

TESSELLATION AND LYUBICH–MINSKY LAMINATIONS
ASSOCIATED WITH QUADRATIC MAPS, II:
TOPOLOGICAL STRUCTURES OF 3-LAMINATIONS

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ABSTRACT. According to an analogy to quasi-Fuchsian groups, we investigate the topological and combinatorial structures of Lyubich and Minsky’s affine and hyperbolic 3-laminations associated with hyperbolic and parabolic quadratic maps.

We begin by showing that hyperbolic rational maps in the same hyperbolic component have quasi-isometrically the same 3-laminations. This gives a good reason to regard the main cardioid of the Mandelbrot set as an analogue of the Bers slices in the quasi-Fuchsian space. Then we describe the topological and combinatorial changes of laminations associated with hyperbolic-to-parabolic degenerations (and parabolic-to-hyperbolic bifurcations) of quadratic maps. For example, the differences between the structures of the quotient 3-laminations of Douady’s rabbit, the Cauliflower, and $z \mapsto z^2$ are described.

The descriptions employ a new method of *tessellation* inside the filled Julia set introduced in Part I [*Ergodic Theory Dynam. Systems* **29** (2009), no. 2] that works like external rays outside the Julia set.

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1. INTRODUCTION

As an analogue of the hyperbolic 3-orbifolds associated with Kleinian groups, Lyubich and Minsky [LM] introduced hyperbolic orbifold 3-laminations associated with rational maps. For a rational map $f : \bar{\mathbb{C}} \rightarrow \bar{\mathbb{C}}$, there exist three kinds of laminations \mathcal{A}_f , \mathcal{H}_f , and \mathcal{M}_f as follows:

- The *affine lamination* \mathcal{A}_f , a Riemann surface lamination with leaves isomorphic to \mathbb{C} or its quotient orbifold.
- The \mathbb{H}^3 -*lamination* \mathcal{H}_f , a hyperbolic 3-lamination with leaves isomorphic to \mathbb{H}^3 or its quotient orbifold. (This is a 3D-extension of the affine lamination of f .)

As a Kleinian group acts on $\bar{\mathbb{C}}$ and \mathbb{H}^3 , there is a natural homeomorphic and leafwise-isomorphic action \hat{f} on \mathcal{A}_f and \mathcal{H}_f induced from that of f . In particular, the action is properly discontinuous on \mathcal{H}_f . The third lamination is:

- The *quotient 3-lamination* $\mathcal{M}_f := \mathcal{H}_f/\hat{f}$, whose leaves are hyperbolic 3-orbifolds.

In addition, we have the Fatou-Julia decomposition $\mathcal{F}_f \sqcup \mathcal{J}_f = \mathcal{A}_f$ of the affine lamination. As a Kleinian group acts on the complement of the limit set properly discontinuously, \hat{f} acts on \mathcal{F}_f properly discontinuously. Hence the quotient \mathcal{F}_f/\hat{f} forms a Riemann surface lamination and we regard it as the *conformal boundary* of \mathcal{M}_f . In this paper we say the quotient $\overline{\mathcal{M}_f} = (\mathcal{H}_f \cup \mathcal{F}_f)/\hat{f}$, the *Kleinian lamination*.

Lyubich and Minsky applied analogous arguments on rigidity theorems of hyperbolic 3-orbifolds to the hyperbolic 3-laminations, and showed a rigidity result of rational maps that have no recurrent critical points or parabolic points [LM, Theorem 9.1]. However, even for hyperbolic quadratic maps like $z^2 - 1$ or Douady’s rabbit, the precise structure of their laminations have not been investigated. (See the questions in [LM, §10].) Moreover, even for the simplest parabolic quadratic map $z^2 + 1/4$ (“the Cauliflower”) whose 3-lamination has a cuspidal part, its structure had not been precisely known. The aim of this paper is to give a method to describe the topological and combinatorial changes of laminations associated with the motion of parameter c of $z^2 + c$ from one hyperbolic component to another via parabolic parameters. In particular, our investigation of the Kleinian laminations is explained in terms of the analogy between the Bers slices of the quasi-Fuchsian deformation and the Mandelbrot set.

Outline of the paper. Section 2 is devoted to the constructions of the Lyubich–Minsky laminations according to [LM]. Then we prove that the affine lamination \mathcal{A}_f of an expansive (parabolic) rational map f (that is, the Julia set contains no critical point) is actually identified as a proper subset of the *natural extension* (projective limit) \mathcal{N}_f of f .

In Section 3, we consider perturbation of the rational maps with superattracting cycles. We will show that we can relax such cycles to attracting cycles without changing the geometry of \mathcal{A}_f^* . (In our terminology, attracting cycles are *not* superattracting.) As a corollary, all laminations associated with hyperbolic rational maps in the same hyperbolic component are quasiconformally (or quasi-isometrically) equivalent.

The analogy between the Bers slices of the quasi-Fuchsian deformation space and the Mandelbrot set is explained in Section 4 in the lamination context. Our

stance is that the quadratic map $f_c(z) = z^2 + c$ is a deformation of $f_0(z) = z^2$, whose Kleinian lamination is a product of Sullivan's solenoidal Riemann surface lamination \mathcal{S}_0 and a closed interval $[0, 1]$. By using the results in Section 3, we will show that all f_c with c in the main cardioid of the Mandelbrot set have quasi-isometrically the same Kleinian laminations. We also define the lower and upper ends of the quotient 3-laminations which correspond to the two ends of the Kleinian manifolds of quasi-Fuchsian groups.

Then we go back to the settings of Part I [Ka3] and study degeneration and bifurcation processes of quadratic laminations.

In Section 5, we summarize the results and notation given in Part I [Ka3]. We formalize hyperbolic-to-parabolic degeneration of quadratic maps in terms of *degeneration pairs* ($f \rightarrow g$) and we recall some properties of *tessellation* of the interior of the filled Julia sets associated with ($f \rightarrow g$).

From this section, we often use the following standard examples to explain the ideas:

- **The Cauliflowers:** The family $\{z^2 + c\}$ with $0 < c \leq 1/4$, which gives the simplest degeneration process.
- **The Rabbits:** The family $\{z^2 + c\}$ with parameter c moving from 0 to the center of the 1/3-limb (*Douady's rabbit*, with the value denoted by c_{rab}) of the Mandelbrot set. (See Figure 1 of Part I [Ka3].) This is a typical degeneration and bifurcation process.
- **The Airplanes:** The family $\{z^2 + c\}$ with $c_{\text{air}} < c \leq -1.75$ and $c_{\text{air}} = -1.7548\dots$, which gives a real superattracting cycle of period three. This is a typical degeneration process to the root of a primitive copy of the Mandelbrot set.

In Section 6, we consider hyperbolic-to-parabolic degenerations of quadratic natural extensions and affine laminations. For hyperbolic f and parabolic g with $f \rightarrow g$, we first lift the pinching semiconjugacy h on the sphere constructed in the first part of this work ([Ka3]) to their natural extensions; $\hat{h} : \mathcal{N}_f \rightarrow \mathcal{N}_g$. Then we describe the structure of \mathcal{A}_g as a degeneration of \mathcal{A}_f by using \hat{h} . The conclusion here is that as $f \rightarrow g$, the topology of \mathcal{A}_f is leafwise preserved to \mathcal{A}_g except on finitely many leaves, called the *principal leaves*.

In Section 7, we extend the semiconjugacy \hat{h} on the affine lamination to the \mathbb{H}^3 -lamination. Though it is impossible to extend it to the whole \mathcal{H}_f , we can find the best possible extension which is enough to describe the structure of \mathcal{H}_g . We will show that the leafwise topology is also preserved as $f \rightarrow g$ except on the 3D extension of the principal leaves.

In Section 8, we construct a pinching map on the quotient 3-laminations by using the semiconjugacy above. This pinching map will give a topological picture of \mathcal{M}_g based on that of \mathcal{M}_f . We will see that the topology of each leaf of \mathcal{M}_f is preserved as $f \rightarrow g$, but the geometry changes at the quotient principal leaf.

The lower ends in the conformal boundaries better reflect this geometric change. In Section 9, we investigate the structures of the lower ends of the Kleinian laminations $\overline{\mathcal{M}}_f$ and $\overline{\mathcal{M}}_g$ by checking how tessellations are lifted to the conformal boundaries. We then conclude that $\overline{\mathcal{M}}_f$ cannot be homeomorphic to $\overline{\mathcal{M}}_g$. As an application, we describe the Kleinian laminations of the Cauliflowers (§9.5) in detail.

In Section 10, we consider the topological changes of the lower ends associated with bifurcations. More precisely, we take two distinct degeneration pairs $(f_1 \rightarrow g_1)$ and $(f_2 \rightarrow g_2)$ with $\overline{g_1} = \overline{g_2}$ and we describe the combinatorial difference between the lower ends of $\overline{\mathcal{M}_{f_1}}$ and $\overline{\mathcal{M}_{f_2}}$ by means of a Dehn-twist-like operation. For instance, we will conclude:

Theorem 1.1. *The Kleinian laminations of $f_0 : z \mapsto z^2$, the Cauliflower $f_{1/4} : z \mapsto z^2 + 1/4$, and Douady’s Rabbit are not homeomorphic to each other.*

See §10.5 for a more detailed description of the Kleinian lamination of Douady’s rabbit. We will also give a result which supports a geometric analogy between the Bers slices in the quasi-Fuchsian deformation spaces and the main cardioid of the Mandelbrot set:

Theorem 1.2. *For any $f_c(z) = z^2 + c$ with c in the Mandelbrot set, its Kleinian lamination $\overline{\mathcal{M}_{f_c}}$ has a boundary component that is conformally the same as \mathcal{S}_0 . It also has a product structure $\approx \mathcal{S}_0 \times [0, 1]$ if and only if c is in the main cardioid of the Mandelbrot set. In this case, $\overline{\mathcal{M}_{f_c}}$ is quasi-isometric to $\overline{\mathcal{M}_{f_0}}$.*

See Theorem 4.2 and Theorem 10.6.

Hénon mappings with small Jacobian. There is another viewpoint of the results in Section 6. In [HO], Hubbard and Oberste-Vorth showed a strong connection between the projective limits of hyperbolic polynomials and the Julia sets of Hénon mappings with small Jacobian. Since Lyubich–Minsky laminations are based on the projective limits of rational maps (the *natural extension* in their/our terminology), our method automatically gives topological description of the Julia sets of some quadratic Hénon mappings with small Jacobian. The last section (Appendix A) of this paper is a brief survey on relations between the Julia sets of Hénon mappings and the affine laminations.

Note. Most of pictures in this paper are in color.

2. LYUBICH–MINSKY LAMINATIONS

In this section we sketch Lyubich and Minsky’s universal construction of the affine, \mathbb{H}^3 -, and quotient laminations associated with general rational maps in [LM, §6 and §7]. (See [L] for a brief survey by Lyubich. [KL, §3] would also be helpful. For the general theory of laminations, see [CC]; see also [MS, §6] and [S].)

Furthermore, for any expansive (= parabolic) rational map f , we will show that its affine lamination \mathcal{A}_f is identified as its affine part \mathcal{A}_f^n , which is an analytically well-behaved part of the natural extension. In particular, for hyperbolic and parabolic quadratic maps f and g , we may regard \mathcal{A}_f and \mathcal{A}_g as \mathcal{A}_f^n and \mathcal{A}_g^n .

2.1. The universal orbifold laminations. Let \mathcal{U} be the set of all non-constant meromorphic functions on the complex plane \mathbb{C} , with topology induced by the uniform convergence on compact sets. Let us consider the product space $\hat{\mathcal{U}} := \mathcal{U} \times \mathcal{U} \times \cdots$. We consider each element $\hat{\psi} = (\psi_0, \psi_{-1}, \dots) \in \hat{\mathcal{U}}$ as a map from \mathbb{C} to $\bar{\mathbb{C}} \times \bar{\mathbb{C}} \times \cdots$:

$$\begin{aligned} \hat{\psi} : \mathbb{C} &\rightarrow \bar{\mathbb{C}} \times \bar{\mathbb{C}} \times \cdots \\ w &\mapsto (\psi_0(w), \psi_{-1}(w), \dots). \end{aligned}$$

By taking the value at $w = 0$ of this map, we have the following continuous map:

$$\begin{aligned} \wp : \hat{\mathcal{U}} &\rightarrow \bar{\mathbb{C}} \times \bar{\mathbb{C}} \times \cdots \\ \hat{\psi} &\mapsto (\psi_0(0), \psi_{-1}(0), \dots). \end{aligned}$$

Right actions and quotient universal foliations. Let Aff be the set of complex affine maps on \mathbb{C} . Then we may identify Aff as $\mathbb{A} := \mathbb{C} \times \mathbb{C}^*$ by regarding $\delta(w) = a + bw$ as $(a, b) \in \mathbb{A}$. We also regard the hyperbolic 3-space \mathbb{H}^3 as $\mathbb{C} \times \mathbb{R}^+$. Note that we have natural projections from \mathbb{A} over \mathbb{H}^3 and from \mathbb{H}^3 over \mathbb{C} , given by

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbb{A} &\longrightarrow \mathbb{H}^3 \longrightarrow \mathbb{C} \\ (a, b) &\longmapsto (a, |b|) \longmapsto a. \end{aligned}$$

For $\delta \in \text{Aff}$ and $\hat{\psi} \in \hat{\mathcal{U}}$, the composition $\hat{\psi} \circ \delta$ is also an element of $\hat{\mathcal{U}}$. Thus $\delta \in \text{Aff}$ acts on the right and the orbits $\{\hat{\psi} \circ \text{Aff} : \hat{\psi} \in \hat{\mathcal{U}}\}$ form a foliation of $\hat{\mathcal{U}}$ with leaves isomorphic to \mathbb{A} or its quotient orbifold [LM, Lemma 7.1]. More precisely, the map

$$\mathbb{A} \ni (a, b) \longmapsto \hat{\psi}(a + bw) \in \hat{\psi} \circ \text{Aff} \subset \hat{\mathcal{U}}$$

gives a branched chart for the orbit $\hat{\psi} \circ \text{Aff}$ in general. For example, consider the orbit $\hat{\psi} \circ \text{Aff}$ of $\hat{\psi}(w) = (e^{w^2}, e^{w^2}, \dots)$. Then $\hat{\psi}(a + bw)$ and $\hat{\psi}(-a - bw)$ determine the same point in $\hat{\mathcal{U}}$ and the chart has singularities over $a = 0$.

Let us define the quotient universal foliations $\hat{\mathcal{U}}^{\text{h}}$ and $\hat{\mathcal{U}}^{\text{a}}$ so that there exist projections

$$\hat{\mathcal{U}} \longrightarrow \hat{\mathcal{U}}^{\text{h}} \longrightarrow \hat{\mathcal{U}}^{\text{a}}$$

analogous to the projections $\mathbb{A} \rightarrow \mathbb{H}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ above. We consider the following two equivalence relations in $\hat{\mathcal{U}}$:

- (1) $\hat{\psi} \sim_{\text{h}} \hat{\psi}'$ if there exists a $t \in \mathbb{R}$ such that $\hat{\psi}(w) = \hat{\psi}'(e^{2\pi it}w)$ for all $w \in \mathbb{C}$.
- (2) $\hat{\psi} \sim_{\text{a}} \hat{\psi}'$ if there exists a $b \in \mathbb{C}^*$ such that $\hat{\psi}(w) = \hat{\psi}'(bw)$ for all $w \in \mathbb{C}$.

Let $[\hat{\psi}(w)]_{\text{h}}$ and $[\hat{\psi}(w)]_{\text{a}}$ denote the equivalent classes of $\hat{\psi}$ for \sim_{h} and \sim_{a} , with a dummy variable w . Then we have a natural projection $\text{pr} : [\hat{\psi}(w)]_{\text{h}} \mapsto [\hat{\psi}(w)]_{\text{a}}$.

For an orbifold leaf $\hat{\psi} \circ \text{Aff} \in \hat{\mathcal{U}}$, the quotients $(\hat{\psi} \circ \text{Aff})/\sim_{\text{h}}$ and $(\hat{\psi} \circ \text{Aff})/\sim_{\text{a}}$ may have more singularities in general and they form 3- and 2-orbifolds. In fact, since the following diagrams commute, these quotients can be considered as hyperbolic 3- and affine orbifolds respectively:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mathbb{A} & \longrightarrow & \hat{\psi} \circ \text{Aff} & & (a, b) & \longrightarrow & \hat{\psi}(a + bw) \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \sim_{\text{h}} & & \downarrow & & \downarrow \sim_{\text{h}} \\ \mathbb{H}^3 & \longrightarrow & (\hat{\psi} \circ \text{Aff})/\sim_{\text{h}} & & (a, |b|) & \longrightarrow & [\hat{\psi}(a + |b|w)]_{\text{h}} \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \text{pr} & & \downarrow & & \downarrow \text{pr} \\ \mathbb{C} & \longrightarrow & (\hat{\psi} \circ \text{Aff})/\sim_{\text{a}} & & a & \longrightarrow & [\hat{\psi}(a + w)]_{\text{a}} \end{array}$$

We say the branched charts $\mathbb{H}^3 \rightarrow (\hat{\psi} \circ \text{Aff})/\sim_{\text{h}}$ and $\mathbb{C} \rightarrow (\hat{\psi} \circ \text{Aff})/\sim_{\text{a}}$ are the *orbifold charts with respect to $\hat{\psi}$* .

Now we set $\hat{\mathcal{U}}^{\text{h}} := \hat{\mathcal{U}}/\sim_{\text{h}}$ and $\hat{\mathcal{U}}^{\text{a}} := \hat{\mathcal{U}}/\sim_{\text{a}}$. It is known that they are 3- and 2-orbifold foliations [LM, Corollary 7.3]. Note that the continuous map \wp still makes sense from $\hat{\mathcal{U}}^{\text{h}}$ or $\hat{\mathcal{U}}^{\text{a}}$ to $\bar{\mathbb{C}} \times \bar{\mathbb{C}} \times \cdots$.

In this paper, we will mainly work with non-singular cases: That is, the quotients of the orbit $\hat{\psi} \circ \text{Aff}$ are isomorphic to \mathbb{H}^3 or \mathbb{C} . For $(a, b) \in \mathbb{A}$, we say $[\hat{\psi}(a + bw)]_h$ (resp. $[\hat{\psi}(a + bw)]_a$) has coordinate $(a, |b|) \in \mathbb{H}^3$ (resp. $a \in \mathbb{C}$) with respect to $\hat{\psi}$.

Left actions and the global attractor. For a rational map f and $\psi \in \mathcal{U}$, $f \circ \psi$ is also an element of \mathcal{U} . Thus f acts on \mathcal{U} from the left and we denote this action $f_u : \psi \mapsto f \circ \psi$. Note that this action is not generally injective. For example, if $f(z) = z^2$, then $f_u(e^w) = f_u(e^{w+\pi i})$.

Let us consider a closed invariant set \mathcal{K}_f of the semigroup $\langle f_u \rangle$ defined by $\bigcap_{n \geq 0} f_u^n(\mathcal{U})$, which we call the *global attractor* [LM, 7.3]. To obtain a homeomorphic action over \mathcal{K}_f , we consider the natural extension

$$\hat{\mathcal{K}}_f := \left\{ \hat{\psi} = (\psi_0, \psi_{-1}, \dots) \in \hat{\mathcal{U}} : \psi_0 \in \mathcal{K}_f, f_u(\psi_{-n}) = \psi_{-n+1} \right\}$$

with topology induced from $\hat{\mathcal{U}}$. On this set f_u is lifted to a homeomorphic action

$$\hat{f}_u : \hat{\mathcal{K}}_f \ni (\psi_0, \psi_{-1}, \dots) \mapsto (f_u(\psi_0), \psi_0, \psi_{-1}, \dots) \in \hat{\mathcal{K}}_f$$

which is a leafwise isomorphism. It is also known that $\hat{\mathcal{K}}_f^h := \hat{\mathcal{K}}_f / \sim_h$ and $\hat{\mathcal{K}}_f^a := \hat{\mathcal{K}}_f / \sim_a$ are 3- or 2-orbifold laminations [LM, Lemma 7.4]. (In [KL], the set $\hat{\mathcal{K}}_f^a$ is denoted by \mathcal{A}_f and called the *universal affine lamination*.) Moreover, the action of \hat{f}_u descends to well-defined actions \hat{f}_a and \hat{f}_h on $\hat{\mathcal{K}}_f^h$ and $\hat{\mathcal{K}}_f^a$ as follows:

$$\hat{f}_h([\hat{\psi}]_h) := [f_u(\hat{\psi})]_h \quad \text{and} \quad \hat{f}_a([\hat{\psi}]_a) := [f_u(\hat{\psi})]_a.$$

One can easily check that they send a leaf to a leaf isomorphically.

2.2. The affine and hyperbolic laminations.

Natural extension. For the dynamics of rational f , the set of all possible backward orbits

$$\mathcal{N}_f := \left\{ \hat{z} = (z_0, z_{-1}, \dots) : z_0 \in \bar{\mathbb{C}}, f(z_{-n-1}) = z_{-n} \right\}$$

is called the *natural extension* of f , which is equipped with a topology from $\bar{\mathbb{C}} \times \bar{\mathbb{C}} \times \dots$ [LM, §3]. For $\hat{z} = (z_0, z_{-1}, \dots) \in \mathcal{N}_f$, the lift \hat{f}_n of f and the natural projection π_f are defined by

$$\hat{f}_n(\hat{z}) := (f(z_0), f(z_{-1}), \dots) = (f(z_0), z_0, z_{-1}, \dots)$$

and

$$\pi_f(\hat{z}) := z_0.$$

It is clear that \hat{f}_n is a homeomorphism, and satisfies $\pi_f \circ \hat{f}_n = f \circ \pi_f$.

Remarks on notation.

- For simplicity, we will abuse \hat{f} to denote \hat{f}_u , \hat{f}_h , \hat{f}_a , and \hat{f}_n when it does not lead to confusion.
- We will use \tilde{x} or \tilde{y} to denote points in $\hat{\mathcal{K}}_f^h$, and \hat{x} or \hat{y} to denote points in $\hat{\mathcal{K}}_f^a$. The points in the natural extension \mathcal{N}_f are denoted by \hat{z} or $\hat{\zeta}$, etc.

Regular leaf space and its affine part. An element $\hat{z} = (z_0, z_{-1}, \dots) \in \mathcal{N}_f$ is *regular* if there exists a neighborhood U_0 of z_0 such that its pull-backs

$$z_0 \in U_0 \leftarrow U_{-1} \leftarrow U_{-2} \leftarrow \dots$$

along the backward orbit \hat{z} are eventually univalent. For example, backward orbits remaining in an attracting or parabolic cycle are *not* regular, since at least one critical orbit accumulates on such a cycle. We say that such backward orbits form an attracting or parabolic cycle in \mathcal{N}_f .

Let \mathcal{R}_f denote the set of all regular points in \mathcal{N}_f . We call \mathcal{R}_f the *regular leaf space* of f [LM, 3.2]. A *leaf* of \mathcal{R}_f is a path-connected component of \mathcal{R}_f . Note that \mathcal{R}_f is invariant under \hat{f} . It is known that each leaf of \mathcal{R}_f has a natural complex structure of non-compact Riemann surface induced from the dynamics downstairs. We take the union of all the leaves isomorphic to \mathbb{C} , and call it the *affine part* \mathcal{A}_f^n of \mathcal{R}_f [LM, 4.2]. By Lemma 3.1, Proposition 4.5, and Lemma 4.8 of [LM], we have the following.

Proposition 2.1 (Affine part). *The affine part \mathcal{A}_f^n satisfies the following properties:*

- (1) *The map \hat{f} acts on \mathcal{A}_f^n homeomorphically. Moreover, for any leaf L in \mathcal{A}_f^n , $\hat{f} : L \rightarrow \hat{f}(L)$ is an isomorphism.*
- (2) *Any leaf L of \mathcal{A}_f^n is dense in \mathcal{N}_f .*
- (3) *If all critical points of f are non-recurrent,*

$$\mathcal{A}_f^n = \mathcal{R}_f = \mathcal{N}_f - \{\text{attracting and parabolic cycles}\}.$$

Note that we may regard the action $\hat{f} : L \rightarrow \hat{f}(L)$ an affine map by (1), since both L and $\hat{f}(L)$ are isomorphic to \mathbb{C} .

We will apply this proposition to hyperbolic and parabolic quadratic maps in Section 6.

Affine lamination. Take a point $\hat{z} = (z_0, z_{-1}, \dots) \in \mathcal{A}_f^n$ and the leaf $L = L(\hat{z})$ which contains \hat{z} . Then there is a uniformization $\phi : \mathbb{C} \rightarrow L$ with $\phi(0) = \hat{z}$. (Such a ϕ is not unique.) One can easily check that the sequence of maps $\{\psi_{-N} = \pi_f \circ \hat{f}^{-N} \circ \phi : \mathbb{C} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}\}_{N \geq 0}$ determines an element $\hat{\psi} = (\psi_{-N})_{N \geq 0}$ in $\hat{\mathcal{K}}_f$ with $\wp(\hat{\psi}) = \hat{z}$. Moreover, the element $\hat{x} = [\hat{\psi}]_a$ in $\hat{\mathcal{K}}_f^a$ does not depend on the choice of ϕ above and is uniquely determined. Let $\iota = \iota_f : \mathcal{A}_f^n \rightarrow \hat{\mathcal{K}}_f^a$ denote the inclusion defined by $\iota(\hat{z}) = \hat{x}$. Note that ι is injective and $\wp \circ \iota = \text{id}$ on \mathcal{A}_f^n . For later use we set $\hat{\pi}_f := \pi_f \circ \wp : \hat{\mathcal{K}}_f^a \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$.

Now we claim that ι sends $L = L(\hat{z})$ above to a leaf $\hat{L} = \hat{L}(\hat{x})$ of $\hat{\mathcal{K}}_f^a$ isomorphic to \mathbb{C} : In fact, for any $\hat{\zeta} \in L$, there exists a unique $a \in \mathbb{C}$ such that $\hat{\zeta} = \phi(a)$; thus, $\hat{\zeta}$ and the element of the form $[\hat{\psi}(a + bw)]_a$ ($b \in \mathbb{C}^*$) in $\hat{\mathcal{K}}_f^a$ have one-to-one correspondence. This means that the quotient orbit $(\hat{\psi} \circ \text{Aff}) / \sim_a$ is precisely parameterized by \mathbb{C} and $\iota(\hat{\zeta})$ has coordinate a with respect to $\hat{\psi}$. We say that $\hat{\phi} := \iota \circ \phi$ is a *uniformization* of \hat{L} with respect to $\hat{\psi}$.

Let \mathcal{A}_f^ℓ denote $\iota(\mathcal{A}_f^n)$ in $\hat{\mathcal{K}}_f^a$. Then \mathcal{A}_f^ℓ consists of leaves isomorphic to \mathbb{C} and is invariant under \hat{f} . Now we take the closure \mathcal{A}_f of \mathcal{A}_f^ℓ in $\hat{\mathcal{K}}_f^a$ and call it the *affine lamination* of f . There may be some additional orbifold leaves in $\mathcal{A}_f - \mathcal{A}_f^\ell$ in

general. However, in the case where f is hyperbolic or parabolic (quadratic) maps, we will show that \mathcal{A}_f^ℓ is already closed in $\hat{\mathcal{K}}_f^a$, and thus $\mathcal{A}_f = \mathcal{A}_f^\ell$ (Proposition 2.2).

\mathbb{H}^3 -lamination. For $\hat{x} \in \mathcal{A}_f$ and one of its representative $\hat{\psi} \in \hat{\mathcal{K}}_f$ (that is, $\hat{x} = [\hat{\psi}]_a$), the quotient orbit $(\hat{\psi} \circ \text{Aff}) / \sim_h$ is a leaf of $\hat{\mathcal{K}}_f^h$ with orbifold chart $(a, |b|) \mapsto [\hat{\psi}(a + |b|w)]_h$ with respect to $\hat{\psi}$. Now we gather such leaves and define the \mathbb{H}^3 -lamination associated with f as follows:

$$\mathcal{H}_f := \{ \hat{\psi} \in \hat{\mathcal{K}}_f : [\hat{\psi}]_a \in \mathcal{A}_f \} / \sim_h .$$

This is one of our hyperbolic 3-orbifold laminations. Note that the \mathbb{H}^3 -lamination is given by taking a suitable \mathbb{R}^+ -bundle of the affine leaves with vertical projection $\text{pr} : \mathcal{H}_f \rightarrow \mathcal{A}_f$. Indeed, \mathcal{H}_f can be geometrically constructed as a “scaling bundle” of \mathcal{A}_f [KL]. But the virtue of our universal construction is that \mathcal{H}_f is a sublamination of the universal metrized space $\hat{\mathcal{U}}^h$ for any rational map f .

In this paper, for a subset X of \mathcal{A}_f , we denote its fiber $\text{pr}^{-1}(X)$ by X^h . (In [KL], such an X^h is denoted by $\mathfrak{H}X$ and they say $\mathfrak{H} : X \mapsto X^h$ is the *hyperbolization functor*.) For example, for a leaf \hat{L} of \mathcal{A}_f , \hat{L}^h is a leaf of \mathcal{H}_f with $\text{pr}(\hat{L}^h) = \hat{L}$. For the orbifold chart $\hat{\phi} : \mathbb{C} \rightarrow \hat{L}$ with respect to a fixed $\hat{\psi} \in \hat{\mathcal{K}}_f$, let $\hat{\phi}^h$ denote the orbifold chart $\hat{\phi}^h : \mathbb{H}^3 \rightarrow \hat{L}^h$ with respect to $\hat{\psi}$. Then $\text{pr} : \hat{L}^h \rightarrow \hat{L}$ is consistent with the vertical projection from \mathbb{H}^3 to \mathbb{C} ; that is, $\text{pr} \circ \hat{\phi}^h(a, |b|) = \hat{\phi}(a)$.

Quotient 3-lamination. Now \mathcal{H}_f is invariant under the action $\hat{f} = \hat{f}_h$ over $\hat{\mathcal{K}}_f^h$. It is known that the action of the cyclic group $\langle \hat{f} \rangle$ on \mathcal{H}_f is properly discontinuous [LM, Proposition 6.2]. Thus the quotient $\mathcal{M}_f := \mathcal{H}_f / \hat{f}$ is Hausdorff, and inherits the laminar structure of \mathcal{H}_f . We call \mathcal{M}_f the *quotient 3-lamination* of f . This is our second hyperbolic 3-lamination, which corresponds to the hyperbolic 3-orbifold associated with a Kleinian group.

Since \hat{f} carries leaves of \mathcal{H}_f isometrically, a leaf ℓ of \mathcal{M}_f is isomorphic to an hyperbolic 3-orbifold. If a leaf \hat{L}^h of \mathcal{H}_f is periodic, i.e. $\hat{f}^n(\hat{L}^h) = \hat{L}^h$ for some $n \in \mathbb{Z}$, then $\ell = \hat{L}^h / \hat{f}$ is either a solid torus, a rank one cusp, or it has a finite branched cover from \mathbb{H}^3 . If \hat{L}^h is not periodic, the quotient is isomorphic to \mathbb{H}^3 . In [KL, Prop. 1.22] one can find a complete classification of such leaves.

Figure 1 is a diagram showing the relation between the objects we have defined so far.

Conformal boundary and Kleinian lamination. According to the Fatou-Julia decomposition $\bar{\mathbb{C}} = F_f \sqcup J_f$ of the dynamics on $\bar{\mathbb{C}}$, we have a natural decomposition

$$\mathcal{A}_f = \mathcal{F}_f \sqcup \mathcal{J}_f := \hat{\pi}_f^{-1}(F_f) \sqcup \hat{\pi}_f^{-1}(J_f)$$

of the affine lamination. Both \mathcal{F}_f and \mathcal{J}_f are invariant under \hat{f} . In particular, \hat{f} acts on \mathcal{F}_f properly discontinuously [LM, 3.5]. The quotient $\partial\mathcal{M}_f := \mathcal{F}_f / \hat{f}$ is a Riemann surface lamination (possibly with many components) and is called the *conformal boundary* of \mathcal{M}_f . The union $\overline{\mathcal{M}}_f = \mathcal{M}_f \cup \partial\mathcal{M}_f$ forms a 3-lamination with boundary. We call $\overline{\mathcal{M}}_f$ the *quotient 3-lamination with conformal boundary*, or simply, the *Kleinian lamination* of f after “Kleinian manifolds” in the theory of hyperbolic 3-manifolds.

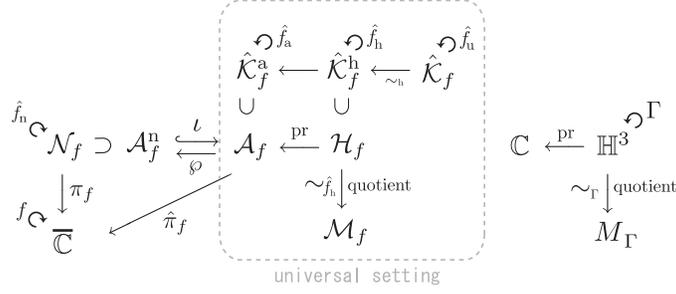


FIGURE 1. The objects in the dashed square are defined by means of the universal laminations. On the right, Γ is a Kleinian group acting on \mathbb{H}^3 .

2.3. Affine laminations for expansive rational maps. We say a rational map f is *expansive* (or *parabolic*) if any two distinct orbits in the Julia set are eventually a definite distance away from each other. By Denker and Urbański [DU], it is shown that f is expansive if and only if the Julia set J_f contains no critical points. Equivalently, every critical point of f is attracted to an attracting or parabolic cycle. Note that every hyperbolic (= expanding) map is a special case of expansive map according to this terminology. Here we will establish:

Proposition 2.2. *For any expansive rational map f , the set \mathcal{A}_f^ℓ is closed in $\hat{\mathcal{K}}_f^a$, and thus $\mathcal{A}_f = \mathcal{A}_f^\ell$.*

Before the proof, let us consider the case of quadratic map $f = f_c : z \mapsto z^2 + c$. A direct corollary of this proposition is the following.

Corollary 2.3. *If $f = f_c$ has an attracting or parabolic cycle in \mathbb{C} , then the affine lamination \mathcal{A}_f is equal to \mathcal{A}_f^ℓ .*

Thus we can identify \mathcal{A}_f^ℓ in the natural extensions (or in $\bar{\mathbb{C}} \times \bar{\mathbb{C}} \times \cdots$) as \mathcal{A}_f in the universal affine laminations (or in $\hat{\mathcal{U}}^a$). More informally, we may consider that \hat{z} is just another name of $\hat{x} = \iota_f(\hat{z})$, and vice versa.

Proof of Proposition 2.2. Take any sequence $\hat{x}_n \in \mathcal{A}_f^\ell$ with $\hat{x}_n \rightarrow \hat{x} \in \mathcal{A}_f$. Set $\hat{z}_n = (z_{n,-N})_{N \geq 0} := \wp(\hat{x}_n)$ and $\hat{z} = (z_{-N})_{N \geq 0} := \wp(\hat{x})$. By continuity of \wp , we have $\hat{z}_n \rightarrow \hat{z}$ in \mathcal{A}_f^ℓ . Set $\hat{y} := \iota(\hat{z}) \in \mathcal{A}_f^\ell$. Now it is enough to show that $\hat{x}_n \rightarrow \hat{y}$ in \mathcal{A}_f and thus $\hat{y} = \hat{x}$. If f is hyperbolic, this is straightforward by applying [LM, Propositions 7.5 and 8.2]. If f has parabolic cycles, we need some modification.

Backward invariant set Ω . Let O be an attracting or parabolic cycle. If O is attracting, we take an open set E_O as a neighborhood of O with $f(E_O) \subset E_O$. If O is parabolic, we take E_O as attracting petals attached to each point of O such that $f(E_O) - O \subset E_O$. Let E be the union of such E_O for all attracting and parabolic cycles. Since f is expansive, there exists an integer $M > 0$ such that the compact set $\Omega := \bar{\mathbb{C}} - f^{-M}(E)$ contains no critical or postcritical point except parabolic cycles. Note that $f^{-1}(\Omega) - (\text{parabolic cycles}) \subset \Omega^\circ$ and thus every backward orbit except attracting or parabolic cycles is eventually trapped into Ω° and accumulates on the Julia set.

