

AUTOMORPHISMS OF TORELLI GROUPS

JOHN D. MCCARTHY AND WILLIAM R. VAUTAW

ABSTRACT. In this paper, we prove that each automorphism of the Torelli group of a surface is induced by a diffeomorphism of the surface, provided that the surface is a closed, connected, orientable surface of genus at least 3. This result was previously announced by Benson Farb for genus at least 4 and has recently been announced by Benson Farb and Nikolai Ivanov for subgroups of finite index in the Torelli group for surfaces of genus at least 5. This result is also directly analogous to previous results established for classical braid groups, mapping class groups, and surface braid groups.

1. INTRODUCTION

Let S be a closed, connected, oriented surface of genus g . The extended mapping class group \mathcal{M}^* of S is defined to be the group of isotopy classes of homeomorphisms $S \rightarrow S$. The mapping class group \mathcal{M} of S is defined to be the subgroup of index 2 in \mathcal{M}^* of isotopy classes of orientation preserving homeomorphisms $S \rightarrow S$. The Torelli group \mathcal{T} of S is the subgroup of \mathcal{M} consisting of the isotopy classes of those orientation preserving homeomorphisms $S \rightarrow S$ that induce the identity permutation of the first homology group of S .

In this paper, we show that any given automorphism $\Psi : \mathcal{T} \rightarrow \mathcal{T}$ is induced by a homeomorphism $S \rightarrow S$ provided that $g > 2$. This result is trivially true for $g < 2$, as \mathcal{T} is trivial for $g < 2$. On the other hand, by a result of Mess, this result is false for $g = 2$. Indeed, Mess showed that \mathcal{T} is a nonabelian free group of infinite rank for $g = 2$ [Me]. It follows that the automorphism group of \mathcal{T} for $g = 2$ is uncountable as it contains a copy of the permutation group of an infinite set, any free basis for \mathcal{T} . An automorphism of \mathcal{T} induced by a homeomorphism $h : S \rightarrow S$ only depends upon the isotopy class of h in \mathcal{M}^* . Since \mathcal{M}^* is finitely generated [B] and, hence, countable, it follows that only

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countably many elements of the automorphism group of \mathcal{T} are induced by homeomorphisms $S \rightarrow S$.

In several formal and informal announcements made between October 2001 and March 2002, Benson Farb announced that he had proved that any given automorphism $\Psi : \mathcal{T} \rightarrow \mathcal{T}$ is induced by a homeomorphism $S \rightarrow S$ provided that $g > 3$ [F]. In his thesis, [V1], the second author laid the foundation for proving that it is true for $g > 2$. This involves three basic steps, two of which were finished in [V1]. In the first step, completed in [V1], Vautaw characterized algebraically certain elements of the Torelli group, namely powers of Dehn twists about separating curves and powers of bounding pair maps. The second step, left unfinished in [V1], is to show that Ψ induces an automorphism $\Psi_* : \mathcal{C} \rightarrow \mathcal{C}$, where \mathcal{C} is the complex of curves of S . In the last step, completed in [V1], Vautaw used a theorem of Ivanov which states that Ψ_* is induced by a homeomorphism $H : S \rightarrow S$ of the surface S [Iv1], and concluded, under the assumption that it is possible to complete the second step, that the automorphism of the Torelli group induced by H agrees with the given automorphism Ψ (i.e. $\Psi([F]) = [H \circ F \circ H^{-1}]$ for every mapping class $[F]$ in \mathcal{T}).

The purpose of this paper is to complete the second step and, hence, establish the main theorem, Conjecture 1 of [V1]:

Theorem 1 . *Let S be a closed, connected, orientable surface of genus $g \neq 2$, and let $\Psi : \mathcal{T} \rightarrow \mathcal{T}$ be an automorphism of the Torelli group \mathcal{T} of S . Then Ψ is induced by an homeomorphism $h : S \rightarrow S$. That is, there exists an homeomorphism $H : S \rightarrow S$ such that for any mapping class $[F]$ in \mathcal{T} , we have $\Psi([F]) = [H \circ F \circ H^{-1}]$.*

This result is analogous to results previously established for classical braid groups [DG], mapping class groups [I], [Iv2], [IvM], [K], [M] and surface braid groups [IIvM]. As noted above, it fails for $g = 2$. Recently, Farb and Ivanov have established the analogue of this result for subgroups of finite index in the Torelli group of surfaces of genus at least 5 [FIv]. They obtain this result as a consequence of an analogue of Ivanov's result on automorphisms of complex of curves [Iv1] (see also [I] and [K]). This result of Farb and Ivanov subsumes Farb's previous result except for surfaces of genus 4. In this work, they use a characterization of powers of Dehn twists about separating curves and powers of bounding pair maps (Proposition 8 of [FIv]) equivalent to the second author's characterization (Theorem 3.5 of [V1]).

2. PRELIMINARIES

We have the following results from the second author's thesis [V1].

Proposition 2.1. *Let \mathcal{V}_{sep} denote the set of isotopy classes of essential separating circles on S . Let a be an element of \mathcal{V}_{sep} . Then there exists a unique element c of \mathcal{V}_{sep} such that either $\Psi(D_a) = D_c$ or $\Psi(D_a) = D_c^{-1}$.*

Proposition 2.2. *Let \mathcal{V}_{nonsep} denote the set of isotopy classes of non-separating circles on S . Let \mathcal{BP} be the set of ordered pairs (a, b) of elements of \mathcal{V}_{sep} such that $\{a, b\}$ is a bounding pair on S . Let (a, b) be an element of \mathcal{BP} . Then there exists a unique element (e, f) of \mathcal{BP} such that $\Psi(D_a \circ D_b^{-1}) = D_e \circ D_f^{-1}$.*

As explained in [V1], these results are derived from the characterizations of elementary twists in the second author's thesis, Theorems 3.5, 3.7, and 3.8 of [V1]. These characterizations are analogous to corresponding characterizations used in previous works on automorphisms of subgroups of the mapping class group (e.g. [I], [Iv2], [IvM], [K], [M]). As is true for these previous characterizations, these characterizations are established by using the theory of abelian subgroups of mapping class groups developed in the work of Birman-Lubotzky-McCarthy [BLM] from Thurston's theory of surface diffeomorphisms [FLP].

3. TWO-HOLED TORI

We shall use the following generalization of the Centralizer Lemma of [V2].

Proposition 3.1. *Let S be a connected, closed, orientable surface of genus $g > 2$. Let R be an embedded two-holed torus in S such that both components, a and b , of the boundary ∂R of R are essential separating curves on S . Let $\Psi : \mathcal{T} \rightarrow \mathcal{T}$ be an automorphism of the Torelli group \mathcal{T} of S . Let Γ_R denote the subgroup of \mathcal{T} consisting of mapping classes of homeomorphisms $S \rightarrow S$ which are supported on R . Then the restriction of Ψ to Γ_R is induced by a homeomorphism $H : S \rightarrow S$. That is, there exists a homeomorphism $H : S \rightarrow S$ such that for any mapping class $[F]$ in Γ_R , we have $\Psi([F]) = [H \circ F \circ H^{-1}]$.*

The proof of this proposition follows the lines of the proof of the Centralizer Lemma of [V2]. From Propositions 2.1 and 2.2, it follows that we may assume without loss of generality that $\Psi : \mathcal{T} \rightarrow \mathcal{T}$ restricts to an automorphism $\Psi : \Gamma_R \rightarrow \Gamma_R$. The result is established by relating the restriction $\Psi : \Gamma_R \rightarrow \Gamma_R$ to an automorphism $\chi : \pi_1(T, x) \rightarrow \pi_1(T, x)$ of the fundamental group $\pi_1(T, x)$ of a one-holed torus T . The one-holed torus T corresponds to the quotient of R obtained by collapsing one of the boundary components a of R to a

basepoint x for T . The relevant relationship between Γ_R and $\pi_1(T, x)$ is obtained from the long-exact homotopy sequence of an appropriate fibration. One of the key ingredients in the argument establishing this relationship is the well-known contractibility of the identity component of the group of diffeomorphisms of surfaces of negative euler characteristic [EE]. It is a well-known classical fact that an automorphism of the fundamental group $\pi_1(T, x)$ of a one-holed torus T is induced by a diffeomorphism (T, x) if and only if it preserves the peripheral structure of $\pi_1(T, x)$ [ZVoC]. As in the proof of the Centralizer Lemma of [V2], we show that this peripheral structure corresponds to Dehn twists about separating curves of genus 1 in the two-holed torus R . Together with Propositions 2.1 and 2.2, this allows us to appeal to the aforementioned classical fact to obtain a homeomorphism $H : (S, R, a, b) \rightarrow (S, R, a, b)$ whose restriction $H : (R, a, b) \rightarrow (R, a, b)$ descends to a homeomorphism $(T, x) \rightarrow (T, x)$ inducing the automorphism $\chi : \pi_1(T, x) \rightarrow \pi_1(T, x)$. We then show, as in the proof of the Centralizer Lemma of [V2], using Propositions 2.1 and 2.2, that H satisfies the conclusion on Proposition 3.1.

We note that a similar argument relating certain subgroups of mapping class groups to fundamental groups of punctured surfaces appears in the work of Irmak-Ivanov-McCarthy on automorphisms of surface braid groups, in which they prove the analogue of Theorem for certain surface braid groups [IivM].

4. ORIENTATION TYPE

In this section, we show how to ascribe an orientation type, ϵ , to any given automorphism $\Psi : \mathcal{T} \rightarrow \mathcal{T}$. This is achieved by studying the action of Ψ on the separating twists in \mathcal{T} . We show that either (i) Ψ sends right separating twists to right separating twists or (ii) Ψ sends right separating twists to left separating twists. If (i) holds, we say that Ψ is orientation-preserving and let $\epsilon = 1$. If (ii) holds, we say that Ψ is orientation-reversing and set $\epsilon = -1$.

The proof of this result uses the following connectivity result.

