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Self-Inverses in Rauzy Classes

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Abstract

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Thanks to works by M. Kontsevich and A. Zorich followed by C. Boissy, we have a classification of all Rauzy Classes of any given genus. It follows from these works that Rauzy Classes are closed under the operation of inverting the permutation. In this paper, we shall prove the existence of self-inverse permutations in every Rauzy Class by giving an explicit construction of such an element satisfying the sufficient conditions. As a corollary, we will give another proof that every Rauzy Class is closed under taking inverses. In the case of generalized permutations, generalized Rauzy Classes have been classified by works of M. Kontsevich, H. Masur and J. Smillie, E. Lanneau, and again C. Boissy. We state the definition of self-inverse for generalized permutations and prove a necessary and sufficient condition for a generalized Rauzy Class to contain self-inverse elements.

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Dedicated to my wife Amy, who keeps me grounded and lifts me up.

Contents

Abstract	ii
Acknowledgments	iii
List of Figures	vii
1 Introduction	1
1.1 Interval Exchange Transformations	4
1.2 Rauzy Classes	8
1.3 Suspended Surfaces for Interval Exchanges	14
1.4 Classification of True Rauzy Classes	21
1.5 Hyperelliptic Surfaces	24
1.6 Calculation of Spin Parity	28
1.7 Linear Involutions and Generalized Permutations	32
1.8 Generalized Suspensions and Quadratic Differentials	41
1.9 Generalized Rauzy Classes	45
1.10 Classification of Generalized Rauzy Classes	52
2 True Rauzy Classes	55
2.1 Spin Parity for Standard Permutations	56

2.2	Blocks	59
2.3	Self-Inverses for $g \leq 3$	64
2.4	Self-Inverses for $g \geq 4$	66
2.5	Self-inverses with Removable Singularities	69
3	Generalized Rauzy Classes	73
3.1	Necessary Conditions	73
3.2	Blocks and Insertions	76
3.3	Strata with $g \in \{0, 1\}$	80
3.4	Strata with a hyperelliptic component, $g \geq 2$	82
3.5	Other strata with $g \geq 2$	86
4	Explicit Lagrangian Subspaces in True Rauzy Classes	94
4.1	Symplectic Space	95
4.2	Lagrangian Permutations	96
4.3	Transposition Lagrangian Permutations	101

List of Figures

1.1	The mapping of IET T with $\pi = (5, 3, 2, 1, 4)$	5
1.2	An IET on $\mathcal{A} = \{a, b, c, d\}$	7
1.3	The Rauzy Graph for $(3, 2, 1)$	12
1.4	A suspension surface for $(4, 1, 3, 2)$	15
1.5	The first return of I_S in the suspension is the original IET.	16
1.6	A suspension for $(4, 3, 2, 1)$ has one singularity of degree 2.	17
1.7	A move of Rauzy-Veech induction on suspension S for $\pi = (3, 2, 1)$	18
1.8	$\pi = (8, 3, 2, 4, 7, 6, 5, 1)$ has signature $\sigma(\pi) = (1, 2, 1) = (1, 1, 2)$	19
1.9	A suspension S with $ \tau > 0$. S_0 is not a valid suspension.	20
1.10	If the hyperelliptic involution must fix the point p , then the grey segment must be identified with $d - 1$	27
1.11	Loops γ_i and γ_j intersect in suspension S	29
1.12	For this linear involution, $T(x, 0) = (x', 0)$ and $T(y, 0) = (y', 1)$	34
1.13	A suspension S for $\pi = \{a \ b \ b \ / \ c \ a \ c \ d \ d\}$. S has three singularities: one of order 2 and two of order -1	43
1.14	Two successive iterations of Rauzy-Veech induction on a surface.	50

1.15	A generalized Rauzy Graph.	52
2.1	The blocks \mathbf{U}_2 , \mathbf{V}_4 , $\mathbf{V}_{2,2}$ and $\mathbf{W}_{1,1}$ in suspensions. The two singularities in the top surfaces are identified by assumption in Lemma 2.8.	62
2.2	The differential for S' completes the removable singularity in the dif- ferential for S . All other singularities remain unchanged.	72
3.1	The marked singularity of self-inverse π must be paired with itself. . .	75
3.2	Inserting blocks \mathbf{P}_1 and \mathbf{U}_2 at paired singularities.	78
3.3	Blocks $\mathbf{T}_{4,4}$, \mathbf{X}_8 and $\mathbf{Y}_{2,2}$ in suspensions. The bottom two blocks have their leftmost (or rightmost) singularities identified by assumption. . .	79
3.4	There are two interior points that must be fixed by a hyperelliptic involution. If the involution fixes one, the other is fixed as well. . . .	84
3.5	Performing successive reductions on σ_0 to more desirable signature σ_n . Given π_n , repeated insertions give desired π_0	91

Chapter 1

Introduction

Interval exchange transformations (IETs) are encoded by a permutation π and length vector λ . In [Rau79], Rauzy introduces Rauzy induction, a first return map of an IET on a specific subinterval. This induction takes one of two forms on the space of IETs and therefore descends to two different maps on the set of permutations. Therefore permutations are divided into *Rauzy Classes*, minimal sets closed under the two types of induction maps. We dedicate Sections 1.1 and 1.2 to providing some basic background and well known results concerning both IETs and Rauzy Classes.

From another direction, we consider the *moduli space of Abelian differentials*. By the zippered rectangle construction in [Vee82], Veech shows that a generic IET is uniquely ergodic (a result independently proved by Masur in [Mas82]). This construction establishes a relationship between an IET and flat surfaces with oriented measured foliations. We present an equivalent construction, called a *suspension*, in Section 1.3. Using suspensions, we assign properties to a permutation π : its *signature*

(see Definition 1.19), which is related to the singularities of these suspensions, and its *type* (see Section 1.4), which represents any other necessary data from its suspensions.

The crucial result in this chapter is the following:

Corollary 1.22. *Every Rauzy class is uniquely determined by signature and type. So given Rauzy class \mathcal{R} , if $\pi \in \mathfrak{S}^0$ has the same signature and type as \mathcal{R} , then necessarily $\pi \in \mathcal{R}$.*

This immediately follows from [KZ03] and [Boi09]. In Sections 1.5 and 1.6, we discuss *hyperelliptic* surfaces and the *parity* of a surface's *spin structure*. These discussions give us the necessary information to determine a permutation's type. In Sections 1.7-1.9, we discuss a generalization of IETs, called *linear involutions*. Introduced in [DN90], these give rise to *generalized permutations*. Such linear involutions arise from flat surfaces with non-orientable measured foliations. We discuss Rauzy-Veech induction on linear involutions and *generalized Rauzy Classes*. We conclude in Section 1.10 that Corollary 1.22 applies to these classes as well, as a direct result from the works [Kon97],[MS93] and [Lan08] with the final result from [Boi09].

In Equations (2.2), Veech (see [Vee84a]) shows a definition of Rauzy induction on permutations. It is clear from this definition that the map $\pi \mapsto \pi^{-1}$ conjugates one type of induction with the other. This natural relationship conjures two natural questions:

1. Are Rauzy Classes closed under taking inverses?
2. Do all Rauzy classes contain self-inverse permutations?

The work leading up to Corollary 1.22 in Sections 1.4 and 1.10 provides an affirmative to the first question: any suspensions of π and π^{-1} have the same signature and type and therefore π and π^{-1} belong to the same class. However, proving a positive result for the second question would naturally imply one for the first also. This work answers the second question.

Theorem 2.1. *Every (true) Rauzy Class contains a permutation π such that $\pi = \pi^{-1}$.*

In Section 2.2, we form patterns of letters, or *blocks*, that we may use to construct a self-inverse π such that $\pi \in \mathcal{R}$ by Corollary 1.22. This method follows in the spirit of [Zor08]. In that paper, Zorich constructs permutations with desired properties. He then shows that these permutations belong to the desired Rauzy Class in a fashion similar to Corollary 1.22.

In Chapter 3, we prove the generalized Rauzy Class analogue to Theorem 2.1.

Theorem 3.1. *A generalized Rauzy Class $\mathcal{R} \subseteq \Omega_{\mathcal{A}}^0$ with signature (ℓ_1, \dots, ℓ_m) contains a permutation π such that $\pi = \pi^{-1}$ if and only if the following conditions hold:*

$$\ell_1 = 0,$$

$$\#\{i : \ell_i = j, 1 \leq i \leq m\} \text{ is even, for all odd } j \geq -1.$$

These conditions are dependent only on the signature $\sigma(\mathcal{R})$. We still explicitly construct a self-inverse π for any given \mathcal{R} satisfying these conditions, but this construction is no longer obtained by a simple concatenation of blocks. Rather, we insert blocks

into generalized permutations and verify this effect on the signature (see Section 3.2).

We consider the topic of Lagrangian subspaces of suspensions in Chapter 4. We call a permutation π *Lagrangian* if the vertical trajectories of any suspension of an IET $T \sim (\pi, \mathbf{1})$, where $\mathbf{1} = (1, \dots, 1)$, span a g -dimensional subspace in homology, where g is the genus of π . We prove the following:

Theorem 4.16. *Suppose $\pi \in \mathfrak{S}_d^0$ is self-inverse. Then π is Lagrangian.*

This theorem provides an alternative proof of Forni's Lemma 4.4 in [For02]. We present this proof as Corollary 4.18. In this lemma, Forni shows that the set of $q \in \mathcal{H}_g$ (the moduli space of Abelian differentials of genus g) such that

1. The vertical trajectories of q are (almost all) periodic,
2. These trajectories span a g -dimensional subspace in homology,

is a dense set in \mathcal{H}_g . Corollary 4.18 uses Theorem 4.16 and the fact that the Teichmüller geodesic flow is generically dense in each connected component of \mathcal{H}_g . We further show that the permutations we construct in Chapter 2 need only consider the transposition pairs (letters interchanged by the permutation) to form such a basis.

1.1 Interval Exchange Transformations

Let \mathfrak{S}_d be the set of permutations on $\{1, \dots, d\}$. $\pi \in \mathfrak{S}_d$ is *irreducible* if $\pi(\{1, \dots, k\}) = \{1, \dots, k\}$ only when $k = d$. The set of all irreducible permutations on $\{1, \dots, d\}$ is \mathfrak{S}_d^0 . The notation $\pi \in \mathfrak{S}_d^0$ shall be used to indicate that π is irreducible when it is

not necessary to state d . $\pi \in \mathfrak{S}_d$ is *standard* if $\pi(d) = 1$ and $\pi(1) = d$. Note that a standard permutation is necessarily irreducible.

When we refer to a (sub)interval, we mean open on the right and closed on the left (i.e. of the form $[a, b)$, for some $a < b$). Let \mathbb{R}_+^d be the cone of positive length vectors in \mathbb{R}^d . For $\lambda \in \mathbb{R}_+^d$, let $|\lambda| := \sum_{i=1}^d \lambda_i$, $I := [0, |\lambda|)$, and define subintervals $I_i \subseteq I$, $i \in \{1, \dots, d\}$ as $I_i := [\sum_{j < i} \lambda_j, \sum_{j \leq i} \lambda_j)$.

Definition 1.1. An *interval exchange transformation* (IET) is a bijective map $T : I \rightarrow I$ such that there exists a partition of I into subintervals $I_1 \dots I_d$ such that for each i , $T|_{I_i}$ is a translation.

Because an IET is a piecewise translation, it takes subintervals and reorders them in I . If we choose these d subintervals, we shall encode this reordering as $\pi \in \mathfrak{S}_d$ in such a way that $\pi(i)$ indicates the position of I_i after the map. Let $I_i^T := T(I_i)$. If we start with our I_i 's in order, they are moved into the order $I_{\pi^{-1}(1)}^T, \dots, I_{\pi^{-1}(d)}^T$ under T (see Figure 1.1).

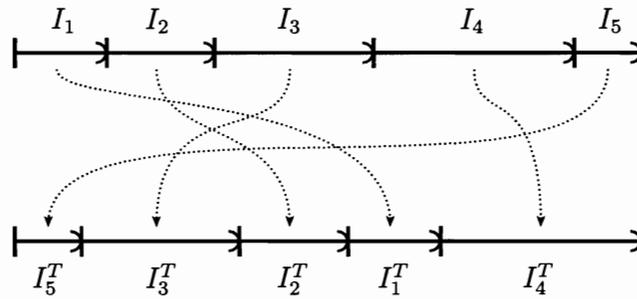


Figure 1.1: The mapping of IET T with $\pi = (5, 3, 2, 1, 4)$.

By convention, we label $\pi \in \mathfrak{S}_d$ as $\pi = (\pi^{-1}(1), \dots, \pi^{-1}(d))$ to indicate the ordering of the original subintervals after the IET. Given an IET T , we can choose

$\lambda \in \mathbb{R}_+^d$ such that $\lambda_i = |I_i|$ for each i . Given the pair (π, λ) , we may describe the IET T explicitly by

$$T(x) = x + \omega_i, \quad x \in I_i$$

where $\omega_i = \sum_{j:\pi(j)<\pi(i)} \lambda_j - \sum_{j:j<i} \lambda_j$. This vector $\omega = (\omega_1, \dots, \omega_d)$ is called the *translation vector* for T and may be described by a matrix Ω_π by $\omega = \Omega_\pi \lambda$ where,

$$(\Omega_\pi)_{i,j} = \begin{cases} 1, & \text{if } i < j \text{ \& } \pi(i) > \pi(j), \\ -1, & \text{if } i > j \text{ \& } \pi(i) < \pi(j), \\ 0, & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases} \quad (1.2)$$

Remark 1.2. *The matrix Ω_π is the same as the matrix L^π seen in [Vee78] and M in [Rau79]. For an example of the notation in Equation (1.2), see [Via06]. This applies to the other definition of Ω_π given in Equation (1.3) as well.*

Definition 1.3. Using the discussed notation, an IET T may be described by a pair (π, λ) , which shall be denoted $T \sim (\pi, \lambda)$. When this convention is used, we shall denote this as *one-row* notation.

We now discuss another notation for representing IET's (see [Ker85], [MMY05] and [Buf06]). Let \mathcal{A} be a finite alphabet and $d := \#\mathcal{A}$. Let $\pi_i : \mathcal{A} \rightarrow \{1, \dots, d\}$, $i \in \{0, 1\}$, be bijections. Now we let π_0 describe the ordering of subintervals I_α^0 , $\alpha \in \mathcal{A}$, and π_1 shall indicate what position the image of I_α^0 takes under T , which we shall denote as I_α^1 . Consider the cone $\mathbb{R}_+^d \subset \mathbb{R}^d$, and for $\lambda \in \mathbb{R}_+^d$, define subintervals I_α^ε of $I := [0, |\lambda|)$, $\alpha \in \mathcal{A}$ and $\varepsilon \in \{0, 1\}$, by $I_\alpha^\varepsilon = [\sum_{\beta:\pi_\varepsilon(\beta)<\pi_\varepsilon(\alpha)} \lambda_\beta, \sum_{\beta:\pi_\varepsilon(\beta)\leq\pi_\varepsilon(\alpha)} \lambda_\beta)$. The IET T translates the intervals by $T(I_\alpha^0) = I_\alpha^1$ as indicated in Figure 1.2. We shall

denote (π_0, π_1) by

$$(\pi_0, \pi_1) = \left\{ \begin{array}{cccc} \pi_0^{-1}(1) & \dots & \pi_0^{-1}(d) \\ \pi_1^{-1}(1) & \dots & \pi_1^{-1}(d) \end{array} \right\}$$

indicating the orders of the subintervals before and after the application of T . As in the case of one-row notation, we have a translation vector $\omega \in \mathbb{R}^A$ such that

$$T(x) = x + \omega_\alpha, \quad x \in I_\alpha^0,$$

ω may again be described by a matrix $\Omega_{(\pi_0, \pi_1)}$ by $\omega = \Omega_{(\pi_0, \pi_1)}\lambda$, where

$$(\Omega_{(\pi_0, \pi_1)})_{\alpha, \beta} = \begin{cases} 1, & \text{if } \pi_0(\alpha) < \pi_0(\beta) \ \& \ \pi_1(\alpha) > \pi_1(\beta), \\ -1, & \text{if } \pi_0(\alpha) > \pi_0(\beta) \ \& \ \pi_1(\alpha) < \pi_1(\beta), \\ 0, & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases} \quad (1.3)$$

Definition 1.4. When we associate to T a triple (π_0, π_1, λ) , we denote this by $T \sim (\pi_0, \pi_1, \lambda)$. When this convention is used, we refer to this as *two-row notation*.

It should be noted that there is a natural association between pairs (π_0, π_1) and permutations π . For pairs (π_0, π_1) we have a map onto \mathfrak{S}_d , the *monodromy invariant*, by $(\pi_0, \pi_1) \mapsto \pi_1 \circ \pi_0^{-1}$. Given any bijection $b : \mathcal{A}' \rightarrow \mathcal{A}$ such that $\#\mathcal{A} = \#\mathcal{A}'$,

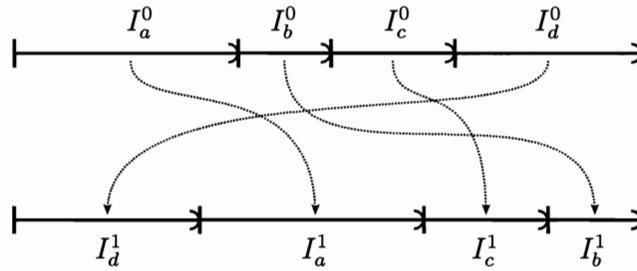


Figure 1.2: An IET on $\mathcal{A} = \{a, b, c, d\}$.

$(\pi_0 \circ b, \pi_1 \circ b)$ and (π_0, π_1) have the same monodromy invariant. We use this as a natural equivalence relation between pairs: two pairs are equivalent if and only if they have the same monodromy invariant. We then use the notation $\pi = (\pi_0, \pi_1)$ when $(\pi_0, \pi_1) \sim (\pi_0 \circ \pi_0^{-1}, \pi_1 \circ \pi_0^{-1}) \sim (id, \pi)$ where id is the identify function on the alphabet $\{1, \dots, d\}$. This association applies also to (π, λ) and (π_0, π_1, λ') . $(\pi, \lambda) = (\pi_0, \pi_1, \lambda')$ if $\pi = (\pi_0, \pi_1)$ as above and $\lambda_i = \lambda'_{\pi_0^{-1}(i)}$. In this paper, we do work and calculations in two-row notation, while understanding the underlying statements for one-row notation. For example, $\pi = (\pi_0, \pi_1)$ is *standard* if the pair is of the form $\pi = \begin{Bmatrix} \alpha & \dots & \beta \\ \beta & \dots & \alpha \end{Bmatrix}$. If $\pi = (\pi_0, \pi_1)$, then $\pi^{-1} = (\pi_1, \pi_0)$. So a pair is self inverse if $(\pi_0, \pi_1) \sim (\pi_1, \pi_0)$, i.e. if α appears above β in the pair then β also appears above α . So $\pi = \begin{Bmatrix} a & b & c & d \\ d & b & c & a \end{Bmatrix}$ is self-inverse, while $\pi = \begin{Bmatrix} a & b & c \\ c & a & b \end{Bmatrix}$ is not.

1.2 Rauzy Classes

In this section, we define a family of maps on irreducible permutations, known as Rauzy induction. Introduced in [Rau79], this is realized as a first return map of an IET on appropriate subintervals. These moves partition each set \mathfrak{S}_d^0 into equivalence classes under induction. We then state a relationship between induction and the map $\pi \mapsto \pi^{-1}$ in Claim 1.15, observed by Veech.

Given an IET $T \sim (\pi_0, \pi_1, \lambda)$, $\pi = (\pi_0, \pi_1) \in \mathfrak{S}_d$, let $\alpha_\epsilon = \pi_\epsilon^{-1}(d)$. Define $I' := [0, |\lambda| - \min\{\lambda_{\alpha_0}, \lambda_{\alpha_1}\})$. Then the first return map T' of T on I' is again an IET

with $T' \sim (\pi'_0, \pi'_1, \lambda')$ defined by the following rules:

Definition 1.5. We define Rauzy induction on $T \sim (\pi_0, \pi_1, \lambda)$ as $T' \sim (\pi'_0, \pi'_1, \lambda')$ by the following:

- Assume $\lambda_{\alpha_0} > \lambda_{\alpha_1}$. We call this *Rauzy induction of type 0*. Then $\pi' = (\pi'_0, \pi'_1)$ is defined by the following rules:

$$\pi'_0 = \pi_0, \text{ and } \pi'_1(\alpha) = \begin{cases} \pi_1(\alpha), & \text{if } \pi_1(\alpha) \leq \pi_1(\pi_0^{-1}(d)), \\ \pi_1(\alpha) + 1, & \text{if } \pi_1(\pi_0^{-1}(d)) < \pi_1(\alpha) < d, \\ \pi_1(\pi_0^{-1}(d)) + 1, & \text{if } \pi_1(\alpha) = d, \end{cases}$$

or by the following diagram

$$\pi = \left\{ \begin{array}{cccc} \cdots & & \cdots & \alpha_0 \\ \cdots & \alpha_0 & \beta & \cdots & \alpha_1 \end{array} \right\} \xrightarrow{0} \left\{ \begin{array}{cccc} \cdots & & \cdots & \alpha_0 \\ \cdots & \alpha_0 & \alpha_1 & \beta & \cdots \end{array} \right\} = \pi',$$

and λ is related to λ' by

$$\lambda'_\alpha = \begin{cases} \lambda_{\alpha_0} - \lambda_{\alpha_1}, & \text{if } \alpha = \alpha_0, \\ \lambda_\alpha, & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

- Now assume $\lambda_{\alpha_0} < \lambda_{\alpha_1}$. This is *Rauzy induction of type 1*. Then $\pi' = (\pi'_0, \pi'_1)$

is defined by the following rules:

$$\pi'_1 = \pi_1, \text{ and } \pi'_0(\alpha) = \begin{cases} \pi_0(\alpha), & \text{if } \pi_0(\alpha) \leq \pi_0(\alpha_1), \\ \pi_0(\alpha) + 1, & \text{if } \pi_0(\alpha_1) < \pi_0(\alpha) < d, \\ \pi_0(\alpha_1) + 1, & \text{if } \alpha = \alpha_0, \end{cases}$$

or by the following diagram

$$\pi = \left\{ \begin{array}{cccccc} \dots & \alpha_1 & \beta & \dots & \alpha_0 & \\ \dots & & & \dots & \alpha_1 & \end{array} \right\} \xrightarrow{1} \left\{ \begin{array}{cccccc} \dots & \alpha_1 & \alpha_0 & \beta & \dots & \\ \dots & & & & \dots & \alpha_1 \end{array} \right\} = \pi',$$

and λ is related to λ' by

$$\lambda'_\alpha = \begin{cases} \lambda_{\alpha_1} - \lambda_{\alpha_0}, & \text{if } \alpha = \alpha_1, \\ \lambda_\alpha, & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

We shall denote π' as $r_0\pi$ or $r_1\pi$ if the induction was of type 0 or 1, respectively.

Remark 1.6. *The case $\lambda_{\alpha_0} = \lambda_{\alpha_1}$ does not have a valid definition, as the resulting induced transformation is over $(d-1)$ symbols. However, such λ 's form a codimension one (therefore Lebesgue measure zero) set in \mathbb{R}_+^A .*

Definition 1.7. Assume $\mathcal{A} = \{1, \dots, d\}$ and $\pi = (id, \pi)$. Let $T \sim (\pi, \lambda)$ and ∂I_i denote the left endpoint of subinterval I_i for $i \in \{1, \dots, d\}$. Then T satisfies the *Keane Condition* if

$$\underbrace{T \circ \dots \circ T}_m(\partial I_i) = T^m(\partial I_i) \neq \partial I_j \quad (1.4)$$

for all $i, j \in \{1, \dots, d\}$, $j > 1$ and $m \geq 1$.

Remark 1.8. *Each violation of the Keane condition satisfies Equation (1.4) for a certain triple (i, j, m) . However, each of these conditions is a codimension one set in \mathbb{R}_+^d . So given $\pi \in \mathfrak{S}_d^0$, we see that the Keane property is satisfied for Lebesgue almost everywhere in \mathbb{R}_+^d .*

Proposition 1.9. *Let $T^{(n)}$ denote the n^{th} iteration of induction on IET T . Then the following are equivalent:*

- *T satisfies the Keane condition.*
- *$T^{(n)}$ is defined for all $n \geq 0$.*

Claim 1.10. *Let $\varepsilon \in \{0, 1\}$. Then*

$$\pi \in \mathfrak{S}_d^0 \iff r_\varepsilon \pi \in \mathfrak{S}_d^0.$$

Proof. Suppose $\pi = (\pi_0, \pi_1) \in \mathfrak{S}_d \setminus \mathfrak{S}_d^0$, and fix type ε . Then there is a proper subset $\mathcal{A}' \subset \mathcal{A}$, $\#\mathcal{A}' = k < d$, such that $\pi_i(\mathcal{A}') = \{1, \dots, k\}$, $i \in \{0, 1\}$. Most importantly, $\alpha_i = \pi_i^{-1}(d) \notin \mathcal{A}'$. So our induction must only move elements of $\mathcal{A} \setminus \mathcal{A}'$ as every element of \mathcal{A}' appears before every element of $\mathcal{A} \setminus \mathcal{A}'$ in both rows. Namely $r_\varepsilon \pi_i(\mathcal{A}') = \{1, \dots, k\}$ as well, or $r_\varepsilon \pi \in \mathfrak{S}_d \setminus \mathfrak{S}_d^0$. The argument above applies if we first assume $r_\varepsilon \pi \in \mathfrak{S}_d \setminus \mathfrak{S}_d^0$ and evaluate π . □

So Rauzy induction is a closed operation in the set \mathfrak{S}_d^0 .

Definition 1.11. Given $\pi \in \mathfrak{S}_d^0$, the *Rauzy Class* of π , $\mathcal{R}(\pi) \subseteq \mathfrak{S}_d^0$, is the orbit of r_0 and r_1 moves on π . The *Rauzy Graph* of π is the graph with vertices in $\mathcal{R}(\pi)$ and directed edges corresponding to the inductive moves.