Convergence on any large disks. For $\rho > 0$, let \mathbb{D}_ρ denote the disk centered at 0 with radius ρ . Let us fix a representative $\hat{\psi} = (\psi_{-N})_{N \geq 0} \in \hat{\mathcal{K}}_f$ of \hat{y} . We claim that for arbitrarily large $N_0 > 0$ and $\rho > 0$, we can choose a representative $\hat{\psi}_n = (\psi_{n,-N})_{N \geq 0} \in \hat{\mathcal{K}}_f$ of \hat{x}_n such that $\psi_{n,-N_0+m}$ converges to ψ_{-N_0+m} uniformly on \mathbb{D}_ρ for $m = 1, \dots, N_0$.

Take a sufficiently large $\rho' > 0$ such that $\epsilon = \rho/\rho' \ll 1$, and set $\mathbb{V} := \mathbb{D}_{\rho'}$. We first claim that for all $N \gg 0$, $V_{-N} := \psi_{-N}(\mathbb{V}) \Subset \Omega$. Set $L := L(\hat{z})$ in \mathcal{A}_f^n , the leaf containing \hat{z} . Then there exists a unique uniformization $\phi : L \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ such that $\psi_0 = f^N \circ \psi_{-N} = f^N \circ (\pi_f \circ \hat{f}^{-N} \circ \phi)$. Since $\deg(\psi_0|_{\mathbb{V}})$ is constant and finite, so is $\deg(f^N \circ \pi_f \circ \hat{f}^{-N} \circ \phi) = \deg(f^N \circ \pi_f)$ for all $N \gg 0$. Hence $f : V_{-N} \rightarrow V_{-N+1}$ is univalent for all $N \gg 0$. This implies that the backward sequence of open sets $V_0 \leftarrow V_{-1} \leftarrow \dots$ does not contain the backward orbits corresponding to the invariant lift of the attracting or parabolic cycles. Since $\overline{V_0}$ is compact, eventually V_{-N} is contained in Ω° for all $N \gg 0$. Note that for such an N , the map $\pi_f \circ \hat{f}^{-N} : \phi(\mathbb{V}) \rightarrow V_{-N}$ gives a local chart of L around \hat{z} (cf. [LM, Lemma 3.1]) and it implies that $\psi_{-N} : \mathbb{V} \rightarrow V_{-N}$ is univalent for all $N \gg 0$.

For each n , take a representative $\hat{\psi}_n = (\psi_{n,-N})_{N \geq 0} \in \hat{\mathcal{K}}_f$ with $\wp(\hat{\psi}_n) = \hat{z}_n$. Fix a large $N \geq N_0$ so that $V_{-N} \Subset \Omega$. Since \hat{z}_n converges to \hat{z} in \mathcal{A}_f^n , we have $z_{n,-N} \in V_{-N}$ for all $n \gg 0$. Thus any pull-back of V_{-N} along \hat{z}_n is univalent for all $n \gg 0$. Now we can apply the argument of [LM, Proposition 7.5]: Since each $\psi_{n,-N}$ is also induced from a uniformization of a leaf $L(\hat{z}_n)$ of \mathcal{A}_f^n , there exists a neighborhood $\mathbb{V}_n \subset \mathbb{C}$ of 0 such that $\psi_{n,-N}$ maps \mathbb{V}_n univalently onto V_{-N} . Consider a univalent map $\chi_n = \chi_{n,-N} : \mathbb{V} \rightarrow \mathbb{V}_n$ defined by the univalent branch of $\psi_{n,-N}^{-1} \circ \psi_{-N}$ via V_{-N} . Then we have $\psi_{-N+m} = \psi_{n,-N+m} \circ \chi_n$ on \mathbb{V} for all $m = 0, 1, \dots, N$.

Let a_n be the point in \mathbb{V} with $\chi_n(a_n) = 0$. Set $\tilde{\chi}_n(w) := \chi_n(w + a_n)$ which is defined on the slided disk $\mathbb{V} - a_n$. By normalizing $\hat{\psi}_n$ such that $(\psi_{-N})'(a_n) = (\hat{\psi}_{n,-N})'(0)$, we have $\tilde{\chi}_n(0) = 0$ and $(\tilde{\chi}_n)'(w) = 1$. Since $a_n = \psi_{-N}^{-1}(z_{n,-N})$ tends to $\psi_{-N}^{-1}(z_{-N}) = 0$, we have

$$\mathbb{D}_\rho - a_n \Subset \mathbb{D}_{2\rho} \Subset \mathbb{D}_{\rho'/2} \Subset \mathbb{V} - a_n$$

for all $n \gg 0$. By applying the Koebe distortion theorem to $\tilde{\chi}_n$ on $\mathbb{D}_{2\rho} \Subset \mathbb{D}_{\rho'/2}$, we have $\tilde{\chi}_n(w) = w(1 + O(\epsilon))$ on $\mathbb{D}_{2\rho}$ and thus $\chi_n(w) = (w - a_n)(1 + O(\epsilon))$ on \mathbb{D}_ρ . This implies that $\chi_n \rightarrow \text{id}$ uniformly on \mathbb{D}_ρ as $n \rightarrow \infty$, and thus $\psi_{n,-N+m} \rightarrow \psi_{-N+m}$ for all $m = 0, 1, \dots, N$ on \mathbb{D}_ρ . We conclude that \hat{x}_n converges to $\hat{x} = \hat{y}$ within \mathcal{A}_f^ℓ . \square

Tameness of the laminations. After [KL, 3.1.7], we say a lamination is *tame* if it is locally compact. Since $\hat{\mathcal{U}}^a$ and $\hat{\mathcal{U}}^h$ are not locally compact, the tameness of \mathcal{A}_f or \mathcal{H}_f of expansive f is not obvious. However, since \mathcal{A}_f^n and \mathcal{A}_f have the same topology and \mathcal{A}_f^n is locally compact, we have the following.

Corollary 2.4 (Tameness). *The affine lamination \mathcal{A}_f of the expansive rational map f is tame. Hence the hyperbolic 3-laminations \mathcal{H}_f and \mathcal{M}_f are tame too.*

The local compactness of the quotient 3-lamination may play an important role when one tries to extend Lyubich and Minsky's rigidity result of the critically non-recurrent maps with no parabolic points [LM, Theorem 9.1] in the lamination

context. However, Haïssinsky [Ha] extended their theorem without using the lamination theory to a wider class of rational maps called *(uniformly) weakly hyperbolic*, which may have parabolic cycles. For more results on the rigidity, see references in [Ha].

Note that there exist rational maps whose affine laminations are not tame. In fact, one can find such an example in the quadratic family $\{z^2 + c : c \in \mathbb{C}\}$; see [KLR].

3. STABILITY OF HYPERBOLICS

In this section we check topological/geometric stability of laminations associated with hyperbolic rational maps with superattracting cycles. In our quadratic case, it is justified that the laminations of $f = f_c$ in a hyperbolic component and those of its hyperbolic center have topologically (quasiconformally, indeed) the same structures.

The key result is that we can perturb superattracting cycles into attracting cycles without changing most parts of the dynamics (Theorem 3.2).

Leaf spaces. It is convenient to generalize the notion of lamination slightly. For a given integer $k \geq 1$, we say a topological space \mathcal{L} is a *leaf space* if it is a connected topological space that consists of path-connected components (“leaves”) homeomorphic to k -orbifolds. For example, the regular leaf space \mathcal{R}_f , the affine part \mathcal{A}_f^u , and the affine lamination \mathcal{A}_f of a rational map f are leaf spaces with leaves isomorphic to Riemann orbifolds (= complex 1-orbifolds). (Technically, we have to remove at most four “isolated leaves” from \mathcal{A}_f when f has branch-exceptional periodic points; see [KLR, Proposition 4.5], [LM, 5.4] and [KL, 3.1.1]. We do not deal with these cases in this paper.)

Quasi-isometry and quasiconformal maps. Let \mathcal{L}_1 and \mathcal{L}_2 be leaf spaces with leaves isomorphic to hyperbolic 3-orbifolds (resp. Riemann orbifolds). Suppose that there is a homeomorphism $H : \mathcal{L}_1 \rightarrow \mathcal{L}_2$. We say that H is (leafwise) *quasi-isometric* (resp. *quasiconformal*) if there is a uniform $K \geq 1$ such that H sends each leaf in \mathcal{L}_1 to a leaf in \mathcal{L}_2 as a K -quasi-isometry (resp. K -quasiconformal map).

In addition, if \mathcal{L}_1 and \mathcal{L}_2 support dynamics $F_1 : \mathcal{L}_1 \rightarrow \mathcal{L}_1$ and $F_2 : \mathcal{L}_2 \rightarrow \mathcal{L}_2$ which are conjugated by H , we say that \mathcal{L}_1 and \mathcal{L}_2 are *quasi-isometrically* (resp. *quasiconformally*) *equivalent*.

The following proposition is given in the proof of [LM, Theorem 9.1, Lemma 9.3]:

Proposition 3.1 (Quasi-isometric extension). *For rational maps f and g , suppose that there exists a quasiconformal conjugacy $\hat{h}_a : \mathcal{A}_f \rightarrow \mathcal{A}_g$. Then it is lifted to their \mathbb{H}^3 -laminations $\hat{h}_h : \mathcal{H}_f \rightarrow \mathcal{H}_g$ as a quasi-isometric conjugacy. Moreover, it descends to a quasi-isometric homeomorphism $\hat{h}_q : \mathcal{M}_f \rightarrow \mathcal{M}_g$, which extends to $\hat{h}_q : \overline{\mathcal{M}_f} \rightarrow \overline{\mathcal{M}_g}$.*

Perturbation of superattractings. Let Rat_d denote the space of rational maps of degree $d \geq 2$. For a given rational map $f \in \text{Rat}_d$, we consider a perturbation $f_\epsilon \rightarrow f$ ($\epsilon \rightarrow 0$) within Rat_d with respect to the topology defined by uniform convergence (equivalently, convergence of coefficients).

Here is the main theorem of this section:

Theorem 3.2 (Relaxing superattracting cycles). *Suppose f has a superattracting cycle O . Then there exists a perturbation $f_\epsilon \rightarrow f$ with the following properties:*

- $f_\epsilon \rightarrow f$ just relaxes O to be an attracting cycle and preserves the topological dynamics except the immediate basin of O ; and
- the affine parts $\mathcal{A}_{f_\epsilon}^n$ and \mathcal{A}_f^n are quasiconformally equivalent.

Assuming this theorem, we can prove the following.

Theorem 3.3 (Stability of hyperbolicity). *Let f be a hyperbolic rational map. For any small perturbation $f_\epsilon \rightarrow f$, their affine, \mathbb{H}^3 -laminations are quasiconformally or quasi-isometrically equivalent. In particular, their Kleinian laminations are quasi-isometrically homeomorphic.*

Proof. If f has no superattracting cycle and $\epsilon \ll 1$, it is known that we have a quasiconformal conjugacy between any perturbation f_ϵ and f . It naturally extends to a quasiconformal conjugacy on the affine parts $\mathcal{A}_{f_\epsilon}^n$ and \mathcal{A}_f^n .

If f has superattracting cycles, by Theorem 3.2, we can perturb f within any small neighborhood to relax all of the superattractings. We can do the same for f_ϵ in the same neighborhood, and thus there exists a quasiconformal conjugacy on the affine parts $\mathcal{A}_{f_\epsilon}^n$ and \mathcal{A}_f^n .

Since \mathcal{A}_f^n and $\mathcal{A}_{f_\epsilon}^n$ are quasiconformally equivalent, the affine laminations \mathcal{A}_f and \mathcal{A}_{f_ϵ} are also quasiconformally equivalent by Proposition 2.2. (For example, ι_f gives the conformal conjugacy between \mathcal{A}_f^n and \mathcal{A}_f^n .) By Proposition 3.1, this perturbation is also accompanied by quasi-isometries between their \mathbb{H}^3 - and quotient 3-laminations. Since the quasiconformal conjugacy between the affine laminations preserves the Fatou-Julia decomposition, the isometry between the quotient laminations extends to the conformal boundaries. \square

Thus hyperbolic rational maps are stable in the sense of Lyubich–Minsky laminations. Here is an interesting question for people familiar with the J -stability of the holomorphic family of rational maps [MSS]: *Is J -stability of a rational map equivalent to quasiconformal stability of its affine lamination?*

In our quadratic case, we have the following.

Corollary 3.4. *Let $X \subset \mathbb{C}$ be a hyperbolic component of the Mandelbrot set. For any c and c' in X , their affine and hyperbolic 3-laminations are quasiconformally and quasi-isometrically equivalent, respectively. Moreover, their quotient laminations are quasi-isometrically homeomorphic including their conformal boundaries.*

Independently, C. Cabrera [Ca] proved the topological equivalence of affine laminations for c and c' as above. A remarkable fact is that he also proved the converse. By the corollary above, we can restate it as a rigidity theorem as follows.

Theorem 3.5 (Rigidity by Cabrera). *If there exists an orientation preserving homeomorphism between the affine laminations of hyperbolic f_c and $f_{c'}$, then c and c' are in the same hyperbolic component. Moreover, they are actually quasiconformally equivalent.*

See [Ca] for the proof. It seems likely that we can replace “affine laminations” by “ \mathbb{H}^3 -laminations”. However, by the investigation in this paper, it seems unlikely that we can replace it by the “quotient 3-laminations”. (It is more likely that we can replace it by “Kleinian laminations”.)

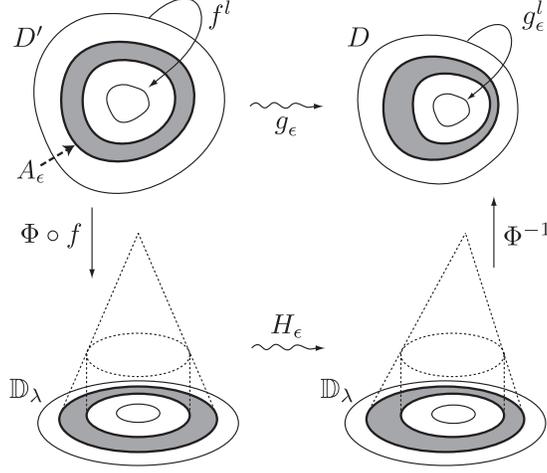


FIGURE 2. This diagram illustrates the idea of the local perturbation. Note that f and $\Phi \circ f$ in this diagram may have the degree two or more. To get the sliding map H_ϵ , consider a cone of height 1 based on \mathbb{D}_{ρ_2} . Then slide the summit without changing the base. By truncating this cone at the level of $(\rho_2 - \rho_1)/\rho_2$, we obtain a sliding map of a truncated cone. Via vertical projections and this sliding map, we obtain H_ϵ above.

Proof of Theorem 3.2. We construct such a perturbation by quasiconformal perturbation of f . By taking a Möbius conjugation, we may assume that 0 is a critical point belonging to O . Let l be the period of O and α be a point in O such that $f(\alpha) = 0$. Note that α may be a critical point too, like ∞ of $f(z) = 1/z^2$.

Let us fix a small $\lambda > 0$ and set $\mathbb{D}_\lambda := \{w \in \mathbb{C} : |w| < \lambda\}$. Then there exists a disk neighborhood D of 0 and the Böttcher coordinate $\Phi : D \rightarrow \mathbb{D}_\lambda$ such that $\Phi : z \mapsto w$ conformally conjugates f^l on D to $w \mapsto w^p$ for some $p \geq 2$. Let D' be the component of $f^{-1}(D)$ containing α . If necessary, we use smaller λ so that $D' - \{\alpha\}$ contains no critical point. Note that $\Phi \circ f : D' \rightarrow \mathbb{D}_\lambda$ semi-conjugates f^l on D' and $w \mapsto w^p$ on \mathbb{D}_λ .

Local perturbation. Next we perturb $f : D' \rightarrow D$ as follows: Fix ρ_1 and ρ_2 such that $\lambda^p < \rho_1 < \rho_2 < \lambda$, and take any $\epsilon > 0$ satisfying $\rho_1 + \epsilon < \rho_2$. Now we define a homeomorphism $H_\epsilon : \mathbb{D}_\lambda \rightarrow \mathbb{D}_\lambda$ by

$$H_\epsilon(w) := \begin{cases} w + \epsilon & \text{if } |w| < \rho_1, \\ w + \epsilon \cdot \frac{\rho_2 - |w|}{\rho_2 - \rho_1} & \text{if } \rho_1 \leq |w| \leq \rho_2, \\ w & \text{if } \rho_2 < |w| < \lambda. \end{cases}$$

One can check that this map is actually a homeomorphism; see Figure 2 for the idea. Note that the L_∞ -norm of the Beltrami differential of H_ϵ is $O(\epsilon)$.

Quasiregular map. Now we define a branched covering $g_\epsilon : \bar{\mathbb{C}} \rightarrow \bar{\mathbb{C}}$ by:

$$g_\epsilon(z) := \begin{cases} \Phi^{-1} \circ H_\epsilon \circ \Phi \circ f(z) & \text{if } z \in D', \\ f(z) & \text{if } z \notin D'. \end{cases}$$

Then the following holds:

- $g_\epsilon \rightarrow f$ as $\epsilon \rightarrow 0$, since $H_\epsilon \rightarrow \text{id}$.
- g_ϵ is quasiregular. Indeed, it is holomorphic except on a compact annulus $A_\epsilon := \{z \in D' : \rho_1 \leq \Phi \circ f(z) \leq \rho_2\}$.
- $g_\epsilon^l : D \rightarrow D$ is viewed as $w \mapsto w^p + \epsilon$ through Φ . Hence $0 \in D$ is not periodic of period l .

The almost complex structure. Let σ_0 be the standard complex structure of $\bar{\mathbb{C}}$. We define a g_ϵ -invariant almost complex structure σ_ϵ by

$$\sigma_\epsilon := \begin{cases} (g_\epsilon^n)^* \sigma_0 & \text{on } g_\epsilon^{-n}(D), n \geq 0, \\ \sigma_0 & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

Since any orbit passes A_ϵ (where g_ϵ^n gains dilatation) at most once, we can integrate σ_ϵ and obtain a quasiconformal map $h_\epsilon : \bar{\mathbb{C}} \rightarrow \bar{\mathbb{C}}$ fixing $0, \infty$, and some $b \in \mathbb{C}^*$ with the following properties:

- $h_\epsilon \rightarrow \text{id}$ as $\epsilon \rightarrow 0$, since the norm of the Beltrami differential tends to 0.
- $h_\epsilon^* \sigma_0 = \sigma_\epsilon$ a.e.
- h_ϵ is conformal except on the attracting basin of O .
- $f_\epsilon := h_\epsilon \circ g_\epsilon \circ h_\epsilon^{-1}$ is a rational map which uniformly tends to f as $\epsilon \rightarrow 0$.

Remark. When $f(z) = z^2 + c$, we may normalize the integrating map h_ϵ such that $h_\epsilon(z)/z \rightarrow 1$ as $|z| \rightarrow \infty$ by changing $b \in \mathbb{C}^*$. Then we have $f_\epsilon \rightarrow f$ of the form $f_\epsilon(z) = z^2 + c_\epsilon$.

Lifting partial conjugacy. Set $D_\epsilon := h_\epsilon(D)$. Then we have a commuting diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \bar{\mathbb{C}} - g_\epsilon^{-1}(D) & \xrightarrow{h_\epsilon} & \bar{\mathbb{C}} - f_\epsilon^{-1}(D_\epsilon) \\ g_\epsilon \downarrow & & \downarrow f_\epsilon \\ \bar{\mathbb{C}} - D & \xrightarrow{h_\epsilon} & \bar{\mathbb{C}} - D_\epsilon \end{array}$$

which actually is:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \bar{\mathbb{C}} - f^{-1}(D) & \xrightarrow{h_\epsilon} & \bar{\mathbb{C}} - f_\epsilon^{-1}(D_\epsilon) \\ f \downarrow & & \downarrow f_\epsilon \\ \bar{\mathbb{C}} - D & \xrightarrow{h_\epsilon} & \bar{\mathbb{C}} - D_\epsilon. \end{array}$$

Since any backward orbits other than the (super)attracting cycles eventually get caught in this diagram, we naturally have a conjugacy \hat{h}_ϵ :

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mathcal{A}_f^n & \xrightarrow{\hat{h}_\epsilon} & \mathcal{A}_{f_\epsilon}^n \\ \hat{f} \downarrow & & \downarrow f_\epsilon \\ \mathcal{A}_f^n & \xrightarrow{\hat{h}_\epsilon} & \mathcal{A}_{f_\epsilon}^n. \end{array}$$

More precisely, take any $\hat{z} = (z_0, z_{-1}, \dots) \in \mathcal{R}_f$. Then there exists an $N > 0$ such that z_{-n} stays in $\bar{\mathbb{C}} - D$ for all $n \geq N$. Set

$$\hat{h}_\epsilon : \hat{z} = (z_0, z_{-1}, \dots) \mapsto f_\epsilon^N(h_\epsilon(z_N), h_\epsilon(z_{-N-1}), \dots).$$

One can easily check that \hat{h}_ϵ does not depend on the choice of N and is a conjugacy between \hat{f} and \hat{f}_ϵ on their regular leaf spaces. Since h_ϵ is quasiconformal, the lifted

map \hat{h}_ϵ is leafwise quasiconformal by the definition of the regular leaf spaces. It implies that leaves isomorphic to \mathbb{C} are mapped to leaves isomorphic to \mathbb{C} . (Indeed, the map \hat{h}_ϵ preserves all types of leaves in \mathcal{R}_f .) Thus the affine parts are preserved by this homeomorphism and we have the diagram above. \square

4. ANALOGY TO QUASI-FUCHSIAN DEFORMATIONS

In this section we give an overview of the quotient (hyperbolic) 3-laminations as an analogue of the hyperbolic 3-manifolds associated with quasi-Fuchsian groups. In particular, we roughly explain the relation between the Mandelbrot set and the Bers slice (or the Bers simultaneous uniformization) in lamination context. This gives a motivation to define upper and lower ends for our quotient 3-laminations.

4.1. Quasi-Fuchsian deformation of hyperbolic 3-manifolds. The aim of this paper is to observe topological changes of the quotient 3-lamination as the parameter c of f_c moves from one hyperbolic component to another via parabolic $g = f_\sigma$. Before proceeding to the investigations, we note an analogy between quadratic maps and quasi-Fuchsian groups, which is already pointed out in [LM, 6.4, §10]. For the basics of quasi-Fuchsian groups as π_1 of hyperbolic 3-manifolds, see [MT, 4.3.3] and [Mc1, 3.2].

3-Manifolds for once-punctured torus groups. Let $\Gamma \subset PSL(2, \mathbb{R})$ be a Fuchsian group acting on the upper half plane \mathbb{H} . Then Γ also stabilizes the lower half plane \mathbb{H}^- and the limit set A_Γ . For example, suppose that $S = \mathbb{H}/\Gamma$ and $\bar{S} = \mathbb{H}^-/\Gamma$ are once-punctured tori, where \bar{S} is S with its orientation reversed. In this case the limit set is $\mathbb{R} \cup \{\infty\}$, and its complement Ω_Γ (the region of discontinuity) is given by $\mathbb{H} \sqcup \mathbb{H}^-$. The Fuchsian group Γ acts on \mathbb{H}^3 properly discontinuously and the quotient hyperbolic 3-manifold $M = \mathbb{H}^3/\Gamma$ is homeomorphic to $S \times (0, 1)$. (Topologically it is a bit more natural to consider it a thickened surface.) Set $\partial M := \Omega_\Gamma/\Gamma = S \cup \bar{S}$ and we call it the *conformal boundary* of M . We say that $\bar{M} := M \cup \partial M$ is the *Kleinian manifold* of M . In this case, we have a natural product structure $\bar{M} = S \times [0, 1]$. Let us call S and \bar{S} the *upper* and *lower ends*. It is well known that the deformation space of Γ is identified as $T(S) \times T(\bar{S})$ (where $T(S)$ is the Teichmüller space of S and isomorphic to \mathbb{H}) which corresponds to the deformation of the upper end S and the lower end \bar{S} .

Quasiconformal deformation. Now we consider a continuous family of quasiconformal maps $\{\phi_t : \bar{\mathbb{C}} \rightarrow \bar{\mathbb{C}}\}_{0 < |t| \leq 1}$ such that: $\phi_{-1} = \text{id}$; each ϕ_t is conformal on \mathbb{H} ; and the group $\Gamma_t = \phi_t \Gamma \phi_t^{-1}$ ($\Gamma_{-1} = \Gamma$) is a Kleinian group which stabilizes $H_t = \phi_t(\mathbb{H})$ and $H_t^- = \phi_t(\mathbb{H}^-)$ ($=$ a *quasi-Fuchsian group*). Then the quotient H_t/Γ_t is the same Riemann surface as S , but $\bar{S}_t := H_t^-/\Gamma_t$ is quasiconformally deformed. (Such a deformation is realized by the Bers simultaneous uniformization [Be].) In addition, we may assume that this deformation satisfies the following (see Figure 3):

- (1) There exists a simple closed geodesic $\eta = \eta_{-1}$ on $\bar{S} = \bar{S}_{-1}$ such that $|t|$ is the hyperbolic length of the geodesic η_t on \bar{S}_t homotopic to $(\phi_t)_*(\eta)$.
- (2) By letting t increase from -1 to 0 , we have an extra cusp at the limit. (Now \bar{S}_0 is a thrice-punctured sphere in this case.)

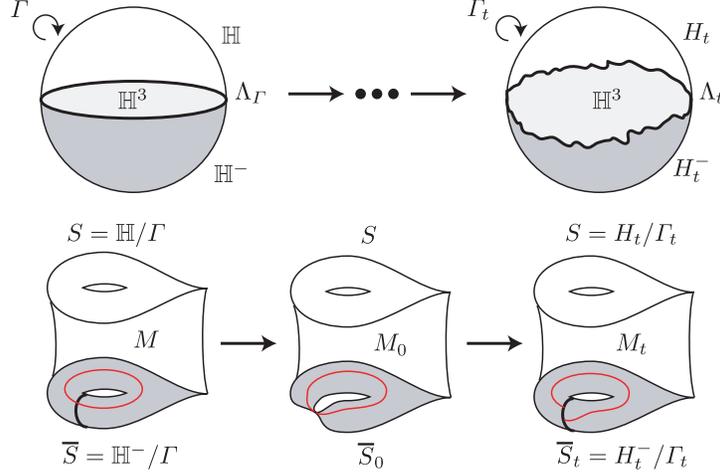


FIGURE 3. Deformation of the hyperbolic 3-manifold associated with a once-punctured torus group. The heavy curves below show η and η_t .

- (3) Next as t increases from 0 to 1, we plump the geodesic again but we twist it by a certain amount of length. More precisely, to have \bar{S}_t , we fix a $\theta \in \mathbb{R}$ and we cut \bar{S}_{-t} along η_{-t} and twist by distance $t\theta$ to the right, and glue it again.

This pinching-and-plumping deformation eventually changes only the complex structure and the marking of the lower end \bar{S} . However, it is known that $M_t \approx S \times (0, 1)$ for all t (including $t = 0$ as a limit) and $\bar{M}_t \approx S \times [0, 1]$ for all $t \neq 0$. In this deformation process, the main topological and combinatorial change is observed only in the lower ends.

The Bers slice vs. the Mandelbrot set. In the deformation space $T(S) \times T(\bar{S})$, the pinching-and-plumping deformation process above is realized in the *Bers slice*, which is an embedded image of $\{[S]\} \times T(\bar{S}) \approx T(S)$ in a complex Banach space. One may find two distinct paths landing at the same boundary point in the Bers slice that correspond to pinching-and-plumping deformations.

In the following sections we will observe a similar phenomenon as f_c moves from one hyperbolic component to another in the Mandelbrot set. (Not in the same component; this is a different situation from the Bers slice.) Let us formalize our quadratic setting according to the quasi-Fuchsian setting.

We start with $f_0(z) = z^2$. This map stabilizes the sets $B_{f_0} := \bar{\mathbb{C}} - \bar{\mathbb{D}}$, $J_{f_0} := \{|z| = 1\}$ and $D_{f_0} := \mathbb{D}$. Let us regard the Mandelbrot set as the deformation space of this map. Set $f(z) := f_c(z) = z^2 + c$ with c in the Mandelbrot set. Then the dynamics of f_c give a natural division of the sphere

$$\bar{\mathbb{C}} = B_f \sqcup D_f \sqcup J_f$$

where $B_f := \bar{\mathbb{C}} - K_f$, the *basin at infinity*, and $D_f := K_f^\circ$. Since the filled Julia set K_f is connected, B_f is a simply connected domain. Moreover, it is well known that there exists a conformal conjugacy (the *Böttcher coordinate*) $\Phi_f : B_{f_0} \rightarrow B_f$

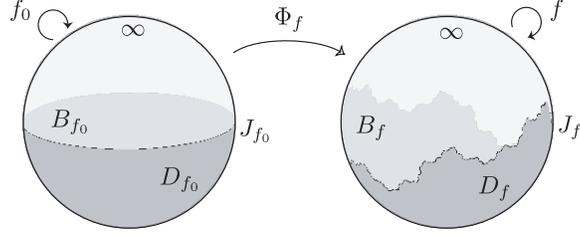


FIGURE 4. The Böttcher coordinate Φ_f gives a conformal conjugacy between $f_0|_{B_{f_0}}$ and $f|_{B_f}$.

that conjugates $f_0|_{B_{f_0}}$ and $f|_{B_f}$ (Figure 4). On the other hand, the structure of D_f may change drastically. (It can even be empty.)

For simplicity, let c be a parameter in the main cardioid. Then the Julia set J_f is a quasi-circle, so D_f is a quasidisk. However, $c = 0$ is the unique parameter with a superattracting fixed point (except ∞) so there is no quasiconformal map that conjugates $f_0|_{D_{f_0}}$ and $f|_{D_f}$. This implies that we cannot regard the main cardioid as the direct analogue of the Bers slices contained in a quasiconformal deformation space of the holomorphic dynamics on the sphere.

One solution to improve this situation is to consider the dynamics only near the Julia sets. (This is simply a problem of J -stability.) Another solution we promote is to introduce the laminations.

4.2. Deformation of the quotient 3-lamination of f_0 .

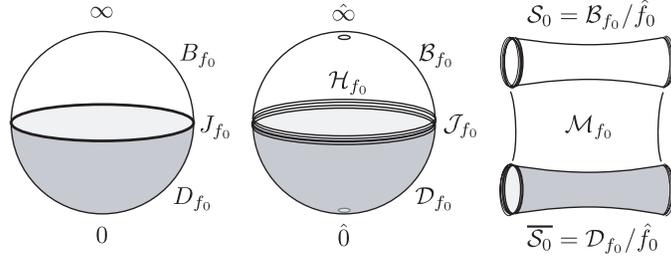
Conformal boundary, upper and lower ends. A little more generally, suppose that $f = f_c$ has an attracting or parabolic cycle. Then D_f is a non-empty open set containing the critical point $z = 0$. Since B_f , J_f , and D_f are completely invariant, it is natural to consider their lift to the affine lamination

$$\mathcal{A}_f = \mathcal{B}_f \sqcup \mathcal{D}_f \sqcup \mathcal{J}_f$$

where $\mathcal{B}_f := \hat{\pi}_f^{-1}(B_f)$, $\mathcal{D}_f := \hat{\pi}_f^{-1}(D_f)$, and $\mathcal{J}_f := \hat{\pi}_f^{-1}(J_f)$. (Recall that $\hat{\pi}_f = \pi_f \circ \wp$; see the diagram in Section 2.)

By the Böttcher coordinate, the dynamics of $f : B_f \rightarrow B_f$ are conformally conjugate to $f_0(z) = z^2$ on $B_{f_0} = \mathbb{C} - \bar{\mathbb{D}}$. This conjugacy is naturally lifted to the natural extension. By restricting it on the affine part, or equivalently, on the affine lamination, we have a conformal conjugacy between the invariant sublaminations \mathcal{B}_{f_0} of \mathcal{A}_{f_0} and \mathcal{B}_f of \mathcal{A}_f .

The structure of \mathcal{B}_{f_0} is described as follows: (See also [LM, §11] and [S].) Under the identification of $\mathbb{T} = \mathbb{R}/\mathbb{Z}$ as $\partial\mathbb{D} = J_{f_0}$, the angle doubling $\delta : \mathbb{T} \rightarrow \mathbb{T}$, $\theta \mapsto 2\theta$ is considered as a covering of degree two on the unit circle. Now the Julia set upstairs \mathcal{J}_{f_0} is identified as the inverse limit $\hat{\mathbb{T}}$ of the dynamics $\delta : \mathbb{T} \rightarrow \mathbb{T}$, which is a one-dimensional lamination. (See 6.1.) Each leaf of $\hat{\mathbb{T}} = \mathcal{J}_{f_0}$ is isomorphic to \mathbb{R} with the natural affine structure coming from \mathbb{T} . We can attach \mathbb{H} to each leaf of $\hat{\mathbb{T}}$, and this is exactly what $\mathcal{B}_{f_0} \sqcup \mathcal{J}_{f_0}$ is. The action $\hat{f}_0 : \mathcal{B}_{f_0} \rightarrow \mathcal{B}_{f_0}$ is leafwise isomorphic and properly discontinuous. The quotient $\mathcal{B}_{f_0}/\hat{f}_0$ is called *Sullivan's solenoidal Riemann surface lamination* \mathcal{S}_0 , which is compact and consists of leaves isomorphic to \mathbb{H} or annuli.


 FIGURE 5. The Kleinian lamination of f_0 .

By conformal equivalence, the Riemann surface lamination \mathcal{B}_f/\hat{f} is equivalent to \mathcal{S}_0 for any f . In addition, by the argument in [LM, 3.5] or [S], we have:

Proposition 4.1 (Conformal boundary). *Suppose $f = f_c$ has an attracting or parabolic cycle. Then both \mathcal{B}_f and \mathcal{D}_f are Riemann surface sublaminations of \mathcal{A}_f and that the actions of \hat{f} on \mathcal{B}_f and \mathcal{D}_f are properly discontinuous. Thus the quotients \mathcal{B}_f/\hat{f} and \mathcal{D}_f/\hat{f} are again Riemann surface laminations. In particular, \mathcal{B}_f/\hat{f} is conformally the same as $\mathcal{S}_0 := \mathcal{B}_{f_0}/\hat{f}_0$.*

Hence \mathcal{B}_f/\hat{f} and \mathcal{D}_f/\hat{f} form the two ends of \mathcal{M}_f corresponding to the ends S and \overline{S}_t of M_t above. We say that $\mathcal{S}_0 = \mathcal{B}_f/\hat{f}$ is the *upper end*, and $\mathcal{S}_f := \mathcal{D}_f/\hat{f}$ the *lower end*. Now the union $\mathcal{S}_0 \cup \mathcal{S}_f$ is $\partial\mathcal{M}_f = \mathcal{F}_f/\hat{f}$, the *conformal boundary* of \mathcal{M}_f (Section 2). Recall that we say $\overline{\mathcal{M}_f} = \partial\mathcal{M}_f \cup \mathcal{M}_f$ is the Kleinian lamination associated with f .

Example: $c = 0$. Since f_0 has a symmetric dynamic with respect to J_{f_0} (the unit circle), \mathcal{D}_{f_0} is the mirror image of \mathcal{B}_{f_0} . Thus the lower end $\mathcal{S}_{f_0} = \mathcal{D}_{f_0}/\hat{f}_0$ is the mirror image $\overline{\mathcal{S}_0}$ of \mathcal{S}_0 , so we have a natural product structure $\overline{\mathcal{M}_{f_0}} \approx \mathcal{S}_0 \times [0, 1]$ (Figure 5).

Deformation of the Kleinian lamination $\overline{\mathcal{M}_{f_0}}$. Now let us consider a deformation $\overline{\mathcal{M}_f}$ of $\overline{\mathcal{M}_{f_0}}$ within the main cardioid. As an analogue to quasi-Fuchsian groups, we have the following theorem.

Theorem 4.2 (Deformation in the main cardioid). *For any $f = f_c$ with c in the main cardioid, the laminations \mathcal{A}_f , \mathcal{B}_f , \mathcal{D}_f , \mathcal{H}_f , and \mathcal{M}_f are quasiconformally or quasi-isometrically equivalent to \mathcal{A}_{f_0} , \mathcal{B}_{f_0} , \mathcal{D}_{f_0} , \mathcal{H}_{f_0} , and \mathcal{M}_{f_0} , respectively.*

In particular, the Kleinian lamination $\overline{\mathcal{M}_f} = \mathcal{M}_f \cup \partial\mathcal{M}_f$ is homeomorphic to the product $\mathcal{S}_0 \times [0, 1] \approx \mathcal{S}_f \times [0, 1]$.

