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# SOME METRICS ON TEICHMÜLLER SPACES OF SURFACES OF INFINITE TYPE

LIXIN LIU AND ATHANASE PAPADOPOULOS

ABSTRACT. Unlike the case of surfaces of topologically finite type, there are several different Teichmüller spaces that are associated to a surface of topological infinite type. These Teichmüller spaces first depend (set-theoretically) on whether we work in the hyperbolic category or in the conformal category. They also depend, given the choice of a point of view (hyperbolic or conformal), on the choice of a distance function on Teichmüller space. Examples of distance functions that appear naturally in the hyperbolic setting are the length spectrum distance and the bi-Lipschitz distance, and there are other useful distance functions. The Teichmüller spaces also depend on the choice of a basepoint. The aim of this paper is to present some examples, results and questions on the Teichmüller theory of surfaces of infinite topological type that do not appear in the setting the Teichmüller theory of surfaces of finite type. In particular, we point out relations and differences between the various Teichmüller spaces associated to a given surface of topological infinite type.

AMS Mathematics Subject Classification: 32G15 ; 30F30 ; 30F60.

Keywords: Teichmüller space, infinite-type surface, Teichmüller metric, quasiconformal metric, length spectrum metric, bi-Lipschitz metric.

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## 1. INTRODUCTION

Let  $X$  be a connected oriented surface of infinite topological type. Unlike the case of a surface of finite type, there are several Teichmüller spaces associated to  $X$ . Such a Teichmüller space can be defined as a space of equivalence classes of marked hyperbolic surfaces homeomorphic to  $X$ , the marking being a homeomorphism between a base hyperbolic structure on  $X$  and a hyperbolic surface homeomorphic to  $X$ . To define a distance function (and then, a topology) on Teichmüller space, we ask that this markings be either length spectrum bounded or a bi-Lipschitz homeomorphism. Depending on such a choice, the Teichmüller spaces that we obtain are setwise different. Taking a different point of view, a Teichmüller space associated to  $X$  can also be defined as a space of equivalence classes of marked Riemann surfaces homeomorphic to  $X$ , the marking being here a quasiconformal homeomorphism between a base Riemann surface structure on  $X$  and a Riemann surface homeomorphic to  $X$ . We shall be more precise below. Unlike the case of surfaces of finite type, the various definitions of Teichmüller spaces are not equivalent, and the resulting Teichmüller space strongly depends on the point of view (hyperbolic or conformal), on the distance function we choose on the set of equivalence classes of marked surfaces, and on the choice of a base surface. The aim of this paper is to review some of the Teichmüller spaces associated to  $X$ , precisely when  $X$  has infinite type, and to point out some differences, some relations and some analogies between these various Teichmüller spaces.

The plan of this paper is as follows.

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In Section 2, we study the length spectrum Teichmüller spaces associated to a surface of infinite type. This study involves the consideration of the length spectrum distance between hyperbolic surfaces.

In Section 3, we study the bi-Lipschitz Teichmüller spaces associated to a hyperbolic surface of infinite type, and this involves the consideration of the bi-Lipschitz distance between hyperbolic surfaces.

In Section 4, we consider the quasiconformal point of view. We define the quasiconformal Teichmüller space of a Riemann surface of infinite type and the quasiconformal metric on this space. This space is related to the bi-Lipschitz Teichmüller space. We give a sufficient condition under which the three Teichmüller spaces coincide as sets.

Each section contains basic definitions and results, and some open questions.

We now fix some notations which will be used throughout the paper.

We consider a surface  $X$  of genus  $g \geq 0$ , with  $p \geq 0$  punctures and  $n \geq 0$  boundary components, and we assume that  $g + n + p$  is infinite countable. We note right away that even in the case of surfaces with no punctures and no boundary components, two surfaces of infinite countable genus are not necessarily homeomorphic. (For instance, the surfaces represented in Figures 1, 2 and 3 below are pairwise non-homeomorphic.) This contrasts with the case of surfaces of finite type in which the triple (genus, number of punctures, number of boundary components) determines the surface up to homeomorphism. Although this is not our main concern in this paper, we mention that it is an interesting question to find invariants of infinite-type surfaces that classify them.

Using the axiom of choice, on any topological surface  $X$  as above, we can find a countable family of disjoint simple closed curves  $C_i$ ,  $i = 1, 2, \dots$  such that each connected component of  $S - \cup_{i=1}^{\infty} C_i$  is homeomorphic to a pair of pants, that is, a sphere with three holes. Here, a hole is either a puncture (that is, a point removed from the surface) or an open disk removed. In the latter case the surface has a boundary component at the hole.

All the hyperbolic structures that we consider on  $X$  will be such that each boundary component of  $X$  is a closed geodesic and each puncture of  $X$  has a neighborhood isometric to a cusp, that is, to the quotient of a region of the form  $\{(x, y) \mid x > a\}$  in the upper half-space model of the hyperbolic plane  $\mathbb{H}^2$ , with  $a > 0$ , by the transformation  $z \mapsto z + 1$ . The neighborhood of a cusp is biholomorphically equivalent to a punctured disk in  $\mathbb{C}$ .

For future reference, we reformulate our requirements as follows:

( $\star$ ) The surface  $X$  admits a pants decomposition  $\mathcal{P}$  with a countable number of pair of pants. The hyperbolic structures that we consider on  $X$  are such that when we replace each boundary component of a pair of pants in the decomposition  $\mathcal{P}$  by the closed geodesic in its homotopy class, then each pair of pants becomes a sphere with three holes, a hole being either a boundary component which is a closed geodesic (and this can hold when the hole is either a boundary component of  $X$  or a closed curve in the pants decomposition  $\mathcal{P}$ ) or a cusp (and this holds when the hole is a puncture of  $X$ ). In the case where the surface is just a Riemann surface (i.e. not necessarily equipped with a hyperbolic metric), then, we assume that the hyperbolic metric that uniformizes the complex structure satisfies the above conditions.

We point out right away that a hyperbolic surface satisfying Property ( $\star$ ) is not necessarily complete as a metric space. This contrasts with the case of hyperbolic surfaces of finite type with geodesic boundary, where a surface is complete if and only if the neighborhood of each puncture is a cusp. Examples of non-complete infinite type hyperbolic surfaces with no punctures and no boundary components have been given by Basmajian in [4].

It is easy (although not completely trivial) to prove that any hyperbolic surface satisfying  $(\star)$  has infinite diameter.

A large part of the classical quasi-conformal theory of Teichmüller space (as started by Teichmüller, and developed by Ahlfors and Bers) is valid for surfaces of infinite type. In contrast, Thurston's surface theory does not easily extend to surfaces of infinite type. For instance, on any surface of infinite type, we can find an infinite sequence of homotopy classes of simple closed curves which are disjoint, pairwise nonhomotopic and nonhomotopic to a point, and such a sequence does not converge in any reasonable sense to a homotopy class of measured foliations.

We shall consider ordered pairs  $(f, H)$ , where  $H$  is a hyperbolic metric on a surface  $S$  homeomorphic to  $X$ , and  $f : X \rightarrow S$  a homeomorphism. Such a pair  $(f, H)$  is called a *marked hyperbolic surface* (in general, with a base surface  $X$  being understood). The homeomorphism  $f$  is called the *marking* of  $H$ , or of  $S$ . We shall also consider a hyperbolic metric on  $X$  as a marked hyperbolic surface, taking as marking the identity map.

A *simple closed curve* on  $X$  is a one-dimensional submanifold of  $X$  homeomorphic to a circle. We shall call a curve on  $X$  *essential* if it is a simple closed curve which is neither homotopic to a point nor to a puncture (but it can be homotopic to a boundary component).

We let  $\mathcal{S} = \mathcal{S}(X)$  be the set of homotopy classes of essential curves on  $X$ .

The *intersection number*  $i(\alpha, \beta)$  of two elements  $\alpha$  and  $\beta$  in  $\mathcal{S}$  is the minimum number of intersection points of two closed curves representing the classes  $\alpha$  and  $\beta$ .

Given a hyperbolic structure  $H$  on  $X$  and given a homotopy class  $\alpha$  of essential curves on  $X$ , we denote by  $l_H(\alpha)$  the length of the closed  $H$ -geodesic on  $X$  in the class  $\alpha$ .

Finally, we note that the Teichmüller spaces that we consider in this paper are, in the classical terminology, "reduced Teichmüller spaces". We shall recall the definitions below.

## 2. THE LENGTH SPECTRUM TEICHMÜLLER SPACES

In all this section,  $H_0$  is a fixed hyperbolic metric on the surface  $X$  called the base hyperbolic structure. With this, a marking  $f : X \rightarrow S$  (where  $S$  is a hyperbolic surface) becomes a homeomorphism between hyperbolic surfaces. Given a homeomorphism  $f$  between two surfaces  $S$  and  $S'$  equipped with hyperbolic metrics  $H$  and  $H'$  respectively, we say that  $f$  is *length-spectrum bounded* if the following holds:

$$(1) \quad K(f) = \log \sup_{\alpha \in \mathcal{S}(H)} \left\{ \frac{l_{H'}(f(\alpha))}{l_H(\alpha)}, \frac{l_H(\alpha)}{l_{H'}(f(\alpha))} \right\} < \infty.$$

We shall call the quantity  $K(f)$  that appears in (1) the *length-spectrum constant* of  $f$ .

We consider the collection of marked hyperbolic structures  $(f, H)$  relative to the base structure  $H_0$  and where the marking  $f : H_0 \rightarrow H$  is length-spectrum bounded. Given two such marked hyperbolic structures  $(f, H)$  and  $(f', H')$ , we write  $(f, H) \sim (f', H')$  if there exists an isometry (or, equivalently, a length spectrum preserving homeomorphism, see Proposition 2.2 below)  $f'' : H \rightarrow H'$  which is homotopic to  $f' \circ f^{-1}$ . We note that all the homotopies of a surface that we consider in this paper preserve the punctures and preserve setwise the boundary components of the surface at all times. The relation  $\sim$  is an equivalence relation on the set of length-spectrum bounded marked hyperbolic surfaces  $(f, H)$ , based at  $(X, H_0)$ .

**Definition 2.1.** The *length-spectrum Teichmüller space*  $\mathcal{T}_{ls}(H_0)$  is the space of  $\sim$ -equivalence classes  $[f, H]$  of length-spectrum bounded marked hyperbolic surfaces  $(f, H)$ . The *basepoint* of this Teichmüller space is the equivalence class  $[\text{Id}, H_0]$ .

We note that the fact that we do not ask our homotopies to preserve pointwise the boundary of the surface corresponds to working with what is usually called the *reduced* Teichmüller space, instead of Teichmüller space. (In the latter case, the homotopies that define the equivalence relation are required to induce the identity map on each boundary component.) There is a substantial difference between the two theories. For instance, in the quasiconformal setting that we consider in Section 4 below, the Teichmüller space of the unit disk in  $\mathbb{C}$  is, in the non-reduced theory, infinite-dimensional (and it is called the *universal Teichmüller space*), whereas in the reduced theory, this space is reduced to a point. Of course, for surfaces that do not have boundary components, the reduced and non-reduced Teichmüller spaces coincide. We also note that in conformal geometry, dealing with boundary points of a Riemann surface generally involves working with the Poincaré metric and its boundary theory, that is, using hyperbolic geometry.

