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Counting arcs on hyperbolic surfaces

Nick Bell

Abstract We give the asymptotic growth of the number of arcs of bounded length between boundary components on hyperbolic surfaces with boundary. Specifically, if S has genus g , n boundary components and p punctures, then the number of orthogeodesic arcs in each pure mapping class group orbit of length at most L is asymptotic to $L^{6g-6+2(n+p)}$ times a constant. We prove an analogous result for arcs between cusps, where we define the length of such an arc to be the length of the sub-arc obtained by removing certain cuspidal regions from the surface.

1 Introduction

Let S be an orientable surface of negative Euler characteristic of genus g with n boundary components and p punctures, where we assume $(g, n + p) \neq (0, 3)$. Let $\text{Mod}(S)$ be the mapping class group and let $\text{PMod}(S)$ be the pure mapping class group: the finite-index subgroup of $\text{Mod}(S)$ consisting of exactly those elements which fix each boundary component and each puncture of S . See [8] for a thorough treatment of mapping class groups. Here we will say that two multicurves, by which we mean formal sums of finitely many weighted curves, are *of the same type* if they share a $\text{PMod}(S)$ -orbit.

A celebrated theorem of Mirzakhani ([14],[15]) gives the asymptotic growth of the number of (homotopy classes of) multicurves of the same type of bounded hyperbolic length. Letting Y be a complete hyperbolic metric on the interior S° and γ_0 be a multi-curve on S , Mirzakhani showed that

$$\lim_{L \rightarrow \infty} \frac{|\{\gamma \text{ of type } \gamma_0 \mid \ell_Y(\gamma) \leq L\}|}{L^{6g-6+2(n+p)}} = \mathfrak{c}(\gamma_0)\mathfrak{m}(Y), \quad (1)$$

where $\mathfrak{c}(\gamma_0)$ is a constant depending on the type γ_0 and $\mathfrak{m}(Y)$ is a constant depending on Y . We refer the reader to [14], [15] and [7] for details of the constants. Here, $\ell_Y(\gamma)$ denotes the Y -length of the geodesic representative of γ . Mirzakhani first proved the above result for simple multicurves in [14], and then again for general multicurves in [15]; also see [6] and [7] for an alternative proof of this theorem. In fact, Mirzakhani's theorem holds if we redefine the type of a multicurve to correspond to the orbit of *any* finite-index subgroup of $\text{Mod}(S)$.

In this paper, we shall show that Mirzakhani's theorem holds when we replace multicurves with multi-arcs. The question of adapting Mirzakhani's original proof for simple curves to arcs was first raised by Wolpert, in the case of so-called *lariats* (simple arcs from a cusp to itself). Here, we take a different approach, and consider both simple arcs and general arcs. We first prove the following.

Theorem 1. *Let X be a complete, finite-area, hyperbolic metric on S with non-empty geodesic boundary. Let α_0 be a compact multi-arc on S . Then there exist positive constants $\mathfrak{c}(\alpha_0)$ and $\mathfrak{m}(X)$ such that*

$$\lim_{L \rightarrow \infty} \frac{|\{\alpha \text{ of type } \alpha_0 \mid \ell_X(\alpha) \leq L\}|}{L^{6g-6+2(n+p)}} = \mathfrak{c}(\alpha_0)\mathfrak{m}(X).$$

Here, a compact arc is a geodesic segment whose endpoints lie on the boundary of S , and a compact multi-arc is a formal sum of finitely many weighted compact arcs. The length of a compact arc is the length of its orthogeodesic representative, which is the unique geodesic compact arc in its homotopy class which meets the boundary orthogonally, and the length of a compact multi-arc is the weighted sum of the lengths of its components.

We also consider *infinite arcs*, that is, arcs whose endpoints are at punctures of S . As implied by the name, infinite arcs have infinite length as they descend infinitely far down the cusps. Hence we must define a suitable notion of the length of infinite arcs to allow us to derive an analogue of Theorem 1. A natural way to do this is to cut off the cusps (of area t) and consider the length $\ell^t(\alpha)$ of the segment of the arc which remains (we refer to Section 4 for the precise definition). There are other natural choices of length to assign to infinite arcs, such as the truncated length (see [17]). As we will explain in Section 4, Theorem 2 also holds for the truncated length.

We prove the following result.

Theorem 2. *Let X be a complete, finite-area, hyperbolic metric on S with (possibly empty) geodesic boundary. Let α_0 be an infinite arc on S . Then for any positive $t \leq 1$, we have*

$$\lim_{L \rightarrow \infty} \frac{|\{\alpha \text{ of type } \alpha_0 \mid \ell_X^t(\alpha) \leq L\}|}{L^{6g-6+2(n+p)}} = \mathfrak{c}(\alpha_0)\mathfrak{m}(X)$$

where $\mathfrak{c}(\alpha_0)$ and $\mathfrak{m}(X)$ are as in Theorem 1. In particular, the limit does not depend on t .

Remark. Theorem 2 also holds for infinite multi-arcs, following the same argument presented in this paper. Moreover, our arguments can be easily modified to apply to rays, by which we mean arcs with one endpoint on the boundary and one at a puncture, or any collection of infinite arcs, compact arcs and rays.

As mentioned above, instead of modifying Mirzakhani's original proof, here we take a different, much simpler approach. The main idea is to associate a multicurve γ_α to each multi-arc α in a way which respects length, up to a well-behaved error, and then use Mirzakhani's theorem to deduce Theorems 1 and 2. In fact, $\mathfrak{c}(\alpha_0)$ will be shown in each case to be closely related to $\mathfrak{c}(\gamma_{\alpha_0})$: we will get that $\mathfrak{c}(\alpha_0) = k(\alpha_0)2^{6g-6+2(n+p)}\mathfrak{c}(\gamma_{\alpha_0})$ where $k(\alpha_0)$ is a combinatorial constant depending on α_0 , $\mathfrak{c}(\gamma_{\alpha_0})$ is as in (1), and γ_{α_0} is the curve associated to α_0 as defined in Sections 3.1 and 4.

In Section 2, we will introduce the necessary tools to formulate our proof, and deal with a technicality regarding the application of Mirzakhani's theorem in our setting. We shall discuss the link between compact arcs and curves in Section 3.1, before proving Theorem 1 in Section 3.2. Then in Section 4, we will demonstrate how to apply the same method to infinite arcs and subsequently prove Theorem 2.

Remark. The study of orthogeodesics on hyperbolic surfaces has a rich history. For example, if one counts all orthogeodesics of length at most L , Basmajian’s Identity [1] gives an upper bound exponential in L for this number, and the actual asymptotic growth was shown to be exponential by Parkonnen and Paulin in [16] (see [10] for a generalisation). These results can be viewed as analogues to Huber’s [11] and Margulis’ [12] Prime Geodesic theorem, showing asymptotic exponential growth of the number of closed geodesics on the surface. Our results are instead analogues of Mirzakhani’s theorem, counting arcs in each (pure) mapping class group orbit and giving polynomial asymptotic growth.

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2 Background

As above, let S be an orientable surface of negative Euler characteristic of genus g with n boundary components and p punctures, with $(g, n + p) \neq (0, 3)$. By ∂S we shall mean the boundary of S , consisting of the n boundary components. The p punctures correspond to ends of S , and we denote the collection of punctures as \mathfrak{C} . When convenient, we may consider the punctures as marked points on (the closure of) S . Let X be a complete, finite-area, hyperbolic metric on S such that ∂S is geodesic. We will consider S to be endowed with such a metric throughout the following. Finally, we define the mapping class group of S to be the group of homeomorphisms of the interior of S up to homotopy, that is,

$$\text{Mod}(S) := \text{Mod}(S^\circ) = \text{Homeo}^+(S^\circ)/\text{Homeo}_0^+(S^\circ),$$

where $S^\circ = S \setminus \partial S$ is the interior of S , $\text{Homeo}^+(S^\circ)$ is the space of orientation-preserving homeomorphisms of S° and $\text{Homeo}_0^+(S^\circ)$ is the subgroup of homeomorphisms properly homotopic to the identity.

