

Convergence and divergence of Kleinian punctured torus groups

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February 25, 2012

Abstract

In this paper we give a necessary and sufficient condition in which a sequence of Kleinian punctured torus groups converges. This result tells us that every *exotically* convergent sequence of Kleinian punctured torus groups is obtained by the method due to Anderson and Canary (Invent. Math. 1996). Thus we obtain a complete description of the set of points at which the space of Kleinian punctured torus groups self-bumps. We also discuss Hausdorff limits of sequences of Bers slices.

1 Introduction

One of the central issues in the theory of Kleinian groups is to understand the structures of deformation spaces of Kleinian groups. In this paper we consider Kleinian punctured torus groups, one of the simplest classes of Kleinian groups with a non-trivial deformation theory. Let S be a once-punctured torus. The deformation space $\mathcal{D}(S)$ of Kleinian punctured torus groups is the space of conjugacy classes $[\rho]$ of discrete faithful representations $\rho : \pi_1(S) \rightarrow \mathrm{PSL}_2(\mathbb{C})$ which takes a loop surrounding the cusp to a parabolic element. Although the interior of $\mathcal{D}(S)$ is parameterized by a product of Teichmüller spaces of S , its boundary is quite complicated. For example, McMullen [Mc1] showed that $\mathcal{D}(S)$ self-bumps by using the method developed by Anderson and Canary [AC] (see also [BH]): here we say that $\mathcal{D}(S)$ *self-bumps* if there is a point $[\rho]$ on the boundary such that for any sufficiently small neighborhood of $[\rho]$, the intersection of the neighborhood with the interior of $\mathcal{D}(S)$ is disconnected. Furthermore, Bromberg [Brom] recently showed that $\mathcal{D}(S)$ is not even locally connected. We refer the reader to [Ca1] and [Ca2] for more information on the topology of deformation spaces of general Kleinian groups.

In this paper we characterize sequences in $\mathcal{D}(S)$ which give rise to the self-bumping of $\mathcal{D}(S)$. Roughly speaking, all such a sequence is obtained by the construction developed by Anderson and Canary [AC]. To describe our results, we review the basic setting.

Let $\mathcal{T}(S)$ denote Teichmüller space of once punctured torus S . We denote by $\overline{\mathcal{T}}(S)$ the Thurston compactification of $\mathcal{T}(S)$ with the set $\mathcal{P}\mathcal{L}(S)$ of projective measured laminations on S . Then Minsky's ending lamination theorem for punctured torus groups [Mi] assert that all elements $[\rho] \in \mathcal{D}(S)$ are classified by their end invariants $\nu([\rho]) \in (\overline{\mathcal{T}}(S) \times \overline{\mathcal{T}}(S)) \setminus \Delta$, where Δ is the diagonal of $\mathcal{P}\mathcal{L}(S) \times \mathcal{P}\mathcal{L}(S)$. Moreover, he showed that the inverse

$$Q = \nu^{-1} : (\overline{\mathcal{T}}(S) \times \overline{\mathcal{T}}(S)) \setminus \Delta \rightarrow \mathcal{D}(S)$$

of the map ν is bijective and continuous.

The purpose of this paper is to obtain a necessary and sufficient condition of sequences $\{(x_n, y_n)\}$ in $(\overline{\mathcal{T}}(S) \times \overline{\mathcal{T}}(S)) \setminus \Delta$ such that $\{Q(x_n, y_n)\}$ converges in $\mathcal{D}(S)$. Since the map Q is continuous on $(\overline{\mathcal{T}}(S) \times \overline{\mathcal{T}}(S)) \setminus \Delta$, we concentrate our attention to the behavior of the sequence $\{Q(x_n, y_n)\}$ such that $\{(x_n, y_n)\}$ converges to a point (x_∞, x_∞) in Δ . If such a sequence $\{Q(x_n, y_n)\}$ converges, we say that it is an *exotically* convergent sequence.

It was shown by Ohshika [Oh1] that if $x_\infty \in \mathcal{P}\mathcal{L}(S)$ is not a simple closed curve, then there is no exotically convergent sequence in $\mathcal{D}(S)$ both of whose end invariants converge to x_∞ . On the other hand, in the case that x_∞ is a simple closed curve, there is an exotically convergent sequence both of whose end invariants converge to x_∞ . Such a sequence was first obtained by McMullen [Mc1] by using the method due to Anderson and Canary [AC]: Let c be a simple closed curve on S and let τ denote the Dehn twist around c . Then, for given $x, y \in \mathcal{T}(S)$ and an integer p with $p \neq 0, -1$, the sequence

$$\{Q(\tau^{pn}x, \tau^{(p+1)n}y)\}_{n=1}^\infty$$

converges in $\mathcal{D}(S)$, whereas the sequence

$$\{(\tau^{pn}x, \tau^{(p+1)n}y)\}_{n=1}^\infty$$

in $(\overline{\mathcal{T}}(S) \times \overline{\mathcal{T}}(S)) \setminus \Delta$ converges to $(c, c) \in \Delta$.

Our main result, Theorem 1.1 below (see Theorems 4.5 and 4.8), implies that all exotically convergent sequences are essentially obtained by the method of Anderson and Canary. More precisely, it states that for a given simple closed curve c on S , if either $\{x_n\}$ or $\{y_n\}$ converge "horocyclically" to c in $\overline{\mathcal{T}}(S)$ then $\{Q(x_n, y_n)\}$ diverges, and that if both $\{x_n\}$ and $\{y_n\}$ converge "tangentially" to c then $\{Q(x_n, y_n)\}$ converges provided that the speeds of their convergence to c are in the ratio of $p : p + 1$ for some integer p .

We denote by $l_x(c)$ the hyperbolic length of the geodesic realization of a simple closed curve c on the Riemann surface $x \in \mathcal{T}(S)$.

Theorem 1.1 (Theorems 4.5 and 4.8). *Suppose that a sequence $\{(x_n, y_n)\}$ in $(\overline{\mathcal{T}}(S) \times \overline{\mathcal{T}}(S)) \setminus \Delta$ converges to $(c, c) \in \Delta$ for some simple closed curve c on S as $n \rightarrow \infty$. Then we have the following:*

- (1) If either $\{l_{x_n}(c)\}$ or $\{l_{y_n}(c)\}$ tend to zero, the sequence $\{Q(x_n, y_n)\}$ diverges in $\mathcal{D}(S)$.
- (2) Suppose that both $\{l_{x_n}(c)\}$ and $\{l_{y_n}(c)\}$ are uniformly bounded below by a positive constant. We may also assume, by pass to a subsequence if necessary, that there exist sequences $\{k_n\}, \{l_n\}$ of integers such that both $\{\tau^{k_n}x_n\}, \{\tau^{l_n}y_n\}$ converge in $\overline{\mathcal{T}}(S) \setminus \{c\}$, where τ is the Dehn twist around c . In this situation, the sequence $\{Q(x_n, y_n)\}$ converges in $\mathcal{D}(S)$ if and only if there exist an integer p such that

$$(p+1)k_n - pl_n \equiv \text{const.}$$

for all n large enough.

Remark. Recently, Ohshika [Oh2] obtained a generalization of Theorem 1.1 to general hyperbolic surfaces of finite area.

One of our main tool in the proof of Theorem 1.1 are the “re-marking trick” on representations which is originally due to Kerckhoff and Thurston [KT] (see also [Brock]). We also make essential use of Minsky’s Pivot Theorem [Mi] (see Theorem 3.1) which relates a pair of end invariants of an element in $\mathcal{D}(S)$ to the complex translation length of a short closed geodesic in the quotient manifold.

We now give a brief sketch of the proof of Theorem 1.1 (2). For simplicity we assume that $\tau^{k_n}x_n$ and $\tau^{l_n}y_n$ are constantly equal to $u, v \in \overline{\mathcal{T}}(S) \setminus \{c\}$, respectively. Then we have

$$Q(x_n, y_n) = Q(\tau^{-k_n}u, \tau^{-l_n}v) = Q(u, \tau^{k_n-l_n}v) \circ \tau_*^{k_n}, \quad (1.1)$$

where $\tau_* : \pi_1(S) \rightarrow \pi_1(S)$ is the isomorphism induced by the Dehn twist τ . As we will see in Section 4, we only need to consider the case that $|l_n - k_n|$ diverge as $n \rightarrow \infty$. In this case we have

$$Q(u, \tau^{l_n-k_n}v) \rightarrow Q(u, c)$$

in $\mathcal{D}(S)$. Let $\rho_n : \pi_1(S) \rightarrow \text{PSL}_2(\mathbb{C})$ be representatives in the conjugacy classes $Q(u, \tau^{l_n-k_n}v)$ such that $\{\rho_n\}$ converges algebraically. Then $\{\rho_n(c)\}$ converges to a parabolic transformation δ . Moreover, we can show that the sequence $\{\langle \rho_n(c) \rangle\}$ of the cyclic groups converges geometrically to a rank-2 parabolic group $\langle \delta, \hat{\delta} \rangle$ with $\hat{\delta} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \rho_n(c)^{l_n-k_n}$ (see Theorem 4.9).

On the other hand, since $\{Q(u, \tau^{k_n-l_n}v)\}$ converges, one can see from (1.1) that $\{Q(x_n, y_n)\}$ converges if and only if $\{\rho_n(c)^{k_n}\}$ converges (see Lemma 4.7). If $\{\rho_n(c)^{k_n}\}$ converges, its limit must lie in the rank-2 parabolic group $\langle \delta, \hat{\delta} \rangle$. This implies that there exists integers p, q such that $k_n \equiv p(l_n - k_n) + q$, or, equivalently $(p+1)k_n - pl_n \equiv q$. The converse is easier.

This paper is organized as follows. In Section 2, we give the basic notion and definitions. Especially we recall Minsky’s ending lamination theorem for punctured

torus groups. In Section 3, we study the relation between geometric limits of loxodromic cyclic groups and the complex translation lengths of generators. Using preparations of Section 3, we prove the main theorem in Section 4. Applications of the main theorem are discussed in Sections 5, 6 and 7: In Section 5, we recall Bers and Maskit slices, and the Maskit embedding. We rephrase the main theorem in terms of the Maskit embedding. In Section 6, we consider Hausdorff limits of sequences of Bers slices and obtain a condition in which the Hausdorff limit of a sequence of Bers slices is strictly bigger than the limit of point wise convergence (see Theorem 6.1). In Section 7, we obtain a complete description of the set of points at which $\mathcal{D}(S)$ self-bumps (see Theorem 7.2).

Acknowledgements. The author would like to thank Ken'ichi Ohshika and Hideki Miyachi for useful conversations and information. He is also grateful to the referee for valuable comments and suggestions for improvement in the article.

2 Preliminaries

2.1 Teichmüller space

Let S be a once-punctured torus. Throughout this paper, we fix an ordered pair (α, β) of generators for $\pi_1(S)$, which determines a positively oriented ordered pair $([\alpha], [\beta])$ of generators for $H_1(S)$. Here $[\alpha]$ and $[\beta]$ denote homology classes of α and β , respectively.

The Teichmüller space $\mathcal{T}(S)$ consists of pairs (f, X) , where X is a hyperbolic Riemann surface of finite area and $f : S \rightarrow X$ is an orientation preserving homeomorphism. Two pairs (f_1, X_1) and (f_2, X_2) represent the same point in $\mathcal{T}(S)$ if there is a holomorphic isomorphism $g : X_1 \rightarrow X_2$ such that $g \circ f_1$ is isotopic to f_2 .

The Teichmüller space $\mathcal{T}(S)$ is identified with the upper half plane $\mathbf{H} = \{z \in \mathbb{C} \mid \text{Im } z > 0\}$ as follows: To a point x in \mathbf{H} , we associate the point $(f, X) \in \mathcal{T}(S)$ where X is the quotient $\mathbb{C}/(\mathbb{Z} \oplus \mathbb{Z}x)$ with one point removed, and $f : S \rightarrow X$ is an orientation preserving homeomorphism which take the curves $[\alpha]$ and $[\beta]$ to the images of the segments $[0, 1]$ and $[0, x]$ in X , respectively.

In this identification, Thurston's compactification $\overline{\mathcal{T}}(S)$ of the Teichmüller space $\mathcal{T}(S)$ with the set $\mathcal{PL}(S)$ of projective measured laminations on S corresponds to the closure $\overline{\mathbf{H}} = \mathbf{H} \cup \hat{\mathbb{R}}$ of \mathbf{H} in the Riemann sphere $\hat{\mathbb{C}}$, where $\hat{\mathbb{R}} = \mathbb{R} \cup \{\infty\}$. Then the simple closed curve on S that represent an unoriented homology class $\pm(s[\alpha] + t[\beta]) \in H_1(S)$ is identified with the rational number $-s/t \in \hat{\mathbb{Q}} = \mathbb{Q} \cup \{\infty\}$. Especially, the homology classes $[\alpha]$, $[\beta]$ and $[\alpha^{-1}\beta]$ correspond to $1/0 = \infty$, 0 and 1 in $\hat{\mathbb{Q}}$, respectively.

We let $l_x(c)$ denote the hyperbolic length of the geodesic in the homotopy class of a simple closed curve c on a Riemann surface $x \in \mathcal{T}(S)$. Via the identification $\overline{\mathcal{T}}(S)$ with $\overline{\mathbf{H}}$ described above, a horocircle in \mathbf{H} touching $\partial\mathbf{H}$ at $c \in \hat{\mathbb{Q}}$ is the set of Riemann surfaces $x \in \mathbf{H} = \mathcal{T}(S)$ with the same hyperbolic lengths $l_x(c)$.

