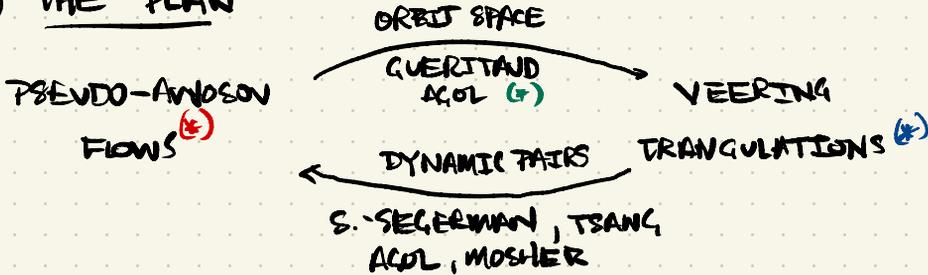


FROM FLOWS TO TRIANGULATIONS II

(1) THE PLAN



(*) WITHOUT PERFECT FITS, UP TO ORBIT EQUIV.

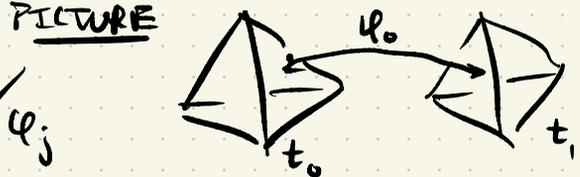
(*) WITH DEHN FILLING SLOPES.

(*) SEE ALSO LANDRY-MINSKY-TAYLOR

(2) IDEAL TRIANGULATIONS [THURSTON]

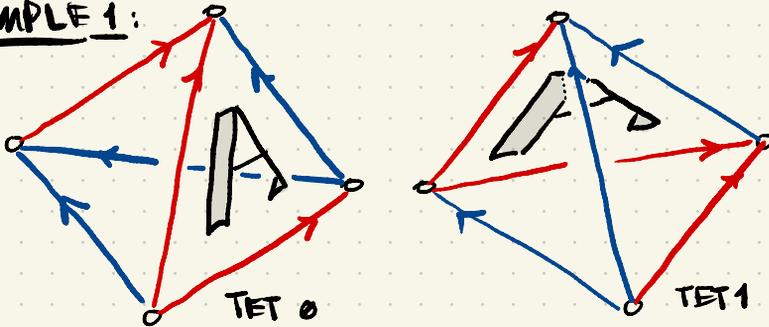
SUPPOSE $T = \{t_i, \varphi_j\}$ IS A COLLECTION OF TETRAHEDRA AND FACE PAIRINGS

DEFINE $|T| = \coprod t_i / \varphi_j$



SUPPOSE M IS A THREE MANIFOLD. SAY T IS AN IDEAL TRIANGULATION OF M IF $(|T| - T^{(0)})$ HOMEO TO $M - \partial M$.

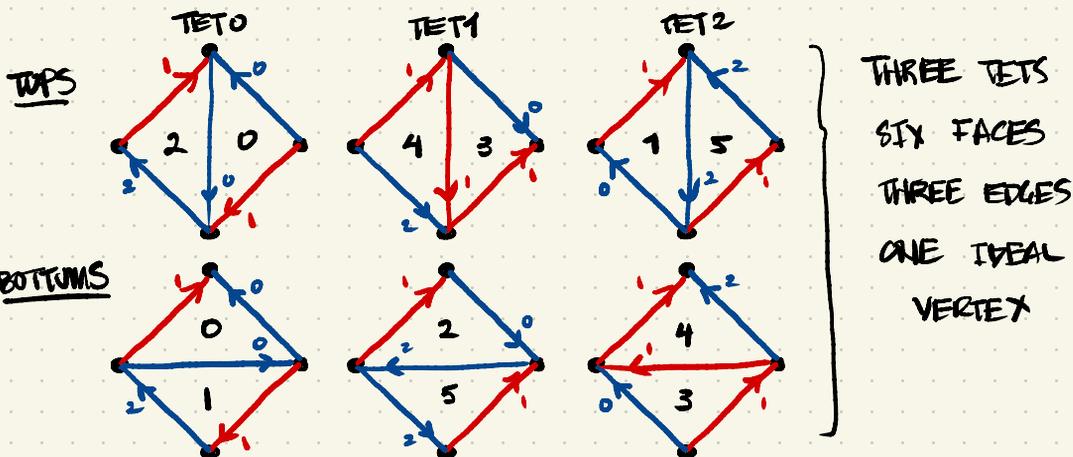
EXAMPLE 1:



TWO TETS
FOUR FACES
TWO EDGES
ONE IDEAL VERTEX.

