

ON THE CONNECTIVITY OF THE ESCAPING SET FOR COMPLEX EXPONENTIAL MISIUREWICZ PARAMETERS

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ABSTRACT. Let $E_\lambda(z) = \lambda \exp(z)$, $\lambda \in \mathbb{C}$, be the complex exponential family. For all functions in the family there is a unique asymptotic value at 0 (and no critical values). For a fixed λ , the set of points in $\mathbb{C}$ with orbit tending to infinity is called the escaping set. We prove that the escaping set of E_λ with λ Misiurewicz (that is, a parameter for which the orbit of the singular value is strictly preperiodic) is a connected set.

1. INTRODUCTION

For an entire function $f : \mathbb{C} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ there are two types of points into which some branches of f^{-1} cannot be continued analytically; these are critical values and asymptotic values. A *critical value* is the image of a critical point (a zero of the derivative of f), and $z_0 \in \mathbb{C}$ is an *asymptotic value* if there is a curve $\alpha(t)$ satisfying $|\alpha(t)| \rightarrow \infty$ and $f(\alpha(t)) \rightarrow z_0$, as $t \rightarrow \infty$. The closure of the union of critical and asymptotic values is called the set of *singular values*. Singular values are known to play an important role in determining the global dynamics associated with the iterates of the map; see [4] (Chapter III) or [2] (Theorem 7).

Let $(E_\lambda)_{\lambda \in \mathbb{C}}$ be the complex exponential family, i.e., $E_\lambda(z) = \lambda \exp(z)$, $\lambda \in \mathbb{C}$. Each complex exponential map is a transcendental entire map with a unique asymptotic value at $z = 0$ and no critical values. Therefore, the structure and topology of the Fatou and Julia sets in the dynamical plane strongly depend on the asymptotic behavior of the iterates of the unique singular value at $z = 0$. For this reason E_λ is considered the transcendental entire version of the well-known quadratic polynomial family, $Q_c(z) = z^2 + c$, $c \in \mathbb{C}$, which has, for each c , a unique critical value at $z = c$ (and, of course, no asymptotic values) which determines the structure and topology of the Fatou and Julia sets in the dynamical plane.

However, in contrast to the polynomial case, where all points that tend to infinity under iteration belong to the basin of attraction of $z = \infty$ and therefore belong to the Fatou set, the existence of an essential singularity at infinity and a unique finite singular value implies that all points that tend to infinity under iteration, known

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as the *escaping set*

$$\mathcal{I}(E_\lambda) = \{z \in \mathbb{C} \mid E_\lambda^n(z) \rightarrow \infty\},$$

belong to the Julia set. Precisely, it turns out that $\mathcal{J}(E_\lambda) = \overline{\mathcal{I}(E_\lambda)}$; see [10]. Notice that for any exponential map the vertical line $\operatorname{Re}(z) = \rho$ is sent to the circle of radius $|\lambda|e^\rho$, so any point $z \in \mathbb{C}$ whose orbit escapes to infinity satisfies $\operatorname{Re}(E_\lambda^n(z)) \rightarrow \infty$. The direction given by the positive real axis (no restriction on the imaginary part) is called the *asymptotic (escaping) direction*.

As we said, the topology of the Julia and Fatou sets of E_λ depends on λ , as does the dynamical behavior of its orbit. So, for instance, when $\lambda \in (0, 1/e)$ the Fatou set is given by a unique, totally invariant immediate basin of attraction, and the Julia set is a pairwise disjoint union of infinitely many curves homeomorphic to $[0, \infty)$ that extend to infinity in the asymptotic direction. Each curve has a unique distinguished point, called an *endpoint* or a *landing point*, that does not necessarily belong to the escaping set. For instance, for certain curves their endpoints are periodic or preperiodic points and so have a bounded orbit. See [1, 3, 13, 17].

In contrast, if the orbit of 0 escapes (for instance $\lambda > 1/e$) or if the orbit of 0 is strictly preperiodic (these λ parameters are usually called *Misiurewicz* parameters), the Julia set is the whole plane. In this case, the escaping set also contains (although is not) the curves described above (see [6, 7, 14, 17] and the references therein for precise results).