2.2 Kleinian groups

A *Kleinian group* Γ is a discrete subgroup of $\mathrm{PSL}_2(\mathbb{C})$, which acts on the hyperbolic 3-space \mathbf{H}^3 as isometries, and on the sphere at infinity $\partial\mathbf{H}^3 = \widehat{\mathbb{C}}$ as conformal automorphisms. The *region of discontinuity* Ω_Γ for a Kleinian group Γ is the largest open subset of $\widehat{\mathbb{C}}$ on which Γ acts properly discontinuously, and the *limit set* Λ_Γ of Γ is its complement $\widehat{\mathbb{C}} - \Omega_\Gamma$.

We say that a sequence $\{\Gamma_n\}_{n=1}^\infty$ of Kleinian groups converges *geometrically* to a subgroup $\widehat{\Gamma}$ of $\mathrm{PSL}_2(\mathbb{C})$ if $\Gamma_n \rightarrow \widehat{\Gamma}$ in the Hausdorff topology on closed subsets of $\mathrm{PSL}_2(\mathbb{C})$, or more precisely, if the following conditions are satisfied:

- (1) for any $\gamma \in \widehat{\Gamma}$ there exists a sequence $\gamma_n \in \Gamma_n$ such that $\gamma_n \rightarrow \gamma$, and
- (2) if elements $\gamma_{n_j} \in \Gamma_{n_j}$ converge to γ , then $\gamma \in \widehat{\Gamma}$.

Let G be an abstract group and let $\rho_n : G \rightarrow \Gamma_n \subset \mathrm{PSL}_2(\mathbb{C})$ be a sequence of homomorphisms from G onto Kleinian groups Γ_n . We say that $\{\rho_n\}$ converges *algebraically* to a homomorphism $\rho_\infty : G \rightarrow \Gamma_\infty \subset \mathrm{PSL}_2(\mathbb{C})$ if $\rho_n(g) \rightarrow \rho_\infty(g)$ in $\mathrm{PSL}_2(\mathbb{C})$ for every $g \in G$. In this situation, if $\{\Gamma_n\}$ also converges geometrically to Γ_∞ , we say that $\{\Gamma_n\}$ converges *strongly* to Γ_∞ .

Let $\mathcal{R}(S)$ denote the space of conjugacy classes $[\rho]$ of representations ρ of $\pi_1(S)$ into $\mathrm{PSL}_2(\mathbb{C})$ which take the commutator of α and β to parabolic elements. We endow $\mathcal{R}(S)$ the algebraic topology; i.e., a sequence $[\rho_n] \in \mathcal{R}(S)$ converges to $[\rho] \in \mathcal{R}(S)$ if and only if there exist representatives $\rho_n \in [\rho_n]$ and $\rho \in [\rho]$ such that $\rho_n \rightarrow \rho$ algebraically. It is known that $\mathcal{R}(S)$ has a structure of 2-dimensional complex manifold, and especially it is a Hausdorff space. More precisely, $\mathcal{R}(S)$ can be identified with the space

$$\{(x, y, z) \in \mathbb{C}^3 \setminus \{(0, 0, 0)\} : x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = xyz\} / \mathbb{Z}_2 \times \mathbb{Z}_2,$$

where $\mathbb{Z}_2 \times \mathbb{Z}_2$ acts by changing signs of two of three entries (see [Bow]).

Let $\mathcal{D}(S) \subset \mathcal{R}(S)$ denote the set of discrete faithful representations. It is known that $\mathcal{D}(S)$ is a closed subset of $\mathcal{R}(S)$ (see [Jø]).

2.3 Minsky's ending lamination theorem

Here we review Minsky's work ([Mi]) on the classification of elements $[\rho] \in \mathcal{D}(S)$ by using pairs of their *end invariants* $(\nu_-, \nu_+) \in (\overline{\mathbf{H}} \times \overline{\mathbf{H}}) \setminus \Delta$, where Δ is the diagonal of $\partial\mathbf{H} \times \partial\mathbf{H}$:

$$\Delta = \{(x, y) \in \partial\mathbf{H} \times \partial\mathbf{H} \mid x = y\}.$$

We refer the reader to [Mi] for more details.

Given $[\rho] \in \mathcal{D}(S)$ with $\Gamma = \rho(\pi_1(S))$, Bonahon's Theorem [Bo] guarantees that there exists an orientation preserving homeomorphism

$$\varphi : S \times (-1, 1) \rightarrow \mathbf{H}^3 / \Gamma$$

which induces the representation ρ . The region of discontinuity Ω_Γ (possibly empty) decomposes into two parts Ω_Γ^+ , Ω_Γ^- such that Ω_Γ^+/Γ and Ω_Γ^-/Γ are the limits of $\varphi(S \times \{t\})$ in $(\mathbf{H}^3 \cup \Omega_\Gamma)/\Gamma$ as $t \rightarrow \pm 1$, respectively. Let s denote either $+$ or $-$. Then Ω_Γ^s/Γ is either once-punctured torus, thrice-punctured sphere or empty. For each cases, we define the end invariant $\nu_s \in \overline{\mathcal{T}}(S) = \overline{\mathbf{H}}$ for $[\rho]$ as follows:

- (1) If Ω_Γ^s/Γ is a once-punctured torus, its conformal structure with the marking induced by φ determines a point ν_s in $\mathcal{T}(S) = \mathbf{H}$.
- (2) If Ω_Γ^s/Γ is a thrice-punctured sphere, there is a simple closed curve c on S such that φ extends continuously to $(S \setminus c) \times \{s \cdot 1\}$ as a homeomorphism onto Ω_Γ^s/Γ . In this case we let $\nu_s = c \in \hat{\mathbb{Q}} \subset \partial\mathbf{H}$.
- (3) If Ω_Γ^s/Γ is empty, there is a sequence $c_n \in \hat{\mathbb{Q}}$ of simple closed curves on S such that their geodesic realizations c_n^* in \mathbf{H}^3/Γ diverge to the end of \mathbf{H}^3/Γ associated to the sign s and that $c_n \in \hat{\mathbb{Q}}$ converges in $\hat{\mathbb{R}}$ to some irrational number c_∞ . In this case we let $\nu_s = c_\infty \in \hat{\mathbb{R}} \setminus \hat{\mathbb{Q}} \subset \partial\mathbf{H}$.

Thus we obtain a map $\nu : [\rho] \mapsto (\nu_-, \nu_+)$ from $\mathcal{D}(S)$ to $\overline{\mathbf{H}} \times \overline{\mathbf{H}}$. It is known that the map ν is surjective onto $(\overline{\mathbf{H}} \times \overline{\mathbf{H}}) \setminus \Delta$ as a consequence of Bers' Simultaneous Uniformization Theorem, and of Thurston's Double Limit Theorem. Minsky [Mi] showed that the map ν is injective; that is, all elements $[\rho] \in \mathcal{D}(S)$ are classified by their end invariants. Furthermore he showed that the inverse $Q := \nu^{-1}$ of the map $\nu : [\rho] \mapsto (\nu_-, \nu_+)$ is continuous:

Theorem 2.1 (Minsky's ending lamination theorem [Mi]). *The map*

$$Q : (\overline{\mathbf{H}} \times \overline{\mathbf{H}}) \setminus \Delta \rightarrow \mathcal{D}(S)$$

is a continuous bijection.

This theorem is an extension of the following well-known result:

Theorem 2.2 (Ahlfors, Bers, Kra, Maskit, Marden and Sullivan). *The map*

$$Q : \mathbf{H} \times \mathbf{H} \rightarrow \text{int}(\mathcal{D}(S))$$

is a homeomorphism onto the interior $\text{int}(\mathcal{D}(S))$ of $\mathcal{D}(S)$.

We remark that the map $\nu : \mathcal{D}(S) \rightarrow (\overline{\mathbf{H}} \times \overline{\mathbf{H}}) \setminus \Delta$ is not continuous at the boundary of $\mathcal{D}(S)$. In fact, it was shown by McMullen [Mc1] by using the method of Anderson and Canary [AC] that there is a convergent sequence in $\mathcal{D}(S)$ whose end invariants converge to a point in Δ . Therefore the map Q is not a homeomorphism. We will explain more details of this phenomenon in Section 4.

2.4 Action of $\text{Mod}(S)$

In this subsection, we recall the action of the mapping class group on the space $\mathcal{R}(S)$ of representations.

The *mapping class group* $\text{Mod}(S)$ is the group of isotopy classes of orientation-preserving homeomorphisms from S to itself. The action of $\sigma \in \text{Mod}(S)$ on $\mathcal{T}(S)$ is defined by

$$\sigma(f, X) := (f \circ \sigma^{-1}, X).$$

Via our identification of $\mathcal{T}(S)$ with \mathbf{H} , $\text{Mod}(S)$ is identified with $\text{PSL}_2(\mathbb{Z})$. The action of $\text{Mod}(S) = \text{PSL}_2(\mathbb{Z})$ on $\mathcal{T}(S) = \mathbf{H}$ naturally extends to automorphisms of $\overline{\mathcal{T}}(S) = \overline{\mathbf{H}}$.

The action of $\sigma \in \text{Mod}(S)$ on a representation $\rho : \pi_1(S) \rightarrow \text{PSL}_2(\mathbb{C})$ is defined by

$$\sigma \cdot \rho := \rho \circ \sigma_*^{-1},$$

where σ_* is the group automorphism of $\pi_1(S)$ induced by σ . Then the action of $\sigma \in \text{Mod}(S)$ on $\mathcal{R}(S)$ is defined by

$$\sigma \cdot [\rho] := [\sigma \cdot \rho].$$

Note that these actions are compatible with the map Q , i.e., we have

$$\sigma \cdot Q(x, y) = Q(\sigma x, \sigma y)$$

for every $\sigma \in \text{Mod}(S)$ and $(x, y) \in (\overline{\mathbf{H}} \times \overline{\mathbf{H}}) \setminus \Delta$.

Throughout of this paper, we denote by $\tau \in \text{Mod}(S)$ the Dehn twist around the curve $[\alpha]$, whose orientation is chosen so that the group isomorphism $\tau_* : \pi_1(S) \rightarrow \pi_1(S)$ satisfies

$$\tau_*(\alpha) = (\alpha) \quad \text{and} \quad \tau_*(\beta) = \alpha^{-1}\beta.$$

Then τ acts on $\mathbf{H} = \mathcal{T}(S)$ by

$$z \mapsto z + 1.$$

Given a representation $\rho : \pi_1(S) \rightarrow \text{PSL}_2(\mathbb{C})$, one can check that

$$(\tau \cdot \rho)(\alpha) = \rho(\alpha) \quad \text{and} \quad (\tau \cdot \rho)(\beta) = \rho(\alpha\beta).$$

It is often useful to consider the restriction of a representation $\rho : \pi_1(S) \rightarrow \text{PSL}_2(\mathbb{C})$ to the subgroup $H := \pi_1(S \setminus [\alpha])$ of $\pi_1(S)$. Here H is a rank-2 free subgroup of $\pi_1(S)$ generated by α and $\beta^{-1}\alpha\beta$. The following lemma is clear from a geometric point of view:

Lemma 2.3. $(\tau \cdot \rho)|_H = \rho|_H$.

Proof. Since $(\tau \cdot \rho)(\alpha) = \rho(\alpha)$, it suffices to show that $(\tau \cdot \rho)(\beta^{-1}\alpha\beta) = \rho(\beta^{-1}\alpha\beta)$. This is directly verified as follows:

$$\begin{aligned} (\tau \cdot \rho)(\beta^{-1}\alpha\beta) &= (\tau \cdot \rho)(\beta)^{-1}(\tau \cdot \rho)(\alpha)(\tau \cdot \rho)(\beta) \\ &= \rho(\alpha\beta)^{-1}\rho(\alpha)\rho(\alpha\beta) \\ &= \rho(\beta^{-1}\alpha\beta). \end{aligned}$$

□

3 Complex translation lengths and limits of cyclic groups

In this section, we study geometric limits of loxodromic cyclic groups when their generators converge to parabolic transformations. The result is applied in the next section to prove our main theorems.

Recall that the *complex translation length* $\lambda(\gamma)$ of a loxodromic element $\gamma \in \mathrm{PSL}_2(\mathbb{C})$ is defined to be

$$\lambda(\gamma) = \log(\gamma'(z)) = l + i\theta$$

with $l > 0$ and $\theta \in (-\pi, \pi]$, where $\gamma'(z)$ is the derivative at the repelling fixed point of γ . This is equivalent to say that γ is conjugate in $\mathrm{PSL}_2(\mathbb{C})$ to

$$\begin{pmatrix} e^{\lambda(\gamma)/2} & 0 \\ 0 & e^{-\lambda(\gamma)/2} \end{pmatrix}.$$

The number $\lambda(\gamma)$, or its reciprocal $2\pi i/\lambda(\gamma)$, is important to understand the modulus of the quotient torus $\Omega(\langle\gamma\rangle)/\langle\gamma\rangle$:

$$\begin{aligned} \Omega(\langle\gamma\rangle)/\langle\gamma\rangle &\cong (\mathbb{C} \setminus \{0\})/\langle e^{\lambda(\gamma)}z \rangle \\ &\cong \mathbb{C}/\langle z + \lambda(\gamma), z + 2\pi i \rangle \\ &\cong \mathbb{C}/\langle z + 1, z + 2\pi i/\lambda(\gamma) \rangle. \end{aligned}$$

For a given representation $[\rho] = Q(x, y)$ in $\mathcal{D}(S)$, if $\rho(\alpha)$ is close to a parabolic transformation, the complex translation length of $\rho(\alpha)$ is related to the end invariants $x, y \in \overline{\mathbf{H}}$ of $[\rho]$ as follows:

Theorem 3.1 (Minsky's Pivot Theorem [Mi]). *There exist positive constants ϵ, C which satisfy the following: Given an element $[\rho] = Q(x, y)$ in $\mathcal{D}(S)$, if the real part of $\lambda(\rho(\alpha))$ is less than ϵ then*

$$d_{\mathbf{H}}\left(\frac{2\pi i}{\lambda(\rho(\alpha))}, x - \bar{y} + i\right) < C,$$

where $d_{\mathbf{H}}$ denotes the hyperbolic distance in \mathbf{H} .

