

Periodicity of Geodesic Flows on the Necker Cube Surface

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Abstract

We study dynamical properties of geodesic flows on a flat, periodically constructed Euclidean cone surface by obtaining an infinite-type translation cover branched over conical singularities, of which admits a flat induced metric and a connection between any two points in the tangent vector bundle of the surface has trivial holonomy. A unit vector flow on the unit tangent bundle of such a surface is well-defined with a canonical vector representation in \mathbb{R}^2 . We study this infinite-type surface as a \mathbb{Z}^2 cover of a compact Veech surface belonging to the stratum of $\mathcal{H}(2, 2, 2, 2)$ translation surfaces, and use its $SL(2, \mathbb{R})$ -commensurable Veech group to prove results that relate directions of flows to the periodicity and ergodicity of their lifts in the cover.

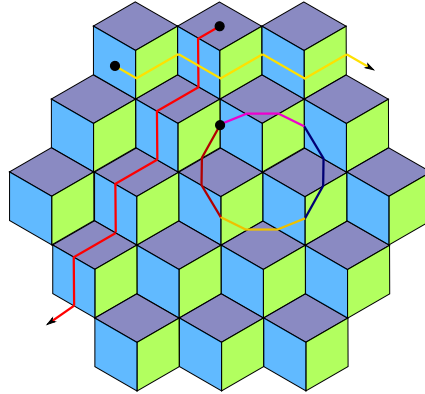


Figure 1: Periodic and drift-periodic flows on the Necker cube surface

1 Introduction

Put your Problem statement here! Example of a Citation[?, p.219]. Here's Another Citation [?]

Historically, the Necker cube[citation] has made numerous appearances in the work of mathematicians, crystallographers, and scientists interested in human visual systems prior to it being popularized in the works of illusionary artist M.C. Escher (pictured below). The crystallographer Louis Albert Necker was credited for having discovered the optical illusion, and studying its geometry[cite]. The solid presentation of the cube, when rendered as a flat surface with its back faces removed, achieves a similar effect when its three visible faces are shaded in a particular way. We are interested in the infinite tiling of this structure (figure ??), which has the appearance of a rhombile tiling of the Euclidean plane, and refer to it as the Necker cube surface. Video game fans might even recognize it as the same surface that appears in the 1982 arcade game by Gottlieb, “Q*bert.”

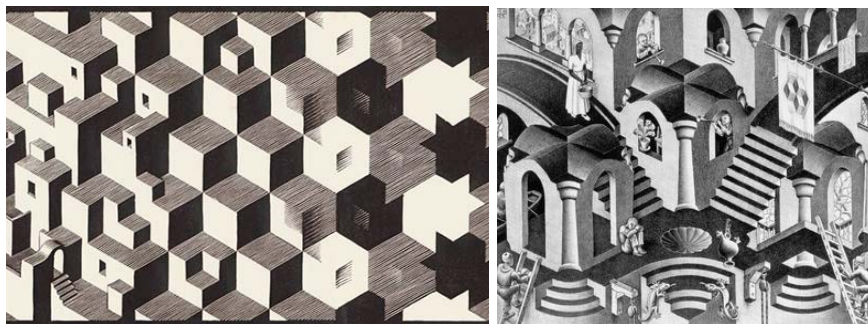


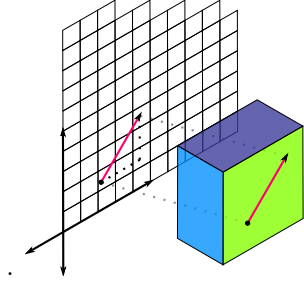
Figure 2: The Necker cube tiling as it appears briefly in “Metamorphosis I,” and impressed into a banner in “Convex and Concave.”[citation]

Flat, periodic surfaces such as the Necker cube surface are of much interest to differential geometers for two reasons in particular. The first is that, locally, neighborhoods are isometric to the plane, making it remarkably easy to describe parallel transports between two points in tangent vector bundles over the surface by linear group actions. The second is that Riemann surfaces constructed out of infinitely many polyhedra can be *flattened* and contained in the plane in such a way that the metric is preserved. The advantage in this case is that one obtains something akin to infinite billiard tables where a geodesic flows are represented by series of straight line segments in the plane. This paper will use such methods to prove dynamical results about Geodesic flows on the Necker cube surface.

Remark. *Familiarity is assumed on the part of the reader with covering space theory, translation (Veech) surfaces, and their associated Veech groups. For general surveys on these topics: [cite], [cite].*

1.1 Discussion of Results

Initial experiments suggested there was a correlation between choice of trajectory angle and periodicity. On a surface composed of infinitely many cubes, there is certainly a flat metric endowed on smaller neighborhoods of the surface that are locally isometric to the plane. Via parallel transports of tangent vectors over the edges of the cubes connecting one face to the next, it is possible to describe geodesic behavior on the Necker cube surface as a series of straight line segments that traverse faces and continuously flow in a fixed direction (see figure ??).



We consider classes of directions obtained from unit vectors in \mathbb{R}^3 by projecting a sufficiently small segment of a flow contained onto a parallel plane. These vectors retain all necessary information about their directions and let us consider rational and irrational angles relative to a choice of basis in \mathbb{R}^2 . This is what we refer to as the *initial trajectory angle*.

Rational component trajectory angles are then further categorized according to the parities of their components.

Definition 1. Let v be a unit vector of the form $\frac{1}{k}(x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2$ for $x, y \in \mathbb{Z}$ and $k = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} \in \mathbb{R}$. We call v an **odd-odd** vector if x, y are relatively prime and both odd. We denote the **set of all odd-odd directions** by \mathcal{O} . We say that v is an **even-odd** vector if x and y are relatively prime, and x is even if and only if y is odd. We denote the **set of all even-odd directions** by \mathcal{E} .

We prove the following is true of all rational directions:

Theorem. Let Φ_t be the geodesic flow defined on the unit tangent bundle of the Necker cube surface for $t \in \mathbb{R}$, and initial point $p = (x_0, v_0)$ with $v_0 \in \mathbb{R}$. Then the following is true:

- (i) Φ is periodic with period $T \in \mathbb{R}$ if and only if $v \in \mathcal{O}$.
- (ii) Φ is drift-periodic with period $T \in \mathbb{R}$ if and only if $v \in \mathcal{E}$.

The proof for this theorem can be found in XXX and follows from Theorems YYYY and ZZZZ.

theorem about most directions being recurrent?

1.2 Acknowledgements

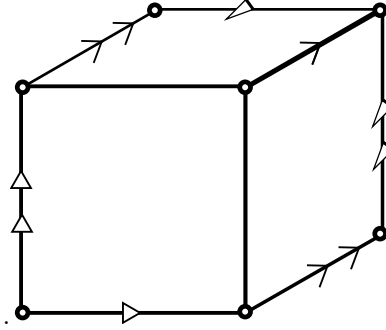
- Pat Hooper
- Vincent Delecroix, Ferrán Valdez, pascal hubert
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2 Construction

This section details how we construct the Necker cube surface as an infinite cover of a compact Riemann surface.

2.1 Geometric Interpretation

Consider the following surface:



We call this surface \mathbf{G} , the *Necker cube*. \mathbf{G} is obtained by taking three copies of the unit square and identifying the edges in order to resemble the visible portion of a cube. \mathbf{G} has a total of three vertices. Every vertex has a cone angle of either 3π or $\frac{3\pi}{2}$ and are *conical points* (or *singularities*) of the surface. We denote the surface without singularities by \mathbf{G}° . The periodic tiling of \mathbf{G} will take infinitely many copies of \mathbf{G} and tile them along the edges labeled with solid triangles. This cover of \mathbf{G} is the Necker cube surface we denote by \mathbf{S} . Likewise, the surface tiled by \mathbf{G}° we denote by \mathbf{S}° .

Take the following unit squares in \mathbb{R}^3 :

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{A}_{m,n,p} &= [m, m+1] \times [n, n+1] \times \{p\}, \\ \mathbf{B}_{m,n,p} &= \{m+1\} \times [n, n+1] \times [p-1, p], \\ \mathbf{C}_{m,n,p} &= [m, m+1] \times \{n+1\} \times [p-1, p]. \end{aligned}$$



If we take the integer triple (m, n, p) and require that the individual faces based around them has the triple lie on the plane $x + y + z = 0$, \mathbf{S} is broken down into the following sets:

$$\begin{aligned}
\mathbf{A} &= \bigcup \{ \mathbf{A}_{m,n,p} : m+n+p=0 \}, \\
\mathbf{B} &= \bigcup \{ \mathbf{B}_{m,n,p} : m+n+p=0 \}, \\
\mathbf{C} &= \bigcup \{ \mathbf{C}_{m,n,p} : m+n+p=0 \}.
\end{aligned}$$

The sets $\mathbf{A}, \mathbf{B}, \mathbf{C}$ are contained in \mathbf{S} . Their union is also the Necker cube surface.

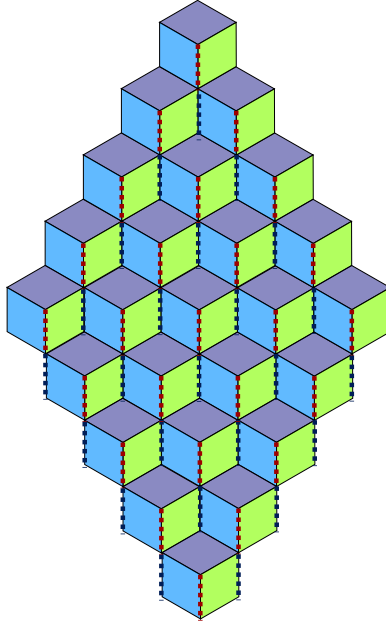
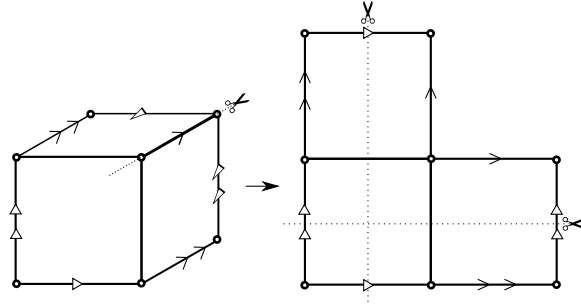


Figure 3: The tiling of \mathbf{G} where the \mathbf{A} faces are copies of copies of the front-facing square of \mathbf{G} . (Edges that were not used in the tiling are labeled).

2.2 Algebraic Interpretation

We use a series of cutting and gluing operations to obtain an L-shaped surface homeomorphic to the torus branched at three points:



Which is then cut along these dotted lines and pieced together to resemble the torus with a unit-square removed from the center:

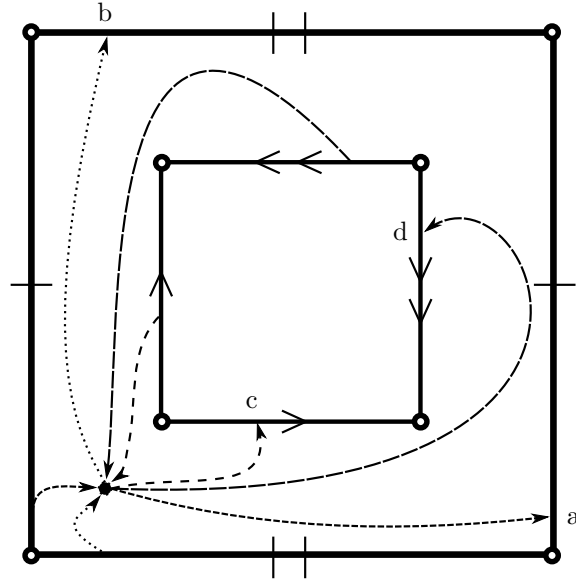


Figure 4: \mathbf{G}° with 4 independent, closed paths labeled identified

The labeled paths are independent from each other, and a quick calculation shows us that its fundamental group $\pi_1(\mathbf{G}^\circ) \cong \langle a, b, c, d \rangle$, the free group of four generators (denote identity by $\mathbf{1}$). We describe an infinite cover of \mathbf{G}° such that the associated deck group is isomorphic to \mathbb{Z}^2

Definition 2. We define $\varphi_1 : \pi_1(\mathbf{G}^\circ) \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}^2$ as the group homomorphism on generators a, b, c, d :

$$c, d \mapsto (0, 0)$$

$$a \mapsto (1, 0)$$

$$b \mapsto (0, 1)$$

$$ab, ba \mapsto (1, 1).$$

Definition 3. \mathbf{U}° is the cover of \mathbf{G}° such that $\pi_1(\mathbf{U}^\circ) = \ker \varphi$.

