

SIERPIŃSKI CURVE JULIA SETS FOR QUADRATIC RATIONAL MAPS

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Abstract. We investigate under which dynamical conditions the Julia set of a quadratic rational map is a Sierpiński curve.

1. Introduction

Iteration of rational maps in one complex variable has been widely studied in recent decades continuing the remarkable papers of Fatou and Julia who introduced normal families and Montel's Theorem to the subject at the beginning of the twentieth century. Indeed, these maps are the natural family of functions when considering iteration of holomorphic maps on the Riemann sphere $\widehat{\mathbb{C}}$. For a given rational map f , the sphere splits into two complementary domains: the *Fatou set* $\mathcal{F}(f)$ where the family of iterates $\{f^n(z)\}_{n \geq 0}$ forms a normal family, and its complement, the *Julia set* $J(f)$. The Fatou set, when non-empty, is given by the union of, possibly, infinitely many open sets in $\widehat{\mathbb{C}}$, usually called Fatou components. On the other hand, it is known that the Julia set is a closed, totally invariant, perfect non-empty set, and coincides with the closure of the set of (repelling) periodic points. For background see [7].

Unless the Julia set of f fills up the whole sphere, one of the major problems in complex dynamics is to characterize the topology of the Julia set (or at least determine some topological properties) and, if possible, study the chaotic dynamics on this invariant set when iterating the map. Indeed, depending on f , the Julia set can have either trivial topology (for instance just a circle), or a highly rich topology (for instance it may be a non locally connected continuum, a dendrite, a Cantor set, a Cantor set of circles, etc.)

The Sierpiński carpet fractal shown in Figure 1 is one of the best known planar, compact and connected sets. On the one hand, it is a *universal plane continuum* in the sense that it contains a homeomorphic copy of any planar, one-dimensional, compact and connected set. On the other hand, there is a topological characterization of this

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set due to Whyburn [15] which explain why it is not uncommon to find Sierpiński carpet like-sets in complex dynamics

Theorem 1.1. [15, Theorem 3] *Any non-empty planar set that is compact, connected, locally connected, nowhere dense, and has the property that any two complementary domains are bounded by disjoint simple closed curves is homeomorphic to the Sierpiński carpet.*

Sets with this property are known as *Sierpiński curves*. Building bridges among complex dynamics and *Sierpiński curves* is the main goal of different studies including this paper. The first example of a (rational) map whose Julia set is a Sierpiński curve is due to Milnor and Tan [6] in 1992. Their example belongs to the family of quadratic rational maps given by $z \mapsto a(z + 1/z) + b$. Almost at the same time, in his thesis, Pilgrim gave the cubic, critically finite, family of rational maps $z \rightarrow c(z - 1)^2(z + 2)/(3z - 2)$ having Sierpiński curve Julia sets for some values of c (for instance $c \approx 0.6956$). Unlike to Milnor and Tan, who proved their result using polynomial-like maps, Pilgrim proved the existence of Sierpiński curve Julia sets from a systematic study of the contacts among boundaries of Fatou components.

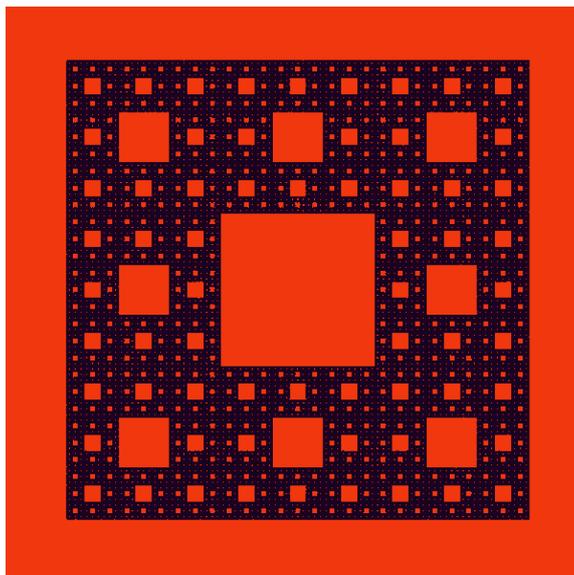


Figure 1. The Sierpiński carpet fractal. The black region corresponds to the limit set by taking out the corresponding central squares.

More recently, other authors have shown that the Julia sets of a rational map of arbitrary degree can be a Sierpiński curve [2, 14]. For example, in [2], Sierpiński curve Julia sets were shown to occur in the family $z \mapsto z^n + \lambda/z^d$ for some values of λ , and, in [14], for the rational map $z \mapsto t(1 + (4/27)z^3/(1 - z))$ also for some values of t . However, it is not only rational maps that can exhibit Sierpiński curve Julia sets, as was proven by Morosawa in [8]. He showed that the entire transcendental family $z \mapsto ae^a(z - (1 - a))e^z$, have Sierpiński curve Julia sets for all $a > 1$. Notice that, for those maps, the Julia set includes a non-locally connected Cantor bouquet (Cantor set of curves) making this result highly unexpected (see also [3] for more details). In Figure 2 we show four examples of Sierpiński curve Julia sets, one in each of the families mentioned above.

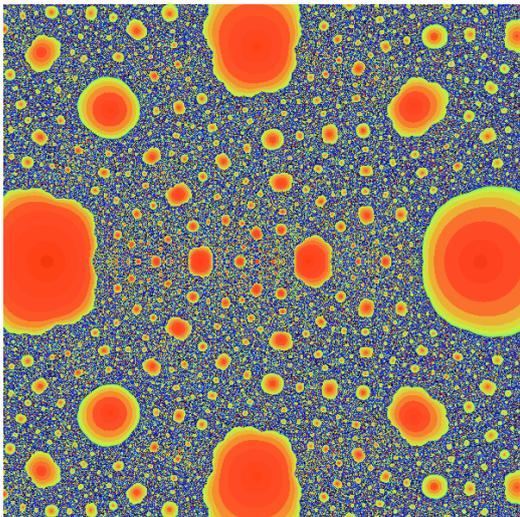
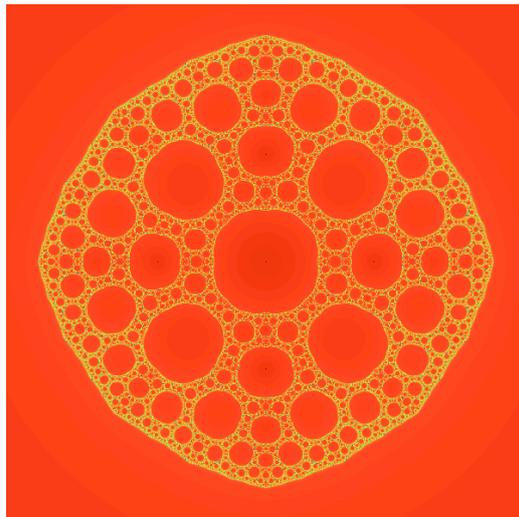
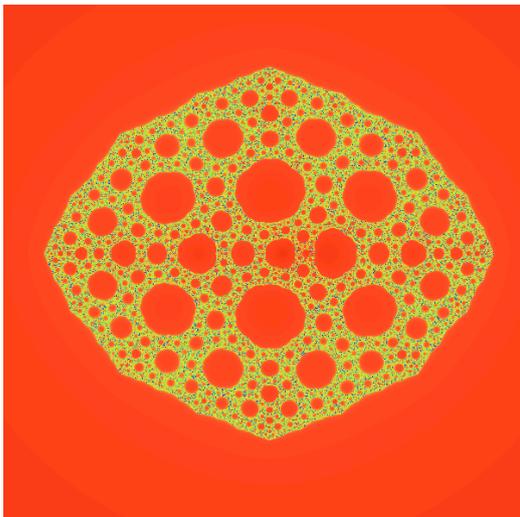
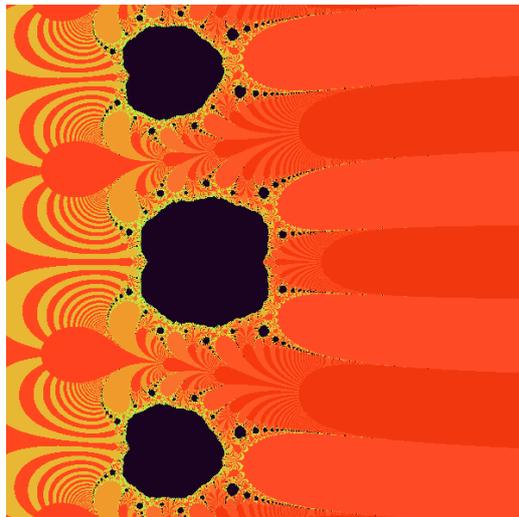
(a) Milnor and Tan's example $-0.138115091(z + 1/z) - 0.303108805$.(b) Devaney's example $z^2 - \frac{1}{16z^2}$.(c) Steinmetz's example $1 + (4/27)z^3/(1 - z)$.(d) Morosawa's example $1.1(e^z(z - 1) + 1)$.

Figure 2. Four examples of Sierpiński curve Julia sets.

In this paper we present a more systematic approach to the problem of existence of Sierpiński curves as Julia sets of rational maps. In most of the cases mentioned above, the functions at hand have a basin of attraction of a superattracting periodic orbit, which additionally captures all of the existing critical points. Our goal is to find sufficient and, if possible, also necessary dynamical conditions under which we can assure that the Julia set of a certain rational map is a Sierpiński curve.

