

Branched coverings and cubic Newton maps

by

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Abstract. We construct branched coverings such as matings and captures to describe the dynamics of every critically finite cubic Newton map. This gives a combinatorial model of the set of cubic Newton maps as the gluing of a subset of cubic polynomials with a part of the filled Julia set of a specific polynomial (Figure 1).

Introduction. The Newton's method of a polynomial P is defined to be the following rational map:

$$N_P : \overline{\mathbb{C}} \rightarrow \overline{\mathbb{C}}, \quad z \mapsto z - \frac{P(z)}{P'(z)}.$$

A *cubic Newton map* N is a rational map conformally conjugate to N_P , with P a cubic polynomial with simple roots. The map N has four critical points. Three of them are also fixed points. They are the zeros of P . The fourth one, denoted by x_0 , can have various dynamics under the iterations of N . We say that N is *postcritically finite* if x_0 has a finite orbit.

In this paper we intend to give three ways (one due to J. Head) to construct a branched covering which is equivalent (in the sense of Thurston) to a postcritically finite cubic Newton map. The first one (at the end of Section 3) is the simplest and produces many interesting examples. The second one (matings) together with the third one (captures, due to J. Head) will cover all postcritically finite cubic Newton maps. Here is a more precise statement:

For a generic cubic Newton map N_P , there is a unique, dynamically determined numbering p_1, p_2 and p_3 of the three roots of P in the following way: in the Böttcher coordinates of immediate basins A_1, A_2 and A_3 , the three 0-rays land at ∞ in counterclockwise order, and the 1/2-rays of A_1 and A_2 land at the same point (see Section 2.1 for details). Define \mathbf{f} to be the specific polynomial $z \mapsto z^3 + (3/2)z$. We will prove

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MAIN THEOREM. *There is a subset A of cubic polynomials and a subset Y of the filled Julia set of \mathbf{f} such that: there is a surjective mapping \mathcal{M} from $A \cup Y$ onto the set of postcritically finite cubic Newton maps (up to conformal conjugacy) such that: for any $g \in A$ (resp. $y \in Y$), the Newton map $\mathcal{M}(g)$ (resp. $\mathcal{M}(y)$) is equivalent to the mating $\mathbf{f} \amalg g$ (resp. the capture F_y). Moreover:*

1. *Any map N_P with x_0 either periodic (but not fixed) or a preimage of p_1 is equivalent to a unique mating (i.e. is in $\mathcal{M}(A)$ with a unique $g \in A$).*
2. *Any map N_P with x_0 a preimage of p_2 or p_3 is equivalent to a capture (i.e. is in $\mathcal{M}(Y)$).*
3. *Any other postcritically finite N_P is equivalent to a capture and a mating (i.e. is in $\mathcal{M}(A) \cap \mathcal{M}(Y)$), with two choices of $g \in A$ in case x_0 is a preimage of ∞ , or a unique $g \in A$ otherwise.*

Therefore, the space of cubic Newton maps can be considered (combinatorially) as the gluing of a subset of cubic polynomials with a part of the filled Julia set of \mathbf{f} . This is one of the rare families of maps that can be completely described by matings and captures. Even the family of quadratic rational maps with one superattracting cycle of period 3 is more complicated.

Head's angle of a cubic Newton map is a very important information about the location of the free critical point x_0 . Conjecturally the Head's angle characterises the islands appearing in the computer generated picture of the parameter space. We will apply the Main Theorem to characterise Newton maps with a given Head angle by means of matings and captures (Proposition 6.3).

This result gives rise to another classification of the cubic Newton family by abstract graphs. More precisely, there is a space of abstract graphs, each corresponding to a unique cubic Newton map N (up to conformal conjugacy), in the sense that N has a forward invariant topological finite graph, which contains the orbit of the critical points, and which is homeomorphic to the given abstract graph. We also know exactly when two graphs give the same rational map.

Section 1 gives a parametrization of the set of cubic Newton maps (the λ -plane), together with a description of hyperbolic components, the location of the three main components B_0, G_0, R_0 and their 0- and 1/2-rays, and a fundamental domain Ω for conformal classes of cubic Newton maps. It ends with a corollary of the main theorem in terms of parameters.

Section 2 states first some general results on the dynamics of a cubic Newton map, and describes the dynamical numbering of the three roots (mainly due to J. Head). As a simple consequence, we show that the Julia set is always connected. We also state the conditions for the boundary of an attracting basin to be a Jordan curve (with a proof by M. Shishikura).

It is followed by a combinatorial study of an open subset of \mathbb{R}/\mathbb{Z} , which is considered to be a combinatorial model via Head's angles of the connected components of $\mathbb{C} - \overline{B_0} \cup \overline{G_0} \cup \overline{R_0}$ (the islands). We then state the definition and main topological properties of Head's angles. It will be shown at the end of Section 3 that any branched covering satisfying these properties is in fact equivalent to a cubic Newton map.

Section 3 contains the key step towards our branched covering constructions. There we simplify a Thurston obstruction Γ to a one-curve Levy cycle, if Γ occurs for a cubic branched covering having three fixed critical points.

The results about matings are contained in Section 4. It determines the set A by means of dynamical properties and proves the mating part of the Main Theorem. By using Head's results about captures, we define in Section 5 the set Y as a subset of the filled Julia set of \mathbf{f} and prove the capture part of the Main Theorem.

Finally, in Section 6 we interpret the sets A and Y in parameter spaces and give more precise information about the gluing (Theorem 6.1). We will see that A is precisely the postcritically finite locus in a quarter part of the following space: the connectedness locus of the family $g_a : z \mapsto z^3 - 3a^2z + 2a^3 + a$ minus the "head" and the "foot" part, and Y is the preperiodic locus in a quarter part of the following space: the filled Julia set of \mathbf{f} minus the "head" and the "foot" part. Moreover, $\mathcal{M}(A) \cup \mathcal{M}(Y)$ can be realized as $A \sqcup Y$ quotiented by ray-equivalence relations. Figure 1 is a schematic picture of these sets and their gluings.

This result on postcritically finite maps suggests the following conjecture: The fundamental part of the cubic Newton family is homeomorphic to the quotient of a well determined subset of the a -family union a specific subset of the filled Julia set of \mathbf{f} , by the equivalence relation generated by external rays.

The paper ends with a discussion of graph classifications and Head's angle determination via matings and captures.

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Figure 3 (resp. Figure 4, Figure 5) shows the Julia set of N_λ for $\lambda = a$ (resp. $\lambda = b$, $\lambda = c$). We have $N_a^2(x_0) = p_3 = 1$ (resp. $N_b^3(x_0) = p_1 =$

$-1/2 - b$, $N_c^2(x_0) = x_0$). Note that c is in the center of a small Mandelbrot set. Further pictures of related Julia sets and parameter spaces can be found in [CGS], [DH3], [He], [HP] and [Sa].

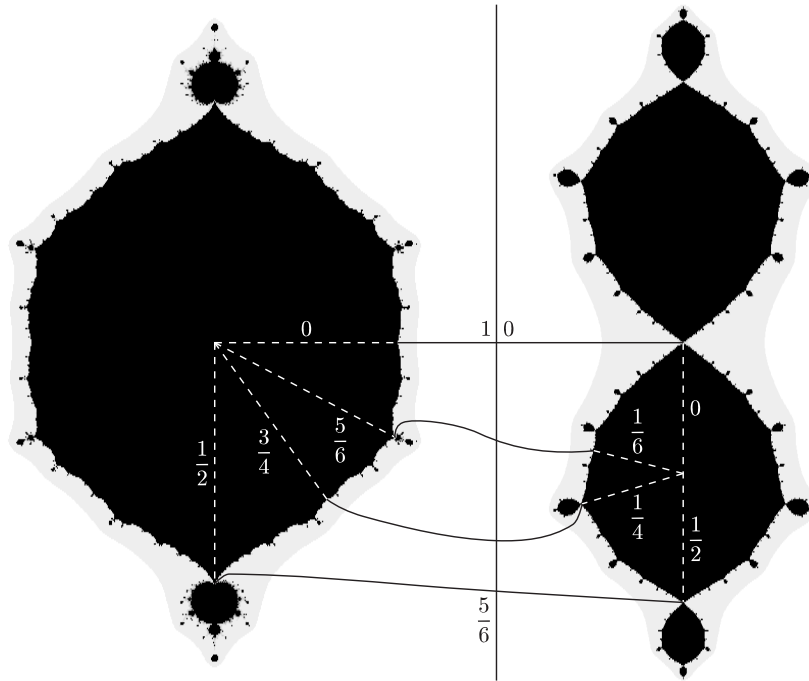


Fig. 1. How to mate in the parameter spaces

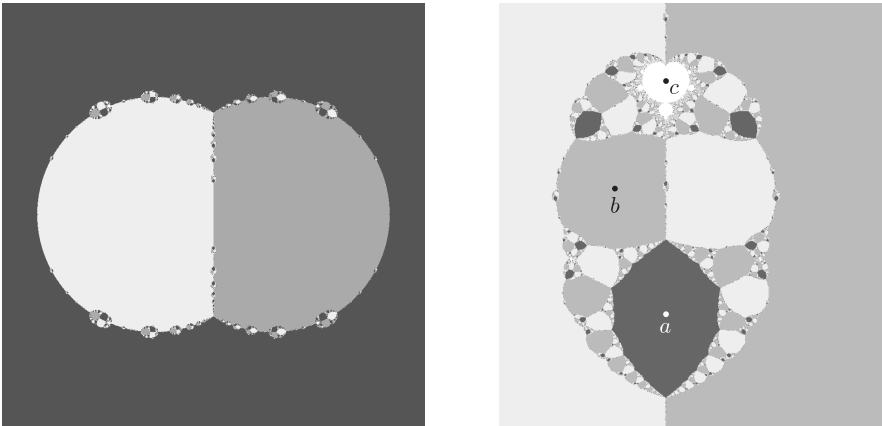


Fig. 2. The parameter λ -plane and a magnification around an island

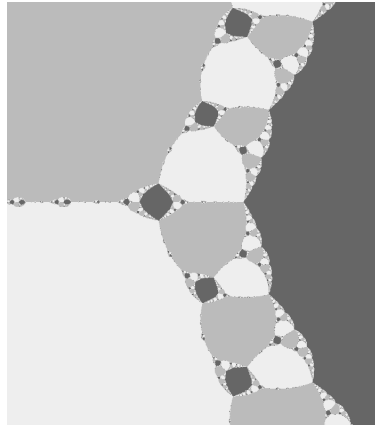


Fig. 3

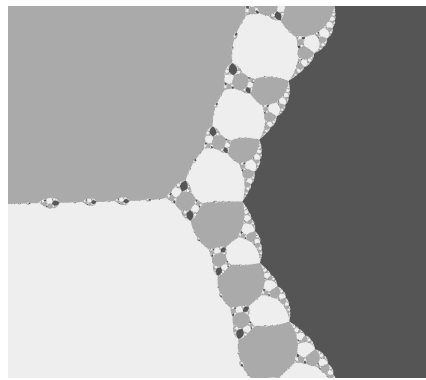


Fig. 4



Fig. 5

1. Description of the parameter space. For definitions of Julia set, filled Julia set, critical point, repulsive (attracting, superattracting, indifferent) periodic point, (immediate) attracting basin, external angles of a monic polynomial, etc., we refer the reader for example to [B] and [DH1].

Let $P : \mathbb{C} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ be a monic complex polynomial of degree d . Define

$$N_P : \overline{\mathbb{C}} \rightarrow \overline{\mathbb{C}}, \quad z \mapsto z - \frac{P(z)}{P'(z)},$$

where $P'(z)$ denotes the derivative of P . N_P is called *Newton's method* of P . It is well known and easy to check that the simple roots of P are superattracting fixed points of N_P .

Note first that given two polynomials P, Q , a necessary and sufficient condition for their Newton's methods to be conjugate by a Möbius transformation (i.e. $N_Q = \varphi^{-1} \circ N_P \circ \varphi$) is $Q(z) = K \cdot P(az + b)$, where K, a, b are some complex numbers. Moreover, the conjugacy mapping φ is exactly $z \mapsto az + b$. Hence for any cubic polynomial Q the Newton's method N_Q is conjugate to a rational map of the following form:

$$N_\lambda : z \mapsto \frac{2z^3 + (1/4 - \lambda^2)}{3z^2 - (3/4 + \lambda^2)} = \frac{2z^3 + \sigma_3}{3z^2 + \sigma_2},$$

which is the Newton's method of the polynomial

$$P_\lambda : z \mapsto (z + 1/2 - \lambda)(z + 1/2 + \lambda)(z - 1) = (z - r_1)(z - r_2)(z - r_3)$$

with $\sigma_1 = r_1 + r_2 + r_3 = 0$, $\sigma_2 = r_1r_2 + r_2r_3 + r_1r_3$ and $\sigma_3 = r_1r_2r_3$. Moreover, N_λ and $N_{\lambda'}$ are conjugate iff $G(\lambda) = G(\lambda')$, where

$$G : \mathbb{C} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}, \quad \lambda \mapsto \sigma_2^3 / \sigma_3^2.$$

Note that in particular N_λ and $N_{-\lambda}$ are conjugate, and N_λ and $N_{\bar{\lambda}}$ are conjugate by $z \mapsto \bar{z}$.

The critical points of G are $\infty, \pm 3/2, \pm 1/2, 0, \pm i\sqrt{3}/2$ (where $\pm i\sqrt{3}/2$ are double critical points). We have

$$G(\pm 3/2) = G(0) = -27/4, \quad G(\pm 1/2) = G(\infty) = \infty, \quad G(\pm i\sqrt{3}/2) = 0.$$

Moreover,

$$G^{-1}([-\infty, -27/4]) = \mathbb{R},$$

$$G^{-1}([-27/4, 0]) = \{iy \mid |y| \leq \sqrt{3}/2\} \cup \{-1/2 + e^{i\theta} \mid \pi/3 \leq \theta \leq 5\pi/3\} \\ \cup \{1/2 + e^{i\theta} \mid -2\pi/3 \leq \theta \leq 2\pi/3\},$$

$$G^{-1}([0, +\infty]) = \{iy \mid |y| > \sqrt{3}/2\} \cup \{-1/2 + e^{i\theta} \mid |\theta| \leq \pi/3\} \\ \cup \{1/2 + e^{i\theta} \mid |\theta| \geq 2\pi/3\}.$$

Special cases:

1. $\lambda = \pm 1/2$; then N_λ is conjugate to N_P for $P : z \mapsto z^3 - z$.

- 2. $\lambda = 0, \pm 3/2$; then P_λ has a double root and N_λ is a rational map of lower degree.
- 3. $\lambda = \pm i\sqrt{3}/2$; then N_λ is conjugate to N_P for $P : z \mapsto z^3 - 1$.

Therefore the map

$$\lambda \mapsto \frac{1}{1 + \frac{4}{27}G(\lambda)}$$

gives rise to an isomorphism between the space of cubic Newton maps up to conformal conjugacy and \mathbb{C} .

The mapping N_λ has four critical points $-1/2 + \lambda, -1/2 - \lambda, 1$ and $x_0 = 0$. Among them $-1/2 + \lambda, -1/2 - \lambda, 1$ are fixed by N_λ . Only x_0 can have a free dynamics. We can then understand the dynamics of N_λ by following the dynamics of x_0 .

Denote by A_λ^+ (resp. A_λ^-, A_λ^1) the immediate attracting basin for N_λ of $-1/2 + \lambda$ (resp. of $-1/2 - \lambda, 1$). Figure 2 is a computer generated picture of the parameter space. The point λ is left light grey (resp. grey, dark grey) if $N_\lambda^n(x_0)$ converges to $-1/2 - \lambda$ (resp. $-1/2 + \lambda, 1$), and is colored white if not.

Define λ to be a *hyperbolic point* if $N_\lambda^n(x_0)$ converges to an attracting periodic orbit. The set of hyperbolic points forms an open subset of \mathbb{C} . Its connected components are called *hyperbolic components*. It is conjectured that hyperbolic points form a dense set. The following analysis is very similar to the analysis of the family S_1 in [F], [M1].

There are several types of hyperbolic components:

Type A (*adjacent critical points*):

B_0 : with the critical point x_0 in the immediate attracting basin A_λ^+ of $-1/2 + \lambda$. There is only one such hyperbolic component.

G_0 : with the critical point x_0 in the immediate attracting basin A_λ^- of $-1/2 - \lambda$. There is only one such hyperbolic component.

R_0 : with the critical point x_0 in the immediate attracting basin A_λ^1 of 1 . There is only one such hyperbolic component. As a convention, we assume $\infty \in R_0$.

Type C (*capture*):

C^+ : with $N_\lambda^n(x_0)$ converging to $-1/2 + \lambda$ but $x_0 \notin A_\lambda^+$.

C^- : with $N_\lambda^n(x_0)$ converging to $-1/2 - \lambda$ but $x_0 \notin A_\lambda^-$.

C^1 : with $N_\lambda^n(x_0)$ converging to 1 but $x_0 \notin A_\lambda^1$.

Type D (*disjoint attracting orbits*): with $N_\lambda^n(x_0)$ converging to an attracting orbit disjoint from $\{-1/2 + \lambda, -1/2 - \lambda, 1\}$.

In all cases, the same proof as Milnor's will show that each hyperbolic component (except R_0) is an open topological 2-cell, and contains a unique

λ such that N_λ is postcritically finite. As a consequence, the set of non-hyperbolic points is connected. It is conjectured to be also locally connected, and without interior.

The following lemmas, whose proof uses some results in Section 2, explain the half apple shape in λ -plane. Denote by $[-i\sqrt{3}/2, i\sqrt{3}/2]$ the set $\{iy \mid |y| \leq \sqrt{3}/2\}$.

LEMMA 1.1. *The imaginary axis $\{\lambda \mid \operatorname{Re}(\lambda) = 0\}$ can only intersect hyperbolic components of type R_0 , D and C^1 . Moreover, $\{\lambda \mid \operatorname{Re}(\lambda) = 0\} - R_0 = [-i\sqrt{3}/2, i\sqrt{3}/2]$.*

PROOF. Since N_λ is a function of λ^2 , it is real when $\operatorname{Re}(\lambda) = 0$. When $\operatorname{Re}(\lambda) = 0$, the two components A_λ^+ and A_λ^- are symmetric to each other with respect to the real axis so do not intersect the real axis, and A_λ^+ is symmetric to itself with respect to the real axis. Since $x_0 = 0$ is also real, $N_\lambda^k(x_0)$ remains real for every integer $k > 0$, and is not attracted by either $-1/2 + \lambda$ or $-1/2 - \lambda$. Hence $\lambda \notin B_0 \cup G_0$ and λ cannot be in a hyperbolic component of type C^+ , C^- .

The other two preimages of ∞ are $\xi_{1,2} = \pm\sqrt{1/4 + \lambda^2/3}$. Set $\lambda = ri$, with $r \in \mathbb{R}$. According to Lemmas 2.3 and 2.5 below, the component A_λ^1 is connected, at least one of ξ_1, ξ_2 is contained in ∂A_λ^1 , and $x_0 \in A_\lambda^1$ if and only if both $\xi_1, \xi_2 \in \partial A_\lambda^1$. In case $r^2 < 3/4$, $\xi_{1,2}$ are real. Since A_λ^1 is symmetric with respect to the real axis, the set $A_\lambda^1 \cap \mathbb{R}$ is connected. So only one of $\xi_{1,2}$ can appear in ∂A_λ^1 . We then have $x_0 \notin A_\lambda^1$. In case $r^2 > 3/4$, $\xi_{1,2}$ are complex conjugate. They must both appear in ∂A_λ^1 because of the symmetry. We then have $x_0 \in A_\lambda^1$. In case $r^2 = 3/4$, we have $x_0 = \xi_1 = \xi_2 \in \partial A_\lambda^1$, hence $x_0 \notin A_\lambda^1$. This proves $\{\lambda \mid \operatorname{Re}(\lambda) = 0\} - R_0 = [-i\sqrt{3}/2, i\sqrt{3}/2]$. ■

LEMMA 1.2. *Each of the three components of $\mathbb{C} - G^{-1}([-27/4, 0])$ contains one of B_0 , G_0 and R_0 , with $1/2 \in B_0$, $-1/2 \in G_0$ and R_0 unbounded. Moreover, $\pm i\sqrt{3}/2 \in \partial R_0 \cap \partial G_0 \cap \partial B_0$ and $0 \in \partial G_0 \cap \partial B_0$.*

PROOF. By the above lemma, $R_0 \cup B_0 \cup G_0$ is disjoint from $[-i\sqrt{3}/2, i\sqrt{3}/2]$. Because of the dynamical symmetry between the three roots, we have $G(R_0) = G(B_0) = G(G_0) \subset \overline{\mathbb{C}} - G[-i\sqrt{3}/2, i\sqrt{3}/2]$. Since $G^{-1}(G([-i\sqrt{3}/2, i\sqrt{3}/2])) = G^{-1}([-27/4, 0])$, each of the three components of $\mathbb{C} - G^{-1}([-27/4, 0])$ contains one of B_0, G_0, R_0 . Now one connected component of $G^{-1}([0, \infty])$ in $\overline{\mathbb{C}}$ is contained in R_0 ; the other two must be contained in B_0 and G_0 respectively.

For $\lambda = 1/2$, we have $x_0 = -1/2 + \lambda \in A_\lambda^+$, hence $1/2 \in B_0$. Similarly, $-1/2 \in G_0$. We can then specify that R_0 is contained in the unbounded component of $\mathbb{C} - G^{-1}([-27/4, 0])$, B_0 is contained in the bounded component of $\mathbb{C} - G^{-1}([-27/4, 0])$ on the right and G_0 is contained in the bounded com-

ponent of $\mathbb{C} - G^{-1}([-27/4, 0])$ on the left. Moreover, since $\pm i\sqrt{3}/2 \in \partial R_0$, via G , we get $\pm i\sqrt{3}/2 \in \partial R_0 \cap \partial G_0 \cap \partial B_0$.