Our cover of \mathbf{G}° has the fundamental group, $\pi_1(\mathbf{U}^\circ) = \langle \langle a^{-1}b^{-1}ab, c, d \rangle \rangle$, the conjugate subgroup of elements that map trivially under φ_1 . The covering map $k_{\varphi_1} : \mathbf{U}^\circ \hookrightarrow \mathbf{G}^\circ$ takes every point on \mathbf{U}° to its modular equivalent under these translational symmetries. \mathbf{U}° is realized as an infinite \mathbb{Z}^2 -tiling of \mathbf{G}° in \mathbb{C} :

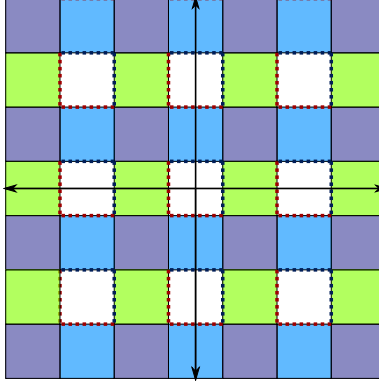


Figure 5: The infinite surface \mathbf{U}° embedded in \mathbb{C} with edges identified.

Definition 4. \mathbf{U} is the completion of \mathbf{U}° that includes the branched vertices.

Remark. The surface \mathbf{G} is homeomorphic to the torus, and its cover \mathbf{U} is its universal cover as the paths labeled c, d are only non-trivial when \mathbf{G} is branched at its three conical points.

2.3 Isometry From \mathbf{S} to \mathbf{U}

The Necker cube surface can be *flattened* onto the plane by piecewise isometric maps onto a subspace of \mathbb{R}^3 with (open) unit squares removed at every even integer pair in the plane, what we claim to be \mathbf{U} .

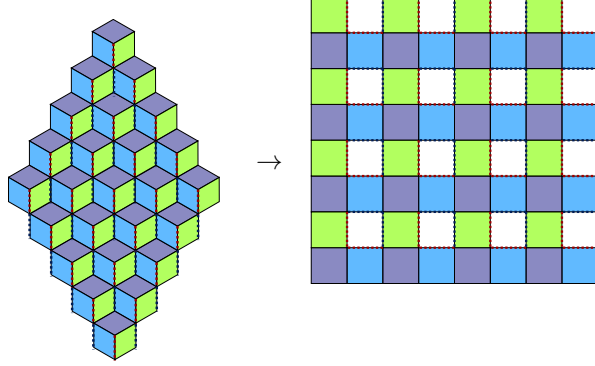


Figure 6: A piecewise isometry from \mathbf{S} to \mathbf{U} .

The red/blue dotted lines represent the edges that are split on the plane. The map from one surface to the other is composed of piecewise isometries, $\Psi : \mathbf{S} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$.

$$\Psi \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{bmatrix} = \begin{cases} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x - \lfloor x \rfloor \\ y - \lfloor y \rfloor \\ -(z - \lfloor z \rfloor) \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 2\lfloor x \rfloor - \frac{3}{2} \\ 2\lfloor y \rfloor - \frac{3}{2} \\ z - \lfloor z \rfloor \end{bmatrix} & \text{if } (x, y, z) \in \mathbf{A} \\ \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x - \lfloor x \rfloor \\ y - \lfloor y \rfloor \\ -(z - \lfloor z \rfloor) \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 2\lfloor x \rfloor - \frac{3}{2} \\ 2\lfloor y \rfloor - \frac{3}{2} \\ x - \lfloor x \rfloor \end{bmatrix} & \text{if } (x, y, z) \in \mathbf{B} \setminus (\mathbf{A} \cup \mathbf{C}) \\ \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x - \lfloor x \rfloor \\ y - \lfloor y \rfloor \\ -(z - \lfloor z \rfloor) \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 2\lfloor x \rfloor - \frac{3}{2} \\ 2\lfloor y \rfloor - \frac{3}{2} \\ y - \lfloor y \rfloor \end{bmatrix} & \text{if } (x, y, z) \in \mathbf{C} \setminus (\mathbf{A} \cup \mathbf{B}) \end{cases} \quad (1)$$

The flattened surface is contained entirely in $(x, y, 0) \in \mathbb{R}^3$, which is isometric to \mathbb{C} . \mathbf{U} is recovered as a topological quotient on the domain

$$\mathbf{P} = \mathbb{C} \setminus \bigcup_{m, n \in \mathbb{Z}} \left\{ u + vi : u \in (2m - \frac{1}{2}, 2m + \frac{1}{2}), v \in (2n - \frac{1}{2}, 2n + \frac{1}{2}) \right\}. \quad (2)$$

Definition 5. \mathbf{U} is the surface obtained as the topological quotient $\mathbf{P} / \sim_{\mathbf{P}}$, where \mathbb{C} is identified with \mathbb{R}^2 in the usual way and $\sim_{\mathbf{P}}$ is a minimal relation on

\mathbf{P} defined as follows:

Let $x_0 = (u_0, v_0), x_1 = (u_1, v_1) \in \mathbf{P}$. $\sim_{\mathbf{P}}$ is given as the relation

$$x_0 \sim_{\mathbf{P}} x_1 \text{ iff } x_0 = x_1$$

or, for some $m, n \in \mathbb{Z}$ $x_0, x_1 \in \partial \left(\left[2m - \frac{1}{2}, 2m + \frac{1}{2} \right] \times \left[2n - \frac{1}{2}, 2n + \frac{1}{2} \right] \right)$

$$\begin{bmatrix} u_1 - 2m \\ v_1 - 2n \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} u_0 - 2m \\ v_0 - 2n \end{bmatrix}.$$

Remark. Our map Ψ induces an isometry between \mathbf{S} and \mathbf{U} , and its restriction to the branched surfaces induces an isometry between \mathbf{S}° and \mathbf{U}° . This follows from these piecewise Euclidean transformations that preserves our induced flat metric.

From here on we use \mathbf{U}° and \mathbf{U} instead of \mathbf{S} and \mathbf{S}° .

2.4 Four-Fold Cover

We denote the *unit tangent bundle* on the surface \mathbf{U}° by $T^1\mathbf{U}^\circ$, and construct a cover with trivial holonomy. Initial experiments have shown us that geodesics viewed as discontinuous line segments on \mathbf{P} flow in any one of four directions at a time.

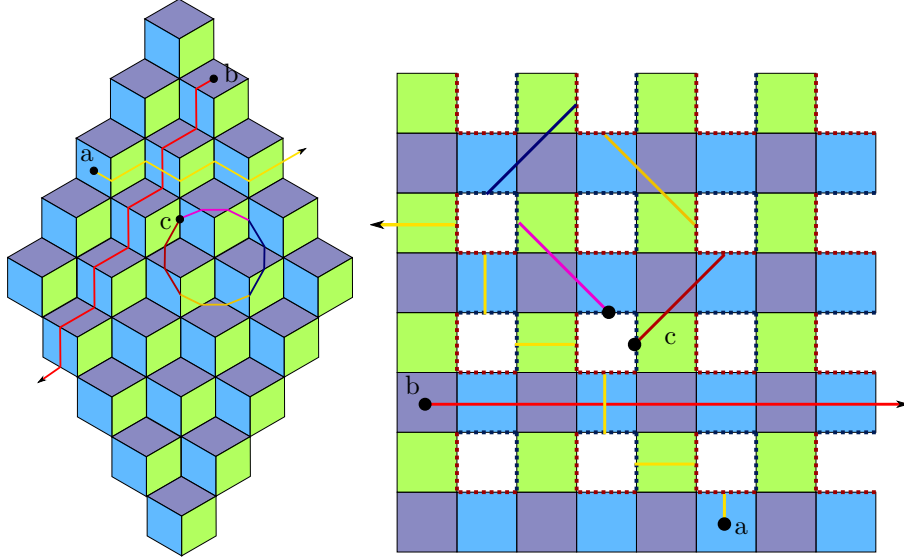


Figure 7: Simple periodic (c) and drift-periodic (a,b) trajectories represented as line segments on \mathbf{S} and \mathbf{U} . **RELABEL THESE**

Observe that a closed loop on \mathbf{U}° will act on vectors tangent to the surface by a rotation of $\pm \frac{\pi}{2}$ radians (since the surface is flat and embedded in \mathbb{C} , we work with vectors in \mathbb{R}^2).

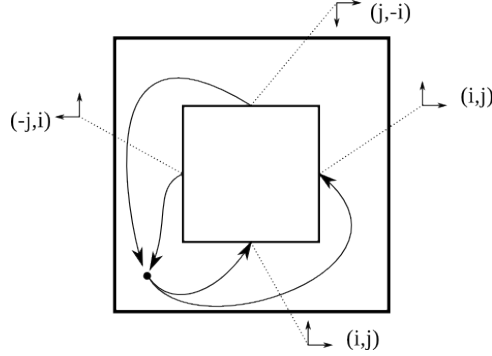


Figure 8: Effect a nontrivial loop has on arbitrary basis (i, j) .

Let ω be a flat, Riemannian metric connection on $T^1\mathbf{U}^\circ$. This is allowable since \mathbf{U}° is obtained as the cover of a flat Riemann surface. We say that $p = (x_0, v_0) \in T^1\mathbf{U}^\circ$ is a fixed point in the fiber over x_0 in the unit tangent bundle of the surface, with $x_0 \in \mathbf{U}^\circ$ and $v_0 \in \mathbb{R}^2$ being unit. Denote the *holonomy group* of the connection with base point p by $Hol_p(\omega) = \{A \in SO(2, \mathbb{R}) : p \equiv A \cdot p\}$ where p differs from $A \cdot p$ by some rotation of v_0 , and the *holonomy bundle* by $H(p)$, the set of points $p' \in T^1\mathbf{U}^\circ$ where a closed loop on $\gamma : [0, 1] \rightarrow \mathbf{U}^\circ$ lifts to $\gamma^* : [0, 1] \rightarrow T^1\mathbf{U}^\circ$ such that $p = \gamma^*(0)$ and $p' = \gamma^*(1)$.

Definition 6. Define $\varphi_2 : \pi_1(\mathbf{G}^\circ) \rightarrow SO(2, \mathbb{Z})$ as the group homomorphism on generators a, b, c, d such that:

$$a, b \mapsto \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = I_2, \quad c \mapsto \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = R, \quad d \mapsto \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = R^3$$

The homomorphism restricted to $\pi_1(\mathbf{U}^\circ)$ factors through $\pi_1(\mathbf{G}^\circ)$ and we show that:

Lemma 1. The group $\varphi_2(\pi_1(\mathbf{U}^\circ, x_0)) = Hol_p(\omega)$.

Proof. Since $c \mapsto R$ and $d \mapsto R^3$, the image of φ_2 is generated by R, R^3 and isomorphic to $SO(2, \mathbb{Z})$. We see from figure 7 that parallel transports of vectors by non-trivial paths produce clockwise/counter-clockwise rotations equal to that of the cone angles of the singularities they loop around, all integer multiples of $\frac{\pi}{2}$ that coincide with paths generated by elements c, d . Further, if there is an element in $\pi_1(\mathbf{U}^\circ, x_0)$ conjugated by $[a, b]$, the effect this would have on holonomy would be trivial as the total cone angle sum around each cut out square is an integer multiple of 2π , which agrees with a and b 's trivial images under ϕ_2 . \square

Hence, we obtain a natural monodromy representation with the map $m : \pi_1(\mathbf{U}^\circ, x_0) \rightarrow SO(2, \mathbb{Z}) \cong Hol_p(\omega)$, where for $[\gamma] \in \pi_1(\mathbf{U}^\circ, x_0)$ we have that $\gamma^*(1) = (x_0, m([\gamma])v_0)$. It follows that since ω is a flat connection, trivial loops have trivial holonomy and $Hol_p(\omega)$ acts on $H(p)$.

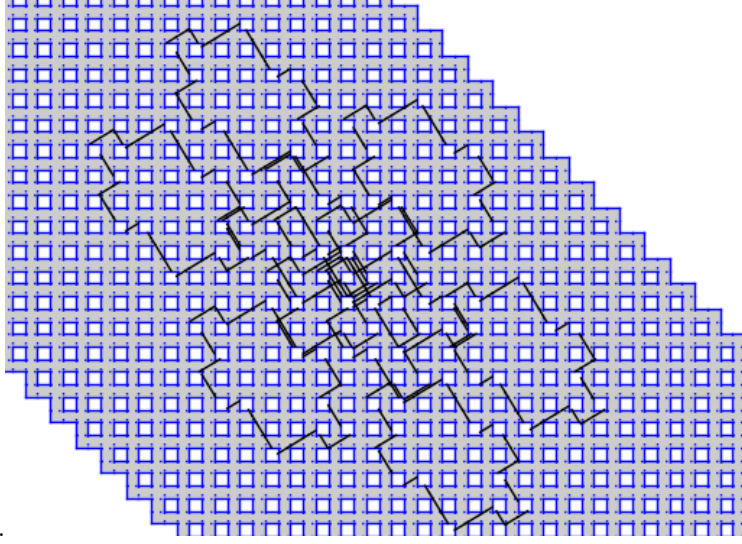


Figure 9: Geodesic flow on \mathbf{U} modeled using sage-flatsurf.

