

Zeitschrift: Commentarii Mathematici Helvetici
Herausgeber: Schweizerische Mathematische Gesellschaft
Band: 42 (1967)

Artikel: On Finitely Generated Fuchsian Groups.
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DOI: <https://doi.org/10.5169/seals-32132>

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On Finitely Generated Fuchsian Groups¹⁾

by ALBERT MARDEN

We will prove the following two theorems.

THEOREM 1. *Let G be a finitely generated Fuchsian group in the unit disk Δ . Then a) $\Omega = \Delta/G$ is a Riemann surface of finite topological type, and b) Δ is ramified over at most a finite number of points $\{p_i\}$ of Ω . Conversely, if G satisfies a) and b), then G is finitely generated.*

THEOREM 2. *G is finitely generated if and only if every fundamental region P has a finite number of sides.*

DEFINITION. A fundamental region P for G is a connected open set in Δ which satisfies the following conditions.

1. Every point in Δ is equivalent under G to a point in \bar{P} (= relative closure in Δ).
2. No two points in P are equivalent.
3. Each component of the relative boundary of P in Δ is an open Jordan arc or a Jordan curve and is the union of possibly infinitely many closed Jordan arcs, called sides (two sides can intersect only at a common end point).
4. The sides of P are arranged in pairs (s_i, s'_i) where (i) $S_i(s'_i) = s_i$ for some $S_i \in G$, (ii) $S_i \neq S_j^{\pm 1}$ for each $j \neq i$ with at most a finite number of exceptions, (iii) each side of P appears once and only once in the set $\{s_i, s'_i\}$.

Theorem 1 is well known and is fundamental in the theory of Fuchsian groups. By the use of variational methods it has been proven by AHLFORS [1] (in a more general form), BERS [2], and EARLE [3]. From a more general point of view it is a consequence of a theorem of SELBERG [8]. Theorem 2 is also known provided P satisfies the additional hypotheses that (a) *its sides are non-Euclidean line segments*, and (b) *only a finite number of images of P under G meet any given compact set in Δ* . In this form, a proof has recently been given by L. GREENBERG [5]. M. HEINS' proof [6] requires that P also be convex (in this paper HEINS also proves Theorem 1). The first proof of Theorem 1 and of Theorem 2 in the case of Poincaré normal polygons was given by FENCHEL and NIELSEN [4].

The purpose of this paper is to give direct, elementary proofs of Theorems 1 and 2 which are much shorter than those referred to above, and in the case of Theorem 2, more general as well. In fact our definition of fundamental region is, in a sense, the weakest one for which Theorem 2 is true: If P does not satisfy the principal condition 4

¹⁾ Supported in part by the National Science Foundation under grants GP 2280 and GP 3904.

(ii) then Theorem 2 is false in general. Our proofs are purely topological in character and make use of some elementary properties of surfaces of finite topological type. We will show that Theorem 1b is a simple consequence of the fact that a cycle in the exterior of a region which is homologous to a cycle in the interior is homologous to a cycle on the boundary. And Theorem 2 is a consequence of the fact that if there are infinitely many mutually disjoint simple closed curves not ~ 1 on a surface of finite type, then two of them bound an annular region.

Proof of a). Suppose A_1, \dots, A_m generate G and let π denote the projection $\Delta \rightarrow \Omega$. Assuming 0 is not a fixed point of G , denote by $[0, A_i(0)]$ the non-Euclidean line segment from 0 to $A_i(0)$ (actually any arc will do) and set $\alpha_i = \pi([0, A_i(0)])$, $1 \leq i \leq m$. We claim that the curves $\{\alpha_i\}$ generate the fundamental group of Ω with origin at $\pi(0)$ and consequently that Ω is of finite topological type.

If τ is a closed curve in Ω with initial point $\pi(0)$ there is a lift τ^* of τ in Δ with initial point 0 and end point $\tau^*(1)$. We may write $\tau^*(1) = B_m B_{m-1} \dots B_1(0)$ where each B_j is some $A_i^{\pm 1}$. Consider the arc τ'^* in Δ from 0 to $\tau^*(1)$ obtained by joining the non-Euclidean line segments $[0, B_m(0)]$, $[B_m(0), B_m B_{m-1}(0)]$, \dots , $[B_m \dots B_2(0), B_m \dots B_1(0)]$; each of these segments projects onto some curve $\alpha_i^{\pm 1}$. Since τ^* is homotopic to τ'^* , τ is homotopic to $\pi(\tau'^*)$, that is τ is homotopic to a product of the α_i .

Proof of b). Let Ω_0 be a relatively compact subregion of Ω containing all the curves α_i such that each component of $\partial\Omega_0$ is a dividing cycle and no component of $\Omega - \Omega_0$ is compact. We claim that Δ is not ramified over $\Omega' = \Omega - \bar{\Omega}_0$.

