

MEANDERS, HYPERELLIPTIC PILLOWCASE COVERS, AND THE JOHNSON FILTRATION

LUKE JEFFREYS

ABSTRACT. We provide minimal constructions of meanders with particular combinatorics. Using these meanders, we give minimal constructions of hyperelliptic pillowcase covers with a single horizontal cylinder and simultaneously a single vertical cylinder so that one or both of the core curves are separating curves on the underlying surface. In the case where both of the core curves are separating, we use these surfaces in a construction of Aougab-Taylor in order to prove that for any hyperelliptic connected component of the moduli space of quadratic differentials with no poles there exist ratio-optimising pseudo-Anosovs lying arbitrarily deep in the Johnson filtration and stabilising the Teichmüller disk of a quadratic differential lying in this connected component.

1. INTRODUCTION

Meanders are special planar curve and arc systems that have been historically well-studied in many areas of mathematics, computer science and physics. Indeed, it is possible to argue that they were studied as early as 1912 by Poincaré in his investigations of certain annular diffeomorphisms [25]. More recently, they have been studied by Arnol'd (who introduced the term meander) in the setting of algebraic geometry [2], and by Ko-Smolinsky in the study of 3-manifold invariants [19]. In computer science, they are related to the study of Jordan sequences, while in physics they are relevant to the study of compact polymer folding, the Temperley-Lieb algebra, matrix models, and (2+1)-dimensional gravity. Moreover, their enumeration still proves to be a challenging open problem. We direct the reader to the works of Lando-Zvonkin [21], Di Francesco-Golinelli-Guitter [7, 8], and Jensen [17] for more details.

For the purposes of the current work, we are interested in the fact that meanders can be viewed as filling pairs on the punctured sphere. Specifically, a pair of non-homotopically trivial simple closed curves on a surface, minimising their intersections up to homotopy, are said to be a filling pair if their complement is a disjoint union of at most once-punctured disks. One can extend this definition to the notion of a filling set of curves (a pair being the case where the set is of size two). Each intersection between the curves in a filling set is 4-valent and so, since the complementary regions are at most-once punctured disks, the dual complex on the surface is a tiling of the surface by squares. Realising each square as a unit Euclidean square, we realise the surface itself as a pillowcase cover - that is, as a branched cover of the four-times punctured sphere (the pillowcase). Equivalently, we equip the surface with a meromorphic quadratic differential that is a cover of a quadratic differential on the pillowcase. So meanders, being filling pairs on the

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sphere, give rise to pillowcase covers of genus zero. In fact, coming specifically from filling pairs, these are examples of $[1, 1]$ -pillowcase covers. See Section 2 for more details.

The moduli space of integrable meromorphic quadratic differentials on a closed Riemann surface of genus $g \geq 0$ is a disjoint union

$$\mathcal{H}_g \sqcup \mathcal{Q}_g,$$

where \mathcal{H}_g is the subset of those quadratic differentials that are global squares of Abelian differentials. Note that \mathcal{H}_g is empty in genus zero. Again, we direct the reader to Section 2 for more details - we include only enough here to be able to state our main results. Both components in this union are themselves disjoint unions of subsets called strata, where the disjoint union is parameterised by the orders of the zeros of the quadratic differential:

$$\mathcal{H}_g = \bigsqcup_{\substack{k_1 + \dots + k_n = 2g - 2 \\ k_i \geq 1}} \mathcal{H}(k_1, \dots, k_n),$$

and

$$\mathcal{Q}_g = \bigsqcup_{\substack{k_1 + \dots + k_n = 4g - 4 \\ k_i \in \{-1\} \cup \{1, 2, \dots\}}} \mathcal{Q}(k_1, \dots, k_n).$$

Moreover, the strata themselves can be disconnected. The classification of the connected components of strata was carried out by Kontsevich-Zorich [20] in the case of \mathcal{H}_g , and by Lanneau [22, 23] and Chen-Möller [5] in the case of \mathcal{Q}_g .

Given a connected component of a stratum of the moduli space, the pillowcase covers can be thought of as the rational points in a particular coordinate system. As such, pillowcase covers play a key role in the study of certain properties of these components. For example, the pillowcase covers in the connected components of \mathcal{H}_g , often called square-tiled surfaces in this context, were counted in the works of Eskin-Okounkov [9] and Zorich [28] in order to determine the volumes of the components (with respect to the Masur-Veech measure). Using the correspondence between meanders and genus zero pillowcase covers discussed above, the enumeration of meanders was utilised by Delecroix-Goujard-Zograf-Zorich [6] to calculate the volumes of strata of the moduli space of genus zero quadratic differentials.

In many cases, restricting the combinatorics of the pillowcase covers that one is interested in can be useful. An important piece of combinatorial data is the number of maximally embedded flat annuli (called cylinders) in the horizontal and vertical directions. Arguably then, the combinatorially simplest are those said to be $[1, 1]$ -pillowcase covers. These are those pillowcase covers that have simultaneously a single horizontal cylinder and a single vertical cylinder. Equivalently, these are the pillowcase covers obtained from filling pairs via the dual square-tiling discussed above. A natural question to ask is, given a connected component of the moduli space of quadratic differentials, what is the minimum number of squares required to construct a $[1, 1]$ -pillowcase cover in that connected component. When both of the core curves of the cylinders are non-separating curves, this question was answered by the author in \mathcal{H}_g [15] – where having both curves be non-separating is forced upon us – and also in \mathcal{Q}_g in a separate work [16]. As

the non-separating condition on the core curves is not forced upon us in \mathcal{Q}_g , it is natural to ask the following question:

Question 1.1. *What is the minimum number of squares required to construct a $[1, 1]$ -pillowcase cover in a connected component of \mathcal{Q}_g where one or both of the core curves are separating?*

In this paper, we will answer this question for the hyperelliptic connected components.

The notion of hyperellipticity is used in the classifications of Kontsevich-Zorich, and Lanneau and Chen-Möller. Indeed, it was shown that the strata $\mathcal{H}(2g - 2)$, $\mathcal{H}(g - 1, g - 1)$, $\mathcal{Q}(4j + 2, 4k + 2)$, $\mathcal{Q}(4j + 2, 2k - 1, 2k - 1)$, and $\mathcal{Q}(2j - 1, 2j - 1, 2k - 1, 2k - 1)$ all have connected components consisting entirely of hyperelliptic quadratic differentials – differentials that are specific double covers of quadratic differentials of genus zero. These connected components are called the hyperelliptic components and are denoted by $\mathcal{H}^{hyp}(2g - 2)$, $\mathcal{H}^{hyp}(g - 1, g - 1)$, $\mathcal{Q}^{hyp}(4j + 2, 4k + 2)$, $\mathcal{Q}^{hyp}(4j + 2, 2k - 1, 2k - 1)$, and $\mathcal{Q}^{hyp}(2j - 1, 2j - 1, 2k - 1, 2k - 1)$, respectively.

The main result of this paper is then the following.

Theorem 1.2. *The minimum number of squares required to produce $[1, 1]$ -pillowcase covers in the hyperelliptic components of the strata of the moduli space of quadratic differentials are as in Table 1.1.*

Connected component	Minimum number of squares required to produce a $[1, 1]$ -pillowcase cover whose cylinders are		
	both non-sep.	one sep. one non-sep.	both sep.
$\mathcal{H}^{hyp}(2g - 2), g \geq 2$	$4g - 4$	n/a	n/a
$\mathcal{H}^{hyp}(g - 1, g - 1), g \geq 2$	$4g - 2$	n/a	n/a
$\mathcal{Q}^{hyp}(4j + 2, 4k + 2), k \geq j \geq 0$	$4j + 4k + 4$	$\max\{8j + 6, 8k + 4\}$	$16k - 8j + 8$
$\mathcal{Q}^{hyp}(4j + 2, 2k - 1, 2k - 1), j \geq 1, k \geq 0, j \geq k$	$4j + 4k + 2$	$8j + 4$	$16j - 8k + 12$
$\mathcal{Q}^{hyp}(4j + 2, 2k - 1, 2k - 1), k > j \geq 0$	$4j + 4k + 2$	$8k$	$16k - 8j$
$\mathcal{Q}^{hyp}(2j - 1, 2j - 1, 2k - 1, 2k - 1), k \geq 1, j \geq 0, k \geq j$	$4j + 4k$	$\max\{8j + 2, 8k\}$	$16k - 8j + 4$
$\mathcal{Q}^{hyp}(2, -1, -1)$	3	4	12

TABLE 1.1. Minimum number of squares required for hyperelliptic $[1, 1]$ -pillowcase covers depending on the separating properties of their cylinders

We find that, as you increase the number of separating core curves from zero to two, the number of squares required increasingly depends on how the zeros are related to one another (from no relation, to maximum, to difference).

Meanders in the proof of Theorem 1.2. As alluded to above, the core curves of the cylinders of a $[1, 1]$ -pillowcase cover form a filling pair on the surface. For a hyperelliptic $[1, 1]$ -pillowcase cover, these curves descend under the double cover associated to a hyperelliptic involution to a curve and arc system on a puncture sphere. In fact, they descend to an arc and curve system that corresponds to a (potentially open or semi-) meander with very specific combinatorics. We consider

minimal constructions of meanders with the necessary combinatorics. By taking double covers of these meanders we obtain $[1, 1]$ -pillowcase covers in the hyperelliptic components of the moduli space of quadratic differentials. Moreover, these constructions are minimal since they arose from minimal constructions of the associated meanders.

Ratio-optimising pseudo-Anosovs in the Johnson filtration. Ratio-optimising pseudo-Anosovs are pseudo-Anosov homeomorphisms of a surface that optimise a geometrically significant ratio related to the action of the homeomorphism on Teichmüller space and the curve graph. We direct the reader to Section 5 for the explicit details.

