

MARKOV UNIQUENESS, PANTS AND THE BUNYAKOVSKY CONJECTURE

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ABSTRACT. We show that the Bunyakovsky conjecture implies the Markov uniqueness conjecture. Explicitly: If for every positive integer m the sequence

$$k^2m^2 + 1, k \in \mathbb{Z}$$

contains a prime then Markov uniqueness conjecture is true. Surprisingly, though our result relates these two well known conjectures in number theory, the ingredients of our proof are for the most part geometric and to some extent topological.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1. Markoff numbers. A *Markoff triple* is a solution (X, Y, Z) in positive integers to the *Markoff cubic*

$$(1) \quad X^2 + Y^2 + Z^2 - 3XYZ = 0.$$

A Markoff triple is said to be *normalised* iff $z > y > x$. Aside from the two smallest singular triples $(1, 1, 1)$ and $(1, 1, 2)$, every Markov triple consists of three distinct integers. A *Markoff number* is an integer in a Markoff triple.

1.2. Uniqueness of Markoff Numbers. The unicity conjecture, apparently a question asked by Frobenius, says that the largest number in a Markoff triple determines the remaining two numbers or alternatively that any Markoff number greater than 2 belongs to a unique normalised triple. Button and Baragar (see chapter 10 of Aigner [1]) used basic algebraic number theory to show that certain Markoff numbers satisfied the uniqueness conjecture.

Theorem 1.1 (Baragar, Button, Schmutz). *Let m be a Markoff number of the form $m = p^k$ or $m = 2p^k$ then it is unique if p is an odd prime.*

Subsequently Aigner extended this approach showing:

Theorem 1.2 (Aigner). *Let m be a Markoff number of the form*

$$m = Np^k$$

where p is an odd prime and $N \leq 10^{35}$ is another Markoff number. Then m is unique.

We will not be concerned with Aigner's theorem but we will give a short proof of Button's theorem using some geometry and the fact that the ring of Gaussian integers is a unique factorisation domain. This geometric approach will allow us to show that the unicity of Markoff numbers is a corollary of the Bunyakovsky conjecture. More precisely:

Theorem 1.3. *If for every positive integer m the sequence*

$$k^2m^2 + 1, k \in \mathbb{Z}$$

contains a prime then the uniqueness conjecture is true.

The polynomial m^2X^2+1 satisfies the hypothesis of the Bunyakovsky conjecture:

- its leading coefficient is positive.
- it is irreducible over \mathbb{Z} .
- it is non trivial over \mathbb{F}_p for all primes p .

According to the conjecture under these hypotheses the restriction of the polynomial m^2X^2+1 to the integers has an infinity of prime values.

The proof of our theorem, though it relates two conjectures apparently from number theory, has an essential topological ingredient in the form of Lemma 1.5.

1.3. Geodesics on hyperbolic surfaces. In the mid 20th century H. Cohn initiated a program which resulted in a correspondence between Markoff numbers and the lengths of simple closed geodesics on the modular torus. Recall that the *modular torus* is the surface obtained as the quotient of the Poincaré half space \mathbb{H}/Γ' where $\Gamma' < \text{PSL}(2, \mathbb{Z})$ is the commutator subgroup. The correspondence can be stated as follows, if γ is such a geodesic then:

$$(2) \quad X = \frac{2}{3} \cosh \left(\frac{\ell_\gamma}{2} \right),$$

is a Markoff number where ℓ_γ is the length of γ . Conversely, every Markoff number arises as the length of such a geodesic.

An important feature of the \mathbb{H}/Γ' is that it admits non trivial automorphisms. It is easy to show that Γ' is normalised by $\begin{pmatrix} 0 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$ and so this induces an automorphism, in fact the *elliptic involution*, of \mathbb{H}/Γ' . A *Weierstrass point* is one of the three fixed points of this involution. The interaction of this automorphisms with the various geodesics on \mathbb{H}/Γ' is central to the proof of Theorem 1.3.