Proposition 4.1. *Let \mathcal{C}_{sep} be the subcomplex of \mathcal{C} whose simplices are those simplices of \mathcal{C} all of whose vertices are isotopy classes of essential separating circles on S . Then \mathcal{C}_{sep} is connected.*

Proof. Let a and b be elements of \mathcal{C}_{sep} . Choose circles A and B in the isotopy classes a and b so that A and B intersect transversely and the geometric intersection $i(a, b)$ of a and b is equal to the number of points of intersection of A and B . Since A is a separating circle on S and the genus of S is at least 3, A separates S into two one-holed surfaces with

boundary A , at least one of which has genus at least 2. Let R be one of these two-holed surfaces with boundary A and genus at least 2.

Our goal is to find a path in \mathcal{C}_{sep} from a to b . Since A and B are separating circles, $i(a, b)$ is even. We shall prove the result by induction on $i(a, b)$. We may assume that $i(a, b) > 0$. Simple arguments show that an appropriate path exists if $i(a, b)$ is equal to 2 or 4. Hence, it suffices to find a separating circle C such that $i(a, c) \leq 4$ and $i(c, b) < i(a, b)$.

Roughly speaking, such a circle C can be constructed as follows. Surger A into two essential simple closed curves A_1 and A_2 in the interior of R by using one of the component arcs J of $B \cap R$, so that $A \cup A_1 \cup A_2$ is the boundary of a tubular neighborhood N of $A \cup J$ in R . If either A_1 or A_2 is separating, then we choose C as either A_1 or A_2 , whichever is separating. Otherwise, by tubing A_1 to A_2 along an appropriately chosen arc K joining A_1 to A_2 and intersecting A twice, we may construct an essential separating circle C such that $i(a, c) \leq 4$ and $i(c, b) < i(a, b)$. \square

Remark 4.2. *Farb and Ivanov announced this result in their recent paper (see Theorem 4 of [FIv]). They point out that they deduce this result as a consequence of a stronger result regarding separating circles of genus 1. We note that this stronger result follows from Proposition 4.1. Indeed, suppose that a_1, \dots, a_{n+1} is a sequence of isotopy classes of essential separating circles, a_1 has genus 1, $i(a_j, a_{j+1}) = 0$ for $1 \leq j \leq n$ and a_{n+1} has genus 1. Suppose that a_k has genus > 1 for some integer k with $1 < k < n + 1$. Represent a_{k-1} , a_k and a_{k+1} by essential separating circles A_{k-1} , A_k and A_{k+1} on S with A_{k-1} and A_{k+1} disjoint from A_k . Note that A_k separates S into two one-holed surfaces, P and Q , each of genus > 1 . We may assume, without loss of generality, that A_{k-1} is in the interior of P . Either (i) A_{k+1} is in the interior of P or (ii) A_{k+1} is in the interior of Q . In case (i), we may replace a_k by the isotopy class of some separating circle of genus 1 in Q . In case (ii), we may delete a_k . In either case, we obtain a path in \mathcal{C}_{sep} from a_1 to a_{n+1} with fewer vertices of genus > 1 than the chosen path a_1, \dots, a_{n+1} . Hence, the stronger result follows by induction on the number of vertices of genus > 1 in the chosen path.*

Using Proposition 4.1, we may now establish the main result of this section.

Proposition 4.3. *Let $\Psi : \mathcal{T} \rightarrow \mathcal{T}$ be an automorphism of the Torelli group \mathcal{T} . Then there exists an ϵ in $\{-1, 1\}$ such that for each essential separating circle a on S , $\Psi(D_a) = D_c^\epsilon$ for some essential separating circle c on S .*

Proof. Let a be an essential separating circle on S . By Proposition 2.1, either $\Psi(D_a) = D_c$ or $\Psi(D_a) = D_c^{-1}$, for some essential separating circle c on S .

Suppose, for instance, that $\Psi(D_a) = D_c$. Then $\Psi(D_a)$ is a right twist.

Let b be an essential separating circle on S . By Proposition 4.1, there exists a sequence a_i , $1 \leq i \leq n$ of essential separating circles on S such that (i) $a_1 = a$, (ii) a_i is disjoint from a_{i+1} for $1 \leq i < n$, and (iii) a_n is isotopic to b . We may assume, furthermore, that (iv) a_i is not isotopic to a_{i+1} for $1 \leq i < n$. Let i be an integer such that $1 \leq i < n$. Then, by the above assumptions, $a_i \cup a_{i+1}$ is the boundary of a compact connected subsurface R_i of S of genus $g_i \geq 1$. Clearly, by appropriately “enlarging” the sequence a_i , $1 \leq i \leq n$, we may assume, furthermore, that (v) $g_i = 1$ for $1 \leq i < n$.

Let f_i denote the twist about a_i , so that $f_1 = D_a$ and $f_n = D_b$.

Suppose that (i)-(v) hold and let i be an integer such that $1 \leq i < n$. Then, we may apply Proposition 3.1 to the embedded torus with two holes R_i in S , since both boundary components, a_i and a_{i+1} , of this torus are essential separating circles on S . It follows, therefore, that the restriction of Ψ to $\Gamma(R_i)$ is induced by a homeomorphism $h : S \rightarrow S$. Note that D_i and D_{i+1} are both in $\Gamma(R_i)$. Hence, $\Psi(D_i) = h_*(D_i)$ and $\Psi(D_{i+1}) = h_*(D_{i+1})$. If h is orientation reversing, then $h_*(D_i)$ and $h_*(D_{i+1})$ are both left twists. If h is orientation preserving, then $h_*(D_i)$ and $h_*(D_{i+1})$ are both right twists. Hence, $\Psi(D_i)$ and $\Psi(D_{i+1})$ are either both left twists or both right twists. It follows that the images $\Psi(D_j)$, $1 \leq j \leq n$ are either all left twists or all right twists.

Since $\Psi(D_a)$ is a right twist, $\Psi(D_1)$ is a right twist. Hence, $\Psi(D_n)$ is a right twist. That is to say, $\Psi(D_b)$ is a right twist. In other words, $\Psi(D_b) = D_d$ for some essential separating circle d on S .

Hence, if $\Psi(D_a) = D_c$ for some essential separating circle c on S , then the result holds with $\epsilon = 1$. Likewise, if $\Psi(D_a) = D_c^{-1}$ for some essential separating circle c on S , then the result holds with $\epsilon = -1$. \square

Henceforth, we say that an automorphism $\Psi : \mathcal{T} \rightarrow \mathcal{T}$ is orientation-reversing if $\epsilon = -1$ and orientation-preserving if $\epsilon = 1$, where ϵ is the constant in Proposition 4.3. In other words, an automorphism $\Psi : \mathcal{T} \rightarrow \mathcal{T}$ is orientation-reversing (orientation-preserving) if and only if it sends right twists about essential separating circles on S to left (right) twists about essential separating circles on S . We shall refer to the constant ϵ as the *orientation type* of Ψ .

We have shown that each automorphism of the Torelli group is either orientation-preserving or orientation-reversing. In other words, there

are no “hybrid” automorphisms of the Torelli group, sending some right twists to right twists and other right twists to left twists.

5. INDUCED AUTOMORPHISMS OF THE COMPLEX OF SEPARATING CURVES

In this section, we show how any given automorphism of the Torelli group induces an automorphism of the complex of separating curves on S .

By Proposition 4.3, it follows that each automorphism of \mathcal{T} induces a permutation of the set of isotopy classes of essential separating circles on S .

Proposition 5.1. *Let $\Psi : \mathcal{T} \rightarrow \mathcal{T}$ be an automorphism. Let ϵ be the orientation type of Ψ . Let \mathcal{V}_{sep} denote the set of isotopy classes of essential separating circles on S . Then:*

- *There exists a unique function $\Psi_* : \mathcal{V}_{sep} \rightarrow \mathcal{V}_{sep}$ such that, for each a in \mathcal{V}_{sep} , $\Psi(D_a) = D_b^\epsilon$ where $b = \Psi_*(a)$*
- *$\Psi_* : \mathcal{V}_{sep} \rightarrow \mathcal{V}_{sep}$ is a bijection*

Since two essential separating circles have trivial geometric intersection if and only if the twists about the circles commute, it follows that the induced map $\Psi_* : \mathcal{V}_{sep} \rightarrow \mathcal{V}_{sep}$ is simplicial.

Proposition 5.2. *Let $\Psi : \mathcal{T} \rightarrow \mathcal{T}$ be an automorphism of \mathcal{T} . Let $\Psi_* : \mathcal{V}_{sep} \rightarrow \mathcal{V}_{sep}$ be the unique function of Proposition 5.1. Then $\Psi_* : \mathcal{V}_{sep} \rightarrow \mathcal{V}_{sep}$ extends to a simplicial automorphism $\Psi_* : \mathcal{C}_{sep} \rightarrow \mathcal{C}_{sep}$ of \mathcal{C}_{sep} .*

6. NONSEPARATING CIRCLES

In this section, we show how Ψ induces a map of the set \mathcal{V}_{nonsep} of isotopy classes of nonseparating circles on S .

Suppose that (a, b) is an ordered bounding pair on S . That is to say, a and b are elements of \mathcal{V}_{nonsep} represented by disjoint nonseparating circles, A and B , on S such that the complement of $A \cup B$ in S is disconnected. Note that $A \cup B$ is the boundary of exactly two embedded surfaces in S , L and R . Moreover, $L \cap R = A \cup B$.

By Proposition 2.2, $\Psi(D_a \circ D_b^{-1}) = D_e \circ D_f^{-1}$ for some bounding pair $\{e, f\}$ on S . Let ϵ be the orientation type of Ψ . $D_e \circ D_f^{-1} = (D_c \circ D_d^{-1})^\epsilon$ where $\{c, d\} = \{e, f\}$.

It follows that to each ordered bounding pair (a, b) there exists a unique ordered bounding pair (c, d) such that $\Psi(D_a \circ D_b^{-1}) = (D_c \circ D_d^{-1})^\epsilon$.

Proposition 6.1. *There exists a unique function $\Psi_* : \mathcal{BP} \rightarrow \mathcal{BP}$ such that if (a, b) is an element of \mathcal{BP} and $(c, d) = \Psi_*(a, b)$, then $\Psi(D_a \circ D_b^{-1}) = (D_c \circ D_d^{-1})^\epsilon$, where ϵ is the orientation type of Ψ .*

We shall obtain the induced map $\Psi_* : \mathcal{V}_{nonsep} \rightarrow \mathcal{V}_{nonsep}$ by showing that the first coordinate c of $\Psi_*(a, b)$ does not depend upon the second coordinate b of (a, b) .