Such pseudo-Anosovs were utilised by Gadre-Hironaka-Kent-Leininger [12] in their determination of the optimum Lipschitz constant for the systole map from Teichmüller space to the curve graph. Following this work, Aougab-Taylor [1] gave a construction of ratio-optimising pseudo-Anosovs using a Thurston construction on suitable filling pairs on a surface. Moreover, they showed that when both of the curves in the filling pair are separating curves then ratio-optimising pseudo-Anosovs can be produced from this filling pair all of which will stabilise the Teichmüller disk of the pillowcase cover associated to the filling pair and can be taken to lie arbitrarily deep in the Johnson filtration of the mapping class group (see Subsection 5.2 for definitions). A natural question to ask is the following:

Question 1.3. *Which connected components of the moduli space of quadratic differentials contain quadratics whose Teichmüller disks are stabilised by ratio-optimising pseudo-Anosovs lying arbitrarily deep in the Johnson filtration?*

Since $[1, 1]$ -pillowcase covers correspond to filling pairs on surfaces, we can use the filling pairs corresponding to $[1, 1]$ -pillowcase covers where both core curves are separating in this construction of Aougab-Taylor in order to prove the following result.

Theorem 1.4. *Let \mathcal{C} be any hyperelliptic connected component of the moduli space of quadratic differentials \mathcal{Q}_g with no poles. There exist infinitely many ratio-optimising pseudo-Anosov homeomorphisms lying arbitrarily deep in the Johnson filtration of the mapping class group and stabilising the Teichmüller disk of a quadratic differential from \mathcal{C} .*

That is, we answer the above question for the hyperelliptic connected components. The case of non-hyperelliptic connected components remains open.

Outline of the paper. In Section 2, we give the necessary background on quadratic differentials and pillowcase covers. In Section 3, we give the definitions of the meanders and required variations that are of interest to this work. In Section 4, we will give the minimal constructions of the relevant meanders and describe how to lift these to the $[1, 1]$ -pillowcase covers in the hyperelliptic components - that is, we prove Theorem 1.2. Finally, in Section 5, we describe the applications of these constructions to the study of ratio-optimising pseudo-Anosovs in the Johnson filtration and prove Theorem 1.4.

2. QUADRATIC DIFFERENTIALS

Here we give the necessary background on quadratic differentials and pillowcase covers. We direct the reader to the works of Forni-Matheus [11], Zorich [29], and Strebel [27] for more details.

A *quadratic differential* q on a compact Riemann surface X of genus $g \geq 0$ is a global section of the symmetric square of the canonical line bundle $\Omega(X)$. That is, in local coordinates q is given by $f(z)dz^2$. An *Abelian differential* on X is a non-zero holomorphic one-form ω locally given by $\omega = f(z)dz$ for a holomorphic function f . The global square of an Abelian differential gives rise to a quadratic differential on a Riemann surface. We define the moduli space of integrable meromorphic quadratic differentials on a Riemann surface X to be the quotient by the action of the mapping class group of the set of pairs (X, q) , where X is a closed connected Riemann surface of genus g and q is a non-zero meromorphic quadratic differential on X having at most simple poles. This moduli space is then the disjoint union

$$\mathcal{H}_g \sqcup \mathcal{Q}_g,$$

where \mathcal{H}_g is the subset of those quadratic differentials that are global squares of Abelian differentials.

A quadratic differential on a surface gives rise to a flat metric on the surface outside of the zeros of the differential.

In fact, a quadratic differential on a surface gives rise to an atlas of charts on $X \setminus \Sigma$, for a finite set of points $\Sigma \subset X$, such that all transition maps are given *half-translations* $z \mapsto \pm z + c$. Two half-translation atlases are equivalent if their union is also a half-translation atlas, and an equivalence class of half-translation atlases is called a *half-translation structure*. A surface equipped with a maximal translation atlas will be called a *half-translation surface*. In the literature, a half-translation surface may be called a *flat surface*. A half-translation surface is equivalent to a Riemann surface equipped with a quadratic differential. We can construct a half-translation surface as the quotient of a collection of Euclidean polygons in \mathbb{C} with pairs of parallel sides of equal length identified by half-translations such that the quotient is a closed connected oriented surface. See Figure 2.1 for some examples.

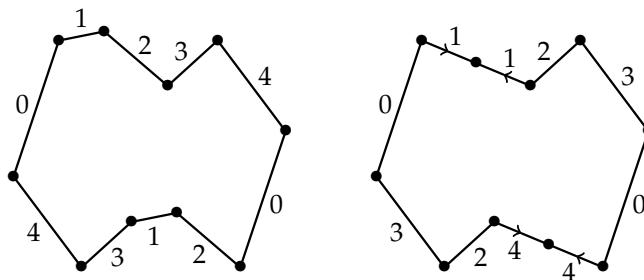


FIGURE 2.1. Two half-translation surfaces. Sides with the same label are identified by translation, or by half-translation when arrows are indicated. The surface on the left is also a translation surface.

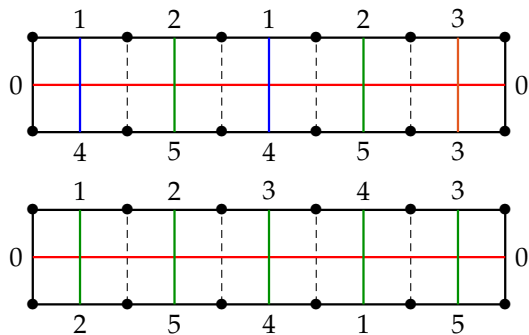


FIGURE 2.2. Two pillowcase covers. The surface at the top has a single-horizontal cylinder but two vertical cylinders. The surface at the bottom is a $[1, 1]$ -pillowcase cover.

We remark that if all of the transition functions are simply translations ($z \mapsto z + c$), then the obtained quadratic differential is the global square of an Abelian differential and therefore lies in \mathcal{H}_g . In this case, the surface is called a *translation surface*. See the surface in the left of Figure 2.1.

2.1. Pillowcase covers. If a quadratic differential (or half-translation surface) can be realised by identifying the sides of a collection of unit squares, then we will call such a surface a *pillowcase cover* since such surfaces can be realised as covers of the four-times punctured sphere – the pillowcase. See Figure 2.2 for some examples. When drawing pillowcase covers, we do not specify arrows on sides identified by half-translation if it is clear from the context. In the case of translation surfaces, pillowcase covers are more commonly called *square-tiled surfaces*.

A cylinder in a half-translation surface is a maximally embedded flat annulus. If a pillowcase cover has a single vertical cylinder and a single horizontal cylinder then we shall call it a $[1, 1]$ -pillowcase cover. See the surface at the bottom of Figure 2.2. The core curves of the cylinders of a $[1, 1]$ -pillowcase cover form a filling pair on the underlying surface. The core curves of $[1, 1]$ -square-tiled surfaces are forced to be non-separating. This is because the sides of the squares can only be identified by translation and so all sides on one side of a core curve must also occur on the other side. Equivalently, all of the intersections of the associated filling pair occur with the same orientation. In the case of $[1, 1]$ -pillowcase covers that are not square-tiled surfaces, the core curves need not be separating. Indeed, one, both, or neither of the curves may be separating.

The connection between the stratum of a $[1, 1]$ -pillowcase cover and the combinatorics of the core curves is very explicit. Indeed, each complementary region of the filling pair obtained from the core curves contains a single vertex of the polygon (up to identification). Each vertex corresponds to a zero of order k for the quadratic differential if and only if the boundary of its complementary region is a $(2k + 4)$ -gon. So, poles correspond to bigons, regular points correspond to squares, zeros of order 1 correspond to hexagons, and so on.

2.2. Hyperelliptic connected components. By the Riemann-Roch theorem, we have that the sum of the orders of the zeros of a quadratic differential on a Riemann

surface of genus g is equal to $4g - 4$. We define the stratum $\mathcal{Q}(k_1, \dots, k_n) \subset \mathcal{Q}_g$, with $k_i \geq 1$ or $k_i = -1$ and $\sum_{i=1}^n k_i = 4g - 4$, to be the subset of \mathcal{Q}_g consisting of quadratic differentials with n distinct zeros of orders k_1, \dots, k_n . For \mathcal{H}_g , since these quadratic differentials are squares of Abelian differentials and the sum of the orders of the zeros of an Abelian differential is $2g - 2$, we define the stratum $\mathcal{H}(k_1, \dots, k_n) \subset \mathcal{H}_g$, with $k_i \geq 1$ and $\sum_{i=1}^n k_i = 2g - 2$, to be the subset of \mathcal{H}_g consisting of quadratic differentials that are squares of Abelian differentials with n distinct zeros of orders k_1, \dots, k_n . If an order is repeated a number of times we may use exponentiation notation; for example, we might write $\mathcal{Q}(1, -1, -1, -1, -1, -1)$ as $\mathcal{Q}(1, -1^5)$.

The classification of the connected components of strata of the moduli space of quadratic differentials was completed by Kontsevich-Zorich [20] in the case of \mathcal{H}_g and by Laneeau [22, 23], with a correction by Chen-Möller [5], in the case of \mathcal{Q}_g . In the case of \mathcal{H}_g , connected components were determined by using the notions of spin parity and hyperellipticity. In \mathcal{Q}_g , outside of a small number of exceptional strata in low genus, hyperellipticity is sufficient to determine the connected components.

