

Quasiconformal Isotopies

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Introduction

Let X be a hyperbolic Riemann surface or orbifold, possibly of infinite topological complexity. Let $\phi : X \rightarrow X$ be a quasiconformal map. We show the following conditions are equivalent (§1):

- (a) ϕ has a lift to the universal cover Δ which is the identity on \mathbf{S}^1 ;
- (b) ϕ is homotopic to the identity rel the ideal boundary of X ; and
- (c) ϕ is isotopic to the identity rel ideal boundary, through uniformly quasiconformal maps.

(A related result in the PL category was established by Epstein [Eps].) The proof relies on the barycentric extension introduced by Douady and Earle [DE]. Applications include the equivalence of alternative definitions of Teichmüller space and new proofs of the Bers-Greenberg theorem and of the contractibility of $\text{Diff}_0(X)$.

To understand the relation of condition (b) to other notions of relative homotopy, we study the geometry of the universal covering map $\pi: \Delta \rightarrow X$. For a subdomain of the Riemann sphere, we show a homotopy rel the frontier of X is a homotopy rel ideal boundary (but the converse is false for certain non-locally connected domains) (§2). We show a homotopy rel ideal boundary lifts to a homotopy rel the sphere at infinity (but this fails for hyperbolic 3-manifolds) (§3). Finally, under the assumption of uniform quasiconformality, all notions of relative isotopy coincide. The proofs use harmonic measure and hyperbolic geometry.

These results have applications to the deformation theory of rational maps and Kleinian groups.

§ 1. Riemann Surfaces and Orbifolds

We will work in the category of hyperbolic orbifolds, in the interest of obtaining the Bers-Greenberg theorem.

Definitions. Let Γ be a Fuchsian group, that is a discrete subgroup of conformal automorphisms of the unit disk Δ ; we do not require Γ to be torsion-free or finitely generated. Then the quotient $X = \Delta/\Gamma$ has the structure of a hyperbolic orbifold; each point of X has a neighborhood which is modelled on the quotient of a disk by a finite group of rotations. The projection $\pi: \Delta \rightarrow \Delta/\Gamma = X$ is a covering map of orbifolds; it is the *universal covering* of the orbifold X . Let $B \subset X$ denote the discrete set of *branch points* of X , i.e. the points in the quotient corresponding to fixed points of elliptic elements of Γ . Then $X - B$ has the structure of an ordinary Riemann surface.

By definition, a *continuous map* $\phi: X \rightarrow X$ is a map which is covered by a continuous map on the universal cover of X . In other words there must exist a continuous map $\hat{\phi}: \Delta \rightarrow \Delta$ such that $\phi \circ \pi = \pi \circ \hat{\phi}$. The map $\hat{\phi}$ is unique up to composition on the right and the left with elements of Γ .

We say ϕ is *the identity on \mathbf{S}^1* if some choice of $\hat{\phi}$ can be completed to a continuous map of the closed disk Δ pointwise fixing its boundary \mathbf{S}^1 .

We say ϕ is *quasiconformal* or *conformal*, if $\hat{\phi}$ is quasiconformal or conformal (this property is clearly independent of the choice of $\hat{\phi}$).

Let $\Omega \subset \mathbf{S}^1$ denote the complement of the limit set of Γ ; then the quotient $(\Delta \cup \Omega)/\Gamma$ is an orbifold with interior X and boundary Ω/Γ , which we call the *ideal boundary* of X (denoted $\text{ideal-}\partial X$).

Let I denote the unit interval $[0,1]$, and consider a homotopy $\phi: I \times X \rightarrow X$ (which we denote by $\phi(t,x)$ or $\phi_t(x)$), such that $\phi_0 = \text{id}$. By definition, such a homotopy is covered by a homotopy on the universal cover of X .

Then ϕ_t is a homotopy *rel ideal boundary* if it can be completed to a homotopy of $(X \cup \text{ideal-}\partial X)$ pointwise fixing the ideal boundary. Similarly ϕ_t is a homotopy *rel \mathbf{S}^1* if it has a lift $\hat{\phi}_t$ to a homotopy of the universal cover Δ of X which can be completed to a homotopy of $\bar{\Delta}$ pointwise fixing \mathbf{S}^1 .

Remark. It is clear that a homotopy *rel \mathbf{S}^1* is a homotopy *rel ideal boundary*; the converse will be established in § 3.

