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Scaling limit of triangulations of polygons

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Abstract

We prove that random triangulations of types I, II, and III with a simple boundary under the critical Boltzmann weight converge in the scaling limit to the Brownian disk. The proof uses a bijection due to Poulalhon and Schaeffer between type III triangulations of the p -gon and so-called blossoming forests. A variant of this bijection was also used by Addario-Berry and the first author to prove convergence of type III triangulations to the Brownian map, but new ideas are needed to handle the simple boundary. Our result is an ingredient in the program of the second and third authors on the convergence of uniform triangulations under the Cardy embedding.

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1 Introduction

The metric geometry of random planar maps is a central topic in the study of random planar geometry. Le Gall [27] and Miermont [32] independently proved that uniformly sampled quadrangulations of large size converge in the scaling limit as metric measure spaces to a random metric measure space known as *the Brownian map*. Le Gall [27] also proved the same result for uniform p -angulations with $p = 3$ or p even. It was proved earlier that the Brownian map has the topology of the sphere [29] and Addario-Berry and the first author extended this result to every dodd value of $p \geq 5$ [2]. The same scaling limit result was also proved for uniform random planar maps with a fixed number of edges by Bettinelli, Jacob, and Miermont [12]. Therefore the Brownian map is a universal random surface with sphere topology. Following Le Gall and Miermont's

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breakthrough, there have been extensive studies on the universality of the Brownian map. One extension of [27, 32] is the case when the planar maps of interest satisfy certain connectivity properties, for example that self-loops and multiple edges are not allowed. In this direction, it was shown in [1, 3] that simple or 2-connected triangulations/quadrangulations converge to the Brownian map. The convergence result was also shown for quadrangulations with no pendant vertices [8].

Scaling limit results for random planar maps have also been extended to other topologies. Bettinelli and Miermont [13] proved that uniform quadrangulations with boundary under proper rescaling converge to a random metric measure space called the Brownian disk. It is shown by Bettinelli [11] that the Brownian disk has the disk topology. Both these papers focus on the case where the boundary of the planar map is allowed to be non-simple. On the other hand, random planar maps with simple boundary arise naturally in the so-called peeling process. In [21], Gwynne and Miller adapted the result in [13] to the simple boundary case by a perturbation argument.

The purpose of this paper is to further demonstrate the universality of the Brownian disk. In particular, we prove that random triangulations with a simple boundary, with or without self loops or multiple edges, converge to the Brownian disk. Beside its independent interest, our result supplies a missing ingredient in the study of the scaling limit of percolation on uniform triangulations (see Section 1.3).

1.1 Main results

A *planar map* is an embedding of a finite connected (multi-)graph into the 2-dimensional sphere, considered up to orientation-preserving homeomorphisms. The *faces* of the map are the connected components of the complement of edges. For any planar map m , we denote by $V(m)$, $E(m)$, and $F(m)$ the set of vertices, edges, and faces, respectively, of m . For any $v \in V(m)$, there is a unique cyclic (clockwise) ordering of the edges around v . A *corner* of m is an ordered pair $\xi = (e, e')$, where e and e' are incident to a common vertex v and e' immediately follows e in the clockwise order around v . We write $v(\xi) = v$ and say that ξ is incident to v (and also to e and e'). We denote by $\mathcal{C}(m)$ the set of corners of m . If $e = \{u, v\}$, $e' = \{v, w\}$, and f is the face on the left when going along e and e' starting at u and ending at w , we say that f is incident to $\xi = (e, e')$, and vice versa. The degree of f is the number of corners incident to it. A *triangulation* is a map in which all faces have degree 3.

For technical reasons, the maps we consider are always rooted, meaning that one of the corners is distinguished and called the *root* or *root corner*. The face and the vertex incident to the root corner are called the *root face* and the *root vertex*, respectively. The edge incident to the root corner which is clockwise before the root corner is called the *root edge*. For M a rooted planar map, its root corner is denoted by $\xi(M)$ and its root vertex by $\rho(M)$. A *triangulation with boundary* of length p is a map such that all its non-root faces have degree 3 and its root face has degree p . A *triangulation of the p -gon* is a triangulation with boundary of length p such that the boundary of the root face is a simple curve.

When self-loops and multiple edges are allowed, the triangulations are called triangulations of *type I* or *general triangulations*. Triangulations of *type II* or *loopless triangulations* are triangulations in which self-loops are not allowed but multiple edges are. Finally, triangulations of *type III* or *simple triangulations* are triangulations with neither self-loops nor multiple edges.¹ We define similarly triangulations of the p -gon of types I, II, and III.

The *size* of a map is the number of vertices. For integers $n \geq p \geq 3$ and $i \in \{I, II, III\}$,

¹Recall that a graph is said to be k -connected, if at least k vertices have to be removed to disconnect it. Then, triangulations of types I, II, and III are 1-connected, 2-connected, and 3-connected triangulations, respectively.

let $\Delta_i(p, n)$ be the set of type i triangulations of the p -gon of size n . Define $\Delta_i(p) = \bigcup_{n \geq p} \Delta_i(p, n)$. Set

$$\rho_I = (12\sqrt{3})^{-1}, \quad \rho_{II} = 2/27, \quad \text{and} \quad \rho_{III} = 27/256. \quad (1.1)$$

Given $i \in \{I, II, III\}$, we may assign each $m \in \Delta_i(p)$ weight ρ_i^n , where n is the size of m . It is well known that this defines a finite measure on $\Delta_i(p)$ for all p . Let $\text{Bol}_i(p)$ be the probability measure obtained by the normalization of this measure. We call a sample drawn from $\text{Bol}_i(p)$ a *Boltzmann triangulation* of the p -gon of type i .

We may view a triangulation of a polygon as a compact metric measure space decorated with a (boundary) curve. A natural topology called the *Gromov-Hausdorff-Prokhorov-uniform* (GHPU) topology was introduced in [21] for such objects. Moreover, in the case of quadrangulations instead of triangulations, it was proved in [21] that the GHPU scaling limit is the so-called *Brownian disk* as defined in [13]. The main result of this paper is the triangulation version of this theorem, for all of the three types.

Theorem 1.1. *Let $c_I = 3/4$, $c_{II} = 3/2$, and $c_{III} = 3$. Fix $i \in \{I, II, III\}$. For $p \geq 3$, let M_p be sampled from $\text{Bol}_i(p)$. Assign length $\sqrt{3/2}p^{-1/2}$ to each edge, mass $c_i p^{-2}$ to each inner vertex, and length p^{-1} to each boundary edge. Then under this rescaling, M_p converges to the free Brownian disk with perimeter 1 (see Section 2.5 for definition) in the GHPU topology.*

We will restate Theorem 1.1 precisely at the end of Section 2, before which we will properly introduce the space of curve-decorated compact metric measure spaces and endow it with the GHPU topology. We will also give the precise interpretation of M_p under the scaling in Theorem 1.1 as a random variable in such a space.

We will first prove the type III case of Theorem 1.1. Our proof uses a bijection due to Poulalhon and Schaeffer [34] between type III triangulations of the p -gon and “blossoming forests”, which are forests where vertices carry some decorations. We will review this bijection in Section 3. Having this bijection, our overall strategy is similar to the approach in [13, Section 8]. Namely, we establish the convergence of the contour and label processes in Section 4 and conclude the GHPU convergence from there, via the classical re-rooting argument introduced in [27, Section 9]. However, contrary to Schaeffer’s classical bijection [35], the Poulalhon-Schaeffer bijection does not encode directly metric properties of the triangulation in the blossoming forest. Borrowing some techniques developed by Addario-Berry and the first author [1], we explain in Sections 5 and 6 how to define a labeling on the forest which gives some approximation of the distances.

There is also a new difficulty in relating distances in the maps with labels in the trees coming from the presence of the macroscopic boundary. We overcome this new issue by considering a type III Boltzmann triangulation of a certain *random* perimeter. The type I and II cases can be reduced to the type III case by the canonical coupling of $\text{Bol}_I(p)$, $\text{Bol}_{II}(p)$, and $\text{Bol}_{III}(p)$ through the so-called *core* construction. This reduction was carried out in [3] in the case of quadrangulations without boundary and we adapt their technique to our setting. Some technical argument in the type III convergence relies on the coupling between $\text{Bol}_{II}(p)$ and $\text{Bol}_{III}(p)$. Therefore we present the canonical coupling in Section 7 and prove the type III convergence in Section 8.

1.2 Universality

Using our method and the quadrangulation variant of the Poulalhon-Schaeffer bijection (see [16, Chapter 3]), it is possible to prove that the Boltzmann quadrangulation with a simple boundary, its 2-connected core, and its simple core jointly converge to the same Brownian disk. This in particular would give another proof of the main result of [21]. We

remark that [1] and [3] treated both the quadrangulation and the triangulation; for the triangulation case of [3], see [3, Remark (2) after Proposition 1.5].

