

Injective simplicial maps of the arc complex

Elmas Irmak and John D. McCarthy

Abstract

In this paper, we prove that each injective simplicial map of the arc complex of a compact, connected, orientable surface with nonempty boundary is induced by a homeomorphism of the surface. We deduce, from this result, that the group of automorphisms of the arc complex is naturally isomorphic to the extended mapping class group of the surface, provided the surface is not a disc, an annulus, a pair of pants, or a torus with one hole. We also show, for each of these special exceptions, that the group of automorphisms of the arc complex is naturally isomorphic to the quotient of the extended mapping class group of the surface by its center.

Key Words: Mapping class groups, arc complex.

1. Introduction

Let R be a compact, connected, orientable surface of genus g with b boundary components, where $b \geq 1$. The *extended mapping class group* $\Gamma^*(R)$ of R is the group of isotopy classes of self-homeomorphisms of R . The *mapping class group*, $\Gamma(R)$, of R is the group of isotopy classes of orientation preserving self-homeomorphisms of R . $\Gamma(R)$ is a subgroup of index 2 in $\Gamma^*(R)$. An arc A on R is called *properly embedded* if $\partial A \subseteq \partial R$ and A is transversal to ∂R . A is called *nontrivial* (or *essential*) if A cannot be deformed into ∂R in such a way that the endpoints of A stay in ∂R during the deformation. The arc complex $\mathcal{A}(R)$ is the abstract simplicial complex whose simplices are collections of isotopy classes of properly embedded essential arcs on R which can be represented by disjoint arcs. $\Gamma^*(R)$ acts naturally on $\mathcal{A}(R)$ by simplicial automorphisms of $\mathcal{A}(R)$.

The main results of this paper are the following two theorems.

Theorem 1.1 *Let R be a compact, connected, orientable surface of genus g with $b \geq 1$ boundary components. If $\lambda : \mathcal{A}(R) \rightarrow \mathcal{A}(R)$ is an injective simplicial map then λ is induced by a homeomorphism $H : R \rightarrow R$ (i.e. $\lambda([A]) = [H(A)]$ for every vertex $[A]$ in $\mathcal{A}(R)$).*

Theorem 1.2 *Let R be a compact, connected, orientable surface of genus g with $b \geq 1$ boundary components. If R is not a disc, an annulus, a pair of pants or a torus with one hole, then $\text{Aut}(\mathcal{A}(R))$ is naturally isomorphic to $\Gamma^*(R)$. For each of these special cases $\text{Aut}(\mathcal{A}(R))$ is naturally isomorphic to $\Gamma^*(R)/Z(\Gamma^*(R))$.*

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Extended mapping class group was viewed as the automorphism group of the curve complex on orientable surfaces by Ivanov to get information on the algebraic structure of the mapping class groups. Ivanov proved that the automorphism group of the curve complex is isomorphic to the extended mapping class group for connected orientable surfaces of genus at least 2 in [13]. In his paper, he also proved that the automorphisms of the arc complex which are induced by automorphisms of the curve complex are induced by homeomorphisms of the surface. As an application he proved that isomorphisms between any two finite index subgroups are geometric if the genus is at least 2. Ivanov's results were extended to lower genus cases by Korkmaz in [15]. Luo gave a new proof that automorphisms of the curve complex are induced by homeomorphisms of the surface if the dimension of the curve complex is at least one and the surface is not a torus with two holes in [16].

After Ivanov's work, extended mapping class group was viewed as the automorphism group of various geometric objects on surfaces. Some of these objects include Schaller's complex (see [20] by Schaller), the complex of pants decompositions (see [17] by Margalit), the complex of nonseparating curves (see [10] by Irmak), the complex of separating curves (see [4] by Brendle-Margalit, and [18] by McCarthy-Vautaw), the complex of Torelli geometry (see [6] by Farb-Ivanov), the Hatcher-Thurston complex (see [12] by Irmak-Korkmaz). As applications, Farb-Ivanov proved that the automorphism group of the Torelli subgroup is isomorphic to the mapping class group in [6], and McCarthy-Vautaw extended this result to $g \geq 3$ in [18].

Some similar results on simplicial maps and the applications for orientable surfaces are as follows: Irmak proved that superinjective simplicial maps of the curve complex are induced by homeomorphisms of the surface to classify injective homomorphisms from finite index subgroups of the mapping class group to the whole group (they are geometric except for closed genus two surface) for genus at least two in [8], [9], [10]. Behrstock-Margalit and Bell-Margalit extended these results to lower genus cases in [2] and in [3]. Brendle-Margalit proved that superinjective simplicial maps of separating curve complex are induced by homeomorphisms, to prove that an injection from a finite index subgroup of K to the Torelli group, where K is the subgroup of mapping class group generated by Dehn twists about separating curves, is induced by a homeomorphism in [4], [5]. Shackleton proved that injective simplicial maps of the curve complex are induced by homeomorphisms in [21] (he also considers maps between different surfaces), and he obtained strong local co-Hopfian results for mapping class groups. Bell-Margalit proved that superinjective simplicial maps of the curve complex are onto. For nonorientable odd genus surfaces Atalan-Ozan proved that the automorphism group of the curve complex is isomorphic to the mapping class group if $g + r \geq 6$ in [1].

After this paper was written, Irmak, the first author of this paper, proved similar results about the arc complex on nonorientable surfaces in [11]. The main results in [11]: Let N be a compact, connected, nonorientable surface of genus g with $r \geq 1$ boundary components. If $\lambda : \mathcal{A}(N) \rightarrow \mathcal{A}(N)$ is an injective simplicial map then λ is induced by a homeomorphism $h : N \rightarrow N$, and $\text{Aut}(\mathcal{A}(N)) \cong \Gamma(N)/Z(\Gamma(N))$.

2. Mapping class groups and complex of arcs

In this section we will prove our main results for $(g, b) = (0, 1)$, $(g, b) = (0, 2)$, $(g, b) = (0, 3)$, and $(g, b) = (1, 1)$. In the next section we will give a general argument for the proof of the remaining cases. Unless otherwise indicated, all arcs will be assumed to be essential arcs on R . We will denote arcs by capital letters and their isotopy classes by the corresponding lower case letters (e.g. A and $a = [A] \in \mathcal{A}(R)$).

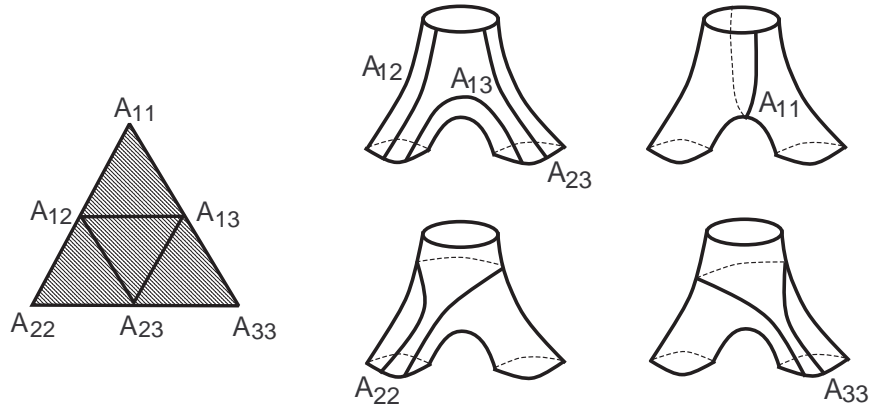


Figure 1. The arc complex of a sphere with three holes and arcs representing its six vertices

