Cross sections for geodesic flows and $\alpha$-continued fractions

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Abstract
We adjust Arnoux’s coding, in terms of regular continued fractions, of the geodesic flow on the modular surface to give a cross section on which the return map is a double cover of the natural extension for the $\alpha$-continued fractions, for each $\alpha \in (0, 1]$. The argument applies in wide generality, as we illustrate with its application to the Rosen continued fractions and their recently introduced $\alpha$-variants.

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1. Introduction
The $\alpha$-continued fractions introduced by Nakada [33] give a one-dimensional family of interval maps, $T_\alpha$ with $\alpha \in [0, 1]$. This family has been the focus of a recent spate of publications, focusing especially on the entropy of the maps. Here we answer a natural question arising in this context: For $\alpha \in (0, 1]$ there is a cross section of the geodesic flow on the modular surface for which $T_\alpha$ is a factor.

Kraaikamp, Schmidt and Steiner [26] determined an explicit planar model $T_\alpha : \Omega_\alpha \to \Omega_\alpha$ of the natural extension of the $\alpha$-continued fraction map for positive $\alpha$. Denote by $\mu$ the measure on $\mathbb{R}^2$ given by $(1 + xy)^{-2} \, dx \, dy$. They also showed that $\mu$ is a $T_\alpha$-invariant measure on $\Omega_\alpha$: let $h(T_\alpha)$ denote the entropy of the interval map with respect to $\nu_\alpha$, the invariant probability measure for $T_\alpha$ (given by normalizing the marginal measure induced by $\mu$). The following is theorem 2 in [26]: For any $\alpha \in (0, 1]$,

$$h(T_\alpha) \, \mu(\Omega_\alpha) = \pi^2/6.$$  \hfill (1)

With $\mathcal{T}_1, \mathcal{M}$ denoting the unit tangent bundle of the modular surface (see below for definitions), we show the following.
Theorem 1.1. For any $\alpha \in (0, 1]$, equation (1) holds if and only if there exists a cross section $\tilde{\Sigma}_a \subset T^1M$ to the geodesic flow with the following two properties:

1. There is a two-to-one (a.e.) map $\pi_\alpha : \tilde{\Sigma}_a \to \Omega_a$ that projects the normalized transverse invariant measure on $\tilde{\Sigma}_a$ induced by Liouville measure to $\mu_\alpha$;
2. Denote by $\Phi_\alpha$ the first return map to $\tilde{\Sigma}_a$ of the geodesic flow, the following diagram commutes:

\[
\begin{array}{c}
\tilde{\Sigma}_a \\
\pi_\alpha \downarrow \\
\Omega_a
\end{array}
\longrightarrow
\begin{array}{c}
\tilde{\Sigma}_a \\
\Phi_\alpha \\
\pi_\alpha \downarrow \\
\Omega_a
\end{array}
\]

Since a system is by definition a factor of its natural extension, with equation (1) we have the following.

Corollary 1.2. For $\alpha \in (0, 1]$, the system defined by $T_\alpha$ is a factor of a cross section of the geodesic flow on the modular surface.

That whenever $T_\alpha$ is the factor of a cross section for the geodesic flow there is an equation of the form of equation (1) is well known to be a consequence of a formula of Abramov; see section 5.3 for related ideas. Here we show that given the planar natural extensions, the entropy condition shows that there is indeed a corresponding cross section. We were lead to this by the construction given in [5]; however, in that setting, the fact that the map on the cross section was a first return was evident. That this is true in our more general setting requires equation (1).

We show that for each $\alpha \neq 0$, the natural extension of $T_\alpha$ is double covered by a corresponding cross section of the geodesic flow on the modular surface—it is this cardinality two that accounts for the difference in the constant in equation (1) from the volume of the unit tangent bundle of the modular surface. On the fibre over an $x$ with $T_\alpha(x)$ given by a matrix of determinant $-1$ acting on $x$ in the standard linear fractional manner, the first return of the flow switches sheets, over $x$ where the map is given by a matrix of determinant $+1$ the flow returns to the same sheet. The case of $\alpha = 1$ is that of the regular continued fractions, and is thus the case that is treated in [5] (and, using different techniques, by Adler–Flatto and Series, see below); there, above any $x$ the flow changes sheet. For all other values of $\alpha$, there are $x$ above which one returns to the sheet of departure.

Our techniques are easily adapted to the special case of $\alpha = 0$. The interval map $T_0$ is known as the by-excess continued fraction map, defined on the interval $[-1, 0]$ it has an infinite invariant measure given by $(1 + x)^{-1}dx$. Although one thus cannot define the entropy of $T_0$, Luzzi and Marmi [27] show that its entropy in what they call Krengel’s sense is zero. For all $x$, $T_0(x)$ is given by some matrix of positive determinant and indeed, one can extend our discussion here to show that the natural extension of the system of $T_0$ can be expressed as a cross section of the geodesic flow on the modular surface, with the cross section of infinite measure.

The study of the intertwined nature of continued fractions and the geodesic flow on the modular surface has a rich history. One of the first significant steps was Artin’s [6] coding of geodesics in terms of the regular continued fraction expansions of the real endpoints of their lifts. Hedlund [17] then used this to show the ergodicity of the geodesic flow on the modular surface. A few years later, Hopf proved ergodicity for the geodesic flow on any hyperbolic surface of finite volume, see his reprisal [19]. Adler and Flatto gave an explicit cross section for the geodesic flow on the modular surface such that the regular continued fraction map is given as a factor, see especially their [3]. (They also gave a cross section for the so-called backwards
continued fraction map, which is conjugate to the $\alpha = 0$ map.) Taking up on an approach revived by Moeckel [31], Series [39] gave a second approach for the regular continued fraction case. Quite recently, Mayer and Mühlenbruch [29] and Mayer and Strömberg [30] have given explicit cross sections for the geodesic flow on the surfaces uniformized by the Hecke triangle groups such that a variant, due to Nakada [34], of the Rosen continued fractions [37] is given as a factor. (The second-named author first learned of such possibilities from Haas, see the related treatment of another variant of the Rosen fractions in [15].) Other related recent work has been done by Hilgert and Pohl [18]. For much of this history, further motivation, and also the work of Katok and co-authors using various means to code geodesics on the modular surface, see [20]. The papers [21–23] treat an infinite family of continued fraction maps related to the modular surface; these maps are all locally given by the Möbius action of determinant one matrices.

As stated above, our work here is directly inspired by another approach to identifying cross sections related to continued fractions, that of Arnoux [5]. That work can be viewed as an elaboration of Veech’s [42] notion of ‘zippered rectangles’ in the special case of surfaces of genus one. Here we proceed by, in a sense, extracting the algebraic expression for the cross section determined in [5], and adjusting this appropriately so as to pass from the planar models of the natural extensions given by [26] to our cross sections. Thus, whereas the various cross sections mentioned in the previous paragraph were each constructed in what can be called a geometric fashion, we use a more algebraic approach.