1.3 Application to the scaling limit of percolations on random triangulations

Beyond its own interest, Theorem 1.1 has important consequences for the scaling limit of percolation-decorated triangulations. According to [19, Theorem 8.3], given Theorem 1.1, the interface of the Bernoulli-1/2 site percolation on M_p converges to chordal SLE_6 on an independent free Brownian disk. Our paper makes this theorem unconditional. Based on this convergence result and [9], Gwynne and the second and third authors of this paper establish the annealed scaling limit of the full collection of interfaces for percolation-decorated Boltzmann type II triangulations [18]. The second and third authors of this paper then upgrade this to a quenched result, based on which they show that uniform triangulations converge to a so-called $\sqrt{8/3}$ -Liouville quantum gravity surface under a discrete conformal embedding called the Cardy embedding [22].

2 Preliminaries

2.1 Basic notations

We introduce some further notations which will be used frequently.

Let $\mathbb{N} = \{1, 2, \dots\}$ be the set of positive integers. For $n \in \mathbb{N}$, let $[n] = \{1, \dots, n\}$. Given $a < b$, let $[a, b]_{\mathbb{Z}} = [a, b] \cap \mathbb{Z}$. Given a finite set A , let $|A|$ be the cardinality of A .

If $\{a_n\}_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$ is a sequence such that $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} |a_n| = 0$, we write $a_n = o_n(1)$. For two non-negative sequences $\{a_n\}_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$ and $\{b_n\}_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$, if there exists a constant C not depending on n such that $a_n \leq Cb_n$ for each $n \in \mathbb{N}$, then we write $a_n \lesssim b_n$. If a_n/b_n converges to a positive constant as $n \rightarrow \infty$ then we write $a_n \sim b_n$.

Given any two random variables X and Y , we write $X \stackrel{d}{=} Y$ if they have the same law.

Let M be a triangulation of the p -gon. We call a vertex (resp. edge and corner) of M a boundary vertex (resp. boundary edge and boundary corner) if it is incident to the root face, and inner vertex (resp. inner edge and inner corner) otherwise. We also call a non-root face an inner face. We let $\hat{V}(M)$, $\hat{E}(M)$, and $\hat{C}(M)$ denote the set of inner vertices, faces, edges, and corners, respectively.

If M is a simple map and $\{u, v\} \in E(M)$, let $\kappa^\ell(uv)$ and $\kappa^r(uv)$ denote the corners incident to u situated just before uv and just after uv , respectively, in clockwise direction around u . Note that $\kappa^\ell(uv)$ is equal to $\kappa^r(uv)$ if u is of degree one and that $\kappa^\ell(uv) \neq \kappa^\ell(vu)$ and $\kappa^r(uv) \neq \kappa^r(vu)$. If there is an ambiguity, we may write κ_M^ℓ and κ_M^r to emphasize the dependence on M .

2.2 Trees

A *plane tree* is a rooted planar map with only one face. Equivalently, it is a rooted planar map whose underlying graph has no cycle. For the remaining subsection, let T be a plane tree rooted at a corner ξ .

For each $w \in V(T)$, we call the graph distance from w to $v(\xi)$ the *generation* of w and denote it by $|w|$. For $w \in V(T) \setminus \{v(\xi)\}$, we define its *parent* $p(w)$ to be its only neighbor such that its generation is equal to $|w| - 1$, and the children of w are its neighbors with generation equal to $|w| + 1$ (if any). We write $k(w)$ for the number of children of w . For $i \in [k(w)]$, the i -th child of w is the vertex incident to the i -th edge around w in the clockwise direction and starting from the edge $\{w, p(w)\}$ or from ξ if $w = v(\xi)$. Finally, the ancestors of w are the vertices lying on the unique path between $v(\xi)$ and w .

The *Ulam-Harris encoding* is the injective function $U = U_T : V(T) \rightarrow \bigcup_{i \geq 0} \mathbb{N}^i$ defined as follows, where $\mathbb{N}^0 = \{\emptyset\}$ by convention. First, set $U(v(\xi)) = \emptyset$. For every other vertex

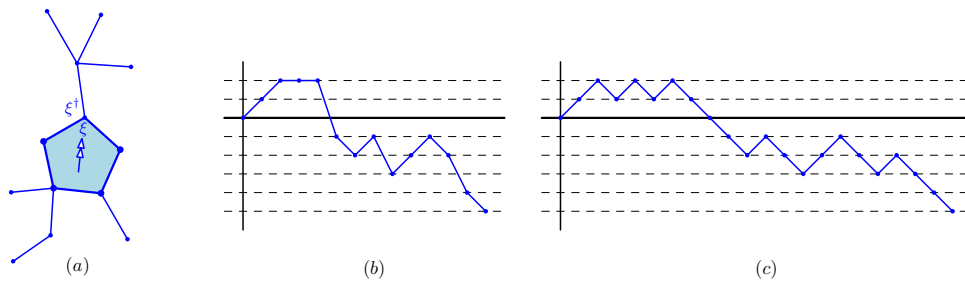


Figure 1: (a) A cyclic forest of perimeter 5, (b) its height function, (c) its contour function.

$w \in V(T)$, consider the unique path $v(\xi) = v_0, v_1, \dots, v_k = w$ from $v(\xi)$ to w . For $1 \leq j \leq k$ let i_j be such that v_j is the i_j -th child of v_{j-1} . Then set $U(w) = i_1 i_2 \dots i_k \in \mathbb{N}^k$. In other words, the root receives label \emptyset and for each $i \geq 1$ the label of any i -th child is obtained recursively by concatenating the integer i to the label of its parent. In particular, the length of the label of a vertex is equal to its generation. The set of Ulam-Harris labels $\{U(w) : w \in V(T)\}$ determines clearly (the isomorphism class of) T . Hence, when there is no ambiguity, we identify vertices with their Ulam-Harris label.²

2.3 Forests

For p in \mathbb{N} , a *cyclic forest* (or *forest*) of perimeter p is a planar map with 2 faces, such that the root face has a simple boundary. Equivalently, it is a sequence of trees grafted on the vertices of a simple cycle of p edges with a marked corner, such that all the trees lie in the face without the marked corner, see Figure 1(a). For reasons that will appear later, we adopt in this article the unusual convention that a forest is embedded in the plane with its inner face as its unbounded face. In the following, if we define a sequence of trees (T_1, T_2, \dots, T_p) as a forest F , then we always consider it as a cyclic forest, with the convention that $\rho(T_1)$ is incident to $\xi(F)$ and that T_{j+1} is ordered after T_j in clockwise order for $j = 1, \dots, p-1$. In particular, $V(F) = \bigcup_{i=1}^p V(T_i)$ and $E(F) = \left(\bigcup_{i=1}^p E(T_i) \right) \cup \left(\bigcup_{i=1}^p \{\rho(T_i), \rho(T_{i+1})\} \right)$, with $T_{p+1} := T_1$. For F a cyclic forest, we denote by ρ_1, \dots, ρ_p its vertices incident to the root face starting from $\rho(F)$ and in clockwise order around the root face. We also often adopt the convention that $\rho_{p+1} = \rho_1$. For $v \in V(F)$, we denote by $\tau(v) \in [p]$ the index of the tree v belongs to. The Ulam-Harris encoding $U : V(F) \rightarrow \bigcup_{i \geq 0} \mathbb{N}^i$ of a forest $F = (T_1, T_2, \dots, T_p)$ is defined as follows: for $v \in V(F)$, $U(v) = \tau(v)U_{T_{\tau(v)}}(v)$.

For the remaining section, let $p \in \mathbb{N}$ and $F = (T_1, T_2, \dots, T_p)$ be a cyclic forest with p trees rooted at a corner ξ . Denote by ξ^\dagger the next corner after ξ in clockwise order around $v(\xi)$.