In 1986 Eremenko conjectured [9] that, for any entire map f , all connected components of $\mathcal{I}(f)$ are unbounded (he had already proven that all connected components of $\overline{\mathcal{I}(f)}$ are unbounded). This conjecture has recently been proven for a certain class of entire maps, including the exponential family, but it is false in general (see [16] and [17]). Moreover, from the conjecture itself and all later (positive and negative) results, there has been a natural interest in studying the topology of the connected components of the escaping set, inclusively for maps of the exponential family.

It is easy to argue that for hyperbolic parameters of the exponential family, such as $\lambda \in (0, 1/e)$, each of the above-mentioned curves is a distinct connected component of $\mathcal{I}(E_\lambda)$. Recently L. Rempe [12] used the construction of Devaney's indecomposable continua [5] to show that for $\lambda > 1/e$ the escaping set is a connected set of the plane. So, the infinitely many pairwise disjoint curves that extend to infinity are just a subset of a unique connected component.

These results seemed to show that having a singular value(s) in the Julia set made a crucial difference in the connectedness of the escaping set. However, H. Mihaljević-Brandt [11] proved that, for instance, for any Misiurewicz parameter (a parameter for which the two critical values are preperiodic) in the sine family, $S_\lambda(z) = \lambda \sin z$, the escaping set is not a connected subset of the plane. She obtained this result as a corollary of a much more general theorem on the conjugacy of quasiconformally equivalent maps (see also [15]). We note that the sine family has no finite asymptotic values except for two critical values given by $\pm\lambda$. Of course, for Misiurewicz parameters we have that the Julia set is the whole plane, so both critical values belong to the Julia set.

A natural and interesting question in this setting, therefore, is to study the connectivity of the escaping set for Misiurewicz parameters of the exponential family. In this paper we show that, unlike Misiurewicz parameters in the sine (or cosine) family, the escaping set is connected.

Theorem A. *Let λ be a Misiurewicz parameter. Then $\mathcal{I}(E_\lambda)$ is a connected subset of the plane.*

2. PRELIMINARIES

Before proving the connectedness of the escaping set for Misiurewicz parameters of the exponential family, we need to establish some terminology and state some previous results that we will use in the next section.

We say that a point $z_0 \in \mathcal{J}(E_\lambda)$ is *accessible* if there exist a curve $\gamma : [0, \infty) \rightarrow \mathcal{J}(E_\lambda)$ with $\gamma(0) = z_0$ and $\gamma(t) \in \mathcal{I}(E_\lambda)$ for all $t > 0$, and $\operatorname{Re}(\gamma(t)) \rightarrow \infty$ as $t \rightarrow \infty$. In this context we say that such a curve γ connects z_0 to $+\infty$.

Remark 2.1. For points in the Julia set there is another standard notion of accessibility when such a point can be reached through a curve inside the Fatou set. Here we use accessibility in another sense, first introduced, as far as we know, in [14].

We emphasize that the key argument when proving the existence of a curve γ in the definition of accessibility at a point in $\mathbb{C}$ is to show that certain curves contained in the escaping set, called *tails*, defined far to the right in the dynamical plane and with certain associated certain symbolic dynamics, can be extended by using a pull-back argument (i.e. taking suitable preimages of the tails by the inverse branches of the exponential map). These extended curves are called *hairs* or *dynamical rays*. In some cases it is possible to show that the hairs *land* at a unique point of the Julia set, the so-called *endpoint (of the hair)*, which is the only point in γ that does not need to be in the escaping set. Notice that when the hair lands at a certain point, this point becomes accessible in the sense of the previous definition. Again a detailed proof of this construction can be found in [3, 12, 17, 18].