There has been a great deal of recent interest in the $\alpha$-continued fractions maps, and especially in the function associating with $\alpha$ the entropy of the corresponding map. Nakada [33] computed the entropy of his maps for $\alpha \geq 1/2$. Kraaikamp [24] gave a more direct fashion to compute these. Moussa et al [32] gave the entropy for the maps with $\alpha \in [\sqrt{2} - 1, 1/2]$. Luzzi and Marmi [27] presented numeric data showing that the entropy function $\alpha \mapsto h(T_\alpha)$ behaves in a rather complicated fashion as $\alpha$ varies. Nakada and Natsui [36] gave explicit intervals on which $\alpha \mapsto h(T_\alpha)$ is respectively constant, increasing, decreasing. Carminati and Tiozzo [10] extended this work by describing the intervals involved. The same authors have revisited the question of the shape of the entropy function in terms of $\alpha$ in [11]. Luzzi and Marmi [27] also gave strong evidence that the entropy function is continuous. (They furthermore gave numeric evidence that the function is far from trivial, see the graphs they present in their figures 4–8). Tiozzo [41] showed continuity for $\alpha$ above a certain positive constant, Kraaikamp–Schmidt–Steiner [26] show the continuity for positive $\alpha$. (After that work was completed, Tiozzo in an updated version of [41] showed that Hölder continuity holds throughout the full interval.)

The proof of the continuity of $\alpha \mapsto h(T_\alpha)$ given in [26] proceeds by first showing equation (1) so as then to turn to the key result, the continuity of the function $\alpha \mapsto \mu(\Omega_\alpha)$ (That the geometry, and even topology, of the $\Omega_\alpha$ change drastically is evidenced in figure 6 of [26].) The proof of equation (1) consists mainly in showing that for any $\alpha > 0$, the intersection $\Omega_\alpha \cap \Omega_1$ is nontrivial, and the return maps of each of $T_\alpha$ and $T_1$ to this intersection agree; from this one uses Abramov’s formula and the fact that the equation certainly holds for $\alpha = 1$. (The proof of continuity of $\alpha \mapsto \mu(\Omega_\alpha)$ is much harder, in briefest terms: the shape of $\Omega_\alpha$ is determined mainly by the $T_\alpha$-orbits of $\alpha$ and $\alpha - 1$, there are intervals of $\alpha$ such that these two orbits meet, and in a common fashion; continuity is fairly straightforward for each of these intervals; the remaining set of $\alpha$ is such that the key orbits can still be described symbolically, the difference in measure for nearby $\alpha$, $\alpha'$ is bounded above using this description.)

Luzzi and Marmi [27] seem to be the first to ask in print if the $\alpha$-continued fractions arise as a factor of the geodesic flow on the modular surface. Folklore consensus seems to be that determining whether the $\alpha$-continued fractions are or not factors of a cross section for the geodesic flow remained an important unsolved problem.
To show the robustness of our basic argument, in section 6 we sketch a proof that the Rosen continued fraction maps and certain of their \( \alpha \)-type variants are also factors of cross sections for the geodesic flow over the corresponding hyperbolic surface. Rosen [37] introduced his analogues of the nearest integer continued fractions to assist in the study of the Hecke triangle Fuchsian groups, see below for definitions. There has been increasing interest in the past few decades in these continued fractions, see [38] for a sketch of the history to the mid-1990s, and the aforementioned [29, 30] for some of the more recent history; the \( \alpha \)-Rosen continued fractions, that we treat as well, were introduced by Dajani et al [14] in 2009. Finally, in response to a referee’s prompting, we sketch how our methods can be used to pass from results of [22] to give for each Katok–Ugarcovici \((a, b)\)-interval map (in a certain subset of their full parameter space) a cross section for the geodesic flow on the modular surface that has the interval map as a factor.

In light of the extremely complicated geometry and topology of the various cross sections that we determine, it would be interesting to know if the more geometric approaches to the construction of cross sections giving interval maps as factors could be successful in our setting.

2. Background

2.1. \( \alpha \)-continued fractions

For \( \alpha \in [0, 1] \), we let \( I_\alpha := [\alpha - 1, \alpha] \) and define the map \( T_\alpha : I_\alpha \to I_\alpha \) by

\[
T_\alpha(x) := \left\lfloor \frac{1}{x} \right\rfloor + 1 - \alpha, \quad \text{for } x \neq 0; \quad T_\alpha(0) := 0.
\]

For \( x \in I_\alpha \), put

\[
\varepsilon(x) := \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } x \geq 0, \\ -1 & \text{if } x < 0, \end{cases} \quad \text{and} \quad d_\alpha(x) := \left\lfloor \frac{1}{x} \right\rfloor + 1 - \alpha,
\]

with \( d_\alpha(0) = \infty \).

Furthermore, for \( n \geq 1 \), put

\[
\varepsilon_n = \varepsilon_{\alpha,n}(x) := \varepsilon(T_{\alpha}^{n-1}(x)) \quad \text{and} \quad d_n = d_{\alpha,n}(x) := d_\alpha(T_{\alpha}^{n-1}(x)).
\]

This yields the \( \alpha \)-continued fraction expansion of \( x \in \mathbb{R} \):

\[
x = d_0 + \frac{\varepsilon_1}{d_1 + \frac{\varepsilon_2}{d_2 + \cdots}},
\]

where \( d_0 \in \mathbb{Z} \) is such that \( x - d_0 \in I_\alpha \). (Standard convergence arguments justify equality of \( x \) and its expansion.) These include the regular continued fractions, given by \( \alpha = 1 \) and the nearest integer continued fractions, given by \( \alpha = 1/2 \).

The standard number theoretic planar map associated with continued fractions is defined by

\[
T_\alpha(x, y) := \left( T_\alpha(x), \frac{1}{d_\alpha(x) + \varepsilon(x) y} \right), \quad (x \in I_\alpha, \ y \in [0, 1]),
\]

and \( \Omega_\alpha \) is the closure of the orbits of \((x, 0)\) with \( x \in I_\alpha \).

