<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Bounds of minimal dilatation for pseudo-Anosovs and the magic 3-manifold (Intelligence of Low-dimensional Topology)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Author(s)</td>
<td>Kin, Eiko; Takasawa, Mitsuhiko</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Citation</td>
<td>数理解析研究所講究録 (2010), 1716: 99-106</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Issue Date</td>
<td>2010-10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>URL</td>
<td><a href="http://hdl.handle.net/2433/170311">http://hdl.handle.net/2433/170311</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Right</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Type</td>
<td>Departmental Bulletin Paper</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Textversion</td>
<td>publisher</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Kyoto University
Bounds of minimal dilatation for pseudo-Anosovs and the magic 3-manifold

Eiko Kin and Mitsuhiro Takasawa

1 Minimal dilatation of pseudo-Anosovs

Let $\Sigma = \Sigma_{g,n}$ be an orientable surface of genus $g$ with $n$ punctures, and let $\text{Mod}(\Sigma)$ be the mapping class group. Mapping classes $\phi \in \text{Mod}(\Sigma)$ are classified into 3 types, periodic, reducible, pseudo-Anosov. There exist two numerical invariants of pseudo-Anosov mapping classes. One is the entropy $\text{ent}(\phi)$ which is the logarithm of the dilatation $\lambda(\phi) > 1$. The other is the volume $\text{vol}(\phi)$ which is the hyperbolic volume of the mapping torus of $\phi$

$$\mathcal{T}(\phi) = \Sigma \times [0, 1] / \sim,$$

where $\sim$ identifies $(x, 1)$ with $(f(x), 0)$ for any representative $f \in \phi$.

We denote by $\delta_{g,n}$, the minimal dilatation for pseudo-Anosov elements $\phi \in \text{Mod}(\Sigma_{g,n})$. We set $\delta_g = \delta_{g,0}$. A natural question arises.

**Question 1.1.** *What is the value of $\delta_{g,n}$? Find a pseudo-Anosov element of $\text{Mod}(\Sigma_{g,n})$ whose dilatation is equal to $\delta_{g,n}$.***

The above question is hard in general. For instance, in the case of closed surfaces, it is open to determine the values $\delta_g$ for $g \geq 3$. On the other hand, one understands the asymptotic behavior of the minimal entropy $\log \delta_g$. Penner proved that $\log \delta_g \asymp \frac{1}{g}$ [12]. The following question posed by McMullen.

**Question 1.2** ([11]). *Does $\lim_{g \to \infty} g \log \delta_g$ exist? What is its value?***

Note that $\lim_{g \to \infty} g \log \delta_g$ exists if and only if $\lim_{g \to \infty} |\chi(\Sigma_g)| \log \delta_g$ exists, where $\chi(\Sigma)$ is the Euler characteristic of $\Sigma$. 
Related questions on the minimal dilatation are ones for orientable pseudo-Anosovs. A pseudo-Anosov mapping class \( \phi \) is said to be orientable if the invariant (un)stable foliation for a pseudo-Anosov homeomorphism \( \Phi \in \phi \) is orientable. We denote by \( \delta_g^+ \), the minimal dilatation for orientable pseudo-Anosov elements of \( \text{Mod}(\Sigma_g) \) for a closed surface \( \Sigma_g \) of genus \( g \).

In this paper, we report our results in [7, 8] on the minimal dilatation by investigating the so called magic manifold \( N \) which is the exterior of the 3 chain link \( C_3 \), see Figure 1(left). In Section 2, we describe a motivation for the study of pseudo-Anosovs which occur as the monodromies on fibers for Dehn fillings of \( N \). In Section 3, we state our results.

We would like to note that this paper only contains some results in [7, 8] and does not contain their proofs. The readers who are interested in the details should consult (the introduction of) [7, 8].

\section{Why is the magic manifold an intriguing example?}

Gordon and Wu named the exterior of the link \( C_3 \) the magic manifold \( N \), see [3]. The reason why this manifold is called "magic" is that many important examples for the study of the exceptional Dehn fillings can be obtained from the Dehn fillings of a single manifold \( N \). The magic
manifold is fibered and it has the smallest known volume among orientable hyperbolic 3-manifolds having 3 cusps. Many manifolds having at most 2 cusps with small volume are obtained from \( N \) by Dehn fillings, see [10].

