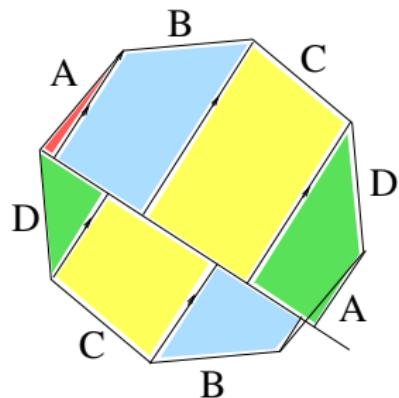


IETs as Poincaré sections

Consider a linear flow on a translation surface. Take a transverse section.

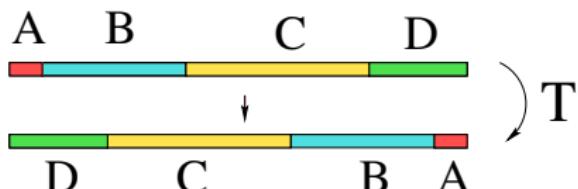
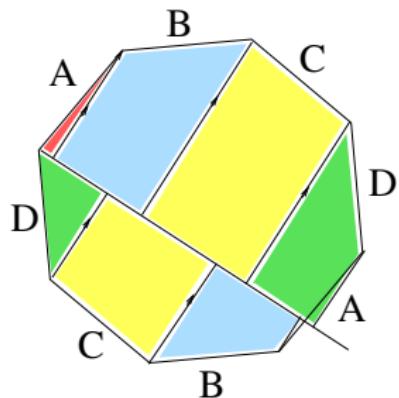


The Poincaré first return map on a section is an interval exchange transformation (IET).

[Remark: Cutting sequences of the linear flow are itineraries of the Poincaré section with respect to some intervals I_A, I_B, I_C, I_D .]

IETs as Poincaré sections

Consider a linear flow on a translation surface. Take a transverse section.

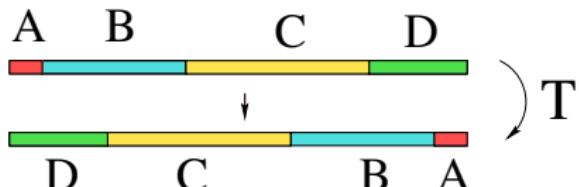
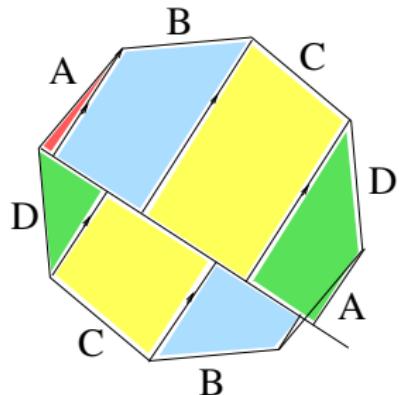


The Poincaré first return map on a section is an interval exchange transformation (IET).

[Remark: Cutting sequences of the linear flow are itineraries of the Poincaré section with respect to some intervals I_A, I_B, I_C, I_D .]

IETs as Poincaré sections

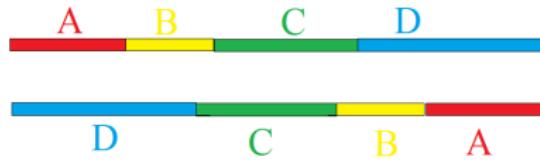
Consider a linear flow on a translation surface. Take a transverse section.



The Poincaré first return map on a section is an interval exchange transformation (IET).

[Remark: Cutting sequences of the linear flow are itineraries of the Poincaré section with respect to some intervals I_A, I_B, I_C, I_D .]

Rauzy-Veech induction: case Top



$$D = \alpha_t, A = \alpha_b$$

$\lambda_D^{(n)} > \lambda_A^{(n)}$ so α_t winner.

Induce on $[0, 1 - \lambda_{\alpha_b}] = I \setminus I_A^{(n)}$.

