

ON PERIOD MINIMAL PSEUDO-ANOSOV BRAIDS

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(Communicated by Bryna Kra)

ABSTRACT. A family of period minimal pseudo-Anosov braids, one for each pair of Farey neighbors in $(0, 1/2]$, is described.

1. INTRODUCTION

When studying the forcing order on the set of braid types, it is natural to consider those pseudo-Anosov braids which are in some sense minimal: that is, they force as little dynamics as possible.

Perhaps the most natural notion of minimality is provided by topological entropy: a pseudo-Anosov n -braid β is *entropy minimal* if $h(\beta) \leq h(\gamma)$ for all pseudo-Anosov n -braids γ , where $h(\beta)$ denotes the topological entropy of the pseudo-Anosov representative of β . Ham and Song [HS07] describe entropy minimal n -braids for $n \leq 5$ (the result is trivial for $n \leq 3$, and was originally stated for $n = 4$ by Song, Ko, and Los [SKL02]). However their proof, which involves a computer-assisted search of train track automata, does not offer any immediate prospect of extension to much higher values of n : recent work by Cho and Ham [CH08] on entropy minimal pseudo-Anosovs on the genus two surface may extend to provide an entropy minimal 6-braid.

Another notion of minimality arises from considering the periods of braids forced by periodic pseudo-Anosov braids. A periodic pseudo-Anosov n -braid (i.e., one whose underlying permutation is an n -cycle) is *period minimal* if it doesn't force any other periodic pseudo-Anosov k -braids with $k \leq n$. This is related to the notion of primary braids studied by Franks and Misiurewicz [FM93]: a periodic n -braid is *primary* if it forces no other periodic n -braids. However, no examples of primary pseudo-Anosov braids are known. Indeed, recent work of le Calvez establishes that there are no primary pseudo-Anosov braids of prime period. He shows that every periodic orbit of an orientation-preserving disk homeomorphism has non-zero rotation number about some fixed point; it follows from a result of Boyland [Boy92] that if the period of the orbit is prime, then the homeomorphism must have a periodic orbit of finite order type of the same period.

The purpose of this paper is to observe that results of [dCH04] provide a family of period minimal pseudo-Anosov braids, one for each pair of Farey neighbors in $(0, 1/2]$.

Received by the editors July 15, 2008.

2000 *Mathematics Subject Classification*. Primary 37E30.

The first author is grateful for support from CNPq grant No. 309679/2007-9 and FAPESP grant No. 2006/03829-2.

The necessary background to state and prove this result is summarised in Section 2, and the short proof itself is given in Section 3. The exposition allows the reader to construct the minimal braids concerned without having to understand the details of the underlying theory; see Example 3.3.

2. HORSESHOE BRAIDS

2.1. Braid types and forcing. In this section, Boyland's definitions of braid type and braid type forcing [Boy84] are recalled.

Let $f : D^2 \rightarrow D^2$ be an orientation-preserving homeomorphism, and P be a (least) period n orbit of f . The *braid type* $\text{bt}(P, f)$ of P is the isotopy class of f relative to P up to an orientation-preserving topological change of coordinates. That is, $\text{bt}(P, f)$ is a conjugacy class in $B_n/Z(B_n)$, where B_n is Artin's n -braid group, whose center $Z(B_n)$ is the infinite cyclic subgroup generated by a full twist.

To find a representative braid in this conjugacy class, pick an orientation-preserving homeomorphism $h : (D^2, P) \rightarrow (D^2, A_n)$, where A_n is a standard n -element subset of D^2 whose points all lie on the horizontal diameter of the disk. Let $g = h \circ f \circ h^{-1} : (D^2, A_n) \rightarrow (D^2, A_n)$, and pick an isotopy $\{g_t\} : \text{id} \simeq g$ (not relative to A_n). Then the subset

$$\bigcup_{t \in [0,1]} g_t(A_n) \times \{t\}$$

of $D^2 \times [0, 1]$ is a geometric braid $\beta \in B_n$, and $\beta Z(B_n) \in \text{bt}(P, f)$.

Because $B_n/Z(B_n)$ is isomorphic to the mapping class group of the n -punctured disk, braid types can be classified as being of *pseudo-Anosov*, *reducible*, or *finite order* braid type according to Thurston's classification [Thu88, FLP91, CB88].

Let BT denote the set of all braid types. The forcing relation is a partial order \leq on BT, defined as follows: if $\beta, \gamma \in \text{BT}$, then $\beta \leq \gamma$ (γ forces β) if and only if every orientation-preserving homeomorphism $f : D^2 \rightarrow D^2$ which has a periodic orbit of braid type γ also has one of braid type β . Thus the forcing relation provides information on the order in which periodic orbits can be created in parameterised families of homeomorphisms.

2.2. Periodic orbits of Smale's horseshoe map. The braid types considered in this paper come from periodic orbits of Smale's horseshoe map $F : D^2 \rightarrow D^2$ [Sma67], whose action (on a stadium-shaped subset of the disk) is depicted in Figure 1.