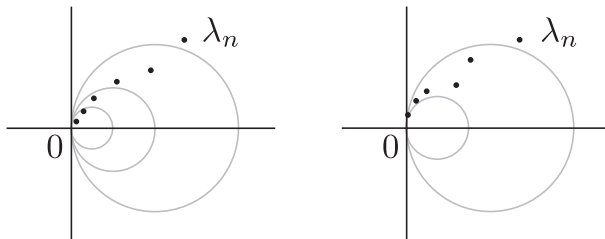


Figure 1: Horocyclic convergence (left) and tangential convergence (right).

Note that if a sequence $\{\gamma_n\}$ in $\mathrm{PSL}_2(\mathbb{C})$ converges to a parabolic transformation, then $\lambda(\gamma_n) \rightarrow 0$. We characterize two ways of convergence $\lambda(\gamma_n) \rightarrow 0$ as follows (see Figure 1):

Definition 3.2. Suppose that a sequence $\{\lambda_n\}$ in the right-half plane $\mathbb{C}_+ = \{z \in \mathbb{C} \mid \mathrm{Re} z > 0\}$ converges to 0. We say that $\lambda_n \rightarrow 0$ *horocyclically* if for any $\epsilon > 0$, $|\lambda_n - \epsilon| < \epsilon$ for all large n , and that $\lambda_n \rightarrow 0$ *tangentially* if there is a constant $\epsilon_0 > 0$ such that $|\lambda_n - \epsilon_0| > \epsilon_0$ for all n .

Note that $\lambda_n \rightarrow 0$ horocyclically if and only if $|\mathrm{Im}(2\pi i/\lambda_n)| \rightarrow \infty$, and that tangentially if and only if $|\mathrm{Im}(2\pi i/\lambda_n)|$ are uniformly bounded above.

In the proofs of our main theorems, we will make essential use of the following theorem, whose essence can be found in McMullen [Mc2, Theorem 5.1]. Our argument is based on that of Jørgensen and Marden [JM, Section 5] and Marden [Ma, Section 4.9].

Theorem 3.3. *Suppose that a sequence $\{\gamma_n\}$ of loxodromic transformations converges to a parabolic transformation δ in $\mathrm{PSL}_2(\mathbb{C})$. Then we have the following:*

- (1) *Suppose that $\lambda(\gamma_n) \rightarrow 0$ horocyclically. Then $\langle \gamma_n \rangle \rightarrow \langle \delta \rangle$ strongly.*
- (2) *Suppose that $\lambda(\gamma_n) \rightarrow 0$ tangentially. In addition, by pass to a subsequence if necessary, we may assume that there is a sequence $\{m_n\}$ of integers such that*

$$\frac{2\pi i}{\lambda(\gamma_n)} - m_n$$

converges to some $\omega \in \mathbb{C}$. In this situation, if $\omega \notin \mathbb{R}$, the sequence $\langle \gamma_n \rangle$ converges geometrically to a rank-2 parabolic group $\langle \delta, \hat{\delta} \rangle$ generated by $\delta = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \gamma_n$ and $\hat{\delta} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \gamma_n^{m_n}$. Furthermore, there is an element in $\mathrm{PSL}_2(\mathbb{C})$ which conjugates $\delta, \hat{\delta}$ to translations $z + 1, z - \omega$, respectively.

Proof. We denote $\lambda(\gamma_n)$ by λ_n for simplicity. We may assume that $\delta(z) = z + 1$. Then, as n tend to ∞ , $\gamma_n(0)$ tend to 1 and the attracting fixed points a_n of γ_n tend to ∞ . Now let $\theta_n \in \mathrm{PSL}_2(\mathbb{C})$ be a Möbius transformation which takes 0, $\gamma_n(0)$ and

a_n to 0, 1 and ∞ , respectively. Then $\theta_n \gamma_n \theta_n^{-1}$ is of the form $\theta_n \gamma_n \theta_n^{-1}(z) = \alpha_n z + 1$. By considering the complex translation length of γ_n , one can see that $\alpha_n = e^{\lambda_n}$. Since $\theta_n \rightarrow id$ in $\mathrm{PSL}_2(\mathbb{C})$, the geometric limit of the sequence $\langle \gamma_n \rangle$ is equal to that of $\langle \theta_n \gamma_n \theta_n^{-1} \rangle$. Therefore we may assume that γ_n is of the form

$$\gamma_n(z) = e^{\lambda_n} z + 1$$

without loss of generality. Then one can easily check that

$$\gamma_n^{k_n}(z) = e^{\lambda_n k_n} z + \frac{e^{\lambda_n k_n} - 1}{e^{\lambda_n} - 1}. \quad (3.1)$$

(1) To show that $\langle \gamma_n \rangle \rightarrow \langle \delta \rangle$ strongly, suppose for contradiction that there is a subsequence of $\{\gamma_n\}$, which is also denoted by $\{\gamma_n\}$, and a sequence $\{k_n\}$ of integers with $|k_n| \rightarrow \infty$ such that $\{\gamma_n^{k_n}\}$ converges in $\mathrm{PSL}_2(\mathbb{C})$. Then the sequence

$$\frac{e^{\lambda_n k_n} - 1}{e^{\lambda_n} - 1} \quad (3.2)$$

converges in \mathbb{C} . Especially $e^{\lambda_n k_n} \rightarrow 1$, and hence there is a sequence of integers $\{p_n\}$ such that $\lambda_n k_n - 2p_n \pi i \rightarrow 0$. By Taylor's formula for e^x , the limit of (3.2) is equal to the limit of

$$\frac{\lambda_n k_n - 2p_n \pi i}{\lambda_n} = k_n - p_n \frac{2\pi i}{\lambda_n}.$$

But the sequence $k_n - p_n 2\pi i / \lambda_n$ diverges in \mathbb{C} from our assumption that $|k_n| \rightarrow \infty$ and $|\mathrm{Im}(2\pi i / \lambda_n)| \rightarrow \infty$. This is the desired contradiction. Therefore we have shown that $\langle \gamma_n \rangle \rightarrow \langle \delta \rangle$ strongly.

(2) We first show that $\{\gamma_n^{m_n}\}$ converges in $\mathrm{PSL}_2(\mathbb{C})$ to $\hat{\delta}(z) = z - \omega$. Note from (3.1) that

$$\gamma_n^{m_n}(z) = e^{\lambda_n m_n} z + \frac{e^{\lambda_n m_n} - 1}{e^{\lambda_n} - 1}.$$

Since $2\pi i / \lambda_n - m_n \rightarrow \omega$ and $|m_n| \rightarrow \infty$, one can see that $2\pi i / (\lambda_n m_n) \rightarrow 1$, and thus $\lambda_n m_n \rightarrow 2\pi i$. By Taylor's formula for e^x , we have

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{e^{\lambda_n m_n} - 1}{e^{\lambda_n} - 1} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\lambda_n m_n - 2\pi i}{\lambda_n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(m_n - \frac{2\pi i}{\lambda_n} \right) = -\omega.$$

Therefore $\gamma_n^{m_n}(z) \rightarrow \hat{\delta}(z) = z - \omega$ uniformly on any compact subset of \mathbb{C} , and hence $\gamma_n^{m_n} \rightarrow \hat{\delta}$ in $\mathrm{PSL}_2(\mathbb{C})$.

We next show that $\langle \gamma_n \rangle \rightarrow \langle \delta, \hat{\delta} \rangle$ geometrically. Suppose that there is a subsequence of $\{\gamma_n\}$, which is also denoted by $\{\gamma_n\}$, and a sequence $\{k_n\}$ of integers with $|k_n| \rightarrow \infty$ such that $\{\gamma_n^{k_n}\}$ converges in $\mathrm{PSL}_2(\mathbb{C})$. We have to show that the limit lies in $\langle \delta, \hat{\delta} \rangle$. By the same argument as in (1), we see that the sequence (3.2) converges to some $\zeta \in \mathbb{C}$, and that there is a sequence $\{p_n\}$ of integers such that

$$\zeta = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(k_n - p_n \frac{2\pi i}{\lambda_n} \right) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(-p_n \left(\frac{2\pi i}{\lambda_n} - m_n \right) + k_n - p_n m_n \right). \quad (3.3)$$

Since $2\pi i/\lambda_n - m_n \rightarrow \omega$ and $\text{Im } \omega \neq 0$, we obtain $p_n \equiv p$ for all large n by considering the imaginary part of the right-most side of (3.3). We next consider the real part of the right-most side of (3.3) to see that $k_n - pm_n \equiv q$ for some integer q . Thus we have $k_n \equiv pm_n + q$ and hence $\gamma_n^{k_n} = (\gamma_n^{m_n})^p \gamma_n^q \rightarrow \hat{\delta}^p \delta^q$. Therefore the limit of $\gamma_n^{k_n}$ lies in $\langle \delta, \hat{\delta} \rangle$. \square

4 Conditions for convergence and divergence

In this section, we will prove our main theorems; Theorem 4.5 and Theorem 4.8.

Suppose that we are given a sequence

$$\{(x_n, y_n)\}_{n=1}^{\infty}$$

in $(\overline{\mathbf{H}} \times \overline{\mathbf{H}}) \setminus \Delta$ which converges to some $(x_\infty, y_\infty) \in \overline{\mathbf{H}} \times \overline{\mathbf{H}}$ as $n \rightarrow \infty$. Our aim is to investigate conditions in which the sequence

$$\{Q(x_n, y_n)\}_{n=1}^{\infty}$$

converges/diverges in $\mathcal{D}(S)$. Here we say that a sequence $Q(x_n, y_n)$ *diverges* in $\mathcal{D}(S)$ if it eventually exits any compact subset of $\mathcal{D}(S)$, or, in other words, it contains no convergent subsequence. It immediately follows from Theorem 2.1 (which can be viewed as a refinement of Thurston's Double Limit Theorem for punctured torus groups) that if (x_∞, y_∞) does not lie in Δ , then the sequence $Q(x_n, y_n)$ converges in $\mathcal{D}(S)$ and its limit is $Q(x_\infty, y_\infty)$. Thus we are interested in the case where (x_∞, y_∞) lies in Δ ; i.e., $x_\infty = y_\infty \in \partial\mathbf{H}$. In other words, we are interested in *exotically* convergent sequences:

Definition 4.1. Suppose that a sequence $(x_n, y_n) \in (\overline{\mathbf{H}} \times \overline{\mathbf{H}}) \setminus \Delta$ converges to (x_∞, y_∞) in $\overline{\mathbf{H}} \times \overline{\mathbf{H}}$, and that the sequence $Q(x_n, y_n)$ converges in $\mathcal{D}(S)$. Then the convergent sequence $Q(x_n, y_n)$ is said to be *standard* if $(x_\infty, y_\infty) \notin \Delta$, and *exotic* if $(x_\infty, y_\infty) \in \Delta$.

We can also eliminate the case of $x_\infty = y_\infty \in \hat{\mathbb{R}} \setminus \hat{\mathbb{Q}}$ by applying the result of Ohshika [Oh1] to the case of once punctured torus:

Theorem 4.2 (Ohshika). *Let $x_\infty \in \hat{\mathbb{R}} \setminus \hat{\mathbb{Q}}$ and suppose that a sequence $(x_n, y_n) \in (\overline{\mathbf{H}} \times \overline{\mathbf{H}}) \setminus \Delta$ converges to $(x_\infty, x_\infty) \in \Delta$ as $n \rightarrow \infty$. Then the sequence $Q(x_n, y_n)$ diverges in $\mathcal{D}(S)$.*

Thus, in what follows, we concentrate our attention to the case of $x_\infty = y_\infty \in \hat{\mathbb{Q}}$. By changing bases of $\pi_1(S)$ if necessary, we may always assume that $x_\infty = y_\infty = \infty \in \hat{\mathbb{Q}}$. Recall that $[\alpha]$ is the simple closed curve on S corresponding to $\infty \in \hat{\mathbb{Q}}$, and that $\tau \in \text{Mod}(S)$ denotes the Dehn twist around $[\alpha]$. It was first shown by McMullen [Mc1] by using the method of Anderson and Canary [AC] that there exist exotically convergent sequences:

Theorem 4.3 (McMullen, Anderson-Canary). *Given $x, y \in \mathbf{H}$ and an integer p with $p \neq 0, -1$, the sequence*

$$\{Q(\tau^{pn}x, \tau^{(p+1)n}y)\}_{n=1}^{\infty} \quad (4.1)$$

in $\mathcal{D}(S)$ converges as $n \rightarrow \infty$, whereas the sequence

$$\{(\tau^{pn}x, \tau^{(p+1)n}y)\}_{n=1}^{\infty}$$

in $(\overline{\mathbf{H}} \times \overline{\mathbf{H}}) \setminus \Delta$ converges to $(\infty, \infty) \in \Delta$.

We will see in Theorem 4.8 that every exotically convergent sequence in $\mathcal{D}(S)$ is essentially in the form of (4.1). To proceed our argument, we now prepare the notion of horocyclical/tangential convergence for sequences in $\overline{\mathbf{H}}$.

