

AN ALGEBRAIC FORMULATION OF THURSTON'S COMBINATORIAL EQUIVALENCE

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ABSTRACT. Let $f : S^2 \rightarrow S^2$ be an orientation-preserving branched covering for which the set P_f of strict forward orbits of critical points is finite and let $G = \pi_1(S^2 - f^{-1}P_f)$. To f we associate an injective endomorphism φ_f of the free group G , well-defined up to postcomposition with inner automorphisms. We show that two such maps f, g are combinatorially equivalent (in the sense introduced by Thurston for the characterization of rational functions as dynamical systems) if and only if φ_f, φ_g are conjugate by an element of $\text{Out}(G)$ which is induced by an orientation-preserving homeomorphism.

1. INTRODUCTION

We trace an explicit path from the combinatorial theory of rational maps as holomorphic dynamical systems to the theory of injective endomorphisms of free groups as algebraic dynamical systems.

Following [DH], let $f : S^2 \rightarrow S^2$ be an orientation-preserving branched covering map of degree $d \geq 2$. The *postcritical set* is $P_f = \bigcup_{n>0} f^{\circ n}(C_f)$ where C_f is the set of critical points of f . We say f is *postcritically finite*, or a *Thurston map*, if P_f is finite. Two Thurston maps f, g are *combinatorially equivalent* (we henceforth drop the adjective, combinatorial) if there are orientation-preserving homeomorphisms $\phi_0, \phi_1 : (S^2, P_f) \rightarrow (S^2, P_g)$ such that ϕ_0 is isotopic to ϕ_1 relative to P_f and $\phi_0 \circ f = g \circ \phi_1$.

In the mid-1980's W. Thurston (i) showed that apart from a well-understood set of exceptions, a postcritically finite rational map, as a holomorphic dynamical system, is determined up to Möbius conjugacy by its equivalence class; and (ii) characterized completely (although rather implicitly) the set of Thurston maps which are equivalent to rational maps; see §3 for precise statements. These results have been used to give, for example, combinatorial descriptions of various parameter spaces and combination procedures for rational maps, viewed as dynamical systems.

In practice, it can be difficult to determine when two explicitly given Thurston maps are equivalent (see §4). Since equivalence is defined in terms of topological data up to isotopy, it is natural to seek an algebraic formulation of this notion.

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In this work, we show that a Thurston map f induces a monomorphism $\varphi_f : G \rightarrow G$ which is well-defined up to postcomposition by inner automorphisms, where $G = \pi_1(S^2 - f^{-1}P_f)$ is a free group of finite rank. We also show that f is equivalent to g if and only if φ_f and φ_g are conjugate via an element ϕ_{1*} of $\text{Out}(G)$ which is induced from an orientation-preserving homeomorphism ϕ_1 ; see §2. Thus, equivalence of Thurston maps can be characterized algebraically.

In contrast to the present work, A. Kameyama in [Kam] associates to a Thurston map f a certain homomorphism $f_{\dagger} : \pi_1(S^2 - P_f) \rightarrow \pi_1(S^2 - P_f) \rtimes S_d$ between different groups; here S_d is the symmetric group on $d = \text{deg}(f)$ letters. There, the main result gives necessary and sufficient conditions in terms of f_{\dagger}, g_{\dagger} for two Thurston maps f, g to be equivalent. From this an alternative, somewhat more complicated, algebraic criterion for equivalence follows easily.

In §2, we formulate precisely and prove our main result, Theorem 2.4. Injections of free groups to themselves have been objects of recent study [Kap], [DV]. In §3 we state precisely Thurston’s characterization theorem, discuss possible translations of this characterization into group-theoretic language, and list some elementary properties of φ_f from a combinatorial group theory point of view. We conclude in §4 with a discussion of J. Hubbard’s “twisted rabbit” problem.

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2. STATEMENTS AND PROOFS

2.1. Notation. Here \mathbb{C} is the complex plane, $\widehat{\mathbb{C}}$ is the Riemann sphere, and f^{ol} is the l -fold composition of a function f with itself. Fix distinct points $a_1, \dots, a_p, a_{p+1}, \dots, a_q$ in \mathbb{C} . Let $a_0 = \infty, A_0 = \{a_0, \dots, a_p\}, A_1 = A_0 \cup \{a_{p+1}, \dots, a_q\}$, and $X_k = \widehat{\mathbb{C}} - A_k, k = 0, 1$.