To find general conditions for all rational maps is a long term program. In this paper we restrict to rational maps of degree two (quadratic rational maps in what follows) which have an attracting periodic orbit, i.e., those which belong to $\text{Per}_n(\lambda)$ for some $|\lambda| < 1$, the multiplier of the attracting periodic orbit of period n . We cannot even characterize all of those, but we cover mainly all of the hyperbolic cases. To do so, we take advantage of the work of Rees [10, 11, 12], Milnor [6] and Pilgrim [9] who deeply studied quadratic rational maps and its parameter space. Indeed, the space of all quadratic rational maps from the Riemann sphere to itself

can be parametrized using 5 complex parameters. However, the space consisting of all conformal conjugacy classes is biholomorphic to \mathbf{C}^2 [5] and will be denoted by \mathcal{M}_2 .

Following [10], hyperbolic maps in \mathcal{M}_2 can be classified into four types *A*, *B*, *C* and *D*, according to the behaviour of their two critical points: *Adjacent* (type *A*), *Bitransitive* (type *B*), *Capture* (type *C*) and *Disjoint* (type *D*). In the *Adjacent* type, both critical points belong to the same Fatou component; in the *Bitransitive* case the critical points belong to two different Fatou components, both part of the same immediate basin of attraction; in the *Capture* type both critical points belong to the basin of an attracting periodic point but only one of them belongs to the immediate basin; and finally, in the *Disjoint* type, the two critical points belong to the attracting basin of two disjoint attracting cycles.

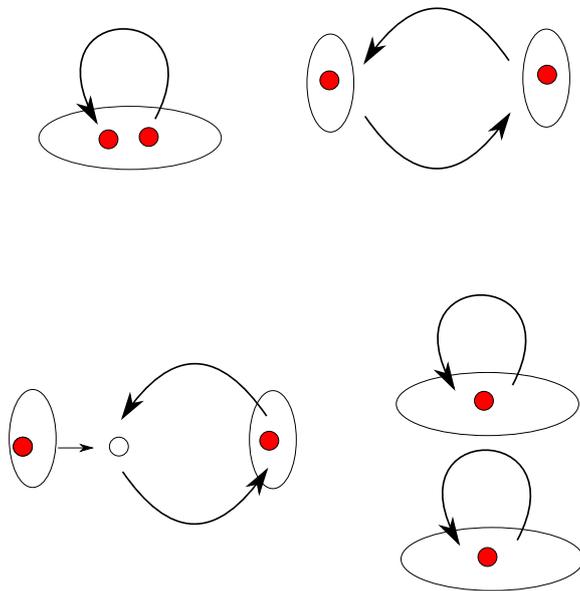
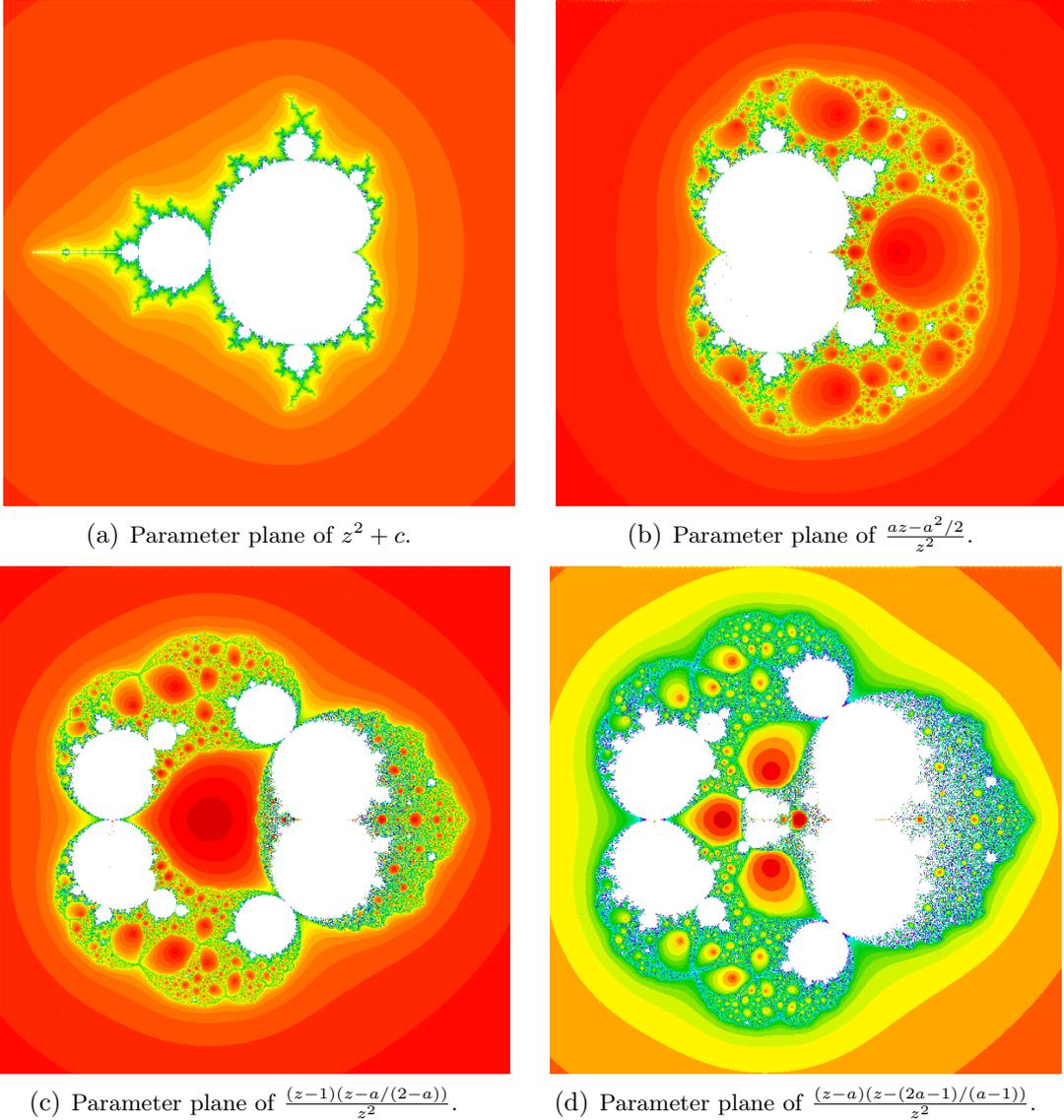


Figure 3. Sketch of the different types of hyperbolic maps attending to the behaviour of the critical orbits.

In many of our statements we consider one-dimensional complex slices of \mathcal{M}_2 and in particular to $\text{Per}_n(0)$, for $n \geq 1$. These slices $\text{Per}_n(0)$ contain all the conformal conjugacy classes of maps with a periodic critical orbit of period n . The first slice, $\text{Per}_1(0)$, consists of all quadratic rational maps having a fixed critical point, which must be superattracting. By sending this point to infinity and the other critical point to 0, we see that all rational maps in this slice are conformally conjugate to a quadratic polynomial of the form $Q_c(z) = z^2 + c$. Consequently, there are no Sierpiński curve Julia sets in $\text{Per}_1(0)$, since any Fatou component must share boundary points with the basin of infinity. The second slice, $\text{Per}_2(0)$, consists of all quadratic rational maps having a period two critical orbit. Such quadratic rational maps has been investigated by Aspenberg and Yampolsky [1], where the authors consider the mating between the Basilica with other suitable quadratic polynomials. Among other results they proved that the two Fatou components containing the period two critical orbit have non-empty intersection. Therefore there are no Sierpiński curve Julia sets in $\text{Per}_2(0)$. Hence Sierpiński carpets can only appear as Julia sets of maps in $\text{Per}_n(0)$, for $n \geq 3$.

Figure 4. The slices $\text{Per}_1(0)$, $\text{Per}_2(0)$, $\text{Per}_3(0)$ and $\text{Per}_4(0)$.

In the hyperbolic setting, when dealing with the topology of the Julia set, restricting to $\text{Per}_n(0)$ is not a loss of generality. Indeed, if f is a hyperbolic rational map of degree two not of type A (we will see later that this is not a relevant restriction), it follows from Rees's Theorem (see Theorem 2.3) that the hyperbolic component \mathcal{H} which contains f has a unique *center* f_0 , i.e., a map for which all attracting cycles are actually superattracting. In other words, \mathcal{H} must intersect $\text{Per}_n(0)$ for some $n \geq 1$, and this intersection is actually a topological disc. Moreover, all maps in \mathcal{H} are conjugate to f_0 in a neighborhood of their Julia set (see [4]). Hence the Julia set of $f_0 \in \text{Per}_n(0)$ is a Sierpiński curve if and only if the Julia set of all maps $f \in \mathcal{H}$ are Sierpiński curves. This discussion applies in particular, to maps in $\text{Per}_n(\lambda)$ with $|\lambda| < 1$ of any type B, C and D .

We now introduce some terminology in order to state our main results. Let $\lambda, \mu \in \mathbf{D}$ and $n, m \in \mathbf{N}$ with $n, m \geq 3$. Suppose $f \in \text{Per}_n(\lambda)$. We denote by U the immediate basin of attraction of the attracting cycle and U_0, U_1, \dots, U_{n-1} the Fatou components which form the immediate basin of the attracting cycle. If

$f \in \text{Per}_n(\lambda) \cap \text{Per}_m(\mu)$ then we denote by U and V the immediate basin of attraction of the two attracting cycles, and we denote by U_0, U_1, \dots, U_{n-1} and V_0, V_1, \dots, V_{m-1} the corresponding Fatou components.