The following result, which precisely reflects the above discussion, is a particular case of Theorem 2.3 and Theorem 4.3 (or Theorem 6.4) in [18]. (See also Theorem 6.5 in [17].) Remember that λ is a Misiurewicz parameter if the orbit of 0 is strictly preperiodic and that in this case $\mathcal{J}(E_\lambda) = \mathbb{C}$.

Proposition 2.2. *Fix a Misiurewicz parameter $\lambda \in \mathbb{C}$. Then there is one preperiodic hair (or dynamic ray) landing at 0, and so the singular value is accessible (by a curve γ). In particular, γ extends to $+\infty$ with an asymptotic constant imaginary part. Finally, since γ lands at 0, there is a (initial) piece of γ that belongs to an arbitrarily small neighborhood of 0.*

This result was proven in [3] for a certain subset of Misiurewicz parameters. Also, in both papers [3, 18] (and the references therein) the existence of the curve γ connecting the singular value to infinity is proven for many other parameter values, and, for those parameters, for a large subset of points in the Julia set (see Proposition 2.4 below).

We use the hair γ connecting 0 with $+\infty$ to divide the plane into $2\pi i$ periodic fundamental domains where we will define an appropriate symbolic dynamics. Since 0 is an omitted value (it has no finite preimages and its only *moral* preimage is $-\infty$), the set $E_\lambda^{-1}(\gamma)$ is the union of infinitely many disjoint curves that extend to infinity in both directions. From Proposition 2.2 we know that each component of $E_\lambda^{-1}(\gamma)$ extends to $+\infty$ with an asymptotically constant imaginary part (in fact each component of $E_\lambda^{-1}(\gamma)$ is asymptotic to a straight line $\operatorname{Im}(z) = 2\pi k$ for some $k \in \mathbb{Z}$), while, as we will see, it extends to $-\infty$ with a certain bounded slope. Finally,

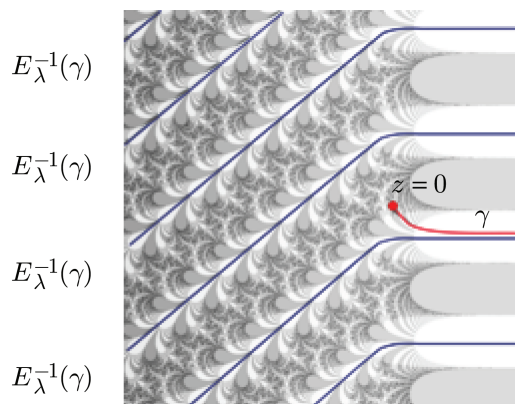


FIGURE 1. This is the dynamical plane for $\lambda = 2\pi i$, the *easiest* Misiurewicz point: $0 \mapsto 2\pi i \mapsto 2\pi i$. Different graduations from white to black means different speeds in escaping to infinity. We (over)draw the curve γ and some of the components of $E_\lambda^{-1}(\gamma)$.

the set $\mathbb{C} \setminus E_\lambda^{-1}(\gamma)$ consists of infinitely many open strips labeled by R_k , $k \in \mathbb{Z}$, so that R_k contains $2\pi i k$ and $E_\lambda : R_k \mapsto \mathbb{C} \setminus \gamma$ is a conformal isomorphism for all k .

From this division of the dynamical plane it is natural to define the set of all infinite sequences $\Sigma = \{r = r_0 r_1 \dots\}$, $r_i \in \mathbb{Z}$. For all $z \in \mathbb{C}$ whose forward orbit does not meet the boundaries of the R_k 's, we denote by $r(z) = r_0 r_1 r_2 \dots$, $r_j \in \mathbb{Z}$, its *itinerary (with respect to this partition)* so that $r_j = n$ if and only if $E_\lambda^j(z) \in R_n$. Consequently, all points in $\mathbb{C}$ have a well-defined itinerary unless the point is eventually mapped to the boundary of some R_k . In this case, however, the point belongs to the escaping set and its dynamics is well understood. In particular, the itinerary of 0, and all points in γ , is always well defined and strictly preperiodic (remember that from Proposition 2.2 we know that γ is a preperiodic dynamic ray landing at 0).