Since all the Teichmüller spaces that we use in this paper are reduced, we shall use, for simplicity, the terminology *Teichmüller space* instead of *reduced Teichmüller space*.

The topology of  $\mathcal{T}_{ls}(H_0)$  is induced by the *length-spectrum* metric  $d_{ls}$ , defined by taking the distance  $d_{ls}([f, H], [f', H'])$  between two points in  $\mathcal{T}_{ls}(H_0)$  represented by two marked hyperbolic surfaces  $(f, H)$  and  $(f', H')$  to be

$$d_{ls}([f, H], [f', H']) = \frac{1}{2} \log \inf \{K(f'')\},$$

where the infimum is taken over all length-spectrum constants  $K(f'')$  of length-spectrum bounded homeomorphisms  $f'' : H \rightarrow H'$  homotopic to  $f' \circ f^{-1}$ .

The fact that the function  $d_{ls}$  satisfies the properties of a metric is straightforward, except perhaps for the separation axiom, which is a consequence of the following:

**Proposition 2.2.** *Let  $H$  and  $H'$  be two hyperbolic metrics on a surface  $S$  and suppose that  $f : (X, H) \rightarrow (X, H')$  is a homeomorphism whose length-spectrum constant  $K(f)$  equals 1. Then,  $f$  is isotopic to an isometry.*

*Proof.* From the hypothesis, it follows that for each  $\alpha$  in  $\mathcal{S}(X)$  we have  $l_H(\alpha) = l_{H'}(f(\alpha))$ . We show that  $f$  is isotopic to an isometry. Consider a sequence  $K_i$ ,  $i = 0, 1, \dots$  of finite type subsurfaces with boundary satisfying  $K_i \subset K_{i+1}$  for all  $i \geq 0$  and  $\cup_{i=0}^{\infty} K_i = X$ . For each  $i \geq 0$ , let  $L_i \subset X$  (respectively  $M_i \subset X$ ) be the hyperbolic subsurface of  $X$  isotopic to  $K_i$  and having geodesic boundary, with respect to the hyperbolic metric  $H$  (respectively  $H'$ ). Then, for each  $i \geq 0$ ,  $f$  is homotopic to a map  $f'_i : X \rightarrow X$  which sends homeomorphically  $L_i$  to  $M_i$ . From a well known result for surfaces of finite type, since  $f'_i$  preserves the length spectrum and since each  $L_i$  is of finite type, the restriction of  $f'_i$  to each  $L_i$  is isotopic to an isometry  $f''_i : L_i \rightarrow M_i$ . Now an isometry between two surfaces of finite type is unique in its isotopy class. Thus, for each  $i \geq 1$ , the restriction of  $f'_i$  to  $L_{i-1}$  is equal to  $f''_{i-1}$ . By taking the union of the maps  $f''_i$ , we obtain an isometry from  $(X, H)$  to  $(X, H')$ . □

The length function  $\alpha \mapsto l_H(\alpha)$  on  $\mathcal{S}(X)$  associated to a hyperbolic structure  $H$  on  $X$  induces a length function  $\alpha \mapsto l_x(\alpha)$  associated to an element  $x$  of the Teichmüller space  $\mathcal{T}_{ls}(H_0)$ . The first observation is the following:

**Proposition 2.3.** *For any base hyperbolic metric  $H_0$  on  $X$  and for any  $\alpha$  in  $\mathcal{S}$ , the map  $x \mapsto l_x(\alpha)$  defined on  $\mathcal{T}_{ls}(H_0)$  is 2-Lipschitz.*

*Proof.* Let  $x$  and  $x'$  be two points in  $\mathcal{T}_{ls}(H_0)$ , represented by marked surfaces  $(f, H)$  and  $(f', H')$  respectively. Then, for any  $\alpha$  in  $\mathcal{S}$  for any length-spectrum bounded homeomorphism  $f'' : H \rightarrow H'$  with associated length-spectrum constant  $K(f'')$ , we have

$$|\log l_x(\alpha) - \log l_{x'}(\alpha)| = \left| \log \frac{l_H(\alpha)}{l_{H'}(\alpha)} \right| = \max \left\{ \log \frac{l_H(\alpha)}{l_{H'}(\alpha)}, \log \frac{l_{H'}(\alpha)}{l_H(\alpha)} \right\} \leq K(f'').$$

Taking the infimum over all length-spectrum bounded homeomorphisms  $f'' : H \rightarrow H'$  in the homotopy class of  $f' \circ f^{-1}$ , we obtain

$$|\log l_x(\alpha) - \log l_{x'}(\alpha)| \leq d_{ls}(x, x').$$

□

The next observation is the existence of pairs of marked hyperbolic structures on  $X$  which are not related by any length-spectrum bounded homeomorphism. This will show that two Teichmüller spaces  $\mathcal{T}_{ls}(H_0)$  and  $\mathcal{T}_{ls}(H_1)$  based at two different hyperbolic structures  $H_0$  and  $H_1$  on  $X$  are in general different as sets.

**Example 2.4.** Consider the surface drawn in Figure 1, where  $C_1, C_2, \dots$  are the curves in the homotopy classes represented. We equip this surface with two hyperbolic structures  $H_0$  and  $H_1$  such that for all  $i = 1, 2, \dots$ ,  $l_{H_0}(C_i) = 1$  and  $l_{H_1}(C_i) = 1/i$ . It is clear that such hyperbolic structures are not length-spectrum equivalent, and therefore  $H_1 \notin \mathcal{T}_{ls}(H_0)$ . In particular,  $\mathcal{T}_{ls}(H_0) \neq \mathcal{T}_{ls}(H_1)$ .

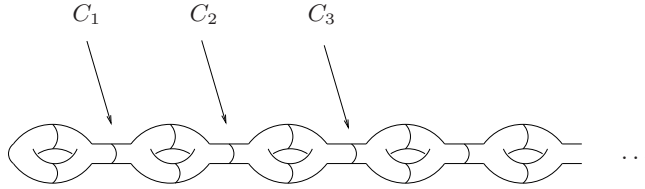


FIGURE 1.

**Example 2.5.** As a different example of the same phenomenon, we take  $X$  to be the surface represented in Figure 2 and we let  $T$  be the step-1 right-translation suggested in this figure, transforming  $C_i$  into  $C_{i+1}$  for every  $i$  in  $\mathbb{Z}$ . Consider a hyperbolic structure  $H_0$  on  $X$  that is translation-invariant. In other words, we suppose that all the two-holed tori that are in the complement of the curves  $C_i$  are isometric, and that the twist parameters about these curves are all equal. For each  $i = 1, 2, \dots$ , let  $\tau_i$  be the  $i$ -th power of the positive Dehn twist along  $C_i$ . Let  $f = \tau_1 \circ \tau_2 \circ \tau_3 \circ \dots$  be the infinite composition of the  $\tau_i$ 's and let  $H_1$  be the hyperbolic structure  $f(H_0)$ . Let  $D_0$  be an essential curve on  $X$  satisfying  $i(C_0, D_0) > 0$  and  $i(C_i, D_0) = 0$  for all  $i \neq 0$ . For each  $i$  in  $\mathbb{Z}$ , let  $D_i = T(D_0)$ . Then, we have

$$\frac{l_{H_1}(D_i)}{l_{H_0}(D_i)} \rightarrow \infty$$

as  $i \rightarrow \infty$ . Therefore,  $H_0$  and  $H_1$  are not related by a length-spectrum bounded homeomorphism. Hence,  $H_1 \notin \mathcal{T}_{ls}(H_0)$ , and again we have  $\mathcal{T}_{ls}(H_0) \neq \mathcal{T}_{ls}(H_1)$ .

More generally, we have the following:

**Proposition 2.6.** *Given a hyperbolic structure  $H_0$  on an infinite type surface  $X$ , there exists a hyperbolic structure  $H_1$  on  $X$  such that  $H_0$  and  $H_1$  are not length-spectrum equivalent. In particular,  $\mathcal{T}_{ls}(H_0) \neq \mathcal{T}_{ls}(H_1)$ .*

*Proof.* Consider an infinite collection  $C_i$ ,  $i = 1, 2, \dots$  of disjoint pairwise non-homotopic essential curves on  $X$ . Up to taking a subsequence of  $(C_i)$ , we can find, for each  $i = 1, 2, \dots$ , a curve  $D_i$  satisfying  $i(C_i, D_i) > 0$  and  $i(C_i, D_j) = 0$  for all  $j \neq i$ . For each  $i = 1, 2, \dots$ , we take  $\tau_i : X \rightarrow X$  to be a power of a positive Dehn twist along  $C_i$  satisfying  $l_{H_0}(\tau_i(D_i)) > i$ . Let  $f$  be the infinite composition  $f = \tau_1 \circ \tau_2 \circ \dots$ . Then,

$$\frac{l_{H_0}(f(D_i))}{l_{H_0}(D_i)} \rightarrow \infty$$

as  $i \rightarrow \infty$ . This shows that the hyperbolic structure  $f(H_0)$  is not related to  $H_0$  by a length-spectrum bounded homeomorphism.  $\square$

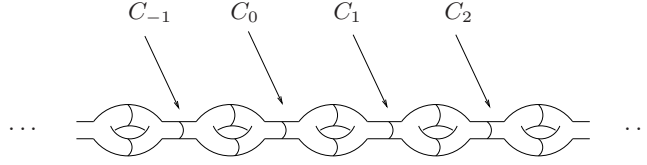


FIGURE 2.

We denote by  $\text{Hom}(X)$  the group of self-homeomorphisms of  $X$ , and by  $\text{Hom}_{ls}(H_0)$  the subgroup of  $\text{Hom}(X)$  consisting of self-homeomorphisms that are length-spectrum bounded with respect to the metric  $H_0$ . We observe that in general  $\text{Hom}_{ls}(H_0) \neq \text{Hom}(X)$ . This can be seen in the following example.

**Example 2.7.** Let  $X$  be the topological surface represented in Figure 3. We consider a homeomorphism  $f$  obtained by applying a  $2\pi/3$ -counterclockwise rotation suggested by the picture. For  $i = 1, 2, \dots$ , the curves  $C_i$ ,  $C'_i$  and  $C''_i$  are in the homotopy classes represented in this figure. We choose a hyperbolic metric  $H_0$  on  $X$  such that for all  $i = 1, 2, \dots$ ,  $l_H(C_i) = 1/i$ ,  $l_H(C'_i) = i$  and  $l_H(C''_i) = i^2$ . With this choice, it is clear that  $f$  is not homotopic to a length-spectrum bounded homeomorphism.