Definition 4.4 (horocyclical/tangential convergence). Let $\{x_n\} \subset \overline{\mathbf{H}}$ be a convergent sequence with limit $x_\infty \in \partial\mathbf{H}$. Then we say:

- $x_n \rightarrow x_\infty$ *horocyclically* if for any closed horoball $B \subset \overline{\mathbf{H}}$ touching $\partial\mathbf{H}$ at x_∞ , $x_n \in B$ for all n large enough.
- $x_n \rightarrow x_\infty$ *tangentially* if there is a closed horoball $B \subset \overline{\mathbf{H}}$ touching $\partial\mathbf{H}$ at x_∞ such that $x_n \notin B$ for all n large enough.

Note that the convergence $x_n \rightarrow \infty \in \partial\mathbf{H}$ is horocyclic if and only if $\text{Im } x_n \rightarrow \infty$, and tangential if and only if $\{\text{Im } x_n\}$ are uniformly bounded above and $|\text{Re } x_n| \rightarrow \infty$. Therefore a sequence $\{\lambda_n\} \subset \mathbb{C}_+$ converges horocyclically (resp. tangentially) to ∞ in the sense of Definition 3.2 if and only if $\{2\pi i/\lambda_n\} \subset \mathbf{H}$ converges horocyclically (resp. tangentially) to ∞ in the sense of Definition 4.4.

We also remark that for a given $c \in \hat{\mathbb{Q}}$ and a sequence $\{x_n\}$ in \mathbf{H} , $x_n \rightarrow c$ horocyclically if and only if the hyperbolic lengths $l_{x_n}(c)$ tend to zero, and $x_n \rightarrow c$ tangentially if and only if $l_{x_n}(c)$ are uniformly bounded below by a positive constant.

4.1 Horocyclic convergence

In this subsection, we consider the case where either $\{x_n\}$ or $\{y_n\}$ converge horocyclically to ∞ . The case where both $\{x_n\}$ and $\{y_n\}$ converge tangentially to ∞ will be discussed in the next subsection. Our main result in this subsection is the following:

Theorem 4.5. *Suppose that a sequence $(x_n, y_n) \in (\overline{\mathbf{H}} \times \overline{\mathbf{H}}) \setminus \Delta$ converges to $(\infty, \infty) \in \Delta$ as $n \rightarrow \infty$. Assume that either $\{x_n\}$ or $\{y_n\}$ converges horocyclically to ∞ . Then the sequence $\{Q(x_n, y_n)\}$ diverges in $\mathcal{D}(S)$.*

The argument in the proof of Theorem 4.5 is similar to the argument of Minsky in [Mi, §12.3] proving the properness of the map $x \mapsto Q(x, \infty)$ on $\overline{\mathbf{H}} \setminus \{\infty\}$. We divide the proof of Theorem 4.5 into the following two cases:

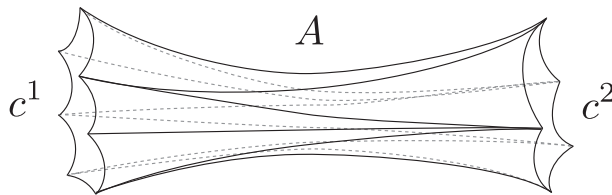


Figure 2: The annulus A with boundary $c^1 \sqcup c^2$.

Case I Both $\{x_n\}$ and $\{y_n\}$ converge horocyclically to ∞ , or

Case II One of $\{x_n\}$ and $\{y_n\}$, say $\{x_n\}$, converges tangentially to ∞ , and the other one, $\{y_n\}$, converges horocyclically to ∞ .

Before proving Case I of Theorem 4.5, we recall the foundations of the thin parts of hyperbolic 3-manifolds. Let M be a complete hyperbolic 3-manifold. Given $\epsilon > 0$, the ϵ -thin part $M^{<\epsilon}$ of M is the set of all points in M where the injective radius is less than ϵ . The Margulis Lemma implies that there is a universal constant $\epsilon_0 > 0$ such that each component T of the thin part $M^{<\epsilon_0}$ of M has a standard type: either T is an open solid-torus neighborhood of a short geodesic (called a Margulis tube), or T is the quotient of an open horoball $B \subset \mathbf{H}^3$ by a rank-1 or rank-2 parabolic group fixing B (called a rank-1 or rank-2 cusp).

Proof of 4.5: Case I. For simplicity, we assume that $x_n \neq \infty$ and $y_n \neq \infty$ for all n , but the proof for the general case is essentially the same. Since $\{x_n\}, \{y_n\}$ converge to ∞ horocyclically, both $\text{Im } x_n, \text{Im } y_n$ tend to ∞ . Let ϵ_0 be the 3-dimensional Margulis constant and let $\epsilon < \epsilon_0$. Then there is an integer $N > 0$ such that $l_{x_n}([\alpha]) < \epsilon$ and $l_{y_n}([\alpha]) < \epsilon$ for all $n \geq N$. We fix such $n \geq N$ and denote the manifold $Q(x_n, y_n)$ by Q_n . Let c^* be the geodesic realization of $[\alpha]$ in Q_n , and let c^1, c^2 be its geodesic realizations on each connected components of the boundary $\partial\mathcal{C}(Q_n)$ of the convex core $\mathcal{C}(Q_n)$ of Q_n , where $\partial\mathcal{C}(Q_n)$ is regarded as a hyperbolic pleated surface. It is known by Sullivan (see [EM]) that there exists a constant $K > 0$, which does not depend on n , such that the hyperbolic lengths of c^1, c^2 are less than $K\epsilon$.

By modifying c^1, c^2 slightly in $\mathcal{C}(Q_n)$ in their homotopy classes if necessary, we may assume that both curves c^1, c^2 are unions of finitely many geodesic arcs. Let A be an immersed annulus in $\mathcal{C}(Q_n)$ with the following properties (see Figure 2):

- $\partial A = c^1 \sqcup c^2$, and
- A is a finite union of geodesic triangles each of whose edges is a geodesic arc in ∂A or a geodesic arc joining a point in c^1 to a point in c^2 .

Then one can easily check that A is contained in the ϵ' -thin tube $\mathbf{T}_{\epsilon'}(c^*)$ where $\epsilon' = 2K\epsilon$. Let d^* be the geodesic realization in Q_n of the homology class $[\beta]$ of the

generator β of $\pi_1(S) = \langle \alpha, \beta \rangle$. Since $[\beta]$ intersects $[\alpha]$ in S , d^* must intersect A , and hence $\mathbf{T}_{\epsilon'}(c^*)$.

We now let $\epsilon \rightarrow 0$. Then $N \rightarrow \infty$ and thus $n \rightarrow \infty$. Then $\epsilon' = 2K\epsilon$ tends to zero and the distances between $\partial\mathbf{T}_{\epsilon'}(c^*)$ and $\partial\mathbf{T}_{\epsilon_0}(c^*)$ in Q_n tend to ∞ . Since $d^* \subset Q_n$ is not contained properly in $\mathbf{T}_{\epsilon_0}(c^*)$ for every n , the hyperbolic lengths of d^* in Q_n diverge as $n \rightarrow \infty$. Since the translation lengths of the image of $\beta \in \pi_1(S)$ diverge, the sequence $Q(x_n, y_n)$ of representation diverges in $\mathcal{D}(S)$. \square

Before considering Case II of Theorem 4.5, we prepare the following two lemmas, which are originally due to Kerckhoff-Thurston [KT] (see also [Brock]).

Lemma 4.6. *Let $\{\rho_n\}$ be a convergent sequence in $\mathcal{D}(S)$ and suppose that the sequence $\{\rho_n|_H : H \rightarrow \mathrm{PSL}_2(\mathbb{C})\}$ converges algebraically, where $H = \langle \alpha, \beta^{-1}\alpha\beta \rangle \subset \pi_1(S)$. Then the sequence $\{\rho_n\}$ converges algebraically without taking conjugations.*

Proof. Since the sequence $\{\rho_n\}$ converges in $\mathcal{D}(S)$, there exist elements $\theta_n \in \mathrm{PSL}_2(\mathbb{C})$ such that the sequence $\{\theta_n \cdot \rho_n \cdot \theta_n^{-1}\}$ converges algebraically. To show that $\{\rho_n\}$ converges algebraically, it suffices to show that $\{\theta_n\}$ converges in $\mathrm{PSL}_2(\mathbb{C})$. Since $\{\theta_n \cdot \rho_n \cdot \theta_n^{-1}\}$ converges, $\{\theta_n \cdot \rho_n|_H \cdot \theta_n^{-1}\}$ converges. On the other hand $\{\rho_n|_H\}$ also converges by assumption. It then follows from the argument in [KT, p.35] (see also [Brock]) that $\{\theta_n\}$ converges in $\mathrm{PSL}_2(\mathbb{C})$: In fact, let h_1, h_2 and h_3 be a triple of non-commuting elements of H . For $i = 1, 2$ and 3 , θ_n maps the attracting fixed points $a_{n,i}$ of $\rho_n(h_i)$ to the attracting fixed points $a'_{n,i}$ of $(\theta_n \cdot \rho_n \cdot \theta_n^{-1})(h_i)$. Since both triples $\{a_{n,1}, a_{n,2}, a_{n,3}\}$ and $\{a'_{n,1}, a'_{n,2}, a'_{n,3}\}$ converge to distinct triples in $\hat{\mathbb{C}}$, we see that $\{\theta_n\}$ converges. \square

Lemma 4.7. *Let $\{\rho_n\}$ be a convergent sequence in $\mathcal{D}(S)$ and let $\{\rho_n\}$ be their algebraically convergent representatives. Let $\{k_n\}$ be a sequence of integers. Then the sequence $\{\tau^{k_n} \cdot \rho_n\}$ converges in $\mathcal{D}(S)$ if and only if the sequence $\{\rho_n(\alpha)^{k_n}\}$ converges in $\mathrm{PSL}_2(\mathbb{C})$.*

Proof. Let $\eta_n = \tau^{k_n} \cdot \rho_n$. Then we have

$$\begin{aligned}\eta_n(\alpha) &= (\tau^{k_n} \cdot \rho_n)(\alpha) = \rho_n(\alpha), \\ \eta_n(\beta) &= (\tau^{k_n} \cdot \rho_n)(\beta) = \rho_n(\alpha^{k_n}\beta) = \rho_n(\alpha)^{k_n}\rho_n(\beta).\end{aligned}$$

Since $\{\rho_n\}$ converges algebraically, $\{\eta_n\}$ converges algebraically if and only if $\{\rho_n(\alpha)^{k_n}\}$ converges in $\mathrm{PSL}_2(\mathbb{C})$.

On the other hand, note from Lemma 2.3 that $\eta_n|_H = \rho_n|_H$ for all n . Since the sequence $\eta_n|_H = \rho_n|_H$ converges, we see from Lemma 4.6 that $\{\eta_n\}$ converges if and only if $\{\eta_n\}$ converges. Thus we have shown that $\{\eta_n = \tau^{k_n} \cdot \rho_n\}$ converges if and only if $\{\rho_n(\alpha)^{k_n}\}$ converges. \square

We now back to the proof of Theorem 4.5.

Proof of 4.5: Case II. Recall that $\tau \in \text{Mod}(S)$ is the Dehn twist around $[\alpha] = \infty \in \hat{\mathbb{Q}}$ acting on $\bar{\mathbf{H}} = \bar{\mathcal{T}}(S)$ by $z \mapsto z + 1$. To obtain a contradiction, we assume that there exists a subsequence of the sequence $\{(x_n, y_n)\}_{n=1}^{\infty}$ (which is also denoted by the same symbol) such that $\{Q(x_n, y_n)\}$ converges. By pass to a further subsequence if necessary, we may assume that there exists a divergent sequence $\{k_n\}$ of integers such that $\{\tau^{k_n} x_n\}$ converges to some $x'_{\infty} \in \bar{\mathbf{H}} \setminus \{\infty\}$. Note that $\{\tau^{k_n} y_n\}$ converges horocyclically to $\infty \in \partial\mathbf{H}$ as well as $\{y_n\}$. Then we have a convergent sequence

$$\tau^{k_n} \cdot Q(x_n, y_n) = Q(\tau^{k_n} x_n, \tau^{k_n} y_n) \rightarrow Q(x'_{\infty}, \infty)$$

in $\mathcal{D}(S)$ and let $\rho_n \rightarrow \rho_{\infty}$ be a convergent sequence of their representatives. Since $\rho_{\infty}(\alpha)$ is parabolic, the complex translation lengths $\lambda(\rho_n(\alpha))$ of $\rho_n(\alpha)$ tend to zero as $n \rightarrow \infty$. Therefore, we can apply the Pivot Theorem (Theorem 3.1) to the representations $[\rho_n] = Q(\tau^{k_n} x_n, \tau^{k_n} y_n)$ to obtain

$$d_{\mathbf{H}} \left(\frac{2\pi i}{\lambda(\rho_n(\alpha))}, \tau^{k_n} x_n - \overline{\tau^{k_n} y_n} + i \right) < C$$

for all n large enough. Since $\tau^{k_n} x_n \rightarrow x'_{\infty} \neq \infty$ and since $\tau^{k_n} y_n \rightarrow \infty$ horocyclically, one can see that

$$\text{Im} \left(\frac{2\pi i}{\lambda(\rho_n(\alpha))} \right) \rightarrow \infty.$$

Therefore $\langle \rho_n(\alpha) \rangle$ converges strongly to $\langle \rho_{\infty}(\alpha) \rangle$ by Theorem 3.3 (1). Since we are assuming that the sequence

$$Q(x_n, y_n) = \tau^{-k_n} \cdot [\rho_n]$$

also converges in $\mathcal{D}(S)$, it follows from Lemma 4.7 that $\{\rho_n(\alpha)^{-k_n}\}$ converges in $\text{PSL}_2(\mathbb{C})$, which contradicts to the fact that $\langle \rho_n(\alpha) \rangle \rightarrow \langle \rho_{\infty}(\alpha) \rangle$ strongly. This completes the proof. \square

4.2 Tangential convergence

In this subsection we consider the case where both $\{x_n\}$ and $\{y_n\}$ converge tangentially to ∞ . Our main result in this case is the following:

Theorem 4.8. *Suppose that a sequence $(x_n, y_n) \in (\bar{\mathbf{H}} \times \bar{\mathbf{H}}) \setminus \Delta$ converges to $(\infty, \infty) \in \Delta$ as $n \rightarrow \infty$, and that both $\{x_n\}$, $\{y_n\}$ converge tangentially to ∞ . Furthermore, we assume that there exist sequences $\{k_n\}$, $\{l_n\}$ of integers such that both $\{\tau^{k_n} x_n\}$, $\{\tau^{l_n} y_n\}$ converge in $\bar{\mathbf{H}} \setminus \{\infty\}$. Then the sequence $\{Q(x_n, y_n)\}$ converges in $\mathcal{D}(S)$ if and only if there exist an integer p such that*

$$(p+1)k_n - pl_n \equiv \text{const.}$$

for all n large enough.