The *lexicographic order* \preceq_{lex} of $V(F)$ is the total order on $V(F)$ induced by the lexicographic order on $\{U(v) : v \in V(F)\}$. Similarly, the lexicographic order on $E(F)$ (also denoted \preceq_{lex} by a slight abuse of notation) is defined such that $e \preceq_{\text{lex}} \{\rho_p, \rho_1\}$ for any $e \in E(F)$, and for any other edges $\{u, v\}, \{u', v'\}$ different from $\{\rho_p, \rho_1\}$, we have $\{u, v\} \preceq_{\text{lex}} \{u', v'\}$ if and only if $u, v \preceq_{\text{lex}} u'$ or $u, v \preceq_{\text{lex}} v'$. The lexicographic order corresponds to the order in which a clockwise contour exploration of F started at ξ^\dagger encounters respectively the vertices and edges of F . Let $(v_0, v_1, \dots, v_{|V(F)|-1})$ be the list of vertices of F sorted in the lexicographic order. We encode the forest F by its *height*

²The Ulam-Harris labeling is only introduced to define the lexicographic order on vertices below and will not be used in subsequent sections.

function H_F , which is the $\mathcal{C}([0, |V(F)|], \mathbb{R})$ -function defined as follows:

$$\forall i \in [0, |V(F)| - 1]_{\mathbb{Z}}, H_F(i) = |v_i| - \tau(v_i) + 1 \quad \text{and} \quad H_F(|V(F)|) = -p.$$

and by linear interpolation otherwise, see Figure 1(b).

We now define the *contour exploration* $\beta : [0, 2|V(F)| - p]_{\mathbb{Z}} \rightarrow V(F)$. We set $\beta(0) = v(\xi)$. Then for $1 \leq i \leq 2|V(F)| - p$, let $\beta(i)$ be the smallest (for the lexicographic order) child of $\beta(i-1)$ that has not yet been explored, if such a vertex exists. Otherwise, if $\beta(i-1) \notin \{\rho(T_1), \dots, \rho(T_p)\}$, let $\beta(i)$ be the parent of $\beta(i-1)$, while if $\beta(i-1) = \rho(T_k)$ for $1 \leq k \leq p$, let $\beta(i) = \rho(T_{k+1})$ with the convention $T_{p+1} = T_1$. A cyclic forest with $|V(F)|$ vertices has $|V(F)|$ edges. Since exactly p edges are incident to both the root face and the unique inner face of F , the contour process explores $2|V(F)| - p$ “sides of edges”, hence $\beta(2|V(F)| - p) = v(\xi)$.

Recall that $\mathcal{C}(F)$ is the set of corners of F and that $\hat{\mathcal{C}}(F)$ denotes the set of corners of F not incident to its root face. The contour exploration induces an order on $\hat{\mathcal{C}}(F)$ as follows. Let $\xi(0) = \xi^\dagger$, and for $1 \leq i < 2|V(F)| - p$ let $\xi(i) = (\{\beta(i-1), \beta(i)\}, \{\beta(i), \beta(i+1)\})$. The *contour order*, denoted by \preceq_{ctr} , is the total order of $\hat{\mathcal{C}}(F)$ induced by $(\xi(i), 0 \leq i < 2|V(F)| - p)$. For convenience, also let $\xi(2|V(F)| - p) = \xi^\dagger$. Finally, write \preceq_{cyc} for the cyclic order on $\hat{\mathcal{C}}(F)$ induced by \preceq_{ctr} . It can be verified that \preceq_{cyc} does not depend on the choice of root corner ξ . We define cyclic intervals accordingly: for $c, c' \in \mathcal{C}(F)$, let

$$[c, c']_{\text{cyc}} = \begin{cases} \{c'' : c \preceq_{\text{ctr}} c'' \preceq_{\text{ctr}} c'\} & \text{if } c \preceq_{\text{ctr}} c', \\ \{c'' : c'' \preceq_{\text{ctr}} c \text{ or } c' \preceq_{\text{ctr}} c''\} & \text{if } c' \preceq_{\text{ctr}} c. \end{cases} \quad (2.1)$$

We also encode the forest F by its *contour function* C_F , which is the $\mathcal{C}([0, 2|V(F)| - p], \mathbb{R})$ -function defined as follows:

$$\forall i \in [0, 2|V(F)| - p - 1]_{\mathbb{Z}}, C_F(i) = |\beta(i)| - \tau(\beta(i)) + 1 \quad \text{and} \quad C_F(2|V(F)| - p) = -p.$$

and by linear interpolation otherwise, see Figure 1(c).

2.4 GHPU topology

Given a metric space (X, d) , for two closed sets $E_1, E_2 \subset X$, their *Hausdorff distance* is given by

$$d_d^H(E_1, E_2) := \max\left\{\sup_{x \in E_1} \inf_{y \in E_2} d(x, y), \sup_{y \in E_2} \inf_{x \in E_1} d(x, y)\right\}.$$

For two finite Borel measures μ_1, μ_2 on X , their *Prokhorov distance* is given by

$$d_d^P(\mu_1, \mu_2) = \inf\{\epsilon > 0 : \mu_1(A) \leq \mu_2(A^\epsilon) + \epsilon \text{ and } \mu_2(A) \leq \mu_1(A^\epsilon) + \epsilon \text{ for all closed sets } A \subset X\},$$

where A^ϵ is the set of elements of X at distance less than ϵ from A , i.e. $A^\epsilon = \{x \in X \text{ such that } \exists a \in A, d(a, x) < \epsilon\}$.

A finite (continuous) curve with length $T \in [0, \infty)$ on X is a continuous map $\eta : [0, T] \rightarrow X$. Given a finite curve η of length T , let $\bar{\eta}$ be the extension of η to \mathbb{R} such that $\bar{\eta}(t) = \eta(0)$ for $t \leq 0$ and $\bar{\eta}(t) = \eta(T)$ for $t \geq T$. For two finite curves η_1, η_2 on X , their *uniform distance* is given by

$$d_d^U(\eta_1, \eta_2) := \sup_{t \in \mathbb{R}} d(\bar{\eta}_1(t), \bar{\eta}_2(t)).$$

Let \mathbb{M}^{GHPU} be the set of quadruples $\mathfrak{X} = (X, d, \mu, \eta)$ where (X, d) is a compact metric space, μ is a finite Borel measure on X , and η is a finite curve on X . If we are given elements $\mathfrak{X}^1 = (X^1, d^1, \mu^1, \eta^1)$ and $\mathfrak{X}^2 = (X^2, d^2, \mu^2, \eta^2)$ of \mathbb{M}^{GHPU} and isometric

embeddings $\iota^1 : X^1 \rightarrow W$ and $\iota^2 : X^2 \rightarrow W$ for some metric space (W, D) , we define the *GHPU distortion* of (ι^1, ι^2) by

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Dis}_{\mathfrak{X}^1, \mathfrak{X}^2}^{\text{GHPU}}(W, D, \iota^1, \iota^2) := & \mathfrak{d}_D^{\text{H}}(\iota^1(X^1), \iota^2(X^2)) + \mathfrak{d}_D^{\text{P}}((\iota^1)_* \mu^1, (\iota^2)_* \mu^2) \\ & + \mathfrak{d}_D^{\text{U}}(\iota^1 \circ \eta^1, \iota^2 \circ \eta^2). \end{aligned} \quad (2.2)$$

The *Gromov-Hausdorff-Prokhorov-Uniform distance* between \mathfrak{X}^1 and \mathfrak{X}^2 is given by

$$\mathfrak{d}^{\text{GHPU}}(\mathfrak{X}^1, \mathfrak{X}^2) = \inf_{(W, D), \iota^1, \iota^2} \text{Dis}_{\mathfrak{X}^1, \mathfrak{X}^2}^{\text{GHPU}}(W, D, \iota^1, \iota^2), \quad (2.3)$$

where the infimum is over all compact metric spaces (W, D) and isometric embeddings $\iota^1 : X^1 \rightarrow W$ and $\iota^2 : X^2 \rightarrow W$. By [20], $\mathfrak{d}^{\text{GHPU}}$ is a complete separable metric on \mathbb{M}^{GHPU} provided we identify any two elements of \mathbb{M}^{GHPU} which differ by a measure- and curve-preserving isometry.

Given two compact metric measure spaces $\mathfrak{X}^1 = (X^1, d^1, \mu^1)$ and $\mathfrak{X}^2 = (X^2, d^2, \mu^2)$, their *Gromov-Hausdorff-Prokhorov* (GHP) distance $\mathfrak{d}^{\text{GHP}}(\mathfrak{X}^1, \mathfrak{X}^2)$ is defined in the same manner as in (2.3) with the curve component removed. We denote the space of compact metric measure spaces under the GHP metric by \mathbb{M}^{GHP} .

