

# Computing Periodic Points on Veech Surfaces

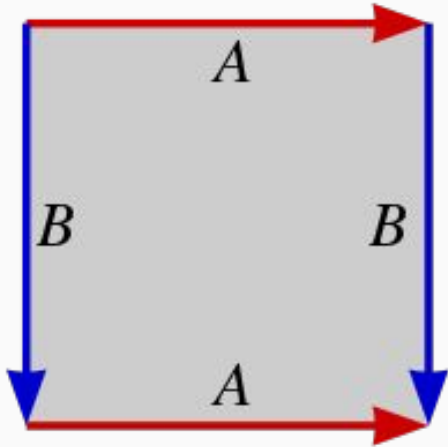
Sam Freedman

CIRM Structures on Surfaces – May 2nd 2022

Joint with: Zawad Chowdhury, Samuel Everett, Destine Lee

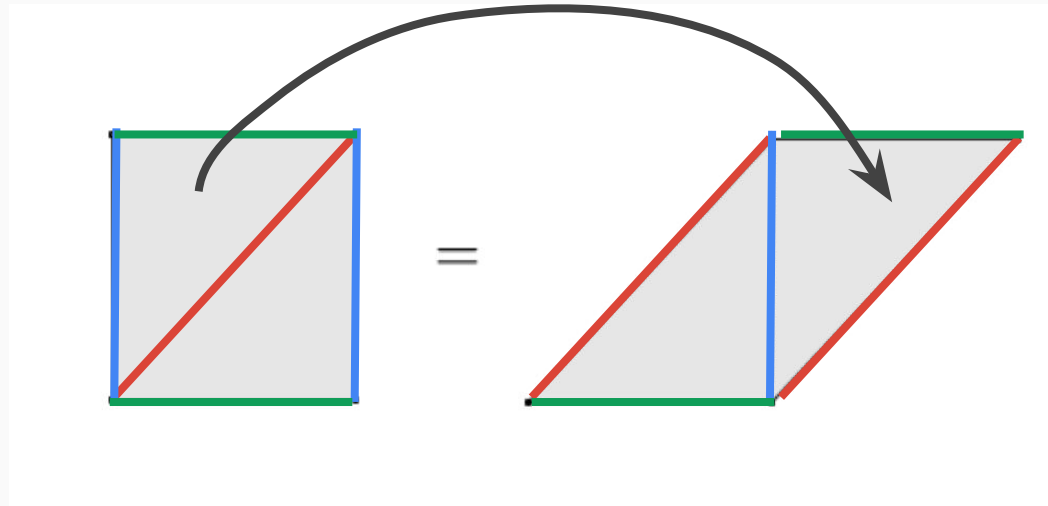
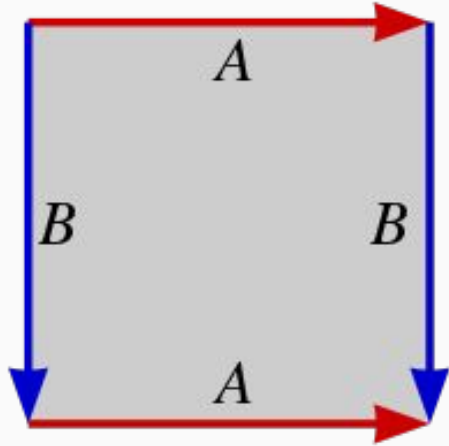
# Translation Surfaces

“Polygons + paired opposite sides, up to cut/paste”