We say that a half-translation surface (X, q) is *hyperelliptic* if there exists an isometric involution $\tau : X \rightarrow X$, known as a hyperelliptic involution, that induces a ramified double cover $\pi : X \rightarrow S_{0, 2g+2}$ from X to the $(2g + 2)$ -times punctured sphere. There exists a double covering construction that takes a quadratic differential (X_0, q_0) on the sphere and gives a quadratic differential (X, q) on a higher genus Riemann surface. In the cases of

$$\mathcal{Q}(2g - 3, -1^{2g+1}) \rightarrow \mathcal{H}(2g - 2)$$

and

$$\mathcal{Q}(2g - 2, -1^{2g+2}) \rightarrow \mathcal{H}(g - 1, g - 1)$$

for $g \geq 2$,

$$\mathcal{Q}(2(g - k) - 4, 2k, -1^{2g}) \rightarrow \mathcal{Q}(4(g - k) - 6, 4k + 2)$$

for $g \geq 2$ and $0 \leq k \leq g - 2$,

$$\mathcal{Q}(2(g - k) - 3, 2k, -1^{2g+1}) \rightarrow \mathcal{Q}(2(g - k) - 3, 2(g - k) - 3, 4k + 2)$$

for $g \geq 1$ and $0 \leq k \leq g - 1$, and

$$\mathcal{Q}(2(g - k) - 3, 2k + 1, -1^{2g+2}) \rightarrow \mathcal{Q}(2(g - k) - 3, 2(g - k) - 3, 2k + 1, 2k + 1)$$

for $g \geq 1$ and $-1 \leq k \leq g - 2$, the maps given by this construction are immersions, and the connectedness of genus zero strata, the equality of dimension, and the ergodicity of the geodesic flow give that the images are connected components. We call these connected components the *hyperelliptic components* of such strata and denote them by $\mathcal{H}^{hyp}(k_1, \dots, k_n)$ and $\mathcal{Q}^{hyp}(k_1, \dots, k_n)$, respectively. The hyperelliptic components contain those hyperelliptic half-translations surfaces (X, q) for which there exists a quadratic differential q_0 on the sphere such that $\pi^* q_0 = q$.

3. MEANDERS

An *open meander* is a planar arc system consisting of one bi-infinite horizontal line with a second simple arc that intersects the horizontal line transversally. See the left of Figure 3.1.

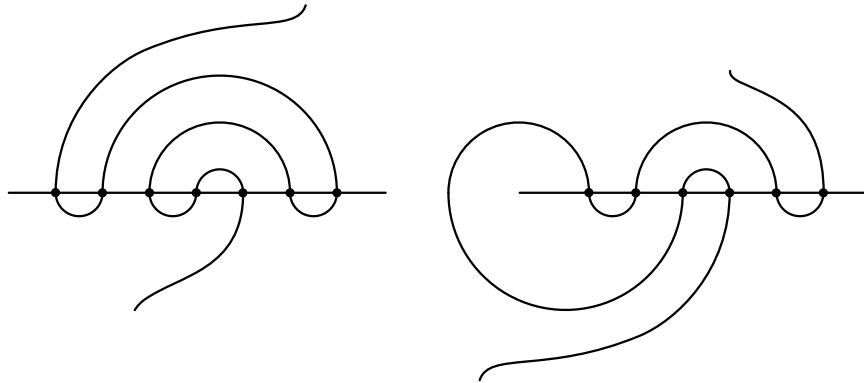


FIGURE 3.1. An open meander on the left and an open semi-meander on the right.

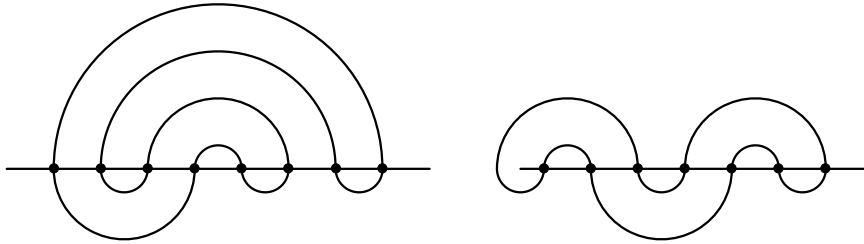


FIGURE 3.2. A closed meander on the left and a closed semi-meander on the right.

An *open semi-meander* is a planar arc system consisting of one infinite horizontal ray with a second simple arc that intersects the horizontal ray transversally. The arc is allowed to pass around the end-point of the ray. See the right of Figure 3.1.

A *closed meander* is a planar curve and arc system consisting of one bi-infinite horizontal line with a second simple closed curve that intersects the horizontal line transversally. See the left of Figure 3.2.

Finally, a *closed semi-meander* is a planar curve and arc system consisting of one infinite horizontal ray and a second simple closed curve that intersects the horizontal ray transversally and is allowed to pass around the end-point of the ray. See the right of Figure 3.2.

Some terminology. We will call an arc like the upper most arc in the meander on the left of Figure 3.2 a *maximal arc* since the remainder of the meander is contained between its endpoints. We will call a sequence of nested arcs a *rainbow* – see the upper half of the meander on the left of Figure 3.2 for an example.

3.1. Anchored meanders. Since we will be thinking of meanders as very specific curve and arcs systems on punctured spheres, there will be situations where we want to consider the horizontal lines/rays and infinite transversal arcs as specific arcs between punctures on the sphere and not as infinite lines. In such a case,

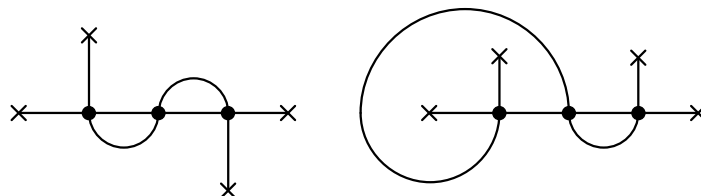


FIGURE 3.3. A doubly-anchored open meander on the left and a doubly-anchored open semi-meander on the right.

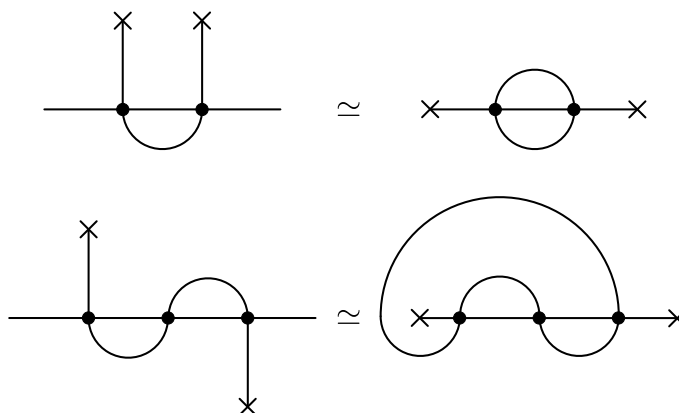


FIGURE 3.4. Singly-anchored open meanders on the left and the equivalent singly-anchored closed meander and singly-anchored closed semi-meander on the right.

we will say that the arc, and the associated meander, are *anchored*. Conversely, non-anchored infinite lines/arcs will correspond to closed curves on the sphere.

More specifically, we will make the following definitions.

Firstly, suppose that we have an open meander. If we anchor both the horizontal line and the intersecting arc then we will call such a configuration a *doubly-anchored open meander*. See Figure 3.3. In this situation, both of the lines in the meander are now arcs on the punctured sphere and we observe that the regions that were originally above and below the horizontal line are now connected.

We can similarly define a doubly-anchored open semi-meander.

Now, suppose that we again have an open meander. We will now only anchor the intersecting arc. We will call such a configuration a *singly-anchored open meander*. See Figure 3.4. In this case, the horizontal line remains a closed curve on the punctured sphere while the intersecting arc is genuinely an arc on the punctured sphere. Up to homotopy on the sphere, we can also think of such a configuration as a singly-anchored closed meander or semi-meander where we have anchored the horizontal line/ray.

3.2. The stratum of a meander. When we have a closed meander, the curve system is exactly a filling pair on the punctured sphere and we can build the associated $[1,1]$ -pillowcase cover. This pillowcase cover will lie in some genus zero

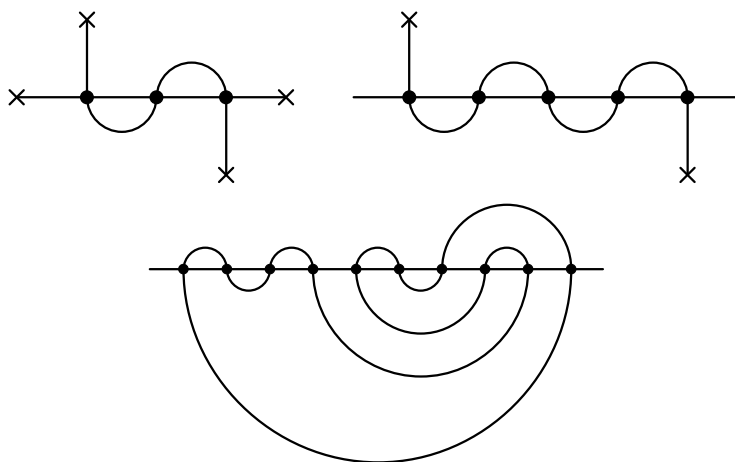


FIGURE 3.5. A doubly-anchored open meander in $\mathcal{Q}(2, -1^6)$, a singly-anchored meander in $\mathcal{Q}(1, 1, -1^6)$ and a closed meander in $\mathcal{Q}(2, 1, -1^7)$.

quadratic stratum and we will abuse language and notation by calling this the *stratum of the meander*.

Recall that the orders of the zeros of the pillowcase cover associated to the meander are related exactly to the numbers of sides of the complementary polygons. We will carry this idea forward and further abuse our language and notation in order to define the ‘stratum’ of an anchored meander. Though this has no meaning in the sense of stratum that we have used for the moduli spaces considered above, it will be useful language and notation for the following section.

If we think of the anchored meander as a graph in the plane, then we can consider its complementary regions as we did for the closed meanders above. If a complementary region is bounded by edges that are not incident to valence one vertices then we simply treat this complementary region as a polygon, as we did in the closed meander case. If the complementary region is bounded by edges some of which are incident to valence one vertices then we treat this as a polygon where the edges incident to valence one vertices are counted as a single side of the polygon. Once we have constructed these polygons, we associate each polygon to a zero of a specific order that is determined exactly as in the meander case. We also add a zero of order -1 for each valence one vertex. This collection of orders of zeros will label a genus zero quadratic stratum and we will call this the *stratum of the anchored meander*. See Figure 3.5 for some examples.