Theorem 1.1. Let $\phi : X \rightarrow X$ be a K -quasiconformal map. Then the following conditions are equivalent:

- (a) ϕ is the identity on \mathbf{S}^1 .
- (b) ϕ is homotopic to the identity *rel the ideal boundary* of X .
- (c) ϕ is isotopic to the identity *rel ideal boundary*, through K' -quasiconformal maps (where K' depends only on K).

Remarks.

(1) We shall see in §§ 2 and 3 that for a uniformly quasiconformal isotopy, the conditions (i) bounded, (ii) *rel \mathbf{S}^1* , (iii) *rel ideal boundary* and (iv) *rel frontier* (for a subdomain of $\hat{\mathbf{C}}$) are all equivalent. Thus the isotopy of (c) enjoys all these properties.

(2) The isotopy that we will construct in the proof respects the symmetries of ϕ . More precisely, let G be a group of conformal automorphisms of X , or more generally a semigroup of self-coverings of X . Then if $\phi \circ g = g \circ \phi$ for all g in G , the same will be true for each map ϕ_t occurring in the isotopy. This is useful for applications to rational maps and Kleinian groups.

Proof of Theorem 1.1. The implications (c) \Rightarrow (b) \Rightarrow (a) are easy to check.

To see (a) \Rightarrow (c), let Γ be a Fuchsian group uniformizing X , and let $\phi: X \rightarrow X$ be a quasiconformal map which is the identity on \mathbf{S}^1 . Then ϕ has a lift $\psi: \Delta \rightarrow \Delta$ that extends continuously to the identity on \mathbf{S}^1 and commutes with every element of Γ .

Let μ denote the dilatation of ψ , and let α_t denote the unique quasiconformal map of the disk to itself with dilatation $t\mu$, fixing $(1,i,-1)$. By Ahlfors-Bers [AB], α_t gives an isotopy of Δ , but *not necessarily rel \mathbf{S}^1* . Since μ is Γ -invariant,

$$\Gamma_t = \alpha_t^{-1} \circ \Gamma \circ \alpha_t$$

is a family of Fuchsian groups isomorphic to Γ . Also $\alpha_0 = \alpha_1 = \text{id}$ on \mathbf{S}^1 , so $\Gamma_0 = \Gamma_1 = \Gamma$.

Let $\beta_t = \text{ex}(\alpha_t^{-1})$ denote the barycentric extension of the boundary values of α_t^{-1} (see Douady-Earle [DE]). By [DE] these extensions are K' -quasiconformal for K' depending only on K ; they depend continuously on t , so β_t gives an isotopy of the closed disk; and by conformal naturality they conjugate the action of Γ_t to Γ throughout the entire unit disk. The initial and terminal maps β_0 and β_1 are the identity since they are barycentric extensions of the identity.

Let $\psi_t = \beta_t \circ \alpha_t$. Then ψ_t is Γ -equivariant, so it descends to an isotopy $\phi_t : X \rightarrow X$ connecting the identity map to ϕ . By construction β_t and α_t^{-1} agree on \mathbf{S}^1 , so ψ_t is an isotopy *rel \mathbf{S}^1* (and hence *rel ideal boundary*).

The argument shows ψ_t is in fact compatible with with the group of all Möbius transformations commuting with ψ , justifying remark (2) above.

□

Applications and Refinements.

(1) Recall Bers' construction of the Teichmüller space $\text{Teich}(X)$ [B1]: $\text{Teich}(X)$ consists of pairs (Y, α) such that $\alpha: X \rightarrow Y$ is a quasiconformal homeomorphism of orbifolds, modulo the equivalence relation $(Y, \alpha) \sim (Z, \beta)$ if there is a conformal map $\gamma: Y \rightarrow Z$ such that

$$\phi = \beta^{-1} \circ \gamma \circ \alpha : X \rightarrow X$$

is the identity on \mathbf{S}^1 .

By the theorem, if we replace this condition by the requirement: ϕ admits a uniformly quasiconformal isotopy to the identity rel ideal boundary, we obtain the same equivalence relation. Thus we have an equivalent definition of $\text{Teich}(X)$ which is somewhat more intrinsic to X .