1.4. Lambda-lengths. The closed geodesics form an interesting class of curves that has been much studied not just in relation to the Markoff numbers. There is another class of curves, namely the *bicuspidal geodesics*

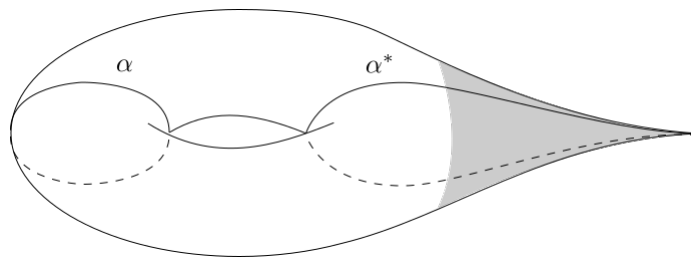


FIGURE 1. A punctured torus with a closed simple geodesic α and the arc α^* disjoint from it. The shaded area is a cusp region.

or arcs, that have also proved to be important in many contexts for example Penner's theory of moduli space of surfaces with marked points and more recently cluster algebras. Though each arc is non compact and so has infinite length Penner [9] introduced a modified notion of length, λ -length, which allows one to perform useful calculations. Penner's λ -length of simple bicuspidal geodesic on a punctured surface is essentially the exponential of the length of the portion outside of some fixed system of cusp regions. Recall that a *cusp region* in a hyperbolic surface is a portion of the surface isometric to the quotient of $\{z, \text{Im } z > 1\}$ by the action of the group generated by $z \mapsto z + A, A > 0$. A simple calculation shows that the area of the cusp region is A (see [6] for a discussion). On the modular torus there are two natural choices for the cusp region :

- the universal cusp region H_2 of area 2 present on any cusped hyperbolic surface.
- the maximal cusp region H_6 of area 6

(see [6] for details).

For the purposes of this paper we will use a slightly more general notion of λ length: Let γ be a bicuspidal geodesic and H be a cusp region and choose a lift of γ , $\hat{\gamma} \subset \mathbb{H}$, joining $\gamma^\pm \in \partial\mathbb{H}$. The λ -length of γ with respect to H is defined to be the exponential of the length of the portion of $\hat{\gamma}$ outside of the pair of lifts of H tangent to $\partial\mathbb{H}$ at γ^\pm .

By using calculations in Wolpert [12] we will see that, for the maximal cusp region on the modular torus, the λ -lengths of arcs coincide with the squares of Markoff numbers. More precisely:

Theorem 1.4. *For each Markoff triple (X, Y, Z) there is a (unique) ideal triangulation of the modular torus such that the λ -lengths of the arcs are X^2, Y^2, Z^2 .*

Then, using the fact that each arc is invariant under the elliptic involution one can show, by applying Lemma 2.4, that every Markoff number is the sum of two squares that is it factorises over the Gaussian integers.

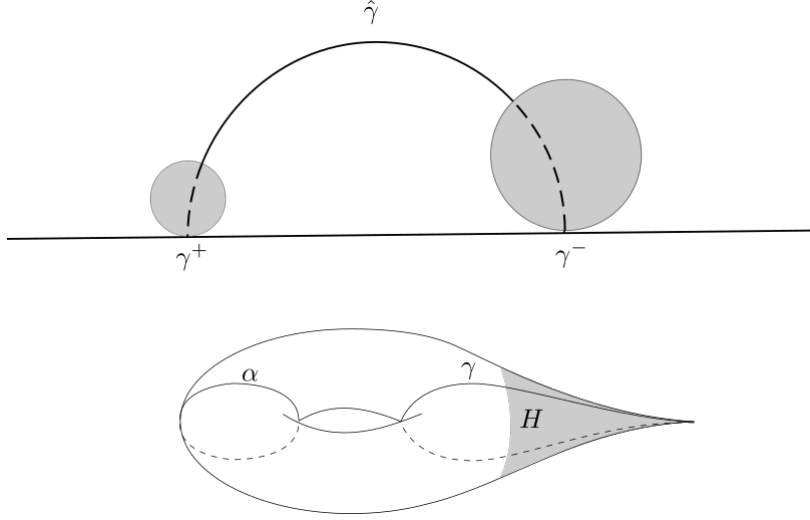


FIGURE 2. Lift of γ and the terminal lifts of the cusp region H . The solid arc of the demi circle is the portion used to define the λ -length with respect to H .

1.5. Idea of the proof. Our proof of Button's theorem is based on the following ingredients:

- each closed simple geodesic α on \mathbb{H}/Γ' is paired with a unique arc (simple bicuspidal geodesic) α^* .
- each arc passes through a single Weierstrass point on the punctured torus
- a reformulation (Theorem 3.3) of the unicity conjecture in terms of multiplicities for lengths of simple geodesics (see [7]).