$\lambda_\alpha^{(n+1)} = \lambda_\alpha^{(n)}$ for $\alpha \in \{A, B, C\}$.

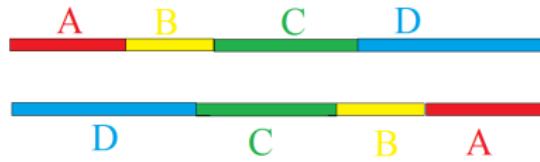
$\lambda_D^{(n)} = \lambda_A^{(n+1)} + \lambda_D^{(n+1)}$. So:

$$\lambda^{(n)} = A_n \lambda^{(n+1)}$$

$$\text{for } A_n = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\pi^{(n)} = \begin{pmatrix} ABCD \\ DCBA \end{pmatrix}$$

Rauzy-Veech induction: case Top



$$D = \alpha_t, A = \alpha_b$$

$\lambda_D^{(n)} > \lambda_A^{(n)}$ so α_t winner.

Induce on $[0, 1 - \lambda_{\alpha_b}] = I \setminus I_A^{(n)}$.

$\lambda_\alpha^{(n+1)} = \lambda_\alpha^{(n)}$ for $\alpha \in \{A, B, C\}$.

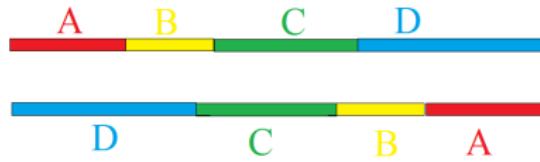
$\lambda_D^{(n)} = \lambda_A^{(n+1)} + \lambda_D^{(n+1)}$. So:

$$\lambda^{(n)} = A_n \lambda^{(n+1)}$$

$$\text{for } A_n = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\pi^{(n)} = \begin{pmatrix} ABCD \\ DCBA \end{pmatrix}$$

Rauzy-Veech induction: case Top



$$D = \alpha_t, A = \alpha_b$$

$\lambda_D^{(n)} > \lambda_A^{(n)}$ so α_t winner.

Induce on $[0, 1 - \lambda_{\alpha_b}] = I \setminus I_A^{(n)}$.

$\lambda_\alpha^{(n+1)} = \lambda_\alpha^{(n)}$ for $\alpha \in \{A, B, C\}$.

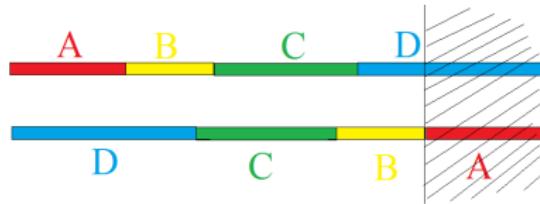
$\lambda_D^{(n)} = \lambda_A^{(n+1)} + \lambda_D^{(n+1)}$. So:

$$\lambda^{(n)} = A_n \lambda^{(n+1)}$$

for $A_n = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$

$$\pi^{(n)} = \begin{pmatrix} ABCD \\ DCBA \end{pmatrix}$$

Rauzy-Veech induction: case Top



$$D = \alpha_t, A = \alpha_b$$

$\lambda_D^{(n)} > \lambda_A^{(n)}$ so α_t winner.

Induce on $[0, 1 - \lambda_{\alpha_b}] = I \setminus I_A^{(n)}$.

$\lambda_\alpha^{(n+1)} = \lambda_\alpha^{(n)}$ for $\alpha \in \{A, B, C\}$.