(Actually Bers does not define the Teichmüller space of X when X has branch points; however $\text{Teich}(X)$ as defined above is always isomorphic to a space he does define, namely $\text{Teich}(\Gamma)$, where Γ is a Fuchsian group uniformizing the orbifold X .)

(2) Using this remark, we have an independent demonstration of the Bers-Greenberg theorem [BG] (compare Marden [Mar] and Gardiner [Gar]):

Corollary 1.2 (Bers-Greenberg). Let X be a hyperbolic orbifold with branch set B . Then the Teichmüller spaces $\text{Teich}(X)$ and $\text{Teich}(X-B)$ are canonically isomorphic.

Proof. Restriction from X to $X-B$ defines a canonical bijection from quasiconformal homeomorphisms with domain X to those with domain $X-B$.

A uniformly quasiconformal isotopy to the identity on $X-B$ can be completed to an isotopy of the underlying topological space of X , which fixes B pointwise and is therefore an isotopy with respect to the orbifold structure. Conversely an isotopy to the identity on X fixes B pointwise and hence restricts to an isotopy on $X-B$.

The bordered Riemann surface $(X-B) \cup \text{ideal-}\partial(X-B)$ is canonically identified with $(X \cup \text{ideal-}\partial X)-B$. This can be demonstrated by factoring the universal covering of the hyperbolic Riemann surface $X-B$ through the universal covering $\Delta \rightarrow X$. Thus one of the isotopies is rel ideal boundary iff the other one is.

Using the isotopy definition of Teichmüller space described in point (1) above, we see two maps α and β are equivalent in $\text{Teich}(X)$ if and only if their restrictions to $X-B$ are equivalent in $\text{Teich}(X-B)$, so we have established the desired bijection.

□

(3) Let X be a compact Riemann surface of genus $g \geq 2$ and $\Delta \rightarrow X = \Delta/\Gamma$ a universal covering. The ideal boundary of X is empty, and every diffeomorphism $\phi: X \rightarrow X$ is quasiconformal. By a theorem of Earle and Eells [EE2], the group $\text{Diff}_0(X)$ of diffeomorphisms $\phi: X \rightarrow X$ homotopic to the identity (with its C^∞ topology) is contractible. By Theorem 1.1, $\text{Diff}_0(X)$ consists of the diffeomorphisms ϕ that are the identity on \mathbf{S}^1 . The isotopy ϕ_t constructed above depends continuously on both t and ϕ and provides an explicit contraction of $\text{Diff}_0(X)$ to the identity map.

(4) In general the complex dilatation of the isotopy ϕ_t constructed above need not vary continuously (in L^∞) as a function of t . Here is a more indirect proof of the implication (a) \Rightarrow (c), which yields a stronger result:

Theorem 1.3. The isotopy in part (c) of Theorem 1.1 can be chosen so the complex dilatation μ_t of ϕ_t varies continuously in $M(X)$, the unit ball in the Banach space of measurable Beltrami differentials on X with the L^∞ norm.

Proof. In [DE] the barycentric extension is used to prove that the Teichmüller space of any Riemann surface or orbifold is contractible. By Earle and Eells [EE1], the map from $M(X)$ to $\text{Teich}(X)$ obtained by solving the Beltrami equation is a locally trivial fibration, and the contractibility of $\text{Teich}(X)$ implies the contractibility of the fiber F lying over (X, id) .

By definition, a quasiconformal map $\phi: X \rightarrow X$ is the identity on \mathbf{S}^1 if and only if the complex dilatation $\mu(\phi)$ lies in F . Let μ_t be a path in F connecting 0 (the complex dilatation of the identity map) to μ . Then the corresponding quasiconformal isotopy ϕ_t satisfies the conditions of (c), and the complex dilatation varies continuously by construction. □

Remark. Since the complex dilatation of ϕ_t varies continuously, the equation

$$\phi = \phi_1 = \phi_{1/n} \circ [\phi_{1/n}^{-1} \circ \phi_{2/n}] \circ \cdots \circ [\phi_{n-1/n}^{-1} \circ \phi_1]$$

exhibits a factorization of ϕ into quasiconformal maps of small dilatation (for n sufficiently large), each of which is the identity on \mathbf{S}^1 .