3.3. Meanders from hyperelliptic $[1, 1]$ -pillowcase covers. The core curves of the cylinders of a hyperelliptic $[1, 1]$ -pillowcase cover are mapped to themselves by the hyperelliptic involution. Such curves are said to be *symmetric*. A non-separating symmetric curve descends to an arc on the punctured sphere while a symmetric separating curve will descend to a closed curve. Therefore, the core curves of a hyperelliptic $[1, 1]$ -pillowcase cover will descend to a doubly-anchored open meander, a singly-anchored open meander, or a closed meander, if the number of

separating core curves is 0, 1, or 2, respectively. The proofs for hyperelliptic components and non-separating core curves in the previous work of the author [15, 16] were essentially using a less formal realisation of this idea.

4. MINIMAL CONSTRUCTIONS

In this section, we will prove Theorem 1.2. We will begin by giving minimal constructions of the meanders and their variations in the genus zero quadratic strata relevant to the constructions of hyperelliptic pillowcase covers. We will then describe how these constructions can be lifted to give minimal constructions of hyperelliptic $[1, 1]$ -pillowcase covers in the hyperelliptic components of the moduli space of quadratic differentials.

4.1. Minimal closed meanders. We begin by constructing closed meanders in the strata relevant to the constructions of hyperelliptic pillowcase covers.

Proposition 4.1. *The minimum number of crossings required to construct a closed meander in $Q(k, -1^{k+4})$, $k \geq 0$, is $4k + 4$.*

Proof. We suppose that the zero of order k lies above the horizontal line. Then the bottom of the meander can only contain 4-gons and bigons and so is forced to look like one of the two configurations shown in Figure 4.1. That is, it either consists of a single rainbow or exactly two rainbows.

Up to cyclic rotation along the horizontal line, we may assume that the configuration on the left holds. That is, it consists of a single rainbow.

The top half of the meander can only contain bigons, 4-gons and a single $(2k + 4)$ -gon. It must therefore have the configuration shown in Figure 4.2.

For minimality of the meander, we cannot have the rightmost rainbow. Indeed, we would be able to unwind this rainbow without changing the stratum of the meander (since we are ignoring zeroes of order zero) yet reducing the number of crossings. See Figure 4.3. Hence, the top half of the meander looks as in the left of Figure 4.4.

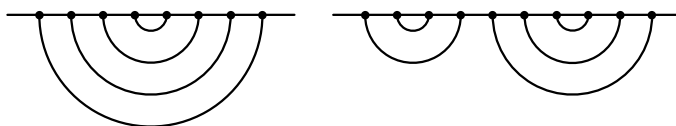


FIGURE 4.1. Possible configurations for the bottom of the meander.

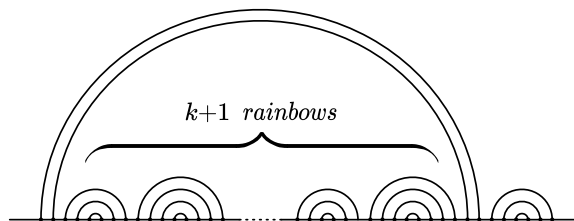


FIGURE 4.2. Forced configuration for the top of the meander.

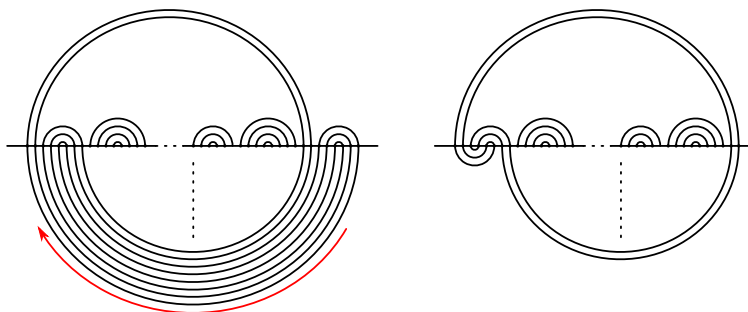
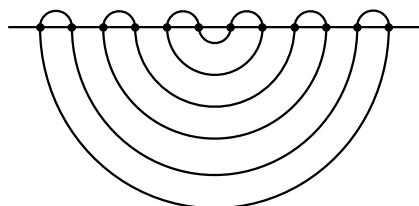


FIGURE 4.3. Unwinding the rightmost rainbow.



FIGURE 4.4. Continually forced configurations for the top of the meander.

FIGURE 4.5. The minimal configuration is disconnected with $\lceil \frac{k+2}{2} \rceil$ connected components.

However, we cannot have maximal arcs on both the top and the bottom as these would close to form a circle and one of the curves in the meander would be disconnected. We are already assuming that we have a maximal arc on the bottom and so the top must look as in the right of Figure 4.4.

The minimal realisation, depicted in Figure 4.5, gives rise to $\lceil \frac{k+2}{2} \rceil$ connected components. We must find the minimal number of arcs that we can add inside each rainbow in order to have a single connected component.

Claim 4.2. *Adding strictly fewer than k arcs to the top and bottom of the minimal configuration in Figure 4.5 is not sufficient to connect the meander.*

Proof. Note that with fewer than k arcs added inside the bigons in the top of the meander we leave at least 3 of these bigons as single arc rainbows. The configuration of the bottom meander, being a single rainbow, means that every connected

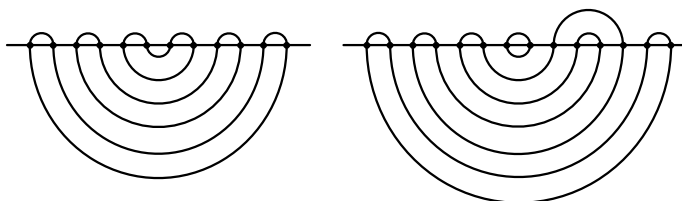


FIGURE 4.6. The effect of adding an arc to the second rightmost top bigon.

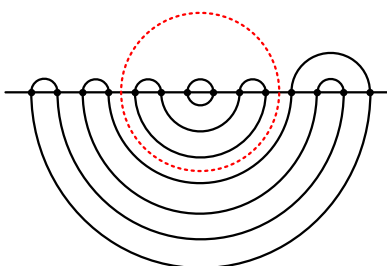


FIGURE 4.7. An intermediate step in connecting the meander.

component of the meander can contain at most two of the single arc rainbows in the top of the meander. To see this, think of the single arc rainbows as being ‘ends’ of a connected component. This is true because of the configuration of the bottom of the meander. We have at least 3 single arc top rainbows and so we have at least two connected components and so the meander is not connected. \square

We will now give a construction of a connected meander by adding k arcs to the top and the bottom of the configuration in Figure 4.5.

Adding an arc to a bigon of the minimal configuration connects that bigon to the bigon centrally opposite and also to the next most central bigon after this. See Figure 4.6. If we do not add an arc to the leftmost bigon or the rightmost bigon then these bigons continue to give rise to an outer connected component that remains disconnected. So we must add an arc to at least one of these bigons. If we add an arc to both then we also obtain a connected component that remains disconnected. So we add an arc to just one, say the rightmost.

If the remaining additional arcs are added within the dotted circle of Figure 4.7 then the outer component remains disconnected. If we wish to connect this outer component to the components lying inside this circle we must add an arc to the second leftmost bigon.

Shrinking the dotted circle after each step we see that we must continue in this way – adding an arc to the next rightmost bigon, then the next leftmost bigon, etc – until we have added arcs to all but the leftmost and centre-most bigons. That is, we will have added k arcs to obtain a connected meander which by the claim above is the minimal possible. The minimal number of crossings is equal to the

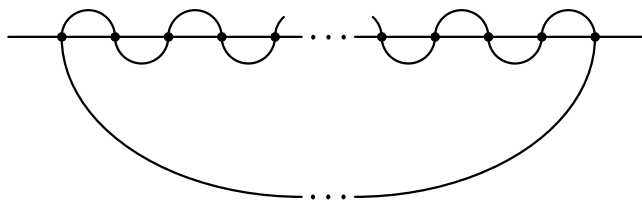


FIGURE 4.8. The minimal number of crossings ($2k + 4$) for a closed meander in $\mathcal{Q}(k^2, -1^{2k+4})$.

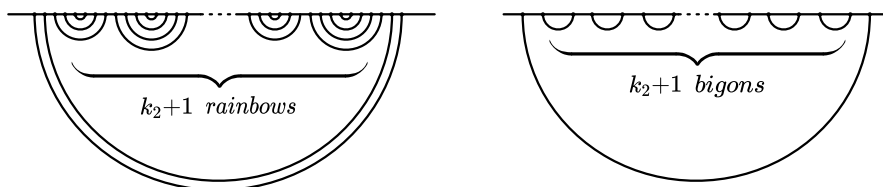


FIGURE 4.9. Minimal configurations for the bottom of the meander.

$2k + 4$ for the minimal configuration plus the $2k$ from the additional k arcs which equals the $4k + 4$ claimed by the proposition. \square

Proposition 4.3. *The minimum number of crossings required to construct a closed meander in $\mathcal{Q}(k_1, k_2, -1^{k_1+k_2+4})$, $k_1 \geq k_2 \geq -1$, is $4k_1 - 2k_2 + 4$.*

Proof. We continue with the assumption that $k_1 \geq k_2 \geq -1$. If $k_1 = k_2$ then the minimum number of crossings is realised by the configuration shown in Figure 4.8. This was already noted in previous work of the author [16]. In this case, we have $k_2 + 2$ bigons and so $2k_2 + 4 = 4k_1 - 2k_2 + 4$ crossings, as claimed by the proposition.

