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A topologically minimal surface may be isotoped into a normal form with respect to a fixed triangulation. If the intersection with each tetrahedron is simply connected, then the pieces of this normal form are triangles, quadrilaterals, and helicoids. Helical pieces can have any number of positive or negative twists. We show here that the net twisting of the helical pieces of any such surface in a given triangulated 3-manifold is bounded.

1. Introduction

In [Bachman 2010], the first author introduced the notion of a *topologically minimal* surface, as a generalization of incompressible [Haken 1968], strongly irreducible [Casson and Gordon 1987], and critical [Bachman 2002] surfaces. Such surfaces have a well-defined *index*, where incompressible, strongly irreducible, and critical surfaces have indices 0, 1, and 2, respectively.

The term “topologically minimal” was chosen because in many ways such surfaces behave like geometrically minimal surfaces, i.e., surfaces that represent critical points for the area function. Analogous properties of the two types of surfaces were made explicit in, e.g., [Bachman 2010; 2012b]. In this paper we show that these two types of surfaces actually *look* the same as well.

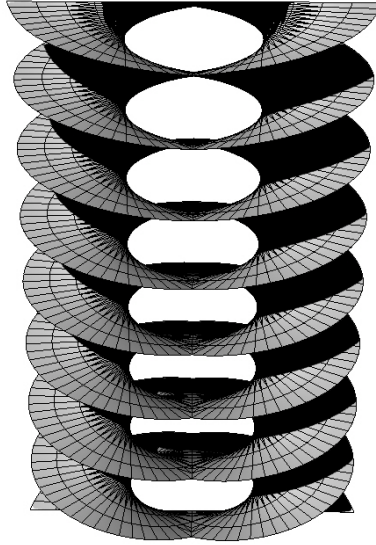
Certain geometrically minimal surfaces are described by the following theorem:

Theorem [Colding and Minicozzi 2006]. *Any nonsimply connected embedded minimal planar domain without small necks can be obtained from gluing together two oppositely oriented double spiral staircases [i.e., helicoids]. Note that because the two double spiral staircases are oppositely oriented, then one remains at the same level if one circles both axes.*

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In other words, such geometrically minimal surfaces are depicted (topologically) by the following figure:



Here we show that topologically minimal surfaces (also without small necks) are generally comprised of pairs of oppositely oriented helicoids as well.

A useful fact about topologically minimal surfaces is that they can be isotoped into a standard normal form with respect to a triangulation. This was first done by Kneser [1929] and Haken [1961] in the index 0 case, Rubinstein [1997] and Stocking [2000] for closed index 1 surfaces, and Bachman et al. [2013] for index 1 surfaces with boundary. The general case of arbitrary index was addressed by the first author in [Bachman 2012a; 2012b; 2013]. The following theorem summarizes these results:

Theorem 1.1. *Let M be a compact, orientable, irreducible, triangulated 3-manifold with incompressible boundary. Then for each n there exists a finite, constructible set of surfaces in each tetrahedron of M from which one can build any index n topologically minimal surface in M (up to isotopy).*

The pieces from which index n surfaces can be built by Theorem 1.1 can be quite complicated. However, in [Bachman 2012b] the first author gave a relatively simple characterization of those components that are simply connected: such pieces are either triangles or helicoids¹ (see Figure 1). We say any surface built entirely from such pieces is *locally helical*.

Helical pieces are classified by their *axis* (see Section 3) and *twisting*. If H_* is a helicoid then the number of normal arcs comprising ∂H_* is $4(n + 1)$, for

¹We regard quadrilaterals as untwisted helicoids.

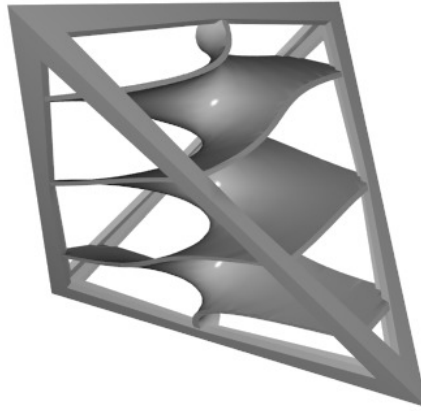


Figure 1. A helioid whose boundary has length 16. Note that it meets one pair of opposite edges in single points, a second pair in three points, and a third pair in four points. The twisting of this helioid is 3.

some n . The *twisting* of H_* , denoted $t(H_*)$, is the number $\pm n$, where the sign is determined by the handedness of the helioid and the orientation of the manifold (see Definition 3.3). If H is a locally helical surface in a triangulated 3-manifold M , then the *net twisting* of H is the sum of the twisting of all of its helical pieces (see Definition 3.4 for a more precise definition). The *total absolute twisting* is the sum of the absolute values of the twisting of its helical pieces. Note that if a surface has bounded total absolute twisting, then each helical piece has a bounded number of twists. If, on the other hand, the net twisting is bounded then there may be helical pieces with an arbitrarily large number of, say, positive twists, as long as there are also pieces with large numbers of negative twists.