This theorem emphasizes the similarity between the Bers slice and the main cardioid of the Mandelbrot set. Note that the existence of the product structure in \mathcal{M}_f is already shown in [LM, 6.4]. Here we give an alternative proof.

Proof. The first paragraph comes directly from Corollary 3.4. The last sentence follows from the product structure $\mathcal{M}_{f_0} \approx \mathcal{S}_0 \times [0, 1]$. \square

Remarks.

- In Section 10 we will show that the quadratic Kleinian lamination $\overline{\mathcal{M}_f}$ has a product structure if and only if c of $f = f_c$ is in the main cardioid (Theorem 10.6).
- The theorem above is true even if we replace “ $f = f_c$ in the main cardioid” by “ f in the hyperbolic component of $f_0(z) = z^d$ in the space of rational function of degree $d \geq 2$ ”. For this case, the Riemann surface lamination \mathcal{D}_f is also dealt with in [Mc2, §10] as an analogue of the foliated unit tangent bundle over a Riemann surface.

The following sections are devoted to the thorough study of the degeneration process of the affine, \mathbb{H}^3 -, and quotient 3-laminations and their conformal boundaries. According to the deformation process in the quasi-Fuchsian example above, the interior of the quotient 3-space would be topologically preserved, but its conformal boundary (the lower end) would change. We will also study the bifurcation of the degenerated laminations, which would not happen in the quasi-Fuchsian deformation space.

5. DEGENERATION PAIRS AND TESSELLATION

From this section we return to the setting of Part I [Ka3] and investigate degenerations and bifurcations of quadratic maps in terms of the Lyubich–Minsky laminations.

Abstract of this section. We summarize the notation and results in Part I as follows:

- We formalize hyperbolic-to-parabolic degeneration of a quadratic map in the Mandelbrot set in terms of a *degeneration pair* $(f \rightarrow g)$ with hyperbolic f and parabolic g . We divide the degeneration pairs in two types: Case (a) and Case (b).
- For hyperbolic f above, we define the *degenerating arc system* I_f which corresponds to the grand orbit I_g of the parabolic cycle of g .
- We define the *tessellations* $\text{Tess}(f)$ and $\text{Tess}(g)$ for $(f \rightarrow g)$. Tessellations are tilings of the interiors of the filled Julia sets. Each tile is of the form $T = T(\theta, m, *)$ parameterized by *angle* θ , *level* m , and *signature* $* = \pm$ (Theorem 5.3).
- The boundary of each tile is the union of three or four analytic arcs (“edges”). We classify them into *equipotential*, *critical*, and *degenerating edges*.
- By using tessellations, we have a pinching semiconjugacy $h : \bar{\mathbb{C}} \rightarrow \bar{\mathbb{C}}$ from f to g that just pinches I_f to I_g (Theorem 5.5).

The objects above will play key roles in the following sections. This section is a little more expository than the original [Ka3], where detailed definitions and proofs are given.

5.1. Degeneration pairs: Case (a) vs. Case (b) ([Ka3, §2]).

Degeneration pair. Let X be a hyperbolic component of the Mandelbrot set. By Douady and Hubbard’s uniformization theorem [Mi, Theorem 6.5], there exists a conformal map λ_X from \mathbb{D} onto X that parameterizes the multiplier of the

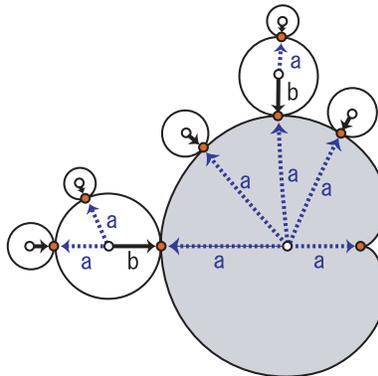


FIGURE 6. Suppose that this is a part of a primitive copy of the Mandelbrot set. (For example, the cuspidal point on the boundary of the shadowed cardioid can be $c = 1/4$, $c = -7/4$, etc.) The blue dotted arrows and black arrows show the Case (a) and Case (b) degeneration pairs respectively.

attracting cycle O_f of $f = f_c$ for $c \in X$. Moreover, the map λ_X has a unique homeomorphic extension $\lambda_X : \mathbb{D} \rightarrow \bar{X}$ such that $\lambda_X(e^{2\pi ip/q})$ is a parabolic parameter for all $p, q \in \mathbb{N}$. A *degeneration pair* $(f \rightarrow g)$ is a pair of hyperbolic $f = f_c$ and parabolic $g = f_\sigma$ where $(c, \sigma) = (\lambda_X(re^{2\pi ip/q}), \lambda_X(e^{2\pi ip/q}))$ for some $0 < r < 1$ and coprime $p, q \in \mathbb{N}$. By letting $r \rightarrow 1$, we have a convergence $f \rightarrow g$ uniformly on \mathbb{C} .

Case (a) and Case (b). Let us introduce more notation that will be used throughout this paper. For a degeneration pair $(f \rightarrow g)$, let $O_f := \{\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_l\}$ (taking subscripts modulo l) be the attracting cycle of f and $O_g := \{\beta_1, \dots, \beta_{l'}\}$ (taking subscripts modulo l') be the parabolic cycle of g . Let $re^{2\pi ip/q}$ and $e^{2\pi ip'/q'}$ denote the multipliers of O_f and O_g with coprime p' and q' in \mathbb{N} . (Then O_g is a parabolic cycle with q' repelling petals.) Then we have the following.

Proposition 5.1 ([Ka3, Proposition 2.1]). *Any degeneration pair $(f \rightarrow g)$ satisfies either:*

Case (a): $q = q'$ and $l = l'$;

or

Case (b): $q = 1 < q'$ and $l = l'q'$.

For both cases, we have $lq = l'q' =: \bar{l}$.

For example, if f is in the main cardioid of the Mandelbrot set and g is the root of a satellite limb, then $(f \rightarrow g)$ is Case (a). Indeed, any Case (a) degeneration pair is either a tuned copy of such $(f \rightarrow g)$; or g corresponds to a cusped point of a small copy of the Mandelbrot set. (See Figure 6.) It would be helpful to remember that *Case (a) happens iff the attracting points of f and the parabolic points of g have one-to-one correspondence.*

Examples: The Cauliflowers. The simplest example is given when $g = f_{1/4}$ and $f = f_c$ with $0 < c < 1/4$. In this case we have $p = p' = 1$, $q = q' = 1$, and $l = l' = 1$ thus Case (a). We call such a degeneration pair *the Cauliflowers*.

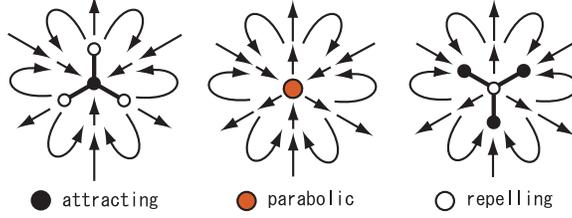


FIGURE 7. Invariant graphs for the Rabbits. The arrows show the actions of f_1^3, g^3 , and f_2^3 .

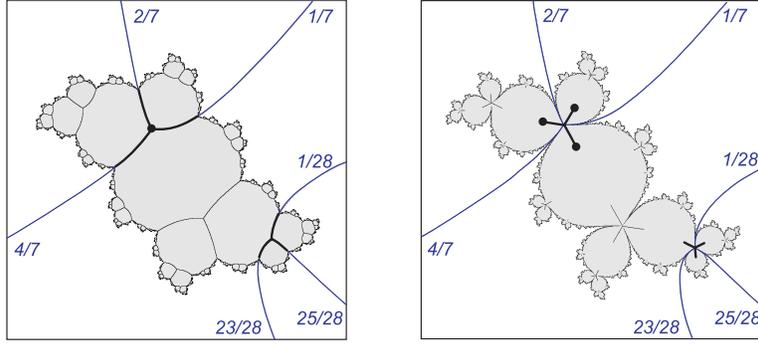


FIGURE 8. The left panel shows the filled Julia set of f_1 with their degenerating arc system roughly drawn in. The right panel shows the same for f_2 . Attracting cycles are shown in heavy dots. Degenerating arcs with types (§5.3) $\{1/7, 2/7/4/7\}$ and $\{1/28, 23/28, 25/28\}$ are emphasized.

Examples: The Rabbits. By *Douady's rabbit* we mean the quadratic map $f_{c_{\text{rab}}}$ which is the center of the $1/3$ -limb of the Mandelbrot set. (In this paper we often identify the quadratic map $f_c(z) = z^2 + c$ and the parameter c .) By *the Rabbits* we mean a deformation process from $f_0(z) = z^2$ to $f_{c_{\text{rab}}}(z) = z^2 + c_{\text{rab}}$ that can be represented by two degeneration pairs $(f_1 \rightarrow g)$ and $(f_2 \rightarrow g)$ as follows: Let $g = f_\sigma$ be the root of the $1/3$ -limb. Then we can take a Case (a) degeneration pair $(f_1 \rightarrow g)$ with $f_1 = f_{c_1}$ in the main cardioid and a Case (b) degeneration pair $(f_2 \rightarrow g)$ with $f_2 = f_{c_2}$ in the same hyperbolic component as Douady's rabbit. (See also Figure 1 of Part I [Ka3].)

For the Case (a) Rabbits $(f_1 \rightarrow g)$, we have $p = p' = 1, q = q' = 3$, and $l = l' = 1$. For the Case (b) Rabbits $(f_2 \rightarrow g)$, we also have $p = p' = 1$, but $q = 1 < q' = 3$ and $l = 3 > l' = 1$. (See Figures 7 and 8.) This represents a standard example of degeneration and bifurcation processes. Note that $lq = l'q' = 3$ is invariant under this example.

Examples: The Airplanes. The only real quadratic map $f_{c_{\text{air}}}(z) = z^2 + c_{\text{air}}$ with superattracting cycle of period three is called *the Airplane*. This parameter is the center of a primitive copy of the Mandelbrot set. We say a degeneration pair

$(f \rightarrow g) = (f_c \rightarrow f_\sigma)$ is *the Airplanes* if $c_{\text{air}} < c < -7/4$ and $\sigma = -7/4$. In this case we have $p = p' = 1$, $q = q' = 1$, and $l = l' = 3$ thus Case (a).

5.2. Degenerating arc system ([Ka3, §2]).

Degenerating arc system. For a degeneration pair $(f \rightarrow g)$ with $r \approx 1$, the parabolic cycle O_g is approximated by an attracting or repelling cycle O'_f with the same period l' and multiplier $\lambda' \approx e^{2\pi i p'/q'}$. Let α'_1 be the point in O'_f with $\alpha'_1 \rightarrow \beta_1$ as $r \rightarrow 1$.

In Case (a), the cycle O'_f is attracting (thus $O'_f = O_f$) and there are q' symmetrically arrayed repelling periodic points around $\alpha_1 = \alpha'_1$. Then there exists an $f^{l'}$ -invariant star-like graph $I(\alpha'_1)$ that joins α'_1 and the repelling periodic points by q' arcs.

In Case (b), the cycle O'_f is repelling and there are $q' = l/l'$ symmetrically arrayed attracting periodic points around α'_1 . Then there exists an $f^{l'}$ -invariant star-like graph $I(\alpha'_1)$ that joins α'_1 and the attracting periodic points by q' arcs.

In both cases, the choice of $I(\alpha'_1)$ has an ambiguity. Here we make a specific choice according to [Ka3, Lemma 2.3]: The arcs in $I(\alpha'_1)$ and the critical orbit are lying on symmetrically arrayed radial rays in the Königs coordinate. We define the *degenerating arc system* I_f by

$$I_f := \bigcup_{n \geq 0} f^{-n}(I(\alpha'_1)).$$

As its (expected) limit as $f \rightarrow g$, we define I_g by

$$I_g := \bigcup_{n \geq 0} g^{-n}(\{\beta_1\}).$$

Note that I_f and I_g are forward and backward invariant sets. For later use, let α_f be the set of all points which eventually land on O_f . For $\zeta \in \alpha_f$, let $I(\zeta)$ denote the path-connected component of I_f (simply, I_f -component) that contains ζ . In Case (b), each I_f -component contains q' points in α_f .

Example: The Cauliflowers. Let α_1 and γ_1 be the attracting and repelling fixed points of f respectively. Let $\beta_1 = 1/2$ be the parabolic fixed point of g . In this case we may regard α_1 as α'_1 and the invariant arc $I(\alpha'_1)$ is just the interval $[\alpha_1, \gamma_1]$ on the real axis. The degenerating arc system I_f is the union of Jordan arcs that eventually land on the interval $[\alpha_1, \gamma_1]$, and I_g is the union of points that eventually land on β_1 . (See Figure 9, the thick segments.) The case of the Airplanes is similar.

Example: The Rabbits. The invariant arc $I(\alpha'_1)$ with nearby dynamics for the Rabbits f_1 and f_2 are drawn in the left and right hand sides of Figure 7 respectively. By taking its preimages, we have I_{f_1} and I_{f_2} as in Figure 8.

5.3. Tessellations associated with degeneration pairs ([Ka3, §3]).

Types. Let J_f and K_f denote the Julia set and the filled Julia set of f . For any degeneration pair $(f \rightarrow g)$, we have $I_f \subset K_f$ and $I_g \subset J_g$. It is known that both J_f and J_g are locally connected so all the external rays land at these Julia sets. Let $R_f(\theta)$ denote the external ray of angle θ and let $\gamma_f(\theta)$ denote its landing point in the Julia set.

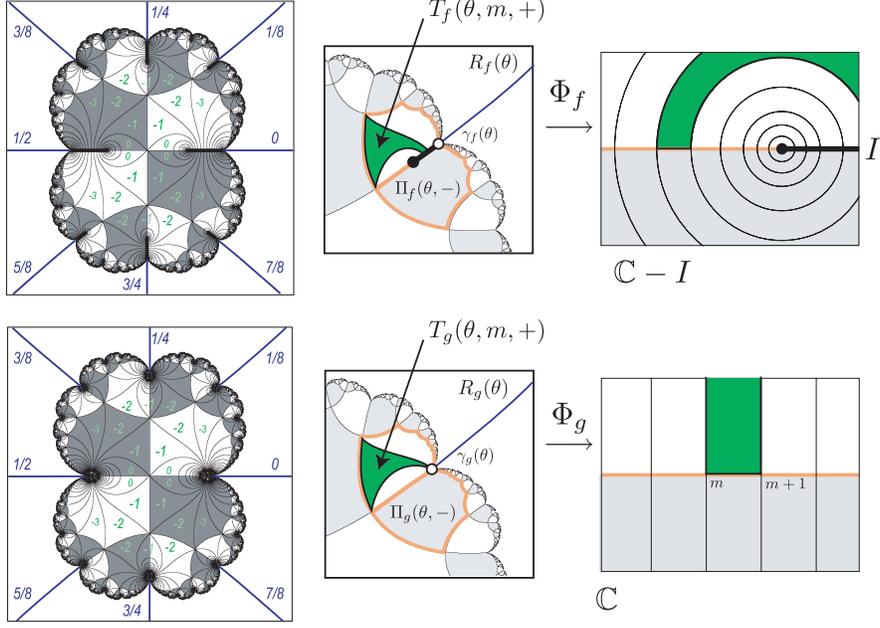


FIGURE 9. Tessellations for the Cauliflowers and their construction. The blue curves with numbers are external rays with its angles. The numbers in green indicate the levels of tiles. The black thick curves show the degenerating arcs. The orange curves correspond to the critical edges of the tiles; see Figure 11.

For a point $z \in J_f$ or J_g , its *type* $\Theta(z)$ is the set of angles of external rays that land on z . We abuse this term for more general subsets in the filled Julia sets K_f and K_g . For any subset E of the filled Julia set, its *type* $\Theta(E)$ is the set of angles of external rays that land on points in E . Let Θ_f and Θ_g denote $\Theta(I_f)$ and $\Theta(I_g)$ respectively.

Example: The Cauliflowers. We again consider the case of the Cauliflowers. Since the repelling fixed point γ_1 is $\gamma_f(0)$ and the parabolic fixed point β_1 is $\gamma_g(0)$, both Θ_f and Θ_g consist of the angles that eventually land on 0 by the angle doubling map $\delta : \theta \mapsto 2\theta$. Hence $\Theta_f = \Theta_g$ and they are dense subsets of $\mathbb{T} = \mathbb{R}/\mathbb{Z}$.

Example: The Rabbits. For $(f_1 \rightarrow g)$, the set Θ_{f_1} consists of the angles that eventually land on $\{1/7, 2/7, 4/7\}$ by angle doubling. One can also show that $\Theta_{f_1} = \Theta_g$ and they are dense subsets of $\mathbb{T} = \mathbb{R}/\mathbb{Z}$. We also have $\Theta_{f_2} = \Theta_g$ for $(f_2 \rightarrow g)$.

Example: The Airplanes. We also have $\Theta_f = \Theta_g$ and this set consists of angles that eventually land on $\{1/7, 2/7, 3/7, 4/7, 5/7, 6/7\}$; see [Ka3, Figure 3].

In general, we have the following proposition.

Proposition 5.2 ([Ka3, Proposition 2.5]). *For any degeneration pair $(f \rightarrow g)$, the set $\Theta_f = \Theta(I_f)$ coincides with $\Theta_g = \Theta(I_g)$.*

We denote this set $\Theta_f = \Theta_g$ by $\Theta = \Theta_{(f \rightarrow g)}$.

Tessellation. The dynamics on/outside the Julia set is organized by the external rays and their landing points, satisfying

$$f(R_f(\theta)) = R_f(2\theta) \quad \text{and} \quad f(\gamma_f(\theta)) = \gamma_f(2\theta).$$

Tessellation is a method that organizes the dynamics inside the Julia set. Each tile is an element like an external ray outside:

Theorem 5.3 (Tessellation [Ka3, Theorem 1.1]). *Let $(f \rightarrow g)$ be a degeneration pair. There exist families $\text{Tess}(f)$ and $\text{Tess}(g)$ of simply connected sets with the following properties:*

- (1) *Each element of $\text{Tess}(f)$ is called a tile and identified by an angle θ in $\Theta = \Theta_{(f \rightarrow g)}$, a level m in \mathbb{Z} , and a signature $*$ = + or -.*
- (2) *Let $T_f(\theta, m, *)$ be such a tile in $\text{Tess}(f)$. Then $f(T_f(\theta, m, *)) = T_f(2\theta, m+1, *)$.*
- (3) *The interiors of tiles in $\text{Tess}(f)$ are disjoint topological disks. Tiles with the same signature are univalently mapped to each other by a branch of $f^{-i} \circ f^j$ for some $i, j > 0$.*
- (4) *Let $\Pi_f(\theta, *)$ denote the union of tiles with angle θ and signature $*$. Then its interior $\Pi_f(\theta, *)^\circ$ is also a topological disk and its boundary contains the landing point $\gamma_f(\theta)$ of $R_f(\theta)$. In particular, $f(\Pi_f(\theta, *)) = \Pi_f(2\theta, *)$.*

The properties above hold if we replace f by g . Moreover:

- (5) *The union of tiles in $\text{Tess}(f)$ is $K_f^\circ - I_f$. On the other hand, the union of tiles in $\text{Tess}(g)$ is K_g° .*
- (6) *The boundaries of $T_f(\theta, m, *)$ and $T_f(\theta', m', *)$ in $K_f^\circ - I_f$ intersect iff so do the boundaries of $T_g(\theta, m, *)$ and $T_g(\theta', m', *)$ in K_g° .*

One can easily understand the idea of tessellation by looking at the following figures (Figures 9 and 10, [Ka3, Figure 2], etc.), but the construction is not that easy. Here we roughly explain the construction and the combinatorics of the addresses by showing some standard examples.

Example: The Cauliflowers. Their tessellations are shown in Figure 9. The tiles are based on fundamental regions of the model dynamics given by $F : W \mapsto rW + 1$ ($0 < r < 1$) and $G : W \mapsto W + 1$ on \mathbb{C} . The map F has an attracting fixed point $a = 1/(1-r)$, and an invariant interval $I = [a, \infty) \subset \mathbb{R}$. An important fact is that $F : \mathbb{C} - I \rightarrow \mathbb{C} - I$ is topologically conjugate to $G : \mathbb{C} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$. For example, we can find a conjugacy that sends the “semi-fundamental region”

$$A(m, \pm) := \{W \in \mathbb{C} - I : r^{m+1}a \leq |W - a| \leq r^m a, \pm \text{Im } W \geq 0\}$$

to

$$C(m, \pm) := \{W \in \mathbb{C} : m \leq \text{Re } W \leq m+1, \pm \text{Im } W \geq 0\}$$

for any $m \in \mathbb{Z}$ and any choice of + or -.

We can relate these models and the original dynamics as follows. Now we may regard r as the multiplier of the attracting cycle α_1 . The dynamics near α_1 is conformally conjugate to $w \mapsto rw$ by a Königs coordinate, but we take an extra conjugacy by an affine map so that it is conformally conjugate to F near a . In fact, there exists a modified Königs coordinate $\Phi_f : K_f^\circ \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ such that: $\Phi_f(0) = 0$; Φ_f is a branched covering semiconjugating $f|_{K_f^\circ}$ and F on \mathbb{C} ; the degenerating arc

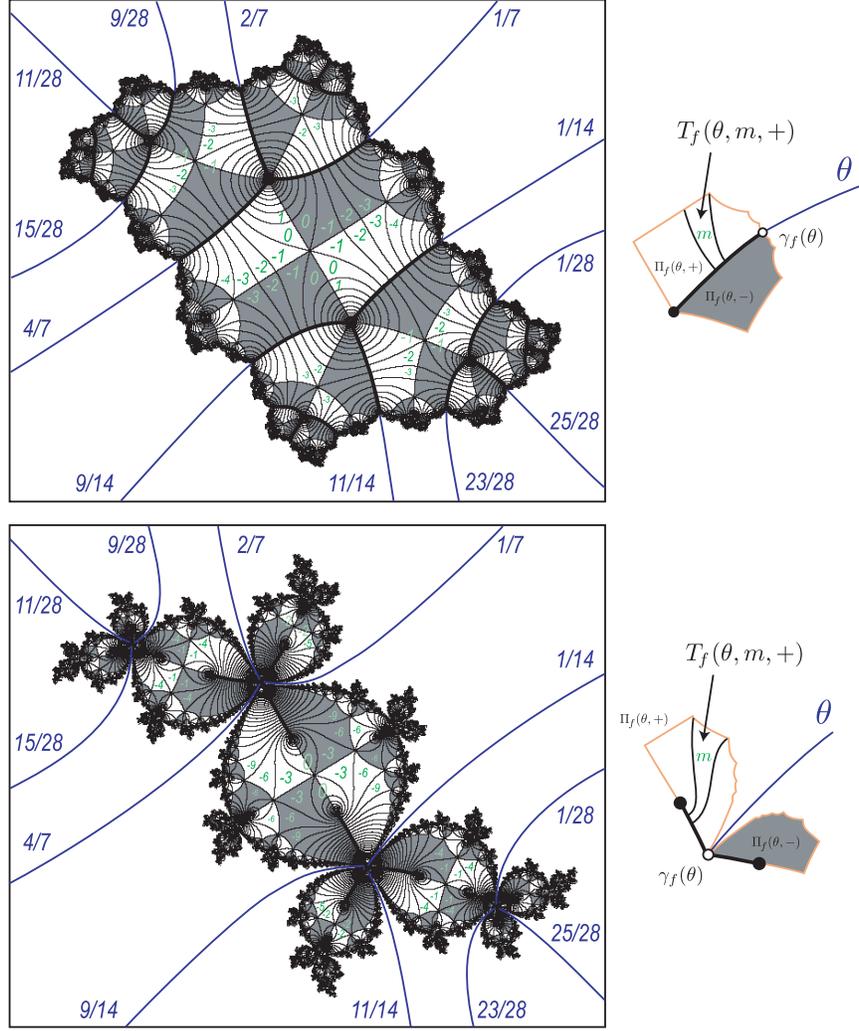


FIGURE 10. Tessellations for the Rabbits f_1 and f_2 (cf. the Basilicas [Ka3, Figure 7]). By Theorem 5.5, the tessellations for g associated with $(f_1 \rightarrow g)$ and $(f_2 \rightarrow g)$ are given by just pinching I_{f_1} and I_{f_2} .

system I_f is mapped onto the interval I ; and we can take countably many univalent branches of Φ_f^{-1} over the upper and lower half-planes $\mathbb{H} = \mathbb{H}^+$ and \mathbb{H}^- .

Let us choose specific branches Ψ_θ^\pm over \mathbb{H}^\pm so that the images of \mathbb{H}^\pm contain $\gamma_f(\theta) \in I_f \subset J_f$ in their boundaries. These images actually give the interiors of the panels $\Pi_f(\theta, +)$ or $\Pi_f(\theta, -)$. (Thus θ must be in Θ .)

One can easily see that we have a homeomorphic extension $\Psi_\theta^\pm : \overline{\mathbb{H}^\pm} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$. Now the tile of address (θ, m, \pm) in $\text{Tess}(f)$ is defined by

$$T_f(\theta, m, \pm) := \Psi_\theta^\pm(A(m, \pm)).$$

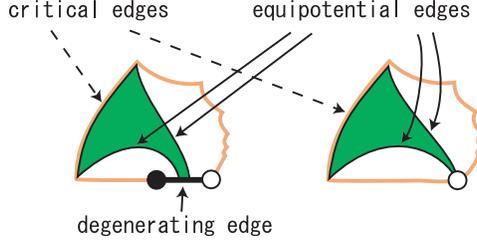


FIGURE 11. Naming the edges of tiles.

Correspondingly, we have the normalized Fatou coordinate $\Phi_g : K_g^\circ \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ so that $\Phi_g(0) = 0$ and Φ_g is a branched covering semiconjugating $g|_{K_g^\circ}$ and $G(W) = W + 1$ on \mathbb{C} . In particular, we can also take countably many univalent branches of Φ_g^{-1} over \mathbb{H}^\pm . To define the tile $T_g(\theta, m, \pm)$, we take the branches Ψ_θ^\pm over \mathbb{H}^\pm so that the images of \mathbb{H}^\pm contain $\gamma_g(\theta) \in I_g \subset J_g$ in their closures. Since we also have a homeomorphic extension $\Psi_\theta^\pm : \mathbb{H}^\pm \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$, we define the tile of address (θ, m, \pm) in $\text{Tess}(g)$ by

$$T_g(\theta, m, \pm) := \Psi_\theta^\pm(C(m, \pm)).$$

Example: The Rabbits. Figure 10 shows tessellations $\text{Tess}(f_1)$ and $\text{Tess}(f_2)$. It is difficult to draw a nice picture of the tessellation for g because a terrible moire pattern appears. But one can imagine it by pinching I_{f_1} or I_{f_2} . The construction of these tessellations are again based on the modified Königs coordinates and the normalized Fatou coordinates. (Here we skip the details.)

By looking at Figure 10 carefully, one would find that the tessellations for g associated with $(f_1 \rightarrow g)$ and $(f_2 \rightarrow g)$ would be different. In fact, the former is a subdivided tessellation of the latter. The difference comes from the difference of p , q and l for f_1 and f_2 . (We will deal with this difference in Section 10.)

Edges of tiles ([Ka3, 3.2–3.3]). For the degeneration pair $(f \rightarrow g)$, every tile T in $\text{Tess}(f)$ (resp. $\text{Tess}(g)$) is quadrilateral (resp. trilateral) with piecewise analytic boundary arcs, which we call *edges*. It is useful to call these edges as follows (see Figure 11):

- **Degenerating edges:** For each tile T in $\text{Tess}(f)$, its boundary ∂T contains an arc shared with I_f . We call such an arc the *degenerating edge* of T . Note that the *degenerating edge* is not contained in T itself. On the other hand, for each tile T' in $\text{Tess}(g)$, the part corresponding to the degenerating edge in its boundary $\partial T'$ is the vertex contained in I_g . Note also that this point is not contained in T' itself.
- **Equipotential edges:** For each ∂T and $\partial T'$ there are two edges lying on the equipotential curves with respect to the linearizing (Königs or Fatou) coordinate. When we make panels, these edges are glued. We call them the *equipotential edges* or the *circular edges*.
- **Critical edges:** For each ∂T and $\partial T'$ there is one edge left. Such an edge is contained in an arc joining two points in the grand orbit of the critical point $z = 0$. We call such arcs the *critical edges*.

The combinatorics of edges will play an important role in Sections 9 and 10. Here we give a refinement of Theorem 5.3(6):

Proposition 5.4 ([Ka3, Proposition 3.2]). *The edges of tiles have the following properties:*

- *The equipotential (resp. critical) edges of $T_f(\theta, m, *)$ and $T_f(\theta', m', *')$ are shared iff so do the equipotential (resp. critical) edges of $T_g(\theta, m, *)$ and $T_g(\theta', m', *')$.*
- *If the degenerating edges of $T_f(\theta, m, *)$ and $T_f(\theta', m', *')$ are shared, then $T_g(\theta, m, *)$ and $T_g(\theta', m', *')$ share their boundary points in I_g . That is, $\gamma_g(\theta) = \gamma_g(\theta')$.*

One can easily observe these facts in Figures 9 and 10.

5.4. Pinching semiconjugacy ([Ka3, §§4–5]). As an application of tessellation, we can show that there exists a pinching semiconjugacy from f to g for the degeneration pair $(f \rightarrow g)$:

Theorem 5.5 (Theorem 1.2 of [Ka3]). *Let $(f \rightarrow g)$ be a degeneration pair. There exists a semiconjugacy $h : \bar{\mathbb{C}} \rightarrow \bar{\mathbb{C}}$ from f to g such that:*

- (1) *h only pinches each I_f -component to the point in I_g with the same type.*
- (2) *h sends all possible $T_f(\theta, m, *)$ to $T_g(\theta, m, *)$, $R_f(\theta)$ to $R_g(\theta)$, and $\gamma_f(\theta)$ to $\gamma_g(\theta)$.*
- (3) *h tends to the identity as f tends to g .*

So we have a precise picture for the degeneration of the dynamics. An interesting fact is that this theorem is proved *without* using quasiconformal deformation.

In the following sections we will investigate degeneration of the laminations by using the tessellations and this semiconjugacy.

6. DEGENERATION OF THE AFFINE LAMINATIONS

In this section we consider degeneration of the natural extensions, affine parts, and affine laminations for $(f \rightarrow g)$.

We first lift all the objects defined in the previous section to the natural extensions. For example, we will consider the external rays, degenerating arcs, and tessellations upstairs. (Such objects are nicely parameterized by the natural extension $\hat{\mathbb{T}}$ of the angle doubling map $\delta : \mathbb{T} \rightarrow \mathbb{T}$.)

Next, in Theorem 6.1, we will construct a natural lift $\hat{h} : \mathcal{N}_f \rightarrow \mathcal{N}_g$ of the pinching semiconjugacy $h : \bar{\mathbb{C}} \rightarrow \bar{\mathbb{C}}$ given by Theorem 5.5. This lifted pinching semiconjugacy \hat{h} will give a precise picture of the degeneration of \mathcal{N}_f to \mathcal{N}_g . By checking the action of \hat{h} on the affine part \mathcal{A}_f^n , we also describe the degeneration of \mathcal{A}_f^n to \mathcal{A}_g^n . Then we will conclude that as $f \rightarrow g$, the leafwise topology of \mathcal{A}_f^n are preserved except on some specific leaves, called the *principal leaves* (Theorem 6.6). The descriptions on the affine parts are directly translated to the affine laminations \mathcal{A}_f and \mathcal{A}_g by Corollary 2.3.

The results in this section are closely related to the backward Julia sets of the Hénon mappings; see Appendix A for more details.

6.1. Semiconjugacies in the natural extension. First we describe the degeneration of the natural extensions associated with $(f \rightarrow g)$. Let us start with lifting the objects in $\bar{\mathbb{C}}$ (“downstairs”) to the natural extensions \mathcal{N}_f and \mathcal{N}_g (“upstairs”).

Natural extension of the angle doubling. To parameterize the objects we will deal with, let us consider the natural extension $\hat{\mathbb{T}}$ of the angle doubling map $\delta : \mathbb{T} \rightarrow \mathbb{T}$, $\theta \mapsto 2\theta$. That is,

$$\hat{\mathbb{T}} := \{\hat{\theta} = (\theta_0, \theta_{-1}, \dots) : \theta_0 \in \mathbb{T}, 2\theta_{-n-1} = \theta_{-n}\} \subset \mathbb{T} \times \mathbb{T} \times \dots$$

with a natural homeomorphic action $\hat{\delta} : \hat{\mathbb{T}} \rightarrow \hat{\mathbb{T}}$ given by

$$\hat{\delta}(\hat{\theta}) := (2\theta_0, \theta_0, \theta_{-1}, \dots).$$

We also call the elements of $\hat{\mathbb{T}}$, *angles*. Let $\hat{\Theta} = \hat{\Theta}_{(f \rightarrow g)}$ denote the invariant lift of $\Theta = \Theta_{(f \rightarrow g)}$ in $\hat{\mathbb{T}}$. This subset of angles upstairs will play exactly the same role as Θ downstairs.

External rays upstairs. External rays outside the Julia sets are naturally lifted to the natural extensions. For $\hat{\theta} = (\theta_{-n})_{n \geq 0} \in \hat{\mathbb{T}}$, we say $\hat{z} = (z_{-n})_{n \geq 0} \in R_f(\hat{\theta})$ if $z_{-n} \in R_f(\theta_{-n})$ for all $n \geq 0$. That is, the external ray $R_f(\hat{\theta})$ is the backward orbits (or history) along the sequence

$$R_f(\theta_0) \leftarrow R_f(\theta_{-1}) \leftarrow R_f(\theta_{-2}) \leftarrow \dots$$

Note that any $\hat{z} \in R_f(\hat{\theta})$ is regular, thus $R_f(\hat{\theta}) \subset \mathcal{R}_f (= \mathcal{A}_f^n$ by Proposition 2.1). Since every external ray $R_f(\theta_{-n})$ lands on J_f , it is reasonable to denote the backward orbit $(\gamma_f(\theta_0), \gamma_f(\theta_{-1}), \dots) \in \pi_f^{-1}(J_f)$ by $\gamma_f(\hat{\theta})$. Hence the Julia set upstairs $\mathcal{J}_f^n := \pi_f^{-1}(J_f)$ is parameterized by $\hat{\mathbb{T}}$. Indeed, one can check that $\gamma_f : \hat{\mathbb{T}} \rightarrow \mathcal{J}_f^n$ is a continuous map. We define $R_g(\hat{\theta})$ and $\gamma_g(\hat{\theta})$ in the same way.

Types upstairs. Let $\hat{z} = (z_0, z_{-1}, \dots) \in \mathcal{N}_f$ be a point in \mathcal{J}_f^n . We define the *type* $\Theta(\hat{z})$ of \hat{z} by the set of angles of the form $\hat{\theta} = (\theta_{-n})_{n \geq 0} \in \hat{\mathbb{T}}$ satisfying $\theta_{-n} \in \Theta(z_{-n})$ for all $n \geq 0$. One can easily check that $\hat{\delta}(\Theta(\hat{z})) = \Theta(\hat{f}(\hat{z}))$. (Note that the critical orbit of f is bounded distance away from J_f . Thus $\text{card}(\Theta(\hat{z}))$ is finite for each backward history \hat{z} in J_f ; see [Ka3, §2].) Types for backward orbits in J_g are also defined in the same way.

Degenerating arcs upstairs. Let us set $\hat{\alpha}_f = \pi_f^{-1}(\alpha_f)$, $\hat{I}_f := \pi_f^{-1}(I_f)$ and $\hat{I}_g := \pi_g^{-1}(I_g)$. For $\hat{\zeta} = (\zeta_0, \zeta_{-1}, \dots) \in \hat{\alpha}_f$, we define $I(\hat{\zeta})$ by the set of backward orbits $\hat{z} = (z_{-n})_{n \geq 0}$ with $z_{-n} \in I(\zeta_{-n})$ for all $n \geq 0$. Equivalently, the set $I(\hat{\zeta})$ is the path-connected component of \hat{I}_f (simply, \hat{I}_f -*component*) containing $\hat{\zeta}$ in \mathcal{N}_f . The *type* $\Theta(I(\hat{\zeta}))$ of $I(\hat{\zeta})$ is the finite set of angles of the form $\hat{\theta} = (\theta_{-n})_{n \geq 0} \in \hat{\Theta}$ satisfying $\theta_{-n} \in \Theta(I(\zeta_{-n}))$ for all $n \geq 0$.