Now suppose that $k_1 > k_2$ and that the $(2k_2 + 4)$ -gon corresponding to the zero of order k_2 is contained on the bottom of the meander. The bottom of the meander therefore has a configuration like that shown on the left of Figure 4.9 - up to rotation along the horizontal we can assume that the bottom of the meander has a maximal arc. Therefore, the minimal possible bottom configuration looks as on the right of Figure 4.9. Observe that this has the same form as the bottom of the meander in Figure 4.8. Hence, the minimal initial configuration for the whole meander is exactly as in Figure 4.8. We are therefore able to determine the minimum configuration of the desired meander by determining the minimum number of arcs that can be added to rainbows in the bottom of the figure in order to maximise the number of rainbows produced in the part of the meander above the horizontal line that contribute to the order of the zero. We carry this argument out in the following two claims.

Claim 4.4. *Maximising the number of rainbows in the top of the meander that contribute to the order of the zero by adding arcs to a single rainbow in the bottom of the meander is achieved by applying within that rainbow the minimal construction given for $\mathcal{Q}(k, -1^{k+4})$ in Proposition 4.1.*

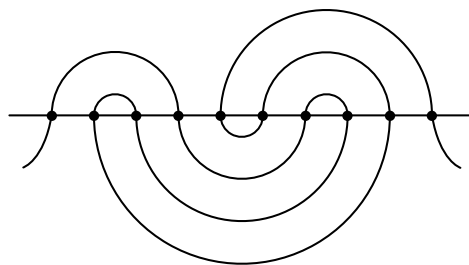


FIGURE 4.10. The configuration forced by connecting to both adjacent top bigons.

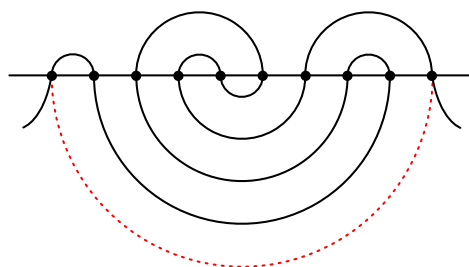


FIGURE 4.11. Reduction to a closed meander in $\mathcal{Q}(k_1 - k_2, -1^{k_1 - k_2 + 4})$.

Proof. We are adding arcs to a single rainbow in the bottom half of the meander. These arcs must be connected to the top half in some way. We can connect them to the upper bigon lying to the left of this bottom rainbow or the upper bigon lying to the right. If we connect the added arcs to both of these bigons then we are forced to use at least six crossings in order to achieve combinatorics that avoid adding regions corresponding to non-trivial zeros or disconnecting the meander. See Figure 4.10. Moreover, using these six crossings does not add any new rainbows contributing to the order of the upper zero. However, if we had only connected to say the right upper bigon then we can use just four crossings to already achieve an additional upper rainbow. At this point, we can ignore the combinatorics of the meander outside of this region (restricting to the dotted meander in Figure 4.11) and the problem becomes equivalent to the minimal construction of a meander in $\mathcal{Q}(k_1 - k_2, -1^{k_1 - k_2 + 4})$. By the previous proposition, this requires an additional $4(k_1 - k_2)$ crossings (we already have the four crossing from the bigons on either side of the bottom rainbow). \square

The following claim argues that this method is optimal.

Claim 4.5. *Adding arcs to a single bottom rainbow maximises the number of rainbows produced in the top of meander contributing to the order of the corresponding zero.*

Proof. From the previous claim, we see that when adding arcs to a single bottom rainbow the optimal addition of n rainbows to the top half of the meander is achieved by adding $2n$ arcs. Similarly, adding $2n + 1$ arcs in this manner can only add n top rainbows.

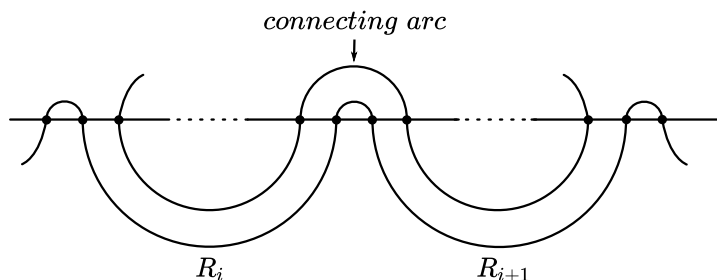


FIGURE 4.12. Connecting arcs between bottom bigons is not optimal.

Suppose that we are adding the $2n$ arcs to different bottom rainbows. We will argue that one cannot achieve more than n top rainbows in this way.

Firstly, consider the partition $2n = 2l_1 + \dots + 2l_m$ where we are adding $2l_i$ arcs to a bottom rainbow R_i . We can perform the optimal addition of arcs into each of these bottom rainbows individually, following the previous claim, which will add $l_1 + \dots + l_m = n$ top rainbows. This is the same as that achieved by adding these $2n$ arcs inside a single bottom rainbow. If we had partitioned the $2n$ arcs into a partition involving at least one odd number then, as discussed above, performing the optimisation within each bottom rainbow would now produce strictly less than n new top rainbows.

We must now check that there is no way of connecting arcs added to different bottom rainbows that beats the number of top rainbows produced by optimising in each bottom rainbow individually. This will require arcs in two different bottom rainbows to be connected by an arc in the top half of the meander. In order not to add regions corresponding to non-trivial zeroes, any such configuration must connect arcs inside two adjacent bottom rainbows with the connecting arc forming a rainbow over a top bigon. See Figure 4.12. We see that this does not add a new top rainbow and, since it has used up two of the bottom arcs, cannot produce as many top rainbows as in the situation where we optimised in the bottom rainbows individually.

Therefore, adding arcs to a single bottom rainbow (non-uniquely) maximises the number of bigons in the top of the meander that contribute to the order of the corresponding zero. \square

To produce a meander in $\mathcal{Q}(k_1, k_2, -1^{k_1+k_2+4})$ from the configuration in Figure 4.8 we must add $k_1 - k_2$ new rainbows to the top of the meander. From the claims above, we see that this is minimally achieved by adding arcs to a single rainbow of the bottom of the meander in which we must add $2(k_1 - k_2)$ arcs and so an additional $4(k_1 - k_2)$ crossings. Therefore, we have used $4(k_1 - k_2) + 2k_2 + 4 = 4k_1 - 2k_2 + 4$ crossings in total, as claimed. \square

4.2. Minimal singly-anchored open meanders.

Proposition 4.6. *The minimum number of crossings required to construct a singly-anchored open meander in $\mathcal{Q}(k_1, k_2, -1^{k_1+k_2+4})$, $k_1 \geq k_2 \geq -1$, is $\max\{2k_1 + 2, 2k_2 + 3\}$.*

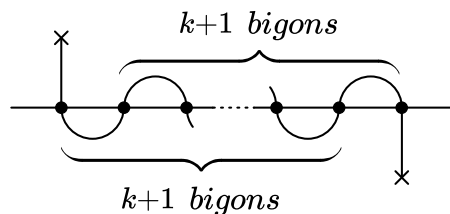


FIGURE 4.13. Minimally constructing a singly-anchored open meander in $\mathcal{Q}(k, k, -1^{2k+4})$.

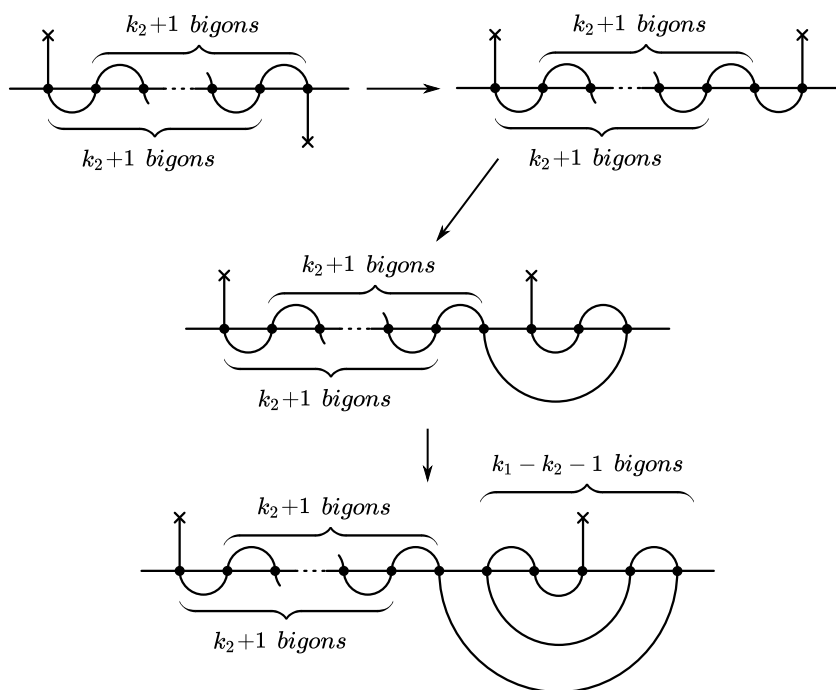


FIGURE 4.14. Winding to achieve a singly-anchored open meander in $\mathcal{Q}(k_1, k_2, -1^{k_1+k_2+4})$.