The results of [Bachman 2012a] and [Bachman 2012b], taken together, imply the following:

Theorem 1.2. *Any topologically minimal surface with index n that is isotopic to a locally helical surface is isotopic to one with total absolute twisting at most n .*

The results mentioned above give a direct generalization of Haken’s normalization of incompressible surfaces [1968]. To see this, first note that by definition, an incompressible surface is index 0. By Theorem 1.1 such a surface can be isotoped to be locally topologically minimal. By incompressibility, we may assume that in this position it is locally simply connected. Finally, by Theorem 1.2 we conclude that the total absolute twisting must be 0, which means that it is a collection of triangles and quadrilaterals.

For higher index locally helical surfaces, the situation may be more complicated, as there may be helicoids distributed across tetrahedra in M . The main result of this paper is the following theorem, which says that the total absolute twisting outside of some prescribed set of tetrahedra Δ constrains the net twisting inside Δ .

Theorem 1.3. *Let M be a closed, oriented, triangulated 3-manifold, and let Δ be a set of tetrahedra in the triangulation of M . Let H be a locally helical surface in M such that the total absolute twisting of $H - \Delta$ is at most n . Then the net twisting of $H \cap \Delta$ is bounded, where the bound depends only on M and n .*

Three corollaries of this theorem are worth noting: where Δ is a single tetrahedron of M , where Δ is exactly two tetrahedra, and where Δ is the set of all tetrahedra in M .

Corollary 1.4. *Let M be a closed, oriented, triangulated 3-manifold, and let Δ be a tetrahedron of the triangulation. Let H be a locally helical surface in M such that the total absolute twisting of $H - \Delta$ is at most n . Then the total absolute twisting of H is bounded, where the bound depends only on M and n .*

In particular, in a given triangulated 3-manifold M , the total (absolute or net) twisting of any locally helical surface with a single helicoid is bounded, where the bound depends only on M . Corollary 1.4 follows from Theorem 1.3 by making the observation that a bound on the net twisting of a surface in a single tetrahedron serves as a bound for its absolute value.

Corollary 1.5. *Let M be a closed, oriented, triangulated 3-manifold, and let Δ_1, Δ_2 be a pair of tetrahedra in the triangulation of M . Let H be a locally helical surface in M such that the total absolute twisting of $H - (\Delta_1 \cup \Delta_2)$ is at most n . Then $t(H \cap \Delta_1) = -t(H \cap \Delta_2) + m$, where m is bounded by a function of M and n .*

In other words, if, in a sequence of surfaces with bounded total absolute twisting outside of $\Delta_1 \cup \Delta_2$, the number of left-handed twists in Δ_1 is growing, then the number of right-handed twists in Δ_2 must be growing at the same rate (asymptotically). This corollary is what establishes our claim that topologically minimal surfaces look like the geometrically minimal surfaces described by Colding and Minicozzi, as discussed above.

The last corollary of Theorem 1.3 is when Δ is the set of all tetrahedra in M . In this case, our result makes no mention of total absolute twisting.

Corollary 1.6. *Let M be a closed, oriented, triangulated 3-manifold, and let H be a locally helical surface in M . Then the net twisting of H is bounded, where the bound depends only on M .*

In contrast, note that one cannot prove that the total absolute twisting is bounded. A simple example can be seen by gluing a left-handed helicoid in a tetrahedron

to the right-handed helicoid in its mirror image, forming a closed locally helical sphere in S^3 . Such spheres have unbounded total absolute twisting, and zero net twisting.

In the next section we characterize normal curves by their *type*. In Section 3 we characterize helical disks by their *axis*. Finally, in Section 4 we define the *compatibility class* of a locally helical surface. Those familiar with normal surface theory will find several of these notions familiar. The layering of these definitions parses the set of locally helical surfaces in $(M; \Delta)$ more and more finely, imposing increasingly greater restrictions on how surfaces in the same class can intersect. Taken all at once, these characterizations produce a finite set of *consistency classes* for locally helical surfaces in $(M; \Delta)$, which have just the properties needed to prove Theorem 1.3.

2. The type of a normal curve on a tetrahedron

In this section we consider the combinatorics of normal loops on the boundary of a tetrahedron. For a basic reference on normal surface theory, we refer the reader to [Hass 1998].

Lemma 2.1. *Let σ be a tetrahedron, and α a normal loop of length at least four on $\partial\sigma$. Let ϕ denote a 180-degree rotation of σ about a line connecting the midpoints of opposite edges of σ . Then α is normally parallel to a loop that is preserved by ϕ .*

Proof. To begin, we claim that a normal loop of length at least four meets each pair of opposite edges of $\partial\sigma$ in the same number of points. One way to see this is by noting that the double cover of $\partial\sigma$, branched over the vertex set, is a torus (see Figure 2). Each edge of $\partial\sigma$ lifts to an essential loop on the torus, and each pair of opposite edges lifts to two parallel loops. Now, as a loop α of length at least four on $\partial\sigma$ also lifts to two essential loops on the torus, it must be the case that α intersects opposite edges of $\partial\sigma$ in an equal number of points.