Fix $b \in X_1$. For each $i = 1, \dots, q$ let α_i denote a simple, counterclockwise oriented simple closed curve based at b winding once around the puncture a_i , such that $\alpha_i \cap \alpha_j = \{b\}$ for all $i \neq j$. Note that $\bigcup_1^p \alpha_i$ and $\bigcup_1^q \alpha_i$ are homotopy equivalent to X_0 and X_1 , respectively. Let $x_i = [\alpha_i] \in \pi_1(X_1, b)$. Let

$$G_1 = \pi_1(X_1, b) \simeq \langle x_1, \dots, x_p, x_{p+1}, \dots, x_q \rangle$$

and let

$$G_0 = \pi_1(X_0, b) \simeq \langle x_1, \dots, x_p \rangle.$$

It will sometimes be convenient not to regard G_0 as a subgroup of G_1 . More precisely, the inclusion $\iota : X_1 \hookrightarrow X_0$ induces a surjection $\iota_* : G_1 \rightarrow G_0$ with kernel N_1 , the normal subgroup of G_1 generated by $\{x_j\}_{j=p+1}^q$. The exact sequence

$$1 \rightarrow N_1 \rightarrow G_1 \xrightarrow{\iota_*} G_0 \rightarrow 1$$

splits. We choose and fix the section $\sigma_* : G_0 \rightarrow G_1$ of ι_* given by $G_0 \ni x_i \mapsto x_i \in G_1$. Thus σ_* is induced by the inclusion $\sigma : \bigcup_1^p \alpha_i \hookrightarrow \bigcup_1^q \alpha_i$ which sends $\alpha_i \mapsto \alpha_i, i = 1, \dots, p$.

2.2. Branched covers. An orientation-preserving, continuous map $f : \widehat{\mathbb{C}} \rightarrow \widehat{\mathbb{C}}$ is a *branched covering* if it can be written in the form $z \mapsto z^k$ in local complex coordinates. If $k \geq 2$ the point corresponding to the origin is called a *critical point* of f of *local degree* k .

It is often convenient to keep track of sets which may be larger than the post-critical set. Fix an integer $d \geq 2$ and sets A_0, A_1 as in the previous section. Let

\mathcal{B} denote the set of branched covers $f : \widehat{\mathbb{C}} \rightarrow \widehat{\mathbb{C}}$ such that the critical points of f lie in A_1 , $\deg(f) = d$, and $A_1 = f^{-1}(A_0)$. Note that $f \in \mathcal{B}$ implies $P_f \subset A_0$. Any Thurston map g of degree d having $\#P_g \leq \#A_0$ is topologically conjugate by an orientation-preserving homeomorphism to an element of \mathcal{B} .

Definition 2.1. Maps $f, g \in \mathcal{B}$ are called *equivalent* if there exist orientation-preserving homeomorphisms $\phi_0, \phi_1 : \widehat{\mathbb{C}} \rightarrow \widehat{\mathbb{C}}$ such that (i) $\phi_k(A_k) = A_k$, $k = 0, 1$; (ii) the diagram

$$\begin{CD} (\widehat{\mathbb{C}}, A_1) @>\phi_1>> (\widehat{\mathbb{C}}, A_1) \\ @VfVV @VVgV \\ (\widehat{\mathbb{C}}, A_0) @>\phi_0>> (\widehat{\mathbb{C}}, A_0) \end{CD}$$

commutes; and (iii) ϕ_0 and ϕ_1 are isotopic through homeomorphisms agreeing on A_0 .

Definition 2.2. For $f \in \mathcal{B}$, let $\varphi_f : G_1 \rightarrow G_1$ be given by $\varphi_f = \sigma_* \circ f_*$, where $f_* : G_1 \rightarrow G_0$ is the map induced by the unramified covering $f|X_1 : X_1 \rightarrow X_0$ on fundamental groups.

Remark 2.3. (i) If G is a group and $g \in G$, the map $x \mapsto gxg^{-1}$ defines an *inner automorphism* of G . The group of inner automorphisms is a normal subgroup of the full group of automorphisms, and the corresponding quotient is called the group of *outer automorphisms*, denoted $\text{Out}(G)$. Since f need not send the basepoint b to itself, the induced map f_* is defined only up to postcomposition with an inner automorphism of G_0 . Hence φ_f is defined only up to postcomposition with an inner automorphism of G_1 . (ii) Since f_* and σ_* are injective, so is φ_f . (iii) φ_f sends a word in x_1, \dots, x_q to a word in x_1, \dots, x_p . Thus, $\varphi_f(G_1) \subset \langle x_1, \dots, x_p \rangle$.