Theorem 2.1 *Let R be a compact, connected, orientable surface of genus g with b boundary components. If $(g, b) \in \{(0, 1), (0, 2), (0, 3), (1, 1)\}$, then $\text{Aut}(\mathcal{A}(R))$ is naturally isomorphic to $\Gamma^*(R)/Z(\Gamma^*(R))$.*

Proof. Case (i): Suppose that $(g, b) = (0, 1)$. R is a disc and no arc on R is essential. Hence $\mathcal{A}(R) = \emptyset$; every injective simplicial map $\mathcal{A}(R) \rightarrow \mathcal{A}(R)$ is an automorphism of $\mathcal{A}(R)$; and $\text{Aut}(\mathcal{A}(R))$ is a trivial group. $\Gamma^*(R)$ is a cyclic group of order two. It follows that $Z(\Gamma^*(R)) = \Gamma^*(R)$ and, hence, $\Gamma^*(R)/Z(\Gamma^*(R))$ is also a trivial group. Hence $\Gamma^*(R)/Z(\Gamma^*(R))$ is isomorphic to $\text{Aut}(\mathcal{A}(R))$.

Case (ii): Suppose that $(g, b) = (0, 2)$. R is an annulus, $\mathcal{A}(R)$ consists of a single vertex and $\text{Aut}(\mathcal{A}(R))$ is a trivial group. The action of $\Gamma^*(R)$ on $\pi_0(\partial R)$ yields a short exact sequence:

$$1 \rightarrow Z_2 \rightarrow \Gamma^*(R) \rightarrow \Sigma(\pi_0(\partial R)) \rightarrow 1, \tag{1}$$

where $\Sigma(\pi_0(\partial R)) \cong \Sigma_2$ is the group of permutations of $\pi_0(\partial R)$, $\Gamma^*(R) \rightarrow \Sigma(\pi_0(\partial R))$ is the corresponding representation, and the kernel Z_2 of $\Gamma^*(R) \rightarrow \Sigma(\pi_0(\partial R))$ is the cyclic group of order 2 generated by the isotopy class of any orientation reversing involution of R which preserves each component of ∂R . The natural representation $\Gamma^*(R) \rightarrow \Sigma(\pi_0(\partial R))$ restricts to an isomorphism $\Gamma(R) \rightarrow \Sigma(\pi_0(\partial R))$. It follows that the above exact sequence (1) is a split short exact sequence, and $\Gamma^*(R)$ is isomorphic to $\mathbb{Z}_2 \oplus \mathbb{Z}_2$. This implies that the center $Z(\Gamma^*(R))$ of $\Gamma^*(R)$ is equal to $\Gamma^*(R)$; $\Gamma^*(R)/Z(\Gamma^*(R))$ is a trivial group; and, hence, $\Gamma^*(R)/Z(\Gamma^*(R))$ is isomorphic to $\text{Aut}(\mathcal{A}(R))$.

Case (iii): Suppose that $(g, b) = (0, 3)$. R is a pair of pants (i.e. a sphere with three holes), then there are exactly six isotopy classes of essential arcs on R and $\mathcal{A}(R)$ is a two-complex represented by a regular tessellation of a triangle by four triangles as illustrated in Figure 1. $\text{Aut}(\mathcal{A}(R))$ is isomorphic to the symmetric group Σ_3 on three letters. Indeed, $\text{Aut}(\mathcal{A}(R))$ is naturally isomorphic to the group of permutations $\Sigma(\pi_0(\partial R))$ of the set of components $\pi_0(\partial R)$ of ∂R . The action of $\Gamma^*(R)$ on $\pi_0(\partial R)$ yields the short exact sequence

$$1 \rightarrow Z_2 \rightarrow \Gamma^*(R) \rightarrow \Sigma(\pi_0(\partial R)) \rightarrow 1, \tag{2}$$

where $\Sigma(\pi_0(\partial R)) \cong \Sigma_3$ is the group of permutations of $\pi_0(\partial R)$, $\Gamma^*(R) \rightarrow \Sigma(\pi_0(\partial R))$ is the corresponding representation, and the kernel Z_2 of $\Gamma^*(R) \rightarrow \Sigma(\pi_0(\partial R))$ is the cyclic group of order 2 generated by the

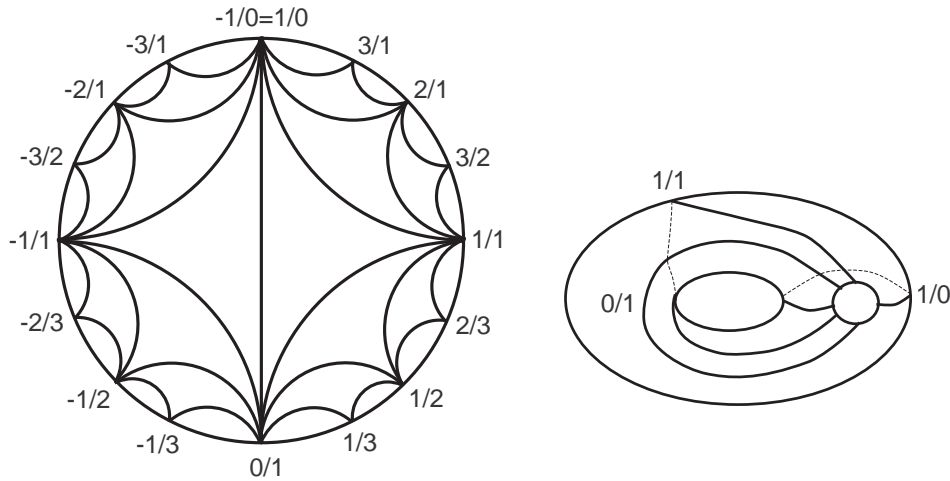


Figure 2. The arc complex of a torus with one hole and three arcs representing one of its triangles.

isotopy class of any orientation reversing involution of R which preserves each component of ∂R . The natural representation $\Gamma^*(R) \rightarrow \Sigma(\pi_0(\partial R))$ restricts to an isomorphism $\Gamma(R) \rightarrow \Sigma(\pi_0(\partial R))$. It follows that the above exact sequence (2) is a split short exact sequence. Since Σ_3 has trivial center, it follows that Z_2 is equal to the center $Z(\Gamma^*(R))$ of $\Gamma^*(R)$; $\Gamma^*(R)/Z(\Gamma^*(R))$ is also naturally isomorphic to $\Sigma(\pi_0(\partial R))$. Hence, $\Gamma^*(R)/Z(\Gamma^*(R))$ is naturally isomorphic to $Aut(\mathcal{A}(R))$.

Case (iv): Suppose that $(g, b) = (1, 1)$. R is a torus with one hole. $\mathcal{A}(R)$ is represented by the decomposition of the hyperbolic plane \mathbb{H} into ideal triangles by the familiar *Farey graph*, \mathcal{F} (see Figure 2).

More precisely, let S be the torus obtained by attaching a disc D to ∂R and P be a point in the interior of D . Choose an identification of (S, P) with the standard torus, $(S^1 \times S^1, (1, 1))$. Then the isotopy classes of arcs on R correspond naturally to the rational points on the circle at infinity $S_\infty = \mathbb{R}^* = \mathbb{R} \cup \infty$, where the arc A on R corresponds to the rational point p/q if and only if the extension of the arc A on R to a closed curve on S by “coning off” the endpoints of A in ∂D to the “center” P of D represents $\pm(p, q) \in \mathbb{Z} \oplus \mathbb{Z} = \pi_1(S^1 \times S^1, (1, 1))$.