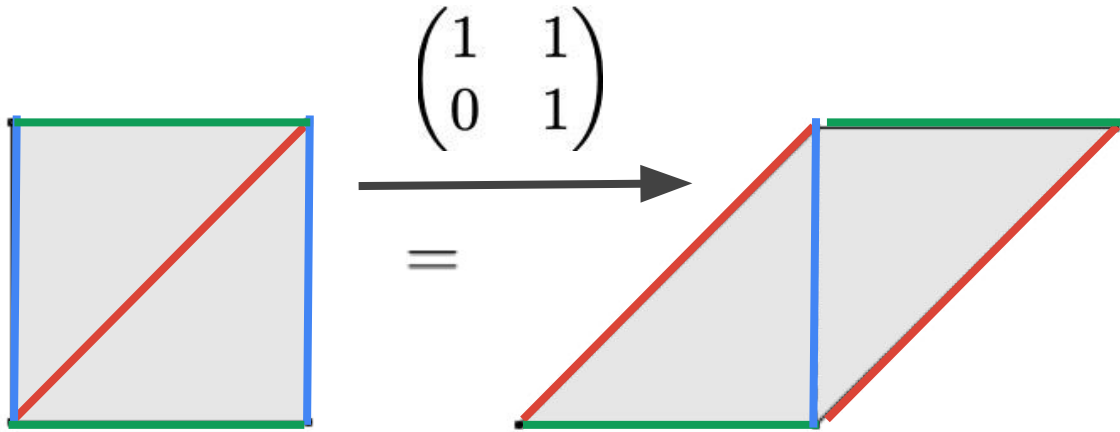


# Translation Surfaces

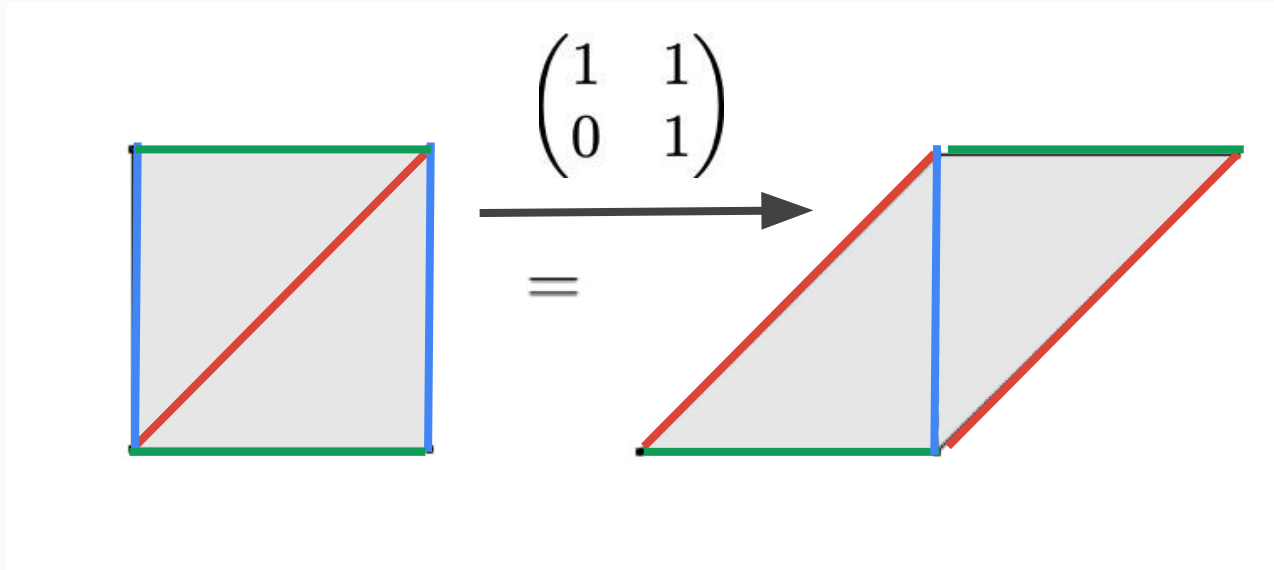
“Polygons + paired opposite sides, up to cut/paste”