The main result of this paper is

Theorem 2.4. *Suppose $f, g \in \mathcal{B}$. Then f and g are equivalent, via a pair of orientation-preserving homeomorphisms (ϕ_0, ϕ_1) , if and only if $\varphi_g = \phi_{1*} \circ \varphi_f \circ \phi_{1*}^{-1}$ up to inner automorphisms.*

Since there are purely algebraic conditions for an automorphism $G_1 \rightarrow G_1$ to be induced by a homeomorphism $\phi_1 : X_1 \rightarrow X_1$ (see [ZVC], Thm. 5.7.1), the preceding theorem represents a purely algebraic formulation of Thurston equivalence.

Lemma 2.5. *Suppose $\phi_k : \widehat{\mathbb{C}} \rightarrow \widehat{\mathbb{C}}$ are orientation-preserving homeomorphisms for which $\phi_k(A_k) = A_k$, $k = 0, 1$. Let $\phi_{k*} : G_k \rightarrow G_k$ be the maps on fundamental groups induced by restricting ϕ_k to X_k , $k = 0, 1$. Then*

- (1) $\phi_{1*}(N_1) \subset N_1$, and therefore ϕ_{1*} induces a map $\bar{\phi}_{1*} : G_0 \rightarrow G_0$;
- (2) ϕ_0 is isotopic to ϕ_1 relative to A_0 if and only if $\bar{\phi}_{1*} = \phi_{0*}$ up to composition with inner automorphisms;
- (3) if ϕ_0 is isotopic to ϕ_1 relative to A_0 , then $\phi_{1*} \circ \sigma_* = \sigma_* \circ \phi_{0*}$.

Proof. 1. Let $\alpha : (S^1, 1) \rightarrow (X_1, b)$ represent an element of N_1 . Then there is a homotopy in X_0 from α to the constant map at b . Since ϕ_1 sends A_k to itself, $k = 0, 1$, it sends X_0 to itself. Hence composition of the homotopy with ϕ_1 yields a homotopy in X_0 of $\phi_1 \circ \alpha$ with the constant map at $\phi_1(b)$. 2. Necessity is clear. Sufficiency follows from the fact that the isotopy class of a surface homeomorphism

is determined by its action on the fundamental group. 3. This follows immediately from conclusion (2) and the definitions. \square

Proof of Theorem 2.4. Suppose that f is equivalent to g via (ϕ_0, ϕ_1) . Then $g = \phi_0 \circ f \circ \phi_1^{-1}$. Passing to induced maps on fundamental groups, we have that up to postcomposition with inner automorphisms, $\varphi_g = \sigma_* \circ g_* = \sigma_* \circ \phi_{0*} \circ f_* \circ \phi_{1*}^{-1}$. By conclusion (3) of the lemma, this in turn is $\phi_{1*} \circ \sigma_* \circ f_* \circ \phi_{1*}^{-1} = \phi_{1*} \circ \varphi_f \circ \phi_{1*}^{-1}$.

Conversely, suppose that up to inner automorphism one has $\varphi_g = \phi_{1*} \circ \varphi_f \circ \phi_{1*}^{-1}$ for some homeomorphism $\phi_1 : (\widehat{\mathbb{C}}, A_1) \rightarrow (\widehat{\mathbb{C}}, A_1)$ for which $\phi_1 : A_0 \rightarrow A_0$. Then $\sigma_* \circ g_* \circ \phi_{1*} = \phi_{1*} \circ \sigma_* \circ f_*$.

Composing this equality on the left with ι_* yields (using the definitions and the fact that σ_* is a section of ι_*) the identity $g_* \circ \phi_{1*} = \bar{\phi}_{1*} \circ f_*$.

Next, let $\phi_0 = \phi_1$. Then $\phi_{0*} = \bar{\phi}_{1*}$ and we may write the previous identity as

$$(2.1) \quad g_* \circ \phi_{1*} = \phi_{0*} \circ f_*.$$

The conclusion of the previous paragraph implies that ϕ_0 lifts under f, g to a map $\tilde{\phi}_0 : \widehat{\mathbb{C}} \rightarrow \widehat{\mathbb{C}}$ sending A_k to $A_k, k = 0, 1$, such that $g \circ \tilde{\phi}_0 = \phi_0 \circ f$. On the level of fundamental groups, up to inner automorphisms

$$(2.2) \quad g_* \circ \tilde{\phi}_{0*} = \phi_{0*} \circ f_*.$$

The right-hand sides of (2.1) and (2.2) are the same, and g_* is injective, hence up to inner automorphisms $\phi_{1*} = \tilde{\phi}_{0*}$. The homeomorphisms $\tilde{\phi}_0$ and $\phi_1 = \phi_0$ are therefore isotopic relative to A_1 . Thus f and g are equivalent via the pair $(\phi_0, \tilde{\phi}_0)$ where $(\tilde{\phi}_0)_* = \phi_{1*}$. \square