By a *curve* we mean (the homotopy class of) an immersion of the circle $\gamma: \mathbb{S}^1 \rightarrow S$, and we identify curves which differ by an orientation. We assume curves to be essential, meaning not homotopic to a point or a puncture, and non-peripheral, meaning not homotopic to a boundary component. By abuse of notation, we will use γ to refer to both a curve and its homotopy class. If a curve can be realised by an embedding, we call it simple.

A *compact arc* is an immersion of the closed interval $\alpha: [0, 1] \rightarrow S$ such that $\alpha(0), \alpha(1) \in \partial S$ and $\alpha((0, 1)) \subset S^\circ$. We consider compact arcs up to homotopy relative to ∂S , where we allow the endpoints to move along ∂S , and we assume that they are not homotopic into the boundary. Similarly, we define an *infinite arc* to be an immersion of the open interval $\alpha: (0, 1) \rightarrow S$ such that the endpoints are in \mathfrak{C} , by which we mean that when we consider the punctures as marked points, the limit of α in each direction is a marked point. We consider infinite arcs up to homotopy relative to \mathfrak{C} , and we assume that they are not homotopic into \mathfrak{C} . We identify arcs which differ by an orientation, and again by abuse of notation, we refer to both an arc and its homotopy class by α . If an (infinite or compact) arc

can be realised as an embedding, then we call it simple. We stress that throughout, we allow arcs to have self-intersections; we do not only count simple arcs.

A *multicurve* or a *multi-arc* is a finite formal sum of weighted curves or (infinite or compact) arcs respectively. Explicitly, if ω is a multicurve (resp. multi-arc), then

$$\omega = \sum_{i=1}^m a^i \omega^i$$

for some $a^i \in \mathbb{R}_+$ and $m \in \mathbb{Z}_+$, where each ω^i is a curve (resp. arc). We will refer to the ω^i as the components of ω .

Each homotopy class of curves has a unique geodesic representative, and each homotopy class of compact arcs has a unique geodesic representative which meets the boundary orthogonally, which we refer to as an *orthogeodesic*. We define the length of (a homotopy class of) a curve or compact arc to be the length of its geodesic or orthogeodesic representative, which we denote by $\ell_X(\cdot)$. The length of a multicurve or compact multi-arc is defined to be the weighted sum of the lengths of its components: for $\omega = \sum_{i=1}^m a^i \omega^i$, we have $\ell_X(\omega) = \sum_{i=1}^m a^i \ell_X(\omega^i)$. We will discuss how to assign appropriate finite lengths to infinite arcs in Section 4.

The pure mapping class group $\text{PMod}(S)$ acts naturally on curves and arcs in S . If φ is a mapping class and ω is either a geodesic curve, an orthogeodesic compact arc or a geodesic infinite arc, then we define $\varphi \cdot \omega$ to be the (ortho-)geodesic representative of $f(\omega)$, where f is any representative of φ . Let ω_0 be a curve or arc, then for any curve or arc ω , we say that ω is *of type* ω_0 if they share an orbit in the pure mapping class group, that is, there exists some $\varphi \in \text{PMod}(S)$ such that $\varphi \cdot \omega_0 = \omega$.

The action of $\text{PMod}(S)$ on multicurves and multi-arcs is defined analogously to the above: if $\omega = \sum_{i=1}^m a^i \omega^i$ is a multicurve or multi-arc, then

$$\varphi \cdot \omega = \sum_{i=1}^m a^i (\varphi \cdot \omega^i).$$

We say that a multicurve or multi-arc ω is of type ω_0 if ω and ω_0 share a $\text{PMod}(S)$ -orbit. As a result, we have that if $\omega = \sum_{i=1}^m a^i \omega^i$ and $\omega_0 = \sum_{j=1}^n a_0^j \omega_0^j$ are of the same type then $m = n$ and, up to relabelling, for all $i \in \{1, \dots, m\}$, $a^i = a_0^i$ and ω^i is of type ω_0^i .

Since X is complete and finite-area, each puncture corresponds to a *cuspidal region*. Recall that a cusp is an end which has a neighbourhood H_t isometric to

$$\left\{ z \in \mathbb{H}^2 \mid \text{Im}(z) > \frac{1}{t} \right\} / \langle z \mapsto z + 1 \rangle$$

for some $t > 0$, where we have identified the hyperbolic plane \mathbb{H}^2 with the Poincaré upper half-plane. Such a region has volume t , and we refer to H_t as a *cuspidal region (of volume t)*. The ends of any infinite arc escape down cusps, and the unique geodesic representative of its homotopy class eventually intersects the horocyclic foliation of the corresponding cusps orthogonally.

Let $t > 0$. For each $p \in \mathfrak{C}$, let H_t^p denote the cuspidal region at p of area t . Denote the union of these regions over all p by $\mathcal{H}_t = \cup_{p \in \mathfrak{C}} H_t^p$. It is well-known that for any $t < 2$, the cuspidal regions H_t^p are embedded and pairwise disjoint, as can be seen as a result of the Collar Lemma (see for example

Theorem 4.4.6 of [4]).

For each boundary curve δ in ∂S , and for any $c > 0$, define the annulus A_c^δ to be the set of points at a distance less than c from δ . That is,

$$A_c^\delta = \{x \in S \mid d_X(x, \delta) < c\}.$$

Denote by $\mathcal{A}_c = \cup_\delta A_c^\delta$ the union of these annuli over all δ in ∂S . It again follows from the Collar Lemma, applied to the boundary curves, that there exists $c' > 0$ depending on X such that the annuli $A_{c'}^\delta$ are embedded and pairwise disjoint. We can choose c' such that for all $t < 2$, $\mathcal{H}_t \cap \mathcal{A}_{c'} = \emptyset$, and in particular, $S \setminus \overline{(\mathcal{H}_t \cup \mathcal{A}_{c'})}$ is homeomorphic to S° .

For any p and $t < 2$, and for any complete geodesic γ intersecting ∂H_t^p transversely, $\gamma \cap H_t^p$ takes one of two forms. Either it never leaves the cuspidal region and so intersects every horocycle in H_t^p orthogonally, or it winds around the cusp before leaving the region, and hence, when long enough, creates self-intersections. In the latter case, we call the segment *returning*. In fact, the deeper into H_t^p a returning segment goes the more times it must self-intersect, and there is a direct relationship between the length of a returning segment and its self-intersection number which we record below for future reference. We refer to [2] and [3] for more details about the behaviour of returning segments and for the proof of the below lemma: in particular, Proposition 3.4 of [3] gives a much more precise description of the relationship between how far an arc goes into a cusp and its self-intersection number. Letting $\iota(\cdot, \cdot)$ denote the (geometric) intersection number between curves or arcs (which is realised by their (ortho-)geodesic representatives), we have the following.

Lemma 3. *Let p be a puncture, and let $d > 0$. Suppose β is a geodesic segment in H_1^p with both endpoints on ∂H_1^p such that $\iota(\beta, \beta) \leq d$. Then there exists some positive $B = B(d)$ such that*

$$\ell_X(\beta) \leq B.$$

It follows from Lemma 3 that any geodesic curve γ with at most d self-intersections never enters $\mathcal{H}_{e^{-B(d)}}$.