One can easily check that $0 \in \partial G_0 \cap \partial B_0$ in the following way: take any λ with $0 < \lambda < 1/2$. For any x such that $-1/2 + \lambda < x \leq 0$, we have $-1/2 + \lambda < N_\lambda(x) < x$. Hence $N_\lambda^k(x)$ tends to a fixed point of N_λ , which has to be $-1/2 + \lambda$, because we know where the fixed points of N_λ are (namely, $-1/2 + \lambda, -1/2 - \lambda, 1$ and ∞). This shows $x_0 = 0 \in A_\lambda^+$ and then $\lambda \in B_0$. So $]0, 1/2[\subset B_0$. Similarly one can show that $] -1/2, 0[\subset G_0$. Now $G^{-1}(G([-1/2, 0])) = G^{-1}(]-\infty, -27/4]) = \mathbb{R} - \{\pm 3/2, 0\}$, so $\{x \in \mathbb{R} \mid |x| > 3/2\} \subset R_0, \{x \in \mathbb{R} \mid -3/2 < x < 0\} \subset G_0$ and $\{x \in \mathbb{R} \mid 0 < x < 3/2\} \subset B_0$. ■

Denote by Ω the closed region in \mathbb{C} bounded by the Jordan curve

$$[-1/2, 1/2] \cup \{-1/2 + e^{i\theta} \mid 0 \leq \theta \leq \pi/3\} \cup \{1/2 + e^{i\theta} \mid 2\pi/3 \leq \theta \leq \pi\}.$$

The region Ω is a fundamental domain for the Newton's method of cubic polynomials. To be more precise, every N_P is conjugate by a Möbius transformation to N_λ for a $\lambda \in \Omega$, and, for λ and λ' in Ω , the two mappings N_λ and $N_{\lambda'}$ are conjugate iff λ and λ' are on the boundary of Ω with $\text{Re}(\lambda') = \pm \text{Re}(\lambda)$.

Define $\Psi_B : (B_0, 1/2) \rightarrow (D, 0)$ such that $\Psi_B(\lambda)$ is the location of the co-critical point ($= 3\sigma_3/2\sigma_2$) in the Böttcher coordinates of A_λ^+ . Define $\Psi_G : (G_0, -1/2) \rightarrow (D, 0)$ and $\Psi_R : (R_0, \infty) \rightarrow (D, 0)$ similarly.

LEMMA 1.3. *The map Ψ_B (resp. Ψ_G) is a holomorphic double cover branched at $1/2$ (resp. $-1/2$). One of the two $1/2$ -rays of B_0 is $]0, 1/2]$, one of the 0 -rays of B_0 is the arc $\{-1/2 + e^{i\theta} \mid 0 \leq \theta \leq \pi/3\}$. Thus Ω is bounded by 0 - and $1/2$ -rays of both B_0 and G_0 .*

PROOF. Again the mapping properties of Ψ_B and Ψ_G are very similar to Milnor's study in [M1]. We omit the details here. The fact about the $1/2$ -ray of B_0 is an easy consequence of the fact that both N_λ and the Böttcher coordinate are real when $\lambda \in]0, 1/2[$. The fact about the 0 -ray of B_0 is proved by proving that the 0 -rays of R_0 stay in the imaginary axis (where the map is real again), and then transferring the result to B_0 by G . ■

Define Λ to be the set of postcritically finite maps in Ω . An interpretation of the Main Theorem in parameter space will be:

COROLLARY 1.4. *For A and Y as in the Main Theorem, the mapping \mathcal{M} satisfies*

$$\mathcal{M}(A) \supset \Lambda \cap (C^- \cup D), \quad \mathcal{M}(Y) \supset \Lambda \cap (C^+ \cup C^1).$$

This corollary will be proved in Section 6.1.

2. Topological structure of the dynamical plane. The results of this section in the postcritically finite case are mainly due to J. Head. We extend them to the non-postcritically finite case.

2.1. General structure. A cubic polynomial can be written as

$$P(z) = k(z - p_1)(z - p_2)(z - p_3)$$

with p_1, p_2, p_3 the roots of P . Let $N = N_P : z \mapsto z - P(z)/P'(z)$ be the Newton's method of P . The degree of N as a rational map is 3 except when P has multiple roots.

If P has a triple root p , its Newton map reduces to a Möbius transformation having p as an attracting fixed point.

If P has a double root p and a simple root q , then N_P reduces to a degree two rational map having q as a superattracting fixed point and p as an attracting fixed point. The Julia set J of N_P is a topological circle, separating the basin A_p of p and the basin A_q of q . The restriction $N|_{A_p}$ is analytically conjugate to a Blaschke product $z \mapsto z(z - s)/(1 - \bar{s}z)$ ($|s| < 1$) on D_1 while $N|_{A_q}$ is analytically conjugate to $z \mapsto z^2$ on D_1 . Moreover in a neighborhood of the Julia set N_P is quasi-conformally conjugate to $z \mapsto z^2$.

These degenerate cases are exceptional. In the following we will assume that the roots p_1, p_2, p_3 are distinct.

We will work on the Riemann sphere $\bar{\mathbb{C}}$ with the spherical metric. For example $x_n \rightarrow \infty$ as $n \rightarrow \infty$ does not mean that x_n diverges, but that x_n converges to the point $\infty \in \bar{\mathbb{C}}$ with respect to the spherical metric.

We can calculate immediately the fixed points and critical points of $N = N_P$:

LEMMA 2.1. 1. *The fixed points of N are p_1, p_2, p_3, ∞ . The eigenvalue of N at ∞ is $3/2$.*

2. *The critical points of N are p_1, p_2, p_3 and $x_0 = (p_1 + p_2 + p_3)/3$. We have $P''(x_0) = 0$, and p_1, p_2, p_3 are superattracting fixed points of N .*

There is a very easy criterion for a rational map to be the Newton's method of a polynomial:

LEMMA 2.2 (cf. [He]). *Any rational map F of degree d having d distinct superattracting fixed points is conjugate by a Möbius transformation to N_P for a polynomial P of degree d . Moreover, if ∞ is not superattracting for F and F fixes ∞ , then $F = N_P$ for some polynomial P of degree d .*

In this paper we consider N_P as a special kind of rational map, rather than as a root finding algorithm. Moreover we will only treat the cubic case, i.e. $d = 3$.

DEFINITION 1. A cubic rational map $N : \bar{\mathbb{C}} \rightarrow \bar{\mathbb{C}}$ is called a *Newton map* if it has three distinct critical fixed points, denoted by p_1, p_2, p_3 . Up

to conjugacy by a Möbius transformation, we may assume that ∞ is the unique fixed point of N which is not critical. We denote by x_0 the free critical point of N .

In this subsection we concentrate only on general properties of a Newton map.

We know since Fatou and Julia that the dynamics of a rational map depends on the dynamical behavior of its critical points. In the case that interests us here, three critical points p_1, p_2, p_3 are already fixed. The critical point x_0 is the only one which can have various behaviors. We call x_0 the *free critical point*.

Denote by A_1, A_2, A_3 the immediate attracting basins of p_1, p_2, p_3 respectively. Their topological structure is extremely simple, according to a result of F. Przytycki:

LEMMA 2.3 ([Prz]). *Each A_i is simply connected and $\infty \in \partial A_i$, $i = 1, 2, 3$.*

The idea of the proof is to show that if A_i is not simply connected then there are at least two fixed points of N on the boundary. The proof uses only classical results, such as Montel’s theorem. We can also construct a proof using the Poincaré metric of A_i , following Douady–Hubbard’s method for landing points of rays (cf. [DH1], part I, pp. 70–71).

Combining the Böttcher theorem and a result of Douady–Hubbard we can give an analytic model for the dynamics of $N|_{A_i}$ whenever $x_0 \notin A_i$.

LEMMA 2.4. *Set $D = \{z \in \mathbb{C} \mid |z| < 1\}$. Fix $i \in \{1, 2, 3\}$ such that $x_0 \neq p_i$.*

1 (Böttcher). *There is a unique holomorphic mapping $\varphi_i : D - X_i \rightarrow A_i$ such that $\varphi_i(0) = p_i$, $\varphi'_i(0) \neq 0$, and the following diagram commutes:*

$$\begin{array}{ccc} D - X_i & \xrightarrow{\tau} & D - \tau(X_i) \\ \varphi_i \downarrow & & \downarrow \varphi_i \\ A_i & \xrightarrow{N} & A_i \end{array}$$

where τ denotes $z \mapsto z^2$, $X_i = \emptyset$ and $\varphi_i(D) = A_i$ if $x_0 \notin A_i$, or else $X_i = \bigcup_{n \geq 0} \tau^{-n} \{re^{2\pi i \theta_0} \mid r_0 \leq r \leq 1\}$ with r_0, θ_0 the values for which $\varphi_i(r_0 e^{2\pi i(\theta_0 + 1/2)})$ is the co-critical point.

2 (Douady–Hubbard). *The mapping $\varphi_i : D - X_i \rightarrow A_i$ has radial limits at each point of $\partial D - X_i$ with rational angle (counted in turns). That is, for $t \in \mathbb{Q}/\mathbb{Z}$ and $e^{2\pi i t} \notin X_i$, the limit $\lim_{r \nearrow 1} \varphi_i(re^{2\pi i t})$ exists, and is contained in ∂A_i . In particular, if $\theta_0 \neq 0, 1/2$, we have*

3. $\varphi_i(1) = \lim_{r \nearrow 1} \varphi_i(r) = \infty$, and $\lim_{r \nearrow 1} \varphi_i(re^{\pi i})$ exists and is a preimage of ∞ .

The existence and unicity of φ_i in a neighborhood of 0 can be found for example in [M2]. The rest of assertion 1 is done by a pull-back argument. A proof of assertion 2 is contained in [DH1], part I, pp. 70–71. Point 3 follows from point 2.

Assume that the free critical point x_0 is contained in one of A_i , say A_1 . A typical example for this is N_Q for $Q(z) = z^3 - z$. We have $x_0 = p_1 = 0$ and $p_{2,3} = \pm 1$. The mapping N_Q is analytically conjugate to $\mathbf{f} : z \mapsto z^3 + (3/2)z$ in the entire Riemann sphere. In general $x_0 \in A_1$ is disjoint from p_1 . In this case, the restriction $N|_{A_1}$ is analytically conjugate to a Blaschke product $z \mapsto \lambda z^2(z - s)/(1 - \bar{s}z)$ ($|\lambda| = 1$, $|s| < 1$) on D_1 (since $N : A_1 \rightarrow A_1$ is a proper mapping of degree 3 with one simple critical point fixed), while $N|_{J_N}$ is quasi-conformally conjugate to $\mathbf{f}|_{J_f}$ (in fact, N is a cubic polynomial-like mapping in the complement of a disc containing p_1 and x_0 ; see [D3] or [DH3]).

Fix i such that $x_0 \notin A_i$. Since p_i is a simple critical point of N , the mapping $N : A_i \rightarrow A_i$ is a double covering ramified at p_i . Moreover, A_i is a connected component of $N^{-1}(A_i)$ ($\partial A_i \subset J_N$). But N is of degree three. There must be another connected component W_i of $N^{-1}(A_i)$, with $N : W_i \rightarrow A_i$ a homeomorphism. We can lift φ_i by N and claim that there is a unique conformal mapping $\psi_i : D \rightarrow W_i$ such that $N \circ \psi_i(z) = \varphi_i(z)$.

Similarly $N^{-1}(\infty)$ contains three points, which we denote by ξ_1, ξ_2, ∞ . Since ∞ is not a critical point, we have $\xi_1 \neq \infty$ and $\xi_2 \neq \infty$. The case $\xi_1 = \xi_2$ is quite exceptional, because in this case $\xi_1 = \xi_2 = x_0$, and N is conjugate by a Möbius transformation to the Newton's method N_Q for $Q : z \mapsto z^3 - 1$. Its dynamics is simple and has been well studied in the literature. (This is Cayley's original problem and is well studied. See for example [HP].) We will give some description of its dynamics in the following as well.

For $t \in \mathbb{T}$, we define the t -ray of A_i and of W_i to be

$$a_i(t) = \{\varphi_i(re^{2\pi it}) \mid 0 \leq r < 1\}, \quad w_i(t) = \{\psi_i(re^{2\pi it}) \mid 0 \leq r < 1\}.$$

If $a_i(t)$ (resp. $w_i(t)$) lands at a point of ∂A_i (resp. ∂W_i), we denote the landing point by $\iota_i(t)$ (resp. $\sigma_i(t)$). In other words, $\iota_i(t) = \varphi_i(e^{2\pi it})$ ($\sigma_i(t) = \psi_i(e^{2\pi it})$). Moreover, set

$$\begin{aligned} \bar{a}_i(t) &= \overline{a_i(t)} = \{\varphi_i(re^{2\pi it}) \mid 0 \leq r \leq 1\} = a_i(t) \cup \{\iota_i(t)\}, \\ \bar{w}_i(t) &= \overline{w_i(t)} = \{\psi_i(re^{2\pi it}) \mid 0 \leq r \leq 1\} = w_i(t) \cup \{\sigma_i(t)\}. \end{aligned}$$

The conjugacy in Lemma 2.4 ensures that the rays are preserved by dynamics. More precisely, $N(a_i(t)) = a_i(2t)$, $N(w_i(t)) = a_i(t)$ and $N^{-1}(a_i(t)) = a_i(t/2) \cup a_i(t/2 + 1/2) \cup w_i(t)$. Moreover, $\iota_i(t)$ exists if and only if one of $\iota_i(t/2), \iota_i(t/2 + 1/2), \sigma_i(t)$ exists.

In case $x_0 \in A_i$, set $W_i = A_i$. For $e^{2\pi it} \notin X_i$, we can define $a_i(t)$ similarly, and we define $\iota_i(t)$ as before if $a_i(t)$ lands.

Assume that either $x_0 \notin A_1 \cup A_2 \cup A_3$, or $x_0 \in A_i$ for some i but the co-critical point is not on the 0- or 1/2-ray of A_i (i.e. $\theta_0 \neq 0, 1/2$ in Lemma 2.4.1. So the 0- and 1/2-rays are well defined and land in each of A_1, A_2, A_3 . Assume that the 0-rays $a_1(0), a_2(0), a_3(0)$ are connected at ∞ in counterclockwise order. The first striking result of J. Head is ([He], Proposition 3.2.1):

LEMMA 2.5. *In case $\xi_1 \neq \xi_2$, one can renumber p_1, p_2, p_3 so that*

$$\begin{aligned} \xi_1 &= \iota_1(1/2) = \iota_2(1/2) = \sigma_3(1) \in \partial A_1 \cap \partial A_2 \cap \partial W_3, \\ \xi_2 &= \sigma_1(1) = \sigma_2(1) = \iota_3(1/2) \in \partial W_1 \cap \partial W_2 \cap \partial A_3. \end{aligned}$$

Moreover, $x_0 \notin A_3$.

Proof. Note that $\iota_i(1/2), \sigma_i(1) \in N^{-1}(\infty)$, $i = 1, 2, 3$. Since N is locally injective at ∞ , we must have $\iota_i(1/2), \sigma_i(1) \in \{\xi_1, \xi_2\}$, $i = 1, 2, 3$. Two of $\iota_1(1/2), \iota_2(1/2), \iota_3(1/2)$ must coincide. Assume $\xi_1 = \iota_1(1/2) = \iota_2(1/2)$. The rest is proved essentially by looking at the cyclic order of components attached at ξ_1 , which should be preserved by N . See [He]. The cyclic order at ξ_1 shows also $W_3 \neq A_3$. So $x_0 \notin A_3$. ■

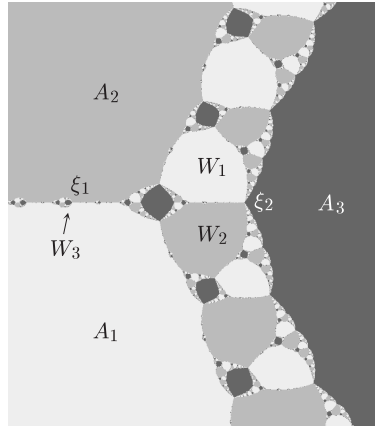


Fig. 3'. A_i, W_i and ξ_1, ξ_2

An immediate consequence of this lemma is:

PROPOSITION 2.6. *The Julia set J_N for a cubic Newton map N is connected.*

Remark. According to a result of M. Shishikura ([Sh1]), the Julia set of N_P for any polynomial P is always connected. His proof uses essentially the technique of holomorphic surgery. In the degree three case, however, we can give a more elementary argument, using ideas of H.-G. Meier ([Me]), who got the same result under some extra assumptions.

Proof (of Proposition 2.6). Note first that any simply connected open subset U of $\overline{\mathbb{C}}$ has a connected boundary (for a conformal mapping $u : D \rightarrow U$, the boundary ∂U coincides with $\bigcap_n u(\{1 - 1/n < |z| < 1\})$).

We only need to examine the case p_1, p_2, p_3 distinct and $x_0 \notin A_1 \cup A_2 \cup A_3$. By the above lemma the set $N^{-1}(\partial A_1 \cup \partial A_2)$ is connected and contains $\partial A_1 \cup \partial A_2$. We first prove that $N^{-k}(\partial A_1 \cup \partial A_2)$ is connected and contains $N^{-(k-1)}(\partial A_1 \cup \partial A_2)$ for every integer k .

Let U be a connected component of $\overline{\mathbb{C}} - J_N$ such that $N^k(U) = A_i$ for some $k \in \mathbb{N}$ and some $i \in \{1, 2\}$. Denote by $k(U)$ the minimal integer k satisfying the above equality. Since $N^{k(U)} : U \rightarrow A_i$ is ramified at at most one point, U is simply connected and ∂U is connected. It is quite easy to see that $\partial N^{-1}(U) = N^{-1}(\partial U)$. Hence

$$N^{-k}(\partial A_1 \cup \partial A_2) = \partial N^{-k}(A_1 \cup A_2) = \partial N^{-k}(\overline{A_1 \cup A_2}) .$$

By induction on k we can prove that for any $k \in \mathbb{N}$ and any U with $k(U) = k$, there is a preimage component V of A_1, A_2 such that $k(V) < k(U)$ and $\overline{U} \cap \overline{V} \neq \emptyset$. So $\partial U \cup \partial V$ is connected.

We conclude that $\bigcup_{k=0}^K N^{-k}(\partial A_1 \cup \partial A_2)$ is connected for all K . Thus

$$(1) \quad \text{closure} \left(\bigcup_{k \geq 0} N^{-k}(\partial A_1 \cup \partial A_2) \right)$$

is also connected.

The set (1) is clearly a subset of J_N . Just as J_N , the set (1) is a completely invariant compact set of N and contains more than two points. Since J_N is the unique minimal compact set with these properties (cf. [B]), we conclude that J_N coincides with (1). It is thus connected. ■

Again from Lemma 2.5, we can get more information about relations between $\partial A_i, \partial W_i, i = 1, 2, 3$.

Convention. Under the assumption that either $x_0 \notin A_1 \cup A_2 \cup A_3$ or $x_0 \in A_i$ for some i but not in the 0- and 1/2-ray of A_i , we always number p_1, p_2, p_3 in the way described in Lemma 2.5, i.e. so that the 0-rays of A_1, A_2, A_3 are connected at ∞ in counterclockwise order and $\xi_1 = \iota_1(1/2) = \iota_2(1/2)$. We call this the *dynamical numbering* of the three fixed points.

LEMMA 2.7. Suppose $x_0 \notin A_1 \cup A_2 \cup A_3$.

1 ([He], Proposition 3.2.2). $\iota_1(-1/2^n) = \iota_2(1/2^n) \in \partial A_1 \cap \partial A_2, n \in \mathbb{N}^+$.

2. There is an integer $l \geq 1$ such that for $n = 0, 1, \dots, l - 1$,

$$\iota_1(1/2^n) = \iota_2(-1/2^n) \in \partial A_1 \cap \partial A_2$$

but $\iota_1(1/2^l) = \sigma_2(-1/2^{l-1}) \in \partial A_1 \cap \partial W_2$ and $\iota_2(-1/2^l) = \sigma_1(1/2^{l-1}) \in \partial W_1 \cap \partial A_2$. And the last two points coincide if and only if one of them is equal to x_0 .

3. For the free critical point x_0 , either $x_0 = \iota_1(1/2^l)$, or it is separated from ∞ by the following closed curve:

$$\begin{aligned} \eta = & \bar{a}_1(1/2^{l-1}) \cup \bar{a}_2(-1/2^{l-1}) \cup \bar{a}_1(1/2^l) \cup \bar{a}_2(-1/2^l) \\ & \cup \bar{w}_1(1/2^{l-1}) \cup \bar{w}_2(-1/2^{l-1}) \cup \bar{w}_1(1/2^{l-2}) \cup \bar{w}_2(-1/2^{l-2}). \end{aligned}$$

(Recall that for t rational, $\bar{a}_i(t) = a_i(t) \cup \{\iota_i(t)\}$).

4. The impression of the prime end associated with $a_i(0)$ is ∞ , $i = 1, 2, 3$, and $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \iota_1(-1/2^n) = \infty$.

5 ([He], Proposition 3.2.2). $\partial A_3 \cap (\partial A_1 \cup \partial A_2) = \{\infty\}$.

Proof. Point 1 is proved in [He]. The idea is to look at the position of points in $N^{-1}(\xi_1)$ relative to the Jordan curve $\bar{a}_1(0) \cup \bar{a}_2(0) \cup \bar{a}_2(1/2) \cup \bar{a}_1(1/2)$.

2. Suppose that for all $n \in \mathbb{N}$, $\iota_1(1/2^n) = \iota_2(-1/2^n)$. Choose $s_0 < 0$ and set $s_n = s_0/2^n$. For $n \geq 2$, define Γ_n to be the following Jordan curve, made by parts of rays and parts of equi-potentials of A_1, A_2 :

$$\begin{aligned} \Gamma_n = & \{\varphi_1(e^{s+2\pi i/2^n}) \mid s_n \leq s \leq 0\} \cup \{\varphi_2(e^{s-2\pi i/2^n}) \mid s_n \leq s \leq 0\} \\ & \cup \{\varphi_2(e^{s_n+2\pi i\theta}) \mid \theta \in [-1/2^n, 1] \cup [0, 1/2^n]\} \\ & \cup \{\varphi_2(e^{s+2\pi i/2^n}) \mid s_n \leq s \leq 0\} \cup \{\varphi_1(e^{s-2\pi i/2^n}) \mid s_n \leq s \leq 0\} \\ & \cup \{\varphi_1(e^{s_n+2\pi i\theta}) \mid \theta \in [-1/2^n, 1] \cup [0, 1/2^n]\}. \end{aligned}$$

Denote by B_n the annulus bounded by the two loops Γ_n, Γ_{n+1} . Then B_2, B_3, \dots form a nested sequence of annuli with \bar{A}_3 contained in the end of the nest. It is easy to check that $N(B_n) = B_{n-1}$, and $N : B_n \rightarrow B_{n-1}$ is a holomorphic homeomorphism. Hence all annuli B_n have the same complex modulus. By a classical result of complex analysis, there is only one point at the end of the nest. This gives a contradiction.