Tiles upstairs. The tessellations are naturally lifted to the natural extensions. For $\hat{\theta} = (\theta_{-n})_{n \geq 0} \in \hat{\Theta}$ and $\hat{z} = (z_{-n})_{n \geq 0} \in \mathcal{N}_f$, we say $\hat{z} \in T_f(\hat{\theta}, m, *)$ if $T_f(\theta_0, m, *) \in \text{Tess}(f)$ and $z_{-n} \in T_f(\theta_{-n}, m - n, *)$ for all $n \geq 0$. Since tiles in $\text{Tess}(f)$ are homeomorphically mapped to each other, the *tile* $T_f(\hat{\theta}, m, *)$ is contained in $\mathcal{R}_f = \mathcal{A}_f^n$ and the projection π_f on $T_f(\hat{\theta}, m, *)$ is a homeomorphism onto $T_f(\theta_0, m, *)$. We gather all such tiles and denote it by $\text{Tess}^n(f)$. One can easily check that $\text{Tess}^n(f)$ actually tessellates $\pi_f^{-1}(K_f^\circ - I_f)$. For g , we define tiles and tessellation upstairs in the same way.

Pinching semiconjugacy upstairs. Now we have a natural lift of Theorem 5.5:

Theorem 6.1 (Natural extensions). *For degeneration pair $(f \rightarrow g)$, there exists a semiconjugacy $\hat{h} = \hat{h}_n : \mathcal{N}_f \rightarrow \mathcal{N}_g$ from \hat{f} to \hat{g} with the following properties:*

- (1) \hat{h} only pinches each \hat{I}_f -component to the point in \hat{I}_g with the same type.
- (2) \hat{h} sends all possible $T_f(\hat{\theta}, m, *)$ to $T_g(\hat{\theta}, m, *)$, $R_f(\hat{\theta})$ to $R_g(\hat{\theta})$, and $\gamma_f(\hat{\theta})$ to $\gamma_g(\hat{\theta})$.
- (3) \hat{h} tends to the identity as f tends to g . More precisely, the distance $\hat{d}(\hat{h}(\hat{z}), \hat{z})$ tends to 0 uniformly for any $\hat{z} \in \mathcal{N}_f$ where $\hat{d}(\cdot, \cdot)$ is a distance function on $\mathbb{C} \times \mathbb{C} \times \dots$.

We will use this lifted semiconjugacy to investigate the degenerations of the laminations.

Proof. For $\hat{z} = (z_0, z_{-1}, \dots) \in \mathcal{N}_f$, set

$$\hat{h}(\hat{z}) := (h(z_0), h(z_{-1}), \dots) \in \mathcal{N}_g.$$

Since h is a semiconjugacy from f to g , one can easily check that \hat{h} is surjective, continuous, and satisfies $\hat{h} \circ \hat{f} = \hat{g} \circ \hat{h}$. Thus \hat{h} is a semiconjugacy from \hat{f} to \hat{g} on their respective natural extensions.

Now properties (1)–(3) are almost straightforward. To show (3), one can choose the distance as follows: For $\hat{z} = (z_{-n})_{n \geq 0}$ and $\hat{\zeta} = (\zeta_{-n})_{n \geq 0}$ in $\mathbb{C} \times \mathbb{C} \times \dots$, set $\hat{d}(\hat{z}, \hat{\zeta}) := \sum_{n \geq 0} d_{\mathbb{C}}(z_{-n}, \zeta_{-n})/2^n$, where $d_{\mathbb{C}}(\cdot, \cdot)$ is the spherical distance on \mathbb{C} . Then $\hat{d}(\cdot, \cdot)$ determines the same topology as the natural topology of $\mathbb{C} \times \mathbb{C} \times \dots$. \square

Remark. Note that property (3) of the theorem implies $\mathcal{N}_f \rightarrow \mathcal{N}_g$ as $f \rightarrow g$ in the Hausdorff topology of non-empty compact subsets in $\mathbb{C} \times \mathbb{C} \times \dots$. Indeed, for any uniform convergence of rational maps $f_n \rightarrow f$, it is always true that $\mathcal{N}_{f_n} \rightarrow \mathcal{N}_f$ in the Hausdorff topology.

6.2. Principal leaves. Next we consider degeneration of the affine part \mathcal{A}_f^n to \mathcal{A}_g^n . To state the main theorem (Theorem 6.6), we need to define some key objects: The *irregular cycles* \hat{O}_f and \hat{O}_g , *principal leaves* A_f and A_g , and the *cyclic degenerating arcs* $I(\hat{O}_f)$.

Irregular cycles. For the attracting cycle $O_f = \{\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_l\}$ with $f(\alpha_j) = \alpha_{j+1}$ (taking subscripts modulo l), we define its cyclic lift $\hat{O}_f = \{\hat{\alpha}_1, \dots, \hat{\alpha}_l\}$ by

$$\hat{\alpha}_j := (\alpha_j, \alpha_{j-1}, \alpha_{j-2}, \dots) \in \mathcal{N}_f$$

for each j modulo l . For the parabolic cycle $O_g = \{\beta_1, \dots, \beta_{l'}\}$ with $g(\beta_{j'}) = \beta_{j'+1}$, we define $\hat{O}_g = \{\hat{\beta}_1, \dots, \hat{\beta}_{l'}\}$ in the same way by taking subscripts modulo l' . In the case of $q = 1 < q'$ (“Case (b)” in Section 5), the pinching semiconjugacy h gives a natural one-to-one correspondence between l attracting points in O_f and $l = q'l'$ attracting directions associated with O_g . So we assume that $\alpha_{j'}, \alpha_{j'+l'}, \dots, \alpha_{j'+(q'-1)l'}$ are pinched to $\beta_{j'}$ by h ; or equivalently,

$$(6.1) \quad I(\alpha_{j'}) = I(\alpha_{j'+l'}) = \dots = I(\alpha_{j'+(q'-1)l'})$$

and this I_f -component has the same type as $\beta_{j'}$. Note that we always have the relation $f(I(\alpha_{j'})) = I(\alpha_{j'+1})$, which corresponds to $g(\beta_{j'}) = \beta_{j'+1}$ by the semiconjugacy h .

Remark. In both Case (a) and Case (b), it is economical to use the subscript j' modulo l' . This implies that the properties of g are dominant when we consider degeneration of the affine parts.

Examples. The Cauliflowers ($f \rightarrow g$) have the irregular cycles \hat{O}_f and \hat{O}_g which are just the lifted attracting and parabolic fixed points $\{\hat{\alpha}_1\}$ and $\{\hat{\beta}_1\}$. The same is true for the Case (a) Rabbits ($f_1 \rightarrow g$), but the Case (b) Rabbits ($f_2 \rightarrow g$) have more irregular points in \hat{O}_{f_2} : We have $\hat{O}_{f_2} = \{\hat{\alpha}_1, \hat{\alpha}_2, \hat{\alpha}_3\}$, the cyclic lift of the attracting cycle $\{\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3\}$ with $\pi_f(\hat{\alpha}_j) = \alpha_j$. Note that the equality (6.1) corresponds to $I(\alpha_1) = I(\alpha_2) = I(\alpha_3)$.

The affine parts as the affine laminations. For our degeneration pair ($f \rightarrow g$), it is fairly easy to specify the affine parts \mathcal{A}_f^n and \mathcal{A}_g^n :

Proposition 6.2. *The affine parts of ($f \rightarrow g$) are given by*

$$\mathcal{A}_f^n = \mathcal{N}_f - \hat{O}_f \cup \{\hat{\infty}\} \quad \text{and} \quad \mathcal{A}_g^n = \mathcal{N}_g - \hat{O}_g \cup \{\hat{\infty}\}.$$

Moreover, \mathcal{A}_f^n and \mathcal{A}_g^n are Riemann surface laminations with leaves isomorphic to \mathbb{C} , which are conformally equivalent to the affine laminations \mathcal{A}_f and \mathcal{A}_g in the universal setting.

Proof. For f and g , there is a common irregular point $\hat{\infty} = (\infty, \infty, \dots)$ in their natural extensions. By Proposition 2.1, we have the equalities as above.

Recall that the affine parts \mathcal{A}_f^n and \mathcal{A}_g^n are the unions of all leaves isomorphic to \mathbb{C} in the regular leaf spaces. Moreover, we may identify \mathcal{A}_f^n and \mathcal{A}_g^n as the affine laminations \mathcal{A}_f and \mathcal{A}_g by Corollary 2.3. More precisely, the map $\wp|_{\mathcal{A}_f} = \iota_f^{-1} : \mathcal{A}_f \rightarrow \mathcal{A}_f^n$ gives the conformal conjugacy between \hat{f}_a and $\hat{f}_n|_{\mathcal{A}_f^n}$ thus \mathcal{A}_f is conformally equivalent to \mathcal{A}_f^n . The same holds for g . \square

By using this identification, we will translate the following investigation on the affine parts to the affine laminations.

Principal leaves. Let us introduce the important notion of *principal leaves* where we will observe the main difference caused by the hyperbolic-to-parabolic degeneration.

For each j' modulo l' , we define the following subsets in the affine parts:

$$\Lambda(\hat{\alpha}_{j'}) := \left\{ \hat{z} = (z_0, z_{-1}, \dots) \in \mathcal{A}_f^n : \{z_{-nl'}\}_{n \geq 0} \text{ accumulates on } I(\alpha_{j'}) \right\};$$

and

$$\Lambda(\hat{\beta}_{j'}) := \left\{ \hat{z} = (z_0, z_{-1}, \dots) \in \mathcal{A}_g^n : \{z_{-nl'}\}_{n \geq 0} \text{ accumulates on } \beta_{j'} \right\}.$$

Note that they do not contain the irregular points $\hat{\alpha}_{j'}$ and $\hat{\beta}_{j'}$ themselves. In addition, we can replace “ $I(\alpha_{j'})$ ” in the definition of $\Lambda(\hat{\alpha}_{j'})$ by “the repelling points in $I(\alpha_{j'})$ ”.

Then the dynamics downstairs implies:

Proposition 6.3 (Principal leaves). *The objects defined above have the following properties:*

- (1) For each j' modulo l' , $\hat{f}(\Lambda(\hat{\alpha}_{j'})) = \Lambda(\hat{\alpha}_{j'+1})$ and $\hat{g}(\Lambda(\hat{\beta}_{j'})) = \Lambda(\hat{\beta}_{j'+1})$.

- (2) Case (a): If $q = q'$ and $l = l'$, then for each j' modulo l' , the set $\Lambda(\hat{\alpha}_{j'})$ consists of q' leaves cyclic under $\hat{f}^{l'}$, and each of such leaves consists of the backward orbits converging to one of the q' repelling periodic points in $I(\alpha_{j'})$. Similarly, the set $\Lambda(\hat{\beta}_{j'})$ also consists of q' leaves cyclic under $\hat{g}^{l'}$, and each of such leaves consists of the backward orbits converging to one of the q' repelling petals of $\beta_{j'}$.
- (3) Case (b): If $q = 1 < q'$ and $l = l'q'$, then for each j' modulo l' , the set $\Lambda(\hat{\alpha}_{j'})$ is just one leaf invariant under $\hat{f}^{l'}$ which consists of the backward orbits converging to the central repelling periodic point of $I(\alpha_{j'})$. Moreover, we have

$$\Lambda(\hat{\alpha}_{j'}) = \Lambda(\hat{\alpha}_{j'+l'}) = \cdots = \Lambda(\hat{\alpha}_{j'+(q'-1)l'}).$$

On the other hand, each $\Lambda(\hat{\beta}_{j'})$ consists of q' leaves described as above.

- (4) In both cases above, we have $lq = l'q' =: \bar{l}$. Every leaf in $\Lambda_f(\hat{\alpha}_{j'})$ or $\Lambda_g(\hat{\beta}_{j'})$ is invariant under $\hat{f}^{\bar{l}}$ or $\hat{g}^{\bar{l}}$ respectively.
- (5) There exists a unique λ' with $|\lambda'| > 1$ such that for any j' modulo l' and any leaf L of $\Lambda_f(\hat{\alpha}_{j'})$, the map $\hat{f}^{\bar{l}} : L \rightarrow L$ is conformally conjugate to the hyperbolic action $w \mapsto \lambda'w$ on \mathbb{C} . Similarly, for any j' modulo l' and any leaf L' of $\Lambda_g(\hat{\beta}_{j'})$, the map $\hat{g}^{\bar{l}} : L' \rightarrow L'$ is conformally conjugate to the parabolic action $w \mapsto w + 1$. Moreover, the multiplier λ' tends to 1 as $f \rightarrow g$.

The proof is almost straightforward and left to the reader. (The last property is given by the existence of the linearizing coordinates near repelling cycles and petals.) To simplify the notation, we set

$$\Lambda_f := \bigsqcup_{j'=1}^{l'} \Lambda(\hat{\alpha}_{j'}) \quad \text{and} \quad \Lambda_g := \bigsqcup_{j'=1}^{l'} \Lambda(\hat{\beta}_{j'}).$$

We call Λ_f and Λ_g (and the leaves in these sets) the *principal leaves*, where we will observe a significant degeneration associated with $(f \rightarrow g)$. The following examples are helpful.

Example: The Cauliflowers. For the Cauliflowers $(f \rightarrow g)$, the principal leaves Λ_f and Λ_g consist of backward orbits converging to the repelling and parabolic fixed points respectively. They are invariant leaves of \hat{f} and \hat{g} with hyperbolic and parabolic dynamics respectively (Figure 12). Essentially the uniformizations of these principal leaves are given by uniformizing the quotient torus and the cylinder of the dynamics downstairs; see [Ka1] and [LM, 4.2].

Example: The Rabbits. For $f_1 (= \text{Case (a)})$ and g , both Λ_{f_1} and Λ_g consist of $q = q' = 3$ leaves which are permuted by the actions of \hat{f}_1 and \hat{g} . On the other hand, for $f_2 (= \text{Case (b)})$, Λ_{f_2} is just one $(= q)$ leaf which is invariant under the action of \hat{f}_2 . However, we have obvious correspondence between the dynamics on Λ_{f_1} , Λ_g , and Λ_{f_2} . (See Figure 13.)

Cyclic degenerating arcs. As the parabolic cycles O_g and \hat{O}_g are important elements of the dynamics of g and \hat{g} , the corresponding objects

$$I(O_f) := h^{-1}(O_g) \quad \text{and} \quad I(\hat{O}_f) := \hat{h}^{-1}(\hat{O}_g)$$

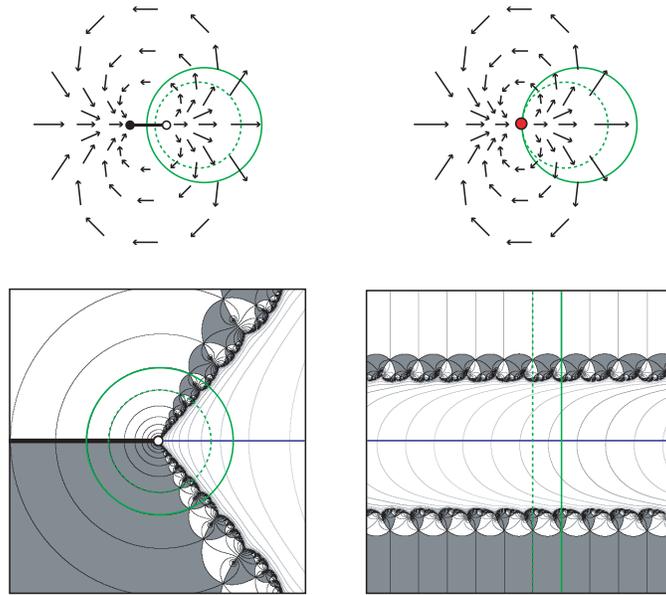


FIGURE 12. The arrows above show the local dynamics near α_1 and β_1 for the Cauliflowers ($f \rightarrow g$). The two panels below illustrate the principal leaves. The black heavy line (on the left panel) is $I(\hat{O}_f)$, and the blue lines are the external rays of angle $\hat{\theta} = (0, 0, \dots)$. The green curves show the fundamental regions.

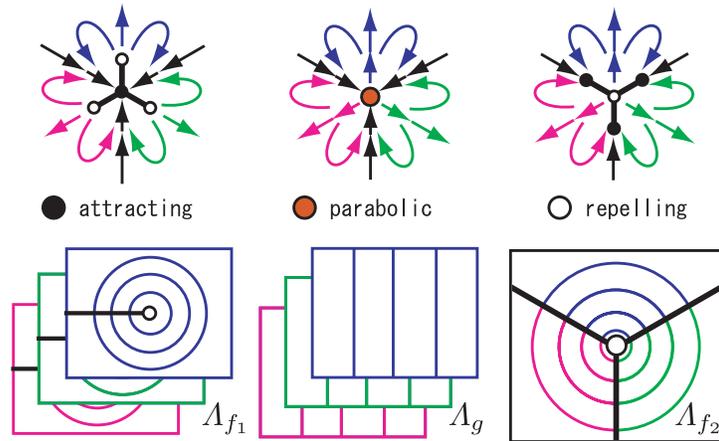


FIGURE 13. The principal leaves of the Rabbits f_1 , g , and f_2 (below). The three colors (blue, green, pink) indicate the three repelling directions of the parabolic cycle β_1 , and the corresponding dynamics for f_1 and f_2 . The black heavy lines indicate part of the cyclic degenerating arcs $I(\hat{O}_{f_1})$ and $I(\hat{O}_{f_2})$. The arrows show the actions of f_1^3 , g^3 , and f_2^3 downstairs.

play very important roles in the dynamics of f and \hat{f} . We call them the *cyclic degenerating arcs* of f . Note that $I(\hat{O}_f)$ upstairs contains irregular points \hat{O}_f .

By Theorem 6.1 and Proposition 6.3, it is not difficult to check the following.

Proposition 6.4 (Cyclic degenerating arcs). *The cyclic degeneration arcs have the following properties:*

- (1) *Both $I(\hat{O}_f)$ and $I(O_f)$ are decomposed into l' connected components as follows:*

$$I(\hat{O}_f) = \bigsqcup_{j'=1}^{l'} I(\hat{\alpha}_{j'}) \quad \text{and} \quad I(O_f) = \pi_f(I(\hat{O}_f)) = \bigsqcup_{j'=1}^{l'} I(\alpha_{j'}),$$

where $I(\hat{\alpha}_{j'}) = \hat{h}^{-1}(\{\hat{\beta}_{j'}\})$ and $I(\alpha_{j'}) = h^{-1}(\{\beta_{j'}\})$.

- (2) *The set $I(\hat{O}_f)$ (resp. $I(O_f)$) is the union of all the cyclic \hat{I}_f -components (resp. I_f -components).*
 (3) *For each j' modulo l' , we have*

$$\Lambda(\hat{\alpha}_{j'}) \cap I(\hat{O}_f) = \Lambda(\hat{\alpha}_{j'}) \cap I(\hat{\alpha}_{j'}) = I(\hat{\alpha}_{j'}) - \hat{O}_f.$$

Thus we also have

$$\Lambda_f - I(\hat{O}_f) = \bigsqcup_{j'=1}^{l'} (\Lambda(\hat{\alpha}_{j'}) - I(\hat{\alpha}_{j'})).$$

Notation for the affine laminations. For later use, we also need to translate the sets defined above to those of the affine laminations in the universal setting. It is simply done by sending them by $\iota_f : \mathcal{A}_f^n \rightarrow \mathcal{A}_f$ or $\iota_g : \mathcal{A}_g^n \rightarrow \mathcal{A}_g$. We define as follows:

$$\text{Degenerating arc system: } \mathcal{I}_f := \iota_f(\mathcal{A}_f^n \cap \hat{I}_f), \quad \mathcal{I}_g := \iota_g(\mathcal{A}_g^n \cap \hat{I}_g).$$

$$\text{Cyclic degenerating arcs: } \mathcal{IO}_f := \iota_f(\mathcal{A}_f^n \cap I(\hat{O}_f)).$$

$$\text{Principal leaves: } \Lambda_f^a := \iota_f(\Lambda_f), \quad \Lambda^a(\hat{\alpha}_{j'}) := \iota_f(\Lambda(\hat{\alpha}_{j'})),$$

$$\Lambda_g^a := \iota_g(\Lambda_g), \quad \Lambda^a(\hat{\beta}_{j'}) := \iota_g(\Lambda(\hat{\beta}_{j'})).$$

Note that we need to cut the irregular points out when we translate \hat{I}_f , \hat{I}_g and $I(\hat{O}_f)$.

Later we will use the fact given by Proposition 6.4(2) that \mathcal{IO}_f is the union of all cyclic components of the degenerating arc system \mathcal{I}_f .

6.3. Degeneration of the affine parts/laminations. Now we start describing the degeneration of \mathcal{A}_f^n and \mathcal{A}_f .

Proposition 6.5 (Semiconjugacy onto the affine part \mathcal{A}_g^n). *The preimage of the affine part \mathcal{A}_g^n by $\hat{h} : \mathcal{N}_f \rightarrow \mathcal{N}_g$ is $\mathcal{A}_f^n - I(\hat{O}_f)$. In particular, the restriction $\hat{h} : \mathcal{A}_f^n - I(\hat{O}_f) \rightarrow \mathcal{A}_g^n$ is a semiconjugacy. Hence we also have a semiconjugacy $\hat{h}_a : \mathcal{A}_f - \mathcal{IO}_f \rightarrow \mathcal{A}_g$ in the affine laminations.*

Proof. By Theorem 6.1 we have $\hat{h}^{-1}(\{\infty\}) = \{\infty\}$ and $\hat{h}^{-1}(\hat{O}_g) = I(\hat{O}_f)$. By Proposition 6.2 we have $\mathcal{A}_g^n = \mathcal{N}_g - \hat{O}_g \cup \{\infty\}$ and thus $\hat{h}^{-1}(\mathcal{A}_g^n) = \mathcal{N}_f - I(\hat{O}_f) \cup \{\infty\} = \mathcal{A}_f^n - I(\hat{O}_f)$. Now the restriction $\hat{h} : \mathcal{A}_f^n - I(\hat{O}_f) \rightarrow \mathcal{A}_g^n$ is a continuous and

surjective map. Since the affine parts and $I(\hat{O}_f)$ are invariant under the dynamics in the natural extensions, the restriction is a semiconjugacy.

Under the identification of the affine parts as the affine laminations of $(f \rightarrow g)$ (Proposition 6.2), we have the corresponding semiconjugacy $\hat{h}_a : \mathcal{A}_f - \mathcal{IO}_f \rightarrow \mathcal{A}_g$. \square

Meekness. As we will see, the set $\mathcal{A}_f^n - I(\hat{O}_f)$ in the affine part is an \hat{f} -invariant Riemann surface leaf space. (Recall the definition of *leaf spaces* given in Section 3.) Thus $\hat{h} : \mathcal{A}_f^n - I(\hat{O}_f) \rightarrow \mathcal{A}_g^n$ gives a semiconjugacy on the leaf spaces.

To describe more precise properties of this semiconjugacy, we introduce some terminologies to classify surjective and continuous maps between leaf spaces. Let \mathcal{L}_1 and \mathcal{L}_2 be leaf spaces whose leaves are all Riemann surfaces or all hyperbolic 3-manifolds (which may be incomplete and may have boundaries). We say:

- a map $H : \mathcal{L}_1 \rightarrow \mathcal{L}_2$ is *leafy* if H is surjective, continuous, and for any leaf L' in \mathcal{L}_2 , there exists a unique leaf L in \mathcal{L}_1 with $L = H^{-1}(L')$;
- a map $H : \mathcal{L}_1 \rightarrow \mathcal{L}_2$ is *meek* if H is leafy, and for any leaf L' in \mathcal{L}_2 , its preimage leaf $L = H^{-1}(L')$ is homeomorphic to L' ; and
- a meek map $H : \mathcal{L}_1 \rightarrow \mathcal{L}_2$ is *very meek* if for any leaf L' in \mathcal{L}_2 , there exists a leafwise quasiconformal or quasi-isometric homeomorphism between L' and its preimage leaf $L = H^{-1}(L')$.

A leafy map gives one-to-one correspondence between the leaves in two leaf spaces. A meek map H does not change the leafwise topology, but H itself need not be a leafwise homeomorphism. For example, consider the simply connected Riemann surfaces $\bar{\mathbb{C}}$, \mathbb{D} , and \mathbb{C} , which are all trivial leaf spaces with one leaf. Then the pinching semiconjugacy $h : \bar{\mathbb{C}} \rightarrow \bar{\mathbb{C}}$ given in Section 5 is very meek. Any surjection $H : \mathbb{D} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ is meek, but not very meek since there is no quasiconformal map from \mathbb{D} onto \mathbb{C} .

The main theorem in this section follows.

Theorem 6.6 (Affine part/laminations). *For any degeneration pair $(f \rightarrow g)$, the set $\mathcal{A}_f^n - I(\hat{O}_f)$ is a leaf space and the restriction $\hat{h} : \mathcal{A}_f^n - I(\hat{O}_f) \rightarrow \mathcal{A}_g^n$ of $\hat{h} = \hat{h}_n : \mathcal{N}_f \rightarrow \mathcal{N}_g$ is a meek pinching semiconjugacy. More precisely,*

- (1) **Non-principal part.** *A further restriction $\hat{h}|_{\mathcal{A}_f^n - \Lambda_f} \rightarrow \mathcal{A}_g^n - \Lambda_g$ is a very meek map between the leaf spaces with leaves isomorphic to \mathbb{C} .*
- (2) **Principal part.** *The complementary restriction $\hat{h}|_{\Lambda_f - I(\hat{O}_f)} \rightarrow \Lambda_g$ is a meek map between the leaf spaces with finitely many leaves described as follows. For each j' modulo l' , let $L'_1, \dots, L'_{q'}$ be the q' principal leaves in $\Lambda_g(\hat{\beta}_{j'})$. Then the set $\Lambda(\hat{\alpha}_{j'}) - I(\hat{\alpha}_{j'})$ has q' path-connected components $S_1, \dots, S_{q'}$ satisfying:*
 - *Each S_i ($1 \leq i \leq q'$) is a simply connected Riemann surface that is invariant under \hat{f}^l .*
 - *The preimage $\hat{h}^{-1}(L'_i)$ is S_i . Thus $\{S_i\}$ and $\{L'_i\}$ has one-to-one correspondence.*

The corresponding semiconjugacy $\hat{h}_a : \mathcal{A}_f - \mathcal{IO}_f \rightarrow \mathcal{A}_g$ in the affine laminations also has the same properties.

Property (1) means that any two non-principal leaves in \mathcal{A}_f^n are never merged into one leaf by \hat{h} . One can easily check that every non-cyclic degenerating arc

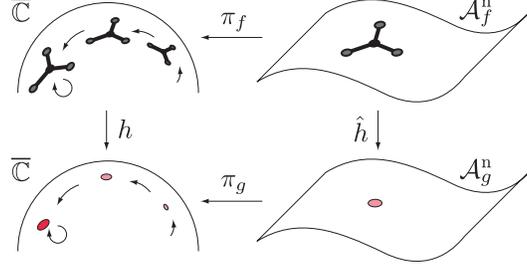
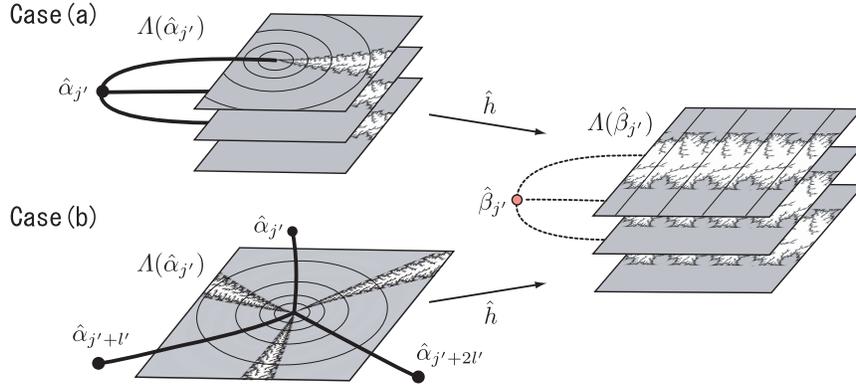
FIGURE 14. Degeneration of a non-cyclic \hat{I}_f -component.

FIGURE 15. A caricature of principal leaves $\Lambda(\hat{\alpha}_{j'})$ and $\Lambda(\hat{\beta}_{j'})$ for $q' = 3$. Here we take subscripts j' modulo l' . Recall that $q = q'$ and $l = l'$ in Case (a) and $q = 1 < q'$ and $l = l'q'$ in Case (b). In Case (b), note that $\Lambda(\hat{\alpha}_{j'}) = \Lambda(\hat{\alpha}_{j'+l'}) = \Lambda(\hat{\alpha}_{j'+2l'})$. The heavy curves indicate $I(\hat{\alpha}_{j'})$. The Rabbits are the case of $l' = 1$.

$I(\hat{\zeta})$ containing $\hat{\zeta} \in \hat{\alpha}_f - \hat{O}_f$ is compactly contained in a leaf of \mathcal{A}_f^n with respect to the leafwise topology. Then \hat{h} just pinches $I(\hat{\zeta})$ to one point $\hat{h}(\hat{\zeta}) \in \hat{I}_g$ with the same type in a leaf of \mathcal{A}_g^n (Figure 14). Though each non-principal leaf contains infinitely many such \hat{I}_f -components, the pinching map \hat{h} preserves the topology of the leaves isomorphic to the complex plane. Thus the major topological change in the degeneration is described in (2).

Figure 15 illustrates the situation of (2). As $I(\hat{\alpha}_{j'})$ is pinched to $\hat{\beta}_{j'}$, the q' components of $\Lambda(\hat{\alpha}_{j'}) - I(\hat{\alpha}_{j'})$ become the q' leaves of $\Lambda(\hat{\beta}_{j'})$. Then the hyperbolic action of \hat{f}^l on each path-connected component of $\Lambda(\hat{\alpha}_{j'}) - I(\hat{\alpha}_{j'})$ is sent to the parabolic action of \hat{g}^l on each leaf of $\Lambda(\hat{\beta}_{j'})$.

Example: The Cauliflowers. (See Figure 12 again.) In this case the only cyclic \hat{I}_f -component $I(\hat{O}_f)$ is the invariant lift of the interval $[\alpha_1, \gamma_1]$ by the projection $\pi_f : \mathcal{N}_f \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$, where γ_1 is the repelling fixed point. On the other hand, the corresponding set \mathcal{IO}_f in the universal setting is the invariant lift of $(\alpha_1, \gamma_1]$ by the projection $\hat{\pi}_f : \mathcal{A}_f \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$.

The set $\Lambda_f - I(\hat{O}_f)$ (resp. $\Lambda_f^a - \mathcal{IO}_f$) is isomorphic to a plane with a half-line removed. There are many other compactly contained \hat{I}_f -components in $\Lambda_f - I(\hat{O}_f)$ (resp. \mathcal{I}_f -components in $\Lambda_f^a - \mathcal{IO}_f$) but the map $\hat{h}|_{\Lambda_f - I(\hat{O}_f)} \rightarrow \Lambda_g$ (resp. $\hat{h}_a|_{\Lambda_f^a - \mathcal{IO}_f} \rightarrow \Lambda_g^a$) just pinches them to points. Thus $\Lambda_f - I(\hat{O}_f)$ (resp. $\Lambda_f^a - \mathcal{IO}_f$) has the same topology as Λ_g (resp. Λ_g^a).

Example: The Rabbits. As in Figures 13 and 15, Case (a) and Case (b) exhibit different types of degenerations. What happens in the Case (a) Rabbits ($f_1 \rightarrow g$) is similar to the Cauliflowers. The set $\Lambda_{f_1} - I(\hat{O}_{f_1})$ is topologically three planes with three half-lines removed, which are mapped onto the three principal leaves of Λ_g .

However, in the Case (b) Rabbits ($f_2 \rightarrow g$), the only cyclic \hat{I}_{f_2} -component \hat{O}_{f_2} is a non-compact trivalent graph which divides the invariant leaf Λ_{f_2} into three simply connected components. These components are cyclic under \hat{f}_2 and mapped onto the three principal leaves of Λ_g .

Proof of Theorem 6.6. Let us start the proof of the theorem. We first show the following.

Lemma 6.7. *For any leaf L' of \mathcal{A}_g^n , there exists a leaf L of \mathcal{A}_f^n such that $\hat{h}^{-1}(L') \subset L$. Moreover, $\hat{h}^{-1}(L')$ is path-connected.*

Proof of Lemma 6.7 (cf. [LM, Lemma 3.2]). Fix two distinct points $\hat{z}' = (z'_0, z'_{-1}, \dots)$ and $\hat{w}' = (w'_0, w'_{-1}, \dots)$ in L' . Let $\hat{\eta}'$ be a path in L' joining \hat{z}' and \hat{w}' . Then $\eta'_{-n} := \pi_g \circ \hat{g}^{-n}(\hat{\eta}')$ is a path joining z'_{-n} and w'_{-n} , and η'_{-n} with $n \gg 0$ has a neighborhood U_{-n} whose pull-back along \hat{z}' and \hat{w}' is eventually univalent. (That is, the path η'_{-n} with $n \gg 0$ does not pass through O_g and ∞ .)

Choose any $\hat{z} = (z_0, z_{-1}, \dots) \in \hat{h}^{-1}(\hat{z}')$ and $\hat{w} = (w_0, w_{-1}, \dots) \in \hat{h}^{-1}(\hat{w}')$. For any $N \leq 0$, even if η'_{-N} passes through I_g , its preimage $h^{-1}(\eta'_{-N})$ is still a path-connected set by (1) of Theorem 5.5. Since z_{-N} and w_{-N} are contained in $h^{-1}(\eta'_{-N})$, we can choose a path η_{-N} joining z_{-N} and w_{-N} . Let us fix $N \gg 0$ so that η'_{-N} avoids both O_g and ∞ . Then η_{-N} also avoids $I(O_f) = \bigsqcup_{j'} I(\alpha_{j'})$ and ∞ . Now we can take a neighborhood of η_{-N} whose pull-back along \hat{z} and \hat{w} is eventually univalent. Since we can lift paths $\{\eta_{-N-n}\}$ to a path in \mathcal{N}_f joining \hat{z} and \hat{w} , both \hat{z} and \hat{w} are in the same leaf L of \mathcal{A}_f^n . Thus $\hat{h}^{-1}(L')$ is a path-connected subset of L . \square

It is possible that $\hat{h}^{-1}(L'_1) \cup \hat{h}^{-1}(L'_2) \subset L$ for distinct leaves L'_1 and L'_2 of \mathcal{A}_g^n . In fact, it happens when L'_1 and L'_2 are principal leaves and $q = 1 < q'$ (Case (b)).

As we have seen, the map $\hat{h} : \mathcal{A}_f^n - I(\hat{O}_f) \rightarrow \mathcal{A}_g^n$ is a semiconjugacy, thus surjective and continuous. To show that this is a leafy and meek between two leaf spaces, it is enough to show (1) and (2).

Proof of (2). We show (2) first. In both Cases (a) and (b), the set $\Lambda(\hat{\alpha}_{j'})$ consists of q principal leaves by Proposition 6.3(2) and (3). Let L be such a leaf in $\Lambda(\hat{\alpha}_{j'})$, and set $L^- := L - I(\hat{\alpha}_{j'})$ for simplicity. The degenerating arc $I(\alpha_{j'}) = \pi_f(I(\hat{\alpha}_{j'}))$ contains q repelling periodic points. Let γ_L be the one of such repelling points so that its periodic lift $\hat{\gamma}_L$ is contained in L . Then there are $\bar{q} := l/l'$ ($= 1$ or q' according to Case (a) or (b)) degenerating arcs in $I(\alpha_{j'})$ landing at γ_L downstairs, and such arcs are all invariant under $f^{\bar{l}}$. Since the quotient $L/\langle \hat{f}^{\bar{l}} \rangle$ is isomorphic to the quotient

torus of the dynamics by $f^{\bar{l}}$ near $\gamma_L = \pi_f(\hat{\gamma}_L)$, we conclude that the torus $L/\langle f^{\bar{l}} \rangle$ is divided into \bar{q} parts by \bar{q} simple closed curves $(I(\hat{\alpha}_{j'}) - \{\text{vertices}\})/\langle f^{\bar{l}} \rangle$. This implies that L^- is the union of \bar{q} path-connected components divided by $I(\hat{\alpha}_{j'})$, say $S_1, \dots, S_{\bar{q}}$. (In Case (a), we have $\bar{q} = 1$ and L^- is topologically a plane minus a half line.) In particular, each S_i is simply connected. Since $lq = l'q'$, we have q' path-connected components in $\Lambda(\hat{\alpha}_{j'}) - I(\hat{\alpha}_{j'})$ in total.