More generally, we have the following

**Proposition 2.8.** *For any hyperbolic structure  $H_0$  on a surface  $X$  of infinite type, we have  $\text{Hom}_{ls}(H_0) \subsetneq \text{Hom}(X)$ .*

*Proof.* The homeomorphism of  $f : X \rightarrow X$  constructed in the proof of Proposition 2.6 is not in  $\text{Hom}_{ls}(H_0)$ .  $\square$

We let  $\text{MCG}(X)$  denote the quotient of the group  $\text{Hom}(X)$  by the normal subgroup consisting of orientation-preserving homomorphisms that are homotopic to the identity. (Recall that our homotopies preserve setwise the boundary components, at each time.) The group  $\text{MCG}(X)$  is the *mapping class group* of  $X$ .

**Definition 2.9** (The length-spectrum mapping class group). The *length-spectrum mapping class group* of  $X$  relatively to the hyperbolic metric  $H_0$ , which we denote by  $\text{MCG}_{ls}(H_0)$ , is the subgroup of  $\text{MCG}(X)$  consisting of homotopy classes of homeomorphisms that are length-spectrum bounded with respect to the metric  $H_0$ .



It follows from Proposition 2.8 that for any hyperbolic structure  $H_0$  on a surface  $X$  of infinite type, we have  $\text{MCG}_{ls}(H_0) \subsetneq \text{MCG}(X)$ .

The group  $\text{MCG}_{ls}(H_0)$  acts on the Teichmüller space  $\mathcal{T}_{ls}(H_0)$  by the quotient of the action of homeomorphisms on marked hyperbolic surfaces by right-composition by the inverse. More precisely, for each marked hyperbolic surface  $(f, H)$  and for each homeomorphism  $g : (X, H_0) \rightarrow (X, H)$  which is length-spectrum bounded, we set

$$(2) \quad g \cdot (f, H) = (f \circ g^{-1}, H).$$

This action preserves the metric  $d_{ls}$  on  $\mathcal{T}_{ls}(H_0)$ .

The following is a natural question:

**Question 2.10.** Given any hyperbolic metric on an infinite-type surface, is the natural map from  $\text{MCG}_{ls}(H_0)$  into the isometry group  $\text{Isom}(\mathcal{T}_{ls}(H_0), d_{ls})$  of the metric space  $(\mathcal{T}_{ls}(H_0), d_{ls})$  an isomorphism? Is it an isomorphism onto an index-2 subgroup? (The reason for talking about an index-two subgroup is that one may have to extend the image of  $\text{MCG}_{ls}(H_0)$  in  $\text{Isom}(\mathcal{T}_{ls}(H_0), d_{ls})$  by the homotopy class of an orientation-reversing length-spectrum bounded homeomorphism of  $(X, H_0)$ , if such a homeomorphism exists.)

**Remark 2.11.** The study of the image of  $\text{MCG}_{ls}(H_0)$  in the isometry group  $\text{Isom}(\mathcal{T}_{ls}(H_0), d_{ls})$  can also be asked in the case of finite-type surfaces, and it does not seem to have been settled. We recall that in the case of a finite-type hyperbolic surface  $S$ , we have  $\text{MCG}_{ls}(S) \simeq \text{MCG}(S)$ , and that a famous result by Royden, completed by Earle and Kra, says that the natural homomorphism from the extended mapping-class group of  $S$  (which is an order-two extension of  $\text{MCG}(S)$ ) into the isometry group of  $\mathcal{T}(S)$  is an isomorphism, except for some elementary surfaces (see [24] and [7]). For surfaces of finite type, Li and Liu (see [16]) and [17]) proved that the length-spectrum metric on Teichmüller space defines the same topology as the Teichmüller metric, but of course this result is not sufficient to prove that the result of Royden and Earle-Kra also applies to the length-spectrum metric.

**Proposition 2.12.** *Let  $H$  be a hyperbolic metric on  $X$  such that there exists a sequence  $\alpha_n, n = 1, 2, \dots$  of elements in  $\mathcal{S}(X)$  represented by disjoint simple closed*

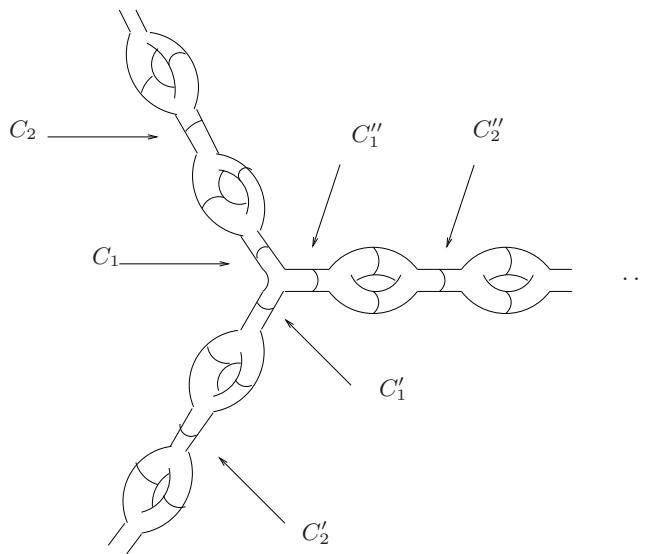


FIGURE 3.



curves satisfying  $l_H(\alpha_n) \rightarrow 0$  as  $n \rightarrow \infty$ . For every  $n = 1, 2, \dots$ , let  $\tau_n$  be the positive Dehn twist about  $\alpha_n$ . Then,

$$d_{ls}(\tau_n(H), H) \rightarrow 0.$$

*Proof.* We need to prove that

$$(3) \quad \log \sup_{\alpha \in \mathcal{S}(X)} \left\{ \frac{l_H(\tau_n(\alpha))}{l_H(\alpha)}, \frac{l_H(\alpha)}{l_H(\tau_n(\alpha))} \right\} \rightarrow 0 \text{ as } n \rightarrow \infty.$$

Let  $\alpha$  be an element of  $\mathcal{S}(X)$  and let  $n$  be a positive integer.

If  $i(\alpha, \alpha_n) = 0$ , then  $\alpha = \tau_n(\alpha)$  and  $l_H(\tau_n(\alpha)) = l_H(\alpha)$ .

Suppose that  $i(\alpha, \alpha_n) \neq 0$ . By a version of the collar Lemma [3], there exists  $B_\alpha > 0$  such that

$$l_H(\alpha) = i(\alpha, \alpha_n) |\log \varepsilon_n| + B_\alpha.$$

From the definition of a Dehn twist, we have

$$\begin{aligned} i(\alpha, \alpha_n) |\log \varepsilon_n| + B_\alpha - i(\alpha, \alpha_n) \varepsilon_n &\leq l_H(\tau_n(\alpha)) \\ i(\alpha, \alpha_n) &\leq |\log \varepsilon_n| + B_\alpha + i(\alpha, \alpha_n) \varepsilon_n. \end{aligned}$$

Then we have

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{l_H(\tau_n(\alpha))}{l_H(\alpha)} &\leq \frac{i(\alpha, \alpha_n) |\log \varepsilon_n| + B_\alpha + i(\alpha, \alpha_n) \varepsilon_n}{i(\alpha, \alpha_n) |\log \varepsilon_n| + B_\alpha} \\ &= 1 + \frac{i(\alpha, \alpha_n) \varepsilon_n}{i(\alpha, \alpha_n) |\log \varepsilon_n| + B_\alpha} \\ &\leq 1 + \frac{i(\alpha, \alpha_n) \varepsilon_n}{i(\alpha, \alpha_n) |\log \varepsilon_n|} \\ &\leq 1 + \frac{\varepsilon_n}{|\log \varepsilon_n|}. \end{aligned}$$

In the same way, we can show that

$$\frac{l_H(\tau_n(\alpha))}{l_H(\alpha)} \leq 1 + \frac{\varepsilon_n}{|\log \varepsilon_n|}.$$

This proves that

$$\sup_{\alpha \in \mathcal{S}(X)} \left\{ \frac{l_H(\tau_n(\alpha))}{l_H(\alpha)}, \frac{l_H(\alpha)}{l_H(\tau_n(\alpha))} \right\} \rightarrow 1 \text{ as } n \rightarrow \infty,$$

which implies (3). □

We shall say that the action of a group on a topological space is *discrete* if the orbit of any point is discrete.

As a consequence of Proposition 2.12, we have the following

**Corollary 2.13.** *There exist hyperbolic structures  $H$  such that the action of the group  $\text{MCG}_{ls}(H)$  on the Teichmüller space  $\mathcal{T}_{ls}(H)$  equipped with the metric  $d_{ls}$  is not discrete*

**Corollary 2.14.** *A necessary condition for the action of the group  $\text{MCG}_{ls}(H)$  on the Teichmüller space  $\mathcal{T}_{ls}(H)$  equipped with the metric  $d_{ls}$  is discrete is that there exists a constant  $\epsilon > 0$ , such that for any element  $\alpha$  in  $\mathcal{S}(X)$ ,  $l_H(\alpha) \geq \epsilon$ .*

**Question 2.15.** Find necessary and sufficient conditions on a hyperbolic structure  $H$  on a surface of infinite type such that the action of the group  $\text{MCG}_{ls}(H)$  on the Teichmüller space  $\mathcal{T}_{ls}(H)$  equipped with the metric  $d_{ls}$  is discrete. (It is known that for surfaces of finite analytical type, the action is always discrete.)

**Remark 2.16.** It is known that for surfaces of infinite analytical type, the action of the quasiconformal mapping class group  $\text{MCG}_{qc}(H)$  on the quasi-conformal Teichmüller space  $\mathcal{T}_{qc}(H_0)$  is in general not discrete (see Section 4 below for the definitions, and [21], [12] and [13] for work on this question).

Proposition 2.6 implies that for every hyperbolic metric  $H_0$  on an infinite-type surface, we have  $\text{MCG}_{ls}(H_0) \neq \text{MCG}(X)$ .

We denote by  $\text{MCG}_f(X)$  the subgroup of  $\text{MCG}(X)$  consisting of the homotopy classes of homeomorphisms supported on a subsurface of finite topological type of  $X$ .

**Proposition 2.17.** *We have a natural inclusion  $\text{MCG}_f(X) \subset \text{MCG}_{ls}(H_0)$ .*

*Proof.* Since every element of the mapping class group of a surface of finite topological type is a finite composition of Dehn twists, it suffices to show that a Dehn twist about a simple closed curve in  $X$  is length spectrum bounded.

Let  $\tau_\beta$  be a Dehn twist about a simple closed curve  $\beta$  and let  $\alpha$  be an arbitrary element of  $\mathcal{S}(X)$ .

If  $i(\alpha, \beta) = 0$ , then  $\alpha = \tau_\beta(\alpha)$  and  $l_{H_0}(\alpha) = l_{H_0}(\tau_\beta(\alpha))$ .