3. The curve η is a connected component of $N^{-1}(\eta')$ where

$$\eta' = \bar{a}_1(1/2^{l-1}) \cup \bar{a}_2(-1/2^{l-1}) \cup \bar{a}_1(1/2^{l-2}) \cup \bar{a}_2(-1/2^{l-2}).$$

Looking at the preimages of components of $\bar{\mathbb{C}} - \eta'$, we can see that N maps the connected component V of $\bar{\mathbb{C}} - \eta$ with $\infty \notin V$ onto the connected component V' of $\bar{\mathbb{C}} - \eta'$ with $\infty \notin V'$, and $\deg(N : \partial V \rightarrow \partial V') = 2$. So $x_0 \in V$ and $N : V \rightarrow V'$ is a double covering ramified at x_0 .

4. This will follow essentially from the same argument as the proof of point 2. Define

$$\begin{aligned} g = & \bar{a}_1(1/2) \cup \bar{a}_2(1/2) \cup \bar{a}_1(1/2^l) \cup \bar{a}_2(-1/2^l) \\ & \cup \bar{w}_2(-1/2^{l-1}) \cup \bar{w}_2(0) \cup \bar{a}_3(1/2) \cup \bar{w}_1(0) \cup \bar{w}_1(1/2^{l-1}) \end{aligned}$$

(see Figure 4'). We first construct a new graph in the following way: Take a small neighborhood U of p_1 bounded by an equi-potential. Replace $g \cap U$ by the connected component of $\partial U - g$ intersecting $a_1(0)$. Make similar

modifications in neighborhoods of p_2 and p_3 . We get our graph g_0 . The complement of g_0 has a component S containing ∞ but no critical points. Now taking inductively the connected component of $N^{-1}(g_k)$ contained in S , we can construct a nested sequence of annuli having the same modulus and containing ∞ in the end of the nest. Hence the end consists of only one point ∞ . For each $i = 1, 2, 3$, we have also constructed a sequence of cross cuts cutting $a_i(0)$, and converging to ∞ .

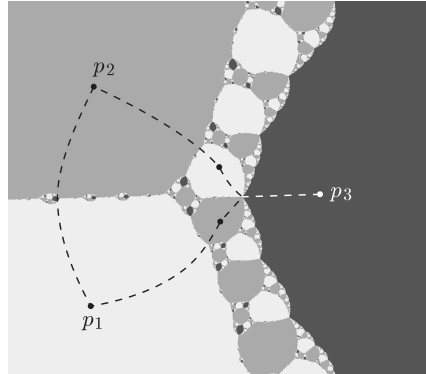


Fig. 4'. The graph g

5. In the first annulus constructed in assertion 4 one can find an arc which is a preimage of

$$\bar{w}_1(1/2) \cup \bar{w}_1(1/2^{l-1}) \cup \bar{a}_2(-1/2^l),$$

separating ∂A_1 and ∂A_3 , and another arc separating ∂A_2 and ∂A_3 . ■

The integer l guarantees that for any $t \in \mathbb{T}$, $t < 1/2^l$, $\bar{a}_1(t) \cap \bar{A}_2 = \emptyset$. More precisely, the graph

$$\begin{aligned} &\bar{a}_1(0) \cup \bar{a}_1(1/2^l) \cup \bar{w}_2(-1/2^{l-1}) \cup \bar{w}_2(0) \cup \bar{w}_1(0) \\ &\cup \bar{w}_1(1/2^{l-1}) \cup \bar{a}_2(-1/2^l) \cup \bar{a}_2(0) \cup \bar{a}_3(0) \cup \bar{a}_3(1/2) \end{aligned}$$

separates $\bar{\mathbb{C}}$ into 4 or 3 connected components. In any case denote by V the connected component containing $\iota_1(1/2)$. Then

COROLLARY 2.8. $\partial A_1 \cap \partial A_2 \subset \bar{V}$.

In general we do not know if $a_i(t)$ lands at a point of ∂A_i for all t . But if the Julia set J_N is locally connected, then according to the Carathéodory theorem (cf. [DH1], part I, p. 11) φ_i (resp. ψ_i) extends continuously to ∂D . In this case the dynamics of any point $z \in \partial A_i$ is completely determined by the angle t such that $a_i(t)$ lands at z . A priori it might happen that $a_i(t)$ and $a_i(t')$ land at the same point. But since we have three basins, the

extension of φ_i is in fact a homeomorphism, as we are going to see in the next proposition. The proof is due to M. Shishikura.

PROPOSITION 2.9. *Assume that $x_0 \notin A_1 \cup A_2 \cup A_3$ and J_N is locally connected. Then for $i = 1, 2, 3$, the mappings $\varphi_i : D \rightarrow A_i$ and $\psi_i : D \rightarrow W_i$ extend homeomorphically to \overline{D} , with $\varphi_i(\partial D) = \partial A_i$ and $\psi_i(\partial D) = \partial W_i$. As a consequence, the sets ∂A_i and ∂W_i are Jordan curves.*

Proof. We only need to study φ_i , $i = 1, 2, 3$. By the Carathéodory theorem, every ray of A_i lands at a point of ∂A_i .

Recall that $\infty \neq \xi_1$ and $\infty \neq \xi_2$. First of all we show that the point ∞ accepts no ray other than the 0-ray of A_i , $i = 1, 2, 3$. Suppose that $a_i(\theta)$ lands at ∞ with $0 < \theta < 1/2$. Then there is $n \in \mathbb{N}$ such that $0 < 2^n\theta < 1/2 < 2^{n+1}\theta < 1$. The graph $\overline{a_i}(0) \cup \overline{a_i}(2^n\theta) \cup \overline{a_i}(2^{n+1}\theta)$ cuts $\overline{\mathbb{C}}$ into three components, each of them containing exactly one of $a_i(1/2) - \{p_i\}$, $a_i(2^{n+1}\theta - 1/2) - \{p_i\}$ and $a_i(2^n\theta + 1/2) - \{p_i\}$. But the last three rays should also land at the same point (which is either ξ_1 or ξ_2). This is impossible because the rays are disjoint, except at their extremities.

Next let us show that each ξ_1, ξ_2 accepts at most one ray from A_1, A_2, A_3 . If $\xi_1 \neq \xi_2$, the mapping N is injective in a neighborhood of ξ_1 (resp. ξ_2). It then sends injectively each ray of A_i ($i = \{1, 2, 3\}$) landing at ξ_1 (resp. ξ_2) to a ray of A_i landing at ∞ . But there is only one such ray, so there is at most one ray from A_i landing at ξ_1 (resp. ξ_2). If $\xi_1 = \xi_2$, then N is of degree 2 in a neighborhood of ξ_1 . Since $a_i(1/2)$ and $w_i(0)$ both land at ξ_1 , and $N(a_i(1/2)) = N(w_i(0)) = a_i(0)$, there is no other ray from A_i landing at ξ_1 , $i = 1, 2, 3$.

The union $\overline{a_1}(0) \cup \overline{a_2}(0) \cup \overline{a_1}(1/2) \cup \overline{a_2}(1/2)$ forms a Jordan curve C . For $\theta \neq \theta'$, there is an $n \in \mathbb{N}$ such that $2^n\theta \in]0, 1/2]$ and $2^n\theta' \in]1/2, 1]$. If one of them is 0 or 1/2, we know already that $a_1(2^n\theta)$ and $a_1(2^n\theta')$ land at different points. If neither of them is 0 or 1/2, then $\overline{a_1}(2^n\theta) - \{p_1\}$ and $\overline{a_1}(2^n\theta') - \{p_1\}$ are contained in different components of $\overline{\mathbb{C}} - C$. So $a_1(2^n\theta)$ and $a_1(2^n\theta')$ land at different points. As a consequence, $a_1(\theta)$ and $a_1(\theta')$ land at different points.

This shows that φ_1 extends homeomorphically to the boundary of D . Clearly the same is true of φ_2 . Concerning φ_3 , we need to take another Jordan curve C , and then proceed in the same way. If $\xi_1 = \xi_2$, we can take $C = \overline{a_1}(0) \cup \overline{a_3}(0) \cup \overline{a_1}(1/2) \cup \overline{a_3}(1/2)$. If $\xi_1 \neq \xi_2$, let l be the integer of Lemma 2.7.2, and take

$$C = \overline{a_1}(0) \cup \overline{a_3}(0) \cup \overline{a_1}(1/2^l) \cup \overline{a_3}(1/2) \cup \overline{w_2}(0) \cup \overline{w_2}(-1/2^{l-1}). \blacksquare$$

We are now ready to determine the set $\partial A_1 \cap \partial A_2$. Define

$$T_N = \{t \in \mathbb{T} \mid \iota_1(t) = \iota_2(-t)\}.$$

COROLLARY 2.10. *Assume that J_N is locally connected, and that x_0 is not contained in $A_1 \cup A_2 \cup A_3$. The mapping ι_1 gives rise to a homeomorphism from T_N to $\partial A_1 \cap \partial A_2$ and conjugates τ to N .*

PROOF. Clearly $\iota_1(T_N) \subset \partial A_1 \cap \partial A_2$. The mapping ι_1 is injective by the above proposition.

Now let $z \in \partial A_1 \cap \partial A_2$. Again by the above theorem, there are two angles $t, s \in \mathbb{T}$ such that $z = \iota_1(t) = \iota_2(-s)$. Denote by C the Jordan curve $\bar{a}_1(0) \cup \bar{a}_2(0) \cup \bar{a}_1(1/2) \cup \bar{a}_2(1/2)$. The binary expansion of t (resp. $-s$) is determined by the position of $a_1(2^n t) - \{0\}$ (resp. $a_2(-2^n s) - \{0\}$) with respect to $\mathbb{C} - C$. Since $a_1(t)$ and $a_2(-s)$ land at the same point, the angles t and $-s$ have opposite expansion. Thus $t = s$. ■

In the next subsection we will see that T_N is determined by its minimal element.

To end this subsection, we state a relative result of F. von Haeseler about the Jordan curve property of the boundary of an attracting basin (Theorem 2.14 of [Ha]).

PROPOSITION 2.11 ([Ha]). *Let $U \subset S^2$ open and simply connected. Suppose that $F : \bar{U} \rightarrow \bar{U}$ and $H : \bar{D} \rightarrow \bar{U}$ ($\bar{D} = \{|z| \leq 1\}$) are continuous mappings with the following properties:*

1. $\#\{F^{-1}(x)\} \leq 2$ for each $x \in \partial U$.
2. $H : D \rightarrow U$ is a homeomorphism.
3. $F(H(z)) = H(z^2)$ for each $z \in \bar{D}$.
4. F extends to an injective map in a neighborhood of $H(1)$ in S^2 .

Then $H : \partial D \rightarrow \partial U$ is a homeomorphism if and only if there exists an open connected non-empty set $V \subset S^2 - U$ such that $H(1) \in \partial V$.

Condition 1 is often difficult to check. For example Shishikura’s proof of Proposition 2.9 does not use this theorem because of this difficulty. Condition 4 is not stated in [Ha] but is used implicitly in the proof, and a counterexample of Shishikura shows that it cannot be omitted. But in the case where F is a branched covering of S^2 this condition is always satisfied.

2.2. A combinatorial study. Now we are going to study a closed subset \mathcal{S} of $\mathbb{T} = \mathbb{R}/\mathbb{Z}$. Later we will see reasons for there being a one-to-one correspondence between the connected components of $\mathbb{C} - \bar{B}_0 \cup \bar{G}_0$ in Ω and the connected components of $(\mathbb{T} - \mathcal{S}) -]1/2, 1[$.

DEFINITION. Let \mathbb{T} be the quotient space $[0, 1]/\{0 \sim 1\}$. The *order* in \mathbb{T} is the quotient of the order in the half-open interval $]0, 1]$. An *interval* of \mathbb{T} is the quotient of an interval in $]0, 1]$. Set $\tau : \mathbb{T} \rightarrow \mathbb{T}$, $t \mapsto 2t \pmod{1}$. For $a \in \mathbb{T}$, define

$$G_a = \{t \in \mathbb{T} \mid \tau^n(t) \in [a, 1], n = 0, 1, 2, \dots\},$$

$$\mathcal{S} = \{a \in \mathbb{T} \mid a \in G_a\} = \{a \in \mathbb{T} \mid \tau^n(a) \in [a, 1], n = 0, 1, 2, \dots\}.$$

Note that for $a \in]1/2, 1]$, $G_a = \{1\}$.

The mapping τ has the following properties: For any interval I with $1/2 \notin I$, $\tau(I)$ is again an interval and $\tau : I \rightarrow \tau(I)$ is a homeomorphism. Conversely, for any interval I , $\tau^{-1}(I)$ consists of two intervals I_1 and I_2 with $I_1 \subset]0, 1/2]$, $I_2 \subset]1/2, 1]$ and $\tau : I_1, I_2 \rightarrow I$ are homeomorphisms.

LEMMA 2.12. *Let $a \in]0, 1/2]$. The set G_a is closed, forward invariant ($\tau(G_a) = G_a$), without interior and with 1 as an accumulation point. Any connected component I of $\mathbb{T} - G_a$ is an open interval. Denote by I_0 the one containing $]0, a[$. For any $I \neq I_0$, $\tau(I)$ is again a connected component of $\mathbb{T} - G_a$.*

PROOF. The set $\mathbb{T} - G_a = \bigcup_{n=0}^{\infty} \tau^{-n}(]0, a[)$ is open. We have $\tau(G_a) \subset G_a$. On the other hand, for any $t \in G_a$, the point $1/2 + t/2$ is in $G_a \cap \tau^{-1}(G_a)$. Hence $t \in \tau(G_a)$.

Suppose that the interior of G_a contains an interval $]s, t[$. There are minimal integers k, p such that $s \leq p/2^k < t$. Then τ^k is injective in $]p/2^k, t[$ and $\tau^k(]p/2^k, t]) =]0, \tau^k t[\subset G_a$. But by definition $G_a \cap]0, a[= \emptyset$, a contradiction.

We have $(2^n - 1)/2^n \in G_a$ for $n \in \mathbb{N}$ and $(2^n - 1)/2^n \rightarrow 1$ as $n \rightarrow \infty$.

Let I be a connected component of $\mathbb{T} - G_a$. Since $1 \notin I$, I is an open interval. Assume $I \neq I_0$ and $I =]t, t'[$. We have $1/2 \notin I$ since $1/2 \in G_a$. So $\tau(I)$ is again an interval, the interval $] \tau(t), \tau(t') [$. We want to show $] \tau(t), \tau(t') [\cap G_a = \emptyset$. If not, there is $s \in I$ such that $\tau(s) \in G_a$. Since $s \geq t \geq a$, $s \in G_a$ by definition. This contradicts the choice of I . ■

LEMMA 2.13. *Let $G \subset \mathbb{T}$ be a closed set satisfying:*

- (a) $\tau(G) \subset G$;
- (b) $I_0 =]0, \alpha[$ is a connected component of $\mathbb{T} - G$;
- (c) 1 is an accumulation point; and
- (d) for each connected component $I \neq I_0$ of $\mathbb{T} - G$, $\tau(I)$ is a connected component of $\mathbb{T} - G$.

Then $G = G_\alpha$ for some $\alpha \in \mathcal{S}$.

PROOF. For any $t \in G$, we have $t \geq \alpha$ and $\tau^n(t) \in G$. So $G \subset G_\alpha$, and $\alpha \in \mathcal{S}$.

Let us now prove $\mathbb{T} - G \subset \mathbb{T} - G_\alpha$. First, $I_0 \subset \mathbb{T} - G_\alpha$. Let I be a connected component of $\mathbb{T} - G$. We have $1 \notin I$. So $I =]t, t'[$ is an interval. We also have $1/2 \notin I$ for otherwise $\tau(I)$ would be a connected component of $\mathbb{T} - G$ containing 1. There are minimal integers k and p such that $t \leq p/2^k \leq t'$. Then $\tau^k : I \rightarrow \tau^k(I)$ is injective. Since $\tau^j(t) \neq 0$ for $j = 0, 1, \dots, k - 1$, $\tau^j(I) \neq I_0$. So $\tau^k(I)$ is a connected component of $\mathbb{T} - G$, with 1 in the

extremity. Since 1 is an accumulation point, we have $\tau^k(I) = I_0$. In other words, for any $t \in I$, $\tau^k(t) < \alpha$. That is, $I \subset \mathbb{T} - G_\alpha$. ■

COROLLARY 2.14. *Let $s \in \mathbb{T}$. The following four conditions for the angle α are equivalent:*

1. $\alpha = \inf G_s$.
2. $\alpha \in \mathcal{S}$ such that $G_s = G_\alpha$.
3. $\alpha = \inf \mathcal{S} \cap [s, 1]$.
4. $I_0 =]0, \alpha[$.

Proof. 1 \Rightarrow 2 is a consequence of Lemmas 2.12 and 2.13. The rest is trivial. ■

LEMMA 2.15. *Let $a \in \mathcal{S}$. The connected components of $\mathbb{T} - G_a$ can be listed as follows: Set inductively $H_0 = I_0 =]0, a[$, and $H_n = \tau^{-1}(H_{n-1}) \cap [a, 1]$. Then H_n is an open set with finitely many connected components I_j , and $\tau^n : I_j \rightarrow I_0$ is a homeomorphism. For $n \neq m$, $H_n \cap H_m = \emptyset$. As a consequence,*

$$\mathbb{T} - G_a = \bigsqcup_{n \in \mathbb{N}} H_n.$$

Proof. If $n < m$, then $\tau^n(H_n) = H_0$ and $\tau^n(H_m) \subset [a, 1]$. So $H_n \cap H_m = \emptyset$. The rest of the proof is trivial. ■

PROPOSITION 2.16. *The set \mathcal{S} is closed. The connected components of $\mathbb{T} - \mathcal{S}$ can be listed as (in binary expansions)*

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbb{T} - \mathcal{S} &= \bigsqcup_{k=1}^{\infty} \bigsqcup_{0.\varepsilon_1 \dots \varepsilon_k \in \mathcal{S}, \varepsilon_k=1}]0.\varepsilon_1 \dots \varepsilon_k, 0.\overline{\varepsilon_1 \dots \varepsilon_k}[\\ &= \bigsqcup_{k=1}^{\infty} \bigsqcup_{0.\overline{\varepsilon_1 \dots \varepsilon_k} \in \mathcal{S}}]0.\varepsilon_1 \dots \varepsilon_k, 0.\overline{\varepsilon_1 \dots \varepsilon_k}[. \end{aligned}$$

In other words, any connected component of $\mathbb{T} - \mathcal{S}$ must be of the form $]0.\varepsilon_1 \dots \varepsilon_k, 0.\overline{\varepsilon_1 \dots \varepsilon_k}[$, $\varepsilon_k = 1$, and any such interval with at least one of its extremities in \mathcal{S} is a connected component of $\mathbb{T} - \mathcal{S}$. The set \mathcal{S} is perfect, totally disconnected, and of Lebesgue measure zero.

Proof. By definition \mathcal{S} is the set of points t such that t is the smallest in its orbit. Clearly $1, 1/2 \in \mathcal{S}$, and $]1/2, 1[$ is a connected component of $\mathbb{T} - \mathcal{S}$. It is also clear that $\mathbb{T} - \mathcal{S}$ is an open set. So \mathcal{S} is closed.

Let $I =]t, t'[$ be a connected component of $\mathbb{T} - \mathcal{S}$, $0 < t < t' < 1$. Let k be the minimal positive integer such that there is a positive integer p with $t \leq p/2^k \leq t'$ (such a p is unique). Note that τ is strictly expanding on any interval contained in $\mathbb{T} - \{1, 1/2\}$. In particular, $\tau^i : [t, p/2^k] \rightarrow [\tau^i(t), \tau^i(p/2^k)]$ is an expanding homeomorphism, $i = 1, \dots, k - 1$. Since

$\tau^i(t) \geq t$ for $i = 1, \dots, k-1$, we have $\tau^i(p/2^k) \geq p/2^k$ for $i = 1, \dots, k-1$. Note that $\tau^k(p/2^k) = 1 > p/2^k$. So $p/2^k \in \mathcal{S}$. Hence $t = p/2^k$ or $t' = p/2^k$.

We now show that $t' = p/2^k$ is impossible. If $t' = p/2^k$, then $\tau^{k-1}I =]\tau^{k-1}t, 1/2[$ contains a point s_1 of the form $(2^n - 1)/2^{n+1}$, which is in \mathcal{S} , and then I contains a point s_2 such that $\tau^{k-1}(s_2) = s_1$. It is not difficult to see that $s_2 \in \mathcal{S}$, we only need to show $\tau^i(s_2) \geq s_2$ for $i = 1, \dots, k-1$, and this is guaranteed by the same argument as above: for $i = 1, \dots, k-1$, the mapping $\tau^i : [t, s_2] \rightarrow [\tau^i(t), \tau^i(s_2)]$ is an expanding homeomorphism, and $\tau^i(t) \geq t$ since $t \in \mathcal{S}$. But $s_2 \in \mathcal{S}$ contradicts the choice of I .