The ideal triangles of the decomposition of the hyperbolic plane \mathbb{H} by the *Farey graph* correspond to ideal triangulations of (S, P) , which correspond to maximal simplices of $\mathcal{A}(R)$. As is well-known, $(\Gamma^*(R), Z(\Gamma^*(R))) \cong (GL(2, \mathbb{Z}), \{\pm I\})$ and, hence, $\Gamma^*(R)/Z(\Gamma^*(R)) \cong PGL(2, \mathbb{Z}) \cong Aut(\mathcal{F}) \cong Aut(\mathcal{A}(R))$. \square

Theorem 2.2 *Let R be a compact, connected, orientable surface of genus g with b boundary components. Suppose that $(g, b) \in \{(0, 1), (0, 2), (0, 3), (1, 1)\}$. If $\lambda : \mathcal{A}(R) \rightarrow \mathcal{A}(R)$ is an injective simplicial map then λ is induced by a homeomorphism $H : R \rightarrow R$.*

Proof. For the cases $(g, b) = (0, 1)$, $(g, b) = (0, 2)$ and $(g, b) = (0, 3)$ the proof follows from Theorem 2.1 as for all of these cases the arc complex has finitely many vertices so every injective simplicial map is an automorphism.

When $(g, b) = (1, 1)$, we will prove that every injection is onto. Let w be a vertex of $\mathcal{A}(R)$. Let Δ be a top dimensional simplex. Since λ is injective, we see that $\lambda(\Delta)$ corresponds to a top dimensional simplex, Δ' in $\mathcal{A}(R)$. If w is a vertex of Δ' , then w is in the image. Suppose that w is not a vertex of Δ' . Take a top dimensional simplex Δ'' containing w . It is easy to see that there exists a chain $\Delta' = \Delta'_0, \Delta'_1, \dots, \Delta'_n = \Delta''$ of top dimensional simplices in $\mathcal{A}(R)$, connecting Δ' to Δ'' in such a way that the consecutive simplices Δ'_i, Δ'_{i+1} have exactly one common face of codimension 1. Let x' be a vertex of Δ' which is not in Δ'_1 . Let x, y, z be the vertices of Δ such that $\lambda(x) = x'$. There exists a unique top dimensional simplex containing y, z and not x , call it Δ_1 . It is easy to see that $\lambda(\Delta_1) = \Delta'_1$, and so every vertex in Δ'_1 is in the image of λ . By an inductive argument, using the above sequence we see that w is in the image of λ . The result of the theorem now follows from Theorem 2.1. \square

3. Triangulations

In this section, we assume that $(g, b) \neq (0, 1)$, $(g, b) \neq (0, 2)$, $(g, b) \neq (0, 3)$ and $(g, b) \neq (1, 1)$. Let $\lambda : \mathcal{A}(R) \rightarrow \mathcal{A}(R)$ be an injective simplicial map. We will prove some properties of λ . First we give some definitions.

Let T be a set of pairwise disjoint nonisotopic arcs on R . T is called a *triangulation* of R if each component Δ of the surface R_T , obtained from R by cutting R along T , is a disc with boundary $\partial\Delta$ equal to a union of arcs A, B, C, D, E , and F , where A, B and C correspond to elements of T and D, E and F correspond to arcs or circles in ∂R . Δ is called a *triangle* of T , and A, B, C are called *sides* of Δ . If A, B , and C correspond to distinct elements of T , then Δ is called an *embedded triangle* of T . Otherwise Δ is called a *non-embedded triangle* of T . The phrase *triangle* of T will also be used to refer to the image of any component Δ of R_T , under the natural quotient map $q : R_T \rightarrow R$. The images of A, B and C will also be called as sides of the image triangle. Two distinct triangles of a triangulation T are called *adjacent* w.r.t. T if they have a common side.

Let T be a triangulation of R . Let $[T]$ be the set of isotopy classes of elements of T . Note that $[T]$ is a maximal simplex of $\mathcal{A}(R)$. Every maximal simplex σ of $\mathcal{A}(R)$ is equal to $[T]$ for some triangulation T of R . So, $\lambda([T]) = [T']$ for some triangulation T' of R and λ restricts to a correspondence $\lambda| : [T] \rightarrow [T']$ on the isotopy classes. Note that the triangulation T' of R is well defined up to isotopy on R . By using Euler characteristic arguments we see that the number of arcs in a triangulation is $6g + 3b - 6$, and the number of triangles in a triangulation is $4g + 2b - 4$.

Let a and b be isotopy classes of properly embedded essential arcs on R . The geometric intersection number $i(a, b)$ of a and b is the minimum number of points in $A \cap B$ where A and B are arcs on R which represent a and b .

Let σ be a maximal simplex of $\mathcal{A}(R)$ corresponding to a triangulation T of R . Let $A \in T$. If B is a properly embedded arc such that $i(a, b) = 1$ and $i(x, b) = 0$ for each $X \in T \setminus \{A\}$, where a, b, x are the isotopy classes of A, B, X respectively, then $(\sigma \setminus \{a\}) \cup \{b\}$ is a maximal simplex, say τ , of $\mathcal{A}(R)$. In this case, we will say that τ is obtained from σ by an *elementary move*.

Proposition 3.1 *If a and b are two vertices of complex of arcs $\mathcal{A}(R)$ such that $i(a, b) = 1$, then $i(\lambda(a), \lambda(b)) = 1$.*

Proof. Let A and B be representatives of a and b intersecting once. Note that we may complete A to a triangulation T_1 of R such that $(T_1 \setminus \{A\}) \cup \{B\}$ is also a triangulation of R . Let $T_2 = (T_1 \setminus \{A\}) \cup \{B\}$. Let σ_i be the simplex of $\mathcal{A}(R)$ corresponding to the triangulation T_i of R , $i = 1, 2$, and $\sigma_0 = \sigma_1 \cap \sigma_2$. Note that $\sigma_2 \setminus \{b\} = \sigma_0 = \sigma_1 \setminus \{a\}$, and σ_2 is obtained from σ_1 by replacing a with b (an elementary move).

Let $\sigma'_i = \lambda(\sigma_i)$, $i = 0, 1, 2$, $a' = \lambda(a)$, and $b' = \lambda(b)$. Since λ is injective there exists a triangulation T'_i corresponding to σ'_i , $i = 1, 2$. Since $i(a, b) \neq 0$, there does not exist a simplex of $\mathcal{A}(R)$ having both a and b as vertices. Since $a \in \sigma_1$ and $b \in \sigma_2$, it follows that $\sigma_1 \neq \sigma_2$. Since $\lambda : \mathcal{A}(R) \rightarrow \mathcal{A}(R)$ is an injective simplicial map, it follows that $\sigma'_1 \neq \sigma'_2$. Let A' be the representative of a' in T'_1 . Since $\sigma_2 \setminus \{b\} = \sigma_0 = \sigma_1 \setminus \{a\}$ and $\lambda : \mathcal{A}(R) \rightarrow \mathcal{A}(R)$ is an injective simplicial map, $\sigma'_2 \setminus \{b'\} = \sigma'_0 = \sigma'_1 \setminus \{a'\}$.