2.1 Entropy versus volume

Both invariants entropy \( \text{ent}(\phi) \) and volume \( \text{vol}(\phi) \) know some complexity of pseudo-Anosovs \( \phi \). A natural question is how these are related.

**Theorem 2.1** ([6]). There exists a constant \( B = B(\Sigma) \) depending only on the topology of \( \Sigma \) such that the inequality,

\[
B \text{vol}(\phi) \leq \text{ent}(\phi)
\]

holds for any pseudo-Anosov \( \phi \) on \( \Sigma \). Furthermore, for any \( \epsilon > 0 \), there exists a constant \( C = C(\epsilon, \Sigma) > 1 \) depending only on \( \epsilon \) and the topology of \( \Sigma \) such that the inequality

\[
\text{ent}(\phi) \leq C \text{vol}(\phi)
\]

holds for any pseudo-Anosov \( \phi \) on \( \Sigma \) whose mapping torus \( \mathbb{T}(\phi) \) has no closed geodesics of length \( < \epsilon \).

The first part of Theorem 2.1 says that if the entropy is small, the volume can not be large.

For a non-negative integer \( c \), we set

\[
\lambda(\Sigma; c) = \min\{\lambda(\phi) \mid \phi \in \text{Mod}(\Sigma), \mathbb{T}(\phi) \text{ has } c \text{ cusps}\},
\]

\[
\text{vol}(\Sigma; c) = \min\{\text{vol}(\phi) \mid \phi \in \text{Mod}(\Sigma), \mathbb{T}(\phi) \text{ has } c \text{ cusps}\}.
\]

A variation on the questions of the minimal dilatations is to determine \( \lambda(\Sigma; c) \) and to find a mapping class realizing the minimum. In [6], the authors and S. Kojima obtain experimental results concerning the minimal dilatation. In the case the mapping class group \( \text{Mod}(D_n) \) of an \( n \)-punctured disk \( D_n \), they observe that for many pairs \((n, c)\), there exists a pseudo-Anosov element simultaneously reaching both minima \( \lambda(D_n; c) \) and \( \text{vol}(D_n; c) \). Experiments tell us that in case \( c = 3 \), the mapping tori reaching both minima are homeomorphic to \( N \). Moreover when \( c = 2 \), it is observed that there exists a mapping class \( \phi \)
realizing both $\lambda(D_n; 2)$ and vol($D_n; 2$) and its mapping torus $\mathbb{T}(\phi)$ is homeomorphic to a Dehn filling of $N$ along one cusp. This is a motivation for us for focusing on $N$.

2.2 Small dilatation pseudo-Anosovs

After we have finished our papers [6, 7], we leaned the small dilatation pseudo-Anosovs, introduced by Farb, Leininger and Margalit.

For any number $P > 1$, define the set of pseudo-Anosov homeomorphisms

$$\Psi_P = \{\text{pseudo-Anosov } \Phi : \Sigma \rightarrow \Sigma \mid \chi(\Sigma) < 0, |\chi(\Sigma)| \log \lambda(\Phi) \leq \log P\}.$$ 

Elements $\Phi \in \Psi_P$ are called small dilatation pseudo-Anosov homeomorphisms. If one takes $P$ sufficiently large (e.g. $P \geq 2 + \sqrt{3}$), then $\Psi_P$ contains a pseudo-Anosov homeomorphism $\Phi_g : \Sigma_g \rightarrow \Sigma_g$ for each $g \geq 2$. By a result in [5], $\Psi_P$ also contains pseudo-Anosov homeomorphism $\Phi_n : D_n \rightarrow D_n$ for each $n \geq 3$. Let $\Sigma^o \subset \Sigma$ be the surface obtained by removing the singularities of the (un)stable foliation for $\Phi$ and $\Phi|_{\Sigma^o} : \Sigma^o \rightarrow \Sigma^o$ denotes the restriction. Observe that $\lambda(\Phi) = \lambda(\Phi|_{\Sigma^o})$.