Recall that \( \mu \) is given by \((1 + xy)^{-2} \, dx \, dy\) and that \( \Omega_\alpha \) is the planar region determined by [26]. Let \( \mu_\alpha \) be the probability measure given by normalizing \( \mu \) on \( \Omega_\alpha \), and \( v_\alpha \) the marginal probability measure obtained by integrating \( \mu_\alpha \) over the fibres \( \{x\} \times \{y \mid (x, y) \in \Omega_\alpha\} \). \( \mathcal{R}_\alpha \) the Borel \( \sigma \)-algebra of \( I_\alpha \) and \( \mathcal{B}_\alpha \) the Borel \( \sigma \)-algebra of \( \Omega_\alpha \). That \( (\Omega_\alpha, T_\alpha, \mathcal{B}_\alpha, \mu_\alpha) \) is a natural extension of \((I_\alpha, T_\alpha, \mathcal{R}_\alpha, v_\alpha)\) is shown in [26].
2.2. Geodesic flow on the modular surface

Much of the following can be found in Manning’s chapter [28] in the text [7].

Using the Möbius action of SL₂(ℝ) on the Poincaré upper-half plane ℍ, by identifying a matrix with the image of \( z = i \) under it, we can identify SL₂(ℝ)/SO₂(ℝ) with ℍ. Similarly, PSL₂(ℝ) = SL₂(ℝ)/± I can be identified with the unit tangent bundle of ℍ. We are most interested in the modular surface, \( M = SL₂(ℤ) \backslash ℍ \). The unit tangent bundle of the modular surface, \( T^1M \), can be identified as

\[
T^1M = PSL₂(ℤ) \backslash PSL₂(ℝ).
\]

The geodesic flow in our elementary setting is a map on a surface’s unit tangent bundle: Given a time \( t \) and a unit tangent vector \( v \), since the unit tangent vector uniquely determines a geodesic passing through the vector’s base point, we can follow this geodesic for arclength \( t \) in the direction of \( v \), the unit vector that is tangent to the geodesic at the end point of the geodesic arc is the image, \( g_t(v) \), under the geodesic flow. The hyperbolic metric on ℍ corresponds to an element of arclength satisfying \( ds^2 = (dx^2 + dy^2)/y^2 \) with coordinates \( z = x + iy \). In particular, for \( t > 0 \), the points \( z = i \) and \( w = e^t i \) are at distance \( t \) apart. Since SL₂(ℝ) acts by isometries on ℍ, the geodesic flow on its unit tangent bundle is given by sending \( A \in PSL₂(ℝ) \) to \( Ag_t \), where \( g_t = \begin{pmatrix} e^{t/2} & 0 \\ 0 & e^{-t/2} \end{pmatrix} \). Similarly, on \( T^1M \) one sends the class represented by \( A \) to that represented by \( A g_t \).

There is a natural measure on the unit tangent bundle \( T^1ℋ \): Liouville measure is given as the product of the hyperbolic area measure on ℍ with the length measure on the circle of unit vectors at any point. This measure is SL₂(ℝ)-invariant, and induces a finite measure on \( T^1M \). With the standard choice of this Liouville measure, the volume of \( T^1M \) is \( \text{vol}(T^1M) = \pi^2/3 \), see say [5]. Normalized Liouville measure is the corresponding probability measure on \( T^1M \). Gurevich and Katok [16] cite a fairly general result of Sullivan [40] to state that the entropy with respect to normalized Liouville measure of the geodesic flow on the modular surface is one.

A measurable cross section for the geodesic flow is a subset of the unit tangent bundle through which almost every geodesic passes transversely and infinitely often. The first return map to a cross section \( C \) is the self-map \( Φ : C → C \) given by \( Φ(v) = g_{τ(v)}(v) \) with \( τ(v) > 0 \) minimal such that this image is indeed in \( C \). By definition of \( C \), this map is defined almost everywhere on \( C \). By a celebrated result of Ambrose [4], since the geodesic flow leaves normalized Liouville measure invariant, there is a measure \( λ \) on \( C \) invariant under the first return map such that normalized Liouville measure locally factors as the product of \( λ \) with Lebesgue measure along geodesics. In section 4.2, we will refer to this phenomenon as an Ambrose factorization.

Due to a result of Abramov [2], one defines the entropy of a flow \( \{φ_t | t ∈ ℝ \} \) on a probability space as the entropy of the time \( t = 1 \) map, \( h(φ_1) \). A celebrated formula of Abramov [1] then gives that the entropy of the first return map \( Φ \) to a cross section \( C \) is

\[
h(Φ) = h(φ_1) \int_C τ(v) \, dλ_1 = \frac{h(φ_1)}{λ(C)} \int_C τ(v) \, dλ,
\]

where \( λ_1 \) is the probability measure on \( C \) induced by \( λ \).

The integral of the return times over a cross section gives the volume of the total space. In our setting, this volume is one since we considered normalized Liouville measure; Sullivan’s result gives that \( h(φ_1) = 1 \). Thus, we have

\[
h(Φ) = 1/λ(C).
\]
3. Louville measure as a Lebesgue measure

Recall that any locally compact Hausdorff topological group has an invariant measure for left multiplication, this Haar measure is unique up to scaling. In this section, we derive explicit formulas for the Haar measure on SL₂(\(\mathbb{R}\)). These formulas are presumably well known, and can be verified by specializing known expressions for the Haar measure on various classes of Lie groups. Here we derive them in a straightforward, elementary fashion. This derivation then allows us to identify a transversal to the geodesic flow—see the form of the matrices given in lemma 3.4—that is key to our construction of cross sections.

**Notation.** Throughout this section, in order to use standard naming conventions of entries of matrices, \(\alpha\) denotes any real number.

Let \(G_\gamma \subset \text{SL}_2(\mathbb{R})\) be the set

\[
G_\gamma = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} \alpha & \beta \\ \gamma & \delta \end{pmatrix} \mid \gamma \neq 0 \right\}.
\]

**Proposition 3.1.** The Haar measure \(h\) on \(G_\gamma\) is given, up to a constant, by

\[
dh = \frac{d\alpha \, d\gamma \, d\delta}{|\gamma|}.
\]

**Lemma 3.2.** The natural left action of the group \(\text{SL}_2(\mathbb{R})\) on the set \(\mathcal{M}_2(\mathbb{R})\) of \(2 \times 2\) real matrices preserves the measure induced by Lebesgue measure on \(\mathbb{R}^4\) under the standard identification of \(\mathcal{M}_2(\mathbb{R})\) with \(\mathbb{R}^4\).

**Proof.** Left multiplication on \(\mathcal{M}_2(\mathbb{R})\) by a matrix \(M = \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix} \in \mathcal{M}_2(\mathbb{R})\), defines a linear transformation, whose matrix with respect to the canonical basis is

\[
\begin{pmatrix}
  a & 0 & b & 0 \\
  0 & a & 0 & b \\
  c & 0 & d & 0 \\
  0 & c & 0 & d \\
\end{pmatrix}.
\]

The determinant of this new matrix is \((ad - bc)^2\), and thus equals 1 when \(M \in \text{SL}_2(\mathbb{R})\). That is, the left multiplication preserves Lebesgue measure.