We can make a similar observation regarding boundary components on S . Whenever a complete geodesic enters a small annulus around a boundary curve δ , it spirals towards δ , and unless it is asymptotic to δ it eventually leaves the annulus, creating self-intersections if long enough. It follows that if γ is a geodesic curve with at most d self-intersections, there exists some $c < c'$ depending on d (and X) such that γ never enters \mathcal{A}_c . Putting this together with the above gives us that γ is contained in the compact subsurface $S \setminus (\mathcal{H}_{e^{-B(d)}} \cup \mathcal{A}_c) \subset S^\circ$. Note that as before, $S \setminus \overline{(\mathcal{H}_{e^{-B(d)}} \cup \mathcal{A}_c)}$ is homeomorphic to S° . Furthermore, since $\text{Mod}(S)$ preserves the self-intersection number of curves and arcs, the above is true for any curve of type γ . We summarise this well-known fact below for reference; for a more precise description see Proposition 3.4 of [3].

Lemma 4. *Let γ_0 be a curve. Then there exists a compact subsurface $K \subset S^\circ$ with K° homeomorphic to S° such that for any γ of type γ_0 , the geodesic representative of γ is contained in K .*

Since multicurves have finitely many components, this lemma holds for multicurves by taking the union of the compact subsurfaces given for (the support of) each component.

Let d be some non-negative integer, and let α be an infinite arc such that $\iota(\alpha, \alpha) = d$. Then similarly to the above, $\alpha \cap \mathcal{H}_{e^{-B(d)}}$ consists of exactly 2 components, which are simple geodesic rays. Equivalently, $\alpha \cap (S \setminus \mathcal{H}_{e^{-B(d)}})$ has exactly one component. We state this here for reference.

Lemma 5. *Let α be an infinite arc. Then there exists some positive $t_\alpha < 1$, depending only on $\iota(\alpha, \alpha)$, such that $\alpha \cap (S \setminus \mathcal{H}_{t_\alpha})$ has exactly one component.*

We also need the fact that if a geodesic goes far enough into a cusp then it must intersect itself inside \mathcal{H}_2 . To see this, suppose β is a returning geodesic segment in \mathcal{H}_2 that enters H_t^p for some $t \leq 1$ and some $p \in \mathfrak{C}$. Consider the cuspidal region H_2^p and identify it with

$$\left\{ z \in \mathbb{H}^2 \mid \operatorname{Im}(z) > \frac{1}{2} \right\} / \langle z \mapsto z + 1 \rangle.$$

A fundamental domain for the action of $z \mapsto z + 1$ is the region in \mathbb{H}^2 bounded by $x = 0$ and $x = 1$. Note that any geodesic in \mathbb{H}^2 neither of whose endpoints are at ∞ which intersects the line $y = \frac{1}{t}$ also intersects its translate under the map $z \mapsto z + 1$, and this intersection occurs above the line $y = \frac{1}{2}$. Hence β intersects itself inside the embedded cuspidal region H_2^p . Moreover, any segment entering a cusp in \mathcal{H}_1 must intersect itself in a slightly larger cusp; for example, a cusp in \mathcal{H}_2 . We record this here for reference, and refer to [13] and Proposition 3.2 of [3] for more details.

Lemma 6. *Let $0 < t \leq 1$. If β is a geodesic segment in \mathcal{H}_2 with both endpoints on $\partial\mathcal{H}_2$, and $\beta \cap \mathcal{H}_t \neq \emptyset$, then $\iota(\beta, \beta) \geq 1$.*

In particular, any simple geodesic not asymptotic to a puncture cannot enter \mathcal{H}_1 .

We now comment very briefly on measured laminations; briefly, because although central to Mirzakhani's work, they somewhat surprisingly play no role here except in order to state a constant below. A measured lamination is a closed subset of S foliated by simple geodesics together with a transverse measure, and we denote the space of (compactly supported) measured laminations on S° as $\mathcal{ML}(S)$: for background we refer the reader to [20], [21] and [9]. As the support of any $\lambda \in \mathcal{ML}(S)$ is a disjoint union of simple geodesics, it follows from Lemma 6 that the support of λ is contained in $S^\circ \setminus \mathcal{H}_1$. In fact, there exists a compact subsurface $K \subset S^\circ \setminus \mathcal{H}_1$ which contains the support of $\mathcal{ML}(S)$.

As mentioned in the introduction, the central idea in this paper is to find a nice way to associate curves to arcs so that we can use Mirzakhani's curve-counting theorem to count arcs. However, Mirzakhani's theorem is stated for complete finite-area hyperbolic metrics on the interior S° , and we will need to use the result for our metric X on S which has geodesic boundary. This issue is resolved by instead using a generalisation of Mirzakhani's theorem to complete Riemannian metrics. We state this in full generality below, but note that metrics with variable negative curvature are sufficient for our purposes.

Theorem 7 ([5], Corollary 1.3). *Let Y be a complete Riemannian metric on $S^\circ = S \setminus \partial S$. Then for any multicurve γ_0 ,*

$$\lim_{L \rightarrow \infty} \frac{|\{\gamma \text{ of type } \gamma_0 \mid \ell_Y(\gamma) \leq L\}|}{L^{6g-6+2(n+p)}} = \mathfrak{c}(\gamma_0)\mathfrak{m}(Y)$$

where $\mathfrak{c}(\gamma_0)$ is as in (1), $\mathfrak{m}(Y)$ is a constant depending on Y , and $\ell_Y(\gamma)$ is the length of a shortest curve homotopic to γ .

Remark. We refer the reader to Mirzakhani's original result [15] and Erlandsson and Souto's book [7] for details on the constants appearing in Theorem 7. The constant $\mathfrak{m}(Y)$ can be expressed in terms of the Thurston measure $\mathfrak{m}_{\text{Thu}}$ on $\mathcal{ML}(S)$ as $\mathfrak{m}(Y) = \mathfrak{m}_{\text{Thu}}(\{\ell_Y(\cdot) \leq 1\})$. Following the notation of [7], $\mathfrak{c}(\gamma_0)$ can be written as

$$\mathfrak{c}(\gamma_0) = \frac{\mathfrak{c}^{\text{PMod}(S)}(\gamma_0)}{\mathfrak{b}_{g,n+p}},$$

and both $\mathfrak{c}^{\text{PMod}(S)}(\gamma_0)$ and $\mathfrak{b}_{g,n+p}$ can also be expressed in terms of Thurston measures. The original constants, due to Mirzakhani, were expressed in a different fashion, using integrals over moduli space with respect to the Weil-Petersson metric. See the end of Chapter 8 in [7] for a discussion on the relationship between these constants and those appearing in [7].

To see that Theorem 7 implies that we can count curves in our setting, let γ_0 be a multicurve on S and let $K = K(\gamma_0)$ be the compact subsurface of S° given by Lemma 4. By the discussion after Lemma 6, we may assume that K is such that $\mathcal{ML}(S) \subset K$. Take any complete Riemannian metric Y on S° which agrees with X on K . Since the geodesic representative of every multicurve γ of type γ_0 is contained in K and $\mathcal{ML}(S)$ sits inside K , we have that $\ell_Y(\gamma) = \ell_X(\gamma)$ for all γ of type γ_0 and $\ell_Y(\lambda) = \ell_X(\lambda)$ for all $\lambda \in \mathcal{ML}(S)$. From the latter equality, we get that $\mathfrak{m}(X) = \mathfrak{m}(Y)$ by the description of these constants in the remark following Theorem 7. We record this consequence for reference.

Corollary 8. *Let X be a complete, finite-area, hyperbolic metric on S such that ∂S is geodesic. Then for any multicurve γ_0 ,*

$$\lim_{L \rightarrow \infty} \frac{|\{\gamma \text{ of type } \gamma_0 \mid \ell_X(\gamma) \leq L\}|}{L^{6g-6+2(n+p)}} = \mathfrak{c}(\gamma_0)\mathfrak{m}(X)$$

where $\mathfrak{c}(\gamma_0)$ and $\mathfrak{m}(X)$ are as in (1).