We conclude that $t = p/2^k$. Now we want to show that for any $p/2^k \in \mathcal{S}$, irreducible, we have $p/(2^k - 1) \in \mathcal{S}$ and $]p/2^k, p/(2^k - 1)[\subset \mathbb{T} - \mathcal{S}$. (Applying this to t , we can conclude that $t' = p/(2^k - 1)$. As a consequence, \mathcal{S} is perfect, since any isolated point of \mathcal{S} would be on the common boundary of two connected components of $\mathbb{T} - \mathcal{S}$.) First, for $i = 1, \dots, k-1$, the mapping $\tau^i : [p/2^k, p/(2^k - 1)] \rightarrow [\tau^i(p/2^k), \tau^i(p/(2^k - 1))]$ is an expanding homeomorphism, and $\tau^i(p/2^k) \geq p/2^k$; hence $\tau^i(p/(2^k - 1)) \geq p/(2^k - 1)$. Since $\tau^k(p/(2^k - 1)) = p/(2^k - 1)$, for any positive integer n we have

$$\tau^n(p/(2^k - 1)) = \tau^l(p/(2^k - 1)) \quad \text{for some } 0 \leq l \leq k-1.$$

So $p/(2^k - 1) \in \mathcal{S}$. Now since $\tau^k : [p/2^k, p/(2^k - 1)] \rightarrow [0, p/(2^k - 1)]$ is strictly expanding, for any $t'' \in]p/2^k, p/(2^k - 1)[$ we have $0 < \tau^k(t'') < t''$. So $t'' \notin \mathcal{S}$ and then $]p/2^k, p/(2^k - 1)[$ is a connected component of $\mathbb{T} - \mathcal{S}$.

The same argument will show that if $p/(2^k - 1) \in \mathcal{S}$ for some p, k , then $]p/2^k, p/(2^k - 1)[$ is a connected component of $\mathbb{T} - \mathcal{S}$.

The Lebesgue measure of \mathcal{S} will be calculated in Lemma 2.19. ■

LEMMA 2.17. *Let $a \in \mathcal{S}$. Assume that a is not a dyadic number, or equivalently a is not the left end point of a connected component of $\mathbb{T} - \mathcal{S}$. Then G_a is a perfect set. Let $]\beta, \alpha[$ be a connected component of $]0, 1[- \mathcal{S}$. Assume $\beta = 0.\varepsilon_1\varepsilon_2\dots\varepsilon_k$, $\varepsilon_k = 1$. Then β is an isolated point of G_β . Moreover, $G_\beta - G_\alpha = \bigsqcup_I E_I$, where the union is taken over all the connected components I of $\mathbb{T} - G_\alpha$, and, for $I_0 =]0, \alpha[$,*

$$E = E_{I_0} = \{0.\varepsilon_1\dots\varepsilon_k, 0.\varepsilon_1\dots\varepsilon_k\varepsilon_1\dots\varepsilon_k, 0.\varepsilon_1\dots\varepsilon_k\varepsilon_1\dots\varepsilon_k\varepsilon_1\dots\varepsilon_k, \dots\}.$$

For a general I , let n be the integer associated with I defined in Lemma 2.15. Then $E_I = \tau^{-n}(E) \cap I$.

The proof is left to the reader.

We give another description of the number α in Corollary 2.14.

LEMMA 2.18. *Let $s = 0.\varepsilon_1\varepsilon_2\dots \in \mathbb{T}$ (in binary expansion). Define a number t as follows: If $s \in \mathcal{S}$, set $t = s$. Otherwise, there is a minimal integer k such that $\tau^k(s) \in]0, s[$. Set $t = 0.\overline{\varepsilon_1\dots\varepsilon_k}$. Then $t = \alpha$.*

Proof. Assume $s \notin \mathcal{S}$. We have $\alpha = \inf \mathcal{S} \cap [s, 1[$, and $\alpha > s$. So $s \in]\beta, \alpha[$ with $] \beta, \alpha[$ a connected component of $\mathbb{T} - \mathcal{S}$. If $\alpha = 0.\overline{\sigma_1 \dots \sigma_l}$, then $\beta = 0.\sigma_1 \dots \sigma_l$ by Lemma 2.16. It is then easy to check that $s = 0.\sigma_1 \dots \sigma_l * * \dots$, and l is the minimal integer such that $\tau^l(s) < s$. ■

LEMMA 2.19. *For each $a \in \mathbb{T}$, the Lebesgue measure of G_a is zero. The set \mathcal{S} also has Lebesgue measure zero.*

Proof. Note that τ is ergodic with respect to the Lebesgue measure μ . Let $F \subset \mathbb{T}$ with $\mu(F) \neq 0$. Set $G = \{t \in \mathbb{T} \mid \tau^n(t) \notin F, n = 0, 1, \dots\}$. Then $G \subset \tau^{-1}(G)$ and $\bigcup_{n \in \mathbb{N}} \tau^{-n}(G)$ is τ -invariant. Hence

$$\mu\left(\bigcup_{n \in \mathbb{N}} \tau^{-n}(G)\right) = \mu(G) \leq \mu(\mathbb{T} - I) < 1.$$

By ergodicity, $\mu(G) = 0$.

We conclude that $\mu(G_a) = 0$. The fact $\mu(\mathcal{S}) = 0$ follows then from the formula

$$\mathcal{S} = \bigcup_{n \in \mathbb{N}} \mathcal{S} \cap [1/2^n, 1/2] \subset \bigcup_{n \in \mathbb{N}} G_{1/2^n}.$$

2.3. Head's angle and location of the free critical point. In this subsection we introduce Head's angle for a Newton map N with the Julia set J_N locally connected and $x_0 \notin A_1 \cup A_2 \cup A_3$. With this angle we will be able to give a combinatorial model of $\partial A_1 \cap \partial A_2$, to point out the location of x_0 with respect to A_1, A_2, A_3 and to describe the dynamics of the connected components of $\overline{\mathbb{C}} - \overline{A_1 \cup A_2 \cup A_3}$.

Assume in this subsection that J_N is locally connected and $x_0 \notin A_1 \cup A_2 \cup A_3$.

DEFINITION. The *Head's angle* of N is defined by

$$(2) \quad \alpha = \alpha(N) = \inf\{t \in \mathbb{T} \mid \iota_1(t) = \iota_2(-t)\}.$$

By Corollary 2.8, $\alpha > 0$. Since T_N is closed, $\alpha \in T_N$. Thus $\overline{\alpha_1(0)} \cup \overline{\alpha_2(0)} \cup \overline{\alpha_1(\alpha)} \cup \overline{\alpha_2(-\alpha)}$ forms a Jordan curve.

The sets \mathcal{S} and G_α were defined and studied in Subsection 2.2.

PROPOSITION 2.20. *We have $\alpha \in \mathcal{S}$ and $T_N = G_\alpha$. In other words, ι_1 gives rise to a homeomorphism from G_α to $\partial A_1 \cap \partial A_2$ and conjugates τ to N .*

Proof. We check that T_N satisfies the assumptions of Lemma 2.13. Let $I =]t, t'[$ be a connected component of $\mathbb{T} - T_N$, and $I \neq]0, \alpha[$. We have $1, 1/2 \notin I$, and $\tau(t), \tau(t') \in T_N$. We want to show that $]\tau(t), \tau(t')[\cap T_N = \emptyset$. Let $t < s < t'$. If $\tau(s) \in T_N$, then $N(\iota_1(s)) = \iota_1(\tau(s)) \in \partial A_2$. So $\iota_1(s) \in \partial A_1 \cap \partial W_2$.

By looking at the position of $\iota_1(\alpha/2)$ (which is also a point of ∂W_2) and $\iota_1(s)$, we can see easily that W_2 and $\iota_1(s)$ are in different connected components of $\overline{\mathbb{C}} - \overline{\alpha}_1(0) \cup \overline{\alpha}_2(0) \cup \overline{\alpha}_1(\alpha) \cup \overline{\alpha}_2(-\alpha)$. So $\iota_1(s) \in \partial A_2$ and $s \in T_N$. But this contradicts the choice of I . ■

Remark. The converse question is: given any angle $\alpha \in \mathcal{S}$, is there a Newton map with Head's angle α ? We will see in the following sections that the answer is affirmative for α rational. (We conjecture that the answer is also affirmative for α irrational. But to construct such Newton maps we have to deal with postcritically infinite rational maps.) Moreover, for any periodic angle $\alpha \in \mathcal{S}$, there are many Newton maps with Head's angle α . Hence one important observation of the above theorem is that the set T_N (or $\partial A_1 \cap \partial A_2$) does not depend on the special choice of N , but only on the angle α .

From Lemma 2.17 we get immediately the following two corollaries:

COROLLARY 2.21 ([He], Lemma 3.6.2). *The point $\iota_1(\alpha)$ is isolated in $\partial A_1 \cap \partial A_2$ iff α is dyadic.*

COROLLARY 2.22. *$\partial A_1 \cap \partial W_2$ is homeomorphic to*

$$\begin{aligned} \{t \in \mathbb{T} \mid \iota_1(t) = \sigma_2(-2t)\} &= \tau^{-1}(T_N) - T_N \\ &= \tau^{-1}(T_N) \cap [\alpha/2, \alpha[= \{t/2 \mid t \in T_N \cap [\alpha, 2\alpha[\}, \end{aligned}$$

and similarly for $\partial A_2 \cap \partial W_1$. The set $\partial W_1 \cap \partial W_2$ is homeomorphic to $T_N \cap [2\alpha, 1]$.

PROPOSITION 2.23 ([He], Lemma 3.6.2). *The following conditions are equivalent:*

1. $x_0 = \iota_1(\alpha)$.
2. α is not periodic.

Proof. If a critical point belongs to the Julia set then it cannot be periodic, otherwise we would have a superattracting cycle, which is disjoint from the Julia set.

If α is not periodic, define $\beta = \max\{t \mid \iota_1(t) = \sigma_2(-2t)\}$. Then $\beta = \alpha$, for otherwise $] \tau(\beta), \tau(\alpha)[$ is a connected component of $\mathbb{T} - T_N = \mathbb{T} - G_\alpha$. But the right end point of each connected component of $\mathbb{T} - G_\alpha$ is a preimage by τ of α . Hence $\iota_1(\alpha) \in \overline{\alpha}_2(-\alpha) \cap \overline{\alpha}_2(-2\alpha)$. That is, N is not injective in a neighborhood of $\iota_1(\alpha)$. Since x_0 is the only free critical point of N , we must have $x_0 = \iota_1(\alpha)$. ■

Assume now α is periodic. Define

$$(3) \quad \beta = \inf\{t \in \mathbb{T} \mid \iota_1(s) \notin \overline{W}_2 \text{ for all } s \in [t, 1]\}.$$

LEMMA 2.24 ([He], Lemma 3.6.3). *Let $\alpha = p/(2^k - 1)$. Then $] \tau(\beta), \tau(\alpha)[$ is a connected component of $\mathbb{T} - T_N$, and $\beta = p/2^k$. In other words, $] \beta, \alpha[$ is the connected component of $\mathbb{T} - \mathcal{S}$ with α as the right end point.*

PROOF. We have $\beta < \alpha$ and $\iota_1(\beta) \in \partial W_2$. So $] \tau(\beta), \tau(\alpha)[$ is a connected component of $\mathbb{T} - T_N = \mathbb{T} - G_\alpha$. Hence $] \tau^k(\beta), \tau^k(\alpha)[=] 0, \alpha[$ (Lemma 2.15). Thus $\beta \in \mathcal{S}$ and $\tau^k(t) < t$ for all $t \in] \beta, \alpha[$. We conclude that $] \beta, \alpha[\cap \mathcal{S} = \emptyset$. The rest follows from Proposition 2.16. ■

Denote by U the union of the open bounded components surrounded by the following four arcs:

$$\begin{aligned} \gamma_0 &= \{ \iota_1(t) \mid \beta \leq t \leq \alpha \}, & \eta_0 &= \{ \iota_2(t) \mid 1 - \alpha \leq t \leq 1 - \beta \}, \\ \tilde{\gamma}_0 &= \{ \sigma_1(t) \mid 2\beta \leq t \leq 2\alpha \}, & \tilde{\eta}_0 &= \{ \sigma_2(t) \mid 1 - 2\alpha \leq t \leq 1 - 2\beta \}. \end{aligned}$$

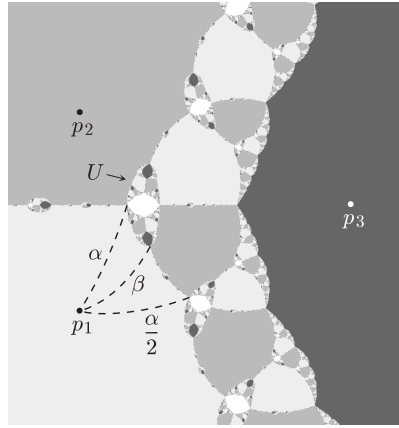


Fig. 5'. α -ray, β -ray and the region U

PROPOSITION 2.25 ([He]). *Assume that α is periodic. If U is connected, then $x_0 \in U$, the set $N(U)$ is a connected component of $\overline{\mathbb{C}} - \overline{A_1 \cup A_2}$, and N induces a degree two covering from U to $N(U)$, ramified at x_0 . The following statements are equivalent:*

1. U is not connected.
2. U has two connected components U_1, U_2 and $\overline{U_1} \cap \overline{U_2} = \{x_0\}$.
3. Either $x_0 = \iota_1(t)$ or $x_0 = \iota_2(-t)$ for some $\beta < t < \alpha$.

In this case $N(U_1) = N(U_2)$ is a connected component of $\overline{\mathbb{C}} - \overline{A_1 \cup A_2}$.

The proof is left to the reader.

COROLLARY 2.26. *Suppose that J_N is locally connected and x_0 is not contained in $A_1 \cup A_2 \cup A_3$. Let α be the Head's angle of N . There is a bijection between connected components of $\mathbb{T} - G_\alpha$ and connected components*

in $\overline{\mathbb{C}} - \overline{A_1} \cup \overline{A_2}$. More precisely, let $I =]t, t'[$ be a connected component of $\mathbb{T} - G_\alpha$. Then $\{\iota_1(s) \mid s \in [t, t']\} \cup \{\iota_2(-s) \mid s \in [t, t']\}$ forms a Jordan curve, with one connected component E_I disjoint from $\overline{A_1} \cup \overline{A_2}$. For $I_0 =]0, \alpha[$, we have $E_{I_0} \supset A_3 \cup W_1 \cup W_2$. For $I \neq I_0$, $N : E_I \rightarrow E_{\tau(I)}$ is a homeomorphism.

Denote by H the set $E_{I_0} - \overline{A_3}$. It is an open connected set. Denote by $H_{1,2}$ the two connected components of $H - \overline{W_1} \cup \overline{W_2}$ with ∞ as a point on the boundary. Recall that E_I is defined in the above corollary, and ∞ is the unique common point of $\overline{A_1}, \overline{A_2}, \overline{A_3}$.

COROLLARY 2.27. *The mapping N induces a homeomorphism from $H_{1,2}$ to H . For any connected component F of $H - \overline{W_1} \cup \overline{W_2}$ with neither ∞ nor $\iota_1(\alpha)$ on the boundary, the mapping N induces a homeomorphism from F to some $E_{]t, t'[}$, with t greater than α . The angle t' is smaller than 2α iff the boundary of F intersects the closure of A_1 or A_2 . If α is periodic, then the set U (resp. U_1, U_2) as in Proposition 2.25 is a connected component of $H - \overline{W_1} \cup \overline{W_2}$, and $N(U)$ (resp. $N(U_1), N(U_2)$) is equal to $E_{]2\beta, 2\alpha[}$.*

COROLLARY 2.28 ([He]). *Suppose that α is periodic of period k . Then there is an open neighborhood U' of \overline{U} such that U' is relatively compact in $N^k(U')$ and $(N^k, U', N^k(U'))$ is a polynomial-like mapping of degree two (in the sense of Douady–Hubbard, [DH3]), with $\iota_1(\alpha)$ as one fixed point of the corresponding Julia set.*

Proof. Note that $\iota_1(\alpha)$ is an accumulation point of $\partial A_1 \cap \partial A_2$, and $\iota_1(\beta)$ is an accumulation point of $\partial A_1 \cap \partial W_2$ (Corollary 2.21). We can then construct the boundary of U' with part of equi-potentials and part of rays with angle close to α, β . We omit the details. ■

One can deduce even deeper properties of $H_{1,2}$ by considering the homeomorphisms $N : H_{1,2} \rightarrow H$. We again omit the details.

Here we state our conjecture about islands and Head’s angles (we use the notations defined in Section 1):

CONJECTURE. Given any component $]\beta, \alpha[$ of $\mathbb{T} - \mathcal{S}$, different from $]1/2, 1[$, there is a unique connected component of $\Omega - \overline{B_0} \cup \overline{G_0}$ such that the maps in the closure of this component are precisely the maps with Head’s angle β or α .

In the rest of the paper we will only be interested in postcritically finite Newton maps (i.e. x_0 has a finite orbit). They have locally connected Julia sets (cf. [TY]), and a well defined rational Head’s angle, when $x_0 \notin A_1 \cup A_2 \cup A_3$.

3. Cubic branched coverings with three fixed critical points. We start the construction of postcritically finite Newton maps. The technique

is to construct first postcritically finite branched coverings from S^2 to itself, and then deduce the existence of rational maps via Thurston equivalence (see definition below). By the end of this paper we will be able to construct all postcritically finite Newton maps.

3.1. Definition and Thurston equivalence. We recall here Thurston's theory of postcritically finite branched coverings. The results are valid for any degree. For details and proofs, see [DH2].

A branched covering $F : S^2 \rightarrow S^2$ of degree d has in general $2d - 2$ critical points and $2d - 2$ critical values. In the following, we always assume that branched coverings are orientation preserving and of degree greater than one.

DEFINITION (postcritical set). Set

$$\Omega_F = \{\text{critical points of } F\} \quad \text{and} \quad P_F = \bigcup_{n>0} F^n(\Omega_F)$$

F is called a *postcritically finite branched covering* if P_F is finite.

DEFINITION (Thurston's equivalence). We say that two postcritically finite branched coverings F and G are *equivalent*, denoted by $F \sim G$, if there exist two orientation preserving homeomorphisms $\theta_1, \theta_2 : S^2 \rightarrow S^2$ such that

$$\begin{aligned} \theta_i(P_F) &= P_G \quad (i = 1, 2), \\ \theta_1 &= \theta_2 \text{ on } P_F, \quad \theta_1 \text{ and } \theta_2 \text{ are isotopic relative to } P_F \end{aligned}$$

(we write $\text{rel } P_F$), and the following diagram commutes:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} S^2 & \xrightarrow{\theta_1} & S^2 \\ F \downarrow & & \downarrow G \\ S^2 & \xrightarrow{\theta_2} & S^2. \end{array}$$

We are interested in whether a branched covering is equivalent to a rational map in the above sense. Let F be a postcritically finite branched covering from S^2 to itself. All the homotopies and isotopies in the following are $\text{rel } P_F$.

DEFINITION. A simple closed curve in $S^2 - P_F$ is called *peripheral* if it bounds a disc containing at most one point of P_F . A *multicurve* Γ is a collection of disjoint simple closed curves in $S^2 - P_F$ such that none of them is peripheral and no two curves are homotopic to each other in $S^2 - P_F$. A multicurve Γ is *F-invariant* if

$$F^{-1}(\Gamma) = \{\text{connected components of } F^{-1}(\gamma) \mid \gamma \in \Gamma\}$$

consists of peripheral curves and curves which are homotopic to curves in Γ .

DEFINITION. For a multicurve Γ , the associated linear transformation F_Γ is a linear map from $\mathbb{R}^\Gamma = \{\sum_{\gamma \in \Gamma} c_\gamma \gamma \mid c_\gamma \in \mathbb{R}\}$ to itself defined by

$$F_\Gamma(\gamma) = \sum_{\gamma' \subset F^{-1}(\gamma)} \frac{1}{\deg(F : \gamma' \rightarrow \gamma)} [\gamma']_\Gamma \quad \text{for } \gamma \in \Gamma$$

where the sum is over all components γ' of $F^{-1}(\gamma)$, and $[\gamma']_\Gamma$ denotes the curve in Γ homotopic to γ' if it exists and $[\gamma']_\Gamma = 0$ otherwise. We denote by λ_Γ the leading eigenvalue of F_Γ , i.e. the Perron–Frobenius eigenvalue.

DEFINITION. 1. An F -invariant multicurve Γ with $\lambda_\Gamma \geq 1$ is called a *Thurston obstruction* for F .

2. A Thurston obstruction Γ for F is called *minimal* if every $\gamma \in \Gamma$ is homotopic to a curve of $F^{-1}(\Gamma)$, and any invariant proper submulticurve of Γ has leading eigenvalue less than one.

3. A multicurve $\Gamma = \{\gamma_1, \dots, \gamma_n\}$ is called a *Levy cycle* if each $F^{-1}(\gamma_{i+1})$ contains a component γ'_i homotopic in $S^2 - P_F$ to γ_i and $F : \gamma'_i \rightarrow \gamma_{i+1}$ is of degree one ($i = 0, \dots, n - 1$), where $\gamma_0 = \gamma_n$.

4. A Levy cycle Γ is a *degenerate Levy cycle* if the connected components of $S^2 - \bigcup_i \gamma_i$ are

$$B_1, B_2, \dots, B_n, C$$

with B_i discs, C not a disc, and each $F^{-1}(B_{i+1})$ has a component B'_i isotopic to B_i (rel P_F), and $F : B'_i \rightarrow B_{i+1}$ is a homeomorphism ($i = 0, 1, \dots, n - 1$), where $B_0 = B_n$ ($C = \emptyset$ if Γ consists of only one curve).

Note that every Thurston obstruction can be reduced to a minimal one.

THEOREM 3.1 (Thurston, cf. [DH2]). *Suppose that $F : S^2 \rightarrow S^2$ is a postcritically finite branched covering with a hyperbolic orbifold (see [DH2] for definition). Then F is equivalent to a rational map if and only if F has no Thurston obstruction. Having a Levy cycle is a sufficient condition for having a Thurston obstruction.*

Applying the theorem to the case that interests us in this work, we get

COROLLARY 3.2. *Every cubic postcritically finite branched covering with three fixed critical points has a hyperbolic orbifold. If it is Thurston-equivalent to a rational map N , then N must be a Newton map, i.e. a cubic rational map with three fixed critical points.*

3.2. *From a Thurston obstruction to a one-curve Levy cycle.* In this section we will show that if a cubic postcritically finite branched covering fixing at least 3 critical points is not equivalent to a rational map, it has either a degenerate Levy cycle or an extremely simple Levy cycle, namely one with only one curve.

Let F be a cubic postcritically finite branched covering from S^2 to itself. All the homotopies and isotopies in the following are rel P_F .