The set

$$\Psi_P^o = \{\Phi|_{\Sigma^o} : \Sigma^o \rightarrow \Sigma^o \mid (\Phi : \Sigma \rightarrow \Sigma) \in \Psi_P\}$$

is infinite. Let $T(\Psi_P^o)$ be the set of homeomorphism classes of mapping tori by elements of $\Psi_P^o$.

**Theorem 2.2 ([2]).** The set $T(\Psi_P^o)$ is finite. Namely, for each $P > 1$, there exist finite many complete, non compact hyperbolic 3-manifolds $M_1, M_2, \cdots, M_r$ fibering over $S^1$ so that the following holds. Any pseudo-Anosov $\Phi \in \Psi_P$ occurs as the monodromy of a Dehn filling of one of the $M_k$. In particular, there exists a constant $V = V(P)$ such that $\text{vol}(\Phi) \leq V$ holds for any $\Phi \in \Psi_P$.

It is not known that how large the set of manifolds $\{M_1, \cdots, M_r\}$ is. By Theorem 2.2, one sees that the following set $\mathcal{V}$ is finite.

$$\mathcal{V} = \{T(\Phi|_{\Sigma^o}) \mid n \geq 3, \Phi \text{ is pseudo-Anosov on } \Sigma = D_n, \lambda(\Phi) = \delta(D_n)\},$$

where $\delta(D_n)$ denotes the minimal dilatation for pseudo-Anosov elements of $\text{Mod}(D_n)$ on $D_n$. 
In [7], we show that for each \( n \geq 9 \) (resp. \( n \in \{3,4,5,7,8\} \)), there exists a pseudo-Anosov homeomorphism \( \Phi_n : D_n \to D_n \) with the smallest known entropy (resp. the smallest entropy) which occurs as the monodromy on an \( n \)-punctured disk fiber for the Dehn filling of \( N \). A pseudo-Anosov homeomorphism \( \Phi_6 : D_6 \to D_6 \) with the smallest entropy occurs as the monodromy on a 6-punctured disk fiber for \( N \). In particular, \( N \in \mathcal{V} \). See also work of Venzke [13]. This result suggests that one may have a chance to find pseudo-Anosov homeomorphisms with small dilatation on other surfaces which arise as the monodromies on fibers for Dehn fillings of \( N \). This is another motivation for us.

### 3 Results

Let us introduce the following polynomial

\[
f_{(k,\ell)}(t) = t^{2k} - t^{k+\ell} - t^k - t^{k-\ell} + 1 \quad \text{for } k > 0, -k < \ell < k,
\]

having a unique real root \( \lambda_{(k,\ell)} \) greater than 1 [8]. For the rational number \( r \), let \( N(r) \) be the Dehn filling of \( N \) along the slope \( r \).

**Theorem 3.1.** Let \( r \in \{\frac{-3}{2}, \frac{-1}{2}, 2\} \). For each \( g \geq 3 \), there exists a monodromy \( \Phi_g = \Phi_g(r) \) on a closed fiber of genus \( g \) for a Dehn filling of \( N(r) \), where the filling is on the boundary slope of a fiber of \( N(r) \), such that

\[
\lim_{g \to \infty} g \log \lambda(\Phi_g) = \log\left(\frac{3+\sqrt{5}}{2}\right).
\]

In particular

\[
\lim_{g \to \infty} \sup g \log \delta_g \leq \log\left(\frac{3+\sqrt{5}}{2}\right).
\]

**Remark 3.2.** Independently, Hironaka has obtained Theorem 3.1 in case \( r = \frac{-1}{2} \) [4]. Independently, Aaber and Dunfield have obtained Theorem 3.1 in case \( r = \frac{-3}{2} \) [1]. They have obtained similar results on the dilatation to those given in [8].

By using monodromies on closed fibers coming from \( N(\frac{-3}{2}) \), we find an upper bound of \( \delta_g \) for \( g \equiv 0,1,5,6,7,9 \pmod{10} \) and \( g \geq 5 \).