Example 1.12. Start with permutation $\pi = (3, 2, 1)$, we have the following two other elements

$$r_0\pi = \begin{Bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 3 & 1 & 2 \end{Bmatrix} = (3, 1, 2), \quad r_1\pi = \begin{Bmatrix} 1 & 3 & 2 \\ 3 & 2 & 1 \end{Bmatrix} = \begin{Bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 2 & 3 & 1 \end{Bmatrix} = (2, 3, 1)$$

The Rauzy Graph for $\mathcal{R}(\pi)$ is listed in Figure 1.3.

The given definition of a Rauzy Class is dependent on the choice of π , but the next claim shows that being in the same Rauzy Class is an equivalence condition and not dependent on our choice of representative.

Claim 1.13. *For any $\pi^{(1)}, \pi^{(2)} \in \mathcal{R}(\pi)$, there exists a directed path from $\pi^{(1)}$ to $\pi^{(2)}$ in the Rauzy Graph.*

Proof. It suffices to show that for a permutation $\tilde{\pi} \in \mathcal{R}(\pi)$, there exists a path from $r_\varepsilon \tilde{\pi}$ to $\tilde{\pi}$ for $\varepsilon \in \{0, 1\}$. By Definition 1.5, there exists $n > 0$ such that $r_\varepsilon^n \tilde{\pi} = \tilde{\pi}$. So $n - 1$ moves of type ε form a path from $r_\varepsilon \tilde{\pi}$ to $\tilde{\pi}$. \square

So if $\tilde{\pi} \in \mathcal{R}(\pi)$, then $\mathcal{R}(\pi) = \mathcal{R}(\tilde{\pi})$. The next result is used in Sections 1.5 and 1.5.

Claim 1.14. *Every Rauzy Class $\mathcal{R} \subset \mathfrak{S}_d^0$ contains a standard permutation (i.e. π such that $\pi(d) = 1$ and $\pi(1) = d$).*

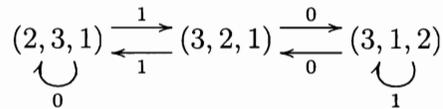


Figure 1.3: The Rauzy Graph for $(3, 2, 1)$.

Proof. Consider any $\pi \in \mathcal{R}$. Denote by $\alpha_\varepsilon = \pi_\varepsilon^{-1}(d)$ and $\beta_\varepsilon = \pi_\varepsilon^{-1}(1)$, for $\varepsilon \in \{0, 1\}$,

or

$$\pi = \left\{ \begin{array}{c} \beta_0 \dots \alpha_0 \\ \beta_1 \dots \alpha_1 \end{array} \right\}.$$

Let $n = \min\{\pi_0(\alpha_1), \pi_1(\alpha_0)\}$. Suppose $n = 1$ and choose ε such that $\pi_{1-\varepsilon}(\alpha_\varepsilon) = 1$.

In this case, $\alpha_\varepsilon = \beta_{1-\varepsilon}$, and if we perform m inductive moves of type ε , the resulting permutation is standard, where $m = d - \pi_{1-\varepsilon}(\beta_\varepsilon)$. Consider the following diagram

for $\varepsilon = 0$:

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{cccccc} \beta_0 & \dots & \dots & \dots & \alpha_0 \\ \alpha_0 & \dots & \beta_0 & \delta & \dots & \alpha_1 \end{array} \right\} \xrightarrow{0^m} \left\{ \begin{array}{cccccc} \beta_0 & \dots & \dots & \dots & \alpha_0 \\ \alpha_0 & \delta & \dots & \alpha_1 & \dots & \beta_0 \end{array} \right\}.$$

If $n > 1$ then we may fix $\varepsilon \in \{0, 1\}$ and find $\gamma \in \mathcal{A}$ such that $\pi_\varepsilon(\gamma) < n < \pi_{1-\varepsilon}(\gamma)$. If no such γ exists, then $\pi_0^{-1}(\{n, \dots, d\}) = \pi_1^{-1}(\{n, \dots, d\})$ and π is not irreducible. So let $m = d - \pi_{1-\varepsilon}(\gamma)$, and perform m iterations of type ε . Call this new permutation π' and note that $\alpha'_{1-\varepsilon} = \pi'_{1-\varepsilon}^{-1}(d) = \gamma$ and $\alpha'_\varepsilon = \pi'_\varepsilon^{-1}(d) = \alpha_\varepsilon$. Therefore $n' = \min\{\pi'_0(\alpha'_1), \pi'_1(\alpha'_0)\} < n$. Consider the following diagram for $\varepsilon = 1$:

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{cccccc} \dots & \alpha_1 & \dots & \gamma & \dots & \alpha_0 \\ \dots & \gamma & \dots & \alpha_0 & \dots & \alpha_1 \end{array} \right\} \xrightarrow{1^m} \left\{ \begin{array}{cccccc} \dots & \alpha_1 & \dots & \alpha_0 & \dots & \gamma \\ \dots & \gamma & \dots & \alpha_0 & \dots & \alpha_1 \end{array} \right\}.$$

Repeat the above argument for π' until $n' = 1$ and we may derive a standard permutation. □

Consider one more observation that is used in Corollary 2.2. This result is evident from Equations (2.2) in [Vee84a].

Claim 1.15. For $\varepsilon \in \{0, 1\}$ and $\pi \in \mathfrak{S}_d^0$, $r_\varepsilon \pi^{-1} = (r_{1-\varepsilon} \pi)^{-1}$.

Proof. We will show that $(r_0\pi^{-1})^{-1} = r_1\pi$ as it will prove the claim for all cases. Let $\pi = (\pi_0, \pi_1)$. Then $\pi^{-1} = (\pi_1, \pi_0)$. Now let $r_0\pi^{-1} = (\pi_0^\bullet, \pi_1^\bullet)$. By Definition 1.5,

$$\pi_0^\bullet = \pi_1 \text{ and } \pi_1^\bullet(\alpha) = \begin{cases} \pi_0(\alpha), & \text{if } \pi_0(\alpha) \leq \pi_0(\pi_1^{-1}(d)), \\ \pi_0(\alpha) + 1, & \text{if } \pi_0(\pi_1^{-1}(d)) < \pi_0(\alpha) < d, \\ \pi_0(\pi_1^{-1}(d)) + 1, & \text{if } \pi_0(\alpha) = d. \end{cases}$$

Then $(r_0\pi^{-1})^{-1} = (\pi_1^\bullet, \pi_0^\bullet)$. By checking Definition 1.5, we conclude that $r_1\pi = (\pi_1^\bullet, \pi_0^\bullet) = (r_0\pi^{-1})^{-1}$. \square

So the action of taking the inverse permutation conjugates with the Rauzy moves on π by sending them to the opposite move on π^{-1} .

Remark 1.16. Let $T \sim (\pi, \lambda)$ for $\pi = (\pi_0, \pi_1) \in \mathfrak{S}_d^0$ and $\lambda \in \mathbb{R}_+^A$. We also let $\alpha_\varepsilon = \pi_\varepsilon^{-1}(d)$ define the last letter of the rows of π . From the proof of Claim 1.13, we can define π^ε , for $\varepsilon \in \{0, 1\}$, such that $r_\varepsilon\pi^\varepsilon = \pi$. Also for $\varepsilon \in \{0, 1\}$, let $\lambda^\varepsilon \in \mathbb{R}_+^A$ be defined by

$$\lambda_\alpha^\varepsilon = \begin{cases} \lambda_{\alpha_0} + \lambda_{\alpha_1} & \text{if } \alpha = \alpha_\varepsilon, \\ \lambda_\alpha & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

It follows that if $T_\varepsilon \sim (\pi^\varepsilon, \lambda^\varepsilon)$, then $T'_\varepsilon = T$ and induction on T_ε is type ε . So almost everywhere on the set $\mathfrak{S}_d^0 \times \mathbb{R}_+^A$, Rauzy induction is a 2 to 1 map.

1.3 Suspended Surfaces for Interval Exchanges

In [Vee82], Veech introduced the zippered rectangle construction, which allows us to associate to an IET a flat surface with an Abelian differential. We present an equiv-

alent construction, presented for example by Viana in [Via06], of suspended surfaces over an IET. We discuss Rauzy-Veech induction on these surfaces and introduce the moduli space of Abelian differentials.

Fix $\pi = (\pi_0, \pi_1) \in \mathfrak{S}_d^0$, $\pi_\varepsilon : \mathcal{A} \rightarrow \{1, \dots, d\}$, and $\lambda \in \mathbb{R}_+^{\mathcal{A}}$. Let

$$\mathcal{T}_\pi := \left\{ \tau \in \mathbb{R}^{\mathcal{A}} : \sum_{\alpha: \pi_0(\alpha) \leq k} \tau_\alpha > 0, \sum_{\alpha: \pi_1(\alpha) \leq k} \tau_\alpha < 0, \text{ for all } 1 \leq k < d \right\}. \quad (1.5)$$

Define vectors $\vec{\zeta}_\alpha := (\lambda_\alpha, \tau_\alpha)$ and segments ζ_α^ε , $\varepsilon \in \{0, 1\}$, as the segment starting at $\sum_{\beta: \pi_\varepsilon(\beta) < \pi_\varepsilon(\alpha)} \vec{\zeta}_\beta$ and ending at $\sum_{\beta: \pi_\varepsilon(\beta) \leq \pi_\varepsilon(\alpha)} \vec{\zeta}_\beta$, noting that ζ_α^0 and ζ_α^1 are parallel (they are just translations of vector $\vec{\zeta}_\alpha$). Let $S := S(\pi, \lambda, \tau)$ be the surface bounded by all ζ_α^ε with each ζ_α^0 and ζ_α^1 identified by translation. For example, if $\pi = (4, 1, 3, 2)$, one suspension is given by Figure 1.4. To avoid cumbersome notation, we denote

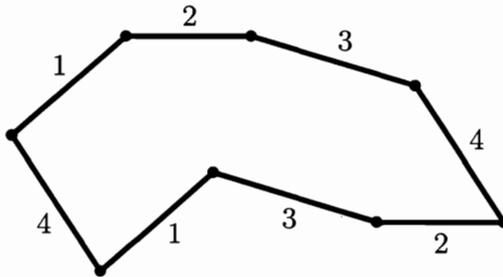


Figure 1.4: A suspension surface for $(4, 1, 3, 2)$.

the segments ζ_α^ε simply by α in a suspension. By definition, the leftmost endpoint is $(0, 0)$. Define $I_S := [0, |\lambda|) \times \{0\}$. With the exception of the points of discontinuity, the IET $T \sim (\pi, \lambda)$ is realized by the first return of the positive vertical direction of S on I_S , as is illustrated Figure 1.5.

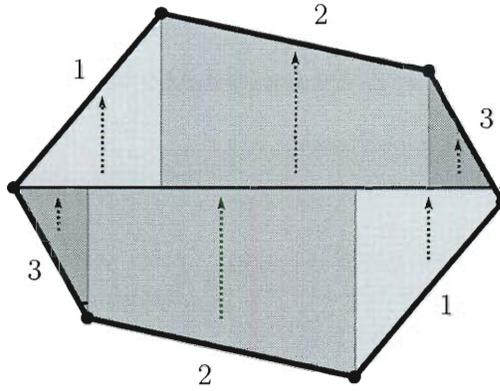


Figure 1.5: The first return of I_S in the suspension is the original IET.

Each of the identifications on these surfaces is a translation. Therefore the standard form dz in the polygon descends to a holomorphic 1-form on the surface with zeroes, if any, at the vertex equivalence classes. Each vertex class is called a singularity of degree k , where k is the degree of the corresponding zero of the differential and the total angle around the singularity is $2\pi(k + 1)$.

In order to give an explicit way to determine the degree of the singularities in a surface S , let us label the endpoints of our segments by $(\alpha, \varepsilon, \iota)$, where $\alpha \in \mathcal{A}$, $\varepsilon \in \{0, 1\}$ and $\iota \in \{L, R\}$, to denote the left or right endpoint of segment ζ_α^ε . We have the natural identification rules:

1. For $1 \leq i < d$ and $\varepsilon \in \{0, 1\}$, $(\pi_\varepsilon^{-1}(i), \varepsilon, R) \sim (\pi_\varepsilon^{-1}(i + 1), \varepsilon, L)$.
2. $(\pi_0^{-1}(1), 0, L) \sim (\pi_1^{-1}(1), 1, L)$ and $(\pi_0^{-1}(d), 0, R) \sim (\pi_1^{-1}(d), 1, R)$.
3. For $\alpha \in \mathcal{A}$ and $\iota \in \{L, R\}$, $(\alpha, 0, \iota) \sim (\alpha, 1, \iota)$.

The equivalence sets determine the identified singularities in our surface S . The first

rule lets us consider only the vertices of the form (α, ε, L) . With the exception of $(\pi_0^{-1}(1), 0, L)$, every other vertex of this form has a downward direction in S . If a singularity is of degree k , it must have $k + 1$ different vertices in its equivalence class, to ensure the total angle of $2\pi(k + 1)$. Therefore, if we have n vertices identified in our surface on the top (or bottom) row, it is a singularity of degree $n - 1$.

Example 1.17. A suspension of $(4, 3, 2, 1)$ has one singularity in Figure 1.6, which has 3 copies on the top row. So it is a singularity of degree 2.

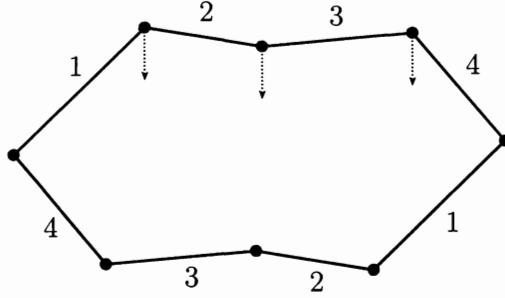


Figure 1.6: A suspension for $(4, 3, 2, 1)$ has one singularity of degree 2.

Suppose our surface has m singularities of degrees ℓ_1, \dots, ℓ_m . If $s = \sum_{i=1}^m \ell_i$, the number of edges in our surface is $d = m + s + 1$. So the Euler characteristic is $\chi(S) = m - (m + s + 1) + 1 = -s$. The genus of the surface is then $g(S) = \frac{2 - \chi(S)}{2} = 1 + \frac{s}{2}$. The number and degrees of singularities do not depend on our choice of λ or τ , only on π . Therefore the genus of π , $g(\pi)$, is well defined.

Rauzy induction may be extended to these surfaces as well and is called *Rauzy-Veech (R-V) induction*. Let $\varepsilon \in \{0, 1\}$ be such that $\lambda_{\alpha_\varepsilon} > \lambda_{\alpha_{1-\varepsilon}}$. We can define a new surface by $S' = S(\pi', \lambda', \tau')$ where (π', λ') is defined as in Section 1.2 and τ' is

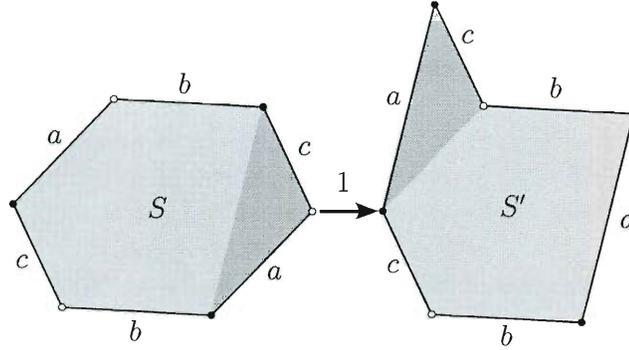


Figure 1.7: A move of Rauzy-Veech induction on suspension S for $\pi = (3, 2, 1)$.

defined as

$$\tau'_\alpha := \begin{cases} \tau_\alpha, & \text{if } \alpha \neq \alpha_\varepsilon, \\ \tau_\alpha - \tau_{\alpha_{1-\varepsilon}}, & \text{if } \alpha = \alpha_\varepsilon. \end{cases} \quad (1.6)$$

This procedure is a “cut and paste” by translation from $S = S(\pi, \lambda, \tau)$ to $S' := S(\pi', \lambda', \tau')$, as shown for $\pi = (3, 2, 1)$ and induction type 1 in Figure 1.7. Note that, as opposed to the case of $(4, 1, 3, 2)$, $\pi = (3, 2, 1)$ has two singularities of degree zero. The induced permutation, $r_1\pi$ (see Definition 1.5), has the same number and degrees of singularities as π . This is a general fact.

Proposition 1.18. *The number and degrees of singularities, and consequently the genus, are constant over a Rauzy Class.*

Proof. This follows from counting before and after each type of inductive move to verify that the number and degrees of singularities do not change. \square

While some singularities may be permuted by R-V induction, it is clear that the leftmost singularity remains fixed in the entire class. We shall call this singularity the *marked singularity*.

Definition 1.19. For a Rauzy Class \mathcal{R} , let ℓ_i denote the degrees of the m singularities of π with repetition. The m -tuple (ℓ_1, \dots, ℓ_m) , where ℓ_1 is the degree of the marked singularity, is the *singularity signature* (or signature) of \mathcal{R} , denoted as $\sigma = \sigma(\mathcal{R})$. If $\pi \in \mathcal{R}$, then $\sigma(\pi) = \sigma(\mathcal{R})$.

While the choice of ℓ_1 is clear in Definition 1.19, the other ℓ_i 's may be in any order we wish. For example, the signature for $\pi = (8, 3, 2, 4, 7, 6, 5, 1)$ can be written as $(1, 1, 2)$ or $(1, 2, 1)$ (see Figure 1.8).

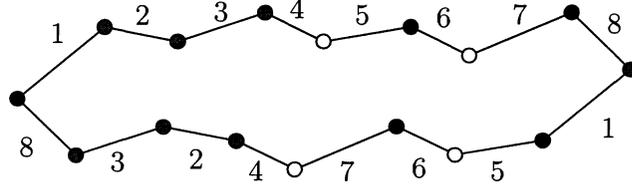


Figure 1.8: $\pi = (8, 3, 2, 4, 7, 6, 5, 1)$ has signature $\sigma(\pi) = (1, 2, 1) = (1, 1, 2)$.

Let $M_d := \{S(\pi, \lambda, \tau) : \pi = (\pi_0, \pi_1) \in \mathfrak{S}_d^0, \lambda \in \mathbb{R}_+^A, \tau \in \mathcal{T}_\pi, \text{area}(S) = 1\}$ minus the zero measure set where R-V induction is not well defined for all forward and backward iterates. Here the natural measure, μ , is the product measure on \mathfrak{S}_d^0 , \mathbb{R}_+^A , and \mathcal{T}_π , where the first is a counting measure and the last two inherit Lebesgue measure from \mathbb{R}^A . Let R denote the action of R-V induction on each $S \in M_d$.

Remark 1.20. Let $S = S(\pi, \lambda, \tau)$ and suppose $|\tau| = \sum_{\alpha \in A} \tau_\alpha > 0$. Recall that $\alpha_\epsilon = \pi_\epsilon^{-1}(d)$. Consider π^1 and λ^1 from Remark 1.16. We see that $RS_1 = S$ for $S_1 = (\pi^1, \lambda^1, \tau^1)$ where

$$\tau_\alpha^1 = \begin{cases} \tau_{\alpha_0} + \tau_{\alpha_1}, & \text{if } \alpha = \alpha_1, \\ \tau_\alpha, & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

In this case the induction is type 1. Now let's attempt to construct $S_0 = S(\pi^0, \lambda^0, \tau^0)$ such that $RS_0 = S$ by inductive move of type 0. We have π^0 and λ^0 as before. However Equation (1.6) would require τ^0 to be defined by

$$\tau_\alpha^0 = \begin{cases} \tau_{\alpha_0} + \tau_{\alpha_1}, & \text{if } \alpha = \alpha_0, \\ \tau_\alpha, & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

But then

$$\sum_{\alpha: \pi_1(\alpha) \leq d-1} \tau_\alpha^0 = \sum_{\alpha: \alpha \neq \alpha_0, \pi_1(\alpha) \leq d-1} \tau_\alpha + (\tau_{\alpha_0} + \tau_{\alpha_1}) = |\tau| > 0.$$

By Equation (1.5), it follows that $\tau^0 \notin \mathcal{T}_{\pi^0}$ (see Figure 1.9). S_1 is therefore the unique suspension such that $RS_1 = S$. If instead $|\tau| < 0$, we can similarly show that S_0 exists while S_1 does not. So we see that, as opposed to Rauzy induction on IET's (see Remark 1.16), R-V induction is almost everywhere 1 to 1 on the space of suspensions.

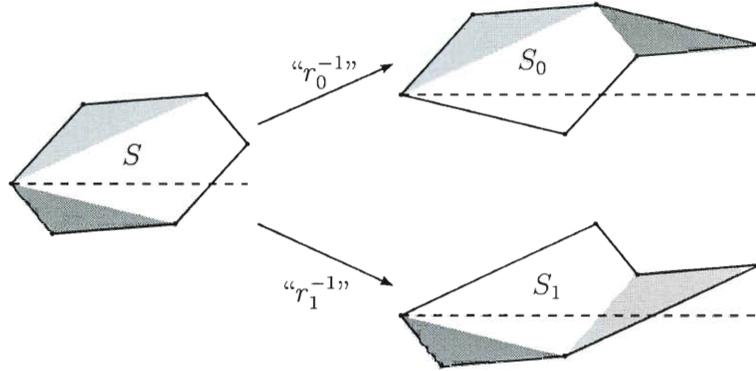


Figure 1.9: A suspension S with $|\tau| > 0$. S_0 is not a valid suspension.

Let the map $F_t : M_d \rightarrow M_d$ be the flow defined by

$$F_t(\pi, \lambda, \tau) = (\pi, e^t \lambda, e^{-t} \tau)$$

Denote by M_d^0 the quotient space of M_d under the equivalence $S \sim RS$ for $S \in M_d$.

Then a fundamental domain for M_d^0 is

$$\{S(\pi, \lambda, \tau) \in M_d : 1 \leq |\lambda| \leq |\lambda|^{-1}\}.$$

The flow F_t is well defined on M_d^0 as $F_t R = R F_t$. There exists an F_t -invariant probability measure on M_d^0 which is absolutely continuous with respect to μ (Veech [Vee82]), and F_t is ergodic on this space with respect to this measure. This action F_t on M_d^0 is called the *Teichmüller flow*. So each M_d^0 has a natural mapping into the moduli space of Abelian differentials. Denote by $\mathcal{H}(\ell_1, \dots, \ell_m)$ the stratum of differentials with m zeros of degrees ℓ_1, \dots, ℓ_m . As opposed to Rauzy classes, the ordering of the ℓ_i 's is completely arbitrary in terms of the strata of Abelian differentials.

1.4 Classification of True Rauzy Classes

Each stratum, $\mathcal{H}(\ell_1, \dots, \ell_m)$, can generally be divided further into connected components, which correspond to *Extended Rauzy Classes* (see [Vee90]). The following theorems completely categorize every connected component for all strata. A stratum is *hyperelliptic* if a Riemann surface with differential in the stratum is hyperelliptic (see Section 1.5). A stratum with all singularities of even degree has a flow invariant

\mathbb{Z}_2 -valued property called the *parity* of its *spin structure*. Details on this and calculations will be presented in Section 1.6.

If the genus of $\mathcal{R} \subseteq \mathfrak{S}_d^0$ is 1, we conclude from Sections 1.5 and 2.5 that

$$\pi = (d, 2, \dots, d - 1, 1)$$

belongs to \mathcal{R} . The following theorem categorizes all strata of genus 2 and 3.

Theorem. (*M. Kontsevich and A. Zorich [KZ03]*) *The moduli space of Abelian differentials on a complex curve of genus $g = 2$ contains two strata: $\mathcal{H}(1, 1)$ and $\mathcal{H}(2)$. Each of them is connected and hyperelliptic.*

Each stratum $\mathcal{H}(2, 2)$, $\mathcal{H}(4)$ of the moduli space of Abelian differentials on a complex curve of genus $g = 3$ has two connected components: the hyperelliptic one, and one having odd spin structure. The other strata are connected for genus $g = 3$.

The following theorem categorizes the connected components for each stratum of genera 4 or greater.

Theorem. (*M. Kontsevich and A. Zorich [KZ03]*) *All connected components of any stratum of Abelian differentials on a complex curve of genus $g \geq 4$ are described by the following list:*

- *The stratum $\mathcal{H}(2g - 2)$ has three connected components: the hyperelliptic one, $\mathcal{H}^{\text{hyp}}(2g - 2)$, and components $\mathcal{H}^{\text{even}}(2g - 2)$ and $\mathcal{H}^{\text{odd}}(2g - 2)$ corresponding to*

even and odd spin structures.

- The stratum $\mathcal{H}(2\ell, 2\ell)$, $\ell \geq 2$ has three connected components: $\mathcal{H}^{hyp}(2\ell, 2\ell)$, $\mathcal{H}^{even}(2\ell, 2\ell)$ and $\mathcal{H}^{odd}(2\ell, 2\ell)$.
- All the other strata of the form $\mathcal{H}(2\ell_1, \dots, 2\ell_m)$, where all $\ell_i \geq 1$, have two connected components: $\mathcal{H}^{even}(2\ell_1, \dots, 2\ell_m)$ and $\mathcal{H}^{odd}(2\ell_1, \dots, 2\ell_m)$.
- The strata $\mathcal{H}(2\ell-1, 2\ell-1)$, $\ell \geq 2$, have two connected components; one of them, $\mathcal{H}^{hyp}(2\ell-1, 2\ell-1)$, is hyperelliptic; the other one, $\mathcal{H}^{nonhyp}(2\ell-1, 2\ell-1)$, is not.
- All other strata of Abelian differentials on complex curves of genera $g \geq 4$ are nonempty and connected.

We are given a full classification of each connected component by the above results.

To each connected component, we denote the *type* by the information other than the singularities. The type takes one of the following values $\{-, \text{even}, \text{odd}, \text{hyperelliptic}, \text{nonhyperelliptic}\}$ as applicable. This however is not enough to calculate what Rauzy Class a permutation $\pi \in \mathfrak{S}^0$ belongs to, only the Extended Rauzy Class.

Example 1.21. Consider

$$\pi = \left\{ \begin{array}{cccccccccccc} a & b & c & d & e & f & w & x & y & z \\ z & c & b & d & w & f & e & y & x & a \end{array} \right\}$$

and

$$\pi' = \left\{ \begin{array}{cccccccccccc} a & b & c & d & e & f & w & x & y & z \\ z & c & b & d & f & e & y & x & w & a \end{array} \right\}.$$

Both π and π' have three singularities one each of degrees 1, 2 and 3. Therefore both π and π' belong to the stratum $\mathcal{H}(1, 2, 3)$. However the marked singularity of π is of degree 3, while the marked singularity of π' is of degree 1. Because the degree of the marked singularity is fixed throughout a Rauzy Class, $\mathcal{R}(\pi) \neq \mathcal{R}(\pi')$.