On closer examination one sees that we don't actually need the bicuspidal geodesic to be simple only that it be both disjoint from α , is invariant under the elliptic involution, and have λ -length a prime which does not need to be a Markoff number.

1.6. Key observation. It is important to note here that any pair of distinct simple closed geodesics on the punctured torus is *filling* that is the complement consists of a union of discs and a punctured disc. It follows from this that:

Lemma 1.5. *On a punctured torus any bicuspidal geodesic, whether simple or not, is disjoint from at most one closed simple geodesic.*

1.7. Organisation, Remarks. The content of sections 2 and 3 is purely expository and, as such, we make no claims of originality. We will assume that the reader has some familiarity with the theory of Fuchsian groups.

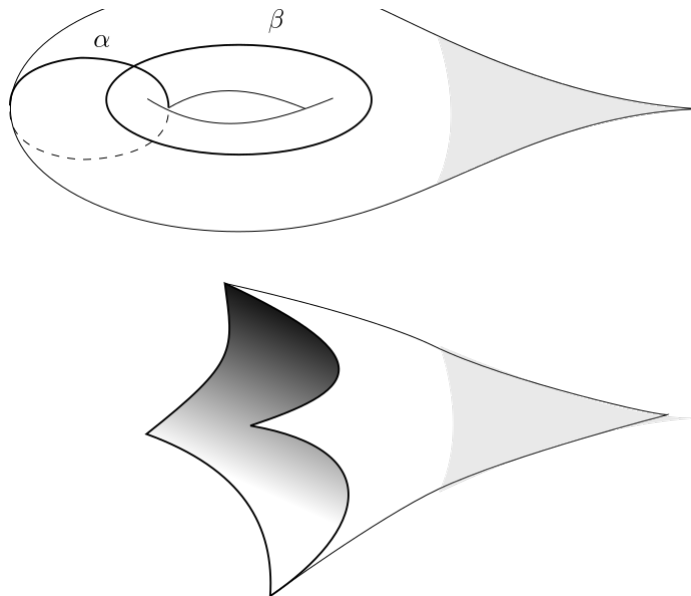


FIGURE 3. Above a pair of simple closed geodesics α and β on the punctured torus. When we cut along the geodesics we obtain the punctured disc below.

1.7.1. *References.* Almost all of the material in Sections 3 and 4 can be found in Serre's book [10] and the reader should not need any other references to understand this paper if they are already familiar with Burnside's Lemma.

1.8. **Thanks.** The first author thanks Bob Penner, Louis Funar and Alexei Marin conversations over the years concerning this subject. He would also like to thank Xu Binbin for reading early drafts of the manuscript.

We would also like to thank Boris Springborn for telling us about his work [11] which is closely related to ours.

□

2. FORD CIRCLES, LENGTHS, MIDPOINTS

We denote by F the set $\{z, \operatorname{Im} z > 1\}$ this is a *horoball* in \mathbb{H} centered at ∞ . The image of F under the $\operatorname{SL}(2, \mathbb{Z})$ action consists of F and infinitely many disjoint circles, the so-called *Ford circles*, each tangent to the real line at some rational m/n . We adopt the convention that F is also a Ford circle of infinite radius. Our interest in Ford circles stems from:

Lemma 2.1. *The Ford circles are invariant under Γ' and their projection to \mathbb{H}/Γ' is the maximal cusp region H_6 of area 6.*

Proof. The Ford circles are invariant under Γ' and so project to a cusp region on \mathbb{H}/Γ' . The stabiliser of F in Γ' is the group generated by

$z \mapsto z + 6$. Now the area of the cusp region is 6 by the formula for the area of a cusp region. \square

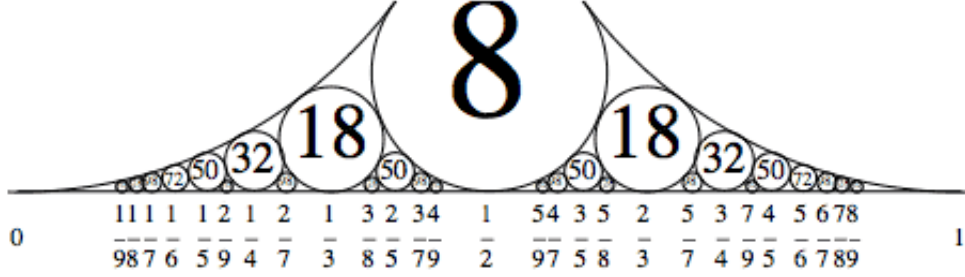


FIGURE 4. Ford circles with tangent points and curvatures. Recall that the curvature of a euclidean circle is the reciprocal of its radius.

