Dynamics of Schwarz reflections: mating rational maps with groups (Joint with Seung-Yeop Lee, Mikhail Lyubich, and Nikolai Makarov)

Sabyasachi Mukherjee

Stony Brook University

TCD 2019, Barcelona



• Every real-analytic curve admits local Schwarz reflection maps.

- Every real-analytic curve admits local Schwarz reflection maps.
- ► A domain in the complex plane is called a quadrature domain if the local Schwarz reflection maps with respect to its boundary extends anti-meromorphically to its interior.

- ► Every real-analytic curve admits local Schwarz reflection maps.
- A domain in the complex plane is called a quadrature domain if the local Schwarz reflection maps with respect to its boundary extends anti-meromorphically to its interior.

Definition

A domain $\Omega \subsetneq \widehat{\mathbb{C}}$ with $\infty \notin \partial \Omega$ and $\operatorname{int}(\overline{\Omega}) = \Omega$ is called a *quadrature* domain if there exists a continuous function $\sigma : \overline{\Omega} \to \widehat{\mathbb{C}}$ satisfying the following two properties:

- 1. $\sigma = id$ on $\partial \Omega$.
- 2. σ is anti-meromorphic on Ω .

- ► Every real-analytic curve admits local Schwarz reflection maps.
- A domain in the complex plane is called a quadrature domain if the local Schwarz reflection maps with respect to its boundary extends anti-meromorphically to its interior.

Definition

A domain $\Omega \subsetneq \widehat{\mathbb{C}}$ with $\infty \notin \partial \Omega$ and $\operatorname{int}(\overline{\Omega}) = \Omega$ is called a *quadrature* domain if there exists a continuous function $\sigma : \overline{\Omega} \to \widehat{\mathbb{C}}$ satisfying the following two properties:

- 1. $\sigma = id$ on $\partial \Omega$.
- 2. σ is anti-meromorphic on Ω .

• The map σ is called the *Schwarz reflection map* of Ω .

- ► Every real-analytic curve admits local Schwarz reflection maps.
- A domain in the complex plane is called a quadrature domain if the local Schwarz reflection maps with respect to its boundary extends anti-meromorphically to its interior.

Definition

A domain $\Omega \subsetneq \widehat{\mathbb{C}}$ with $\infty \notin \partial \Omega$ and $\operatorname{int}(\overline{\Omega}) = \Omega$ is called a *quadrature* domain if there exists a continuous function $\sigma : \overline{\Omega} \to \widehat{\mathbb{C}}$ satisfying the following two properties:

- 1. $\sigma = id$ on $\partial \Omega$.
- 2. σ is anti-meromorphic on Ω .
- The map σ is called the *Schwarz reflection map* of Ω .
- Examples: Round disks, ···

Simply Connected Quadrature Domains

Proposition (Characterization of S.C.Q.D.)

A simply connected domain $\Omega \subsetneq \widehat{\mathbb{C}}$ (with $\infty \notin \partial \Omega$ and $int(\overline{\Omega}) = \Omega$) is a quadrature domain if and only if the Riemann map $\phi : \mathbb{D} \to \Omega$ is rational.

Simply Connected Quadrature Domains

Proposition (Characterization of S.C.Q.D.)

A simply connected domain $\Omega \subsetneq \widehat{\mathbb{C}}$ (with $\infty \notin \partial \Omega$ and $int(\overline{\Omega}) = \Omega$) is a quadrature domain if and only if the Riemann map $\phi : \mathbb{D} \to \Omega$ is rational.



Simply Connected Quadrature Domains

Proposition (Characterization of S.C.Q.D.)

A simply connected domain $\Omega \subsetneq \widehat{\mathbb{C}}$ (with $\infty \notin \partial \Omega$ and $int(\overline{\Omega}) = \Omega$) is a quadrature domain if and only if the Riemann map $\phi : \mathbb{D} \to \Omega$ is rational.



The Complement of a Deltoid as a Quadrature Domain

• The complement of the deltoid has a Riemann map $\phi(z) = z + \frac{1}{2z^2}$, so it is a quadrature domain.



The Complement of a Deltoid as a Quadrature Domain

• The complement of the deltoid has a Riemann map $\phi(z) = z + \frac{1}{2z^2}$, so it is a quadrature domain.