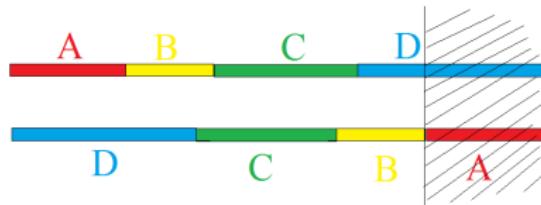
$\lambda_D^{(n)} = \lambda_A^{(n+1)} + \lambda_D^{(n+1)}$. So:

$$\lambda^{(n)} = A_n \lambda^{(n+1)}$$

for $A_n = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$

$$\pi^{(n)} = \begin{pmatrix} ABCD \\ DCBA \end{pmatrix}$$

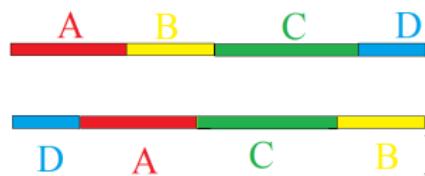
Rauzy-Veech induction: case Top



$$D = \alpha_t, A = \alpha_b$$

$\lambda_D^{(n)} > \lambda_A^{(n)}$ so α_t winner.

Induce on $[0, 1 - \lambda_{\alpha_b}] = I \setminus I_A^{(n)}$.



$$\lambda_\alpha^{(n+1)} = \lambda_\alpha^{(n)} \text{ for } \alpha \in \{A, B, C\}.$$

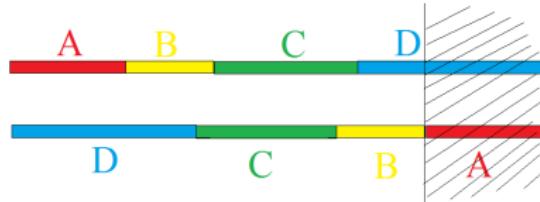
$$\lambda_D^{(n)} = \lambda_A^{(n+1)} + \lambda_D^{(n+1)}. \text{ So:}$$

$$\lambda^{(n)} = A_n \lambda^{(n+1)}$$

$$\text{for } A_n = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \pi^{(n)} &= (ABCD) \\ &\quad (DCBA) \\ \pi^{(n+1)} &= (ABCD) \\ &\quad (DACB) \end{aligned}$$

Rauzy-Veech induction: case Top



$$D = \alpha_t, A = \alpha_b$$

$\lambda_D^{(n)} > \lambda_A^{(n)}$ so α_t winner.

Induce on $[0, 1 - \lambda_{\alpha_b}] = I \setminus I_A^{(n)}$.

$$\lambda_\alpha^{(n+1)} = \lambda_\alpha^{(n)} \text{ for } \alpha \in \{A, B, C\}.$$

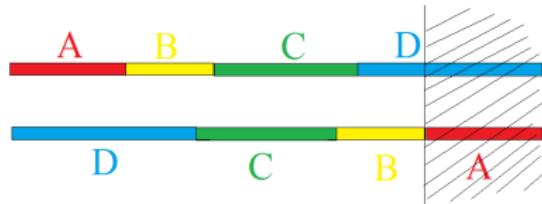
$$\lambda_D^{(n)} = \lambda_A^{(n+1)} + \lambda_D^{(n+1)}. \text{ So:}$$

$$\lambda^{(n)} = A_n \lambda^{(n+1)}$$

$$\text{for } A_n = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \pi^{(n)} &= (ABCD) \\ &\quad (DCBA) \\ \pi^{(n+1)} &= (ABCD) \\ &\quad (DACB) \end{aligned}$$

Rauzy-Veech induction: case Top



$$D = \alpha_t, A = \alpha_b$$

$\lambda_D^{(n)} > \lambda_A^{(n)}$ so α_t winner.