Now take $L' \subset \mathcal{A}_g^n$ and $L \subset \mathcal{A}_f^n$ as in the lemma above. Suppose that $\hat{h}(L)$ contains an irregular point, that is, a point in $\hat{O}_g \cup \{\hat{\infty}\}$. Since $\hat{h}^{-1}(\hat{O}_g) = I(\hat{O}_f)$ and $\hat{h}^{-1}(\{\hat{\infty}\}) = \{\hat{\infty}\}$, it is equivalent to $L \cap I(\hat{O}_f) \neq \emptyset$. This implies that L is a principal leaf, i.e., $L \subset \Lambda(\hat{\alpha}_{j'})$ for some j' modulo l' . Since \hat{O}_g and L' are disjoint in \mathcal{N}_g , we have

$$\hat{h}^{-1}(L') \subset L - \hat{h}^{-1}(\hat{O}_g) = L - I(\hat{O}_f) = L - I(\hat{\alpha}_{j'}) = L^-,$$

where L^- is the disjoint union of $S_1, \dots, S_{\bar{q}}$ as above. By the lemma above, $\hat{h}^{-1}(L')$ is a path-connected subset of L^- . Since each S_i are also path-connected, we can find an i with $\hat{h}^{-1}(L') \subset S_i$. On the other hand, the set $\hat{h}(S_i)$ is also path-connected by continuity of \hat{h} and thus contained in a leaf of \mathcal{A}_g^n . This leaf must be L' . Thus we have $\hat{h}(S_i) = L'$ and it implies

$$S_i \subset \hat{h}^{-1}(\hat{h}(S_i)) = \hat{h}^{-1}(L') \subset S_i.$$

Now let us check that L' is one of q' leaves of $\Lambda(\hat{\beta}_{j'})$. To identify the leaf, we consider lifts of external rays. Let $\hat{\gamma}_L$ be the repelling periodic point in L and set $\gamma_L := \pi_f(\hat{\gamma}_L)$. Now there are \bar{q} external rays $R_f(\theta_1), \dots, R_f(\theta_{\bar{q}})$ landing at the repelling periodic point γ_L downstairs, and they all have ray-period \bar{l} . By comparing the quotient tori upstairs and downstairs, we conclude that each of S_i has an invariant lift of such an external ray, say $R_f(\hat{\theta}_i)$. (Where $\hat{\theta}_i$ is a cyclic angle in $\hat{\Theta} \subset \hat{\mathbb{T}}$.) Since \hat{h} sends external rays to external rays without changing the angles (Theorem 6.1(2)), the image $R_g(\hat{\theta}_i) = \hat{h}(R_f(\hat{\theta}_i))$ is an invariant lift of a periodic external ray downstairs which must land on the parabolic point $\beta_{j'}$. Hence L' must contain $R_g(\hat{\theta}_i)$ and thus L' is a principal leaf in $\Lambda(\beta_{j'})$. By setting $L'_i := L'$, we have the desired correspondence between $\{S_i\}$ and $\{L'_i\}$ with $\hat{h}^{-1}(L'_i) = S_i$.

Since the same happens for each L in $\Lambda(\hat{\alpha}_{j'})$, we have $\hat{h}^{-1}(\Lambda(\hat{\beta}_{j'})) = \Lambda(\hat{\alpha}_{j'}) - I(\hat{\alpha}_{j'})$. By taking the union with respect to j' , we have $\hat{h}^{-1}(\Lambda_g) = \Lambda_f - I(\hat{O}_f)$. Since any leaf of \mathcal{A}_f^n or \mathcal{A}_g^n is dense (Proposition 2.1(2)), the sets $\Lambda_f - I(\hat{O}_f)$ and Λ_g are connected, thus leaf spaces. Now we conclude (2).

Proof of (1). Next we show (1): Suppose that $\hat{h}(L)$ avoids irregular points. Then L is not a principal leaf. Since $\hat{h}(L)$ is a path-connected subset of \mathcal{A}_g^n , there is a leaf of \mathcal{A}_g^n containing $\hat{h}(L)$, which must be L' . It follows that $\hat{h}(L) = L'$ and thus

$$L \subset \hat{h}^{-1}(\hat{h}(L)) = \hat{h}^{-1}(L') \subset L.$$

By property (2), the leaf L' is not a principal leaf. Thus the preimage of any non-principal leaf is a non-principal leaf. Since every leaf in the affine parts is dense, the non-principal parts are also connected, thus leaf spaces. Since every leaf in the non-principal parts is isomorphic to \mathbb{C} , it follows that \hat{h} restricted on the non-principal part is very meek. This implies property (1).

Affine laminations. Finally, the last part of the statement on the affine laminations is justified under the identification given by Proposition 6.2, and by defining $\hat{h}_a := \iota_g \circ \hat{h}_n \circ \wp$. \square

Remark. The affine laminations \mathcal{A}_f and \mathcal{A}_g in the universal setting have metrics induced from a “universal metric” on \hat{U}^a . Such a metric is given in [KL, §3]. By using the fact that \hat{h}_n tends to identity in the natural extension, we can prove the Gromov-Hausdorff convergence of $\mathcal{A}_f - \mathcal{IO}_f$ to \mathcal{A}_g as $f \rightarrow g$ with respect to the universal metric.

7. DEGENERATION OF THE \mathbb{H}^3 -LAMINATIONS

In this section we consider degeneration of the \mathbb{H}^3 -laminations associated with $(f \rightarrow g)$. The main tool is a three dimensional extension of the pinching semiconjugacy $\hat{h}_a : \mathcal{A}_f - \mathcal{IO}_f \rightarrow \mathcal{A}_g$ in the universal setting. Unfortunately, we cannot extend \hat{h}_a to the whole vertical fibers of $\mathcal{A}_f - \mathcal{IO}_f$ without losing the semiconjugating property. However, we will see that we can extend \hat{h}_a to a fairly large part of \mathcal{H}_f (including the non-principal part of \mathcal{H}_f) still as a semiconjugacy onto \mathcal{H}_g , and it is useful enough to explain the degeneration of the dynamics. More precisely, we define an \hat{f} -invariant set \mathcal{V}_f (called *valley*) in the principal leaves $A_f^h = (A_f^a)^h$ and we will have a meek pinching semiconjugacy $\hat{h}_h : \mathcal{H}_f - \mathcal{V}_f \rightarrow \mathcal{H}_g$ (Theorems 7.1 and 7.3).

In particular, we will conclude that \hat{h}_h is very meek on the non-principal part, i.e., the geometry of the non-principal part of \mathcal{H}_f is leafwise preserved as $f \rightarrow g$. In the principal part, we will see that the loxodromic (or hyperbolic) dynamics is degenerate to the parabolic dynamics as $f \rightarrow g$. However, the restriction of \hat{h}_h to the principal part is still meek.

The semiconjugacy above will play a crucial role when we consider the quotient laminations in the next section.

Remarks on notation. Here we will work in the universal setting. Let us recall some notation given in Section 2.

- To denote leaves of the affine *laminations*, we will use L or L' for simplicity. (We used them for leaves of the affine *parts*.) We also use $\phi : \mathbb{C} \rightarrow L$ or $\phi' : \mathbb{C} \rightarrow L'$ for their uniformizations.
- For $\phi : \mathbb{C} \rightarrow L$ above, the map $\pi_f \circ \wp \circ \phi : \mathbb{C} \rightarrow \bar{\mathbb{C}}$ is an element of \mathcal{K}_f . Recall that $\hat{\pi}_f := \pi_f \circ \wp$ on \mathcal{A}_f . Note that $\psi_{-N} := \hat{\pi}_f \circ \hat{f}_a^{-N} \circ \phi = \pi_f \circ \hat{f}_n^{-N} \circ \wp \circ \phi$ determines an element $\hat{\psi} = (\psi_{-N})_{N \geq 0}$ in $\hat{\mathcal{K}}_f$.
- Recall that for $X \subset \mathcal{A}_f$, we denote its fibers in \mathcal{H}_f by X^h . In particular, the uniformization of L^h associated with $\phi : \mathbb{C} \rightarrow L$ is denoted by $\phi^h : \mathbb{H}^3 \rightarrow L^h$.

7.1. Pinching semiconjugacy on \mathbb{H}^3 -laminations. Since the \mathbb{H}^3 -lamination \mathcal{H}_f is an \mathbb{R}^+ -bundle of the affine lamination \mathcal{A}_f , one may imagine that the pinching semiconjugacy $\hat{h}_a : \mathcal{A}_f - \mathcal{IO}_f \rightarrow \mathcal{A}_g$ is naturally extended to a surjective map from $\mathcal{H}_f - \mathcal{IO}_f^h \rightarrow \mathcal{H}_g$, and this would be enough to describe the degeneration of \mathcal{H}_f to \mathcal{H}_g . It is true, however, that the map may not be a semiconjugacy; i.e., it may not preserve the dynamics on \mathcal{H}_f and \mathcal{H}_g . Such a map is useless when we consider their quotient 3-laminations.

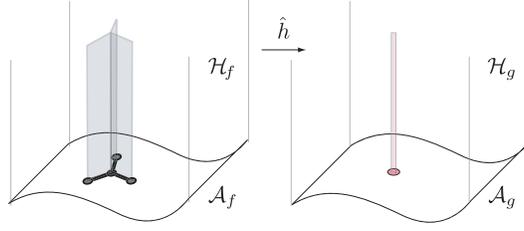


FIGURE 16. Degeneration of a non-periodic \mathcal{T}_f^h -component

Here we try to have the best possible 3D-extension of \hat{h}_a as a semiconjugacy. The main difficulty comes from the universal setting: We need to manage plenty of complicated notation.

Pinching semiconjugacy between the non-principal parts. We naturally have an extension except over the principal leaves. We first establish:

Theorem 7.1 (Non-principal part). *The very meek pinching semiconjugacy $\hat{h}_a : \mathcal{A}_f - \Lambda_f^a \rightarrow \mathcal{A}_g - \Lambda_g^a$ extends to a very meek semiconjugacy $\hat{h}_h : \mathcal{H}_f - \Lambda_f^h \rightarrow \mathcal{H}_g - \Lambda_g^h$. In particular, for $\hat{x} \in \mathcal{A}_f - \Lambda_f^a$, the extended semiconjugacy \hat{h}_h sends the fiber of \hat{x} onto the fiber of $\hat{h}_a(\hat{x})$.*

What happens in the non-principal part is very simple: Each \mathcal{T}_f^h -component is pinched to be an \mathcal{T}_g^h -component, which is a vertical fiber of an \mathcal{T}_g -component (Figure 16).

Before the proof of this theorem, let us start with a lemma which slightly generalizes [LM, Lemma 9.2]:

Lemma 7.2 (Affinely natural extension). *Let $H : \mathbb{C} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ be a continuous and surjective map such that for each $w \in \mathbb{C}$, the function*

$$v_w(t) = \max_{|W|=t} |H(w+W) - H(w)|$$

is a non-decreasing function from $\mathbb{R}_{\geq 0}$ onto itself. Then the map $e(H) : \mathbb{H}^3 \cup \mathbb{C} \rightarrow \mathbb{H}^3 \cup \mathbb{C}$ defined by

$$e(H)(w, t) := (H(w), v_w(t))$$

is a continuous and surjective map which restricts H on \mathbb{C} . Moreover, the following is satisfied:

- (1) *The extension is affinely natural: If δ_1 and δ_2 are complex affine maps of \mathbb{C} , then $e(\delta_1)$ and $e(\delta_2)$ are the unique possible similarities of \mathbb{H}^3 , and*

$$e(\delta_1 \circ H \circ \delta_2) = e(\delta_1) \circ e(H) \circ e(\delta_2).$$

- (2) *$e(H)$ depends continuously on H , in the compact-open topology on maps of \mathbb{C} and \mathbb{H}^3 .*
- (3) *The vertical line over z is mapped onto that of $H(z)$ (but not one-to-one in general).*

The proof is routine and left to the reader.

Proof of Theorem 7.1. For a leaf L of $\mathcal{A}_f - \Lambda_f^a$, the set $L' := \hat{h}_a(L)$ is a leaf of $\mathcal{A}_g - \Lambda_g^a$ (Theorem 6.6(1)). Take uniformizations $\phi : \mathbb{C} \rightarrow L$ and $\phi' : \mathbb{C} \rightarrow L'$. Then the map $H := (\phi')^{-1} \circ \hat{h}_a \circ \phi$ is a surjective and continuous map satisfying the condition of the lemma above. (This part is also routine and left to the reader.) Let us define $\hat{h}_h : L^h \rightarrow L'^h$ by $\hat{h}_h := \phi'^h \circ e(H) \circ (\phi^h)^{-1}$, where ϕ^h and ϕ'^h are the uniformizations of \mathbb{H}^3 -leaves L^h and L'^h naturally induced by ϕ and ϕ' , respectively. Then one can easily check that this definition does not depend on the choice of ϕ and ϕ' by affine naturality of the extension. Moreover, the map \hat{h}_h sends a fiber onto a fiber by property (3) of the lemma above.

Now $\hat{h}_h : \mathcal{H}_f - \Lambda_f^h \rightarrow \mathcal{H}_g - \Lambda_g^h$ is defined just leafwise; however, it is not hard to check the continuity of this map by applying property (2) of Lemma 7.2 to each local product box of the laminations. (This part is more justified in the proof of Theorem 7.3.) Property (1) of Lemma 7.2 ensures that \hat{h}_h semiconjugates \hat{f} to \hat{g} in our domain.

Finally, note that $\mathcal{H}_f - \Lambda_f^h$ and $\mathcal{H}_g - \Lambda_g^h$ are leaf spaces by minimality ([LM, 7.7]). \square

Next we continuously extend \hat{h}_h above to some part of the principal leaves Λ_f^h . We start with carving.

Valleys carved by degenerating arcs. For an $\hat{\alpha}_{j'} \in \hat{O}_f$ with j' modulo l' , take a leaf L of \mathcal{A}_f contained in $\Lambda^a(\hat{\alpha}_{j'})$. Since any leaf is isomorphic to \mathbb{C} , we choose a uniformization $\phi : \mathbb{C} \rightarrow L$, and consider a continuous function $u = u_\phi : \mathbb{C} \rightarrow [0, \infty)$ defined by $u(w) := \text{dist}_{\mathbb{C}}(w, \phi^{-1}(L \cap \mathcal{IO}_f))$, where the distance is measured in the Euclidean metric on \mathbb{C} . Set

$$L^\vee := \phi^h(\{(w, t) \in \mathbb{H}^3 : t < u(w)\}) \subset (L - \mathcal{IO}_f)^h,$$

where $\phi^h : \mathbb{H}^3 \rightarrow L^h$ is the natural uniformization induced by ϕ . (See Figure 17.) It is not difficult to show that the definition of L^\vee does not depend on the choice of ϕ . In fact, for another uniformization $\phi_1 : \mathbb{C} \rightarrow L$, there exists a unique affine map $\delta_1(w) = a + bw$ such that $\phi = \phi_1 \circ \delta_1$. Thus $u_\phi(w) = u_{\phi_1}(w)/|b|$ and the difference is canceled when we consider $\phi^h = \phi_1^h \circ e(\delta_1)$. We call this well-defined set L^\vee a *carved principal leaf*, and the complement $L^h - L^\vee$ the *valley* of L^h . (This is just like a valley carved by a degenerating “stream” \mathcal{IO}_f with a source which is the lift of a repelling point; see Figure 18.) Note that L^\vee has $\bar{q} = l/l'$ path-connected components. Take a union of L^\vee over all leaves in $\Lambda(\hat{\alpha}_{j'})$, and denote it by $\Lambda(\hat{\alpha}_{j'})^\vee$. Then the carved principal leaves $\Lambda_f^\vee := \bigsqcup \Lambda(\hat{\alpha}_{j'})^\vee$ and the removed part $\mathcal{V}_f := \bigsqcup (\Lambda(\hat{\alpha}_{j'})^h - \Lambda(\hat{\alpha}_{j'})^\vee)$ are completely invariant under the action of $\hat{f} : \mathcal{H}_f \rightarrow \mathcal{H}_f$. Note that both Λ_f^\vee and \mathcal{V}_f have $\bar{l}(= lq = l'q')$ path-connected components. We also say \mathcal{V}_f is the *valley* of \mathcal{H}_f . Again by minimality of leaves, $\mathcal{H}_f - \mathcal{V}_f$ and Λ_f^\vee are connected, thus leaf spaces.

Examples: The Cauliflowers. For the Cauliflowers ($f \rightarrow g$), the “stream” \mathcal{IO}_f is the half-line on the principal leaf Λ_f^a . The carved principal leaf $\Lambda_f^\vee = \Lambda_f^h - \mathcal{V}_f$ has a fundamental domain as shown in Figure 18, Case (a).

Examples: The Rabbits. For the Case (a) Rabbits ($f_1 \rightarrow g$), the carved principal leaves $\Lambda_{f_1}^\vee$ are leafwise similar to the Cauliflower case. In particular, the set $\Lambda_{f_1}^\vee$ has three path-connected components cyclic under \hat{f}_{1h} . For the Case (b) Rabbits

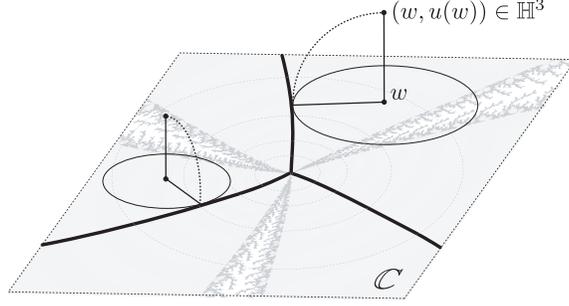


FIGURE 17. Carving a valley in the case of $q = 1 < q' = 3$, Case (b).

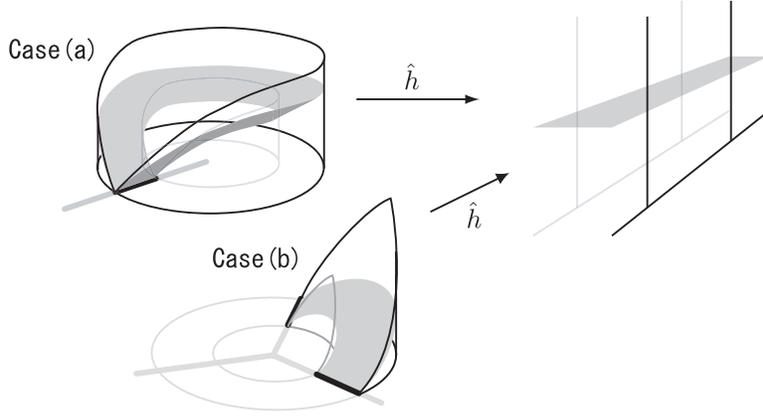


FIGURE 18. A fundamental domain of the action $\hat{f}^{\bar{l}} : \Lambda_f^v \rightarrow \Lambda_f^v$ is mapped onto that of $\hat{g}^{\bar{l}} : \Lambda_g^h \rightarrow \Lambda_g^h$ by the semiconjugacy \hat{h} .

($f_2 \rightarrow g$), the “stream” \mathcal{IO}_{f_2} has three distinct directions, but the carved principal leaf $\Lambda_{f_2}^v$ also has three path-connected components cyclic under \hat{f}_{2h} ; see Figure 18, Case (b).

Now we are ready to state the theorem:

Theorem 7.3 (Extension to the principal part). *There exists a continuous extension of $\hat{h}_h : \mathcal{H}_f - \Lambda_f^h \rightarrow \mathcal{H}_g - \Lambda_g^h$ above to a meek pinching semiconjugacy $\hat{h}_h : \mathcal{H}_f - \mathcal{V}_f \rightarrow \mathcal{H}_g$ with the following properties:*

- (1) *For each j' modulo l' , there are q' path-connected components $S_1^v, \dots, S_{q'}^v$ in $\Lambda(\hat{\alpha}_{j'})^v$ such that $S_i^v = \hat{h}_h^{-1}(L_i^h)$, where $L_1^h, \dots, L_{q'}^h$ are the q' principal leaves in $\Lambda(\hat{\beta}_{j'})^h$. In particular, $\hat{h}_h^{-1}(\Lambda_g^h) = \Lambda_f^v = \Lambda_f^h - \mathcal{V}_f$.*
- (2) *For $\hat{x} \in \Lambda_f^a$, the semiconjugacy \hat{h}_h sends $\{\hat{x}\}^h \cap \Lambda_f^v$ onto the fiber of $\hat{h}_a(\hat{x})$.*

Thus we can understand the dynamics of $\hat{g} : \mathcal{H}_g \rightarrow \mathcal{H}_g$ by pinching $\hat{f} : \mathcal{H}_f - \mathcal{V}_f \rightarrow \mathcal{H}_f$. The proof breaks into two main steps: First we define a semiconjugacy $\hat{h}_h : \Lambda_f^v \rightarrow \Lambda_g^h$. Then we show that it is a continuous extension of the pinching map

\hat{h}_h in Theorem 7.1. To show this continuity, we have to go back to the universal setting.

Proof of Theorem 7.3: Construction. We first describe L^\vee of $L \subset \Lambda(\hat{\alpha}_{j'})$ in detail. Let $S_1, \dots, S_{\bar{q}}$ be the connected components of $L - \mathcal{IO}_f$. Each of them are sent onto leaves in Λ_g^a , say $L'_1, \dots, L'_{\bar{q}}$ (Theorem 6.6(2)). Let ϕ and ϕ'_i be uniformizations of L and L'_i for $i = 1, \dots, \bar{q}$. We denote $\phi^{-1}(S_i)$ by $\mathbb{S}_i \subset \mathbb{C}$. Then we can define a surjective and continuous map $H_i : \mathbb{S}_i \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ by $H_i := (\phi'_i)^{-1} \circ \hat{h}_a \circ \phi$. For each $w \in \mathbb{S}_i$, set $u(w) = \text{dist}_{\mathbb{C}}(w, \partial\mathbb{S}_i)$ and we define $v_w : [0, u(w)) \rightarrow [0, \infty)$ by

$$v_w(t) = \max_{|W|=t} |H_i(w+W) - H_i(w)|,$$

which is a non-decreasing function from $[0, u(w))$ onto $[0, \infty)$. Set

$$\mathbb{S}_i^\vee := \{(w, t) \in \mathbb{H}^3 : w \in \mathbb{S}_i, t < u(w)\}$$

and

$$S_i^\vee := \phi^h(\mathbb{S}_i^\vee).$$

Note that L^\vee is the disjoint union of S_i^\vee for $i = 1, \dots, \bar{q}$. Now it is not difficult to check that there exists a continuous extension of $H_i : \mathbb{S}_i \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ to $e(H_i) : \mathbb{S}_i^\vee \rightarrow \mathbb{H}^3$. Moreover, this extension is affinely natural; that is, property (1) of Lemma 7.2 holds over $\delta_2^{-1}(\mathbb{S}_i)$. We define $\hat{h}_h : S_i^\vee \rightarrow L_i^h$ by $\hat{h}_h := \phi_i^h \circ e(H_i) \circ (\phi^h)^{-1}$. By affine naturality, one can check that this map does not depend on the choice of the uniformizations ϕ and ϕ'_i , and that \hat{h}_h semiconjugates the actions of $\hat{f}'^{q'}$: $S_i^\vee \rightarrow S_i^\vee$ onto $\hat{g}'^{q'}$: $L_i^h \rightarrow L_i^h$. Now we have $\hat{h}_h : \Lambda_f^\vee \rightarrow \Lambda_g^h$ that is defined on each path-connected component.

Continuity. Next we prove that the map $\hat{h}_h : \mathcal{H}_f - \mathcal{V}_f \rightarrow \mathcal{H}_g$ is continuous; that is, for any sequence $\tilde{x}_n \rightarrow \tilde{x}$ within $\mathcal{H}_f - \mathcal{V}_f$, the sequence $\tilde{y}_n := \hat{h}_h(\tilde{x}_n)$ converges to $\tilde{y} := \hat{h}_h(\tilde{x})$.

Convergence in \mathcal{H}_f . To characterize the convergence in $\mathcal{H}_f - \mathcal{V}_f$, we need to start with a lot of notation. For each $\tilde{x}_n \in \mathcal{H}_f - \mathcal{V}_f$, take a representative $(\psi_{n,-N})_{N \geq 0}$ in $\hat{\mathcal{K}}_f$. Set $\hat{x}_n := \text{pr}(\tilde{x}_n) \in \mathcal{A}_f$ and $\hat{z}_n = (z_{n,-N})_{N \geq 0} := \wp(\hat{x}_n) \in \mathcal{A}_f^n$. Let L_n denote the leaf $\iota_f(L(\hat{z}_n))$ in \mathcal{A}_f containing \hat{x}_n . Then there exists a uniformization $\phi_n : \mathbb{C} \rightarrow L_n$ such that $\psi_{n,-N} = \hat{\pi}_f \circ \hat{f}_a^{-N} \circ \phi_n$. For $\hat{x}_n \in L_n$, let S_n be the connected component of $L_n - \mathcal{IO}_f$ containing \hat{x}_n . It may be a sector when $\tilde{x}_n \in \Lambda_f^\vee$, or a whole leaf L_n when $\tilde{x}_n \notin \Lambda_f^\vee$. Set $\mathbb{S}_n := \phi_n^{-1}(S_n)$. We also define the function $u_{\phi_n} : \mathbb{C} \rightarrow [0, +\infty]$ by $u_{\phi_n}(w) := \text{dist}_{\mathbb{C}}(w, \partial\mathbb{S}_n)$ if $\tilde{x}_n \in \Lambda_f^\vee$, and by $u_{\phi_n}(w) \equiv +\infty$ otherwise.

For \tilde{x} , we also define the following sets just by removing n 's from the definitions above: a representative $(\psi_{-N})_{N \geq 0}$ in $\hat{\mathcal{K}}_f$, the projection \hat{x} in \mathcal{A}_f , a leaf L containing \hat{x} , the uniformization $\phi : \mathbb{C} \rightarrow L$ induced by $(\psi_{-N})_{N \geq 0}$, the path-connected component $S \subset L$ containing \hat{x} , $\mathbb{S} = \phi^{-1}(S)$, and the function $u_\phi : \mathbb{C} \rightarrow [0, +\infty]$.

Since $\tilde{x}_n \rightarrow \tilde{x}$, we may assume that $\psi_{n,-N} \rightarrow \psi_{-N}$ uniformly on compact sets for any fixed N . Note that for the uniformizations $\phi_n^h : \mathbb{H}^3 \rightarrow L_n^h$ and $\phi^h : \mathbb{H}^3 \rightarrow L^h$, both \tilde{x}_n and \tilde{x} have coordinate $(0, 1)$ with respect to ψ_n and ψ : i.e., $(\phi_n^h)^{-1}(\tilde{x}_n) = (\phi^h)^{-1}(\tilde{x}) = (0, 1)$. Moreover, both $u_{\phi_n}(0)$ and $u_\phi(0)$ are greater than 1 since $\tilde{x}_n, \tilde{x} \in \mathcal{H}_f - \mathcal{V}_f$.

Here is an important lemma for the continuity:

Lemma 7.4. *Set $C_n := u_{\phi_n}(0)$ and $C := u_\phi(0)$. Then*

$$\liminf_{n \rightarrow \infty} C_n \geq C.$$

Proof of Lemma 7.4. First we consider the case of $\tilde{x} \in \Lambda_f^y$, thus C is finite. Since $C_n = +\infty$ when $\tilde{x}_n \notin \Lambda_f^y$, it is enough to show the case of $\tilde{x}_n \in \Lambda_f^y$ for all $n \gg 0$.

Take a disk $\tilde{D} := \mathbb{D}_{\tilde{C}}$ with $\epsilon := C/\tilde{C} \ll 1$. If $N \gg 0$, the map $\psi_{-N} : \tilde{D} \rightarrow \tilde{\mathbb{C}}$ is univalent. Moreover, the sequence $\psi_{n,-N}|_{\tilde{D}}$ converges uniformly to $\psi_{-N}|_{\tilde{D}}$ and thus is univalent for all $n \gg 0$. Set $B := \psi_{-N}(\mathbb{D}_{2C}) \subset \mathbb{C}$. (Since f is a polynomial, infinity is the exceptional value for all elements of \mathcal{K}_f .) Then $B \cap I(O_f) \neq \emptyset$ since $\mathbb{D}_{2C} \cap \partial\mathbb{S}_n \neq \emptyset$. In particular, there is a point in $B \cap I(O_f)$ that attains $\text{dist}_{\mathbb{C}}(z_{-N}, B \cap I(O_f))$. Since $z_{n,-N} = \psi_{n,-N}(0)$ tends to $z_{-N} = \psi_{-N}(0) \in B$, we have

$$\text{dist}_{\mathbb{C}}(z_{n,-N}, B \cap I(O_f)) \rightarrow \text{dist}_{\mathbb{C}}(z_{-N}, B \cap I(O_f)).$$

By the Koebe distortion theorem,

$$\begin{aligned} C_n &= |(\psi_{n,-N})'(0)|^{-1} \text{dist}_{\mathbb{C}}(z_{n,-N}, B \cap I(O_f)) (1 + O(\epsilon)), \\ C &= |(\psi_{-N})'(0)|^{-1} \text{dist}_{\mathbb{C}}(z_{-N}, B \cap I(O_f)) (1 + O(\epsilon)). \end{aligned}$$

This implies that C_n is arbitrarily close to C as $n \rightarrow \infty$ if we take \tilde{C} , $N \gg 0$ and $\epsilon \ll 1$ as above. Hence we have $\lim C_n = C$.

Next we consider the case of $\tilde{x} \notin \Lambda_f^y$; that is, $C = +\infty$. Suppose that $\liminf C_n = M < +\infty$. Passing through a subsequence, we may assume that $C_n \rightarrow M$ and $\tilde{x}_n \in \Lambda_f^y$ for all $n \gg 0$. By a similar argument as above, we have

$$\begin{aligned} \text{dist}_{\mathbb{C}}(z_{-N}, \psi_{-N}(\mathbb{D}_{2C}) \cap I(O_f)) &\sim \text{dist}_{\mathbb{C}}(z_{n,-N}, B \cap I(O_f)) \\ &\sim M |(\psi_{n,-N})'(0)| \\ &\sim M |(\psi_{-N})'(0)| \end{aligned}$$

for all $N, n \gg 0$. Since $(\psi_{-N-m})'(0) = (\psi_{-N})'(0)/(f^m)'(z_{-N-m})$ for all $m > 0$, we have

$$\text{dist}(z_{-N-m}, \psi_{-N-m}(\mathbb{D}_{2C}) \cap I(O_f)) \asymp |(\psi_{-N-m})'(0)| \rightarrow 0 \quad (m \rightarrow \infty)$$

by hyperbolicity of f . This implies $\hat{z} = (z_{-N})_{N \geq 0}$ accumulates on $I(O_f)$ but it is possible only if $\hat{x} \in \Lambda_f^a$. It contradicts $\tilde{x} \notin \Lambda_f^y$. □(Lemma 7.4)

Convergence in \mathcal{H}_g . For \tilde{y}_n and \tilde{y} in \mathcal{H}_g , we also define the following as we did for \tilde{x} : representatives $(\psi'_{n,-N})_{N \geq 0}$ and $(\psi'_{-N})_{N \geq 0}$ in $\hat{\mathcal{K}}_g$, the projections \hat{y}_n and \hat{y} in \mathcal{A}_g , leaves L'_n and L' of \mathcal{A}_g containing \hat{y}_n and \hat{y} , and their uniformizations $\phi'_n : \mathbb{C} \rightarrow L'_n$ and $\phi' : \mathbb{C} \rightarrow L'$ induced by the representatives. One can easily check the following properties:

- (1) $\hat{y}_n = \hat{h}_a(\hat{x}_n)$ and $\hat{y} = \hat{h}_a(\hat{x})$. Thus $\hat{y}_n \rightarrow \hat{y}$ in \mathcal{A}_g by continuity of \hat{h}_a .
- (2) $L'_n = \hat{h}_a(S_n)$ and $L' = \hat{h}_a(S)$.
- (3) $\psi'_{n,-N} = \hat{\pi}_g \circ \hat{g}_a^{-N} \circ \phi'_n$ and $\psi'_{-N} = \hat{\pi}_g \circ \hat{g}_a^{-N} \circ \phi'$.

Moreover, property (1) insures that we can choose the representatives satisfying $\psi'_{n,-N} \rightarrow \psi'_{-N}$ for any fixed N as $n \rightarrow \infty$. Suppose that \tilde{y}_n and \tilde{y} have coordinates $(0, \rho_n)$ and $(0, \rho)$ with respect to ψ'_n and ψ' respectively. Now it is enough to show that $\rho_n \rightarrow \rho$ for the continuity of \hat{h}_h .

Let $H_n : \mathbb{S}_n \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ and $H : \mathbb{S} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ be surjective maps defined by $H_n := (\phi'_n)^{-1} \circ \hat{h}_a \circ \phi_n$ and $H := (\phi')^{-1} \circ \hat{h}_a \circ \phi$. Now we have the following diagram:

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} \mathbb{S}_n & \xrightarrow{\phi_n} & S_n & \xrightarrow{\hat{f}_a^{-N}} & \hat{f}_a^{-N}(S_n) & \xrightarrow{\hat{\pi}_f} & \bar{\mathbb{C}} \\ H_n \downarrow & & \downarrow \hat{h}_a & & \downarrow \hat{h}_a & & \downarrow h \\ \mathbb{C} & \xrightarrow{\phi'_n} & L'_n & \xrightarrow{\hat{g}_a^{-N}} & \hat{g}_a^{-N}(L'_n) & \xrightarrow{\hat{\pi}_g} & \bar{\mathbb{C}}. \end{array}$$

By property (3) and this diagram, we have

$$\psi'_{n,-N} \circ H_n = h \circ \psi_{n,-N} \text{ and } \psi'_{-N} \circ H = h \circ \psi_{-N}.$$

Take an $\epsilon \ll 1$ and an $N \gg 0$ such that $1 + \epsilon < C = u_\phi(0)$ and $\psi_{-N} : \mathbb{D}_{1+\epsilon} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ is univalent. By Lemma 7.4, the disk $\mathbb{D}_{1+\epsilon}$ is contained in \mathbb{S}_n for all $n \gg 0$. Moreover, the sequence $\psi_{n,-N}$ converges to ψ_{-N} uniformly on $\mathbb{D}_{1+\epsilon}$ and they are all univalent on it. By the dynamics of f and g related by h , this implies $\psi'_{n,-N}$ and ψ'_{-N} are also univalent on $H_n(\mathbb{D}_{1+\epsilon})$ and $H(\mathbb{D}_{1+\epsilon})$ respectively. Thus we have

$$H_n = (\psi'_{n,-N})^{-1} \circ h \circ \psi_{n,-N} \longrightarrow H = (\psi'_{-N})^{-1} \circ h \circ \psi_{-N}$$

uniformly on $\mathbb{D}_{1+\epsilon}$. By definition of \hat{h}_h , we have

$$\rho_n = \max_{\substack{|W|=1 \\ w=0}} |H_n(w+W) - H_n(w)| \text{ and } \rho = \max_{\substack{|W|=1 \\ w=0}} |H(w+W) - H(w)|,$$

and thus $\rho_n \rightarrow \rho$. This completes the proof of Theorem 7.3. \square

Remark. Again \mathcal{H}_f and \mathcal{H}_g have metrics induced from a universal metric on $\hat{\mathcal{U}}^h$. The Gromov-Hausdorff convergence of $\mathcal{H}_f - \mathcal{V}_f$ to \mathcal{H}_g can be proved by using a similar idea as the proof above and the fact that h tends to identity.

8. DEGENERATION OF THE QUOTIENT 3-LAMINATIONS

From this section we will mainly deal with the quotient laminations and their ends. (Recall the settings of Section 4.)