If  $i(\alpha, \beta) \neq 0$ , then, by the Collar Lemma (cf. [3]), there exists a constant  $t_0$ , depending only on the hyperbolic length  $l_{H_0}(\beta)$  such that the cylinder in  $X$  defined as a  $t_0/2$ -neighborhood of the closed geodesic  $\beta$  is embedded in  $X$ . Since  $\alpha$  traverses this cylinder  $i(\alpha, \beta)$  times, we have,  $l_{H_0}(\alpha) \geq i(\alpha, \beta)t_0$ . Furthermore, from the definition of a Dehn twist, we have

$$l_{H_0}(\tau_\beta(\alpha)) \leq l_{H_0}(\alpha) + i(\alpha, \beta)l_{H_0}(\beta).$$

This gives

$$\frac{l_{H_0}(\tau_\beta(\alpha))}{l_{H_0}(\alpha)} \leq 1 + \frac{l_{H_0}(\beta)}{t_0}.$$

Similarly, we have

$$\frac{l_{H_0}(\alpha)}{l_{H_0}(\tau_\beta(\alpha))} \leq 1 + \frac{l_{H_0}(\beta)}{t_0}.$$

This implies that

$$\log \sup_{\alpha \in \mathcal{S}(X)} \left\{ \frac{l_{H_0}(\tau_\beta(\alpha))}{l_{\phi(H_0)}(\alpha)}, \frac{l_{\phi(H_0)}(\alpha)}{l_{H_0}(\tau_\beta(\alpha))} \right\} < \infty.$$

Thus,  $\tau_\beta$  is length spectrum bounded. □

**Example 2.18** (A non-compact closed ball). Let  $X$  be the topological surface represented in Figure 2. We let  $f : X \rightarrow X$  be the homeomorphism defined as the step-one translation to the right suggested by this picture, and we equip  $X$  with a hyperbolic metric  $H$  which is invariant by the homeomorphism  $f$ . In particular, the homotopy classes of curves  $C_n$  satisfy  $C_n = f^n(C_0)$  for every  $n \in \mathbb{Z}$ .

Let  $x \in \mathcal{T}_{ls}(H)$  denote the equivalence class of the marked hyperbolic surface  $(\text{Id}, H)$ . For each  $n \in \mathbb{Z}$ , let  $\tau_n$  denote the positive Dehn twist along  $C_n$  and let  $x_n \in \mathcal{T}_{ls}(H)$  denote the equivalence class of the marked surface  $(\tau_n, H)$ .

From the translation-invariance of  $H$ , the distance  $d_{ls}(x, x_n)$  does not depend on  $n$ . Thus, all the points  $x_n$  are contained in a geometric ball  $B$  centered at  $x$  and of a fixed radius.

We claim that there exists a constant  $K > 0$  such that

$$(4) \quad \forall m, n \in \mathbb{Z}, \quad d_{ls}(x_m, x_n) \geq K.$$

Indeed, let  $\alpha_0$  be the homotopy class of an essential curve satisfying  $i(\alpha_0, C_0) \neq 0$  and  $i(\alpha_0, C_n) = 0$  for all  $n \neq 0$  and for all  $m$  in  $\mathbb{Z}$ , let  $\alpha_m$  denote the homotopy class

$f^m(\alpha_0)$ . Then, for all integers  $m \neq n$ , the value  $\max\{\log \frac{l_{H_m}(\alpha_m)}{l_{H_n}(\alpha_m)}, \log \frac{l_{H_n}(\alpha_m)}{l_{H_m}(\alpha_m)}\}$  is independent of  $m$  and  $n$ . Calling this constant  $K$ , we have (4).

Property (4) implies that the sequence  $x_n$  does not have a convergent subsequence. Therefore the closed ball  $B$  is not compact.

We recall that a metric space is called *proper* if every closed ball is compact. From the preceding example, there exist hyperbolic structures  $H$  such that the Teichmüller space  $\mathcal{T}_{ls}(H)$  is not proper. We shall study properness in more generality in Proposition 2.20 below. For that, we shall use the following.

Let  $F$  be a compact sphere with four holes, equipped with a hyperbolic structure  $H$  with geodesic boundary and suppose that  $F$  is decomposed into a union of two hyperbolic pairs of pants,  $P_1$  and  $P_2$ . (See Figure 4 in which  $\beta$  is a boundary component of  $P_1$  and of  $P_2$ .) We assume that there exists a positive constant  $M$  such that each boundary component  $C$  of any of the two the pairs of pants  $P_1$  and  $P_2$ , including the curve  $\beta$  itself, satisfies

$$\frac{1}{M} \leq l_H(C) \leq M.$$

We let  $\alpha$  be a simple closed geodesic on  $F$  defined as follows. We first take, in each of the pairs of pants  $P_1$  and  $P_2$  the shortest geodesic segment joining  $\beta$  to itself and not homotopic to a point relative to the curve  $\beta$  (this shortest geodesic segment is called the *seam* of the pair of pants). Then, we join together the endpoints of these two seams by using geodesic segments contained in  $\beta$ , producing a closed curve in  $F$ . Then, the curve  $\alpha$  is the simple closed geodesic homotopic to that curve. (There are two possibilities for joining the endpoints of the two seams, namely by turning “to the left” or “to the right” along  $\beta$ , and making such a choice will not affect the result we prove in the next lemma.)

**Lemma 2.19.** *With the above notations, there exists a constant  $K > 1$  that depends only on  $M$  such that if  $\tau$  denotes the positive Dehn twist along  $\beta$ , we have*

$$\max\left\{\frac{l_H(\tau^{-1}(\alpha))}{l_H(\alpha)}, \frac{l_H(\alpha)}{l_H(\tau^{-1}(\alpha))}, \frac{l_H(\tau(\alpha))}{l_H(\alpha)}, \frac{l_H(\alpha)}{l_H(\tau(\alpha))}\right\} > K.$$

*Proof.* The isometry type of the sphere with four holes  $F$  is determined by the values of six parameters, five of them being the lengths of the geodesic boundary components of the pairs of pants  $P_1$  and  $P_2$ , of which two are equal, and the sixth value being the twist parameter along the curve  $\beta$ . The values  $l_H(\tau(\alpha))$  and  $l_H(\tau^{-1}(\alpha))$  are continuous functions of these parameters. Furthermore, for any element  $\alpha$  in  $\mathcal{S}(F)$ , at least one of the two values  $|l_H(\tau(\alpha)) - l_H(\alpha)|$  and  $|l_H(\tau^{-1}(\alpha)) - l_H(\alpha)|$  is nonzero. This can be deduced from the fact that the length function  $\theta \mapsto l_H(\tau_\theta(\alpha))$  under the twist deformation along the curve  $\beta$  is strictly convex (see [10] p. 130).

Therefore, for each  $\alpha \in \mathcal{S}$ , the value

$$\max\left\{\frac{l_H(\tau^{-1}(\alpha))}{l_H(\alpha)}, \frac{l_H(\alpha)}{l_H(\tau^{-1}(\alpha))}, \frac{l_H(\tau(\alpha))}{l_H(\alpha)}, \frac{l_H(\alpha)}{l_H(\tau(\alpha))}\right\}$$

is strictly positive. This value varies continuously in terms of the six parameters referred to above. Under the hypotheses considered, the six parameters vary in a compact set. This shows the existence of the constant  $K$ .  $\square$

We now consider a surface  $X$ , equipped with a hyperbolic structure  $H$  and a pair of pants decomposition  $\mathcal{P}$  satisfying Property  $(\star)$  stated in the introduction,

and such that if  $C_i$ ,  $i = 1, 2, \dots$  is the collection of simple closed curves that are boundaries of pairs of pants in the collection  $\mathcal{P}$ , then,

$$(5) \quad \exists M > 0, \forall i = 1, 2, \dots, \frac{1}{M} \leq l_H(C_i) \leq M.$$

**Proposition 2.20.** *Let  $H$  be a hyperbolic metric on an infinite type surface  $X$  satisfying Property (5). Then, the Teichmüller space  $\mathcal{T}_{ls}(H)$  is not proper.*

*Proof.* We can find a collection  $F_i$ ,  $i = 1, 2, \dots$  of four-holed spheres with geodesic boundary embedded in  $X$  and satisfying the following

- (1) for each  $i = 1, 2, \dots$ , the four-holed sphere  $F_i$  is the union of two pairs of pants in the collection  $\mathcal{P}$ ;
- (2) for all  $i \neq j$ , the intersection of the interiors of  $F_i$  and  $F_j$  is empty.

In particular, in the interior of each four-holed sphere  $F_i$ , there is a curve  $\beta$  which belongs to the collection  $\{C_i\}$ . For each four-holed sphere  $F_i$ , we denote by  $\tau_i$  the positive Dehn twist along the curve  $\beta$  in its interior. We let  $x_i \in \mathcal{T}_{ls}(H)$  be the point representing  $(\tau_i, H)$  and we let  $x$  be the point representing  $(\text{Id}, H)$ . By the arguments used in the proof of Proposition 2.17, there exists a constant  $R > 0$  such that we have

$$\forall i = 1, 2, \dots, d_{ls}(x, x_i) \leq R.$$

Thus, the sequence  $(x_i)$  is contained in the closed ball  $B$  of radius  $R$  and centered at  $x$ . From Lemma 2.19, we deduce that there exists a constant  $K$  such that for each  $i \neq j$ ,  $d_{ls}(x_i, x_j) \geq K$ . This shows that the sequence  $x_i$  does not have any Cauchy subsequence. This implies that the closed ball  $B$  is not compact, which proves that  $\mathcal{T}_{ls}(H)$  is not proper.  $\square$

**Question 2.21.** Characterize the hyperbolic metrics  $H$  on infinite type surfaces such that the Teichmüller space  $\mathcal{T}_{ls}(H)$  is not proper.

Most probably, the answer to Question 2.21 is that for any hyperbolic structure  $H$  on an infinite type surface,  $\mathcal{T}_{ls}(H)$  is not proper.

We also ask the following

**Question 2.22.** If  $H$  and  $H'$  are arbitrary hyperbolic metrics on surfaces on an infinite-type surface  $X$ , are the two Teichmüller spaces  $\mathcal{T}_{ls}(H)$  and  $\mathcal{T}_{ls}(H')$  locally bi-Lipschitz equivalent ?

In this regard, we note that in [11], A. Fletcher proved that the answer to Question 2.22 is yes if instead of the length-spectrum metric, one takes the Teichmüller metric (see Section 4 below). As a matter of fact, Fletcher proved that the Teichmüller metric on any Teichmüller space of an infinite-type Riemann surface is

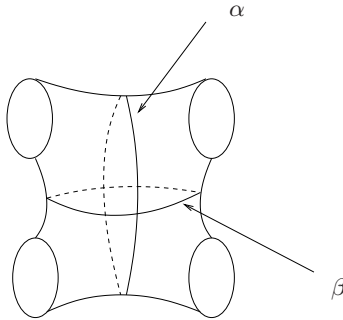


FIGURE 4.

locally bi-Lipschitz equivalent to the Banach space  $l^\infty$  of bounded sequences with the supremum norm.

We end this section by a discussion of the completeness of the length spectrum metric.

In the paper [25] (Corollary 1.1), H. Shiga showed that for surfaces of infinite type, the topology defined by the length spectrum metric is in general not complete, but that under condition (5), this metric is complete. A natural question then is the following:

**Question 2.23.** Give a necessary and sufficient condition on a hyperbolic metric  $H$  on a surface of infinite type under which the Teichmüller space  $\mathcal{T}_{ls}(H)$  is complete.