Note that we may choose a representative B' of b' such that B' is disjoint from and not isotopic to each element of $T'_1 \setminus \{A'\}$. Let $T'_2 = (T'_1 \setminus \{A'\}) \cup \{B'\}$. Then T'_2 is a triangulation of R and σ'_2 is the simplex of $\mathcal{A}(R)$ corresponding to T'_2 . Since σ'_1 and σ'_2 are distinct maximal simplices of $\mathcal{A}(R)$ containing σ'_0 , σ'_2 is obtained from σ'_1 by an elementary move replacing a' with b' , we see that $i(a', b') = 1$, completing the proof. \square

Proposition 3.2 *Let Δ be an embedded triangle on R with sides corresponding to A , B and C . Then there exists a triangulation T on R containing $\{A, B, C\}$ such that the unique triangles Δ_A , Δ_B and Δ_C of T on R which are different from Δ and have, respectively, a side corresponding to A , a side corresponding to B , and a side corresponding to C , are distinct triangles of T on R .*

Proof. Since Δ is an embedded triangle on R with sides corresponding to A , B and C , these are nonisotopic essential properly embedded arcs on R . There exists a triangulation T of R such that $\{A, B, C\}$ is contained in T . Since Δ is an embedded triangle on R , there exist unique triangles Δ_A , Δ_B , and Δ_C of T on R which are different from Δ and have, respectively, a side corresponding to A , a side corresponding to B , and a side corresponding to C . Since R is not a pair of pants, Δ_A , Δ_B and Δ_C are not the same triangle on R .

Suppose that $\Delta_A = \Delta_B$. Then Δ_A has a side corresponding to A and another side corresponding to B .

Suppose that Δ_A is a non-embedded triangle on R . Then since Δ_A has sides corresponding to A and B , either Δ_A is the unique triangle of T on R having a side corresponding to A or Δ_A is the unique triangle of T on R having a side corresponding to B , which is a contradiction, as Δ is a triangle different from Δ_A having a side corresponding to A and a side corresponding to B . It follows that Δ_A is an embedded triangle on R .

Δ_A has a side corresponding to an element D of T , where D is not equal to A or B . Suppose that $D = C$. Then Δ_A is a triangle of T on R different from Δ having a side corresponding to C . In other words, $\Delta_A = \Delta_C$ and, hence, Δ_A , Δ_B and Δ_C are the same triangle on R , which is a contradiction. Hence, D is not equal to C .

Since Δ_A is an embedded triangle of T on R with sides corresponding to A , B and D , there exists a unique triangle Δ_D of T on R which is different from Δ_A and has a side corresponding to D . Note that there is exactly one side of Δ_D corresponding to D . Suppose that the other two sides of Δ_D correspond to elements E and F of T .

Suppose, on the one hand, that C is not equal to E or F . Since the sides of Δ_D correspond to D , E and F , none of which are equal to C , Δ_D has no side corresponding to C . Since Δ_C has a side corresponding to C , it follows that Δ_C and Δ_D are distinct triangles of T on R . Since Δ_A and Δ_D are distinct triangles

of T on R having a side corresponding to D , there is a quadrilateral Ω on R with sides corresponding to A , B , E , and F , and diagonal D as shown in the first part of Figure 3. Let D' be a diagonal of Q such that $\{D, D'\}$ is a pair of diagonals of Ω as shown in the second part of Figure 3. Let $T' = (T \setminus \{D\}) \cup \{D'\}$ be the triangulation on R which is obtained from the triangulation T on R by an elementary move replacing D with D' . It follows that the unique triangles Δ'_A , Δ'_B and Δ'_C of T' on R which are distinct from the triangle Δ of T' on R and have, respectively, a side corresponding to A , a side corresponding to B , and a side corresponding to C are distinct triangles of T' on R (see Figure 3).

Suppose, on the other hand, that C is equal to either E or F . We may assume that $C = E$. It follows, by arguments similar to those given above, that Δ_D is an embedded triangle of T on R with sides corresponding to C , D and F , where F is some element of T which is not equal to A , B , C or D .

Since F is a side of the embedded triangle Δ_D of T on R , there is a unique triangle Δ_F of T on R which is distinct from Δ_D and has a side corresponding to F . By arguments similar to those given above, there is exactly one side of Δ_F which corresponds to F . Let the other two sides of Δ_F correspond to elements G and H of T .

Let T' be the triangulation obtained from T by an elementary move replacing the element F of T by an element F' of T . Then let T'' be the triangulation obtained from T' by an elementary move replacing the element D of T' by an element D'' of T'' . It follows that the unique triangles Δ''_A , Δ''_B and Δ''_C of T'' on R , which are distinct from triangle Δ of T'' on R and have, respectively, a side corresponding to A , a side corresponding to B , and a side corresponding to C , are distinct triangles of T'' on R (see Figure 4).

This shows, in any case, that there exists a triangulation of R with the desired properties, completing the proof. □

Let $\{a, b, c\}$ be a 2-simplex of $\mathcal{A}(R)$. We say that $\{a, b, c\}$ corresponds to an embedded triangle on R if there exists an embedded triangle Δ on R with sides corresponding to A , B and C representing a , b , and c .

Proposition 3.3 *Let $\{a, b, c\}$ be a 2-simplex of $\mathcal{A}(R)$. If $\{a, b, c\}$ corresponds to an embedded triangle on R , then $\{\lambda(a), \lambda(b), \lambda(c)\}$ corresponds to an embedded triangle on R (see Figure 5).*

Proof. Let Δ be an embedded triangle on R with sides corresponding to A , B , and C representing a , b and c . Let $T_0 = \{A, B, C\}$. It follows from Proposition 3.2 that we can complete the system of arcs T_0 on R

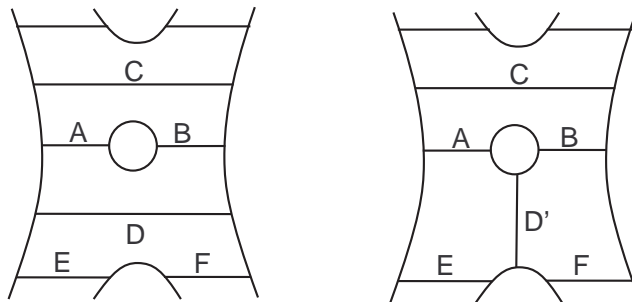


Figure 3. Obtaining four triangles by one elementary move.

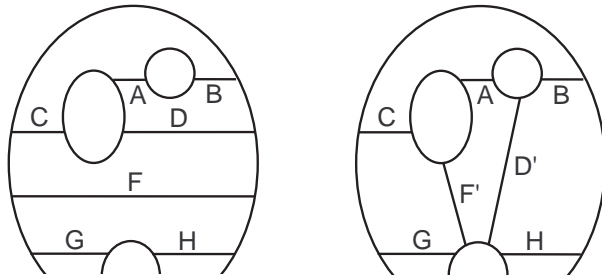


Figure 4. Obtaining four triangles by two elementary moves.

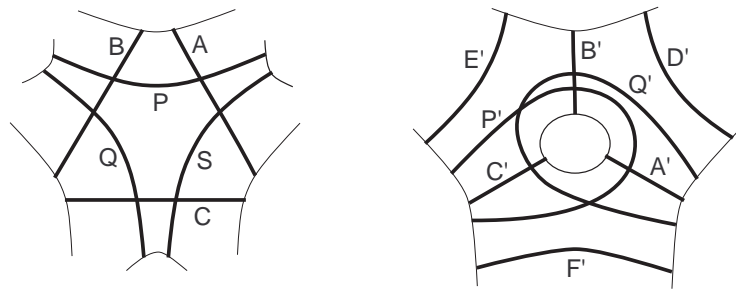


Figure 5. Embedded triangle I.

to a triangulation T_1 of R such that if Δ_A is the unique triangle of T_1 on R different from Δ having a side corresponding to A , Δ_B is the unique triangle of T_1 on R different from Δ having a side corresponding to B , and Δ_C is the unique triangle of T_1 on R different from Δ having a side corresponding to C , then Δ , Δ_A , Δ_B , and Δ_C are four distinct triangles of T_1 on R .