As we mentioned before, our goal in this paper is to obtain *dynamical* conditions that ensure that the Julia set of a quadratic rational map is a Sierpiński curve. The first requirement for a quadratic rational map to have a Sierpiński curve Julia set is that the map is hyperbolic. Using the hyperbolicity of the map and previous results of other authors the problem reduces to study the contact between Fatou components.

Theorem A. *Let $n \geq 3$, and let $f \in \mathcal{M}_2$ be a hyperbolic map in $\text{Per}_n(\lambda)$ without (super) attracting fixed points. The following conditions hold.*

- (a) *If f is of type C or D and $i \neq m$, then $\partial U_i \cap \partial U_m$ is either empty or reduces to a unique point p satisfying $f^j(p) = p$, for some $1 \leq j < n$ a divisor of n .*
- (b) *Let f be of type D, and $f \in \text{Per}_n(\lambda) \cap \text{Per}_m(\mu)$ such that $\gcd(n, m) = 1$. Assume that $\partial U_{i_1} \cap \partial U_{i_2} = \emptyset$ for $0 \leq i_1 < i_2 \leq n - 1$ and $\partial V_{j_1} \cap \partial V_{j_2} = \emptyset$ for $0 \leq j_1 < j_2 \leq m - 1$. Then $\partial U_i \cap \partial V_j = \emptyset$, for $0 \leq i \leq n - 1$ and $0 \leq j \leq m - 1$.*

Now we apply the above result in order to investigate when a hyperbolic rational map has a Sierpiński curve Julia set. The first statement of Theorem B follows from Lemma 8.2 in [6] but we include it here for completeness.

Theorem B. *Let $n \geq 1$ and let $f \in \mathcal{M}_2$. Assume that $f \in \text{Per}_n(\lambda)$ is a hyperbolic map. Then the following statements hold.*

- (a) *If f is of type A (Adjacent) then $\mathcal{J}(f)$ is not a Sierpiński curve.*
- (b) *If f is of type B (Bitransitive) and $n = 1, 2, 3, 4$ then $\mathcal{J}(f)$ is not a Sierpiński curve.*
- (c) *If f is of type C (Capture), $n \geq 3$ and ∂U does not contain any fixed point of f^j for $j \mid n$ and $j < n$ then $\mathcal{J}(f)$ is a Sierpiński curve.*
- (d) *Suppose f is of type D (Disjoint) and $n, m \geq 3$ with $\gcd(n, m) = 1$. If ∂U does not contain any fixed point of f^j for $j \mid n$, $j < n$ and ∂V does not contain any fixed point of f^j for $j \mid m$, $j < m$, then $\mathcal{J}(f)$ is a Sierpiński curve.*

As an application of Theorems A and B we can make a fairly complete study of $\text{Per}_3(0)$ (with its extensions mentioned above). According to Rees [13] it is possible to partition the one-dimensional slice into five pieces, each with different dynamics. In Figure 5 we display this partition, which we shall explain in detail in Section 4. Two and only two of the pieces, B_1 and B_∞ , are hyperbolic components of type B (Bitransitive). The regions Ω_1, Ω_2 and Ω_3 contain all hyperbolic components of type C (Capture) and D (Disjoint) and, of course, all non-hyperbolic parameters. We can prove the following.

Theorem C. *Let $f \in \text{Per}_3(0)$. Then:*

- (a) *If $a \in B_1 \cup B_\infty$, then $\mathcal{J}(f_a)$ is not a Sierpiński curve.*
- (b) *If $a \in \Omega_2 \cup \Omega_3$, then $\mathcal{J}(f_a)$ is not a Sierpiński curve.*
- (c) *If $a \in \Omega_1$ is a type C parameter, then $\mathcal{J}(f_a)$ is a Sierpiński curve.*
- (d) *If $a \in \Omega_1$ is a disjoint parameter and ∂V does not contain a fixed point of f^j for $j \mid m$, $j < m$ and $3 \nmid m$, then $\mathcal{J}(f)$ is a Sierpiński curve.*

Remark 1.2. As mentioned above, if f is hyperbolic, these properties extend to all maps in the hyperbolic component in \mathcal{M}_2 which f belongs to.

Remark 1.3. Theorem C illustrates that in fact when n is a prime number, the conditions of Theorems A and B reduce to study the location of the three fixed points of f . So, for those values of n a deep study in parameter space is plausible.

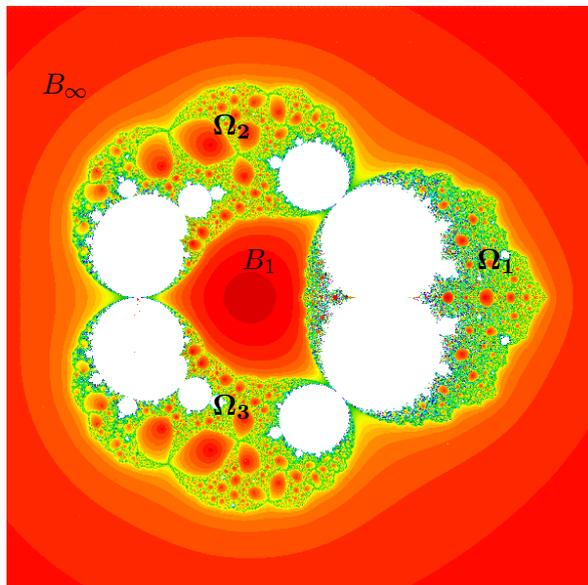


Figure 5. The slice $\text{Per}_3(0)$ and its pieces.

The outline of the paper is as follows: in Section 2 we give previous results concerning the topology of the Julia set of quadratic hyperbolic rational maps. In Section 3 we concentrate on the contacts between boundaries of Fatou components. In Section 3.1 we prove Theorems A and B. Finally, in 4 we study the slice $\text{Per}_3(0)$ and prove Theorem C.

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2. Preliminary results

In this section we collect some results related to the topology of Julia sets of rational maps, which we will use repeatedly. The first theorem states a dichotomy between the connectivity of the Julia set of a quadratic rational map and the dynamical behaviour of its critical points.

Theorem 2.1. [6, Lemma 8.2] *The Julia set $\mathcal{J}(f)$ of a quadratic rational map f is either connected or totally disconnected (in which case the map is conjugate on the Julia set to the one-sided shift on two symbols). It is totally disconnected if and only if either:*

- (a) *both critical orbits converge to a common attracting fixed point, or*

- (b) *both critical orbits converge to a common parabolic fixed point of multiplicity two but neither critical orbit actually lands on this point.*

Theorem 2.2. [7, Theorem 19.2] *If the Julia set of a hyperbolic rational map is connected, then it is locally connected.*

The next theorem, due to Rees, states that each hyperbolic component of type B , C and D in the parameter space contains a critically finite rational map as its unique center. We also conclude that maps that belong to the same hyperbolic component are conjugate on their Julia set and so we will frequently consider only critically finite maps when referring to hyperbolic maps.

Theorem 2.3. [10, Main Theorem, pp. 359–360] *Let \mathcal{H} be a hyperbolic component of type B , C or D of \mathcal{M}_2 . Then, \mathcal{H} contains a unique center f_0 , i.e., f_0 is the unique critically finite map inside the hyperbolic component \mathcal{H} . Moreover, all maps in the same hyperbolic component are J -stable.*

Another important result gives conditions under which we can assure that all Fatou components are Jordan domains. Recall that this was one of the conditions for having Sierpiński curve Julia sets.

Theorem 2.4. [9, Theorem 1.1] *Let f be a critically finite rational map with exactly two critical points, not counting multiplicity. Then exactly one of the following possibilities holds:*

- (a) *f is conjugate to z^d and the Julia set of f is a Jordan curve, or*
- (b) *f is conjugate to a polynomial of the form $z^d + c$, $c \neq 0$, and the Fatou component corresponding to the basin of infinity under a conjugacy is the unique Fatou component which is not a Jordan domain, or*
- (c) *f is not conjugate to a polynomial, and every Fatou component is a Jordan domain.*

We combine the two results above to get the following corollary.

Corollary 2.5. *Let $f \in \mathcal{M}_2$ be hyperbolic or critically finite and assume f has no (super) attracting fixed points. Then every Fatou component is a Jordan domain.*

Proof. Since, by hypothesis, f has no (super)attracting fixed points, f cannot be conjugate to a polynomial.

First assume that f is critically finite, not necessarily hyperbolic. Then, using Pilgrim's Theorem 2.4 the corollary follows. If f is hyperbolic, it belongs to a hyperbolic component \mathcal{H} . Let f_0 be its center, which exists and is unique by Rees's Theorem 2.3. Clearly, f_0 is critically finite and has no (super) attracting fixed points. Hence by Pilgrim's result all Fatou components of f_0 are Jordan domains. Since f and f_0 belong to the same hyperbolic component, they are conjugate on a neighborhood of the Julia set and therefore f has the same property. \square

3. Contact between boundaries of Fatou components: Proof of Theorems A and B

Throughout this section we assume that f is a hyperbolic quadratic rational map having a (super)attracting period n cycle with $n \geq 3$, or equivalently, f is a hyperbolic map in $\text{Per}_n(\lambda)$ for some $n \geq 3$.

A Sierpiński curve (Julia set) is any subset of the Riemann sphere homeomorphic to the Sierpiński carpet. Consequently, due to Whyburn's Theorem (see the introduction), a Sierpiński curve Julia set is a Julia set which is compact, connected, locally connected, nowhere dense, and such that any two complementary Fatou domains are bounded by disjoint simple closed curves. The following lemma states that all but one of these properties are satisfied under the described hypotheses.