The corresponding Schwarz reflection map σ has a unique critical point at ∞. Moreover, σ(∞) = ∞.

Deltoid Reflection as a Mating



Deltoid Reflection as a Mating





Deltoid Reflection as a Mating



The dynamics of the deltoid reflection map is a "mating" of ρ (on the tiling set) and z̄² (on the non-escaping set).

► The orientation-reversing double coverings *ρ* and *z*² (of T) admit a common Markov partition with the same transition matrix.

► The orientation-reversing double coverings *ρ* and *z*² (of *T*) admit a common Markov partition with the same transition matrix.

$$M := \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

٠

► The orientation-reversing double coverings *ρ* and *z*² (of T) admit a common Markov partition with the same transition matrix.

$$M := \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

٠

 Consequently, ρ and z̄² are topologically conjugate by a circle homeomorphism H.

► The orientation-reversing double coverings *ρ* and *z*² (of *T*) admit a common Markov partition with the same transition matrix.

$$M := \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

- Consequently, ρ and z̄² are topologically conjugate by a circle homeomorphism H.
- ► *H* conjugates the external class of quadratic antiholomorphic polynomials and that of the ideal triangle group.

Let ♡ be a cardioid; i.e. the image of the unit disk under a quadratic polynomial. Note that ♡ is a quadrature domain.

Let ♡ be a cardioid; i.e. the image of the unit disk under a quadratic polynomial. Note that ♡ is a quadrature domain.



Let ♡ be a cardioid; i.e. the image of the unit disk under a quadratic polynomial. Note that ♡ is a quadrature domain.



• $\Omega_a := \heartsuit \cup \overline{B}(a, r_a)^c$. We call its Schwarz reflection map F_a .

Let ♡ be a cardioid; i.e. the image of the unit disk under a quadratic polynomial. Note that ♡ is a quadrature domain.



Ω_a := ♡ ∪ B̄(a, r_a)^c. We call its Schwarz reflection map F_a.
The unique critical point of F_a is at 0.

Let ♡ be a cardioid; i.e. the image of the unit disk under a quadratic polynomial. Note that ♡ is a quadrature domain.



- $\Omega_a := \heartsuit \cup \overline{B}(a, r_a)^c$. We call its Schwarz reflection map F_a .
- The unique critical point of F_a is at 0.
- As a varies over the plane, we get a family of maps

$$C\&C := \{F_a : \overline{\Omega}_a \to \hat{\mathbb{C}}\}.$$

In different coordinates, F_a is a pinched quadratic-like map:



In different coordinates, F_a is a pinched quadratic-like map:



• The *tiling set* of F_a is defined as the set of points in $\overline{\Omega}_a$ that eventually escape to T_a .

In different coordinates, F_a is a pinched quadratic-like map:



- The *tiling set* of F_a is defined as the set of points in $\overline{\Omega}_a$ that eventually escape to T_a .
- ► The non-escaping set K_a of F_a is the complement of the tiling set. It is the *filled Julia set* of the pinched quadratic-like map.

Dynamical Plane of the Basilica Map: a = 0



Dynamical Plane of the Basilica Map: a = 0



• $0 \mapsto \infty \mapsto 0$; the "Basilica" map.

The Connectedness Locus $\ensuremath{\mathcal{C}}$

▶ $C = \{a : K_a \text{ is connected } \iff 0 \in K_a\}.$

The Connectedness Locus $\ensuremath{\mathcal{C}}$

• $C = \{a : K_a \text{ is connected } \iff 0 \in K_a\}.$





The Connectedness Locus ${\mathcal C}$

• $C = \{a : K_a \text{ is connected } \iff 0 \in K_a\}.$



For maps in C, the dynamics on the tiling set is conformally conjugate to the reflection map ρ (i.e. group structure).

Theorem (Lee, Lyubich, Makarov, M)

There exists a natural combinatorial bijection χ between the geometrically finite parameters of C&C and those in the basilica limb of the tricorn such that the laminations of the corresponding maps are related by the circle homeomorphism \mathcal{H} .

Theorem (Lee, Lyubich, Makarov, M)

There exists a natural combinatorial bijection χ between the geometrically finite parameters of C&C and those in the basilica limb of the tricorn such that the laminations of the corresponding maps are related by the circle homeomorphism \mathcal{H} .