Note that for surfaces of finite type, the completeness of the length spectrum metric does not follow automatically from the completeness of the Teichmüller metric, even though the topologies induced by the length spectrum and the Teichmüller metrics are the same (see [17]). But it is true that the length spectrum metric in the case of surfaces of finite type is complete. For completeness, we now provide a proof of this fact.

We shall discuss the Teichmüller metric for Teichmüller spaces of surfaces of infinite type in Section 4 below, but we assume here that the reader is familiar with the Teichmüller metric of surfaces of finite type.

Let  $S$  be a non-elementary Riemann surface of conformally finite type  $(g, n)$ , where  $g$  is the genus and  $n$  the number of punctures of  $S$ . For any  $\epsilon > 0$ , let  $\mathcal{T}^\epsilon(S)$  be the subset of  $\mathcal{T}(S)$  consisting of equivalence classes of marked hyperbolic surfaces in which the length of any simple closed curve which is not homotopic to a puncture is at least  $\epsilon$ . We call  $\mathcal{T}^\epsilon(S)$  the *thick part* of  $\mathcal{T}(S)$ . We recall that for surfaces of finite type, all the Teichmüller spaces coincide from the set-theoretic point of view, and therefore we do not distinguish between the spaces  $\mathcal{T}_{ls}$  and  $\mathcal{T}_{qc}$ . We denote by  $d_{ls}$  and  $d_{qc}$  respectively the length-spectrum and the Teichmüller metrics on  $\mathcal{T}(S)$ .

We shall use the following result, proved in [19].

**Lemma 2.24.** *There exists a constant  $N(g, n, \epsilon)$ , depending only on  $g, n, \epsilon$ , such that for any  $x$  and  $y$  in  $\mathcal{T}^\epsilon(S)$ , we have*

$$d_{ls}(x, y) \leq d_{qc}(x, y) \leq 4d_{ls}(x, y) + N(g, n, \epsilon).$$

We have the following

**Theorem 2.25.** *Let  $S$  be a non-elementary conformally finite type hyperbolic surface and let  $x_n, n = 0, 1, \dots$  be a sequence of elements in  $\mathcal{T}(S)$ . Then  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} d_{qc}(x_n, x_0) = \infty$  if and only if  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} d_{ls}(x_n, x_0) = \infty$*

*Proof.* We first recall that a result of Wolpert (see [1]) says that given any  $K$ -quasiconformal map  $f : S_0 \rightarrow S$ , for any element  $\alpha$  in  $\mathfrak{S}(S)$ ,

$$(6) \quad \frac{1}{K} \leq \frac{l_H(f(\alpha))}{l_{H_0}(\alpha)} \leq K.$$

This implies that if  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} d_{ls}(x_n, x_0) = \infty$ , then  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} d_{qc}(x_n, x_0) = \infty$ .

Now suppose that  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} d_{qc}(x_n, x_0) = \infty$ . Consider first the following two cases:

(1) the sequence  $(x_n)$ , leaves any thick part  $\mathcal{T}^\epsilon(S)$ . In this case it is clear that  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} d_{ls}(x_n, x_0) = \infty$ .

(2) the sequence  $(x_n)$  stays in some thick part  $\mathcal{T}^\epsilon(S)$  for some  $\epsilon > 0$ . In this case, from Lemma 2.24 we have  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} d_{ls}(x_n, x_0) = \infty$ .

Now we discuss the general case. Assume that  $d_{ls}(x_n, x_0)$  does not go to  $\infty$  as  $n \rightarrow \infty$ . Then there exists subsequence  $x_{n_k}, n_k = 1, 2, \dots$  of  $(x_n)$  such that the set  $\{d_{ls}(x_{n_k}, x_0), n_k = 1, \dots\}$  is bounded. From the above discussion, if for some  $K_0$ ,

a subsequence  $x_{n_k}$ ,  $n_k > K_0$  leaves any thick part of  $\mathcal{J}^\epsilon(S)$ , we get a contradiction. Otherwise, there exists a subsequence of  $x_{n_k}$ ,  $n_k = 1, 2, \dots$  which stays in some thick part of  $\mathcal{J}^\epsilon(S)$ , which also leads a contradiction.  $\square$

**Theorem 2.26.** *Let  $S$  be a non-elementary conformally finite type Riemann surface. Then  $\mathcal{T}_{ls}(S)$  equipped with the length spectrum metric is complete.*

*Proof.* We need to prove that for any Cauchy sequence  $x_n$ ,  $n = 1, \dots$  in  $(\mathcal{T}(S), d_{ls})$ , there exists  $x_0 \in \mathcal{T}(S)$ , such that  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} d_{ls}(x_n, x_0) = 0$ .

The sequence  $(x_n)$  is bounded in the metric  $d_{ls}$ . From Theorem 2.25, it follows that  $(x_n)$  is also bounded in the metric  $d_{qc}$ . Since  $d_{qc}$  is complete, there exists a subsequence  $(x_{n_k})$  of  $(x_n)$  and  $x_0 \in \mathcal{T}(S)$  such that  $\lim_{n_k \rightarrow \infty} d_{qc}(x_{n_k}, x_0) = 0$ . From the topological equivalence of  $d_{qc}$  and  $d_{ls}$  on  $\mathcal{T}(S)$  [17], it follows that

$$\lim_{n_k \rightarrow \infty} d_{ls}(x_{n_k}, x_0) = 0.$$

As  $\{x_n\}_{n=1}^\infty$  is a Cauchy sequence in the metric  $d_{ls}$ ,  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} d_{ls}(x_n, x_0) = 0$ .  $\square$

From [25] [19], Theorem 2.26 is not true for certain Teichmüller spaces of infinite type surfaces.

### 3. THE BI-LIPSCHITZ TEICHMÜLLER SPACES

We say that a homeomorphism  $f : (X_1, d_1) \rightarrow (X_2, d_2)$  between metric spaces is *bi-Lipschitz* if there exists a real number  $K \geq 1$  satisfying

$$(7) \quad \frac{1}{K} d_1(x, y) \leq d_2(f(x), f(y)) \leq K d_1(x, y).$$

The real number  $K$  in (7) is called a *bi-Lipschitz constant of  $f$* . Two metric spaces are said to be *bi-Lipschitz equivalent* if there exists a bi-Lipschitz homeomorphism between them.

**Definition 3.1.** Let  $H_0$  be a hyperbolic metric on the surface  $X$ . The *bi-Lipschitz Teichmüller space* of  $H_0$ , denoted by  $\mathcal{T}_{bL}(H_0)$ , is the set of equivalence classes  $[f, H]$  of pairs  $(f, H)$  where  $H$  is a hyperbolic metric on a surface homeomorphic to  $X$  and where  $f : H_0 \rightarrow H$  (the *marking* of  $H$ ) is a bi-Lipschitz homeomorphism, and where two such pairs  $(f, H)$  and  $(f', H')$  are considered equivalent if there exists an isometry  $f'' : H \rightarrow H'$  homotopic to  $f' \circ f^{-1}$ .

The topology of  $\mathcal{T}_{bL}(H_0)$  is the one induced by the *bi-Lipschitz metric*  $d_{bL}$ , defined by

$$d_{bL}([f, H], [f', H']) = \frac{1}{2} \log \inf \{K\},$$

where the infimum is taken over all bi-Lipschitz constants  $K$  of bi-Lipschitz homeomorphisms  $f'' : H \rightarrow H'$  homotopic to  $f' \circ f^{-1}$ , with  $(f, H)$  and  $(f', H')$  being two hyperbolic surfaces representing the two points  $[f, H]$  and  $[f', H']$  in  $\mathcal{T}_{bL}(H_0)$ .

Using the fact that a 1-Lipschitz homeomorphism is an isometry, we can see that this defines indeed a metric on  $\mathcal{T}_{bL}(H_0)$ .

If  $f : H_0 \rightarrow H$  is a bi-Lipschitz homeomorphism with constant  $K$ , then, from the definition of the length of a curve, we have, for every element  $\alpha$  in  $\mathcal{S}_0$ ,

$$\frac{1}{K} \leq \frac{l_H(f(\alpha))}{l_{H_0}(\alpha)} \leq K.$$

It follows that a bi-Lipschitz homeomorphism  $f$  between two hyperbolic surfaces is also length-spectrum bounded, with length-spectrum constant bounded by any bi-Lipschitz constant of  $f$ . This implies that we have a natural inclusion

$$(8) \quad \mathcal{T}_{bL}(H_0) \hookrightarrow \mathcal{T}_{ls}(H_0)$$

and that for any  $x$  and  $y$  of  $\mathcal{T}_{bL}(H_0)$ , we have

$$(9) \quad d_{ls}(x, y) \leq d_{bL}(x, y).$$

In particular, the inclusion map in (8) is continuous. It will follow from the discussion in the next section that this inclusion is generally strict.

Using the inclusion map in (8), the same example as in 2.4 shows that there exist pairs of marked hyperbolic structures on  $X$  which are not bi-Lipschitz equivalent. Therefore the Teichmüller spaces  $\mathcal{T}_{bL}(H_0)$  and  $\mathcal{T}_{bL}(H_1)$  based at two different hyperbolic structures  $H_0$  and  $H_1$  on  $X$  are in general setwise different.

**Question 3.2.** Characterize the hyperbolic surfaces  $H_0$  on an infinite-type hyperbolic surface such that the inclusion in (8) is strict.

**Definition 3.3.** The *bi-Lipschitz mapping class group* of the surface  $X$  relatively to the base hyperbolic metric  $H_0$ , denoted by  $\text{MCG}_{bL}(H_0)$ , is the subgroup of  $\text{MCG}(X)$  consisting of homotopy classes of self-homeomorphisms of  $X$  that are bi-Lipschitz with respect to the metric  $H_0$ .

From (9), we have an inclusion

$$\text{MCG}_{bL}(H_0) \subset \text{MCG}_{ls}(H_0).$$

Since we know that  $\text{MCG}_{ls}(H_0) \subsetneq \text{MCG}(X)$  (Proposition 2.8), we have  $\text{Hom}_{bl}(H_0) \subsetneq \text{Hom}(X)$ .

The group  $\text{MCG}_{bL}(H_0)$  acts naturally on the Teichmüller space  $\mathcal{T}_{bL}(H_0)$ , by right-composition with the inverse at the level of markings (see Formula (2) above), and this action preserves the metric  $d_{bL}$ .