Induce on $[0, 1 - \lambda_{\alpha_b}] = I \setminus I_A^{(n)}$.

$$\lambda_\alpha^{(n+1)} = \lambda_\alpha^{(n)} \text{ for } \alpha \in \{A, B, C\}.$$

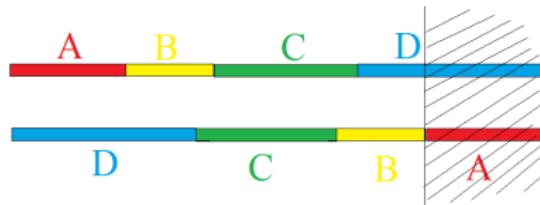
$$\lambda_D^{(n)} = \lambda_A^{(n+1)} + \lambda_D^{(n+1)}. \text{ So:}$$

$$\lambda^{(n)} = A_n \lambda^{(n+1)}$$

$$\text{for } A_n = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \pi^{(n)} &= (ABCD) \\ &\quad (DCBA) \\ \pi^{(n+1)} &= (ABCD) \\ &\quad (DACP) \end{aligned}$$

Rauzy-Veech induction: case Top



$$D = \alpha_t, A = \alpha_b$$

$\lambda_D^{(n)} > \lambda_A^{(n)}$ so α_t winner.

Induce on $[0, 1 - \lambda_{\alpha_b}] = I \setminus I_A^{(n)}$.

$$\lambda_\alpha^{(n+1)} = \lambda_\alpha^{(n)} \text{ for } \alpha \in \{A, B, C\}.$$

$$\lambda_D^{(n)} = \lambda_A^{(n+1)} + \lambda_D^{(n+1)}. \text{ So:}$$

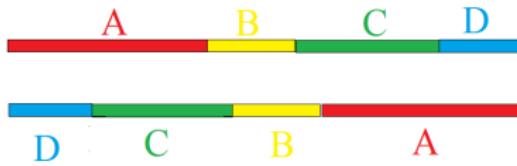
$$\lambda^{(n)} = A_n \lambda^{(n+1)}$$

$$\text{for } A_n = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\pi^{(n)} = \begin{pmatrix} ABCD \\ DCBA \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\pi^{(n+1)} = \begin{pmatrix} ABCD \\ DACB \end{pmatrix}$$

Rauzy-Veech induction: case Bottom



$$D = \alpha_t, A = \alpha_b$$

$\lambda_D^{(n)} < \lambda_A^{(n)}$ so α_b winner.

Induce on $[0, 1 - \lambda_{\alpha_t}] = I \setminus I_D^{(n)}$.

$\lambda_\alpha^{(n+1)} = \lambda_\alpha^{(n)}$ for $\alpha \in \{B, C, D\}$.

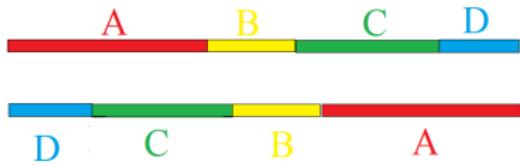
$\lambda_A^{(n)} = \lambda_A^{(n+1)} + \lambda_D^{(n+1)}$. So:

$$\lambda^{(n+1)} = A_n \lambda^{(n+1)}$$

for $A_n = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$

$$\pi^{(n)} = \begin{pmatrix} ABCD \\ DCBA \end{pmatrix}$$

Rauzy-Veech induction: case Bottom



$$D = \alpha_t, A = \alpha_b$$

$\lambda_D^{(n)} < \lambda_A^{(n)}$ so α_b winner.

Induce on $[0, 1 - \lambda_{\alpha_t}] = I \setminus I_D^{(n)}$.

$\lambda_\alpha^{(n+1)} = \lambda_\alpha^{(n)}$ for $\alpha \in \{B, C, D\}$.

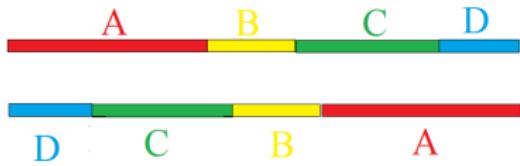
$\lambda_A^{(n)} = \lambda_A^{(n+1)} + \lambda_D^{(n+1)}$. So:

$$\lambda^{(n+1)} = A_n \lambda^{(n+1)}$$

for $A_n = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$

$$\pi^{(n)} = \begin{pmatrix} ABCD \\ DCBA \end{pmatrix}$$

Rauzy-Veech induction: case Bottom



$$D = \alpha_t, A = \alpha_b$$

$\lambda_D^{(n)} < \lambda_A^{(n)}$ so α_b winner.