3 Compact arcs

3.1 Relating compact arcs and curves

In this section, we will discuss how to associate multicurves to compact multi-arcs in a way that respects length, up to some well-behaved error. We will achieve this using the nice geometric properties of pairs of pants.

First, we will discuss how to associate a single curve to a single compact arc. Fix an orientation on S , which induces an orientation on the boundary components. Let α be some compact arc in S , oriented from $\alpha(0)$ to $\alpha(1)$. The endpoints $\alpha(0)$ and $\alpha(1)$ each lie on a boundary component, which we denote by δ_0^α and δ_1^α respectively: note that these are not necessarily distinct. Pick basepoints p_0

and p_1 on δ_0^α and δ_1^α respectively, and consider these boundary components as loops based at their respective basepoints. Apply a homotopy to α so that $\alpha(0) = p_0$ and $\alpha(1) = p_1$. Then we define the *curve associated to α* to be the geodesic curve γ_α (freely) homotopic to the concatenated path

$$\alpha^{-1} \cdot \delta_1^\alpha \cdot \alpha \cdot \delta_0^\alpha$$

which starts and ends at p_0 . In particular, in the case that α is simple and $\delta_0^\alpha \neq \delta_1^\alpha$, γ_α is homotopic to the boundary of a small neighbourhood of the union of α , δ_0^α and δ_1^α . See Figure 1. Recall that we identify arcs and curves that differ by an orientation, and note that the arc α' which differs from α only in orientation gives rise to exactly the same curve as α , even in orientation.

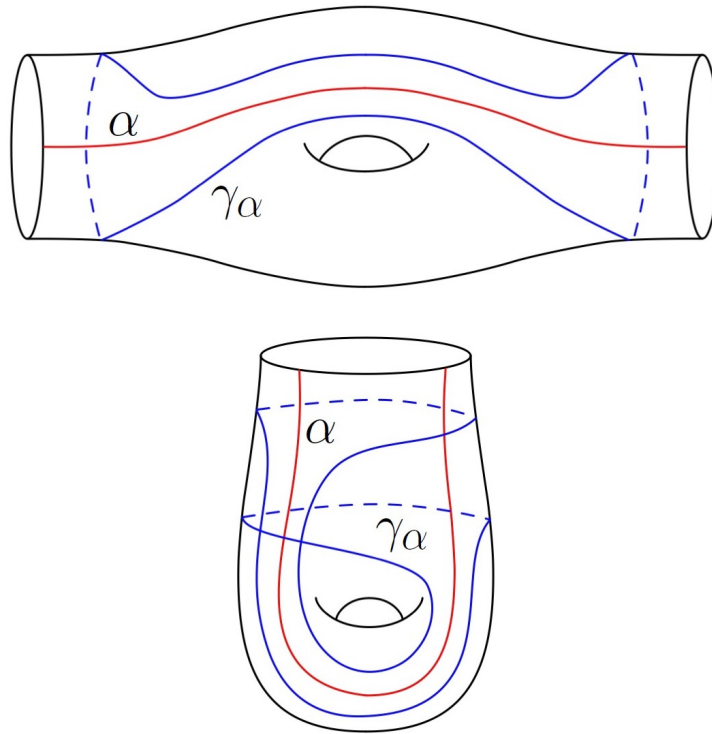


Figure 1: Examples of compact arcs (in red) and their associated curves (in blue).

Now, let P be a topological surface with $g = 0$, $n = 3$ and $p = 0$ known as a pair of pants, and fix an orientation on P . The boundary components of P are referred to as *cuffs*, and for each pair of cuffs the unique homotopy class of simple compact arcs between them is called a *seam*. We label the cuffs by δ_0^P , δ_1^P and δ_2^P and the seam between δ_0^P and δ_1^P by α_P .

For any arc α on S with endpoints on δ_0^α and δ_1^α , there exists an orientation-preserving immersion $\iota_\alpha: P \rightarrow S$ such that

$$\begin{aligned}\iota_\alpha(\delta_0^P) &= \delta_0^\alpha, \\ \iota_\alpha(\delta_1^P) &= \delta_1^\alpha, \\ \iota_\alpha(\alpha_P) &= \alpha.\end{aligned}$$

Note that the images of the two cuffs and the seam under this map determine the image of the third cuff up to homotopy, since this is exactly the (free) homotopy class of $\alpha^{-1} \cdot \delta_1^\alpha \cdot \alpha \cdot \delta_0^\alpha$. That is,

$$\gamma_\alpha = \iota_\alpha(\delta_2^P) \tag{2}$$

(up to homotopy). Let ι'_α be another immersion which satisfies the above. Then since they agree on δ_0^P , δ_1^P and α_P , we have that the images $\iota_\alpha(\delta_2^P)$ and $\iota'_\alpha(\delta_2^P)$ of the third cuff are homotopic and such a homotopy extends to a homotopy from $\iota_\alpha(P)$ to $\iota'_\alpha(P)$. Thus any two such immersions of P are homotopic.

In the case that $\alpha = \sum_{i=1}^m a^i \alpha^i$ is a compact multi-arc, we define the *multicurve associated to α* to be the weighted sum of the the curves associated to its components. That is,

$$\gamma_\alpha = \sum_{i=1}^m a^i \gamma_{\alpha^i} = \sum_{i=1}^m a^i \iota_{\alpha^i}(\delta_2^P). \tag{3}$$

In the remainder of the section, we will first prove several statements for single compact arcs before demonstrating how these also hold for compact multi-arcs.

Let $\mathcal{A}(S)$ and $\mathcal{C}(S)$ denote the sets of compact arcs and curves on S respectively. We define the *association map* $I: \mathcal{A}(S) \rightarrow \mathcal{C}(S)$ by

$$I(\alpha) = \gamma_\alpha.$$

First, we show that I distorts the length of arcs in a controlled way (see also Section 6 of [3] for various expressions relating the lengths of α and γ_α).

Lemma 9. *Let X be a complete, finite-area, hyperbolic metric on S such that ∂S is geodesic. There exists a constant $C(X) > 0$ such that for any $\alpha \in \mathcal{A}(S)$,*

$$|\ell_X(I(\alpha)) - 2\ell_X(\alpha)| \leq C(X),$$

where $I(\alpha) = \gamma_\alpha$ is the curve associated to α .

Proof. This will follow from basic hyperbolic geometry. Let $\alpha \in \mathcal{A}(S)$.

Choosing the lengths of 2 cuffs and the seam between them on a pair of pants fixes the length of the third cuff; that is, the lengths of δ_0^α , δ_1^α and α determine the length of γ_α . More precisely,

$$\cosh \frac{\ell_X(\gamma_\alpha)}{2} = \sinh \frac{\ell_X(\delta_0^\alpha)}{2} \sinh \frac{\ell_X(\delta_1^\alpha)}{2} \cosh \ell_X(\alpha) - \cosh \frac{\ell_X(\delta_0^\alpha)}{2} \cosh \frac{\ell_X(\delta_1^\alpha)}{2} \tag{4}$$

(see Theorem 2.4.1 of [4]). Let $\partial S = \{\delta_1, \dots, \delta_n\}$, then for some i, j , $\delta_0^\alpha = \delta_i$ and $\delta_1^\alpha = \delta_j$. To simplify

notation, we will write

$$\begin{aligned} A_{i,j} &= \sinh \frac{\ell_X(\delta_i)}{2} \sinh \frac{\ell_X(\delta_j)}{2}, \\ B_{i,j} &= \cosh \frac{\ell_X(\delta_i)}{2} \cosh \frac{\ell_X(\delta_j)}{2}. \end{aligned}$$