§ 2. Planar Domains

We now specialize to the case where X is a subdomain of the Riemann sphere. To avoid confusion with the ideal boundary, we will refer to the topological boundary of $X \subset \hat{\mathbf{C}}$ as the *frontier* of X (denoted ∂X). We say $\phi: X \rightarrow X$ is a homotopy rel frontier if it can be completed to a homotopy of the closure \bar{X} fixing ∂X pointwise.

Let $\pi: \Delta \rightarrow X$ denote the universal covering map. Our discussion of isotopies depends on a sort of uniform continuity for the inverse of π , which may be of interest in its own right.

Let $\gamma: I \rightarrow X$ be a path, $\hat{\gamma}$ a lift of γ to a path in Δ . Let $\text{diam}(\gamma)$ denote the diameter of $\gamma(I)$ in the spherical metric, and $\text{diam}(\hat{\gamma})$ the diameter of the lift in the Euclidean metric on the disk.

Lemma 2.1. There is a function $\alpha(t) \rightarrow 0$ as $t \rightarrow 0$ such that

$$\text{diam}(\hat{\gamma}) \leq \alpha(\text{diam}(\gamma))$$

for all paths γ in X and all choices of lifts $\hat{\gamma}$.

Remark. The lemma is really a comparison between metrics, which can be rephrased as follows. Let $p: \hat{X} \rightarrow X$ denote a topological universal covering for X . Define the *path metric* $d(x, y)$ on \hat{X} by

$$d(x, y) = \inf \{ \text{diam } p(\gamma) : \gamma \text{ is a path joining } x \text{ to } y \text{ in } \hat{X} \}.$$

A choice of basepoints determines a homeomorphism $\pi^{-1} \circ p: \hat{X} \rightarrow \Delta$. The lemma states that this homeomorphism is uniformly continuous from the path metric to the Euclidean metric on the disk.

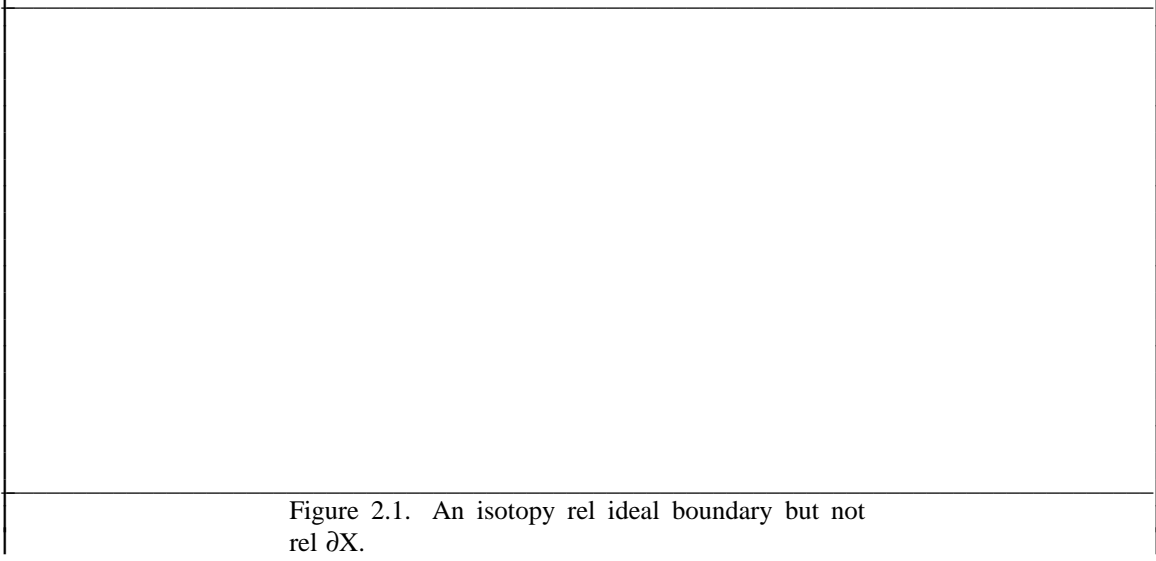
Using the Lemma above, we will prove

Theorem 2.2. A homotopy to the identity rel frontier is also a homotopy rel ideal boundary.

Remarks.

(1) This result is an important technical point in Sullivan's proof of the no wandering domains theorem for rational maps [Sul] and a parallel proof of Ahlfors' finiteness theorem [B3]. In those works less general versions of the above are established by quite different arguments.