It becomes clear that in order to distinguish Rauzy Classes, the degree of the marked singularity must be considered. Indeed, the following theorem shows the addition of this final invariant completes the classification of all Rauzy Classes:

Theorem. (*C. Boissy [Boi09]*) $\pi_1, \pi_2 \in \mathfrak{S}_d^0$ belong to the same Rauzy class if and only if they belong to the same connected component and their marked singularities are the same degree.

We restate the above information in a different form and make an observation that, while clear from everything above, is crucial to our main result.

Corollary 1.22. *Every Rauzy class is uniquely determined by signature and type. So given Rauzy class \mathcal{R} , if $\pi \in \mathfrak{S}^0$ has the same signature and type as \mathcal{R} , then necessarily $\pi \in \mathcal{R}$.*

1.5 Hyperelliptic Surfaces

Definition 1.23. A surface with quadratic differential (M, q) of genus g is *hyperelliptic* if there exists a map $h : M \rightarrow M$ such that

- $h = h^{-1}$,
- $h_*q = -q$,

- h fixes $2g + 2$ points,

and such an h is called a *hyperelliptic involution*. A permutation π is *hyperelliptic* if every suspension of π is hyperelliptic.

Remark 1.24. *Because h is a well defined map on the differential, h must take singularities to singularities. Also, h must take geodesics to geodesics. Therefore h maps saddle connections (geodesics with endpoints that are singularities) to saddle connections. In this case, we do not consider removable singularities.*

Remark 1.25. *Consider $\pi \in \mathfrak{S}_d^0$. Any given suspension S is represented by a polygon in \mathbb{C} whose differential is represented by the standard dz in its interior. In this case, the only possible candidates for a hyperelliptic involution on S are of the form $z \mapsto -z + c$ for some constant $c \in \mathbb{C}$. These maps automatically satisfy the first two conditions in Definition 1.23.*

Definition 1.26. For $d \geq 2$, let $\pi_{(d)}$ be the permutation such that $\pi_{(d)}(i) = d - i + 1$ for all $i \in \{1, \dots, d\}$.

Lemma 1.27. $\pi_{(d)}$ is hyperelliptic.

Proof. Consider any suspension $S = S(\pi_{(d)}, \lambda, \tau)$. We will construct h and show that it satisfies Definition 1.23. Let $h(z) = -z + |\lambda| + \iota|\tau|$. The first two conditions are satisfied. In order to show that h is the appropriate map, we will define the vertices p_k^ε for $k \in \{0, \dots, d\}$ and $\varepsilon \in \{0, 1\}$ by

$$\begin{aligned} p_k^0 &= \sum_{j=1}^k \lambda_j + \iota \sum_{j=1}^k \tau_j, \text{ and} \\ p_k^1 &= \sum_{j=1}^k \lambda_{d-j+1} + \iota \sum_{j=1}^k \tau_{d-j+1}. \end{aligned}$$

We note that the top segment labeled k in S has endpoints p_{k-1}^0 and p_k^0 while the bottom segment labeled k in S has endpoints p_{d-k}^1 and p_{d-k+1}^1 . Because h is an isometry, it maps segments to segments. We examine mapping the endpoints π_k^ε under h . For $k \in \{0, \dots, d\}$,

$$\begin{aligned}
h(p_k^0) &= -p_k^0 + |\lambda| + \iota|\tau| \\
&= \sum_{j=1}^d \lambda_j - \sum_{\ell=1}^k \lambda_\ell + \iota \left(\sum_{j=1}^d \tau_j - \sum_{\ell=1}^k \tau_\ell \right) \\
&= \sum_{j=k+1}^d \lambda_j = \iota \sum_{j=k+1}^d \tau_j \\
&= \sum_{j'=1}^{d-k} \lambda_{d-j'+1} + \iota \sum_{j'=1}^{d-k} \tau_{d-j'+1} \\
&= p_{d-k}^1.
\end{aligned}$$

Because $h = h^{-1}$, we conclude that any segment labeled k is mapped to the other segment labeled k . As these segments are identified, h fixes these segments. Now it remains to count the fixed points.

If $d = 2m$ is even, there is one singularity of degree $2m - 2$, the genus is m and there should be $2m + 2 = d + 2$ fixed points. There are d segments each with a fixed midpoint. The point $\frac{1}{2}(|\lambda| + \iota|\tau|)$ is fixed, and the singularity represented by the class of all p_k^ε 's is fixed. Therefore h fixes $2g + 2$ points.

If $d = 2m + 1$ is odd, there are two singularities each of degree $m - 1$, the genus is m and there should be $2m + 2 = d + 1$ fixed points. We note that this time, the two singularities, one represented by all p_k^ε 's with even k 's and the other by all odd

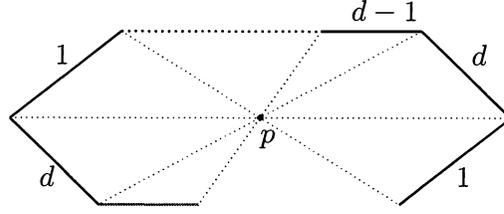


Figure 1.10: If the hyperelliptic involution must fix the point p , then the grey segment must be identified with $d - 1$.

k 's, are interchanged by h . However h fixes the d midpoints of the labeled segments and the point $\frac{1}{2}(|\lambda| + i|\tau|)$. Therefore h fixes $2g + 2$ points.

So we see that in either case, h is the hyperelliptic involution for S . \square

Proposition 1.28. *Let $\pi \in \mathfrak{S}_d^0$ be standard with no removable singularities. If π is hyperelliptic, then $\pi = \pi_{(d)}$.*

Proof. Let π be a hyperelliptic standard permutation. We will explicitly construct a suspension for π that excludes any possibility but $\pi = \pi_{(d)}$. Assume $\mathcal{A} = \{1, \dots, d\}$ and $\pi = (\pi_0, \pi_1)$ where $\pi_0(i) = i$. Fix any $m \in (0, \frac{1}{4})$ and let $\lambda \in \mathbb{R}_+^d$ be defined by $\lambda_i = 1 + m^i$ for $i \in \{1, \dots, d\}$. Also, let τ be defined by $\tau = (1, 0, \dots, 0, -1)$. From Equation (1.5), we see that $S = S(\pi, \lambda, \tau)$ is a valid suspension for π . Now consider the hyperelliptic involution for S , denoted as h . By construction, the segments labeled by 1 and d must be interchanged under h , as no other saddle connections exist of the appropriate length. We conclude that $h(z) = -z + |\lambda| + i|\tau| = |\lambda| - z$ and see that the top segment labeled j must be mapped to the bottom segment labeled j , as no other saddle connection would have the appropriate length. We then show iteratively that $\pi(j) = d - j + 1$ as desired (see Figure 1.10). By Lemma 1.27, this is hyperelliptic. \square

1.6 Calculation of Spin Parity

The results in this section follow from Appendix C in [Zor08]. We refer the reader to that paper for details.

To each $\pi \in \mathfrak{S}_d^0$ with all singularities of even degree, we can define the parity of the spin structure of the corresponding suspension surface S . To do so, we must find a *symplectic basis* of $H_1(S)$. This is a choice of closed cycles $\alpha_1, \beta_1, \dots, \alpha_g, \beta_g \in H_1(S)$, $g = g(\pi)$, with the following conditions: $\alpha_i \cdot \alpha_j = \beta_i \cdot \beta_j = 0$ and $\alpha_i \cdot \beta_j = \delta_{ij}$ where $\alpha \cdot \beta$ is the algebraic intersection number. For a loop γ , the Gauss map is the lift of γ to the unit tangent bundle, a map from $H_1(S) \rightarrow \mathbb{S}^1$ (where $\mathbb{S}^1 \subset \mathbb{R}^2$ is the unit circle), and let $\text{ind}(\gamma)$ be the degree of the Gauss map. The spin parity of the surface can be calculated by:

$$\Phi(S) := \sum_{i=1}^g (\text{ind}(\alpha_i) + 1)(\text{ind}(\beta_i) + 1) \pmod{2}. \quad (1.7)$$

Let $\phi(\gamma) := \text{ind}(\gamma) + 1$. This value is independent of choice of suspension surface S . Therefore we may instead speak of the parity of π itself. Using these conventions, the previous equation becomes

$$\Phi(\pi) := \sum_{i=1}^g \phi(\alpha_i)\phi(\beta_i) \pmod{2}. \quad (1.8)$$

For a surface $S = S(\pi)$, we will define for each $i \in \{1, \dots, d\}$ a loop γ_i . Start with any point on the embedded subinterval I_i in I_S . The loop will move in the positive

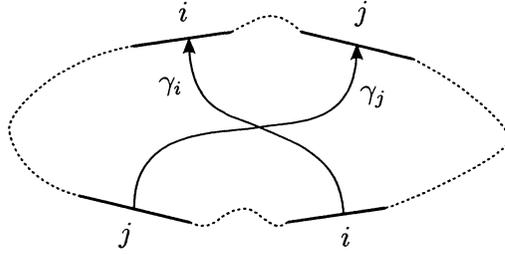


Figure 1.11: Loops γ_i and γ_j intersect in suspension S .

vertical direction until it returns to I_S . Then close the loop by a horizontal line. Now deform the loop continuously so it becomes smooth and everywhere transverse to the horizontal direction. Call this loop γ_i . Let $c_i = [\gamma_i]$ be the cycle representative of γ_i in $H_1(S)$. See Figure 1.11.

It is clear that $\text{ind}(\gamma_i) = 0$ as γ_i is always transverse to the horizontal direction. Therefore $\phi(c_i) = 1$. From the definition of γ_i and $\Omega = \Omega_\pi$ (from Section 1.1),

$$c_i \cdot c_j = \Omega_{i,j} \tag{1.9}$$

and that the span of the c_i 's is $H_1(S)$. Because the above calculations (1.7) and (1.8) are *(mod 2)*, the following calculations are over \mathbb{Z}_2 . Note that now Ω is a symmetric matrix of zeros and ones. We may still keep the definition $\phi(c_i) : H_1(S) \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}_2$. It is a well defined quadratic form on the intersection and has the following relationship as a direct result from [Joh80]: for $c, c' \in H_1(S)$,

$$\phi(c + c') = \phi(c) + \phi(c') + c \cdot c'. \tag{1.10}$$

We recall the following relationship for $a, b, c \in H_1(S)$ on the intersection number:

$$(a + b) \cdot c = a \cdot c + b \cdot c. \quad (1.11)$$

We now describe the iterative process to choose our symplectic basis from the c_i 's. First let $\alpha_1 := c_1$. Let $\beta_1 := c_j$ for some j such that $\Omega_{1j} = 1$. We adjust each c_i , $i = 2, 3, \dots, j-1, j+1, \dots, d$ by the following rule: the remaining vectors must be adjusted so that they have trivial intersection number with c_1 and c_j . So we consider $c'_i := c_i + \varepsilon_1 c_1 + \varepsilon_j c_j$. Then $c'_i \cdot c_1 = 0 \Rightarrow \varepsilon_j = c_i \cdot c_1 = \Omega_{1,i}$, and $c'_i \cdot c_j = 0 \Rightarrow \varepsilon_1 = c_i \cdot c_j = \Omega_{i,j}$. Now we use (1.10) and (1.9) to calculate

$$\begin{aligned} \phi(c'_i) &= \phi(c_i + \Omega_{i,j}c_1 + \Omega_{1,i}c_j) \\ &= \phi(c_i) + \phi(\Omega_{i,j}c_1 + \Omega_{1,i}c_j) \\ &= \phi(c_i) + \Omega_{i,j}\phi(c_1) + \Omega_{1,i}\phi(c_j) + \Omega_{i,j}\Omega_{1,i}. \end{aligned}$$

And using (1.11), for $i, k \in \{2, 3, \dots, j-1, j+1, \dots, d\}$,

$$\begin{aligned} c'_i \cdot c'_k &= (c_i + \Omega_{i,j}c_1 + \Omega_{1,i}c_j) \cdot (c_k + \Omega_{k,j}c_1 + \Omega_{1,k}c_j) \\ &= c_i \cdot (c_k + \Omega_{k,j}c_1 + \Omega_{1,k}c_j) + \Omega_{i,j}c_1 \cdot (c_k + \Omega_{k,j}c_1 + \Omega_{1,k}c_j) \\ &\quad + \Omega_{1,i}c_j \cdot (c_k + \Omega_{k,j}c_1 + \Omega_{1,k}c_j) \\ &= \Omega_{i,k} + \Omega_{k,j}\Omega_{1,i} + \Omega_{1,k}\Omega_{i,j} + \Omega_{i,j}\Omega_{1,k} + \Omega_{i,j}\Omega_{1,k} + \Omega_{1,i}\Omega_{j,k} + \Omega_{1,i}\Omega_{k,j} \\ &= \Omega_{i,k} + \Omega_{k,j}\Omega_{1,i} + \Omega_{1,k}\Omega_{i,j}. \end{aligned}$$

So we restate these results together for reference in later calculations,

$$c'_i := c_i + \Omega_{i,j}c_1 + \Omega_{i,1}c_j, \quad (1.12a)$$

$$\phi(c'_i) := \phi(c_i) + \Omega_{i,j}\phi(c_1) + \Omega_{i,1}\phi(c_j) + \Omega_{i,1}\Omega_{i,j}, \quad (1.12b)$$

$$c'_i \cdot c'_k := \Omega_{i,k} + \Omega_{i,1}\Omega_{k,j} + \Omega_{i,j}\Omega_{k,1}. \quad (1.12c)$$

We now have a new set of remaining cycles c'_i with intersection matrix defined by $\Omega'_{i,k} = c'_i \cdot c'_k$. We then pick a pair of intersecting cycles and name them α_2 and β_2 . We then alter the remaining cycles again by Equations (1.12). This process terminates when all pairs $\alpha_1, \beta_1, \dots, \alpha_g, \beta_g$ are chosen. Now we can calculate the parity by (1.8).

Example 1.29. We will calculate the spin parity of $\pi = (4, 3, 6, 1, 5, 2)$. This is not hyperelliptic and has one singularity of degree 4. So we first consider the initial conditions,

$$\Omega = \begin{array}{c|cccccc} & 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 & 6 \\ \hline 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 2 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 3 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 4 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 5 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 6 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{array} \text{ and } \phi(c_i) = 1.$$

We may choose initial basis pair $(\alpha_1, \beta_1) = (c_1, c_3)$ and $\phi(\alpha_1) = \phi(\beta_1) = 1$. We use

the Equations 1.12 to derive

$$\Omega' = \begin{array}{c|cccc} & 2 & 4 & 5 & 6 \\ \hline 2 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 4 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 5 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 6 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \end{array} \text{ for } \begin{array}{c|cc} c'_2 = c_1 + c_2 & \phi(c'_2) = 0 \\ c'_4 = c_1 + c_3 + c_4 & \phi(c'_4) = 0 \\ c'_5 = c_5 & \phi(c'_5) = 1 \\ c'_6 = c_3 + c_6 & \phi(c'_6) = 0 \end{array}$$

From these remaining vectors, we choose $(\alpha_2, \beta_2) = (c'_2, c'_5)$ where $\phi(\alpha_2) = 0$ and $\phi(\beta_2) = 1$. We then modify the remaining vectors to derive

$$\Omega'' = \begin{array}{c|cc} & 4 & 6 \\ \hline 4 & 0 & 1 \\ 6 & 1 & 0 \end{array} \text{ for } \begin{array}{c|cc} c''_4 = c'_4 & \phi(c''_4) = 0 \\ c''_6 = c'_2 + c'_6 & \phi(c''_6) = 0 \end{array}$$

Our only remaining choice is $(\alpha_3, \beta_3) = (c''_4, c''_6)$ with $\phi(\alpha_3) = \phi(\beta_3) = 0$. So by Equation (1.8),

$$\Phi(\pi) = \sum_{i=1}^3 \phi(\alpha_i) \phi(\beta_i) = 1.$$

1.7 Linear Involutions and Generalized Permutations

From the previous sections, we see that interval exchange transformations are realized as the first return to transversals of vertical foliations on flat surfaces. In [DN90], Danthony and Nogueira discuss linear involutions as first returns of vertical foliations on surfaces with non-trivial \mathbb{Z}_2 holonomy. Such surfaces are Riemannian surfaces with

transition functions that are compositions of translations as well as order 2 rotations. These surfaces may be realized as surfaces with quadratic differentials that are not squares of Abelian differentials. Consider such surface S with horizontal segment I . This time, an “upward” vertical trajectory from I may return to I pointing in the “downward” direction. As a result, we have the following:

Definition 1.30. Let $I = (0, L)$, $L > 0$, $\hat{I} = I \times \{0, 1\}$ and $\Sigma_0, \Sigma_1 \subset \hat{I}$ be finite sets.

A *linear involution* T is a bijection $T : \hat{I} \setminus \Sigma_0 \rightarrow \hat{I} \setminus \Sigma_1$ such that

1. $T = f \circ \tilde{T}$, where $f(x, \varepsilon) = (x, 1 - \varepsilon)$.
2. \tilde{T} is an involution, or $\tilde{T}^{-1} = \tilde{T}$.
3. \tilde{T} has no fixed point.
4. \tilde{T} is smooth.
5. For $(x, \varepsilon) \in \hat{I} \setminus \Sigma_0$,

$$\frac{d}{dx} \tilde{T}(x, \varepsilon) = \begin{cases} 1, & \text{if } \tilde{T}(x, \varepsilon) \in I \times \{1 - \varepsilon\}, \\ -1, & \text{if } \tilde{T}(x, \varepsilon) \in I \times \{\varepsilon\} \end{cases}.$$

From this definition, we see that a linear involution T takes a finite set of open intervals and reorders them by isometry. However, unlike IET's, some intervals are mapped by order reversing isometries.

Remark 1.31. *The interpretation of T can be viewed as acting on \hat{I} when viewed as a “position” times “direction” space. In other words, if $T(x, \varepsilon) \in I \times \{\varepsilon\}$, then the*

vertical trajectory leaving I in S will return to I pointing in the same direction, while $T(x, \varepsilon) \in I \times \{1 - \varepsilon\}$ would indicate that the direction would be opposite, as shown in Figure 1.12.

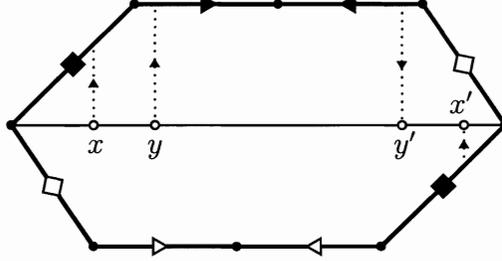


Figure 1.12: For this linear involution, $T(x, 0) = (x', 0)$ and $T(y, 0) = (y', 1)$.

We will now encode a linear involution T in a similar way to IET's. Let \mathcal{A} be an alphabet on d letters as before.

Definition 1.32. A *generalized permutation*, on \mathcal{A} , $\pi = (\pi, d_0, d_1)$ is a triple such that $d_0, d_1 \in \mathbb{N}$, $d_0 + d_1 = 2d$ and $\pi : \{1, \dots, 2d\} \rightarrow \mathcal{A}$ is a two-to-one map. A generalized permutation shall be denoted as

$$(\pi, d_0, d_1) = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \pi(1), \dots, \pi(d_0) \\ \pi(d_0 + 1), \dots, \pi(2d) \end{array} \right\}.$$

The set of all generalized permutations on \mathcal{A} shall be denoted as $\Omega_{\mathcal{A}}$.

Remark 1.33. By the notation given in the previous definition, the values of d_0 and d_1 are understood. Therefore, we will assume the values d_0 and d_1 when possible, referring to the generalized permutation only as π .

We consider $\pi \in \Omega_{\mathcal{A}}$ and $\pi' \in \Omega_{\mathcal{A}'}$ equivalent, denoted $\pi = \pi'$, if there exists a bijection $b : \mathcal{A}' \rightarrow \mathcal{A}$ such that $\pi \equiv b \circ \pi'$ and, naturally, $d_i = d'_i$ for $i \in \{0, 1\}$.

Example 1.34. Let $\mathcal{A} = \{a, b, c, d\}$ and $\mathcal{A}' = \{1, 2, 3, 4\}$. Then

$$\pi = \left\{ \begin{array}{cccc} a & b & b & \\ c & d & c & d & a \end{array} \right\} = \left\{ \begin{array}{cccc} 1 & 2 & 2 & \\ 3 & 4 & 3 & 4 & 1 \end{array} \right\}.$$

In this case $d_0 = 3$, $d_1 = 5$.

For generalized permutation π , we shall define $D_\pi : \mathcal{A} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ as

$$D_\pi(\alpha) := (i - (d_0 + \frac{1}{2}))(j - (d_0 + \frac{1}{2})) \quad (1.13)$$

for $\alpha \in \mathcal{A}$ and $\pi^{-1}(\alpha) = \{i, j\}$. The sign of D_π has the following interpretation: if $D_\pi(\alpha) > 0$ then both occurrences of α in π appear on the same row, and if $D_\pi(\alpha) < 0$ the symbol α appears once on each row. In the representation of π over \mathcal{A} in Example 1.34, $D_\pi(a) < 0$ and $D_\pi(b), D_\pi(c), D_\pi(d) > 0$.

Remark 1.35. *If for each $\alpha \in \mathcal{A}$, $D_\pi(\alpha) < 0$, then π is a true permutation with $d_0 = d_1 = d$. Considering the notation in Section 1.1, we see that $\pi = (\pi_0, \pi_1)$ by $\pi_0 \equiv (\pi|_{\{1, \dots, d\}})^{-1}$ and $\pi_1 \equiv (\pi|_{\{d+1, \dots, 2d\}})^{-1} - d$.*

Example 1.36. Consider the permutation

$$\pi = \left\{ \begin{array}{cccc} a & b & c & d \\ d & a & c & b \end{array} \right\}.$$

According to Definition 1.4 (as a true permutation), $\pi = (\pi_0, \pi_1)$ where

$$\begin{aligned}\pi_0(a) &= 1, & \pi_0(b) &= 2, & \pi_0(c) &= 3, & \pi_0(d) &= 4, \\ \pi_1(a) &= 2, & \pi_1(b) &= 4, & \pi_1(c) &= 3, & \pi_1(d) &= 1.\end{aligned}$$

We also see that by Definition 1.32, $\pi = (\pi, 4, 4)$ where

$$\pi^{-1}(a) = \{1, 6\}, \quad \pi^{-1}(b) = \{2, 8\}, \quad \pi^{-1}(c) = \{3, 7\}, \quad \pi^{-1}(d) = \{4, 5\}.$$

Let $\pi \in \Omega_{\mathcal{A}}$ be given and $\lambda \in \mathbb{R}_+^{\mathcal{A}}$ satisfy

$$L = L(\lambda) := \sum_{k=1}^{d_0} \lambda_{\pi(k)} = \sum_{j=d_0+1}^{2d} \lambda_{\pi(j)}. \quad (1.14)$$

Define $\mathbb{R}_+^{\mathcal{A}, \pi} := \{\lambda \in \mathbb{R}_+^{\mathcal{A}} : (1.14) \text{ is satisfied}\}$. Assume that $\mathbb{R}_+^{\mathcal{A}, \pi}$ is non-empty (we will address this assumption later). For $\lambda \in \mathbb{R}_+^{\mathcal{A}, \pi}$, we shall define a linear involution T (see Definition 1.30) associated to (π, λ) : Let L be as in (1.14). Let $I = (0, L)$ and $\hat{I} = I \times \{0, 1\}$. Define the points

$$p_i = \begin{cases} \left(\sum_{1 \leq j < i} \lambda_{\pi(j)}, 0 \right), & 1 \leq i \leq d_0 \\ \left(\sum_{d_0 < j < i} \lambda_{\pi(j)}, 1 \right), & d_0 < i \leq 2d \end{cases}$$

for $i \in \{1, \dots, 2d\}$. Then $\Sigma_0 := \bigcup_{i \neq 1, d_0+1} \{p_i\}$, and $\Sigma_1 = f(\Sigma_0)$ where $f(x, \varepsilon) = (x, 1 - \varepsilon)$, as in Definition 1.30. We consider two cases. First let $i = i(x) \in \{1, \dots, d_0\}$

be defined for $x \in I$ by

$$\sum_{k=1}^{i-1} \lambda_{\pi(k)} \leq x < \sum_{k=1}^i \lambda_{\pi(k)}$$

and $\delta(x) = x - \sum_{k=1}^{i-1} \lambda_{\pi(k)}$. In this case

$$\tilde{T}(x, 0) = \begin{cases} ([\sum_{k=1}^{i^\pi} \lambda_{\pi(k)}] - \delta(x), 0), & \text{if } i^\pi \leq d_0, \\ ([\sum_{k=d_0+1}^{i^\pi-1} \lambda_{\pi(k)}] + \delta(x), 1) & \text{if } i^\pi > d_0, \end{cases}$$

for $(x, 0) \in \hat{I} \setminus \Sigma_0 \cap I \times \{0\}$ where i^π is defined by $\{i, i^\pi\} = \pi^{-1}(\pi(i))$. Now let $i = i(x) \in \{d_0 + 1, \dots, 2d\}$ be defined by

$$\sum_{k=d_0+1}^{i-1} \lambda_{\pi(k)} \leq x < \sum_{k=d_0+1}^i \lambda_{\pi(k)}$$

and $\delta(x) = x - \sum_{k=d_0+1}^{i-1} \lambda_{\pi(k)}$. Then

$$\tilde{T}(x, 1) = \begin{cases} ([\sum_{k=1}^{i^\pi-1} \lambda_{\pi(k)}] + \delta(x), 0), & \text{if } i^\pi \leq d_0, \\ ([\sum_{k=d_0+1}^{i^\pi} \lambda_{\pi(k)}] - \delta(x), 1), & \text{if } i^\pi > d_0, \end{cases}$$

for $(x, 1) \in \hat{I} \setminus \Sigma_0 \cap I \times \{1\}$. Then finally let $T = f \circ \tilde{T}$.

Definition 1.37. We say that $T \sim (\pi, \lambda)$ if T agrees with the linear involution defined by (π, λ) .