Abstract of this section. For our degeneration pair $(f \rightarrow g)$, the meek pinching semiconjugacy $\hat{h}_h : \mathcal{H}_f - \mathcal{V}_f \rightarrow \mathcal{H}_g$ in the previous section provides us with a natural meek pinching map $\hat{h}_q : \mathcal{M}_f - \mathbf{v}_f \rightarrow \mathcal{M}_g$, where $\mathbf{v}_f = \mathcal{V}_f / \hat{f}$ is the quotient valley (Theorem 8.2). Since \hat{h}_q is very meek in the non-principal part, we conclude that the geometric difference of \mathcal{M}_f and \mathcal{M}_g appears only in the principal parts. Indeed, the unique principal leaf of \mathcal{M}_f is a solid torus, but that of \mathcal{M}_g is a rank one cusp. However, they are both homeomorphic to $\mathbb{D} \times \mathbb{T}$, thus we will also conclude that the leafwise topology of \mathcal{M}_f is preserved as $f \rightarrow g$.

In addition, we check that the map $\hat{h}_q : \mathcal{M}_f - \mathbf{v}_f \rightarrow \mathcal{M}_g$ extends to their conformal boundaries.

8.1. Pinching map on the quotient 3-laminations. For our degeneration pair $(f \rightarrow g)$, we consider the quotient 3-laminations $\mathcal{M}_f = \mathcal{H}_f / \hat{f}_h$ and $\mathcal{M}_g = \mathcal{H}_g / \hat{g}_h$, and give a description of \mathcal{M}_g by translating the topological/geometric properties of \mathcal{M}_f .

For any $\tilde{x} \in \mathcal{H}_f$ and any integer $m \in \mathbb{Z}$, the quotient by \hat{f}_h identifies $\hat{f}_h^m(\tilde{x})$ and \tilde{x} . We denote this identified class by $x = [\tilde{x}]$. We will generally use x or y for points of \mathcal{M}_f , and ℓ for a leaf of \mathcal{M}_f .

Solid tori and rank one cusps. Let us briefly recall two kinds of hyperbolic 3-manifolds with π_1 isomorphic to \mathbb{Z} . We regard the hyperbolic 3-space \mathbb{H}^3 as the set of all $(z, t) \in \mathbb{C} \times \mathbb{R}^+$ with hyperbolic metric $ds^2 = (|dz|^2 + dt^2)/t^2$. A *solid torus* (or a *handle body*) is a hyperbolic 3-manifold isomorphic to $\mathbb{H}^3/\langle(z, t) \mapsto (\lambda z, |\lambda|t)\rangle$, where $|\lambda| > 1$. The *core curve* of a solid torus is the only closed geodesic corresponding to the t -axis. A *rank one cusp* is a hyperbolic 3-manifold isomorphic to $\mathbb{H}^3/\langle(z, t) \mapsto (z + 1, t)\rangle$. A rank one cusp has non-trivial closed curves with arbitrarily short length. Note that both solid tori and rank one cusps have the same topology homeomorphic to $\mathbb{D} \times \mathbb{T}$.

Principal leaves and valley. The quotient laminations can be divided into the principal parts and the non-principal parts. Let us characterize the leaves in these parts:

Proposition 8.1 (Quotient leaves). *For any degeneration pair $(f \rightarrow g)$, the leaves in the quotient laminations are classified as follows:*

- **Non-principal part.** *For any non-principal leaf L^h of \mathcal{H}_f (thus in $\mathcal{H}_f - A_f^h$), its quotient leaf is isomorphic to either a solid torus or \mathbb{H}^3 according to whether L^h is (either) periodic or non-periodic. The same is true for the non-principal leaves of \mathcal{H}_g .*
- **Principal part.** *The quotient $\ell_f := A_f^h/\hat{f}_h$ is a solid torus and $\ell_g := A_g^h/\hat{g}_h$ is a rank one cusp.*

Note that even if f (or g) has two or more principal leaves, its quotient is only one leaf.

Proof. The statement about the non-principal parts is straightforward since periodic points in the non-principal parts are lifts of repelling periodic points downstairs.

Any principal leaf L^h in A_f^h is invariant under the iteration of $\hat{f}^{\bar{l}} = \hat{f}_h^{\bar{l}}$ where $\bar{l} = lq = l'q'$. Since $\hat{f}^{\bar{l}} : L^h \rightarrow L^h$ is a hyperbolic action (Proposition 6.3(5)) and every point in A_f^h cyclically lands on L^h , the quotient ℓ_f of A_f^h is isomorphic to a solid torus with leafwise ideal boundary isomorphic to the torus $L/\hat{f}_a^{\bar{l}}$. (Note that the *conformal boundary* of ℓ_f is different; see the remark below.)

Similarly, any leaf L^h in A_g^h has period \bar{l} too and the action $\hat{g}^{\bar{l}} : L^h \rightarrow L^h$ is conjugate to a translation in \mathbb{H}^3 . Thus the quotient ℓ_g of A_g^h is isomorphic to a rank one cusp whose *leafwise* ideal boundary is isomorphic to $L'/\hat{g}_a^{\bar{l}}$, or the cylinder \mathbb{C}/\mathbb{Z} . \square

We also say ℓ_f and ℓ_g are the *principal leaves* of \mathcal{M}_f and \mathcal{M}_g respectively. Since any component of $\mathcal{V}_f \subset A_f^h$ is invariant under $\hat{f}^{\bar{l}}$, its quotient $\mathbf{v}_f := \mathcal{V}_f/\hat{f}$ is well-defined. We say \mathbf{v}_f is the *valley* of ℓ_f .

Remark on the boundaries of leaves. For any leaf ℓ in \mathcal{M}_f , its leafwise ideal boundary and global conformal boundary are different objects. For example, consider the repelling fixed point $z = 1$ of $f_0(z) = z^2$ and the invariant leaf L_0 of \mathcal{A}_{f_0} corresponding to the backward orbits converging to $z = 1$. Then the action $\hat{f}_0 : L_0 \rightarrow L_0$ is conformally conjugate to $w \mapsto 2w$. By taking the quotient of its 3D extension $\hat{f}_0 = \hat{f}_{0h} : L_0^h \rightarrow L_0^h$, we have a leaf ℓ_0 of \mathcal{M}_{f_0} isomorphic to a solid torus whose ideal boundary is conformally isomorphic to the torus $\mathbb{C}^*/\langle w \mapsto 2w \rangle$.

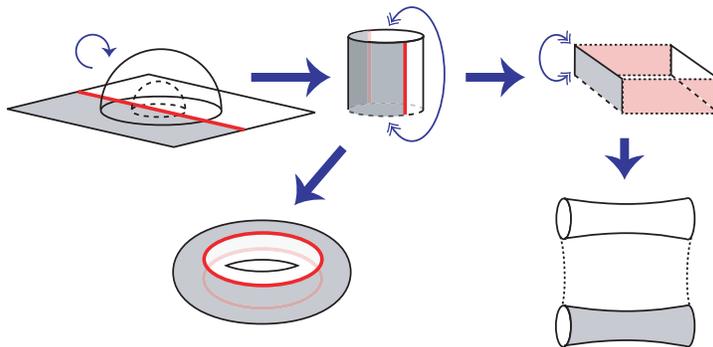


FIGURE 19. The leafwise ideal boundary of ℓ_0 (at the lower left) and its conformal boundary in $\overline{\mathcal{M}_{f_0}}$ (at the lower right). The difference comes from how we represent a solid torus: As $\mathbb{D} \times \mathbb{T}$, or as $(\text{an annulus}) \times (0, 1)$. The red curves indicate the lifted Julia set.

But this ideal boundary contains points in the Julia set \mathcal{J}_{f_0} . The global conformal boundary $\partial\ell_0$ which is actually visible from \mathcal{M}_{f_0} is two annuli isomorphic to $\mathbb{H}/\langle w \mapsto 2w \rangle$ and $\mathbb{H}^-/\langle w \mapsto 2w \rangle$. According to the product structure described as in Section 4, it is natural to draw $\overline{\ell_0} := \partial\ell_0 \cup \ell_0$ as $(\text{an annulus}) \times [0, 1]$ like Figure 19.

Pinching map on the quotient 3-laminations. Now we are ready to state the main theorem in this section:

Theorem 8.2 (Quotient 3-laminations). *There exists a meek map $\hat{h}_q : \mathcal{M}_f - \mathbf{v}_f \rightarrow \mathcal{M}_g$ such that*

- (1) **Non-principal part:** *The restriction $\hat{h}_q|_{\mathcal{M}_f - \ell_f} \rightarrow \mathcal{M}_g - \ell_g$ is very meek. In particular, for any non-principal leaf ℓ of \mathcal{M}_f , ℓ and $\hat{h}_q(\ell)$ are both isomorphic to \mathbb{H}^3 , or both isomorphic to solid tori.*
- (2) **Principal part:** *The complementary restriction $\hat{h}_q|_{\ell_f - \mathbf{v}_f} \rightarrow \ell_g$ is meek. In particular, $\ell_f, \ell_f - \mathbf{v}_f$ and ℓ_g are all homeomorphic.*

Thus the leafwise topology of \mathcal{M}_f is preserved as $f \rightarrow g$. (Note that this theorem is only about the interior of \mathcal{M}_f ; not about $\overline{\mathcal{M}_f}$.) By (1), the global laminar structure is preserved at least in the non-principal part.

As to be expected by the observation of Section 4, we would find the major topological difference of $\overline{\mathcal{M}_f}$ and $\overline{\mathcal{M}_g}$ in the conformal boundaries, in particular, in the lower ends. This is the main topic of the next two sections.

Proof of Theorem 8.2: Existence. We construct such a map \hat{h}_q from the pinching semiconjugacy $\hat{h}_h : \mathcal{H}_f - \mathcal{V}_f \rightarrow \mathcal{M}_g$. Take \tilde{x} and \tilde{y} in $\mathcal{H}_f - \mathcal{V}_f$ with $\tilde{y} = \hat{f}^n(\tilde{x})$ for some n . Then $\hat{h}_h(\tilde{y}) = \hat{h}_h \circ \hat{f}^n(\tilde{x}) = g^n \circ \hat{h}_h(\tilde{x})$ and thus $[\hat{h}_h(\tilde{x})] = [\hat{h}_h(\tilde{y})]$ in the quotient \mathcal{M}_g . This implies that a map $\hat{h}_q : \mathcal{M}_f - \mathbf{v}_f \rightarrow \mathcal{M}_g$ is induced from $\hat{h}_h : \mathcal{H}_f - \mathcal{V}_f \rightarrow \mathcal{H}_g$ by defining $\hat{h}_q([\tilde{x}]) := [\hat{h}_h(\tilde{x})]$.

Note that both $\mathcal{M}_f - \mathbf{v}_f$ and \mathcal{M}_g are leaf spaces since $\mathcal{H}_f - \mathcal{V}_f$ and \mathcal{H}_g are. Thus the map $\hat{h}_q : \mathcal{M}_f - \mathbf{v}_f \rightarrow \mathcal{M}_g$ is a surjective and continuous map between

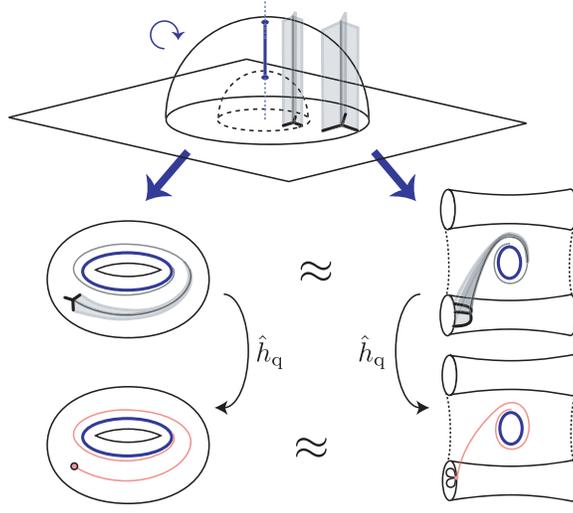


FIGURE 20. A non-principal solid torus in \mathcal{M}_f is pinched to a solid torus in \mathcal{M}_g . The blue curves show the core curves in the solid tori.

leaf spaces. To show that \hat{h}_q is meek, we divide the map into the non-principal part $\hat{h}_q|_{\mathcal{M}_f - \ell_f}$ and the principal part $\hat{h}_q|_{\ell_f - v_f}$, and check their meekness separately. (Note also that $\mathcal{M}_f - \ell_f$ is a leaf space and $\ell - v_f$ is a leaf space with one path-connected component.)

(1) **Non-principal part.** Now we can describe the topology of \mathcal{M}_g by pinching \mathcal{M}_f . Take any non-principal leaf ℓ' of \mathcal{M}_g . By Theorem 7.1, its preimage $\ell := \hat{h}_q^{-1}(\ell')$ must be also a non-principal leaf, and by definition, the map $\hat{h}_q : \ell \rightarrow \ell'$ just pinches \mathcal{I}_f^h/\hat{f} -components of ℓ to \mathcal{I}_g^h/\hat{g} -components of ℓ' . Since \mathcal{I}_f^h has no periodic component in the non-principal leaves, each \mathcal{I}_f^h/\hat{f} -component in ℓ is topologically a star-like graph times \mathbb{R}^+ where \mathbb{R}^+ corresponds to the direction of the vertical extension from \mathcal{A}_f to \mathcal{H}_f (cf. Figure 16.) When ℓ is isomorphic to \mathbb{H}^3 , so is ℓ' since $\hat{h}_q : \ell \rightarrow \ell'$ sends the vertical fibers to the vertical fibers. When ℓ is a solid torus, it is the quotient of a non-principal periodic leaf L^h in \mathcal{H}_f . Since \hat{h}_h is a semiconjugacy, ℓ' is also the quotient of non-principal periodic leaf $\hat{h}_h(L^h)$, thus a solid tori.

Remark. This argument would be more justified by considering the *leafwise homotopy*: When ℓ' is a non-principal leaf in \mathcal{M}_g , the leaf $\ell = \hat{h}_q^{-1}(\ell')$ is homotopy equivalent to ℓ' . Thus ℓ and ℓ' must be the same type $\simeq \mathbb{H}^3$ or solid tori.

When ℓ is a solid torus, one can see the vertical fibers of L^h in ℓ as a one-dimensional foliation with fibers coming from the ideal boundary and coiling around the core curve of ℓ . (See Figure 20.) Even in this case, the pinching map $\hat{h}_q : \ell \rightarrow \ell'$ does not change the topology and ℓ' is still a solid torus.

(2) **Principal part.** By Theorem 7.3(1), we have $\hat{h}_q^{-1}(\ell_g) = \ell_f - v_f$. As Figure 21 indicates, the valley v_f and ℓ_f are topological solid tori sharing a circle at their

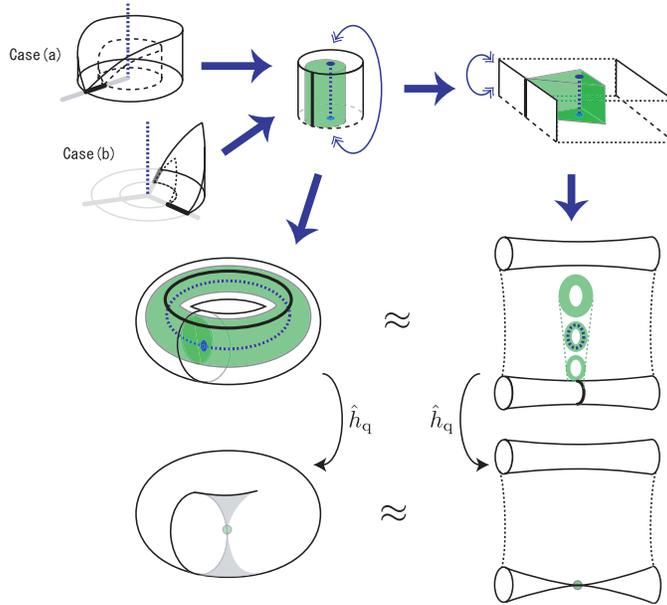


FIGURE 21. A topological picture of the degeneration of the principal leaf ℓ_f to ℓ_g by \hat{h}_q . The valleys are shown in green, and the blue dotted curves show the core curves.

boundary. In particular, $\ell_f - \mathbf{v}_f$ is topologically a solid torus $\mathbb{D} \times \mathbb{T}$ too. (Note that the ideal/conformal boundaries are not included in this argument.) The principal leaf ℓ_g is a rank one cusp, but it is also homeomorphic to $\mathbb{D} \times \mathbb{T}$. \square

Remarks on Figure 21: Generation of the cuspidal part. On the left of Figure 21, a leafwise view with ideal boundaries, the valley \mathbf{v}_f is shown as a solid torus. On the right, quasi-Fuchsian-like view with conformal boundaries, \mathbf{v}_f is shown as (an annulus) \times (an open interval). By the pinching map \hat{h}_q , the valley \mathbf{v}_f in ℓ_f is pushed away to the cuspidal part of the lower end.

The \mathcal{I}_f^h/\hat{f} -components in ℓ_f should be also drawn as in Figure 20. (We abbreviate them for simplicity.) On the other hand, the \mathcal{I}_g^h/\hat{g} -components in ℓ_g are a little different from those in Figure 20. Since ℓ_g do not have the core curve, any \mathcal{I}_g^h/\hat{g} -component in ℓ_g escapes to the cuspidal part of the lower end. We may consider that the coiling \mathcal{I}_f^h/\hat{f} -components are pushed away with the valley to the cuspidal part of $\overline{\ell_g}$ by \hat{h}_q .

Note also that the lower end may be much more complicated in general (cf. The Rabbits, see Figure 29.)

8.2. Extending the pinching map to the Kleinian laminations. Next we extend the meek pinching map $\hat{h}_q : \mathcal{M}_f - \mathbf{v}_f \rightarrow \mathcal{M}_g$ to their conformal boundaries. We need additional notation.

Degenerating arcs in the conformal boundary. To describe the degeneration of the conformal boundary $\partial\mathcal{M}_f = \mathcal{F}_f/\hat{f}$, the set \mathcal{I}_f of degenerating arcs again plays an essential role.

Since we have to take a quotient in the Fatou set \mathcal{F}_f , we need to cut out the part of \mathcal{I}_f in the Julia set. We set

$$\mathcal{Z}_f := \mathcal{I}_f \cap \mathcal{F}_f.$$

Since \mathcal{B}_f does not intersect with \mathcal{I}_f , the set \mathcal{Z}_f is a subset of \mathcal{D}_f . (Recall that $\mathcal{F}_f = \mathcal{B}_f \sqcup \mathcal{D}_f$, as defined in Section 4.) The action \hat{f}_a on \mathcal{Z}_f is homeomorphic and properly discontinuous. Thus the quotient

$$\mathbf{z}_f := \mathcal{Z}_f/\hat{f}_a$$

lives in the lower end $\mathcal{S}_f = \mathcal{D}_f/\hat{f}_a$. We also call the path-connected components of \mathcal{Z}_f or \mathbf{z}_f (“ \mathcal{Z}_f -components” or “ \mathbf{z}_f -components” for short) the *degenerating arcs* in \mathcal{D}_f or \mathcal{S}_f .

Since the restriction $\hat{h}_a|_{\mathcal{F}_f - \mathcal{Z}_f} \rightarrow \mathcal{F}_g$ of $\hat{h}_a : \mathcal{A}_f - \mathcal{IO}_f \rightarrow \mathcal{A}_g$ is a conjugacy by Theorems 6.1 and 6.6, we have a homeomorphism $\hat{h}_q : \partial\mathcal{M}_f - \mathbf{z}_f \rightarrow \partial\mathcal{M}_g$. Hence:

Theorem 8.3 (Pinching map on the Kleinian laminations). *The meek pinching map $\hat{h}_q : \mathcal{M}_f - \mathbf{v}_f \rightarrow \mathcal{M}_g$ extends to a meek map $\hat{h}_q : \overline{\mathcal{M}_f} - \mathbf{v}_f \cup \mathbf{z}_f \rightarrow \overline{\mathcal{M}_g}$ between two leaf spaces whose leaves are 3-manifolds with boundaries.*

9. DEGENERATION OF THE LOWER ENDS

In the following two sections, we observe topological changes of the Kleinian lamination as the parameter c of f_c moves from one hyperbolic component to another, via parabolic $g = f_\sigma$. This motion corresponds to a pair of degeneration and bifurcation processes of hyperbolic quadratic maps like the Rabbits.

The main tool is again tessellations associated with a degeneration pair $(f \rightarrow g)$.

Abstract of this section. This section is devoted for the degeneration process. Our aim is to complete a topological and combinatorial description of the Kleinian laminations associated with parabolic quadratic maps. By Theorem 8.2, it is enough to study the structures of the conformal boundaries. In particular, we may focus on the lower ends by Proposition 4.1.

First we stand on the fact that any parabolic quadratic map $g = f_\sigma$ has a Case (a) degeneration pair $(f \rightarrow g)$. To describe the structures of the lower ends $\mathcal{S}_f = \mathcal{D}_f/\hat{f}_a$ and $\mathcal{S}_g = \mathcal{D}_g/\hat{g}_a$ for this $(f \rightarrow g)$, we will realize fundamental regions \mathcal{QP}_f and \mathcal{QP}_g of the actions $\hat{f}_a : \mathcal{D}_f \rightarrow \mathcal{D}_f$ and $\hat{g}_a : \mathcal{D}_g \rightarrow \mathcal{D}_g$ by means of panels in the tessellations. Then we will obtain detailed topological descriptions of the lower ends. For example, we show that \mathcal{S}_f is compact but \mathcal{S}_g is non-compact (Proposition 9.6). As a corollary, the Kleinian lamination $\overline{\mathcal{M}_f}$ cannot be homeomorphic to $\overline{\mathcal{M}_g}$.

In addition, we define the *quotient tessellations* $\text{Tess}^q(f)$ and $\text{Tess}^q(g)$ supported on \mathcal{S}_f and \mathcal{S}_g respectively. Then we will check that the combinatorics of the tiles in the quotient tessellations are the same (Proposition 9.8).

Finally, as an example we apply these results to the Cauliflowers.

Note. The structure of \mathcal{S}_f can be described in a different way by applying the argument of [LM, 3.5], but we would need an extra care for \mathcal{S}_g , the parabolic case. In this section we give a method that can deal with both \mathcal{S}_f and \mathcal{S}_g .

9.1. Kleinian laminations for parabolic quadratic maps. So far we have seen that the topologies of the laminations of general parabolic g mostly inherit those of f , where f is a perturbation of g such that $(f \rightarrow g)$ is a degeneration pair. In particular, the leafwise topology of the quotient 3-lamination \mathcal{M}_f is preserved as $f \rightarrow g$ by Theorem 8.2. According to the analogy of the quasi-Fuchsian example (Section 4), we turn to the study of the Kleinian laminations $\overline{\mathcal{M}}_f$ and $\overline{\mathcal{M}}_g$ to detect the difference of \mathcal{M}_f and \mathcal{M}_g . Here we make a thorough study of the combinatorial and topological properties of the lower ends for such a degeneration pair.

Assumption (a). To simplify the arguments, we make a technical assumption. Here is a direct corollary of [Mi, Lemma 4.4] (cf. [Ka2, Theorem 1.1]):

Proposition 9.1. *For any parabolic quadratic map g , there exists a Case (a) degeneration pair $(f \rightarrow g)$; that is, $q = q'$ and $l = l'$.*

In the rest of this section we stand on this fact and assume that $(f \rightarrow g)$ is Case (a). (We will refer to this assumption as “Assumption (a)”.) Note that in the tessellation $\text{Tess}(f)$ the degenerating edge of $T_f(\theta, m, +)$ is shared by $T_f(\theta, m, -)$ under this assumption. (See [Ka3, Proposition 3.2] and Figure 10.)

The following argument also works for Case (b) (the case of $q = 1 < q'$) with a slight modification. But we will deal with Case (b) in the next section as a bifurcation from g .

9.2. Fundamental region of the lower ends.

Tessellations over \mathcal{D}_f and \mathcal{D}_g . To describe the topology of \mathcal{S}_f and \mathcal{S}_g in detail, we construct fundamental regions of them in \mathcal{D}_f and \mathcal{D}_g by means of tessellation.

Let us check some basic facts on the tessellations $\text{Tess}^a(f)$ and $\text{Tess}^a(g)$ on the affine laminations. A *tile* in $\text{Tess}^a(f)$ is defined by

$$T_f^a(\hat{\theta}, m, *) := \iota_f \left(T_f(\hat{\theta}, m, *) \right)$$

where $T_f(\hat{\theta}, m, *)$ is a tile in $\text{Tess}^n(f)$ and $\iota_f : \mathcal{A}_f^n \rightarrow \mathcal{A}_f$ sends the objects in the natural extension to the universal setting (Section 6). By $\Pi_f^a(\hat{\theta}, *)$ we denote the union of all possible tiles of the form $T_f^a(\hat{\theta}, m, *)$ with $m \in \mathbb{Z}$. Now the set $\mathcal{D}_f - \mathcal{Z}_f$ is tessellated by the tiles and the panels of $\text{Tess}^a(f)$, since

$$\hat{\pi}_f^{-1}(K_f^\circ - I_f) = \mathcal{D}_f - \mathcal{I}_f = \mathcal{D}_f - \mathcal{Z}_f.$$

We apply similar notations for the lifted tessellation of $\mathcal{D}_g = \hat{\pi}_g^{-1}(K_g^\circ)$.

Recall that the set $\hat{\Theta} = \hat{\Theta}_{(f \rightarrow g)}$ is an invariant subset of the lifted angle doubling map $\hat{\delta} : \hat{\mathbb{T}} \rightarrow \hat{\mathbb{T}}$. For any $\hat{\theta} \in \hat{\Theta}$, tiles and panels satisfy

$$\hat{f}_a(T_f^a(\hat{\theta}, m, *)) = T_f^a(\hat{\delta}(\hat{\theta}), m + 1, *) \quad \text{and} \quad \hat{f}_a(\Pi_f^a(\hat{\theta}, *)) = \Pi_f^a(\hat{\delta}(\hat{\theta}), *).$$

There are only finitely many cyclic panels in the tessellation, which are associated with cyclic angles in $\hat{\Theta}$.

Cyclic panels vs. non-cyclic panels. The fundamental regions we will construct are based on the dynamics of the panels. We will divide the fundamental region into two parts: The *cyclic part* $\mathcal{Q}_f(\pm)$ and the *non-cyclic part* $\mathcal{P}_f(\pm)$, which correspond to the cyclic panels and the non-cyclic panels respectively. To construct them, let us start with some definitions on special angles.

A cyclic angle θ_0^+ (downstairs). We first fix a cyclic angle θ_0^+ in Θ so that we have a basepoint of the eventually periodic dynamics $\delta : \Theta \rightarrow \Theta$. We choose θ_0^+ as follows: Let β_0 be the parabolic periodic point in O_g that is on the boundary of the Fatou component containing the critical point 0. In the type $\Theta(\beta_0)$, there exist two angles θ_0^+ and θ_0^- with representatives $\theta_0^+ < \theta_0^- \leq \theta_0^+ + 1$ such that $\delta^l(\theta_0^\pm) = \theta_0^\pm$ and $\partial\Pi_g(\theta_0^\pm, \pm)$ contains 0. (Such angles are characterized by the *critical sector* in [Ka3, 2.3].)

Examples. For the Cauliflowers, we set $\theta_0^+ = 0$ and $\theta_0^- = 1 \equiv 0$. For the Rabbits, we set $\theta_0^+ = 4/7$ and $\theta_0^- = 8/7 \equiv 1/7$. For the Airplains, we set $\theta_0^+ = 5/7$ and $\theta_0^- = 9/7 \equiv 2/7$.

Now we have:

Proposition 9.2. *Every panel in $\text{Tess}(f)$ or $\text{Tess}(g)$ is uniquely parameterized by an angle that eventually lands on θ_0^+ and signature $* = \pm$. In addition, under Assumption (a), the cyclic panel of angle θ_0^+ and signature $*$ consists of the tiles with addresses of the form $(\theta_0^+, \mu l, *)$ ($\mu \in \mathbb{Z}$).*

Proof. Since the combinatorics of tessellations are the same for f and g (Section 5), it is enough to show the statement for g .

If $q = q' = 1$ and $l > 1$ (like the Airplains), the angles θ_0^+ and θ_0^- belong to the different cycles under angle doubling but $\Pi_g(\theta_0^+, *) = \Pi_g(\theta_0^-, *)$ by definition. Indeed, each panel has two angles in $\Theta = \Theta_{(f \rightarrow g)}$ that eventually land on either θ_0^+ or θ_0^- . (See ‘‘Remark on angles and levels’’ in [Ka3, 3.2].) Otherwise θ_0^+ and θ_0^- belong to the same cycle. Each panel has a unique angle in Θ that eventually lands on θ_0^+ . Hence in both cases, every panel is uniquely parameterized by an angle that eventually lands on θ_0^+ and signatures $* = \pm$.

By definition of tiles in [Ka3, §3] and Assumption (a), the panel $\Pi_g(\theta_0^+, *)$ consists of the tiles with addresses of the form $(\theta_0^+, \mu l, *)$ ($\mu \in \mathbb{Z}$). \square

Fundamental angles (upstairs). Next we consider the ‘‘fundamental angles’’ of the dynamics $\hat{\delta} : \hat{\Theta} \rightarrow \hat{\Theta}$ upstairs. Let $\hat{\theta}^+ = (\theta_{-n}^+)_{n \geq 0} \in \hat{\Theta}$ denote the cyclic lift of θ_0^+ ; that is, $\theta_{-k\bar{l}}^+ = \theta_0^+$ for all $k \geq 0$. Then every cyclic panel in $\text{Tess}^a(g)$ lands on either $\Pi_g^a(\hat{\theta}^+, +)$ or $\Pi_g^a(\hat{\theta}^+, -)$.

We say $\hat{\omega} = (\omega_{-n})_{n \geq 0}$ is an element of $\Omega \subset \hat{\mathbb{T}}$ if $\omega_0 = \theta_0^+$ and $\omega_{-n} \neq \theta_0^+$ for any $n \geq 1$. Note that Ω is a compact subset of $\hat{\Theta}$. Let $\hat{\theta} = (\theta_{-n})_{n \geq 0} \in \hat{\Theta}$ be a non-cyclic angle such that the forward iteration $\{\delta^m(\theta_0)\}_{m > 0}$ eventually lands on θ_0^+ . Then there exist unique $n \in \mathbb{Z}$ and $\hat{\omega} \in \Omega$ such that $\hat{\delta}^n(\hat{\theta}) = \hat{\omega}$ and $\hat{g}^n(\Pi_g^a(\hat{\theta}, *)) = \Pi_g^a(\hat{\omega}, *)$. Since the panels in $\text{Tess}^a(f)$ also have the same properties, we have:

Proposition 9.3. *The quotient of each non-cyclic panel is uniquely represented by a panel with an angle in Ω . If $\hat{\theta} = (\theta_{-n})_{n \geq 0}$ is $\hat{\theta}^+$ or it belongs to Ω as above, then $\theta_0 = \theta_0^+$. Thus the panel of angle $\hat{\theta}$ and signature $*$ upstairs is projected onto the panel of angle θ_0^+ and the signature $*$ downstairs. Moreover, this panel upstairs consists of tiles with address of the form $(\hat{\theta}, \mu l, *)$ ($\mu \in \mathbb{Z}$).*

Fundamental regions: Cyclic parts. Let us define fundamental regions of the cyclic panels in \mathcal{D}_f and \mathcal{D}_g . One can find such regions in $\Pi_f^a(\hat{\theta}^+, *)$ and $\Pi_g^a(\hat{\theta}^+, *)$

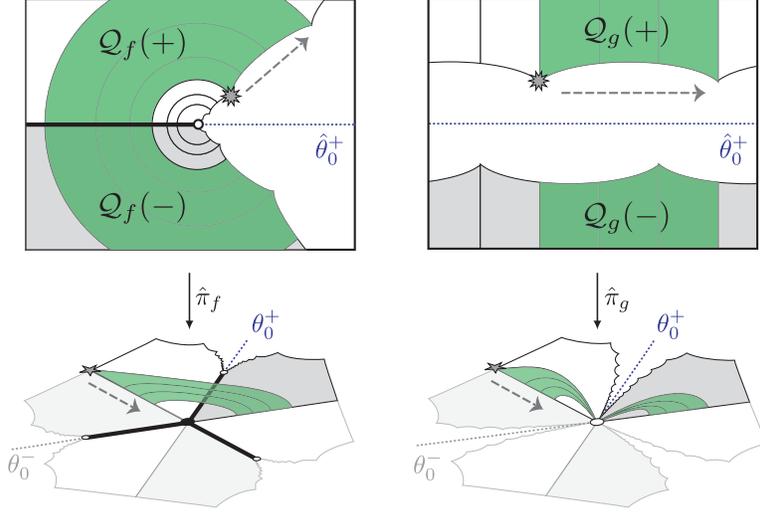


FIGURE 22. A caricature of $\mathcal{Q}_f(*)$ and $\mathcal{Q}_g(*)$ (in green) for $q' = 3$ under Assumption (a). The dashed arrows show the actions of $f^{\bar{l}}$ and $g^{\bar{l}}$ downstairs, and those of $\hat{f}^{\bar{l}}$ and $\hat{g}^{\bar{l}}$ upstairs. The stars show the critical points $z = 0$ downstairs, and their lifted images upstairs. The blue dotted lines are the external rays.

as follows: Set

$$\mathcal{Q}_f(*) := \bigcup_{\mu=0}^{q-1} \overline{T_f^a(\hat{\theta}^+, \mu l, *)} \quad \text{and} \quad \mathcal{Q}_g(*) := \bigcup_{\mu=0}^{q-1} \overline{T_g^a(\hat{\theta}^+, \mu l, *)}$$

for $* = +$ or $-$. Here the closures of tiles in $\mathcal{Q}_f(*)$ are just tiles plus their degenerating edges on \mathcal{IO}_f . (That is, we take the leafwise closures.) By Assumption (a), $\mathcal{Q}_f(+)$ and $\mathcal{Q}_f(-)$ share their degenerating edges as in Figure 22 (upper left). Note that for f (resp. g) the principal leaf containing the lifted external ray of angle $\hat{\theta}^+$ also contains $\mathcal{Q}_f(*)$ (resp. $\mathcal{Q}_g(*)$).

By properties of the panels of angle $\hat{\theta}^+$, one can easily check that every orbit in the cyclic panels passes through those set just once, except some orbits landing on the boundaries.

Fundamental regions: Non-cyclic parts. Next one can choose fundamental regions of the non-cyclic parts in \mathcal{D}_f and \mathcal{D}_g as follows: For each $* = \pm$, set

$$\mathcal{P}_f(*) := \bigcup_{\hat{\omega} \in \Omega} \left(\overline{\Pi_f^a(\hat{\omega}, *)} - \{\gamma_f^a(\hat{\omega})\} \right) \quad \text{and} \quad \mathcal{P}_g(*) := \bigcup_{\hat{\omega} \in \Omega} \overline{\Pi_g^a(\hat{\omega}, *)},$$

where $\gamma_f^a(\hat{\omega}) := \iota_f(\gamma_f(\hat{\omega})) \in \mathcal{J}_f$. By Assumption (a), panels in $\mathcal{P}_f(+)$ share the degenerating edges with those in $\mathcal{P}_f(-)$ (Figure 23, upper left). Note that each $\overline{\Pi_f^a(\hat{\omega}, *)}$ contains one point of $\hat{\pi}_f^{-1}(\alpha_0)$, since $\hat{\pi}_f : \mathcal{A}_f \rightarrow \bar{\mathbb{C}}$ projects $\Pi_f^a(\hat{\omega}, *)$ over the panel $\Pi_f(\theta_0^+, *)$ downstairs, and this panel contains α_0 on its boundary. Note also that for each $* = \pm$, topologically the interior of $\mathcal{P}_f(*)$ is the product of the disk $\Pi_f(\theta_0^+, *)^\circ$ downstairs and the Cantor set Ω . (The same holds for the interior of $\mathcal{P}_g(*)$.)