Any period N orbit P of F (except for the fixed point in the left-hand semi-circle of the stadium) is contained entirely in the square S and can be described by its *code* $c = c_P \in \{0, 1\}^N$: let x be the rightmost point of P , and for $0 \leq i < N$ let $c_i = 0$ if $F^i(x)$ lies in the left-hand side of S , and $c_i = 1$ if $F^i(x)$ lies in the right-hand side of S .

Let HS denote the set of braid types of periodic orbits of F . Note that if $\gamma \in \text{HS}$ and $\beta \leq \gamma$, then $\beta \in \text{HS}$, since by definition F has a periodic orbit of braid type β .

Representative braids of elements of HS are permutation braids of permutations $\pi \in S_N$ which are *unimodal* (i.e., $\pi(i) < \pi(j)$ if $1 \leq i < j \leq \pi^{-1}(N)$ or if $\pi^{-1}(N) \leq j < i \leq N$). The relevant permutation can be determined from the code

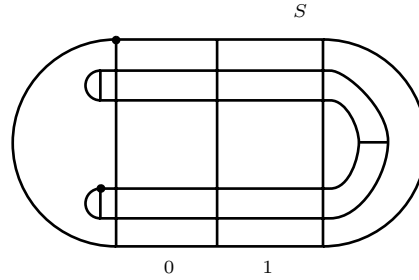


FIGURE 1. Smale's horseshoe map

of a periodic orbit using the *unimodal order*, which is a total order \preceq on $\{0, 1\}^{\mathbb{N}}$ defined by $s \preceq t$ if and only if either $s = t$, or $s_0s_1 \dots s_k$ contains an even number of 1s, where k is least such that $s_k \neq t_k$.

If P is a period N horseshoe orbit, order the N elements $\sigma^i(c_P^\infty)$ ($0 \leq i < N$) of $\{0, 1\}^{\mathbb{N}}$ using the unimodal order (here c_P^∞ is the element of $\{0, 1\}^{\mathbb{N}}$ obtained by repeating the word c_P infinitely often, and $\sigma : \{0, 1\}^{\mathbb{N}} \rightarrow \{0, 1\}^{\mathbb{N}}$ is the *shift map* which removes the first symbol of its input). Let $\sigma^i(c_P^\infty)$ be r_i^{th} in the order. Then a representative braid β_P of the braid type of P is the permutation braid of the permutation π_P given by $\pi_P(r_i) = r_{i+1 \bmod N}$.

Example 2.1. Let $c_P = 10010$. Then the elements of $\sigma^i(c_P^\infty)$ and their relative orderings are as given in the table on the left of Figure 2; hence $\pi_P = (12435)$, and β_P is the permutation braid of π_P , i.e. $\beta_P = \sigma_3\sigma_2\sigma_4\sigma_3\sigma_2\sigma_1$, as depicted on the right of Figure 2.

i	$\sigma^i(c_P^\infty)$	r_i
0	1001010010...	5
1	0010100101...	1
2	0101001010...	2
3	1010010100...	4
4	0100101001...	3

FIGURE 2. Calculating a horseshoe braid

Every non-fixed periodic orbit P of F has a *rotation number* $\rho(P) \in (0, 1/2] \cap \mathbb{Q}$, which is its rotation number in the annulus obtained by puncturing the disk at the fixed point of F with code 1. The rotation number is a braid type invariant, and hence it is possible to define the *rotation interval* $\rho_i(\gamma)$ of a period $N \geq 2$ braid type $\gamma \in \text{HS}$ by

$$\rho_i(\gamma) = \{\rho(\beta) : \beta \leq \gamma \text{ and } \beta \text{ has period } \geq 2\}.$$

The rotation interval is a closed interval in \mathbb{Q} with rational endpoints [Han90]. Its endpoints are distinct if γ is of pseudo-Anosov type.

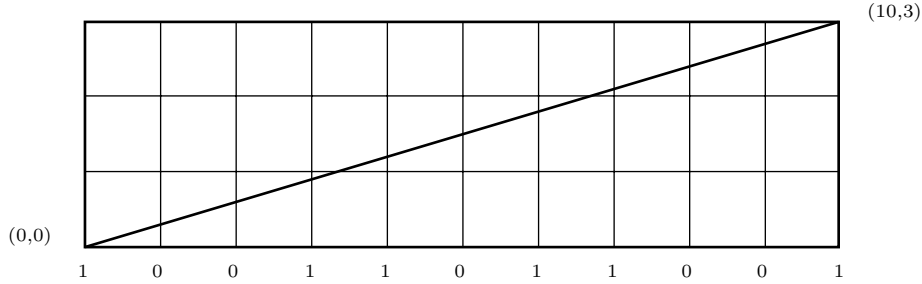


FIGURE 3. The words $c_{3/10}$ and $\tilde{c}_{3/10}$

2.3. Star periodic orbits of the horseshoe. The minimal braids described in this paper are associated to the so-called *star* braid types of the horseshoe, which are considered in [dCH04]. There is one such braid type $\beta_{u/v}^{m/n}$ for each pair of rationals $u/v < m/n \in (0, 1/2]$.