(2) The converse of Theorem 2.2 is false. For example, consider a domain with a comb in the boundary, such as $X =$ the upper half-plane with the vertical segments of unit length lying above $z = 1, 1/2, 1/3, \dots, 0$ removed. Define an isotopy on each rectangle $[1/(n+1), 1/n] \times [0, 1]$ starting at the identity, fixing the boundary throughout, and moving some interior point a definite vertical distance (say $1/2$). Extend by the identity to an isotopy of the whole region X . The result is an isotopy rel ideal



boundary (since the diameters of pre-images of the rectangles in the universal cover Δ tend to zero in the Euclidean metric), but not rel ∂X (no continuous extension is possible near the vertical segment over $z = 0$). (See Figure 2.1.)

This example cannot be made quasiconformal. We say an isotopy is *bounded* if it moves points only a uniformly bounded distance in the Poincaré metric; more precisely, each path $\phi(I, x)$ has a lift to Δ whose Poincaré diameter is bounded independent of x .

Proposition 2.3.

- (a) A K -quasiconformal isotopy rel \mathbf{S}^1 is a bounded isotopy.
- (b) A bounded isotopy is an isotopy rel frontier.

Proof. (a) A K -quasiconformal map fixing the boundary of the unit disk moves points in the interior only a uniformly bounded distance in the Poincaré metric. (b) Since the ratio of Poincaré metric to spherical metric tends to infinity as one nears the frontier of X , the isotopy extends continuously to the identity on ∂X . □

Corollary 2.4. Let $\phi : X \rightarrow X$ be K -quasiconformal. The following are equivalent.

- (a) ϕ is the identity on \mathbf{S}^1 .
- (b) ϕ is homotopic to the identity rel the frontier of X .
- (c) There is a K' -quasiconformal isotopy ψ_t of the whole Riemann sphere, such that ψ_t fixes $\hat{\mathbf{C}} - X$ pointwise and its restriction to X provides an isotopy connecting ϕ to the identity.

Proof. Clearly (c) \Rightarrow (b). By Theorem 2.2 the homotopy of (b) is also rel ideal boundary, so (b) \Rightarrow (a). Now assuming (a), Theorem 1.1 yields a K' -quasiconformal isotopy ϕ_t connecting ϕ to the identity. By Proposition 2.3 this extends to an isotopy rel frontier, which extends by the identity to an isotopy of the whole Riemann sphere. By a well-known result (see [B2] or [DH, Lemma 2]), the continuous extension of a quasiconformal map by the identity is still quasiconformal with the same dilatation, establishing (c). □

We give the proof of 2.2 assuming the lemma on diameter of paths, to motivate the latter.

Proof of Theorem 2.2. Let $\phi_t: \bar{X} \rightarrow \bar{X}$ be an isotopy connecting ϕ to the identity through maps fixing ∂X . Let $\hat{\phi}_t$ be the unique lift to an isotopy of Δ connecting a lift of ϕ to the identity. We claim $\hat{\phi}_t$ can be completed to an isotopy of Δ fixing S^1 .

It suffices to construct for each $\varepsilon > 0$ a neighborhood U of S^1 such that $\text{diam} \hat{\phi}(I, z) < \varepsilon$ for all z in U . To this end choose a neighborhood V of ∂X such that $\text{diam} \phi(I, x) < \delta$ for all x in V , where $\alpha(\delta) < \varepsilon$ and α is the function provided by Lemma 2.1. Such a neighborhood exists because the isotopy fixes ∂X .

If $\pi(z)$ lies in V , then $\text{diam}(\hat{\phi}(I, z)) < \varepsilon$ since it covers the path $\phi(I, x)$. On the other hand, $X - V$ is a compact set, so if $\pi(z)$ lies in $X - V$ the Poincaré' diameter of $\hat{\phi}(I, z)$ is bounded above by a constant depending only on V . Since the Poincaré' metric tends to infinity relative to the Euclidean metric as z tends to S^1 , there is a neighborhood U of S^1 such that $\text{diam} \hat{\phi}(I, z) < \varepsilon$ even if $\pi(z)$ lies in $X - V$.