Example 1.38. Let

$$\pi = \begin{Bmatrix} a & b & b \\ c & c & a \end{Bmatrix}$$

and $\lambda = (\lambda_a, \lambda_b, \lambda_c) = (\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{4}, \frac{1}{4})$. Then $T \sim (\pi, \lambda)$ acts by

$$T(x, \varepsilon) = \begin{cases} (x + \frac{1}{2}, 0), & \text{if } x \in (0, \frac{1}{2}), \varepsilon = 0, \\ (\frac{3}{2} - x, 1) & \text{if } x \in (\frac{1}{2}, \frac{3}{4}) \cup (\frac{3}{4}, 1), \varepsilon = 0, \\ (\frac{1}{2} - x, 0) & \text{if } x \in (0, \frac{1}{4}) \cup (\frac{1}{4}, \frac{1}{2}), \varepsilon = 1, \\ (x - \frac{1}{2}, 1) & \text{if } x \in (\frac{1}{2}, 1), \varepsilon = 1. \end{cases}$$

So we see that, similar to IET's, a linear involution may be encoded by combinatorial data π and length data λ . We will now address the existence of $\lambda \in \mathbb{R}_+^{A, \pi}$ for given $\pi \in \Omega_{\mathcal{A}}$.

Definition 1.39. A generalized permutation π is *proper* when

$$\exists \alpha \in \mathcal{A} \text{ s.t. } \pi^{-1}(\alpha) \subset \{1, \dots, d_0\} \iff \exists \beta \in \mathcal{A} \text{ s.t. } \pi^{-1}(\beta) \subset \{d_0 + 1, \dots, 2d\}.$$

Proposition 1.40. Let $\pi \in \Omega_{\mathcal{A}}$. $\mathbb{R}_+^{A, \pi} \neq \emptyset$ if and only if π is proper.

Proof. We partition \mathcal{A} by the following sets:

$$\mathcal{A}_0^\pi := \{\alpha \in \mathcal{A} : \pi^{-1}(\alpha) \subset \{1, \dots, d_0\}\},$$

$$\mathcal{A}_1^\pi := \{\alpha \in \mathcal{A} : \pi^{-1}(\alpha) \subset \{d_0 + 1, \dots, 2d\}\},$$

$$\mathcal{A}_{0,1}^\pi := \{\alpha \in \mathcal{A} : D_\pi(\alpha) < 1\}.$$

Equation (1.14) then is equivalent to the equation

$$\sum_{\alpha \in \mathcal{A}_0^\pi} \lambda_\alpha = \sum_{\beta \in \mathcal{A}_1^\pi} \lambda_\beta. \tag{1.15}$$

Assume π is not proper with $\varepsilon \in \{0, 1\}$ such that $\mathcal{A}_\varepsilon^\pi \neq \emptyset$ and $\mathcal{A}_{1-\varepsilon}^\pi = \emptyset$. Then (1.15) would imply

$$0 = \sum_{\alpha \in \mathcal{A}_{1-\varepsilon}^\pi} \lambda_\alpha = \sum_{\beta \in \mathcal{A}_\varepsilon^\pi} \lambda_\beta > 0$$

for any $\lambda \in \mathbb{R}_+^{\mathcal{A}, \pi}$. Therefore, $\mathbb{R}_+^{\mathcal{A}, \pi}$ is empty.

Now suppose that π is proper. Then the sets \mathcal{A}_0^π and \mathcal{A}_1^π are either both empty or both nonempty. If they are empty then π is a true permutation, (1.15) is vacuously true and $\mathbb{R}_+^{\mathcal{A}, \pi} = \mathbb{R}_+^{\mathcal{A}} \neq \emptyset$. So assume both sets are not empty with $n_\varepsilon := \#\mathcal{A}_\varepsilon^\pi > 0$. We can then construct $\lambda \in \mathbb{R}_+^{\mathcal{A}}$ by

$$\lambda_\alpha = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{n_0}, & \text{if } \alpha \in \mathcal{A}_0^\pi, \\ 1, & \text{if } \alpha \in \mathcal{A}_{0,1}^\pi, \\ \frac{1}{n_1}, & \text{if } \alpha \in \mathcal{A}_1^\pi. \end{cases}$$

So $\lambda \in \mathbb{R}_+^{\mathcal{A}, \pi}$ as λ satisfies (1.15). Therefore $\mathbb{R}_+^{\mathcal{A}, \pi} \neq \emptyset$. □

Remark 1.41. *Throughout this paper, we will assume that all generalized permutations are proper, as they are the only generalized permutations realizable by linear involutions.*

Definition 1.42. Let $F_i \subset \mathcal{A}$, $i \in \{1, \dots, 4\}$, be finite subsets, $n_i = \#F_i$, and

$\pi \in \Omega_{\mathcal{A}}$. We say that π admits a *corner decomposition* with corners F_1, \dots, F_4 if

$$\begin{aligned}\pi(\{1, \dots, n_1\}) &= F_1, \\ \pi(\{d_0 - n_2 + 1, \dots, d_0\}) &= F_2, \\ \pi(\{d_0 + 1, \dots, d_0 + n_3\}) &= F_3, \text{ and} \\ \pi(\{2d - n_4 + 1, \dots, 2d\}) &= F_4.\end{aligned}$$

If this is the case, we denote the decomposition as

$$\pi = \left\{ \begin{array}{ccc} F_1 & \dots & F_2 \\ F_3 & \dots & F_4 \end{array} \right\}.$$

Definition 1.43. A generalized permutation $\pi \in \Omega_{\mathcal{A}}$ is *reducible* if there exists disjoint $A, B, C, D \subsetneq \mathcal{A}$ not all empty such that

$$\pi = \left\{ \begin{array}{ccc} A \sqcup B & \dots & A \sqcup C \\ B \sqcup D & \dots & C \sqcup D \end{array} \right\}$$

and one of the following holds:

- No corner is empty.
- Only one corner is empty and is on the left.
- Exactly two corners are empty and are either both on the left or right.

If π is not reducible, π is *irreducible*. The set of all irreducible generalized permutations on \mathcal{A} shall be denoted as $\Omega_{\mathcal{A}}^0$.

Example 1.44. If $\pi \in \Omega_{\mathcal{A}}$ is a true permutation, then $A = D = \emptyset$. It follows that

Definition 1.43 coincides with the definition of irreducible at the beginning of Section 1.1 for true permutations. Therefore Definition 1.43 is indeed a generalization of irreducibility when applied to generalized permutations.

Definition 1.45. For $\pi \in \Omega_{\mathcal{A}}$, the *inverse* of π is

$$\pi^{-1} = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \pi(d_0 + 1), \pi(d_0 + 2), \dots, \pi(2d) \\ \pi(1), \pi(2), \dots, \pi(d_0) \end{array} \right\}$$

or denoted (π^{-1}, d_1, d_0) with

$$\pi^{-1}(i) = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \pi(i + d_0), \quad \text{if } 1 \leq i \leq d_1, \\ \pi(i - d_1), \quad \text{if } d_1 < i \leq 2d. \end{array} \right.$$

Again, it is clear that this is a natural generalization of inverse for true permutations.

1.8 Generalized Suspensions and Quadratic Differentials

Let $T \sim (\pi, \lambda)$ for $\pi \in \Omega_{\mathcal{A}}$ and $\lambda \in \mathbb{R}_+^{\mathcal{A}, \pi}$ be as in the previous section. We perform a process to suspend a surface over T analogous to the suspension of a regular IET in

Section 1.3. We define the cone

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{T}_\pi := \{ \tau \in \mathbb{R}^{\mathcal{A}} : \sum_{j=1}^k \tau_{\pi(j)} > 0 \text{ for all } 1 \leq k < d_0, \\ \sum_{j=d_0+1}^k \tau_{\pi(j)} < 0 \text{ for all } d_0 < k < 2d, \\ \sum_{j=1}^{d_0} \tau_{\pi(j)} = \sum_{j=d_0+1}^{2d} \tau_{\pi(j)} \}. \end{aligned} \quad (1.16)$$

We have the following from Boissy and Lanneau ([BL09], Theorem 3.2),

Proposition 1.46 (Boissy-Lanneau 07). *Let $\pi \in \Omega_{\mathcal{A}}$. $\mathcal{T}_\pi \neq \emptyset$ if and only if $\pi \in \Omega_{\mathcal{A}}^0$.*

So assume the triple (π, λ, τ) for $\tau \in \mathcal{T}_\pi$. We now construct a surface with these constraints. Define the vectors $\zeta_\alpha = (\lambda_\alpha, \tau_\alpha)$ for each $\alpha \in \mathcal{A}$. Start at point $(0, 0)$ and attach these vectors in order determined by the first row of π , i.e. $\zeta_{\pi(1)}$ followed by $\zeta_{\pi(2)}$ up until $\zeta_{\pi(d_0)}$. Beginning again at $(0, 0)$, attach vectors $\zeta_{\pi(d_0+1)}, \zeta_{\pi(d_0+2)}, \dots, \zeta_{\pi(2d)}$ in order. If the two occurrences of ζ_α appear both above or below the x -axis, identify their interiors by a function of the form $z \mapsto -z + c_\alpha$. If the two ζ_α 's appear on opposite sides of the x -axis, identify their interiors by translation, $z \mapsto z + c_\alpha$. Denote this suspension by $S := S(\pi, \lambda, \tau)$. Figure 1.13 gives an example suspension for $\pi = \begin{Bmatrix} a & b & b \\ c & a & c & d & d \end{Bmatrix}$.

Consider $\pi \in \Omega_{\mathcal{A}}^0$, $\lambda \in \mathbb{R}_+^{\mathcal{A}, \pi}$ and $\tau \in \mathcal{T}_\pi$. Let $L = \sum_{i=1}^{d_0} \lambda_{\pi(i)}$ as in Equation (1.14). Given $S = S(\pi, \lambda, \tau)$, let $I_S = (0, L) \times \{0\}$ be the natural embedding of $I = (0, L)$. We see that the first return of the upward and downward trajectories on I_S realizes the linear involution $T \sim (\pi, \lambda)$, under the interpretation in Remark 1.31.

If $\pi \in \Omega_{\mathcal{A}}^0$ is proper and not a true permutation, the suspended surface S admits a quadratic differential that is not the square of an Abelian differential. The vertex classes of S represent singularities of the differential. We consider the vertex class of v a singularity of order k if the total angle around $[v]$ in S is $\pi(k+2)$. We use the term *order* to distinguish from the term *degree* in the Abelian differential case. We also remark that the number and orders of the singularities is again independent of choice of suspension over S . Using Gauss-Bonnet, if there are k singularities of orders ℓ_1, \dots, ℓ_k , then the genus g of the surface S (another constant of π) is related to the ℓ_i 's by the equation

$$\sum_{i=1}^k \ell_i = 4g - 4.$$

We shall denote by \mathcal{Q}_g the moduli space of all quadratic differentials on a surface of genus $g \geq 0$ that are not squares of Abelian differentials. These spaces are further stratified by the number and orders of singularities, denoted by $\mathcal{Q}(\ell_1, \dots, \ell_k)$ for $\ell_i \geq -1$ such that $\ell_1 + \dots + \ell_k = 4g - 4$. In Section 1.10, we shall discuss which strata are non-empty and how many connected components each strata contains.

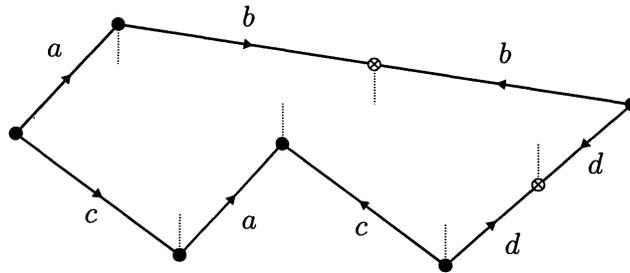


Figure 1.13: A suspension S for $\pi = \{a b b / c a c d d\}$. S has three singularities: one of order 2 and two of order -1 .

We now give a counting statement similar to the Abelian differential case. Consider $\pi \in \Omega_{\mathcal{A}}^0$ and suspension S . We label each segment's endpoints by (i, j) , where $i \in \{1, \dots, 2d\}$ and $j \in \{L, R\}$, denoting the left or right endpoint of the segment related to $\pi(i)$. We have the following equivalencies:

1. $(i, R) \sim (i + 1, L)$ for $i \in \{1, \dots, d_0 - 1, d_0 + 1, \dots, 2d - 1\}$.
2. $(1, L) \sim (d_0 + 1, L)$ and $(d_0, R) \sim (2d, R)$.
3. Let $\alpha = \pi(i) = \pi(i^\pi)$ and $j \in \{L, R\}$. If $D_\pi(\alpha) < 0$ (if i and i^π are in the opposite rows), then

$$(i, j) \sim (i^\pi, j).$$

If $D_\pi(\alpha) > 0$ (if i and i^π are both in the same row), then

$$(i, j) \sim (i^\pi, \tilde{j})$$

where \tilde{j} is the opposite side of j .

In order to determine the order of a given singularity, we note that if k is its order then there must be $k + 2$ distinct vertical directions coming from the vertex class of the singularity in S . In other words, if there are n vertices identified with our singularity (excluding the rightmost and leftmost vertices), then our singularity is of order $n - 2$ (we note that we are now counting the top and bottom rows). For example, we see from Figure 1.13 that the suspension for $\pi = \left\{ \begin{array}{ccc} a & b & b \\ c & a & c \end{array} \right\}$ has three singularities. One singularity is of order 2, while the other two singularities are *poles* (of order -1).

Remark 1.47. *Just as in the case for true permutations, the number and orders of the singularities for π do not vary by choice of λ and τ . It follows that the genus, $g(\pi)$ is well defined.*

1.9 Generalized Rauzy Classes

Similar to IETs, we define Rauzy induction on linear involutions. Let $T \sim (\pi, \lambda)$ for $\pi \in \Omega_{\mathcal{A}}^0$ and $\lambda \in \mathbb{R}_+^{\mathcal{A}, \pi}$ be a map on $I = (0, L(\lambda))$ and $\hat{I} = I \times \{0, 1\}$ (see Section 1.7). Let map T' be the first return map on $\hat{I}' := I' \times \{0, 1\}$ where $I' := (0, L - \max\{\lambda_{\pi(d_0)}, \lambda_{\pi(2d)}\})$. We recall for $i \in \{1, \dots, 2d\}$ the value i^π given by $\{i, i^\pi\} = \pi^{-1}(\pi(i))$.

Definition 1.48. Let $\pi = (\pi, d_0, d_1) \in \Omega_{\mathcal{A}}^0$. We define Rauzy induction of each type as follows:

- Let $r_0\pi$ be the move of type 0 on π . If $d_0^\pi > d_0$, then

$$r_0\pi(i) := \begin{cases} \pi(i), & \text{if } i \leq d_0^\pi, \\ \pi(2d), & \text{if } i = d_0^\pi + 1, \\ \pi(i - 1), & \text{if } i > d_0^\pi + 1, \end{cases}$$

and $r_0\pi = (r_0\pi, d_0, d_1)$. If $d_0^\pi < d_0$, then

$$r_0\pi(i) := \begin{cases} \pi(i), & \text{if } i < d_0^\pi, \\ \pi(2d), & \text{if } i = d_0^\pi, \\ \pi(i - 1), & \text{if } i > d_0^\pi, \end{cases}$$

and in this case $r_0\pi = (r_0\pi, d_0 + 1, d_1 - 1)$ is defined only if it is proper.

- Let $r_1\pi$ be the move of type 1 on π . If $(2d)^\pi < d_0$, then

$$r_1\pi(i) := \begin{cases} \pi(i), & \text{if } i \leq (2d)^\pi, \\ \pi(d_0), & \text{if } i = (2d)^\pi + 1, \\ \pi(i - 1), & \text{if } (2d)^\pi + 1 < i \leq d_0, \\ \pi(i), & \text{if } i > d_0, \end{cases}$$

and $r_1\pi = (r_1\pi, d_0, d_1)$. If $(2d)^\pi > d_0$, then

$$r_1\pi(i) := \begin{cases} \pi(i), & \text{if } i < d_0, \\ \pi(i + 1), & \text{if } d_0 \leq i < (2d)^\pi - 1, \\ \pi(d_0), & \text{if } i = (2d)^\pi - 1, \\ \pi(i), & \text{if } (2d)^\pi \leq i \leq 2d, \end{cases}$$

and in this case $r_1\pi = (r_1\pi, d_0 - 1, d_1 + 1)$ is defined only if it is proper.

Remark 1.49. *This definition agrees with the definition in Section 1.2 if π is a true permutation. It can also be shown similarly that for $\pi \in \Omega_A^0$ and $\varepsilon \in \{0, 1\}$, $(r_\varepsilon\pi)^{-1} = r_{1-\varepsilon}\pi^{-1}$.*

So we see that if $\lambda_{\pi(d_0)} > \lambda_{\pi(2d)}$, $T' = (r_0\pi, \lambda')$ where $\lambda'_{\pi(d_0)} = \lambda_{\pi(d_0)} - \lambda_{\pi(2d)}$ and $\lambda'_\alpha = \lambda_\alpha$ otherwise. Likewise if $\lambda_{\pi(d_0)} < \lambda_{\pi(2d)}$, $T' = (r_1, \lambda')$ where $\lambda'_{\pi(2d)} = \lambda_{\pi(2d)} - \lambda_{\pi(d_0)}$ and $\lambda'_\alpha = \lambda_\alpha$ otherwise. It can be shown that if $T' = (\pi', \lambda')$, then $\lambda' \in \mathbb{R}_+^{\mathcal{A}, \pi'}$. Also, as in the case of regular IETs, T' is not well defined if $\lambda_{\pi(d_0)} = \lambda_{\pi(2d)}$, which is a Lebesgue measure zero condition on $\mathbb{R}_+^{\mathcal{A}}$ and $\mathbb{R}_+^{\mathcal{A}, \pi}$.

Remark 1.50. Consider $\pi \in \Omega_{\mathcal{A}}^0$. Let $\varepsilon \in \{0, 1\}$ be such that $r_\varepsilon\pi$ is not well defined.

It follows that there does not exist $\lambda \in \mathbb{R}_+^{\mathcal{A}, \pi}$ such that:

- $T' \sim (\pi', \lambda')$ exists, and
- $\pi' = r_\varepsilon\pi$.

By this we see that if a move is not defined for π , no linear involution $T \sim (\pi, \lambda)$ realizes this move.

The following definition and proposition (with proof) may be seen in Section 4 of [BL09]. This definition is the linear involution generalization of Definition 1.7.

Definition 1.51. A linear involution $T \sim (\pi, \lambda)$ on \hat{I} has a *connection* if there exists $(x, \varepsilon) \in I \times \{0, 1\}$ and $r \geq 0$ such that

- (x, ε) is a singularity of T^{-1} , and
- $T^r(x, \varepsilon)$ is a singularity of T .

If T does not have a connection, it satisfies the *Keane Condition*.

This proposition is the linear involution equivalent of Proposition 1.9.

Proposition 1.52. Let $T \sim (\pi, \lambda)$ be a linear involution. Then the following are equivalent:

1. T satisfies the Keane Condition.

2. $T^{(n)}$, the n^{th} iteration of R-V induction on T , is defined for all $n \geq 0$. Also, if $T^{(n)} = (\pi^{(n)}, \lambda^{(n)})$, then $\lambda^{(n)} \rightarrow 0$ as $n \rightarrow \infty$.

If these conditions are satisfied, T is minimal.

Proposition 1.53. Let $\pi \in \Omega_{\mathcal{A}}^0$ and $\varepsilon \in \{0, 1\}$. If $r_{\varepsilon}\pi$ is defined, then $r_{\varepsilon}\pi \in \Omega_{\mathcal{A}}^0$.

Proof. By Remark 1.49, it suffices to prove the claim for $\pi' := r_0\pi$ and assume it exists, for $\pi \in \Omega_{\mathcal{A}}^0$. Assume π' is reducible. Define the sets $A, B, C, D \subset \mathcal{A}$ by the corner decomposition

$$\pi' = \left\{ \begin{array}{ccc} A \sqcup B & \dots & A \sqcup C \\ B \sqcup D & \dots & C \sqcup D \end{array} \right\}.$$

Let $\alpha := \pi'(d'_0)$ be the last letter of the first row in π' . We consider each case from Definition 1.43:

- Suppose no corner is empty. Then either $\alpha \in A$ or $\alpha \in C$. If $\alpha \in C$, then π has a corner decomposition with the same sets A, B, C, D , a contradiction to the irreducibility of π . Now if $\alpha \in A$, let β appear before the first occurrence of α or $\beta := \pi'(d_0^{\pi'} - 1)$. Then

$$\pi = \left\{ \begin{array}{ccc} A' \sqcup B' & \dots & A' \sqcup C' \\ B' \sqcup D' & \dots & C' \sqcup D' \end{array} \right\}$$

where

$$A' = \begin{cases} A \setminus \{\beta\}, & \text{if } \beta \in A, \\ A, & \text{if } \beta \in B, \end{cases} \quad B' = \begin{cases} B, & \text{if } \beta \in A, \\ B \setminus \{\beta\}, & \text{if } \beta \in B, \end{cases}$$

$$C' = \begin{cases} C \sqcup \{\beta\}, & \text{if } \beta \in A, \\ C, & \text{if } \beta \in B, \end{cases} \quad D' = \begin{cases} D, & \text{if } \beta \in A, \\ D \sqcup \{\beta\}, & \text{if } \beta \in B, \end{cases}$$

which again shows that π is reducible.

- Suppose the top left corner is empty, or $A = B = \emptyset$. Then π has the same corner decomposition as π' .
- Suppose the bottom left corner is empty, or $B = D = \emptyset$. If $\alpha \in C$, then π has the same corner decomposition as π' and is therefore reducible. Now if $\alpha \in A$, then

$$\pi = \begin{pmatrix} A' & \dots & A' \sqcup C' \\ \emptyset & \dots & C' \end{pmatrix}$$

where $A' := A \setminus \{\beta\}$ and $C' := C \sqcup \{\beta\}$ for $\beta := \pi'(d_0^{\pi'} - 1)$ as before. Then we see again that π is reducible.

- Suppose two corners on either the right or left are empty, or either $A = B = D = \emptyset$ or $B = C = D = \emptyset$. In either case, π has the same corner decomposition as π' and is therefore reducible.

So after exhausting all cases, we see that if π' exists and is reducible, then π must be reducible as well. This is a contradiction of the assumption on π . \square

Example 1.54. Consider the following general permutations:

$$\pi = \begin{Bmatrix} a & a & b & b & c \\ d & c & d & & \end{Bmatrix} \text{ and } \pi' = r_1\pi = \begin{Bmatrix} a & a & b & b \\ c & d & c & d \end{Bmatrix}.$$

We see that while $\pi' \in \Omega_{\mathcal{A}}^0$, π is reducible. This example shows that the converse of Proposition 1.53 is in general false.

Remark 1.55. *R-V Induction may be defined for suspensions as well. If $S = S(\pi, \lambda, \tau)$ is a suspension for $\pi \in \Omega_{\mathcal{A}}^0$, then $S' = S(\pi', \lambda', \tau')$ is a suspension for π' where π' and λ' are from Definition 1.48 and $\tau' \in \mathcal{T}_{\pi'}$ is given by*

$$\tau'_{\alpha} = \begin{cases} \tau_{\beta} - \tau_{\beta'}, & \text{if } \alpha = \beta, \\ \tau_{\alpha}, & \text{otherwise,} \end{cases}$$

where $\pi' = r_{\varepsilon}\pi$, $\beta = \alpha_{\varepsilon}$ and $\beta' = \alpha_{1-\varepsilon}$ for $\alpha_0 = \pi(d_0)$, $\alpha_1 = \pi(2d)$. See Figure 1.14.

We note that this procedure is still a “cut and paste,” like in the true permutation case. However, the pieces may be moved by translation composed with an order two rotation.

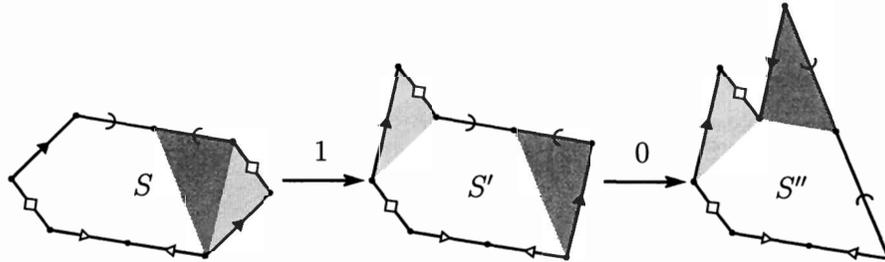


Figure 1.14: Two successive iterations of Rauzy-Veech induction on a surface.

Definition 1.56. Let $\pi \in \Omega_{\mathcal{A}}^0$, then the *Rauzy Class* of π , $\mathcal{R}(\pi)$, is the smallest set of generalized permutations containing π and closed under both types of inductive moves. The *Rauzy Graph* of $\mathcal{R}(\pi)$ is the directed graph with vertices in $\mathcal{R}(\pi)$ and edges representing the (valid) moves of induction.

Remark 1.57. *An equivalent definition for a generalized Rauzy class on π is the set of all forward iterates of induction on π , as in [BL09]. In that paper, Boissy and Lanneau showed the following: if there exists a series of inductive steps from π to π' then there exists a series of steps from π' to π . Their proof does not follow in the same spirit of Claim 1.13, as there are $\pi \in \Omega_{\mathcal{A}}^0$ such that a series of moves of the same type terminate and do not form a cycle.*

Example 1.58. Consider $\pi = \begin{Bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 2 \\ 3 & 3 & 1 \end{Bmatrix}$. We see that $r_1\pi = \pi$ and $\pi' := r_0\pi = \begin{Bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 2 & 2 \\ 3 & 3 & & \end{Bmatrix}$. $r_0\pi'$ is not defined, as it would not be proper. Let $\pi'' := r_1\pi' = \begin{Bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 3 & 3 \end{Bmatrix}$. Note that $r_0\pi'' = \pi''$, and let $\pi''' := \begin{Bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 2 & 3 & 3 \end{Bmatrix}$. Finally, we see that $r_1\pi'''$ is not well defined and $r_0\pi''' = \begin{Bmatrix} 3 & 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 2 & 3 \end{Bmatrix} = \pi$. So $\mathcal{R}(\pi) = \{\pi, \pi', \pi'', \pi'''\}$, and its Rauzy Graph is represented in Figure 1.15.