The following is well known and is easily checked:

Lemma 2.2. *The Ford circle tangent to the real line at m/n has Euclidean diameter $1/n^2$.*

We define the *length* of the vertical line $\{k/p + it, t \in \mathbb{R}\}$ to be the length of the sub arc joining F to the Ford circle tangent at k/p . Further we define its *mid point* to be the midpoint of this sub arc. We remark that if the projection of the line to \mathbb{H}/Γ' is invariant by an automorphism then the midpoint is necessarily a fixed point of the automorphism.

The following is a restatement of Lemma 2.2 in terms of these notions:

Lemma 2.3. *Let m/n be a rational. Then the geodesic $\{m/n + it, t \in \mathbb{R}\}$*

- *has length $2 \log n$.*
- *has its midpoint at $\frac{1}{n}(m + i)$.*

Finally, the key lemma that relates the $\text{SL}(2, \mathbb{Z})$ action to sums of squares is:

Lemma 2.4. *Let n be a positive integer. The number of ways of writing n as a sum of squares*

$$n = c^2 + d^2$$

with c, d coprime integers is equal to the number the integers $0 \leq k < n - 1$ coprime to n such that the line

$$\{k/n + it, t \in \mathbb{R}\}$$

contains a point in the $\text{SL}(2, \mathbb{Z})$ orbit of i .

Proof. Suppose there is such a point which we denote w . The point w is a fixed point of some element of order 2 in $\mathrm{SL}(2, \mathbb{Z})$. Since the Ford circles are $\mathrm{SL}(2, \mathbb{Z})$ invariant this element must permute F with the Ford circle tangent to the real line at the real part of w . So, in particular, w is the midpoint of the line that it lies on and by Lemma 2.5 one has:

$$\frac{1}{n} = \mathrm{Im} \frac{1}{n}(k + i) = \mathrm{Im} \frac{ai + b}{ci + d} = \frac{\mathrm{Im} i}{c^2 + d^2}.$$

Conversely if c, d are coprime integers then there exists a, b such that

$$ad - bc = 1 \Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix} \in \mathrm{SL}(2, \mathbb{Z}).$$

By applying a suitable power of the parabolic transformation $z \mapsto z+1$, one can choose w such that $0 \leq \mathrm{Re} w < 1$. So if $n = c^2 + d^2$ then $\frac{ai+b}{ci+d}$ is on one of the lines of the family in the statement. \square

2.0.1. Calculating λ -lengths. Let $a/c, b/d$ be a pair of distinct rationals. We define the *length* of the arc joining these rationals to be the length, with respect to the Poincaré metric on \mathbb{H} , of the portion outside of the Ford circles tangent at $a/c, b/d$.

Following Penner [9] we define the λ -length of an arc to be the exponential of this length. It is a consequence of Lemma 2.5 below that the arcs of λ -length 1 are the edges in the so-called *Farey diagram* (see Figure ??). We have:

Lemma 2.5. *Let $a/c, b/d$ be a pair of distinct extended rationals. Then the λ -length of the arc joining them is the square of the determinant of the matrix*

$$\begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix}.$$

Further if $a/b = 1/0$ then the arc is a vertical line whose midpoint has imaginary part equal to $1/d$.

Proof. By transitivity of $\mathrm{PSL}(2, \mathbb{Z})$ on the extended rationals we may assume $a/c = 1/0$ and so the determinant of the matrix is d . The Ford circle at $1/0$ is $\{z, \mathrm{Im} z > 1\}$ and at b/d it is a circle of euclidean diameter $1/d^2$. The top of this circle is tangent to the line $\{z, \mathrm{Im} z = 1/d^2\}$ and the $z \mapsto d^2 z$ maps this to the boundary of the Ford circle $\{z, \mathrm{Im} z \geq 1\}$. It is easy to see that the distance between these sets, and so the length of the segment outside the Ford circles, is $2 \log d$. Thus the λ -length is the square of the determinant as required. \square

3. MARKOFF CUBIC AND THE CHARACTER VARIETY

In this section we give a short modern exposition of the basis of H. Cohn's approach.