A multicurve Γ_1 may have the following properties:

- (I) Each $\gamma \in \Gamma_1$ is homotopic to a curve in $F^{-1}(\Gamma_1)$.
- (II) For each $\gamma \in \Gamma_1$, at least one component of $F^{-1}(\gamma)$ is homotopic to a curve in Γ_1 .
- (III) For some disc-component D of $S^2 - \Gamma_1$, the set $F^{-1}(D)$ has at least one non-disc component.
- (IV) For a connected component B of $S^2 - \Gamma_1$, every component of $F^{-1}(B)$ is isotopically contained in a component of $S^2 - \Gamma_1$.

Note that (IV) is a consequence of (I). It is going to be used many times in what follows.

THEOREM 3.3. *Assume that F is a cubic postcritically finite branched covering with three fixed distinct critical points p_1, p_2, p_3 . Denote by x_0 the other critical point and by $x_1 = F(x_0)$ the critical value. Suppose that F has a minimal Thurston obstruction Γ . Then at least one of the following happens:*

1. Γ contains a degenerate Levy cycle.
2. Γ can be decomposed into the disjoint union of $\{\gamma\}$ and Γ_2 with $\{\gamma\}$ a Levy cycle, and Γ_2 F -invariant (hence $\lambda(\Gamma_2) < 1$). Moreover, each component of $S^2 - \gamma$ contains exactly two of the four critical values p_1, p_2, p_3, x_1 , $F^{-1}(\gamma)$ consists of three nested curves $\gamma', \gamma'', \gamma'''$ with γ'' homotopic to γ (with the same orientation) and γ', γ''' either peripheral or homotopic to curves in Γ_2 (see Figure 6).

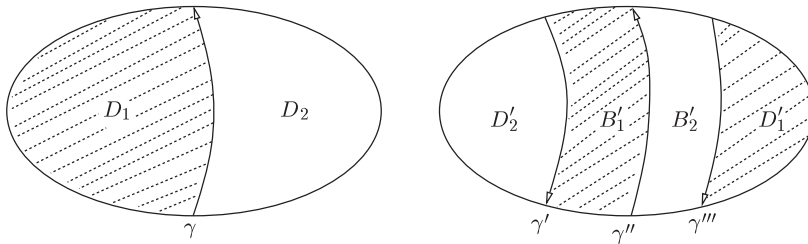


Fig. 6. $\gamma, F^{-1}(\gamma) = \gamma' \cup \gamma'' \cup \gamma'''$, D_i and $F^{-1}(D_i) = D'_i \cup B'_i, i = 1, 2$

Before proving the theorem, we rewrite Theorem III.3.4 of [ST] in the following more convenient form:

PROPOSITION 3.4 (minimal-maximal principle; [ST], see also [Ta]). *Let F be a postcritically finite branched covering, and Γ a minimal Thurston obstruction for F . Then Γ can be decomposed in a unique way into $\Gamma_1 \cup \Gamma_2$*

with Γ_2 the maximal invariant proper submulticurve of Γ (Γ_2 may be empty). Either Γ_1 is a degenerate Levy cycle or Γ_1 has the properties (I)–(IV).

PROOF (of Theorem 3.3). Assume that Γ does not contain any degenerate Levy cycle. Then Γ is decomposed into $\Gamma_1 \cup \Gamma_2$, with Γ_2 the maximal invariant proper submulticurve and Γ_1 satisfying (I)–(IV).

Note first that if a subset $B \subset S^2$ satisfies $B \cap \{p_1, p_2, p_3\} = \emptyset$, then $F^{-1}(B) \cap \{p_1, p_2, p_3\} = \emptyset$. Moreover, if B is disc-like, then B contains at most one critical value of F and hence $F^{-1}(B)$ are discs.

Set

$$(4) \quad \Gamma' = \{\gamma \in \Gamma \mid \gamma = \partial D, D \text{ a disc-component of } S^2 - \Gamma, \\ D \cap \{p_1, p_2, p_3\} = \emptyset\}.$$

Then Γ' is F -invariant. We have $\Gamma' \neq \Gamma$, for otherwise one could decompose Γ' so that a submulticurve of Γ' would satisfy (III) (by Proposition 3.4). This is impossible from the definition of Γ' . Hence $\Gamma' \subset \Gamma_2$. Set

$$S^2 - \Gamma_1 = D_1 \cup \dots \cup D_k \cup A_1 \cup \dots \cup A_l$$

where the D_i denote the disc-components of $S^2 - \Gamma_1$ and A_i the non-disc components. We have $k \geq 2$. We claim

LEMMA 3.5. *Each D_i contains exactly two critical values of F .*

PROOF. First for each i , $D_i \cap \{p_1, p_2, p_3\} \neq \emptyset$. Otherwise the union of Γ_2 with

$$\Gamma'' = \{\partial D_i \mid D_i \cap \{p_1, p_2, p_3\} = \emptyset\}$$

is F -invariant. Hence $\Gamma'' = \Gamma_1$ (since Γ_2 is maximal). But Γ'' does not satisfy (III), a contradiction.

Next, if there is $D = D_i$ containing only one of p_1, p_2, p_3 , say p_1 , and if $x_1 \notin D$, then $F^{-1}(D) = D' \cup D''$ with D', D'' disc-like, $\deg(F : D' \rightarrow D) = 1$, $D' \cap \{p_1, p_2, p_3\} = \emptyset$ and $\deg(F : D'' \rightarrow D) = 2$, $p_1 \in D''$. By property (IV), D' is isotopically contained in one component B of $S^2 - \Gamma_1$. But D' cannot be isotopic to B because either B is one of D_j in which case $B \cap \{p_1, p_2, p_3\} \neq \emptyset$, or B is not a disc. So $\partial D'$ is not homotopic to any curve in Γ_1 . By property (II), the curve $\partial D''$ must be homotopic to some curve in Γ_1 . By (IV), D'' must be isotopically contained in D , which is a disc-component of $S^2 - \Gamma_1$. We conclude that $\partial D''$ is homotopic to ∂D . As a consequence, $\{\partial D\} \cup \Gamma_2$ is F -invariant with leading eigenvalue equal to $\max\{1/2, \lambda_{\Gamma_2}\}$, which is smaller than 1. This contradicts the maximality of Γ_2 . ■ Lemma 3.5

Let us return to the proof of Theorem 3.3. We have $k = 2$ and we may assume $x_1, p_3 \in D_1$, $p_1, p_2 \in D_2$. Set $\gamma_1 = \partial D_1$ and $\gamma_2 = \partial D_2$. For $i = 1$ or $i = 2$, there are two possibilities for $F^{-1}(D_i)$: either

- (a) $F^{-1}(D_i)$ consists of only one disc D'_i with $\deg(F : D'_i \rightarrow D_i) = 3$, or
- (b) $F^{-1}(D_i) = D'_i \cup B'_i$, with D'_i a disc, B'_i an annulus, $\deg(F : D'_i \rightarrow D_i) = 1$ and $\deg(F : B'_i \rightarrow D_i) = 2$. Moreover, $B'_i \cap \{p_1, p_2, p_3\} = D_i \cap \{p_1, p_2, p_3\} \neq \emptyset$.

If (a) happens for some i then D'_i is isotopic to D_i by the condition (IV) and $\partial D'_i$, being the only preimage of ∂D_i , is homotopic to itself by (II). Thus $\{\partial D_i\} \cup \Gamma_2$ is F -invariant with leading eigenvalue equal to $\max\{1/3, \lambda_{\Gamma_2}\} < 1$. This contradicts again the maximality of Γ_2 .

Hence (b) is the only possibility for both D_1 and D_2 .

Suppose now $\gamma_1 \neq \gamma_2$. Set

$$A = S^2 - \bar{D}_1 \cup \bar{D}_2, \quad F^{-1}(A) = A_1 \cup A_2 \cup A_3,$$

$$F^{-1}(\gamma_1) = \gamma_{11} \cup \gamma_{12} \cup \gamma_{13}, \quad F^{-1}(\gamma_2) = \gamma_{21} \cup \gamma_{22} \cup \gamma_{23}.$$

Then the situation is shown in Figure 7.

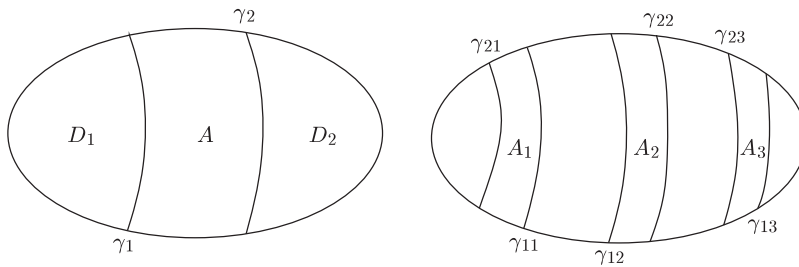


Fig. 7. $F^{-1}(A)$ and $F^{-1}(D_i)$

Since B'_i must be isotopically contained in D_i , $i = 1, 2$ (condition (IV)), we find that $\gamma_{21}, \gamma_{11}, \gamma_{23}, \gamma_{13}$ are either peripheral or homotopic to curves in Γ_2 . By (II) we must have γ_{12} homotopic to γ_1 and γ_{22} homotopic to γ_2 . Hence $\{\gamma_1\} \cup \Gamma_2$ is F -invariant with leading eigenvalue 1. This contradicts the minimality of Γ .

Finally, γ_1 equals γ_2 and Γ_1 consists of only one curve, namely γ_1 . Moreover, the connected components of $F^{-1}(\gamma_1)$ are disposed as in Figure 6. ■

Remark. We will see later that degenerate Levy cycles do not occur as Thurston obstructions for branched coverings constructed from matings and captures (see next two sections). The next subsection improves the above theorem under a stronger condition.

3.3. No Thurston obstruction when the basins are attached. Often we want to construct a postcritically finite Newton map with a specific dynamics; for example, we may want $x_6 = \lambda_3$ or so. Since it is much easier to construct a postcritically finite branched covering than a rational map, we start with that branched covering and check if it is equivalent to a rational map.

The next theorem is developed for this purpose. Both the statement and the proof are similar to a theorem of J. Head ([He], Theorem 4.4.1). The author would like to thank M. Shishikura for having simplified the original proof.

THEOREM 3.6. *Let $F : S^2 \rightarrow S^2$ be a cubic postcritically finite branched covering with three distinct fixed critical points p_1, p_2 and p_3 . Assume that there are disjoint open connected subsets A_1, A_2 and A_3 in S^2 , together with continuous maps φ_i from the closed unit disc \bar{D} to the closure of A_i , $i = 1, 2, 3$, such that $\varphi_i : D \rightarrow A_i$ is a homeomorphism, $\varphi_1(1) = \varphi_2(1) = \varphi_3(1) = \infty$, and for $i = 1, 2, 3$, the following diagram commutes:*

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \bar{D} & \xrightarrow{z \mapsto z^2} & \bar{D} \\ \varphi_i \downarrow & & \downarrow \varphi_i \\ \bar{A}_i & \xrightarrow{F} & \bar{A}_i \end{array}$$

Then either F has a degenerate Levy cycle, or F is equivalent to a Newton map.

Proof. Under the assumption of the theorem we can define W_i as the connected component of $F^{-1}(A_i)$ disjoint from A_i , for $i = 1, 2, 3$. Similarly, we can define ξ_1, ξ_2, ∞ as the first preimages by F of ∞ . For $i = 1, 2, 3$, the mapping $F : \bar{W}_i \rightarrow \bar{A}_i$ is a homeomorphism. Set $\psi_i = F^{-1} \circ \varphi_i$. The mappings φ_i and ψ_i enable us to define t -rays in \bar{A}_i and \bar{W}_i , for any angle $t \in \mathbb{T}$. By the same topological argument as we used in Lemma 2.5, one can get similarly

$$\xi_1 \in \partial A_1 \cap \partial A_2 \cap \partial W_3, \quad \xi_2 \in \partial W_1 \cap \partial W_2 \cap \partial A_3 .$$

We can renumber p_1, p_2 if necessary so that the 0-rays of $\bar{A}_1, \bar{A}_2, \bar{A}_3$ are connected at ∞ in counterclockwise order.

Denote by x_0 the unique critical point of F distinct from p_1, p_2, p_3 . Set $x_i = F^i(x_0)$. For any $t \in \mathbb{T}$, denote by $a_i(t)$ the closure of the t -ray of A_i , and by $w_i(t)$ the closure of the t -ray of W_i ($i = 1, 2, 3$). We have $F^{-1}(a_i(t)) = a_i(t/2) \cup a_i(t/2 + 1/2) \cup w_i(t)$.

We claim that the angle α is positive, where

$$\alpha = \inf\{t \in \mathbb{T} \mid a_1(t) \cap \bar{A}_2 \neq \emptyset\}.$$

For otherwise there is a sequence of positive angles t_n tending to 0 such that $a_1(t_n)$ intersects $a_2(-t_n)$. But the union $a_1(t_n) \cup a_2(t_n)$ tends to the arc $a_1(0) \cup a_2(0)$. There will be no place to put A_3 in.

Thus there is a minimal integer l such that

$$a_1(1/2^l) \cap w_2(-1/2^{l-1}) \neq \emptyset$$

(compare with Lemma 2.7).

Assume now that F is not equivalent to a rational map, and F has no degenerate Levy cycle. By Theorem 3.3 there is a one-curve Levy cycle $\{\gamma\}$ for F such that each component of $S^2 - \gamma$ contains two critical values of F . And $F^{-1}(\gamma) = \gamma' \cup \gamma'' \cup \gamma'''$ (Figure 6) with γ'' the unique component in $F^{-1}(\gamma)$ homotopic to γ . Set $\delta = \gamma''$. Denote by $[\gamma]$ the set of closed curves in S^2 homotopic to γ rel P_F .

First we want to show that γ can be chosen such that

$$\gamma \cap (a_1(1/2) \cup a_2(1/2) \cup w_1(0) \cup w_2(0)) = \emptyset.$$

Choose $\gamma \in [\gamma]$ such that $\#\gamma \cap (a_1(0) \cup a_2(0))$ is minimal. Then

$$\#\delta \cap (a_1(0) \cup a_2(0)) \leq \#F^{-1}(\gamma) \cap (a_1(0) \cup a_2(0)) = \#\gamma \cap (a_1(0) \cup a_2(0)).$$

(It is easy to see that for any two sets A, B such that $F|_B$ is of degree one we have $F(F^{-1}(A) \cap B) = A \cap F(B)$ and $\#F^{-1}(A) \cap B = \#A \cap F(B)$.) But since $\delta \in [\gamma]$, we have $\#\delta \cap (a_1(0) \cup a_2(0)) \geq \#\gamma \cap (a_1(0) \cup a_2(0))$. Hence

$$\#\delta \cap (a_1(0) \cup a_2(0)) = \#F^{-1}(\gamma) \cap (a_1(0) \cup a_2(0)) = \#\gamma \cap (a_1(0) \cup a_2(0)).$$

Since

$$\begin{aligned} \#\gamma \cap (a_1(0) \cup a_2(0)) &= \#\delta \cap (a_1(0) \cup a_2(0)) \\ &\leq \#\delta \cap (a_1(0) \cup a_2(0) \cup a_1(1/2) \cup a_2(1/2) \cup w_1(0) \cup w_2(0)) \\ &= \#F(\delta) \cap (a_1(0) \cup a_2(0)) = \#\gamma \cap (a_1(0) \cup a_2(0)), \end{aligned}$$

we have $\delta \cap (a_1(1/2) \cup a_2(1/2) \cup w_1(0) \cup w_2(0)) = \emptyset$. Hence γ can be chosen such that

$$\gamma \cap (a_1(1/2) \cup a_2(1/2) \cup w_1(0) \cup w_2(0)) = \emptyset,$$

and $\#\gamma \cap (a_1(0) \cup a_2(0))$ is minimal. As a consequence,

$$\delta \cap (a_1(1/2) \cup a_2(1/2) \cup w_1(0) \cup w_2(0)) = \emptyset,$$

and $\#\delta \cap (a_1(0) \cup a_2(0))$ is minimal.

Define by induction γ_k to be the unique component of $F^{-k}(\gamma)$ homotopic to γ . Then for each k , the number $\#\gamma_k \cap (a_1(0) \cup a_2(0))$ is minimal, and

$$\gamma_k \cap \left(\bigcup_{j=1}^k F^{-j}(a_1(0) \cup a_2(0)) - a_1(0) \cup a_2(0) \right) = \emptyset.$$

Let l be the minimal integer such that $a_1(1/2^l)$ intersects $w_2(-1/2^{l-1})$. Denote by C the Jordan curve

$$\begin{aligned} a_1(1/2) \cup a_1(1/2^l) \cup w_2(-1/2^{l-1}) \\ \cup w_2(0) \cup w_1(0) \cup w_1(1/2^{l-1}) \cup a_2(-1/2^l) \cup a_2(1/2) \end{aligned}$$

in case $x_0 \notin a_1(1/2^l)$ (which is the Jordan curve in the graph g , see Figure 4'), or the Jordan curve

$$a_1(1/2) \cup a_1(1/2^l) \cup a_2(-1/2^l) \cup a_2(1/2),$$

in case $l > 1$ and $x_0 \in a_1(1/2^l)$, or the arc $a_1(1/2) \cup a_2(1/2)$ in case $x_0 \in a_1(1/2)$.

In any case $\gamma_l \cap C = \emptyset$. So γ_l is contained in one component of $S^2 - C$. But each of these components contains at most one critical point of F . The curve γ_l cannot separate p_1, p_2, p_3 and x_0 two by two. On the other hand, since γ_{l-1} is homotopic to γ rel P_F , by Theorem 3.3 each component of $S^2 - \gamma_{l-1}$ contains exactly two points of the set $\{p_1, p_2, p_3, x_1\}$, hence each component of $S^2 - \gamma_l$ must contain exactly two points of the set $\{p_1, p_2, p_3, x_0\}$. This is impossible. ■

COROLLARY 3.7. *Assume in addition that the unique free critical point x_0 of F is either periodic, or eventually falls into the set $\{p_1, p_2, p_3, \infty\}$. Then F is equivalent to a Newton map.*

Proof. We need to show that, under the extra hypothesis, the mapping F cannot have a degenerate Levy cycle. Recall that a degenerate Levy cycle produces a cycle of disc-components B_1, \dots, B_n with $\#B_i \cap P_F \geq 2$, and each B_i has a degree-one preimage B'_i isotopic to B_{i-1} (with $B_0 = B_n$), hence $\bigcup_i B_i$ contains at least one periodic cycle of P_F without any critical points. This is impossible when x_0 is periodic or falls into $\{p_1, p_2, p_3, \infty\}$. ■

This corollary enables us to construct some Newton maps. Let α be a rational angle in \mathcal{S} , i.e. $2^n \alpha \pmod{1} \in [\alpha, 1]$ for all n . We can construct a branched covering F modeled topologically by the description in Subsection 2.3. If α is dyadic, then x_0 coincides with the end point of $a_1(\alpha)$. If α is periodic of period k , we can modify F in U so that $F^k(x_0) = x_0$. In both cases F is equivalent to a Newton map by the above corollary.

Remark 3.8. We would like to conclude at this point that

1. The Newton map N equivalent to F has Head angle α . Unfortunately, we do not know how to check it directly.
2. If α is a rational element of \mathcal{S} but not on the boundary of any connected component of $\mathbb{T} - \mathcal{S}$ (for example, $\alpha = 1/6$), we can still construct a branched covering F modeled topologically by Subsection 2.3. But we do not know whether F has no degenerate Levy cycle.

In the next sections we will develop mating and capture techniques for the purpose of constructing all postcritically finite Newton maps. At the end of this paper, as a consequence of these more sophisticated results, we will be able to give positive answers to the above two questions.

4. Newton maps regarded as matings of polynomials. Mating is a way to construct branched coverings from pairs of polynomials. If a rational map is equivalent to a mating, we can get information about its dynamics from the information about those of the corresponding polynomials. In this

section we use Theorem 3.3 to study the relationship between Newton maps and matings of cubic polynomials.

4.1. Definition of matings and general results. Let us recall the definitions of several kinds of matings, using the terminology of [ST], and state some general results.

DEFINITION 4.1 (formal mating). Let f and g be two monic polynomials of degree d . Set

$$\tilde{\mathbb{C}} = \mathbb{C} \cup \{\infty \cdot e^{2\pi i\theta} \mid \theta \in \mathbb{T} = \mathbb{R}/\mathbb{Z}\}$$

We can extend f and g continuously to $\tilde{\mathbb{C}}$ by setting

$$f(\infty \cdot e^{2\pi i\theta}) = \infty \cdot e^{2d\pi i\theta}, \quad g(\infty \cdot e^{2\pi i\theta}) = \infty \cdot e^{2d\pi i\theta}$$

Let

$$S_{f,g}^2 = \tilde{\mathbb{C}}_f \sqcup \tilde{\mathbb{C}}_g / \{(\infty \cdot e^{2\pi i\theta}, f) \approx (\infty \cdot e^{-2\pi i\theta}, g)\}$$

(where \approx means identification). The *formal mating* of f and g is defined to be the branched covering $f \perp g : S_{f,g}^2 \rightarrow S_{f,g}^2$ such that

$$f \perp g = f \text{ on } \tilde{\mathbb{C}}_f \text{ and } f \perp g = g \text{ on } \tilde{\mathbb{C}}_g.$$

The set $\{(\infty \cdot e^{2\pi i\theta}, f) \mid \theta \in \mathbb{T} = \mathbb{R}/\mathbb{Z}\}$ in $S_{f,g}^2$ is called the *equator* of $f \perp g$.

In case there is no ambiguity, we write S^2 instead of $S_{f,g}^2$.

From now on we assume that f and g are postcritically finite polynomials of the same degree and set $F = f \perp g$. Then F is also postcritically finite.

See [DH1] for the definitions of the filled Julia set K_f for a polynomial f and the external rays in \mathbb{C} . For $\theta \in \mathbb{T}$, denote by $R_f(\theta)$ the closure in $\tilde{\mathbb{C}}_f$ of the external ray of angle θ (note that if f is a postcritically finite polynomial, then K_f is connected and locally connected, and $R_f(\theta)$ is well defined).

In $S_{f,g}^2$, the external rays $R_f(\theta)$ and $R_g(-\theta)$ are connected at the point $(\infty \cdot e^{2\pi i\theta}, f)$.