Note that $\partial\Delta_A$ is equal to a union of arcs, A_1, X_1, B_1, Y_1, C_1 and Z_1 , where A_1, B_1 and C_1 correspond to elements of T_1 , and each of X_1, Y_1 and Z_1 corresponds to an arc in ∂R or a component of ∂R . Without loss of generality, we assume that A_1 corresponds to A , and Y_1 is disjoint from A_1 . Similarly, $\partial\Delta_B$ is equal to a union of arcs, A_2, X_2, B_2, Y_2, C_2 and Z_2 , where A_2, B_2 and C_2 correspond to elements of T_1 , and each of X_2, Y_2 and Z_2 corresponds to an arc in ∂R or a component of ∂R . Without loss of generality, we assume that B_2 corresponds to B , and Z_2 is disjoint from B_2 . Likewise, $\partial\Delta_C$ is equal to a union of arcs, A_3, X_3, B_3, Y_3, C_3 and Z_3 , where A_3, B_3 and C_3 correspond to elements of T_1 , and each of X_3, Y_3 and Z_3 corresponds to an arc in ∂R or a component of ∂R . Without loss of generality, we assume that C_3 corresponds to C , and X_3 is disjoint from C_3 .

Let P be a properly embedded essential arc connecting Y_1 to Z_2 and intersecting only A and B essentially once and disjoint from other elements of T as shown in Figure 5. Let Q be a properly embedded essential arc connecting X_3 to Z_2 and intersecting only B and C essentially once and disjoint from other elements of T as shown in Figure 5. Let S be a properly embedded essential arc connecting Y_1 to X_3 and intersecting only A and C essentially once and disjoint from other elements of T as shown in Figure 5.

Let T' be a triangulation on R such that $\lambda([T]) = [T']$. Let A' , B' and C' be, respectively, the unique representatives of $\lambda(a)$, $\lambda(b)$ and $\lambda(c)$ in T' . Since λ is injective A' , B' and C' are distinct, and, hence, disjoint and nonisotopic.

Let p , q , and s be the vertices of $\mathcal{A}(R)$ which are represented by the essential arcs P , Q , and S on R . We see that $\{p, q, s\}$ corresponds to an embedded triangle on R .

Let σ be the simplex of $\mathcal{A}(R)$ corresponding to the triangulation T . Note that $i(p, x) = 0$ for every vertex x of σ other than a and b , $i(p, a) = 1$, and $i(p, b) = 1$. Since λ is an injective simplicial map, it follows from Proposition 3.1 that $i(\lambda(p), y) = 0$ for every vertex y of $\lambda(\sigma)$ other than $\lambda(a)$ and $\lambda(b)$; $i(\lambda(p), \lambda(a)) = 1$, and $i(\lambda(p), \lambda(b)) = 1$. Hence, there exists an arc P' on R representing $\lambda(p)$ such that P' intersects A' and B' essentially once and is disjoint from the other elements of T' . Likewise, there exists an arc Q' on R representing $\lambda(q)$ such that Q' intersects B' and C' essentially once and is disjoint from the other elements of T' ; and there exists an arc S' on R representing $\lambda(s)$ such that S' intersects C' and A' essentially once and is disjoint from the other elements of T' .

Since the essential arc P' on R intersects A' and B' essentially once and is disjoint from the other elements of the triangulation T' of R , there exists a triangle Δ_1 of T' on R having sides corresponding to A' and B' . Similarly, there exists a triangle Δ_2 of T' on R having sides corresponding to B' and C' , and a triangle Δ_3 of T' on R having sides corresponding to C' and A' . Let the third side of Δ_1 correspond to the element D' of T' ; the third side of Δ_2 correspond to the element E' of T' ; and the third side of Δ_3 correspond to the element F' of T' .

Suppose, on the one hand, that $D' = C'$. Then Δ_1 is a triangle of T' on R with sides corresponding to A' , B' and C' . So, $\{\lambda(a), \lambda(b), \lambda(c)\}$ corresponds to an embedded triangle on R . Thus, if $D' = C'$, we are done. Likewise, if $E' = A'$ or $F' = B'$, then we are done.

Hence, we may assume that $D' \neq C'$, $E' \neq A'$ and $F' \neq B'$. Note that, since A' , B' and C' are distinct arcs on R , Δ_1 has no side corresponding to C' . Since Δ_2 has a side corresponding to C' , it follows that $\Delta_1 \neq \Delta_2$. Likewise, $\Delta_2 \neq \Delta_3$ and $\Delta_3 \neq \Delta_1$. Hence, Δ_1 , Δ_2 , and Δ_3 are three distinct components of $R_{T'}$. Since P , Q , and S are disjoint, $i(p, q) = i(q, s) = i(s, p) = 0$. Since λ is a simplicial map, it follows that $i(\lambda(p), \lambda(q)) = i(\lambda(q), \lambda(s)) = i(\lambda(s), \lambda(p)) = 0$. Hence, we may assume that P' , Q' and S' are disjoint arcs on R . There are three cases to consider, depending on the placement of the arcs corresponding to C' , E' and F' on $\partial\Delta_2$ and $\partial\Delta_3$. These cases are shown in Figures 5 and 6.

Case (i): Assume A', B', C', D', E', F' are as shown in Figure 5. Note that the arc P' on R representing $\lambda(p)$ intersects B' and A' once essentially and is disjoint from E' , D' , F' , and C' ; and the arc Q' on R representing $\lambda(q)$ intersects B' and C' once essentially and is disjoint from E' , D' , F' , and A' . But then we see that P' and Q' intersect essentially (see Figure 5), which gives a contradiction, since $i(\lambda(p), \lambda(q)) = 0$.

Case (ii): Assume A', B', C', D', E', F' are as shown in the first part of Figure 6. As before, it follows that the arc P' on R representing $\lambda(p)$ intersects B' and A' once essentially and is disjoint from E' , D' , F' , and C' ; and the arc S' on R representing $\lambda(s)$ intersects A' and C' once essentially and is disjoint from E' , D' , F' , B' . But then we see that P' and S' intersect essentially (see Figure 6), which gives a contradiction, since $i(\lambda(p), \lambda(s)) = 0$.

The proof for the third case is similar to the proof for Case (ii); (see the second part of Figure 6).