3.1. Character Variety. It is convenient to change variables and study solutions of

$$(3) \quad X^2 + Y^2 + Z^2 - XYZ = 0.$$

By the work of Fricke the set of solutions in positive real numbers can be identified with a certain slice of the *relative character variety* of $\mathbb{Z} * \mathbb{Z}$. This is the set of representations

$$\rho : \mathbb{Z} * \mathbb{Z} \rightarrow SL(2, \mathbb{R})$$

such that the trace of the image of the commutator of the generators is -2 up to conjugation. The key point in Fricke's work is that an (irreducible) representation ρ is determined up to conjugation by the three numbers

$$\begin{aligned} X &= \text{tr} \rho(\alpha), \\ Y &= \text{tr} \rho(\beta), \\ Z &= \text{tr} \rho(\alpha\beta), \end{aligned}$$

where α, β are generators of $\mathbb{Z} * \mathbb{Z}$. Fricke calculates the trace of the commutator and shows that

$$(4) \quad 2 + \text{tr}(\alpha\beta\alpha^{-1}\beta^{-1}) = X^2 + Y^2 + Z^2 - XYZ.$$

The quotient surface $\mathbb{H}/\rho(\mathbb{Z} * \mathbb{Z})$ is invariably a once punctured torus and we identify $\mathbb{Z} * \mathbb{Z}$ with its fundamental group. The $\alpha\beta\alpha^{-1}\beta^{-1}$ is a loop around the puncture and the condition of the trace means that the monodromy around this loop is parabolic.

3.2. λ lengths. There is an embedded cusp region H_4 of area 4 on any punctured torus $\mathbb{H}/\rho(\mathbb{Z} * \mathbb{Z})$ and on the modular torus \mathbb{H}/Γ' there is a maximal cusp region H_6 of area 6 (see [6] for a discussion). After possibly replacing ρ by a conjugate representation we may assume $\rho(\mathbb{Z} * \mathbb{Z})$ that

$$\rho(\alpha\beta\alpha^{-1}\beta^{-1}) : z \mapsto z + 6,$$

it follows that H_4 lifts to the set $\hat{H} = \{\text{Im } z > 3/2\}$. Let α^* be an *arc* that is a bicuspidal geodesic without self interseptions. There is a lift of α^* to \mathbb{H} which is a vertical line which evidently meets \hat{H} , we claim that any lift of α^* which meets \hat{H} is a vertical line and not a semi circle. For, if C is a semi circle that meets \hat{H} its diameter is strictly greater than 6 and it follows that C and $C + 6$ meet transversely in some point x . Such a point gives rise to a self intersection on the quotient surface. It follows that, the portion of α^* outside of H is connected, and we define λ -length of α^* to be the exponential of the length of this sub arc.

Lemma 3.1. *Let α^* be an arc on a once punctured torus and α the unique simple closed geodesic disjoint it. Then the square root of the λ -length of the arc α is equal to $\frac{2}{3} \cosh \ell_\alpha/2$.*

It is possible to prove this directly using hyperbolic trigonometry following the same schema as in [6] but here we give a more conceptual proof using the computations from [12] the interested reader should also consult [5].

Given an arc α^* one may extend it to an ideal triangulation of the punctured torus: that is there is a pair of arcs β^*, γ^* , each disjoint from α^* and their complement is a pair of ideal triangles. Let X denote $2 \cosh \ell_\alpha/2$ where α is the unique closed simple geodesic disjoint from α^* and likewise

$$Y = 2 \cosh \ell_\beta/2, \quad Z = 2 \cosh \ell_\gamma/2$$

where β resp γ is the unique closed simple geodesic disjoint from β^* resp. γ^* .