Lemma 3.1. *Let $f \in \text{Per}_n(\lambda)$, with $n \geq 3$, be hyperbolic. Then, the Julia set $\mathcal{J}(f)$ is compact, connected, locally connected and nowhere dense. Moreover, if f has no (super) attracting fixed points (which is always the case for types B and C), then f is not of type A, and each Fatou component is a Jordan domain.*

Proof. The Julia set of a hyperbolic rational map is always a compact, nowhere dense subset of the Riemann sphere. If there are no (super) attracting fixed points, Theorem 2.1 implies $\mathcal{J}(f)$ is connected and hence locally connected (Theorem 2.2).

If f is of type A without attracting fixed points, both critical points belong to the same (super) attracting Fatou component U of period higher than 1. Since $\mathcal{J}(f)$ is connected, U is simply connected and therefore $f: U \rightarrow f(U)$ is of degree three (U has two critical points) which is a contradiction since f has global degree 2.

Finally Corollary 2.5 implies that all Fatou components of f are Jordan domains. \square

Remark 3.2. In view of Theorem 1.1 and Lemma 3.1, if f is a hyperbolic map in $\text{Per}_n(\lambda)$ $n \geq 3$ without (super) attracting fixed points we have that $\mathcal{J}(f)$ is a Sierpiński curve if and only their Fatou components have disjoint closure.

To prove the main result of this section, Proposition 3.8, we first establish some technical topological and combinatorial results that simplifies the exposition.

Lemma 3.3. *Let U, V, W be three disjoint planar Jordan domains and let $\gamma: \mathbf{R}/\mathbf{Z} \rightarrow \partial U$ be a parametrization of ∂U .*

- (a) *Let $a, b, c, d \in [0, 1)$ be such that $0 \leq a < c < 1$, $0 \leq b < d < 1$ and $\{a, b\} \cap \{c, d\} = \emptyset$. Assume that $\gamma(a)$ and $\gamma(c)$ belong to $\partial U \cap \partial V$ and $\gamma(b)$ and $\gamma(d)$ belong to $\partial U \cap \partial W$. Then, either $\{b, d\} \subset (a, c)$ or $\{b, d\} \subset \mathbf{R}/\mathbf{Z} \setminus (a, c)$.*
- (b) *Let z_1, z_2, \dots, z_k , $k \geq 1$ be k different points in $\partial U \cap \partial V \cap \partial W$. Then $k \leq 2$.*

Proof. We first choose three marked points u, v and w in U, V and W , respectively. Since U (respectively V and W) is a Jordan domain, every boundary point is accessible from the interior to the marked point u (respectively v and w) by a unique internal ray.

First we prove statement (a). We build a (topological) quadrilateral formed by two internal rays in U , joining u and $\gamma(a)$ and another one joining u and $\gamma(c)$, and two internal rays in V joining v and $\gamma(a)$ and v and $\gamma(c)$. This divides the Riemann sphere into two connected components C_1 and C_2 only one of which, say C_1 , contains W . Thus b and d either both belong to the interval (a, c) or both belong to the complement of (a, c) .

Second we prove statement (b). Assume $k \geq 3$. As before we build a (pseudo) quadrilateral formed by two internal rays in U joining u and z_1 and another one joining u and z_2 and two internal rays in V joining v and z_1 and v and z_2 . The complement of those rays (plus the landing points) in the Riemann sphere are two connected domains C_1 and C_2 only one of which, say C_1 , contains W . We now add

to the picture the two internal rays in C_1 connecting the point w with z_1 and z_2 , respectively. These new edges subdivide the domain C_1 into two domains, say D_1 and D_2 . By construction the points $\{z_3 \cdots, z_k\} \in \partial U \cap \partial V \cap \partial W$ belong to one and only one of the domains C_2 , D_1 or D_2 . Therefore they cannot be accessed through internal rays by the three marked points u, v and w , a contradiction. So $k \leq 2$. \square

Lemma 3.4. *Let f be a rational map of degree $d \geq 2$. Let U, V and W be three different Jordan domains such that $f(U) = U$, $f(V) = V$ and $f(W) = W$. If there exists $p \in \partial U \cap \partial V \cap \partial W$, then either $f(p) = p$ or $f'(p) = 0$.*

Proof. By assumption the three Jordan domains U, V and W are Fatou components. Let $p \in \partial U \cap \partial V \cap \partial W$ such that $f(p) \neq p$. Notice that $f(p) \in \partial U \cap \partial V \cap \partial W$ and denote $\delta := |f(p) - p| > 0$.

Take a circle γ_ε around p of radius $\varepsilon < \delta/3$. Since f is holomorphic at p , if we assume $f'(p) \neq 0$ we can choose ε small enough so that, if we go around p counterclockwise once through γ_ε , then its image, $f(\gamma_\varepsilon)$, also gives one and only one turn around $f(p)$ counterclockwise (in particular f preserves orientation). Let D_ε denote the disc of center p and radius ε .

Denote by u, v and w three points in $U \cap \gamma_\varepsilon$, $V \cap \gamma_\varepsilon$ and $W \cap \gamma_\varepsilon$, respectively, which can be joined with p through curves in $U \cap D_\varepsilon$, $V \cap D_\varepsilon$ and $W \cap D_\varepsilon$ respectively. Assume, without loss of generality, that starting at u , and turning counterclockwise, γ_ε meets v and w in this order. Let β_U be a simple curve in \bar{U} joining $p, u, f(u)$ and $f(p)$. Similarly let β_V be a simple curve in \bar{V} joining $p, v, f(v)$ and $f(p)$. Let D_1 and D_2 be the two connected components of $\hat{\mathbb{C}} \setminus (\beta_U \cup \beta_V)$. Choose D_1 to be the region intersecting the arc of γ_ε going from u to v counterclockwise. Thus D_1 intersects the arc of $f(\gamma_\varepsilon)$ going from $f(u)$ to $f(v)$ clockwise. It follows that the points w and $f(w)$ (and the whole domain W) should belong to D_2 which by construction intersects the piece of $f(\gamma_\varepsilon)$ that goes from $f(u)$ to $f(v)$ counterclockwise. It is now immediate to see that one turn around p implies two (or more) turns around $f(p)$, a contradiction with $f'(p) \neq 0$. See Figure 6. Hence if $f'(p) \neq 0$ we should have $f(p) = p$ and the lemma follows. \square

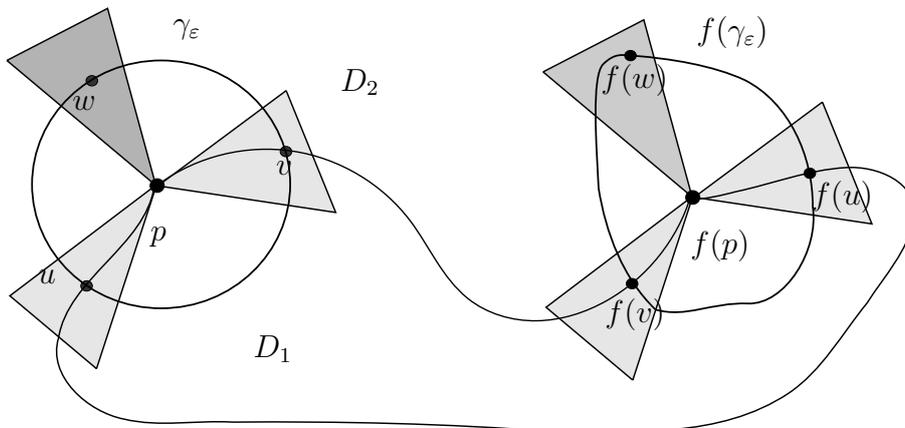


Figure 6. Sketch of the proof of Lemma 3.4.

Remark 3.5. The previous lemma only uses local properties of holomorphic maps. In particular it applies to rational maps of any degree. In our case we will apply this lemma to a suitable iterate of a quadratic rational map.

The above lemmas give some topological conditions on how the boundaries of the Fatou components may intersect. In what follows we will use frequently the fact that a certain map defined on the boundary of the Fatou components behaves like (more precisely it is conjugate to) the doubling map $\theta \rightarrow 2\theta$ acting on the circle. The next lemma gives information on how the orbits of the doubling map distribute on the unit circle.

Definition 3.6. Let $\eta = \{\eta_0, \eta_1, \dots, \eta_\ell, \dots\}$ and $\tau = \{\tau_0, \tau_1, \dots, \tau_\ell, \dots\}$, with $\eta_i, \tau_i \in \mathbf{R}/\mathbf{Z}$ denote two different (finite or infinite) orbits under the doubling map. We say that η and τ are *mixed* if there exist four indexes a, b, c and d such that $\eta_a < \tau_b < \eta_c < \tau_d$ with the cyclic order of the circle.

Lemma 3.7. Consider the doubling map, $\theta \rightarrow 2\theta$, acting on the unit circle \mathbf{R}/\mathbf{Z} . If τ and η are two different orbits of the doubling map which are either finite and periodic of period $k \geq 3$ or infinite, then τ and η are mixed.

Proof. Denote by Θ the doubling map. If the binary expansion of $\theta \in \mathbf{R}/\mathbf{Z}$ is $s(\theta) = s_0s_1s_2\dots$, $s_j \in \{0, 1\}$ then $s_j = 0$ if and only if $\Theta^j(\theta) \in [0, 1/2)$. Consequently the four quadrants given by $(0, 1/4)$, $(1/4, 1/2)$, $(1/2, 3/4)$, $(3/4, 1)$ correspond to those angles whose binary expansion starts by 00, 01, 10 and 11, respectively. Observe that the angles 0, $1/4$, $1/2$ and $3/4$ are fixed or prefixed.