Given a finite graph G , identify each edge of G with a copy of the unit interval $[0, 1]$. We define the metric d_G by requiring that this identification is an isometric embedding from $[0, 1]$ to (G, d_G) . Let μ_G be the counting measure on the vertex set of G . A *path* on G of length $m \in \mathbb{Z}_{>0}$ is a sequence of vertices v_0, \dots, v_m such that v_i and v_{i+1} are adjacent for all $0 \leq i < m$. A path of length m can be identified with a continuous curve of length m on the metric space (G, d_G) , which is not necessarily unique if the map allows multiple edges between two vertices. Given a planar map m , the edges on the root face form a path ∂_m on m which starts and ends at its root vertex, and has orientation consistent with the root edge. For $i \in \{\text{I, II, III}\}$, recall the constant \mathfrak{c}_i and the map $\mathbb{M}_p \in \Delta_i(p)$ in Theorem 1.1. Set

$$d_p := \sqrt{3/2} p^{-1/2} d_{\mathbb{M}_p}, \quad \mu_p := \mathfrak{c}_i p^{-2} \mu_{\mathbb{M}_p}, \quad \text{and} \quad \partial_p(t) := \partial_{\mathbb{M}_p}(tp) \text{ for } t \in [0, 1]. \quad (2.4)$$

Then $\mathcal{M}_p := (\mathbb{M}_p, d_p, \mu_p, \partial_p)$ is a random variable in \mathbb{M}^{GHPU} .

2.5 Brownian disk

In this subsection we review the definition of the Brownian disk following [13]. See [28] for further details.

Let \mathbf{C} be a standard Brownian motion and let $\mathbf{T}_y := \inf\{t \geq 0 : \mathbf{C}_t \leq -y\}$ for each $y \geq 0$. Define $\mathcal{A} := \mathbf{T}_1$. We now introduce a random process $\mathbf{\Lambda}^0$ coupled with \mathbf{C} and defined on $[0, \mathcal{A}]$. The conditional law of $\mathbf{\Lambda}^0$ given \mathbf{C} is a centered Gaussian process (more precisely, the continuous modification of a centered Gaussian process) with covariance given by:

$$\text{Cov}(\mathbf{\Lambda}_s^0, \mathbf{\Lambda}_{s'}^0) = \inf_{u \in [s \wedge s', s \vee s']} (\mathbf{C}_u - \underline{\mathbf{C}}_u) \text{ for } s, s' \in [0, \mathcal{A}],$$

where $\underline{\mathbf{C}}_u := \inf_{0 \leq v \leq u} \mathbf{C}_v$ is the past infimum of \mathbf{C} .

Next, let \mathbf{b} be a standard Brownian bridge of duration 1 independent of $(\mathbf{C}, \mathbf{\Lambda}^0)_{[0, \mathcal{A}]}$ and with covariance given by

$$\text{Cov}(\mathbf{b}_y, \mathbf{b}_{y'}) = y(1 - y') \text{ for } 0 \leq y \leq y' \leq 1.$$

We define the *labeling process* $\mathbf{\Lambda}$ by:

$$\mathbf{\Lambda}_s := \mathbf{\Lambda}_s^0 + \sqrt{3} \mathbf{b}_{\mathbf{T}^{-1}(s)} \text{ for } 0 \leq s \leq \mathcal{A}, \quad (2.5)$$

where $\mathbf{T}^{-1}(s) := \sup\{y \geq 0 : \mathbf{T}_y \leq s\}$, which almost surely equals $-\inf\{\mathbf{C}_t : t \in [0, s]\}$.

For $0 \leq s \leq s' \leq \mathcal{A}$, let $\underline{\mathbf{C}}_{s,s'} = \inf\{\mathbf{C}_u : u \in [s, s']\}$ and

$$d_{\mathbf{C}}(s, s') = \mathbf{C}_s + \mathbf{C}_{s'} - 2\underline{\mathbf{C}}_{s,s'}. \quad (2.6)$$

The function $d_{\mathbf{C}}$ defines a pseudo-metric on $[0, \mathcal{A}]$, which we still denote by $d_{\mathbf{C}}$. Let $\underline{\Lambda}_{s,s'} = \inf\{\Lambda_u : u \in [s, s']\}$ for $0 \leq s \leq s' \leq \mathcal{A}$ and $\underline{\Lambda}_{s,s'} = \underline{\Lambda}_{s,\mathcal{A}} \wedge \underline{\Lambda}_{0,s}$ for $0 \leq s' < s \leq \mathcal{A}$. Let

$$d_{\Lambda}(s, s') = \Lambda_s + \Lambda_{s'} - 2\max\{\underline{\Lambda}_{s,s'}, \underline{\Lambda}_{s',s}\} \quad \text{for } s, s' \in [0, \mathcal{A}]. \quad (2.7)$$

Let \mathcal{D} be the set of all pseudo-metrics d on $[0, \mathcal{A}]$ satisfying the following two properties: $\{d_{\mathbf{C}} = 0\} \subset \{d = 0\}$ and $d \leq d_{\Lambda}$. The set \mathcal{D} is nonempty (it contains the zero pseudo-metric) and contains a maximal element D^* . Let \mathbf{M} be the quotient space $[0, \mathcal{A}]/\{D^* = 0\}$ and let D be the metric on \mathbf{M} induced by D^* . Let μ be the pushforward of the Lebesgue measure on $[0, \mathcal{A}]$ by the quotient map $\pi : [0, \mathcal{A}] \rightarrow \mathbf{M}$. This defines a metric measure space $\text{BD}_1^* := (\mathbf{M}, D, \mu)$, which is called the *free pointed Brownian disk* (with perimeter 1). The term “pointed” comes from the fact that BD_1^* has a natural distinguished point which corresponds to the image by π of the (a.s) unique point in $[0, \mathcal{A}]$ at which Λ reaches its minimum, see [11, Lemma 11]. We can view BD_1^* as a random variable on \mathbb{M}^{GHP} .

To make (\mathbf{M}, d, μ) an element of \mathbb{M}^{GHPU} , let $\beta(s) := \pi \circ \mathbf{T}_s$. Then β can be viewed as a continuous closed simple curve on \mathbf{M} , which is called the *boundary curve* of \mathbf{M} . We abuse notation and let $\text{BD}_1^* := (\mathbf{M}, D, \mu, \beta)$ so that BD_1^* is a random variable in \mathbb{M}^{GHPU} .

If we reweight the law of BD_1^* by $\mathcal{A}^{-1} = \mu(\mathbf{M})^{-1}$, then under the new measure the quadruple $\text{BD}_1 := (\mathbf{M}, D, \mu, \beta)$ is a random variable in \mathbb{M}^{GHPU} which is called a *free Brownian disk* (with perimeter 1).

Now we are ready to give a precise statement of Theorem 1.1.

Theorem 1.1. (Precise version) Fix $i \in \{\text{I, II, III}\}$. For $p \geq 3$, let M_p be sampled from $\text{Bol}_i(p)$ and let \mathcal{M}_p be defined as in Section 2.4. Then \mathcal{M}_p converges in law to BD_1 in the GHPU topology.

3 Bijections for simple triangulations of polygons

For $n \geq p \geq 3$, let $\Delta_{p,n}^{\Delta}$ be the set of type III triangulations of the p -gon of size n with a marked triangular face (different from the root face) and let $\Delta_p^{\Delta} = \bigcup_{n \geq p} \Delta_{p,n}^{\Delta}$. By Euler’s formula, elements of $\Delta_{p,n}^{\Delta}$ have $3n + p - 3$ edges and $2n + p - 1$ faces. The pushforward of the uniform distribution on $\Delta_{p,n}^{\Delta}$ obtained by forgetting the marked face is just the uniform distribution on $\Delta_{\text{III}}(p, n)$. In this section we review and reformulate an encoding of the elements of $\Delta_{p,n}^{\Delta}$ in terms of certain decorated forests due to Poulalhon and Schaeffer [34].

3.1 Orientations on simple triangulations

Let M be a rooted planar map. An *orientation* of M is the choice of an orientation for each of its edges. We identify an orientation \vec{O} with the set of the corresponding oriented edges, i.e. for every $\{u, v\} \in E(M)$, either $\vec{uv} \in \vec{O}$ or $\vec{vu} \in \vec{O}$. For v in $V(M)$, the outdegree of v , denoted by $\text{out}(v)$, is the number of edges oriented away from v .