It follows that $\hat{\phi}_t(z)$ tends to the identity uniformly as $|z| \rightarrow 1$, and so may be completed to an isotopy of Δ fixing S^1 . Thus ϕ_t itself is an isotopy rel ideal boundary. □

Proof of Lemma 2.1. Let $\pi: \Delta \rightarrow X$ denote the universal covering map. We may assume $X \subset \hat{\mathbf{C}} - \{0, 1, \infty\}$ by applying a Möbius transformation (this changes spherical diameters by only a bounded factor.) Let $w = \pi(0)$ and let $\lambda: \Delta \rightarrow \hat{\mathbf{C}} - \{0, 1, \infty\}$ be the universal covering map normalized so that $\lambda(0) = w$. Then we may factor the map π as $\pi = \lambda \circ \alpha$, where $\alpha: \Delta \rightarrow \Delta$ and $\alpha(0) = 0$.

Let γ be a path in X , $\hat{\gamma}$ a lift of γ to Δ . We wish to show that $\text{diam}(\hat{\gamma})$ is controlled by $\text{diam}(\gamma)$. This is clear when γ lies in a closed ball B centered at w and contained in X ; in fact all branches of π^{-1} have uniformly bounded derivative throughout B , so in this case we have $\text{diam}(\hat{\gamma}) = O(\text{diam}(\gamma))$.

Now assume γ is a definite distance from w . Let γ_0 be the lift $\alpha(\hat{\gamma})$ of γ to Δ via λ . For E a closed subset of the unit disk, let $\omega(z, E)$ denote the harmonic measure of E , i.e. the unique harmonic function on $\Delta - E$ with boundary values 1 on E and 0 elsewhere. Equivalently, $\omega(z, E)$ is the probability that a random path initiated at z hits E before exiting the unit disk.

To complete the proof, it suffices to establish the following chain of inequalities:

- (i) $\text{diam}(\hat{\gamma}) \leq O(\omega(0, \hat{\gamma}))$
- (ii) $\omega(0, \hat{\gamma}) \leq \omega(0, \gamma_0)$
- (iii) $\omega(0, \gamma_0) \leq O(1/\log(1/\text{diam}(\gamma)))$

since together they imply that the size of $\hat{\gamma}$ is controlled by the size of γ .

To see that (i) is plausible, one can argue that the probability of hitting a set of given diameter is least when the set is near the boundary of the disk, and the inequality is clear for a subset of the boundary. For a precise argument and a sharper inequality, we refer to the paper of Fitzgerald, Rodin and Warschawski [FRW].

Inequality (ii) follows from standard monotonicity properties of harmonic measure; there are more paths leading to γ on the triply punctured sphere than on X , and any one in the correct homotopy class to hit $\hat{\gamma}$ is also in the correct homotopy class to hit γ_0 . More formally, (ii) follows from the maximum principle, by comparing the boundary values of $\omega(z, \hat{\gamma})$ and $\omega(\alpha(z), \gamma_0)$ on $\Delta - \alpha^{-1}(\gamma_0)$.

Finally, inequality (iii) follows from a direct computation on the triply punctured sphere. The derivative of any branch of λ^{-1} (from the spherical to Euclidean metric) is $O(1/d)$, where d is the distance to the nearest puncture. Thus, if γ is not contained in a ball of radius $\sqrt{\text{diam}(\gamma)}$ about some puncture, the diameter of its lift γ_0 is $O(\sqrt{\text{diam}(\gamma)})$. Then (iii) follows from estimate $\omega(0, \gamma_0) = O(1/\log(1/\text{diam}(\gamma_0)))$, which holds for any path in the unit disk which is a definite distance from zero.

On the other hand, if γ is contained in ball of radius $\sqrt{\text{diam}(\gamma)}$ centered at a puncture, then its lift γ_0 is contained in a horoball of diameter $O(1/\log(1/\text{diam}(\gamma)))$, and (iii) follows from the fact that the harmonic measure of a horoball is comparable to its diameter. □

Remarks.

(1) It follows from the proof that we may take $\alpha(t) = O(1/\log(1/t))$ (and this order of magnitude is sharp for the triply punctured sphere).

(2) If X is simply connected we may take $\alpha(t) = O(\sqrt{t})$ (and this is sharp for the complement of a slit). To improve the estimate in the simply connected case, one applies the Beurling projection theorem (see Ahlfors [Ahlf]) to replace (ii) and (iii) with the inequality $\omega(0, \hat{\gamma}) \leq O(\sqrt{\text{diam}(\hat{\gamma})})$. We are grateful to Peter Jones for a discussion of this point.