To this end, let a be an element of \mathcal{V}_{nonsep} and let \mathcal{BP}_a be the set of elements b of \mathcal{V}_{nonsep} such that (a, b) is an ordered bounding pair on S .

Suppose that b and c are distinct elements of \mathcal{BP}_a . We say that (a, b, c) is a k -joint based at a if the geometric intersection number of b and c is equal to k . Since (a, b) and (a, c) are ordered bounding pairs on S , we may orient any representative circles, A , B , and C , of a , b , and c so that they are homologous on S . Since the oriented representative circles B and C of b and c are homologous, $i(b, c)$ is even.

The following result will help us to establish the desired invariance of the first coordinate of $\Psi_*(a, b)$.

Proposition 6.2. *Let (a, b, c) be a k -joint based at a . Let $(e, f) = \Psi_*(a, b)$ and $(g, h) = \Psi_*(a, c)$. Suppose that j_1 and j_2 are distinct elements of \mathcal{V}_{nonsep} such that $i(j_i, a) = i(j_i, b) = i(j_i, c) = 1$ and $i(j_1, j_2) = 0$. Then $e = g$.*

Proof. Note that a , b , c , j_1 and j_2 may be represented by transverse nonisotopic nonseparating circles A , B , C , J_1 , and J_2 on S such that A is disjoint from B and C ; and J_1 and J_2 intersect each of B and C in exactly one point.

Let P_i denote a regular neighborhood of the graph $A \cup J_i \cup B$, $i = 1, 2$. Let Q_i denote a regular neighborhood of the graph $A \cup J_i \cup C$, $i = 1, 2$.

Note that P_1 and Q_1 are embedded two-holed tori on S . Since (a, b) and (a, c) are bounding pairs, it follows that each of the boundary components of P_i and Q_i are essential separating circles on S . Hence, by Proposition 3.1, there exists a homeomorphism $G_i : S \rightarrow S$ such that $\Psi([F]) = [G_i \circ F \circ G_i^{-1}]$ for every homeomorphism $F : S \rightarrow S$ which is supported on P_i and acts trivially on the first homology of S . Likewise, by Proposition 3.1, there exists a homeomorphism $H_i : S \rightarrow S$ such that $\Psi([F]) = [H_i \circ F \circ H_i^{-1}]$ for every homeomorphism $F : S \rightarrow S$ which is supported on Q_i and acts trivially on the first homology of S .

Let R_i be a regular neighborhood on S of the graph $A \cup J_i$ such that R_i is contained in the interiors of both P_i and Q_i . Note that R_i is a one-holed torus. Let D_i be the boundary of R_i . Since the genus of S is not equal to one, D_i is an essential separating circle on S .

Let $U = D_1$ and u be the isotopy class of D_1 on S . By Propositions 2.1 and 4.3, $\Psi(D_u) = D_v^\epsilon$ for some element v of \mathcal{V}_{sep} .

Note that D_u is represented by a twist map D_U supported on P_1 . Hence, $\Psi(D_u) = [G_1 \circ D_U \circ G_1^{-1}]$. Note that $[G_1 \circ D_U \circ G_1^{-1}]$ is equal to $[D_X]^\alpha$ where $X = G_1(U)$ and α is the orientation type of the homeomorphism $G_1 : S \rightarrow S$. Let x denote the isotopy class of X on S . Then $D_x^\alpha = D_v^\epsilon$. This implies that $x = v$ and $\alpha = \epsilon$. Hence, v is represented by the circle X and the homeomorphism G_1 has the same orientation type as the automorphism Ψ .

Likewise, if $Y = H_1(U)$, then v is represented by the circle Y and the homeomorphism H_1 has the same orientation type as the automorphism Ψ .

Since v is represented by both X and Y , X is isotopic to Y . Hence, we may assume that $X = Y$. Let $R'_1 = G_1(R_1)$. Note that R'_1 is an embedded one-holed torus with boundary X . Since the genus of S is at least 3, R'_1 is the unique embedded one-holed torus in S with boundary X . Let $R_1'' = H_1(R_1)$. Note that R_1'' is an embedded one-holed torus with boundary Y . Since $X = Y$, $R'_1 = R_1''$.

Note that $D_a \circ D_b^{-1}$ is represented by a bounding pair map $D_A \circ D_B^{-1}$ where D_A is a twist map supported on P_1 and D_B is a twist map supported on P_1 . Hence, by the preceding observations, $\Psi(D_a \circ D_b^{-1}) = (D_p \circ D_q^{-1})^\epsilon$ where p is the isotopy class of $G_1(A)$ and q is the isotopy class of $G_1(B)$. On the other hand, since $(e, f) = \Psi_*(a, b)$, $\Psi(D_a \circ D_b^{-1}) = (D_e \circ D_f^{-1})^\epsilon$. It follows that $e = p$ and $f = q$. Since $e = p$, it follows that e is represented by the circle $G_1(A)$. Note that $G_1(A)$ is contained in the interior of the embedded torus R'_1 . We conclude that e is represented by the circle $G_1(A)$ contained in the interior of the embedded torus R'_1 .

Likewise, g is represented by the circle $H_1(A)$ and $H_1(A)$ is contained in the interior of the embedded torus R_1'' . Since $R_1'' = R'_1$, $H_1(A)$ is contained in the interior of the embedded torus R'_1 .

It follows that e and g are both represented by circles contained in the interior of the unique one-holed torus R'_1 bounded by $G_1(D_1)$.

Likewise, e and g are both represented by circles contained in the interiors of the unique one-hole torus R'_2 bounded by $G_2(D_2)$.

Let d_i denote the isotopy class of D_i on S . Note that d_i is an element of \mathcal{V}_{sep} . By the preceding considerations, $\Psi_*(d_i) = e_i$, where e_i is the isotopy class of $G_i(D_i)$, $i = 1, 2$.

Suppose that $i(e_1, e_2) = 0$. By Proposition 5.2, it follows that $i(d_1, d_2) = 0$. Hence, we may assume, by an isotopy of D_2 , that D_1 and D_2 are disjoint. Since the one-holed tori, R_1 and R_2 , both contain A , it follows that D_1 is isotopic to D_2 . Hence, by a further isotopy of D_2 , we may assume that $D_1 = D_2$ and, hence, $R_1 = R_2$. Since J_1

and J_2 are disjoint nonseparating circles, $i(j_1, j_2) = 0$. Hence, J_1 and J_2 are isotopic to disjoint nonseparating circles in the one-holed torus R_1 . Since any two disjoint nonseparating circles in a one-holed torus are isotopic, it follows that $j_1 = j_2$. This contradicts our assumptions. Hence, $i(e_1, e_2)$ is not equal to 0.

By an isotopy of $G_2(D_2)$ we may assume that $G_1(D_1)$ and $G_2(D_2)$ are transverse essential separating circles with minimal intersection.

By the preceding observations, $i(e, e_i) = i(g, e_i) = 0$, $i = 1, 2$. Hence, we may represent e and g by nonseparating circles E and G on S such that E and G are each disjoint from both $G_1(D_1)$ and $G_2(D_2)$.

It follows that E and G are both contained in the interior of the unique one-holed torus, R'_1 , with boundary $G_1(D_1)$, and both miss the intersection of $G_2(D_2)$ with R'_1 . Since $i(e_1, e_2)$ is not equal to 0, the intersection of $G_2(D_2)$ with R'_1 consists of at least one essential properly embedded arc, K .

Since any two nonseparating circles in a given one-holed torus missing a given essential properly embedded arc in the given one-holed torus are isotopic in the given one-holed torus, it follows that E is isotopic to G on S .

Hence, $e = g$. □

Proposition 6.3. *Let (a, b, c) be a 0-joint. Let $(e, f) = \Psi_*(a, b)$ and $(g, h) = \Psi_*(a, c)$. Then $e = g$.*

Proof. Note that a , b , and c may be represented by disjoint nonisotopic nonseparating circles A , B , and C on S . Since (a, c) is a bounding pair on S , $A \cup C$ is the boundary of exactly two embedded surfaces on S , L and R . Note that L and R are both connected surfaces and $L \cap R = A \cup C$. Since B is disjoint from A and C , B is contained in one of the two components of the complement of $A \cup C$ in S . That is to say, either B is contained in the interior of L or B is contained in the interior of R . We may assume that B is contained in the interior of L .

Since (a, b) is a bounding pair on S , it follows that L is the union of two embedded surfaces, P and Q , on S such that $A \cup B$ is the boundary of P , $B \cup C$ is the boundary of Q , and $P \cap Q = B$.

Note that the embedded surfaces, P , Q , and R , have disjoint interiors, $P \cap Q = B$, $Q \cap R = C$, $R \cap P = A$, $P \cap Q \cap R$ is empty, and $P \cup Q \cup R = S$. Moreover, P , Q , and R each have exactly two boundary components; $\partial P = A \cup B$, $\partial Q = B \cup C$, and $\partial R = C \cup A$. Since a , b , and c are distinct isotopy classes, P , Q , and R each have positive genus.

Since B is not isotopic to C , the genus of Q is positive. Hence, there exists a pair of disjoint, nonseparating circles D_1 and D_2 on S such that Q is the union of two embedded connected surfaces, Q_L and Q_R , on S , where the interiors of Q_L and Q_R are disjoint; the boundary of Q_L is equal to $B \cup J_1 \cup J_2$; and the boundary of Q_R is equal to $J_1 \cup J_2 \cup C$.

Choose distinct points, p_1 and p_2 , on A ; distinct points, q_1 and q_2 on B ; a point r_1 on D_1 ; a point r_2 on D_2 ; and distinct points, s_1 and s_2 on C . Choose disjoint properly embedded arcs, P_1 and P_2 , on L such that P_1 joins p_1 to q_1 , and P_2 joins p_2 to q_2 . Choose disjoint properly embedded arcs, M_1 and M_2 , on Q_L such that M_1 joins q_1 to r_1 ; and M_2 joins q_2 to r_2 . Choose disjoint properly embedded arcs, N_1 and N_2 , on Q_R such that N_1 joins r_1 to s_1 ; and N_2 joins r_2 to s_2 . Choose disjoint properly embedded arcs, R_1 and R_2 , on R such that R_1 joins s_1 to p_1 and R_2 joins s_2 to p_2 .