Remark. By passing to a subsequence if necessary, we may always assume that there exist sequences $\{k_n\}$, $\{l_n\}$ which satisfy the assumption in Theorem 4.8. We also remark that the equations $(p+1)k_n - pl_n + q \equiv 0 \pmod{n}$ ($n \gg 0$) imply $p \neq 0, -1$ because both $|k_n|$ and $|l_n|$ tend to ∞ .

One of the key observations in the proof of Theorem 4.8 is the following:

Theorem 4.9. *Let $u_n \rightarrow u_\infty$, $v_n \rightarrow v_\infty$ be convergent sequences in $\overline{\mathbf{H}} \setminus \{\infty\}$, and let $\{m_n\}$ be a sequence of integers such that $|m_n| \rightarrow \infty$. Then $Q(u_n, \tau^{m_n} v_n) \rightarrow Q(u_\infty, \infty)$ in $\mathcal{D}(S)$, and let $\rho_n \rightarrow \rho_\infty$ be a convergent sequence of their representatives. In this situation, we have the following:*

- (1) $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \rho_n(\alpha)^{m_n}$ exists.
- (2) The sequence $\langle \rho_n(\alpha) \rangle$ of cyclic groups converges geometrically to a rank-2 parabolic group $\langle \delta, \hat{\delta} \rangle$ where $\delta = \rho_\infty(\alpha)$ and $\hat{\delta} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \rho_n(\alpha)^{m_n}$.

Remark. The essential points in Theorem 4.9 are that the sequence $\langle \rho_n(\alpha) \rangle$ converges geometrically without passing to a subsequence, and that the limit $\hat{\delta} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \rho_n(\alpha)^{m_n}$ is primitive in the geometric limit.

Proof. (1) By changing the marking of the convergent sequence

$$Q(u_n, \tau^{m_n} v_n) \rightarrow Q(u_\infty, \infty),$$

we obtain another convergent sequence

$$\tau^{-m_n} \cdot Q(u_n, \tau^{m_n} v_n) = Q(\tau^{-m_n} u_n, v_n) \rightarrow Q(\infty, v_\infty).$$

We let

$$\bar{\rho}_n = \tau^{-m_n} \cdot \rho_n$$

so that $\bar{\rho}_n$ represent $Q(\tau^{-m_n} u_n, v_n)$.

We first show that $\{\bar{\rho}_n\}$ converges algebraically. Since $\{\rho_n\}$ converges, and since $\bar{\rho}_n|_H = \rho_n|_H$ for all n by Lemma 2.3, $\{\bar{\rho}_n|_H\}$ also converges. In addition, since $\{[\bar{\rho}_n]\}$ converges in $\mathcal{D}(S)$, we see from Lemma 4.6 that $\{\bar{\rho}_n\}$ converges algebraically. Note that the limit $\bar{\rho}_\infty = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \bar{\rho}_n$ of the sequence $\{\bar{\rho}_n\}$ is a representative of $Q(\infty, v_\infty)$.

Now one see from $\bar{\rho}_n = \tau^{-m_n} \cdot \rho_n$ that

$$\bar{\rho}_n(\beta) = (\tau^{-m_n} \cdot \rho_n)(\beta) = \rho_n(\alpha^{-m_n} \beta) = \rho_n(\alpha)^{-m_n} \rho_n(\beta),$$

which is rewritten as $\rho_n(\alpha)^{m_n} = \rho_n(\beta) \bar{\rho}_n(\beta)^{-1}$. Therefore $\{\rho_n(\alpha)^{m_n}\}$ has a limit:

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \rho_n(\alpha)^{m_n} = \rho_\infty(\beta) \bar{\rho}_\infty(\beta)^{-1}.$$

(2) To show that $\langle \rho_n(\alpha) \rangle \rightarrow \langle \delta, \hat{\delta} \rangle$ geometrically, it suffices to show that any subsequence $\{n'\}$ of $\{n\}_{n=1}^\infty$ has a further subsequence $\{n''\}$ such that $\langle \rho_{n''}(\alpha) \rangle \rightarrow \langle \delta, \hat{\delta} \rangle$

geometrically. Applying the Pivot Theorem (Theorem 3.1) to the representations $[\rho_{n'}] = Q(u_{n'}, \tau^{m_{n'}} v_{n'})$, we obtain

$$d_{\mathbf{H}} \left(\frac{2\pi i}{\lambda(\rho_{n'}(\alpha))}, u_{n'} - \overline{\tau^{m_{n'}} v_{n'}} + i \right) = d_{\mathbf{H}} \left(\frac{2\pi i}{\lambda(\rho_{n'}(\alpha))}, (u_{n'} - \overline{v_{n'}} + i) - m_{n'} \right) < C$$

for all n' large enough. Since $\{u_{n'} - \overline{v_{n'}} + i\}$ has a limit $u_{\infty} - \overline{v_{\infty}} + i$ in \mathbf{H} , we can take a subsequence $\{n''\}$ of $\{n'\}$ so that the sequence

$$\frac{2\pi i}{\lambda(\rho_{n''}(\alpha))} + m_{n''}$$

has a limit in \mathbf{H} . It then follows from Theorem 3.3 (2) that $\langle \rho_{n''}(\alpha) \rangle \rightarrow \langle \delta'', \hat{\delta}'' \rangle$ geometrically, where $\delta'' = \lim_{n'' \rightarrow \infty} \rho_{n''}(\alpha)$ and $\hat{\delta}'' = \lim_{n'' \rightarrow \infty} \rho_{n''}(\alpha)^{m_{n''}}$. Since $\delta'' = \delta$ and $\hat{\delta}'' = \hat{\delta}$, we obtain $\langle \rho_{n''}(\alpha) \rangle \rightarrow \langle \delta, \hat{\delta} \rangle$ geometrically. Therefore $\langle \rho_n(\alpha) \rangle \rightarrow \langle \delta, \hat{\delta} \rangle$ geometrically without passing to a subsequence. \square

We now back to the proof of Theorem 4.8.

Proof of Theorem 4.8. We begin by fixing our notation. Let

$$u_n := \tau^{k_n} x_n, \quad v_n := \tau^{l_n} y_n$$

and let $u_{\infty}, v_{\infty} \in \overline{\mathbf{H}} \setminus \{\infty\}$ denote the limits of $\{u_n\}, \{v_n\}$, respectively. Let

$$m_n := k_n - l_n$$

and let us consider the re-marked sequence

$$\tau^{k_n} \cdot Q(x_n, y_n) = Q(\tau^{k_n} x_n, \tau^{k_n} y_n) = Q(u_n, \tau^{m_n} v_n)$$

of $Q(x_n, y_n)$.

To show Theorem 4.8, we first show that the following two conditions are equivalent under the assumption that $|m_n| = |k_n - l_n| \rightarrow \infty$:

- (1) $\{Q(x_n, y_n)\}$ converges.
- (2) There exist an integer p such that $(p+1)k_n - pl_n \equiv \text{const.}$ for all n large enough.

After that, we will show that each of both conditions (1) and (2) implies $|m_n| \rightarrow \infty$ to complete the proof.

We now assume that $|m_n| \rightarrow \infty$. Then

$$Q(u_n, \tau^{m_n} v_n) \rightarrow Q(u_{\infty}, \infty)$$

in $\mathcal{D}(S)$, and let $\rho_n \rightarrow \rho_{\infty}$ be a convergent sequence of their representatives. It then follows from Theorem 4.9 that

$$\langle \rho_n(\alpha) \rangle \rightarrow \langle \delta, \hat{\delta} \rangle$$

geometrically, where $\delta = \rho_\infty(\alpha)$ and $\hat{\delta} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \rho_n(\alpha)^{m_n}$. Recall from Lemma 4.7 that the sequence

$$Q(x_n, y_n) = \tau^{-k_n} \cdot Q(u_n, \tau^{m_n} v_n) = \tau^{-k_n} \cdot [\rho_n]$$

converges if and only if $\{\rho_n(\alpha)^{-k_n}\}$ converges in $\mathrm{PSL}_2(\mathbb{C})$. Therefore we need to show that $\{\rho_n(\alpha)^{-k_n}\}$ converges if and only if the condition (2) is satisfied.

Now suppose that $\{\rho_n(\alpha)^{-k_n}\}$ converges. Then its limit must lie in $\langle \delta, \hat{\delta} \rangle$, and thus is of the form $\hat{\delta}^p \delta^q$ for some integers p, q . Since $\{\rho_n(\alpha)^{pm_n+q}\}$ also converges to $\hat{\delta}^p \delta^q$, it follows from discreteness that $\rho_n(\alpha)^{-k_n} \equiv \rho_n(\alpha)^{pm_n+q}$ for all n large enough (see Lemma 3.6 in [JM]). Therefore $-k_n \equiv pm_n + q$ ($n \gg 0$). Using $m_n = k_n - l_n$, we obtain the equations $(p+1)k_n - pl_n \equiv \text{const.}$ for all n large enough. Conversely, suppose that there exist integers p, q such that $(p+1)k_n - pl_n + q \equiv 0$ for all n large enough. Using $m_n = k_n - l_n$ we have $\rho_n(\alpha)^{-k_n} = \rho_n(\alpha)^{pm_n+q} \rightarrow \hat{\delta}^p \delta^q$. Thus $\{\rho_n(\alpha)^{-k_n}\}$ converges. So far we have shown the theorem under the assumption that $|m_n| \rightarrow \infty$.

We now show that the convergence of $\{Q(x_n, y_n)\}$ implies $|m_n| \rightarrow \infty$. Suppose that the sequence $Q(x_n, y_n)$ converges in $\mathcal{D}(S)$. In addition, suppose for contradiction that there exists a subsequence of $\{m_n\}$ (which is also denoted by $\{m_n\}$) and an integer m' such that $m_n \equiv m'$ for all n large enough. Then $Q(u_n, \tau^{m_n} v_n) \rightarrow Q(u_\infty, \tau^{m'} v_\infty)$ in $\mathcal{D}(S)$. We let $\rho_n \rightarrow \rho_\infty$ be a convergent sequence of their representatives. Since both u_∞ and $\tau^{m'} v_\infty$ lie in $\overline{\mathbf{H}} \setminus \{\infty\}$, $\rho_\infty(\alpha)$ is loxodromic. Therefore $\langle \rho_n(\alpha) \rangle \rightarrow \langle \rho_\infty(\alpha) \rangle$ strongly. Since $|k_n| \rightarrow \infty$, the sequence $\rho_n(\alpha)^{k_n}$ diverges in $\mathrm{PSL}_2(\mathbb{C})$. It then follows from Lemma 4.7 that the sequence $Q(x_n, y_n) = \tau^{k_n} \cdot Q(u_n, \tau^{m_n} v_n)$ diverges in $\mathcal{D}(S)$, which is a contradiction. Thus we obtain $|m_n| \rightarrow \infty$.

Finally, we show that the condition $(p+1)k_n - pl_n \equiv \text{const.}$ ($n \gg 0$) implies $|m_n| \rightarrow \infty$. This follows immediately from $(p+1)k_n - pl_n = k_n + pm_n$ and $|k_n| \rightarrow \infty$. \square

In the next section, we will give an explicit description of the limits of exotically convergent sequences.

5 Bers and Maskit slices and the Maskit embedding

In this section, we recall Bers and Maskit slices of $\mathcal{D}(S)$, and a natural embedding of a Maskit slice into the complex plane \mathbb{C} which is called the Maskit embedding. We will rephrase Theorem 4.8 in terms of the Maskit embedding. We will also explain Anderson-Canary's wrapping construction.

5.1 Bers and Maskit slices

Given $y \in \overline{\mathbf{H}}$, we define an embedding

$$b_y : \begin{cases} \overline{\mathbf{H}} \rightarrow \mathcal{D}(S) & \text{if } y \in \mathbf{H} \\ \overline{\mathbf{H}} \setminus \{y\} \rightarrow \mathcal{D}(S) & \text{if } y \in \partial\mathbf{H} \end{cases}$$

by $x \mapsto Q(x, y)$, and denote the image of b_y by

$$\mathcal{B}_y := \{Q(x, y) \mid x \in \overline{\mathbf{H}}, (x, y) \notin \Delta\}.$$

The image \mathcal{B}_y is called a *Bers slice* if $y \in \mathbf{H}$, and a *Maskit slice* if $y \in \hat{\mathcal{Q}} \subset \partial\mathbf{H}$. However, if there is no confusion, we generally call the set \mathcal{B}_y for arbitrary $y \in \overline{\mathbf{H}}$ as a *Bers slice* for simplicity. By Theorem 2.1 the map $b_y : \overline{\mathbf{H}} \rightarrow \mathcal{B}_y$ is a homeomorphism if $y \in \mathbf{H}$. It is also known that the map $b_y : \overline{\mathbf{H}} \setminus \{y\} \rightarrow \mathcal{B}_y$ is a homeomorphism even when $y \in \partial\mathbf{H}$ by Theorem 2.1 together with the arguments by Minsky [Mi] in the case of $y \in \hat{\mathcal{Q}}$, and by Ohshika [Oh1] in the case of $y \in \hat{\mathbb{R}} \setminus \hat{\mathcal{Q}}$.