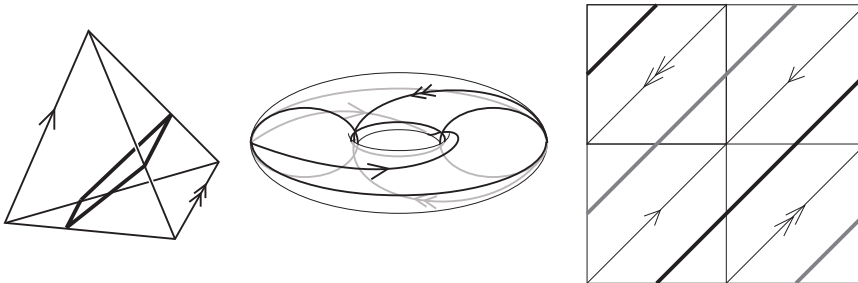


Figure 2. The torus as a double branched cover of the boundary of a tetrahedron, and components of a lift of a length four curve in its unfolded version.

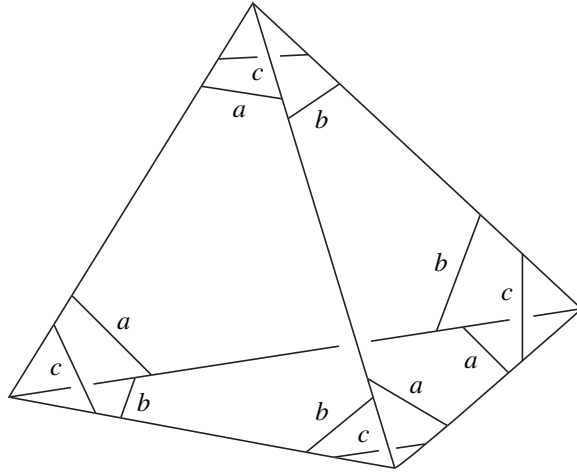


Figure 3. Labeling the normal arc types on the boundary of a tetrahedron, σ .

Now note that the rotation ϕ preserves the two edges that its axis intersects, and swaps the other two pairs of opposite edges. Hence, both α and $\phi(\alpha)$ will meet each edge in the same number of points. As these numbers completely determine the intersection of α with each face of σ (up to normal isotopy), the result follows. \square

This lemma gives us a way to classify normal curves on the boundary of a tetrahedron. Label the normal arc types on each face of a tetrahedron σ as in Figure 3. These labels are arranged so as to be preserved by 180-degree rotations about axes that connect the midpoints of opposite edges. Any normal loop α of length at least four on $\partial\sigma$ meets each face in a collection of normal arcs. By Lemma 2.1, the number of these arcs that are parallel to an arc with one label in one face will be the same as the number that are parallel to an arc with the same label in any other face. Hence, if we fix one face δ of σ and let $a(\alpha)$, $b(\alpha)$ and $c(\alpha)$ be the number of arcs of $\alpha \cap \delta$ parallel to the labeled arcs a , b , and c of the figure, then these three functions will be independent of the choice of δ .

Note furthermore that for any loop α of length at least four, at least one of the three numbers $a(\alpha)$, $b(\alpha)$ or $c(\alpha)$ will be zero (otherwise α would have length three components). This motivates the following definition.

Definition 2.2. Let σ be a tetrahedron with labeled normal arc types as in Figure 3, and let α be a normal loop on $\partial\sigma$ of length at least four. We say α is *type a* if $a(\alpha) = 0$. Define *type b* and *type c* similarly.

Note that normal loops of length exactly four will be of two types. The notion of type constrains how two normal curves can intersect on the boundary of a tetrahedron, as seen in the following two lemmas.

Lemma 2.3. *Let α and β be normal loops of length at least four on $\partial\sigma$ of the same type. Let $\alpha + \beta$ be the normal loop(s) obtained by resolving all intersection points. Then $\alpha + \beta$ does not contain any components of length three.*

Proof. Suppose α and β are type a . Then $a(\alpha) = a(\beta) = 0$. As $a(\alpha + \beta) = a(\alpha) + a(\beta)$ for any two normal loops, we conclude $a(\alpha + \beta) = 0$. Thus, there is a missing arc type around each vertex of σ (see Figure 3). We conclude $\alpha + \beta$ does not have any components of length three. \square

Definition 2.4. Let α_0 and β_0 be normal arcs in an oriented triangle δ . Then α_0 and β_0 can be isotoped, keeping their boundaries fixed, so that they intersect transversely in at most one point. We define the (*normal*) *sign* of the point $\alpha_0 \cap \beta_0$, if it exists, as follows. Orient α_0 and β_0 so that the ordering (α_0, β_0) agrees with the orientation of δ . There are now two possibilities. If the regular exchange at $\alpha_0 \cap \beta_0$ attaches the tail of α_0 to the tip of β_0 then we say intersection point $\alpha_0 \cap \beta_0$ is *positive*. Otherwise we say it is *negative* (see Figure 4).

Note that with a fixed orientation on δ , the sign of $\alpha_0 \cap \beta_0$ is opposite the sign of $\beta_0 \cap \alpha_0$.