DEFINITION (ray-equivalence). For x and y in $\tilde{\mathbb{C}}_f$, we define $x \sim_f y$ to be the equivalence relation generated by $x, y \in R_f(\theta)$ for some θ . The equivalence relation \sim_g on $\tilde{\mathbb{C}}_g$ is similarly defined. In $S_{f,g}^2$, let \sim_F be the equivalence relation generated by \sim_f on $\tilde{\mathbb{C}}_f$ and \sim_g on $\tilde{\mathbb{C}}_g$. These relations are called the *ray-equivalence* relations for f and g and F resp. Denote by $[x]_F$ or simply $[x]$ the ray-equivalence class for \sim_F of $x \in S^2$.

DEFINITION (matability). We say that two postcritically finite polynomials f and g are *matable* if $F = f \perp g$ (or a modification of F) is Thurston-equivalent to a rational map (we have to modify F slightly if there is a periodic tree-like ray-equivalence class $[x]$ with $\#[x] \cap P_F \geq 2$).

DEFINITION (topological mating). For the ray-equivalence relation \sim_F , denote by $\pi = \pi_{f,g} : S^2 \rightarrow S^2/\sim_F$ the quotient projection, and by F^* the quotient map of F . We say that F^* is the *topological mating* of f and g .

If we denote by $\gamma_f(\theta)$ (resp. $\gamma_g(\theta)$) the landing point of the external ray $R_f(\theta)$ (resp. $R_g(\theta)$). The quotient space S^2/\sim_F is then homeomorphic to the quotient space

$$K_f \sqcup K_g / \{\gamma_f(\theta) \approx \gamma_g(-\theta)\},$$

i.e. the space obtained by gluing together the two filled Julia sets along their boundaries.

If two polynomials are matable, i.e. their formal mating is equivalent to some rational map R , then there is a constructive way to get a topological model of R , namely by topological mating. This is the following theorem of M. Rees:

THEOREM 4.1 ([R3]). *Suppose that the formal mating F of the two monic postcritically finite polynomials g_1 and g_2 is equivalent to a rational map R . Then there is a homeomorphism Φ from the quotient space S^2/\sim_F to $\overline{\mathbb{C}}$ such that $\Phi \circ \pi$ is conformal on $\text{int}(K_{g_1}) \cup \text{int}(K_{g_2})$, and that the following diagrams commute:*

$$\begin{array}{ccc} S^2 & \xrightarrow{F} & S^2 \\ \pi \downarrow & & \downarrow \pi \\ S^2/\sim_F & \xrightarrow{F^*} & S^2/\sim_F \\ \Phi \downarrow & & \downarrow \Phi \\ \overline{\mathbb{C}} & \xrightarrow{R} & \overline{\mathbb{C}} \end{array}$$

where F^* is the topological mating of g_1, g_2 . In particular, F is semi-conjugate to R . Each fiber of the semi-conjugacy is a ray-equivalence class of F .

For a proof of the theorem, we suggest [Sh2].

By the theorem a necessary condition for two polynomials to be matable is that the quotient space S^2/\sim_F is homeomorphic to the sphere. Although it is not in general a sufficient condition (as shown by the examples in [ST]), in some special cases it is: for example, in the quadratic case ([R3], [Ta]), or in the case that interests us in this work, as we are going to see in Corollary 4.5 and Theorem 4.6.

4.2. Matings which are equivalent to Newton maps. We study here the question whether the mating of two cubic polynomials is equivalent to a Newton map. We will do this by analyzing the ray-equivalence relation.

Denote by \mathbf{f} the polynomial $z \mapsto z^3 + (3/2)z$. It is the unique monic cubic polynomial (up to affine conjugacy) with two fixed critical points. These two fixed critical points are $u = i/\sqrt{2}$ and $v = -i/\sqrt{2}$. The point 0 is the unique

repulsive fixed point of \mathbf{f} . The external 0-ray of \mathbf{f} lands at this fixed point from the right side of the vector $\vec{v}u$, whereas the external $1/2$ -ray lands at it from the left side of $\vec{v}u$.

This polynomial will play a central role in our study of Newton maps. The Julia set of \mathbf{f} is shown on the right of Figure 1.

If a cubic rational map with three distinct fixed critical points (i.e. a Newton map) is equivalent to the mating of two monic cubic polynomials f_1 and f_2 , then one of the polynomials, say f_1 , must have two fixed critical points, and is hence affine conjugate to \mathbf{f} , and f_2 , the other, must have one fixed critical point.

Any cubic monic polynomial with one fixed critical point must be affine conjugate to the polynomial g_a , for some $a \in \mathbb{C}$, where

$$(5) \quad g_a(z) = z^3 - 3a^2z + 2a^3 + a.$$

The two critical points of g_a are a and $-a$. We have $g_a(a) = a$. We call a the *distinguished fixed critical point* of g_a , and $-a$ the *free critical point* of g_a . Note that g_a and g_{-a} are conjugate by $\phi : z \mapsto -z$. Since $\phi \circ \mathbf{f} \circ \phi^{-1} = \mathbf{f}$, the two matings $\mathbf{f} \perp g_a$ and $\mathbf{f} \perp g_{-a}$ are topologically conjugate. To see the matability we only need to check one of them. The filled Julia set of g_a is denoted by K_a and its boundary by J_a . In case K_a is locally connected (which is true if g_a is postcritically finite, see [DH1], part I, pp. 24–29), we choose the φ -map $\varphi_a : \mathbb{C} - D \rightarrow \mathbb{C} - \text{int}(K_a)$ such that $\varphi_a(z)/z \rightarrow 1$ as $z \rightarrow \infty$. Denote by w the distinguished fixed critical point of g_a (i.e. $w = a$). With these conventions the external 0-ray $\{\varphi_a(r) \mid 1 \leq r < \infty\}$ always lands at a point of the boundary of the immediate attracting basin of w . We thus get

LEMMA 4.2. *Any cubic mating $f_1 \perp f_2$ with three fixed critical points must be topologically conjugate to $\mathbf{f} \perp g_a$ for $a \in \mathbb{C}$. The value of a^2 is unique for $f_1 \perp f_2$. If \mathbf{f} and g_a are matable, then $\mathbf{f} \perp g_a$ is equivalent to a Newton map.*

To study the ray-equivalence relation of $\mathbf{f} \perp g_a$, we first state a general result about the Hubbard tree which is associated with each postcritically finite polynomial.

Every monic postcritically finite polynomial g of degree d has a forward invariant *Hubbard tree* H_g , which is the convex hull of P_g in K_g . For example $H_{\mathbf{f}}$ for \mathbf{f} is the segment connecting $i/\sqrt{2}$ and $-i/\sqrt{2}$. For a detailed description of Hubbard trees, we refer the reader to [DH1], I, pp. 30–36.

PROPOSITION 4.3. *Every point x in the Julia set J_g with more than one external ray eventually falls into the Hubbard tree H_g , under iterations by g .*

PROOF. Set $H = H_g$, $\beta = \gamma(0)$ the fixed point with external angle 0,

$$\beta, \beta_1 = \gamma\left(\frac{1}{d}\right), \beta_2 = \gamma\left(\frac{2}{d}\right), \dots, \beta_{d-1} = \gamma\left(\frac{d-1}{d}\right)$$

the preimages of β , H' the “convex hull” of $\{\beta, \beta_1, \dots, \beta_{d-1}\}$ in K_g and \widehat{H} the convex hull in K_g of $P_g \cup \{\beta, \beta_1, \beta_2, \dots, \beta_{d-1}\}$. According to Douady–Hubbard’s tree theory, $H, H' \subset \widehat{H}$. Moreover, if t and t' , belonging to different components of

$$(6) \quad [0, 1] - \left\{ \frac{1}{d}, \frac{2}{d}, \dots, \frac{d-1}{d} \right\},$$

are external angles of the same point x , then $x \in H'$.

Suppose now that $x \in J_g$ and x has at least two external angles t, t' ($t \neq t'$). Then in the expansions of t, t' in base d ,

$$t = 0.\varepsilon_0\varepsilon_1 \dots \varepsilon_k \dots, \quad t' = 0.\varepsilon'_0\varepsilon'_1 \dots \varepsilon'_k \dots,$$

there is k such that $\varepsilon_k \neq \varepsilon'_k$ and hence $d^k t$ and $d^k t'$ are in different components of (6) and thus $g^k(x) \in H'$.

Now we need to show that every $x \in H'$ having more than one external ray eventually falls into H . First of all, there is a unique point $a \in H$ such that $([\beta, a] - \{a\}) \cap H = \emptyset$, with $a = \beta$ if $\beta \in H$, where $[\beta, a]$ denotes the unique regular arc (see [DH1], I, p. 33 for definition) connecting β and a . Since $[\beta, a] - \{a\}$ contains no critical values, we have $g(H') \subset H \cup [\beta, a]$.

If $\beta \in H$ then $a = \beta$ and $g(H') \subset H$, so we are done in this case.

Assume now $\beta \notin H$. Assume first that $[\beta, a] - \{a\}$ contains no critical points.

If $g(a) \neq a$, then $[\beta, a] \subset [\beta, g(a)]$, $[a, g(a)] \subset H$ and $g : [\beta, a] \rightarrow [\beta, g(a)]$ is an expanding homeomorphism, so every point in $[\beta, a] - \{\beta\}$ eventually falls into $[a, g(a)] \subset H$ and then stays in H since $g(H) \subset H$. If $g(a) = a$, let a' be the fixed point in $[\beta, a]$ closest to β . Then every point in $[\beta, a'] - \{\beta\}$ is attracted to a' . Hence a' is an attracting fixed point, which must be in H . So $a' = a$. Therefore points in $[\beta, a] - \{\beta\}$ are contained in the attracting basin of a , hence disjoint from J_g . Consequently, $g(H' \cap J_g) \subset H \cup \{\beta\}$.

Assume now $[\beta, a] - \{a\}$ contains critical points c_1, \dots, c_l . They are ordered in the arc $[\beta, a]$ as $\beta < c_1 < c_2 < \dots < c_l < a$. The map g is injective in each of the subarcs. Since $g(c_i) \in H$, each of the subarcs, except $[\beta, c_1]$, is mapped homeomorphically onto an arc contained in H . Furthermore $g([\beta, c_1]) \supset [\beta, a]$. For the same reason as above, there cannot be fixed points in $[\beta, c_1] - \{\beta\}$. So every point in $[\beta, c_1] - \{\beta\}$ is mapped eventually into $[c_1, a] \cup H$, and is mapped into H after one more iteration. ■

Now let us examine the ray-equivalence relation of $F = \mathbf{f} \perp g_a$. We will let E denote the equator of F .

LEMMA 4.4. *Let $F = \mathbf{f} \perp g_a$ with g_a postcritically finite. There is an integer $K < \infty$ such that $\#[x] \cap E \leq K$ for each ray-equivalence class $[x]$. There is an equivalence class $[x]$ containing a closed loop if and only if $\gamma_a(0) = \gamma_a(1/2)$. None of the ray-equivalence classes contain more than one*

postcritical point. Furthermore, each ray-equivalence class contains at most one point of the Hubbard tree of \mathbf{f} , and at most one point of the Hubbard tree of g_a .

Proof. According to Proposition 4.3 every point $x \in J_a$ (resp. $x \in J_{\mathbf{f}}$) with more than one external angle eventually falls into the Hubbard tree H_a (resp. $H_{\mathbf{f}}$).

The set $H_{\mathbf{f}} \cap J_{\mathbf{f}}$ is rather simple: it contains only one point $\beta = \gamma_{\mathbf{f}}(0) = \gamma_{\mathbf{f}}(1/2)$ and β has exactly two external angles 0 and $1/2$. Hence the ray-equivalence relation $\sim_{\mathbf{f}}$ for \mathbf{f} is also very simple: each equivalence class $[x]_{\mathbf{f}}$ contains at most two rays. Moreover, if $x \in J_{\mathbf{f}}$ has two external angles θ , and θ' then, by the above proposition, x is a preimage of β , and θ and θ' are preimages of 0 and $1/2$ under the mapping $\theta \mapsto 3\theta$.

The ray-equivalence relation \sim_a for g_a is a little more complicated. Since H_a is a topologically finite tree, it has a finite number of branch points, each with a finite number of branches. Denote by k the maximal number of branches that a point of H_a can have. According to Douady and Hubbard's counting-angle algorithm, we know that a point $x \in J_a$ has at most $2k$ external angles (the free critical point of g_a may double the maximal number of angles). Hence the equivalence class $[x]_a$ contains at most $2k$ rays. Moreover, the point $\gamma_a(0)$ (resp. $\gamma_a(1/2)$) has either one or two rays: the 0-ray and/or the $1/2$ -ray.

To study \sim_F we need some notation. For $x \in J_{\mathbf{f}} \sqcup J_a$ denote by $\text{Ang}(x)$ the set of external angles of x . Denote by $R_F(\theta)$ the set $\overline{R_{\mathbf{f}}(\theta) \cup R_a(1-\theta)}$.

For any $[x]_F$ containing more than one ray we may suppose that there is $l \geq 0$ such that the intersection $[F^l(x)] \cap (H_{\mathbf{f}} \sqcup H_a)$ contains a point y with more than one external angle, and these angles are either irrational or periodic under the mapping $\Theta_3 : \mathbb{T} \rightarrow \mathbb{T}, \theta \mapsto 3\theta$. We will show that there are only three topologically equivalent shapes for the set $[F^l(x)] = [y]$.

If $y \in H_{\mathbf{f}}$ then $[y] = R_F(0) \cup R_F(1/2)$. It is a closed curve (type 1) if $\gamma_a(0) = \gamma_a(1/2)$, and an arc consisting of two rays (type 2) if not.

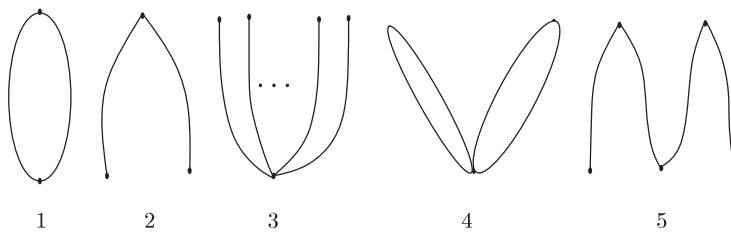


Fig. 8. Five possibilities of $[x]_F$

If $y \in H_a$ and $y = \gamma_a(0)$, then $[y]$ is of type 1.

If $y \in H_a$ and $y \neq \gamma_a(0)$, then, for each $\theta \in \text{Ang}(y)$, the point $\gamma_{\mathbf{f}}(1 - \theta)$ has only one ray, since $1 - \theta$ is neither a preimage of 0 nor of $1/2$. Hence

$$[y] = \bigcup_{\theta \in \text{Ang}(y)} R_F(1 - \theta).$$

It is a contractible graph, and $[y] \cap H_a = \{y\}$, $[y] \cap H_{\mathbf{f}} = \emptyset$ (type 3), and $\#[y] \cap E \leq k$.

Now for $[x]$. Denote by z_0 the free critical point of g_a (i.e. $z_0 = -a$). If $[x]$ does not contain a preimage of z_0 then it has exactly the same shape as $[y]$, since $F^l : [x] \rightarrow [y]$ is a homeomorphism. If $[x]$ does contain a preimage of z_0 then $F^l : [x] \rightarrow [y]$ is a double covering. If $[y]$ is of type 1, then $[x]$ consists of two closed loops (four rays) connected at a point in J_a (type 4). If $[y]$ is of type 2, $[x]$ consists of four rays connected in a form of the letter M, hence is contractible (type 5). If $[y]$ is of type 3, then $[x]$ has almost the same shape as $[y]$ except

$$\#[x] \cap E = 2\#[y] \cap E \leq 2k$$

(type 3).

The first assertion of the lemma is now proved by taking $K = \max\{4, 2k\}$. The second is also proved by checking each of the five possible types. For the third one, if z_0 is periodic, then each point of P_F is in the interior of the two filled Julia sets, hence contains only itself in its \sim_F -class. If z_0 is strictly preperiodic, then $[z_0] \cap P_F = \emptyset$ since otherwise there is $i > 0$ such that $F^i(z_0) \in [z_0]$ and there is $j \geq 0$ minimal such that $F^{j+i}(z_0)$ is periodic but $F^j(z_0)$ is not, and they both belong to $[F^j(z_0)]$. This is impossible. Therefore for each $i > 0$, $[F^i(z_0)] \cap P_F = \{F^i(z_0)\}$. We are done.

The last statement of the lemma is a direct consequence of the above discussion. ■

The following result about matings of general polynomials can be easily proved using Moore's theorem (one can find a detailed proof in either [R3] or [ST]):

For $F = f \perp g$ and E the equator of F , if there is $K < \infty$ such that $\#[x]_F \cap E \leq K$ for each $x \in S_{f,g}^2$, and if none of the equivalence classes $[x]_F$ contains a closed loop, then S^2/\sim_F is homeomorphic to S^2 . We write $S^2/\sim_F \approx S^2$.

As a consequence of the above observation and Lemma 4.4 we have

COROLLARY 4.5. *Let $F = \mathbf{f} \perp g_a$ with g_a postcritically finite. Then $S^2/\sim_F \approx S^2$ iff $\gamma_a(0) \neq \gamma_a(1/2)$.*

We are now ready to give the mating criterion:

THEOREM 4.6. *Let $F = \mathbf{f} \perp g_a$ with g_a postcritically finite. The two polynomials \mathbf{f} and g_a are matable if and only if $\gamma_a(0) \neq \gamma_a(1/2)$ (hence if*

and only if $S^2/\sim_F \approx S^2$). Or equivalently, \mathbf{f} and g_a are not matable iff $\gamma_a(0) = \gamma_a(1/2)$.

Remark. The location of values of parameters $a \in \mathbb{C}$ with $\gamma_a(0) = \gamma_a(1/2)$ can be determined easily, and will be described in Section 5. For instance, if $\text{Re}(a) = 0$, $a \neq 0$, and g_a is postcritically finite, then $\gamma_a(0) = \gamma_a(1/2)$.

Proof (of Theorem 4.6). By definition of matability we have to check when F , or a modification of F , is equivalent to a rational map. Lemma 4.4 asserts that no ray-equivalence class contains more than one point of P_F . So no modification is necessary. Since F has three fixed critical points, it has a hyperbolic orbifold and we can apply Thurston’s criterion (Theorem 3.1) to it and claim that F is not equivalent to a rational map iff it has a Thurston obstruction.

If $\gamma_a(0) = \gamma_a(1/2)$, then in $S_{\mathbf{f},g_a}^2$ the set $R_{\mathbf{f}}(0) \cup R_{\mathbf{f}}(1/2) \cup R_a(0) \cup R_a(1/2)$ forms a Levy cycle for F . This Levy cycle will generate a Thurston obstruction for F (Theorem 3.1).

Suppose now that F has a minimal Thurston obstruction Γ . A convergence theorem stated in [Ta] (Proposition 2.7, p. 597) shows that the pull backs of any degenerate Levy cycle will converge to a periodic cycle of ray-classes, each containing at least two postcritical points. Combining this with Lemma 4.4 we conclude that F cannot have a degenerate Levy cycle. Applying Theorem 3.3 to Γ , one can see that Γ is decomposed into $\{\gamma\} \cup \Gamma_2$ with $\Gamma_1 = \{\gamma\}$ a Levy cycle. By the same convergence theorem stated in [Ta], the pull backs of γ will converge to a closed curve contained in a periodic ray-equivalence class. The only possibility is then (Lemma 4.4) $\gamma_a(0) = \gamma_a(1/2)$, and $R_a(0) \cup R_a(1/2)$ together with $R_{\mathbf{f}}(0) \cup R_{\mathbf{f}}(1/2)$ gives the closed curve. ■

4.3. From polynomials to Newton maps via matings. Now we ask the converse question: when is a postcritically finite Newton map N equivalent to the mating of two cubic polynomials? The answer is quite simple, namely, when $p_3 \notin \text{Or}(x_0)$.

Let us recall some results of Section 2.1. The three fixed critical points of N are labeled p_1, p_2 and p_3 . The free critical point is denoted by x_0 . The unique non-attracting fixed point is normalized to be ∞ . The attracting basin of p_i is denoted by A_i . Assume $x_0 \notin A_1 \cup A_2 \cup A_3$. Denote by W_i the component of $N^{-1}(A_i)$ disjoint from A_i , $i = 1, 2, 3$. The three 0-rays $a_1(0)$, $a_2(0)$ and $a_3(0)$ are connected at ∞ in counterclockwise order. Moreover, $N^{-1}(\infty) = \{\infty, \xi_1, \xi_2\}$ with

$$\xi_1 \in \partial A_1 \cap \partial A_2 \cap \partial W_3.$$

We have $\#\partial A_1 \cap \partial A_2 = \infty$ and $\bar{A}_3 \cap (\bar{A}_1 \cup \bar{A}_2) = \{\infty\}$ when $\xi_1 \neq \xi_2$. Set $x_i = N^i(x_0)$, $\text{Or}(x_0) = \{x_i \mid i \geq 0\}$.

Recall from Section 4.2 that $u = i/\sqrt{2}$, $v = -i/\sqrt{2}$ denote the two critical points of \mathbf{f} , so that the external 0-ray of \mathbf{f} comes from the right side of the vector $v\vec{u}$. Denote by w the distinguished fixed critical point of g_a , by z_0 the other critical point, by K_a the filled Julia set of g_a and by H_a its Hubbard tree. Denote by $A_u, A_v, A_w, \varphi_u, \varphi_v, \varphi_w, R_u(t), R_v(t), R_w(t)$ the corresponding immediate basin, the linearization mapping, and the internal ℓ -ray of u, v, w , respectively. Recall that the external 0-ray of g_a lands at a point of \bar{A}_w . Except in the case where $R_F(1/3)$ and $R_F(2/3)$ both land at the same point (which must be z_0), only one of $R_F(1/3)$ and $R_F(2/3)$ lands at a point of ∂A_w (since $g_a : \partial A_w \rightarrow \partial A_w$ is a degree two covering).

Denote by $[N]$ the conformal conjugacy class of N . Note that the property $\{p_2, p_3\} \cap \text{Or}(x_0) = \emptyset$ is preserved by conjugacy.