# Can also apply matrices...

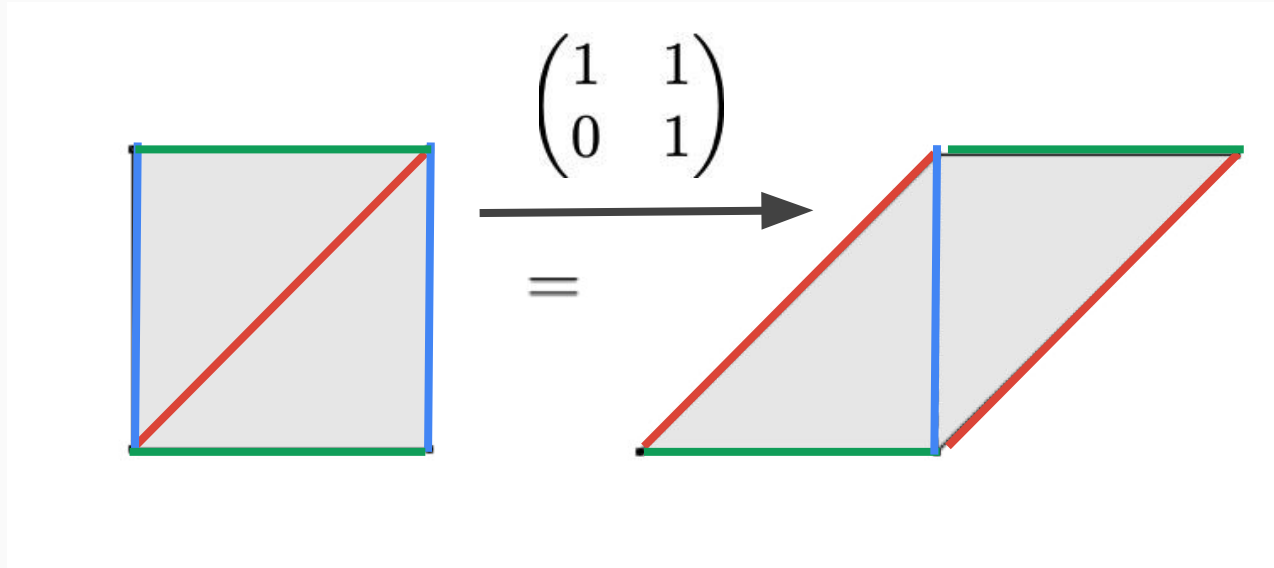


...to form a “cut/paste group”



$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \in \mathrm{SL}(M)$$

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$$\mathrm{SL}(T^2) \cong \mathrm{SL}(2, \mathbb{Z})$$

# Veech surfaces

When  $M$  has “many cut+paste automorphisms”,  
i.e. when  $SL(M)$  is a lattice in  $SL(2, \mathbb{R})$ ,  
we say that  $M$  is a **Veech surface**.

# Veech surfaces

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We'll restrict to Veech surfaces in what follows.

Think: Dynamically similar to torus

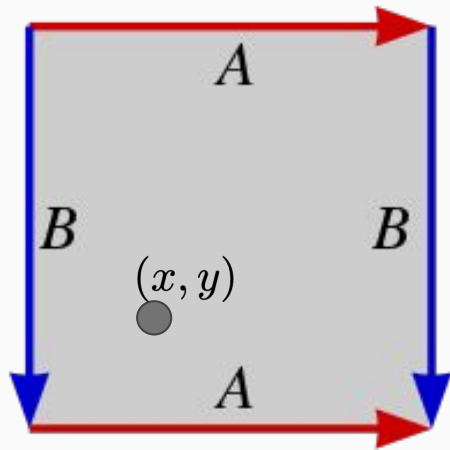


# Periodic Points

A point in  $M$  is **periodic** if it has finite  $SL(M)$ -orbit

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$$(x, y) \text{ periodic} \iff x, y \in \mathbb{Q}$$

# Periodic Points

(Gutkin-Hubert-Schmidt '03):

If  $M$  is Veech and “not torus-like”,  
then it has **finitely many** periodic points.

# Periodic Points

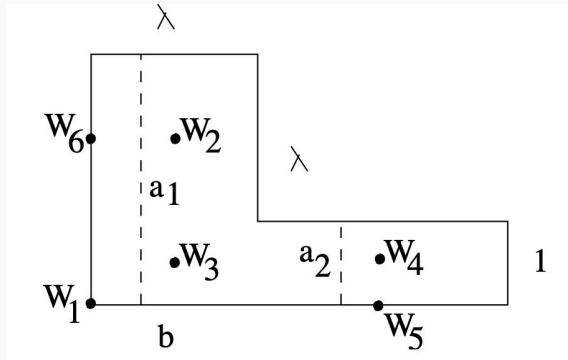
(Gutkin-Hubert-Schmidt '03):

If  $M$  is Veech and “not torus-like”,  
then it has **finitely many** periodic points.

Applications to billiards problems,  
evidence for orbit closure,  
counting holomorphic sections...

# Previous Classifications

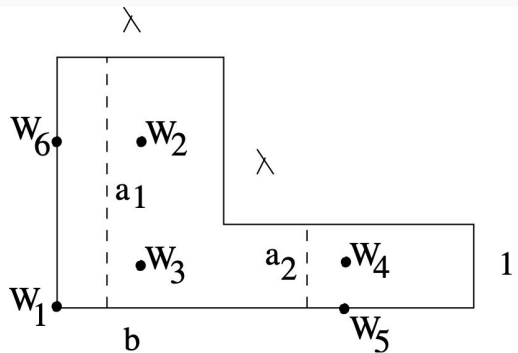
# Previous Classifications



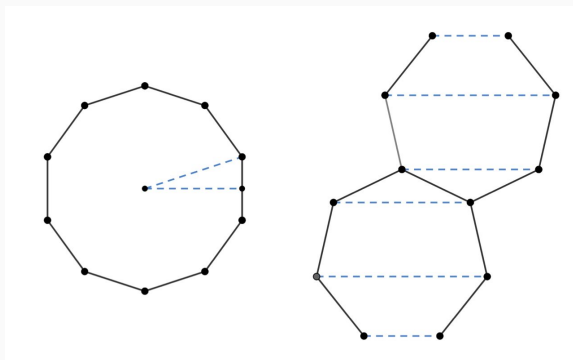
Möller:

Genus 2

# Previous Classifications

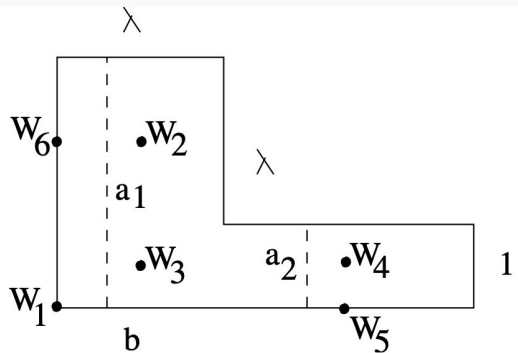


Möller:  
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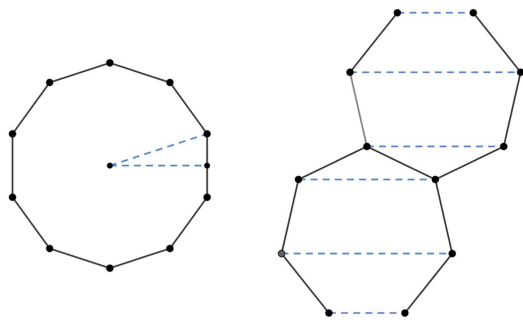


Apisa-Saavedra-Zhang:  
Double n-gons,  
Regular 2n-gons

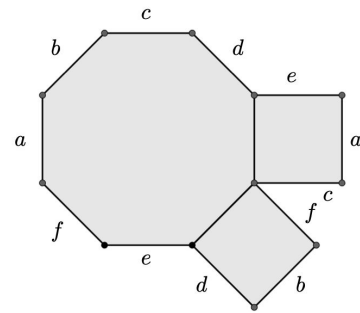
# Previous Classifications



Möller:  
Genus 2



Apisa-Saavedra-Zhang:  
Double  $n$ -gons,  
Regular  $2n$ -gons



Wright:  
Ward-Veech



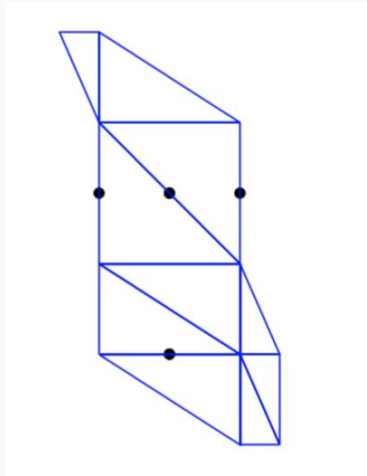
How can we  
classify periodic  
points on general  
Veech surfaces?

# An Algorithm

Theorem (CEFL '21): There is an algorithm that, given a “non-torus-like” Veech surface as input, outputs the periodic points on that surface.

# An Algorithm

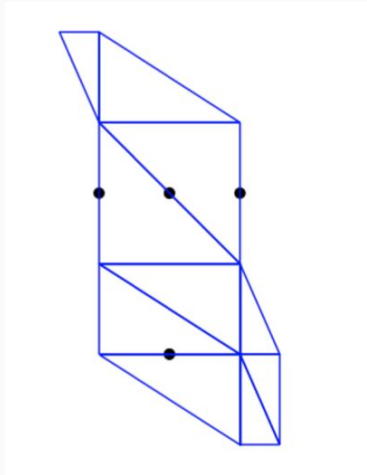
Theorem (CEFL '21): There is an algorithm that, given a “non-torus-like” Veech surface as input, outputs the periodic points on that surface.



$$\left( \begin{array}{cc} -2\sqrt{17} - 9 & \frac{3\sqrt{17}}{2} + \frac{17}{2} \\ \frac{-7\sqrt{17}}{4} - \frac{31}{4} & \frac{3\sqrt{17}}{2} + \frac{13}{2} \end{array} \right)$$

# Applications

Theorem (CEFL '21): Prym eigenforms in the minimal stratum in genus 3 with discriminant at most 100 have only fixed points of the Prym involution as periodic points.



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Theorem (F, in progress): Prym eigenforms in the minimal strata in genera 2, 3 and 4 have only fixed points of the Prym involution as periodic points.

# Thanks!

Arxiv: 2112.02698

Github: [sfreedman67/samsurf](https://github.com/sfreedman67/samsurf)