Denoting as before  $\text{MCG}_f(X)$  the subgroup of  $\text{MCG}(X)$  consisting of the homotopy classes of homeomorphisms which are supported on a subsurface of finite type of  $X$ , we have the following

**Proposition 3.4.** *There is a natural inclusion  $\text{MCG}_f(X) \subset \text{MCG}_{bl}(H_0)$ .*

*Proof.* As in the proof of Proposition 2.17, we use the fact that any element of the mapping class group of a surface of finite topological type is the product of a finite number of Dehn twist elements. A Dehn twist homeomorphism along a closed curve can be represented by a bi-Lipschitz homeomorphism supported on a compact annular neighborhood of that curve. The composition of these bi-Lipschitz homeomorphisms is a bi-Lipschitz homeomorphism of  $X$ . □

#### 4. THE QUASICONFORMAL TEICHMÜLLER SPACE OF A SURFACE OF INFINITE TYPE

The Riemann surfaces, that is, the complex structures, that we shall consider will often be induced by hyperbolic metrics, and for this reason we shall use a metric definition of a quasiconformal map. We recall that if  $f : S \rightarrow S'$  is a homeomorphism between two surfaces  $S$  and  $S'$  equipped with Riemannian metrics, and if  $f$  is differentiable at a point  $x$  of  $S$ , then the differential of  $f$  at  $x$  is an  $\mathbb{R}$ -linear map from the tangent space  $T_x S$  of  $S$  at  $x$  to the tangent space  $T_{f(x)} S'$  of  $S'$  at  $f(x)$ , and therefore, such a linear map sends circles in  $T_x S$  centered at the origin to ellipses in  $T_{f(x)} S'$  centered at the origin. The *quasiconformal dilatation*  $K(f)_x$  of  $f$  at  $x$  is then equal to the *eccentricity* of an image ellipse, that is, the ratio of the large axis to the small axis of this ellipse. This quantity is independent of the choice of the circle in  $T_x S$  centered at the origin. Now if  $f : S \rightarrow S'$  is a homeomorphism, then the *quasiconformal constant* of  $f$  at a point  $x$  in  $S$  where



$f$  is not necessarily continuous is defined as follows. For  $r > 0$ , we consider the quantities

$$L_f(x, r) = \sup\{d_{S'}(f(x), f(y)) \mid d_S(x, y) = r\}$$

and

$$l_f(x, r) = \inf\{d_{S'}(f(x), f(y)) \mid d_S(x, y) = r\}.$$

The *quasiconformal dilatation*  $K(f)_x$  of  $f$  at  $x$  is the element of  $\mathbb{R} \cup \{\infty\}$  defined as

$$K(f)_x = \limsup_{r \rightarrow 0} \frac{L_f(x, r)}{l_f(x, r)}.$$

The two definitions coincide in the case where  $f$  is differentiable at  $x$ .

The quasiconformal dilatation of  $f$  at  $x$  depends only on the conformal classes of the Riemannian metrics on  $S$  and  $S'$ . Therefore we can talk about the quasiconformal constant of a homeomorphism between Riemann surfaces, by choosing Riemannian metrics in the given conformal classes and using the above definition.

The *maximal dilatation*  $K(f)$  of a homeomorphism  $f : S \rightarrow S'$  between two Riemann surfaces  $S$  and  $S'$ , also called the *quasiconformal dilatation*, or, in short, the *dilatation* of  $f$ , is defined as the supremum of the quasiconformal dilatation  $K(f)_x$  of  $f$  over all points  $x$  of  $S$ . The homeomorphism  $f$  is said to be *quasiconformal* if its dilatation is finite.

**Definition 4.1.** Consider a Riemann surface structure  $S_0$  on  $X$ . Its *quasiconformal Teichmüller space*,  $\mathcal{T}_{qc}(S_0)$ , is defined as the set of equivalence classes  $[f, S]$  of pairs  $(f, S)$ , where  $S$  is a Riemann surface homeomorphic to  $X$  and  $f : S_0 \rightarrow S$  a quasiconformal homeomorphism (called the marking of  $S$ ), and where two pairs  $(f, S)$  and  $(f', S')$  are considered to be equivalent (and are said to be *conformally equivalent*) if there exists a conformal homeomorphism  $f'' : S \rightarrow S'$  homotopic to  $f' \circ f^{-1}$ .

The space  $\mathcal{T}_{qc}(S_0)$  is equipped with the Teichmüller metric, defined as follows. Given two elements  $[f, S]$  and  $[f', S']$  of  $\mathcal{T}_{qc}(S_0)$  represented by marked conformal surfaces  $(f, S)$  and  $(f', S')$ , their *quasiconformal distance* (also called the *Teichmüller distance*, because it was introduced by Teichmüller) is defined as

$$(10) \quad d_{qc}([f, S], [f', S']) = \frac{1}{2} \log \inf\{K(f'')\}$$

where the infimum is taken over maximal dilatations  $K(f'')$  of homeomorphisms  $f'' : S \rightarrow S'$  homotopic to  $f' \circ f^{-1}$ .

The equivalence class of the marked Riemann surface  $(\text{Id}, S_0)$  is the *basepoint* of  $\mathcal{T}_{qc}(S_0)$ .

It is important to note that the definition of the Teichmüller distance given in (10) is the same as in the case of surfaces of finite conformal type, but that for surfaces of infinite type, choosing different basepoints may lead to different Teichmüller spaces. Any homeomorphism between two Riemann surfaces of finite conformal type is homotopic to a differentiable map, which is automatically quasiconformal, but there exist homeomorphisms between surfaces of infinite conformal type that are not homotopic to quasiconformal maps. We shall discuss this fact in more detail below.

We refer to Nag [23] for an exposition of the quasiconformal theory of infinite-dimensional Teichmüller spaces. In particular, it is known that the quasiconformal metric is complete.

The quasiconformal dilatation and the bi-Lipschitz constant of a homeomorphism are related to each other. We shall see precise relations between these two quantities (see Theorem 4.3 below).

By the uniformization theorem, given any conformal structure  $S_0$  on  $X$ , there is a hyperbolic structure  $H_0$  on  $X$  whose underlying conformal structure is  $S_0$ . We shall also denote the space  $\mathcal{T}_{qc}(S_0)$  by  $\mathcal{T}_{qc}(H_0)$ , meaning that we consider the conformal structure represented by the hyperbolic structure  $H_0$ .

From Wolpert's inequality (6), there is a natural inclusion map

$$(11) \quad \mathcal{T}_{qc}(H_0) \hookrightarrow \mathcal{T}_{ls}(H_0).$$

This inclusion map is continuous since Wolpert's result (6) also implies that for any two elements  $x$  and  $y$  in  $\mathcal{T}_{qc}(S_0)$ , we have

$$(12) \quad d_{ls}(x, y) \leq d_{qc}(x, y).$$

**Proposition 4.2.** *In general, we have  $\mathcal{T}_{ls}(H) \neq \mathcal{T}_{qc}(H)$ .*

*Proof.* It suffices to construct a hyperbolic structure  $H$  on  $X$  and a self-homeomorphism of  $(X, H)$  which is not quasiconformal and which is length-spectrum bounded. This is done in Proposition 4.6 below.  $\square$

Concerning the comparison between the quasiconformal distance and the bi-Lipschitz distance, there is the following

**Theorem 4.3** (Thurston [26] p. 268). *For every hyperbolic structure  $H$ , we have the set-theoretic equality*

$$(13) \quad \mathcal{T}_{qc}(H) = \mathcal{T}_{bL}(H)$$

and there exists a constant  $C$  such that for every  $x$  and  $y$  in  $\mathcal{T}_{qc}(H)$ , we have

$$(14) \quad d_{qc}(x, y) \leq d_{bL}(x, y) \leq C d_{qc}(x, y).$$

The equality between the Teichmüller spaces in (13) follows from the inequalities between distances in (14). The left hand side inequality in (14) follows from the fact that the quasiconformal dilatation is the supremum of an infinitesimal distortion at each point, and the bi-Lipschitz constant measures distortion of distances at all scales. The existence of a constant  $C$  for which the right hand side inequality is satisfied is non-trivial, and it can be proved using the Douady-Earle quasiconformal barycentric extension theory in [6] (see [26] p. 268).

**Corollary 4.4.** *For any hyperbolic structure  $H$  on a surface  $X$ , we have the equality  $MCG_{qc}(H) = MCG_{bL}(H)$ .*

Douady and Earle gave in [6] a proof of the fact that any quasiconformal Teichmüller space  $\mathcal{T}_{qc}(H_0)$  is contractible (see [6] Theorem 3, where this result is also attributed to Tukia). We ask the following:

**Question 4.5.** Are the Teichmüller spaces  $\mathcal{T}_{ls}(H_0)$  contractible? Are they even connected?

Again, using the inclusion map in (11) and taking the conformal structures  $S_0$  and  $S_1$  underlying the two hyperbolic structures  $H_0$  and  $H_1$  of Example 2.4, we obtain an element  $S_1 \notin \mathcal{T}_{qc}(S_0)$ . This gives an example of two Teichmüller spaces  $\mathcal{T}_{qc}(S_0)$  and  $\mathcal{T}_{qc}(S_1)$  based at homeomorphic Riemann surfaces  $S_0$  and  $S_1$  such that  $\mathcal{T}_{qc}(S_0) \neq \mathcal{T}_{qc}(S_1)$  setwise.

**Proposition 4.6.** *Let  $H$  be a hyperbolic structure on  $X$  such that there exists a sequence of homotopy classes of disjoint essential closed curves on  $X$  whose length tends to 0. Then,  $MCG_{qc}(H) \subsetneq MCG_{ls}(H)$ .*

*Proof.* We produce an element  $T \in \text{MCG}_{ls}(H)$  with  $T \notin \text{MCG}_{qc}(H)$ .

Without loss of generality, we can assume that there exists a sequence  $\alpha_n, n = 1, 2, \dots$ , of homotopy classes of disjoint essential closed curves on  $X$  whose lengths satisfy  $l_H(\alpha_n) = \varepsilon_n$  with  $e^{-(n+1)^2} < \varepsilon_n < e^{-n^2}$ .

Let

$$t_n = \left[ \frac{\log |\log \varepsilon_n|}{\varepsilon_n} \right] + 1, \quad n = 1, 2, \dots$$

( $[x]$  denoting the integral part of the real number  $x$ ).

For each  $n = 1, 2, \dots$ , let  $\tau_n$  be the  $t_n$ -th power of the positive Dehn twist about  $\alpha_n$ . We take all the positive Dehn twists to be supported on disjoint annuli, and we define  $T \in \text{MCG}(X)$  to be the infinite composition  $T = \tau_1 \circ \tau_2 \circ \dots$ . From [19], we have  $T$  is not in  $\text{MCG}_{qc}(X)$ .

Now we show that  $T \in \text{MCG}_{ls}(X)$ . We need to show that

$$\log \sup_{\alpha \in \mathcal{S}(X)} \left\{ \frac{l_H(f(\alpha))}{l_H(\alpha)}, \frac{l_H(\alpha)}{l_H(f(\alpha))} \right\} < \infty.$$

The proof parallels the proof of Proposition 2.12.

Let  $\alpha$  be an arbitrary homotopy class of essential curves in  $X$ .

If  $i(\alpha, \alpha_n) = 0, n = 1, 2, \dots$ , then  $\alpha = T(\alpha)$  and  $l_H(T(\alpha)) = l_H(\alpha)$ .

Suppose that  $i(\alpha, \alpha_n) \neq 0$  for some  $n$ . Without loss of generality, we can assume that  $i(\alpha, \alpha_n) \neq 0$ , for all  $n = 1, 2, \dots, N$ . By the Collar Lemma, on any hyperbolic surface, any closed geodesic whose length  $\varepsilon$  is sufficiently small has an embedded collar neighborhood of width  $|\log \varepsilon|$ . Thus, we can write

$$l_H(\alpha) = \sum_{n=1}^N i(\alpha, \alpha_n) |\log \varepsilon_n| + B_\alpha$$

where  $B_\alpha > 0$  is a constant that depends on the closed curve  $\alpha$ .