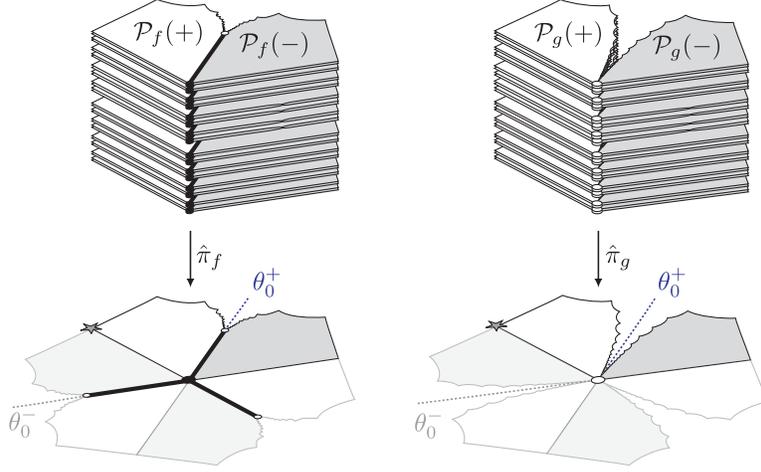


FIGURE 23. A caricature of $\mathcal{P}_f(*)$ and $\mathcal{P}_g(*)$ for $q' = 3$. Note that they are projected onto $\Pi_f(\theta_0^+, *) - \{\gamma_f(\theta_0^+)\}$ and $\Pi_g(\theta_0^+, *)$ downstairs. The stars show the critical point $z = 0$. The dotted lines are the external rays of angles θ_0^\pm .

By properties of the panels with angles in Ω , every orbit in the non-cyclic panels passes through those set just once except for the orbits landing on the boundaries of panels. Indeed, such exceptional orbits land on these boundaries, at most, finite times.

By these constructions of $\mathcal{Q}_f(*)$ and $\mathcal{P}_f(*)$, we conclude:

Proposition 9.4 (Fundamental regions). *The sets*

$$\mathcal{QP}_f := \bigcup_{*=\pm} (\mathcal{Q}_f(*) \cup \mathcal{P}_f(*)) \quad \text{and} \quad \mathcal{QP}_g := \bigcup_{*=\pm} (\mathcal{Q}_g(*) \cup \mathcal{P}_g(*))$$

are fundamental regions of $\mathcal{S}_f = \mathcal{D}_f/\hat{f}_a$ and $\mathcal{S}_g = \mathcal{D}_g/\hat{g}_a$ in the dynamics on \mathcal{D}_f and \mathcal{D}_g . In particular, \hat{h}_a sends $\mathcal{QP}_f - \mathcal{Z}_f$ homeomorphically onto \mathcal{QP}_g .

9.3. Topology of the lower ends. Let us describe the topology of $\mathcal{S}_f = \mathcal{D}_f/\hat{f}$ and $\mathcal{S}_g = \mathcal{D}_g/\hat{g}$ by means of the fundamental regions \mathcal{QP}_f and \mathcal{QP}_g . For $* = \pm$, we set $\mathcal{Q}_f^* := \mathcal{Q}_f(*)/\hat{f}$, $\mathcal{Q}_g^* := \mathcal{Q}_g(*)/\hat{g}$, $\mathcal{P}_f^* := \mathcal{P}_f(*)/\hat{f}$ and $\mathcal{P}_g^* := \mathcal{P}_g(*)/\hat{g}$ for simplicity. Then it is clear by construction that

$$\mathcal{S}_f = \mathcal{QP}_f/\hat{f} = \bigcup_{*=\pm} (\mathcal{Q}_f^* \cup \mathcal{P}_f^*) \quad \text{and} \quad \mathcal{S}_g = \mathcal{QP}_g/\hat{g} = \bigcup_{*=\pm} (\mathcal{Q}_g^* \cup \mathcal{P}_g^*).$$

Relations between \mathcal{P} and \mathcal{Q} . The lower ends \mathcal{S}_f and \mathcal{S}_g have both differences and common properties. Let us first check some common properties to \mathcal{S}_f and \mathcal{S}_g :

Proposition 9.5 (\mathcal{P} winds around \mathcal{Q}). *In the lower ends \mathcal{S}_f and \mathcal{S}_g , the subsets \mathcal{Q}_f^* , \mathcal{P}_f^* , \mathcal{Q}_g^* , and \mathcal{P}_g^* ($* = \pm$) satisfy the following:*

- (1) For each $* = \pm$,

$$\mathcal{Q}_f^* \cup \mathcal{P}_f^* = \overline{\mathcal{P}_f^*} \quad \text{and} \quad \mathcal{Q}_g^* \cup \mathcal{P}_g^* = \overline{\mathcal{P}_g^*}.$$

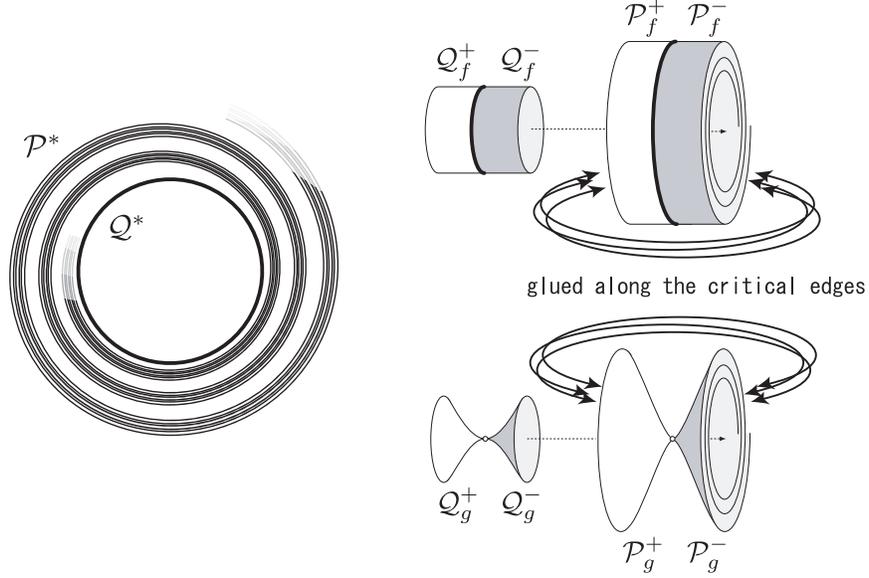


FIGURE 24. Laminar structures of $\mathcal{S}_f = \bigcup_{*=\pm} (\mathcal{P}_f^* \cup \mathcal{Q}_f^*)$ (or $\mathcal{S}_g = \bigcup_{*=\pm} (\mathcal{P}_g^* \cup \mathcal{Q}_g^*)$).

$$(2) \overline{\mathcal{P}_f^+} \cup \overline{\mathcal{P}_f^-} = \mathcal{S}_f \text{ and } \overline{\mathcal{P}_g^+} \cup \overline{\mathcal{P}_g^-} = \mathcal{S}_g.$$

Proof. Fix a signature $* = \pm$ and take any point in $\hat{x} \in \mathcal{Q}_f(*) \subset \mathcal{D}_f$. We first show that for every $\hat{\omega} \in \Omega$ there exists a sequence $\hat{x}_n \in \Pi_f^{\mathfrak{a}}(\hat{\omega}, *)$ with $[\hat{x}_n] \rightarrow [\hat{x}]$ in \mathcal{S}_f , thus $\mathcal{Q}_f^* \subset \overline{\mathcal{P}_f^*}$. Let us divide $\Pi_f^{\mathfrak{a}}(\hat{\omega}, *)$ into a countable union $\bigcup_{n \in \mathbb{Z}} Q_{-n}$ given by

$$Q_{-n} := \bigcup \left\{ \overline{T_f^{\mathfrak{a}}(\hat{\omega}, \mu l - n\bar{l}, *)} : 0 \leq \mu \leq q - 1 \right\}$$

so that $\hat{\pi}_f(\mathcal{Q}_f(*)) = \hat{\pi}_f(\hat{f}^{n\bar{l}}(Q_{-n}))$. Since $\hat{\delta}^{n\bar{l}}(\hat{\omega}) \rightarrow \hat{\theta}^+$ as $n \rightarrow \infty$, we can approximate any point $\hat{x} \in \mathcal{Q}_f(*)$ by points \hat{x}'_n in $\hat{f}^{n\bar{l}}(Q_{-n})$. Set $\hat{x}_n := \hat{f}^{-n\bar{l}}(\hat{x}'_n)$. Then we have the sequence $\hat{x}_n \in Q_{-n}$ with $[\hat{x}_n] \rightarrow [\hat{x}]$ as desired. Note that $[Q_{-n}]$ (tiles with deeper levels) are folding to \mathcal{Q}_f^* as $n \rightarrow \infty$.

Next we take any point x in $\overline{\mathcal{P}_f^*} - \mathcal{P}_f^*$. Then there exists a sequence $\hat{x}_n \in \mathcal{P}_f^*$ which has no limit point in \mathcal{P}_f^* but $[\hat{x}_n] \rightarrow x$ in the quotient. By construction of \mathcal{P}_f^* , such a sequence must accumulate on $\{\gamma_f^{\mathfrak{a}}(\hat{\omega}) : \hat{\omega} \in \Omega\} \subset \mathcal{J}_f$. (Recall that Ω is compact.) It implies that \hat{x}_n are contained in tiles with deeper levels as $n \rightarrow \infty$. Thus $[\hat{x}_n]$ must accumulate on \mathcal{Q}_f^* and it follows that $x \in \mathcal{Q}_f^*$. This completes the proof of (1) for f .

Since $\mathcal{Q}_f(*) \cup \mathcal{P}_f^*$ is a fundamental region for \mathcal{S}_f , (2) immediately follows from (1). These arguments clearly work if we replace f by g . \square

By this proof it follows that any quotient panel $[\Pi_f^{\mathfrak{a}}(\hat{\omega}, *)]$ in \mathcal{P}_f^* accumulates on \mathcal{Q}_f^* in \mathcal{S}_f . On the left of Figure 24 a one-dimension down caricature of this situation is shown. The central thick circle is \mathcal{Q}_f^* with laminated quotient panels in \mathcal{P}_f^* winding around. The same is true for g .

Compactness of the lower ends. A significant difference between \mathcal{S}_f and \mathcal{S}_g is the following:

Proposition 9.6 (Compactness). *The lower end \mathcal{S}_f is compact but \mathcal{S}_g is non-compact.*

Proof. Take any sequence \hat{x}_n in $\mathcal{P}_f(*)$ escaping from all compact subsets of $\mathcal{P}_f(*)$. By construction of $\mathcal{P}_f(*)$, the sequence $[\hat{x}_n]$ must accumulate on \mathcal{Q}_f^* by Proposition 9.5. Since \mathcal{Q}_f^* is compact, we have the compactness of \mathcal{S}_f . On the other hand, a similar sequence \hat{x}_n in $\mathcal{P}_g(*)$ may get closer and closer to \mathcal{Q}_g^* in the quotient, but it may not accumulate since \mathcal{Q}_g^* is non-compact. In fact, we have such an escaping sequence $[\hat{x}_n] \in \mathcal{S}_g$ by taking $\hat{x}_n \in \mathcal{P}_g(*)$ so that the heights of $z_n = \hat{\pi}_g(\hat{x}_n)$ are unbounded with respect to a fixed Fatou coordinate of $K_g^\circ = D_g$. \square

Here is a direct corollary.

Corollary 9.7. *The Kleinian lamination $\overline{\mathcal{M}}_f$ is not homeomorphic to $\overline{\mathcal{M}}_g$. More generally, there is no pair of hyperbolic and parabolic quadratic maps with topologically the same Kleinian laminations.*

9.4. Quotient tessellations. Next we focus on how the boundaries of the fundamental regions \mathcal{QP}_f and \mathcal{QP}_g are glued by taking quotient. Since it is determined by the connection of the panels in the quotient, we introduce the *quotient tessellations* supported on \mathcal{S}_f and \mathcal{S}_g . (The quotient tessellations will also play crucial roles in the next section.) A *quotient tile* in the lower ends is an equivalent class $[T]$ of a tile T in $\text{Tess}^a(f)$ or $\text{Tess}^a(g)$. We set

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Tess}^q(f) &:= \{[T] : T \in \text{Tess}^a(f)\}, \\ \text{Tess}^q(g) &:= \{[T] : T \in \text{Tess}^a(g)\}. \end{aligned}$$

Recall that the boundaries of tiles in $\text{Tess}^a(f)$ and $\text{Tess}^a(g)$ consist of equipotential, critical, and degenerating edges. For a quotient tile $[T]$, we define its equipotential, critical and degenerating edges by the equivalent classes of the corresponding edges of T . (Of course there are no degenerating edges in tiles of $\text{Tess}^q(g)$.)

Note that quotient panels also make sense. We first study how the quotient tiles/panels in \mathcal{S}_f and \mathcal{S}_g share their edges. We claim:

Proposition 9.8 (Quotient tiles and their addresses). *The quotient tiles have the following properties:*

- (1) *The tiles in $\text{Tess}^q(f)$ and $\text{Tess}^q(g)$ tessellate $\mathcal{S}_f - \mathbf{z}_f$ and \mathcal{S}_g respectively.*
- (2) *The set \mathbf{z}_f of degenerating arcs is the union of degenerating edges for all quotient tiles in $\text{Tess}^q(f)$.*
- (3) *Each tile $[T] \subset \mathcal{S}_f$ (resp. \mathcal{S}_g) is uniquely represented by a tile T' in the fundamental region \mathcal{QP}_f (resp. \mathcal{QP}_g). Thus $[T]$ has a well-defined address given by that of T' .*
- (4) *The map $\hat{h}_q : \mathcal{S}_f - \mathbf{z}_f \rightarrow \mathcal{S}_g$ sends the quotient tiles to the quotient tiles without changing the addresses.*
- (5) *Any tiles in $\text{Tess}^q(f)$ share their equipotential or critical edges iff so do the tiles in $\text{Tess}^q(g)$ with the same addresses.*

Proof. Property (1) comes from the fact that the tiles in $\text{Tess}^a(f)$ and $\text{Tess}^a(g)$ tessellate $\mathcal{D}_f - \mathcal{Z}_f$ and \mathcal{D}_g respectively. Since \mathcal{Z}_f in \mathcal{D}_f is the union of degenerating edges in the tessellation $\text{Tess}^a(f)$, we have Property (2) by taking quotient.

Property (3) holds since \mathcal{QP}_f and \mathcal{QP}_g are fundamental regions that are based on the union of panels with angles $\{\hat{\theta}^+\} \cup \Omega$. To check properties (4) and (5), recall that $\hat{h}_a : \mathcal{D}_f - \mathcal{Z}_f \rightarrow \mathcal{D}_f$ conjugates \hat{f}_a and \hat{g}_a and preserve the address of tiles in $\text{Tess}^a(f)$ and $\text{Tess}^a(g)$. Then (4) and (5) are natural conclusions. \square

Connection of the edges on \mathcal{Q} and \mathcal{P} . Let us remark a little more about the connection of edges. The connection of the equipotential edges are trivial, since they are uniquely glued in the panels. On the other hand, as indicated on the right of Figure 24, the critical edges in the fundamental regions \mathcal{QP}_f and \mathcal{QP}_g are glued in a complicated way according to the dynamics. However, by Proposition 9.8(4), the connection of the equipotential or critical edges are preserved as $f \rightarrow g$.

Note that the topological difference between \mathcal{S}_f and \mathcal{S}_g is given by the existence of the degenerating arcs z_f (the black thick curves in Figure 24, upper right) for \mathcal{S}_f . The degenerating arcs will also play important roles in bifurcation processes, which we will deal with in the next section.

9.5. Example: The Cauliflowers. Here we give a brief summary of our results applied to the Kleinian laminations of the Cauliflowers ($f \rightarrow g$). (The Airplanes can be described in a similar way.)

Recall that the Cauliflowers represent the motion of f_c with $c \in (0, 1/4]$, starting near $f_0(z) = z^2$ and terminating at the parabolic $f_{1/4}(z) = g(z) = z^2 + 1/4$. For $f = f_c$ with $0 < c < 1/4$, Corollary 3.4 and Theorem 4.2 imply:

(C1) *The Kleinian lamination $\overline{\mathcal{M}}_{f_0}$ is quasi-isometrically equivalent to $\overline{\mathcal{M}}_f$. In particular, $\overline{\mathcal{M}}_f$ has a product structure $\approx \mathcal{S}_0 \times [0, 1]$.*

Thus to compare the Kleinian laminations of f_0 and g , it is enough to investigate the difference between $\overline{\mathcal{M}}_f$ and $\overline{\mathcal{M}}_g$. According to the notation in Section 8, we set the principal leaves $\ell_f := \Lambda_f^h/\hat{f}$ (a solid torus) and $\ell_g := \Lambda_g^h/\hat{g}$ (a rank one cusp). By Theorem 8.2,

(C2) *There exists a very meek map from the non-principal parts $\mathcal{M}_f - \ell_f$ onto $\mathcal{M}_g - \ell_g$.*

(C3) *The principal part ℓ_f and ℓ_g has the same topology homeomorphic to $\mathbb{D} \times \mathbb{T}$.*

An essential topological difference appears in the conformal boundaries. Before we deal with the conformal boundaries, let us remark that we can upgrade (C2) as follows:

(C2)' *The non-principal parts $\overline{\mathcal{M}}_f - \overline{\ell}_f$ and $\overline{\mathcal{M}}_g - \overline{\ell}_g$ of the Kleinian laminations are homeomorphic.*

Sketch of the proof of (C2)'. In the dynamics downstairs, every non-cyclic panel eventually lands on the panel of angle $1/2$ and is then mapped to the invariant panel of angle 0 . It is not difficult to construct a homeomorphism $H : \bigcup_{*=\pm} \Pi_f(1/2, *) \rightarrow \bigcup_{*=\pm} \Pi_g(1/2, *)$ which extends to the boundaries and agrees with the semiconjugacy h . By using dynamics and the Böttcher coordinate on/outside the Julia set, we can extend the map H to the sphere except the union of panels of angle 0 so that H is a conjugacy. This lifts to a conjugacy between the non-principal part $\hat{H}_a : \mathcal{A}_f - \Lambda_f^a \rightarrow \mathcal{A}_g - \Lambda_g^a$. Then \hat{H}_a also extends to a conjugacy between $\hat{H}_h : \mathcal{H}_f - \Lambda_f^h \rightarrow \mathcal{H}_g - \Lambda_g^h$ by [LM, Lemma 9.2] or Lemma 7.2. By taking the quotient we can easily yield a homeomorphism between $\mathcal{M}_f - \ell_f$ and $\mathcal{M}_g - \ell_g$. It

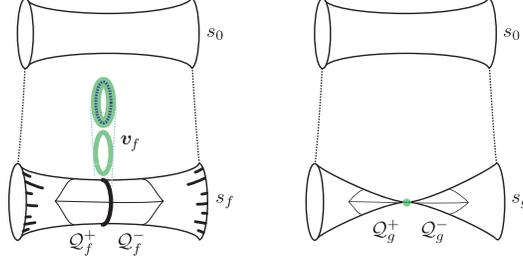


FIGURE 25. Caricatures of $\overline{\ell}_f$ and $\overline{\ell}_g$. Note that the core curve (the dotted circle) of ℓ_f is contained in the valley $v_f = \mathcal{V}_f/\hat{f}$. There are \mathcal{I}_f^h/\hat{f} -components (not drawn) coiling around the core curve which are sent by \hat{h}_q onto geodesics escaping to the cusp (cf. Figure 20).

extends to the conformal boundaries since the conjugacy \hat{H}_a preserves the Fatou set and the Julia set. \square

Conformal boundaries. Let \mathcal{S}^f and \mathcal{S}^g denote the upper ends of \mathcal{M}_f and \mathcal{M}_g , and \mathcal{S}_f and \mathcal{S}_g their lower ends. By Proposition 4.1 and Proposition 9.6, we have:

- (C4) *The upper ends \mathcal{S}^f and \mathcal{S}^g are conformally equivalent to Sullivan's solenoidal Riemann surface lamination \mathcal{S}_0 .*
- (C5) *The lower end \mathcal{S}_f is compact, but \mathcal{S}_g is non-compact.*

Principal leaves. Let us check the difference between $\overline{\ell}_f$ and $\overline{\ell}_g$ in detail. By (C4) the leafwise upper ends of ℓ_f and ℓ_g are conformally the same annulus, say s_0 . Let s_f and s_g denote their leafwise lower ends in ℓ_f and ℓ_g . Then s_f is an annulus containing the cyclic part $\mathcal{Q}_f^+ \cup \mathcal{Q}_f^-$ of the fundamental region. On the other hand, s_g consists of two punctured disks which have a cuspidal part $\mathcal{Q}_g^+ \cup \mathcal{Q}_g^-$.

In the sense of the product structure given in Theorem 4.2, we may regard $s_0 \cup \ell_f \cup s_f$ as a product $s_0 \times [0, 1]$. However, the product structure obviously breaks for ℓ_g (Figure 25). Thus we conclude:

- (C6) *$\overline{\mathcal{M}}_f = \mathcal{M}_f \cup \partial\mathcal{M}_f$ has a product structure $\approx \mathcal{S}_0 \times [0, 1]$, but $\overline{\mathcal{M}}_g$ does not. In particular, the Kleinian laminations $\overline{\mathcal{M}}_{f_0}$ and $\overline{\mathcal{M}}_g$ are not homeomorphic.*

Remark. By the same argument as in [LM, 6.4], one can show that $\mathcal{M}_g - \ell_g$ has the product structure $\overline{\mathcal{M}}_g - \overline{\ell}_g \simeq (\mathcal{S}_0 - s_0) \times [0, 1]$.

10. TWISTING THE LOWER ENDS

This section is devoted for the bifurcation processes after Case (a) degenerations as in the preceding section.

Suppose that $f = f_c$ varies continuously from one hyperbolic component to another via parabolic $g = f_\sigma$. This degeneration and bifurcation process is represented by a couple of pairs; Case (a) degeneration pair $(f_1 \rightarrow g_1)$ and Case (b) degeneration pair $(f_2 \rightarrow g_2)$ with $g_1 = g_2 = g$. (This cannot happen when g is the root of a primitive copy of the Mandelbrot set, like the Cauliflowers and the Airplanes.)

The aim of this section is to compare the Kleinian laminations for f_1 and f_2 . Again by an analogy to the quasi-Fuchsian example (Section 4), we continue to study the topological and combinatorial structures of the lower ends. Here is a brief summary of this section:

- First we check that the topology of \mathcal{M}_{f_c} is leafwise preserved as c moves as above (Proposition 10.1); hence, we will focus on describing the difference of the lower ends for f_1 and f_2 .
- We compare the tessellations $\text{Tess}(f_1)$ and $\text{Tess}(f_2)$. Then we introduce the *subdivided tessellation* $\text{Tess}'(f_2)$ of $\text{Tess}(f_2)$ so that there is a natural one-to-one correspondence between the tiles in $\text{Tess}(f_1)$ and $\text{Tess}'(f_2)$.
- We define a fundamental region \mathcal{QP}_{f_2} of the action $\hat{f}_{2a} : \mathcal{D}_{f_2} \rightarrow \mathcal{D}_{f_2}$ for the lower end $\mathcal{S}_{f_2} = \mathcal{D}_{f_2}/\hat{f}_{2a}$ in the same way as we did for f_1 . Then we check some common properties of \mathcal{S}_{f_1} and \mathcal{S}_{f_2} (Proposition 10.2).
- By investigating the connections of the degenerating edges of (subdivided) tiles in the fundamental regions, we will show that the quotient tessellations in \mathcal{S}_{f_1} and \mathcal{S}_{f_2} have different combinatorics, given by *twisting* and *dislocation* (Theorems 10.4 and 10.5).
- Then we return to the case when f_1 is in the main cardioid of the Mandelbrot set and give a proof of Theorem 1.2.
- Finally as an example, we apply these results to the Rabbits.

10.1. Trans-component partial conjugacies.

Assumption and notation. Let f_1, g and f_2 be as above. Let p', q' and l' denote as usual for $g = g_1 = g_2$. To distinguish p, q, l 's of f_1 and f_2 , we denote them by p_i, q_i, l_i for f_i ($i = 1, 2$). Since g is a shared boundary point of two distinct hyperbolic components, we assume that $q' \geq 2$. By Proposition 5.1 we may assume that the Case (a) degeneration pair $(f_1 \rightarrow g_1)$ and the Case (b) $(f_2 \rightarrow g_2)$ satisfy the following:

$$\begin{cases} q_1 = q' =: q, \\ l_1 = l' =: l, \end{cases} \quad \text{and} \quad \begin{cases} q_2 = 1, \\ l_2 = q'l' = ql = \bar{l}. \end{cases}$$

Note that we may regard $(f_1 \rightarrow g_1)$ as $(f \rightarrow g)$ in the preceding section satisfying Assumption (a).

Examples. A typical example is given by the Rabbits. More generally, we can take f_1 in the main cardioid and f_2 in the center of the p/q -satellite limb.

Note that we always have $\Theta_{f_1} = \Theta_g = \Theta_{f_2}$. For simplicity, we denote them by Θ and we denote their common invariant lift to $\hat{\mathbb{T}}$ by $\hat{\Theta}$.

To simplify the notation, objects of the form X_{f_i} ($i = 1$ or 2) will be denoted by X_i if it does not lead to confusion. For example, we write $\mathcal{A}_1 = \mathcal{A}_{f_1}$, $I_2 = I_{f_2}$, etc.

Difference in the affine and \mathbb{H}^3 -laminations. Let us roughly compare the topologies of \mathcal{A}_1 and \mathcal{A}_2 . By Theorem 6.6(1), every non-principal leaf of \mathcal{A}_1 is pinched to be a non-principal leaf of \mathcal{A}_g , then again plumped to be a non-principal leaf of \mathcal{A}_2 . In particular, there is a one-to-one correspondence between the non-principal leaves of \mathcal{A}_1 and \mathcal{A}_2 , and one can find no significant topological difference. On the other hand, each one of the principal leaves in \mathcal{A}_2 originally comes from q' principal leaves of \mathcal{A}_1 (cf. Figure 15.) Thus the leafwise topology of the affine

lamination changes at the principal part when f_c moves continuously from one hyperbolic component to another via a parabolic map.

One can easily see that the same happens for the \mathbb{H}^3 -laminations. However, if we turn to the quotient laminations, the leafwise topology is preserved in the following sense.

Leafwise topology of the quotient 3-laminations. Let us compare \mathcal{M}_1 and \mathcal{M}_2 , the interiors of the Kleinian laminations. By Theorem 8.2, we have meek pinching maps $\hat{h}_{1q} : \mathcal{M}_1 - \mathbf{v}_1 \rightarrow \mathcal{M}_g$ and $\hat{h}_{2q} : \mathcal{M}_2 - \mathbf{v}_2 \rightarrow \mathcal{M}_g$. This immediately implies:

Proposition 10.1 (Leafwise topology). *For any non-principal leaf ℓ' in $\mathcal{M}_g - \ell_g$, let $\ell^1 = \hat{h}_{1q}^{-1}(\ell')$ and $\ell^2 = \hat{h}_{2q}^{-1}(\ell')$ be its preimages, which are non-principal leaves. Then ℓ' , ℓ^1 , and ℓ^2 are either all isomorphic to solid tori or all isomorphic to \mathbb{H}^3 .*

The principal leaves $\ell_1 = \ell_{f_1}$, $\ell_2 = \ell_{f_2}$ and ℓ_g are all homeomorphic. Moreover, ℓ_g is homeomorphic to the preimages $\ell_1 - \mathbf{v}_1 = \hat{h}_{1q}^{-1}(\ell_g)$ and $\ell_2 - \mathbf{v}_2 = \hat{h}_{2q}^{-1}(\ell_g)$.

Hence the inner topology is leafwise preserved when f_c moves continuously as above.

Remark. During the motion of f_c , the leafwise homotopies are also preserved. It seems that f_c gives a family of faithful representations of the ‘‘laminated fundamental group’’ of \mathcal{M}_1 .

By Proposition 4.1, the upper ends of these laminations have the same topological structure. Hence intriguing topological differences would be observed in the lower ends. Let us compare the lower ends \mathcal{S}_1 and \mathcal{S}_2 of $\overline{\mathcal{M}}_1$ and $\overline{\mathcal{M}}_2$ by a similar method to the previous section.

Partial conjugacies. To investigate the combinatorial change between the lower ends of the quotient 3-laminations, we need to compare the tessellations $\text{Tess}^a(f_1)$ and $\text{Tess}^a(f_2)$. We start with defining a map which relates the tiles in $\text{Tess}^a(f_1)$ to those of $\text{Tess}^a(f_2)$.

Let $h_i : \bar{\mathbb{C}} \rightarrow \bar{\mathbb{C}}$ be the semiconjugacy from f_i ($i = 1, 2$) to g given in Theorem 5.5. Then the restriction $h_i|_{\bar{\mathbb{C}} - I_i} : \bar{\mathbb{C}} - I_i \rightarrow \bar{\mathbb{C}} - I_{g_i}$ is a topological conjugacy. Since $I_{g_1} = I_{g_2}$, we have a partial conjugacy $\kappa = h_2^{-1} \circ h_1 : \bar{\mathbb{C}} - I_1 \rightarrow \bar{\mathbb{C}} - I_2$ from f_1 to f_2 ([Ka3, Corollary 4.2]). One can easily check that $\kappa : \bar{\mathbb{C}} - I_1 \rightarrow \bar{\mathbb{C}} - I_2$ is lifted to the partial conjugacies

$$\begin{aligned} \hat{\kappa}_n : \mathcal{N}_1 - \hat{I}_1 &\rightarrow \mathcal{N}_2 - \hat{I}_2 \\ \hat{\kappa}_n | \mathcal{A}_1^n - \hat{I}_1 &\rightarrow \mathcal{A}_2^n - \hat{I}_2 \\ \hat{\kappa}_a : \mathcal{A}_1 - \mathcal{I}_1 &\rightarrow \mathcal{A}_2 - \mathcal{I}_2. \end{aligned}$$

In particular, the restriction $\hat{\kappa}_a|_{\mathcal{D}_1 - \mathcal{Z}_1} : \mathcal{D}_1 - \mathcal{Z}_1 \rightarrow \mathcal{D}_2 - \mathcal{Z}_2$ is a conjugacy between $\hat{f}_{1a}|_{\mathcal{D}_1 - \mathcal{Z}_1}$ and $\hat{f}_{2a}|_{\mathcal{D}_2 - \mathcal{Z}_2}$ too. Thus by taking quotient we have a homeomorphism

$$\hat{\kappa}_q : \mathcal{S}_1 - \mathbf{z}_1 \rightarrow \mathcal{S}_2 - \mathbf{z}_2.$$

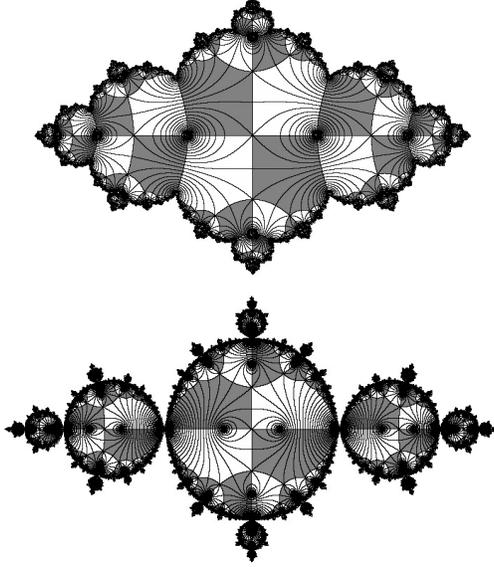


FIGURE 26. $\text{Tess}(f_1)$ and $\text{Tess}'(f_2)$ for $g(z) = z^2 - 3/4$. Compare with Figures 2 and 7 in [Ka3].

Subdivision of tessellation. By comparing the definitions of $\text{Tess}(g_1)$ and $\text{Tess}(g_2)$ ([Ka3, §3]), one can easily check that

$$T_{g_2}(\theta, m, *) = \bigcup_{\mu=0}^{q-1} T_{g_1}(\theta, m + \mu l, *)$$

for any $T_{g_2}(\theta, m, *) \in \text{Tess}(g_2)$. Thus $\text{Tess}(g_1)$ is just a subdivision of $\text{Tess}(g_2)$.

Take a tile $T_1(\theta, m, *) \in \text{Tess}(f_1)$. Then there is a homeomorphic image $T_2'(\theta, m, *) := \kappa(T_1(\theta, m, *))$ in $K_2^\circ = K_{f_2}^\circ$. We say the family

$$\text{Tess}'(f_2) := \{\kappa(T) : T \in \text{Tess}(f_1)\}$$

is the *subdivided tessellation* of $K_2^\circ - I_2$. (See Figure 26.) Since $\text{Tess}(f_1)$ and $\text{Tess}(f_2)$ have the same combinatorics as $\text{Tess}(g_1)$ and $\text{Tess}(g_2)$ respectively,

$$T_{f_2}(\theta, m, *) = \bigcup_{\mu=0}^{q-1} T_{f_2}'(\theta, m + \mu l, *)$$

for any $T_{f_2}(\theta, \mu, *) \in \text{Tess}(f_2)$. Now we have a natural tile-to-tile correspondence between $\text{Tess}(f_1)$, $\text{Tess}(g_1)$ and $\text{Tess}'(f_2)$.

By $\text{Tess}'^a(f_2)$ we denote the natural subdivisions of $\text{Tess}^a(f_2)$ associated with $\text{Tess}'(f_2)$. More precisely, the *subdivided tessellation* $\text{Tess}'^a(f_2)$ is the family of the *subdivided tiles*

$$T_2'^a(\hat{\theta}, m, *) := \hat{\kappa}_a\left(T_1^a(\hat{\theta}, m, *)\right),$$

where $T_1^a(\hat{\theta}, m, *)$ is a tile of $\text{Tess}^a(f_1)$. Finally we define the subdivided quotient tessellation $\text{Tess}'^q(f_2)$ as the family of $\hat{\kappa}_q([T])$ with $[T] \in \text{Tess}^q(f_1)$.

10.2. Fundamental regions and common properties. Now we are ready to observe the common properties and the combinatorial difference between the lower ends $\mathcal{S}_1 = \mathcal{S}_{f_1}$ and $\mathcal{S}_2 = \mathcal{S}_{f_2}$ of the quotient 3-laminations by studying the connection of the quotient tiles.

Fundamental regions. Recall that we may regard f_1 as f in the preceding section (“Assumption (a)”). To compare $\mathcal{D}_1 = \mathcal{D}_{f_1} = \mathcal{D}_f$ and $\mathcal{D}_2 = \mathcal{D}_{f_2}$, let us define the sets in \mathcal{D}_2 corresponding to $\mathcal{Q}_f(*) = \mathcal{Q}_1(*)$ and $\mathcal{P}_f(*) = \mathcal{P}_1(*)$ in the same way. For $* = \pm$, we set

$$\mathcal{Q}_2(*) := \bigcup_{\mu=0}^{q-1} \overline{T_2^{\mu a}(\hat{\theta}^+, \mu l, *)} \quad \text{and} \quad \mathcal{P}_2(*) := \bigsqcup_{\hat{\omega} \in \Omega} \left(\overline{\Pi_2^a(\hat{\omega}, *)} - \{\gamma_2^a(\hat{\omega})\} \right)$$

where we set $\Pi_2^a(\hat{\omega}, *) := \hat{\kappa}_a(\Pi_1^a(\hat{\omega}, *))$, the union of all subdivided tiles of the form $T_2^{\mu a}(\hat{\omega}, \mu l, *)$ with $\mu \in \mathbb{Z}$. One can check that the union

$$\mathcal{QP}_{f_2} = \mathcal{QP}_2 := \bigcup_{*=\pm} \mathcal{P}_2(*) \cup \mathcal{Q}_2(*)$$

is a fundamental region of $\mathcal{S}_2 = \mathcal{D}_2/\hat{f}_{2a}$.