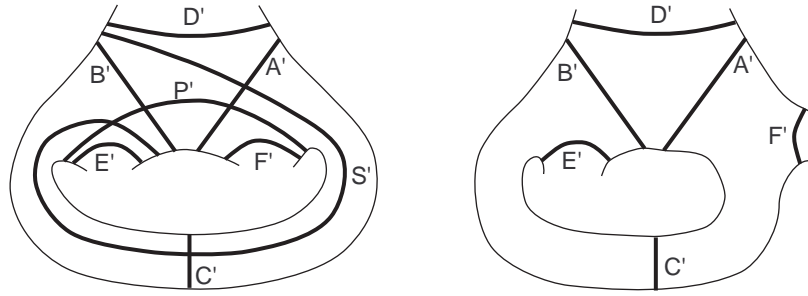


Figure 6. Embedded triangle II

Hence, we see that either $D' = C'$ or $E' = A'$ or $F' = B'$ and, hence, as argued above, we are done. \square

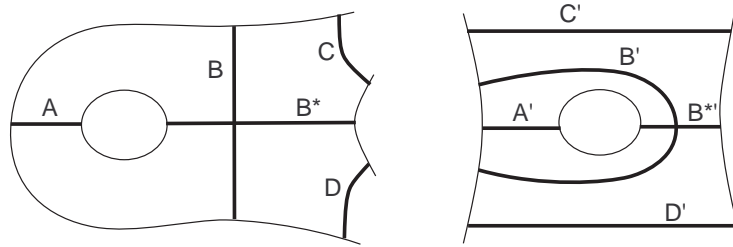


Figure 7. Arc configurations I

Let (a, b) be an ordered 1-simplex of $\mathcal{A}(R)$. We say that (a, b) corresponds to a non-embedded triangle on R if there exists a non-embedded triangle Δ on R with sides corresponding to A , B , and A , where A and B represent a and b and A joins two different components of ∂R .

Proposition 3.4 *Let (a, b) be an oriented edge of $\mathcal{A}(R)$. If (a, b) corresponds to a non-embedded triangle on R , then $(\lambda(a), \lambda(b))$ corresponds to a non-embedded triangle on R .*

Proof. Let Δ be a non-embedded triangle on R with sides corresponding to A , B , where A and B represent a and b , and A joins two different components of ∂R (see Figure 7).

Since R is not a pair of pants, there is an embedded triangle Δ' of T on R having a side corresponding to B . Suppose that the other sides of Δ' correspond to C and D as shown in Figure 7.

Let B^* be as shown in Figure 7, b^* be the vertex of $\mathcal{A}(R)$ corresponding to B^* , c be the vertex of $\mathcal{A}(R)$ corresponding to C , and d be the vertex of $\mathcal{A}(R)$ corresponding to D . Let Δ_1 be the embedded triangle with sides A , B^* and C and Δ_2 be the embedded triangle with sides A , B^* and D . It follows from Proposition 3.3 that there are embedded triangles Δ'_1 and Δ'_2 on R such that Δ'_1 has sides A' , $B^{*'}$ and C' , and Δ'_2 has sides A' , $B^{*'}$ and D' , where A' , $B^{*'}$, C' and D' represent $\lambda(a)$, $\lambda(b^*)$, $\lambda(c)$, and $\lambda(d)$.

Since λ is an injective simplicial map and $i(b, b^*) = 1$, it follows from Proposition 3.1 that $i(\lambda(b), \lambda(b^*)) = 1$. We see that the arc B' representing $\lambda(b)$ can be chosen so that it is disjoint from A' , C' and D' and inter-

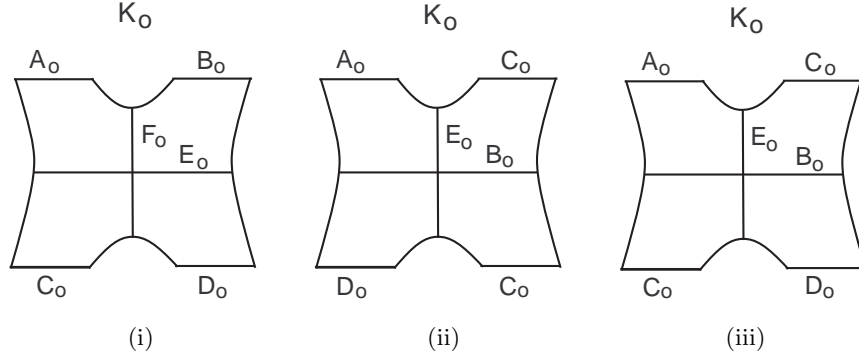


Figure 8. Arc configurations II

sects $B^{*'}$ once. But then this implies that A' and B' are the sides of a non-embedded triangle on R , and A' connects two different components of ∂R , (see Figure 7). Since A' and B' represent $\lambda(a)$ and $\lambda(b)$, it follows that $(\lambda(a), \lambda(b))$ corresponds to a non-embedded triangle on R . \square

Proposition 3.5 *Let A, B, C, D and E be essential, pairwise disjoint, nonisotopic, properly embedded arcs on R . Suppose that there exists a subsurface K of R and a homeomorphism $\phi : (K, A, B, C, D, E) \rightarrow (K_0, A_0, B_0, C_0, D_0, E_0)$ where K_0 and A_0, B_0, C_0, D_0, E_0 are as shown in Figure 8 (i). There exist $A' \in \lambda(a), B' \in \lambda(b), C' \in \lambda(c), D' \in \lambda(d), E' \in \lambda(e)$, $K' \subseteq R$ and a homeomorphism $\chi : (K', A', B', C', D', E') \rightarrow (K_0, A_0, B_0, C_0, D_0, E_0)$.*

Proof. Let F_0 be as shown in Figure 8 (i). Let $F = \phi^{-1}(F_0)$. We see that F is an essential properly embedded arc on R such that F intersects E once and F is disjoint from each of A, B, C, D . Since A, B, C, D, E are pairwise disjoint, A, B, E and C, D, E form embedded triangles, by using that λ is injective and the results of Proposition 3.3, we can choose $A' \in \lambda(a), B' \in \lambda(b), C' \in \lambda(c), D' \in \lambda(d), E' \in \lambda(e)$ such that A', B', C', D', E' are pairwise disjoint, and A', B', E' and C', D', E' form embedded triangles. Since E, F intersect once and F is disjoint from each of A, B, C, D , we can choose $F' \in \lambda(f)$ such that E', F' intersect once and F' is disjoint from each of A', B', C', D' . Since A, C, F form an embedded triangle, A', C', F' form an embedded triangle. Then the result of the proposition follows. \square

Proposition 3.6 *Let A, B, C, D be essential pairwise disjoint nonisotopic properly embedded arcs on R . Suppose that there exists a subsurface K of R and a homeomorphism $\phi : (K, A, B, C, D) \rightarrow (K_0, A_0, B_0, C_0, D_0)$ where K_0 and A_0, B_0, C_0, D_0 are as shown in Figure 8 (ii). There exist $A' \in \lambda(a), B' \in \lambda(b), C' \in \lambda(c), D' \in \lambda(d)$, $K' \subseteq R$ and a homeomorphism $\chi : (K', A', B', C', D') \rightarrow (K_0, A_0, B_0, C_0, D_0)$.*

Proof. Let E_0 be as shown in Figure 8 (ii). Let $E = \phi^{-1}(E_0)$. We see that E is an essential properly embedded arc on R such that E intersects B once and E is disjoint from each of A, C, D . Since A, C, D, E are disjoint, E, C form a non-embedded triangle, A, D, E form an embedded triangle, by using that λ is injective and the results of Proposition 3.3 and Proposition 3.4, we can choose $A' \in \lambda(a), E' \in \lambda(e), C' \in \lambda(c), D' \in \lambda(d)$

such that A', C', D', E' are pairwise disjoint, E', C' form a non-embedded triangle and A', D', E' form an embedded triangle. Since E, B intersect once and B is disjoint from each of A, C, D , we can choose $B' \in \lambda(b)$ such that E', B' intersect once and B' is disjoint from each of A', C', D' , then the result of the proposition follows. \square