Definition 7. Let $\tilde{\mathbf{U}}_0^\circ$ be the cover of \mathbf{U}° with fundamental group $\pi_1(\tilde{\mathbf{U}}_0^\circ) = \ker \varphi_2|_{\pi_1(\mathbf{U}^\circ)} \trianglelefteq \pi_1(\mathbf{U}^\circ)$.

Lemma 2. Let $\Phi_t : \mathbf{U}^\circ \times \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbf{U}^\circ$ be a unit-speed geodesic flow on \mathbf{U}° , with a parallel transport map induced by ω . Then the following is true:

- (i) Φ is periodic if and only if its lift to $\tilde{\mathbf{U}}_0^\circ$ is.
- (ii) Φ is drift-periodic if and only if its lift to $\tilde{\mathbf{U}}_0^\circ$ is.

Proof. Let $x_0 = \Phi(0)$ be an initial point in \mathbf{U}° , and let $v_0 = \frac{d}{dt}\Phi|_{t=0} \in \mathbb{R}^2$ be its initial direction. Then $\Phi^* : T^1\mathbf{U}^\circ \times \mathbb{R} \rightarrow T^1\mathbf{U}^\circ$ is a well-defined lift to the unit tangent bundle with initial point $p = (x_0, v_0)$.

(i). Suppose Φ is periodic with period $T \in \mathbb{R}$. Then Φ is reparameterized as $\alpha : [0, 1] \rightarrow \mathbf{U}^\circ$, where $[\alpha] \in \pi_1(\mathbf{U}^\circ, x_0)$. It follows then that if α does not lift to a closed path, then α must have non-trivial holonomy since $[\alpha] \notin \ker \varphi_2$. That is when lifted to the unit tangent bundle with base point p , $\alpha^*(1) \neq p$ since $m([\alpha]) \neq I_2$. But this implies that $\Phi^*(T) \neq p$, which is impossible. Hence $[\alpha] \in \ker \varphi_2 = \pi_1(\tilde{\mathbf{U}}_0^\circ, \tilde{x}_0)$, where \tilde{x}_0 belongs to the fiber over x_0 under the covering map $\tilde{\mathbf{U}}_0^\circ \hookrightarrow \mathbf{U}^\circ$. The converse holds trivially.

(ii). Suppose Φ is drift-periodic with period $T \in \mathbb{R}$ and non-trivial $f : \mathbf{U}^\circ \rightarrow \mathbf{U}^\circ \in \text{Trans}(\mathbf{U}^\circ) \cong \pi_1(\mathbf{G}^\circ)/\pi_1(\mathbf{U}^\circ) \cong \mathbb{Z}^2$ such that $\Phi(T) = f(x_0)$. Reparameterize this as $\alpha : [0, 1] \rightarrow \mathbf{U}^\circ$ with $[\alpha] \in \pi_1(\mathbf{G}^\circ)$. When lifted to $T^1\mathbf{U}^\circ$, $\Phi^*(0) = p$ and $\Phi^*(T) = (f(x_0), v_0)$. Let $\alpha : [0, 1] \rightarrow \mathbf{U}^\circ$ be its reparameterization up to time T . Thus $[\alpha] \notin \pi_1(\mathbf{U}^\circ, x_0), \pi_1(\tilde{\mathbf{U}}_0^\circ, \tilde{x}_0)$. Further, f has a unique lift to $\tilde{f} \in \text{Trans}(\tilde{\mathbf{U}}_0^\circ)$ because the space is connected. (a bit stuck here).

Conversely, ... □

A visual representation of $\tilde{\mathbf{U}}_0^\circ$ is as a four-fold cover of \mathbf{U}° with trivial holonomy on all closed paths. Arbitrary paths do *not* have trivial holonomy:

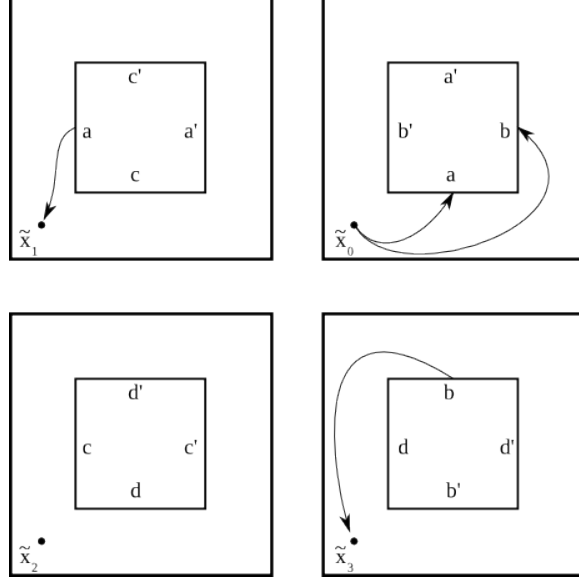


Figure 10: Arbitrary lifts to fibers

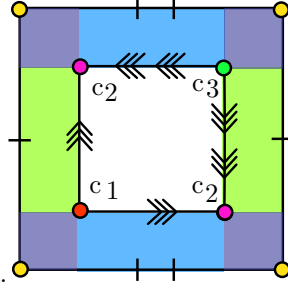


Figure 11: A 2×2 cut out section centered at each missing square. Edges and vertices identified.

2.5 Translation Surface

A better picture of $\tilde{\mathbf{U}}_0^\circ$ is obtained by making cyclic edge identifications on $\mathbf{P}' = \mathbf{P} \times \mathbb{Z}/4\mathbb{Z}$. This comes from $\tilde{\mathbf{U}}_0^\circ$ inheriting the topological properties of $\mathbf{U}^\circ \times \pi_1(\mathbf{U}^\circ)/\pi_1(\tilde{\mathbf{U}}_0^\circ) \cong \mathbf{U}^\circ \times SO(2, \mathbb{Z})$.

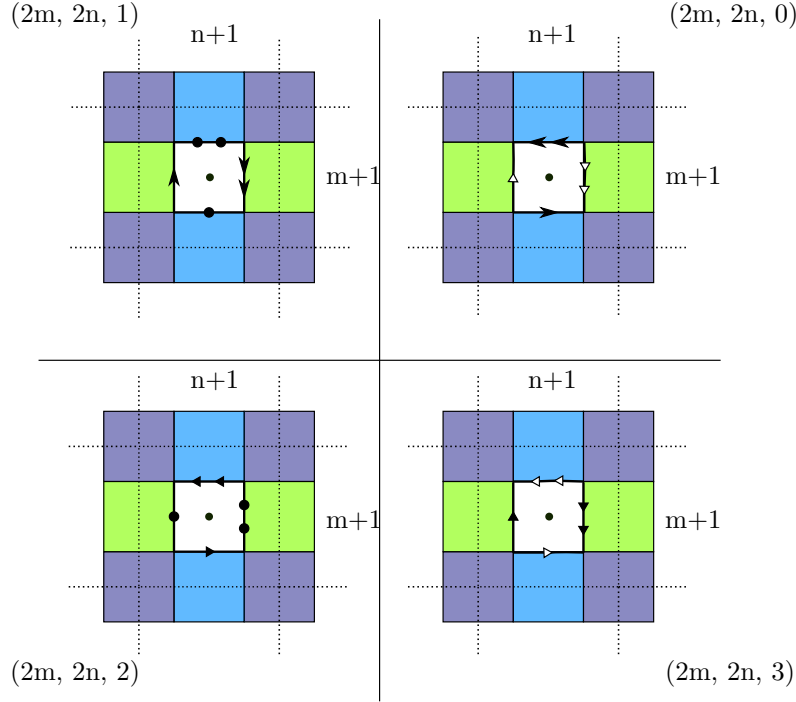
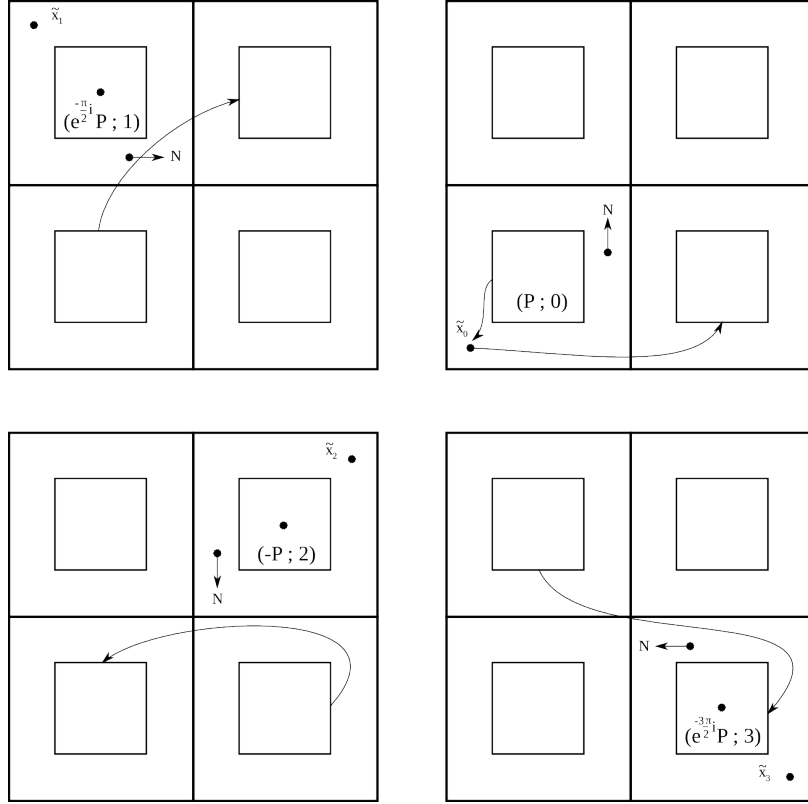


Figure 12: Branched cover of \mathbf{U} of degree four.

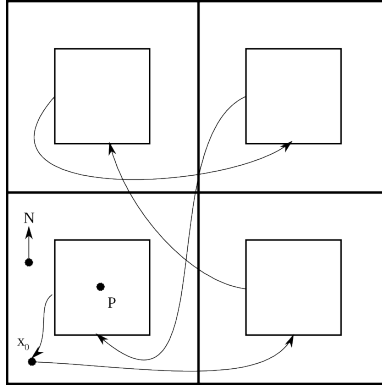
Definition 8. $\tilde{\mathbf{U}}_0$ is the surface obtained as the quotient $\mathbf{P}' / \sim_{\mathbf{P}'}$. Denote paths ζ and η on \mathbf{P} , parameterized by integers $m, n \in \mathbb{Z}$ and $t \in [-\frac{1}{4}, \frac{1}{4}]$, and defined:
 $\zeta(t) = (2m + t) + i(2n - \frac{1}{2})$,
 $\eta(t) = (2m + t) + i(2n + \frac{1}{2})$.
Let $\aleph = 2m + i2n \in \mathbb{C}$. The minimal relation $\sim_{\mathbf{P}'}$ is given as:

$$\begin{aligned} (\zeta(t); j) &\sim_{\mathbf{P}'} (e^{i\frac{\pi}{2}} \overline{\zeta(t) - \aleph}; j + 1) \\ (\eta(t); j) &\sim_{\mathbf{P}'} (e^{i\frac{\pi}{2}} \overline{\eta(t) - \aleph}; j + 1) \end{aligned} \tag{3}$$

This relation is similar to $\sim_{\mathbf{P}}$ in that it translates line segments of squares surrounding even integer pairs to the origin and relates points on one edge of a square to points on an adjacent edge. Where it differs is that these adjacent edges now belong to a different “copy” of \mathbf{P} . It is in this cyclic manner that edges are glued that allows for trivial linear holonomy on arbitrary paths by rotating each copy of \mathbf{P} accordingly. For example, here is a path on a section of the surface in the neighborhood of $P = 2m + i2n \in \mathbb{C}$ ($m, n \in \mathbb{Z}$) after rotation:



and its subsequent projection onto \mathbf{U}° :



Definition 9. Let $r : \mathbf{P}' \rightarrow \mathbf{P}'$ be the isometric map of $\tilde{\mathbf{U}}_0$'s domain given $r(z; \bar{j}) = (e^{(-j)i\frac{\pi}{2}}z; \bar{j})$.