Let $J_i = P_i \cup M_i \cup N_i \cup R_i$, $i = 1, 2$. Note that J_1 and J_2 are disjoint circles on S ; each of these two circles is transverse to A , B , D_1 , D_2 , and C ; and each of these two circles intersects each of the circles, A , B , and C , in exactly one point. It follows that each of these two circles are nonseparating circles on S .

Let j_i denote the isotopy class of J_i on S , $i = 1, 2$.

Note that each of the circles, J_i , is transverse to D_1 . J_1 intersects D_1 in exactly one point, whereas J_2 is disjoint from D_1 . It follows that the geometric intersection of J_1 with D_1 is equal to 1, whereas the geometric intersection of J_2 with D_1 is equal to 0.

It follows that j_1 and j_2 are distinct elements of \mathcal{V}_{nonsep} with $i(j_i, a) = i(j_i, b) = i(j_i, c) = 1$, $i = 1, 2$, and $i(j_1, j_2) = 0$. Hence, by Proposition 6.2, $e = g$. \square

Remark 6.4. *If the genus of S is at least 5, it can be shown that \mathcal{BP}_a is the vertex set of a connected subcomplex of \mathcal{C} . In other words, any two elements b and c of \mathcal{BP}_a are connected by a sequence $b_1 = b, \dots, b_n = c$ of elements of \mathcal{BP}_a such that (a, b_i, b_{i+1}) is a 0-joint based at a , $1 \leq i < n$. Hence, Proposition 6.3 is sufficient for the purpose of obtaining the desired induced map $\Psi_* : \mathcal{V}_{nonsep} \rightarrow \mathcal{V}_{nonsep}$ when $g > 4$.*

One of the main reasons why this result is so much more difficult to achieve when g is equal to 3, is that this connectivity result is no longer true when $g = 3$. (We do not know whether it is true when $g = 4$.) Indeed, when $g = 3$, there are no edges in \mathcal{C} with both vertices in \mathcal{BP}_a .

One of the key ideas for obtaining the main result of this paper for $g > 2$ is to include with the edges of \mathcal{C} which join elements of \mathcal{BP}_a more general connections between elements of \mathcal{BP}_a which leave invariant the

first coordinate of $\Psi_*(a, b)$ and provide paths between any two elements of \mathcal{BP}_a .

The first such connection is provided by our next result.

Proposition 6.5. *Let (a, b, c) be a 2-joint based at a . Let $(e, f) = \Psi_*(a, b)$ and $(g, h) = \Psi_*(a, c)$. Then $e = g$.*

Proof. We may represent a, b , and c by circles, A, B , and C , on S such that A is disjoint from B and C ; B is transverse to C ; and B and C intersect in exactly two points, x and y .

Since (a, b) and (a, c) are bounding pairs, we may orient A, B , and C so that the oriented circles, A, B , and C are homologous on S . Since B and C are homologous, the algebraic (i.e. homological) intersection of B and C is equal to 0. It follows that the signs of intersection of B with C at x and y are opposite. We assume that the sign of intersection of B with C at x is positive and the sign of intersection of B with C at y is negative.

The above considerations imply that a regular neighborhood P on S of the graph $B \cup C$ is a four-holed sphere. We may assume that A is contained in the complement of P .

Since B and C are transverse circles on S with geometric intersection 2, it follows that each of the four boundary components of P is an essential circle on S . Indeed, suppose that one of the four boundary components of P bounds a disc D on P . Then $P \cup D$ is an embedded pair of pants with B and C in the interior of $P \cup D$. Note that any two circles in a pair of pants have geometric intersection 0. Indeed, any circle in a pair of pants on S is isotopic to one of the three boundary components on the pair of pants [FLP]. Hence, B and C have geometric intersection 0. This is a contradiction. Hence, each of the four boundary components of P is an essential circle on S .

The two points, x and y , divide the oriented circle B into two oriented arcs, B_1 and B_2 , where B_1 begins at x and ends at y , B_2 begins at y and ends at x , $B_1 \cup B_2 = B$, and $B_1 \cap B_2 = \{x, y\}$. Likewise, the two points, x and y divide the oriented circle C into two oriented arcs, C_1 and C_2 , where C_1 begins at x and ends at y , C_2 begins at y and ends at x , $C_1 \cup C_2 = C$, and $C_1 \cap C_2 = \{x, y\}$.

Let i and j be integers with $1 \leq i, j \leq 2$. Note that $B_i \cup C_j$ is a circle in the interior of P . There is a unique embedded annulus $A_{(i,j)}$ in P such that the boundary of $A_{(i,j)}$ consists of $B_i \cup C_j$ and a component $D_{(i,j)}$ of the boundary of P . P is equal to the union of the four annuli, $A_{(i,j)}$; these annuli have disjoint interiors; and these annuli meet exactly along those edges of the graph $B \cup C$ which they have in common.

Orient the boundary of P so that P is on the right of its boundary. With this orientation, the cycle $D_{(1,1)}$ is homologous to $B_1 - C_1$; the cycle $D_{(1,2)}$ is homologous to $-C_2 - B_1$; the cycle $D_{(2,2)}$ is homologous to $-B_2 + C_2$; the cycle $D_{(2,1)}$ is homologous to $C_1 + B_2$; the cycle B is homologous to $B_1 + B_2$; and the cycle C is homologous to $C_1 + C_2$. By our assumptions, B is homologous to C . This implies that $B_1 + B_2$ is homologous to $C_1 + C_2$; and $B_1 - C_1$ is homologous to $-B_2 + C_2$. Hence, the cycles $D_{(1,1)}$ and $D_{(2,2)}$ are homologous.

Note that the cycle $D_{(1,1)} + D_{(1,2)} + D_{(2,2)} + D_{(2,1)}$ is homologous to 0, since it represents the boundary of the oriented surface P . This implies that the cycle $D_{(1,2)} + D_{(2,1)}$ is homologous to $D_{(1,1)} + D_{(2,2)}$. On the other hand, since $D_{(1,1)}$ is homologous to $D_{(2,2)}$, $D_{(1,1)} + D_{(2,2)}$ is homologous to $2D_{(1,1)}$. Hence, $D_{(1,2)} + D_{(2,1)}$ is homologous to $2D_{(1,1)}$.

Note that the cycle $D_{(1,2)} + D_{(2,1)}$ is homologous to an oriented circle E contained in the interior of P . E is obtained by tubing the oriented circle $D_{(1,2)}$ to the oriented circle $D_{(2,1)}$ along a properly embedded arc J in P joining a point on the boundary component $D_{(1,2)}$ of P to a point on the boundary component $D_{(2,1)}$ of P .

Suppose that $D_{(1,1)}$ is not homologous to 0. Then, since the homology of an oriented surface is torsion free, $2D_{(1,1)}$ is not homologous to 0. Hence, E is not homologous to 0. This implies that E is a non-separating circle on S . It follows that the homology class of E is not divisible by 2. Indeed, E is not divisible by any integer greater than 1. On the other hand, E is homologous to $2D_{(1,1)}$. This is a contradiction. Hence, $D_{(1,1)}$ is homologous to 0.

Note that B is homologous to $D_{(1,1)} + D_{(2,1)}$. Since $D_{(1,1)}$ is homologous to 0, it follows that B is homologous to $D_{(2,1)}$. Since A is homologous to B , it follows that A is homologous to $D_{(2,1)}$.

Since A is nonseparating, the homology class of A is not 0. Hence, the homology class of $D_{(2,1)}$ is not zero. This implies that $D_{(2,1)}$ is an essential circle on S .

Let d denote the isotopy class of the essential circle $D_{(2,1)}$ on S . Suppose that d is not equal to a . Since P is disjoint from A and $D_{(2,1)}$ is a boundary component of P , $D_{(2,1)}$ is disjoint from A . Since $D_{(2,1)}$ is disjoint from A and homologous to A , it follows that (a, d) is a bounding pair on S .

Note that $D_{(2,1)}$ is also disjoint from B and C , since P is a regular neighborhood of $B \cup C$. Since $i(c, d) = 0$ and $i(c, b) = 2$, d is not equal to b . Hence, (a, b, d) is a 0-joint based at a . Hence, by Proposition 6.3, the first coordinate of $\Psi_*(a, b)$ is equal to the first coordinate of $\Psi_*(a, d)$.

Similarly, (a, d, c) is a 0-joint based at a and, hence, the first coordinate of $\Psi_*(a, d)$ is equal to the first coordinate of $\Psi_*(a, c)$.

Hence, the first coordinate of $\Psi_*(a, b)$ is equal to the first coordinate of $\Psi_*(a, c)$. In other words, $e = g$, as desired.

Hence, we may assume that d is equal to a . It follows that A is isotopic to $D_{(2,1)}$. Since A and $D_{(2,1)}$ are disjoint essential circles on S and the genus of S is not equal to 1, it follows that $A \cup D_{(2,1)}$ is the boundary of exactly one embedded annulus L on S . Since $D_{(2,1)}$ is a boundary component of P and A is in the complement of P , it follows that $L \cap P = D_{(2,1)}$.

Note that $P \cup L$ is an embedded four-holed sphere on S with boundary $D_{(1,1)} \cup D_{(1,2)} \cup D_{(2,2)} \cup A$.

Since $D_{(1,2)} + D_{(2,1)}$ is homologous to E and E is homologous to 0, it follows that $D_{(1,2)}$ is homologous to $-D_{(2,1)}$. Since $D_{(2,1)}$ is homologous to A , it follows that $D_{(1,2)}$ is homologous to $-A$. As before, for A and $D_{(2,1)}$, it follows that $A \cup D_{(1,2)}$ is the boundary of exactly one embedded annulus R on S .