Assume to the contrary that Ω is ramified of order $t \geq 2$ over $p \in \Omega'$. Let c_p be the oriented boundary of a disk about p in Ω' , d_p a Jordan arc from $\pi(0)$ to c_p , and β the closed path from $\pi(0)$ along d_p to c_p , around c_p once, and back to $\pi(0)$ along d_p . We may assume that β does not pass through points over which Δ is ramified and intersects the curves α_i only a finite number of times.

Let β^* denote the lift of β from 0; β^* is a Jordan arc but not a closed curve in Δ . We have seen above that β^* is homotopic to an arc β'^* such that $\beta' = \pi(\beta'^*)$ is a product of curves α_i . Consider the closed curve $\gamma^* = \beta'^* \beta^{*-1}$ and a relatively compact, simply connected region K containing γ^* with $\pi(\partial K) \cap c_p = \emptyset$ (the points $\pi^{-1}(p)$ are isolated in Δ). Remove from K the at most finite number of points which lie over p and denote the resulting region by K_1 .

The collection of disjoint simple closed curves which comprise the components of $\pi^{-1}(c_p)$ in K_1 form a homology basis for K_1 . Hence γ^* , viewed as a singular cycle, is homologous to a linear combination of these curves. In $\Omega - \{p\}$ this implies that $\gamma = \pi(\gamma^*) = \beta' \beta^{-1}$ is homologous to ntc_p for some integer n , possibly zero. In other words the cycle $(nt+1)c_p$ in $\Omega - \Omega_0$, with $nt+1 \neq 0$ since $t \geq 2$, is homologous in $\Omega - \{p\}$ to the cycle β' in Ω_0 . Therefore $(nt+1)c_p$ must be homologous to a cycle in $\partial\Omega_0$ in contradiction to our choice of Ω_0 .

The proof of the converse of Theorem 1 is standard and will be omitted.

Proof of Theorem 2. Let P be a fundamental region. Since G is generated by the transformations which pair the sides of P , the sufficiency is immediate.

Assume then that G is finitely generated but that P has an infinite number of sides. \bar{P} is not compact in Δ for otherwise there would exist a sequence of points $\{z_j\}$ on distinct sides s_j of P which have a limit $p \in \Delta$ such that the sequence of conjugate points $\{z'_j\}$ on the conjugate sides s'_j also has a limit $p' \in \Delta$. If N is a neighborhood of p and N' of p' then for infinitely many distinct $S_j \in G$, $S_j(N') \cap N \neq \emptyset$, in violation of the discontinuity of G . In addition P is simply connected for otherwise there would be a relatively compact component of $\Delta - \bar{P}$ which would contain an image of P .

The hypotheses also imply that $S_i(P)$ is adjacent to P along s_i . Hence if $j \neq i$, $S_j(\bar{P})$ cannot intersect s_i at an interior point unless $S_j = S_i$.

In the remainder of the proof all arcs drawn in a region $\bar{R} \subset \bar{P}$ will be understood to be Jordan arcs which are contained in R except for their end points. In addition we can choose, and will only deal with, an infinite sequence of pairs $\{(s_i, s'_i)\}$ such that $S_i \neq S_j^{\pm 1}$ for all $j \neq i$.

CASE 1. There exists an arc τ in \bar{P} which divides P into two regions P_1, P_2 with the following property. There exists an infinite number of points $\{z_i\}$ in \bar{P}_1 , each z_i an interior point of a side of P , but no two points on the same side, such that the conjugate points $\{z'_i\}$ are in \bar{P}_2 .

Draw arcs γ_1 in \bar{P}_1 from z_1 to z_2 and γ'_1 in \bar{P}_2 from z'_2 to z'_1 . γ_1 divides P_1 into two regions at least one of which, say P_{11} , contains infinitely many points z_i in its boundary, and γ'_1 divides P_2 into two regions one of which, say P_{21} , contains infinitely many points conjugate to those z_i in \bar{P}_{11} . Eliminate all z_i which are not in P_{11} and which do not have their conjugates in P_{21} . Draw the arcs γ_2 in \bar{P}_{11} from z_3 to z_4 and γ'_2 in \bar{P}_{21} from z'_4 to z'_3 , etc. Thus we can find two infinite sequences of mutually disjoint arcs $\{\gamma_i\}$ in \bar{P}_1 and $\{\gamma'_i\}$ in \bar{P}_2 such that γ_i is an arc from z_{2i-1} to z_{2i} and γ'_i an arc from z'_{2i} to z'_{2i-1} .

In addition by a suitable choice of subsequence we may assume that either property A holds for all γ_i, γ_j or property A holds for no γ_i, γ_j in the infinite sequence $\{\gamma_i\}$:

PROPERTY A. γ_i separates γ_j from τ or γ_j separates γ_i from τ ($i \neq j$)

To prove this apply the following procedure inductively. Assume that by relabeling, all the arcs γ_j , $0 < j \leq n$, have property A with respect to all the arcs in $\{\gamma_i\}$, $1 \leq i \leq \infty$, but none of the arcs δ_j , $0 < j \leq m$, has property A with respect to any of the arcs in $\{\gamma_i, \delta_k\}$, $1 \leq i < \infty$, $0 < k \leq m$ ($m, n \geq 0$). Consider γ_{n+1} . If infinitely many arcs in $\{\gamma_i\}$ have property A with respect to γ_{n+1} (the arcs γ_i , $0 < i \leq n$, do), eliminate those arcs in $\{\gamma_i\}$ which do not, relabel, and move on to γ_{n+2} . If this is not the case, eliminate the finite number of arcs in $\{\gamma_i\}$ which do have property A with respect to γ_{n+1} , set $\delta_{m+1} = \gamma_{n+1}$, relabel, and move on to the new γ_1 .