Observe that when r acts on the relations defined on 3 we get a new relation:

$$\begin{aligned}
(e^{(-j)i\frac{\pi}{2}}\zeta(t); j) &\sim_{r(\mathbf{P}')} (e^{(-j)i\frac{\pi}{2}}\zeta(t) - \aleph; j+1) \\
(e^{(-j)i\frac{\pi}{2}}\eta(t); j) &\sim_{r(\mathbf{P}')} (e^{(-j)i\frac{\pi}{2}}\eta(t) - \aleph; j+1)
\end{aligned} \tag{4}$$

$\tilde{\mathbf{U}}$ is then recovered as $r \cdot (\tilde{\mathbf{U}}_0) = \mathbf{P}' / \sim_{r(\mathbf{P}')}$, where all identifications are translations made on copies of \mathbf{P} .

2.6 Translation Surfaces and \mathbb{Z}^2 -Covers

We recall some definitions and properties of translation surfaces and their translation covers. A *translation surface*, S , is a compact, flat surface that admits a discrete number of conical singularities and has trivial linear holonomy on arbitrary paths. We denote the surface without singularities by S° . Translation surfaces belong to a stratum or family of surfaces characterized by the number of conical points and their degrees (cone angle -2π). A \mathbb{Z}^2 -cover is a cover of S given by a map $f : \tilde{S} \rightarrow S$, such that the associated deck group of the cover, $\Delta = \pi_1(S)/\pi_1(\tilde{S}) = \pi_1(S^\circ)/\pi_1(\tilde{S}^\circ)$, is isomorphic to \mathbb{Z}^2 .

Definition 10. *Intersection number is a non-degenerate bilinear form:*

$$i : H_1(S, \mathbf{R}) \times H_1(S, \mathbf{R}) \rightarrow \mathbf{R},$$

where \mathbf{R} is abelian and for $[\gamma], [\beta] \in H_1(S, \mathbf{R})$, $i([\beta], [\gamma])$ returns the intersection number as an element of \mathbf{R} , where a positive crossing has $[\gamma]$ make a positive angle relative to $[\beta]$.

Definition 11. *Let $u, v \in H_1(S, \mathbf{R})$ be homology classes of curves on S that span $H_1(\tilde{S}, \mathbf{R})$. Then there is a group homomorphism from $\pi_1(S)$ to \mathbf{R}^2 defined as:*

$$\Omega_{u,v} : \pi_1(S) \rightarrow \mathbf{R}^2; \beta \mapsto (i(u, [\beta]), i(v, [\beta])).$$

The set of all orientation-preserving affine diffeomorphisms of S forms the group $\text{Aff}^+(S)$. The corresponding *Veech group*, $V(S)$ of S is the image of the group morphism $D : \text{Aff}^+(S) \rightarrow SL(2, \mathbb{R})$ that takes an affine map to its derivative. A surface is said to be *Veech* if its Veech group is commensurable to $SL(2, \mathbb{R})$. It is well known that origami, or square-tiled, surfaces have Veech groups commensurable to $SL(2, \mathbb{Z})$. [cite] When $\mathbf{R} = \mathbb{Z}$, $\Omega_{u,v}$ takes an element of $\pi_1(S)$ to Δ . Thus, $\gamma \in \pi_1(S)$ lifts to $\tilde{\gamma} \in \pi_1(\tilde{S})$ if and only if $\gamma \in \ker \Omega_{u,v}$.

Definition 12. *Let $\alpha : [0, 1] \rightarrow S$ be a closed, non-singular geodesic path on S . The holonomy map $\mathbf{hol} : H_1(S, \mathbf{R}) \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ returns the holonomy vector of a closed path as a difference of the starting and endpoints of a flow by*

$$\mathbf{hol}([\alpha]) = \int_{\alpha} dz.$$

Since α is non-singular, it can be mapped to S° which admits a flat holomorphic one-form dz . Let $\theta = \text{Arg}(\mathbf{hol}([\alpha]))$. We say that $\phi_t^\theta : [0, \infty) \rightarrow S^\circ$ is the unit-speed geodesic flow on S° given by $[\alpha]$ such that $\phi_0^\theta = \alpha(0)$.

Lemma 3. ϕ_t^θ has a period of $T = |\mathbf{hol}([\alpha])|$

Proof. This just follows from the fact that ϕ_t^θ flows at unit-speed in the direction of $\frac{\mathbf{hol}([\alpha])}{|\mathbf{hol}([\alpha])|}$. \square

And so the length of a vector determines the period of a flow on S . More importantly, we have the following:

Lemma 4. Denote the lifted flow of ϕ_t^θ on \tilde{S} by $\tilde{\phi}_t^\theta$. Then $\tilde{\phi}_t^\theta$ is periodic on \tilde{S} and \tilde{S}° if and only if $[\alpha] \in \ker \Omega_{u,v}$. Further, $\tilde{\phi}_t^\theta$ has period $T = |\mathbf{hol}([\alpha])|$.

Proof. Suppose that $[\alpha] \notin \ker \Omega_{u,v}$. Since $\alpha([0, 1]) = \phi_{[0, \mathbf{hol}([\alpha])]}^\theta$, their homology classes are equivalent. Hence $\tilde{\phi}_t^\theta$ could not close on \tilde{S} or \tilde{S}° , or else $\Omega_{u,v}(k[\alpha]) = k(i(u, [\alpha]), i(v, [\alpha])) = (0, 0)$ for some non-zero $k \in \mathbb{Z}$. Conversely, suppose $[\alpha] \in \ker \Omega_{u,v}$. Then \square

Corollary 1. If $[\alpha] \notin \ker \Omega_{u,v}$, then $\tilde{\phi}_t^\theta$ is drift-periodic with period $T = |\mathbf{hol}([\alpha])|$.

Proof. This follows immediately from the previous lemma since $\tilde{S}, \tilde{S}^\circ$ have translational \mathbb{Z}^2 symmetries and a well-defined \mathbb{Z}^2 action on an element in the fiber of a basepoint in S under f . The period is T since a geodesic closes on S with period T . \square

Lemma 5. Let $h \in \text{Aff}^+(S)$. If $h(\beta) = \alpha$ for closed geodesics α, β on S and β lifts to a closed path on \tilde{S} , then so does α . (not sure about this)

Proof. If the premise is true, then $[\beta] \in \ker \Omega_{u,v}$. Denote the group automorphism induced by h as h_* . Then $\Omega_{u,v}([\alpha]) = \Omega_{u,v}([h(\beta)]) = \Omega_{u,v}(h_* \cdot [\beta]) = (i([\beta], h_*^{-1} \cdot u), i([\beta], h_*^{-1} \cdot v)) = (0, 0)$ as automorphisms. \square

Lemma 6. Let $\beta = h(\alpha)$ as before. If $D(h) = h' \in V(S)$ and S is Veech, then $\tilde{\phi}_t^\theta$ has period $T = h' \cdot |\mathbf{hol}([\beta])|$. (also not sure)

Proof. \square

2.7 Veech Staircase Model

Let $f : \tilde{\mathbf{U}} \rightarrow \mathbf{M}$ be a projection onto the quotient surface that takes every point to its modular equivalent by its \mathbb{Z}^2 symmetries, and what we obtain is the following compact translation surface belonging to the stratum $\mathcal{H}(2, 2, 2, 2)$:

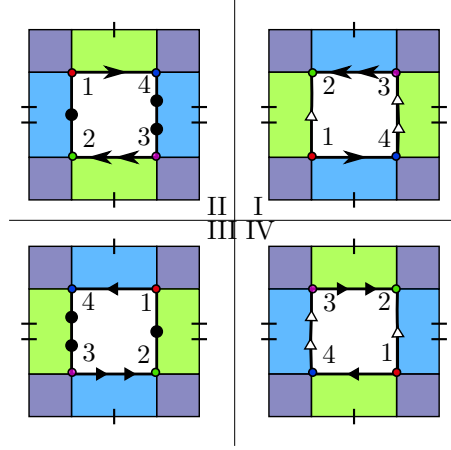


Figure 13: Compact translation surface, \mathbf{M} , covered by the infinite surface with edges and cone singularities (1,2,3,4) identified. The Roman numerals are meant to identify each quotient with a plane in the cover, $\tilde{\mathbf{U}}$.

It is clear that this is a square-tiled Veech surface when realized as a finite staircase:

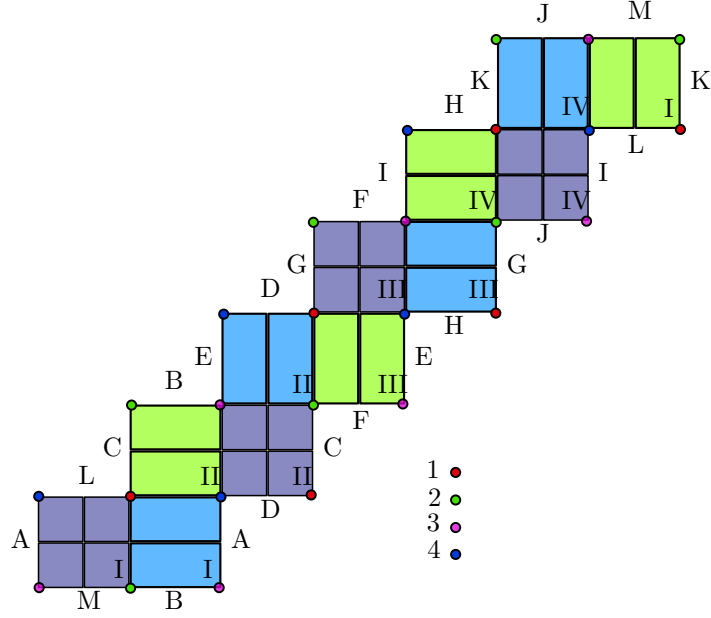


Figure 14: The staircase Veech surface with directional planes and vertices identified. All edges are paired by translation. Two adjacent squares have opposite edges identified. The top edge of the bottom-left square is glued to the bottom edge of the top-right square (both labeled I). Likewise, the bottom edge of the bottom-left square is identified with the top edge of the top-right square.

Since $\pi_1(\mathbf{M}) \leq \pi_1(\mathbf{M}^\circ)$, we may work with the absolute homology of \mathbf{M} to prove results on M° . Consider the following cylinder curves on \mathbf{M} :

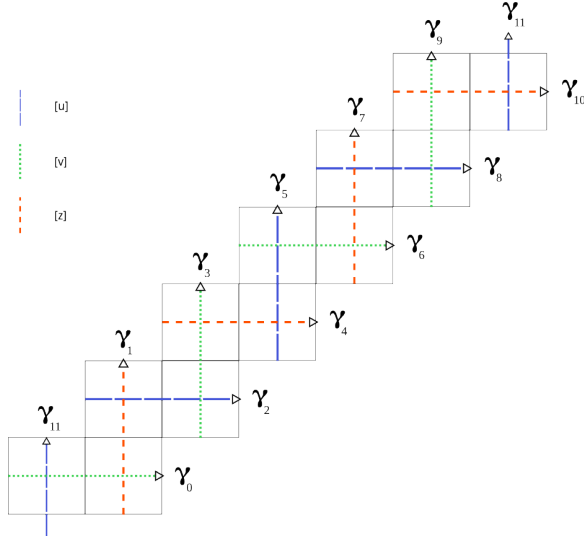


Figure 15: \mathbf{M} 's cylinder core curves with u,v, and z homology class labels.

Definition 13. The set of abelianized cylinder core curves is $\Gamma = \{\gamma_i : 0 \leq i \leq 11\} \subset H_1(\mathbf{M}, \mathbb{Z}) \subset H_1(\mathbf{M}, \mathbb{Q})$.

It can be shown that Γ spans $H_1(\mathbf{M}, \mathbb{Q})$ by constructing a 12×12 matrix M such that $M_{j,k} = i(\gamma_k, \gamma_j)$. Every row has two entries that alternate between 1 when j is odd and -1 when j is even. Such a matrix is rank 10, precisely the dimension needed for a genus 5 surface.