Remark 1.59. *R-V induction acting on a surface preserves the number and orders of singularities of the surface. Therefore the number and orders of singularities remains fixed throughout the entire Rauzy Class (and consequently the genus). The leftmost singularity is again fixed by R-V Induction, and is still referred to as the marked singularity. However the leftmost letters $\pi(1)$ and $\pi(d_0 + 1)$ do not remain fixed within a class, a contrast to the case of true permutations.*

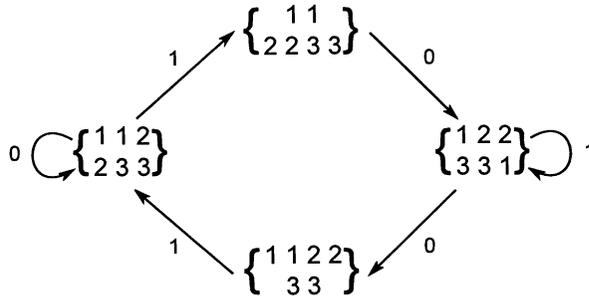


Figure 1.15: A generalized Rauzy Graph.

Definition 1.60. Given Rauzy Class \mathcal{R} , the *signature* of \mathcal{R} , $\sigma(\mathcal{R})$, is the m -tuple (ℓ_1, \dots, ℓ_m) where m is the number of singularities and ℓ_i 's are the orders with multiplicity. The value of ℓ_1 denotes the order of the marked singularity. For any $\pi \in \mathcal{R}$, $\sigma(\pi) := \sigma(\mathcal{R})$.

1.10 Classification of Generalized Rauzy Classes

We note that as opposed to the strata of Abelian differentials, E. Lanneau shows in [Lan04] that the parity of the spin structure is determined by the genus and therefore cannot distinguish connected components in each stratum $\mathcal{Q}(\ell_1, \dots, \ell_m)$.

Theorem. (*M. Kontsevich [Kon97]; H. Masur and J. Smillie [MS93]; E. Lanneau [Lan08]*) *All connected components of any stratum of meromorphic quadratic differentials with at most simple poles on a complex curve of genus $g \leq 2$ are described as follows:*

- For $g = 0$, all strata are nonempty and connected.

- For $g = 1$, $\mathcal{Q}(\emptyset)$ and $\mathcal{Q}(1, -1)$ are empty. All other strata are nonempty and connected.
- For $g = 2$, $\mathcal{Q}(3, 1)$ and $\mathcal{Q}(4)$ are empty. The strata $\mathcal{Q}(6, -1^2)$ and $\mathcal{Q}(3, 3, -1^2)$ contain exactly two connected components, one is hyperelliptic and one is not. All other strata are nonempty and connected.

The result for $g = 0$ is due to M. Kontsevich. The results on the empty strata are due to H. Masur and J. Smillie. The remaining results for $g = 1, 2$ are by E. Lanneau.

Theorem. (E. Lanneau [Lan08]) *All connected components of any stratum of meromorphic quadratic differentials with at most simple poles on a complex curve of genus $g \geq 3$ are described as follows:*

- *The four exceptional strata*

$$\mathcal{Q}(9, -1), \mathcal{Q}(6, 3, -1), \mathcal{Q}(3, 3, 3, -1), \mathcal{Q}(12)$$

have two connected components, denoted \mathcal{Q}^{reg} and \mathcal{Q}^{irr} .

- *The following strata*

$$\mathcal{Q}(2j - 1, 2j - 1, 2k - 1, 2k - 1), \quad j, k \geq 0, \quad j + k = g$$

$$\mathcal{Q}(2j - 1, 2j - 1, 4k + 2), \quad j, k \geq 0, \quad j + k = g - 1$$

$$\mathcal{Q}(4j + 2, 4k + 2), \quad j, k \geq 0, \quad j + k = g - 2$$

have exactly two connected components, one is hyperelliptic and one is not.

- *All other such strata are nonempty and connected.*

The above theorems only categorize the connected components. As in Section 1.4, C. Boissy in [Boi09] provides the final step in classification of all generalized Rauzy classes:

Theorem. *(C. Boissy [Boi09]) Two generalized permutations belong to the same Rauzy class if and only if they belong to the same connected component and have marked singularities of the same order.*

We conclude that Corollary 1.22 applies in the case of generalized permutations as well.

Chapter 2

True Rauzy Classes

Theorem 2.1. *(Main Result) Every (true) Rauzy Class contains a permutation π such that $\pi = \pi^{-1}$.*

We prove this by using Corollary 1.22 to identify each special case of Rauzy Class. The hyperelliptic case is covered as the only standard element of each hyperelliptic class, $(d, d-1, \dots, 2, 1)$ as shown in Proposition 1.28, is its own inverse. The remainder of the connected components shall be covered by Theorems 2.9, 2.10, 2.11, 2.12, and 2.13. The special case of component $\mathcal{H}^{nonhyp}(2\ell-1, 2\ell-1)$ mentioned in Section 1.4 is covered in Theorem 2.10, as the permutation constructed is not hyperelliptic so can apply to these components. Finally, singularities of degree zero are considered in Theorem 2.18.

While the following fact can be deduced from the works [Boi09] and [KZ03], we can now state an alternate proof as a direct result.

Corollary 2.2. *Every Rauzy Class is closed under taking inverses.*

Proof. For any Rauzy Class \mathcal{R} , we may pick $\pi' \in \mathcal{R}$ that is self inverse by Theorem 2.1. Now choose any $\pi \in \mathcal{R}$. By Claim 1.13, we may choose a series $r_{\varepsilon_1} \dots r_{\varepsilon_k}$, $\varepsilon_i \in \{0, 1\}$, such that $\pi = r_{\varepsilon_k} r_{\varepsilon_{k-1}} \dots r_{\varepsilon_2} r_{\varepsilon_1} \pi'$. By Claim 1.15,

$$\begin{aligned} \pi^{-1} &= (r_{\varepsilon_k} r_{\varepsilon_{k-1}} \dots r_{\varepsilon_2} r_{\varepsilon_1} \pi')^{-1} \\ &= r_{1-\varepsilon_k} r_{1-\varepsilon_{k-1}} \dots r_{1-\varepsilon_2} r_{1-\varepsilon_1} \pi'^{-1} \\ &= r_{1-\varepsilon_k} r_{1-\varepsilon_{k-1}} \dots r_{1-\varepsilon_2} r_{1-\varepsilon_1} \pi'. \end{aligned}$$

So $\pi^{-1} \in \mathcal{R}$ as $\pi' \in \mathcal{R}$. □

Corollary 2.3. *In every connected component of every stratum $\mathcal{H}(\ell_1, \dots, \ell_m)$, there exists a differential that allows an order two orientation reversing linear isometry.*

Proof. In every connected component $\mathcal{C} \subset \mathcal{H}(\ell_1, \dots, \ell_m)$, consider a Rauzy Class \mathcal{R} contained in \mathcal{C} . Choose self-inverse $\pi \in \mathcal{R}$ by Theorem 2.1. Let $\mathbf{1} = (1, \dots, 1) \in \mathbb{R}_+^A$ and $\tau = (1, 0, \dots, 0, -1) \in \mathcal{T}_\pi$. Let $S = S(\pi, \mathbf{1}, \tau)$ and note that $h(x, y) = (x, -y)$ satisfies the claim. □

2.1 Spin Parity for Standard Permutations

When $\pi = (\pi_0, \pi_1) \in \mathfrak{S}_d^0$ is standard, the calculations mentioned in Section 1.6 can be further refined. Just as in that section, the following calculations are over \mathbb{Z}_2 . The

matrix $\Omega = \Omega_\pi$ has the following form

$$\Omega = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & \dots & \dots & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & \mathbf{A}_1 & \mathbf{0} & \dots & \mathbf{0} & 1 \\ 1 & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{A}_2 & \mathbf{0} & \vdots & 1 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \ddots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 1 & \mathbf{0} & \dots & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{A}_p & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & \dots & \dots & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad (2.1)$$

In other words, along the rows 1 and d and columns 1 and d , the entries are all 1 except entries $\Omega_{1,1}$ and $\Omega_{d,d}$ which are 0. The interior $d-2$ by $d-2$ matrix is composed of p square matrices, labeled \mathbf{A}_i , along the diagonal with zeros otherwise. Note that $p = 1$ is allowed. Each matrix \mathbf{A}_i corresponds to sub-alphabet \mathcal{A}_i such that, for $\varepsilon \in \{0, 1\}$, $\pi_\varepsilon(\mathcal{A}_i) = \{n_i, \dots, n_i + m_i - 1\}$ where $n_i > 1$ and $m_i = \#\mathcal{A}_i < d - 2$.

Example 2.4. Let $\pi = (7, 3, 2, 6, 5, 4, 1)$. We have that, for $p = 2$

$$\Omega_\pi = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \mathbf{A}_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \mathbf{A}_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

So if we write $\pi = \left\{ \begin{array}{cccccc} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 & 6 & 7 \\ 7 & 3 & 2 & 6 & 5 & 4 & 1 \end{array} \right\}$, we can assign to our \mathbf{A}_i 's their corresponding blocks in π as follows:

$$\mathbf{A}_1 \sim \left\{ \begin{array}{cc} 2 & 3 \\ 3 & 2 \end{array} \right\}, \mathbf{A}_2 \sim \left\{ \begin{array}{ccc} 4 & 5 & 6 \\ 6 & 5 & 4 \end{array} \right\}.$$

Because our definitions are invariant under renaming, we have a unique correspondence between a matrix of the form \mathbf{A}_i and its block in the permutation $\pi = (\pi_0, \pi_1)$.

Definition 2.5. We allow \mathbf{A}_i to refer to the matrix and the block in π , and we shall denote \mathbf{A}_i as a *block* in either case.

We now show the significance of this definition by showing how it aids in determining the spin parity for a standard permutation. Because $\Omega_{1,d} = 1$, we may choose $\alpha_1 = c_1$ and $\beta_1 = c_d$. Recalling that $\phi(c_1) = \phi(c_d) = 1$, the Equations (1.12), for $i, k = 2, \dots, d-1$, are now

$$c'_i := c_i + c_1 + c_d, \quad (2.2a)$$

$$\phi(c'_i) := 1 + 1 + 1 + 1 = 0, \quad (2.2b)$$

$$c'_i \cdot c'_k := \Omega_{i,k} + 1 + 1 = \Omega_{i,k}. \quad (2.2c)$$

The new matrix Ω' over the remaining c_i 's becomes

$$\Omega' = \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{A}_1 & \mathbf{0} & \dots & \dots & \mathbf{0} \\ \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{A}_2 & \mathbf{0} & \dots & \vdots \\ \vdots & \mathbf{0} & \ddots & \ddots & \vdots \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \mathbf{A}_{p-1} & \mathbf{0} \\ \mathbf{0} & \dots & \dots & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{A}_p \end{pmatrix}, \quad (2.3)$$

and (1.8) becomes

$$\Phi(\pi) = 1 + \sum_{i=2}^g \phi(\alpha_i)\phi(\beta_i). \quad (2.4)$$

Next we notice that if c_i belongs to the block associated to \mathbf{A}_j , which we shall denote as $c_i \in \mathbf{A}_j$, and c_k is associated to \mathbf{A}_m , $j \neq m$, then $c_i \cdot c_k = 0$. So for any α_i

we select in a given \mathbf{A}_j , β_i must also belong to \mathbf{A}_j as well. So once a pair $\alpha_i, \beta_i \in \mathbf{A}_j$ has been chosen, for any $c_k \in \mathbf{A}_m$, $j \neq m$, then by (1.12),

$$c'_k := c_k, \quad (2.5a)$$

$$\phi(c'_k) := \phi(c_k) = 0. \quad (2.5b)$$

Beginning with the initial data in (2.2), we can calculate the value of

$$\phi(\mathbf{A}_i) := \sum_{j=2, \alpha_j, \beta_j \in \mathbf{A}_i}^g \phi(\alpha_j)\phi(\beta_j) \quad (2.6)$$

for each \mathbf{A}_i independently over each other \mathbf{A}_j . So we are lead to our final equation

$$\Phi(\pi) = 1 + \sum_{i=1}^p \phi(\mathbf{A}_i). \quad (2.7)$$

This final equation is a crucial part to Theorems 2.11, 2.12 and 2.13.

2.2 Blocks

In this section, we define the necessary blocks to construct the permutations in the following sections. These blocks allow us to control the degrees of the singularities as well as the parity of spin.

Definition 2.6. Let

$$\mathbf{S} := \left\{ \begin{array}{c} \alpha \\ \alpha \end{array} \right\}.$$

For $n \geq 1$, let

$$\mathbf{U}_{2n} := \left\{ \begin{array}{ccccccc} \alpha_1 & \beta_1 & \alpha_2 & \beta_2 & \dots & \alpha_n & \beta_n \\ \beta_1 & \alpha_1 & \beta_2 & \alpha_2 & \dots & \beta_n & \alpha_n \end{array} \right\}.$$

For $n > 1$, let

$$\mathbf{V}_{2n} := \left\{ \begin{array}{cccccccc} \alpha_1 & \beta_1 & \alpha_2 & \beta_2 & \dots & \alpha_{n-1} & \beta_{n-1} & \alpha_n & \beta_n \\ \beta_1 & \alpha_1 & \beta_2 & \alpha_2 & \dots & \beta_n & \alpha_n & \beta_{n-1} & \alpha_{n-1} \end{array} \right\}.$$

Let

$$\mathbf{V}_{2,2} := \left\{ \begin{array}{ccccc} \alpha_1 & \alpha_2 & \alpha_3 & \alpha_4 & \alpha_5 \\ \alpha_5 & \alpha_4 & \alpha_3 & \alpha_2 & \alpha_1 \end{array} \right\}.$$

For $m, n \geq 0$, let

$$\mathbf{W}_{2m+1,2n+1} := \left\{ \begin{array}{cccccccccccc} \alpha_1 & \beta_1 & \dots & \alpha_m & \beta_m & \varepsilon & \zeta & \gamma_1 & \delta_1 & \dots & \gamma_n & \delta_n \\ \beta_1 & \alpha_1 & \dots & \beta_m & \alpha_m & \eta & \zeta & \delta_1 & \gamma_1 & \dots & \delta_n & \gamma_n \end{array} \right\}.$$

For the remainder of the paper, when we speak of concatenating the blocks above, we assume that each block is defined over its own unique subalphabet. For example, $\mathbf{W}_{2m+1,2n+1} = \mathbf{U}_{2m} \mathbf{W}_{1,1} \mathbf{U}_{2n}$ and $\mathbf{U}_{2(m+n)} = \mathbf{U}_{2m} \mathbf{U}_{2n}$. Also note that all of these blocks contribute a self-inverse portion of a permutation. When we say a block appears *inside* a standard permutation π , we mean that it is a block in π and does not include the letters on the outside, i.e. the letters $\pi_0^{-1}(1) = \pi_1^{-1}(d)$ and $\pi_1^{-1}(1) = \pi_0^{-1}(d)$.

Definition 2.7. A permutation $\pi \in \mathfrak{S}_d^0$ is *block-constructed* if it is standard and every block that appears inside comes from Definition 2.6. In other words, if π is

block constructed then

$$\pi = \left\{ \begin{array}{c} A \\ Z \end{array} \quad \mathbf{B}_1 \cdots \mathbf{B}_k \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{c} Z \\ A \end{array} \right\} \right\}$$

where each \mathbf{B}_i is from Definition 2.6.

We now show the desired properties of the defined blocks.

Lemma 2.8. *For the blocks in Definition 2.6, assuming they appear inside a standard permutation, the following are true:*

- *Assuming its leftmost (or rightmost) top and bottom singularities are identified, \mathbf{U}_{2n} contributes a singularity of degree $2n$ and $\phi(\mathbf{U}_{2n}) = 0$.*
- *Assuming its leftmost (or rightmost) top and bottom singularities are identified, \mathbf{V}_{2n} , $n > 1$, contributes a singularity of degree $2n$ and $\phi(\mathbf{V}_{2n}) = 1$.*
- *$\mathbf{V}_{2,2}$ contributes two singularities of degree 2 and $\phi(\mathbf{V}_{2,2}) = 1$.*
- *$\mathbf{W}_{2m+1,2n+1}$ contributes two singularities, one of degree $2m+1$ and one of degree $2n+1$.*

Also, any block-constructed permutation is its own inverse.

Proof. We make note of a few relationships between our defined blocks:

$$\mathbf{U}_{2(n+1)} = \mathbf{U}_2 \mathbf{U}_{2n},$$

$$\mathbf{V}_{2(n+1)} = \mathbf{U}_2 \mathbf{V}_{2n},$$

$$\mathbf{W}_{2m+1,2n+1} = \mathbf{U}_{2m} \mathbf{W}_{1,1} \mathbf{U}_{2n}.$$

We first prove the statement for \mathbf{U}_2 . This block has the structure in the suspended surface for π as seen in Figure 2.1. Because the two singularities are identified by assumption, this is one singularity of degree 2. To calculate $\phi(\mathbf{U}_2)$, we observe that the matrix associated to \mathbf{U}_2 is just $\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$. So we choose $\alpha_1 = c_1, \beta_1 = c_2$ as our *canonical basis*. Using Equations (2.2) and (2.6),

$$\phi(\mathbf{U}_2) = \phi(\alpha_1)\phi(\beta_1) = 0.$$

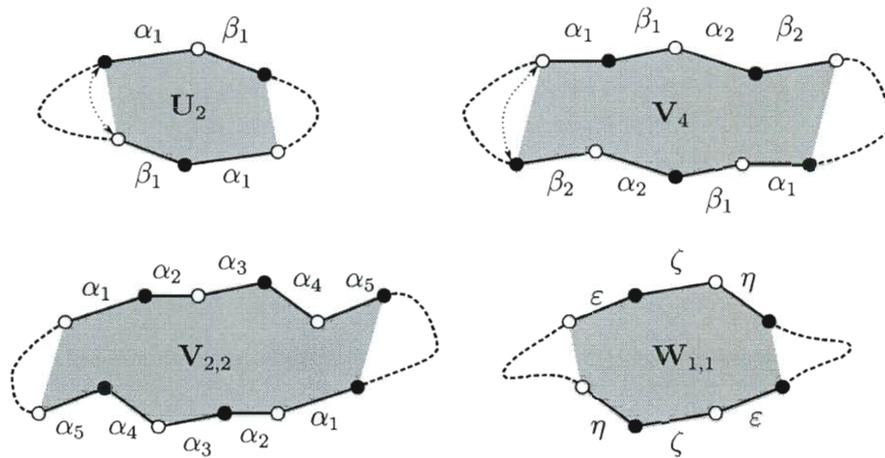


Figure 2.1: The blocks \mathbf{U}_2 , \mathbf{V}_4 , $\mathbf{V}_{2,2}$ and $\mathbf{W}_{1,1}$ in suspensions. The two singularities in the top surfaces are identified by assumption in Lemma 2.8.

For \mathbf{U}_{2n} , see that this is nothing more than n - \mathbf{U}_2 blocks concatenated, each block contributing a singularity of degree 2. Because of concatenation, these singularities are all identified to form one of degree $2n$. To calculate $\phi(\mathbf{U}_{2n})$, notice that its matrix is just n \mathbf{U}_2 blocks along the diagonal. So by our reasoning in Section 2.1,

$$\phi(\mathbf{U}_{2n}) = \sum_{i=1}^n \phi(\mathbf{U}_2) = 0.$$

We now prove the claim for \mathbf{V}_4 . This block has the structure in the surface as indicated by Figure 2.1. As in the case for \mathbf{U}_2 , it is clear that this contributes a singularity of degree 4. The matrix for \mathbf{V}_4 is

$$\mathbf{V}_4 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

We now calculate $\phi(\mathbf{V}_4)$. Using again Equations (2.2) and (2.6) with choices $\alpha_1 = c_1$, $\beta_1 = c_4$, $\alpha_2 = c'_2$, and $\beta_2 = c'_3$,

$$\phi(\mathbf{V}_4) = \phi(\alpha_1)\phi(\beta_1) + \phi(\alpha_2)\phi(\beta_2) = 0 + 1 = 1.$$

For \mathbf{V}_{2n} , we note that it is $(n - 2)$ -copies of \mathbf{U}_2 followed by \mathbf{V}_4 . As above the degree of the singularity is then $(n - 2) \cdot 2 + 4 = 2n$. The matrix of \mathbf{V}_{2n} is $(n - 2)$ - \mathbf{U}_2 blocks and one \mathbf{V}_4 block along the diagonal. So

$$\phi(\mathbf{V}_{2n}) = \sum_{i=1}^{n-2} \phi(\mathbf{U}_2) + \phi(\mathbf{V}_4) = 0 + 1 = 1$$

We now prove the theorem for $\mathbf{V}_{2,2}$. This follows from the block's portion in the surface (see Figure 2.1). The matrix for $\mathbf{V}_{2,2}$ is

$$\mathbf{V}_{2,2} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

all of the statements in the theorem for $\mathbf{V}_{2,2}$ follow immediately as they have for the previous blocks.

For $\mathbf{W}_{2m+1,2n+1}$, it suffices to prove the statement for $\mathbf{W}_{1,1}$, as $\mathbf{W}_{2m+1,2n+1} = \mathbf{U}_{2m}\mathbf{W}_{1,1}\mathbf{U}_{2n}$, making the singularities degrees $2m + 1$ and $2n + 1$ as desired. The portion of the surface determined by $\mathbf{W}_{1,1}$ is shown in Figure 2.1. So again, counting verifies that there are two singularities with degree 1.

The final statement of the theorem is clear as each block places all of its letters in self-inverse positions and the outside A and Z letters (making the permutation standard) are in self-inverse position as well. \square

Before proving the main theorem, we remark that the block \mathbf{S} is designed to keep singularities of neighboring blocks separate. To illustrate this point, notice that $\mathbf{U}_{2n}\mathbf{U}_{2m}$ contributes *one* singularity of degree $2(m + n)$, while $\mathbf{U}_{2m}\mathbf{S}\mathbf{U}_{2n}$ contributes the desired *two* singularities. The block \mathbf{S} also causes any neighboring block's leftmost (or rightmost) top and bottom singularities to be identified, as required in Lemma 2.8.

2.3 Self-Inverses for $g \leq 3$

Theorem 2.9. *Given $\tilde{\pi} \in \mathfrak{S}^0$ such that $g(\tilde{\pi}) \leq 3$, There exists $\pi \in \mathcal{R}(\tilde{\pi})$ such that $\pi = \pi^{-1}$.*

We shall prove this result simply by stating such an element for each class accord-

ing to the following tables. When possible, we use the construction methods in the theorems for higher genera to make our example. To consider additional removable singularities, refer to Theorem 2.18.

Genus 1

Signature	Type	Self-inverse
(0)	hyperelliptic	(2, 1)
(0, 0)	hyperelliptic	(3, 2, 1)

Genus 2

Signature	Type	Self-inverse
(2)	hyperelliptic	(4, 3, 2, 1)
(1, 1)	hyperelliptic	(5, 4, 3, 2, 1)

Genus 3

Signature	Type	Self-inverse
(4)	hyperelliptic	(6, 5, 4, 3, 2, 1)
(4)	odd	(6, 3, 2, 5, 4, 1)
(3, 1)	-	(7, 4, 3, 2, 6, 5, 1)
(1, 3)	-	(7, 3, 2, 6, 5, 4, 1)
(2, 2)	hyperelliptic	(7, 6, 5, 4, 3, 2, 1)
(2, 2)	odd	(7, 3, 2, 4, 6, 5, 1)
(1, 1, 2)	-	(8, 3, 2, 4, 7, 6, 5, 1)
(2, 1, 1)	-	(8, 4, 3, 2, 5, 7, 6, 1)
(1, 1, 1, 1)	-	(9, 4, 3, 2, 5, 8, 7, 6, 1)

2.4 Self-Inverses for $g \geq 4$

Theorem 2.10. *Let Rauzy Class \mathcal{R} have signature (ℓ_1, \dots, ℓ_m) such that ℓ_i is odd for some i . Then there exists $\pi \in \mathcal{R}$ such that $\pi = \pi^{-1}$.*

Proof. We shall give an explicit construction of such a π . As there are singularities of odd degree, we only need to verify that our constructed permutation has the appropriate signature. We do this considering two cases: ℓ_1 is even or ℓ_1 is odd.

First assume that ℓ_1 is odd. Then we can rearrange our ℓ_i 's such that ℓ_i is odd for $1 \leq i \leq k$ and ℓ_i is even for $k < i \leq m$. Notice that k must be even as the sum over all ℓ_i 's is even. So we define π by

$$\pi = \left\{ \begin{array}{c} A \\ Z \end{array} \mathbf{U}_{\ell_m} \mathbf{S} \mathbf{U}_{\ell_{m-1}} \mathbf{S} \cdots \mathbf{S} \mathbf{U}_{\ell_{k+1}} \mathbf{S} \mathbf{W}_{\ell_k, \ell_{k-1}} \mathbf{S} \cdots \mathbf{S} \mathbf{W}_{\ell_2, \ell_1} \begin{array}{c} Z \\ A \end{array} \right\}.$$

By Lemma 2.8, this permutation has the appropriate singularities. Since the singularity of degree ℓ_1 is the one immediately to the left of A and Z , it is the marked singularity.

The second case is to assume that ℓ_1 is even. We then make a division such that ℓ_i is even for all $1 \leq i \leq k$ and is odd for $k < i \leq m$, noticing that this time $m - k$ must be even. Then our desired π is

$$\pi = \left\{ \begin{array}{c} A \\ Z \end{array} \mathbf{W}_{\ell_m, \ell_{m-1}} \mathbf{S} \mathbf{W}_{\ell_{m-2}, \ell_{m-3}} \mathbf{S} \cdots \mathbf{S} \mathbf{W}_{\ell_{k+2}, \ell_{k+1}} \mathbf{S} \mathbf{U}_{\ell_k} \mathbf{S} \cdots \mathbf{S} \mathbf{U}_{\ell_1} \begin{array}{c} Z \\ A \end{array} \right\}.$$

Just as in the previous case, this has the desired signature. \square

Theorem 2.11. *Let Rauzy Class \mathcal{R} have signature $(2\ell_1, \dots, 2\ell_m)$ and odd spin. Then there exists $\pi \in \mathcal{R}$ such that $\pi = \pi^{-1}$.*

Proof. As opposed to the proof of Theorem 2.10, we must construct a permutation that not only has the appropriate signature $(2\ell_1, \dots, 2\ell_m)$ but also satisfies $\Phi(\pi) = 1$.