For a triangulation M of the p -gon a *p-gonal 3-orientation* (or a *3-orientation* when there is no ambiguity), is an orientation of M such that for all inner vertices $v \in V(M)$, $\text{out}(v) = 3$. One can check that if this condition is satisfied then the sum of the outdegree of the vertices incident to the root face is equal to $2p - 3$. For $M \in \Delta_p^{\Delta}$ endowed with an orientation, a directed cycle is called *clockwise* (respectively, *counterclockwise*) if the

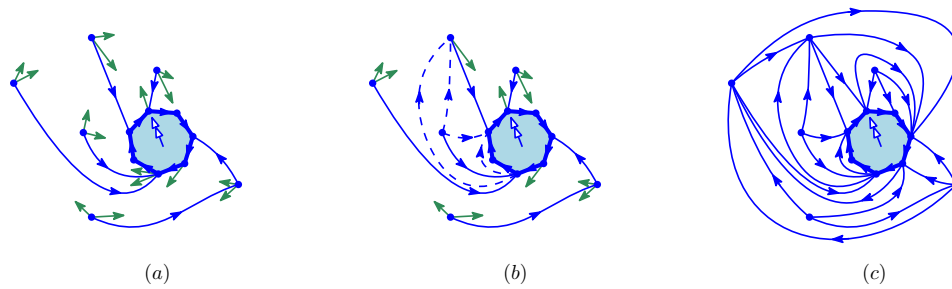


Figure 2: Illustration of the Poulalhon-Schaeffer bijection. (a) A blossoming forest of perimeter 7, where the stems are represented by green arrows, (b) after some local closures, and (c) the simple triangulation of the 7-gon with a marked face (endowed with its canonical minimal 3-orientation).

triangular marked face lies on its left (respectively, on its right).³

A combination of results from [33, 15, 34] yields the following characterization of simple triangulations of the p -gon. See Figure 2. A similar characterization of simple triangulations (rather than triangulations of the p -gon) in terms of orientations was given previously by Schnyder [36].

Lemma 3.1. *A triangulation of the p -gon is simple if and only if it admits a p -gonal 3-orientation.*

Moreover, for any $M \in \Delta_p^\Delta$, there exists a unique p -gonal 3-orientation – called the minimal orientation – without counterclockwise cycles and such that the boundary of the root face is a clockwise cycle, see Figure 2(c).

3.2 The Poulalhon-Schaeffer bijection for simple triangulations of a polygon

For an integer $p \geq 3$, a *blossoming forest* (see Figure 2) of perimeter p is a plane forest F of perimeter p such that:

- Any inner vertex of degree greater than one, is incident to exactly two vertices of degree 1.
- There are exactly $p - 3$ vertices of degree one whose unique neighbor is incident to the root face.

We write $\mathcal{B}(F)$ for the set of degree-one vertices of F and call them the *blossoms* of F . A vertex which is not a blossom is called a *proper vertex*. The *size* of a blossoming forest is the number of its proper vertices. We denote by $\mathcal{F}_{p,n}^*$ the set of rooted blossoming forests of size n and perimeter p . When there is no ambiguity, we identify blossoms with their incident corners. A corner not incident to a blossom is called a *proper corner*. An edge incident to a blossom is called a *stem* and the other edges are called *proper edges*.

Let F be a blossoming forest. Given a stem $\{b, u\}$ with $b \in \mathcal{B}(F)$, if $\{b, u\}$ is followed by two proper edges in a clockwise contour exploration of $F - \{u, v\}$ and $\{v, w\}$, say – then the local closure of $\{b, u\}$ consists in replacing the blossom b and its stem by a new edge $\{u, w\}$ in such a way that the unbounded face lies to the left of $\{u, w\}$ when it is oriented from u to w . The edge $\{u, w\}$ is considered to be a proper edge in subsequent local closures. The *closure* of F , which we denote by $\chi(F)$, is defined to be the map obtained after performing all possible local closures; see Figure 2. It is proved in [34] that $\chi(F)$

³The definition of clockwise and counterclockwise cycles coincides with the standard definition when considering the natural embedding of an element of Δ_p^Δ in the plane with its marked triangular face as the unbounded face

does not depend on the order in which the local closures are performed. The closure is rooted in the same corner as F and has a natural marked face which corresponds to the unbounded face in the planar embedding.

The closure is naturally endowed with an orientation. We first specify an orientation of F : First, orient the edges incident to the root face such that its contour forms a clockwise cycle and orient each other proper edge from a vertex towards its parent. Then, orient all the stems towards their blossom. When performing a local closure, orient the newly created edge in the clockwise direction. Observe that, the outdegree of each vertex is preserved in the closure operation.

The following result is due to Poulalhon and Schaeffer [34] (see also [4] for a proof that does not rely on an independent enumeration result).

Theorem 3.2 (Poulalhon-Schaeffer [34]). *For $p \geq 3$ and $n \geq p$, the closure operation χ is a bijection between $\mathcal{F}_{p,n}^*$ and $\Delta_{p,n}^\Delta$. Moreover, the orientation of the closure as described above is the minimal orientation.*

Let F be a p -gonal blossoming forest and let M be its closure. We identify the vertices (respectively, edges) of M with the proper vertices (respectively, edges) of F . Edges of M which correspond to proper edges of F are called *tree-edges*, while the other (corresponding to the stems of F) are called *closure-edges*.

Let $\kappa \in \mathcal{C}(F)$ and let e be the unique directed edge of F such that $\kappa^\ell(e) = \kappa$. We define the image of κ in $\mathcal{C}(M)$ (still denoted by κ by a slight abuse of notation) to be $\kappa^\ell(e)$, where e denotes the image of e in M as described in the preceding paragraph. This is clearly a bijection between $\mathring{\mathcal{C}}(F)$ and $\mathring{\mathcal{C}}(M)$.

3.3 Reformulation of the Poulalhon-Schaeffer bijection with labels

We now present a reformulation of the Poulalhon-Schaeffer bijection, based on a labeling of the corners of the blossoming forest. This reformulation is an extension of the presentation given in [1, Section 5.2].

Given a rooted blossoming forest $F = (F, \xi)$, define $\lambda = \lambda_F : \mathring{\mathcal{C}}(F) \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}$ as follows. Recall the definition of the contour order $(\xi(i), 0 \leq i \leq 2|V(F)| - p)$ from Section 2.3, and in particular that $\xi(0) = \xi^\dagger$. Let $\lambda(\xi(0)) = 0$ and, for $0 \leq i < 2|V(F)| - p$, set

$$\lambda(\kappa(i+1)) = \begin{cases} \lambda(\kappa(i)) - 1 & \text{if } \kappa(i) \notin \mathcal{B}(F), \kappa(i+1) \notin \mathcal{B}(F), \\ \lambda(\kappa(i)) & \text{if } \kappa(i) \notin \mathcal{B}(F), \kappa(i+1) \in \mathcal{B}(F), \\ \lambda(\kappa(i)) + 1 & \text{if } \kappa(i) \in \mathcal{B}(F), \kappa(i+1) \notin \mathcal{B}(F), \end{cases}$$

This labeling is depicted in Figure 3. Informally, corners are labeled iteratively in the following manner. We walk around the forest in clockwise direction starting from the corner ξ^\dagger , which we label 0. Then,

- when we reach a blossom, the label remains the same;
- when we leave a blossom, the label increases by one;
- when we follow a proper edge, the label decreases by one.

A simple counting argument shows that $\lambda(\kappa(2|V(F)| - p)) = -3 \neq \lambda(\xi^\dagger)$. To take care of this slight shift, we artificially duplicate ξ^\dagger into ξ° and ξ^\dagger , we set $\lambda(\xi^\circ) = -3$, and we say that ξ° is the last corner for \preceq_{ctr} , see Figure 3(a).

For $\kappa \in \mathring{\mathcal{C}}(F)$, the *successor* $s(\kappa) \in \mathring{\mathcal{C}}(F)$ of κ is defined as follows:

- Let $s(\kappa)$ be the first (for \preceq_{ctr}) corner κ' after κ such that $\lambda(\kappa') < \lambda(\kappa)$, if such a corner exists (and in fact $\lambda(\kappa') = \lambda(\kappa) - 1$ in this case).

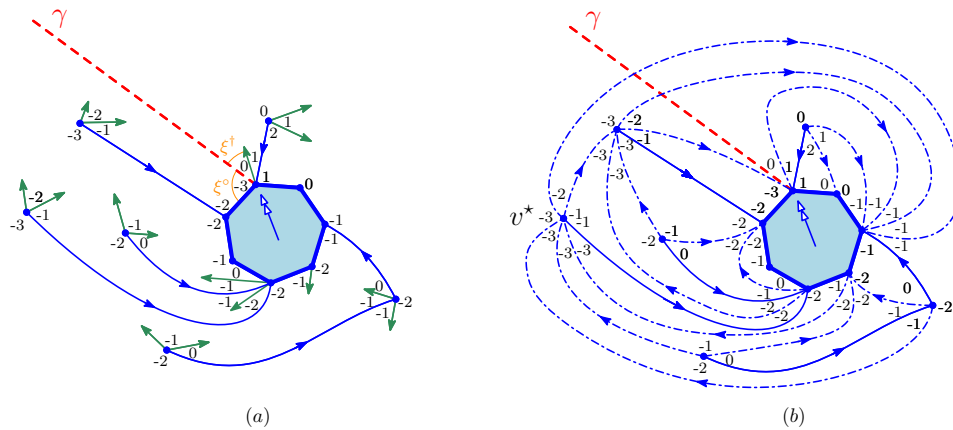


Figure 3: Illustration of the reformulation of the Poulalhon-Schaeffer bijection with labels. For the sake of clarity, we only label inner corners of the blossoming forest.