Proof. It is easily checked that the configuration in Figure 4.13 minimally realises a singly-anchored open meander in the stratum $\mathcal{Q}(k, k, -1^{2k+4})$ using $2k + 3$ crossings. Now suppose that $k_1 > k_2$. It can then be argued almost exactly as in the case of Proposition 4.1 above that the winding procedure shown in Figure 4.14 minimally realises a singly-anchored open meander in the stratum $\mathcal{Q}(k_1, k_2, -1^{k_1+k_2+4})$. We see that we have to add $2(k_1 - k_2 - 1) + 1 = 2k_1 - 2k_2 - 1$ crossings to achieve this. In total, we have used $2k_1 - 2k_2 - 1 + 2k_2 + 3 = 2k_1 + 2$ crossings. Since we are assuming that $k_1 \geq k_2$, we have that $2k_2 + 3 \geq 2k_1 + 2$ if and only if $k_1 = k_2$ in which case $2k_2 + 3 > 2k_1 + 2$. Otherwise, $k_1 > k_2$ and $2k_1 + 2 > 2k_2 + 3$. The claim of the proposition follows. \square

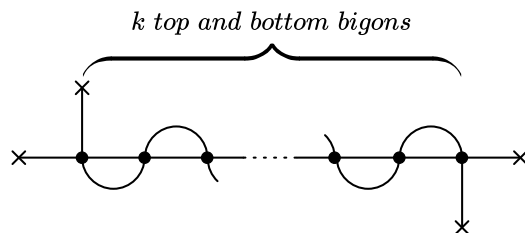


FIGURE 4.15. Minimal construction of a doubly-anchored open meander in $\mathcal{Q}(k, -1^{k+4})$.

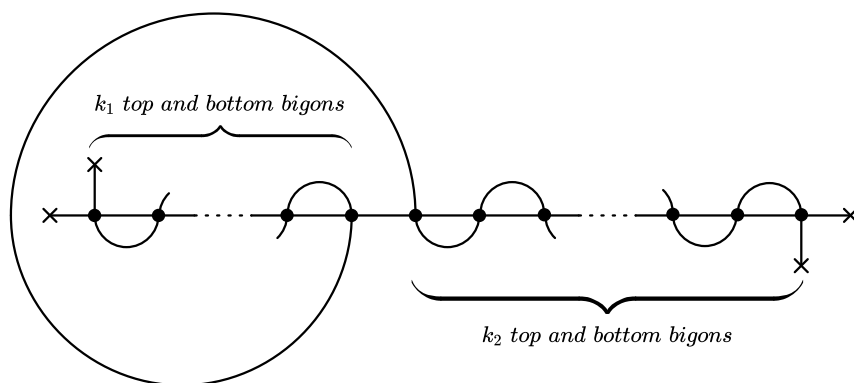


FIGURE 4.16. Minimal construction of a doubly-anchored open semi-meander in $\mathcal{Q}(k_1, k_2, -1^{k_1+k_2+4})$.

4.3. Minimal doubly-anchored open meanders and semi-meanders.

Proposition 4.7. *The minimum number of crossings required to construct a doubly-anchored open meander in $\mathcal{Q}(k, -1^{k+4})$, $k \geq 0$, is $k + 1$.*

Proof. It is clear that the minimal construction of a doubly-anchored open meander in $\mathcal{Q}(k, -1^{k+4})$ is given by the configuration shown in Figure 4.15. Indeed, this construction maximises the number of bigons added per crossing. We see that we require k bigons for a zero of order k which can be optimally achieved by $k + 1$ crossings. \square

Proposition 4.8. *The minimum number of crossings required to construct a doubly-anchored open semi-meander in $\mathcal{Q}(k_1, k_2, -1^{k_1+k_2+4})$, $k_1 \geq k_2 \geq 0$, is $k_1 + k_2 + 2$.*

Proof. Similar to the proof of the previous proposition, it can be checked that the minimal construction of a doubly-anchored open semi-meander in the stratum $\mathcal{Q}(k_1, k_2, -1^{k_1+k_2+4})$ is given by the configuration shown in Figure 4.16. We see that this construction requires 2 crossings to set up the initial semi-meander, then k_1 additional crossings to produce the k_1 bigons and k_2 additional crossings to produce the other k_2 bigons. \square

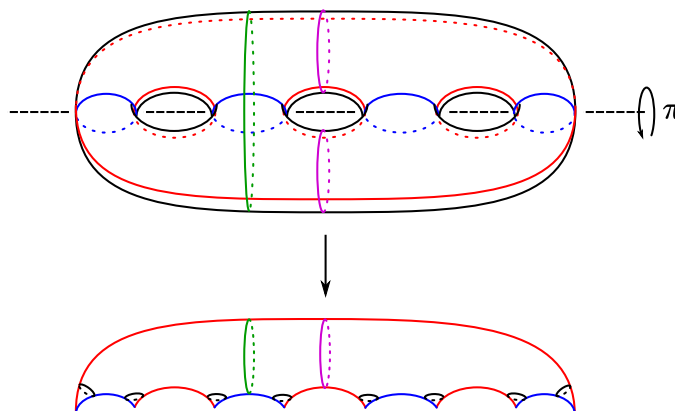


FIGURE 4.17. Symmetric lifts of curves via a hyperelliptic involution.

4.4. Lifting to hyperelliptic connected components. Here, we will give the final propositions that complete the proof of Theorem 1.2.

Note that the non-separating core curve cases of the following propositions were already proved by the author [15, 16] but we reprove them here in the formalised setting of meander lifting.

We first require a technical lemma concerning lifts of curves via the covering map associated to a hyperelliptic involution. It is well-known (for example, it is used in work of Brendle-Margalit-Putman [4] on the hyperelliptic Torelli group), but we include a proof here for completeness.

Lemma 4.9. *Let $\tau : S_g \rightarrow S_{0,2g+2}$ be the double cover associated to a hyperelliptic involution $\iota : S_g \rightarrow S_g$. A closed curve on the punctured sphere $S_{0,2g+2}$ lifts through τ to a symmetric separating curve on S_g if and only if it encloses an odd number of punctures.*

Proof. \Leftarrow : Let γ be a simple closed curve on $S_{0,2g+2}$ that encloses an odd number of punctures. Up to change of coordinates, we can take γ to be a ‘standard’ curve that separates the punctures into $2k + 1$ on one side and $2g + 1 - 2k$ on the other. See the green curve in the bottom of Figure 4.17 for an example. This lifts under τ to a symmetric separating curve separating a genus k surface on one side and a genus $g - k$ surface on the other. Indeed, observe that in Figure 4.17 γ makes an odd number of intersections with the blue arcs on the sphere whose images upstairs separate the two sheets of the cover. So a single ‘unfolding’ will not be a closed curve. By the Birman-Hilden correspondence, the change of coordinates homeomorphism on $S_{0,2g+2}$ lifts to a homeomorphism of S_g that commutes with the hyperelliptic involution, and so the argument holds for any curve γ enclosing an odd number of punctures.

\Rightarrow : We prove the contrapositive. Take a simple closed curve γ on $S_{0,2g+2}$ that encloses an even number of punctures. Up to change of coordinates, we can take it to be the standard curve that separates say $2k$ and $2g + 2 - 2k$ on either side. This lifts through τ to a pair of non-separating curves that are symmetric to one another under ι . Indeed, we have an even number of intersections with the blue arcs now. Again, the same Birman-Hilden correspondence argument holds. \square

Remark 4.10. We note that the above lemma also holds for the case of a twice punctured surface whose punctures are symmetric under the hyperelliptic involution. In this case, the curve must separate into two sets of odd size those punctures that are the images of the Weierstrass points. This version is relevant to the constructions in hyperelliptic components with two poles.

An example of the lifting process used to produce a $[1, 1]$ -pillowcase cover in $\mathcal{Q}^{hyp}(2, 2)$ with both core curves separating is shown in Figure 4.18. Recall that a hyperelliptic $[1, 1]$ -pillowcase cover in $\mathcal{Q}^{hyp}(2, 2)$ is a double cover of a $[1, 1]$ -pillowcase cover in $\mathcal{Q}(0^2, -1^4)$. The minimal construction of a closed meander in this stratum is given by a closed meander with four crossings which lifts to a filling pair with eight crossings. Hence, we see that the minimum number of squares required for a $[1, 1]$ -pillowcase cover with both core curves separating in $\mathcal{Q}^{hyp}(2, 2)$ is eight.

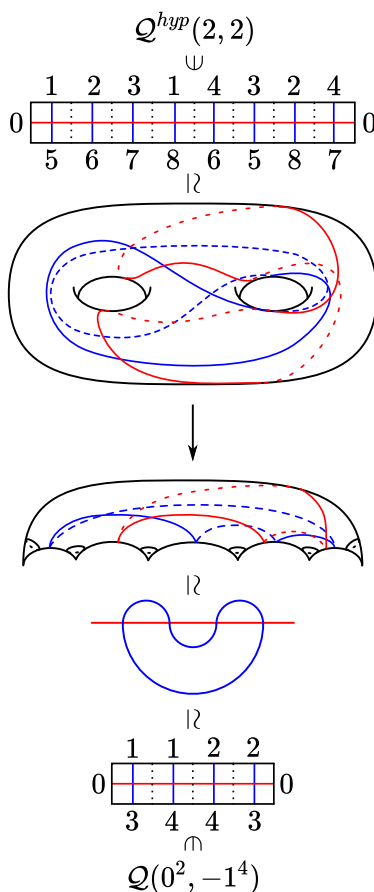


FIGURE 4.18. An example of lifting a meander in $\mathcal{Q}(0^2, -1^4)$ to a $[1, 1]$ -pillowcase cover in $\mathcal{Q}^{hyp}(2, 2)$ where both core curves are separating.