Proposition 3.7 *Let A, B, C, D be essential pairwise disjoint nonisotopic properly embedded arcs on R . Suppose that there exists a subsurface K of R and a homeomorphism $\phi : (K, A, B, C, D) \rightarrow (K_0, A_0, B_0, C_0, D_0)$ where K_0 and A_0, B_0, C_0, D_0 are as shown in Figure 8 (iii). There exist $A' \in \lambda(a), B' \in \lambda(b), C' \in \lambda(c), D' \in \lambda(d)$, $K' \subseteq R$ and a homeomorphism $\chi : (K', A', B', C', D') \rightarrow (K_0, A_0, B_0, C_0, D_0)$.*

Proof. Let E_0 be as shown in Figure 8 (iii). Let $E = \phi^{-1}(E_0)$. Since A, B, C, D are pairwise disjoint, A, B, C form an embedded triangle, and B, C, D form an embedded triangle, by using that λ is injective and the results of Proposition 3.3 we choose $A' \in \lambda(a), B' \in \lambda(b), C' \in \lambda(c), D' \in \lambda(d)$ such that A', B', C', D' are pairwise disjoint, A', B', C' form an embedded triangle and B', C', D' form an embedded triangle. Since E, B intersect once and E is disjoint from each of A, C, D , we can choose $E' \in \lambda(e)$ such that E', B' intersect once and E' is disjoint from each of A', C', D' . Since A, C, E form an embedded triangle, A', C', E' form an embedded triangle. Then the result of the proposition follows. \square

Proposition 3.8 *Let σ be a simplex of $\mathcal{A}(R)$ corresponding to a triangulation T of R . Let T' be a triangulation of R such that $\lambda(\sigma)$ is the simplex of $\mathcal{A}(R)$ corresponding to T' . For each arc J of T let J' be the unique arc of T' such that $\lambda([J]) = [J']$. Then there exist a homeomorphism $H : R \rightarrow R$ such that $H(J) = J'$ for each arc J of T .*

Proof. Let R_1 denote the surface obtained from R by cutting R along T and R_2 be the surface obtained from R by cutting R along T' . R_1 and R_2 both have N components, where $N = 4g + 2b - 4$. Let $\{\Delta_i | 1 \leq i \leq N\}$ be the N distinct components of R_1 .

Since R is not a pair of pants or a torus with two holes, no two distinct components of R_1 can have sides corresponding to the same elements of T . Likewise, no two distinct components of R_2 can have sides corresponding to the same elements of T' .

Let i be an integer with $1 \leq i \leq N$. Since Δ_i is a component of R_1 , Δ_i is a triangle of T with sides corresponding to elements A_i, B_i and C_i of T . Let a_i, b_i , and c_i be the vertices of $\mathcal{A}(R)$ represented by A_i, B_i and C_i . Then, $\{a_i, b_i, c_i\}$ corresponds to a triangle on R . Hence, by Propositions 3.3 and 3.4, $\{a'_i, b'_i, c'_i\}$ corresponds to a triangle on R , where $a'_i = \lambda(a_i)$, $b'_i = \lambda(b_i)$, and $c'_i = \lambda(c_i)$. Let A'_i, B'_i , and C'_i be the unique elements of T' which represent a'_i, b'_i , and c'_i . It follows that there exists a unique triangle Δ'_i of T' on R with sides corresponding to A'_i, B'_i , and C'_i .

Moreover, the correspondence $\Delta_i \mapsto \Delta'_i$ establishes a bijection from the set of exactly N distinct components $\{\Delta_i | 1 \leq i \leq N\}$ of R_1 to the set of exactly N distinct components $\{\Delta'_i | 1 \leq i \leq N\}$ of R_2 .

Suppose, on the one hand, that Δ_i is embedded. Then, by Proposition 3.3, Δ'_i is embedded. Let J_i, K_i and L_i be the arcs in Δ_i corresponding to A_i, B_i and C_i , and J'_i, K'_i and L'_i be the arcs in Δ'_i corresponding to A'_i, B'_i and C'_i . Note that there exists a homeomorphism $F_i : (\Delta_i, J_i, K_i, L_i) \rightarrow (\Delta'_i, J'_i, K'_i, L'_i)$ which is

well-defined up to relative isotopies. In particular, the orientation type of $F_i : (\Delta_i, J_i, K_i, L_i) \rightarrow (\Delta'_i, J'_i, K'_i, L'_i)$ (i.e. whether it is orientation-reversing or orientation-preserving) is fixed.

Suppose, on the other hand, that Δ_i is non-embedded. Let J_i , K_i , and L_i be the arcs in Δ_i corresponding to A_i , B_i , and C_i , and J'_i , K'_i , and L'_i be the arcs in Δ'_i corresponding to A'_i , B'_i , and C'_i . We may assume that $A_i = C_i$, so that A_i joins two different components of ∂R , and B_i joins a component of ∂R to itself. Then, by Proposition 3.4, Δ'_i is non-embedded, $A'_i = C'_i$, A'_i joins two different boundary components of ∂R , and B'_i joins a component of ∂R to itself.

In this situation there is an ambiguity in the choice of J_i and L_i . After all, J_i and L_i both correspond to A_i (i.e. J_i and L_i both correspond to C_i). Likewise, there is an ambiguity in the choice of J'_i and L'_i . Suppose that (J_i, L_i, J'_i, L'_i) has been specified. Then there exist a homeomorphism $F_i : (\Delta_i, J_i, K_i, L_i) \rightarrow (\Delta'_i, J'_i, K'_i, L'_i)$ which is well-defined up to relative isotopies, and a homeomorphism $F_i^* : (\Delta_i, J_i, K_i, L_i) \rightarrow (\Delta'_i, L'_i, K'_i, J'_i)$ which is well-defined up to isotopies. In particular, in this situation, the orientation type of $F_i : (\Delta_i, J_i, K_i, L_i) \rightarrow (\Delta'_i, J'_i, K'_i, L'_i)$ is fixed; the orientation type of $F_i^* : (\Delta_i, J_i, K_i, L_i) \rightarrow (\Delta'_i, L'_i, K'_i, J'_i)$ is fixed; and $F_i : (\Delta_i, J_i, K_i, L_i) \rightarrow (\Delta'_i, J'_i, K'_i, L'_i)$ and $F_i^* : (\Delta_i, J_i, K_i, L_i) \rightarrow (\Delta'_i, L'_i, K'_i, J'_i)$ have opposite orientation types.

By using Propositions 3.3, 3.4, 3.5, 3.6 and 3.7, we can choose homeomorphisms $G_i : \Delta_i \rightarrow \Delta'_i$, $1 \leq i \leq N$, where G_i is isotopic to F_i , if Δ_i is embedded, and G_i is isotopic to either F_i or F_i^* , if Δ_i is non-embedded, so that the unique homeomorphism $G : R_1 \rightarrow R_2$ whose restriction to Δ_i is equal to G_i , $1 \leq i \leq N$, covers a homeomorphism $H : R \rightarrow R$. Roughly speaking, these propositions ensure that the homeomorphisms $F_i : \Delta_i \rightarrow \Delta'_i$ and $F_j : \Delta_j \rightarrow \Delta'_j$ associated to embedded triangles Δ_i and Δ_j which have sides corresponding to the same element of T , can be isotoped by a relative isotopy to agree, relative to the natural quotient maps, $q_1 : R_1 \rightarrow R$ and $q_2 : R_2 \rightarrow R$. In other words, the restrictions of F_i and F_j to pairs of sides which correspond to the same element of T , which restrictions may be identified, via q_1 and q_2 , to homeomorphisms from a fixed element of T to a fixed element of T' , have the same orientation type as such homeomorphisms between fixed elements of T and T' .