THEOREM 4.7. *There is a well defined surjective mapping m_1 from*

$$(7) \quad A = \{a \mid \text{Re}(a) > 0, g_a \text{ is postcritically finite}, \\ \gamma_a(0) \neq \gamma_a(1/2), \gamma_a(2/3) \in \partial A_w\}$$

onto

$$(8) \quad \{[N] \mid N \text{ is postcritically finite}, x_0 \notin A_1 \cup A_2 \cup A_3, \\ \{p_2, p_3\} \cap \text{Or}(x_0) = \emptyset\}$$

satisfying: for $[N] = m_1(a)$, and any N in the conjugacy class, there is a mapping $\phi : S^2 \rightarrow \bar{\mathbb{C}}$ with the following properties:

1. ϕ is continuous.
2. For any $z \in \bar{\mathbb{C}}$, the set $\phi^{-1}(z)$ is a ray-equivalence class of $\mathbf{f} \perp g_a$.
3. $\phi \circ (\mathbf{f} \perp g_a) = N \circ \phi$, and ϕ is conformal in $\text{int}(K_{\mathbf{f}}) \cup \text{int}(K_a)$.
4. $\phi(w) = p_1$.

Furthermore $\#m_1^{-1}([N]) = 2$ if $\infty \in \text{Or}(x_0)$ and $\#m_1^{-1}([N]) = 1$ otherwise. Similarly if we switch p_1 and p_2 , and change 2/3 to 1/3, we can get another mapping m_2 with the same properties.

COROLLARY 4.8. *A postcritically finite Newton map N is equivalent to a mating if and only if*

$$(9) \quad \text{Or}(x_0) \not\ni p_3.$$

Remark. Since $\mathbf{f} \perp g_0$ is equivalent to \mathbf{f} , one can naturally extend m_1 by setting $m_1(0) = [\mathbf{f}]$.

Proof (of Theorem 4.7). Take a point $a \in A$. The two polynomials \mathbf{f} and g_a are matable by Theorem 4.6. Thus $\mathbf{f} \perp g_a$ is equivalent to a rational map N , which is certainly a Newton map. Set $F = \mathbf{f} \perp g_a$. According to Theorem 4.1, there is a continuous semi-conjugacy $\phi = \bar{\Phi} \circ \pi : S^2 \rightarrow \bar{\mathbb{C}}$ from

F to N . The mapping ϕ is conformal in $\text{int}(K_f) \cup \text{int}(K_a)$. Each fiber of ϕ is a ray-equivalence class of F . Now the condition $\gamma_a(2/3) \in \partial A_w$ shows that one end of $R_F(1/3)$ lands at a point of ∂A_u and the other end lands at a point of ∂A_w . So $\phi(\partial A_u)$ and $\phi(\partial A_w)$ have at least two common points, ∞ and $\phi(R_F(1/3))$. Thus $\phi(A_u) \cup \phi(A_w)$ must be $A_1 \cup A_2$. Considering the cyclic order at ∞ , we can then determine that $\phi(u) = p_2$, $\phi(v) = p_3$, and $\phi(w) = p_1$.

Since $\text{Or}(x_0) = \phi(\text{Or}(z_0)) \subset \phi(K_a)$, we have $\{p_2, p_3\} \cap \text{Or}(x_0) = \emptyset$. That is, $[N] \in (8)$.

Set $m_1(a) = [N]$. The mapping m_1 is then well defined from A into the set (8).

To get the surjectivity of m_1 , we need to apply the following Thurston–Levy mating criterion ([Th], [Le], [W]):

Let F be a postcritically finite branched covering of degree d . Assume that F has no degenerate Levy cycle. Then F is equivalent to the mating of two polynomials f and g if and only if there is a closed curve $\gamma \subset S^2 - P_F$ such that $F^{-1}(\gamma) = \gamma'$ is again a single closed curve and γ' is homotopic to γ rel P_F and has the same orientation. Moreover, given such a γ , the two polynomials f and g are uniquely determined, up to the symmetric conjugacy: $\psi_j \circ f \circ \psi_j^{-1}$ and $\psi_j^{-1} \circ g \circ \psi_j$, where $\psi_j : z \mapsto e^{2\pi i j/d} z$, $j = 1, \dots, d - 1$.

Let us get back to the proof of Theorem 4.7. Take $[N]$ in (8), and N a representative of the class. Set

$$\ell = \{p_2\} \cup a_2(0) \cup \{p_3\} \cup a_3(0) \cup \{\infty\}.$$

Suppose first that $\infty \notin \text{Or}(x_0)$. Then $\ell \cap P_N = \{p_2, p_3\}$ (where P_N denotes the postcritical set of N), and $N^{-1}(\ell)$ is a connected arc homotopic to ℓ rel P_N . A curve γ around ℓ in a small neighborhood of ℓ satisfies the condition of the above mating criterion, and will give a uniquely determined value a^2 such that $N \sim \mathbf{f} \perp g_a$. We have $\gamma_a(0) \neq \gamma_a(1/2)$ according to Theorem 4.6. The mapping ϕ is also well defined, satisfying the four properties required. It is easy to show that $\gamma_a(2/3) \in \partial A_w$. Since $\mathbf{f} \perp g_a \sim \mathbf{f} \perp g_{-a}$ (see the paragraph preceding Lemma 4.2), we may choose a such that $\text{Re}(a) \geq 0$.

On the other hand, for $a \in i\mathbb{R}$, one can use the fact that g_a preserves the imaginary axis to check that either $\gamma_a(0) = \gamma_a(1/2)$, or the free critical point of g_a is in the basin of the fixed critical point. In other words, there is no postcritically finite g_a with $\text{Re}(a) = 0$, $a \neq 0$ and $\gamma_a(0) \neq \gamma_a(1/2)$.

Thus one can choose a with $\text{Re}(a) > 0$ such that $N \sim \mathbf{f} \perp g_a$. Therefore $[N] = m_1(a)$ with $a \in A$.

Suppose now $\infty \in \text{Or}(x_0)$. There are exactly two non-homotopic ways (rel P_N) to modify ℓ in a small neighborhood of ∞ in order to avoid ∞ . Applying the mating criterion to them, we get two values $a, a' \in A$ such that $N \sim \mathbf{f} \perp g_a \sim \mathbf{f} \perp g_{a'}$. Thus $m_1(a) = m_1(a') = [N]$.

To see that $a \neq a'$, let k be the minimal integer such that $N^k(x_0) = \infty$. Then $g_a^k(z_0)$ is the landing point of the external 0-ray whereas $g_{a'}^k(z_0)$ is the landing point of the external 1/2-ray (or vice versa). Thus the dynamics of z_0 under g_a and $g_{a'}$ are not conjugate. We are done.

Finally, we should check that there are no other values in $m_1^{-1}([N])$. Suppose $a \in A$ such that $\mathbf{f} \perp\!\!\!\perp g_a \sim N$, and the semi-conjugacy ϕ maps w to p_1 . Then the Hubbard tree $H_{\mathbf{f}}$ of \mathbf{f} must be projected by ϕ to ℓ (the mapping ϕ maps the t -ray of A_u to the t -ray of A_2 , etc.). The rest follows from the uniqueness described in the mating criterion. ■

EXAMPLES. 1. N_P for $P : z \mapsto z^3 - z$ is equivalent to $\mathbf{f} \perp\!\!\!\perp g_0$, since $a = 0$ is the only point in \mathbb{C} such that g_a has a double critical point.

2. N_P for $P : z \mapsto z^3 - 1$ is equivalent to $\mathbf{f} \perp\!\!\!\perp g_{1/2}$, since $\pm 1/2$ are the only values of $a \in \mathbb{C}$ such that one critical point of g_a has a repelling fixed point as its image.

5. Newton maps regarded as captures from $K_{\mathbf{f}}$. Capture is a way to construct branched coverings from a single polynomial. In this section we will describe all Newton maps which are equivalent to a capture. Part of the work was done by J. Head. The rest is a consequence of our results about matings.

Recall that \mathbf{f} denotes the polynomial $z \mapsto z^3 + (3/2)z$, and $u = i/\sqrt{2}$ and $v = -i/\sqrt{2}$ are the two fixed critical points of \mathbf{f} . There are two ways to define external rays on $\mathbb{C} - K_{\mathbf{f}}$. We choose the one such that the 0-ray comes from the right side of the vector $v\vec{u}$. Denote by $R_{\mathbf{f}}(\theta)$ the external ray of angle θ , and by $\gamma_{\mathbf{f}}(\theta)$ its landing point on $\partial K_{\mathbf{f}}$. Denote by A_u the immediate attracting basin of u . The mapping $\mathbf{f}|_{\overline{A_u}}$ is conjugate to $z \mapsto z^2$. Denote by $R_u(t)$ the corresponding internal t -ray. The set of connected components of $K_{\mathbf{f}} - \overline{A_u}$ can be parametrized by the internal angle t of the attaching point to $\overline{A_u}$ of that connected component. It is called the t -limb. The angle t is dyadic. If $t \neq 0$, the mapping \mathbf{f} carries the t -limb homeomorphically to the $2t \pmod{1}$ -limb. The critical point v is contained in the 0-limb.

Denote by ξ the preimage of 0 on ∂A_u with internal angle 1/2. Note that the three rays $R_u(1/2)$, $R_{\mathbf{f}}(1/3)$ and $R_{\mathbf{f}}(1/6)$ all land at ξ , and the two rays $R_u(0)$ and $R_{\mathbf{f}}(0)$ both land at 0, the unique repelling fixed point of \mathbf{f} .

NOTATION. Denote by \mathcal{Y} the intersection of $K_{\mathbf{f}}$ with the closed region not containing v bounded by the curve $R_u(0) \cup R_u(1/2) \cup R_{\mathbf{f}}(1/6) \cup R_{\mathbf{f}}(0) \cup \{\infty\}$. For any $y \in \mathcal{Y} - \{0, \gamma_{\mathbf{f}}(1/6)\}$, denote by y_0 and y'_0 the two points in $K_{\mathbf{f}}$ distinct from y such that $\mathbf{f}(y_0) = \mathbf{f}(y'_0) = \mathbf{f}(y)$. Denote by Y the subset of $\mathcal{Y} - \{0, \gamma_{\mathbf{f}}(1/6)\}$ consisting of (pre)periodic points y such that neither y_0 nor y'_0 is periodic.

Let $y \in Y$ and set $y_k = \mathbf{f}^k(y_0)$. There are then minimal integers $l \geq 1$ and $p \geq 1$ such that $y_{l+p} = y_l$. Just as in the construction of Hubbard trees, there

is a unique convex hull T in $K_{\mathbf{f}}$ of the finite set $\{u, v, \xi, y'_0, y_0, y_1, \dots, y_{l+p-1}\}$. Set $T(y) = T \cup R_{\mathbf{f}}(0) \cup R_{\mathbf{f}}(1/3) \cup \{\infty\}$. It has the following properties:

1. $T(y)$ is a topological finite graph.
2. $T(y)$ contains the finite set $\{\infty, u, v, \xi, y'_0, y_0, y_1, \dots, y_{l+p-1}\}$.
3. The extremities of $T(y)$ are contained in $\{v, y'_0, y_0, y_1, \dots, y_{l+p-1}\}$.

The two points y_0, y'_0 are extremities of $T(y)$.

4. $T(y)$ is forward invariant under \mathbf{f} , i.e. $\mathbf{f}(T(y)) \subset T(y)$.
5. The polynomial \mathbf{f} is injective on each edge of $T(y)$.
6. The local degree of \mathbf{f} as a graph-mapping is 2 at ∞, u and v , and 1 at any other vertex of $T(y)$.
7. If $y \neq y'$, then $T(y)$ and $T(y')$ do not coincide.

For each $y \in Y$, the next lemma establishes the existence and uniqueness of a cubic branched covering with a specified dynamics. It is essentially due to J. Head.

LEMMA 5.1 (Head). *For any point y in Y , there is a cubic branched covering $F = F_y$ of S^2 with the following properties: F has four critical points x_0, p_1, p_2 and p_3 , where p_1, p_2 and p_3 are also fixed points and labeled in the way such that their immediate basins A_1, A_2 and A_3 are connected at ∞ in counterclockwise order, and that $\partial A_1 \cap \partial A_2$ contains more than one point. There is a mapping φ from $T(y)$ to S^2 , satisfying*

1. φ is continuous and injective on $T(y) - \{y'_0\}$, with $\varphi(y_0) = \varphi(y'_0) = x_0$.
2. φ preserves the cyclic order around each branch point.
3. $\varphi(\infty) = p_1, \varphi(u) = p_2$ and $\varphi(v) = p_3$.
4. $\varphi \circ \mathbf{f}|_{T(y)} = F \circ \varphi|_{T(y)}$.

Moreover, any cubic branched covering which satisfies the above conditions is Thurston-equivalent to F_y . Any such branched covering is called a capture of \mathbf{f} with co-critical point at y .

Proof. For the construction of F_y , we will follow the procedure given by J. Head ([He]) except that we replace her abstract tree by $T(y)$.

Take an embedding φ of $T(y)/\{y_0 \sim y'_0\}$ to S^2 such that $\varphi(0) = \infty$ and φ preserves the cyclic order at branch points. The homotopy type of φ is unique. Write $\varphi(\infty) = p_1, \varphi(u) = p_2, \varphi(v) = p_3, \varphi(y_0) = \varphi(y'_0) = x_0$ and $\varphi(T(y)/\{y_0 \sim y'_0\}) = G$. Note that $S^2 - G$ has three connected components, each homeomorphic to a disc.

Let us construct a cubic branched covering $F = F_y : S^2 \rightarrow S^2$. Set $F|_G = \varphi \circ \mathbf{f} \circ \varphi^{-1}$. For each connected component U of $S^2 - G$, $F(\partial U)$ is a subtree of G so $S^2 - F(\partial U)$ is homeomorphic to an open disc. By Schoenflies' theorem, there is a homeomorphic extension of F from \bar{U} to S^2 . Take an extension of F for each connected component of $S^2 - G$. This gives a cubic branched covering. The critical points are x_0, p_1, p_2 and p_3 . We are done.

The uniqueness of F_y up to Thurston-equivalence is proved by J. Head in Proposition 4.3.1 of [He], where she uses a more general result of B. Wittner ([W], Theorem 4.4.8). We will skip the proof here. ■

Recall that a Newton map is a cubic rational map with three fixed critical points p_1, p_2 and p_3 , labeled in the way that their immediate attracting basins are attached at a common fixed point in counterclockwise order, and that the immediate basins of p_1, p_2 have more than one common point on the boundary. Up to conformal conjugacy, we can assume that the point ∞ in $\overline{\mathbb{C}}$ is the unique non-critical fixed point. Denote as usual by x_0 the unique free critical point, and by $[N]$ the conformal conjugacy class of N .

THEOREM 5.2. *There is a well defined surjective mapping c_2 (capture) from $Y \cup \{u\}$ onto the set*

$$(10) \quad \{[N] \mid N \text{ is postcritically finite,} \\ x_0 \text{ is neither periodic nor a preimage of } p_1\}$$

such that for $[N] = c_2(y)$, there is a mapping $\phi : T(y) \rightarrow \overline{\mathbb{C}}$ with the following properties:

1. ϕ is continuous and injective on $T(y) - \{y'_0\}$, with $\phi(y_0) = \phi(y'_0) = x_0$.
2. ϕ preserves the cyclic order around each branch point.
3. $\phi(\infty) = p_1$, $\phi(u) = p_2$ and $\phi(v) = p_3$.
4. $\phi \circ \mathbf{f}|_{T(y)} = N \circ \phi|_{T(y)}$.

Moreover, $\#c_2^{-1}([N]) = 1$ if $\{p_2, p_3, \infty\} \cap \text{Or}(x_0) \neq \emptyset$.

PROOF. First set $c_2(u) = [\mathbf{f}]$.

We prove that for each $y \in Y$, the branched covering F_y is Thurston-equivalent to a Newton map N , with $[N]$ in (10).

We decompose Y into four disjoint subsets:

$$Y_\infty = \{y \in Y \mid y_0 \text{ is a preimage of } 0, \text{ the unique non-critical fixed point}\}.$$

$$Y_{\text{sp}} = \{y \in Y \mid y_0 \text{ is strictly preperiodic, but not eventually fixed}\}.$$

$$Y_2 = \{y \in Y \mid y_0 \text{ is a preimage of } u\}.$$

$$Y_3 = \{y \in Y \mid y_0 \text{ is a preimage of } v\}.$$

The case $y \in Y_2 \cup Y_3 \cup Y_\infty$ was done by J. Head ([He]), with a proof similar to that of our Theorem 3.6. The idea is that if $F = F_y$ has a one curve Levy cycle $\{\gamma\}$, then

$$\gamma \cap (p_1\vec{\xi} \cup \xi\vec{p}_2 \cup p_2\vec{x}_0 \cup x_0\vec{p}_3) = \emptyset.$$

So γ cannot separate the four critical points of F two by two. This contradicts Theorem 3.3. Hence F has no non-degenerate Levy cycle. But F cannot have any degenerate Levy cycle either. Recall that, by definition

(Section 3), a degenerate Levy cycle must decompose S^2 into $n \geq 2$ disc-components B_1, \dots, B_n , and zero or one non-disc component. Moreover, $F(P_F \cap B_i) = P_F \cap B_{i+1 \pmod n}$. So each $P_F \cap B_i$ contains only periodic points. By definition, the set ∂B_i should be non-peripheral rel P_F , so $P_F \cap B_i$ contains at least two points, each of them being periodic of period at least 2 (note that $n \geq 2$). However, if x_0 eventually falls into $\{p_1, p_2, \infty\}$, then the postcritical set P_F does not contain any non-fixed periodic point.

Thus F is equivalent to a Newton map N . Moreover, because of the dynamical numbering of the critical points, the point p_i of F must correspond to p_i of N , $i = 1, 2, 3$. So $[N]$ is in (10).

To find the mapping ϕ , we start from N . Denote by $a_i(0)$ the 0-ray of A_i as usual. Given any Newton map N such that $N^k(x_0) \in \{p_2, p_3\}$ for some minimal integer $k > 0$, in the connected graph $N^{-k}(\bar{a}_2(0) \cup \bar{a}_3(0))$ one can find a minimal invariant graph T such that T contains the whole postcritical set P_N except for p_1 , and $T - \{x_0\}$ is a topologically finite tree. It is easy to find $z \in Y$ such that there is a homeomorphism ϕ from $T(z)/\{z_0 \sim z'_0\}$ to T , preserving the cyclic order at each branch point, mapping ∞ to p_1 , u to p_2 , and v to p_3 , and satisfying $\phi \circ \mathbf{f} = N \circ \phi$. By Lemma 5.1, the rational map N is Thurston-equivalent to F_z . Since $N \sim F_y$, we have $y = z$.

For $y \in Y_{\text{sp}}$, the same argument shows that F_y cannot have a non-degenerate Levy cycle. But it does not indicate whether F has a degenerate Levy cycle. We will take another route, using an argument that works for $y \in Y_\infty$ as well.

We will see that for any $y \in Y_{\text{sp}} \cup Y_\infty$, there is a point $a \in \mathbb{C}$ such that F_y is equivalent to the mating $\mathbf{f} \perp g_a$. Moreover, $\mathbf{f} \perp g_a$ is equivalent to a Newton map.

Note that $Y_{\text{sp}} \cup Y_\infty \subset \partial K_{\mathbf{f}}$. Let $y \in Y_{\text{sp}} \cup Y_\infty$. Let θ be one external angle of y . An easy calculation shows that $\theta \in]0, 1/6[$ (by taking account of the internal angle of y relative to u). Choose $a \in \mathbb{C}$ such that $1 - \theta$ is one of the external angles of the co-critical point (i.e. the point $2a$) of g_a . It is not difficult to see that such a value a exists and is unique and, because $1 - \theta \in]5/6, 1[$, we have $\gamma_a(0) \neq \gamma_a(1/2)$ (where $\gamma_a(\eta)$ denotes the landing point of the external η -ray of g_a ; we refer the reader to [M1] and [F] for details). The topological mating of \mathbf{f} and g_a gives a branched covering F' with the properties stated in Lemma 5.1. By uniqueness F' is Thurston-equivalent to F_y . Since \mathbf{f} and g_a are matable (Theorem 4.6), F' is equivalent to a Newton map. So is F_y .

Now the semi-conjugacy ϕ given by Theorem 4.7 will be injective on $T(y) - \{y'_0\}$ since no pair of its points are in the same ray-equivalence class of $\mathbf{f} \perp g_a$.

It is quite easy to see that $[N]$ belongs to the set (10).

Now set $c_2(y) = [N]$. The mapping c_2 is then well defined from Y into (10).

We now consider the surjectivity of c_2 . Take N with its class in (10). If x_0 coincides with one of the roots, then the map N is in the conformal class $[f] = c_2(u)$. We may now assume $x_0 \notin \{p_1, p_2, p_3\}$. We will find $y \in Y$ such that N is equivalent to F_y .

The case where x_0 is a preimage of p_2 or p_3 follows from the above construction of ϕ .

For the other cases x_0 must be contained in the Julia set J_N and is strictly preperiodic. We again use matings to construct $T(y)$. The mapping N is topologically conjugate to the topological mating of f and g_a for some $a \in \mathbb{C}$. The free critical point of g_a is contained in the Julia set of g_a . Let θ be an external angle of the co-critical point. By our choice of p_2 and p_3 we have $\theta \in]5/6, 1[$. Denote by y the point in K_f with external angle $1 - \theta$. Then $y \in Y$ and $T(y) - \{y'_0\}$ is embedded in the sphere of the topological mating by the semi-conjugacy. Applying Lemma 5.1 again, we get the equivalence between N and F_y .