- Otherwise, let $s(\kappa)$ be the first (for \preceq_{ctr}) corner κ' after ξ^\dagger such that $\lambda(\kappa') < \lambda(\kappa) + 3$ (and in fact $\lambda(\kappa') = \lambda(\kappa) + 2$ in this case.)

The fact that the successor for any $\kappa \in \mathring{\mathcal{C}}(F)$ is well defined is clear from the definition of λ . Note that the second case can only happen if $\kappa \in \mathcal{B}(F)$ or if κ precedes a blossom for \preceq_{ctr} . Depending on whether the first or the second case of the definition applies, a successor is respectively called successor of the first type or of the second type. Furthermore, the term $+3$ in the second part of the definition takes into account the shift of -3 in the definition of the labeling.

For a stem $\{u, b\}$, with $b \in \mathcal{B}(F)$, the *local labeled closure* associated with b consists in identifying b with $v(s(b))$ (recall that we identify blossoms with their unique incident corner), in such a way that the new edge splits $s(b)$ into two corners that both inherit the label of $s(b)$. The *labeled closure* is the map obtained after performing all possible labeled closures. We make the following observation.

Claim 3.3. *The closure and the labeled closure obtained from a blossoming forest coincide (after removing the labels of the labeled closure).*

Remark 3.4. For F a blossoming forest, consider an embedding of F in the plane such that its unbounded face is the non-root face. Let γ be a semi-infinite ray emanating from $v(\xi)$ which splits ξ^\dagger (to create ξ°) and does not intersect any other vertex or edge.

Consider an embedding of $\chi(F)$ built on this embedding of F (by that we mean that the embedding of the proper edges of F coincide with their image by χ), such that each closure-edge intersects γ at most once. Then, closure-edges that intersect γ exactly correspond to blossoms with successors of the second type. Moreover, if uv is a closure-edge crossing γ oriented from u to v then the unbounded part of γ lies on the left of uv .

3.4 Properties of labels in blossoming forests and triangulations of a polygon

For the next two subsections, let F be a fixed blossoming forest and let $M = \chi(F)$ be its closure endowed with its minimal 3-orientation $\vec{\mathcal{O}}$.

Each corner of M corresponds either to a proper corner of F or was obtained by splitting a proper corner of F during a closure. The label of a corner in M is defined as the label of the corresponding corner in the blossoming forest, see Figure 3. Recall the bijection between $\mathring{\mathcal{C}}(F)$ and $\mathring{\mathcal{C}}(M)$ given at the end of Section 3.2. Then, for any $\kappa \in \mathring{\mathcal{C}}(F)$

not incident to a blossom, $\lambda_F(\kappa) = \lambda_M(\kappa)$, where we identify κ with the associated corner in $\mathring{\mathcal{C}}(M)$.

Thanks to the label on the corners of F , we can determine (without performing the closure) which corners belong to the marked triangular face of $\chi(F)$.

Claim 3.5. *Let ℓ_{\min} be the minimal label in F and let κ_{\min} be the first corner (for \preceq_{ctr}) in F such that $\lambda(\kappa_{\min}) = \ell_{\min}$. Similarly, let $\kappa_{\min+1}$ and $\kappa_{\min+2}$ be the first corners of respective label $\ell_{\min} + 1$ and $\ell_{\min} + 2$. Then the images of κ_{\min} , $\kappa_{\min+1}$, and $\kappa_{\min+2}$ in M are the three corners of its marked triangular face.*

The vertex incident to κ_{\min} is denoted by v^ .*

Proof. First observe that κ_{\min} cannot be incident to a blossom. So, either there exists a closure-edge $\{v^*, u\}$, with $v^*u \in \vec{\mathcal{O}}$ and $\kappa_{\min} = \kappa_M^\ell(v^*u)$, or there exists a tree-edge $\{v^*, u\}$, such that $\kappa_{\min} = \kappa_M^\ell(v^*u)$ (the latter case can only happen if $\kappa_{\min} = \xi^\circ$).

Now, let $\kappa \in \mathcal{C}(F)$. By definition of the successor and thanks to the fact that the increments of labels in F belong to $\{-1, 0, 1\}$, then $s(\kappa) \in [\kappa, \kappa_{\min}]_{\text{cyc}}$. Hence the closure of a stem cannot separate κ_{\min} from the unbounded face, which proves the claim for κ_{\min} . A similar reasoning applies for $\kappa_{\min+1}$ and $\kappa_{\min+2}$. \square

It will be useful in the following to also give a label to vertices and edges of F and M . For v a proper vertex of F (or equivalently a vertex of M), the label of v is the minimum of the label of corners incident to v , where, in the special case $v = \rho_1$, we do not consider the corner ξ° with label -3 so that $X(\rho_1) = 0$. We denote the label by $X_F(v)$, $X_M(v)$, or even $X(v)$ if there is no ambiguity. An easy consequence of the labeling function is the following.

Claim 3.6. *Let v in $\mathring{V}(F) \setminus \mathcal{B}(F)$ be a proper inner vertex of F , let u , b_1 and b_2 be the parent of v and its two blossoms, respectively, such that u , b_1 and b_2 appear in this order when turning clockwise around v . Then the corners of F incident to v are labeled:*

- $X(v)$ if they lie between u and b_1 ,
- $X(v) + 1$ if they lie between b_1 and b_2 ,
- $X(v) + 2$ if they lie between b_2 and u .

For $\{u, v\} \in E(M)$, recall that $\kappa^\ell(uv)$ and $\kappa^r(uv)$ are the corners incident to u situated respectively just before uv and just after uv in clockwise direction around u . Set $\lambda^\ell(uv) := \lambda(\kappa^\ell(uv))$ and $\lambda^r(uv) := \lambda(\kappa^r(uv))$. The evolution of labels along an edge satisfies the following.

Claim 3.7. *Let $\{u, v\}$ be an edge of M such that $uv \in \vec{\mathcal{O}}$. Then:*

- (i) *if $\{u, v\}$ is a tree-edge, there exists $i \in \mathbb{Z}$ such that:*

$$(\lambda^\ell(uv), \lambda^r(vu), \lambda^\ell(vu), \lambda^r(uv)) = (i + 1, i, i, i - 1),$$

- (ii) *if $\{u, v\}$ is a closure-edge not crossing γ , there exists $i \in \mathbb{Z}$ such that:*

$$(\lambda^\ell(uv), \lambda^r(vu), \lambda^\ell(vu), \lambda^r(uv)) = (i, i - 1, i - 1, i + 1),$$

- (iii) *if $\{u, v\}$ is a closure-edge crossing γ , there exists $i \in \mathbb{Z}$ such that:*

$$(\lambda^\ell(uv), \lambda^r(vu), \lambda^\ell(vu), \lambda^r(uv)) = (i, i + 2, i + 2, i + 1).$$

Proof. In F , two corners on either side of an incoming edge have the same label by Claim 3.6. The same property holds for M , since when we do a closure operation a corner is split into two corners, and these two corners get the same label. This justifies why the second and third coordinates in the quadruples are the same. The remaining elements of the tuple are immediate from the definition of λ . \square

As a direct consequence of Claims 3.6 and 3.7, we obtain the following.

Claim 3.8. *Let u and v be two inner vertices of M such that $\{u, v\} \in E(M)$. Then:*

- $|X(u) - X(v)| \leq 3$ if $\{u, v\}$ is a closure-edge, and
- $|X(u) - X(v)| \leq 1$ otherwise.

3.5 Validly labeled forests

For $p \geq 3$ fixed, a labeled forest (F, X) of perimeter p is a rooted cyclic forest F together with a labeling X of its vertices, where $X : V(F) \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}$. For $e = \{u, p(u)\} \in E(F)$, the *displacement* at e , denoted by D_e , is equal to $X(u) - X(p(u))$. Next, for u a vertex of F , recall that $k(u)$ denotes the number of children of u and that $(u(1), u(2), \dots, u(k(u)))$ is the list of its children in lexicographic order. Then the *displacement vector* of F at u , denoted by $D_F(u)$ (or $D(u)$ if there is no ambiguity), is the vector $(D_{\{u, u(i)\}}, 1 \leq i \leq k(u))$.