3. PROPERTIES OF φ_f

It is natural to seek a translation of Thurston’s characterization of rational functions into properties of the map φ_f . For definitions, see [DH].

Theorem 3.1 (Thurston’s characterization and rigidity theorem). *A Thurston map f with hyperbolic orbifold \mathcal{O}_f is equivalent to a rational function if and only if for any f -stable multicurve Γ we have $\lambda(f, \Gamma) < 1$. In that case, the rational function is unique up to conjugation by an automorphism of the Riemann sphere.*

If \mathcal{O}_f is hyperbolic and Γ is an f -stable multicurve with $\lambda(f, \Gamma) \geq 1$, we will call Γ a *Thurston obstruction*. Although obstructions are far from unique, it is shown in [Pil2] that in fact the iteration on Teichmüller space employed in the proof of this theorem picks out a *canonical* one, if any obstruction exists. A combinatorial characterization of this canonical obstruction, however, is not yet known.

A translation of this criterion into properties of the maps $\varphi_f, \iota_*, \sigma_*$ seems likely to be cumbersome in general.

We content ourselves here with a discussion of a simple kind of obstruction, namely when f has a *Levy cycle*, i.e. a cycle of pairwise disjoint, essential, non-peripheral, simple, closed curves mapping by degree one (peripheral means freely homotopic to a loop surrounding only one puncture). An obstructed degree two Thurston map (or, more generally, one with exactly two critical points) always has a Levy cycle ([Tan], Cor. 3.2), although this fails in higher degrees [ST]. More generally, a rational map with hyperbolic orbifold cannot have a cycle of *non-simple* closed curves mapping by degree one, or still more generally, a cycle of *non-simple, possibly intersecting* closed curves mapping by degree one. To see this, note that by

the Schwarz-Pick lemma, the restriction $f|_{X_1} : X_1 \rightarrow X_0$ is expanding with respect to the hyperbolic metric on X_0 , which contains X_1 since A_1 strictly contains A_0 . The inverse branches are therefore contracting. Hence if γ_1, γ_2 are closed nonperipheral curves for which $f|_{\gamma_1} : \gamma_1 \rightarrow \gamma_2$ by degree one, then $l(\gamma_1) < l(\gamma_2)$, where $l(\gamma)$ denotes the length of the unique hyperbolic geodesic on X_0 homotopic to γ .

Theorem 3.2. *A degree two Thurston map f with hyperbolic orbifold is obstructed if and only if there is a sequence $\{g_i\}_{i=0}^{l-1} \subset G_1$ such that for $0 \leq i \leq l-1$,*

- (1) *(nonperipheral) $\iota_*(g_i)$ is nontrivial and is not conjugate in G_0 to any x_j , $1 \leq j \leq p$ or to $\prod_{j=1}^p x_j$ (the latter product is represented by a peripheral curve about the point at infinity);*
- (2) *(degree one) $\iota_*(g_i)$ is primitive in G_0 , i.e. is not a power of another element;*
- (3) *(periodic) $\iota_*(\varphi_f(g_i)) = \iota_*(g_{i+1})$ up to conjugacy in G_0 (subscripts read modulo n).*

Proof. Suppose such an f is obstructed. Then by [Tan] it has a Levy cycle and necessity follows easily. To prove the sufficiency, represent each g_i by an oriented curve $\gamma_i \subset X_1$. Condition (1) says that for each i , the curve $\iota(\gamma_i)$ is essential and nonperipheral in X_0 ; condition (3) is equivalent to $f_*(g_i) = \iota_*(g_{i+1})$, implying that $\iota(\gamma_{i+1})$ lifts under f to γ_i ; condition (2) implies that the degree of f restricted to this lift is one, as required. □

Remark 3.3. The case when $p = 2$ is interesting as well (see e.g. [Pil1] for connections to geometric Galois theory), as then there are no multicurves, hence no obstructions and so any such Thurston map is equivalent to a rational map. Therefore any general translation of Thurston's criterion into group theory must accommodate this fact.