Since A is a nonseparating circle on S , it follows that $A \cup D_{(1,2)}$ is the boundary of exactly two embedded surfaces on S . The annulus R is one of these two surfaces. Let Q be the other of these two surfaces. Note that R and Q are both connected. Hence, either $P \cup L$ is contained in R or $P \cup L$ is contained in Q .

Suppose that $P \cup L$ is contained in R . Then the essential circles B and C on S are both contained in the interior of the annulus R . Since $i(b, c) = 2$, this is a contradiction. Indeed, any two circles in an annulus have zero geometric intersection number. It follows that $P \cup L$ is contained in Q .

This implies that the four-holed sphere $P \cup L$ and the annulus R have disjoint interiors and $(P \cup L) \cap R = A \cup D_{(2,1)}$. It follows that $P \cup L \cup R$ is an embedded two-holed torus, Z , on S with boundary components $D_{(1,1)}$ and $D_{(2,2)}$. Since $D_{(1,1)}$ and $D_{(2,2)}$ are boundary components of P , they are essential circles on S . Hence, we may apply Proposition 3.1 to the embedded two-holed torus Z on S .

It follows that there is a homeomorphism $H : S \rightarrow S$ such that $\Psi([F]) = [H \circ F \circ H^{-1}]$ for every homeomorphism $F : S \rightarrow S$ such that F is supported on Z and F acts trivially on the first homology of S .

Let U be a circle in the interior of Z such that U is isotopic to the boundary component $D_{(1,1)}$ of Z . Let u denote the isotopy class of the essential separating circle U on S . Note that u is an element of \mathcal{V}_{sep} . Let $v = \Psi_*(u)$. Then $\Psi(D_u) = D_v^e$.

Note that the element D_u of \mathcal{T} is represented by a twist map D_U supported on Z . Hence, $\Psi(D_u) = [H \circ D_U \circ H^{-1}]$. Note that $[H \circ D_U \circ$

$H^{-1}]$ is equal to D_w^α where w is the isotopy class of the essential circle $H(U)$ and α is the orientation type of the homeomorphism $H : S \rightarrow S$. Then $D_w^\alpha = D_v^\epsilon$. This implies that $\alpha = \epsilon$. Hence, the homeomorphism H has the same orientation type as the automorphism Ψ .

Note that A , B , and C are contained in the interior of Z . Hence, the twists, D_a , D_b , and D_c , are represented by twist maps, D_A , D_B , and D_C , supported on Z . It follows that $\Psi(D_a \circ D_b^{-1}) = (D_p \circ D_q)^\alpha$ where p is the isotopy class of $H(A)$ and q is the isotopy class of $H(B)$. Furthermore, $\Psi(D_a \circ D_c^{-1}) = (D_p \circ D_r^{-1})^\alpha$ where r is the isotopy class of $H(C)$.

Hence, $(D_p \circ D_q^{-1})^\alpha = (D_e \circ D_f^{-1})^\epsilon$ and $(D_p \circ D_r^{-1})^\alpha = (D_g \circ D_h^{-1})^\epsilon$. Since $\alpha = \epsilon$, it follows that $e = p$, $f = q$, $g = p$, and $h = r$. Hence, $e = g$. \square

Remark 6.6. *If the genus of S is at least 4, it can be shown that if (a, b, c) is a 2-joint based at a , then b and c are connected by a sequence $b_1 = b, \dots, b_n = c$ of elements of \mathcal{BP}_\perp such that (a, b_i, b_{i+1}) is a 0-joint based at a . Part of the proof of this fact is implicit in the proof of Proposition 6.5. Following this proof, it is clear that it remains only to consider the situation when the representative circles A , B and C are contained in a two-holed torus Z as in the last part of this proof.*

In addition to the connections provided by 0-joints and 2-joints based at a , we shall use one more type of connection. This third type of connection is provided by our next result.

Proposition 6.7. *Let (a, b, c) be a 4-joint based at a . Let $(e, f) = \Psi_*(a, b)$ and $(g, h) = \Psi_*(a, c)$. Then $e = g$.*

Proof. We may represent the isotopy classes a , b , and c in \mathcal{V}_{nonsep} be nonseparating circles, A , B , and C , on S such that A is disjoint from B and C ; B and C are transverse; and B and C intersect in exactly 4 points.

Since (a, b) is a bounding pair on S , $A \cup B$ is the boundary of exactly two embedded surfaces L and R on S . Note that the interiors of L and R are disjoint and $L \cap R = A \cup B$. Orient the circle A and B so that the boundary of the oriented surface L is equal to the difference $A - B$ of the cycles A and B . Note that, with the chosen orientations, L is on the left of A and B , and R is on the right of A and B . Note that the cycles A and B are homologous on S .

Since (a, c) is a bounding pair on S , we may orient the circle C so that C is homologous on S to A . Since $A \cup B$ is transverse to C , and $A \cup B$ intersects C in exactly four points, and all four of these points lie on B , it follows that $C \cap R$ is a disjoint union of two properly embedded

arcs, C_1 and C_3 , in R ; and $C \cap L$ is equal to a disjoint union of two properly embedded arcs, C_2 and C_4 , in L . We may label these arcs so that the oriented arc C_1 joins a point w on B to a point x on B ; the oriented arc C_2 joins the point x on B to a point y on B ; the oriented arc C_3 joins the point y on B to a point z on B ; and the oriented arc C_4 joins the point z on B to the point w on B .

Note that it follows, from the above considerations, that, as we travel along the oriented circle C , the signs of intersection of B with C alternate. Likewise, by interchanging the roles of B and C in the previous argument, it follows that the signs of intersection of B with C alternate as we travel along B . Hence, we may choose the notation C_i , $1 \leq i \leq 4$, so that the sign of intersection of B with C at w is positive.

It follows that the sign of intersection of B with C at x is negative; the sign of intersection of B with C at y is positive; and the sign of intersection of B with C at z is negative. Since the signs of intersection of B with C alternate as we travel along the oriented circle B , it follows that the points of intersection occur in one of the following two orders as we travel along B , beginning at w : (i) (w, x, y, z) or (ii) (w, z, y, x) .

Suppose that (i) holds. Note that the points of intersection of B with C divide the oriented circle B into oriented arcs, B_i , $1 \leq i \leq 4$. We may choose the notation B_i so that B_1 joins w to x ; B_2 joins x to y ; B_3 joins y to z ; and B_4 joins z to w .

It follows that a regular neighborhood on S of the graph $B \cup C$ is a six-holed sphere P . We may assume that A is contained in the complement of P . P is the union of six embedded annuli, A_i , $1 \leq i \leq 6$, on S . These annuli have disjoint interiors on S . There is a unique boundary component of P , D_i , such that D_i is one of the two boundary components of A_i . The other boundary component of A_i is a cycle in the graph $B \cup C$. We may choose the notation A_i , $1 \leq i \leq 6$, so that the boundary component of A_1 contained in the interior of P is the cycle $C_1 - B_1$; the boundary component of A_2 contained in the interior of P is the cycle $B_2 - C_2$; the boundary component of A_3 contained in the interior of P is the cycle $C_3 - B_3$; the boundary component of A_4 contained in the interior of P is the cycle $B_1 + C_2 + B_3 + C_4$; the boundary component of A_5 contained in the interior of P is the cycle $-B_4 - C_3 - B_2 - C_1$; and the boundary component of A_6 contained in the interior of P is the cycle $B_4 - C_4$.

Note that the oriented circle B is homologous to the cycle $B_1 + B_2 + B_3 + B_4$; and the oriented cycle C is homologous to the cycle $C_1 + C_2 + C_3 + C_4$. By our assumptions, B is homologous to C . It follows that $D_1 - D_2 + D_3 - D_4$ is homologous to 0.

On the other hand, $D_1 + D_2 + D_3 + D_4 + D_5 + D_6$ is homologous to 0. Hence, $D_5 + D_6$ is homologous to $-2(D_1 + D_3)$. As in the proof of Proposition 6.5, the fact that $D_5 + D_6$ is homologous to a circle in P , obtained by tubing D_5 to D_6 along a properly embedded arc J in P , implies that $D_1 + D_3$ and $D_5 + D_6$ are both homologous to 0. Again, the homology class of a nonseparating oriented circle on S is primitive (i.e. not a proper multiple of any nonzero homology class). Since $D_1 + D_2 + D_3 + D_4 + D_5 + D_6$ is also homologous to 0, it follows that $D_2 + D_4$ is homologous to 0.

Note that $D_2 + D_4$ is homologous to the cycle $B - D_6$. Since $D_2 + D_4$ is homologous to 0, it follows that B is homologous to D_6 . Since B is nonseparating on S , D_6 is nonseparating on S .

Since $D_5 + D_6$ is homologous to 0, D_5 is homologous to $-D_6$. Since D_6 is a nonseparating circle on S and D_5 is a circle disjoint from D_6 , it follows that $D_5 \cup D_6$ is the boundary of exactly two embedded surfaces in S . Note that these two surfaces are each connected, have disjoint interiors, and intersect exactly along $D_5 \cup D_6$. Their interiors are the two connected components of the complement of $D_5 \cup D_6$ in S . Note that P is contained in one of these two surfaces. Let Q be the other of these two surfaces. Since Q is connected and the boundary of Q is equal to $D_5 \cup D_6$, there exists a properly embedded arc M on Q joining a point u on D_5 to a point v on D_6 . Note, furthermore that there exists a properly embedded arc N on P joining u to v such that N is disjoint from C , transverse to B , and intersects B in exactly one point, p . Moreover, we may choose N so that p lies in the interior of B_4 .

It follows that $M \cup N$ is a circle on S such that the geometric intersection of $M \cup N$ with B is equal to 1, and the geometric intersection of $M \cup N$ with C is equal to 0. Note that we may orient the circle $M \cup N$ so that the algebraic (i.e. homological) intersection of $M \cup N$ with B is equal to 1. Since B is homologous to C , this implies that the algebraic intersection of $M \cup N$ with C is equal to 1. On the other hand, since $M \cup N$ is disjoint from C , the algebraic intersection of $M \cup N$ with C is equal to 0. This is a contradiction.

Hence (ii) holds. Note that the points of intersection of B with C divide the oriented circle B into oriented arcs, B_i , $1 \leq i \leq 4$. We may choose the notation B_i so that B_1 joins w to z ; B_2 joins z to y ; B_3 joins y to x ; and B_4 joins x to w .