We say that r is *exponentially bounded* if there exists $\hat{x} > 0$ such that $2\pi|r_j| < E_{|\lambda|}^j(\hat{x})$ for all $j \geq 0$. For instance, all periodic or preperiodic sequences are exponentially bounded. It is well-known that only exponentially bounded sequences in Σ correspond to realizable itineraries with respect to the *static partition* (i.e., the straight lines corresponding to the preimages of the negative real part); see [3, 17, 19].

As we have mentioned, far to the right, the static partition of the plane and the one given by the curves $E_\lambda^{-1}(\gamma)$ asymptotically differ from a constant, so points whose orbit tend to infinity must have exponentially bounded itineraries. In contrast, for an arbitrary accessible singular value, we have no a priori control from the construction on the way the curves $E_\lambda^{-1}(\gamma)$ extend to $-\infty$, and so it is not immediate that *all* points in $\mathbb{C}$ have exponentially bounded itineraries. It could be the case that the slope of the curves $E_\lambda^{-1}(\gamma)$ grows more than exponentially (increasing or decreasing) when approaching $-\infty$. However, if λ is preperiodic, this approach to $-\infty$ has a bounded slope, and this guarantees that all points in $\mathbb{C}$ have an exponentially bounded itinerary.

The next lemma collects the key aspects of the above discussion.

Lemma 2.3. *Let $\lambda \in \mathbb{C}$ be a Misiurewicz parameter.*

- (a) *If $z \in \mathbb{C}$ has itinerary $r(z)$, then $r(z)$ is exponentially bounded.*
- (b) *If $z \in \mathbb{C}$ is a periodic (respectively preperiodic) point and $w \in \mathbb{C} \setminus \mathcal{I}(E_\lambda)$ has the same periodic (respectively preperiodic) itinerary as z , then $w = z$.*

Proof. First we prove (a). Let $\lambda \in \mathbb{C}$ be a Misiurewicz parameter, and let $0, z_0, \dots, z_{m-1}, \overline{z_m, \dots, z_{m+p}}, m \geq 1, p \geq 0$, be the preperiodic orbit of 0, where $\overline{z_m, \dots, z_{m+p}}$ means the string $z_m, \dots, z_{m+p}$ repeated infinitely many times. Let $\mu = \left(E_\lambda^{p+1}\right)'(z_m)$ and take the linearizing coordinates around the point z_m that conformally conjugates, via a conformal map Φ, E_λ^{p+1} to the linear map $z \rightarrow \mu z$, in a small neighborhood of z_m . Since γ lands at 0, its corresponding image by E_λ^m, γ_m , must land at z_m . Using the (local) linearizing coordinates γ_m spirals around z_m satisfying $\mu \Phi(\gamma_m) = \Phi\left(E_\lambda^{p+1}(\gamma_m)\right)$, and so it spirals with bounded speed governed by μ . Consequently γ (a suitable preimage of γ_m landing at 0) spirals around 0 at an exponentially bounded speed (in a sufficiently small neighborhood of 0). Assuming it spirals clockwise (if it spirals counterclockwise, the arguments are similar), the curves $E_\lambda^{-1}(\gamma)$ tend to $-\infty$ with asymptotic exponentially bounded negative slope; i.e. there exist constants $c > 0, d > 1$ and $m < 0$ such that for all $z \in R_k, k \in \mathbb{Z}$, with $\operatorname{Re}(z) < m$, it holds that

$$(2.1) \quad c \operatorname{Re}(z) - d + 2k\pi \leq \operatorname{Im}(z) \leq c \operatorname{Re}(z) + d + 2k\pi.$$