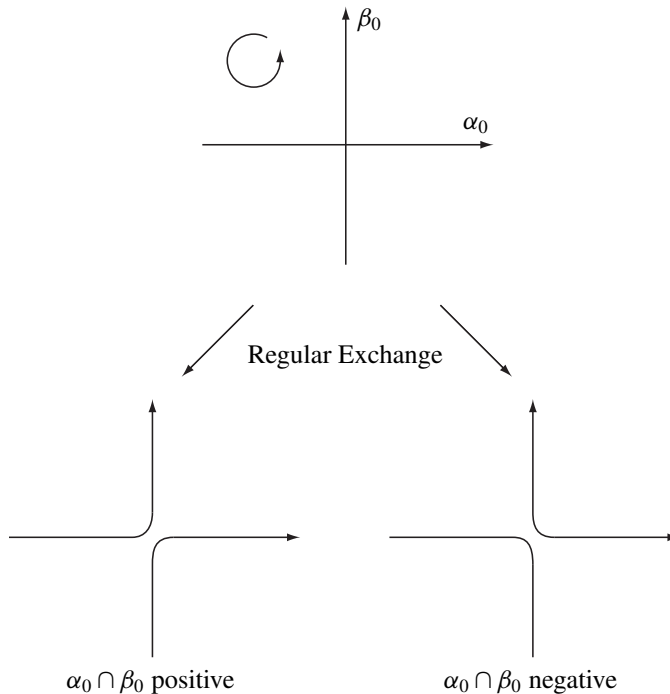


Figure 4. The sign of $\alpha_0 \cap \beta_0$, as determined by the regular exchange.

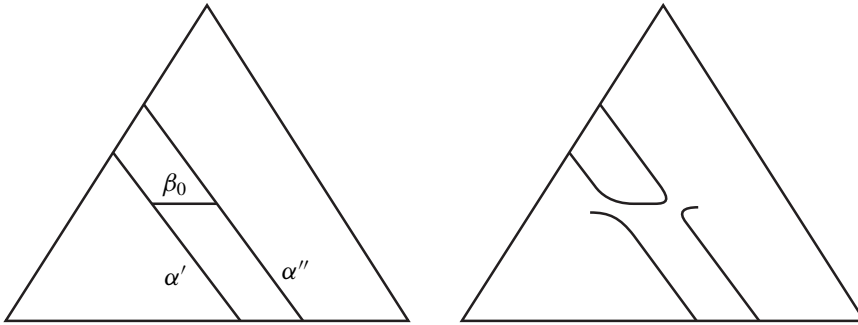


Figure 5. Resolving intersections of opposite signs produces a nonnormal arc.

Lemma 2.5. *Let α and β be collections of normal loops on $\partial\sigma$ whose non-length-three components are all of the same type, that have been normally isotoped to intersect minimally. Then each point of $\alpha \cap \beta$ has the same sign.*

Proof. If either α or β contains a component of length three, then it will be disjoint from the other collection. Thus, we may assume that all points of $\alpha \cap \beta$ lie on loops of length at least four. We will call such loops *long*. The long loops of α will all be parallel, as will the long loops of β . Thus, if there are any intersection points at all, then no long loop of α can be parallel to a long loop of β .

By way of contradiction, we now assume that two points of $\alpha \cap \beta$ are of opposite sign. We claim that then there is a subarc of α or β that connects two points of $\alpha \cap \beta$ of opposite sign. If not, then we may choose a component α_+ of α with only positive intersection points, and a component β_- of β with only negative intersection points. However, it then follows that α_+ is disjoint from β_- , which cannot happen for two nonparallel long loops. We proceed, then, without loss of generality assuming there is a subarc of β that connects points of opposite sign. It follows that there is such a subarc, β_0 , which does not meet α in its interior.

There are now two cases. Suppose first that the points of $\partial\beta_0$ lie on different components α' and α'' and of α . As all long components of α are normally parallel, α' and α'' cobound an annulus of $\partial\sigma$, with β_0 a spanning arc. By making this annulus thin, we may assume that β_0 lies in a face of σ . However, resolving the two intersections at each end of β_0 then produces a nonnormal arc. (See Figure 5.)

The second case is when the points of $\partial\beta_0$ lie on the same component α' of α . Note that α' is a loop that divides $\partial\sigma$ into two hemispheres, each intersecting the boundary of the tetrahedron in one of three ways, as seen in Figure 6. The loop α' cannot be as depicted in Figure 6 (left), where one of these hemispheres contains a single vertex of $\partial\sigma$, since it is long. Thus, we may assume both hemispheres contain two vertices of $\partial\sigma$. Let D be the hemisphere that contains β_0 . Note that

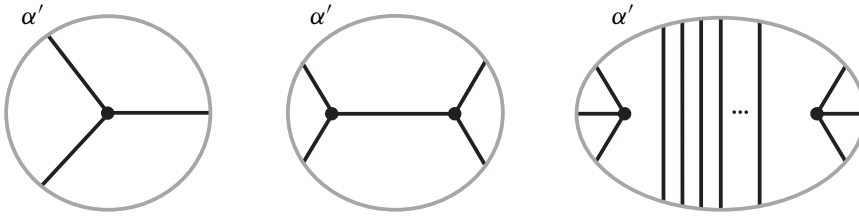


Figure 6. The three possibilities for one hemisphere of $\partial\sigma$, bounded by α' . The black points and edges indicate vertices and subarcs of edges of $\partial\sigma$, respectively.