It follows that a regular neighborhood on S of the graph $B \cup C$ is a six-holed sphere P . We may assume that A is contained in the complement of P . P is the union of six embedded annuli, A_i , $1 \leq i \leq 6$, on S . These annuli have disjoint interiors on S . There is a unique

boundary component of P , D_i , such that D_i is one of the two boundary components of A_i . The other boundary component of A_i is a cycle in the graph $B \cup C$. We may choose the notation A_i , $1 \leq i \leq 6$, so that the boundary component of A_1 contained in the interior of P is the cycle $B_1 + C_4$; the boundary component of A_2 contained in the interior of P is the cycle $-B_4 - C_1$; the boundary component of A_3 contained in the interior of P is the cycle $C_2 + B_3$; the boundary component of A_4 contained in the interior of P is the cycle $-C_4 + B_2 - C_2 + B_4$; the boundary component of A_5 contained in the interior of P is the cycle $C_1 - B_3 + C_3 - B_1$; and the boundary component of A_6 contained in the interior of P is the cycle $-B_2 - C_3$.

Note that the oriented circle B is homologous to the cycle $B_1 + B_2 + B_3 + B_4$; and the oriented cycle C is homologous to the cycle $C_1 + C_2 + C_3 + C_4$. By our assumptions, B is homologous to C . It follows that $D_4 - D_5$ is homologous to 0. Hence, the cycle D_4 is homologous to the cycle D_5 .

This implies that $D_4 + D_5$ is homologous to $2D_4$. As in the proof of Proposition 6.5, the fact that $D_4 + D_5$ is homologous to a circle in P , obtained by tubing D_4 to D_5 along a properly embedded arc J in P , implies that D_4 and $D_4 + D_5$ are both homologous to 0. Again, the homology class of a nonseparating oriented circle on S is primitive (i.e. not a proper multiple of any nonzero homology class). Since D_4 and $D_4 + D_5$ are both homologous to 0, it follows that D_5 is homologous to 0.

Since B and C are transverse circles on S with minimal intersection, it follows that each of the boundary components, D_1 , D_3 , D_2 , and D_6 are essential circles on S [FLP].

Since $D_1 + D_2 + D_3 + D_4 + D_5 + D_6$, D_4 , and D_5 are all homologous to 0, $D_1 + D_3$ is homologous to $-(D_2 + D_6)$. It follows that $2(D_1 + D_3)$ is homologous to the cycle $(B_1 + C_4) + (C_2 + B_3) + (B_4 + C_1) + (B_2 + C_3)$. Hence, $2(D_1 + D_3)$ is homologous to $B + C$. Thus, $2(D_1 + D_3)$ is homologous to $2B$. This implies that $D_1 + D_3$ is homologous to B . Hence, $(D_1 + D_3)$ is homologous to A . Since $D_1 + D_3$ is homologous to $-(D_2 + D_6)$, it follows that $(D_2 + D_6)$ is homologous to $-A$.

Suppose that D_1 and D_2 are both separating circles on S . Then D_3 is homologous to A and D_6 is homologous to $-A$. Suppose that the circle D_3 is not isotopic to A . Let d be the isotopy class of D_3 . Then (a, b, d) and (a, c, d) are both 0-joints based at a . Hence, by Proposition 6.3, the first coordinates of $\Psi_*(a, b)$ and $\Psi_*(a, c)$ are both equal to the first coordinate of $\Psi_*(a, d)$. Hence, $e = g$. Hence, we may assume that D_3 is isotopic to A . Since the genus of S is not equal to 1, it follows that $A \cup D_3$ is the boundary of exactly one embedded annulus

L on S . Note that P is in the complement of the interior of L . Hence, the boundary of the oriented annulus L is equal to $A - D_3$. Likewise, we may assume that D_6 is isotopic to $-A$ and conclude that there is exactly one embedded annulus R of S with boundary $A \cup D_6$ and the boundary of the oriented annulus R is equal to $-(A + D_6)$.

It follows that $P \cup L \cup R$ is an embedded two-holed torus Q on S ; $A \cup B \cup C$ is contained in the interior of Q ; and each of the two boundary components of Q , D_2 and D_6 , are essential separating circles on S . Hence, by Proposition `refprop:twoholedtori`, it follows, as in the proof of Proposition 6.5, that $e = g$.

Hence, we may assume that D_1 and D_2 are not both separating circles. Likewise, we may assume that D_1 and D_6 are not both separating circles on S ; D_3 and D_2 are not both separating circles on S ; and D_3 and D_6 are not both separating circles on S .

Suppose that D_1 is a separating circle on S . Then D_3 is homologous to A . Again, we may assume that D_3 is isotopic to A . Hence, $D_3 \cup A$ is the boundary of exactly one embedded annulus L in S , and the boundary of the oriented annulus L is equal to $A - D_3$.

Since D_1 is a separating circle on S , D_2 and D_6 are both nonseparating circles on S . Since $D_2 + D_6$ is homologous to $-A$, it follows that $D_2 \cup D_6 \cup A$ is the boundary of exactly two embedded surfaces on S . The interiors of these two surfaces are the two connected components of the complement of $D_1 \cup D_2 \cup A$ in S . One of these two surfaces contains P . Let R be the other of these two surfaces. Note that the boundary of the oriented surface R is equal to $-(A + D_2 + D_6)$.

Choose distinct points, p_1 and p_2 , on A ; distinct points, q_1 and q_2 on D_3 ; a point r_1 on D_2 ; and a point r_2 on D_6 . Choose disjoint properly embedded arcs, P_1 and P_2 , on L such that P_1 joins p_1 to q_1 , and P_2 joins p_2 to q_2 . Choose disjoint properly embedded arcs, Q_1 and Q_2 , on P such that Q_1 joins q_1 to r_1 ; Q_2 joins q_2 to r_2 ; Q_1 and Q_2 are both transverse to B and C ; Q_1 intersects $B \cup C$ exactly at x ; and Q_2 intersects $B \cup C$ exactly at y . Choose disjoint properly embedded arcs, R_1 and R_2 , on R such that R_1 joins r_1 to p_1 and R_2 joins r_2 to p_2 .

Let $J_i = P_i \cup Q_i \cup R_i$, $i = 1, 2$. Note that J_1 and J_2 are disjoint circles on S ; each of these two circles is transverse to A , B , and C ; and each of these two circles intersects each of the circles, A , B , and C , in exactly one point. It follows that each of these two circles are nonseparating circles on S . Let j_i denote the isotopy class of J_i on S , $i = 1, 2$.

Note that each of the circles, J_i , is transverse to D_2 . J_1 intersects D_2 in exactly one point, whereas J_2 is disjoint from D_2 . It follows

that the geometric intersection of J_1 with D_2 is equal to 1, whereas the geometric intersection of J_2 with D_2 is equal to 0.

It follows that j_1 and j_2 are distinct common duals to the 4-joint (a, b, c) with $i(j_1, j_2) = 0$. Hence, by Proposition 6.2, $e = g$.

Hence, we may assume that D_1 is a nonseparating circle on S . Likewise, we may assume that D_3 , D_2 , and D_6 are nonseparating circles on S . Since $D_1 + D_3$ is homologous to A , and D_1 , D_2 , and D_3 are disjoint nonseparating curves, it follows that $D_1 \cup D_2 \cup A$ is the boundary of exactly two embedded surfaces in S . These two surfaces are each connected, and have disjoint interiors. The interiors of these two surfaces are the two connected components of the complement of $D_1 \cup D_2 \cup A$ in S . One of these two surfaces contains P . Let L be the other of these two surfaces. Note that the boundary of the oriented surface L is equal to $A - (D_1 + D_3)$.

Likewise, $D_2 \cup D_6 \cup A$ is the boundary of exactly two embedded surfaces in S . These two surfaces are each connected, and have disjoint interiors. The interiors of these two surfaces are the two connected components of the complement of $D_2 \cup D_6 \cup A$ in S . One of these two surfaces contains P . Let R be the other of these two surfaces. Note that the boundary of the oriented surface R is equal to $-(A + D_2 + D_6)$.

As in the previous case, we may construct two disjoint circles, J_i , $i = 1, 2$, such that J_i is transverse to A , B , and C ; J_i intersects each of A , B and C in exactly one point; J_i is transverse to D_2 ; J_1 intersects D_2 in exactly one point; and J_2 is disjoint from D_2 .

Again, it follows that the isotopy classes, j_i , $i = 1, 2$ of J_i , $i = 1, 2$ are distinct common duals of the 4-joint (a, b, c) based at a with $i(j_1, j_2) = 0$. Hence, as in the previous case, it follows, by Proposition `refprop:commonduals`, that $e = g$.

Hence, in any case, $e = g$. □

Remark 6.8. *If the genus of S is at least 5, it can be shown that if (a, b, c) is a 4-joint based at a , then b and c are connected by a sequence $b_1 = b, \dots, b_n = c$ of elements of \mathcal{BP}_+ such that (a, b_i, b_{i+1}) is a 0-joint based at a . We do not know whether this fact is true when the genus of S is 4.*

Our next result will allow us to show that the connections provided by Propositions 6.3, 6.5, and 6.7 are sufficient to prove the desired invariance of the first coordinate of $\Psi_*(a, b)$.

Proposition 6.9. *Let a be an element of \mathcal{V}_{nonsep} . Let b and c be elements of \mathcal{BP}_a . Then there exists a sequence b_i , $1 \leq i \leq n$ of elements of \mathcal{BP}_a such that (i) $b_1 = b$, (ii) $b_n = c$, and (iii) $i(b_i, b_{i+1}) \leq 4$, $1 \leq i < n$.*

Proof. Represent a , b , and c by circles A , B , and C on S such that A is disjoint from B and C , B and C are transverse to each other, and the number of intersection points of B and C is minimal (i.e. $\#(B \cap C) = i(b, c)$). Let k be the number of points of intersection of B and C (i.e. $k = i(b, c)$). The proof is by induction on k .

The assertion of Proposition 6.9 clearly holds if $k = 0$. In this case, let $n = 2$, $b_1 = b$, and $b_2 = c$. Hence, we shall assume that $k > 0$.