Induce on $[0, 1 - \lambda_{\alpha_t}] = I \setminus I_D^{(n)}$.

$\lambda_\alpha^{(n+1)} = \lambda_\alpha^{(n)}$ for $\alpha \in \{B, C, D\}$.

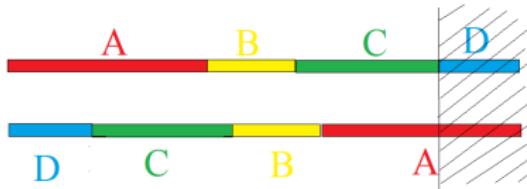
$\lambda_A^{(n)} = \lambda_A^{(n+1)} + \lambda_D^{(n+1)}$. So:

$$\lambda^{(n+1)} = A_n \lambda^{(n+1)}$$

for $A_n = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$

$$\pi^{(n)} = \begin{pmatrix} ABCD \\ DCBA \end{pmatrix}$$

Rauzy-Veech induction: case Bottom



$$D = \alpha_t, A = \alpha_b$$

$\lambda_D^{(n)} < \lambda_A^{(n)}$ so α_b winner.

Induce on $[0, 1 - \lambda_{\alpha_t}] = I \setminus I_D^{(n)}$.

$\lambda_\alpha^{(n+1)} = \lambda_\alpha^{(n)}$ for $\alpha \in \{B, C, D\}$.

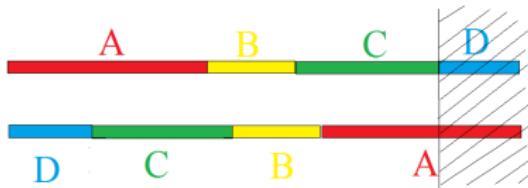
$\lambda_A^{(n)} = \lambda_A^{(n+1)} + \lambda_D^{(n+1)}$. So:

$$\lambda^{(n+1)} = A_n \lambda^{(n+1)}$$

$$\text{for } A_n = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\pi^{(n)} = \begin{pmatrix} ABCD \\ DCBA \end{pmatrix}$$

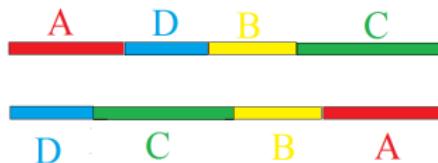
Rauzy-Veech induction: case Bottom



$$D = \alpha_t, A = \alpha_b$$

$\lambda_D^{(n)} < \lambda_A^{(n)}$ so α_b winner.

Induce on $[0, 1 - \lambda_{\alpha_t}] = I \setminus I_D^{(n)}$.



$$\lambda_\alpha^{(n+1)} = \lambda_\alpha^{(n)} \text{ for } \alpha \in \{B, C, D\}.$$

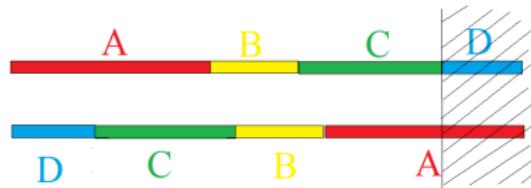
$$\lambda_A^{(n)} = \lambda_A^{(n+1)} + \lambda_D^{(n+1)}. \text{ So:}$$

$$\lambda^{(n+1)} = A_n \lambda^{(n+1)}$$

$$\text{for } A_n = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\pi^{(n)} = \begin{pmatrix} ABCD \\ DCBA \end{pmatrix}$$
$$\pi^{(n)} = \begin{pmatrix} ADCB \\ DCBA \end{pmatrix}$$

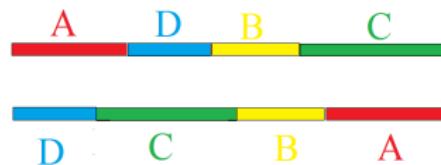
Rauzy-Veech induction: case Bottom



$$D = \alpha_t, A = \alpha_b$$

$\lambda_D^{(n)} < \lambda_A^{(n)}$ so α_b winner.