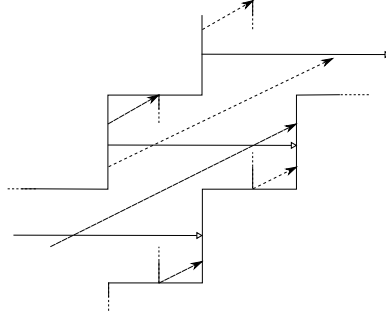
Definition 14. The homology classes u, v, z are given as the following sums of core curves:

$$\begin{aligned} u &= -[\gamma_2] + [\gamma_5] + [\gamma_8] - [\gamma_{11}], \\ v &= +[\gamma_0] - [\gamma_3] - [\gamma_6] + [\gamma_9], \\ z &= +[\gamma_1] + [\gamma_4] - [\gamma_7] - [\gamma_{10}]. \end{aligned}$$

Definition 15. Define the group homomorphism $\Omega_{u,v} : \pi_1(\mathbf{M}) \rightarrow \mathbb{Q}^2$, where $\beta \mapsto (i(u, [\beta]), i(v, [\beta]))$.

Theorem 1.

2.8 Symmetries of M



3 Four-fold Cover of U

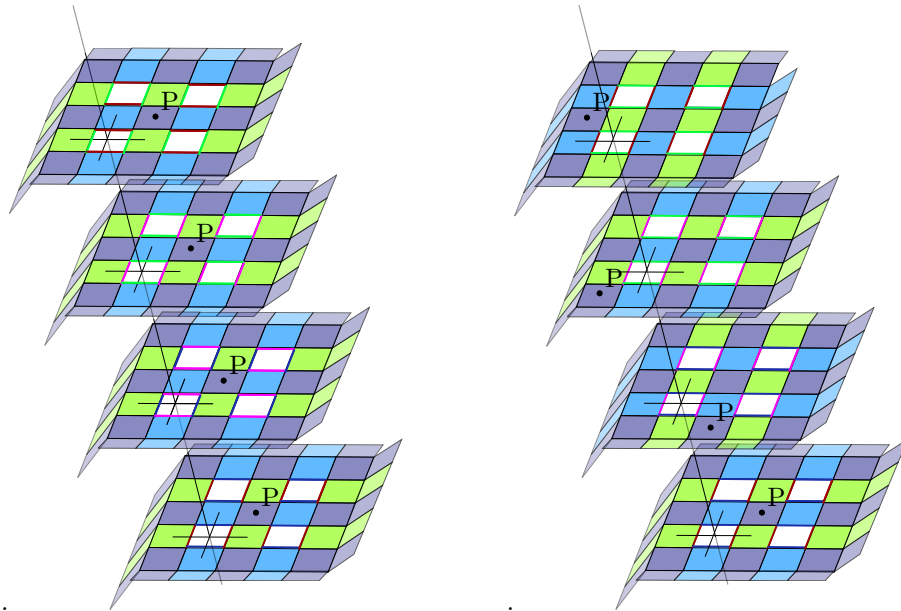


Figure 16: Four-fold cover isometry and the preimage of a point in $\mathbf{U} \setminus \text{Sing}(\mathbf{U})$.

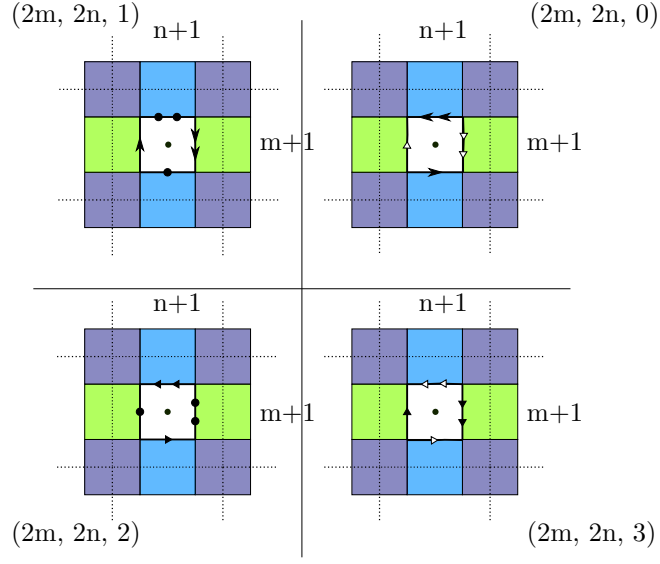


Figure 17: Branched cover associating every direction with one plane.

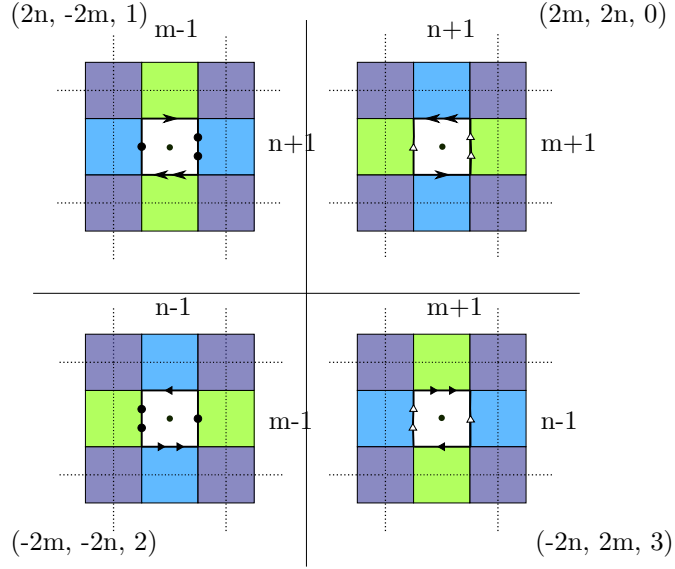


Figure 18: Infinite-type translation surface obtained by rotating each copy of the fundamental domain accordingly.

The quotient under the group action of translational symmetries is isomorphic to \mathbb{Z}^2 since the orbit of any point in the fundamental domain is a lattice in the space.

Theorem 2. *The translational symmetries of $\tilde{\mathbf{U}}$'s fundamental domain induce symmetries on the surface isomorphic to \mathbb{Z}^2 .*

Proof. Let $(z; j) \in \mathbb{C} \times \mathbb{Z}/4\mathbb{Z}$ and define the group action $T_0^{m,n} : \mathbb{C} \times \mathbb{Z}/4\mathbb{Z} \rightarrow \mathbb{C} \times \mathbb{Z}/4\mathbb{Z}$ as $T_0^{m,n}(z; j) = (z + 2e^{-j\frac{i\pi}{2}}(m + in); j)$. This translation acts faithfully on the preimages of $\mathbf{U} \setminus \text{Sing}(\mathbf{U})$, and respects edge identifications of $\tilde{\mathbf{U}}$, thereby making it an isometry of the surface. Consider a group homomorphism, $T_0^{m,n} \mapsto m + in$ onto the plane of Gaussian integers, $\mathbb{Z}[i]$. The exponential function is never zero, so the identity of the translation group is $T_0^{0,0}$. This is an isomorphism since it is clearly surjective and any non-trivial element of $T_0^{m,n}$ could not possibly map to the identity element of $\mathbb{Z}[i]$, regardless of the value of j . Since \mathbb{Z}^2 is isomorphic to $\mathbb{Z}[i]$, it is isomorphic to $T_0^{m,n}$ as well. \square

Definition 16. *The automorphism $T^{m,n} : \tilde{\mathbf{U}} \rightarrow \tilde{\mathbf{U}}$ is an **induced translation** of $\tilde{\mathbf{U}}$ as a result of the previous theorem.*

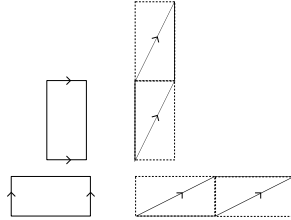
This surface is obtained as a ramified cover of the unit square torus. It is a translation surface and is therefore equipped with a **holomorphic one-form**, a collection of charts from neighborhoods of \mathbf{M} to \mathbb{C} such that any neighborhood away from $\text{Sing}(\mathbf{M})$ has a *flat* induced Euclidean metric. A theorem of Gutkin and Judge tells us that its Veech group is commensurable to $\text{SL}(2, \mathbb{Z})$ and is therefore a Veech surface. We look at some of its affine maps, and generate a subgroup $\mathbb{X} \subset \text{Aff}^+(\mathbf{M})$ by the following transformations:

- (i) Multi-twists of the surface as global diffeomorphisms given by Dehn-twists of its cylinder decomposition in horizontal and vertical directions with derivatives:

$$\left\{ \begin{bmatrix} 1 & \pm 2 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ \pm 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \right\}.$$

we call $\mathbf{A}^{\pm 1}$, $\mathbf{B}^{\pm 1}$, respectively.

A Dehn-twist on each cylinder in the cylinder decomposition of \mathbf{M} in horizontal and vertical directions gives way to these global affine diffeomorphisms:



- (ii) Rotation group generated by a $+\frac{\pi}{2}$ rotation of the surface fixed about the center of the second square on the bottom of the staircase, an order four isometry on \mathbf{M} denoted \mathbf{R} .

- (iii) Order 2 translation of the surface that moves the bottom left-most square to the square right next to it, denoted \mathbf{H} .
- (iv) Order 2 translation of the surface that takes the bottom right-most square to the one right above it, denoted \mathbf{V} .

Definition 17. *The group \mathbb{X} is the isometry group generated by affine maps $\mathbf{A}, \mathbf{B}, \mathbf{R}, \mathbf{H}$, and \mathbf{V} . The image of the derivative map on elements in \mathbb{X} is denoted \mathbb{X}' and generated by matrices*

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix},$$

denoted \mathbf{A}', \mathbf{B}' , and \mathbf{R}' in that order.

It is not immediately apparent if these affine maps generate $\text{Aff}^+(\mathbf{M})$, or if their derivatives generate $V(\mathbf{M})$, its Veech group. We use these to induce homomorphisms on $H_1(X, \mathbb{Q})$. A spanning set of $H_1(\mathbf{M}, \mathbb{Q})$ is obtained as the set of homology classes of the core curves of X 's cylinder decompositions in both vertical and horizontal directions:

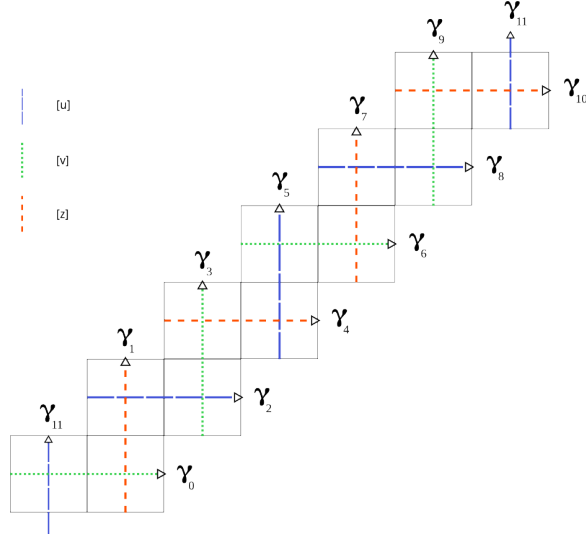


Figure 19: Cylinder core curves with u, v , and z homology classes that determines the \mathbf{Z}^2 -cover.

Definition 18. *The set of abelianized cylinder core curves is denoted as $\Gamma = \{\gamma_i : i = 0, \dots, 11\} \subset H_1(\mathbf{M}, \mathbb{Q})$.*

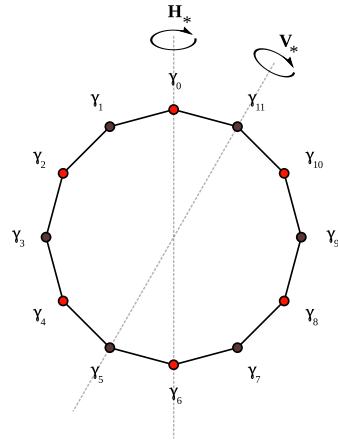
Remark. *We use 12 elements to span homology, although a basis requires only 10. It's not impossible to determine the relations between these core curve*

classes, but it is not necessary. A 12×12 matrix of these core curve cylinder decompositions to their intersection numbers with adjacent curves is rank 10, as to be expected.

The induced homomorphisms of $H_1(\mathbf{M}, \mathbb{Q})$ have come from affine maps that have various effects on these core-curves. We use a 12-gon to represent the set of curves, and show how these elements act on them. The multi-twists add curves to adjacent curves, and the translation maps permute them. The reader is encouraged to check these for themselves.

e.g. for $\mathbf{H}, \mathbf{V} \in \text{Aff}^+(\mathbf{M})$,

H & **V** The effect that these two translations have on the 12-gon is a reflection about these lines. Observed by keeping track of the squares and core curves after **H** and **V** have acted on **X**.