**Proof of proposition 3.1.** Let \(\Delta\) be the determinant \(\alpha\delta - \beta\gamma\). On the subset of matrices with \(\gamma \neq 0\), the map \((\alpha, \Delta, \gamma, \delta) \mapsto (\alpha, (\alpha\delta - \Delta)/\gamma, \gamma, \delta)\) is injective, and thus \((\alpha, \gamma, \delta, \Delta)\) gives local coordinates on this subset. The Jacobian of this map equals \(|\gamma^{-1}|\), and thus Lebesgue measure \(m\) on \(\mathcal{M}_2(\mathbb{R}) \equiv \mathbb{R}^4\) is given in these coordinates by

\[
dm = d\alpha \, d\delta \, d\gamma \, d\Delta = \frac{d\alpha \, d\gamma \, d\delta \, d\Delta}{|\gamma|}.
\]

Now, left multiplication by elements of \(\text{SL}_2(\mathbb{R})\) preserves \(\Delta\) on \(\mathcal{M}_2(\mathbb{R})\). Therefore, restricting to the hypersurface where \(\Delta = 1\) (that is to \(\text{SL}_2(\mathbb{R})\)), we find that the measure \(\frac{d\alpha \, d\gamma \, d\delta}{|\gamma|}\) is invariant by left multiplication. This of course implies that the measure is a Haar measure.
Theorem 3.5. Under the identification of $\mathbb{H}$ with $\mathbb{R}^2$, etc. By a Jacobian change-of-coordinates calculation, one easily shows that each of these expressions defines the same measure on the intersection of their respective domains of definition.

We emphasize that the above directly proves the invariance of the measure under left (and, for that matter, also right) multiplication. That is, we have naively solved for an explicit expression of Haar measure.

Remark 3.3. There are obviously three related expressions: $\frac{dx}{|\gamma|}$, etc. By a Jacobian change-of-coordinates calculation, one easily shows that each of these expressions defines the same measure on the intersection of their respective domains of definition.

Lemma 3.4. Let $G^+_\gamma$ be the connected component of $G_\gamma$ defined by $\gamma > 0$, and let $\Sigma \subset G^+_\gamma$ be defined by $\gamma = 1$. Consider local coordinates $x, y$ by letting each $A \in \Sigma$ be given as

$$ A = \begin{pmatrix} x & xy - 1 \\ 1 & y \end{pmatrix}. $$

Then $G^+_\gamma$ has local coordinates $(x, y, t)$ by way of

$$ M = A g_t $$

with $A \in \Sigma$ and $g_t$ as above. Furthermore, $dx\,dy\,dt$ gives Haar measure restricted to $G^+_\gamma$.

Proof. Suppose that $M = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ \delta & \gamma \end{pmatrix} \in G^+_\gamma$. Then letting $t = 2 \log \gamma$ gives $A = M g_{-t} \in \Sigma$. Clearly, the set $A g_t$ for all $A \in \Sigma, t \in \mathbb{R}$ comprises all of $G^+_\gamma$.

The map $(x, y, t) \mapsto (\alpha, \gamma, \delta) = (xe^{t/2}, e^{t/2}, ye^{-t/2})$ has Jacobian of absolute value $\gamma/2$. Since Haar measure restricted to $G^+_\gamma$ is (any nonzero constant times) $dh = \frac{dx\,dy\,dt}{\gamma}$, we deduce that $dx\,dy\,dt$ does give Haar measure here. (The change in normalization constant by a factor of $2$ is innocuous here.)

For an element $M \in SL_2(\mathbb{R})$, let $[M]$ denote the corresponding element of $PSL_2(\mathbb{R})$. Then since Haar measure $SL_2(\mathbb{R})$ induces Liouville measure on $T^1\mathbb{H}$, and $G^+_\gamma$ projects one-to-one to a set of full measure in $PSL_2(\mathbb{R})$, we have the following.

Theorem 3.5. Under the identification of $T^1\mathbb{H}$ with $PSL_2(\mathbb{R})$, Liouville measure on the full measure set $\{ [M] \mid M \in G_\gamma \}$ is proportional to $dx\,dy\,dt$ where $x, y, t$ are as above.

(We identify the above implied constant of proportionality in section 5.3.)

One can give another parametrization by remarking that a matrix $\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ \delta & \gamma \end{pmatrix}$ in $PSL_2(\mathbb{R})$ corresponds to an horizontal tangent vector pointing to the right if and only if $\gamma = -\delta$, and to the left if and only if $\gamma = -\delta$. The set of such matrices gives a section, since any geodesic which is not vertical has a highest point, where the tangent vector is horizontal. One can parametrize such a geodesic by its origin $\frac{x}{\gamma}$ and its extremity $\frac{y}{\gamma}$. A simple computation shows that the set of such matrices, in the case $\gamma = \delta$, is parametrized by $\begin{pmatrix} Xe^{t/2} \\ \sqrt{X - Y} \end{pmatrix}$.

Applying the geodesic flow as above gives a parametrization of half of the group of the form

$$ \begin{pmatrix} Xe^{t/2} \\ \sqrt{X - Y} \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} Ye^{t/2} \\ \sqrt{X - Y} \end{pmatrix}. $$

A Jacobian computation proves that the Haar measure, in these coordinates, is proportional to $\frac{dx\,dy\,dt}{X - Y}$. Note that the measure $\frac{dx\,dy\,dt}{X - Y}$ has a clear geometric signification: the base point of the corresponding unit tangent vector is $\frac{Xe^{t/2}}{\sqrt{X - Y}} + i \frac{Ye^{t/2}}{\sqrt{X - Y}}$, so this measure is proportional to the measure defined by the hyperbolic metric on the upper half-plane.

A small modification consists in changing $Y$ into $-1/Y$, giving the following result.
Proposition 3.6. Any element of \( \text{PSL}_2(\mathbb{R}) \) such that \( \gamma \) and \( \delta \) have same sign can be written in a unique way (up to sign):

\[
\begin{pmatrix}
X e^{\tau} & e^{\tau} \\
\sqrt{X + \frac{1}{\tau}} & e^{\tau} \\
\frac{1}{\sqrt{X + \frac{1}{\tau}}} & e^{\tau} \\
\end{pmatrix}.
\]

In these coordinates, the Haar measure can be written

\[
dX \ dY \ dr \left( 1 + X Y \right)^{-2}.
\]

Thus, we have sketched a geometric interpretation of the density function for the measure \( \mu \) on \( \mathbb{R}^2 \) that is sometimes referred to as the ‘standard number theoretic’ measure. (This latter name comes from the fact that the orbits of points of the form \((x, 0)\) in planar models of natural extensions with \( \mu \) an invariant measure reveal Diophantine approximation properties of the related interval maps.) Note that a similar derivation of an invariant measure for Rosen continued fractions from Liouville measure for the geodesic flow has been given by Mayer and Strömberg in section 5 of [30].