Consider the sequence of mutually disjoint simple closed curves $\{\alpha_i = \pi(\gamma_i \cup \gamma'_i)\}$ in Ω . No α_i can be homotopic to 1 in $\Omega - \{p_i\}$. For otherwise $\gamma_i \cup S_{2i}(\gamma'_i)$ is a simple

closed curve through z_{2i-1} and z_{2i} and hence $S_{2i-1} = S_{2i}$, which is impossible. Therefore since $\Omega - \{p_i\}$ has finite topological type, there exist three of the curves α_i , say $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3$, such that α_1 and α_2 bound an annular region K in $\Omega - \{p_i\}$ and α_3 separates the contours of K . We can also choose K so that $\pi(\tau) \cap K = \emptyset$.

The arcs γ_1, γ_2 divide P_1 into three regions. If two of these regions lie over K then γ_3 is contained in one of them, but not in the other, so that γ_3 satisfies property A with only one of the arcs γ_1, γ_2 in contradiction to our selection of $\{\gamma_i\}$. We conclude that γ_1 and γ_2 bound a region R in P_1 which lies over K and contains γ_3 .

In P_2 , γ'_1 and γ'_2 bound one or two regions which lie over K . One of these regions contains γ'_3 and therefore γ'_3 bounds a region R'_1 with, say, γ'_1 which lies over $K(\pi(R'_1) \subset K)$. We can draw an arc δ' in R'_1 from z'_3 to one of z'_1, z'_2 , say to z'_1 , such that δ' does not separate γ'_1 from γ'_3 in R'_1 . In R draw an arc δ from z_1 to z_3 which does not otherwise intersect γ_3 .

In the annular region $K_1 \subset K$ which is bounded by α_1 and α_3 , the simple closed curve $\beta = \pi(\delta \cup \delta')$ does not separate α_1 and α_3 . Hence β is homotopic to 1 in K_1 which we have seen above, is impossible.

CASE 2. No such τ exists. In this case draw an arc γ_1 from z_1 to z'_1 . There exist infinitely many points $\{z_i\}$ such that γ_1 does not separate z_i from z'_i in P . Draw γ_2 from z_2 to z'_2 which is disjoint from γ_1 . Again there are infinitely many points $\{z_i\}$ such that neither γ_1 nor γ_2 separates z_i from z'_i . Thus we can find an infinite sequence of disjoint arcs $\{\gamma_i\}$ such that γ_i runs from z_i to z'_i .

The simple closed curves $\alpha_i = \pi(\gamma_i)$ are mutually disjoint and hence, as above, there are three of them, say $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3$, such that α_1 and α_2 bound an annular region K in $\Omega - \{p_i\}$ and α_3 separates the boundary components of K . γ_1 and γ_2 divide P into three regions, one or two of which lie over K and of these, one contains γ_3 . Hence one of the pairs $(\gamma_1, \gamma_2), (\gamma_1, \gamma_3), (\gamma_2, \gamma_3)$, say (γ_1, γ_2) , bounds a subregion R of P which lies over K . Interchange z_2 and z'_2 if necessary so that α_1 is homologous to α_2 . Draw an arc δ in \bar{R} from z'_1 to z'_2 ; then α_1 is homotopic to $\pi(\delta) \alpha_2 \pi(\delta)^{-1}$. But then the arc $S_2(\delta^{-1})$ in $\Delta - P$ from z_2 must terminate at z_1 which implies that $S_2 = S_1$, a contradiction.

Remark. If P also satisfies hypothesis (b) a much simpler proof can be given. The sequence $\{z_n\}$ can be chosen so that $\{\pi(z_n)\}$ approaches an ideal boundary component I of Ω . By using the fact that if α is a simple closed curve surrounding I then $\pi^{-1}(\alpha)$ divides P into a finite number of components, the arcs γ_i, γ'_i of Cases 1 and 2 can be chosen directly so that the curves α_i approach I in such a way that α_i bounds an annular region A_i in $\Omega - \{p_i\}$ with α_{i+1} that doesn't contain α_j for $j > i + 1$. It follows that the pairs $(\gamma_i, \gamma_{i+1}), (\gamma'_i, \gamma'_{i+1})$ (just the former in Case 2) each bound a region in P which lies over A_i , since α_{i+2} cannot be connected to α_i without crossing α_{i+1} . The proof is now completed as above.

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Received July 27, 1966