If $r = r_0 r_1 \dots r_n \dots$ was not exponentially bounded, for any $x > 0$ there would be a (sub)sequence of positive symbols, denoted by $r_{j_k} \rightarrow \infty$, such that $2\pi r_{j_k} / E_{|\lambda|}^{r_{j_k}}(x) > M_{j_k}$ with $M_{j_k} \rightarrow \infty$ as $j_k \rightarrow \infty$. Let $z = x + iy, x > 0$. It is easy to see that $|\operatorname{Im}\left(E_\lambda^j(z)\right)| \leq |E_\lambda^j(z)| \leq E_{|\lambda|}^j(x)$ for all $j > 0$. On the other hand, for j_k large enough, if $w \in R_{r_{j_k}}$ with $|\operatorname{Re}(w)| \leq E_{|\lambda|}^{j_k}(x)$, we have from (2.1) that

$$\operatorname{Im}(w) \geq c \operatorname{Re}(w) - d + 2\pi r_{j_k} \geq -c E_{|\lambda|}^{j_k}(x) - d + M_{j_k} E_{|\lambda|}^{j_k}(x) > E_{|\lambda|}^{j_k}(x).$$

Thus there are no points following a nonexponentially bounded sequence (neither escaping infinity nor with oscillating orbit).

Now we will prove (b). Because the branch of the inverse map taking values in R_k , i.e. $E_{\lambda,k}^{-1} : R_k \mapsto \mathbb{C} \setminus \gamma$, is a conformal isomorphism for all k , it is enough to show the statement when z is a periodic point. Let $r := r(z) = \overline{r_0 \dots r_{n-1}}$ be the (periodic) itinerary of z , and let w be a nonescaping point with the same itinerary; i.e. $r(z) = r(w)$.

Let

$$\mathcal{T}_k^{m,M} = \{z \in R_k \mid m \leq \operatorname{Re}(z) \leq M\} \quad \text{and} \quad \mathcal{T}^{m,M} := \bigcup_{k \in \{r_0, \dots, r_{n-1}\}} \mathcal{T}_k^{m,M}.$$

We claim that there exists $m < 0$ small enough and $M > 1$ large enough such that all points of the orbit of z and w must lie in $\mathcal{T}^{m,M}$. This claim follows since z and w are nonescaping points with periodic itinerary of period n , while the itinerary of all points to the left of (a small enough) $m < 0$ must coincide with the (strictly preperiodic) itinerary of 0 for an arbitrary number of symbols and therefore cannot be periodic of period n . *A priori* $\mathcal{T}^{m,M}$ could have more than one connected component (since arbitrarily far to the left the components of $E_\lambda^{-1}(\gamma)$ could have folds). However, since an initial portion of γ belongs to an arbitrarily

small neighborhood of 0 (see Proposition 2.2), we may choose $m < 0$ such that only one of the connected components of $\mathcal{T}^{m,M}$ extends to $\operatorname{Re}(z) = M$ and such that there are no points belonging to any other connected component of $\mathcal{T}^{m,M}$ that have a periodic itinerary of period n . We again denote by $\mathcal{T}^{m,M}$ the connected component with this property. Finally we choose, if necessary, a larger $M > 0$ so that the right-hand side boundary of $\mathcal{T}^{m,M}$ maps to the right of itself. To simplify notation we use $\mathcal{T}_k := \mathcal{T}_k^{m,M}$ and $\mathcal{T} := \mathcal{T}^{m,M}$. Finally, we denote by $E_{\lambda, \mathcal{T}_k}^{-1}$ the brach of the inverse of E_λ taking values in $\mathcal{T}_k$.

For all $k \in \{r_0, \dots, r_{n-1}\}$, let $\varphi_k : \mathbb{D} \rightarrow \mathcal{T}_k$ be the Riemann mapping where $\mathbb{D}$ is the open unit disc. Consider the sequence of maps

$$\Phi_\ell := \varphi_{r_0}^{-1} \circ \left(E_{\lambda, \mathcal{T}_{r_0}}^{-1} \circ \dots \circ E_{\lambda, \mathcal{T}_{r_{n-1}}}^{-1} \right)^\ell \circ \varphi_{r_0}, \quad \ell > 0,$$

where $\left(E_{\lambda, \mathcal{T}_{r_0}}^{-1} \circ \dots \circ E_{\lambda, \mathcal{T}_{r_{n-1}}}^{-1} \right)^\ell$ denotes the composition of the maps repeated ℓ times. Clearly, Φ_ℓ , $\ell > 0$, are well-defined maps from the unit disc to itself. Notice that z (and w) must belong to $\mathcal{T}_{r_0}$ and have itinerary r . Moreover, as ℓ tends to infinity, points in the image of $\Phi_\ell(\mathbb{D})$ must follow the periodic sequence r for an arbitrarily large number of symbols.