When Δ_i is nonembedded, this condition on compatibility of orientation types of restrictions on pairs of sides which correspond to the same element of T can be realized on all such pairs by making the appropriate choice of either F_i or F_i^* , $1 \leq i \leq N$.

Once the correct choices are made so that this compatibility of orientations is realized, we may isotope the chosen homeomorphisms, F_i or F_i^* , to homeomorphisms G_i which agree, as homeomorphisms between fixed elements of T and T' , on all pairs of sides which correspond to the same element of T .

It follows that $H : R \rightarrow R$ is a homeomorphism which maps each element J of T to the corresponding element J' of T' , completing the proof. \square

We will need the following strong form of connectivity for $\mathcal{A}(R)$ stated as the ‘‘Connectivity Theorem for Elementary Moves’’ in Mosher [19]. See also Corollary 5.5.B in Ivanov’s survey article on Mapping Class Groups [14].

Theorem 3.9 (*Connectivity Theorem for Elementary Moves, [19]*) *Suppose that R is not a disc or an annulus.*

Then any two triangulations of R are related by a finite sequence of elementary moves. More precisely, if T and T' are triangulations of R and σ and σ' are the simplices of $\mathcal{A}(R)$ corresponding to T and T' , then there exists a sequence of simplices σ_i , $1 \leq i \leq N$ such that $\sigma_1 = \sigma$, $\sigma_N = \sigma'$, and for each integer i with $1 \leq i < N$, σ_{i+1} is obtained from σ_i by an elementary move.

Remark 3.10 *The statement of Theorem 3.9 in Mosher [19] is in terms of ideal triangulations of a punctured surface (S, P) rather than triangulations of R . For our purposes here, we let S be the closed surface of genus g obtained from R by attaching a disc D_i to each component ∂_i of ∂R , $1 \leq i \leq b$, and P be a set of points, x_i , $1 \leq i \leq p$, with x_i in the interior of D_i , $1 \leq i \leq b$. Then we may relate triangulations of R as defined in this paper to ideal triangulations of (S, P) as defined in Mosher [19] by “coning off” arcs on R to arcs or loops on S joining points in P to points in P . In this way, we obtain the above restatement of the Connectivity Theorem for Elementary Moves in a form suitable for our purposes in this paper.*

Theorem 3.11 *Suppose that $(g, b) \neq (0, 1)$, $(g, b) \neq (0, 2)$, $(g, b) \neq (0, 3)$ and $(g, b) \neq (1, 1)$. Let $\lambda : \mathcal{A}(R) \rightarrow \mathcal{A}(R)$ be an injective simplicial map. Then $\lambda : \mathcal{A}(R) \rightarrow \mathcal{A}(R)$ is geometric (i.e. there exists a homeomorphism $H : R \rightarrow R$ such that for every essential arc A on R , $\lambda([A]) = [H(A)]$).*

Proof. Let σ be a maximal simplex of $\mathcal{A}(R)$. Let T , T' , and $H : R \rightarrow R$ be as in Proposition 3.8. Let $\psi = H_*^{-1} \circ \lambda : \mathcal{A}(R) \rightarrow \mathcal{A}(R)$. We see that $\psi(x) = x$ for each vertex x of σ . Recall that (i) each vertex of $\mathcal{A}(R)$ is contained in a codimension zero face of $\mathcal{A}(R)$, (ii) each codimension one face of $\mathcal{A}(R)$ is contained in one or two codimension zero faces of $\mathcal{A}(R)$, and (iii) Theorem 3.9, Mosher’s “Connectivity by Elementary Moves” holds. It follows from these facts that $\psi = id_{\mathcal{A}(R)} : \mathcal{A}(R) \rightarrow \mathcal{A}(R)$. Hence, $\lambda = H_* : \mathcal{A}(R) \rightarrow \mathcal{A}(R)$. That is to say, λ is geometric, being induced by the self-homeomorphism $H : R \rightarrow R$. □

Theorem 3.12 *Suppose that $(g, b) \neq (0, 1)$, $(g, b) \neq (0, 2)$, $(g, b) \neq (0, 3)$, and $(g, b) \neq (1, 1)$. Then $Aut(\mathcal{A}(R))$ is naturally isomorphic to the extended mapping class group $\Gamma^*(R)$.*

Proof. By Theorem 3.11, the natural representation $\rho : \Gamma^*(R) \rightarrow Aut(\mathcal{A}(R))$ is surjective. Let h be an element of $ker(\rho)$ and $H : R \rightarrow R$ be a homeomorphism of R representing h . H preserves the isotopy class of every essential arc on R . Since R is not a disc or an annulus, there exists a triangulation T of R . Since $H : R \rightarrow R$ preserves the isotopy class of every essential arc on R , we may isotope $H : R \rightarrow R$ to a homeomorphism $H_0 : R \rightarrow R$ such that, for each element J of T , $H_0(J) = J$.

Since R is not a pair of pants, there exists an embedded triangle Δ of T on R with sides A , B , and C . Since A , B and C are elements of T , there exists an embedded triangle Δ' of T on R with sides corresponding to $H_0(A)$, $H_0(B)$, and $H_0(C)$.

Since A , B , and C are elements of T , $H_0(A) = A$, $H_0(B) = B$, and $H_0(C) = C$. It follows that Δ' and Δ are triangles on R with sides A , B and C . Since R is not a pair of pants $\Delta' = \Delta$. So, $H_0(\Delta)$ is equal to Δ and, hence, the homeomorphism $H_0 : R \rightarrow R$ restricts to a homeomorphism $H_0| : (\Delta, A, B, C) \rightarrow (\Delta, A, B, C)$. We may isotope $H_0 : R \rightarrow R$ relative to the union $|T|$ of the elements of T , to a homeomorphism $H_1 : R \rightarrow R$ which restricts to the identity map $H_1| = id_\Delta : \Delta \rightarrow \Delta$ of Δ .

Note that any other triangle Δ'' of the triangulation T of R is connected to the triangle Δ of the triangulation T of R by a sequence of triangles which have sides corresponding to the same element of T .

Since $H : R \rightarrow R$ is orientation-preserving, it follows, by a finite induction argument, that we may construct a sequence of homeomorphisms, $H_i : R \rightarrow R$, $0 \leq i \leq N$, with N equal to the number of triangles of T on R , such that H_0 preserves each element of T and is isotopic on R to H ; H_1 preserves each element of T , fixes each point of at least one triangle of T on R , and is isotopic on R to H_0 relative to $|T|$; and for each integer i with $2 \leq i \leq N$, H_i preserves each element of T , fixes each point of at least i triangles of T , and is isotopic on R to H_{i-1} relative to the union of $|T|$ with $i-1$ triangles of T fixed pointwise by H_{i-1} .

Since N is equal to the number of triangles of T on R , it follows that $H_N = id_R : R \rightarrow R$. Since $H : R \rightarrow R$ is, by induction, isotopic to $H_N : R \rightarrow R$, it follows that $H : R \rightarrow R$ is isotopic to $id_R : R \rightarrow R$. Hence, we have $\Gamma^*(R) \cong Aut(\mathcal{A}(R))$. \square

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Elmas IRMAK
Department of Mathematics and Statistics,
Bowling Green State University,
Bowling Green, OH 43403, USA,
e-mail: irmak@bgsu.edu.

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John D. McCARTHY
Department of Mathematics, Michigan State University,
East Lansing, MI 48824-1027, USA,
e-mail: mccarthy@math.msu.edu.