Let π be defined as

$$\pi = \left\{ \begin{array}{c} A \\ Z \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \mathbf{U}_{2\ell_m} \mathbf{S} \mathbf{U}_{2\ell_{m-1}} \mathbf{S} \cdots \mathbf{S} \mathbf{U}_{2\ell_2} \mathbf{S} \mathbf{U}_{2\ell_1} \\ \end{array} \begin{array}{c} Z \\ A \end{array} \right\}.$$

Again, as in the proof of Theorem 2.10, this has the desired signature. By Equation (2.7),

$$\Phi(\pi) = 1 + \sum_{i=1}^m \phi(\mathbf{U}_{2\ell_i}) = 1$$

as $\phi(\mathbf{U}_{2\ell_i}) = 0$ by Lemma 2.8. \square

Theorem 2.12. *Let Rauzy Class \mathcal{R} have signature $(2, \dots, 2)$ and even spin. Then there exists $\pi \in \mathcal{R}$ such that $\pi = \pi^{-1}$.*

Proof. We will construct our desired π , show that it has the appropriate signature and verify that $\Phi(\pi) = 0$. Let $m > 1$ be the number singularities of degree 2. Then we may define π as

$$\pi = \left\{ \begin{array}{c} A \\ Z \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \mathbf{B}_{m-1} \mathbf{S} \mathbf{B}_{m-2} \mathbf{S} \cdots \mathbf{S} \mathbf{B}_1 \\ \end{array} \begin{array}{c} Z \\ A \end{array} \right\}, \quad \mathbf{B}_i = \begin{cases} \mathbf{V}_{2,2}, & i = 1 \\ \mathbf{U}_2, & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

By Lemma 2.8, this has the appropriate signature. We also know that $\phi(\mathbf{U}_2) = 0$ and $\phi(\mathbf{V}_{2,2}) = 1$. So by (2.7)

$$\Phi(\pi) = 1 + \sum_{i=1}^{m-1} \phi(\mathbf{B}_i) = 1 + 1 = 0.$$

□

Theorem 2.13. *Let Rauzy Class \mathcal{R} have even spin and signature $(2\ell_1, \dots, 2\ell_m)$ such that $\ell_i > 1$ for some i . Then there exists $\pi \in \mathcal{R}$ such that $\pi = \pi^{-1}$.*

Proof. We must again construct a π with signature $(2\ell_1, 2\ell_2, \dots, 2\ell_m)$ and such that $\Phi(\pi) = 0$. Let j be chosen such that $\ell_j > 1$. Then we define π as

$$\pi = \left\{ \begin{array}{c} A \\ Z \end{array} \mathbf{B}_m \mathbf{S} \mathbf{B}_{m-1} \mathbf{S} \cdots \mathbf{S} \mathbf{B}_1 \begin{array}{c} Z \\ A \end{array} \right\}, \mathbf{B}_i = \begin{cases} \mathbf{V}_{2\ell_i} & \text{if } i = j, \\ \mathbf{U}_{2\ell_i} & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

By Lemma 2.8, this has the appropriate signature. We know that $\phi(\mathbf{U}_{2\ell_i}) = 0$ and $\phi(\mathbf{V}_{2\ell_j}) = 1$. So by Equation (2.7),

$$\Phi(\pi) = 1 + \sum_{i=1}^m \phi(\mathbf{B}_i) = 1 + 1 = 0.$$

□

2.5 Self-inverses with Removable Singularities

Singularities are called removable if they have degree 0. A suspension of a permutation with removable singularities will move by induction to consider such singularities, but they are not actually zeroes of the corresponding Abelian differential. The results for Corollary 1.22 extend to Rauzy Classes with removable singularities. Given a permutation π with removable singularities, we first must consider which connected component of which stratum $\mathcal{R}(\pi)$ belongs to, called \mathcal{C} . We then choose a Rauzy Class $\mathcal{R}' \subseteq \mathcal{C}$ in such that:

- If the genus of \mathcal{R} is 1, then we define \mathcal{R}' to be the irreducible permutation on 2 letters.
- If the genus of \mathcal{R} is greater than 1, no singularity of \mathcal{R}' is removable.
- If the marked singularity of \mathcal{R} is not removable and of degree n , then the marked singularity of \mathcal{R}' is of degree n as well. If the marked singularity of \mathcal{R} is removable, \mathcal{R}' has no restriction on which singularity is marked.

In another context, consider a suspension with differential, (S, q) , on any representative $\pi \in \mathcal{R}$. We complete the differential q at any removable singularity and call this new differential q' on the same surface. As long as the marked singularity of π wasn't removable, then the same singularity is marked by π' , the permutation resulting from (S, q') . If the marked singularity of π was removable, then we may choose a new marked singularity of what remains in (S, q') and define π' by this choice.

Definition 2.14. We call such \mathcal{R}' an *underlying Rauzy Class*, or *underlying class*, of

\mathcal{R} .

Example 2.15. For $\pi = (7, 4, 5, 2, 6, 3, 1)$, $\mathcal{R} = \mathcal{R}(\pi)$ has signature $(4, 0)$ and odd spin (non hyperelliptic). So we need to find $\mathcal{R}' \subseteq \mathcal{H}^{\text{odd}}(4)$ with no removable singularities. Our only choice is, by theorem 2.11, $\mathcal{R}' = \mathcal{R}(\pi')$ for $\pi' = (6, 3, 2, 5, 4, 1)$.

Example 2.16. For $\pi = (7, 6, 1, 4, 3, 2, 8, 5)$, $\mathcal{R} = \mathcal{R}(\pi)$ has signature $(0, 3, 1)$ so it belongs to the connected stratum $\mathcal{H}(3, 1)$. There are two choices of underlying Rauzy classes, $\mathcal{R}' = \mathcal{R}(7, 4, 3, 2, 6, 5, 1)$ and $\mathcal{R}'' = \mathcal{R}(7, 3, 2, 6, 5, 4, 1)$, based on the choice of the new marked singularity.

Remark 2.17. *If \mathcal{R} has a marked singularity that is not removable, the choice of \mathcal{R}' is unique. One can also check that if \mathcal{R} is a Rauzy class on d letters with k removable singularities, an underlying class \mathcal{R}' is a Rauzy class on $d - k$ letters.*

Theorem 2.18. *Given a Rauzy Class \mathcal{R} with at least one removable singularity, there exists $\pi \in \mathcal{R}$ such that $\pi = \pi^{-1}$.*

Proof. By the above discussion and Theorems 2.9-2.13, we have a $\tilde{\pi} = \tilde{\pi}^{-1}$ that belongs to the underlying class \mathcal{R}' on $d - k$ letters. Denote this by

$$\tilde{\pi} = \left\{ \begin{array}{ccc} A & \mathbf{D} & Z \\ Z & & A \end{array} \right\}$$

We now only need to confirm two cases, either $\ell_1 = 0$ or $\ell_1 \neq 0$ for $\sigma(\mathcal{R}) = (\ell_1, \dots, \ell_m)$.

In the first case, we have the permutation

$$\pi = \left\{ \begin{array}{ccc} A & \mathbf{D} \underbrace{\mathbf{S} \cdots \mathbf{S}}_k & Z \\ Z & & A \end{array} \right\}.$$

In the second case, the permutation is of the form

$$\pi = \left\{ \begin{array}{ccc} A & \underbrace{S \cdots S}_k D & Z \\ Z & & A \end{array} \right\}.$$

□

Remark 2.19. Consider any permutation $\tilde{\pi}$. Move to standard $\pi \in \mathcal{R}(\tilde{\pi})$ (see Claim 1.14). If π has removable singularities then one of the following must be satisfied:

1. There exists $\gamma, \delta \in \mathcal{A}$ such that $\pi_\varepsilon(\gamma) + 1 = \pi_\varepsilon(\delta)$ for each $\varepsilon \in \{0, 1\}$. Consider the map

$$\pi = \left\{ \begin{array}{cccc} \alpha & \dots & \gamma\delta & \dots & \beta \\ \beta & & \dots & \gamma\delta & \dots & \alpha \end{array} \right\} \rightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{cccc} \alpha & \dots & \gamma & \dots & \beta \\ \beta & & \dots & \gamma & \dots & \alpha \end{array} \right\} = \pi'$$

that “forgets” δ . Figure 2.2 shows how this map eliminates the removable singularity between γ and δ .

2. There exists $\gamma \in \mathcal{A}$ such that $\pi_0(\gamma) = \pi_1(\gamma) = 2$. The map

$$\pi = \left\{ \begin{array}{cccc} \alpha & \gamma & \delta & \dots & \beta \\ \beta & \gamma & \eta & \dots & \alpha \end{array} \right\} \rightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{cccc} \alpha & \delta & \dots & \beta \\ \beta & \eta & \dots & \alpha \end{array} \right\} = \pi'$$

“forgets” γ . This map eliminates the removable singularity to the left of the segments labeled γ .

3. There exists $\gamma \in \mathcal{A}$ such that $\pi_0(\gamma) = \pi_1(\gamma) = d - 1$. Consider the map

$$\pi = \left\{ \begin{array}{cccc} \alpha & \dots & \delta & \gamma & \beta \\ \beta & \dots & \eta & \gamma & \alpha \end{array} \right\} \rightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{cccc} \alpha & \dots & \delta & \beta \\ \beta & \dots & \eta & \alpha \end{array} \right\} = \pi'$$

that “forgets” γ . This new permutation no longer has a removable marked singularity. The new marked singularity was originally on the left of the segments labeled γ .

By performing these maps, we may explicitly derive a standard representative of \mathcal{R}' .

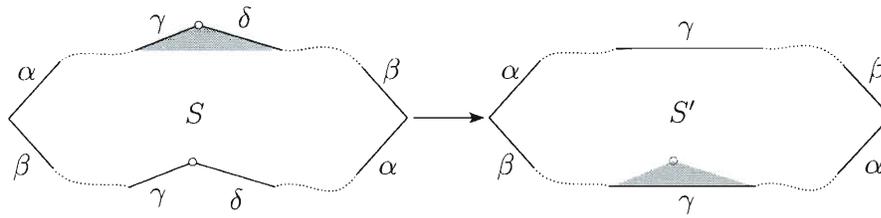


Figure 2.2: The differential for S' completes the removable singularity in the differential for S . All other singularities remain unchanged.

Example 2.20. Begin with $\pi = (7, 4, 5, 1, 6, 2, 3)$, with signature $\sigma(\pi) = (2, 0, 0, 0)$.

We then consider standard $\pi' = r_0^3 \pi = (7, 6, 2, 3, 4, 5, 1)$. By performing the first reduction listed in Remark 2.19, we get

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{c} 1234567 \\ 7623451 \end{array} \right\} \rightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{c} 124567 \\ 762451 \end{array} \right\} \rightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{c} 12567 \\ 76251 \end{array} \right\} \rightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{c} 1267 \\ 7621 \end{array} \right\} = (4, 3, 2, 1) = \tilde{\pi}.$$

In this case, $\tilde{\pi}$ is in the hyperelliptic class and is self-inverse with one singularity of degree 2. So by the proof of Theorem 2.18, we derive,

$$\pi'' = \left\{ \begin{array}{c} 1 \ a \ b \ c \ 2 \ 3 \ 4 \\ 4 \ a \ b \ c \ 3 \ 2 \ 1 \end{array} \right\} = (7, 2, 3, 4, 6, 5, 1).$$

One may verify that $\pi'' = r_1^3 r_0^2 r_1^2 r_0 \pi$. Therefore $\pi'' \in \mathcal{R}(\pi)$ and is self-inverse.

Chapter 3

Generalized Rauzy Classes

Theorem 3.1. (*Main Result*) A generalized Rauzy Class $\mathcal{R} \subseteq \Omega_{\mathcal{A}}^0$ with signature (ℓ_1, \dots, ℓ_m) contains a permutation π such that $\pi = \pi^{-1}$ if and only if the following conditions hold:

$$\ell_1 = 0, \tag{3.1a}$$

$$\#\{i : \ell_i = j, 1 \leq i \leq m\} \text{ is even, for all odd } j \geq -1. \tag{3.1b}$$

3.1 Necessary Conditions

Definition 3.2. A generalized permutation π is *balanced* if $d_0 = d_1$, i.e. if the top and bottom rows are the same length.

Let \mathcal{A} be an alphabet on d letters. Let $h : \{1, \dots, 2d\} \rightarrow \{1, \dots, 2d\}$ be the

involution defined by

$$h(i) := \begin{cases} i + d, & \text{if } 1 \leq i \leq d, \\ i - d, & \text{if } d + 1 \leq i \leq 2d. \end{cases}$$

A self-inverse $\pi \in \Omega_{\mathcal{A}}^0$ must be balanced and satisfy $\pi = \pi \circ h$ up to renaming.

Definition 3.3. Letters $\alpha, \beta \in \mathcal{A}$ are *paired* in self-inverse $\pi \in \Omega_{\mathcal{A}}^0$ if $h(\pi^{-1}(\alpha)) = \pi^{-1}(\beta)$. In other words, α and β appear in the same columns in our representation of π (it is possible that $\alpha = \beta$).

Example 3.4. For

$$\pi = \begin{Bmatrix} a & b & c & b & d \\ d & e & c & e & a \end{Bmatrix}$$

the letters a and d are paired, as are b and e . The letter c is paired with itself.

If $\pi \in \Omega_{\mathcal{A}}^0$ is balanced, $\mathbf{1} := (1, \dots, 1) \in \mathbb{R}_+^{\mathcal{A}, \pi}$.

Definition 3.5. For a balanced $\pi \in \Omega_{\mathcal{A}}^0$, consider any $\tau \in \mathcal{T}_{\pi}$. Denote

$$S_{\mathbf{1}} = S(\pi, \mathbf{1}, \tau)$$

as a *unit suspension* for π .

Remark 3.6. *Given such a π and $S_{\mathbf{1}}$, every vertical geodesic is either a closed saddle connection (a geodesic with singularities at each endpoint) or a closed loop avoiding any singularities. This fact makes the following definition possible.*

Definition 3.7. Let $\pi \in \Omega_{\mathcal{A}}^0$ be balanced and S_1 be a unit suspension. A singularity represented by vertex class $[v]$ is *paired* to singularity $[v']$ if there exists a vertical saddle connection between $[v]$ and $[v']$ ($[v] = [v']$ is possible).

Lemma 3.8. Let $\pi \in \Omega_{\mathcal{A}}^0$ be self-inverse with unit suspension S_1 . Then every singularity $[v]$ is paired to a unique singularity $[v']$.

Proof. Consider any occurrence of v in S_1 and its paired vertex v' . The other vertices in the class of v are found by identifying v by the identified edges connected to v . Let α represent an edge connected to v , and let β be the paired letter with edge attached to v' (see Section 1.8). Then the occurrence of v attached to the other edge labeled α is paired to a vertex. However, this vertex must be an occurrence of v' as it is attached to the second edge labeled β . We conclude if v and v' are endpoints of one vertical saddle connection in S_1 , every vertical saddle attached to any copy of v must have a copy of v' as its other endpoint. \square

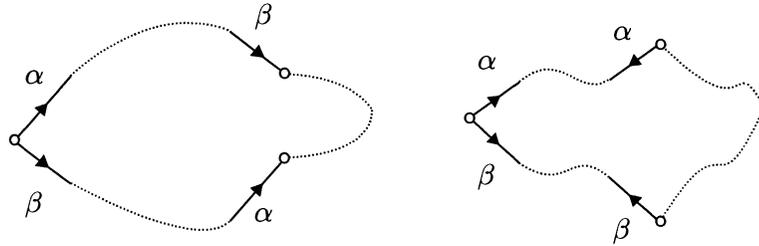


Figure 3.1: The marked singularity of self-inverse π must be paired with itself.

Lemma 3.9. Let $\pi \in \Omega^0$ with signature $\sigma = (\ell_1, \dots, \ell_m)$. If $\pi = \pi^{-1}$, then Equations (3.1a) and (3.1b) hold.

Proof. Let $\alpha = \pi(1)$ and $\beta = \pi(d + 1)$ be the first letters in each row and v_1 the leftmost singularity. Because α and β are paired, there exists another appearance of v_1 attached to α . However, β also is attached to an occurrence of v_1 , implying that v_1 is paired to itself, see Figure 3.1. By Lemma 3.8 and counting, we conclude that ℓ_1 is even.

Consider any odd $k \geq -1$ and j such that $\ell_j = k$ corresponding to vertex v_j . By our previous observation, v_j can not be paired to itself. So there exists unique singularity $v_{j'}$ paired to v_j . By this we can conclude that $\ell_j = \ell_{j'}$. Because every odd ordered singularity has a unique and distinct paired singularity of the same order, (3.1b) follows. \square

Remark 3.10. *For the remainder of this chapter, we assume that Equations (3.1) hold for any generalized Rauzy Class \mathcal{R} . As a result, we assume that \mathcal{R} has a signature of the form $(2\ell_1, \dots, 2\ell_m, j_1^2, \dots, j_n^2, -1^p)$ for $\ell_i \geq 0$, $j_i \geq 1$ odd, and p the number of poles.*

3.2 Blocks and Insertions

We recall Definition 2.5 and continue to use the term *block* to refer a pattern of letters that appear in a balanced permutation. In this section, we define blocks needed to construct self-inverses in Sections 3.3, 3.4 and 3.5.

Definition 3.11. Fix balanced $\pi \in \Omega_{\mathcal{A}}^0$ and let $\alpha_i = \pi(i)$, $i \in \{1, \dots, 2d\}$. Consider paired singularities $[v]$ and $[v']$ and $i \in \{1, \dots, d - 1\}$, i , such that:

- The vertex v in between edges α_i and α_{i+1} belongs to $[v]$.
- The vertex v' in between edges α_{i+d} and α_{i+d+1} belongs to $[v']$.

For any block of d' letters \mathbf{B} over alphabet \mathcal{A}' , let $(\pi', d + d', d + d')$ be a generalized permutation over alphabet $\mathcal{A} \sqcup \mathcal{A}'$ defined by

$$\pi' = \left\{ \begin{array}{cccccccc} \alpha_1 & \dots & \alpha_i & b_1 & \dots & b_{d'} & \alpha_{i+1} & \dots & \alpha_d \\ \alpha_{d+1} & \dots & \alpha_{i+d} & b_{d'+1} & \dots & b_{2d'} & \alpha_{i+d+1} & \dots & \alpha_{2d} \end{array} \right\}$$

where

$$\mathbf{B} = \left\{ \begin{array}{ccc} b_1 & \dots & b_{d'} \\ b_{d'+1} & \dots & b_{2d'} \end{array} \right\}.$$

We say that π' is made by an *insertion* of \mathbf{B} at paired singularities $[v]$ and $[v']$.

Definition 3.12. Let \mathbf{P}_0 be defined to be empty. We then define \mathbf{P}_i , $i \geq 1$, recursively by:

- $\mathbf{P}_1 := \left\{ \begin{array}{cc} \alpha & \alpha \\ \beta & \beta \end{array} \right\}$ and
- $\mathbf{P}_{i+1} := \mathbf{P}_1 \mathbf{P}_i$.

Lemma 3.13. *Let $\pi \in \Omega_{\mathcal{A}}^0$ be self-inverse with fixed paired singularities of odd order $j \geq -1$. When block \mathbf{P}_{2i} is inserted at that singularity pair, the resulting permutation π' has replaced the fixed singularities with paired singularities of odd order $j + 2i$ and has $4i$ more poles than π . When block \mathbf{P}_i is inserted at an even ordered singularity of order $2\ell \geq 0$, the resulting permutation π' has replaced the fixed singularity with one of order $2(\ell + i)$ and has $2i$ more poles than π . In either case, π' is self-inverse and $\pi' \in \Omega_{\mathcal{A}}^0$.*

Proof. We note that the proof follows in a similar manner to the proof of Lemma 2.8. See Figure 3.3 to verify the counting argument for \mathbf{P}_1 . The result for \mathbf{P}_i follows by induction. \square

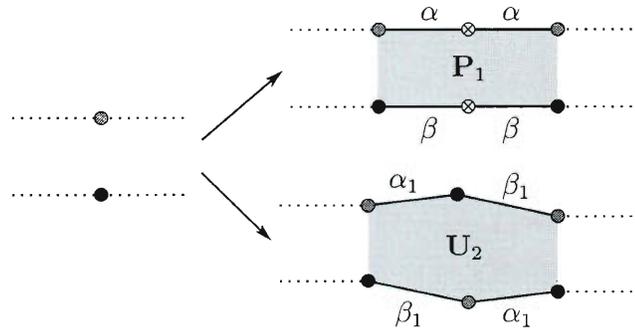


Figure 3.2: Inserting blocks \mathbf{P}_1 and \mathbf{U}_2 at paired singularities.

Remark 3.14. We will use \mathbf{U} from Definition 2.6 adding the convention that \mathbf{U}_0 is the empty block.

Lemma 3.15. Let $\pi \in \Omega_{\mathcal{A}}^0$ be self-inverse and $i \geq 0$. When \mathbf{U}_{2i} is inserted at an even ordered (self-paired) singularity of order $2\ell \geq 0$, the singularity is now of order $2\ell + 4i$. When \mathbf{U}_{2i} is inserted at fixed paired singularities of odd order $j \geq -1$, the paired singularities are now of order $j + 2i$. This new permutation is irreducible and self-inverse.

Proof. This again follows from counting, induction and Figure 3.2. \square

Definition 3.16.

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{T}_{4,4} &:= \begin{Bmatrix} \alpha & \beta & \gamma & \alpha & \delta \\ \varepsilon & \beta & \delta & \varepsilon & \gamma \end{Bmatrix} \\ \mathbf{X}_8 &:= \begin{Bmatrix} \alpha & \gamma & \alpha & \gamma \\ \beta & \delta & \beta & \delta \end{Bmatrix} \\ \mathbf{X}_{4i+8} &:= \mathbf{U}_{2i} \mathbf{X}_8 \text{ for } i > 0 \\ \mathbf{Y}_{4i+2,4j+2} &:= \begin{Bmatrix} \alpha & & \alpha & & \\ \beta & \mathbf{SU}_{2i} & \beta & \mathbf{U}_{2j} & \end{Bmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

Lemma 3.17. $\mathbf{T}_{4,4}$ contributes two singularities of order four. If its leftmost (or rightmost) singularities are identified, \mathbf{X}_{4k} contributes a singularity of order $4k$. If its leftmost (or rightmost) singularities are identified, $\mathbf{Y}_{4i+2,4j+2}$ contributes two singularities: one of order $4i + 2$ and one of order $4j + 2$.

Proof. We refer to Figure 3.3 for $\mathbf{T}_{4,4}$, \mathbf{X}_8 and $\mathbf{Y}_{2,2}$. The other \mathbf{X} and \mathbf{Y} blocks follow inductively by Lemma 3.15. □

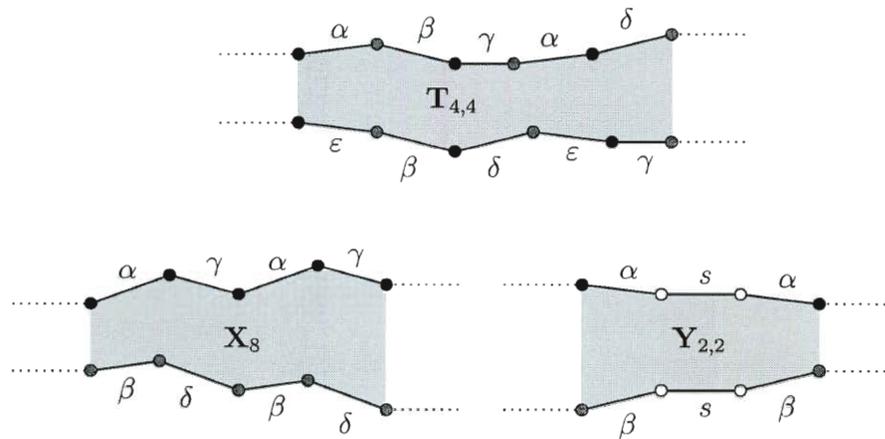


Figure 3.3: Blocks $\mathbf{T}_{4,4}$, \mathbf{X}_8 and $\mathbf{Y}_{2,2}$ in suspensions. The bottom two blocks have their leftmost (or rightmost) singularities identified by assumption.

Definition 3.18. For $i, j, k \geq 0$,

$$\mathbf{Q}_{2i+1, (2j-1, 2k-1)} := \left\{ \begin{array}{cccc} a & & a & b \\ c & \mathbf{U}_{2j} & c & d \\ & & \mathbf{U}_{2k} & \\ & & & d \end{array} \right\} \mathbf{U}_{2i}$$

Lemma 3.19. Let $\pi \in \Omega_{\mathcal{A}}^0$ be self-inverse. When $\mathbf{Q}_{r, (p, q)}$, $p, q \geq -1$ and $r \geq 1$ all odd, is inserted at paired singularities of odd order $j \geq -1$, the paired singularities are now of order $r + j + 1$ and two new pairs, of orders p and q , are added. Specifically, if $j = -1$ (the fixed paired singularities are poles), the initially paired singularities are now of order r . The resulting permutation is self-inverse and irreducible.

Proof. This is an immediate result of Lemmas 3.13 and 3.15 as an insertion of a \mathbf{Q} block may be achieved by a sequence of \mathbf{P} and \mathbf{U} insertions. \square

3.3 Strata with $g \in \{0, 1\}$

Lemma 3.20. Let \mathcal{R} be a generalized Rauzy Class of genus $g \in \{0, 1\}$ such that Conditions (3.1) hold. Then \mathcal{R} contains a self-inverse element.

Proof. Let us begin with $g = 0$. By Remark 3.10, the signature of \mathcal{R} is of the form

$$\sigma(\mathcal{R}) = (2\ell_1, \dots, 2\ell_m, j_1^2, j_2^2, \dots, j_n^2, -1^{2\ell_1 + \dots + 2\ell_m + 2j_1 + \dots + 2j_n + 4})$$

where each j_i is odd. In this case, only the signature must be verified. Start with the base permutation

$$\pi_0 = \left\{ \begin{array}{cccc} a & a & & b & b \\ c & c & \mathbf{P}_{\ell_1} \mathbf{S} \mathbf{P}_{\ell_2} \mathbf{S} \cdots \mathbf{S} \mathbf{P}_{\ell_m} & d & d \end{array} \right\}.$$

By Lemma 3.13, this permutation has signature $(2\ell_1, \dots, 2\ell_m, -1^{2\ell_1+\dots+2\ell_m+4})$. We then proceed inductively to derive π_{i+1} by inserting $\mathbf{P}_{j_{i+1}+1}$ at any paired set of pole (order -1) singularities in π_i . Again by Lemma 3.13, π_i has signature

$$\sigma(\pi_i) = (2\ell_1, \dots, 2\ell_m, j_1^2, j_2^2, \dots, j_i^2, -1^{2\ell_1+\dots+2\ell_m+2j_1+\dots+2j_i+4}).$$

$\pi = \pi_n$ is self-inverse and has the desired signature, so $\pi \in \mathcal{R}$.