We claim that, for sufficiently large ℓ , the map's Φ_ℓ 's are strict contractions in the Poincaré metric of $\mathbb{D}$, and so $w = z$. The claim follows from two considerations. On the one hand, the right-hand side boundary of each of the $\mathcal{T}_k$ maps outside $\mathcal{T}$. On the other hand, points in a preassigned (small) neighborhood of the upper, lower and left-hand side boundaries of each one of the $\mathcal{T}_k$'s must agree with the strictly preperiodic sequence of 0 for an arbitrarily large number of symbols, while, for ℓ sufficiently large, the points in the image of Φ_ℓ agree with (the periodic sequence) r for an arbitrarily large number of symbols. $\square$

Statement (b) in the previous lemma also follows from Lemma 3.2 in [16] and from Proposition 4.4 in [18] when w is assumed to also be periodic.

We finish this section by stating (only for Misiurewicz parameters) the following fact, which is proven in [17] (precisely, Corollary 6.9), concerning the structure of the escaping set.

Proposition 2.4. *Let $\lambda \in \mathbb{C}$ be a Misiurewicz parameter for E_λ . If $z \in \mathcal{I}(E_\lambda)$, then z is accessible (i.e. it must belong to a certain hair or it is the endpoint of a hair).*

3. PROOF OF THEOREM A

Let λ be a Misiurewicz parameter and γ the curve that makes 0 accessible (in fact from Proposition 2.2 we know that γ is a preperiodic hair). In what follows, when considering boundaries and closures they will be relative to the complex plane (rather than the extended complex plane).

The proof of the main result will be done by contradiction. If $\mathcal{I}(E_\lambda)$ was not a connected subset of the plane, there would exist an open connected set $U \subset \mathbb{C}$ such that the following three conditions would be satisfied:

- $$(3.1) \quad \begin{aligned} (a) \quad & \mathcal{I}(E_\lambda) \cap U \neq \emptyset, \\ (b) \quad & \mathcal{I}(E_\lambda) \cap \partial U = \emptyset, \\ (c) \quad & \mathcal{I}(E_\lambda) \not\subset U. \end{aligned}$$

Lemma 3.1. *If a connected set U satisfies (3.1), then U and $\mathbb{C} \setminus U$ must be unbounded sets.*

Proof. Because U satisfies (3.1) there are points of the escaping set in U and $\mathbb{C} \setminus U$. From Proposition 2.4 any point in the escaping set is accessible. So if U or $\mathbb{C} \setminus U$ were bounded, the curve connecting any point of the escaping set with infinity would cross the boundary of U , a contradiction to condition (3.1)(b). $\square$

Lemma 3.2. *If there exists an (unbounded) open connected set U satisfying (3.1), then there exists an unbounded open connected set $V \subset \mathbb{C}$ satisfying (3.1) and having an unbounded connected boundary. Moreover, $U_1 = \mathbb{C} \setminus \overline{V}$ is an unbounded open connected subset of the plane such that $\mathcal{I}(E_\lambda) \cap U_1 \neq \emptyset$ and $\partial U_1 = \partial V$.*

Proof. Start with any set U satisfying (3.1). From Lemma 3.1 we know it is unbounded. Let us consider $\mathbb{C} \setminus \overline{U}$. This is a union of open connected sets, denoted by V_ω , $\omega \in \Omega$, each of which has a connected boundary (otherwise U would be disconnected). From Lemma 3.1 we conclude that at least one of them, V , must be unbounded and such that $V \cap \mathcal{I}(E_\lambda) \neq \emptyset$, since otherwise conditions (3.1)(b) and (3.1c) would not be satisfied simultaneously for U . Since $\mathbb{C}$ is unicoherent we have that ∂V is an unbounded connected set (see [20], Chapter 4). Finally, we define $U_1 := \mathbb{C} \setminus \overline{V}$. $\square$