Concerning the study of $c_2^{-1}([N])$, we just need to see that for $j \in \{2, 3, \infty\}$, and $y, z \in Y_j$, $y \neq z$, the two graphs $T(y)$ and $T(z)$ cannot be homeomorphic by an orientation preserving map. In fact, both y and z have finite addresses relative to u (i.e. a sequence of internal angles). Iterate the separating point between $T(y)$ and $T(z)$ until it becomes u (or v), then iterate enough times until the two directions are separated by the union of the 0-ray and the 1/2-ray of A_u (or A_v). This shows that $T(y)$ and $T(z)$ do not have the same cyclic order at u (or v). ■

6. Gluing captures and matings in the parameter space

6.1. Regions and rays in parameter spaces. Tree classification. Recall that g_a denotes the polynomial $z^3 - 3a^2z + 2a^3 + a$ and K_a denotes the filled Julia set of g_a , more precisely

$$K_a = \{z \in \mathbb{C} \mid g_a^n(z) \not\rightarrow \infty \text{ as } n \rightarrow \infty\}.$$

In [M1] and [F], the following notions and results are introduced and described in detail. Denote by \mathcal{C} the connectedness locus of the parameter a -plane, i.e.

$$\mathcal{C} = \{a \in \mathbb{C} \mid K_a \text{ is connected}\}.$$

The set \mathcal{C} is shown on the left of Figure 1. Note that $-a$ is the unique free critical point of g_a , so the connectedness of K_a is equivalent to $-a \in K_a$ (this is due to a classical result of Fatou: the Julia set of a polynomial is connected if and only if none of the critical points escapes to ∞). The set \mathcal{C} is compact, full, and contains all postcritically finite polynomials g_a .

There is a natural uniformizing mapping Φ from $\mathbb{C} - \mathcal{C}$ to $\mathbb{C} - \bar{D}$. It carries two foliations to $\mathbb{C} - \mathcal{C}$, one with external rays:

$$\mathcal{R}_\theta = \{\Phi^{-1}(re^{2\pi i\theta}) \mid 1 < r < \infty\},$$

and one with equi-potentials: $\mathcal{E}_r = \{\Phi^{-1}(re^{2\pi i\theta}) \mid \theta \in \mathbb{T}\}$. The mapping Φ has the following property: if, for some θ , the ray \mathcal{R}_θ passes through a point $a \in \mathbb{C}$, then in the dynamical plane of g_a , the external ray $R_\theta(a)$ for the polynomial g_a is well defined above a certain potential level and passes through the co-critical point $2a$ (recall that $g_a(-a) = g_a(2a)$).

The limit $\lim_{r \rightarrow 1} \Phi^{-1}(re^{2\pi i\theta})$ exists when θ is rational. We denote it by $\gamma_{\mathcal{C}}(\theta)$. It is considered as the landing point of \mathcal{R}_θ . It is possible that a is the landing point of more than one ray \mathcal{R}_θ . We call the set $\{\theta \mid \gamma_{\mathcal{C}}(\theta) = a\}$ the set of external angles of a . If one external angle of a is eventually fixed under angle tripling, then a has no other external angle.

The union $\mathcal{R}_{1/3} \cup \mathcal{R}_{1/6} \cup \mathcal{R}_{2/3} \cup \mathcal{R}_{5/6}$ together with their landing points decompose the a -plane into three connected components. The one containing 0 coincides with the set

$$\{a \in \mathbb{C} \mid \gamma_a(0), \gamma_a(1/2) \text{ are well defined and distinct}\}$$

(cf. [M1]). The two lines \mathbb{R} and $i\mathbb{R}$ divide this component into four symmetrical parts. The lower right and the upper left quarters correspond to values of a such that $\gamma_a(2/3) \in \partial A_w$.

Denote by \mathcal{A} the closure of \mathcal{C} intersecting the lower right quarter. Then the set $A \cup \{0\}$ is precisely the postcritically finite locus in \mathcal{A} (see Figure 1).

Now let us return to the parameter space of Newton maps. Recall that in Section 1 we have defined a set Ω which is the fundamental domain of the space of cubic Newton maps.

NOTATION. Let Λ be the set of $\lambda \in \Omega - \{\pm 1/2\}$ such that N_λ is postcritically finite (i.e. x_0 has finite orbit under N_λ). Note that for any $\lambda \in \Lambda$, the free critical point x_0 of N_λ is not contained in $\{p_1, p_2, p_3\}$.

Here is a more precise statement of the main theorem.

THEOREM 6.1. *There is a well defined surjective mapping $\mathcal{M} : A \sqcup Y \rightarrow \Lambda$ with the following properties:*

1. *For $a \in A$ and $\lambda = \mathcal{M}(a)$, the mating $\mathbf{f} \perp g_a$ is equivalent to N_λ , and x_0 is not a preimage of p_2 or p_3 .*
2. *For $y \in Y$ and $\lambda = \mathcal{M}(y)$, the capture of \mathbf{f} with co-critical point at y is equivalent to N_λ , and x_0 is neither periodic nor a preimage of p_1 .*
3. *\mathcal{M} induces a bijection from $A \sqcup Y / \{\gamma_{\mathcal{C}}(\eta) \sim \gamma_{\mathbf{f}}(1 - \eta)\}$ to Λ .*

PROOF. What we need is to combine Theorems 4.7 and 5.2.

Just as in the decomposition of Y , we set

$$\begin{aligned}
 A_p &= \{a \in A \mid -a \text{ is periodic}\}, \\
 A_{sp} &= \{a \in A \mid -a \text{ is strictly preperiodic, but not eventually fixed}\}, \\
 A_1 &= \{a \in A \mid -a \text{ is a preimage of } a\}, \\
 A_\infty &= \{a \in A \mid -a \text{ is eventually fixed, but not a preimage of } a\}, \\
 \Lambda_1 &= \{\lambda \in \Lambda \mid x_0 \text{ is a preimage of } p_1\}, \\
 \Lambda_p &= \{\lambda \in \Lambda \mid x_0 \text{ is periodic for } N_\lambda\}, \\
 \Lambda_\infty &= \{\lambda \in \Lambda \mid x_0 \text{ is a preimage of } \infty\}, \\
 \Lambda_{sp} &= \{\lambda \in \Lambda \mid x_0 \text{ is strictly preperiodic for } N_\lambda, \text{ but not eventually fixed}\}, \\
 \Lambda_2 &= \{\lambda \in \Lambda \mid x_0 \text{ is a preimage of } p_2\}, \\
 \Lambda_3 &= \{\lambda \in \Lambda \mid x_0 \text{ is a preimage of } p_3\}.
 \end{aligned}$$

There is a bijection h_1 from (8) of Theorem 4.7 to $\Lambda_\infty \sqcup \Lambda_p \sqcup \Lambda_{sp} \sqcup \Lambda_1$ and a bijection h_2 from (10) of Theorem 5.2 to $\Lambda_\infty \sqcup \Lambda_{sp} \sqcup \Lambda_2 \sqcup \Lambda_3$ such that $h_i([N]) = \lambda$ iff $N_\lambda \in [N]$ ($i = 1, 2$).

For $a \in A$, set $\mathcal{M}(a) = h_1(m_1(a))$. Then $\mathcal{M}(A) = \Lambda_\infty \sqcup \Lambda_p \sqcup \Lambda_{sp} \sqcup \Lambda_1$ according to Theorem 4.7 and the definition of h_1 . Set $\lambda = \mathcal{M}(a)$. There is then a continuous semi-conjugacy ϕ from $\mathbf{f} \perp g_a$ to N_λ with ray-equivalence classes as fibers. Moreover, $\phi(w) = p_1$ and $\phi(-a) = x_0$. We also claim that ϕ gives rise to a conjugacy from the orbit of $-a$ to the orbit of x_0 . This is trivial except in the case $a \in A_{sp}$, when we just need to notice that each ray-equivalence class contains at most one postcritical point (since each periodic non-fixed point in the Julia set of \mathbf{f} has only one external ray landing at it). As a consequence, $\lambda \in \Lambda_j$ iff $a \in A_j$, $j \in \{\infty, p, sp, 1\}$.

Similarly, for $y \in Y$, set $\mathcal{M}(y) = h_2(c_2(y))$, where c_2 is defined in Theorem 5.2. Then $\mathcal{M}(Y) = \Lambda_\infty \sqcup \Lambda_{sp} \sqcup \Lambda_2 \sqcup \Lambda_3$, and $\mathcal{M}(y) \in \Lambda_j$ iff $y \in Y_j$, $j \in \{\infty, sp, 2, 3\}$.

Denote by \sim the equivalence relation in $A \sqcup Y$ generated by $\gamma_C(\eta) \sim \gamma_{\mathbf{f}}(1 - \eta)$. We want to show that for each $\lambda \in \Lambda$, the set $\mathcal{M}^{-1}(\lambda)$ coincides with an equivalence class of \sim .

The class of a point in $A_p \sqcup A_1 \sqcup Y_2 \sqcup Y_3$ consists of the point itself.

For $\lambda \in \Lambda_p \cup \Lambda_1$, we have $\#\mathcal{M}^{-1}(\lambda) = \#\mathcal{M}^{-1}(\lambda) \cap A = 1$. Similarly, for $\lambda \in \Lambda_2 \cup \Lambda_3$, $\#\mathcal{M}^{-1}(\lambda) = \#\mathcal{M}^{-1}(\lambda) \cap Y = 1$.

For $\lambda \in \Lambda_\infty$, $\mathcal{M}^{-1}(\lambda) \cap Y = \{y\}$ by Theorem 5.2. Moreover, $y \in Y_\infty$. It has then exactly two external angles η, η' . Set $a = \gamma_C(1 - \eta)$ and $a' = \gamma_C(1 - \eta')$. Since η, η' are eventually fixed, the point a (resp. a') has no other external angle. For $\mathbf{f} \perp g_a$ (resp. $\mathbf{f} \perp g_{a'}$), the ray-equivalence class of the co-critical point contains the point y in the Julia set of \mathbf{f} . Thus the graph $T(y) - \{y_0\}$ is injected into the sphere S^2/\sim_{ray} . By the uniqueness stated in Lemma 5.1, both $\mathbf{f} \perp g_a$ and $\mathbf{f} \perp g_{a'}$ are equivalent to F_y . So

$a, a' \in \mathcal{M}^{-1}(\lambda)$. But $\#\mathcal{M}^{-1}(\lambda) \cap A = 2$ (Theorem 4.7), and finally we get $\mathcal{M}^{-1}(\lambda) = \{a, a', y\}$. This is an equivalence class of \sim .

For $\lambda \in A_{\text{sp}}$, $\mathcal{M}^{-1}(\lambda) \cap A = \{a\}$ by Theorem 4.7. Moreover, $a \in A_{\text{sp}}$. It has then finitely many external rays η_1, \dots, η_k . Each of them is preperiodic but not eventually fixed under angle tripling. Set $y_i = \gamma_{\mathbf{f}}(1 - \eta_i)$. This point has no other external angles. Moreover, $\mathbf{f} \perp g_a$ and F_{y_i} are equivalent. Thus $\mathcal{M}(a) = \mathcal{M}(y_i)$, $i = 1, \dots, k$.

Conversely, let $y \in \mathcal{M}^{-1}(\lambda) \cap Y$. By Theorem 5.2 there is $a' \in A$ such that $F_y, \mathbf{f} \perp g_{a'}$ and N_λ are equivalent to each other. But $\mathcal{M}^{-1}(\lambda) \cap A$ contains only one element. So $a' = a$. By the relationship between a' and y , we conclude that y coincides with one of the y_i . Thus $\mathcal{M}^{-1}(\lambda) = \{a, y_1, \dots, y_k\}$. This is again an equivalence class of \sim .

Thus $\mathcal{M}^{-1}(\lambda)$ is an equivalence class for each λ . We are done. ■

Remark. According to the remarks following Theorems 4.7 and 5.2, one can extend \mathcal{M} in a natural way to $(A \cup \{0\}) \sqcup (Y \cup \{u\})$ by setting $\mathcal{M}(0) = -1/2$ and $\mathcal{M}(u) = 1/2$.

Proof of Corollary 1.4. Note that for $\lambda \in \text{int}(\Omega)$, the three fixed critical points of N_λ have a dynamical numbering p_1, p_2 and p_3 as in Section 2, satisfying

$$p_1 = -1/2 - \lambda, \quad p_2 = -1/2 + \lambda, \quad p_3 = 1.$$

To prove this, we show first that it is true for $\lambda \in \text{int}(\Omega) \cap i\mathbb{R}$, with the help of symmetry, and then for all $\lambda \in \text{int}(\Omega)$ since the rays $a_1(0), a_2(0), a_3(0), a_1(1/2), a_2(1/2)$ and the points ∞, ξ_1 move holomorphically in λ (see Section 2.1 for notations). Since $\mathcal{M}(A)$ contains λ such that x_0 is attracted by p_1 or x_0 is periodic, $\mathcal{M}(A) \supset A \cap (C^- \cup D)$ by definition of C^- and D . The rest is similar. ■

CONJECTURE. The mapping \mathcal{M} extends to a homeomorphism

$$A \sqcup \mathcal{Y} / \{\gamma_C(\eta) \sim \gamma_{\mathbf{f}}(1 - \eta)\} \rightarrow \Omega$$

satisfying $\mathcal{M}(0_A) = -1/2$, $\mathcal{M}(u_Y) = 1/2$ and $\mathcal{M}([\gamma_{\mathbf{f}}(1/6)]) = 0$.

We can now classify all postcritically finite Newton maps by topologically finite graphs embedded in S^2 . The importance of these graphs is that they use finite information to describe the structure of the Fatou components of $\overline{\mathbb{C}} - J_N$, of which there are in general countably many. We will use the property that each $g_a, a \in A$, has a forward invariant topologically finite tree, the *Hubbard tree*.

Denote by H_a^1 the convex hull in K_a of the Hubbard tree and $\gamma_a(0)$ (the landing point of the external 0-ray), and by $T(a)$ the tree $H_{\mathbf{f}} \sqcup H_a^1 / \{\gamma_{\mathbf{f}}(0) \sim \gamma_a(0)\}$ embedded in S^2 so that the cyclic order around $\gamma_{\mathbf{f}}(0)$ is u, v, H_a^1 .

COROLLARY 6.2. Denote by \mathcal{T} the set of embedded graphs

$$\{T(a) \mid a \in A\} \sqcup \{T(y) \mid y \in Y\}.$$

Then \mathcal{M} induces a surjective mapping $\mathcal{M}_{\mathcal{T}}$ from \mathcal{T} to Λ . Moreover, for $T \in \mathcal{T}$ and $\lambda = \mathcal{M}_{\mathcal{T}}(T)$, the Newton map N_{λ} has a forward invariant graph H homeomorphic to T , containing the postcritical set of N . And $N|_H$ is conjugate to the induced self-mapping on T (which is $\mathbf{f} \perp g_a$ in case $T = T(a)$ and \mathbf{f} in case $T = T(y)$). Furthermore, the fibers of $\mathcal{M}_{\mathcal{T}}$ are completely determined by the fibers of \mathcal{M} .

COROLLARY (of the corollary). Each postcritically finite Newton map has a forward invariant topologically finite graph, containing the postcritical set.

6.2. Finding Head's angles from captures and matings. In Section 2.3 we have seen the importance of Head's angles and how (conjecturally) they classify the components of $\Omega - \overline{B_0} \cup \overline{G_0}$. Here we try to determine Head's angles from matings and captures.

Denote by \mathcal{H}_0 the connected component of the interior of \mathcal{C} containing 0. It is a hyperbolic component. We call it the *main hyperbolic component* of the a -plane.

There is a natural uniformizing mapping Ψ from the set $\{a^2 \mid a \in \mathcal{H}_0\}$ to D . We denote again by Ψ the composed mapping $a \mapsto \Psi(a^2)$ from \mathcal{H}_0 to D . This mapping carries two foliations to $\mathcal{H}_0 - \{0\}$, one by *internal rays*, the other by equi-potentials. Note that for any $t \in \mathbb{T}$ there are two rays with angle t . By the construction of Ψ , this mapping has the following property: if a point $a \in \mathcal{H}_0$ is on the internal ray of angle t , then in the dynamical plane of g_a , the internal ray $R_t(a)$ in the immediate basin of the fixed critical point a is well defined below a certain potential level, and passes through $2a$, the co-critical point of g_a .

The mapping Ψ extends to a continuous mapping from \mathbb{C} to \overline{D} which is constant on each connected component of $\mathcal{C} - \overline{\mathcal{H}_0}$ (cf. [M1] and [F]).

Denote by r_t the set $\{\Psi^{-1}(re^{2\pi it}) \mid r \in [0, 1[\} \cap \mathcal{A}$. Denote by \mathcal{A}_t the set $\{\Psi^{-1}(e^{2\pi it})\} \cap \mathcal{A}$. It is called the t -limb of \mathcal{A} .

The set \mathcal{A} then coincides with the set $r_{1/2} \cup r_1 \cup \bigcup_{t \in]1/2, 1[} (r_t \cup \mathcal{A}_t)$. It is also the intersection of the connectedness locus \mathcal{C} with the sector region bounded by the curve $\mathcal{R}_{5/6} \cup r_{1/2} \cup r_1 \cup \mathcal{R}_0$. Similarly, the set $\mathcal{Y} - \{\gamma_{\mathbf{f}}(1/6)\}$ coincides with the set of points whose internal angle relative to u is in $]0, 1/2[$.

The subset \mathcal{S} of \mathbb{T} was defined and studied in Subsection 2.2. The Head's angle for a Newton map was defined and studied in Subsection 2.3.

PROPOSITION 6.3. Given $I =]\beta, \alpha[$ a connected component of $\mathbb{T} - \mathcal{S}$ with α, β rational and $0 < \beta < \alpha < 1/2$, denote by $\Lambda_{[\beta, \alpha]}$ the set of $\lambda \in \Lambda$ such

that the Head's angle of N_λ is contained in $\{\beta, \alpha\}$. We have

$$\mathcal{M}^{-1}(A_{[\beta, \alpha]}) = \bigcup_{t \in [\beta, \alpha]} (A \cap \mathcal{A}_{t+1/2}) \sqcup \bigcup_{t \in [\beta, \alpha]} (Y \cap \mathcal{Y}_{1/2-t}).$$

Proof. We can easily check the following two facts using Milnor's algorithm ([M1], Lemma 2.5).

1. For any $t \in [\beta, \alpha] \cap \mathbb{Q}$, and any $a \in A \cap \mathcal{A}_{t+1/2}$, the point $x_\alpha \in \partial A_w$ of internal angle α , for the polynomial g_a , has a unique external angle $\xi(\alpha)$ depending neither on a nor on t . For $t = \alpha$ and $a \in A \cap \mathcal{A}_{t+1/2}$, x_α has two external angles with the larger one equal to $\xi(\alpha)$.

2. For any $t \in]\beta, \alpha] \cap \mathbb{Q}$, and any $a \in A \cap \mathcal{A}_{t+1/2}$, the point $x_\beta \in \partial A_w$ of internal angle β , for the polynomial g_a , has a unique external angle $\xi(\beta)$ depending neither on a nor on t . For $t = \beta$ and $a \in A \cap \mathcal{A}_{t+1/2}$, x_β has two external angles with the smaller one equal to $\xi(\beta)$.

It is not difficult to check that the external ray $R_{\mathbf{f}}(1 - \xi(\alpha))$ of \mathbf{f} lands at a point of ∂A_u . Hence for any a in $\bigcup_{t \in]\beta, \alpha]} (A \cap \mathcal{A}_{t+1/2})$, and ϕ the semi-conjugacy in Theorem 4.7, we have

$$(11) \quad \phi(x_\alpha) \in \phi(\bar{A}_w) \cap \phi(\bar{A}_u).$$

Since ϕ is conformal in $\text{int}(K_{\mathbf{f}}) \cup \text{int}(K_a)$, it maps internal rays of \mathbf{f} and g_a onto internal rays of $N_{\mathcal{M}(a)}$ with the same angle. To see that the Head's angle of $N_{\mathcal{M}(a)}$ is α we only need to show that α is the minimal angle such that (11) holds. Suppose that the Head's angle is smaller than α . Then it should be smaller than or equal to β as it should be in \mathcal{S} . Figure 9 shows that for any $s \leq \beta$, $[x_s]_F \cap \bar{A}_u = \emptyset$, where $x_s \in \partial A_w$ is the point with internal angle s .

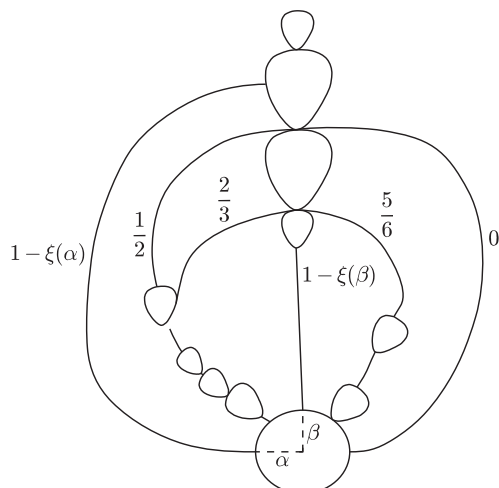
There is a unique point a in $A \cap \mathcal{A}_{\beta+1/2}$. The Head's angle of $N_{\mathcal{M}(a)}$ is β . The details are omitted.

In the graph $T(y)$, the internal angle of y_0 relative to u is s when $s - 1/2$ is the internal angle of y . By assumption, $s \in [1 - \alpha, 1 - \beta]$. The unique Jordan curve contained in $T(y) / \{y_0 \sim y'_0\}$ can be seen as a Jordan curve γ in the dynamics of $N = N_{\mathcal{M}(y)}$. Recall that $a_i(t)$ denotes the t -ray of the immediate attracting basin A_i of p_i for N . We have $\gamma \cap A_1 = \emptyset$, and $a_2(s) \subset \gamma$. Let t be the Head's angle of N , and set $s' = 1 - t$. It is enough to show that $s' = 1 - \alpha$ if $s \neq 1 - \beta$ and $s' = 1 - \beta$ if $s = 1 - \beta$. The details are omitted.

This shows that

$$\mathcal{M}\left(\bigcup_{t \in [\beta, \alpha]} (A \cap \mathcal{A}_{t+1/2}) \sqcup \bigcup_{t \in [\beta, \alpha]} (Y \cap \mathcal{Y}_{1/2-t})\right) \subset A_{[\beta, \alpha]}.$$

The surjectivity is a consequence of the surjectivity of \mathcal{M} . We omit the details again. ■

Fig. 9. α is minimal

Remark. Starting from external angles of $a \in A$ or of $y \in Y$, we can find their internal angles. This is then enough to find the Head's angle of $N_{\mathcal{M}(a)}$ or $N_{\mathcal{M}(y)}$ by the above proposition. Given $t \in \mathcal{S}$ with even denominator (for example $t = 1/6$), there is $a \in A$ with internal angle t . One can show similarly that $N_{\mathcal{M}(a)}$ has Head's angle t .

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