Given $x \in \overline{\mathbf{H}}$, we similarly define a slice $\mathcal{B}_x^* \subset \mathcal{D}(S)$ by

$$\mathcal{B}_x^* = \{Q(x, y) \mid y \in \overline{\mathbf{H}}, (x, y) \notin \Delta\}.$$

5.2 The Maskit embedding

We now explain a natural embedding of the Maskit slice \mathcal{B}_∞ for $\infty \in \hat{\mathcal{Q}}$ into the complex plane \mathbb{C} , which is known as the Maskit embedding. We refer the reader to [KS] for more details.

Given $z, \mu \in \mathbb{C}$, we define elements T_z, U_μ of $\mathrm{PSL}_2(\mathbb{C})$ by

$$T_z = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & z \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad U_\mu = \begin{pmatrix} i\mu & i \\ i & 0 \end{pmatrix}.$$

We will later use the fact that $U_\mu U_\nu^{-1} = T_{\mu-\nu}$ holds for any $\mu, \nu \in \mathbb{C}$. Given $[\rho] \in \mathcal{R}(S)$ such that $\rho(\alpha)$ is parabolic, there is a unique $\mu \in \mathbb{C}$ such that ρ is conjugate to a representation $\rho_\mu : \pi_1(S) \rightarrow \mathrm{PSL}_2(\mathbb{C})$ defined by

$$\rho_\mu(\alpha) = T_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \rho_\mu(\beta) = U_\mu = \begin{pmatrix} i\mu & i \\ i & 0 \end{pmatrix}.$$

The representation ρ_μ is normalized so that the fixed points of $\rho_\mu(\alpha)$, $\rho_\mu(\beta^{-1}\alpha\beta)$ and $\rho_\mu(\alpha^{-1}\beta^{-1}\alpha\beta)$ coincide with $\infty, 0$ and -1 , respectively. One can see that the map

$$\Phi_\infty : \mathbb{C} \rightarrow \mathcal{R}(S), \quad \mu \mapsto [\rho_\mu]$$

is a holomorphic embedding, and from Theorem 2.1 that

$$\Phi_\infty(\mathbb{C}) \cap \mathcal{D}(S) = \mathcal{B}_\infty \sqcup \mathcal{B}_\infty^*.$$

We let denote the preimages of \mathcal{B}_∞ and \mathcal{B}_∞^* in \mathbb{C} by

$$\mathcal{M} = \Phi_\infty^{-1}(\mathcal{B}_\infty) \quad \text{and} \quad \mathcal{M}^* = \Phi_\infty^{-1}(\mathcal{B}_\infty^*).$$

It is known that the subset $\mathcal{M} \subset \mathbb{C}$ is contained in the upper half plane \mathbf{H} , and that $\mathcal{M}^* = \{\bar{\mu} \mid \mu \in \mathcal{M}\}$ is the complex conjugation of \mathcal{M} . The set \mathcal{M} is also called the Maskit slice. Now we define a bijective map

$$\Psi : \bar{\mathbf{H}} \setminus \{\infty\} \rightarrow \mathcal{M}$$

by $\Psi = \Phi_\infty^{-1} \circ b_\infty$. Then we have $[\rho_{\Psi(x)}] = Q(x, \infty)$ and $[\rho_{\overline{\Psi(x)}}] = Q(\infty, x)$ for every $x \in \bar{\mathbf{H}} \setminus \{\infty\}$.

5.3 Limits of exotically convergent sequences

The next theorem gives us a precise description of the limit of an exotically convergent sequence in Theorem 4.8.

Theorem 5.1. *Suppose that a sequence $(x_n, y_n) \in (\bar{\mathbf{H}} \times \bar{\mathbf{H}}) \setminus \Delta$ satisfies the same assumption as in Theorem 4.8. Let $u_\infty, v_\infty \in \bar{\mathbf{H}} \setminus \{\infty\}$ be the limits of the sequences $u_n = \tau^{k_n} x_n$, $v_n = \tau^{l_n} y_n$, and let $\mu, \nu \in \mathcal{M}$ be the corresponding points of u_∞, v_∞ via the map $\Psi : \bar{\mathbf{H}} \setminus \{\infty\} \rightarrow \mathcal{M}$, respectively. Assume that there exist integers p, q such that $(p+1)k_n - pl_n + q \equiv 0$ for all n large enough. Then we have*

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} Q(x_n, y_n) = [\rho_\xi]$$

with

$$\xi = (p+1)\mu - p\bar{\nu} + 2q.$$

Proof. Let $m_n := k_n - l_n$. Then the equation $(p+1)k_n - pl_n + q = 0$ can be rewritten as $k_n = -pm_n - q$. As observed in the proof of Theorem 4.8 we have $|m_n| = |k_n - l_n| \rightarrow \infty$. Thus the sequence $Q(u_n, \tau^{m_n} v_n)$ converges to $Q(u_\infty, \infty) = [\rho_\mu]$ as $n \rightarrow \infty$. Choose representatives ρ_n of $Q(u_n, \tau^{m_n} v_n)$ so that $\rho_n \rightarrow \rho_\mu$ algebraically. Then $\delta := \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \rho_n(\alpha) = \rho_\mu(\alpha) = T_2$.

We next show that $\hat{\delta} := \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \rho_n(\alpha)^{m_n} = T_{\mu-\bar{\nu}}$. Let $\bar{\rho}_n := \tau^{-m_n} \cdot \rho_n$ so that $\bar{\rho}_n$ represent $Q(\tau^{-m_n} u_n, v_n)$. Then as observed in the proof of Theorem 4.8, $\{\bar{\rho}_n\}$ converges algebraically, and the limit $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \bar{\rho}_n$ represent $Q(\infty, v_\infty) = [\rho_{\bar{\nu}}]$. Since $\rho_n|_H = \bar{\rho}_n|_H$, $\rho_\mu|_H = \rho_{\bar{\nu}}|_H$ and since $\rho_n \rightarrow \rho_\mu$, we see that $\bar{\rho}_n|_H \rightarrow \rho_{\bar{\nu}}|_H$. In addition, since $[\bar{\rho}_n] \rightarrow [\rho_{\bar{\nu}}]$, it follows from Lemma 2.3 that $\bar{\rho}_n \rightarrow \rho_{\bar{\nu}}$. Therefore one see from the proof of Theorem 4.9 that

$$\hat{\delta} := \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \rho_n(\alpha)^{m_n} = \rho_\mu(\beta) \rho_{\bar{\nu}}(\beta)^{-1} = U_\mu U_{\bar{\nu}}^{-1} = T_{\mu-\bar{\nu}}.$$

Now let $\eta_n := \tau^{-k_n} \cdot \rho_n$ so that it represent $\tau^{-k_n} \cdot Q(u_n, \tau^{m_n} v_n) = Q(x_n, y_n)$. One can observe that $\eta_n \rightarrow \rho_\xi$ with $\xi = (p+1)\mu - p\bar{\nu} + 2q$ as follows:

$$\begin{aligned} \eta_n(\alpha) &= \tau^{-k_n} \cdot \rho_n(\alpha) = \rho_n(\alpha) \\ &\rightarrow \rho_\mu(\alpha) = T_2, \\ \eta_n(\beta) &= \tau^{-k_n} \cdot \rho_n(\beta) = \rho_n(\alpha^{-k_n} \beta) = \rho_n(\alpha)^{pm_n+q} \rho_n(\beta) \\ &\rightarrow \hat{\delta}^p \delta^q \rho_\mu(\beta) = (T_{\mu-\bar{\nu}})^p (T_2)^q U_\mu = U_\xi. \end{aligned}$$

Therefore we have shown that the sequence $[\eta_n] = Q(x_n, y_n)$ converges to $[\rho_\xi]$. \square

5.4 Anderson-Canary's wrapping construction

Here we remark connection between our result and Anderson-Canary's wrapping construction. More information can be found in [AC], [Brom] and [Mc1].

Let $\mu, \nu \in \mathcal{M}$. Then the group

$$\hat{\Gamma} = \langle \rho_\mu(\pi_1(S)), \rho_{\bar{\nu}}(\pi_1(S)) \rangle = \langle \rho_\mu(\alpha), \rho_\mu(\beta), \rho_{\bar{\nu}}(\beta) \rangle = \langle T_2, U_\mu, U_{\bar{\nu}} \rangle$$

generated by the images of ρ_μ and $\rho_{\bar{\nu}}$ uniformizes a manifold $M_{\hat{\Gamma}} = \mathbf{H}^3/\hat{\Gamma}$ homeomorphic to $S \times (0, 1)$ with simple closed curve $\alpha \times \{1/2\}$ removed:

$$M_{\hat{\Gamma}} \cong S \times (0, 1) \setminus \alpha \times \{1/2\}.$$

Here the subgroup of $\pi_1(M_{\hat{\Gamma}}) \cong \hat{\Gamma}$ carried by the surface $S \times \{1/4\} \subset M_{\hat{\Gamma}}$ is equal to $\rho_\mu(\pi_1(S))$ and the subgroup carried by the surface $S \times \{3/4\}$ is equal to $\rho_{\bar{\nu}}(\pi_1(S))$. The rank-2 parabolic subgroup

$$\langle \rho_\mu(\alpha), \rho_\mu(\beta) \rho_{\bar{\nu}}(\beta)^{-1} \rangle = \langle T_2, T_{\mu-\bar{\nu}} \rangle$$

of $\hat{\Gamma}$ corresponds to the fundamental group of the rank-2 cusp of $M_{\hat{\Gamma}}$.

For a given integer p , we define a *wrapping map*

$$w_p : S \rightarrow M_{\hat{\Gamma}}$$

as follows (see Figure 3):

- (1) The wrapping map w_p is an immersion determined up to homotopy.
- (2) When $p = 0$, we let $w_0 : S \rightarrow S \times \{1/4\} \subset M_{\hat{\Gamma}}$ be the identity map.
- (3) For general p , we let $w_p : S \rightarrow M_{\hat{\Gamma}}$ be an immersion such that the image $w_p(S)$ in $M_{\hat{\Gamma}}$ is obtained by cutting $S \times \{1/4\}$ along $\alpha \times \{1/4\}$ and inserting at the cut locus an annulus which wraps p times around the rank-2 cusp $\alpha \times \{1/2\}$ of $M_{\hat{\Gamma}}$. It is also required that w_p is homotopic to w_0 in $S \times (0, 1)$.

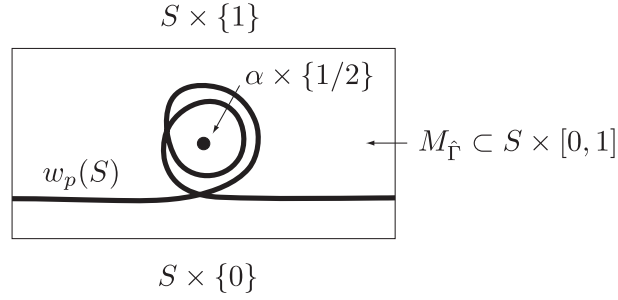


Figure 3: Schematic figure of the image $w_p(S)$ of the wrapping map w_p ($p = 2$ case).

We remark that when $p = -1$, w_{-1} is homotopic to the identity map $S \rightarrow S \times \{3/4\}$ in $M_{\hat{\Gamma}}$.

The group homomorphism $(w_0)_* : \pi_1(S) \rightarrow \mathrm{PSL}_2(\mathbb{C})$ induced by w_0 is conjugate to ρ_μ . Similarly $(w_{-1})_*$ is conjugate to $\rho_{\bar{\nu}}$. In general, one see that $(w_p)_*$ is conjugate to the representation

$$\begin{aligned} \alpha &\mapsto \rho_\mu(\alpha) = T_2, \\ \beta &\mapsto \rho_\mu(\beta)(\rho_\mu(\beta)\rho_{\bar{\nu}}(\beta)^{-1})^p = T_\mu(T_{\mu-\bar{\nu}})^p. \end{aligned}$$

Therefore $(w_p)_*$ is conjugate to ρ_ξ with

$$\xi = (p+1)\mu - p\bar{\nu}.$$

Since $\rho_\xi(\pi_1(S)) \subset \hat{\Gamma}$ is discrete, one see that $\xi \in \mathcal{M}$ if $p \geq 0$ and $\xi \in \mathcal{M}^*$ if $p \leq -1$.

Now let

$$F_n : M_{\hat{\Gamma}} \rightarrow M_n$$

be the $(1, n)$ Dehn filling of $M_{\hat{\Gamma}}$ at the rank-2 cusp without changing the end invariants $x, y \in \overline{\mathcal{T}}(S) = \overline{\mathbf{H}}$ of $M_{\hat{\Gamma}}$. Then we obtain a sequence

$$[(F_n \circ w_p)_*] = Q(\tau^{pn}x, \tau^{(p+1)n}y)$$

in $\mathcal{D}(S)$ converging to $[\rho_\xi]$ as $n \rightarrow \infty$, see [Mc1]. This is Anderson-Canary's wrapping construction of exotically convergent sequence. Note that in this case $k_n := -pn$ and $l_n := -(p+1)n$ satisfy $(p+1)k_n - pl_n \equiv 0$. One can easily see from Theorems 4.8 and 5.1 that every exotically convergent sequence is obtained by Anderson-Canary's wrapping construction.