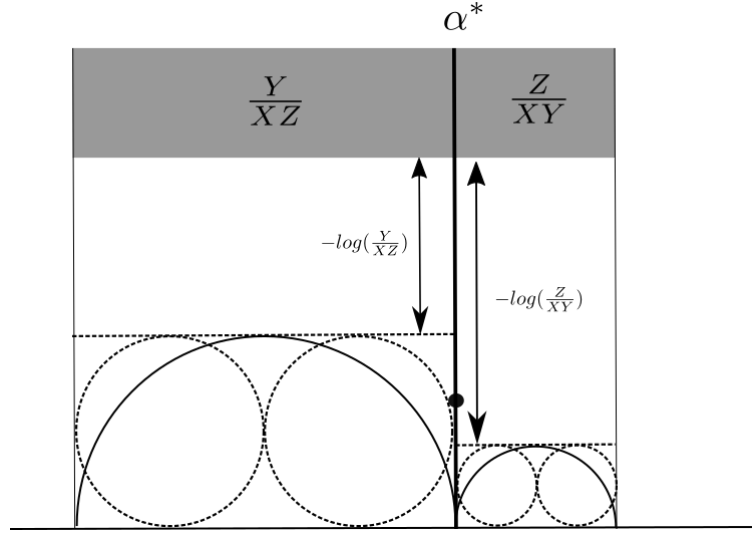


FIGURE 5. Calculating the hyperbolic length of α^* in the upper half plane the λ -length is the exponential of this. The mid point of α^* is marked by a circle and the two corners adjacent to α^* are shaded

In [12] Wolpert divides the Markoff cubic by XYZ to obtain

$$\frac{X}{YZ} + \frac{Y}{XZ} + \frac{Z}{XY} = 1.$$

The three terms in this relation have a geometric interpretation which we will exploit to compute the λ -length of α^* . Let H denote the cusp

region of area 2. A *corner* of an ideal triangle is one of the three components of its intersection with H . Every torus admits an *elliptic involution* which leaves each of the arcs of the ideal triangulation invariant and swaps the triangles. So, in fact, to each triangulation we can associate three numbers namely the areas of the corners of one of the ideal triangles and these coincide with Wolpert's three numbers.

Lifting the ideal triangulation to \mathbb{H} as in Figure 5 one sees that α^* decomposes into two arcs of length $-\log(Y/XZ)$ and $-\log(Z/XY)$ respectively so that its is of length $2\log X$.

So, on any hyperbolic punctured torus, the λ -length of α^* wrt the cusp region of area 2 is the exponential of this, that is:

$$X^2.$$

Now on the modulaire torus \mathbb{H}/Γ' there is an embedded cusp region of area 6 and the λ -length of α^* wrt this cusp region is

$$\frac{X^2}{9}.$$

3.3. Sum of squares. In the proof of Lemma 3.1 we used the fact that every torus admits an *elliptic involution* which leaves each of the arcs of the ideal triangulation invariant and swaps the triangles. For the modular torus the involution is covered by $z \mapsto -1/z$ and this means that for any arc α^* every lift contains a point of the $\mathrm{SL}(2, \mathbb{Z})$ -orbit of i . In particular, by Lemma 3.1, a lift which is a vertical line ends at a rational which has as denominator a Markoff number and so this Markoff number is a sum of two squares. Conversely, every Markoff number arises as the square of a λ -length of some arc α^* and so must be the sum of two squares. By extending this reasoning slightly (compare [7] and [11]) we obtain:

Theorem 3.2. *The uniqueness conjecture is equivalent to:*

Let m be a Markoff number then exactly one of the vertical lines with endpoint k/m , where $1 \leq k \leq m - 1$ is coprime to m , projects to an arc on the modular torus.

Proof. The Markoff triples form a binary tree with a preferred vertex corresponding to the fundamental triple $(1, 1, 1)$. Define the multiplicity of a Markoff number to be the number of triples for which it appears as the largest integer. One can easily check that for the so-called singular Markoff numbers 1 and 2 their multiplicity is 3 and, since group of automorphisms of the tree that fix the fundamental triple of order 6, the multiplicity of any other Markoff number is at least 6. Thus the uniqueness conjecture can be restated as: multiplicity of any other Markoff number is at most 6.

Using Cohn's correspondence it follows that the uniqueness conjecture is equivalent to the number of oriented closed simple geodesics on the modular torus of any given length is at most 6. Each (unoriented)

closed simple geodesic is disjoint from exactly one arc so that there can be at most three arcs of any given λ -length.

The group of orientation preserving automorphisms of the modular torus is canonically isomorphic to

$$\mathrm{SL}(2, \mathbb{Z})/\Gamma' \simeq \mathbb{Z}/3\mathbb{Z} \times \mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z} \simeq \mathbb{Z}/6\mathbb{Z}.$$

The commutator of the generators of Γ' is $z \mapsto z + 6$ and since each automorphism ϕ must leave the cusp invariant it lifts to a map of the form $\hat{\phi} : z \mapsto z + k$, $k = 0, \dots, 5$. Now consider the lift of some arc on the modular torus which, WLOG, is a vertical line. After applying (the lift of) an automorphism $\hat{\phi}$ we may assume it has its end point in \mathbb{R} between 0 and 1. The statement now follows by counting multiplicities as before.