First suppose that the orbits are periodic of period $k \geq 3$. Then, both cycles should have one angle in the second quadrant and one angle in the third quadrant. Moreover each orbit should have at least one angle in the first quadrant (corresponding to two consecutive symbols 0), or one angle in the fourth quadrant (corresponding to two consecutive symbols 1). Indeed, the only periodic orbit touching neither the first nor the fourth quadrant is the unique 2-cycle $\{1/3, 2/3\}$.

Assume w.l.o.g. the η -cycle is the one having a point in the third quadrant with largest argument (among the two cycles). Denote this point by η_c . Next we select one point of the τ -cycle in the third quadrant, say τ_b , and one point of the η -cycle in the second quadrant, say η_a . Finally we choose one point of the τ -cycle belonging to either the fourth or the first quadrant; denoted by τ_d . So by construction we have $\eta_a < \tau_b < \eta_c < \tau_d$, as we wanted to show.

The case of infinite orbits follows similarly. □

We are ready to prove the main result of this section which implies Theorem A(a).

Proposition 3.8. Let $n \geq 3$ and let $f \in \mathcal{M}_2$ be a hyperbolic map of type *C* or *D* in $\text{Per}_n(\lambda)$ having no (super) attracting fixed points. We denote by U_0, U_1, \dots, U_{n-1} the Fatou components which form the immediate basin of attraction of an n -cycle. Then for $i \neq m$, $\partial U_i \cap \partial U_m$ is either empty or reduces to a unique point p satisfying $f^\ell(p) = p$, for some $1 \leq \ell < n$, dividing n .

Proof. Without loss of generality we assume that f is critically finite, i.e., $f \in \text{Per}_n(0)$ (see Theorem 2.3), U_0 contains the unique critical point belonging to the superattracting cycle under consideration, and $f(U_i) = U_{i+1}$ (so, $f(u_i) = u_{i+1}$) (here and from now on, all indices are taken mod n). Moreover, since f is of type *C* or *D* and $n \geq 3$, every Fatou component is a Jordan domain (Corollary 2.5) and the

dynamics of $g := f^n: \overline{U}_i \rightarrow \overline{U}_i$ is conformally conjugate to $z \rightarrow z^2$ on the closed unit disc $\overline{\mathbf{D}}$ by the Böttcher map $\phi_i: \overline{U}_i \rightarrow \overline{\mathbf{D}}$ (which is uniquely defined on each U_i , $i = 0, \dots, n-1$).

The inverse of the Böttcher map defines internal rays in every \overline{U}_i ; more precisely $R_i(\theta) = \phi_i^{-1}\{re^{2\pi i\theta}, 0 \leq r \leq 1\}$ gives the internal ray in U_i of angle $\theta \in \mathbf{R}/\mathbf{Z}$. The unique point of $R_i(\theta)$ in the boundary of U_i (that is, $\phi_i^{-1}(e^{2\pi i\theta})$) will be denoted by $\widehat{R}_i(\theta)$.

The map f induces the following dynamics on the internal rays

$$f(R_0(\theta)) = R_1(2\theta), \quad f(R_1(2\theta)) = R_2(2\theta), \quad \dots, \quad f(R_{n-1}(2\theta)) = R_0(2\theta),$$

for every $\theta \in \mathbf{R}/\mathbf{Z}$. Similarly the equipotential $E_i(s)$ is defined by $\phi_i^{-1}\{se^{2\pi i\theta}, 0 \leq \theta \leq 1\}$ which cuts each internal ray once.

Assume there is a point $p \in \partial U_i \cap \partial U_m$ for $i \neq m$. By taking a suitable iterate of f we can assume, without loss of generality, that $p \in \partial U_0 \cap \partial U_j$, for some $0 < j < n$. Our goal is to show, by contradiction, that $g(p) = p$. Observe that, once this has been proved, we will have that $f^j(p) = p$ for some $1 \leq j \leq n$ a divisor of n . To exclude the case $j = n$, and conclude the statement of the proposition, we notice that this would imply that g has a fixed point in each boundary of the U_j 's, a contradiction since $g|_{\overline{U}_j}$, $j = 0, \dots, n-1$ is conformally conjugate to $z \rightarrow z^2$ on $\overline{\mathbf{D}}$ and this map has $z = 1$ as its unique fixed point on the unit circle.

We first show that the orbit of p under g cannot be pre-fixed, that is we cannot have $g(g^\ell(p)) = g^\ell(p)$ for some $\ell > 0$. Assume otherwise. Since the doubling map has a unique fixed point and a unique preimage of it (different from itself) we conclude that $g^\ell(p) = \widehat{R}_0(0)$ and $g^{\ell-1}(p) = \widehat{R}_0(1/2)$. Applying f we have that $f(g^\ell(p)) = \widehat{R}_1(0)$ and $f(g^{\ell-1}(p)) = f(\widehat{R}_0(1/2)) = \widehat{R}_1(0)$ which implies that $f(g^\ell(p)) = f(g^{\ell-1}(p))$. On the other hand we have that $f(g^\ell(p)) = f(g^{\ell-1}(p)) \in \partial U_1 \cap \partial U_{j+1}$ and has two different preimages $g^\ell(p)$ and $g^{\ell-1}(p)$ in ∂U_j while $f: \overline{U}_j \rightarrow \overline{U}_{j+1}$ has degree one. To deal with the finite periodic case or the infinite or non-preperiodic case we split the proof in two cases.

Case 1. ($2j \neq n$) If the orbit of p under g is periodic of period 2, that is $\{p, g(p)\} \in \partial U_0 \cap \partial U_j$ with $p \neq g(p)$ and $g^2(p) = p$, according to the previous notation, it corresponds to the preimage by the Böttcher map of the periodic orbit $\{1/3, 2/3\}$ under the doubling map (there is a unique periodic orbit of period two). Applying f^j we have that the orbit $\{f^j(p), f^j(g(p))\} \in \partial U_j \cap \partial U_{2j}$ also corresponds to the preimage by the Böttcher map of the same periodic orbit $\{1/3, 2/3\}$ under the doubling map. Hence these two cycles (lying in ∂U_j) $\{p, g(p)\}$ and $\{f^j(p), f^j(g(p))\}$, are the same cycle. We remark that we do not know if $p = f^j(p)$ or $p = f^j(g(p))$, we only claim that, as a cycle, it is the same one. By construction we know that $p \in \partial U_0 \cap \partial U_j \cap \partial U_{2j}$. Therefore from Lemma 3.4 we obtain either $g'(p) = 0$ or $g(p) = p$, a contradiction either way.

If the orbit of p is either periodic of period higher than 2 or infinite (hence non-preperiodic) we denote by $\mathcal{O}(p) = \{p, g(p), g^2(p), \dots\}$ and $\mathcal{O}(q) = \{q = f^j(p), g(q), g^2(q), \dots\}$ the orbits of p and $f^j(p)$ under g , respectively, in $\partial U_0 \cap \partial U_j$. By assumption their cardinality is at least 3. If $\mathcal{O}(p) = \mathcal{O}(q)$, applying f^j , we would have that all points in $\mathcal{O}(p)$ would be points in the common boundary of U_0, U_j and U_{2j} , which is a contradiction to Lemma 3.3(b), since the cardinality of the orbits is at least three.

Thus $\mathcal{O}(p) \neq \mathcal{O}(q)$ should be two different orbits in ∂U_j . Let $\eta = \{\eta_1, \eta_2, \dots\}$ and $\tau = \{\tau_1, \tau_2, \dots\}$ be the projection of the two orbits to the unit circle using the Böttcher coordinates of U_j . Using the combinatorial result given by Lemma 3.7 we conclude that these two orbits are mixed, i.e., there exists four indexes a, b, c and d such that $\eta_a < \tau_b < \eta_c < \tau_d$. Applying Lemma 3.3 (a)-(b), respectively, to the points $\widehat{R}_0(\eta_a)$ and $\widehat{R}_0(\eta_c)$ in $\partial U_0 \cap \partial U_j$ and $\widehat{R}_0(\tau_c)$ and $\widehat{R}_0(\tau_d)$ in $\partial U_0 \cap \partial U_{2j}$ we arrive at a contradiction.

From the arguments above the preperiodic case is also not possible. So, if $2j \neq n$ then the only possible case is $g(p) = p$.

Case 2. ($2j = n$) For the *symmetric* case $2j = n$ the arguments above do not hold since $U_{2j} = U_0$. However there are two main ingredients that provide a contradiction.

On the one hand if we walk along the boundary of U_0 starting at p , say counterclockwise, and we find the points on the orbit of p in a certain order, then when we walk clockwise along the boundary of U_j starting at p we should find the points of its orbit in the same order. On the other hand, the map $f^j: U_j \rightarrow U_0$ is 1-to-1, extends to the boundary of U_j , and it sends $\overline{U_j}$ to $\overline{U_0}$ preserving orientation, that is, it sends the arc of U_j joining clockwise (respectively counterclockwise) $a, b \in \partial U_0 \cap \partial U_j$ to the corresponding arc of U_0 joining clockwise (respectively counterclockwise) $f^j(a), f^j(b) \in \partial U_0 \cap \partial U_j$. The latter condition follows since f^j is a holomorphic map such that $f^j(u_j) = u_0$ and sends rays and equipotentials defined in U_j to rays and equipotentials defined in U_0 . The following arguments which finish the proof of the proposition are direct consequences of these two remarks.