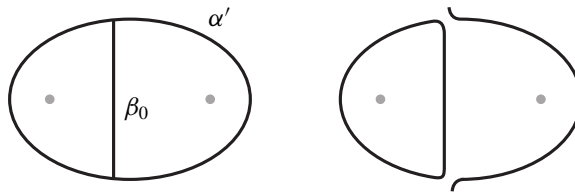


Figure 7. Resolving the intersection points of opposite sign of α' and β_0 produces a length three curve or nonnormal arc.

β_0 then divides D into two subdisks, and by the minimality of $|\alpha \cap \beta|$, each such subdisk will contain a vertex of σ . Resolving the intersections at each end of β_0 then produces a vertex linking loop. (See Figure 7.) We will leave it as an exercise for the reader that such a loop will then persist after all further resolutions, producing a length three normal loop. By Lemma 2.3, it follows that the long loops of α and β could not have been the same type. \square

3. Helicoids with the same axis

Definition 3.1. Let H_* be a disk properly embedded in a tetrahedron, whose boundary is a normal loop. If ∂H_* meets some pair of opposite edges e, e' in single points then we say H_* is a *helicoid*, and $\{e, e'\}$ is an *axis* of H_* .

Note that both quadrilaterals and octagons are helicoids with two axes, and all other helicoids have a unique axis. (See Figure 8.) However, the boundary of each helicoid with axis $\{e, e'\}$ meets e in a unique normal arc type as in Figure 3.

Definition 3.2. Given a helicoid H_* with axis $\{e, e'\}$ in a tetrahedron σ , there is an orientation-preserving simplicial homeomorphism from σ to the tetrahedron pictured in Figure 3 (equipped with the standard orientation on \mathbb{R}^3), where e and e' are taken to the edges that meet arc types a and b . We say H_* is *right-handed with respect to $\{e, e'\}$* if $a(\partial H_*) = 0$ and *left-handed with respect to $\{e, e'\}$* if $b(\partial H_*) = 0$.

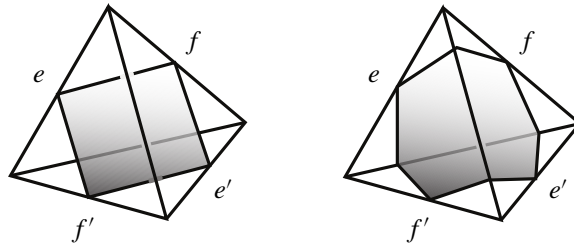


Figure 8. Quadrilaterals and octagons are the only two locally helical surfaces with more than one choice of axis. Note here that the quadrilateral is left-handed and the octagon is right-handed with respect to $\{e, e'\}$, with the opposite being the case with respect to $\{f, f'\}$.

Definition 3.3. Let H_* be a helicoid with $4(n+1)$ normal arcs comprising ∂H_* , and with axis $\{e, e'\}$ in a tetrahedron σ . We say the *twisting* of H_* , $t(H_*)$, is $+n$ if H_* is right-handed with respect to $\{e, e'\}$ and $-n$ if it is left-handed with respect to $\{e, e'\}$.

Note that an octagon can be regarded as having $+1$ or -1 twisting, depending on the choice of its axis. The handedness of the twisting of a quadrilateral is also dependent on a choice of axis, but in either case the value of the twisting is zero. Thus, a helical surface with no octagons has a well-defined net twisting. When there are octagons present, however, the net twisting will depend on choices of axes, motivating the following definition:

Definition 3.4. Let M be a triangulated 3-manifold containing a locally helical surface H , and let Δ be a set of tetrahedra in the triangulation of M . We say the *net twisting of H in Δ is bounded by n* if

$$-n \leq \sum_{\sigma \in \Delta} t(H \cap \sigma) \leq n$$

for all choices of axes of the components of $H \cap \sigma$, for each $\sigma \in \Delta$.

Definition 3.5. Let σ be an oriented tetrahedron. For any two normal curves α and β on $\partial\sigma$ in general position, let $\eta_\sigma(\alpha \cap \beta)$ denote the difference between the total number of positive and negative intersection points of $\alpha \cap \beta$ on the 2-simplices of $\partial\sigma$.

Lemma 3.6. Let H_* and G_* be helicoids with the same handedness with respect to the same choice of axis. Then

$$\eta_\sigma(\partial H_* \cap \partial G_*) = 2(t(H_*) - t(G_*)).$$

Proof. As H_* and G_* are helicoids with the same handedness with respect to some choice of axis, it follows that their boundaries are loops of the same type. It thus

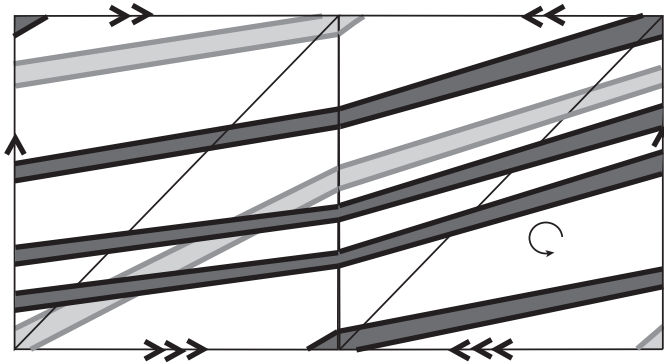


Figure 9. Here ∂H_* is the black curve, with a neighborhood of h being the dark gray band, and ∂G_* is depicted in lighter gray. Here, $|h \cap g| = 2$, $\eta_\sigma(\partial H_* \cap \partial G_*) = 8$, $t(H_*) = 6$, $t(G_*) = 2$ and thus $t(H_*) - t(G_*) = 4$.