From the definition of a Dehn twist, we have

$$\begin{aligned} & \sum_{n=1}^N i(\alpha, \alpha_n) |\log \varepsilon_n| + B_\alpha - \sum_{n=1}^N i(\alpha, \alpha_n) t_n \varepsilon_n \leq l_H(T(\alpha)) \\ & \leq \sum_{n=1}^N i(\alpha, \alpha_n) |\log \varepsilon_n| + B_\alpha + \sum_{n=1}^N i(\alpha, \alpha_n) t_n \varepsilon_n. \end{aligned}$$

Therefore we have

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{l_H(T(\alpha))}{l_H(\alpha)} & \leq \frac{\sum_{n=1}^N i(\alpha, \alpha_n) |\log \varepsilon_n| + B_\alpha + \sum_{n=1}^N i(\alpha, \alpha_n) t_n \varepsilon_n}{\sum_{n=1}^N i(\alpha, \alpha_n) |\log \varepsilon_n| + B_\alpha} \\ & = 1 + \frac{\sum_{n=1}^N i(\alpha, \alpha_n) t_n \varepsilon_n}{\sum_{n=1}^N i(\alpha, \alpha_n) |\log \varepsilon_n| + B_\alpha} \\ & \leq 1 + \frac{\sum_{n=1}^N i(\alpha, \alpha_n) \log |\log \varepsilon_n|}{\sum_{n=1}^N i(\alpha, \alpha_n) |\log \varepsilon_n|} \\ & \leq 1 + \sum_{n=1}^N \frac{\log |\log \varepsilon_n|}{|\log \varepsilon_n|} \\ & \leq 1 + 2 \sum_{n=1}^N \frac{\log(n+1)}{n^2} \\ & \leq 1 + 2 \sum_{n=1}^\infty \frac{\log(n+1)}{n^2} < \infty \end{aligned}$$

which is bounded independently of  $\alpha$  and  $n$ . In the same way, we can prove that  $\frac{l_X(\alpha)}{l_X(T(\alpha))}$  is also bounded independently of  $\alpha$  and  $n$ . This implies that  $T \in \text{MCG}_{ls}(X)$ . □

**Question 4.7.** Proposition 4.6 gives a sufficient condition under which the inclusion in (11) is strict. The question is to find sufficient and necessary conditions for the same fact.

**Definition 4.8.** Let  $S$  be a Riemann surface structure on the topological surface  $X$ . The *quasiconformal mapping class group* of  $S$ , denoted by  $\text{MCG}_{qc}(S)$ , is the subgroup of  $\text{MCG}(X)$  consisting of homotopy classes of homeomorphisms that are quasiconformal with respect to the structure  $S$ .

The group  $\text{MCG}_{qc}(S)$  naturally acts on the Teichmüller space  $\mathcal{T}_{qc}(S)$ , by right-composition with the inverse at the level of markings (see the action described in (2)), and this action preserves the metric  $d_{qc}$ .

The homomorphism of the group  $\text{MCG}_{qc}(S)$  into the group of isometries of  $\mathcal{T}_{qc}(S)$  is injective (see [9] and [8]).

A theorem whose most general version is due to V. Markovic (see [20]) asserts that any isometry of the space  $\mathcal{T}_{qc}(S)$  is induced by an element of  $\text{MCG}_{qc}(S)$ . Special cases of this result had been obtained by several people, including Earle and Kra [7], Lakic [15] and Matsuzaki [22]. The earliest version of this theorem, in the case of finite-type surfaces, is due to Royden [24].

Recall that  $\text{MCG}_f(X)$  denotes the group of homotopy classes of homeomorphisms of  $X$  which are supported on subsurfaces of finite analytical type.

**Proposition 4.9.** *For any conformal structure  $S$  on  $X$ , we have a natural inclusion  $\text{MCG}_f(X) \subset \text{MCG}_{qc}(S)$ .*

*Proof.* Any homeomorphism of a subsurface of  $X$  of finite analytical type is homotopic to a quasiconformal homeomorphism and can be extended to a quasiconformal homeomorphism of  $X$  with the same quasiconformal dilatation constant.  $\square$

It was shown in [19] that the following is a necessary condition for the equality  $\mathcal{T}_{qc}(H_0) = \mathcal{T}_{ls}(H_0) = \mathcal{T}_{bL}(H_0)$ : there exists a positive constant  $\epsilon$ , such that for any element  $\alpha$  in  $\mathcal{S}(X)$ ,  $l_{H_0}(\alpha) \geq \epsilon$ .

Let  $C_i$  ( $i = 1, 2, \dots$ ) be the collection of the simple closed curves that are boundaries of pairs of pants in the pants decomposition  $\mathcal{P}$  of the surface  $X$ . We recall that Condition (5) above, for a hyperbolic structure  $H$  on  $X$ , states the following:

$$\exists M > 0, \forall i = 1, 2, \dots, \frac{1}{M} \leq l_H(C_i) \leq M.$$

**Theorem 4.10.** *Suppose that the base hyperbolic metric  $H$  satisfies Condition (5) and let  $x_n, n = 0, 1, \dots$ , be a sequence of points in  $\mathcal{T}_{qc}(H)$ . Then the following are equivalent:*

- (a)  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} d_{qc}(x_n, x_0) = 0$ ;
- (b)  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} d_{ls}(x_n, x_0) = 0$ ;
- (c)  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} d_{bL}(x_n, x_0) = 0$ .

*Proof.* From (12), we have (a) $\Rightarrow$ (b). From (4.3), we have (a)  $\iff$  (c). Finally, from Shiga's result in [25] (proof of Theorem 1.2), we have (b) $\Rightarrow$ (a).  $\square$

We consider for a while surfaces of finite type.

The following follows from Lemma 2.24.

**Lemma 4.11.** *Let  $S$  be a non-elementary topologically finite type Riemann surface of genus  $g$  with  $n$  punctures and  $c$  boundary components, and let  $\epsilon > 0$ . Suppose that there exists  $n_0 > 0$  such that  $g + n + c \leq n_0$ . For any  $x$  and  $y$  in  $\mathcal{T}^\epsilon(S)$ , there exists a constant  $N(n_0, \epsilon)$ , depending only on  $n_0$  and  $\epsilon$  such that*

$$d_{ls}(x, y) \leq d_{qc}(x, y) \leq 4d_{ls}(x, y) + N(n_0, \epsilon).$$

*Proof.* For  $c = 0$ , this lemma is a reformulation of Lemma 2.24. For  $c \neq 0$ , the result follows by taking doubles along geodesic boundary components.  $\square$

Let  $S$  be a non-elementary Riemann surface equipped with a hyperbolic metric and let  $\alpha$  be a simple closed geodesic on  $S$ . We recall that a time- $t$  Fenchel-Nielsen deformation of  $S$  with respect to  $\alpha$  is a Riemann surface  $S_t$  obtained by cutting  $S$  along  $\alpha$  and regluing the cut off borders after twisting by a hyperbolic distance  $t$  along  $\alpha$ . If  $S$  is a marked surface, then  $S_t$  is also equipped with a natural marking. We refer to [14] for background material.

The following two lemmas are inspired from Lemma 3.1 in Shiga [25], and a corresponding lemma in Liu [19].

**Lemma 4.12.** *Let  $S$  be a non-elementary hyperbolic Riemann surface and let  $\alpha$  be a simple closed curve on  $S$  which is not homotopic to a boundary component of  $S$ . Let  $S_t$  be the time- $t$  Fenchel-Nielsen deformation of  $S$  about  $\alpha$ , let  $\tau_\alpha^t : S \rightarrow S_t$  be a quasiconformal homeomorphism and let  $K(t)$  be its dilatation. Then  $\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} K(t) = \infty$ .*

*Proof.* Let  $\rho$  be the hyperbolic distance on  $S$ . For  $s > 0$ , let

$$W_\alpha = \{p \in S \mid \rho(p, \alpha) < s\}.$$

The positive constant  $s$  is chosen to be so small that  $W_\alpha$  is a tubular neighborhood of  $\alpha$  in  $S$ . We construct a quasiconformal homeomorphism  $g_t$  from  $S$  to  $S_t$  which represents the positive twisting along  $\alpha$  by  $t$ . This map is best described by looking to a lift to the universal covers of the two surfaces  $S$  and  $S_t$ .

We identify the universal covers of  $S$  and  $S_t$  with the upper-half model of the hyperbolic plane,  $\mathbb{H}^2$ . We denote by  $\pi : \mathbb{H}^2 \rightarrow S$  the covering map. We consider connected components of  $\pi^{-1}(W_\alpha)$  and of  $\pi^{-1}(\alpha)$  in  $\mathbb{H}^2$ . Without loss of generality, we may assume that the connected component of  $\pi^{-1}(\alpha)$  is the positive half of the imaginary axis. Let  $\tilde{W}_\alpha$  be the connected component of  $\pi^{-1}(W_\alpha)$  containing the positive half of the imaginary axis. For a suitable  $\theta$  with  $0 < \theta < \frac{\pi}{2}$ , we can express  $\tilde{W}_\alpha$  as

$$\tilde{W}_\alpha = \{z \in \mathbb{H}^2 \mid \frac{\pi}{2} - \theta < \arg z < \frac{\pi}{2} + \theta\}.$$

Let  $\omega_t$  be the lift of a quasiconformal mapping in the homotopy class of  $g_t$ , normalized by  $\omega_t(0) = 0, \omega_t(i) = i$  and  $\omega_t(\infty) = \infty$ . It is well known that  $\omega_t$  can be extended to a homeomorphism of  $\overline{\mathbb{H}^2}$  and that the boundary mapping  $\omega_t|_{\mathbb{R}}$  depends only on the homotopy class of  $g_t$ .

Finally, we let  $\delta$  be the geodesic in  $\mathbb{H}^2$  which (as a set) is defined as

$$\delta = \{z \in \mathbb{H}^2, |z| = 1\}.$$

Let  $z_1$  and  $z_2$ , ( $\Re z_1 < 0 < \Re z_2$ ) be the points of  $\delta \cap \tilde{W}_\alpha$ . From the fact that  $g_t$  is the positive  $t$ -time Fenchel-Nielsen deformation, we have  $\omega_t(z_1) = z_1, \omega_t(z_2) = e^t z_2$ , and  $\omega_t(\delta \cap \tilde{W}_\alpha)$  is an arc connecting  $z_1$  and  $e^t z_2$  in the component  $\tilde{W}_\alpha$  (see Figure 5). There is a similar description of the image by  $\omega_t$  of a subarc of  $\delta$  in each component of  $\pi^{-1}(W_\alpha)$ . Let  $z_1 = -\sin \theta + i \cos \theta$  and  $z_2 = \sin \theta + i \cos \theta$ . Then,

$$\omega_t(z_2) = e^t(\sin \theta + i \cos \theta)$$

and

$$\Re \omega_t(z_2) - \Re z_2 = (e^t - 1) \sin \theta.$$

Now we study the action of the quasiconformal map  $\omega_t$  on the line at infinity  $\mathbb{R}$ . From the above construction we have

$$\omega_t(1) - 1 > \Re \omega_t(z_2) - \Re z_2 = (e^t - 1) \sin \theta$$

and

$$-1 < \omega_t(-1) < 0.$$

Summing up, we have

$$(15) \quad -1 < \omega_t(-1) < 0 < 1 + (e^t - 1) \sin \theta < \omega_t(1).$$

We use the following definition of the cross ratio of quadruples in  $\mathbb{H}^2$ :

$$[a, b, c, d] = \frac{(a-b)(c-d)}{(a-d)(c-b)}.$$

This definition extends to a notion of cross ratio defined for quadruples of points at infinity, and we have

$$[-1, 0, 1, \infty] = -1.$$

We shall use the geometric definition of a quasiconformal mapping, that involves the ratios of moduli of quadrilaterals, and we refer to Ahlfors's book [2] for this definition.