§ 3. Ideal Boundary

We conclude with a parallel discussion in which the frontier of X is replaced by its ideal boundary.

Let $\bar{X} = X \cup \text{ideal-}\partial X$ denote the orbifold obtained by adjoining to X its ideal boundary. Let $K_1 \subset K_2 \subset \dots$ denote an exhaustion of \bar{X} by connected compact sets. Let γ denote a path in X and $\hat{\gamma}$ a lift to the universal cover Δ . Then the analogue of Lemma 2.1 becomes:

Lemma 3.1. There exists a sequence $\alpha(n) \rightarrow 0$ as $n \rightarrow \infty$, such that

$$\text{diam}(\hat{\gamma}) \leq \alpha(N(\gamma)),$$

where $N(\gamma)$ is the largest integer N such that γ is disjoint from K_N .

Corollary 3.2. A homotopy to the identity rel ideal boundary is a homotopy rel S^1 (and vice versa).

Proof. We mimic the proof of Theorem 2.2. Let ϕ_t be a homotopy rel ideal boundary, $\hat{\phi}_t$ the unique lift to a homotopy of $\Delta \cup \Omega$ such that $\hat{\phi}_0 = \text{id}$. We need only construct a neighborhood U of S^1 such that $\text{diam}(\hat{\phi}(I, z))$ is less than ϵ for all z in U .

Choose N such that $\alpha(N)$ is less than ϵ , and choose M such that K_M contains $\phi(I, K_N)$. Then $\text{diam}(\hat{\phi}(I, z)) < \epsilon$ whenever $\pi(z)$ lies outside K_M .

Let $L \subset \Delta \cup \Omega$ be a compact set such that $\pi(L) = K_M$. Then

$$\hat{\phi}(I, \gamma L) = \gamma(\hat{\phi}(I, L)) \quad \text{for all } \gamma \text{ in } \Gamma$$

and since $\hat{\phi}(I, L)$ is a compact subset of the domain of discontinuity, the Euclidean diameters of its translates under Γ tend to zero. Thus $\text{diam}(\hat{\phi}(I, z)) < \epsilon$ except possibly when z lies in one of finitely many translates of L . But these form a compact set, and the isotopy fixes $L \cap S^1$, so there is a neighborhood of S^1 on which $\text{diam}(\hat{\phi}(I, z)) < \epsilon$. □

Remark. These two results fail for hyperbolic three-manifolds. For example, take a totally degenerate limit of quasifuchsian groups, such that the domain of discontinuity Ω is simply connected and the quotient $S = \Omega/\Gamma$ is a compact Riemann surface. Then the quotient three-manifold plus ideal boundary \bar{X} is homeomorphic to a product $S \times [0, \infty)$ (see Thurston [Thur] and Bonahon [Bon]). Thus the homotopy class of the closed geodesic corresponding to some fixed loxodromic element in the group is represented by loops arbitrarily far out in the end of \bar{X} . A path wrapping many times around such a loop has a lift which nearly connects the fixed points of the loxodromic element, so its diameter does not go to zero.

A similar argument gives an isotopy rel ideal boundary which does not lift to an isotopy rel S^2 . (By a straightforward extension of Proposition 2.3, such an isotopy cannot be uniformly quasiconformal.)

Proof of Lemma 3.1. It suffices to show, for $\varepsilon > 0$, there exists an N such that $\text{diam}(\hat{\gamma}) < \varepsilon$ whenever γ lies outside K_N .

Let $\bar{X} = (\Delta \cup \Omega) / \Gamma$. The union of Ω and the hyperbolic fixed points of Γ is a dense subset of \mathbf{S}^1 ; choose a finite subset F which is ε -dense. Let L denote the hyperbolic convex hull of F . Then L/Γ is a compact subset of \bar{X} . (After taking the quotient, the parts of L near \mathbf{S}^1 either touch the ideal boundary or spiral around the closed geodesics corresponding to the hyperbolic fixed points).

Thus for N sufficiently large, $L/\Gamma \subset K_N$. The components of $\bar{\Delta} - L$ have diameter less than ε (remark: it is here the proof breaks down in higher dimensions). If γ lies outside K_N , its lift $\hat{\gamma}$ lies outside L , so its diameter is less than ε , completing the proof. □

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