Definition 19. The induced homomorphisms of $H_1(\mathbf{M}, \mathbb{Q})$ are obtained from the affine subgroup \mathbb{X} and denoted \mathbb{X}_* . The associated homomorphisms on the spanning set Γ are given as:

$$\mathbf{A}_*^k \circ [\gamma_i] = [\gamma_i] + \frac{k}{2}(1 - (-1)^i)([\gamma_{i-1}] + [\gamma_{i+1}])$$

$$\mathbf{B}_*^k \circ [\gamma_i] = [\gamma_i] + \frac{k}{2}(1 + (-1)^i)([\gamma_{i-1}] + [\gamma_{i+1}])$$

$$\mathbf{R}_* \circ [\gamma_i] = (-1)^i [\gamma_{1-i \bmod 12}]$$

$$\mathbf{H}_* \circ [\gamma_i] = [\gamma_{12-i \bmod 12}]$$

$$\mathbf{V}_* \circ [\gamma_i] = [\gamma_{10-i \bmod 12}]$$

Definition 20. The homology classes u, v, z are given as the following sums of core curves:

$$[u] = -[\gamma_2] + [\gamma_5] + [\gamma_8] - [\gamma_{11}],$$

$$[v] = +[\gamma_0] - [\gamma_3] - [\gamma_6] + [\gamma_9],$$

$$[z] = +[\gamma_1] + [\gamma_4] - [\gamma_7] - [\gamma_{10}].$$

Theorem 3. The fundamental group of the \mathbb{Z}^2 -cover is obtained by lifting the kernel of the closed paths of \mathbf{M} of the homomorphism:

$\Omega_{u,v} : \pi_1(\mathbf{M}, x_0) \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}^2; \beta \mapsto (i(u, [\beta]), i(v, [\beta])), \text{ where}$

$$i : H_1(\mathbf{M}, \mathbb{Q}) \times H_1(\mathbf{M}, \mathbb{Q}) \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}.$$

is the intersection number of two homology classes.

Proof. We know from Theorem 2 that the translational symmetries of $\tilde{\mathbf{U}}$ induced by $T^{m,n}$ is isometric to \mathbb{Z}^2 . Since \mathbf{M} is a genus 5 base surface, we know that $\pi_1(\mathbf{M}, x_0) \simeq \mathbb{Z}^{10}$, and the associated cover satisfies $\mathbf{M} = \tilde{\mathbf{U}}/(\pi_1(\mathbf{M}, x_0)/N)$, such that N is a normal subgroup of $\pi_1(\mathbf{M}, x_0)$. This means that $N \simeq \mathbb{Z}^8$. The eight core curve classes are the abelianized forms of $\gamma_0, \gamma_2, \gamma_3, \gamma_5, \gamma_6, \gamma_8, \gamma_9$, and γ_{11} that span N . The classes and their signs are obtained from Figure 13 as the outer regions identified by the translations of $T^{m,n}$. Thus any closed path on \mathbf{M} is lifted to a closed path on the cover under the quotient map only when a path has a trivial intersection number with the classes. \square

Two paths are homologous if they return the same intersection number with the classes of closed core cylinder curves of \mathbf{U} that span its homology. The classes u and v are obtained from the group action of $T^{m,n}$ on the cover.

Definition 21. $\mathbf{hol} : \mathbf{M} \setminus \text{Sing}(\mathbf{M}) \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ is the holonomy vector pulled back from a non-singular path γ in \mathbf{M} onto the complex plane given by $\mathbf{hol}(\gamma) = \int_{\gamma} dz$.

We denote the **closed path** α , such that $\mathbf{hol}(\alpha) = 6 + 6i$, and show it is homologous to the closed geodesic with the same holonomy vector. The slope one direction also decomposes \mathbf{M} into two cylinders by a series of saddle connections of length $\sqrt{2}$ between singularities:

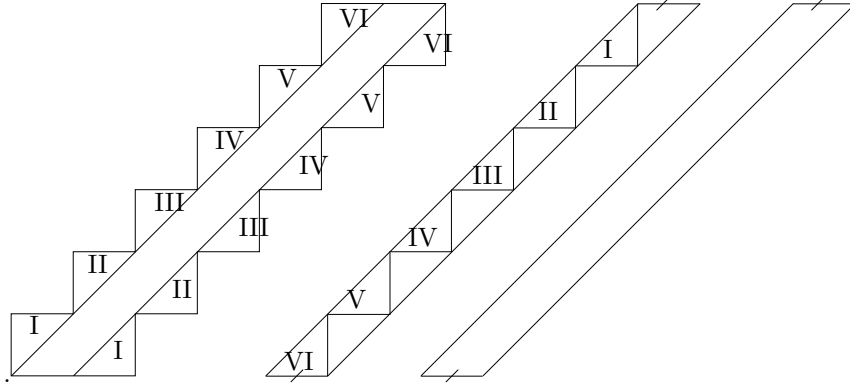


Figure 20: The two right-most cylinders C_1 (labeled) and C_2 (unlabeled).

The circumferences of these two cylinders are $6\sqrt{2}$. Geodesic flows on this surface are well defined, and rational directions

Definition 22. Let $\omega_t^\theta : [0, 1] \times \mathbb{R}/2\pi\mathbb{Z} \rightarrow \mathbf{M}$ be the *maximal geodesic flow* on the surface in direction θ such that $\omega_0^\theta = \omega_1^\theta = x_0 \in \mathbf{M} \setminus \text{Sing}(\mathbf{M})$. $\omega_t^{\frac{\pi}{4}}$ is the geodesic flow in the *slope one direction*, and χ is its image in \mathbf{M} and element of $\pi_1(\mathbf{M}, x_0)$.

Lemma 7. α is homologous to χ in $\mathbf{M} \setminus \text{Sing}(\mathbf{M})$.

Proof. Let χ be a geodesic contained in either C_1 or C_2 . Since a geodesic does not admit singularities, it is the image of a closed path on $X \setminus \text{Sing}(X)$ with initial point x_0 on the strips of C_1 and C_2 with boundaries removed, denoted C'_1, C'_2 . Express $[\alpha]$ as $\sum_{j=0}^{11} \frac{1}{2} \gamma_j$ (a closed path climbing up the staircase). We show that the intersection numbers of $[\alpha]$ and $[\chi]$ are the same for every core cylinder curve γ , i.e. $i([\gamma_k], \sum_{j=0}^{11} \frac{1}{2} [\gamma_j]) = i([\gamma_k], [\chi]) \forall k = 0, \dots, 11$.

Case one: k is even. If k is even, then every curve γ_k is oriented to the right. Since χ intersects every curve once, $i([\gamma_k], [\chi]) = 1$. No even indexed curves intersect each other, so we need only consider when j is odd. Now if j is odd, it is incident (positively crossing) with only two horizontal curves, namely $\gamma_{j+1}, \gamma_{j-1}$. Therefore $i([\gamma_k], [\alpha]) = i([\gamma_{j-1}], \frac{1}{2} [\gamma_j]) + i([\gamma_{j+1}], \frac{1}{2} [\gamma_j]) = \frac{1}{2}(i([\gamma_{j-1}], [\gamma_j]) + i([\gamma_{j+1}], [\gamma_j])) = \frac{1}{2}(1 + 1) = 1$.

Case two: k is odd. If k is odd, then $[\chi]$ will have an intersection number of -1 with $[\gamma_k]$ since odd-indexed core curves are oriented upwards. Now since k is odd, we only consider when j is even. Similarly, this means that γ_j negatively intersects the two vertical core curves with adjacent indices. Hence, $i([\gamma_k], [\alpha]) = i([\gamma_{j-1}], \frac{1}{2} [\gamma_j]) + i([\gamma_{j+1}], \frac{1}{2} [\gamma_j]) = \frac{1}{2}(i([\gamma_{j-1}], [\gamma_j]) + i([\gamma_{j+1}], [\gamma_j])) = \frac{1}{2}(-1 - 1) = -1$.

We know intersection number to be bilinear and non-degenerate on homology. So if α and χ 's abelianizations admit the same intersection numbers for every curve in the spanning set of $H_1(\mathbf{M}, \mathbb{Q})$, then $[\alpha] = [\chi]$. \square

Theorem 4. $\chi \in \pi_1(\mathbf{M}, x_0)$ lifts to $\tilde{\chi} \in \pi_1(\tilde{\mathbf{U}}, \tilde{x}_0)$

Proof. From Lemma 2, $[\chi] = [\alpha]$, so $\Omega_{u,v}(\chi) = \Omega_{u,v}(\alpha)$. Since $i([u], [\alpha]) = -i([\gamma_2], [\alpha]) + i([\gamma_5], [\alpha]) + i([\gamma_8], [\alpha]) - i([\gamma_{11}], [\alpha]) = -1 + (-1) + 1 - (-1) = 0$ and $i([v], [\alpha]) = 1 - (-1) - 1 + (-1) = 0$, it follows that $\alpha, \chi \in \text{Ker } \Omega_{u,v}$, and χ lifts to a closed geodesic on $\tilde{\mathbf{U}}$. \square

Corollary 2. *content...*

From here, we use α to show that the *only* trajectories that close on the Necker cube surface are those that are in vector direction (a, b) such that $\gcd(a, b) = 1$ and a, b are both odd. We call these **odd-odd** directions. We can make this claim because the group generated by the matrices

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & \pm 2 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \text{ and } \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ \pm 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

is the *Sanov subgroup* of $SL(2, \mathbb{Z})$ and only sends elements in the odd-odd set to itself. There are dualizations made between how these matrices skew a geodesic

direction, and how their original affine transformations induce an effect homology. In a sense the kernel is obtained by the orbit of χ under \mathbb{X} and its holonomy vector under \mathbb{X}' .

Lemma 8. *The actions of \mathbb{X}' on \mathcal{O} and \mathcal{E} are closed in their respective sets.*

Proof. Since \mathbb{X}' is generated by the elements \mathbf{A}' , \mathbf{B}' , and \mathbf{R}' , any matrix $G' \in \mathbb{X}'$ is of the form $G' = (\mathbf{A}')^{i_1} \circ (\mathbf{B}')^{i_2} \circ (\mathbf{R}')^{i_3} \circ (\mathbf{A}')^{i_4} \circ \dots \circ (\mathbf{A}')^{i_n} \circ (\mathbf{B}')^{i_{n+1}} \circ (\mathbf{R}')^{i_{n+2}}$, where $i_k \in \mathbb{Z}$ for $i = 1, \dots, n$ and $k = 1, 2, 3$. Let $x = \begin{pmatrix} p \\ q \end{pmatrix}$, $y \in \mathcal{O}$, and

consider the equation $G'x = y$. Observe that $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}^l x = \begin{pmatrix} p+2jq \\ q \end{pmatrix}$, and

$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix}^m x = \begin{pmatrix} p \\ q+2mp \end{pmatrix}$ for any $l, m \in \mathbb{Z}$. Also note that for any $j \in \mathbb{Z}$, $(\mathbf{R}')^m x = \begin{pmatrix} p \\ q \end{pmatrix}$, $\begin{pmatrix} -q \\ p \end{pmatrix}$, $\begin{pmatrix} -p \\ -q \end{pmatrix}$, $\begin{pmatrix} q \\ -p \end{pmatrix}$ when $j \bmod 4 \equiv 0, 1, 2, 3$, respectively.

In any case, the product of any power of a generator of \mathbb{X}' and any $x \in \mathcal{O}$ is an element of \mathcal{O} . By letting $l = i_1, m = i_2$, and $j = i_3$, we first consider the base case when $i = n$. Let $G' = G'_1 \circ \dots \circ G'_n$, such that $G'_i = (\mathbf{A}')^{i_1} \circ (\mathbf{B}')^{i_2} \circ (\mathbf{R}')^{i_3}$. Since n_1, n_2, n_3 are arbitrary integers, $G'_n x \in \mathcal{O}$. Suppose for some $b < n - 1$, $G'_{n-b} \circ \dots \circ G'_n x = y' \in \mathcal{O}$. Therefore $y' = (G'_1 \circ \dots \circ G'_b)^{-1} y$, which implies that $(G'_1 \circ \dots \circ G'_b)^{-1}$ preserves the set \mathcal{O} . Otherwise, if $y \in \mathcal{E}$, there exists at least one G'_i for $1 < i < b$ and $\tau \in \mathcal{E}$ such that $G'_i{}^{-1} \tau = (\mathbf{R}')^{-i_3} \circ (\mathbf{B}')^{-i_2} \circ (\mathbf{A}')^{-i_1} \tau \in \mathcal{O}$, a contradiction. Since elements in \mathbb{X}' are invertible, $G'_1 \circ \dots \circ G'_b$ must also map \mathcal{O} to itself. Left multiply both sides of the equation to show that $G'_1 \circ \dots \circ G'_n x = G'x = y$. By the principle of strong induction, this holds for all $0 < b \leq n$. Since G' is invertible and an arbitrarily chosen element of \mathbb{X}' , it follows that $x \in \mathcal{O}$ if and only if $y \in \mathcal{O}$ and \mathcal{O} is closed under \mathbb{X}' .