We can talk about the conformal modulus of ideal quadrilaterals (quadrilaterals having their vertices at infinity), and we have the following formula:

$$(16) \quad \text{Mod}(H(-1, 0, 1, \infty)) = 1.$$

We set

$$\nu_n = [\omega_t(-1), \omega_t(0), \omega_t(1), \omega_t(\infty)] = [\omega_t(-1), 0, \omega_t(1), \infty] = \frac{\omega_t(-1)}{\omega_t(1)}.$$

Then

$$|\nu_t| = \left| \frac{\omega_t(-1)}{\omega_t(1)} \right| \leq \frac{1}{1 + (e^t - 1) \sin \theta} \rightarrow 0, \quad t \rightarrow \infty.$$

Therefore, we have the following

$$(17) \quad \text{Mod}(H(\omega_t(-1), \omega_t(0), \omega_t(1), \omega_t(\infty))) \rightarrow 0, \quad \text{as } t \rightarrow \infty.$$

By the geometric definition of quasiconformal mappings, we get

$$(18) \quad \frac{1}{K(\omega_t)} \leq \frac{\text{Mod}(H(\omega_t(-1), \omega_t(0), \omega_t(1), \omega_t(\infty)))}{\text{Mod}(H(-1, 0, 1, \infty))}.$$

Summing up, (16), (17) and (18) give

$$(19) \quad K(\omega_t) \rightarrow \infty, \quad n \rightarrow \infty.$$

Since any quasiconformal mapping in the homotopy class of  $\omega_t$  induces the same boundary map than  $\omega_t$ , its quasiconformal dilatation  $K(t)$  tends to infinity as  $t \rightarrow \infty$ .

□

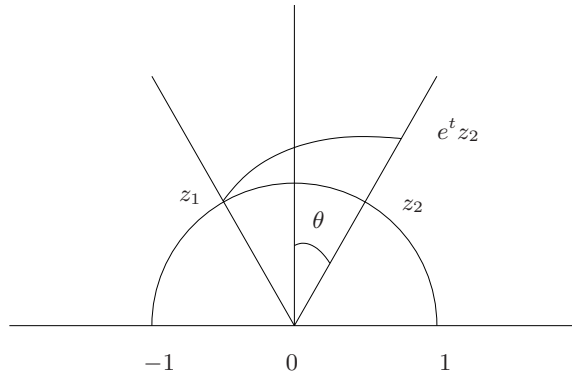


FIGURE 5.

**Lemma 4.13.** *Let  $S$  be a non-elementary Riemann surface. Let  $\alpha_n$  be a sequence of simple closed curves on  $S$  which are not homotopic to a boundary component of  $S$ . Given a sequence  $t_n$  of real numbers, let  $\tau_{\alpha_n}^{t_n} : S \rightarrow S_{t_n}$  be the time  $t_n$  Fenchel-Nielsen deformation about  $\alpha_n$ , and let  $K(t_n)$  be the dilatation of  $\tau_{\alpha_n}^{t_n}$ . Then  $\lim_{t_n \rightarrow \infty} K(t_n) = \infty$ .*

Lemma 4.13 can be proved in the same way as Lemma 4.12.

**Theorem 4.14.** *Suppose that the base hyperbolic metric  $H_0$  satisfies Condition (5). Then,  $\mathcal{T}_{qc}(H_0) = \mathcal{T}_{ls}(H_0) = \mathcal{T}_{bL}(H_0)$ .*

*Proof.* It is easy to see that if  $H_0$  satisfies Condition (5), then every element of  $\mathcal{T}_{ls}(H_0)$  satisfies that condition (but of course, not necessarily with the same constant  $M$ ). Since the hyperbolic length of the image of a homotopy class  $\alpha$  of closed curves by a  $K$ -Lipschitz homeomorphism is bounded from above by  $K$  times the hyperbolic length of  $\alpha$ , it follows that if  $H_0$  satisfies Condition (5), then every element of  $\mathcal{T}_{bL}(H_0)$  satisfies that condition. Finally, using Wolpert's inequality (6), it is also easy to show that if  $H_0$  satisfies Condition (5), then every element of  $\mathcal{T}_{qc}(H_0)$  satisfies the same condition.

From (8), we have  $\mathcal{T}_{bL}(H_0) \subset \mathcal{T}_{ls}(H_0)$ . From (11), we have  $\mathcal{T}_{qc}(H_0) \subset \mathcal{T}_{ls}(H_0)$ . From Theorem 4.3, we have  $\mathcal{T}_{bL}(H_0) = \mathcal{T}_{qc}(H_0)$ . Therefore, it remains to show that  $\mathcal{T}_{ls}(H_0) \subset \mathcal{T}_{qc}(H_0)$ . We now prove this by showing that any two hyperbolic structures at bounded length spectrum distance are at bounded quasi-conformal distance.

We consider two decompositions of  $X$  by surfaces with disjoint interiors,  $X = \bigcup_{n=1}^{\infty} X_n$  and  $X = \bigcup_{n=1}^{\infty} X'_n$ , satisfying the following properties:

- For each  $n = 1, 2, \dots$ , the surface  $X_n$  is non-elementary and of finite type, and the sum of its genus, number of punctures and number of boundary components is bounded by an integer  $n_0$  that is independent of  $n$ .
- If  $S_i, i = 1, 2, \dots$  and  $S'_i, i = 1, 2, \dots$  are the decomposition curves of the surface decompositions  $X = \bigcup_{n=1}^{\infty} X_n$  and  $X = \bigcup_{n=1}^{\infty} X'_n$  respectively. Then,  $\{S_i\}_{i=1}^{\infty} \subset \{C_i\}_{i=1}^{\infty}$  and  $\{S'_i\}_{i=1}^{\infty} \subset \{C_i\}_{i=1}^{\infty}$ , where  $C_i, i = 1, 2, \dots$  are the curves in the pants decomposition  $\mathcal{P}$  of the surface  $X$  satisfying condition (5).
- We have  $\{\bigcup_{i=1}^{\infty} S'_i\} \cap \{\bigcup_{i=1}^{\infty} S_i\} = \emptyset$ .

Now let  $H_0$  be a base hyperbolic structure on  $X$ . Let  $x_1 = [f_1, H_1]$  and  $x_2 = [f_2, H_2]$  be two elements of the Teichmüller space  $\mathcal{T}_{ls}(H_0)$  and let  $M_0 = d_{ls}(x_1, x_2)$

For  $i = 0, 1, 2$  and for each  $n = 1, 2, \dots$ , let  $H_i^n$ , be the restriction of the hyperbolic structure  $H_i$ , on  $X_n$ , let  $f_i^n : H_0^n \rightarrow H_i^n$ , be the restriction of  $f_i$  to  $H_0^n$  and let  $x_i^n = [f_i^n, H_i^n]$ .

For any  $i = 1, 2$  and for each  $n = 1, 2, \dots$ , we have  $x_i^n \in \mathcal{T}^{\epsilon}(H_0^n)$ , where  $\epsilon$  only depends on the constant  $M$  that appears in Condition (5). From Lemma 4.11, we can write, for any  $n = 1, 2, \dots$ ,

$$d_{ls}(x_1^n, x_2^n) \leq d_{qc}(x_1^n, x_2^n) \leq 4d_{ls}(x_1^n, x_2^n) + N(n_0, \epsilon) \leq 4M_0 + N(n_0, \epsilon).$$

It remains to show that the twists along the curves  $S_i, i = 1, \dots$ , are bounded.

For an arbitrary integer  $p \geq 1$ , we can find an integer  $n_p$  such that  $S_p \subset X'_{n_p}$ . For  $i = 0, 1, 2$ , let  $H'_{i_p}$ , be the restriction of  $H_i$  to  $X'_{n_p}$  and let  $f'_{i_p} : H'_{0_p} \rightarrow H'_{i_p}$ ,  $i = 0, 1, 2$ , be the map obtained by restriction of  $f$ . Let  $x'_{i_p} = [f'_{i_p}, H'_{i_p}]$ ,  $i = 0, 1, 2$ . Then, by the same arguments that we used above, we have

$$(20) \quad d_{qc}(x'_{1_p}, x'_{2_p}) \leq 4M_0 + N(n_0, \epsilon).$$

From Lemmas 4.13 and 4.12, the twist about  $C_{i_0}$ ,  $i = 0, 1, 2$ , is bounded by a constant  $B$ , depending only on  $M, M', n_0$ , since otherwise, if the amount of twists



had no bounds, Lemma 4.12 would imply that the dilatation of the corresponding quasiconformal mapping tends to infinity. This contradicts Inequality (20).

Since for arbitrary integer  $p \geq 1$   $d_{qc}(x'_{1p}, x'_{2p}) \leq 4M_0 + N(n_0, \epsilon)$ , and since the twists about the boundary curves have a common upper bound, we have  $d_{qc}(x_1, x_2) < \infty$ .  $\square$

**Theorem 4.15.** *Suppose that the base hyperbolic metric  $H_0$  satisfies Condition (5). Let  $x_n, n = 0, 1, \dots$ , be a sequence of marked Riemann surface relative to the base hyperbolic structure  $H_0$ . Then the following are equivalent:*

- (a)  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} d_{qc}(x_n, x_0) = \infty$ ,
- (b)  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} d_{ls}(x_n, x_0) = \infty$ ,
- (c)  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} d_{bL}(x_n, x_0) = \infty$ .

*Proof.* From (12) we know that (a) is equivalent to (c). From (9) we know that (a) implies (b). By a proof essentially similar the proof Theorem 4.10, we have (b) implies (a).  $\square$

Combining Theorem 4.10 and Theorem 2.26, we obtain

**Theorem 4.16.** *Suppose that the base hyperbolic metric  $H$  satisfies Condition (5). Then  $\mathcal{T}_{qc}(H)$ ,  $\mathcal{T}_{ls}(H)$  and  $\mathcal{T}_{bL}(H)$  are all complete.*

**Corollary 4.17.** *Suppose that the base hyperbolic metric  $H$  satisfies Condition (5), then  $MCG_{qc}(H) = MCG_{ls}(H)$ .*

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