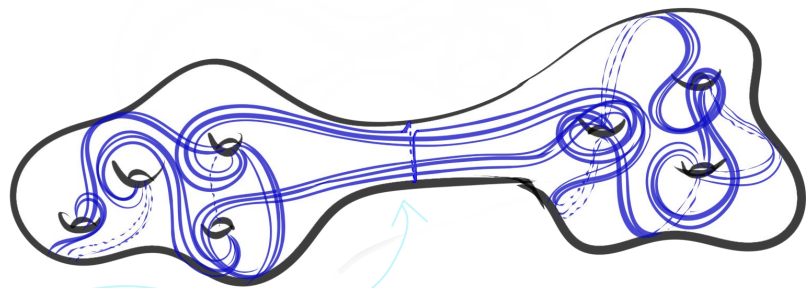
! Realized uniquely and is a MCG invariant

# Back to slide 1



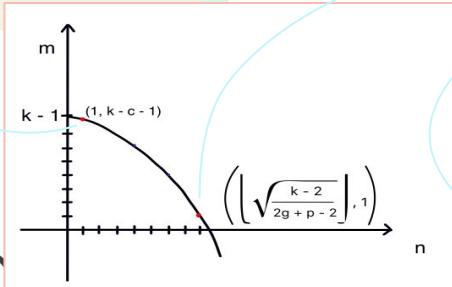
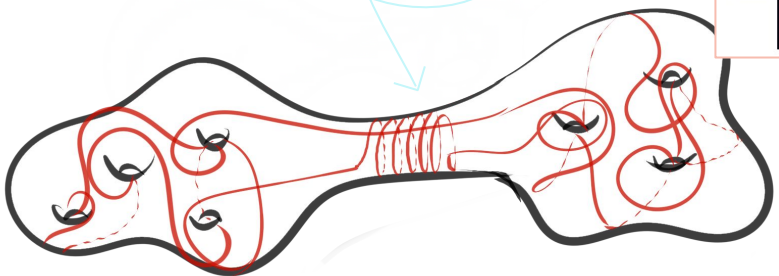
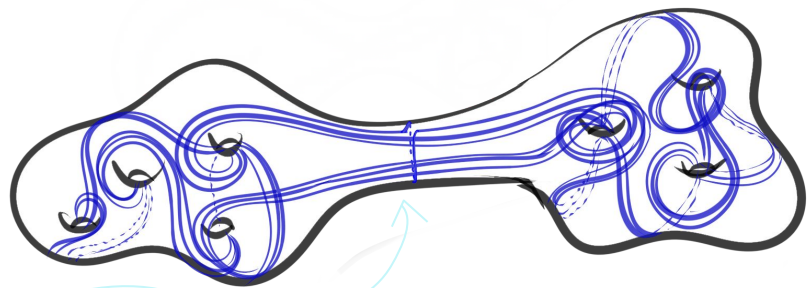
# Back to slide 1

Both have same intersection number  $(k)$  ;(



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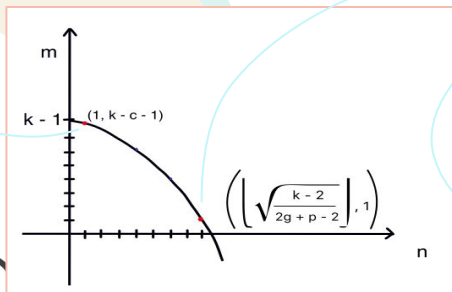
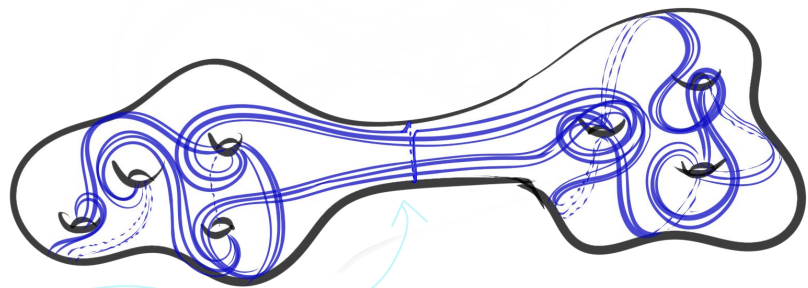
$$\sqrt{k} \approx m_{\beta_k}$$

$$m_{\alpha_k} \lesssim \log k$$



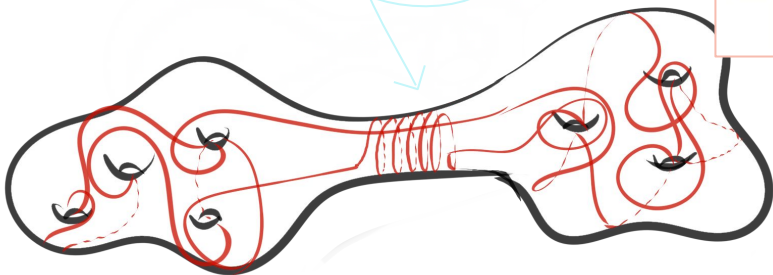
# Back to slide 1

Both have same intersection number  $(k)$  ;



$$\sqrt{k} \lesssim m_{\beta_k}$$

So these are of different topological types!



$$m_{\alpha_k} \lesssim \log k$$

# Theorem (ish):

For any finite type surface and any choice of natural number  $k$  (some minor restrictions),  
Can build curves with same intersection numbers ( $k$ ) but of different infimum length and as a result topological types.  
...and some more info on the inf metrics.

Joint work with A. Basmajian



# References:

- 1 C. Arettines The Geometry and Combinatorics of Closed Geodesics on Hyperbolic Surfaces. CUNY Academic Works. (2015)
- 2 Basmajian. Universal length bounds for non-simple closed geodesics on hyperbolic surfaces. Journal of Topology, 6(2):513–524, 2013
- 3 A. Basmajian, H. Parlier, and J. Souto. Geometric filling curves on surfaces. Bulletin of the London Mathematical Society, 49(4):660–669, 2017.
- 4 C.J. Leininger. Equivalent Curves in Surfaces. Geometriae Dedicata 102, 151–177 (2003).



# Thanks!

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