□

4. BUTTON'S THEOREM AND ITS EXTENSIONS

We are now ready to present a proof of Theorem 1.1.

4.1. proof of Button's theorem.

Proof. : Suppose that $m = p^k$ is a Markoff number. By the previous paragraph there are coprime integers a, b so that

$$p^k = a^2 + b^2 \Rightarrow a^2 b^{-2} = -1 \in \mathbb{F}_p.$$

It follows that p is either 2 or 1 mod 4 and so by Fermat's theorem there are coprime positive integers c, d , unique up to permutation, so that

$$p = c^2 + d^2 = (c + id)(c - id).$$

It is well known that the RHS is the unique factorisation of p in the Gaussian integers and it follows that the unique factorisation of m is

$$p^k = (c + id)^k (c - id)^k.$$

A consequence of this is that the pair of coprime positive integers a, b such that $p^k = a^2 + b^2$ is unique up to permutation. Explicitly we have:

$$(5) \quad a = \operatorname{Re}(c \pm id)^k$$

$$(6) \quad b = \operatorname{Im}(c \pm id)^k.$$

Since a, b are unique up to permutation then, by Lemma 2.4, there is only be a single geodesic of the family of vertical lines ending at k/p^k which meets the $\mathrm{SL}(2, \mathbb{Z})$ -orbit of i . The result then follows from the Paragraph 3.3.

Now suppose that $m = 2p^k$ is a Markoff number. By the above p^k can be written as a sum of squares $a^2 + b^2 = |a + ib|^2$ essentially uniquely. Observe that 2 factors as

$$2 = i(1 + i)^2.$$

Observe that $2p^k$ can also be written as a sum of squares essentially uniquely namely

$$2p^k = |(1+i)(a+ib)|^2 = (a-b)^2 + (a+b)^2,$$

so that the result follows in this case to. □

4.2. Geodesics on pants. As we said in the Introduction made our proof of Button's theorem possible was that each closed simple geodesic α on \mathbb{H}/Γ' is paired with a unique simple bicuspidal geodesic α^* . Using the fact that this bicuspidal geodesic passes through a single Weierstrass point and our reformulation (Theorem 3.3) of the unicity conjecture we concluded. On closer examination one sees that there is no real need for the geodesic to be simple merely that:

- (1) it is disjoint from α ;
- (2) it passes through the Weierstrass point and has λ -length a prime number.

Lemma 1.5 above provides a way to label a closed simple geodesics using another bicuspidal geodesic which is disjoint from it. This allows us to extend Button's theorem to the cases where the corresponding Markoff number is not prime. In this section we show how to compute the λ -length of all such geodesics. By cutting along the closed geodesic α we obtain a (degenerate) pair of pants with a single cusp and boundary consisting of a pair of closed geodesics of lengths $\ell(\alpha)$. Any curve disjoint from α , for example α^* , survives this cutting process and we can compute its length on this pair of pants. Since we are only interested in λ -lengths it is more convenient to work with a slightly different pair of pants which has the same spectrum of λ -lengths. This coincidence is due to the fact that the pants obtained by cutting along α and this new pair of pants are double covers of a certain orbifold.

Let

$$P = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & m \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, S = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

so that

$$Q = SP S^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ -m & 1 \end{pmatrix}.$$

Let $G_m < \mathrm{SL}(2, \mathbb{Z})$ denote the group generated by P, Q . One has

$$QP = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & m \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ -m & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1-m^2 & m \\ -m & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

which admits a square root in $\mathrm{PSL}(2, \mathbb{Z})$ that is:

$$C^2 = \begin{pmatrix} m & -1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}^2 = \begin{pmatrix} m^2-1 & -m \\ m & 1 \end{pmatrix}.$$

The matrices

$$C = \begin{pmatrix} m & -1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, C' = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -1 & -m \end{pmatrix}$$

generate a free group $G_m^* < \mathrm{PSL}(2, \mathbb{Z})$ and

$$CC' = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2m \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = P^2.$$