Common properties. For simplicity, we denote the subsets $\mathcal{Q}_i(*)/\hat{f}_{ia}$ and $\mathcal{P}_i(*)/\hat{f}_{ia}$ in \mathcal{S}_i by \mathcal{Q}_i^* and \mathcal{P}_i^* respectively for $i = 1$ and 2 . We first check the properties that are common to f_1 and f_2 :

Proposition 10.2 (Common properties of \mathcal{S}_1 and \mathcal{S}_2). *The lower ends $\mathcal{S}_1 = \mathcal{D}_1/\hat{f}_{1a}$ and $\mathcal{S}_2 = \mathcal{D}_2/\hat{f}_{2a}$ of $\overline{\mathcal{M}}_1$ and $\overline{\mathcal{M}}_2$ have the following common properties:*

- (1) *The (subdivided) quotient tiles in $\text{Tess}^q(f_1)$ and $\text{Tess}^q(f_2)$ tessellate $\mathcal{S}_1 - \mathbf{z}_1$ and $\mathcal{S}_2 - \mathbf{z}_2$ respectively. In particular, the sets \mathbf{z}_1 and \mathbf{z}_2 of degeneration arcs are the unions of the degenerating edges in these (subdivided) quotient tessellations.*
- (2) *The critical and equipotential edges of the quotient tiles in $\mathcal{S}_1 = \mathcal{D}_1/\hat{f}_{1a}$ have the same combinatorics as those of the subdivided quotient tiles in $\mathcal{S}_2 = \mathcal{D}_2/\hat{f}_{2a}$.*
- (3) *For $i = 1, 2$ and $* = \pm$, we have $\mathcal{Q}_i^* \cup \mathcal{P}_i^* = \overline{\mathcal{P}_i^*}$ and $\overline{\mathcal{P}_i^+} \cup \overline{\mathcal{P}_i^-} = \mathcal{S}_i$. In particular, every quotient panel $[\Pi_i^a(\hat{\omega}, *)]$ in \mathcal{P}_i^* accumulates on \mathcal{Q}_i^* .*
- (4) *Both \mathcal{S}_1 and \mathcal{S}_2 are compact.*

Proof. Property (1) is obvious by the definition of the quotient tessellations. Property (2) holds since the critical and equipotential edges of tiles in $\text{Tess}^q(f_2)$ have the same combinatorics as those of $\text{Tess}^q(g_1)$ and $\text{Tess}^q(f_1)$. For (3) and (4), one can just apply the same argument as Propositions 9.5 and 9.6 to f_2 . \square

So we may observe the main difference between \mathcal{S}_1 and \mathcal{S}_2 in the connection of the degenerating edges.

10.3. Combinatorial difference along degenerating edges. Let us investigate how the quotient tiles are glued along the degenerating edges in the lower ends \mathcal{S}_1 and \mathcal{S}_2 .

Degenerating arcs in the lower ends. By Proposition 10.2(1), the degenerating edges lie on the set of degenerating arcs $\mathbf{z}_i = \mathcal{Z}_i / \hat{f}_{ia}$ ($i = 1, 2$). As we did for the fundamental domains of the lower ends, it is convenient to introduce the cyclic and non-cyclic decompositions of the degenerating arcs \mathbf{z}_1 and \mathbf{z}_2 . We claim:

Proposition 10.3 (Decomposition $\mathbf{z}_i = \mathbf{x}_i \sqcup \mathbf{y}_i$). *For each $i = 1$ or 2 , there exists only one closed \mathbf{z}_i -component given by*

$$\mathbf{x}_i := (\mathcal{D}_i \cap \mathcal{IO}_i) / \hat{f}_{ia}$$

which is contained in $\mathcal{Q}_i^+ \cap \mathcal{Q}_i^-$. The complement $\mathbf{y}_i := \mathbf{z}_i - \mathbf{x}_i$ is contained in $\mathcal{P}_i^+ \cap \mathcal{P}_i^-$. Moreover, each path-connected component of \mathbf{y}_i (\mathbf{y}_i -component for short) accumulates on \mathbf{x}_i .

Proof. Let us go back to the dynamics $\hat{f}_{ia} : \mathcal{D}_i \rightarrow \mathcal{D}_i$. Recall that $\mathcal{Z}_i = \mathcal{D}_i \cap \mathcal{I}_i$. Now the union of cyclic \mathcal{Z}_i -components is given by $\mathcal{X}_i := \mathcal{D}_i \cap \mathcal{IO}_i$. By definition of the closed set $\mathcal{Q}_i(+)$ (resp. $\mathcal{Q}_i(-)$), any point in \mathcal{X}_i lands on the degenerating edges of $\mathcal{Q}_i(+)$ (resp. $\mathcal{Q}_i(-)$) just once (or twice on the endpoints) by the dynamics of \hat{f}_{ia} . Thus the quotient $\mathbf{x}_i := \mathcal{X}_i / \hat{f}_{ia}$ is contained in the boundaries of both \mathcal{Q}_i^+ and \mathcal{Q}_i^- . In particular, it is a simple closed curve.

Since the set $\mathcal{Y}_i := \mathcal{Z}_i - \mathcal{X}_i$ is the union of non-cyclic \mathcal{Z}_i -components, its quotient $\mathbf{y}_i := \mathbf{z}_i - \mathbf{x}_i$ consists of \mathbf{z}_i -components that are homeomorphic to a path-connected component of $D_{f_i} \cap I_{f_i}$ downstairs. Hence, any \mathbf{z}_i -components except \mathbf{x}_i cannot be a closed curve. Since non-cyclic \mathcal{Z}_i -components are contained in non-cyclic panels in \mathcal{D}_i , the set \mathbf{y}_i is contained in the non-cyclic part $\mathcal{P}_i^+ \cap \mathcal{P}_i^-$ in the lower end.

Since any panel in \mathcal{P}_i^* accumulates on \mathcal{Q}_i^* (Proposition 9.5), any \mathbf{y}_i -component accumulates on \mathbf{x}_i . \square

In the following we consider the connection of the quotient tiles along \mathbf{x}_i in $\mathcal{Q}_i^+ \cap \mathcal{Q}_i^-$ and \mathbf{y}_i in $\mathcal{P}_i^+ \cap \mathcal{P}_i^-$ separately. The question is:

For each $i = 1$ or 2 , when do (subdivided) tiles $[T^+] \in \mathcal{Q}_i^+$ (resp. \mathcal{P}_i^+) and $[T^-] \in \mathcal{Q}_i^-$ (resp. \mathcal{P}_i^-) share their degenerating edges?

The answer will give us a particular difference between \mathcal{S}_1 and \mathcal{S}_2 .

Difference in the cyclic parts \mathcal{Q}_i^* . By definition, the sets $\mathcal{Q}_1(*)$ and $\mathcal{Q}_2(*)$ consist of the (subdivided) tiles $T_1^a(\hat{\theta}^+, \mu l, *)$ and $T_2^a(\hat{\theta}^+, \mu l, *)$ with $0 \leq \mu < q$. We first claim:

Theorem 10.4 (Twisting \mathcal{Q}_i^*). *In \mathcal{S}_i , the tiles in \mathcal{Q}_i^* are glued along the degenerating edge $\mathbf{x}_i := \mathcal{X}_i / \hat{f}_i$ with the following combinatorics:*

- (a) *The degenerating edge of the quotient tile $[T_1^a(\hat{\theta}^+, \mu l, +)]$ in \mathcal{Q}_1^+ is glued to that of $[T_1^a(\hat{\theta}^+, \mu' l, -)]$ in \mathcal{Q}_1^- iff $\mu = \mu'$.*
- (b) *The degenerating edge of the subdivided quotient tile $[T_2^a(\hat{\theta}^+, \mu l, +)]$ in \mathcal{Q}_2^+ is glued to that of $[T_2^a(\hat{\theta}^+, \mu' l, -)]$ in \mathcal{Q}_2^- iff $\mu \equiv \mu' + \tilde{p}$ for some \tilde{p} with $\tilde{p}p \equiv 1$ modulo q .*

Proof. The statement for $i = 1$ is clear by definition of $\mathcal{Q}_1(*)$. Let L_2 be the principal leaf that contains the external ray of angle $\hat{\theta}^+$. Then L_2 also contains both $\mathcal{Q}_2(+)$ and $\mathcal{Q}_2(-)$. The cyclic \mathcal{Z}_i -component in L_2 is given by the non-compact star-like graph $L_2 \cap \mathcal{IO}_2$ with its central joint contained in \mathcal{J}_2 removed. Thus it has q connected components I_0, \dots, I_{q-1} in counterclockwise order. Now $L_2 \cap \mathcal{IO}_2$

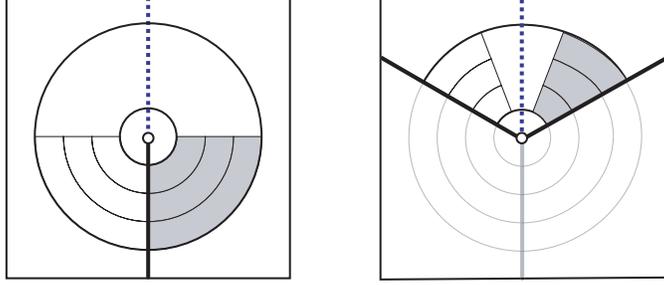


FIGURE 27. For $i = 1$ (left) and $i = 2$ (right), the sets $\mathcal{Q}_i(+)$ and $\mathcal{Q}_i(-)$ are subsets of the principal leaves containing the external ray of angle $\hat{\theta}^+$ (the blue dotted lines). The thickened lines indicate the degenerating arcs.

divides L_2 in q sectors and the tiles in both $\mathcal{Q}_2(+)$ and $\mathcal{Q}_2(-)$ are contained in one of these sectors that contains the external ray of angle $\hat{\theta}^+$. We may assume that I_0 and I_1 bounds this sector. Then the degenerating edge of tiles in $\mathcal{Q}_2(+)$ and $\mathcal{Q}_2(-)$ are contained in I_1 and I_0 respectively. (The right square of Figure 27 shows this situation in L_2 for $p/q = 1/3$. The left square shows the corresponding picture for $i = 1$.)

By the action of $\hat{f}_2^l : L_2 \rightarrow L_2$, the q periodic external rays in L_2 and I_0, \dots, I_{q-1} are permuted with rotation number p/q (cf. [Ka3, Propositions 2.2 and 2.3]). In particular, we have $\hat{f}_2^{lk}(I_j) = I_{j+kp}$ taking subscript modulo q . To glue the degenerating edges of $\mathcal{Q}_2(+)$ and $\mathcal{Q}_2(-)$, it is necessary for I_0 to be mapped to I_1 by some \hat{f}_2^{lk} . Such a k is given by the equation $0 + kp \equiv 1$ modulo q . This k is our \tilde{p} in the statement. \square

Dehn twist along \mathbf{x}_1 . The theorem above indicates what is the difference between the cyclic parts $\mathcal{Q}_1^+ \cup \mathcal{Q}_1^-$ and $\mathcal{Q}_2^+ \cup \mathcal{Q}_2^-$: First cut $\mathcal{Q}_1^+ \cup \mathcal{Q}_1^-$ along \mathbf{x}_1 , and then twist \mathcal{Q}_1^- by (combinatorial) angle $\tilde{p}/q \in \mathbb{T}$ and glue them again. Then we have combinatorially the same object as $\mathcal{Q}_2^+ \cup \mathcal{Q}_2^-$ with the seam \mathbf{x}_2 . We say this operation is a combinatorial \tilde{p}/q -Dehn twist of $\mathcal{Q}_1^+ \cup \mathcal{Q}_1^-$. In the next paragraph we will see that \tilde{p} is more specified when we look at this change in $\mathcal{P}_i^+ \cup \mathcal{P}_i^-$.

Difference in the non-cyclic parts \mathcal{P}_i^* . Next we consider \mathcal{P}_i^\pm in the lower end \mathcal{S}_i for $i = 1$ and 2. Let $T^+ \in \mathcal{P}_i(+)$ and $T^- \in \mathcal{P}_i(-)$ be the tiles of addresses $(\hat{\omega}, \mu l, +)$ and $(\hat{\omega}', \mu' l, -)$ respectively (if $i = 2$ addresses are taken as tiles in $\text{Tess}^{ra}(f_2)$). As in the question above, we assume that the quotient tile $[T^+] \in \mathcal{P}_i^+$ and $[T^-] \in \mathcal{P}_i^-$ share their degenerating edges. Then there exists a unique (subdivided) tile $U^- \subset \mathcal{D}_i$ of address $(\hat{\theta}, \mu l, -)$ that actually shares its degenerating edge with T^+ in the affine lamination before taking the quotient. For fixed $i = 1$ or 2, the quotient tiles $[T^+]$ and $[T^-]$ share their degenerating edges in \mathcal{S}_i iff there exists a unique integer \tilde{p} such that $\hat{f}_i^{\tilde{p}l}(T^-) = U^-$. The following theorem says that such a \tilde{p} depends only on i and p/q .

Theorem 10.5 (Dislocating \mathcal{P}_i). *For fixed $i = 1$ or 2 , let T^+ , T^- and U^- be the (subdivided) tiles in $\mathcal{P}_i(+)$ \cup $\mathcal{P}_i(-)$ defined as above. Then the integer \tilde{p} with $\hat{f}^{\tilde{p}l}(T^-) = U^-$ is determined as follows:*

- (a) *If $i = 1$, then $T^- = U^-$ and thus $\tilde{p} = 0$. In other words, the quotient $[T^+]$ shares its degenerating edge with $[T^-]$ iff $\hat{\omega} = \hat{\theta} = \hat{\omega}'$ and $\mu = \mu'$.*
- (b) *If $i = 2$, then \tilde{p} is uniquely determined so that $|\tilde{p}| < q/2$ and $\tilde{p}p \equiv 1$ modulo q . In other words, the quotient tile $[T^+]$ shares its degenerating edge with $[T^-]$ iff $\hat{\theta} = \hat{\delta}^{\tilde{p}l}(\hat{\omega}')$ and $\mu = \mu' + \tilde{p}$.*

In particular, \tilde{p} does not depend on the choice of $\hat{\omega}$ and μ .

Note that this theorem is consistent with \tilde{p}/q -Dehn twist of $\mathcal{Q}_1^+ \cup \mathcal{Q}_1^-$ described in Theorem 10.4.

Proof. By Θ_0 we denote the type of $\gamma_2(\theta_0^+)$ (or β_0); that is, the set of q angles which is cyclic under the iteration of δ^l and contains θ_0^\pm . For $\hat{\omega} = (\omega_{-n})_{n \geq 0} \in \Omega$, there exists a maximal $N = N(\hat{\omega})$ such that $\omega_{-Nl} \in \Theta_0$. Since $\omega_0 = \theta_0^+$ and $\omega_{-n} \neq \theta_0^+$ for all $n > 0$, we have $0 \leq N < q$. In particular, the q angles

$$\omega_{-Nl}, \omega_{(-N+1)l}, \dots, \omega_0 = \theta_0^+, \dots, \omega_{(-N+q-1)l}$$

(where $\omega_k := \delta^k(\omega_0)$ when $k > 0$) coincide with the angles in Θ_0 .

Now $T^+ \in \mathcal{P}_i(+)$ and $T^- \in \mathcal{P}_i(-)$ have addresses $(\hat{\omega}, \mu l, +)$ and $(\hat{\omega}', \mu' l, -)$ respectively. Set $N := N(\hat{\omega})$ and $N' := N(\hat{\omega}')$. Since U^- shares its degenerating edge with T^+ in \mathcal{D}_i before taking the quotient, the address of U^- is of the form $(\hat{\theta}, \mu l, -)$ with non-cyclic $\hat{\theta} = (\hat{\theta}_{-n})_{n \geq 0} \in \hat{\Theta}$. Note that by the dynamics, downstairs tiles of addresses $(\omega_{-n}, \mu l - n, +)$ and $(\theta_{-n}, \mu l - n, -)$ share their degenerating edges for all $n \geq 0$. Moreover, we have

- $\theta_{-Nl} \in \Theta_0$ and that $\theta_{-n} \notin \Theta_0$ for all $n > Nl$; and
- $\theta_0 = \theta_0^+$ or $\theta_0 = \theta_0^-$ according to $i = 1$ or 2 .

In the case of $i = 1$, the tiles of addresses $(\omega_{-n}, \mu l - n, +)$ and $(\omega_{-n}, \mu l - n, -)$ share their degenerating edges so we have $\omega_{-n} = \theta_{-n}$ for all $n \geq 0$. Hence the statement is clear for $i = 1$.

Suppose that $i = 2$. Since $\hat{f}_2^{\tilde{p}l}(T^-) = U^-$ implies $\hat{\delta}^{\tilde{p}l}(\hat{\omega}') = \hat{\theta}$, we have $\hat{\delta}^{\tilde{p}l}(\omega'_0) = \theta_0$ and $-N' + \tilde{p} = -N$. Recall that $\omega'_0 = \theta_0^+$ and $\theta_0 = \theta_0^-$. By the same argument as Theorem 10.4, such a \tilde{p} must satisfy $\tilde{p}p \equiv 1 \pmod{q}$. Since q angles

$$\omega'_{-N'l}, \dots, \omega'_0 = \theta_0^+, \dots, \omega'_{(-N'+q-1)l}$$

coincide with Θ_0 , they contain just one angle equal to θ_0^- . Hence we have $-N' \leq \tilde{p} \leq -N' + q - 1$. Since $N' = \tilde{p} + N$ and $0 \leq N < q$, we have $-q/2 < \tilde{p} < q/2$. Now \tilde{p} is uniquely determined and depends neither on $\hat{\omega}$ nor μ . \square

The combinatorial \tilde{p}/q -Dehn twist of the lower ends. Proposition 10.2(1), Theorems 10.4 and 10.5 above show that the combinatorial difference between \mathcal{S}_1 and \mathcal{S}_2 is caused by the connection of the degenerating edges. Let us observe it in a continuous motion of the parameter c of $f = f_c$. Let c move from one hyperbolic component H_1 to one of its satellite components H_2 via the parabolic parameter σ . (That is, σ is the root of H_2 .) Our degeneration pair $(f_i \rightarrow g = f_\sigma)$ represents the motion within H_i for each $i = 1$ and 2 .

As we have seen in Proposition 9.5 and Proposition 10.2, the sets \mathcal{P}_g^* and \mathcal{P}_i^* accumulate on \mathcal{Q}_g^* and \mathcal{Q}_i^* for all $i = 1, 2$ and $*$ = \pm respectively. Their boundaries

are glued in exactly the same way on the critical edges, but there is no edges in $\mathcal{Q}_g^* \cup \mathcal{P}_g^*$ corresponding to the degenerating edges in $\mathcal{Q}_g^* \cup \mathcal{P}_g^*$ (Figure 24). More precisely, when c is in H_1 first, the degenerating edges \mathbf{z}_1 form a “laminated path” in \mathcal{S}_1 which has only one closed path \mathbf{x}_1 with the other \mathbf{y}_1 -components winding around (Proposition 10.3). They are pinched and pushed to “infinity” as $f_1 \rightarrow g$ ($c \rightarrow \sigma$), then \mathcal{S}_1 loses compactness at \mathcal{S}_g (Proposition 9.6).

Next when c moves into H_2 , the degenerating edges $\mathbf{z}_2 = \mathcal{Z}_2/\hat{f}_2$ are again plumped up but the connection of the degenerating edges are changed as Theorems 10.4 and 10.5 above indicate. The difference is the combinatorial \tilde{p}/q -Dehn twist along \mathbf{x}_1 , and the combinatorial dislocation by $\tilde{p}l$ (subdivided) tiles along \mathbf{y}_1 -components. (See Figure 28.) In particular, the combination of the glued panels along \mathbf{y}_1 are shuffled according to the relation $\hat{\theta} = \hat{\delta}^{\tilde{p}l}(\omega')$ in Theorem 10.5(b). Such \tilde{p} is uniquely determined by p/q and these two operations are totally consistent with each other. So we may consider that the union of these operations is a natural twisting operation of the lamination along \mathbf{z}_1 when c moves from H_1 to H_2 . We call this operation the *combinatorial \tilde{p}/q -Dehn twist of the lower ends*.

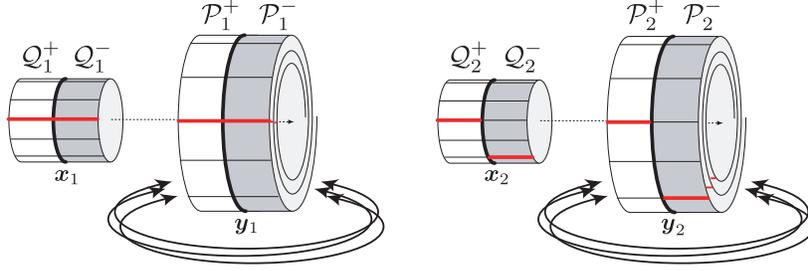


FIGURE 28. Dislocation of \mathcal{P}_i along twisted \mathcal{Q}_i . This caricature only illustrates the fact that the panels in \mathcal{P}_2^* are slid by $\tilde{p}l$ tiles along \mathbf{y}_1 . They are also shuffled, i.e., different pairs of panels are glued along \mathbf{y}_1 and \mathbf{y}_2 .

10.4. Topological difference of the Kleinian laminations. The phenomenon above looks similar to the example of quasi-Fuchsian groups in Section 4, but there is a particular difference also: The total topology of the Kleinian lamination may change.

In the quasi-Fuchsian example, the Kleinian manifold $\overline{\mathcal{M}}_t$ has the same product structure $\approx S \times [0, 1]$ for all $0 < |t| < 1$ (see [MT, Theorem 4.34] for an example). This fact corresponds to the following theorem.

Theorem 10.6 (Product structure). *Let $f = f_c$ be a quadratic map. Then the Kleinian lamination $\overline{\mathcal{M}}_f$ is homeomorphic to the product $\mathcal{S}_0 \times [0, 1]$ if and only if c is in the main cardioid of the Mandelbrot set.*

Proof. By Theorem 4.2, the Kleinian lamination $\overline{\mathcal{M}}_f$ has a product structure $\mathcal{S}_0 \times [0, 1]$ when c is in the main cardioid.

Conversely, suppose that there exists a topological homeomorphism $H : \overline{\mathcal{M}}_f \rightarrow \mathcal{S}_0 \times [0, 1]$. Then the conformal boundary $\partial\mathcal{M}_f$ must consist of two indecomposable connected components.

If the Fatou set has only one connected component ($= B_f$, the basin at infinity) downstairs, then $\partial\mathcal{M}_f = \mathcal{F}_f/\hat{f}$ cannot have two components. Thus the interior D_f of the filled Julia set K_f is not empty.

Let $\gamma = \gamma_f(0)$ be the β -fixed point of f . Then the leaf $\ell = \ell_\gamma$ of \mathcal{M}_f associated with this repelling fixed point is a solid torus. The leafwise conformal boundary $\partial\ell$ has two indecomposable components corresponding to B_f and D_f , the upper and lower ends. Since we have the homeomorphism H , the image $H(\ell)$ must be a solid torus and the conformal boundary of $H(\ell)$ must be two annuli. This can happen only if c is in the main cardioid, otherwise the lower end of ℓ has countably many path-connected components or $c = 1/4$. When $c = 1/4$, the lower end S_f is non-compact by Proposition 9.6. This contradicts the fact that \mathcal{S}_0 is compact, and that H sends the boundary component to the boundary component. \square

This yields Theorem 1.2 in the introduction. By using this theorem, we immediately have the following example.

Corollary 10.7. *Let f_1 be in the main cardioid, and f_2 in the p/q -limb of the Mandelbrot set. Then the Kleinian lamination $\overline{\mathcal{M}}_1$ is not homeomorphic to $\overline{\mathcal{M}}_2$.*

Now it is natural to ask whether we can generalize this corollary or not.

Question 10.8. For any pair of Case (a) degeneration pair $(f_1 \rightarrow g)$ and Case (b) $(f_2 \rightarrow g)$, can the Kleinian lamination $\overline{\mathcal{M}}_1$ be homeomorphic to $\overline{\mathcal{M}}_2$?

It suffices to show that the lower end \mathcal{S}_1 cannot be homeomorphic to \mathcal{S}_2 . However, the author does not have the answer even for the following question.

Question 10.9. Can Sullivan’s lamination \mathcal{S}_0 be homeomorphic to the lower end \mathcal{S}_f of some hyperbolic quadratic map $f = f_c$ with c outside the main cardioid?

10.5. Example: The rabbits. To conclude this paper, let us consider a typical degeneration and bifurcation process when the parameter c moves from 0 to the center of the $1/3$ -limb (Douady’s rabbit, with the value denoted by c_{rab}) of the Mandelbrot set (cf. Figure 1 of Part I [Ka3]).

Let $(f_1 \rightarrow g)$ be the Case (a) Rabbits and $(f_2 \rightarrow g)$ the Case (b) Rabbits. Set $f_0(z) = z^2$ and $f_3(z) = z^2 + c_{\text{rab}}$. By Corollary 3.4 and Theorem 4.2, we have:

(R1) *The Kleinian lamination $\overline{\mathcal{M}}_{f_0}$ (resp. $\overline{\mathcal{M}}_{f_3}$) is quasi-isometrically equivalent to $\overline{\mathcal{M}}_{f_1}$ (resp. $\overline{\mathcal{M}}_{f_2}$). In particular, $\overline{\mathcal{M}}_{f_1}$ has a product structure $\approx \mathcal{S}_0 \times [0, 1]$.*

Thus it is enough to check the changes of laminations associated with $(f_1 \rightarrow g)$ and $(f_2 \rightarrow g)$ to compare the Kleinian laminations of $f_0(z) = z^2$ and Douady’s rabbit.

Quotient 3-laminations. The principal leaf $\ell_1 = \Lambda_1^h/\hat{f}_1$ (a solid torus) is pinched to be the principal leaf $\ell_g = \Lambda_g^h/\hat{g}$ (a rank one cusp), then blown up to become the principal leaf $\ell_2 = \Lambda_2^h/\hat{f}_2$ (again a solid torus). By Theorem 8.2 we have:

(R2) *For each $i = 1$ or 2 , there exists a very meek map $\hat{h}_{i\text{q}} : \mathcal{M}_i - \ell_i \rightarrow \mathcal{M}_g - \ell_g$.*
(R3) *The principal part ℓ_1, ℓ_g , and ℓ_2 have the same topology homeomorphic to $\mathbb{D} \times \mathbb{T}$.*

Thus we may conclude: *During the degeneration-and-bifurcation process from f_0 to f_3 via f_1 , g and f_2 , all the leaves of the quotient 3-lamination are topologically preserved.*

In addition, let us remark that the same argument as the proof of (C2)' yields an upgrade of (R2):

(R2)' *The non-principal part $\overline{\mathcal{M}_2} - \overline{\ell_2}$ is homeomorphic to $\overline{\mathcal{M}_g} - \overline{\ell_g}$.*

Conformal boundaries. We may find more significant difference in the conformal boundaries. An intriguing fact is, though this motion of the parameter passes across the hyperbolic components, the situation is still analogical to the quasi-Fuchsian deformation.

For $i = 1$ or 2 , let \mathcal{S}^i and \mathcal{S}^g (resp. \mathcal{S}_i and \mathcal{S}_g) be the upper (resp. lower) ends of \mathcal{M}_i and \mathcal{M}_g . By Propositions 4.1, 9.6, and 10.2, we have:

(R4) *The upper ends \mathcal{S}^i ($i = 1, 2$) and \mathcal{S}^g are all conformally homeomorphic to Sullivan's solenoidal Riemann surface lamination \mathcal{S}_0 .*

(R5) *The lower ends \mathcal{S}_1 and \mathcal{S}_2 are compact, but \mathcal{S}_g is non-compact.*

Product structure. Next we check the product structures of $\overline{\mathcal{M}_i}$ ($i = 1, 2$) and $\overline{\mathcal{M}_g}$. By Theorem 10.6 we have:

(R6) *The quotient 3-lamination with conformal boundary $\overline{\mathcal{M}_1}$ has a product structure $\approx \mathcal{S}_0 \times [0, 1]$, but $\overline{\mathcal{M}_g}$ and $\overline{\mathcal{M}_2}$ do not.*

See Figure 29. By summing up (R5) and (R6) (or by Corollaries 9.7 and 10.7), we have:

(R7) *The Kleinian laminations $\overline{\mathcal{M}_1}$, $\overline{\mathcal{M}_g}$, and $\overline{\mathcal{M}_2}$ are not homeomorphic to each other.*

In particular, we have:

(R7)' *The Kleinian lamination of $f_0(z) = z^2$ is not homeomorphic to that of Douady's rabbit.*

Now Theorem 1.1 in the introduction can be checked by (C6), (R1), and (R7).

Dehn twist in the lower ends. The most intriguing part is the combinatorial difference between \mathcal{S}_1 and \mathcal{S}_2 given by the twisting (and sliding) operation along $\mathbf{z}_i = \mathcal{Z}_i / \hat{f}_i$.

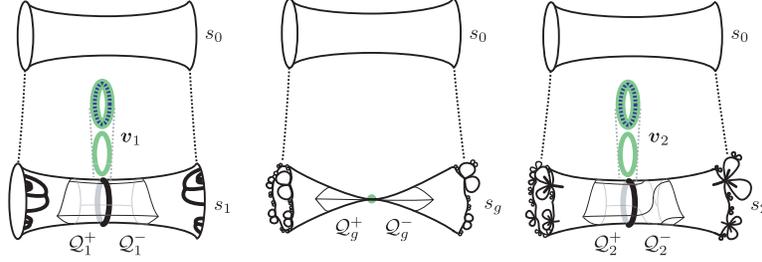
By the argument of Sections 9 and this section, \mathcal{S}_1 and \mathcal{S}_2 have the cyclic and non-cyclic decomposition

$$\mathcal{S}_i = \bigcup_{*=\pm} \mathcal{Q}_i^* \cup \bigcup_{*=\pm} \mathcal{P}_i^* \quad (i = 1, 2).$$

As $f_1 \rightarrow g$, the union of the quotient degenerating arcs \mathbf{z}_1 is pinched and pushed away to "infinity". As f_c moves from g to f_2 , the set of quotient degenerating arcs appears again as \mathbf{z}_2 but the connection of (subdivided) tiles along \mathbf{z}_1 and \mathbf{z}_2 are different. By applying Theorem 10.4 and Theorem 10.5 to our case of $p/q = 1/3$ and $l = 1$, we have $\tilde{p} = 1$ and conclude:

(R8) *During the degeneration and bifurcation process from f_1 to f_2 via g , \mathbf{z}_1 is pinched and then plumped with combinatorial $\tilde{p}/q = 1/3$ -Dehn twist to become \mathbf{z}_2 .*

See Figures 24 and 28 again.


 FIGURE 29. Caricatures of $\overline{\ell}_1$, $\overline{\ell}_g$, and $\overline{\ell}_2$ from left to right.

Principal leaves. Let us observe (R8) in the principal leaves $\overline{\ell}_1$, $\overline{\ell}_g$, and $\overline{\ell}_2$ with conformal boundaries. Their interiors are topologically the same by (R3). Moreover, by (R4) their leafwise upper ends are conformally the same annuli, say s_0 . (Note that this s_0 is different from s_0 in the Cauliflowers: the modulus is three times larger.) Hence the topological difference is concentrated in the lower ends.

Let s_1 , s_g , and s_2 denote the leafwise lower ends of $\overline{\ell}_1$, $\overline{\ell}_g$, and $\overline{\ell}_2$ respectively. As shown in the left of Figure 29, s_1 is an annulus and it has countably many z_1 -components (black thick curves). It also contains the cyclic part $Q_1^+ \cup Q_1^-$ of the fundamental region $Q\mathcal{P}_1$. As $f_1 \rightarrow g$, these z_1 -components are pinched and we have non-compact lower end s_g , which consists of countably many path-connected components. In particular, there are two of them containing Q_g^+ and Q_g^- , the cuspidal parts. Then g is perturbed to be f_2 and the z_2 -components appear. The z_1 and z_2 consist of the degenerating edges of tiles in $\text{Tess}^q(f_1)$ and $\text{Tess}'^q(f_2)$, but the connection of these edges are different as described in (R8).

Remark: Rabbits in rabbit, etc. The similar change happens when c moves from $c_3 = c_{\text{rab}}$ to another hyperbolic component H' via another parabolic parameter. Mainly the topology of the quotient 3-lamination is leafwise preserved, but the lower end changes its combinatorial structure when it goes into H' . The location and rotation number of Dehn twist changes according to the angles of the landing ray at the root of H' .

Now it is natural to consider what may happen after infinitely many bifurcations via parabolic parameters. These types of bifurcations are described in terms of *renormalization*. At least for the affine laminations of infinitely renormalizable quadratic maps with *a priori* bounds, we already have a reasonable picture; see [CK].

A. APPENDIX: REMARKS ON HÉNON MAPPINGS

For hyperbolic $f_c(z) = z^2 + c$ and $a \in \mathbb{C}^*$, we define the *Hénon map* $H_{c,a} : \mathbb{C}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{C}^2$ by

$$H_{c,a} : \mathbf{z} = \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} \mapsto H_{c,a}(\mathbf{z}) = \begin{pmatrix} f_c(x) - ay \\ x \end{pmatrix}.$$

This map has a constant Jacobian a thus invertible. When $|a| \ll 1$, we may regard $H_{c,a}$ as a 2-dimensional perturbation of $f_c(z) = z^2 + c$. We say $\mathbf{z} \in K_{\pm}(H_{c,a})$ if $\|H_{c,a}^n(\mathbf{z})\|$ is bounded as $n \rightarrow \pm\infty$. We set $J_{\pm}(H_{c,a}) := \partial K_{\pm}(H_{c,a})$, the *forward and backward Julia sets*. They are all invariant under the dynamics of $H_{c,a}$.

In [HO], Hubbard and Oberste-Vorth showed the following:

Theorem A.1 (Theorem 5.1 of [HO]). *If $|a| \ll 1$, there exists a homeomorphism $\Phi_- : \mathcal{N}_{f_c} - \{\infty\} \rightarrow J_-(H_{c,a})$ which conjugates \hat{f}_c and $H_{c,a}$.*

Note that $\mathcal{N}_{f_c} - \{\infty\}$ is the natural extension of $f : \mathbb{C} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$. Hence $J_-(H_{c,a})$ minus the attracting cycle of $H_{c,a}$ is a (topological) realization of the affine part $\mathcal{A}_{f_c}^n$ and the affine lamination \mathcal{A}_{f_c} in \mathbb{C}^2 . (Recall that \mathcal{A}_f^n and \mathcal{A}_f are identified when f is hyperbolic.) This means that our investigation on natural extensions and affine parts in Section 6 is also an investigation on J_- of some Hénon maps.

For example, take two distinct degeneration pairs $(f_1 \rightarrow g)$ and $(f_2 \rightarrow g)$ such that c_i of $f_i(z) = z^2 + c_i$ are contained in the distinct hyperbolic components for $i = 1$ and 2 . Then there exists a sufficiently small $a \neq 0$ such that the Hénon maps $H_1 = H_{c_1,a}$ and $H_2 = H_{c_2,a}$ have properties as in the theorem above. The maps H_1 and H_2 can be arbitrarily close in the parameter space, but they have a different dynamics on J_- by our investigation on affine parts and affine laminations in Section 6. In particular, both $J_-(H_1)$ and $J_-(H_2)$ support tessellation induced by $\text{Tess}^n(f_1)$ and $\text{Tess}^n(f_2)$ respectively.

Here we give a brief application:

Theorem A.2 (Distinct J_-). *The backward Julia sets $J_-(H_1)$ and $J_-(H_2)$ are not homeomorphic.*

Proof. By the theorem above, $J_-(H_i)$ is homeomorphic to $\mathcal{N}_{f_i} - \{\infty\}$. The irregular points of $\mathcal{N}_{f_i} - \{\infty\}$ are the cyclic lift of the attracting cycle of f_i . Since f_1 and f_2 have a different number of attracting points, the sets $\mathcal{N}_{f_1} - \{\infty\}$ and $\mathcal{N}_{f_2} - \{\infty\}$ cannot be homeomorphic. (Note that an irregular point is characterized as a point that cannot have a laminar neighborhood with product structure.) \square

Stable and unstable manifolds. Conversely, one can translate some notion for the Hénon mappings to our affine laminations. For example, we can find “stable and unstable manifolds” in the affine laminations. Take a repelling fixed point z of f and let \hat{z} be its lift in \mathcal{A}_f^n . Then the action of $\hat{f} : L(\hat{z}) \rightarrow L(\hat{z})$ is conjugate to an affine expanding map on \mathbb{C} . We may consider it the “unstable manifold” of \hat{z} . On the other hand, there is a fiber $\mathcal{T}_z := \pi^{-1}(z)$ of z invariant under \hat{f} . One can easily check that the action $\hat{f} : \mathcal{T}_z \rightarrow \mathcal{T}_z$ is contracting in the natural topology. In particular, we have $\hat{f}^n(\hat{\zeta}) \rightarrow \hat{z}$ for any $\hat{\zeta} \in \mathcal{T}_z$. We may consider this fiber direction the “stable manifold” of \hat{z} .

The notion of “stable and unstable manifolds” in the affine laminations are not only for quadratic maps. More generally, it may be intriguing to consider the following problem: *For a rational map f of degree ≥ 2 , formulate the stable and unstable manifolds in the universal dynamics $\hat{f}_u : \hat{\mathcal{U}}^a \rightarrow \hat{\mathcal{U}}^a$.* (See also paragraph 10 of [LM, §10] and Appendix of [BS].)

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