Let (F, X) be a labeled forest, and let $\rho_1, \rho_2, \dots, \rho_p$ denote its vertices incident to the root face starting from the root vertex and in clockwise order. Then (F, X) is *validly labeled* if:

- $X(\rho_i) \geq X(\rho_{i-1}) - 1$, for $1 \leq i \leq p$,
- $X(\rho_1) \geq X(\rho_p) + 2$,
- the sequence $(D_{\{u, u(i)\}}, 1 \leq i \leq k(u))$ is non-decreasing for any $u \in V(F)$,
- $D_e \in \{-1, 0, 1\}$, for $e \in E(F)$ such that both extremities of e are inner vertices,
- $D_e \in \{-1, 0, 1, 2, \dots\}$ for $e \in E(F)$ with at least one extremity incident to the root face.

The set of validly labeled forests of perimeter p is denoted by $\mathcal{F}_p^{\text{vl}}$, and the set of validly labeled forests of perimeter p and with n vertices is denoted by $\mathcal{F}_{p,n}^{\text{vl}}$.

Let F be a blossoming forest endowed with the labeling X of its vertices as defined in Section 3.4. The following claims are clear from the definition of the labeling.

Claim 3.9. *For any $e = \{v, p(v)\} \in E(F)$,*

$$D_e + 1 = |\{e' : e' \preceq_{\text{lex}} e, e' \text{ is a stem incident to } p(v)\}|.$$

For any edge $\rho_i \rho_{i+1}$,

$$X(\rho_{i+1}) - X(\rho_i) + 1 + 2\delta_{i=p} = |\{\text{stems incident to } \rho_i\}|.$$

This claim directly implies that erasing the stems of a blossoming forest gives a validly labeled forest. In fact, this operation is a bijection between blossoming forests and validly labeled forests, and its inverse is described as follows, see also Figure 4.

Let $(F, X) \in \mathcal{F}_p^{\text{vl}}$ be a validly labeled forest and let $\Phi(F, X)$ be the blossoming forest obtained in the following way. For every inner vertex u , we add two stems $\{u, b_1\}$ and $\{u, b_2\}$, such that $\{u, b_1\} \preceq_{\text{lex}} \{u, b_2\}$ and if e is an edge between u and one of its children

- $e \preceq_{\text{lex}} \{u, b_1\}$, if $D_e = -1$,

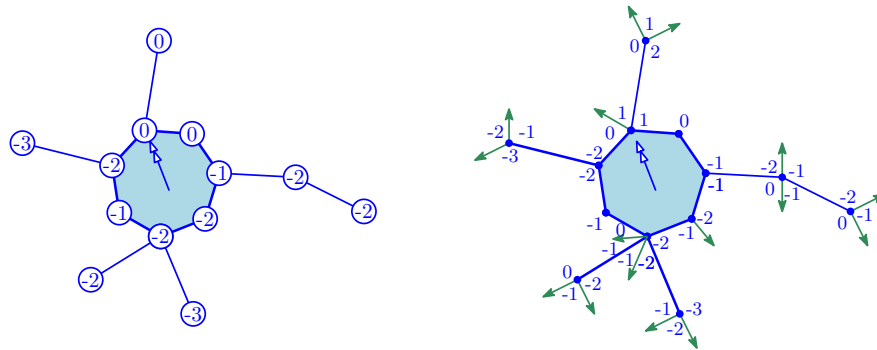


Figure 4: Transformation of a validly labeled forest (F, X) into the corresponding blossoming forest $\Phi(F, X)$.

- $\{u, b_1\} \preceq_{\text{lex}} e \preceq_{\text{lex}} \{u, b_2\}$, if $D_e = 0$,
- $\{u, b_2\} \preceq_{\text{lex}} e$, if $D_e = 1$.

For $1 \leq i \leq p$, we define $s_i := X(\rho_{i+1}) - X(\rho_i) + 1 + 2\delta_{i=p}$. Next, we add s_i stems $e_1^i, \dots, e_{s_i}^i$ at ρ_i , such that $e_1^i \preceq_{\text{lex}} \dots \preceq_{\text{lex}} e_{s_i}^i$ and if e is an edge between ρ_i and one of its children:

- $e \preceq_{\text{lex}} e_1^i$, if $D_e = -1$,
- $e_j^i \preceq_{\text{lex}} e \preceq_{\text{lex}} e_{j+1}^i$, if $D_e = j - 1$, for $j \in \{1, \dots, s_i - 1\}$,
- $e_{s_i}^i \preceq_{\text{lex}} e$, if $D_e = s_i - 1$.

Thanks to Fact 3.9, the following is immediate.

Claim 3.10. *The map Φ is a bijection between $\mathcal{F}_{p,n}^{\text{vl}}$ and $\mathcal{F}_{p,n}^*$.*

3.6 Sample the free marked triangulation

Fix $p \geq 3$ an integer. Let M_p be sampled from $\text{Bol}_{\text{III}}(p)$, *reweighted* by the total number of inner faces, i.e., the measure from which M_p is sampled has Radon-Nikodym derivative relative to $\text{Bol}_{\text{III}}(p)$ which is proportional to the number of inner faces. Conditionally on M_p , uniformly sample an inner face f^* and let $M_p^* := (M_p, f^*)$. Let $\text{Bol}_{\text{III}}^\Delta(p)$ be the law of M_p^* , which is a probability measure on Δ_p^Δ . In this subsection, we describe a way of sampling a blossoming forest F_p^* such that $\chi(F_p^*)$ has the law of $\text{Bol}_{\text{III}}^\Delta(p)$, where χ is the closure operation defined in Theorem 3.2. The construction is illustrated on Figure 5.

The first step is to sample a sequence of random blossoming trees. Let G be a geometric random variable on $\{0, 1, \dots\}$ with parameter $3/4$. Namely, $\mathbb{P}[G = k] = 3/4^{k+1}$ for $k = 0, 1, 2, \dots$. Let B be a random variable with probability distribution given by

$$\mathbb{P}(B = k) = \frac{\binom{k+2}{2} \mathbb{P}(G = k)}{\mathbb{E}[\binom{G+2}{2}]} \quad \text{for all } k = 0, 1, 2, \dots \quad (3.1)$$

Now sample a Galton-Watson tree T° such that its offspring distribution is given by G for the root vertex, and B for all other vertices. Conditioning on T° , for each non-root vertex $v \in V(T^\circ)$, add two stems incident to v , uniformly at random among the $\binom{k(v)+2}{2}$ possibilities. This gives rise to a random blossoming tree which we denote by T . Let $\{T_i\}_{i \in \mathbb{N}}$ be a sequence of independent copies of T .

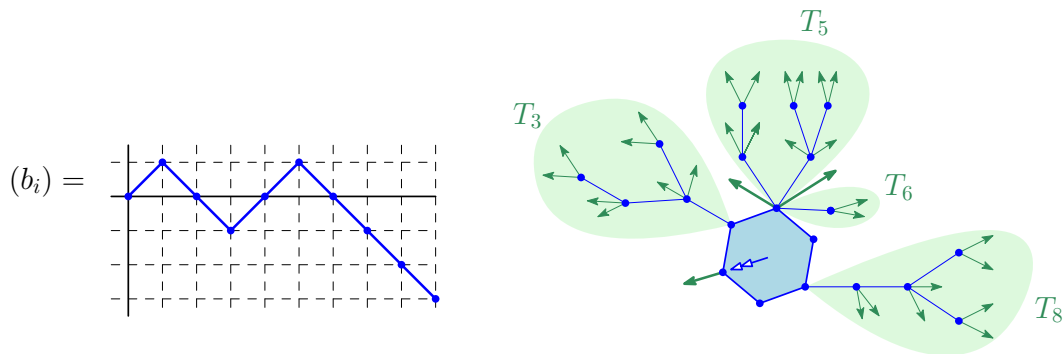


Figure 5: Illustration of the sampling procedure in the case $p = 6$. The trees T_1, T_2, T_4, T_7 , and T_9 are reduced to single vertices. On this example $(Z_j) = (1, 0, 2, 0, 0, 0)$.

Consider (X_1, \dots, X_{2p-3}) to be uniformly distributed on the set of $(2p-3)$ -tuples $(x_1, \dots, x_{2p-3}) \in \mathbb{Z}^{2p-3}$ such that:

$$\begin{cases} x_i \in \{-1, 1\} \text{ for all } 1 \leq i \leq 2p-3, \\ \sum_{i=1}^{2p-3} x_i = -3. \end{cases}$$

Let $b_0 = 0$ and $b_k = \sum_{i=1}^k X_i$ for $1 \leq k \leq 2p-3$. Then $(b_k)_{0 \leq k \leq 2p-3}$ has the same distribution as the steps of a random walk with step distribution uniform on $\{+1, -1\}$, starting from 0 and conditioned to visit -3 at time $2p-3$. For such a tuple (X_1, \dots, X_{2p-3}) , define $(t_j)_{0 \leq j \leq p}$ inductively as follows: $t_0 = 0$ and

$$t_j = \inf\{t > t_{j-1} : X_t = -1\}, \quad \text{for } j > 0.$$

Next, set $Z_j := t_j - t_{j-1} - 1$. Informally, Z_j is the number of up-steps between the $(j-1)$ -th and the j -th down-steps.