THURSTON: $(|T| - T^{(0)}) \cong S^3 - (\text{FIGURE-EIGHT KNOT})$

EXAMPLE 2: $dLQ_{acejkn} - 200$ FROM VEERING CENSUS.



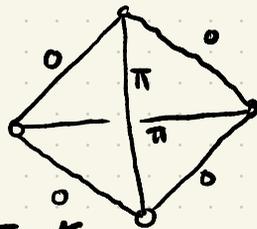
WEEKS: $|T| - T^{(0)} \cong S^3 - ((-2, 3, 7) \text{ PRETZEL KNOT})$.

(3) TRANSVERSE TAUT TRIANGULATIONS [LACKENBY]

A TRANSVERSE TAUT TET HAS

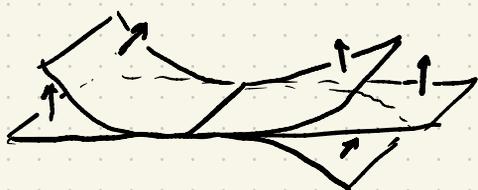
- (i) COORIENTATIONS ON MODEL FACES
- (ii) ANGLES ON MODEL EDGES

THINK: THE TET IS FLATTENED INTO THE PLANE AND COORIENTATIONS POINT AT VS.



A TRANSVERSE TAUT TRIANGULATION IS BUILT OF TRANS. TAUT TETS ⁽¹⁾ OBEYING CO-ORINTS. AND SO THAT ⁽²⁾ EVERY QUOTIENT EDGE GETS TOTAL ANGLE 2π .

PICTURE: ABOUT EDGE



SO THE TWO-SKELETON IS A "HORIZONTAL" BRANCHED SURFACE (WITHOUT VERTICES).

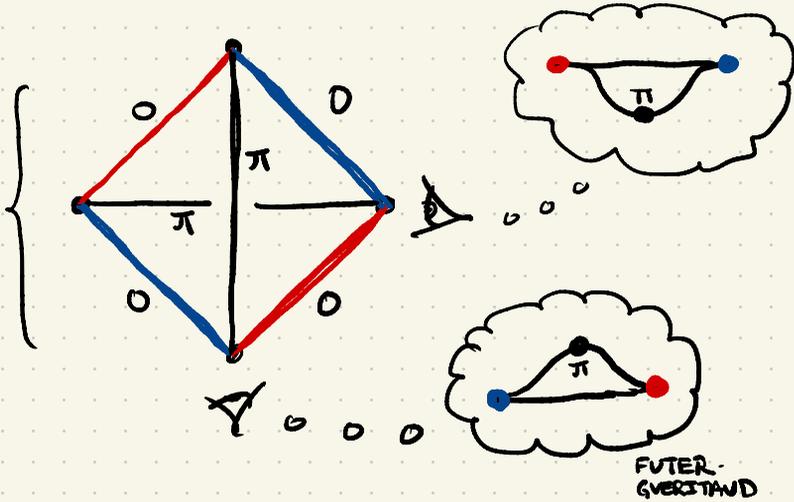
EXERCISE: SUPPOSE T IS A TTT OF M . THEN

$\partial M \neq \emptyset$ AND ∂M IS A DISJOINT UNION OF TORI.

(4) VEERING TRIANGULATIONS [ALGOL]

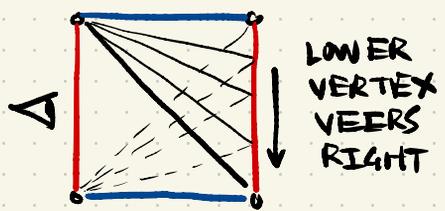
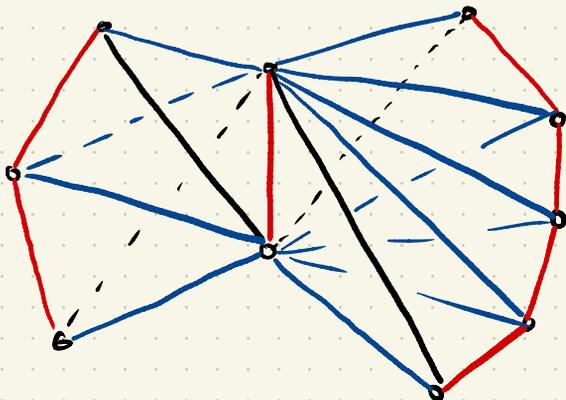
SUPPOSE T IS A TRANSVERSE TANT TRIANGULATION. SAY T IS VEERING, IF WE CAN COLOUR EDGES OF $T^{(1)}$ BY $\{\text{RED, BLUE}\}$ SO THAT ALL EQUATORS ALTERNATE COLOUR MATCHING THE FIGURE [HRST]:

UPPER/LOWER
EDGES ARE RED
OR BLUE



FUTER-
GVEERTAND

ALGOL'S PICTURE OF NEIGHBOURHOOD OF VEERING EDGE
[OMITTING TETS ABOVE AND BELOW]



⑤ FROM FLOWS TO TRIANGULATIONS:

SUPPOSE M IS CLOSED THREE-MFD. SUPPOSE $\varphi: M \times \mathbb{R} \rightarrow M$ IS A PSEUDO-ANOSOV FLOW, WITHOUT PERFECT FITS.

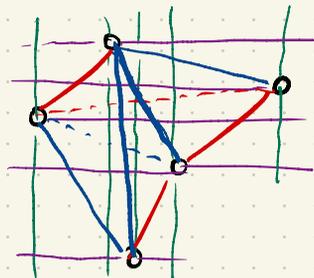
EXERCISE: φ HAS SINGULAR ORBITS.

LET $M^0 = M - \text{SING. ORBITS}$. LET $\varphi^0 = \varphi|_{M^0 \times \mathbb{R}}$. LIFT TO TO UNIVERSAL COVER TO OBTAIN $\tilde{\varphi}^0$ FLOW ON \tilde{M}^0 . QUOTIENT TO GET $L(\varphi^0)$ ORBIT SPACE.

EXERCISE: $L(\varphi^0)$ IS A LOOM SPACE

DEFINE $V(\varphi^0) = V(L(\varphi^0))$

TO BE THE RESULTING VEERING TRIANGULATION.



THEOREM: $V(\varphi^0)$ IS A VEERING TRIANGULATION of \mathbb{R}^3 .

THEOREM: THE NATURAL HOMOMORPHISM

$$\text{AUT}(L(\varphi^0)) \longrightarrow \text{AUT}(V(\varphi^0))$$

IS AN ISOMORPHISM. [PROOF: A POINT $p \in L(\varphi^0)$ IS DET. BY THE SET OF TET. RECTS CONTAINING IT. \square]

NOTE: $\pi_1(M^0)$ EMBEDS INTO $\text{AUT}(L(\varphi^0))$.

THEOREM: $V(\varphi^0)$ IS A FINITE VEERING TRIANGULATION of M^0 .
 $\pi_1(M)$

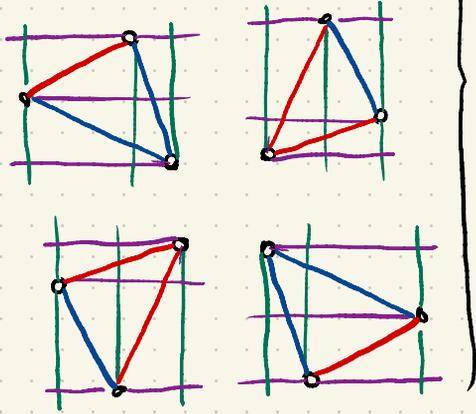
[PROOF: WALDHAVEN AND ACTION ON CUSP NEIGHBOURHOODS \square]

(*) DUE TO AGOL-QUERITAUD, BUT SEE

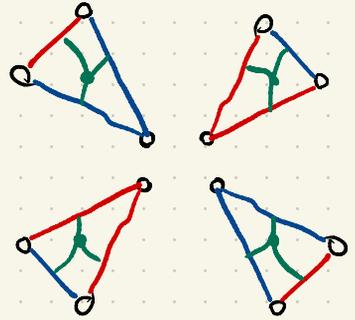
LANDRY-MINSKY-TAYLOR

⑥ (UN)STABLE BRANCHED SURFACES : WE RECALL THE FOUR

FACE RECTANGLES



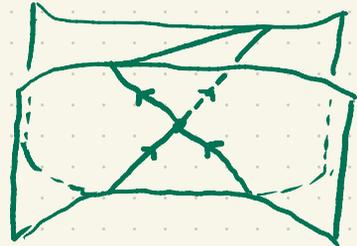
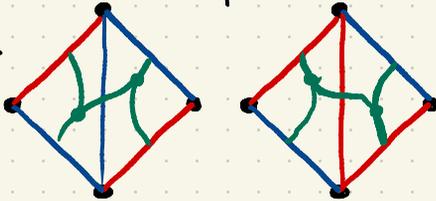
COLLAPSE THE STABLE FOLIATION
TO
GET
TRAIN
TRACKS