Proposition 4.11. *Let $g \geq 2$. The minimal number of squares required for a $[1, 1]$ -pillowcase cover in the hyperelliptic connected components $\mathcal{H}^{hyp}(2g - 2)$ and $\mathcal{H}^{hyp}(g - 1, g - 1)$ are $4g - 4$ and $4g - 2$, respectively. Both of the core curves are forced to be non-separating in this setting.*

Proof. Since both of the core curves are non-separating they descend under the hyperelliptic involution to two arcs on the punctured sphere. As discussed in Subsection 2.2, the hyperelliptic components $\mathcal{H}^{hyp}(2g - 2)$ and $\mathcal{H}^{hyp}(g - 1, g - 1)$ are realised by lifting quadratic differentials in $\mathcal{Q}(2g - 3, -1^{2g+1})$ and $\mathcal{Q}(2g - 2, -1^{2g+2})$, respectively. This in turn means that the arcs on the punctured sphere form doubly-anchored open meanders in the strata $\mathcal{Q}(2g - 3, -1^{2g+1})$ and $\mathcal{Q}(2g - 2, -1^{2g+2})$, respectively. Note that, since all the side identifications for a pillowcase cover in $\mathcal{H}^{hyp}(2g - 2)$ or $\mathcal{H}^{hyp}(g - 1, g - 1)$ are made by translation, the core curves do not descend to a doubly-anchored open semi-meander. By Proposition 4.7, a doubly-anchored open meander in the stratum $\mathcal{Q}(k, -1^{k+4})$, $k \geq 0$, requires at least $k + 1$ crossings. So a doubly-anchored open meander in $\mathcal{Q}(2g - 3, -1^{2g+1})$ requires at least $2g - 2$ crossings and a doubly-anchored meander in $\mathcal{Q}(2g - 2, -1^{2g+2})$ requires at least $2g - 1$ crossings. Therefore, the number of intersections between the core curves (which are lifts by a double cover) are $4g - 4$ for $\mathcal{H}^{hyp}(2g - 2)$ and $4g - 2$ for $\mathcal{H}^{hyp}(g - 1, g - 1)$. Since the number of squares of the $[1, 1]$ -pillowcase covers are at least the number of intersections of the core curves, we are done. \square

Proposition 4.12. *Let $k \geq j \geq 0$. The minimal number of squares required for a $[1, 1]$ -pillowcase cover in the hyperelliptic connected component $\mathcal{Q}^{hyp}(4j + 2, 4k + 2)$ is $4j + 4k + 4$ if both of the core curves are non-separating, $\max\{8j + 6, 8k + 4\}$ if only one of the core curves is separating, and $16k - 8j + 8$ if both of the core curves are separating.*

Proof. If both of the core curves are non-separating then they descend under the hyperelliptic involution to a doubly-anchored open semi-meander in the stratum $\mathcal{Q}(2j, 2k, -1^{2j+2k+4})$. Proposition 4.8 gives us that such a doubly-anchored open semi-meander requires at least $2j + 2k + 2$ crossings. Therefore, after lifting, the $[1, 1]$ -pillowcase cover in $\mathcal{Q}^{hyp}(4j + 2, 4k + 2)$ requires at least $4j + 4k + 4$ squares, as claimed.

If only one of the core curves is separating, then the core curves descend to a singly-anchored open meander in the stratum $\mathcal{Q}(2j, 2k, -1^{2j+2k+4})$. By Proposition 4.6, such a singly-anchored open meander requires at least $\max\{4j + 3, 4k + 2\}$ crossings. Therefore, the $[1, 1]$ -pillowcase cover in $\mathcal{Q}^{hyp}(4j + 2, 4k + 2)$ requires at least $\max\{8j + 6, 8k + 4\}$ squares, as claimed. Note that in our constructions of minimal singly-anchored open meanders in the proof of Proposition 4.6, and once all the punctures have been added, the closed horizontal curve separates the punctures into two sets of odd size and so will indeed lift to a closed curve.

Finally, if both of the core curves are separating then they will descend to a closed meander in the stratum $\mathcal{Q}(2j, 2k, -1^{2j+2k+4})$. By Proposition 4.3, such meander requires at least $8k - 4j + 4$ crossings. Therefore, the $[1, 1]$ -pillowcase cover in $\mathcal{Q}^{hyp}(4j + 2, 4k + 2)$ requires at least $16k - 8j + 8$ squares, as claimed. Again, it can be checked that both of the curves forming the meander separate the punctures into two sets of odd size and so do lift to closed curves. \square

Proposition 4.13. *Let $j \geq 1$ and $k \geq 0$ with $j \geq k$. The minimal number of squares required for a $[1, 1]$ -pillowcase cover in the hyperelliptic connected component $\mathcal{Q}^{\text{hyp}}(4j + 2, 2k - 1, 2k - 1)$ is $4j + 4k + 2$ if both of the core curves are non-separating, $8j + 4$ if only one of the core curves is separating, and $16j - 8k + 12$ if both of the core curves are separating.*

Proof. The proof here follows almost exactly as in the case of Proposition 4.12. Here, the relevant genus zero stratum is $\mathcal{Q}(2j, 2k - 1, -1^{2j+2k+3})$. Propositions 4.3, 4.6, 4.7 and 4.8, give $8j - 4k + 6$ (since $2j > 2k - 1$), $4j + 2$ (since $4j + 2 > 4k + 1$), $2j + 1$ (which equals $2j + 2k + 1$ when $k = 0$) and $2j + 2k + 1$ for the minimal number of crossings for closed meanders, singly-anchored open meanders, doubly-anchored open meanders (these are only achieved as the image on the sphere if $k = 0$) and doubly-anchored open semi-meanders in $\mathcal{Q}(2j, 2k - 1, -1^{2j+2k+3})$, respectively. These cases correspond to both, only one, or neither of the core curves being separating, respectively. In which case, the $[1, 1]$ -pillowcase cover requires at least $16j - 8k + 12$, $8j + 4$, or $4j + 4k + 2$ squares, respectively, as claimed. Again, it can be checked that all closed curves in the meanders satisfy the conditions of Lemma 4.9 and so do indeed lift to closed curves. \square

Proposition 4.14. *Let $k > j \geq 0$. The minimal number of squares required for a $[1, 1]$ -pillowcase cover in the hyperelliptic connected component $\mathcal{Q}^{\text{hyp}}(4j + 2, 2k - 1, 2k - 1)$ is $4j + 4k + 2$ if both of the core curves are non-separating, $8k$ if only one of the core curves is separating, and $16k - 8j$ if both of the core curves are separating.*

Proof. Here, the relevant genus zero stratum is $\mathcal{Q}(2j, 2k - 1, -1^{2j+2k+3})$ once more. Propositions 4.3, 4.6 and 4.8, give $8k - 4j$ (since $2k - 1 > 2j$), $4k$ (since $4k > 4j + 3$) and $2j + 2k + 1$ for the minimal number of crossings for closed meanders, singly-anchored open meanders and doubly-anchored open semi-meanders in $\mathcal{Q}(2j, 2k - 1, -1^{2j+2k+3})$, respectively. These cases correspond to both, only one, or neither of the core curves being separating, respectively. In which case, the $[1, 1]$ -pillowcase cover requires at least $16k - 8j$, $8k$, or $4j + 4k + 2$ squares, respectively, as claimed. Again, it can be checked that all closed curves in the meanders satisfy the conditions of Lemma 4.9 and so do indeed lift to closed curves. \square

Proposition 4.15. *Let $k \geq 1$ and $j \geq 0$ with $k \geq j$. The minimal number of squares required for a $[1, 1]$ -pillowcase cover in the hyperelliptic connected component $\mathcal{Q}^{\text{hyp}}(2j - 1, 2j - 1, 2k - 1, 2k - 1)$ is $4j + 4k$ if both of the core curves are non-separating, $\max\{8j + 2, 8k\}$ if only one of the core curves is separating, and $16k - 8j + 4$ if both of the core curves are separating.*

Proof. Here, the relevant genus zero stratum is $\mathcal{Q}(2j - 1, 2k - 1, -1^{2j+2k+2})$. Propositions 4.3, 4.6, 4.7 and 4.8, give $8k - 4j + 2$ (since $2k - 1 \geq 2j - 1$), $\max\{4j + 1, 4k\}$, $2k$ (which equals $2j + 2k$ when $k = 0$) and $2j + 2k$ for the minimal number of crossings for closed meanders, singly-anchored open meanders, doubly-anchored open meanders (again only possible when $j = 0$) and doubly-anchored open semi-meanders in $\mathcal{Q}(2j - 1, 2k - 1, -1^{2j+2k+2})$, respectively. These cases correspond to both, only one, or neither of the core curves being separating, respectively. In which case, the $[1, 1]$ -pillowcase cover requires at least $16k - 8j + 4$, $\max\{8j + 2, 8k\}$, or $4j + 4k$ squares, respectively, as claimed. Again, it can be checked that all closed curves in the meanders satisfy the conditions of Lemma 4.9 and so do indeed lift to closed curves. \square

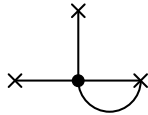


FIGURE 4.19. A doubly-anchored semi-meander in $\mathcal{Q}(0, -1^4)$ using 2 crossings one of which is located at an anchor.

Proposition 4.16. *The minimal number of squares required for a $[1, 1]$ -pillowcase cover in the hyperelliptic connected component $\mathcal{Q}^{hyp}(2, -1, -1)$ is 3 if both of the core curves are non-separating, 4 if only one of the core curves is separating, and 12 if both of the core curves are separating.*

Proof. The doubly-anchored open meander in $\mathcal{Q}(0, -1^4)$ given by Proposition 4.7 cannot be lifted to the stratum $\mathcal{Q}^{hyp}(2, -1, -1)$ as all of the poles, being anchors on the sphere, are images of Weierstrass points. The doubly-anchored open semi-meander given by Proposition 4.8 uses two crossings and will lift to a $[1, 1]$ -pillowcase cover with 4 squares. However, there exists a doubly-anchored open semi-meander in $\mathcal{Q}(0, -1^4)$, as shown in Figure 4.19, that reuses an anchor for both the vertical and horizontal arc. This anchor crossing is not doubled under the lifting procedure as it is the image of a Weierstrass point. Hence the minimal number of squares required for a $[1, 1]$ -pillowcase cover in the hyperelliptic component $\mathcal{Q}^{hyp}(2, -1, -1)$ is 3. The remaining cases follow as above. Proposition 4.6 requires a minimum of 2 crossings for a singly-anchored open meander in $\mathcal{Q}(0, -1^4)$ which lifts to a $[1, 1]$ -pillowcase cover in $\mathcal{Q}^{hyp}(2, -1, -1)$ with at least 4 squares (one core curve separating), and Proposition 4.3 requires at least 6 crossings for a closed meander in $\mathcal{Q}(0, -1^4)$ which lifts to a $[1, 1]$ -pillowcase cover in $\mathcal{Q}^{hyp}(2, -1, -1)$ with at least 12 squares and both core curves being separating. \square

We see that the values in the above propositions are exactly those stated in Table 1.1 of Theorem 1.2. Hence, the proof of Theorem 1.2 is complete.