Fixed-point sets of endomorphisms of free groups were studied in [DV].

Corollary 3.4. *If f is equivalent to a rational map, and if every cycle in P_f contains a critical point (i.e. the rational map is hyperbolic), then for all $l > 0$, the set $\text{Fix}(\varphi_f^{ol}) = \{x \in G_1 : \varphi_f^{ol}(x) = x\}$ is the trivial group $\{1\}$.*

Proof. A nontrivial fixed element yields, by the constructions in the proof of Theorem 3.2 above, a cycle (up to homotopy) of essential, possibly peripheral closed curves, each mapping by degree one. The elements of a cycle of peripheral curves cannot all map by degree one, by the assumption on P_f (compare the proof of Theorem 3.5 below). So, a nontrivial element of $\text{Fix}(\varphi_f^{ol})$ yields an obstruction. □

Let G be the free group on a finite set of symbols Y and $\varphi : G \rightarrow G$ an injective homomorphism. The *mapping torus* of φ is defined by $M_\varphi = \langle t, Y | t^{-1}yt = \varphi(y) \ \forall y \in Y \rangle$. Its isomorphism type is unchanged if φ is replaced by either $g\varphi g^{-1}, g \in G$, or by $\psi^{-1}\varphi\psi$ where $\psi \in \text{Aut}(G)$. By results of M. Feighn and M. Handel [FH] and R. Geoghegan et al. [GMSW], respectively, M_φ is *coherent* (all finitely generated subgroups are finitely presented) and *Hopfian* (not isomorphic to any proper quotient). The question of when M_φ is word-hyperbolic is addressed in [Kap]. There, it is shown that if there exist "periodic conjugacy classes", i.e. nontrivial $g \in G$ for which $\varphi^{ol}(g)$ is conjugate to g^m for some integers $l, m > 0$, then M_φ is not word-hyperbolic.

Theorem 3.5. *Let $\varphi : G_1 \rightarrow G_1$ be an injection. If $\varphi = \varphi_f$ for some Thurston map f , then M_φ is not word-hyperbolic.*

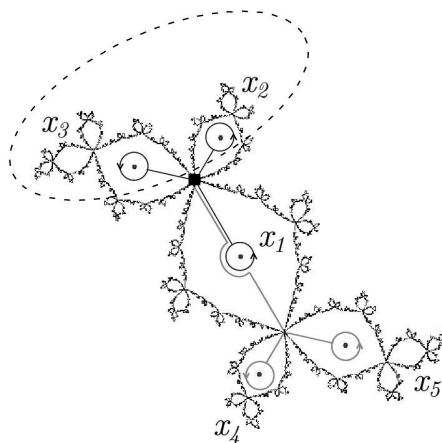


FIGURE 1. Twisting the Douady rabbit

Proof. Let f be a Thurston map. Since the set A_1 is finite and forward-invariant, it contains a periodic cycle, say of period l . If m is the local degree of f^{ol} computed at any point a in the cycle, then a sufficiently small oriented peripheral loop γ surrounding a will have the property that $f^{ol}(\gamma)$ is freely homotopic to the oriented curve γ traversed $m > 0$ times. Thus $\varphi_f^{ol}([\gamma])$ is conjugate to $[\gamma]^m$, where $1 \neq [\gamma] \in G_1$. \square

Remark 3.6. An injective endomorphism φ of a free group G is called an *immersion* if, for every $y, y' \in Y \cup Y^{-1}$ for which $y^{-1} \neq y'$, the word $\varphi(y)\varphi(y')$ is freely reduced as written, i.e. no cancellation occurs. The notion was introduced by J. Stallings [Sta] and has since played an important role in the study of endomorphisms of free groups. Immersions are plentiful and are more tractable to analyze. For immersions, I. Kapovich proves that M_φ is hyperbolic if and only there no periodic conjugacy classes. This condition is conjectured to be necessary and sufficient for arbitrary φ ; by results of P. Brinkmann [B], the conjecture is true when φ is an automorphism.

4. EXAMPLES AND J. HUBBARD'S TWISTED RABBIT PROBLEM

Every quadratic polynomial is affinely conjugate to a unique map of the form $f_c(z) = z^2 + c, c \in \mathbb{C}$. The parameters for which the unique finite critical point at the origin is periodic of period three are $c \approx -1.755$ and $c \approx -.123 \pm .745i$. Among these, the unique map $f(z)$ for which $\text{Im}(c) > 0$ is known as the *Douady rabbit*; its Julia set is indicated in Figure 1. The critical point is the unique center of symmetry.