In order to describe these braid types, it is necessary first to define, for each rational $m/n \in (0, 1/2]$, words $c_{m/n} \in \{0, 1\}^{n+1}$ and $\tilde{c}_{m/n} \in \{0, 1\}^{n-1}$. Let $L_{m/n}$ be the straight line in \mathbb{R}^2 from $(0, 0)$ to (n, m) . For $0 \leq i \leq n$, let $s_i = 1$ if $L_{m/n}$ crosses some line $y = \text{integer}$ for $x \in (i - 1, i + 1)$, and $s_i = 0$ otherwise. Then $c_{m/n} = s_0 s_1 \dots s_n$, and $\tilde{c}_{m/n} = s_1 \dots s_{n-1}$.

Equivalently, define integers κ_i for $1 \leq i \leq m$ by $\kappa_1 = \lfloor n/m \rfloor - 1$ and $\kappa_i = \lfloor in/m \rfloor - \lfloor (i - 1)n/m \rfloor - 2$ for $2 \leq i \leq m$, where $\lfloor x \rfloor$ is the integer part of x . Then $\tilde{c}_{m/n} = 0^{\kappa_1} 110^{\kappa_2} 11 \dots 110^{\kappa_m}$, and $c_{m/n} = 1\tilde{c}_{m/n}1$.

Example 2.2. From Figure 3, $c_{3/10} = 10011011001$ and $\tilde{c}_{3/10} = 001101100$. The integers κ_i are given by $\kappa_1 = \lfloor 10/3 \rfloor - 1 = 2$, $\kappa_2 = \lfloor 20/3 \rfloor - \lfloor 10/3 \rfloor - 2 = 1$, and $\kappa_3 = \lfloor 30/3 \rfloor - \lfloor 20/3 \rfloor - 2 = 2$.

Given $0 < u/v < m/n \leq 1/2$, define $c_{u/v}^{m/n}$ to be the length $v + n$ word $c_{u/v}\tilde{c}_{m/n}$. The following lemma summarises the relevant results of [dCH04]:

Lemma 2.3. *Let $u/v, m/n \in \mathbb{Q} \cap (0, 1/2]$ with $u/v < m/n$. Then $c_{u/v}^{m/n}$ is the code of a period $v + n$ horseshoe orbit of pseudo-Anosov braid type.*

Denote the braid type of this periodic orbit by $\beta_{u/v}^{m/n}$.

Remark 2.4. Changing the initial symbol of $\tilde{c}_{m/n}$ from 0 to 1 yields (except in the case $m/n = 1/2$) a distinct braid which is, however, conjugate to that given by the code $c_{u/v}\tilde{c}_{m/n}$, and hence defines the same braid type $\beta_{u/v}^{m/n}$ [dCH03].

3. A FAMILY OF PERIOD MINIMAL BRAIDS

The main result of this paper is an easy consequence of the following, which is Lemma 17 of [dCH04].

Lemma 3.1. *Let β be a period N horseshoe braid type with non-trivial rotation interval $\rho_i(\beta) = [u/v, m/n]$. Then $N \geq v + n$. Moreover, $N = v + n$ if and only if $\beta = \beta_{u/v}^{m/n}$.*

Theorem 3.2. *Let $u/v < m/n$ be rationals in $(0, 1/2]$ which are Farey neighbors. Then the braid type $\beta_{u/v}^{m/n}$ is pseudo-Anosov and is period minimal.*

Proof. $\beta = \beta_{u/v}^{m/n}$ is a pseudo-Anosov braid type of period $N = v + n$ by Lemma 2.3. If $\beta \geq \gamma$ and γ is pseudo-Anosov, then γ is a horseshoe braid type with non-trivial rotation interval $\rho i(\gamma) \subseteq \rho i(\beta) = [u/v, m/n]$. Since u/v and m/n are Farey neighbors, it follows that either $\rho i(\gamma) = [u/v, m/n]$ (and hence $\gamma = \beta$ by Lemma 3.1) or $\rho i(\gamma) = [u'/v', m'/n']$, where $v' + n' > v + n = N$. In the latter case, γ has period greater than N by Lemma 3.1. \square

Example 3.3. Let $(u/v, m/n) = (1/4, 2/7)$, so $c_{u/v} = 10001$ and $\tilde{c}_{m/n} = 001100$. Hence 10001001100 is the code of a period 11 horseshoe orbit of period minimal braid type. The corresponding horseshoe braid is the permutation braid of the permutation (1 3 6 10 2 5 8 9 4 7 11).

Similarly, let $(u/v, m/n) = (1/3, 3/8)$, so $c_{u/v} = 1001$ and $\tilde{c}_{m/n} = 0110110$. Hence 10010110110 is the code of another period 11 horseshoe orbit of period minimal braid type, distinct from the previous one since it has a different rotation interval. The corresponding horseshoe braid is the permutation braid of the permutation (1 4 10 2 6 9 3 7 8 5 11).

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