As in the $g = 0$ case, all that must be verified for $g = 1$ is the signature. In this instance, the signature for \mathcal{R} is

$$\sigma(\mathcal{R}) = (2\ell_1, \dots, 2\ell_m, j_1^2, \dots, j_n^2, -1^{2\ell_1+\dots+2\ell_m+2j_1+\dots+2j_n})$$

for positive odd j_i 's. First assume $\ell_i > 0$ for some i . Let

$$\pi_0 = \left\{ \begin{array}{c} A \\ Z \end{array} \mathbf{P}_{\ell_m} \mathbf{S} \cdots \mathbf{S} \mathbf{P}_{\ell_1} \begin{array}{c} Z \\ A \end{array} \right\}.$$

Again, as in the $g = 0$ case, we may perform insertions $\mathbf{P}_{j_{i+1}}$ on paired poles for each $i \in \{1, \dots, n\}$ to construct self-inverse π with the appropriate signature. If $\ell_1 = \dots = \ell_m = 0$, then by the classification theorems in Section 1.10, $n > 0$. We begin with

$$\pi_1 = \left\{ \begin{array}{c} a \\ c \end{array} \mathbf{U}_2 \mathbf{P}_{2j_1-2} \begin{array}{c} a \\ c \end{array} \underbrace{\mathbf{S} \cdots \mathbf{S}}_{m-1} \begin{array}{c} b \\ d \end{array} \begin{array}{c} b \\ d \end{array} \right\}.$$

By Lemmas 3.13 and 3.15, π_1 has signature $(0^m, j_1^2, -1^{2j_1})$. As π_1 contains poles, we

may proceed as in the above cases to create self-inverse π with the desired signature.

□

Example 3.21. Consider the Rauzy Class \mathcal{R} with signature $\sigma(\mathcal{R}) = (2, 2, 1, 1, 1, 1, -1^{12})$.

The genus of \mathcal{R} is 0. We give each step as presented in the above proof:

$$\begin{aligned} \pi_0 &= \left\{ \begin{array}{cccccccc} 1 & 1 & 6 & 6 & 7 & 8 & 8 & 9 & 9 \\ 10 & 10 & 15 & 15 & 7 & 16 & 16 & 17 & 17 \end{array} \right\} \\ \pi_1 &= \left\{ \begin{array}{cccccccc} 1 & \mathbf{2} & \mathbf{2} & \mathbf{5} & \mathbf{5} & 1 & 6 & 6 & 7 & 8 & 8 & 9 & 9 \\ 10 & \mathbf{11} & \mathbf{11} & \mathbf{14} & \mathbf{14} & 10 & 15 & 15 & 7 & 16 & 16 & 17 & 17 \end{array} \right\} \\ \pi = \pi_2 &= \left\{ \begin{array}{cccccccc} 1 & \mathbf{2} & \mathbf{3} & \mathbf{3} & \mathbf{4} & \mathbf{4} & 2 & 5 & 5 & 1 & 6 & 6 & 7 & 8 & 8 & 9 & 9 \\ 10 & 11 & \mathbf{12} & \mathbf{12} & \mathbf{13} & \mathbf{13} & 11 & 14 & 14 & 10 & 15 & 15 & 7 & 16 & 16 & 17 & 17 \end{array} \right\}. \end{aligned}$$

The blocks inserted in each step are in bold. Note that $\sigma(\pi_0) = (2, 2, -1^8)$, $\sigma(\pi_1) = (2, 2, 1, 1, -1^{10})$ and $\sigma(\pi_2) = (2, 2, 1, 1, 1, 1, -1^{12}) = \sigma(\mathcal{R})$. Therefore $\pi = \pi_2 \in \mathcal{R}$.

3.4 Strata with a hyperelliptic component, $g \geq 2$

Remark 3.22. *The generalized permutations we construct in genus $g \geq 2$ come in one of two forms,*

$$\pi = \left\{ \begin{array}{ccc} A & & Z \\ Z & \mathbf{D}_0 & A \end{array} \right\} \text{ or } \pi = \left\{ \begin{array}{cccc} a & & a & b \\ c & \mathbf{D}_1 & c & \mathbf{D}_2 & d & \mathbf{D}_3 & d \end{array} \right\}.$$

We can add removable singularities to these permutations π in a manner similar to Theorem 2.18. Suppose k removable singularities are added to our permutation π and

call this new permutation π' . Then

$$\pi' = \left\{ \begin{array}{c} A \\ Z \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \mathbf{D}_0 \mathbf{S}^k \\ \mathbf{A} \end{array} \begin{array}{c} Z \\ A \end{array} \right\} \text{ or } \pi' = \left\{ \begin{array}{c} a \\ c \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \mathbf{D}_1 \\ \mathbf{D}_3 \end{array} \begin{array}{c} a \\ c \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \mathbf{S}^k \mathbf{D}_2 \\ \mathbf{D}_3 \end{array} \begin{array}{c} b \\ d \end{array} \begin{array}{c} b \\ d \end{array} \right\}$$

if the marked singularity of π' is removable, and

$$\pi' = \left\{ \begin{array}{c} A \\ Z \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \mathbf{S}^k \mathbf{D}_0 \\ \mathbf{A} \end{array} \begin{array}{c} Z \\ A \end{array} \right\} \text{ or } \pi' = \left\{ \begin{array}{c} a \\ c \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \mathbf{D}_1 \\ \mathbf{D}_3 \end{array} \begin{array}{c} a \\ c \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \mathbf{D}_2 \mathbf{S}^k \\ \mathbf{D}_3 \end{array} \begin{array}{c} b \\ d \end{array} \begin{array}{c} b \\ d \end{array} \right\}$$

otherwise. The lemmas in this and the following sections all may use the above changes to allow for removable singularities.

Lemma 3.23. *The following results hold for strata that contain hyperelliptic components:*

- *A Rauzy class in the stratum $\mathcal{Q}(2j-1, 2j-1, 4k+2)$ contains a self-inverse element if and only if the marked singularity is of even order.*
- *A Rauzy class in the stratum $\mathcal{Q}(2j-1, 2j-1, 2k-1, 2k-1)$ contains a self-inverse element if and only if the marked singularity is of even order.*
- *Any Rauzy class in the stratum $\mathcal{Q}(4j+2, 4k+2)$ contains a self-inverse element.*

Proof. We refer to Section 1.5 to determine the hyperellipticity of a permutation. For a permutation $\pi \in \mathcal{Q}_{\mathcal{A}}^0$ to be hyperelliptic, there must be a map that is piecewise of the form $z \mapsto -z + c$ on the interior of the polygon for any suspension for π . This involution must map non-removable singularities to non-removable singularities and

fix $2g + 2$ points, where g is the genus of π .

Suppose that $\sigma(\mathcal{R}) = (0, 2j - 1, 2j - 1, 2k - 1, 2k - 1)$ and \mathcal{R} is hyperelliptic. Let

$$\pi = \left\{ \begin{array}{cccccccccccc} \alpha & a_1 & a_2 & \cdots & a_{2j-1} & a_{2j} & \alpha & \beta & c_1 & c_2 & \cdots & c_{2k-1} & c_{2k} & \beta \\ \gamma & a_{2j} & a_{2j-1} & \cdots & a_2 & a_1 & \gamma & \delta & c_{2k} & c_{2k-1} & \cdots & c_2 & c_1 & \delta \end{array} \right\}.$$

From counting, it follows that $\sigma(\pi) = \sigma(\mathcal{R})$. It remains to show that π is hyperel-

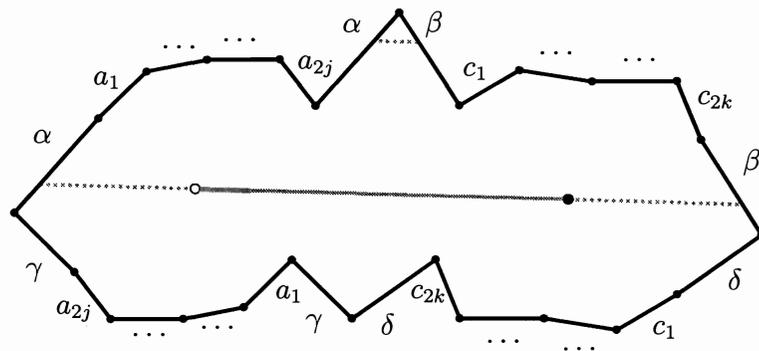


Figure 3.4: There are two interior points that must be fixed by a hyperelliptic involution. If the involution fixes one, the other is fixed as well.

liptic. Refer to Figure 3.4. Two points in the interior of the polygon, labeled as the white dot and black dot, must be fixed by the hyperelliptic involution, in order to fix the midpoints of each edge a_i and c_i . We see that the grey geodesic is mapped to the dotted grey geodesic. Therefore an involution that fixes, say, the black dot fixes the white one as well. Because these two points are fixed, we see that there are $2 + 2j + 2k = 2g + 2$ fixed points. Therefore π is hyperelliptic.

Now assume that $\sigma(\mathcal{R}) = (0, 2j - 1, 2j - 1, 2k - 1, 2k - 1)$ and \mathcal{R} is non-hyperelliptic.

We assume that either $j > 1$ or $k > 1$, as the stratum $\mathcal{Q}(1, 1, 1, 1)$ is connected. Then

$$\pi = \left\{ \begin{array}{cccc} \alpha & & \alpha & \beta \\ \gamma & \mathbf{U}_{2j} & \gamma & \delta \\ & & & \mathbf{U}_{2k} \\ & & & \beta \\ & & & \delta \end{array} \right\}$$

belongs to \mathcal{R} and is self-inverse.

Consider hyperelliptic \mathcal{R} with $\sigma(\mathcal{R}) = (4k + 2, 2j - 1, 2j - 1)$. Then a self-inverse element of \mathcal{R} is

$$\pi = \left\{ \begin{array}{cccccccc} A & c_1 & \cdots & c_k & \alpha & a_1 & \cdots & a_{2j} & \alpha & c_{k+1} & \cdots & c_{2k} & Z \\ Z & c_{2k} & \cdots & c_{k+1} & \beta & a_{2j} & \cdots & a_1 & \beta & c_k & \cdots & c_1 & A \end{array} \right\}.$$

A similar argument for $\sigma = (0, 2j - 1, 2j - 1, 2k - 1, 2k - 1)$ shows that $\pi \in \mathcal{R}$.

Now consider non-hyperelliptic \mathcal{R} such that $\sigma(\mathcal{R}) = (4k + 2, 2j - 1, 2j - 1)$. The stratum $\mathcal{Q}(2, -1, -1)$ is connected, so assume that $(j, k) \neq (1, 0)$. Then a self-inverse element $\pi \in \mathcal{R}$ is

$$\pi = \left\{ \begin{array}{cccc} A & & \alpha & \alpha & Z \\ Z & \mathbf{U}_{2k} & \beta & \mathbf{U}_{2j} & \beta & A \end{array} \right\}.$$

Finally, let \mathcal{R} have signature $\sigma(\mathcal{R}) = (4k + 2, 4j + 2)$. Then there is self-inverse $\pi \in \mathcal{R}$ where

$$\pi = \left\{ \begin{array}{cccccccc} A & c_1 & \cdots & c_k & \alpha & a_1 & \cdots & a_{2j+1} & \alpha & c_{k+1} & \cdots & c_{2k} & Z \\ Z & c_{2k} & \cdots & c_{k+1} & \beta & a_{2j+1} & \cdots & a_1 & \beta & c_k & \cdots & c_1 & A \end{array} \right\}$$

if \mathcal{R} is in the hyperelliptic component and

$$\pi = \left\{ \begin{array}{cccc} A & \alpha & \mathbf{S} & \mathbf{U}_{2j} \\ Z & \beta & \mathbf{U}_{2k} & A \end{array} \right\} = \left\{ \begin{array}{cc} A & Z \\ Z & \mathbf{Y}_{4j+2,4k+2} \\ & & & A \end{array} \right\}$$

if \mathcal{R} is in the nonhyperelliptic component. These two constructions coincide if $j = k = 0$. However, the stratum in this case, $\mathcal{Q}(2, 2)$, is connected.

□

3.5 Other strata with $g \geq 2$

Lemma 3.24. *The four exceptional strata mentioned in Section 1.10, $\mathcal{Q}(9, -1)$, $\mathcal{Q}(6, 3, -1)$, $\mathcal{Q}(3, 3, 3, -1)$ and $\mathcal{Q}(12)$, each have two connected components. Any Rauzy Class \mathcal{R} in the stratum $\mathcal{Q}(12)$ contains a self-inverse element. The other three strata do not contain self-inverses.*

Proof. Any class contained in one of the three strata $\mathcal{Q}(9, -1)$, $\mathcal{Q}(6, 3, -1)$ or $\mathcal{Q}(3, 3, 3, -1)$ cannot have self-inverses, as it would violate the necessary condition (3.1b). So the only likely candidate is $\mathcal{Q}(12)$. Consider the two connected components labeled $\mathcal{Q}^{reg}(12)$ and $\mathcal{Q}^{irr}(12)$. By calculation using Zorich's Mathematica software [Zor],

$$\pi = \left\{ \begin{array}{cccccc} 1 & 2 & 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 3 & 4 \\ 5 & 6 & 5 & 6 & 7 & 8 & 7 & 8 \end{array} \right\}$$

is a self-inverse element of $\mathcal{Q}^{reg}(12)$. Again, by direct calculation

$$\pi = \begin{Bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 & 2 & 6 & 7 \\ 7 & 8 & 4 & 3 & 6 & 8 & 5 & 1 \end{Bmatrix}$$

is self-inverse and belongs to $\mathcal{Q}^{irr}(12)$. \square

Lemma 3.25. *Let \mathcal{R} belong to $\mathcal{Q}(2\ell_1, \dots, 2\ell_m)$ with $\ell_i > 0$ and $g(\mathcal{R}) \geq 2$ that satisfy Conditions (3.1). Then \mathcal{R} contains a self-inverse element.*

Proof. Suppose there are $m > 0$ singularities of order 4 for \mathcal{R} . Then the self-inverse permutation is

$$\pi = \begin{Bmatrix} A & & & Z \\ Z & \mathbf{A}_{m-1}\mathbf{S} \cdots \mathbf{A}_2\mathbf{S}\mathbf{A}_1 & & A \end{Bmatrix}, \text{ where } \mathbf{A}_i = \begin{cases} \mathbf{T}_{4,4}, & \text{if } i = 1, \\ \mathbf{U}_2, & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

Now suppose the signature for \mathcal{R} is $\sigma(\mathcal{R}) = (4\ell_1, \dots, 4\ell_m)$, $\ell_i \geq 1$, and there is some j such that $\ell_j > 1$. Then the self-inverse element is

$$\pi = \begin{Bmatrix} A & & & Z \\ Z & \mathbf{A}_m\mathbf{S} \cdots \mathbf{S}\mathbf{A}_1 & & A \end{Bmatrix}, \text{ where } \mathbf{A}_i = \begin{cases} \mathbf{X}_{4\ell_j}, & \text{if } i = j, \\ \mathbf{U}_{2\ell_i}, & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

Now suppose the signature of \mathcal{R} is $(2\ell_1, \dots, 2\ell_m)$ where ℓ_j is odd for some j . If $\sigma(\mathcal{R}) = (4k + 2, 4j + 2)$, we may construct a self-inverse by Lemma 3.23. Because the sum of singularities is a multiple of four, the number of odd ℓ_i 's is even, denoted $2k > 0$. Let $n = m - 2k$ be the number of even ℓ_i 's. Suppose ℓ_1 is even. Then we may write the signature as $(4\ell'_1, \dots, 4\ell'_n, 2\ell_{n+1}, \dots, 2\ell_m)$, where $2\ell'_i = \ell_i$ for $i \in \{1, \dots, n\}$.

The constructed example is

$$\pi = \left\{ \begin{array}{c} A \\ Z \end{array} \mathbf{Y}_{2\ell_m, 2\ell_{m-1}} \mathbf{S} \cdots \mathbf{S} \mathbf{Y}_{2\ell_{n+2}, 2\ell_{n+1}} \mathbf{S} \mathbf{U}_{2\ell'_n} \mathbf{S} \cdots \mathbf{S} \mathbf{U}_{2\ell'_1} \begin{array}{c} Z \\ A \end{array} \right\}.$$

If ℓ_1 is odd, then we write the signature as $(2\ell_1, \dots, 2\ell_{2k}, 4\ell'_1, \dots, 4\ell'_n)$, where $2\ell'_i = \ell_{i+2k}$ for $i \in \{2k+1, \dots, m\}$. We then define

$$\pi = \left\{ \begin{array}{c} A \\ Z \end{array} \mathbf{U}_{2\ell'_n} \mathbf{S} \cdots \mathbf{S} \mathbf{U}_{2\ell'_1} \mathbf{S} \mathbf{Y}_{2\ell_{2k}, 2\ell_{2k-1}} \mathbf{S} \cdots \mathbf{S} \mathbf{Y}_{2\ell_2, 2\ell_1} \begin{array}{c} Z \\ A \end{array} \right\}.$$

By Lemmas 3.17 and 3.15, the examples constructed have the desired signature. \square

Lemma 3.26. *Let \mathcal{R} belong to $\mathcal{Q}(\ell_1, \dots, \ell_m)$, $\ell_i \geq 0$, with $g(\mathcal{R}) \geq 2$, such that \mathcal{R} satisfies Conditions (3.1). Then \mathcal{R} contains a self-inverse element.*

Proof. By Remark 3.10, let the signature be of the form

$$\sigma(\mathcal{R}) = (2\ell_1, \dots, 2\ell_m, j_1^2, \dots, j_n^2)$$

for $\ell_i \geq 0$ and odd $j_i > 0$.

First assume that n is even. Then $2\ell_1 + \dots + 2\ell_m$ is a multiple of 4, so we may construct a self-inverse π_0 with signature $(2\ell_1, \dots, 2\ell_m)$ by Lemma 3.25. Define block \mathbf{D}_0 by

$$\pi_0 = \left\{ \begin{array}{ccc} A & & Z \\ & \mathbf{D}_0 & \\ Z & & A \end{array} \right\}.$$

Note we may instead use $\mathbf{D}_0 = \mathbf{U}_2$ and Remark 3.22 in the case $(2\ell_1, \dots, 2\ell_m) \in$

$\{(0^{m-1}, 4), (4, 0^{m-1})\}$. If $n = 0$, then this is the desired element. So assume that $n = 2k \geq 2$. Let \mathbf{D}_1 be the block obtained by reflecting \mathbf{D}_0 horizontally, i.e.

$$\mathbf{D}_0 = \begin{Bmatrix} \alpha_1 & \alpha_2 & \cdots & \alpha_p \\ \beta_1 & \beta_2 & \cdots & \beta_p \end{Bmatrix} \Rightarrow \mathbf{D}_1 = \begin{Bmatrix} \alpha_p & \alpha_{p-1} & \cdots & \alpha_1 \\ \beta_p & \beta_{p-1} & \cdots & \beta_1 \end{Bmatrix}.$$

Note that now the **leftmost** singularity of \mathbf{D}_1 is order $2\ell_1$. Then define

$$\pi_1 = \begin{Bmatrix} \alpha & \alpha & \mathbf{D}_1 & \beta & \beta \\ \gamma & \gamma & & \delta & \delta \end{Bmatrix}.$$

So π_1 has signature $(2\ell_1, \dots, 2\ell_m, -1^4)$. We now move from π_i to π_{i+1} by inserting a block of form $\mathbf{Q}_{j_{2i-1}, (j_{2i}, -1)}$ to π_i at any choice of paired poles. So π_i will have signature $(2\ell_1, \dots, 2\ell_m, j_1^2, j_2^2, \dots, j_{2i-3}^2, j_{2i-2}^2, -1^4)$ for all i such that $1 < i \leq k$, by Lemma 3.19. To derive π_{k+1} , we replace the four paired poles in π_k with $\mathbf{U}_{j_{2k-1}+1}$ for one pair and $\mathbf{U}_{j_{2k}+1}$ for the other. By Lemma 3.15, the signature of $\pi := \pi_{k+1}$ is as desired.

Now assume that $n = 2k + 1$ is odd. Because the sum of the orders of singularities must be a multiple of 4, there exists p such that ℓ_p is odd. Fix this ℓ_p . We may again from Lemma 3.25 construct self-inverse π_0 with signature $(2\ell_1, \dots, 2\ell_{p-1}, 2\ell_{p+1}, \dots, 2\ell_m)$.

Define \mathbf{D}_0 and \mathbf{D}_1 as above. If $p = 1$, let

$$\pi_1 := \begin{Bmatrix} A & & & \alpha & \alpha & Z \\ Z & \mathbf{D}_1 \mathbf{S}\mathbf{U}_{2\ell_p-2} & & \beta & \beta & A \end{Bmatrix},$$

and if $p \neq 1$, let

$$\pi_1 := \left\{ \begin{array}{ccc} A & \alpha & \alpha \\ Z & \beta & \beta \end{array} \mathbf{U}_{2\ell_p-2} \mathbf{SD}_1 \begin{array}{c} Z \\ A \end{array} \right\}.$$

By Lemma 3.15, π_1 has signature $(2\ell_1, \dots, 2\ell_m, -1^2)$. As before, insert block $\mathbf{Q}_{j_{2i-1}, (j_{2i}, -1)}$ into the paired poles of π_i to get π_{i+1} . By Lemma 3.19, the signature of π_i is $(2\ell_1, \dots, 2\ell_m, j_1^2, j_2^2, \dots, j_{2i-3}^2, j_{2i-2}^2, -1^2)$ for all i such that $1 < i \leq k+1$. Let $\pi := \pi_{k+2}$ be derived by inserting a block $\mathbf{U}_{j_{n+1}}$ at the paired poles of π_{k+1} . By Lemma 3.15, π has the desired signature. \square

Corollary 3.27. *A Rauzy Class \mathcal{R} with signature $(2\ell_1, \dots, 2\ell_m, j_1^2, \dots, j_n^2, -1^2)$, $j_i > 0$ odd, contains a self-inverse element.*

Proof. We may perform the construction in the proof of Lemma 3.26 but consider the final two odd ordered singularities to be the poles, i.e. follow the pervious proof with $\sigma(\mathcal{R}) = (2\ell_1, \dots, 2\ell_m, j_1^2, \dots, j_n^2, j_{n+1}^2)$, where $j_{n+1} = -1$. The final step of that proof would insert a block $\mathbf{U}_{j_{n+1}+1} = \mathbf{U}_0$, which leaves the two poles. \square

Lemma 3.28. *Any generalized Rauzy Class \mathcal{R} contains a self-inverse element if \mathcal{R} satisfies Conditions (3.1).*

Proof. Because of the assumption on \mathcal{R} and by Remark 3.10, we write the signature as

$$\sigma_0 := (2\ell_1, \dots, 2\ell_m, j_1^2, \dots, j_n^2, -1^p).$$

where $j_i > 0$ is odd for all $i \in \{1, \dots, n\}$. Notice that p is even. If $p = 0$ or $p = 2$, we can construct a self-inverse $\pi \in \mathcal{R}$ by Lemma 3.26 or Corollary 3.27. We will describe a procedure to “reduce” signature σ_0 to signature σ_n with either 0 or 2 poles. We

then construct self-inverse π_n with signature σ_n and perform appropriate insertions on π_n to derive self-inverse π_0 with the desired signature (see Figure 3.5). Note that each reduction maintains the genus of the original signature.

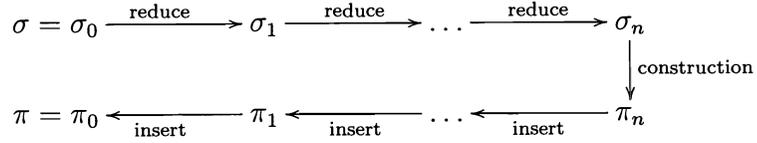


Figure 3.5: Performing successive reductions on σ_0 to more desirable signature σ_n . Given π_n , repeated insertions give desired π_0 .

Suppose first that $p > 2$ and there exists some positive ℓ_i in signature $\sigma_t = (2\ell_1, \dots, 2\ell_m, j_1^2, \dots, j_n^2, -1^p)$. Then consider a signature of the form

$$\sigma_{t+1} := (2\ell_1, \dots, 2\ell_{i-1}, 2\ell_i - 2, 2\ell_{i+1}, \dots, 2\ell_m, j_1^2, \dots, j_n^2, -1^{p-2}).$$

If we assume that we have constructed self-inverse π_{t+1} with signature σ_{t+1} , we construct π_t by inserting a \mathbf{P}_1 block at the singularity of order $2\ell_i - 2$. By Lemma 3.19, π_t will have signature σ_t . We may perform these reductions until either $p = 2$ (ending the proof), or $\ell_i = 0$ for all i .

Now consider signature $\sigma_t = (0^m, j_1^2, \dots, j_n^2, -1^p)$ with $p > 2$ and $j_i > 1$ for some i . We consider signature

$$\sigma_{t+1} := (0^m, j_1^2, \dots, j_{i-1}^2, (j_i - 2)^2, j_{i+1}, \dots, j_n^2, -1^{p-4}).$$

If we construct self-inverse π_{t+1} with signature σ_{t+1} , we get π_t by inserting a \mathbf{P}_2 block at the paired singularities of order $j_i - 2$. Again by Lemma 3.19, π_t has signature σ_t . Proceed with these reductions until either $p \leq 2$, ending the proof, or $j_i = 1$ for all i .

So assume that we are working with signature $\sigma_t = (0^m, 1^n, -1^p)$. Consider signature

$$\sigma_{t+1} := (0^m, 1^{n-2}, -1^{p-2}).$$

Once we create self-inverse π_{t+1} with signature σ_{t+1} , let π_t be the result of inserting a \mathbf{P}_2 block at any paired set of poles in π_{t+1} . Then π_t has signature σ_t by Lemma 3.19. This process will terminate when $p = 2$, when such a self-inverse may be constructed by Corollary 3.27. \square

We will end with a few examples using the procedure in the proof of the previous lemmas.