It is easy to give explicit formulas to change between these systems of coordinates; we use such a change of coordinates in the next section, the function \( Z \), to transform the invariant measure to Lebesgue measure.

4. The cross section

The goal of this section is, for each \( \alpha \in (0, 1] \), to define a subset \( \Sigma_{\alpha} \) of the unit tangent bundle of the modular surface and to give an explicit self-map induced by the geodesic flow.

4.1. An alternate natural extension

Let the function \( Z : \mathbb{R}^2 \setminus \{ (x, y) \mid y \neq -1/x \} \to \mathbb{R}^2 \) be defined by \( Z(x, y) = (x, y/(1 + xy)) \) and let \( \Sigma_a = Z(\Omega_a) \). An elementary calculation shows that \( Z \) conjugates \( T_\alpha \) to the bijection:

\[
\begin{array}{c}
\Sigma_a \to \Sigma_a \\
(x, y) \mapsto (f_\alpha(x), \varepsilon(x) x (1 - xy)).
\end{array}
\]  \hspace{1cm} (3)

A second elementary calculation shows that \( \mu \) projects to give Lebesgue measure, which is thus invariant for this induced map. (Alternately, one can directly verify this invariance.)

4.2. Definition and main results

Given \( (x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 \), let

\[
A_{-1}(x, y) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & y \\ -x & 1 - xy \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{and} \quad A_{+1}(x, y) = \begin{pmatrix} x & 1 - xy \\ -1 & y \end{pmatrix}.
\]  \hspace{1cm} (4)

Define the following subsets of \( \text{PSL}_2(\mathbb{R}) \):

\[
A_{a, -1} = \{ [A_{-1}(x, y)] \mid (x, y) \in \Sigma_a \} \quad \text{and} \quad A_{a, +1} = \{ [A_{+1}(x, y)] \mid (x, y) \in \Sigma_a \}.
\]
In lemma 5.1 we show that almost all $\alpha, \alpha'$ in $\bigcup_{\sigma \in \{-1, +1\}} A_{\alpha, \sigma}$ lie in distinct $\text{PSL}_2(\mathbb{Z})$-orbits. We let $\tilde{\Sigma}_{\alpha, \sigma}$ denote the set of the classes in $\text{PSL}_2(\mathbb{Z})/\text{PSL}_2(\mathbb{R})$ represented by the various elements of the $A_{\alpha, \sigma}$ and let

$$\tilde{\Sigma}_\alpha = \bigcup_{\sigma \in \{-1, +1\}} \tilde{\Sigma}_{\alpha, \sigma}.$$ 

Let $\ell$ on $\tilde{\Sigma}_\alpha$ be induced by Lebesgue measure on $\Sigma_\alpha$. The previous section applies to show that the geodesic flow starting from $\tilde{\Sigma}_\alpha$ gives an Ambrose factorization of (some positive constant multiple of) Liouville measure of the form $\ell \times dt$.

Denote a point of $\tilde{\Sigma}_\alpha$ by $(x, y, \sigma)$ in the obvious fashion. Our main result is given by the following two statements; we prove theorem 4.1 in section 5.

**Theorem 4.1.** For any $\alpha \in (0, 1]$, the first return map of the geodesic flow to $\tilde{\Sigma}_\alpha$ is given by

$$\Phi_\alpha : \tilde{\Sigma}_\alpha \to \tilde{\Sigma}_\alpha,$$

$$(x, y, \sigma) \mapsto (f_\alpha(x), \epsilon(x)(1 - xy), -\epsilon(x)\sigma).$$

By the discussion in section 4.1, the following holds. Note that $Z^{-1}(x, y) = (x, y/(1 - xy))$ on its domain of definition.

**Lemma 4.2.** For $\alpha \in (0, 1]$, let

$$\pi_\alpha : \tilde{\Sigma}_\alpha \to \Omega_\alpha,$$

$$(x, y, \sigma) \mapsto (x, y/(1 - xy)).$$

Then $\pi_\alpha$ is a 2 : 1 surjection, and the following is a commutative diagram.

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
\tilde{\Sigma}_\alpha & \xrightarrow{\Phi_\alpha} & \tilde{\Sigma}_\alpha \\
\downarrow{\pi_\alpha} & & \downarrow{\pi_\alpha} \\
\Omega_\alpha & \xrightarrow{T_\alpha} & \Omega_\alpha
\end{array}$$

**5. First return map**

In this section we give the remaining steps to prove the main result, in particular showing that $\Phi_\alpha$ is a first return map. To show that this step is in general necessary, in the final subsection we give an example (which can easily be generalized) of an interval map that is not given as the factor of first return to a cross section for the geodesic flow.

**Notation.** We use asterisks to denote entries of a determinant one matrix that are not germane to the argument at hand.

**5.1. Classes are distinct**

We first show that the classes parametrized by the various $(x, y, \sigma) \in \tilde{\Sigma}_\alpha$ are almost always distinct. This implies that

$$\ell(\tilde{\Sigma}_\alpha) = 2\mu(\Omega_\alpha).$$

(5)

**Lemma 5.1.** Let $\alpha \in (0, 1)$. For almost all distinct $A, A'$ in $\bigcup_{\sigma = \pm 1} A_{\alpha, \sigma}$ the $\text{PSL}_2(\mathbb{Z})/\text{PSL}_2(\mathbb{R})$ classes represented by $A, A'$ are distinct.
Proof.

Case 1. Suppose that both \( A, A' \in \mathcal{A}_{\alpha,-1} \).

If \( M \in \text{SL}_2(\mathbb{Z}) \) is such that \( MA = \pm A' \), then writing \( A, A' \) in accordance with (4) and multiplying on the right by \( A^{-1} \) gives

\[
M = \pm \begin{pmatrix}
(1 - xy) & xy' - y + y' \\
* & *
\end{pmatrix}.
\]

Since \( M \in \text{SL}_2(\mathbb{Z}) \), we find that \( y' - y \in \mathbb{Z} \). Substitution into the \((1, 1)\)-element easily leads to the conclusion that \( x \in \mathbb{Q} \). (Should in fact \( y = y' \), then one easily finds that \( x = x' \).)

Case 2. If both \( A, A' \in \mathcal{A}_{\alpha,+1} \), then we find

\[
M = \pm \begin{pmatrix}
* & -y + y' \\
* & 1 - xy + xy'
\end{pmatrix},
\]

and again \( x \in \mathbb{Q} \). (Here also, \( y = y' \) implies that \( x = x' \).)