From the above we may assume that V is an unbounded, open set satisfying (3.1), $U_1 = \mathbb{C} \setminus \overline{V}$ is an unbounded, open connected subset of the plane such that $\mathcal{I}(E_\lambda) \cap U_1 \neq \emptyset$, and its common boundary $\mathcal{C} := \partial U_1 = \partial V$ is an unbounded, closed, connected set.

Lemma 3.3. *For each $k \geq 0$, $E_\lambda^k(\mathcal{C}) \cap \partial R_j = \emptyset$ for all $j \in \mathbb{Z}$. In other words, for each $k \geq 0$ we have that $E_\lambda^k(\mathcal{C}) \subset R_j$ for some $j \in \mathbb{Z}$.*

Proof. The proof is straightforward since all points in ∂R_j , $j \in \mathbb{Z}$, belong to the escaping set, while all points in $E_\lambda^k(\mathcal{C})$, $k \geq 0$, do not. $\square$

Lemma 3.4. *Let $r(0) = s_0 s_1 \dots$ be the preperiodic itinerary of 0. Then, for all $n \in \mathbb{N}$, there exists μ such that if $\operatorname{Re}(z) < \mu$, then $r(z) = r_0 r_1 \dots$ satisfies $r_j = s_{j-1}$ for all $j = 1, \dots, n$.*

Proof. Fix any $n \geq 1$. The exponential map E_λ sends any vertical line $\operatorname{Re}(z) = \rho$ to a circle of radius $|\lambda| \exp(\rho)$. So, choosing $\rho_0 \ll 0$ sufficiently small, each half plane $\operatorname{Re}(z) < \rho_0$ is mapped into a small disk around $z = 0$. Hence $r_1 = s(0) = 0$. So by continuity of E_λ , and choosing, if necessary, $\mu \leq \rho_0 < 0$, we guarantee that for all points in $\operatorname{Re}(z) < \mu$ we have $r_j = s_{j-1}$ for $j = 2, \dots, n$. $\square$

Lemma 3.5. *Fix $k \geq 0$. Then, if $z \in E_\lambda^k(\mathcal{C})$ there exist $\rho = \rho(k)$ such that $\operatorname{Re}(z) > \rho$. In other words $E_\lambda^k(\mathcal{C})$, $k \geq 0$, cannot be unbounded to the left.*

Proof. Since 0 is preperiodic we can write its preperiodic itinerary as $r(0) = s_0 \dots s_{m-1} \overline{s_m \dots s_{m+p}}$, with $m \geq 1$, $p \geq 0$. Of course $s_0 = 0$.

Let $k \geq 0$. Let us fix $w \in E_\lambda^k(\mathcal{C})$ and consider its itinerary $r(w) = t_0 t_1 t_2 \dots$. Since w is not an escaping point, we have from Lemma 2.3(b) that there exists $n \geq 1$ such that $t_j = s_{j-1}$ for all $1 \leq j < n$ but $t_n \neq s_{n-1}$.

If $E_\lambda^k(\mathcal{C})$ were unbounded to the left, then, from Lemma 3.4, we know that for all $\ell > 0$ there exists a point $z \in E_\lambda^k(\mathcal{C})$ such that $r(z) = r_0 r_1 \dots$, where $r_j = s_{j-1}$ for

all $j = 1, \dots, \ell$. Consequently, if $z \in E_\lambda^k(\mathcal{C})$ is chosen so that $\ell = n$, then $r_n \neq t_n$. This would imply that $E_\lambda^n(w)$ and $E_\lambda^n(z)$ (both in $E_\lambda^{k+n}(\mathcal{C})$) belong to different R_j -strips, a contradiction with Lemma 3.3 and the fact that E_λ maps connected sets to connected sets. $\square$

Now we can prove the connectedness of the escaping set.