Induce on $[0, 1 - \lambda_{\alpha_t}] = I \setminus I_D^{(n)}$.



$$\lambda_\alpha^{(n+1)} = \lambda_\alpha^{(n)} \text{ for } \alpha \in \{B, C, D\}.$$

$$\lambda_A^{(n)} = \lambda_A^{(n+1)} + \lambda_D^{(n+1)}. \text{ So:}$$

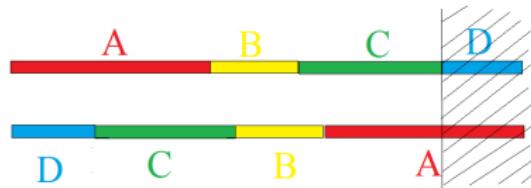
$$\lambda^{(n+1)} = A_n \lambda^{(n+1)}$$

$$\text{for } A_n = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\pi^{(n)} = \begin{pmatrix} ABCD \\ DCBA \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\pi^{(n)} = \begin{pmatrix} ADCB \\ DCBA \end{pmatrix}$$

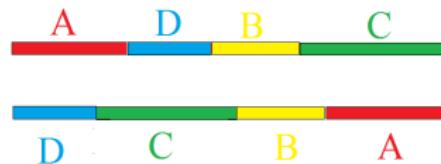
Rauzy-Veech induction: case Bottom



$$D = \alpha_t, A = \alpha_b$$

$\lambda_D^{(n)} < \lambda_A^{(n)}$ so α_b winner.

Induce on $[0, 1 - \lambda_{\alpha_t}] = I \setminus I_D^{(n)}$.



$$\lambda_\alpha^{(n+1)} = \lambda_\alpha^{(n)} \text{ for } \alpha \in \{B, C, D\}.$$

$$\lambda_A^{(n)} = \lambda_A^{(n+1)} + \lambda_D^{(n+1)}. \text{ So:}$$

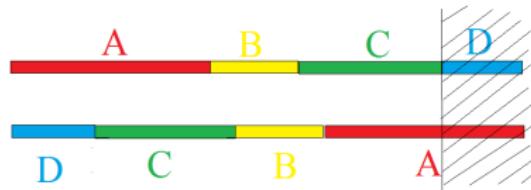
$$\lambda^{(n+1)} = A_n \lambda^{(n+1)}$$

$$\text{for } A_n = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\pi^{(n)} = \begin{pmatrix} ABCD \\ DCBA \end{pmatrix}$$

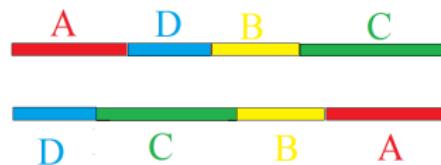
$$\pi^{(n)} = \begin{pmatrix} ADCB \\ DCBA \end{pmatrix}$$

Rauzy-Veech induction: case Bottom



$$D = \alpha_t, A = \alpha_b$$

$\lambda_D^{(n)} < \lambda_A^{(n)}$ so α_b winner.



$$\text{Induce on } [0, 1 - \lambda_{\alpha_t}] = I \setminus I_D^{(n)}.$$

$$\lambda_\alpha^{(n+1)} = \lambda_\alpha^{(n)} \text{ for } \alpha \in \{B, C, D\}.$$

$$\lambda_A^{(n)} = \lambda_A^{(n+1)} + \lambda_D^{(n+1)}. \text{ So:}$$

$$\lambda^{(n+1)} = A_n \lambda^{(n+1)}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\pi^{(n)} &= (ABCD) \\ &\quad (DCBA) \\ \pi^{(n)} &= (ADBC) \\ &\quad (DCBA)\end{aligned}$$

$$\text{for } A_n = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$