Case 3. If \( A \in \mathcal{A}_{\alpha,-1} \) and \( A' \in \mathcal{A}_{\alpha,+1} \), then again \( x \in \mathbb{Q} \), as

\[
A'A^{-1} = \pm \begin{pmatrix}
* & y + y' \\
1 + xy + xy' & *
\end{pmatrix}.
\]

(The equality \( y = -y' \) can only hold on the set of the measure zero where \( y = 0 \). This as every \( \Omega_\alpha \) lies in the upper (closed) half-plane and is below the curve \( y = -1/x \); that is, the coordinates \((x, y)\) used here are such that \( y \geq 0 \).)

Thus, in all cases, symmetry shows that distinctness holds unless \( y = y' = 0 \) (and \( x, x' \in \mathbb{Z} \)), or both \( x, x' \) belong to the countable set \( \mathbb{Q} \). \( \square \)

\section{Flow does give \( \Phi_\alpha \) as in theorem 4.1}

**Lemma 5.2.** For each \( A = (x, y, \sigma) \in \tilde{\Sigma}_\alpha \), the geodesic flow for time \( t = -2 \log |x| \) sends \( A \) to \((f_\alpha(x), \varepsilon(x) x(1 - xy), -\varepsilon(x) \sigma)\).

**Proof.** Consider \( A = \begin{pmatrix} x & y \\ 1 & xy \end{pmatrix} \) representing a class of \( \tilde{\Sigma}_{\alpha,-1} \). Since \( t = -2 \log |x| \) gives \( e^{t/2} = \varepsilon/x \) where \( \varepsilon = \varepsilon(x) \), the geodesic flow gives \( Ag_t = \begin{pmatrix} f_\alpha(x) & * \\ e^{xy} & * \end{pmatrix} \). When \( \varepsilon = -1 \), this is equivalent to

\[
\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -1 & d \end{pmatrix} Ag_t = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -x(1 - xy) \\ -d - 1/x & * \end{pmatrix},
\]

where we choose \( d = d_\alpha(x) \). When \( \varepsilon = 1 \), we choose a different PSL(2, \mathbb{Z})-orbit representative of \( Ag_t \), to wit:

\[
\begin{pmatrix} 1 & d \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} Ag_t = \begin{pmatrix} -d + 1/x & * \\ -1 & x(1 - xy) \end{pmatrix}.
\]

Similarly, for \( A = \begin{pmatrix} x & 1 - xy \\ y & 1 \end{pmatrix} \) representing a class in \( \tilde{\Sigma}_{\alpha,+1} \), if \( \varepsilon = -1 \), we find

\[
\begin{pmatrix} d & -1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} Ag_t = \begin{pmatrix} -d - 1/x & * \\ -1 & -x(1 - xy) \end{pmatrix}.
\]

If \( \varepsilon = 1 \), we have

\[
\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ d & 1 \end{pmatrix} Ag_t = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & x(1 - xy) \\ -(-d + 1/x) & * \end{pmatrix}.
\]

Due to the bijection of (3), and the definition of the \( \tilde{\Sigma}_{\alpha,\sigma} \), the result holds. \( \square \)
5.3. The map $\Phi_\alpha$ is given by the first return

Let $\ell_\alpha$ be the probability measure on $\tilde{\Sigma}_\alpha$ induced by Lebesgue measure $\ell$. The system $(\tilde{\Sigma}_\alpha, \ell_\alpha, \Phi_\alpha)$ is a skew product with finite fibre over $(\Omega_\alpha, \mu_\alpha, T_\alpha)$. Their entropies are thus equal: $h(\Phi_\alpha) = h(T_\alpha)$. Since a system and its natural extension have the same entropy, equation (1) gives $h(\Phi_\alpha)\mu(\Omega_\alpha) = \frac{\pi^2}{6}$.

By equation (2), theorem 3.5 and equation (5), the first return map of the geodesic flow to $\tilde{\Sigma}_\alpha$ has entropy equal to $1 - \lambda(\tilde{\Sigma}_\alpha) = \frac{1}{\kappa} \ell(\tilde{\Sigma}_\alpha) = \frac{1}{2\kappa} \mu(\Omega_\alpha)$, where $\kappa$ is a normalizing constant independent of $\alpha$. But, $(\tilde{\Sigma}_1, \ell_1, \Phi_1)$ is given by the first return of the geodesic flow (by, say, [5]), and we thus find that $1/\kappa = \frac{\pi^2}{3}$. Therefore, for all positive $\alpha$, we find that the entropy of the first return map to $\tilde{\Sigma}_\alpha$ equals $h(\Phi_\alpha)$. But, $\Phi_\alpha$ is given (locally) by powers of this first return map, and thus the equality of $h(\Phi_\alpha)$ with the entropy of the first return map holds if and only if the two maps are equal a.e.—see section 10.6 theorem 2 (3) of [13]. That is, $\Phi_\alpha$ is the first return map.

5.4. Non-first return interval maps

To reassure the reader that our efforts in the previous subsection are not absurd, we sketch the existence of an interval map that is piecewise fractional linear with integral coefficients with the planar model of its natural extension double covered by a cross section for the geodesic flow on $T^1M$ but for which the map is not given by the $n$th return map for any single $n$.

We begin with the regular continued fractions. For simplicity, let $I = I_1$ and $T = T_1$. Denote cylinder sets in the usual manner: $\Delta[a_1, \ldots, a_n]$ is the subset of the unit interval of elements whose first $n$ partial quotients are the $a_i$. In particular, the $T$-image of $\Delta[a_1, \ldots, a_n]$ is $\Delta[a_2, \ldots, a_n]$ whenever $n \geq 2$. Using the partition of $I$ given by

$$A_1 = \Delta[1], \quad \text{and the various } A_n = \bigcup_{k>1, l>1} \Delta[k, 1, \ldots, 1, l] \text{ with } n \geq 2,$$

let

$$g : I \to I$$

be defined by

$$g(A_n) = T^n(A_n).$$

That is, on each $A_n$ we define $g$ to be the $n$-fold composition of $T$ with itself.

Again simplifying notation, let $T : \Omega \to \Omega$ be the planar natural extension for $T$. For each $n \geq 1$, define $A_n$ to be the subset of $\Omega$ lying over $A_n$. Let $G : \Omega \to \Omega$ be defined by letting $G$ restricted to $A_n$ be the $n$-fold composition of $T$ with itself.

As usual, for simplicity’s sake, we refer to dynamical systems merely by space and function, each time the mentioned have sigma-algebra of Borel subsets; invariant measures in the following are (the normalization of) $d\mu = (1 + xy)^{-2} \, dx \, dy$ and its marginal measure. We let $\tilde{\Sigma} = \tilde{\Sigma}_1$ as defined in section 4.2.