follows immediately from Lemma 2.5 that $\eta_\sigma(\partial H_* \cap \partial G_*) = \pm |\partial H_* \cap \partial G_*|$, where the sign is determined by the normal intersection sign of the intersection points. Without loss of generality, assume this sign is positive. Our goal is to show

$$|\partial H_* \cap \partial G_*| = 2(t(H_*) - t(G_*)).$$

Notice that ∂H_* is a loop on $\partial\sigma$ dividing it into two hemispheres, where each hemisphere contains two of the vertices of σ . Let v and w be the vertices in one such hemisphere, and let h be an arc in this hemisphere connecting them. Note that the arc h can be chosen so that ∂H_* is normally parallel to a neighborhood of h .

Similarly, ∂G_* is parallel to the boundary of a neighborhood of an arc g connecting two vertices of σ . The arc g may be chosen so that at least one of its endpoints is distinct from the endpoints of h .

There are now two cases. If both endpoints of g are distinct from the endpoints of h then the curves can be arranged as in Figure 9. Note that $\partial H_* \cap \partial G_*$ contains four intersection points for each crossing of h and g . Furthermore, the difference in the twisting, $t(H_*) - t(G_*)$, is twice the number of crossings of h and g . Thus, the desired equation holds.

All intersection points depicted in the figure are positive, as is the twisting. Note that switching the orientation and keeping the ordering of the curves the same changes the sign of both the intersection points and the twisting. Alternatively, keeping the orientation fixed but changing the ordering of the curves will also change the sign of the intersection points, and reverse the order of the operands on the right side of the desired equation. Thus the equation still holds.

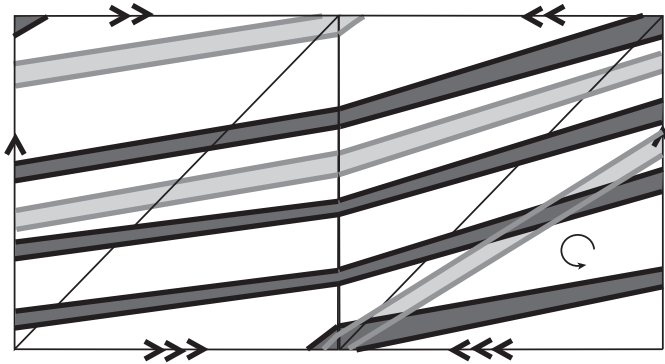


Figure 10. In this case, h and g share an endpoint. Here, $|h \cap g| = 2$, $\eta_\sigma(\partial H_* \cap \partial G_*) = 6$, $t(H_*) = 6$, $t(G_*) = 3$ and thus $t(H_*) - t(G_*) = 3$.

In the second case, h and g have an endpoint in common, as in Figure 10. In this case $|\partial H_* \cap \partial G_*| = 4|h \cap g| - 2$ and $t(H_*) - t(G_*) = 2|h \cap g| - 1$. Thus we still obtain the desired relationship between $\eta_\sigma(\partial H_* \cap \partial G_*)$ and $t(H_*) - t(G_*)$. \square

4. Compatibility classes of surfaces

The results of this section extend previous results that restrict intersections of boundary curves realized by compatibility classes of surfaces, found, e.g., in [Bachman et al. 2016; Jaco and Sedgwick 2003; Hatcher 1982].

Definition 4.1. Two surfaces in a triangulated 3-manifold are *compatible* if they meet the boundary of each tetrahedron in a collection of normal curves that can be normally isotoped to be disjoint.²

Henceforth we will assume that if α_0 and β_0 are contained in a 2-simplex $\delta \subset \partial M$, then the orientation on δ is induced by the orientation on M . Hence, for such curves we may reference the sign of each point of $\alpha_0 \cap \beta_0$ without mention of the orientation of the 2-simplex that contains it.

In the next lemma, we show that two compatible surfaces have a symmetric relationship between the signs of their normal intersections on the boundary of a subcomplex, Δ .

Lemma 4.2. *Let M be a closed, oriented, triangulated 3-manifold. Let Δ be a set of tetrahedra in the triangulation of M . Suppose A and B are two locally helical surfaces in M that are compatible outside Δ . Let $\partial_\Delta A = \partial(A \cap \Delta)$ and $\partial_\Delta B =$*

²We are allowing pseudotriangulations; i.e., M is realized as a collection of tetrahedra with face-pairings. Hence, for each 3-cell σ in M there is a map $\pi : \Sigma \rightarrow \sigma$, where Σ is a 3-simplex. Here we consider two surfaces to be compatible if they meet $\partial\sigma$ in curves whose preimages can be isotoped to be disjoint on $\partial\Sigma$.