As before let $\mathcal{O}(p) = \{p, f^{2j}(p), f^{4j}(p), \dots\}$ and $\mathcal{O}(q) = \{q = f^j(p), f^{3j}(p), f^{5j}(p), \dots\}$ be the orbits of p and $f^j(p)$ under $g = f^n$, respectively. Notice that for all $\ell \geq 1$ we have $f^{2j\ell} = g^\ell$. We assume $p \neq f^{2j}(p)$ and wish to arrive to a contradiction. We first show that $f^j(p) \neq \{p, f^{2j}(p)\}$. If $f^j(p) = p$ we apply f^j to both sides and we get $f^{2j}(p) = f^j(p) = p$, a contradiction. If $f^j(p) = f^{2j}(p)$ it is easy to get $f^{4j}(p) = f^{2j}(p)$, or equivalently, $g(g(p)) = g(p)$. This would imply that p is prefixed under g , a contradiction. Summarizing we have that $\{p, f^j(p), f^{2j}(p)\}$ are three different points in $\partial U_0 \cap \partial U_j$.

Take $p \in \partial U_0 \cap \partial U_j$ and denote by $\theta_0^\ell := \varphi_0(f^{j\ell}(p)) \in \mathbf{S}^1$ and $\theta_j^\ell := \varphi_j(f^{j\ell}(p)) \in \mathbf{S}^1$, $\ell \geq 0$, the angles projected by the Böttcher coordinates of U_0 and U_j respectively. For $i \geq 0$ and $s \in \{0, j\}$ let $\gamma_{s\pm}^{i,i+1}$ denote the arc in the unit circle going from θ_s^i to θ_s^{i+1} clockwise (+) or counterclockwise (-). Without loss of generality we assume that $\theta_j^2 \in \gamma_{j+}^{0,1}$. If $\theta_j^2 \in \gamma_{j-}^{0,1}$, the arguments are similar. Consequently $\theta_0^2 \in \gamma_{0-}^{0,1}$. The image under $(\varphi_0 \circ f^j \circ \varphi_j^{-1})$ of $\gamma_{j+}^{0,1}$ is $\gamma_{0+}^{1,2}$. So $\theta_0^3 \in \gamma_{0+}^{1,2}$ and therefore $\theta_j^3 \in \gamma_{j-}^{1,2}$. The image under $(\varphi_0 \circ f^j \circ \varphi_j^{-1})$ of $\gamma_{j-}^{1,2}$ is $\gamma_{0-}^{2,3}$. So $\theta_0^4 \in \gamma_{0-}^{2,3}$ and therefore $\theta_j^4 \in \gamma_{j+}^{2,3}$. Applying successively this process it follows that $\{\theta_0^0, \theta_0^2, \theta_0^4, \dots\}$ is an infinite monotone sequence of points in $\gamma_{0-}^{0,1}$. Since these points correspond to an orbit under the doubling map, their limit can only be a fixed point. But the only fixed point of Θ is $\theta = 0$ which is repelling, a contradiction. \square

We have studied, in the previous proposition, the intersections between the boundaries of the Fatou components of a (super) attracting cycle for types C and D

quadratic rational maps. For type C maps there is just one such cycle; so the proposition above already covers all possible intersections among boundaries of Fatou components. Indeed, any Fatou domain eventually maps to the cycle and hyperbolicity implies there are no critical points in the Julia set, hence if there are no intersections among the boundaries of Fatou components of the superattracting cycle, there are no intersections whatsoever.

For type D maps the situation is quite different since the above arguments only apply to both superattracting cycles separately, but do not to possible intersections among components of different cycles. In fact the parameter plane contains open sets of parameters (small Mandelbrot sets) for which these contacts occur. The next result deals with these cases.

Proposition 3.9. *Let $f \in \mathcal{M}_2$ be a hyperbolic map of type D and let $m \geq n \geq 3$. We denote by U_0, U_1, \dots, U_{n-1} and V_0, V_1, \dots, V_{m-1} the Fatou components which form the two immediate basins of attraction of the two cycles. Assume that $\partial U_{i_1} \cap \partial U_{i_2} = \emptyset$ for $0 \leq i_1 < i_2 \leq n-1$ and $\partial V_{j_1} \cap \partial V_{j_2} = \emptyset$ for $0 \leq j_1 < j_2 \leq m-1$. If $p \in \partial U_i \cap \partial V_j$, then $n \mid m$.*

Proof. We can assume that f is critically finite, i.e., $f \in \text{Per}_n(0) \cap \text{Per}_m(0)$ (see Theorem 2.3). We label the Fatou components so that U_0 and V_0 contain the two critical points of f . Assume $f(U_i) = U_{i+1 \pmod n}$ and $f(V_i) = V_{i+1 \pmod m}$. Since f is of type D and $n, m \geq 3$ we know that every Fatou component is a Jordan domain (see Corollary 2.5) and the dynamics of $f^n: \overline{U}_i \rightarrow \overline{U}_i$ and $f^m: \overline{V}_j \rightarrow \overline{V}_j$ is conformally conjugate to $z \rightarrow z^2$ on the closed unit disc $\overline{\mathbf{D}}$. We also denote by u_0, u_1, \dots, u_{n-1} and v_0, v_1, \dots, v_{m-1} the two superattracting cycles.

We suppose that $n \nmid m$, or equivalently we assume that $nk \neq 0 \pmod m$, for all $1 \leq k \leq m-1$. Let p be a point in $\partial U_i \cap \partial V_j$. Then

$$\begin{aligned} p &\in \partial U_i \cap \partial V_{j \pmod m} \\ f^n(p) &\in \partial U_i \cap \partial V_{j+n \pmod m} \\ f^{2n}(p) &\in \partial U_i \cap \partial V_{j+2n \pmod m} \\ &\dots \quad \dots \\ f^{n(m-1)}(p) &\in \partial U_i \cap \partial V_{j+(m-1)n \pmod m}. \end{aligned}$$

On the one hand we have that if $\ell_1, \ell_2 \leq m-1$ then $V_{j+\ell_1 n \pmod m} \neq V_{j+\ell_2 n \pmod m}$ since $nk \neq 0 \pmod m$ and on the other hand $f^{\ell_1 n}(p) \neq f^{\ell_2 n}(p)$ since by assumption $\partial V_{j+\ell_1 n \pmod m} \cap \partial V_{j+\ell_2 n \pmod m} = \emptyset$. From these two facts we have that ∂U_i has non-empty intersection with $\partial V_0, \partial V_1, \dots$, and ∂V_{m-1} . The same happens for the rest of ∂U_i for $0 \leq i \leq n-1$. In summary every Fatou component U_i intersects all Fatou components V_j . We denote by z_{ij} a point in the common boundary of $\partial U_i \cap \partial V_j$. We build a domain Ω_0 such that the boundary of Ω_0 is formed by several internal rays. The first one joins u_0 and u_1 passing through V_0 in the following way: we connect u_0, z_{00}, v_0, z_{10} and u_1 using internal rays. The second one joins u_0 to u_1 passing through V_1 in the same fashion. We construct another domain Ω_1 . In this case the boundary of Ω_1 is formed by two curves, the first one joining u_0 and u_1 passing through V_1 and the second one joining u_0 to u_1 passing through V_2 . These divide the Riemann sphere into three domains Ω_0, Ω_1 and the complement of $\overline{\Omega_0 \cup \Omega_1}$. Now u_2 must belong to

one of these three regions. Therefore it cannot be accessed through internal rays by the three marked points v_0 , v_1 and v_2 . \square

3.1. Proofs of Theorems A and B. The proof of Theorem A is a direct consequence of the results above.

Conclusion of the proof of Theorem A. Statement (a) follows directly from Proposition 3.8 while statement (b) follows from Proposition 3.9. \square

We finish this section with the proof of Theorem B.

Proof of Theorem B. If $f \in \text{Per}_n(\lambda)$ is of type A then, from Lemma 3.1, f has an attracting fixed point (the only attracting cycle). Hence Theorem 2.1 implies that the Julia set is totally disconnected. This proves (a).

Observe that statement (b) is trivial for $n = 1$ and it is a particular case of [1] for $n = 2$. Hence we assume $n \geq 3$ and $f \in \text{Per}_n(0)$, (see Theorem 2.3). If f is of type B the free critical point must belong to U_i for some $i \neq 0$. So, f has no superattracting fixed points and therefore each U_i is a Jordan domain (see Corollary 2.5). Observe that $f^n: \overline{U}_i \rightarrow \overline{U}_i$, $i = 0, \dots, n-1$, is a degree 4 map conjugate to $z \mapsto z^4$. Consequently $f^n|_{\partial U_i}$ is conjugate to $\theta \mapsto 4\theta$ on the unit circle $\mathbf{S}^1 = \mathbf{R}/\mathbf{Z}$. Since the map is critically finite, every internal ray in U_i lands at a well-defined point on ∂U_i , $i = 0, \dots, n-1$. It follows that there are three fixed points of f^n on ∂U_i , namely $\gamma_i(0)$, $\gamma_i(1/3)$ and $\gamma_i(2/3)$, $i = 0, \dots, n-1$. By construction each of these points is fixed under f^n , and so they are periodic points of period d for f with $d|n$. If one of them is periodic of period $d < n$ then such a point must belong to $\partial U_i \cap \partial U_j$ for some $i \neq j$ and so $\mathcal{J}(f)$ cannot be a Sierpiński curve. So, let us assume $d = n$ (the only case compatible with $\mathcal{J}(f)$ being a Sierpiński curve), and show that this is not possible if $n = 3$ or $n = 4$.