Then equation (4) gives the length of γ_α as

$$\ell_X(\gamma_\alpha) = 2 \cosh^{-1}(A_{i,j} \cosh \ell_X(\alpha) - B_{i,j}),$$

and we want to show that this length is close to $2\ell_X(\alpha)$. To this end, we define the error function $E_{i,j}: [m_{i,j}, \infty) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ by

$$E_{i,j}(\ell) = 2 \cosh^{-1}(A_{i,j} \cosh \ell - B_{i,j}) - 2\ell,$$

where $m_{i,j}$ is a lower bound on the lengths of arcs between δ_i and δ_j which can be taken as $m_{i,j} := \cosh^{-1}\left(\frac{B_{i,j}+1}{A_{i,j}}\right)$. This function is continuous, and the limit

$$\lim_{\ell \rightarrow \infty} E_{i,j}(\ell) = 2 \ln(A_{i,j})$$

exists. Hence $|E_{i,j}(\ell)|$ is bounded for all $\ell \in [m_{i,j}, \infty)$, thus there exists $C(i, j) > 0$ such that for any arc α between δ_i and δ_j , we have $|\ell_X(\gamma_\alpha) - 2\ell_X(\alpha)| \leq C(i, j)$. Therefore as S has finitely many boundary components, there exists $C(X) > 0$ such that for any $\alpha \in \mathcal{A}(S)$,

$$|\ell_X(\gamma_\alpha) - 2\ell_X(\alpha)| \leq C(X).$$

□

This association map I is not one-to-one: for example, suppose S is a four-holed sphere with boundary components $\delta_1, \delta_2, \delta_3, \delta_4$. Let α be a simple arc connecting δ_1 and δ_2 , and β a simple arc connecting δ_3 and δ_4 . Then γ_α and γ_β are the same (homotopy class of) curve, up to orientation.

There are also less trivial examples, such as where α and β are arcs between the same boundary components, as the following example illustrates.

Example 1. Let P be the pair of pants from above. Fix a base point $\star \in P$ and choose generators A and B for $\pi_1(P, \star) \simeq F_2$ such that the loops A and B are freely homotopic (as oriented curves) to δ_0^P and δ_1^P respectively. Note that the third boundary component δ_2^P corresponds to the conjugacy class of $B^{-1}A^{-1}$. Let $S = S_{0,3,0}$ be another oriented pair of pants and let a, b be generators of $\pi_1(S, \star)$ (for some basepoint $\star \in S$) such that a and b are freely homotopic to two of the boundary components of S , say δ_0^S and δ_1^S respectively.

Now consider the homomorphism $h_1: \pi_1(P, \star) \rightarrow \pi_1(S, \star)$ defined by

$$A \mapsto a \quad \text{and} \quad B \mapsto b^{-1}aba^{-1}b.$$

As $h_1(A)$ and $h_1(B)$ are conjugate to a and b , $h_1(A)$ and $h_1(B)$ are (freely) homotopic to δ_0^S and δ_1^S , preserving orientation. Thus h_1 induces an immersion $\iota_1: P \rightarrow S$.

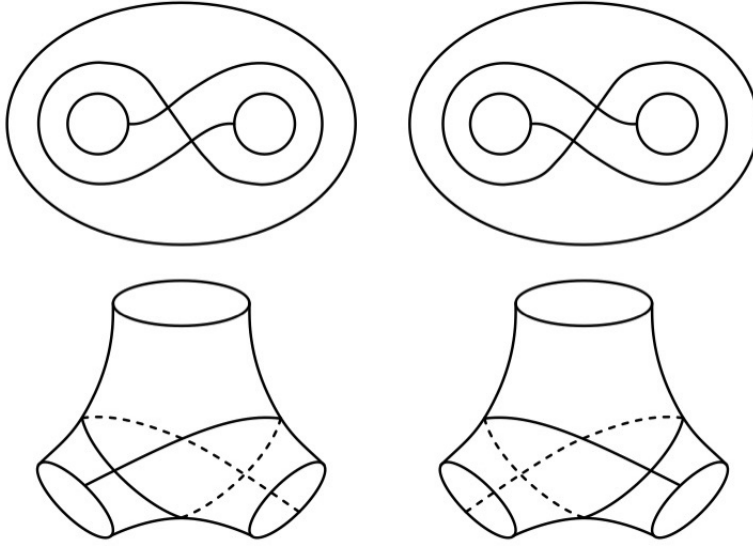


Figure 2: The arcs corresponding to the homomorphisms h_1 (left) and h_2 (right), drawn from two perspectives for clarity.

Similarly, the homomorphism $h_2: \pi_1(P, \star) \rightarrow \pi_1(S, *)$ defined by

$$A \mapsto ab^{-1}aba^{-1} \quad \text{and} \quad B \mapsto b$$

also induces an immersion $\iota_2: P \rightarrow S$.

Note that (the homotopy classes of) all three boundary components of $\iota_1(P)$ and $\iota_2(P)$ agree; they correspond to the conjugacy classes of a , b and $b^{-1}ab^{-1}a^{-1}ba^{-1}$. Further note that

$$\langle a, b^{-1}aba^{-1}b \rangle \neq \langle ab^{-1}aba^{-1}, b \rangle,$$

and hence $\iota_1(P)$ is not homotopic to $\iota_2(P)$. In particular, the arcs $\iota_1(\alpha_P)$ and $\iota_2(\alpha_P)$ are not homotopic whilst $\gamma_{\iota_1(\alpha_P)}$ and $\gamma_{\iota_2(\alpha_P)}$ determine the same curve (namely, the conjugacy class of $b^{-1}ab^{-1}a^{-1}ba^{-1}$). See Figures 2 and 3.

Despite this complication, if we restrict I to a (pure) mapping class group orbit of an arc, it is constant-to-one. This will be enough for our purposes, as I is equivariant with respect to $\text{PMod}(S)$, which we now demonstrate.

Lemma 10. *Let $\varphi \in \text{PMod}(S)$ and $\alpha \in \mathcal{A}(S)$. Then*

$$I(\varphi \cdot \alpha) = \varphi \cdot I(\alpha).$$

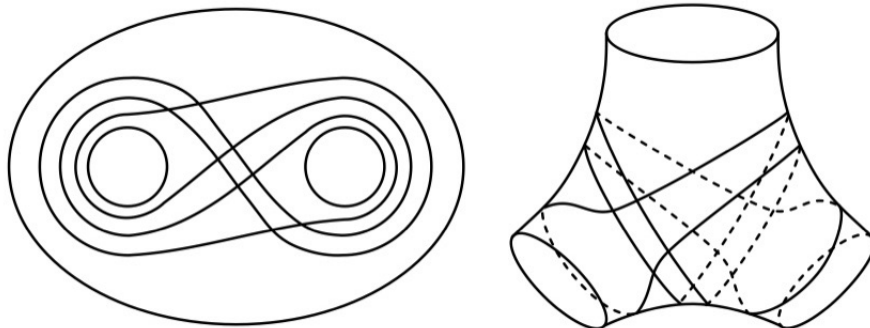


Figure 3: The curve associated to the arcs from Figure 2, drawn from two perspectives for clarity.