Orient the circle A . Since (a, b) is an ordered bounding pair $A \cup B$ is the boundary of two embedded surfaces on S , L_B and R_B , with $L_B \cap R_B = A \cup B$. Moreover, we may orient B so that the homology classes of the oriented circles A and B are equal. Likewise, we may orient C so that the homology classes of the oriented circles A and C are equal.

Note that the intersection of C with R_B is a disjoint union of properly embedded arcs in R_B , each joining a point of intersection of B and C to another point of intersection of B with C . Each of these properly embedded arcs on R_B is either separating or nonseparating on R_B .

Let J be one of the components of $C \cap R_B$. Suppose that J separates R_B . Note that exactly one of the two components of the complement of J in R_B contains the boundary component A of R_B . Denote the closure of this component by P . Note that the boundary of P consists of two circles on S , A and a circle D . The points x and y on D divide D into two arcs joining x to y , D_B and D_C , where D_B lies on B and D_C lies on C . Note that $D_C = J$. Since B and C are transverse essential circles with minimal intersection, D is an essential circle on S .

Let B_P be a circle in the interior of P such that B_P and D bound an embedded annulus in P . Since B_P is isotopic on S to the essential circle D on S , B_P is also essential on S .

Let Q be the closure of the other component of the complement of J in R_B . Note that $P \cap Q = J$. The boundary of Q consists of a single circle E . The points x and y on E divide E into two arcs joining x to y , E_B and E_C , where E_B lies on B and E_C lies on C . Note that $E_C = J$, $D_B \cup E_B = B$, and $D_B \cap E_B = \{x, y\}$.

Let B_Q be a circle in the interior of Q such that B_Q and E bound an annulus in Q . As for D and B_P , E and B_Q are both essential circles on S . Since B_P and Q bound an annulus in Q , we may orient B_Q and E so that the oriented circles B_P and Q are homologous in Q . Since E bounds Q , E is nullhomologous on S . Hence, B_Q is nullhomologous on S .

Note that $B \cup B_P \cup B_Q$ is the boundary of a pair of pants R in S . The arc J is properly embedded in R , joining the boundary component B of R to itself, and separating the other two boundary components

of R , B_P and B_Q , from each other. In familiar terminology, $B_P \cup B_Q$ is the result of tubing B to itself along the arc J .

Note that C is transverse to the submanifold $B_P \cup B_Q$ and the number of intersection points of C with $B_P \cup B_Q$ is equal to $k - 2$. This implies that the number of intersection points with C of each of the essential circles, B_P and B_Q , is less than k .

Since the boundary of P consists of A and D , we may orient D so that the oriented circles A and D are homologous. Since B_P is isotopic to D , we may orient B_P so that the oriented circles B_P and D are homologous. Hence, the oriented circles B_P and A are homologous. On the other hand, B_P and A are disjoint.

Suppose that B_P is not isotopic to A on S . Let b' be the isotopy class of B_P . By the above considerations, $\{a, b'\}$ is a bounding pair, $i(b, b') = 0$ and $i(b', c) < k$. Hence, the result follows by applying the inductive hypothesis to the elements b' and c of \mathcal{BP}_a .

Hence, we may assume that B_P is isotopic to A on S . Since B_P and A are disjoint essential circles, it follows that B_P and A bound an annulus on S . Note that the disjoint essential circles, B_P and A bound exactly two embedded surfaces on S . One of these two surfaces is P . Since B_P is contained in the interior of R_B , the other of these two surfaces contains the surface of positive genus, L_B . It follows that this other surface is not an annulus. Hence, P is an annulus.

Consider the arc D_B of D joining x to y along B . Suppose that C intersects D_B at a point u in the interior of D_B . Note that there is exactly one component J' of $C \cap R_B$ with u as one of its two endpoints. Note that J' lies in the annulus P and both endpoints of J' lie in the interior of the arc D_B . These two endpoints of J' are therefore joined by an arc F embedded in the interior of D_B . It follows that J' separates the annulus P into two components, one of which is a disk and the other of which is an annulus. Since B and C are transverse essential circles with minimal intersection, the disc component cannot contain the arc F on its boundary. This implies that the disc component contains the arc J on its boundary.

It follows that the unique component P' of the complement of J' in R_B which contains A is an annulus contained in P . Moreover, the boundary component D' of P containing J' consists of J' and an arc D'_B of B joining u to a point v in the interior of D_B . Moreover, D'_B is contained in the interior of D_B . Indeed, D'_B is the arc F .

It follows that we may assume, by choosing an “innermost” arc J , that the interior of D_B contains no points of C .

Let K be the unique component of $C \cap L_B$ such that y is the initial endpoint of K . Since the interior of D_B contains no points of C , the

terminal endpoint of K is not in the interior of D_B . Suppose that this endpoint is x . Then $C = J \cup K$ and, hence, $B \cap C = \{x, y\}$. Hence, since B and C intersect minimally, $i(b, c) = 2$. Clearly, in this situation, the result holds.

Hence, we may assume that the terminal endpoint of K is a point z in the interior of E_B . This implies that there is an arc K' parallel to K joining a point on B_P to a point on B_Q such that K' is contained in the complement of C , K' is transverse to B , and K' intersects B in exactly two points, u and v , where u is a point in the interior of D_B near the endpoint y of D_B and v is a point in the interior of E_B near z .

Let B' be a circle obtained by tubing B_P to B_Q along K' . The above considerations imply that (i) B' is disjoint from A , (ii) B' is homologous to B , (iii) B' and B are transverse and have minimal intersection, (iv) B' and B intersect in exactly 4 points, (v) B' and C are transverse and (vi) the number of points of intersection of B' and C is equal to $k - 2$.

Let b' be the isotopy class of B' . By the above considerations, it follows that b' is not equal to a , (a, b') is a bounding pair, $i(b', b) = 4$ and $i(b', c) \leq k - 2$. The result follows, in this situation, by applying the inductive hypothesis to b' and c .

It remains to consider the case where there is at least one component J of $C \cap R_B$ such that the complement of J in R_B is connected. This case is handled in a manner similar to the previous case. Again, we tube B to itself along J producing a disjoint union $B_1 \cup B_2$ of disjoint oriented circles B_1 and B_2 whose homology classes add up to the homology class of B .

In this situation, we assume the notations B_1 and B_2 are chosen so that B_1 corresponds to the oriented arc N_1 of the oriented circle B which joins the initial endpoint x of the oriented arc J to the terminal endpoint y of J and B_2 corresponds to the oriented arc N_2 of B joining y to x .

Again, we let K be the unique component of $C \cap L_B$ having the terminal endpoint y of J as its initial endpoint. Again, if the terminal endpoint of K is equal to x , then $C = J \cup K$, $i(b, c) = 2$, and the result clearly holds.

Hence, we may assume that the terminal endpoint of K is a point z in the interior of N_i for some integer i in $\{1, 2\}$. Suppose that z is in the interior of N_1 . Then we may tube B_2 to B_1 along an arc K' parallel to K , crossing N_2 at a point u in the interior of N_2 near y and N_1 at a point v in the interior of N_1 near z . This results in a curve B' with which the proof proceeds by induction as before.

Suppose, on the other hand, that z is in the interior of N_2 . In this case, we may tube B_1 to B_2 along an arc K' parallel to K , crossing N_1 at a point u in the interior of N_1 near y and N_2 at a point v in the interior of N_2 near z . This results in a curve B' with which the proof proceeds by induction as before. \square

We are now ready to establish the desired invariance of the first coordinate of $\Psi_*(a, b)$.

Proposition 6.10. *Let a be an element of \mathcal{V}_{nonsep} . Suppose that b and c are distinct elements of \mathcal{BP}_a . Let $(e, f) = \Psi_*(a, b)$ and $(g, h) = \Psi_*(a, c)$. Then $e = g$.*

Proof. By Proposition 6.9, there exists a sequence b_i , $1 \leq i \leq n$ of elements of \mathcal{BP}_a such that $b_1 = b$, $b_n = c$, and $i(b_i, b_{i+1}) \leq 4$, $1 \leq i \leq n$.

Suppose that i is an integer with $1 \leq i < n$. Let $(e_i, f_i) = \Psi_*(a, b_i)$. Note that $(e_1, f_1) = (e, f)$ and $(e_n, f_n) = (g, h)$.

By the above observations, (a, b_i, b_{i+1}) is a k -joint based at a for some even integer k with $0 \leq k \leq 4$. Hence, k is an element of $\{0, 2, 4\}$. It follows, from Propositions 6.3, 6.5, and 6.7, that $e_i = e_{i+1}$.

Thus, by induction, $e_1 = e_n$. That is to say, $e = g$. \square

The preceding results now provide us with the desired induced map $\Psi_* : \mathcal{V}_{nonsep} \rightarrow \mathcal{V}_{nonsep}$.

Proposition 6.11. *Let $\Psi : \mathcal{T} \rightarrow \mathcal{T}$ be an automorphism of \mathcal{T} . Let ϵ be the orientation type of Ψ . Let \mathcal{V}_{nonsep} denote the set of isotopy classes of nonseparating circles on S . Then:*

- *There exists a unique function $\Psi_* : \mathcal{V}_{nonsep} \rightarrow \mathcal{V}_{nonsep}$ such that, for each bounding pair (a, b) on S , $\Psi(D_a \circ D_b^{-1}) = (D_c \circ D_d^{-1})^\epsilon$, where $c = \Psi_*(a)$ and $d = \Psi_*(b)$.*
- *$\Psi_* : \mathcal{V}_{nonsep} \rightarrow \mathcal{V}_{nonsep}$ is a bijection.*

Proof. By Proposition 6.10, there exists a well-defined function $\Psi_* : \mathcal{V}_{nonsep} \rightarrow \mathcal{V}_{nonsep}$ defined by the rule $\Psi_*(a) = c$ if and only if for each element b of \mathcal{BP}_a , $\Psi_*(a, b) = (c, d)$ for some element d in \mathcal{BP}_d .