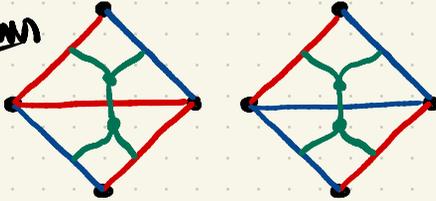
ON BOUNDARY of TETRAHEDRA

INSIDE TETRAHEDRA GET

TOP



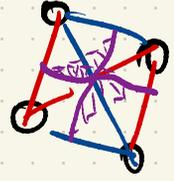
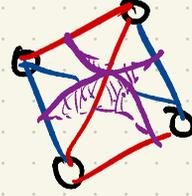
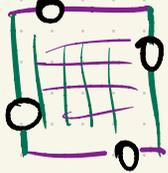
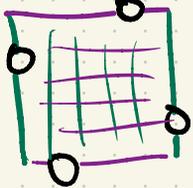
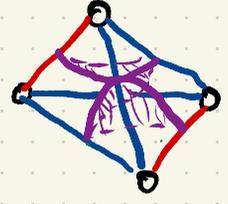
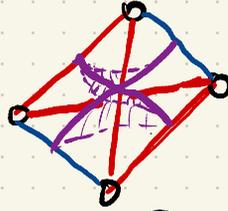
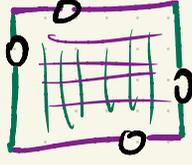
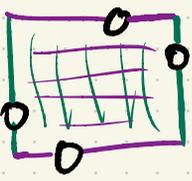
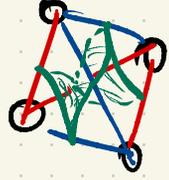
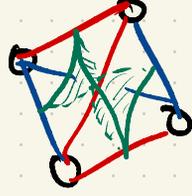
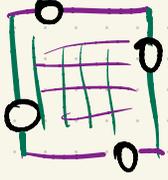
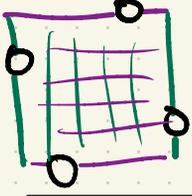
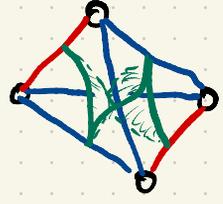
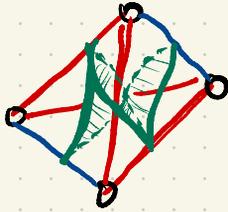
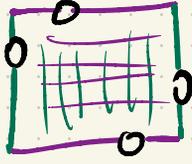
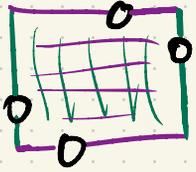
BOTTOM



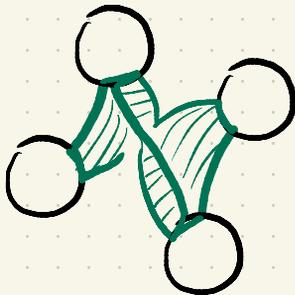
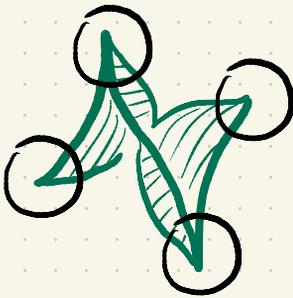
THE VEERING (STABLE) BRANCHED
SURFACE IS ISOTOPIC TO THE
DUAL TWO-SKELETON. \square

BONUS FIGURES [NOT USED]

(UN)STABLE BRANCHED SURFACE.



THE BRANCHED SURFACES SHOWN CARRY THE (UN)STABLE FOLIATIONS. BUT THEY ARE NOT YET TRANSVERSE (WITH GOOD COMPLEMENTARY REGIONS). SEE [664].



PICTURE OF NORMAL BRANCHED SURFACE