The proof for when $x \in \mathcal{E}$ is made in the same way. \square

Now a trajectory in the horizontal direction has a directional vector of $(1, 0)$. The orbit of this vector by the Veech group is the set of all **even-odd** vectors. We also know that in this direction a geodesic is drift-periodic (See figure 1). The Veech group of \mathbf{M} preserves these properties. Suppose you had some closed geodesic on $\mathbf{M} \setminus \text{Sing}(\mathbf{M})$ called β such that $\beta = h(\alpha)$, where $h \in \text{Aff}^+(\mathbf{M})$, and h_* is its induced homomorphism. Then we want to show that

$$(i([\beta], [u]), i([\beta], [v])) = (i([\alpha], h_*^{-1}[u]), i([\alpha], h_*^{-1}[v])) = (0, 0).$$

But first, we look at some of the properties of the group \mathbb{X}_* .

Theorem 5. *Let \mathbb{X}_* be the group generated by \mathbf{A}_* , \mathbf{B}_* , \mathbf{R}_* , \mathbf{H}_* , and \mathbf{V}_* . Let $G = \langle \mathbf{A}_*, \mathbf{B}_* \rangle$, $T = \langle \mathbf{H}_*, \mathbf{V}_* \rangle$, and $R = \langle \mathbf{R}_* \rangle$. Then the following is true:*

- (i) G is a free subgroup of \mathbb{X}_* of rank two.
- (ii) T is a finite cyclic subgroup of \mathbb{X}_* and a centralizer of G .

(iii) R is a finite cyclic subgroup of \mathbb{X}_* , and a normalizer of G .

Proof. Let $h_*^j = \mathbf{A}_*^{k_j} \circ \mathbf{B}_*^{g_j} \in G$ for $k_j, g_j \in \mathbb{Z}$, $j = 1, \dots, n$.

(i). When \mathbf{A}_* and \mathbf{B}_* act on γ_i , it is only ever trivial if i is even for \mathbf{A}_* or i is odd on \mathbf{B}_* . Since i cannot be both odd and even at the same time, there is no relation between the two generators and therefore G is free.

(ii) It is up to the reader to show that T has the relations $\mathbf{H}_*^2 = \mathbf{V}_*^2 = (\mathbf{H}_* \mathbf{V}_*)^3 = id_*$, and is isomorphic to the rotational group of the hexagon generated by reflections about adjacent vertices of a 12-gon. Observe that $\mathbf{H}_* \circ \mathbf{A}_*^{k_j} \circ [\gamma_i] = \mathbf{H}_* \circ [\gamma_i] + \frac{k_j}{2}(1 - (-1)^i)(\mathbf{H}_* \circ [\gamma_{i-1}] + \mathbf{H}_* \circ [\gamma_{i+1}]) = [\gamma_{-i}] + \frac{k_j}{2}(1 - (-1)^i)([\gamma_{1-i}] + [\gamma_{-i-1}]) = \mathbf{A}_*^{k_j} \circ [\gamma_{-i}] = \mathbf{A}_*^{k_j} \circ \mathbf{H}_* \circ [\gamma_i]$, and $\mathbf{V}_* \circ \mathbf{A}_*^{k_j} \circ [\gamma_i] = \mathbf{V}_* \circ [\gamma_i] + \frac{k_j}{2}(1 - (-1)^i)(\mathbf{V}_* \circ [\gamma_{i-1}] + \mathbf{V}_* \circ [\gamma_{i+1}]) = [\gamma_{10-i}] + \frac{k_j}{2}(1 - (-1)^i)([\gamma_{11-i}] + [\gamma_{9-i}]) = \mathbf{A}_*^{k_j} \circ [\gamma_{10-i}] = \mathbf{A}_*^{k_j} \circ \mathbf{V}_* \circ [\gamma_i]$. In the same way one can show this to be true for $\mathbf{B}_*^{g_j}$, and we can see that T is a centralizer of G .

(iii) R is obviously cyclic and finite since an isomorphism is obtained as $\mathbf{R}_* \mapsto \mathbf{R}' \in SO(2, \mathbb{Z})$.

Note that $\mathbf{R}_* \circ \mathbf{A}_*^{k_j} \circ [\gamma_i] = \mathbf{R}_* \circ [\gamma_i] + \frac{k_j}{2}(1 - (-1)^i)(\mathbf{R}_* \circ [\gamma_{i-1}] + \mathbf{R}_* \circ [\gamma_{i+1}]) = (-1)^i[\gamma_{1-i}] + \frac{k_j}{2}(1 - (-1)^i)((-1)^{i-1}[\gamma_{2-i}] + (-1)^{i+1}[\gamma_{-i}]) = (-1)^{1-i}([\gamma_{1-i}] - \frac{k_j}{2}(1 + (-1)^{1-i})([\gamma_{2-i}] + [\gamma_{-i}])) = (-1)^{1-i}\mathbf{B}_*^{-k_j} \circ [\gamma_{1-i}] = \mathbf{B}_*^{-k_j} \circ (-1)^{1-i}[\gamma_{1-i}] = \mathbf{B}_*^{-k_j} \circ \mathbf{R}_* \circ [\gamma_i]$.

Likewise, $\mathbf{R}_* \circ \mathbf{B}_*^{g_j} \circ [\gamma_i] = \mathbf{A}_*^{-g_j} \circ \mathbf{R}_* \circ [\gamma_i]$. \square

Remark. It can be easily shown that \mathbb{X}' has similar properties.

Lemma 9. Let $h_* \in \langle \mathbf{A}_*, \mathbf{B}_* \rangle$. Then $h_* \circ [\alpha] \in H_1(\mathbf{M}, \mathbb{Q})$ can be expressed as $h_* \circ [\alpha] = \frac{1}{2}(c_1 \Sigma_{j=0}^5 [\gamma_{2j}] + c_2 \Sigma_{j=0}^5 [\gamma_{2j+1}])$ for $c_1, c_2 \in \mathbb{Z}$.

Proof. Let $\Sigma_{j=0}^5 [\gamma_{2j}] = \Sigma \Gamma_{\text{even}}$, $\Sigma_{j=0}^5 [\gamma_{2j+1}] = \Sigma \Gamma_{\text{odd}}$, and $\Sigma_{j=0}^{11} [\gamma_j] = \Sigma \Gamma$. Let $h_* = h_*^n \circ \dots \circ h_*^1$, and $h_*^i = \mathbf{A}_*^{k_i} \circ \mathbf{B}_*^{g_i}$ for $k_i, g_i \in \mathbb{Z}$, $i = 1, \dots, n$. Compose these two homomorphisms and obtain $\mathbf{A}_*^{k_i} \circ \mathbf{B}_*^{g_i}(\Sigma \Gamma) = (4g_i k_i + 2k_i)\Sigma \Gamma_{\text{even}} + 2g_i \Sigma \Gamma_{\text{odd}} + \Sigma \Gamma$. Let $c_i^1 = (4g_i k_i + 2k_i)$, $c_i^2 = 2g_i$, and solve for $h_*^{i+1} \circ h_*^i \circ \Sigma \Gamma$:

$$\begin{aligned} h_*^{i+1} \circ h_*^i \circ (\Sigma \Gamma) &= h_*^{i+1} \circ (c_i^1 \Sigma \Gamma_{\text{even}} + c_i^2 \Sigma \Gamma_{\text{odd}} + \Sigma \Gamma) \\ &= c_i^1 h_*^{i+1} \circ (\Sigma \Gamma_{\text{even}}) + c_i^2 h_*^{i+1} \circ (\Sigma \Gamma_{\text{odd}}) + h_*^{i+1} \circ (\Sigma \Gamma) \\ &= 2g_{i+1} \Sigma \Gamma_{\text{odd}} + (4g_{i+1} k_{i+1} + 2k_{i+1}) \Sigma \Gamma_{\text{even}} + \Sigma \Gamma \\ &\quad + c_i^1 (4g_{i+1} k_{i+1} \Sigma \Gamma_{\text{even}} + 2g_{i+1} \Sigma \Gamma_{\text{odd}} + \Sigma \Gamma_{\text{even}}) \\ &\quad + c_i^2 (2k_{i+1} \Sigma \Gamma_{\text{even}} + \Sigma \Gamma_{\text{odd}}) \\ &= \Sigma \Gamma + (c_i^1 + (c_i^1 + 1)(4g_{i+1} k_{i+1}) + (c_i^2 + 1)2k_{i+1}) \Sigma \Gamma_{\text{even}} \\ &\quad + (c_i^2 + (c_i^1 + 1)2g_{i+1}) \Sigma \Gamma_{\text{odd}} \\ \text{Let } c_{i+1}^1 &:= (c_i^1 + (c_i^1 + 1)(4g_{i+1} k_{i+1}) + (c_i^2 + 1)2k_{i+1}), \\ c_{i+1}^2 &:= (c_i^2 + (c_i^1 + 1)2g_{i+1}). \end{aligned}$$

From these recursive definitions and a finite sequence of integers, $\{k\}_i, \{g\}_i$, observe then that

$$\begin{aligned}
h_* \circ [\alpha] &= h_* \circ [\tfrac{1}{2}\Sigma\Gamma] = \tfrac{1}{2}h_* \circ [\Sigma\Gamma] = \tfrac{1}{2}[c_n^1\Sigma\Gamma_{\text{even}} + c_n^2\Sigma\Gamma_{\text{odd}} + \Sigma\Gamma] \\
&= \tfrac{1}{2}[(c_n^1+1)\Sigma\Gamma_{\text{even}} + (c_n^2+1)\Sigma\Gamma_{\text{odd}}]. \text{ Further simplify by letting } c_1 = c_n^1+1, c_2 = c_n^2+1. \quad \square
\end{aligned}$$

Lemma 10. *Let $h_* \circ [\alpha] \in H_1(\mathbf{M}, \mathbb{Q})$. Then for $a \in \langle \mathbf{H}_*, \mathbf{V}_* \rangle$ and $b \in \langle \mathbf{R}_* \rangle$, the following is true:*

$$\begin{aligned}
a \circ h_* \circ [\alpha] &= h_* \circ [\alpha] \\
b \circ h_* \circ [\alpha] &= \tfrac{1}{2}[c'_1\Sigma\Gamma_{\text{even}} + c'_2\Sigma\Gamma_{\text{odd}}] \\
h_* \circ b \circ [\alpha] &= \tfrac{1}{2}[c''_1\Sigma\Gamma_{\text{even}} + c''_2\Sigma\Gamma_{\text{odd}}]
\end{aligned}$$

Proof. By Theorem 4, a is a centralizer of the group so $a \circ h_* \circ [\alpha] = h_* \circ a \circ [\alpha] = h_* \circ \tfrac{1}{2}a \circ [\Sigma\Gamma]$. Since a is a cyclic permutation of the set Γ , it acts trivially on $\Sigma\Gamma$. Therefore, $a \circ h_* \circ [\alpha] = h_* \circ \tfrac{1}{2}[\Sigma\Gamma] = h_* \circ [\alpha]$.

By theorem 4, $a \circ \mathbf{A}_*^{k_i} \circ \mathbf{B}_*^{g_i} = \mathbf{B}_*^{-k_i} \circ \mathbf{A}_*^{-g_i} \circ a$. Extend this property to h_* , and denote the normalized element as h_{**} , such that $b \circ h_* = h_{**} \circ b$. Note that $b(\Sigma\Gamma) = b(\Sigma\Gamma_{\text{even}} + \Sigma\Gamma_{\text{odd}}) = \Sigma\Gamma_{\text{odd}} - \Sigma\Gamma_{\text{even}}$. $b \circ h_* \circ [\Sigma\Gamma] = c_1b \circ \Sigma\Gamma_{\text{even}} + c_2b \circ \Sigma\Gamma_{\text{odd}} = c_1\Sigma\Gamma_{\text{odd}} - c_2\Sigma\Gamma_{\text{even}}$. So, $c'_1 = -c_2$ and $c'_2 = c_1$. Since h_* is arbitrary, let $h_{**} = g_*$ be generated by an integer sequence that defines the word and consider $h_* \circ b \circ [\Sigma\Gamma] = b \circ g_* \circ [\Sigma\Gamma] = c_1^*b \circ \Sigma\Gamma_{\text{even}} + c_2^*b \circ \Sigma\Gamma_{\text{odd}} = c_1^*\Sigma\Gamma_{\text{odd}} - c_2^*\Sigma\Gamma_{\text{even}}$. So, $c''_1 = -c_2^*$ and $c''_2 = c_1^*$. \square

Now that every element in the orbit of $[\alpha]$ can be expressed as a linear combination of integers, it is simple to show they lift to a closed trajectory in the cover.