Put $A_0 = P_f = \{\infty, 0, c, f(c)\}$ and $A_1 = f^{-1}P_f = A_0 \cup \{-c, -f(c)\}$. Choose generators for G_0, G_1 as follows.

In the figure, the basepoint b is a fixed point of f and is the prominent black square. Each of the generators x_1, x_2, x_3 runs from the basepoint, out the spoke, around the loop as indicated, and back down the spoke to the basepoint. The generators x_4, x_5 , in light gray, run from the basepoint down the spoke towards the critical point, loop southwest of the critical point, proceed along the spoke to the

negative of the fixed point, out the spoke, around the loop as indicated, and then back the way it came.

Combinatorially, the map f restricted to the indicated curves first folds about the critical point onto the top half, then rotates by $1/3$ of a turn counterclockwise. From this description it is easy to verify that the map φ_f is given by sending

$$(x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4, x_5) \mapsto (x_2^2, x_3, x_1, x_2x_3x_2^{-1}, x_2x_1x_2^{-1})$$

and is in fact an immersion. Note that $\bigcap_{n>0} \varphi_f^{on}(G_1) = \{1\}$ as an application of φ_f^{o3} doubles the word length of elements of $\langle x_1, x_2, x_3 \rangle$.

Let $\tau : (\widehat{\mathbb{C}}, A_0) \rightarrow (\widehat{\mathbb{C}}, A_0)$ be a right Dehn twist about some curve (such as the dashed curve indicated in the figure) and let $f_m = \tau^m \circ f$, $m \in \mathbb{Z}$. The equivalence class of f_m depends only on the isotopy class $[\tau]$, which we regard as an element of the mapping class group of the four-times punctured sphere. Any Thurston map of degree two, with a unique fixed critical point (say at infinity), and another critical point of least period three, is equivalent to exactly one of the three polynomials listed above. To see this, observe that a preimage under such a map of a disk in the plane whose boundary is contained in X_0 is either a disk mapping by degree two branched over a unique point in the interior, or a pair of disjoint disks mapping by degree one, at most one of which contains a periodic point in A_0 . It follows easily that there are no Levy cycles, hence such a map is unobstructed. For a more general statement, see [Lev]. Thus in particular f_m is equivalent to exactly one of the above three maps f_c . J. Hubbard (personal communication) has posed the following problem: *determine f_c as a function of m* . A subtlety is that the action of the integers on the set of functions f_m given by $n.f_m = f_{n+m}$ does not a priori descend to an action of the integers on the set of three equivalence classes, essentially for the same reason that left-multiplication in a group does not in general descend to an action on conjugacy classes.

The map $\tau_* : G_0 \rightarrow G_0$ on fundamental groups induced by the Dehn twist τ about the curve in the figure is given by

$$(x_1, x_2, x_3) \mapsto (x_1, x_2x_3x_2x_3^{-1}x_2^{-1}, x_2x_3x_2^{-1}),$$

hence e.g. φ_{f_1} sends

$$\begin{aligned} x_1 &\mapsto x_2x_3(x_2^2)x_3^{-1}x_2^{-1}, \\ x_2 &\mapsto x_2x_3x_2^{-1}, \\ x_3 &\mapsto x_1, \\ x_4 &\mapsto x_2x_3(x_2x_3x_2^{-1})x_3^{-1}x_2^{-1}, \\ x_5 &\mapsto x_2x_3x_2x_3^{-1}x_2^{-1}(x_1)x_2x_3x_2^{-1}x_3^{-1}x_2^{-1}. \end{aligned}$$

Unfortunately, the maps φ_{f_m} need not be immersions. For example, under φ_{f_1} , the image of x_1 begins with x_2 and ends with x_2^{-1} . Hence $\varphi_{f_1}(x_1)\varphi_{f_1}(x_1)$ contains the subword $x_2^{-1}x_2$, so is not freely reduced. The computation of conjugacy invariants (such as the asymptotic growth rate of word lengths) will likely require computation of the “normal form” via Stallings folds. While perhaps directly tractable for $m = \pm 1$, resolution of Hubbard’s problem via a direct application of this technology seems unlikely, and other ideas will be needed.

NOTE ADDED IN PROOF

A. Kameyama (personal communication) has informed me that the proof of Theorem 5.5 in [Kam] gives a recursive algorithm for solving Hubbard's problem.

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