If $d = n$, the $3n$ points involved in the construction form 3 different cycles of period n for f . So f would have, globally, at least 4 cycles of period n since each $f \in \text{Per}_n(0)$ has one (further) superattracting n cycle. However a quadratic rational map has at most 2 cycles of period $n = 3$, and 3 cycles of period $n = 4$ respectively, a contradiction.

From Lemma 3.1 statement (c) reduces to consider the possible contact points among boundaries of Fatou components. From Theorem A(a), we immediately conclude that there are no contacts among the Fatou components of the unique attracting cycle of f . Finally, if f is of type C, then any other Fatou component is a preimage of one of the components of the attracting cycle and since f is hyperbolic there are no critical points in the Julia set. So, there are no possible contacts among boundaries whatsoever.

The proof of statement (d) follows immediately from Theorem A(b). \square

4. The period three slice. Proof of Theorem C

In this section we restrict our attention to rational maps in $\text{Per}_3(0)$. This slice contains all the conformal conjugacy classes of maps in \mathcal{M}_2 with a periodic critical orbit of period three. Using a suitable Möbius transformation we can assume that one critical point is located at the origin, and the critical cycle is $0 \mapsto \infty \mapsto 1 \mapsto 0$. Such maps can be written as $(z-1)(z-a)/z^2$, and using this expression the other critical point is now located at $2a/(a+1)$. We may change this parametrization of

$\text{Per}_3(0)$ so that the critical point is located at a , obtaining the following expression

$$(1) \quad f_a(z) = \frac{(z-1)\left(z - \frac{a}{2-a}\right)}{z^2} \quad \text{where } a \in \mathbf{C} \setminus \{0, 2\}.$$

We exclude the values $a = 0$ (f_0 has degree 1) and $a = 2$ (f_2 is not well defined). As we mentioned before, f_a , for $a \in \mathbf{C} \setminus \{0, 2\}$, has a superattracting cycle $0 \mapsto \infty \mapsto 1 \mapsto 0$ and we denote by $U_0 = U_0(a), U_\infty = U_\infty(a), U_1 = U_1(a)$ the Fatou components containing the corresponding points of this superattracting cycle. This map has two critical points, located at $c_1 = 0$ and $c_2(a) = a$, and the corresponding critical values are $v_1 = \infty$ and $v_2(a) = -\frac{(1-a)^2}{a(2-a)}$. Thus, the dynamical behaviour of f_a is determined by the orbit of the free critical point $c_2(a) = a$. The parameter a -plane has been thoroughly studied by Rees [13] and we recall briefly some of its main properties. We parametrize the hyperbolic components of $\text{Per}_3(0)$ by the unit disc in the natural way. For the Bitransitive and Capture components we use the well defined Böttcher map in a small neighbourhood of each point of the critical cycle $\{0, \infty, 1\}$ and for the Disjoint type components the multiplier of the attracting cycle different from $\{0, \infty, 1\}$.

The first known result is the existence of only two Bitransitive components [13] denoted by B_1 and B_∞ and defined by

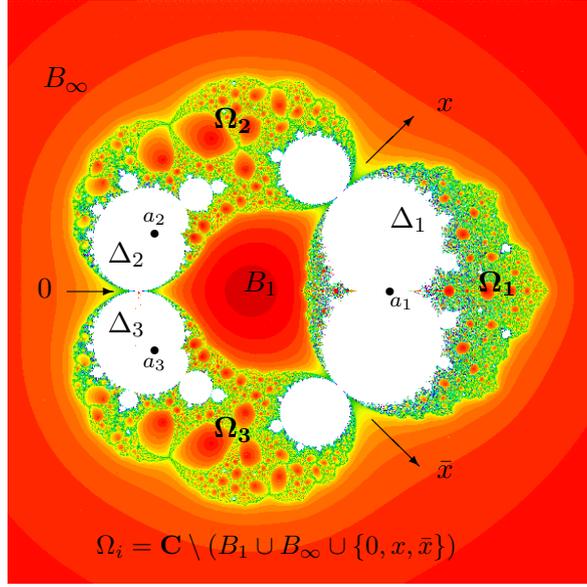
$$B_1 = \{a \in \mathbf{C} \mid a \in U_1(a)\} \quad \text{and} \quad B_\infty = \{a \in \mathbf{C} \mid a \in U_\infty(a)\}.$$

B_1 is open, bounded, connected and simply connected and B_∞ is open, unbounded, connected and simply connected in $\widehat{\mathbf{C}}$. In the next result we collect these and other main known properties of the parameter plane (see Figures 7 and 8).

Proposition 4.1. [13] *For $f_a(z)$ with $a \in \mathbf{C} \setminus \{0, 2\}$, the following conditions hold:*

- (a) *The boundaries of B_1 and B_∞ meet at three parameters $0, x$ and \bar{x} and the set $\mathbf{C} \setminus (B_1 \cup B_\infty \cup \{0, x, \bar{x}\})$ has exactly three connected components: Ω_1, Ω_2 and Ω_3 .*
- (b) *Each connected component Ω_i , for $i = 1, 2, 3$, contains a unique value a_i such that f_{a_i} is conformally conjugate to a polynomial map of degree 2. Moreover, each one of the three parameters a_i is the center of a hyperbolic component Δ_i of period one.*
- (c) *Each parameter value, $0, x$ and \bar{x} , is the landing point of two fixed parameter rays, one in B_1 and one in B_∞ .*
- (d) *The parameter values x and \bar{x} correspond to parabolic maps having a fixed point with multiplier $e^{2\pi i/3}$ and $e^{-2\pi i/3}$, respectively.*

In Figure 7 we plot the a -parameter plane. In this picture we label the two hyperbolic components B_1 and B_∞ of *Bitransitive* type and the cutting points $0, x$ and \bar{x} that separate this parameter plane into three different zones: Ω_1, Ω_2 and Ω_3 . Each zone contains a unique parameter a such that f_a is conformally conjugate to a quadratic polynomial. We will show that these three parameter values are a_1, a_2 and \bar{a}_2 (plotted with a small black circle), which correspond to the airplane, the rabbit and the co-rabbit, respectively.

Figure 7. The slice $\text{Per}_3(0)$.

We can find explicitly the values of x and \bar{x} and the quadratic polynomial f_{a_i} , for $i = 1, 2, 3$. First, we calculate the three parameters a_1, a_2 and a_3 such that the corresponding quadratic rational map f_{a_i} is conformally conjugate to a quadratic polynomial. This can happen if and only if the free critical point $c_2(a) = a$ is a superattracting fixed point. This superattracting fixed point plays the role of ∞ for the quadratic polynomial. This condition says that the corresponding critical value $v_2(a)$ coincides with the critical point $c_2(a)$, or equivalently

$$v_2(a) = -\frac{(1-a)^2}{a(2-a)} = a$$

which yields

$$a^3 - 3a^2 + 2a - 1 = 0.$$

The above equation has one real solution $a_1 \approx 2.32472$ and two complex conjugate solutions $a_2 \approx 0.33764 + 0.56228i$ and $a_3 \approx 0.33764 - 0.56228i$. Notice that there are only three monic and centered quadratic polynomials of the form $z^2 + c$ with a 3-critical cycle. These three polynomials are the airplane $z^2 - 1.7588$, the rabbit $z^2 - 0.122561 + 0.744861i$ and the co-rabbit $z^2 - 0.122561 - 0.744861i$. We claim that f_{a_1} is conformally conjugate to the airplane, f_{a_2} to the rabbit and $f_{\bar{a}_2}$ to the co-rabbit. To see this we define the map

$$\tau(z) = \frac{1}{z - a_i} + \frac{1}{a_i}$$

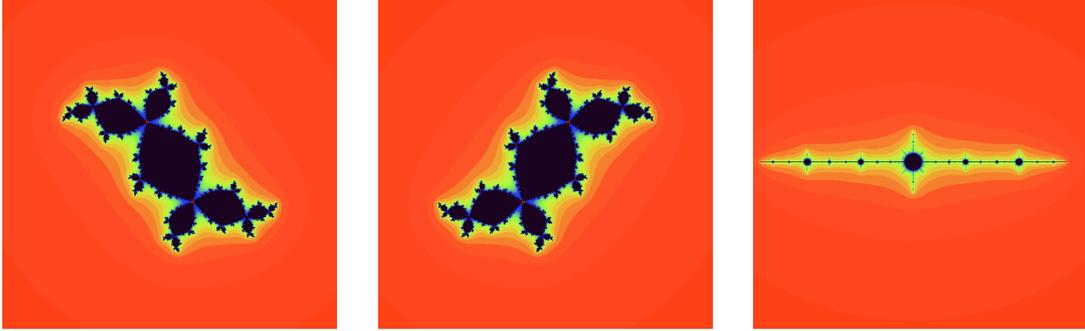
and then $P_i := \tau \circ f_{a_i} \circ \tau^{-1}$ is a centered quadratic polynomial, since ∞ is a superattracting fixed point and $z = 0$ is the unique finite critical point. Easy computations show that

$$P_i(z) = \frac{1}{a_i} - a_i^3(a_i - 2)z^2.$$

Finally, after conjugation with the affine map $\sigma(z) = -a_i^3(a_i - 2)z$, the corresponding quadratic polynomial $Q_i := \sigma \circ P_i \circ \sigma^{-1}$ is given by

$$Q_i(z) = z^2 - a_i^2(a_i - 2),$$

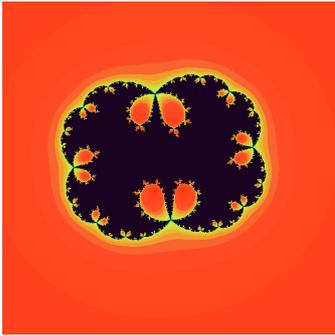
which coincides with the airplane for $i = 1$, the rabbit for $i = 2$ and the co-rabbit for $i = 3$. We call a_1 the *airplane parameter*, a_2 the *rabbit parameter* and \bar{a}_2 the *co-rabbit parameter*. Likewise, we call Ω_1 the *airplane piece* since it contains the airplane parameter a_1 , Ω_2 the *rabbit piece* since it contains the rabbit parameter and Ω_3 the *co-rabbit piece* since it contains the co-rabbit parameter.