Definition 23. *Let $\mathbf{dir} : UT(\mathbf{M} \setminus \text{Sing}(\mathbf{M})) \rightarrow \mathcal{O} \cup \mathcal{E}$ be the injective map from $\mathbb{R}/2\pi\mathbb{Z}$ to \mathbb{Z}^2 given as $\mathbf{dir}(\theta) = (k_1 \cos(\theta), k_2 \sin(\theta))$, $k_1, k_2 \in \mathbb{R}$ such that $\gcd(k_1 \cos(\theta), k_2 \sin(\theta)) = 1$.*

Theorem 6. *(Sketch)*

Any geodesic, β , in \mathbf{M} lifts to a closed geodesic $\tilde{\beta}$ on $\tilde{\mathbf{U}}$ if and only if $\mathbf{dir}(\text{Arg}(\mathbf{hol}(\beta))) \in \mathcal{O}$.

Proof. Call the quotient cover $p : \tilde{\mathbf{U}} \rightarrow \mathbf{M}$, and fix a point $\tilde{x}_0 \in p^{-1}(x_0)$. Let $\beta = h(\chi)$, where $h \in \mathbb{X}$. We also obtain $[\beta] = h_* \circ [\alpha]$ from Lemma 2. Since h sends geodesics to geodesics, h induces the following: $\mathbf{hol}(h(\chi)) = h'(\mathbf{hol}(\chi)) = h'(6 + 6i)$ for $h' = \begin{bmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{bmatrix} \in \mathbb{X}'$. So, $\text{Arg}(h'(\mathbf{hol}(\chi))) = \text{Arg}(6[(a+b) + i(c+d)]) = \text{Arg}(6h'(1+i))$. Lemma 3 states that for any $h' \in \mathbb{X}'$, $h'(\mathcal{O}) = \mathcal{O}$. Therefore there is no such geodesic of **even-odd** slope in the orbit of χ . Otherwise $h', h \notin \mathbb{X}', \mathbb{X}$. Consequently, $\mathbf{dir}(\text{Arg}(\mathbf{hol}(\beta))) \in \mathcal{O}$.

From Lemma 5 we see that $[h(\chi)] = h_* \circ [\chi] = h_* \circ [\alpha] = \tfrac{1}{2}(c_1\Sigma_{j=0}^5[\gamma_{2j}] + c_2\Sigma_{j=0}^5[\gamma_{2j+1}])$ for $c_1, c_2 \in \mathbb{Z}$. Denote the sums as $\Sigma\Gamma_{\text{even}}$ and $\Sigma\Gamma_{\text{odd}}$. Therefore, $2i([u], h_* \circ [\alpha]) = c_1i([u], \Sigma\Gamma_{\text{even}}) + c_2i([u], \Sigma\Gamma_{\text{odd}})$
 $= c_1(-i([\gamma_2], 0) + i([\gamma_5], [\gamma_6] + [\gamma_4]) + i([\gamma_8], 0) - i([\gamma_{11}], [\gamma_{10}] + [\gamma_0]))$

$$+ c_2(-i([\gamma_2], [\gamma_1] + [\gamma_3]) + i([\gamma_5], 0) + i([\gamma_8], [\gamma_7] + [\gamma_9]) - i([\gamma_{11}], 0)) \\ = c_1(-(0) + (-1 - 1) + (0) - (-1 - 1)) + c_2(-(1 + 1) + (0) + (1 + 1) - (0)) = 0.$$

$$\text{Similarly, } 2i([v], h_* \circ [\alpha]) = c_1 i([v], \Sigma \Gamma_{\text{even}}) + c_2 i([v], \Sigma \Gamma_{\text{odd}}) \\ = c_1(i([\gamma_0], 0) - i([\gamma_3], [\gamma_2] + [\gamma_4]) - i([\gamma_6], 0) + i([\gamma_9], [\gamma_8] + [\gamma_{10}]) \\ + c_2(i([\gamma_0], [\gamma_{11}] + [\gamma_1]) - i([\gamma_3], 0) - i([\gamma_6], [\gamma_5] + [\gamma_7]) + i([\gamma_9], 0)) \\ = c_1((0) - (-2) - (0) + (-2)) + c_2((2) - (0) - (2) + (0)) = 0.$$

Therefore, $\Omega_{u,v}(h(\chi)) = (0, 0)$, and $h(\chi) = \beta \in \text{Ker } \Omega_{u,v}$ for all $h \in \mathbb{X}$. By Theorem 2, β lifts to $\tilde{\beta} \in \pi_1(\tilde{\mathbf{U}}, \tilde{x}_0)$. Let $\theta = \text{Arg}(\mathbf{hol}(\beta))$. Then ω_t^θ at x_0 lifts to $\tilde{\omega}_t^{p^{-1}(\theta)} \in \tilde{\mathbf{U}} \setminus \text{Sing}(\tilde{\mathbf{U}})$.

Now suppose instead that $\beta = h(\gamma_i)$. Then $\mathbf{dir}(\beta) = \frac{1}{2}(1 + (-1)^i, 1 - (-1)^i)$. According to Lemma 3, $h'(\mathcal{E}) = \mathcal{E}$. Thus we have no geodesic in the **odd-odd** directions obtained from the orbits of $(1, 0)$ and $(0, 1)$. For contradiction, suppose that $h(\gamma_i) \in \mathbf{Ker } \Omega_{u,v}$. Then $(i(h_* \circ [\gamma_i], [u]), i(h_* \circ [\gamma_i], [v])) = (i([\gamma_i], h_*^{-1} \circ [u]), i([\gamma_i], h_*^{-1} \circ [v])) = (0, 0)$. Let $h_*^{-1} \circ [u] = \Sigma_{j=0}^{11} x_j [\gamma_j]$, and $h_*^{-1} \circ [v] = \Sigma_{j=0}^{11} y_j [\gamma_j]$. Note that since γ_i intersects $\gamma_{i \pm 1}$, $i([\gamma_i], h_*^{-1} \circ [u]) = (-1)^{i+1}(x_{i-1} + x_{i+1})$ and $i([\gamma_i], h_*^{-1} \circ [v]) = (-1)^{i+1}(y_{i-1} + y_{i+1})$.

Unfinished.. □

Conjecture. Dynamics of Geodesic Flow on the Necker cube surface. Obtain θ and $\vec{\theta}$ as described in Definition 3. Denote the non-singular unit-speed geodesic flow with initial point $s \in (\mathbf{U} \setminus \text{Sing}(\mathbf{U}))$ in direction $[\theta] \sim \phi \in UT(\mathbf{U} \setminus \text{Sing}(\mathbf{U}))$ by $F_t^\phi : \mathbf{U} \times \mathbb{R}_0^+ \rightarrow \mathbf{U}$ on (\mathbf{U}, μ) , where μ is a flow-invariant measure. Then the following is true:

- (i) (Periodic) There exists a $t_0 > 0$ such that $F_{t+t_0}^\phi(s) = F_t^\phi(s)$ if and only if $\vec{\theta} \in \mathcal{O}$.
- (ii) (Drift-Periodic) There exists a $t_0 > 0$ such that $F_{t+t_0}^\phi(s) = F_t^\phi(s) + c$, where $c \in \mathbf{U}$ is a non-trivial translation of a point in \mathbf{U} , if and only if $\vec{\theta} \in \mathcal{E}$.

Proof. (Sketch)

Denote the covering maps $f : \tilde{\mathbf{U}} \rightarrow \mathbf{U}$, $p : \tilde{\mathbf{U}} \rightarrow \mathbf{M}$, and fix a point $\tilde{x}_0 \in f^{-1}(s), p^{-1}(x_0)$, for $x_0 \in \mathbf{M}$. $f^{-1}([\theta]) = \{x : x = \theta + n\frac{\pi}{2}, n \in \mathbb{Z}\} = [\theta] \subset UT(\tilde{\mathbf{U}} \setminus \text{Sing}(\tilde{\mathbf{U}}))$ given by the four-fold cover and rotations of each individual plane. This gives us a relation between the two tangent bundles, where the translation four-fold cover has the standard $\mathbb{R}/2\pi\mathbb{Z}$ unit tangent fiber. θ' is the direction associated to the flow $\omega_t^{\theta'} : [0, 1] \rightarrow \mathbf{M}$ on the translation surface. Since the cover is translation, $p^{-1}(\theta') = \theta' = \theta + n\frac{\pi}{2}$. First suppose that $\vec{\theta} \in \mathcal{O}$. Then θ is identified with the set of directions that close on $\tilde{\mathbf{U}}$. From Theorem 5, $\omega_t^{\theta'}$ lifts to a closed geodesic $\tilde{\omega}_t^{\theta'}$. Given $\mathbf{hol}(\omega) = \int_\omega dz$, we obtain a period for the unit-speed flow, $t_0 = |\mathbf{hol}(\omega)|$. That is, $\tilde{F}_t^{\theta'} : \mathbb{R}_0^+ \rightarrow \tilde{\mathbf{U}}$ such that $\frac{d}{dt} \tilde{F}_t = \frac{1}{|\mathbf{hol}(\omega)|}$. Then $F_t^\phi = F_t^{[\theta']} = f \circ \tilde{F}_t^{\theta'}$. The period carries over since there is no concern over a trajectory returning to \tilde{x}_0 in a different direction. Otherwise, the geodesic $\omega_t^{\theta'}$

on \mathbf{M} would have closed in $0 < t < 1$. Now suppose that $\vec{\theta} \in \mathcal{E}$. Identifying it with θ' , we see that ω in direction θ' is not an element of $\mathbf{Ker} \Omega_{u,v}$ from Theorem 5. Therefore, $\Omega_{u,v}(\omega) = (m, n) \simeq T^{m,n}$ and lifting the terminal point $\omega(1)$, $\tilde{\omega}(1) = T^{m,n}(\tilde{\omega}(0)) = T^{m,n}(\tilde{x}_0)$. The period remains unchanged, in that $\tilde{F}_t^{\theta'} = \tilde{F}_t^{\theta'} + T^{m,n}(\tilde{x}_0)$. Therefore, $F_{t+t_0}^\phi = f \circ \tilde{F}_t^{\theta'}(\tilde{x}_0) + f \circ T^{m,n}(\tilde{x}_0)$. Conversely, suppose F_t is periodic. Then $[\theta] = \phi = [\theta']$, which defines directional flows \tilde{F}_t^ϕ . According to Theorem 5, \tilde{F}_t^ϕ will close if and only if $\phi \subset \mathcal{O}$. ϕ is the orbit of $\vec{\theta}'$ under the 90 degree rotational matrix. This matrix does not alter the length or period of a geodesic. Thus, F_t^ϕ is exactly one of the flows \tilde{F}_t^ϕ . Likewise, if F_t^ϕ is drift-periodic then $F_{t+t_0}^\phi = f \circ \tilde{F}_t^\phi + f \circ T^{m,n}$. $T^{m,n}$ is trivial if and only if $\theta' \in \mathcal{O}$. Therefore, $\theta' \in \mathcal{E}$, and $[\theta'] = \phi$. \square

There is still much work to do in terms of cleaning up the proofs and organizing the final paper.

Conclusion

What I ultimately aim to do is port these results on X 's homology back to the Necker cube surface. I want to do it in such a way that the final theorem is bi-conditional. To do so, I imagine I can take a vector image of a small segment of a geodesic in \mathbb{R}^3 and project it onto the isometric flattening of the Necker Cube surface to obtain a direction (or classes of equivalent directions), and relate it to the unit tangent bundle of \mathbf{M} .

In addition, I would also like to find a formula for the arc-length of a geodesic based on direction alone. Knowing that $\text{hol}(\alpha) = 6 + 6i$ means that the induced Euclidean metric on $\mathbf{M} \setminus \text{Sing}(\mathbf{M})$ gives the geodesic an arc-length of $6\sqrt{2}$. I would like to show that:

$$\int_{\beta} |dz| = |\text{hol}(h(\alpha))| = |h'(\text{hol}(\alpha))|,$$

where $h' \in V(\mathbf{M})$ is the derivative of h , and $\beta = h(\alpha)$. We know that is true on the translation surface, but it's a matter of then showing the translation quotient, branch-cover, and the Necker cube surface have the same induced Euclidean metric of these non-singular geodesics. (It would not be surprising considering that the surface is built out of subsets of planes.) Even more of a problem is finding a way to solve for a matrix in the Sanov subgroup that brings (1,1) to the desired odd-odd slope.

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