**Lemma 5.3.** The map $G : \Omega \to \Omega$ is a natural extension for $g$. Furthermore, $\tilde{\Sigma} \subset T^1M$ is partitioned by sets indexed by $\mathbb{N}$ such that the map on $\tilde{\Sigma}$, sending any element of the $n$th partition set to its $n$th return under the geodesic flow to $\tilde{\Sigma}$, gives a double cover of $G$. 
A proof. The union of the \(A_n\) is clearly all of \(\Omega\), up to a set of measure zero. We claim that also the union of the \(T^{n-1}(A_n)\) is \(\Omega\), up to measure zero. To see this, first note that for \(n \geq 2\),
\[
T^{n-1}A_n = I \setminus \Delta[1] = [0, 1/2).
\]
Now, let \(N_d = \left(\begin{array}{c} 0 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{array} \right)\); thus, for \((x, y) \in A_n\) with \(x \in \Delta[k]\),
\[
T^{n-1}(x, y) = (T^{n-1}(x), N^{n-2}_1 N_k \cdot y).
\]
A proof by induction shows that for \(j \geq 1\),
\[
N^j_1 = \left(\begin{array}{c} f_{j-2} & f_{j-1} \\ f_{j-1} & f_j \end{array} \right)
\]
where \(f_0 = 0, f_1 = 1, f_2 = 1, f_{j+2} = f_{j+1} + f_j\) is the Fibonacci sequence. Since \(N_k \cdot y = 1/(y+k)\), we have that
\[
T^{n-1}A_n = [0, 1/2) \times N^{n-2}_1, [0, 1/2).
\]
But, \(N^{n-2}_1 \cdot 0 = f_{n-2}/f_{n-1}\) and \(N^{n-2}_1 \cdot 1/2 = f_n/f_{n+1}\). Thus, if \(n \geq 2\) is even, we have for \(n \geq 2\),
\[
T^{n-1}A_n = [0, 1/2) \times \begin{cases} (f_{n-2}/f_{n-1}, f_n/f_{n+1}) & \text{if } n \text{ is even;} \\ (f_n/f_{n+1}, f_{n-2}/f_{n-1}) & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}
\]
For \(n > 1\), the sets \(T^{n-1}A_n\) are disjoint, and their union is \([0, 1/2) \times (0, 1]\); since \(A_1 = [1/2, 1] \times [0, 1]\), the union of the \(T^{n-1}A_n\) for \(n \geq 1\) is indeed \(\Omega\), up to measure zero.

With this claim, and the fact that \(G\) is given by applying \(T\) to \(T^{n-1}\Omega\), we have that \(G\) is bijection, up to measure zero. Since \(\mu\) is an invariant measure for \(T\), it is also an invariant measure for \(G\). Since \(T\) on \(\Omega\) is a natural extension for \(T\), the images under the various \(T^n\), \(n \in \mathbb{N}\) of the pull-back of the Borel sigma-algebra on \(I\) gives the Borel sigma-algebra on \(\Omega\).

Recall (see the proof of theorem 1 of [26] on p 2219 there) that this holds since points can be separated by the integral powers of \(T\); it is easily show that this is also true for \(G\), and from this it follows that \(G : \Omega \to \Omega\) does give the natural extension of \(g: T \to I\).

Finally, we have that \(\Omega\) is double covered by \(\Sigma\) in such a way that on fibres above \(A_n\) the \(n^{th}\)-return by the geodesic flow projects to give \(G\).

\[\square\]

6. Hecke triangle surfaces and Rosen fractions

An analysis of the proofs above (combined with using the aforementioned result of Sullivan [40] in fuller generality—see the theorem on p 276 there), gives the result of this section.

6.1. Rosen fractions are factors of cross sections

The Rosen continued fractions [37] are defined as follows. Let \(q \in \mathbb{Z}, q \geq 3\) and \(\lambda = \lambda_q = 2 \cos \frac{\pi}{q}\). Put \(\ll_q := [-\lambda/2, \lambda/2)\) and define the map \(T_q : \ll_q \to \ll_q\) by
\[
T_q(x) := \left\lfloor \frac{1}{x} \right\rfloor - \lambda \left\lfloor \frac{1}{\lambda x} \right\rfloor + 1/2, \quad \text{for } x \neq 0; \quad T_q(0) := 0.
\]
For \(x \in \ll_q\), put \(d(x) := d_q(x) = \left\lfloor \frac{1}{x} \right\rfloor + 1/2\) and as usual, \(\varepsilon(x) := \text{sgn}(x)\). Furthermore, for \(n \geq 1\) with \(T_q^{n-1}(x) \neq 0\) put
\[
\varepsilon_n(x) = \varepsilon_n = \varepsilon(T_q^{n-1}(x)) \quad \text{and} \quad d_n(x) = d_n = d(T_q^{n-1}(x)).
\]
This yields the \(\alpha\)-Rosen continued fraction of \(x\):
\[
x = \frac{\varepsilon_1}{d_1\lambda + \frac{\varepsilon_2}{d_2\lambda + \ldots}}.
\]
where \(\varepsilon \in \{\pm 1\}\) and \(d_i \in \mathbb{N}\).

Rosen introduced his continued fractions to study the Hecke groups. The Hecke (triangle Fuchsian) group \(G_q\) with \(q \in \{3, 4, 5, \ldots\}\) is the group generated by
\[
\begin{pmatrix} 1 & \lambda_q \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{and} \quad \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix},
\]
with \(\lambda_q\) as above.

**Theorem 6.1.** For each \(q \geq 3\), the Rosen fraction map of index \(q\) is given as the factor of a cross section of the geodesic flow on the unit tangent bundle of \(G_q\)\

**Proof.** Due to the general nature of Sullivan’s result, equation (2) holds for the first return map to any cross section \(\mathcal{C}\) for the geodesic flow on unit tangent bundle of \(G_q\)\

Theorem 6.2. Cross sections and \(\alpha\)-Rosen fractions

Dajani et al [14] introduced the \(\alpha\)-Rosen fractions, a generalization combining the idea of Nakada’s \(\alpha\)-continued fractions with Rosen’s continued fractions.