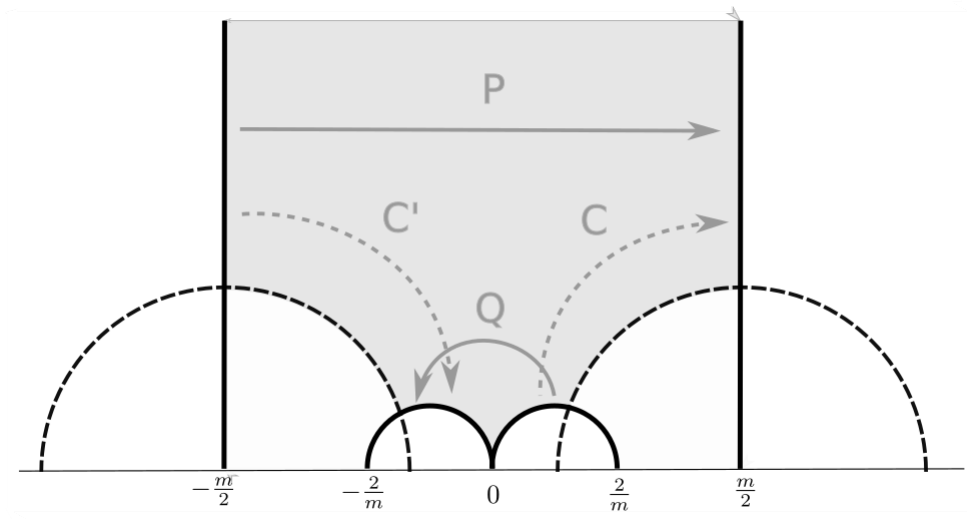


FIGURE 6. A fundamental domain for the group generated by P, Q and C, C' with the side pairings indicated by solid arrows for P, Q and dashed arrows for C, C' .

Lemma 4.1. *The groups G_m and G_m^* have a common fundamental domain (see Figure 6).*

- The quotient \mathbb{H}/G_m is a surface with two cusps and a single geodesic boundary component of length $2\ell(\alpha)$.
- The quotient \mathbb{H}/G_m^* is a (degenerate) pair of pants with a single cusp and boundary consisting of a pair of closed geodesics each of lengths $\ell(\alpha)$.
- The orbit of i under G_m and G_m^* is the same.

Proof. The lemma follows from the matrix calculations above and studying Figure 6. \square

Lemma 4.2. *For every integer k there is a bicuspidal geodesic on \mathbb{H}/G_m^* , and so on \mathbb{H}/G_m , which has λ -length $k^2m^2 + 1$, and is invariant under the involution induced by S .*

Proof. Consider the image of i under the sequence of elements of G_m given by:

$$Q^k P = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & m \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ -km & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 - km^2 & m \\ -km & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

As before the imaginary part of $Q^k P.i$ is given by

$$\frac{1}{k^2 m^4 + 1}$$

So there is a half infinite geodesic in \mathbb{H} joining the ideal point ∞ to $Q^k P.i$. The projection of this segment to \mathbb{H}/G_m together with its image under the involution form a bicuspidal geodesic of the required λ -length. □

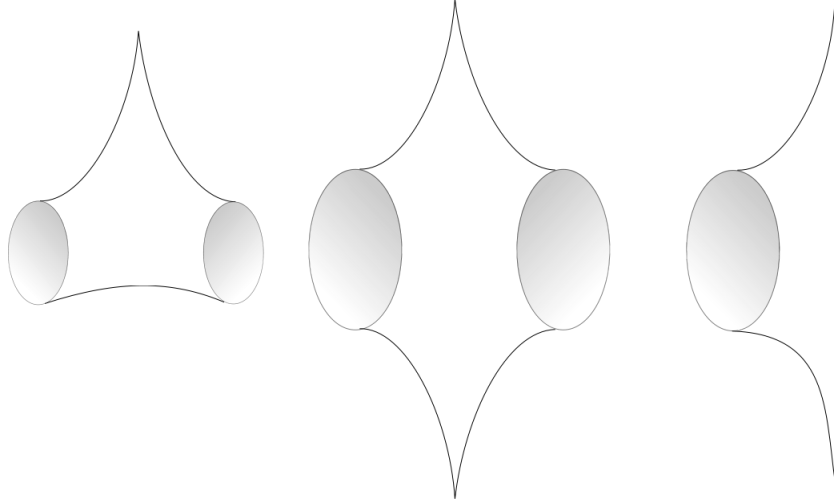


FIGURE 7. On the left the pair of pants \mathbb{H}/G_m , on the right the pair of pants \mathbb{H}/G_m^* , and in the middle the surface $\mathbb{H}/(G_m \cap G_m^*)$.

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