Proof. To see this, write

$$\gamma_{\varphi \cdot \alpha} = \iota_{\varphi \cdot \alpha}(\delta_2^P)$$

using (2). We have that $\iota_{\varphi \cdot \alpha}(P) \subset S$ is an immersed pair of pants with boundary components δ_0^α and δ_1^α , and the seam between them is $\varphi \cdot \alpha$. Similarly, $\varphi \cdot \iota_\alpha(P) \subset S$ is an immersed pair of pants with boundary components δ_0^α and δ_1^α and seam between them $\varphi \cdot \alpha$, since φ fixes the boundary components of S . Therefore, $\iota_{\varphi \cdot \alpha}(P) = \varphi \cdot \iota_\alpha(P)$, and in particular, $\iota_{\varphi \cdot \alpha}(\delta_2^P) = \varphi \cdot \iota_\alpha(\delta_2^P)$. Since $\gamma_\alpha = \iota_\alpha(\delta_2^P)$ by (2), we have

$$\gamma_{\varphi \cdot \alpha} = \varphi \cdot \gamma_\alpha$$

and so the lemma holds. \square

Let α_0 be a compact arc, and let

$$I_{\alpha_0} : \text{PMod}(S) \cdot \alpha_0 \rightarrow \text{PMod}(S) \cdot \gamma_{\alpha_0}$$

be the restriction of I to arcs of type α_0 . By Lemma 10, this map is well-defined. Moreover, I_{α_0} is finite-to-one. To see this, take some $\gamma \in \text{PMod}(S) \cdot \gamma_{\alpha_0}$ and consider the collection of compact arcs α_i such that $\gamma_{\alpha_i} = \gamma$. By Lemma 9, the maximum length of such an arc is $\frac{1}{2}\ell_X(\gamma) + \frac{1}{2}C(X)$, and thus there are only finitely many. In fact, since I_{α_0} is $\text{PMod}(S)$ -equivariant and $\text{PMod}(S)$ acts transversely on $\text{PMod}(S) \cdot \gamma_{\alpha_0}$, it follows that all pre-images have the same cardinality; that is, I_{α_0} is constant-to-one:

Proposition 11. *Let α_0 be a compact arc. Then there exists $k = k(\alpha_0)$ such that I_{α_0} is surjective and k -to-1.*

We will need to use these results for compact multi-arcs. Let $\mathcal{A}_{\text{multi}}(S)$ and $\mathcal{C}_{\text{multi}}(S)$ be the sets of weighted compact multi-arcs and weighted multicurves respectively. By abuse of notation, define the association map on multi-arcs $I: \mathcal{A}_{\text{multi}}(S) \rightarrow \mathcal{C}_{\text{multi}}(S)$ by

$$I(\alpha) = I\left(\sum_{i=1}^m a^i \alpha^i\right) = \sum_{i=1}^m a^i I(\alpha^i).$$

As multi-arcs have finitely many components, Lemma 9 holds for multi-arcs as a direct consequence if we allow the constant to depend on the number of components. In particular, we have:

Corollary 12. *Let X be a complete, finite-area, hyperbolic metric on S such that ∂S is geodesic. For any $\alpha \in \mathcal{A}_{\text{multi}}(S)$, there exists a constant $C(X) > 0$ such that*

$$|\ell_X(I(\alpha)) - 2\ell_X(\alpha)| \leq C(X),$$

where $I(\alpha) = \gamma_\alpha$ is the multicurve associated to α .

Furthermore, as an immediate corollary to Lemma 10, I remains $\text{PMod}(S)$ -equivariant when defined on compact multi-arcs. Following the proof of Proposition 11, we can see that the restriction of the association map to multi-arcs of a particular type is surjective and k -to-1, for some k depending only on the type. We record this here for reference.

Corollary 13. *Let α_0 be a compact multi-arc and γ_{α_0} be as in (3). Let $I_{\alpha_0}: \text{PMod}(S) \cdot \alpha_0 \rightarrow \text{PMod}(S) \cdot \gamma_{\alpha_0}$ be the restriction of I to multi-arcs of type α_0 . Then there exists $k = k(\alpha_0)$ such that I_{α_0} is surjective and k -to-1.*

Remark. It would be interesting to understand the value of k . Example 1 demonstrates that I is not one-to-one; how far from injective could it be? When restricting to a type, is the map then one-to-one? For example, if α_0 is simple, is $k(\alpha_0) = 1$? Future work could study this association more closely to give us an idea of how it varies with the type of arc, and if it is not identically 1, derive some explicit examples of arcs of the same type which are associated to the same curve.

3.2 Counting compact arcs

We can now prove Theorem 1.

Proof of Theorem 1. Let α_0 be a compact multi-arc. Consider the set

$$\{\alpha \text{ of type } \alpha_0 \mid \ell_X(\alpha) \leq L\}$$

for some $L > 0$. By Corollary 13, there exists k such that the association map I_{α_0} is k -to-1, and by Corollary 12, the maximum length of a multicurve associated to a multi-arc in this set is $2L + C(X)$. Hence we can write

$$|\{\alpha \text{ of type } \alpha_0 \mid \ell_X(\alpha) \leq L\}| \leq k |\{\gamma \text{ of type } \gamma_{\alpha_0} \mid \ell_X(\gamma) \leq 2L + C(X)\}|.$$

Then we have

$$\begin{aligned}
 \limsup_{L \rightarrow \infty} \frac{|\{\alpha \text{ of type } \alpha_0 \mid \ell_X(\alpha) \leq L\}|}{L^{6g-6+2(n+p)}} &\leq \limsup_{L \rightarrow \infty} \frac{k|\{\gamma \text{ of type } \gamma_{\alpha_0} \mid \ell_X(\gamma) \leq 2L + C(X)\}|}{L^{6g-6+2(n+p)}} \\
 &= k \cdot \limsup_{L \rightarrow \infty} \frac{|\{\gamma \text{ of type } \gamma_{\alpha_0} \mid \ell_X(\gamma) \leq 2L + C(X)\}| (2L + C(X))^{6g-6+2(n+p)}}{(2L + C(X))^{6g-6+2(n+p)} L^{6g-6+2(n+p)}} \\
 &= k \cdot 2^{6g-6+2(n+p)} \mathbf{c}(\gamma_{\alpha_0}) \mathbf{m}(X)
 \end{aligned}$$

using Corollary 8. Using a similar argument, we have

$$|\{\alpha \text{ of type } \alpha_0 \mid \ell_X(\alpha) \leq L\}| \geq k|\{\gamma \text{ of type } \gamma_{\alpha_0} \mid \ell_X(\gamma) \leq 2L - C(X)\}|$$

and therefore

$$\liminf_{L \rightarrow \infty} \frac{|\{\alpha \text{ of type } \alpha_0 \mid \ell_X(\alpha) \leq L\}|}{L^{6g-6+2(n+p)}} \geq k \cdot 2^{6g-6+2(n+p)} \mathbf{c}(\gamma_{\alpha_0}) \mathbf{m}(X).$$

Hence, since the limit superior and inferior both exist and agree, we have that the limit exists and equals the same value. In other words,

$$\lim_{L \rightarrow \infty} \frac{|\{\alpha \text{ of type } \alpha_0 \mid \ell_X(\alpha) \leq L\}|}{L^{6g-6+2(n+p)}} = \mathbf{c}(\alpha_0) \mathbf{m}(X),$$

where $\mathbf{c}(\alpha_0) := k \cdot 2^{6g-6+2(n+p)} \mathbf{c}(\gamma_{\alpha_0})$, k is as in Corollary 13, and $\mathbf{c}(\gamma_{\alpha_0})$ and $\mathbf{m}(X)$ are as in (1). \square

4 Counting infinite arcs

The main work in this section is to prove the lemmas from Section 3.1 for infinite arcs, with modifications to account for the range of values the t -length of an infinite arc can take. The proof of Theorem 2 will then be analogous to that of Theorem 1.

First, we discuss the assignment of appropriate finite lengths to infinite arcs. For any $t \in (0, 1]$, let $\mathcal{H}_t = \cup_{p \in \mathfrak{C}} H_t^p$ be the union of the cuspidal regions of volume t as before, and define the t -length $\ell_X^t(\alpha)$ of any arc α to be the length of $\alpha^t = \alpha \cap (S \setminus \mathcal{H}_t)$. That is,

$$\ell_X^t(\alpha) = \ell_X(\alpha^t).$$

Note that in general, α^t could consist of multiple connected components and in this case, $\ell_X(\alpha^t)$ is the sum of the lengths of its components. Fix an infinite arc α and let t_α be given by Lemma 5. Then $\alpha \cap (S \setminus \mathcal{H}_{t_\alpha})$ is connected, and moreover for any $t \leq t_\alpha$, α^t has exactly one component.