Example 3.29. Consider Rauzy Class $\mathcal{R} \subset \mathfrak{Q}_{\mathcal{A}}^0$ with $\sigma(\mathcal{R}) = \sigma_0 = (6, 1^2, -1^4)$. We perform a reduction of the first kind to get $\sigma_1 = (4, 1^2, -1^2)$. By Corollary 3.27, we construct

$$\pi_1 = \left\{ \begin{array}{cccccccc} 1 & 2 & 3 & 1 & 4 & 5 & 7 & 7 \\ 8 & 3 & 2 & 8 & 5 & 4 & 10 & 10 \end{array} \right\}$$

with $\sigma(\pi_1) = \sigma_1$. We then perform the insertion of a \mathbf{P}_1 block to get

$$\pi_0 = \left\{ \begin{array}{cccccccc} 1 & 2 & 3 & 1 & 4 & 5 & \mathbf{6} & \mathbf{6} & 7 & 7 \\ 8 & 3 & 2 & 8 & 5 & 4 & \mathbf{9} & \mathbf{9} & 10 & 10 \end{array} \right\}.$$

If $\pi = \pi_0$ then $\sigma(\pi) = \sigma_0$. Therefore $\pi \in \mathcal{R}$.

Example 3.30. Let \mathcal{R} have signature $\sigma(\mathcal{R}) = \sigma_0 = (0, 3^2, 1^4, -1^6)$. A reduction of the second kind will yield $\sigma_1 = (0, 1^6, -1^2)$. Corollary 3.27 will give

$$\pi_1 = \left\{ \begin{array}{cccccccccccc} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 2 & 5 & 6 & 7 & 5 & 1 & 8 & 8 \\ 9 & a & 4 & 3 & a & b & 7 & 6 & b & 9 & c & c \end{array} \right\}$$

with $\sigma(\pi_1) = (0, 1^6, -1^2)$. An insertion of a \mathbf{P}_2 block to get

$$\pi_0 = \left\{ \begin{array}{cccccccccccc} 1 & \mathbf{d} & \mathbf{d} & \mathbf{e} & \mathbf{e} & 2 & 3 & 4 & 2 & 5 & 6 & 7 & 5 & 1 & 8 & 8 \\ 9 & \mathbf{f} & \mathbf{f} & \mathbf{g} & \mathbf{g} & a & 4 & 3 & a & b & 7 & 6 & b & 9 & c & c \end{array} \right\}.$$

We let $\pi = \pi_0$ and note that $\sigma(\pi) = (0, 3^2, 1^4, -1^6)$. So $\pi \in \mathcal{R}$.

Example 3.31. Finally consider \mathcal{R} with $\sigma(\mathcal{R}) = \sigma_0 = (0, 1^8, -1^4)$. The third type of reduction gets $\sigma_1 = (0, 1^6, -1^2)$ which, by Corollary 3.27, allows us to make associated

$$\pi_1 = \left\{ \begin{array}{cccccccccccc} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 2 & 5 & 6 & 7 & 5 & 1 & 8 & 8 \\ 9 & a & 4 & 3 & a & b & 7 & 6 & b & 9 & c & c \end{array} \right\}.$$

We insert a \mathbf{P}_2 block to get

$$\pi_0 = \left\{ \begin{array}{cccccccccccc} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 2 & 5 & 6 & 7 & 5 & 1 & 8 & \mathbf{d} & \mathbf{d} & \mathbf{e} & \mathbf{e} & 8 \\ 9 & a & 4 & 3 & a & b & 7 & 6 & b & 9 & c & \mathbf{f} & \mathbf{f} & \mathbf{g} & \mathbf{g} & c \end{array} \right\}.$$

$\pi = \pi_0$ has signature $\sigma(\pi) = (0, 1^8, -1^4)$, and $\pi \in \mathcal{R}$.

Chapter 4

Explicit Lagrangian Subspaces in True Rauzy Classes

Let us now consider $\pi \in \mathfrak{S}_d^0$ and unit suspension $S_1 = S(\pi, \mathbf{1}, \tau)$, where $\mathbf{1} = (1, \dots, 1)$, of genus g . We will consider a natural question, when do the closed vertical loops in S_1 span a g -dimensional subspace in homology $H = H_1(S_1)$? Consider the symplectic space (H, ω) where ω is the (algebraic) intersection number. In Theorem 4.12, we verify algebraically that the vertical loops do not intersect. We then prove in Theorem 4.16 that if $\pi = \pi^{-1}$, then there are g vertical loops independent in homology. Self-inverses have transpositions, i.e. letters that are interchanged, and fixed letters. Theorem 4.22 shows that the transposition pairs in block-constructed π from Chapter 2 form the basis of this g -dimensional space.

4.1 Symplectic Space

In this section, we give the definition of a symplectic space and list some basic properties of such spaces. Using the well known result of Proposition 4.3, we prove Lemma 4.5 which we will use to prove Theorem 4.16.

Definition 4.1. A vector space and bilinear form (H, ω) is *symplectic* if for all $v \in H$

- $\omega(v, v) = 0$, or (H, ω) is *isotropic*
- $\omega(u, v) = 0$ for all $u \in H$ implies $v = 0$, or (H, ω) is *non-degenerate*

Definition 4.2. Given a symplectic space (H, ω) and subspace V , define V^ω as

$$V^\omega := \{u \in H : \omega(u, v) = 0 \text{ for every } v \in V\}.$$

Proposition 4.3. Let (H, ω) be a symplectic space with subspace V . Then

$$\dim V + \dim V^\omega = \dim H.$$

Definition 4.4. Given symplectic space (H, ω) , $V \subset H$ is *isotropic* if $V \subset V^\omega$. V is *Lagrangian* if $V = V^\omega$.

Lemma 4.5. Let W, V be subspaces of symplectic space (H, ω) such that:

- V is isotropic,
- $H = V + W$ and
- For each $w \in W$, $w \neq 0$, there exists $v \in V$ such that $\omega(w, v) \neq 0$.

Then V is Lagrangian.

Proof. Suppose $V \subsetneq V^\omega$. Choose $q \in V^\omega \setminus V$. So $q \notin V$ and $\omega(q, u) = 0$ for all $u \in V$. However, $q = v + w$ for $v \in V$, $w \in W$, $w \neq 0$. However there exists $v' \in V$ such that $\omega(q, v') = \omega(w, v') \neq 0$, a contradiction to the choice of q . \square

4.2 Lagrangian Permutations

Let $\pi = (\pi_0, \pi_1) \in \mathfrak{S}_d^0$ over alphabet \mathcal{A} , recall the definition of closed loops γ_α and their corresponding cycles $c_\alpha = [\gamma_\alpha]$ in homology (see Section 1.6). We recall that (H^π, ω) , where $H^\pi = \Omega_\pi \mathbb{R}^{\mathcal{A}}$ and $\omega(\Omega_\pi u, \Omega_\pi v) = u^t \Omega_\pi v$, form a symplectic space with dimension $2g(\pi)$. Let $\Omega = \Omega_\pi$, and recall that

$$\Omega_{\alpha, \beta} = \chi_{\pi_1(\alpha) \leq \pi_1(\beta)} - \chi_{\pi_0(\alpha) \leq \pi_0(\beta)}. \quad (4.1)$$

Definition 4.6. For alphabet \mathcal{A} and $\pi = (\pi_0, \pi_1) \in \mathfrak{S}_d^0$, consider the natural action of π on \mathcal{A} , $\pi_{\mathcal{A}}$, by

$$\pi_{\mathcal{A}} := \pi_0^{-1} \circ \pi \circ \pi_0 = \pi_0^{-1} \circ (\pi_1 \circ \pi_0^{-1}) \circ \pi_0 = \pi_0^{-1} \circ \pi_1.$$

Denote the set of orbits of \mathcal{A} of $\pi_{\mathcal{A}}$ by

$$\mathbb{A} := \{\mathcal{B} \subseteq \mathcal{A} : \mathcal{B} = \mathcal{O}_{\pi_{\mathcal{A}}}(\alpha) \text{ for } \alpha \in \mathcal{A}\}.$$

For each $k \in \{1, \dots, d\}$, let

$$\mathbb{A}_k := \{\mathcal{B} \in \mathbb{A} : \#\mathcal{B} = k\} \subseteq \mathbb{A}.$$

Example 4.7. Consider

$$\pi = \begin{Bmatrix} a & b & c & d & e & f \\ f & e & b & d & c & a \end{Bmatrix} \in \mathfrak{S}_6^0.$$

In this case $\pi_{\mathcal{A}}(a) = f$, $\pi_{\mathcal{A}}(b) = c$, $\pi_{\mathcal{A}}(c) = e$, $\pi_{\mathcal{A}}(d) = d$, $\pi_{\mathcal{A}}(e) = b$ and $\pi_{\mathcal{A}}(f) = a$.

Also, $\mathbb{A} = \{\{a, f\}, \{b, c, e\}, \{d\}\}$, $\mathbb{A}_1 = \{\{d\}\}$, $\mathbb{A}_2 = \{\{a, f\}\}$ and $\mathbb{A}_3 = \{\{b, c, e\}\}$.

Definition 4.8. Let $\{\mathbf{e}_\alpha\}_{\alpha \in \mathcal{A}}$ form the standard orthonormal basis of $\mathbb{R}^{\mathcal{A}}$. For $\mathcal{B} \subseteq \mathcal{A}$,

let

$$\mathbf{e}_{\mathcal{B}} := \sum_{\alpha \in \mathcal{B}} \mathbf{e}_\alpha.$$

Let the vector space of vertical cycles under π be

$$V^\pi := \text{span}\{\mathbf{e}_{\mathcal{B}} : \mathcal{B} \in \mathbb{A}\} \subseteq \mathbb{R}^{\mathcal{A}}$$

and for $k \in \{1, \dots, d\}$, let $V_k^\pi := \text{span}\{\mathbf{e}_{\mathcal{B}} : \mathcal{B} \in \mathbb{A}_k\}$. Let W^π be naturally defined by

$$\mathbb{R}^{\mathcal{A}} = V^\pi \oplus W^\pi.$$

Definition 4.9. Let the image of the vertical cycles under homology be $\mathbf{v}_{\mathcal{B}} := \Omega \mathbf{e}_{\mathcal{B}}$,

their span be

$$H_V^\pi := \Omega V^\pi = \text{span}\{\mathbf{v}_{\mathcal{B}} : \mathcal{B} \in \mathbb{A}\}$$

and $H_{V_k}^\pi := \Omega V_k^\pi = \text{span}\{\mathbf{v}_{\mathcal{B}} : \mathcal{B} \in \mathbb{A}_k\}$ for $k \in \{1, \dots, d\}$. Also, let $H_W^\pi = \Omega W^\pi$.

Example 4.10. Consider again π from Example 4.7 with $\mathbb{A} = \{\{a, f\}, \{b, c, e\}, \{d\}\}$.

We have that

$$V^\pi = \text{span}\{\mathbf{e}_{a,f}, \mathbf{e}_{b,c,e}, \mathbf{e}_d\} \text{ and } W^\pi = \text{span}\{\mathbf{e}_a - \mathbf{e}_f, \mathbf{e}_b - \mathbf{e}_c, \mathbf{e}_c - \mathbf{e}_e\}.$$

Consider the definition of Ω_π from Equation 1.3. Then

$$H_V^\pi = \text{span}\left\{\underbrace{(1, 0, 0, 0, 0, -1)^t}_{\mathbf{v}_{a,f}}, \underbrace{(3, 1, 1, 0, -2, -3)^t}_{\mathbf{v}_{b,c,e}}, \underbrace{(1, 0, 1, 0, -1, -1)^t}_{\mathbf{v}_d}\right\} \text{ and}$$

$$H_W^\pi = \text{span}\left\{\underbrace{(-1, -2, -2, -2, -2, -1)^t}_{\mathbf{w}_1}, \underbrace{(0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0)^t}_{\mathbf{w}_2}, \underbrace{(0, -1, -1, -2, -1, 0)^t}_{\mathbf{w}_3}\right\}.$$

One may then calculate that $\omega(\mathbf{v}_B, \mathbf{v}_C) = \omega(\mathbf{w}_i, \mathbf{w}_j) = 0$ for each $B, C \in \mathbb{A}$ and $i, j \in \{1, 2, 3\}$. The other values are given by the following table

$$\omega(\mathbf{v}_B, \mathbf{w}_i) = \begin{array}{c|ccc} \mathcal{B} \setminus i & 1 & 2 & 3 \\ \hline \{a, f\} & -2 & 0 & 0 \\ \{b, c, e\} & -6 & 0 & -3 \\ \{d\} & -2 & 1 & -2 \end{array}$$

and that ω is antisymmetric.

Remark 4.11. For any $B, C \subseteq \mathcal{A}$, we note the following formula

$$\omega(\mathbf{v}_B, \mathbf{v}_C) = \sum_{\alpha \in B, \beta \in C} \Omega_{\alpha, \beta}. \quad (4.2)$$

Theorem 4.12. For any $\pi \in \mathfrak{S}_d^0$, H_V^π is isotropic.

Proof. It suffices to show that for every $\mathcal{B}, \mathcal{C} \in \mathbb{A}$, $\omega(\mathbf{v}_{\mathcal{B}}, \mathbf{v}_{\mathcal{C}}) = 0$. Because each $\mathcal{B} \in \mathbb{A}$ is an orbit of $\pi_{\mathcal{A}}$, for $\varepsilon \in \{0, 1\}$,

$$\forall \alpha \in \mathcal{B}, \exists \beta \in \mathcal{B} \text{ s.t. } \pi_{\varepsilon}(\alpha) = \pi_{1-\varepsilon}(\beta). \quad (4.3)$$

So for each $k \in \{1, \dots, d\}$,

$$\#\{\alpha \in \mathcal{B} : \pi_0(\alpha) \leq k\} = \#\{\alpha \in \mathcal{B} : \pi_1(\alpha) \leq k\}. \quad (4.4)$$

The calculation follows:

$$\begin{aligned} \omega(\mathbf{v}_{\mathcal{B}}, \mathbf{v}_{\mathcal{C}}) &= \sum_{\alpha \in \mathcal{B}, \beta \in \mathcal{C}} \Omega_{\alpha, \beta} && \text{by (4.2)} \\ &= \sum_{\alpha \in \mathcal{B}} \sum_{\beta \in \mathcal{C}} \chi_{\pi_1(\alpha) \leq \pi_1(\beta)} - \chi_{\pi_0(\alpha) \leq \pi_0(\beta)} && \text{by (4.1)} \\ &= \sum_{\alpha \in \mathcal{B}} \#\{\beta \in \mathcal{C} : \pi_1(\alpha) \leq \pi_1(\beta)\} - \#\{\alpha \in \mathcal{B} : \pi_0(\alpha) \leq \pi_0(\beta)\} \\ &= \sum_{\alpha \in \mathcal{B}} \#\{\beta \in \mathcal{C} : \pi_1(\alpha) \leq \pi_1(\beta)\} - \#\{\alpha \in \mathcal{B} : \pi_0(\alpha) \leq \pi_1(\beta)\} && \text{by (4.3)} \\ &= 0 && \text{by (4.4)} \end{aligned}$$

Therefore $H_{\mathcal{V}}^{\pi}$ is isotropic. \square

Definition 4.13. $\pi \in \mathfrak{S}_d^0$ is *Lagrangian* if $H_{\mathcal{V}}^{\pi}$ is Lagrangian.

Example 4.14. Let $\pi = (4, 1, 3, 2)$. In this case $H_{\mathcal{V}}^{\pi}$ is spanned by two vectors, $(1, 1, 0, -2)^t$ and $(0, 1, 0, -1)^t$. So π is Lagrangian. On the other hand, if $\pi' = (3, 1, 4, 2)$ then $H_{\mathcal{V}}^{\pi'}$ is spanned by only the vector $(1, 2, -2, -1)^t$. Therefore π' is not Lagrangian.

Remark 4.15. *Naturally*

$$V^\pi = \bigoplus_{k=1}^d V_k^\pi.$$

When π is self-inverse, $V_k^\pi = \{0\}$ for all $k > 2$. So

$$V^\pi = V_2^\pi \oplus V_1^\pi,$$

where V_1^π corresponds to fixed α under π_A , and V_2^π corresponds to transpositions, pairs of letters $\{\alpha, \beta\}$ that are switched under π_A . In this case, let

$$W^\pi = \text{span}\{\mathbf{v}_{\alpha, -\beta} : \{\alpha, \beta\} \in \mathbb{A}_2\}$$

where $\mathbf{e}_{\alpha, -\beta} = \mathbf{e}_\alpha - \mathbf{e}_\beta$ and $\mathbf{v}_{\alpha, -\beta} = \Omega \mathbf{e}_{\alpha, -\beta}$. It follows that $\mathbb{R}^A = V^\pi \oplus W^\pi$.

Theorem 4.16. *Suppose $\pi \in \mathfrak{S}_d^0$ is self-inverse. Then π is Lagrangian.*

Proof. Because $\mathbb{R}^A = V^\pi \oplus W^\pi$, $H^\pi = H_V^\pi + H_W^\pi$. Also by Theorem 4.12, H_V^π is isotropic. Consider any pair $\{\alpha, \beta\} \in \mathbb{A}_2$, then

$$\omega(\mathbf{v}_{\alpha, -\beta}, \mathbf{v}_{\alpha, \beta}) = \Omega_{\alpha, \beta} - \Omega_{\beta, \alpha} = 2\Omega_{\alpha, \beta} = \pm 2 \neq 0.$$

As the $\mathbf{v}_{\alpha, -\beta}$'s form a basis for H_W^π and $\mathbf{v}_{\alpha, \beta} \in H_V^\pi$, we conclude that H_V^π is Lagrangian by Lemma 4.5. □

Corollary 4.17. *If π is self-inverse, then π has at least $g(\pi)$ transpositions.*

Proof. By construction $\#\mathbb{A}_2 = \dim V_2^\pi = \dim W^\pi \geq \dim H_W^\pi = g(\pi)$. □

The following provides an alternative proof of Lemma 4.4 in [For02].

Corollary 4.18. *In every connected component \mathcal{C} of every stratum of Abelian differentials, let \mathcal{L} be the set of $q \in \mathcal{C}$ such that:*

- *the vertical trajectories defined by q that avoid singularities are periodic,*
- *the span of these vertical trajectories span a Lagrangian subspace in homology.*

Then the set \mathcal{L} is dense in \mathcal{C} .

Proof. By Theorem 2.1, every Rauzy Class \mathcal{R} in \mathcal{C} contains a self-inverse permutation π . Theorem 4.16 shows that any unit suspension $S_1 = S(\pi, \mathbf{1}, \tau)$ satisfies the conditions of the claim. It is known that the Teichmüller geodesic flow (see Section 1.3) is ergodic, and therefore, we may choose τ such that the inverse flow is dense. It follows from an argument similar to Proposition 2.11 in [Vee84b], for example, that every differential in the inverse flow also satisfies the conditions of the claim. \square

4.3 Transposition Lagrangian Permutations

Theorem 4.16 shows that the vertical cycles of any self-inverse permutation span a Lagrangian subspace in homology. In general, choosing a basis from these cycles still requires calculation. However the block-constructed permutations in Definition 2.7 enjoy an additional property: the transpositions cycles form a basis for the Lagrangian subspace. We make this definition explicit, and then prove this result in Theorem 4.22.

Definition 4.19. A self-inverse permutation π is *transposition Lagrangian* if $\dim H_{V_2}^\pi = \dim V_2^\pi = g(\pi)$.

Example 4.20. The permutation $\pi = (7, 5, 3, 6, 2, 4, 1)$ is self-inverse with $g(\pi) = 3$. There are 3 transposition pairs, $\{1, 7\}, \{2, 5\}$ and $\{4, 6\}$, and one fixed letter $\{3\}$. However, we see that $\mathbf{v}_{2,5} = \mathbf{v}_{4,6} = (2, 1, 0, 1, -1, -1, -2)^t$, $\mathbf{v}_{1,7} = (1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, -1)^t$ and $\mathbf{v}_3 = (1, 1, 0, 0, -1, 0, -1)^t$. So $\dim H_{V_2}^\pi = 2 < 3 = \dim H_V^\pi$, and therefore π is Lagrangian, but not transposition Lagrangian.

Theorem 4.21. If $\pi = (d, d-1, \dots, 2, 1) \in \mathfrak{S}_d^0$ then π is transposition Lagrangian.

Proof. Suppose

$$\pi = \begin{Bmatrix} a_1 & a_2 & \dots & a_{d-1} & a_d \\ a_d & a_{d-1} & \dots & a_2 & a_1 \end{Bmatrix}.$$

We recall that

$$\Omega_{a_i, a_j} = \begin{cases} 1, & \text{if } i < j, \\ 0, & \text{if } i = j, \\ -1, & \text{if } i > j. \end{cases}$$

There are exactly $g = g(\pi)$ transpositions, $\{a_i, a_{d+1-i}\} \in \mathbb{A}_2$ for $i \in \{1, \dots, g\}$.

Because $\#\mathbb{A}_2 = \dim V_2^\pi = g$, we must now show that the vectors $\mathbf{v}_{a_i, a_{d+1-i}}$ are linearly independent. We see that for $j, k \in \{1, \dots, g\}$,

$$\omega(\mathbf{v}_{a_k}, \mathbf{v}_{a_j, a_{d+1-j}}) = \Omega_{a_k, a_j} + \Omega_{a_k, a_{d+1-j}} = \begin{cases} 0, & \text{if } k > j, \\ 1, & \text{if } k = j, \\ 2, & \text{if } k < j. \end{cases}$$

So consider any $c_1, \dots, c_g \in \mathbb{R}$ such that

$$\mathbf{w} = c_1 \mathbf{v}_{a_1, a_d} + \dots + c_g \mathbf{v}_{a_g, a_{d+1-g}} = 0.$$

It is clear now that $\omega(\mathbf{v}_{a_g}, \mathbf{w}) = c_g = 0$. Inductively, if $c_g = \dots = c_k = 0$, then $\omega(\mathbf{v}_{a_{k-1}}, \mathbf{w}) = 2c_g + \dots + 2c_k + c_{k-1} = c_{k-1} = 0$. So $c_1 = \dots = c_g = 0$, implying the vectors $\mathbf{v}_{a_i, a_{d+1-i}}$ are linearly independent. So $\dim H_{V_2}^\pi = \dim V_2^\pi = g$. \square

Theorem 4.22. *Let π be a block-constructed permutation. Then π is transposition Lagrangian.*

Proof. We begin by showing that $\#\mathbb{A}_2 = \dim V_2^\pi = g(\pi)$. Recall the formula

$$g = g(\pi) = \frac{1}{2} \sum_i \ell_i + 1$$

where the ℓ_i 's are the degrees of the singularities of π . Every block constructed self-inverse is of the form

$$\pi = \left\{ \begin{array}{c} A \\ Z \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \mathbf{B}_1 \mathbf{S} \cdots \mathbf{S} \mathbf{B}_k \\ \mathbf{A} \end{array} \right\}.$$

So $\{A, Z\} \in \mathbb{A}_2$. For each $i \in \{1, \dots, k\}$,

$$\mathbf{B}_i \in \{\mathbf{U}_{2m} = \mathbf{U}_2^m, \mathbf{V}_{2,2}, \mathbf{V}_{2n} = \mathbf{V}_2^n, \mathbf{W}_{2m+1, 2n+1} = \mathbf{U}_2^m \mathbf{W}_{1,1} \mathbf{U}_2^n\}.$$

The desired result then follows as \mathbf{U}_2 and $\mathbf{W}_{1,1}$ have exactly one transposition pair, and \mathbf{V}_4 and $\mathbf{V}_{2,2}$ have exactly two transposition pairs respectively.

So there are g pairs $\{\alpha_1, \beta_1\} \dots \{\alpha_g, \beta_g\} \in \mathbb{A}_2$. Now we show that the set of $\mathbf{v}_{\alpha_i, \beta_i}$'s are linearly independent. Suppose that there exists $c_1, \dots, c_g \in \mathbb{R}$ such that

$$\mathbf{w} = c_1 \mathbf{v}_{\alpha_1, \beta_1} + \dots + c_g \mathbf{v}_{\alpha_g, \beta_g} = 0.$$

Suppose i is such that $\{\alpha_i, \beta_i\} = \{a, b\} \subseteq \mathbf{U}_2$ or $\mathbf{W}_{1,1}$ (as in the notation mentioned in 2.1), where

$$\mathbf{U}_2 = \begin{Bmatrix} a & b \\ b & a \end{Bmatrix} \text{ and } \mathbf{W}_{1,1} = \begin{Bmatrix} a & c & b \\ b & c & a \end{Bmatrix}.$$

We see that

$$\omega(\mathbf{v}_a, \mathbf{w}) = c_i \Omega_{a,b} = \pm c_i = 0,$$

implying that $c_i = 0$. Suppose i is such that $\{\alpha_i, \beta_i\} = \{a, b\} \subseteq \mathbf{V}_{2,2}$ or \mathbf{V}_4 for

$$\mathbf{V}_{2,2} = \begin{Bmatrix} a & c & e & d & b \\ b & d & e & c & a \end{Bmatrix} \text{ and } \mathbf{V}_4 = \begin{Bmatrix} a & c & d & b \\ b & d & c & a \end{Bmatrix}$$

with j such that pair $\{\alpha_j, \beta_j\} = \{c, d\} \in \mathbb{A}_2$. Then

$$\begin{aligned} \omega(\mathbf{v}_c, \mathbf{w}) &= c_j \Omega_{c,d} \\ &= \pm c_j = 0 \Rightarrow c_j = 0 \\ \omega(\mathbf{v}_a, \mathbf{w}) &= c_j (\Omega_{a,c} + \Omega_{a,d}) + c_i \Omega_{a,b} \\ &= \pm c_i = 0 \Rightarrow c_i = 0. \end{aligned}$$

We now see that for i such that $\{\alpha_i, \beta_i\} = \{A, Z\} \in \mathbb{A}_2$ (the outside letters of the

permutation),

$$\mathbf{w} = c_i \mathbf{v}_{A,Z} = 0 \Rightarrow c_i = 0.$$

So $c_1 = \cdots = c_g = 0$, implying that the $\mathbf{v}_{\alpha_i, \beta_i}$'s are linearly independent. \square

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