5. RATIO-OPTIMISERS IN THE JOHNSON FILTRATION

In this section, we prove Theorem 1.4.

5.1. Ratio-optimising pseudo-Anosovs. Recall that the *Teichmüller space* $\mathcal{T}(S)$ of a closed surface S of genus $g \geq 2$ is the set of equivalence classes of pairs (X, φ) , where X is a hyperbolic surface of genus g and $\varphi : S \rightarrow X$ is a homeomorphism. Two pairs (X_1, φ_1) and (X_2, φ_2) are equivalent if the change of marking map $\varphi_2 \circ \varphi_1^{-1}$ is isotopic to an isometry. As such, the length of an isotopy class of a simple closed curve for a given point $[(X, \varphi)] \in \mathcal{T}(S)$ is well-defined. Teichmüller space carries a metric $d_{\mathcal{T}}$ called the Teichmüller metric and we denote by $\mathcal{T}(S)$ the metric space $(\mathcal{T}(S), d_{\mathcal{T}})$. Given a pseudo-Anosov homeomorphism f , we define the *translation length of f on $\mathcal{T}(S)$* to be $\ell_{\mathcal{T}}(f) := \frac{1}{2} \log(K_f)$, where K_f is the dilatation of f .

The *curve graph* $\mathcal{C}(S)$ of the surface S , introduced by Harvey [13], is defined to be the graph whose vertices are isotopy classes of essential simple closed curves on the surface S , with two vertices joined by an edge if and only if they can be realised disjointly on S . Assigning length 1 to each edge, we equip $\mathcal{C}(S)$ with the

associated path metric d_C and denote by $\mathcal{C}(S)$ the metric space $(\mathcal{C}(S), d_C)$. Given a pseudo-Anosov homeomorphism f , we define the *asymptotic translation length of f on $\mathcal{C}(S)$* to be

$$\ell_{\mathcal{C}}(f) := \liminf_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{d_{\mathcal{C}}(f^n(\alpha), \alpha)}{n},$$

for any $\alpha \in \mathcal{C}^0(S)$, which for a pseudo-Anosov is a strictly positive limit (see the works of Bowditch [3] and Masur-Minsky [24]).

The $\mathrm{SO}(2, \mathbb{R}) \backslash \mathrm{SL}(2, \mathbb{R})$ -orbit of a quadratic differential (X, q) gives rise to an embedding of \mathbb{H} into $\mathcal{T}(S)$. We call the image of this embedding the *Teichmüller disk* of the quadratic differential. See the work of Herrlich-Schmithüsen [14] for more details.

The *systole map* $\mathrm{sys} : \mathcal{T}(S) \rightarrow \mathcal{C}(S)$ is defined to be the map that sends a point $x \in \mathcal{T}(S)$ to the isotopy class of the curve with shortest length in the hyperbolic metric determined by x – the systole. Note that this is only coarsely well-defined. The set of systoles on a given surface form a set in the curve graph of diameter at most two. The study of this map played a key role in the work of Masur-Minsky in which they proved that the curve complex is δ -hyperbolic [24]. They showed in particular that the map is coarsely K -Lipschitz. That is, there exist $K > 0$ and $C \geq 0$ such that

$$d_{\mathcal{C}}(\mathrm{sys}(x), \mathrm{sys}(y)) \leq K \cdot d_{\mathcal{T}}(x, y) + C,$$

for all $x, y \in \mathcal{T}(S)$.

It is natural to ask what is the optimum Lipschitz constant, κ_g , defined by

$$\kappa_g := \inf\{K > 0 \mid \exists C \geq 0 \text{ such that } \mathrm{sys} \text{ is coarsely } K\text{-Lipschitz}\},$$

and Gadre-Hironaka-Kent-Leininger determined that the ratio of κ_g to $1/\log(g)$ is bounded from above and below by two positive constants [12, Theorem 1.1]. To find an upper bound for κ_g , Gadre-Hironaka-Kent-Leininger gave a careful version of the proof of Masur-Minsky that sys is coarsely Lipschitz. They then constructed pseudo-Anosov homeomorphisms for which the ratio $\ell_{\mathcal{C}}(f)/\ell_{\mathcal{T}}(f) \asymp 1/\log(g)$, where $\ell_{\mathcal{C}}(f)$ and $\ell_{\mathcal{T}}(f)$ are the asymptotic translation lengths of f in $\mathcal{C}(S)$ and $\mathcal{T}(S)$, respectively. A lower bound for κ_g then followed by noting that, for any pseudo-Anosov homeomorphism f , we have

$$\kappa_g \geq \frac{\ell_{\mathcal{C}}(f)}{\ell_{\mathcal{T}}(f)}.$$

Pseudo-Anosov homeomorphisms that maximise this ratio are said to be *ratio-optimising*.

5.2. The Johnson filtration. If S is a surface of genus $g \geq 2$ with $p \leq 1$ punctures we define the mapping class group of S , denoted $\mathrm{Mod}(S)$, to be the group of orientation-preserving self-homeomorphisms of S fixing the punctures pointwise up to isotopy relative to the punctures. Let $\Gamma = \pi_1(S)$ and let Γ_i be the i^{th} term of its lower central series. So $\Gamma_1 = \Gamma$ and, for $i \geq 1$, $\Gamma_{i+1} = [\Gamma, \Gamma_i]$. The action of $\mathrm{Mod}(S)$ on Γ preserves Γ_i and so there is a well-defined action of $\mathrm{Mod}(S)$ on Γ/Γ_i . Johnson [18] defined a filtration of the mapping class group, now called the *Johnson filtration*, where the i^{th} term of the filtration denoted by $\mathcal{I}^i(S)$ is the kernel of the action of $\mathrm{Mod}(S)$ on Γ/Γ_{i+1} . In particular, $\mathcal{I}^0(S) = \mathrm{Mod}(S)$, $\mathcal{I}^1(S) = \mathcal{I}(S)$ is the well-studied Torelli group, and $\mathcal{I}^2(S) = \mathcal{K}(S)$ is the Johnson kernel. The textbook of Farb-Margalit [10, Chapter 6] contains more details on this filtration.

5.3. The Aougab-Taylor construction. Using a Thurston construction on filling pairs, Aougab-Taylor [1] constructed a large family of pseudo-Anosov homeomorphisms for which $\tau(f) := \ell_{\mathcal{T}}(f)/\ell_{\mathcal{C}}(f)$ was bounded above by a function $F(g) \asymp \log(g)$ [1, Theorem 1.1]. Moreover, they proved that there exists a Teichmüller disk $\mathcal{D} \cong \mathbb{H} \subset \mathcal{T}(S)$ such that there are infinitely many conjugacy classes of primitive ratio-optimising pseudo-Anosovs f with the invariant axis of f being contained in \mathcal{D} . Recall that a group element g of a group G is said to be *primitive* if there does not exist a $h \in G$ such that $g = h^k$ for $|k| > 1$.

When both of the curves in the filling pair are separating curves with geometric intersection number bounded polynomially in the genus, Aougab-Taylor showed that there exist ratio-optimising pseudo-Anosov homeomorphisms lying arbitrarily deep in the Johnson filtration of the mapping class group of the surface [1, Theorem 5.1].

It is natural to ask which connected components of the moduli space of quadratic differentials contain quadratic differentials whose Teichmüller disks are stabilised by such ratio-optimising pseudo-Anosovs lying arbitrarily deep in the Johnson filtration of the mapping class group.

Theorem 1.4 answers this question in the affirmative for hyperelliptic connected components.

5.4. Proof of Theorem 1.4. From the discussion above, we see that it is sufficient to prove that all of the separating filling pairs we obtain from our hyperelliptic $[1, 1]$ -pillowcase covers have intersection numbers polynomial in the genus of the surfaces. Equivalently, we must show that the hyperelliptic $[1, 1]$ -pillowcase covers with both core curves being separating are constructed from a number of squares that is polynomial in the genus. This follows from Theorem 1.2. Indeed, we see that the greatest number of squares required for such a pillowcase cover in any hyperelliptic connected component of a fixed genus g is the $16g + 4$ squares required for $\mathcal{Q}^{hyp}(2g - 1, 2g - 1, -1, -1)$.

Remark 5.1. *We have restricted to the case of connected components with no poles as the definition of a Johnson filtration is more subtle for surfaces with at least two punctures. If one uses the partitioned surface definition of the Torelli group considered by Putman [26], then it can be checked that our ratio-optimising pseudo-Anosovs lie in this Torelli group for either of the two possible definitions for a twice-punctured surface. Here there are two partitions of the punctures $\{\{p_1, p_2\}\}$ and $\{\{p_1\}, \{p_2\}\}$. It can be checked that the separating filling pairs obtained from the $[1, 1]$ -pillowcase covers in $\mathcal{Q}^{hyp}(4g - 2, -1, -1)$ or $\mathcal{Q}^{hyp}(2g - 1, 2g - 1, -1, -1)$ are P -separating in the sense of Putman for either choice of partition P . Since Putman shows that the Torelli group in this case is generated by P -separating twists and P -bounding pair maps, we see that our ratio-optimisers do indeed lie in the Torelli group for this definition. Putman does not make a partitioned surface definition of the full filtration.*

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SCHOOL OF MATHEMATICS , UNIVERSITY OF BRISTOL, FRY BUILDING, WOODLAND ROAD, BRISTOL BS8 1UG

Email address: luke.jeffreys@bristol.ac.uk