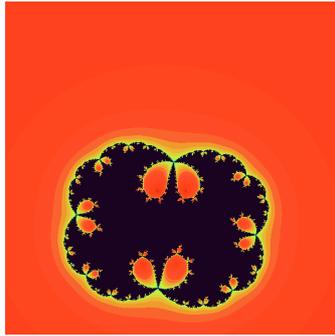
(a) The Douady rabbit. The Julia set of $z^2 - 0.122561 + 0.744861i$.

(b) The Douady co-rabbit. The Julia set of $z^2 - 0.122561 - 0.744861i$.

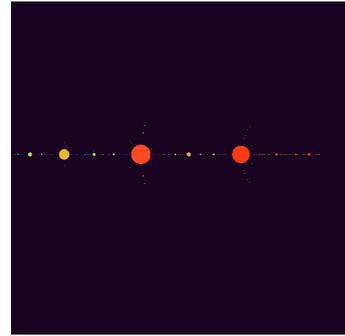
(c) The airplane. The Julia set of $z^2 - 1.75488$.



(d) Julia set of $f_{0.33764+0.56228i}$, in $\text{Per}_3(0)$, conjugate to the Douady rabbit.



(e) Julia set of $f_{0.33764-0.56228i}$, in $\text{Per}_3(0)$, conjugate to the Douady co-rabbit.



(f) Julia set of $f_{2.32472}$, in $\text{Per}_3(0)$, conjugate to the airplane.

Figure 8. We plot the three unique monic, quadratic, centered polynomial having a superattracting 3-cycle: the rabbit, the co-rabbit and the airplane, and the three corresponding rational maps f_a that are conformally conjugate to a quadratic polynomial.

In the next proposition we show another property of the cutting parameter values x and \bar{x} , that will be important in order to determine their values.

Proposition 4.2. *Let Δ_i be the hyperbolic component containing a_i (so that $\Delta_i \subset \Omega_i$), $i = 1, 2, 3$. Then, the cutting parameter values x and \bar{x} in Proposition 4.1 belong to the boundary of Δ_1 , and not to the boundary of Δ_2 and Δ_3 .*

Proof. When a parameter a belongs to any of the Δ_i , $i = 1, 2, 3$, the corresponding dynamical plane exhibits a fixed basin of an attracting fixed point denoted, in what follows, by $p(a)$. From Proposition 4.1 we know that f_x (respectively $f_{\bar{x}}$) has a parabolic fixed point, $p(x)$ (respectively $p(\bar{x})$), with multiplier $e^{2\pi i/3}$ (respectively $e^{-2\pi i/3}$). Thus x and \bar{x} must belong to $\partial\Delta_1$, $\partial\Delta_2$, or $\partial\Delta_3$. Moreover since x and \bar{x} also belong to ∂B_1 (and ∂B_∞), the dynamical planes for f_x and $f_{\bar{x}}$ are such that $p(x)$ and $p(\bar{x})$ belong to $\partial U_0 \cap \partial U_1 \cap \partial U_\infty$. These are the two conditions defining the parameters x and \bar{x} (see Figure 7).

When the parameter a , belonging to any of the Δ_i , $i = 1, 2, 3$, crosses the boundary of its hyperbolic component through its $1/3$ -bifurcation point, the attracting fixed point $p(a)$ becomes a parabolic fixed point of multiplier either $e^{2\pi i/3}$ or $e^{-2\pi i/3}$ since, at this precise parameter value, the attracting fixed point coalesces with a repelling periodic orbit of period three.

Since f_a , $a \in \mathbf{C}$, is a quadratic rational map, it has only two 3-cycles and, because we are in $\text{Per}_3(0)$, one of them is the critical cycle $\{0, \infty, 1\}$. So, the repelling periodic orbit which coalesces with $p(a)$ at the $1/3$ -bifurcation parameter must be the unique repelling 3-cycle existing for this parameter.

We now investigate the location of this repelling 3-cycle for parameters in each of the hyperbolic components Δ_1, Δ_2 and Δ_3 . To do so, we note that if a is any parameter in Δ_i , we have that $f_a^3: \overline{U_0} \mapsto \overline{U_0}$ is conjugate to the map $z \mapsto z^2$ in the closed unit disc. Thus, there exists a unique point $z_0(a) \in \partial U_0$ such that $f_a^3(z_0(a)) = z_0(a)$. This fixed point could be either a (repelling) fixed point for f_a or a (repelling) 3-cycle of f_a .

It is clear that for $a = a_1$ the point $z_0(a_1)$ is a repelling 3-cycle, since, for the airplane, $\partial U_0 \cap \partial U_\infty \cap \partial U_1$ is empty. So, this configuration remains for all parameters in Δ_1 (the hyperbolic component containing the airplane parameter). At the $1/3$ -bifurcation points of Δ_1 , the repelling periodic orbit $\{z_0(a), f(z_0(a)), f^2(z_0(a))\}$ coalesces with $p(a)$ (the attracting fixed point), and this collision must happen in $\partial U_0 \cap \partial U_\infty \cap \partial U_1$. So the $1/3$ -bifurcation parameters of Δ_1 are precisely the parameter values $a = x$ and $a = \bar{x}$, and so, $p(a)$ becomes either $p(x)$ or $p(\bar{x})$, respectively.

On the other hand for $a = a_i$, $i = 2, 3$ the point $z_0(a_i)$ is a fixed point (since for the rabbit and co-rabbit $\partial U_0 \cap \partial U_\infty \cap \partial U_1$ is precisely $z_0(a_i)$). As before this configuration remains for all parameters in Δ_i , $i = 2, 3$ (the hyperbolic components containing the rabbit and co-rabbit, respectively). Therefore, at the $1/3$ -bifurcation point of Δ_i , $i = 2, 3$, the fixed point $p(a)$ coalesces with the repelling periodic orbit but this collision does not happen in $\partial U_0 \cup \partial U_\infty \cup \partial U_1$ since the repelling periodic orbit of period three does not belong to $\partial U_0 \cup \partial U_\infty \cup \partial U_1$. Consequently the resulting parabolic point is not in $\partial U_0 \cap \partial U_\infty \cap \partial U_1$ and the $1/3$ -bifurcation parameter can neither be x nor \bar{x} . \square

Doing easy numerical computations we get that there are five parameter values having a parabolic fixed point with multiplier $e^{2\pi i/3}$ or $e^{-2\pi i/3}$. These are

$$0, \quad 1.84445 \dots \pm i0.893455 \dots, \quad 0.441264 \dots \pm i0.59116 \dots$$

It is easy to show that $x \approx 1.84445 + 0.893455i$ (and so, $\bar{x} \approx 1.84445 - 0.893455i$). Thus the parameters $0.441264 \pm 0.59116i$ corresponds to the $1/3$ -bifurcations of Δ_2 and Δ_3 , respectively.

Now we are ready to prove Theorem C.

Proof of Theorem C. (a) Assume $a \in (B_1 \cup B_\infty)$. From Theorem 2.3 we know that B_1 has a unique center at $a = 1$. Likewise, $a = \infty$ is the unique center of B_∞ . In either case the corresponding map f_{a_0} is a critically finite hyperbolic map in $\text{Per}_3(0)$ of type B. Thus, from Theorem B (b) $\mathcal{J}(f_{a_0})$ is not a Sierpiński curve. We conclude that $\mathcal{J}(f_a)$ is not a Sierpiński curve either, since all Julia sets in the same hyperbolic component are homeomorphic.

(b) Assume $a \in \Omega_2$ (here we do not restrict to a hyperbolic parameter). From the previous proposition we know that there exists a fixed point $z_0(a) \in \partial U_0 \cap \partial U_\infty \cap \partial U_1$

and this fixed point is the natural continuation of $z_0(a_2)$ which cannot bifurcate until $a = x \in \Delta_1$. The case $a \in \Omega_3$ is similar.

(c) Finally we assume $a \in \mathcal{H}$ where \mathcal{H} is a hyperbolic component of type C in Ω_1 . We know that Ω_1 contains the airplane polynomial for which $\partial U_0 \cap \partial U_\infty \cap \partial U_1 = \emptyset$. This configuration cannot change unless the period 3 repelling cycle coalesces with a fixed point, which only happens at $a = x$ or $a = \bar{x}$. Hence the intersection is empty for all parameters in Ω_1 . It follows from Theorem B (c) that this is the precise condition for $\mathcal{J}(f_a)$ to be a Sierpiński curve.

(d) This case a direct application of Theorem B (d). □

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