5.5 Subsets of the Maskit slice

For later use, here we study some properties of the set of $\xi \in \mathbb{C}$ in Theorem 5.1.

For an given integer p , we define a subset $\mathcal{M}(p)$ of \mathbb{C} by

$$\mathcal{M}(p) = \{(p+1)\mu - p\bar{\nu} \in \mathbb{C} \mid \mu, \nu \in \mathcal{M}\}.$$

Note that $\mathcal{M}(0) = \mathcal{M}$, and that for every p , the set $\mathcal{M}(p)$ is invariant under the translation $z \mapsto z + 2$. The set $\mathcal{M}(p)$ is equal to the set of points $\xi \in \mathbb{C}$ such that $[\rho_\xi]$ are induced by wrapping maps w_p .

We denote by $\mathcal{M}^*(p)$ the complex conjugation of $\mathcal{M}(p)$:

$$\mathcal{M}^*(p) = \{\bar{\xi} \mid \xi \in \mathcal{M}(p)\}.$$

Then one can easily check that

$$\mathcal{M}^*(p) = \mathcal{M}(-p - 1)$$

for every p . For this reason, we mainly use the notation $\mathcal{M}(p), \mathcal{M}^*(p)$ for non-negative integers $p \geq 0$. We prepare some basic properties of $\mathcal{M}(p)$ in the following lemma.

Lemma 5.2. (1) $\mathcal{M}(p) \subset \mathcal{M}$ for every integer $p \geq 1$.

(2) $\mathcal{M}(p) \subset \mathcal{M}(1)$ for every integer $p \geq 2$.

Proof. (1) For any $\mu, \nu \in \mathcal{M}$ and an integer $p \geq 1$, we see from the argument in section 5.4 that $(p+1)\mu - p\bar{\nu} \in \mathcal{M}$. This implies that $\mathcal{M}(p) \subset \mathcal{M}$.

(2) Suppose that $p \geq 2$. For any $\mu, \nu \in \mathcal{M}$, we want to show that $(p+1)\mu - p\bar{\nu}$ lies in $\mathcal{M}(1)$. Let $k \geq 1$ so that $p = k + 1$. Then we have

$$(p+1)\mu - p\bar{\nu} = 2\mu - \overline{(k+1)\nu - k\bar{\mu}}.$$

Let $\xi := (k+1)\nu - k\bar{\mu}$. Then ξ lies in $\mathcal{M}(k)$, and hence in \mathcal{M} from (1). Therefore $(p+1)\mu - p\bar{\nu} = 2\mu - \bar{\xi}$ lies in $\mathcal{M}(1)$. \square

6 Hausdorff limits of Bers slices

In this section, we consider Hausdorff limits of sequences of Bers slices. Especially, we obtain a condition such that the Hausdorff limit is strictly bigger than a Bers slice.

Let $y_n \rightarrow y_\infty$ be a convergent sequence in $\bar{\mathbf{H}}$. Then by Theorem 2.1 the maps

$$b_{y_n} : \{x \in \bar{\mathbf{H}} \mid (x, y_n) \notin \Delta\} \rightarrow \mathcal{B}_{y_n}, \quad x \mapsto Q(x, y_n)$$

converge to the map

$$b_{y_\infty} : \{x \in \bar{\mathbf{H}} \mid (x, y_\infty) \notin \Delta\} \rightarrow \mathcal{B}_{y_\infty}, \quad x \mapsto Q(x, y_\infty)$$

at each point in $\{x \in \bar{\mathbf{H}} \mid (x, y_\infty) \notin \Delta\}$. After passing to a subsequence if necessary, the sequence $\{\mathcal{B}_{y_n}\}_{n=1}^\infty$ converges to a closed subset $\hat{\mathcal{B}} \subset \mathcal{D}(S)$ in the Hausdorff topology on $\mathcal{D}(S)$; that is,

- (1) for any $[\rho] \in \hat{\mathcal{B}}$ there exists a sequence $[\rho_n] \in \mathcal{B}_{y_n}$ such that $[\rho_n] \rightarrow [\rho]$, and
- (2) if elements $[\rho_{n_j}] \in \mathcal{B}_{y_{n_j}}$ converge to $[\rho]$, then $[\rho] \in \hat{\mathcal{B}}$.

One can easily check that the Bers slice \mathcal{B}_{y_∞} for $y_\infty = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} y_n$ is contained in the Hausdorff limit $\hat{\mathcal{B}}$. In the next theorem, we consider the situation that \mathcal{B}_{y_∞} is properly contained in the Hausdorff limit $\hat{\mathcal{B}}$.

Theorem 6.1. *Let $y_n \rightarrow y_\infty$ be a convergent sequence in $\overline{\mathbf{H}}$, and suppose that $\{\mathcal{B}_{y_n}\}_{n=1}^\infty$ converges to $\hat{\mathcal{B}}$ in the sense of Hausdorff. Then we have the following:*

- (1) $\mathcal{B}_{y_\infty} \subsetneq \hat{\mathcal{B}}$ if and only if $y_\infty \in \hat{\mathcal{Q}}$ and $y_n \rightarrow y_\infty$ tangentially.
- (2) Suppose that $y_n \rightarrow y_\infty$ tangentially and that $y_\infty = \infty \in \hat{\mathcal{Q}}$. We further assume that there exists a sequence $\{l_n\}$ of integers such that $\{\tau^{l_n} y_n\}$ converges to some $v_\infty \in \overline{\mathbf{H}} \setminus \{\infty\}$. Let $\nu \in \mathcal{M}$ be the corresponding point of v_∞ via the map $\Psi : \overline{\mathbf{H}} \setminus \{\infty\} \rightarrow \mathcal{M}$. Then we have

$$\hat{\mathcal{B}} = \{[\rho_\xi] \mid \xi \in \mathcal{M} \sqcup (\mathcal{M}^* + 2\bar{\nu})\}.$$

In particular $\mathcal{B}_\infty \subsetneq \hat{\mathcal{B}} \subsetneq \mathcal{B}_\infty \sqcup \mathcal{B}_\infty^*$.

Proof. (1) Assume first that $\mathcal{B}_{y_\infty} \subsetneq \hat{\mathcal{B}}$. Then there exists a sequence $\{x_n\}$ in $\overline{\mathbf{H}}$ such that the sequence $Q(x_n, y_n) \in \mathcal{B}_{y_n}$ converges in $\mathcal{D}(S)$ to a point which does not lie in \mathcal{B}_{y_∞} . By pass to a subsequence if necessary, we may assume that $\{x_n\}$ converges to some $x_\infty \in \overline{\mathbf{H}}$. If $(x_\infty, y_\infty) \notin \Delta$, Theorem 2.1 implies that $Q(x_n, y_n) \rightarrow Q(x_\infty, y_\infty) \in \mathcal{B}_{y_\infty}$, which contradicts our assumption. Therefore we have $(x_\infty, y_\infty) \in \Delta$, i.e., $x_\infty = y_\infty \in \partial\mathbf{H}$. Since the sequence $Q(x_n, y_n)$ converges in $\mathcal{D}(S)$, we see from Theorem 4.2 that y_∞ must lie in $\hat{\mathcal{Q}} \subset \partial\mathbf{H}$, and from Theorem 4.5 that $\{y_n\}$ converges to y_∞ tangentially.

The converse is deduced from the statement of (2).

(2) We first show for a given sequence $\{Q(x_n, y_n) \in \mathcal{B}_{y_n}\}_{n=1}^\infty$ that every accumulation points of this sequence must lie in the set

$$\{[\rho_\xi] \mid \xi \in \mathcal{M} \sqcup (\mathcal{M}^* + 2\bar{\nu})\}. \tag{6.1}$$

In fact, pass to a subsequence so that the sequence $Q(x_n, y_n)$ converges to some $[\rho_\infty] \in \mathcal{D}(S)$, and that $\{x_n\}$ converges to some $x_\infty \in \overline{\mathbf{H}}$. If x_∞ does not equal to $y_\infty = \infty$ then $[\rho_\infty] = Q(x_\infty, \infty)$ by Theorem 2.1. In this case we have $[\rho_\infty] \in \{[\rho_\xi] \mid \xi \in \mathcal{M}\}$. Now let us consider the case that $x_\infty = y_\infty = \infty$. Since $Q(x_n, y_n)$ converges, one see from Theorem 4.5 that $\{x_n\}$ converges tangentially to ∞ as well as $\{y_n\}$. Recall that we are assuming that there is a sequence $\{l_n\}$ of integers such that the sequence $v_n = \tau^{l_n} y_n$ converges to $v_\infty \in \overline{\mathbf{H}} \setminus \{\infty\}$. Passing to a further subsequence, we may also assume that there is a sequence $\{k_n\}$ of integers such that the sequence $u_n = \tau^{k_n} x_n$ converges to some $u_\infty \in \overline{\mathbf{H}} \setminus \{\infty\}$. Let $\mu = \Psi(u_\infty)$, $\nu =$

$\Psi(v_\infty)$. Then by Theorem 5.1 the sequence $Q(x_n, y_n)$ converges to $[\rho_\infty] = [\rho_\xi]$ with $\xi = (p+1)\mu - p\bar{\nu} + 2q$ for some integers p, q . In addition $p \neq 0, -1$ because $Q(x_n, y_n)$ is an exotically convergent sequence. If $p \geq 1$ then $\xi \in \mathcal{M}$. If $p \leq -2$, we have

$$\xi = (p+1)\mu - p\bar{\nu} + 2q = \overline{(k+1)\nu - k\bar{\mu} + 2q} + 2\bar{\nu}$$

where $k = -p - 1 \geq 1$, and hence $\xi \in \mathcal{M}^* + 2\bar{\nu}$ from Lemma 5.2. In both cases the limit $[\rho_\infty] = [\rho_\xi]$ of the sequence $Q(x_n, y_n)$ must lie in the set (6.1).

We next show that for a given $\xi \in \mathcal{M} \sqcup (\mathcal{M}^* + 2\bar{\nu})$, $[\rho_\xi]$ is the limit of a sequence $\{Q(x_n, y_n) \in \mathcal{B}_{y_n}\}_{n=1}^\infty$. When $\xi \in \mathcal{M}$, let $x = \Psi^{-1}(\xi)$. Then the sequence $Q(x, y_n) \in \mathcal{B}_{y_n}$ converges to $Q(x, \infty) = [\rho_\xi]$. When $\xi \in \mathcal{M}^* + 2\bar{\nu}$, take $\mu \in \mathcal{M}$ such that $\xi = -\mu + 2\bar{\nu}$. Let $u = \Psi^{-1}(\mu)$ and $x_n = \tau^{-2l_n}u$. Then the sequence $(x_n, y_n) \in (\overline{\mathbf{H}} \times \overline{\mathbf{H}}) \setminus \Delta$ satisfies the condition of Theorem 5.1 in the case of $p = -2$ and $q = 0$, and thus the sequence

$$Q(x_n, y_n) = Q(\tau^{-2l_n}u, \tau^{-l_n}v_n) \in \mathcal{B}_{y_n}$$

converges to $[\rho_\xi]$ with $\xi = -\mu + 2\bar{\nu}$.

Thus we have shown that the geometric limit $\hat{\mathcal{B}}$ equals the set (6.1). The last sentence is obvious. \square

7 Self-Bumping of $\mathcal{D}(S)$

In this section, we consider sequences which give rise to the self-bumping of $\mathcal{D}(S)$, and obtain a precise description of the set of points at which $\mathcal{D}(S)$ self-bumps.

To state our result, we need to define subsets of Maskit slices \mathcal{B}_y for $y \in \hat{\mathbb{Q}}$ associated to the subsets $\mathcal{M}(p)$ of \mathcal{M} . For every $y \in \hat{\mathbb{Q}}$, let $\sigma_y \in \text{Mod}(S)$ denote a mapping class which takes the homology class $\pm[\alpha] \in H_1(S)$ associated to $\infty \in \hat{\mathbb{Q}}$ to the homology class $\pm(s[\alpha] + t[\beta]) \in H_1(S)$ associated to $y = -s/t \in \hat{\mathbb{Q}}$. Such an element σ_y is unique up to pre-composition with a power of the Dehn twist τ around $[\alpha]$, and we take and fix one of them. Then we obtain a map

$$\mathcal{B}_\infty \sqcup \mathcal{B}_\infty^* \rightarrow \mathcal{B}_y \sqcup \mathcal{B}_y^*$$

by defining $[\rho] \mapsto \sigma_y \cdot [\rho]$. Recall from Section 5.2 that the map

$$\Phi_\infty : \mathcal{M} \sqcup \mathcal{M}^* \rightarrow \mathcal{B}_\infty \sqcup \mathcal{B}_\infty^*$$

is defined by $\Phi_\infty(\mu) = [\rho_\mu]$. Using these maps, we define a map

$$\Phi_y : \mathcal{M} \sqcup \mathcal{M}^* \rightarrow \mathcal{B}_y \sqcup \mathcal{B}_y^*$$

by $\Phi_y(\mu) := \sigma_y \cdot \Phi_\infty(\mu)$. Note that the map Φ_y is unique up to pre-composition with a power the translation $z \mapsto z + 2$. We set

$$\mathcal{B}_y(p) := \Phi_y(\mathcal{M}(p)), \quad \mathcal{B}_y^*(p) := \Phi_y(\mathcal{M}^*(p))$$

for integers $p \geq 1$.