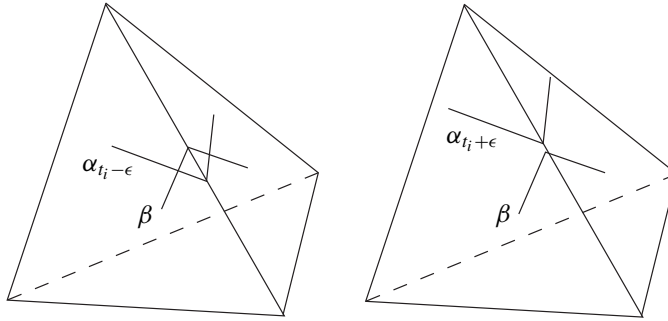


Figure 11. Positive and negative intersections cancel as t increases through t_i .

$\partial(B \cap \Delta)$. Suppose A and B have been normally isotoped so that $|\partial_\Delta A \cap \partial_\Delta B|$ is minimal. Then the number of points of $\partial_\Delta A \cap \partial_\Delta B$ with positive normal sign equals the number of points with negative normal sign.

Proof. Consider a tetrahedron σ of M that is not in Δ . Let α denote a component of $A \cap \partial\sigma$, and β a component of $B \cap \partial\sigma$. Orient each 2-simplex of $\partial\sigma$ by the induced orientation from σ , so that each point of $\alpha \cap \beta$ has a well-defined sign. Since A and B intersect minimally, we may assume each normal arc of α and β is a straight line segment. Recall from Definition 3.5 that $\eta_\sigma(\alpha \cap \beta)$ denotes the difference between the total number of positive and negative intersection points of $\alpha \cap \beta$ on the 2-simplices of $\partial\sigma$.

As A and B are compatible, there is an isotopy from α to a normal loop α' , also consisting of straight normal arcs, in $\partial\sigma$ that is disjoint from β . We can choose such an isotopy, α_t , so that for all t , each normal arc of α_t is a straight line segment and $\alpha_t \cap \beta$ contains at most one point of the 1-skeleton. Let $\{t_i\}$ denote the critical values of $\alpha_t \cap \beta$, i.e., the values of t such that α_t and β do not intersect transversely on $\partial\sigma$. It follows that for each i , $\alpha_{t_i} \cap \beta$ includes a point of the 1-skeleton.

Just before (or after) t_i , α_t meets β as in Figure 11. Here we see two intersections, one of each normal sign, of $\alpha_t \cap \beta$ which cancel as t increases through t_i . It follows that $\eta_\sigma(\alpha_{t_i - \epsilon} \cap \beta) = \eta_\sigma(\alpha_{t_i + \epsilon} \cap \beta)$. As $\alpha' \cap \beta = \emptyset$, we conclude $\eta_\sigma(\alpha_t \cap \beta)$ is zero for all noncritical t . In particular, it must have been the case that $\eta_\sigma(\alpha \cap \beta) = 0$.

Let $\eta_\sigma(A \cap B)$ now denote the sum, over all curves α of $A \cap \partial\sigma$ and β of $B \cap \partial\sigma$ of $\eta_\sigma(\alpha \cap \beta)$. It follows from the above argument that $\eta_\sigma(A \cap B) = 0$. Thus, the sum over all tetrahedra σ not in Δ of $\eta_\sigma(A \cap B)$ is also zero.

Now note that if δ is an interior 2-simplex, then the normal sign of any intersection point of $A \cap \delta$ and $B \cap \delta$ is opposite from the perspective of the tetrahedra on either side of δ . Hence, the sum of $\eta_\sigma(A \cap B)$, over all tetrahedra σ , must be equal to the

difference of the number of positive and negative intersection points of $\partial_\Delta A \cap \partial_\Delta B$. As we have reasoned above that this total is zero, the result follows. \square

5. Main proof

We now put the three notions of axis, twisting, and compatibility together.

Definition 5.1. Let M be a closed, oriented, triangulated 3-manifold, and let Δ be a set of tetrahedra in the triangulation of M . Two locally helical surfaces H and G are said to be *consistent* in $(M; \Delta)$ if they are compatible outside of Δ , and if for all $\sigma \in \Delta$, $H \cap \sigma$ and $G \cap \sigma$ have the same handedness with respect to the same choice of axis.

Theorem 1.3 is a consequence of the following lemma.

Lemma 5.2. *Let M be a closed, oriented, triangulated 3-manifold, and let Δ be a set of tetrahedra in the triangulation of M . If H and G are consistent, locally helical surfaces in $(M; \Delta)$, then the net twisting of $H \cap \Delta$ is the same as the net twisting of $G \cap \Delta$.*

Proof. For each $\sigma \in \Delta$, let $H_\sigma = H \cap \sigma$ and $G_\sigma = G \cap \sigma$. As noted in the proof of Lemma 3.6, for each $\sigma \in \Delta$, ∂H_σ and ∂G_σ must be normal loops of the same type. Thus, by Lemma 2.5, for each $\sigma \in \Delta$, all points of $\partial H_\sigma \cap \partial G_\sigma$ have the same sign. Let Δ_+ be the subset of Δ where this sign is positive, and Δ_- the subset of Δ where it is negative. Thus, on each $\sigma \in \Delta_+$,

$$\eta_\sigma(\partial H_\sigma \cap \partial G_\sigma) = |\partial H_\sigma \cap \partial G_\sigma|,$$

and for all $\sigma \in \Delta_-$,

$$\eta_\sigma(\partial H_\sigma \cap \partial G_\sigma) = -|\partial H_\sigma \cap \partial G_\sigma|.$$