**Theorem 3.3.** (1) \( \delta_g \leq \lambda_{(g+2,1)} \) if \( g \equiv 0,1,5,6 \pmod{10} \) and \( g \geq 5 \).
(2) \( \delta_g \leq \lambda_{(g+2,2)} \) if \( g \equiv 7, 9 \pmod{10} \) and \( g \geq 7 \).

For more details of an upper bound of \( \delta_g \) for other \( g \) (e.g. \( g \equiv 2, 4 \pmod{10} \)), see [8]. The bound in Theorem 3.3 improves the one by Hironaka [4].

We turn to the study on the minimal dilatations \( \delta_g^+ \) for orientable pseudo-Anosovs. The minima \( \delta_g^+ \) were determined for \( g = 2 \) by Zhirov [14], for \( 3 \leq g \leq 5 \) by Lanneau-Thiffeault [9], and for \( g = 8 \) by Lanneau-Thiffeault and Hironaka [9, 4]. Those values are given by \( \delta_g^+ = \lambda_{(2,1)} \), \( \delta_3^+ = \lambda_{(3,1)} = \lambda_{(4,3)} \approx 1.40127 \), \( \delta_4^+ = \lambda_{(4,1)} \approx 1.28064 \), \( \delta_5^+ = \lambda_{(6,1)} = \lambda_{(7,4)} \approx 1.17628 \) and \( \delta_8^+ = \lambda_{(8,1)} \approx 1.12876 \).

We recall the lower bounds of \( \delta_6^+ \) and \( \delta_7^+ \) and the question on \( \delta_g^+ \) for \( g \) even by Lanneau-Thiffeault.

**Theorem 3.4 ([9]).**

1. \( \delta_6^+ \geq \lambda_{(6,1)} \approx 1.17628 \).
2. \( \delta_7^+ \geq \lambda_{(9,2)} \approx 1.11548 \).

**Question 3.5 ([9]).** For \( g \) even, is \( \delta_g^+ \) equal to \( \lambda_{(g,1)} \)?

We give an upper bound of \( \delta_g^+ \) in case \( g \equiv 1, 5, 7, 9 \pmod{10} \) using orientable pseudo-Anosov monodromies coming from \( N(\frac{-3}{2}) \).

**Theorem 3.6.** (1) \( \delta_g^+ \leq \lambda_{(g+2,2)} \) if \( g \equiv 7, 9 \pmod{10} \) and \( g \geq 7 \).

(2) \( \delta_g^+ \leq \lambda_{(g+2,4)} \) if \( g \equiv 1, 5 \pmod{10} \) and \( g \geq 5 \).

The bound in Theorem 3.6 improves the one by Hironaka [4]. Theorem 3.6(1) together with Theorem 3.4(2) gives:

**Corollary 3.7.** \( \delta_7^+ = \lambda_{(9,2)} \).

Independently, Corollary 3.7 was established by Aaber and Dunfield [1].

The following tells us that the sequence \( \{\delta_g^+\}_{g \geq 2} \) is not monotone decreasing.

**Proposition 3.8.** If Question 3.5 is true, then \( \delta_g^+ < \delta_{g+1}^+ \) whenever \( g \equiv 1, 5, 7, 9 \pmod{10} \) and \( g \geq 7 \). In particular the inequality \( \delta_7^+ < \delta_8^+ \) holds.
Our pseudo-Anosov homeomorphisms providing the upper bound of $\delta_g$ in Theorem 3.3(1) are not orientable. This together with the inequality $\lambda_{(7,1)} < \lambda_{(6,1)} = \delta_5^+$ implies:

**Corollary 3.9.** $\delta_5 < \delta_5^+$.

**References**


Department of Mathematical and Computing Sciences, Tokyo Institute of Technology
Ohokayama, Meguro Tokyo 152-8552 Japan
E-mail address: kin@is.titech.ac.jp

Department of Mathematical and Computing Sciences, Tokyo Institute of Technology
Ohokayama, Meguro Tokyo 152-8552 Japan
E-mail address: takasawa@is.titech.ac.jp