As mentioned in the introduction, the t -length of an arc is closely related to the *truncated length* as defined by Parlier in [17]. Choose a standard collection of cuspidal regions, which we may take as \mathcal{H}_1 . For any infinite arc α , the (doubly) truncated length of α is the length of the segment of α between the first and last times α crosses $\partial \mathcal{H}_1$. We denote this length by $\ell_X^T(\alpha)$.

This length is also closely related to the λ -length introduced by Penner in [18] and [19]. In our

setting, and choosing the appropriate cuspidal regions, we have that

$$\lambda(\alpha) = e^{\frac{1}{2}\ell_X^{Tr}(\alpha)}.$$

Note that for any $\alpha \in \mathcal{A}(S)$, $\ell_X^{t_\alpha}(\alpha)$ and the truncated length $\ell_X^{Tr}(\alpha)$ differ by a constant, and this constant depends only on $\iota(\alpha, \alpha)$. This is because the t_α -length of α is exactly the truncated length plus the lengths of the two geodesic segments of α between $\partial\mathcal{H}_1$ and $\partial\mathcal{H}_{t_\alpha}$, which each have length $\ln(\frac{1}{t_\alpha})$. Thus we can write

$$|\ell_X^{t_\alpha}(\alpha) - \ell_X^{Tr}(\alpha)| \leq 2 \ln\left(\frac{1}{t_\alpha}\right). \quad (5)$$

Recall that by Lemma 5, t_α depends only on $\iota(\alpha, \alpha)$. Using this fact, one can show that Theorem 2 also holds when we replace ℓ_X^t by ℓ_X^{Tr} .

The curve γ_α associated to an infinite arc α is defined analogously to the compact case. Denote by p_0^α and p_1^α the cusps at each end of α , where α is oriented from p_0^α to p_1^α . With t_α as above, define γ_α to be the geodesic curve (freely) homotopic to the loop given by the concatenation

$$(\alpha^{t_\alpha})^{-1} \cdot h_1^\alpha \cdot \alpha^{t_\alpha} \cdot h_0^\alpha,$$

where $h_0^\alpha = \partial H_{t_\alpha}^{p_0^\alpha}$, $h_1^\alpha = \partial H_{t_\alpha}^{p_1^\alpha}$ are the horocycles at p_0^α and p_1^α of length t_α , viewed as loops with appropriate basepoints and orientations. Note that if we replaced t_α with any $t < t_\alpha$, we would get the same curve γ_α . Let P be a (generalised) pair of pants with one boundary component and two cusps, labelled δ , p_0 and p_1 respectively. There is an orientation-preserving immersion $\iota_\alpha: P \rightarrow S$ which sends p_0 and p_1 to p_0^α and p_1^α respectively, and such that (the homotopy class of) the simple infinite arc between them is mapped to α . Then equivalently, γ_α is the geodesic representative of $\iota_\alpha(\delta)$.

Abusing notation, we define $I: \mathcal{A}_\infty(S) \rightarrow \mathcal{C}(S)$ to be the association map from infinite arcs to curves, where $\mathcal{A}_\infty(S)$ is the set of all infinite arcs on S . That is, for any $\alpha \in \mathcal{A}_\infty(S)$,

$$I(\alpha) = \gamma_\alpha.$$

We will now prove an analogue of Lemma 9 for infinite arcs. As t can be taken arbitrarily close to 0, the t -length of an arc can be arbitrarily long, and so any bound on the difference between the t -lengths of infinite arcs and the lengths of their associated curves must depend on t . Furthermore, arcs which self-intersect arbitrarily often will go arbitrarily deep into the cusps, and therefore so will their curves. Thus for a fixed value of t , this difference can become arbitrarily large. Hence, any such bound must also depend on self-intersection number.

Lemma 14. *Let α be an infinite arc. Then for any positive $t < 1$, there exists $C(\iota(\alpha, \alpha), t) > 0$ such that*

$$|\ell_X(I(\alpha)) - 2\ell_X(\alpha^t)| \leq C(\iota(\alpha, \alpha), t)$$

where $I(\alpha) = \gamma_\alpha$ is the curve associated to α .

Proof. Let α be an infinite arc, and let t_α be given by Lemma 5. We will start by proving the lemma in the case that $t \leq t_\alpha$. Then we will demonstrate that for $t > t_\alpha$, the difference between $\ell_X^t(\alpha)$ and

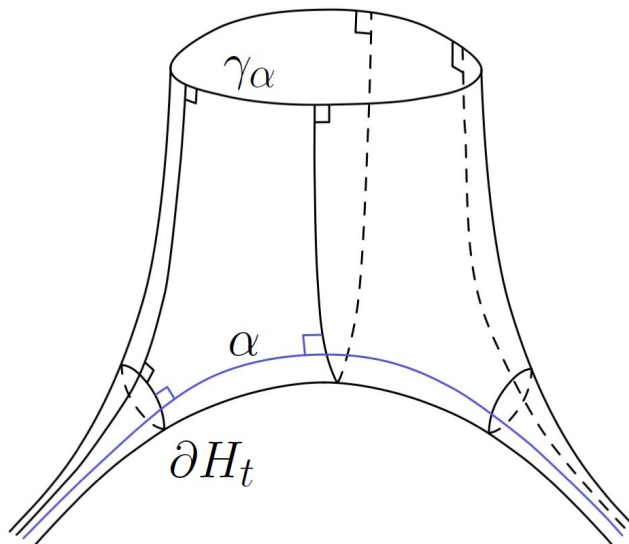


Figure 4: The pre-image of an infinite arc α in the generalised pair of pants P , with the perpendiculars which we cut along.

$\ell_X^{t_\alpha}(\alpha)$ is uniformly bounded across all arcs with the same self-intersection number, and so complete the proof.

Suppose that $t \leq t_\alpha$. Equip the generalised pair of pants P with a metric using the pullback of X through ι_α . Cut P along four geodesic arcs: the pre-image of α , the perpendicular compact simple geodesic arc from the boundary component to itself, and the two simple geodesic rays between the boundary component and the cusps. See Figure 4. We are left with 4 isometric copies of a quadrilateral with three right angles and one ideal vertex, which we label as in Figure 5.

Since $t \leq t_\alpha$, we have that the length of the edge qw is $\frac{1}{2}\ell_X(\alpha^t)$, and the length of the edge wv is $\frac{1}{4}\ell_X(\gamma_\alpha)$. Consider this quadrilateral in the upper-half space model for \mathbb{H}^2 and normalise it such that the ideal vertex is at ∞ and the edges incident to it are on the lines $x = 0$ and $x = 1$. As the length of the boundary of the cuspidal region of area t is t , the length of the segment which lives in this quadrilateral is $\frac{t}{2}$. Therefore it lies on the line $y = \frac{2}{t}$.