Consider the sum $\sum_{\sigma \in \Delta} \#(\partial H_\sigma \cap \partial G_\sigma)$, where $\#(\partial H_\sigma \cap \partial G_\sigma)$ denotes the signed intersection number of ∂H_σ and ∂G_σ . Suppose σ_1 and σ_2 are adjacent tetrahedra in Δ , $p_1 \in \partial H_{\sigma_1} \cap \partial G_{\sigma_1}$, $p_2 \in \partial H_{\sigma_2} \cap \partial G_{\sigma_2}$, and p_1 is identified with p_2 in M .³ Then the sign of p_1 will be opposite the sign of p_2 , and thus p_1 and p_2 will cancel in $\sum_{\sigma \in \Delta} \#(\partial H_\sigma \cap \partial G_\sigma)$. If, on the other hand, p is a point of $\partial H_\sigma \cap \partial G_\sigma$ that is on a unique $\sigma \in \Delta$, then $p \in \partial(H - \Delta) \cap \partial(G - \Delta)$. By hypothesis, $H - \Delta$ and $G - \Delta$ are compatible surfaces; thus by Lemma 4.2 the number of positive and negative points of $\partial(H - \Delta) \cap \partial(G - \Delta)$ are equal. We conclude that $\sum_{\sigma \in \Delta} \#(\partial H_\sigma \cap \partial G_\sigma) = 0$, or equivalently,

$$\sum_{\sigma \in \Delta_+} |\partial H_\sigma \cap \partial G_\sigma| = \sum_{\sigma \in \Delta_-} |\partial H_\sigma \cap \partial G_\sigma|,$$

³Here we are allowing σ_1 to be equal to σ_2 when there are self-identifications, but in this case p_1 must be distinct from p_2 .

and thus,

$$\sum_{\sigma \in \Delta_+} \eta_\sigma(\partial H_\sigma \cap \partial G_\sigma) = - \sum_{\sigma \in \Delta_-} \eta_\sigma(\partial H_\sigma \cap \partial G_\sigma).$$

Applying Lemma 3.6 to this equality now yields

$$\sum_{\sigma \in \Delta_+} 2(t(H_\sigma) - t(G_\sigma)) = - \sum_{\sigma \in \Delta_-} 2(t(H_\sigma) - t(G_\sigma)),$$

which implies

$$\begin{aligned} 0 &= \sum_{\sigma \in \Delta_+} 2(t(H_\sigma) - t(G_\sigma)) + \sum_{\sigma \in \Delta_-} 2(t(H_\sigma) - t(G_\sigma)) \\ &= \sum_{\sigma \in \Delta} 2(t(H_\sigma) - t(G_\sigma)) \\ &= \sum_{\sigma \in \Delta} t(H_\sigma) - \sum_{\sigma \in \Delta} t(G_\sigma). \end{aligned}$$

Therefore, $\sum_{\sigma \in \Delta} t(H_\sigma) = \sum_{\sigma \in \Delta} t(G_\sigma)$; i.e., the net twisting is the same for all surfaces in the chosen consistency class. \square

We are now ready to prove Theorem 1.3.

Proof. Let n be a positive integer, and consider the set of all locally helical surfaces (up to normal isotopy) that have total absolute twisting $\leq n$ in $M - \Delta$. The number of compatibility classes of surfaces in $M - \Delta$ is finite, since there are only a finite number of normal loops on each tetrahedron of length $\leq 4(n + 1)$. Moreover, there are only three possible axes for each tetrahedron in Δ , and two choices of handedness for each. Thus, the number of consistency classes for $(M; \Delta)$ is finite. Theorem 1.3 thus immediately follows from Lemma 5.2. \square

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
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Locally helical surfaces have bounded twisting	257
DAVID BACHMAN, RYAN DERBY-TALBOT and ERIC SEDGWICK	
Superconvergence to freely infinitely divisible distributions	273
HARI BERCOVICI, JIUN-CHAU WANG and PING ZHONG	
Norm constants in cases of the Caffarelli–Kohn–Nirenberg inequality	293
AKSHAY L. CHANILLO, SAGUN CHANILLO and ALI MAALAOUI	
Noncommutative geometry of homogenized quantum $\mathfrak{sl}(2, \mathbb{C})$	305
ALEX CHIRVASITU, S. PAUL SMITH and LIANG ZE WONG	
A generalization of “Existence and behavior of the radial limits of a bounded capillary surface at a corner”	355
JULIE N. CRENSHAW, ALEXANDRA K. ECHART and KIRK E. LANCASTER	
Norms in central simple algebras	373
DANIEL GOLDSTEIN and MURRAY SCHACHER	
Global existence and blowup of smooth solutions of 3-D potential equations with time-dependent damping	389
FEI HOU, INGO WITT and HUICHENG YIN	
Formal confluence of quantum differential operators	427
BERNARD LE STUM and ADOLFO QUIRÓS	
Rigidity of Hawking mass for surfaces in three manifolds	479
JIACHENG SUN	
Addendum to “A strong multiplicity one theorem for SL_2 ”	505
QING ZHANG	



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