We denote by $\partial\mathcal{D}(S)$ and $\text{int}(\mathcal{D}(S))$ the boundary and the interior of $\mathcal{D}(S)$ in $\mathcal{R}(S)$, respectively.

Definition 7.1. The space $\mathcal{D}(S)$ is said to *self-bump* at $[\rho] \in \partial\mathcal{D}(S)$ if there exists a neighborhood U of $[\rho]$ such that for every neighborhood $V \subset U$ of $[\rho]$ the intersection $V \cap \text{int}(\mathcal{D}(S))$ is disconnected.

We define the following two subsets of $\partial\mathcal{D}(S)$:

$$\begin{aligned}\partial^{\text{bump}}\mathcal{D}(S) &= \{[\rho] \in \partial\mathcal{D}(S) \mid \mathcal{D}(S) \text{ self-bumps at } [\rho]\}, \\ \partial^{\text{exotic}}\mathcal{D}(S) &= \{[\rho] \in \partial\mathcal{D}(S) \mid \exists \text{ an exotically convergent sequence with limit } [\rho]\}.\end{aligned}$$

Theorem 7.2. *We have*

$$\partial^{\text{bump}}\mathcal{D}(S) = \partial^{\text{exotic}}\mathcal{D}(S) = \bigsqcup_{y \in \hat{\mathbb{Q}}} (\mathcal{B}_y(1) \sqcup \mathcal{B}_y^*(1)).$$

We divide the proof of Theorem 7.2 into the following two Lemmas 7.3 and 7.4; the former is a consequence of Theorems 4.8 and 5.1, and the latter is a consequence of Minsky's ending lamination theorem (Theorem 2.1). In fact, we make use of Theorem 2.1 to show that any self-bumping phenomena are induced by exotically convergent sequences. We remark that McMullen [Mc1] used complex projective structures to show that any exotically convergent sequence induce self-bumping of $\mathcal{D}(S)$ for general surface S .

Lemma 7.3. $\partial^{\text{exotic}}\mathcal{D}(S) = \bigsqcup_{y \in \hat{\mathbb{Q}}} (\mathcal{B}_y(1) \sqcup \mathcal{B}_y^*(1)).$

Proof. Let $[\rho] \in \partial^{\text{exotic}}\mathcal{D}(S)$. Then by definition there is a convergent sequence $Q(x_n, y_n) \rightarrow [\rho]$ in $\mathcal{D}(S)$ such that (x_n, y_n) converges to some $(x_\infty, x_\infty) \in \Delta$. We have $x_\infty \in \hat{\mathbb{Q}}$ from Theorem 4.2. Our goal is to show that $[\rho] \in \mathcal{B}_{x_\infty}(1) \sqcup \mathcal{B}_{x_\infty}^*(1)$. By changing the generators of $\pi_1(S)$, we may assume that $x_\infty = \infty$. One can see from Theorems 4.8 and 5.1 that the limit $[\rho]$ of the exotically convergent sequence $Q(x_n, y_n)$ equals $[\rho_\xi]$ with $\xi = (p+1)\mu - p\bar{\nu} + 2q$ for some $\mu, \nu \in \mathcal{M}$ and integers p, q with $p \neq 0, -1$. It then follows from Lemma 5.2 (2) that $\xi \in \mathcal{M}(1) \sqcup \mathcal{M}^*(1)$. Thus we obtain $[\rho] = [\rho_\xi] \in \mathcal{B}_\infty(1) \sqcup \mathcal{B}_\infty^*(1)$.

To show the converse, it is enough to show that for a given $[\rho] \in \mathcal{B}_\infty(1) = \Phi_\infty(\mathcal{M}(1))$, there is an exotically convergent sequence with limit $[\rho]$. Take $\xi \in \mathcal{M}(1)$ so that $[\rho] = [\rho_\xi]$. Then there exist $\mu, \nu \in \mathcal{M}$ such that $\xi = 2\mu - \bar{\nu}$, and we let u, v be inverse images of μ, ν via the map $\Psi : \bar{\mathbb{H}} \setminus \{\infty\} \rightarrow \mathcal{M}$. Then the sequence $Q(\tau^n u, \tau^{2n} v)$ converges to $[\rho_\xi]$ as $n \rightarrow \infty$ by Theorem 5.1. This completes the proof. \square

Lemma 7.4. $\partial^{\text{bump}}\mathcal{D}(S) = \partial^{\text{exotic}}\mathcal{D}(S)$.

Proof. We begin by fixing some notation of subsets of $\overline{\mathbf{H}} \times \overline{\mathbf{H}}$. We regard $\overline{\mathbf{H}} \times \overline{\mathbf{H}}$ as a subset of $\hat{\mathbf{C}} \times \hat{\mathbf{C}}$, and define a distance between two points $(x, y), (x', y')$ in $\overline{\mathbf{H}} \times \overline{\mathbf{H}}$ by

$$d((x, y), (x', y')) = \max\{d_s(x, x'), d_s(y, y')\},$$

where $d_s(\cdot, \cdot)$ denotes the spherical distance in $\overline{\mathbf{H}} \subset \hat{\mathbf{C}}$. (Although we do not make essential use of this metric, it is useful to understand precisely the arguments below.) Let $[\rho_0] = Q(x_0, y_0) \in \partial\mathcal{D}(S)$, which will be taken in $\partial^{\text{bump}}\mathcal{D}(S)$ or $\partial^{\text{exotic}}\mathcal{D}(S)$ in the sequel. Let $\epsilon_0 = d((x_0, y_0), \Delta) = \inf_{z \in \partial\mathbf{H}} d((x_0, y_0), (z, z))$ and take an open neighborhood $\mathcal{N}(\Delta)$ of Δ in $\overline{\mathbf{H}} \times \overline{\mathbf{H}}$ as

$$\mathcal{N}(\Delta) = \{(x, y) \in \overline{\mathbf{H}} \times \overline{\mathbf{H}} \mid d((x, y), \Delta) < \epsilon_0/2\}.$$

We set

$$\begin{aligned} \overline{\mathcal{N}(\Delta)} &= \{(x, y) \in \overline{\mathbf{H}} \times \overline{\mathbf{H}} \mid d((x, y), \Delta) \leq \epsilon_0/2\}, \\ \partial\mathcal{N}(\Delta) &= \overline{\mathcal{N}(\Delta)} \setminus \mathcal{N}(\Delta) = \{(x, y) \in \overline{\mathbf{H}} \times \overline{\mathbf{H}} \mid d((x, y), \Delta) = \epsilon_0/2\}. \end{aligned}$$

We first show that $\partial^{\text{bump}}\mathcal{D}(S) \subset \partial^{\text{exotic}}\mathcal{D}(S)$. Suppose that $[\rho_0] = Q(x_0, y_0) \in \partial^{\text{bump}}\mathcal{D}(S)$, and let take an open neighborhood $\mathcal{N}(\Delta)$ of Δ as above. We set

$$K = (\overline{\mathbf{H}} \times \overline{\mathbf{H}}) \setminus \mathcal{N}(\Delta),$$

and let

$$\text{int}(K) = (\mathbf{H} \times \mathbf{H}) \setminus \overline{\mathcal{N}(\Delta)}$$

be the interior of $K \subset \hat{\mathbf{C}} \times \hat{\mathbf{C}}$. Since K is compact and since $\mathcal{D}(S)$ is Hausdorff, it follows from Theorem 2.1 that the map

$$Q|_K : K \rightarrow \mathcal{D}(S)$$

is a homeomorphism onto its image. We remark that $Q(\text{int}(K)) = \text{int}(Q(K))$, which can be seen by checking that $\text{int}(K)$ is mapped by Q into $\text{int}(Q(K))$ and $K \setminus \text{int}(K)$ is mapped into $Q(K) \setminus \text{int}(Q(K))$.

It is essential to observe that $Q(K)$ does not self-bump at $[\rho_0]$, whereas $\mathcal{D}(S)$ does. In fact, first observe that K does not self-bump at (x_0, y_0) ; that is, for any neighborhood U of (x_0, y_0) in K there is a neighborhood $V \subset U$ of (x_0, y_0) such that $V \cap \text{int}(K)$ is connected. This can be seen precisely as follows: One can choose $\epsilon > 0$ so that

$$V = \{(x, y) \in \overline{\mathbf{H}} \times \overline{\mathbf{H}} \mid d((x, y), (x_0, y_0)) < \epsilon\}$$

is contained in U . In this case

$$V \cap (\mathbf{H} \times \mathbf{H}) = \{x \in \mathbf{H} \mid d_s(x, x_0) < \epsilon\} \times \{y \in \mathbf{H} \mid d_s(y, y_0) < \epsilon\}$$

is connected. Since $Q(K)$ is homeomorphic to K and since $Q(\text{int}(K)) = \text{int}(Q(K))$, $Q(K)$ does not self-bump at $[\rho_0] = Q(x_0, y_0)$; that is, for any neighborhood U of $[\rho_0]$ in $Q(K)$ there is a neighborhood $V \subset U$ of $[\rho_0]$ such that $V \cap \text{int}(Q(K))$ is connected.

Now let U_0 be a neighborhood of $[\rho_0]$ in $\mathcal{D}(S)$ such that for every neighborhood $V \subset U_0$ of $[\rho_0]$, $V \cap \text{int}(\mathcal{D}(S))$ is disconnected. Since $Q(K)$ does not self-bump at $[\rho_0]$, one can choose a decreasing sequence

$$U_0 \supset V_1 \supset \cdots \supset V_n \supset \cdots$$

of neighborhoods of $[\rho_0]$ in $\mathcal{D}(S)$ which satisfy the following:

- (1) $\bigcap_{n=0}^{\infty} V_n = \{[\rho_0]\}$, and
- (2) $V_n \cap \text{int}(Q(K))$ is connected for each n .

Since $V_n \cap \text{int}(\mathcal{D}(S))$ is disconnected for each n , there is a sequence $\{(x_n, y_n)\}$ in $(\mathbf{H} \times \mathbf{H}) \setminus \text{int}(K)$ such that $Q(x_n, y_n)$ converges to $[\rho_0]$ as $n \rightarrow \infty$. Pass to a subsequence so that (x_n, y_n) converges to some point (x_∞, y_∞) in $(\overline{\mathbf{H}} \times \overline{\mathbf{H}}) \setminus K$. If $(x_\infty, y_\infty) \notin \Delta$ then $Q(x_n, y_n) \rightarrow Q(x_\infty, y_\infty) = [\rho_0] = Q(x_0, y_0)$, which contradicts the injectivity of the map Q . Thus $(x_\infty, y_\infty) \in \Delta$, and thus $Q(x_n, y_n)$ is an exotically convergent sequence. Therefore we obtain $[\rho_0] \in \partial^{\text{exotic}}\mathcal{D}(S)$.

We next show that $\partial^{\text{exotic}}\mathcal{D}(S) \subset \partial^{\text{bump}}\mathcal{D}(S)$. Suppose that $[\rho_0] = Q(x_0, y_0) \in \partial^{\text{exotic}}\mathcal{D}(S)$, and let take an open neighborhood $\mathcal{N}(\Delta)$ of Δ as above. Observe that the complement $(\mathbf{H} \times \mathbf{H}) \setminus \partial\mathcal{N}(\Delta)$ consists of two connected components O_1, O_2 , where

$$\begin{aligned} O_1 &= \{(x, y) \in \mathbf{H} \times \mathbf{H} \mid d((x, y), \Delta) > \epsilon_0/2\}, \\ O_2 &= \{(x, y) \in \mathbf{H} \times \mathbf{H} \mid d((x, y), \Delta) < \epsilon_0/2\}. \end{aligned}$$

We now claim that $Q(\partial\mathcal{N}(\Delta))$ is closed in $\mathcal{D}(S)$. In fact, since $\partial\mathcal{N}(\Delta)$ is closed in $\overline{\mathbf{H}} \times \overline{\mathbf{H}}$, it is compact. Therefore the image $Q(\partial\mathcal{N}(\Delta))$ of $\partial\mathcal{N}(\Delta)$ by the continuous map Q is also compact. Since $\mathcal{D}(S)$ is Hausdorff, we see that $Q(\partial\mathcal{N}(\Delta))$ is closed in $\mathcal{D}(S)$.

Therefore we can choose a neighborhood U_0 of $[\rho_0]$ so that $U_0 \cap Q(\partial\mathcal{N}(\Delta)) = \emptyset$. Then, for any neighborhood $V \subset U_0$ of $[\rho_0]$, we have

$$V \cap \text{int}(\mathcal{D}(S)) = (V \cap Q(O_1)) \cup (V \cap Q(O_2)).$$

Since Q is a homeomorphism from $\mathbf{H} \times \mathbf{H}$ onto $\text{int}(\mathcal{D}(S))$, both $Q(O_1), Q(O_2)$ are open, and thus $V \cap Q(O_1)$ and $V \cap Q(O_2)$ are open. Since $[\rho_0] = Q(x_0, y_0) \in \partial^{\text{exotic}}\mathcal{D}(S)$, there is a sequence $\{(x_n, y_n)\}$ in $\mathcal{N}(\Delta)$ such that (x_n, y_n) converges to a point in Δ and $Q(x_n, y_n)$ converges to $[\rho_0]$. By applying diagonal argument if necessary, we may assume that all (x_n, y_n) lie in $O_2 = \mathcal{N}(\Delta) \cap (\mathbf{H} \times \mathbf{H})$. Therefore we have $V \cap Q(O_2) \neq \emptyset$. On the other hand, it is obvious that $V \cap Q(O_1) \neq \emptyset$. Thus $V \cap \text{int}(\mathcal{D}(S))$ is disconnected, and thus we obtain $[\rho_0] \in \partial^{\text{bump}}\mathcal{D}(S)$. \square

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