Let (a, b) be a bounding pair on S . Let $(c, d) = \Psi_*(a, b)$. By the definition of $\Psi_* : \mathcal{V}_{nonsep} \rightarrow \mathcal{V}_{nonsep}$, $c = \Psi_*(a)$. On the other hand, by the definition of $\Psi_* : \mathcal{BP} \rightarrow \mathcal{BP}$ given in Proposition 6.1, $\Psi(D_a \circ D_b^{-1}) = (D_c \circ D_d^{-1})^\epsilon$. Since $\Psi : \mathcal{T} \rightarrow \mathcal{T}$ is a homomorphism, this implies that $\Psi(D_b \circ D_a^{-1}) = (D_d \circ D_c^{-1})^\epsilon$. Hence, by the definition of $\Psi_* : \mathcal{BP} \rightarrow \mathcal{BP}$, $\Psi_*(b, a) = (d, c)$. Hence, by the definition of $\Psi_* : \mathcal{V}_{nonsep} \rightarrow \mathcal{V}_{nonsep}$, $d = \Psi_*(b)$.

This proves the existence of a function Ψ_* as described in the first clause of Proposition 6.11.

Suppose that $\Psi_{\#} : \mathcal{V}_{nonsep} \rightarrow \mathcal{V}_{nonsep}$ is a function such that, for each bounding pair (a, b) on S , $\Psi(D_a \circ D_b^{-1}) = (D_c \circ D_d^{-1})^{\epsilon}$, where $c = \Psi_{\#}(a)$ and $d = \Psi_{\#}(b)$. Let a be an element of \mathcal{V}_{nonsep} . Let b be an element of \mathcal{BP}_a . Then (a, b) is a bounding pair on S . Hence, $\Psi(D_a \circ D_b^{-1}) = (D_c \circ D_d^{-1})^{\epsilon}$ and $\Psi(D_a \circ D_b^{-1}) = (D_e \circ D_f^{-1})^{\epsilon}$, where $c = \Psi_{*}(a)$, $d = \Psi_{*}(b)$, $e = \Psi_{\#}(a)$, and $f = \Psi_{\#}(b)$. Note that $(D_c \circ D_d^{-1})^{\epsilon} = (D_e \circ D_f^{-1})^{\epsilon}$. This implies that $(c, d) = (e, f)$. Hence, $c = e$. That is to say, $\Psi_{*}(a) = \Psi_{\#}(a)$. Hence, the two functions $\Psi_{*} : \mathcal{V}_{nonsep} \rightarrow \mathcal{V}_{nonsep}$ and $\Psi_{\#} : \mathcal{V}_{nonsep} \rightarrow \mathcal{V}_{nonsep}$ are equal.

This proves the uniqueness of a function Ψ_{*} as described in the first clause of Proposition 6.11.

Let $\Theta : \mathcal{T} \rightarrow \mathcal{T}$ be the inverse of the automorphism $\Psi : \mathcal{T} \rightarrow \mathcal{T}$. Clearly, by the definition of the orientation type of an automorphism in Proposition 4.3 and the definition of the induced map on \mathcal{V}_{nonsep} given in the first clause of Proposition 6.11, the induced maps $\Psi_{*} : \mathcal{V}_{nonsep} \rightarrow \mathcal{V}_{nonsep}$ and $\Theta_{*} : \mathcal{V}_{nonsep} \rightarrow \mathcal{V}_{nonsep}$ are inverse maps. This proves the second clause of Proposition 6.11. \square

7. INDUCED AUTOMORPHISM OF THE COMPLEX OF CURVES

In this section, we extend the automorphism $\Psi_{*} : \mathcal{C}_{sep} \rightarrow \mathcal{C}_{sep}$ of Proposition 5.2 to the entire complex of circles \mathcal{C} of S .

Consider the unique function $\Psi_{*} : \mathcal{V} \rightarrow \mathcal{V}$ whose restrictions to \mathcal{V}_{sep} and \mathcal{V}_{nonsep} are the functions $\Psi_{*} : \mathcal{V}_{sep} \rightarrow \mathcal{V}_{sep}$ and $\Psi_{*} : \mathcal{V}_{nonsep} \rightarrow \mathcal{V}_{nonsep}$ of Propositions 5.1 and 6.11.

We shall show that $\Psi_{*} : \mathcal{V} \rightarrow \mathcal{V}$ extends to a simplicial map. This will use the following consequence of Proposition 3.1.

Proposition 7.1. *Let a be an element of \mathcal{V}_{nonsep} and b be an element of $\int \int \sqrt{\quad}$. Let $c = \Psi_{*}(a)$ and $d = \Psi_{*}(b)$. Suppose that a is represented by a circle A on S and b is represented by a circle B on S such that B is the boundary of an embedded torus P on S and A is contained in the interior of P . Then c is represented by a circle C on S and d is represented by a circle D on S such that D is the boundary of an embedded torus Q on S and C is contained in the interior of Q .*

We shall now show that $\Psi_{*} : \mathcal{V} \rightarrow \mathcal{V}$ extends to a simplicial map $\Psi_{*} : \mathcal{C} \rightarrow \mathcal{C}$.

Theorem 7.2. *Let $\Psi : \mathcal{T} \rightarrow \mathcal{T}$ be an automorphism of \mathcal{T} . Let $\Psi_{*} : \mathcal{V} \rightarrow \mathcal{V}$ be the unique function whose restrictions to \mathcal{V}_{sep} and \mathcal{V}_{nonsep} are the functions $\Psi_{*} : \mathcal{V}_{sep} \rightarrow \mathcal{V}_{sep}$ and $\Psi_{*} : \mathcal{V}_{nonsep} \rightarrow \mathcal{V}_{nonsep}$ of Propositions 5.1 and 6.11. Then $\Psi_{*} : \mathcal{V} \rightarrow \mathcal{V}$ extends to a simplicial automorphism $\Psi_{*} : \mathcal{C} \rightarrow \mathcal{C}$ of \mathcal{C} .*

Proof. Let a and b be distinct elements of \mathcal{V} such that $i(a, b) = 0$. Let $c = \Psi_*(a)$ and $d = \Psi_*(b)$. It suffices to show that $i(c, d) = 0$. This will follow by considering several cases.

Suppose that a and b are both elements of \mathcal{V}_{sep} . Then, by Proposition 5.2, $i(c, d) = 0$.

Suppose, on the other hand, that a and b are both elements of \mathcal{V}_{nonsep} . If (a, b) is a bounding pair, then by Proposition 6.11, (c, d) is a bounding pair. In particular, $i(c, d) = 0$. We may assume, therefore, that (a, b) is not a bounding pair. Since $i(a, b) = 0$, this assumption implies that a is represented by a circle A on S and b is represented by a circle B on S such that A is disjoint from B and the complement of $A \cup B$ in S is connected. Hence, there exists circles E and F on S such that (i) $A, B, E,$ and F are all disjoint, (ii) E and F bound embedded tori P_E and P_F on S , and (iii) A is contained in the interior of P_E and B is contained in the interior of P_F .

Since the genus of S is at least 3, E is not isotopic to F . Let e and f denote the isotopy classes of E and F . Since E and F are separating circles, e and f are elements of \mathcal{V}_{sep} . Since E and F are disjoint, $i(e, f) = 0$. Since E and F are not isotopic, e is not equal to f .

Let $g = \Psi_*(e)$ and $h = \Psi_*(f)$. By Proposition 5.1, since e and f are distinct elements of \mathcal{V}_{sep} , g and h are distinct elements of \mathcal{V}_{sep} . By Proposition 5.2, since $i(e, f) = 0$, we have $i(g, h) = 0$.

By Proposition 7.1, c and g are represented by circles C and G on S such that G bounds an embedded torus Q_G on S and C is contained in the interior of Q_G . Likewise, d and h are represented by circles D and H on S such that H bounds an embedded torus Q_H on S and D is contained in the interior of Q_H .

Since $i(g, h) = 0$, we may assume that G and H are disjoint. Since g is not equal to h , G is not isotopic to H . Hence, the interiors of the embedded tori, Q_G and Q_H , bounded by G and H are disjoint. This implies that C and D are disjoint. Hence, $i(c, d) = 0$.

Thus, if a and b are both elements of \mathcal{V}_{nonsep} , then $i(c, d) = 0$.

Suppose, finally, that one of a and b is an element of \mathcal{V}_{nonsep} and one is an element of \mathcal{V}_{sep} . We may assume that a is an element of \mathcal{V}_{nonsep} and b is an element of \mathcal{V}_{sep} . Since $i(a, b) = 0$, a is represented by a circle A on S and b is represented by a circle B on S such that A and B are disjoint. Since b is in \mathcal{V}_{sep} , B bounds an embedded surface P_B in S such that A is contained in the interior of P_B . P_B is the closure of the unique component of the complement of B in S which contains A . Let k be the genus of P_B . Since B is an essential circle on S , $k > 0$. If $k = 1$, then by Proposition 7.1, $i(c, d) = 0$. Hence, we may assume

that $k > 1$. It follows that there exists a circle E on S such that (i) A , B , and E are disjoint, (ii) E bounds an embedded torus P_E on S such that P_E is contained in the interior of P_B and A is contained in the interior of P_E . Note that E is not isotopic to B .

Let e denote the isotopy class of E on S . Let $f = \Psi_*(e)$. Since B and E are nonisotopic disjoint essential separating circles on S , it follows, by Propositions 5.1 and 5.2, that d and f are distinct elements of \mathcal{V}_{sep} such that $i(d, f) = 0$. Hence, d and f are represented by nonisotopic disjoint essential separating circles, D and F , on S . Hence, by Proposition 7.1, it follows that c is represented by a circle C on S such that C is contained in the interior of an embedded torus P_F on S with boundary F . Since D and F are disjoint nonisotopic essential separating circles on S , it follows that D is contained in the complement of P_F . Since C is contained in the interior of P_F , it follows that C and D are disjoint. Hence, $i(c, d) = 0$. \square

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DEPARTMENT OF MATHEMATICS, MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY, EAST LANSING, MI 48824-1027

E-mail address: mccarthy@math.msu.edu

DEPARTMENT OF MATHEMATICS SOUTHEASTERN LOUISIANA UNIVERSITY HAMMOND, LA 70402

E-mail address: wvautaw@selu.edu