Theorem 3.6. *Let $\lambda \in \mathbb{C}$ be a Misiurewicz parameter. Then $\mathcal{I}(E_\lambda)$ is a connected subset of the plane.*

Proof. From Lemma 3.5 we conclude that for each $k \geq 0$, $E_\lambda^k(\mathcal{C})$ cannot be unbounded to the left. Since we also know that $\mathcal{C}$ is unbounded and belongs to a certain R_j , $j \in \mathbb{Z}$, it must be unbounded to the right. The same applies to all its images $E_\lambda^k(\mathcal{C})$ (since each of them belongs to a certain $R_{j(k)}$).

We will show that under these hypotheses there must be a point in $\mathcal{C}$ whose orbit escapes, which is a contradiction. We know that all points in $\mathcal{C}$ follow the same exponentially bounded itinerary, say $r = r_0 r_1 \dots$. Therefore, there exists $\hat{x} > 0$ such that $2\pi|r_j| < E_{|\lambda|}^j(\hat{x})$, $j \geq 0$.

From Proposition 2.2 we know that far enough to the right the components of $E_\lambda^{-1}(\gamma)$ have an asymptotic constant imaginary part. Let $\rho \geq \hat{x}$ be such that $\mathcal{C} \cap (\operatorname{Re}(z) = x) \neq \emptyset$. For all $j \geq 0$, let B_{r_j} be the closed connected region in R_{r_j} that is bounded above and below by ∂R_{r_j} , and left and right by $\operatorname{Re}(z) = E_{|\lambda|}^j(\rho)$ and $\operatorname{Re}(z) = E_{|\lambda|}^j(\rho) + 2\pi$, respectively. Clearly, $E_\lambda(B_{r_j})$ is an annulus, and we claim that $B_{r_{j+1}} \subset E_\lambda(B_{r_j})$. For the case of the static partition of the plane, this claim is proven in [19] (Lemma 2.4). A similar argument, which we include here for completeness, also works in our setting. Each B_{r_j} lies in the sector $|\operatorname{Im}(z)| \leq \operatorname{Re}(z)$ (this follows immediately from the inequality $2\pi|r_j| < E_{|\lambda|}^j(\rho)$, $j \geq 0$), and the outer circle of the annulus meets the lines $y = \pm x$ at points with real part $(\sqrt{2}/2)e^{2\pi}E_{|\lambda|}^{j+1}(\rho)$, which turns out to be larger than $E_{|\lambda|}^{j+1}(\rho) + 2\pi$. Moreover $|E'(z)| > 1$ for all z with $\operatorname{Re}(z) > \rho$.

If z_1 is a point in $E_\lambda(\mathcal{C}) \cap B_{r_1}$ then, by construction, there must be a point z_0^1 in $\mathcal{C} \cap B_{r_0}$ such that $E_\lambda^{-1}(z_1) = z_0^1$. Similarly, if z_2 is a point in $E_\lambda^2(\mathcal{C}) \cap B_{r_2}$, then there must be a point z_1' in $E_\lambda(\mathcal{C}) \cap B_{r_1}$ such that $E_\lambda^{-1}(z_2) = z_1'$. So, there must be a point z_0^2 in $\mathcal{C} \cap B_{r_0}$ such that $E_\lambda^{-2}(z_2) = z_0^2$. By applying the same construction we can construct a sequence of points z_0^k in $\mathcal{C} \cap B_{r_0}$ such that $E_\lambda^k(z_0^k) = z_k$. Each of these points has an orbit whose first k iterates move to the right in the asymptotic direction. If we take

$$z_0 = \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} z_0^k,$$

then $z_0 \in B_{r_0} \cap \mathcal{C}$ (because B_{r_0} is compact and $\mathcal{C}$ is closed), and the orbit of z_0 escapes, since $\operatorname{Re}(E_\lambda^k(z_0)) \rightarrow \infty$, a contradiction. $\square$

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