This means that $w = \frac{2}{t}ie^{-\frac{1}{2}\ell_X(\alpha^t)}$, and a computation shows that $\ell_X(\gamma_\alpha) = 4 \cosh^{-1}\left(\frac{t}{2}e^{\frac{1}{2}\ell_X(\alpha^t)}\right)$. Hence, the difference $\ell_X(\gamma_\alpha) - 2\ell_X(\alpha^t)$ can be written as

$$4 \cosh^{-1}\left(\frac{t}{2}e^{\frac{1}{2}\ell_X(\alpha^t)}\right) - 2\ell_X(\alpha^t).$$

The function $E_t(\ell) = 4 \cosh^{-1}\left(\frac{t}{2}e^{\frac{1}{2}\ell}\right) - 2\ell$ is continuous on $[m_t, \infty)$, where $m_t := 2 \ln\left(\frac{2}{t}\right)$ is a lower bound on the length of α^t , and $\lim_{\ell \rightarrow \infty} E_t(\ell) = 4 \ln(t)$. It follows that there exists $C_1(t) > 0$ such that

$$|\ell_X(\gamma_\alpha) - 2\ell_X(\alpha^t)| \leq C_1(t). \quad (6)$$

Now suppose that $t > t_\alpha$. Note that α^t is contained in α^{t_α} , and so $\ell_X^t(\alpha) < \ell_X^{t_\alpha}(\alpha)$. Consider $\alpha^{t_\alpha} \setminus \alpha^t$, which lies in $\mathcal{H}_t \setminus \mathcal{H}_{t_\alpha}$. Exactly two of the components of $\alpha^{t_\alpha} \setminus \alpha^t$ are simple geodesic

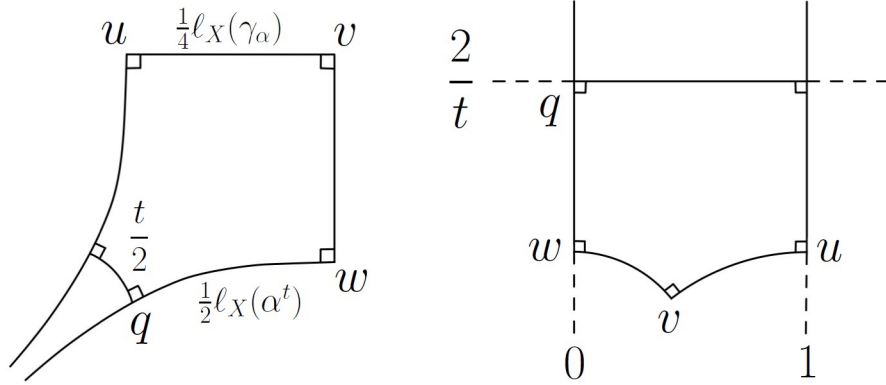


Figure 5: One of the quadrilaterals acquired from cutting P (left), and the same quadrilateral in the upper-half plane model after normalising (right).

arcs from $\partial\mathcal{H}_t$ to $\partial\mathcal{H}_{t_\alpha}$ which meet each boundary orthogonally. Hence, these two components each have length $\ln(\frac{t}{t_\alpha}) \leq \ln(\frac{1}{t_\alpha})$. The other components, if any, are returning segments in \mathcal{H}_t with both endpoints on $\partial\mathcal{H}_t$. Let β be some such segment of α , and let $d = \iota(\alpha, \alpha)$. Then we must have $\iota(\beta, \beta) \leq d$. Thus, as $t \leq 1$, $\ell_X(\beta) \leq B(d)$ where B is given by Lemma 3. As B only depends on d , this holds for any such segment. Now we need to show that there are only finitely many segments of α in $\mathcal{H}_t \setminus \mathcal{H}_{t_\alpha}$. From Lemma 6, we have that the self-intersection number of each segment is at least 1, and indeed the sum of the self-intersection numbers of these segments is at most d . Hence, $\alpha \cap (\mathcal{H}_t \setminus \mathcal{H}_{t_\alpha})$ has at most $d + 2$ components and so

$$\ell_X^{t_\alpha}(\alpha) - \ell_X^t(\alpha) \leq dB(d) + 2 \ln\left(\frac{t}{t_\alpha}\right) \leq dB(d) + 2 \ln\left(\frac{1}{t_\alpha}\right).$$

Note that by Lemma 5, t_α depends only on $d = \iota(\alpha, \alpha)$. Thus there exists some $C_2(\iota(\alpha, \alpha)) > 0$ such that

$$|\ell_X^{t_\alpha}(\alpha) - \ell_X^t(\alpha)| \leq C_2(\iota(\alpha, \alpha)).$$

Now by applying (6) to t_α , we have that $|\ell_X(\gamma_\alpha) - 2\ell_X(\alpha^{t_\alpha})| \leq C_1(t_\alpha)$, and thus we can write

$$|\ell_X(\gamma_\alpha) - 2\ell_X(\alpha^t)| \leq C_1(t_\alpha) + 2C_2(\iota(\alpha, \alpha)).$$

Therefore, for any $t \leq 1$,

$$|\ell_X(\gamma_\alpha) - 2\ell_X(\alpha^t)| \leq C(\iota(\alpha, \alpha), t)$$

where

$$C(\iota(\alpha, \alpha), t) = \begin{cases} C_1(t) & \text{if } t \leq t_\alpha, \\ C_1(t_\alpha) + 2C_2(\iota(\alpha, \alpha)) & \text{if } t > t_\alpha. \end{cases}$$

□

The fact that I for infinite arcs is $\text{PMod}(S)$ -equivariant holds by an argument analogous to the proof of Lemma 10. That is, for any infinite arc α and any $\varphi \in \text{PMod}(S)$,

$$I(\varphi \cdot \alpha) = \varphi \cdot I(\alpha). \quad (7)$$

For any infinite arc α_0 , $I_{\alpha_0} : \text{PMod}(S) \cdot \alpha_0 \rightarrow \text{PMod}(S) \cdot \gamma_{\alpha_0}$ is the restriction of I to $\text{PMod}(S) \cdot \alpha_0$. Given any curve γ of type γ_{α_0} and a fixed value of t , there are only finitely many arcs α of type α_0 such that $\ell(\alpha^t) \leq \frac{1}{2}\ell_X(\gamma) + \frac{1}{2}C(\iota(\alpha_0, \alpha_0), t)$. By Lemma 14, this means that there are only finitely many arcs α of type α_0 such that $\gamma_\alpha = \gamma$. Using this together with (7), Proposition 11 holds for I_{α_0} by an analogous argument.

Proposition 15. *Let α_0 be an infinite arc. Then there exists some $k = k(\alpha_0)$ such that I_{α_0} is surjective and k -to-1.*

Armed with this, we can follow the argument from the proof of Theorem 1 to prove Theorem 2.

Proof of Theorem 2. Let α_0 be an infinite arc, and fix some positive $t \leq 1$. Let γ_{α_0} be the curve associated to α_0 , as defined above. Using the same argument as in the proof of Theorem 1, replacing Corollary 12 and Corollary 13 with Lemma 14 and Proposition 15, we have

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{L \rightarrow \infty} \frac{|\{\alpha \text{ of type } \alpha_0 \mid \ell_X^t(\alpha) \leq L\}|}{L^{6g-6+2(n+p)}} &= k \cdot 2^{6g-6+2(n+p)} \lim_{L \rightarrow \infty} \frac{|\{\gamma \text{ of type } \gamma_{\alpha_0} \mid \ell_X(\gamma) \leq L\}|}{L^{6g-6+2(n+p)}} \\ &= k \cdot 2^{6g-6+2(n+p)} \mathfrak{c}(\gamma_{\alpha_0}) \mathfrak{m}(X) \\ &= \mathfrak{c}(\alpha_0) \mathfrak{m}(X) \end{aligned}$$

where $\mathfrak{c}(\alpha_0) = k \cdot 2^{6g-6+2(n+p)} \mathfrak{c}(\gamma_{\alpha_0})$, k is as in Proposition 15, and $\mathfrak{c}(\gamma_{\alpha_0})$ and $\mathfrak{m}(X)$ are as in (1). \square

Remark. As previously mentioned, Theorem 2 holds when we replace the t -length by the truncated length ℓ_X^{Tr} . This can be seen by applying Theorem 2 in the case that $t = t_{\alpha_0}$, and using the bound on the difference in the t_{α_0} -length and the truncated length from (5).

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