Theorem (Lee, Lyubich, Makarov, M)

There exists a natural combinatorial bijection χ between the geometrically finite parameters of C&C and those in the basilica limb of the tricorn such that the laminations of the corresponding maps are related by the circle homeomorphism \mathcal{H} .



Existence of polynomials with prescribed laminations: Kiwi's theorem.

Theorem (Lee, Lyubich, Makarov, M)

There exists a natural combinatorial bijection χ between the geometrically finite parameters of C&C and those in the basilica limb of the tricorn such that the laminations of the corresponding maps are related by the circle homeomorphism \mathcal{H} .



- Existence of polynomials with prescribed laminations: Kiwi's theorem.
- Injectivity: Combinatorial rigidity of geometrically finite maps (involves analysis of the boundary behavior of conformal maps near cusps and double points.).

Theorem (Lee, Lyubich, Makarov, M)

There exists a natural combinatorial bijection χ between the geometrically finite parameters of C&C and those in the basilica limb of the tricorn such that the laminations of the corresponding maps are related by the circle homeomorphism \mathcal{H} .



- Existence of polynomials with prescribed laminations: Kiwi's theorem.
- Injectivity: Combinatorial rigidity of geometrically finite maps (involves analysis of the boundary behavior of conformal maps near cusps and double points.).
- Surjectivity: Realizing geometrically finite Schwarz maps (in C&C) with prescribed laminations via "parameter rays".

Theorem (Lee, Lyubich, Makarov, M)

1) Every geometrically finite map F_a is a conformal mating of the geometrically finite quadratic anti-holomorphic polynomial $f_{\chi(a)}$ and the reflection map ρ .

Theorem (Lee, Lyubich, Makarov, M)

1) Every geometrically finite map F_a is a conformal mating of the geometrically finite quadratic anti-holomorphic polynomial $f_{\chi(a)}$ and the reflection map ρ . The "welding" map is a factor of \mathcal{H} .

Theorem (Lee, Lyubich, Makarov, M)

1) Every geometrically finite map F_a is a conformal mating of the geometrically finite quadratic anti-holomorphic polynomial $f_{\chi(a)}$ and the reflection map ρ . The "welding" map is a factor of \mathcal{H} .

2) The lamination model of C is homeomorphic to that of the basilica limb of the tricorn (no "dynamically defined homeomorphism").

Theorem (Lee, Lyubich, Makarov, M)

1) Every geometrically finite map F_a is a conformal mating of the geometrically finite quadratic anti-holomorphic polynomial $f_{\chi(a)}$ and the reflection map ρ . The "welding" map is a factor of \mathcal{H} .

2) The lamination model of C is homeomorphic to that of the basilica limb of the tricorn (no "dynamically defined homeomorphism").



Another Family of Schwarz Reflections

Univalent images of maximal round disks under a cubic polynomial f
One-parameter family of Schwarz reflections.

Another Family of Schwarz Reflections

Univalent images of maximal round disks under a cubic polynomial f
One-parameter family of Schwarz reflections.



Another Family of Schwarz Reflections

Univalent images of maximal round disks under a cubic polynomial f
One-parameter family of Schwarz reflections.



 Pinched quadratic-like maps with a unique point of pinching Quasiconformal straightening to *parabolic* rational maps.

Lifting Schwarz reflections by f produces a family of anti-holomorphic correspondences on the Riemann sphere.

 Lifting Schwarz reflections by f produces a family of anti-holomorphic correspondences on the Riemann sphere.



 Lifting Schwarz reflections by f produces a family of anti-holomorphic correspondences on the Riemann sphere.



• Dynamics on the tiling set $\cong \mathbb{Z}_2 * \mathbb{Z}_3 \cong SL_2(\mathbb{Z})$.

Lifting Schwarz reflections by f produces a family of anti-holomorphic correspondences on the Riemann sphere.



- Dynamics on the tiling set $\cong \mathbb{Z}_2 * \mathbb{Z}_3 \cong SL_2(\mathbb{Z})$.
- Dynamics on the non-escaping set \cong Anti-holomorphic rational map.

Thank you!