Let \(q \in \mathbb{Z}\), \(q \geq 3\) and \(\lambda = \lambda_q = 2 \cos \frac{\pi}{q}\). For \(\alpha \in \left[0, \frac{1}{\lambda}\right]\), we put \(I_{q,\alpha} := [\lambda(\alpha - 1), \lambda \alpha)\) and define the map \(T_{\alpha} : I_{q,\alpha} \to I_{q,\alpha}\) by
\[
T_{\alpha}(x) := \left\lfloor \frac{1}{x} \right\rfloor - \lambda \left\lfloor \frac{1}{x} \lambda \right\rfloor + 1 - \alpha \quad \text{for} \ x \neq 0; \ T_{\alpha}(0) := 0. \quad (7)
\]

For \(x \in I_{q,\alpha}\), put \(d_{\alpha}(x) := d_{\alpha}(x) = \left\lfloor \frac{1}{x} \lambda \right\rfloor + 1 - \alpha\) and \(\varepsilon(x) := \text{sgn}(x)\). Furthermore, for \(n \geq 1\) with \(T_{\alpha}^{n-1}(x) \neq 0\) put
\[
\varepsilon_n(x) = \varepsilon_n = \varepsilon(T_{\alpha}^{n-1}(x)) \quad \text{and} \quad d_n(x) = d_n = d(T_{\alpha}^{n-1}(x)).
\]

The \(\alpha\)-Rosen continued fraction of \(x\) is then defined in what now is the obvious fashion. Fixing \(\alpha = \frac{1}{2}\) results in the Rosen fractions. On the other hand, fixing \(q = 3\) and considering general \(\alpha\), we have Nakada’s \(\alpha\)-expansions.

Using direct methods, similar to those of [9] for the classical Rosen fractions, planar natural extensions \(\Omega_{q,\alpha}\) with invariant measure \(\mu\) as above for certain of the \(\alpha\)-Rosen fractions are given in [14]. For each index \(q\), Kraaikamp–Schmidt–Smeets [25] determine the value \(a_0 = a_0(q)\) such that \([a_0, 1/\lambda]\) is the maximal interval containing 1/2 with \(\Omega_{q,\alpha}\) being connected for each value of \(\alpha\) in this interval. The ‘quilting’ of \(\Omega_{q,1/2} = \Omega_q\) to determine these \(\Omega_{q,\alpha}\) is then fairly straightforward; [25] find a subinterval containing 1/2 on which entropy is constant, since also \(\mu\)-measure of \(\Omega_{q,\alpha}\) is constant. They also give an argument (see lemma 12 there) that easily implies the analogue of equation (1) for these values of \(q\) and \(\alpha\). Combining these results with Nakada’s entropy calculation for the classical Rosen maps, we have the following.
Theorem 6.2. For each \( q > 3 \), let \( \alpha_0(q) \) be as in [25]. Then for each \( q \) and \( \alpha \in [\alpha_0(q), 1/\lambda_q] \) the \( \alpha \)-Rosen fraction map of index \( q \) is given as the factor of a cross section of the geodesic flow on the unit tangent bundle of \( \mathbb{G}_q \). 

7. Additional remarks

7.1. The volume of the unit tangent bundle on the modular surface

This volume, for the normalization of the Haar measure used in this paper, can be derived by an elementary computation.

Indeed, when we consider the special case of \( T_1 \), the classical Gauss map, we see that one can find a cross section of the geodesic flow which is a double cover of a surface parametrized by \( \{(x, y)|0 \leq x \leq 1, 0 \leq y \leq \frac{1}{1+x}\} \). This cross section defines a fundamental domain of the action of \( \text{PSL}_2(\mathbb{Z}) \) on \( \text{PSL}_2(\mathbb{R}) \).

With this parametrization, the return time has been seen above to be \(-2 \log x\), and the invariant measure is Lebesgue measure; hence the measure of the unit tangent bundle is \( 2\int_0^1 \int_0^{1+x} -2 \log y \, dy \, dx = \frac{\pi}{\sqrt{3}} \).

7.2. Katok–Ugarcovici \((a, b)\)-fractions

The reason we need a two-to-one covering of the natural extension in the main theorem is that the linear maps underlying the transformations \( T_\alpha \) are in \( \text{GL}_2(\mathbb{Z}) \) and not necessarily in \( \text{SL}_2(\mathbb{Z}) \); they can have determinant \(-1\). But \( \text{GL}_2(\mathbb{Z}) \) does not act by orientation preserving isometries on the hyperbolic plane. In an earlier version of this work, we suggested the study of a variant of the family of \( \alpha \)-continued interval maps, each given by determinant one matrices.

We thank a referee for pointing out that this family of interval maps is a subfamily of those studied by Katok and Ugarcovici in [21–23]. In [23] they show that each of their \((a, b)\)-interval maps is a \((1–1)\) factor of a cross section for the geodesic flow on the modular surface. This last step relies on verifying that each \((a, b)\)-continued fraction gives an appropriately good coding of geodesics on the modular surface. Hoping that the reader will find the comparison of interest, we now sketch how we would have passed to a cross section of geodesic flow on the modular surface for a certain subfamily studied in [22].

We first remind the reader of some notation, definitions and results of [22]. For each \((a, b)\) in 

\[ \mathcal{P} = \{(a, b) \in \mathbb{R}^2 | a \leq 0 \leq b, b - a \geq 1, -ab \leq 1\} \]

and any real \( x \), let

\[ [x]_{a,b} = \begin{cases} \lfloor x - a \rfloor & \text{if } x < a, \\ 0 & \text{if } a \leq x < b, \\ \lceil x - b \rceil & \text{if } x \geq b, \end{cases} \]

where \( \lfloor x \rfloor \) denotes the integer part of \( x \) and \( [x] = \lfloor x \rfloor + 1 \). Then the \((a, b)\)-interval map on \([a, b)\), is

\[ \hat{f}_{a,b}(x) = -\frac{1}{x} - \left\lfloor -\frac{1}{x} \right\rfloor_{a,b} \quad \text{if } x \neq 0, \]

and \( \hat{f}_{a,b}(0) = 0 \).

In the case where \( 1 \leq -\frac{1}{a} \leq b + 1 \) and \( a - 1 \leq -\frac{1}{b} \leq -1 \), explicit planar natural extensions (denoted \( \hat{D}_{a,b} \) there) are given in theorem 9.1 of [22]. (Each of the planar domains...
is composed of finitely many rectangles, a feature that is not shared with all of the $\alpha$-continued fraction maps.) In theorem 9.2 there, it is shown that the entropy of the $(a, b)$-interval map is the quotient of $\pi^2/3$ by the $\mu$-measure of the planar natural extension.

We now form a single copy of this natural extension, of the form

$$\tilde{\Sigma} = \{ [ A_{-}(x, y) ] | (x, y) \in \hat{D}_{a,b} \},$$

where again the square brackets denote right PSL(2, $\mathbb{Z}$) classes; the map $\tilde{\Sigma}$ is as defined in section 4.1; and, $A_{-}(x, y)$ is as given in (4). The first case of the proof of lemma 5.2 applies, where now we set $d = \lceil -1/x \rceil_{a,b}$—thus, flow times $-2 \log |x|$ define a self-map on $\tilde{\Sigma}$ that is a 1–1 factor of the natural extension map on $\hat{D}_{a,b}$. That this self-map is in fact a first return map follows again as in section 5.3.

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