Finally, take a rooted p -gon and let ρ_1, \dots, ρ_p denote its boundary vertices, ordered as above starting from the root vertex. For $i = 1, \dots, p$, add Z_i stems at ρ_i in the non-root face. Since $\sum_{i=1}^p Z_i = -3$, we have added $p-3$ stems in total, so that there are $2p-3$ (proper) corners incident to the non-root face. We call these corners *boundary corners*. Now for $1 \leq i \leq 2p-3$, graft the blossoming tree T_i from the first step in the i -th corner in clockwise order around the root face and starting from ξ^\dagger . The resulting blossoming forest is a random variable in \mathcal{F}_p^* which we denote by F_p^* .

Remark 3.11. For $1 \leq i \leq 2p-3$, let k_i be the number of children of the root vertex of T_i . Then attaching the tree T_i to the i -th boundary corner divides this corner into $k_i + 1$ corners of F_p^* . Recall the corner labeling rule for F_p^* . Since two adjacent corners are bordered by an incoming arrow, these $k_i + 1$ corners share the same label, hence the i -th boundary corner has a well-defined label. It is easy to check that this label is exactly equal to b_i .

Proposition 3.12. Suppose F_p^* is sampled as described above. Let $M_p^* = (M_p, f) = \chi(F_p^*)$ where χ is the closure operation in Theorem 3.2. Then the law of M_p^* is $\text{Bol}_{\text{II}}^\Delta(p)$.

Proof. Let $\alpha := 3/4$, $\beta := 1 - \alpha = 1/4$, and $\gamma := \mathbb{E}[\binom{G+2}{2}] = 16/9$. For each blossoming tree t such that $\mathbb{P}[T = t] > 0$, let $|t|$ be the number of proper edges. Then

$$\mathbb{P}[T = t] = \alpha \cdot (\alpha/\gamma)^{|t|} \cdot \beta^{|t|} = \alpha(\alpha\beta/\gamma)^{|t|}.$$

Here the factor $\binom{k+2}{2}$ for each non-root vertex cancels with the $\binom{k+2}{2}$ possibilities of attaching the two stems.

Let c_p be the probability that a random walk started from 0 hits -3 at time $2p-3$, where the random walk has step distribution uniform on $\{+1, -1\}$.

For $M_0^* = (M_0, f_0^*) \in \Delta_p^\Delta$ with $\chi^{-1}(M_0^*) = (t_i)_{1 \leq i \leq 2p-3}$, our sampling procedure gives

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbb{P}[M_p^* = M_0^*] &= c_p^{-1} (1/2)^{2p-3} \prod_{i=1}^{2p-3} \mathbb{P}[T_i = t_i] \\ &= c_p^{-1} (1/2)^{2p-3} \alpha^{2p-3} (\alpha\beta/\gamma)^{\sum_{i=1}^{2p-3} |t_i|} \\ &= (27c_p/512)^{-1} (9/64)^p \cdot (27/256)^{|\dot{V}(M_0)|}, \end{aligned}$$

where we use $\sum_{i=1}^{2p-3} |t_i| = |\dot{V}(M_0)|$ in the last equality. Recalling $\rho_{\text{III}} = 27/256$ in (1.1), we conclude the proof by the definition of $\text{Bol}_{\text{III}}^\Delta(p)$. \square

4 Convergence of the height and label processes

Let F_p^* be as in Proposition 3.12. Recall that $|F_p^*|$ is the number of proper (i.e., non-blossom) vertices of F_p^* . In other words, if F_p is the forest obtained by removing all the blossoms from F_p^* , then $|F_p^*|$ is the number of vertices of F_p . Let H_p be the height function of F_p as defined in Section 2.3. Recall from Claim 3.10 that F_p^* can be viewed as a validly labeled forest with labels on the vertices of F_p . For $i \in [0, |F_p^*|]_{\mathbb{Z}}$, let $\lambda_p(i)$ be the label of the i -th vertex of F_p in the lexicographic order, where we identify the $|F_p^*|$ -th and the 0-th vertex. Then (H_p, λ_p) is a function from $[0, |F_p^*|]_{\mathbb{Z}}$ to \mathbb{Z}^2 . We extend it to be a continuous function on $[0, |F_p^*|]$ via linear interpolation. For $s > 0$ such that $0 \leq p^2 s/3 \leq |F_p^*|$, define

$$H_{(p)}(s) = p^{-1} H_p(p^2 s/3) \quad \text{and} \quad \lambda_{(p)}(s) = \left(\frac{3}{2p}\right)^{1/2} \lambda_p(p^2 s/3).$$

Recall the notations in Section 2.5. The main result of this section is the following proposition.

Proposition 4.1. $(H_{(p)}, \lambda_{(p)})$ converges in law to $(C(t), \Lambda(t))_{t \in [0, A]}$ in the uniform topology.

Throughout this section, whenever we say that a real-valued process converges we mean in the uniform topology.

4.1 Convergence of a modified height process

Recall the notations in Section 3.6. For $1 \leq i \leq 2p-3$, let ρ_i be the root of T_i . For $1 \leq i \leq 2p-3$, let G_i be the number of non-leaf children of ρ_i . Let $Y_0 = 0$ and $Y_j = \sum_{i=1}^j G_i$ for $1 \leq j \leq 2p-3$. The next lemma says that each Y_j is very close to $j/3$.

Lemma 4.2. For each $\varepsilon, \delta \in (0, 1)$ there exist positive constants C and c such that

$$\mathbb{P}[\max\{j^{-1}|Y_j - j/3| : \delta p \leq j \leq 2p-3\} \geq \varepsilon] \leq C e^{-c p} \quad \text{for all } p \geq 3.$$

Proof. By the sampling rule in Section 3.6, $(G_i)_{1 \leq i \leq 2p-3}$ is a sequence of independent copies of G described in Section 3.6. Since $\mathbb{E}[G] = 1/3$, Lemma 4.2 follows from concentration for the sum of independent geometric random variables (see e.g. [23]). \square

Consider the sequence $(\bar{v}_j)_{1 \leq j \leq Y_{2p-3}}$, where $(\bar{v}_j)_{Y_{i-1} < j \leq Y_i}$ are the non-leaf children of ρ_i in clockwise order for $1 \leq i \leq 2p-3$. Let T_j' be the subtree rooted at \bar{v}_j with all stems removed. Conditioning on $(G_i)_{1 \leq i \leq 2p-3}$, the law of $(T_j')_{1 \leq j \leq Y_{2p-3}}$ is a sequence of independent samples of the Galton-Watson tree with offspring distribution B as in Section 3.6. By an elementary calculation (see [1, Appendix]),

$$\mathbb{E}[B] = 1 \quad \text{and} \quad \text{Var}[B] = 4/3. \quad (4.1)$$

Moreover, the distribution of B has an exponential tail.

Let F'_p be the forest $(T'_j)_{1 \leq j \leq Y_{2p-3}}$ and let H'_p be the height function of F'_p . Let $|F'_p|$ be the number of vertices in F'_p . Then $|F'_p| = |F_p^*| - p$ because the p vertices on the boundary of the root face are not part of F'_p . For $1 \leq i \leq |F'_p|$, let v'_i be the i -th vertex on F'_p in the lexicographical order and let ξ_i be the number of children of v'_i . To obtain the scaling limit of the height function, we consider the so-called *depth first queue process* S'_p of F'_p . Let $S'_p(0) = 0$ and

$$S'_p(j) = \sum_{i=1}^j (\xi_i - 1) \quad \text{for all } 1 \leq j \leq |F'_p|.$$

Conditioning on $(G_i)_{1 \leq i \leq 2p-3}$, S'_p has the law of the trajectory of a simple random walk with step distribution given by the law of $B - 1$, starting at 0 and terminating at the first time hitting $-Y_{2p-3}$. It is clear that F'_p is determined by S'_p . Given a plane tree, we may define its associated depth first queue process in the same way. Let $\tau_0 = 0$. For $1 \leq j \leq Y_{2p-3}$, let $\tau_j = \inf\{i : S'_p(i) = -j\}$. Then $\{S'_p(i + \tau_{j-1}) - S(\tau_{j-1})\}_{0 \leq i \leq \tau_j - \tau_{j-1}}$ is the depth first queue process of the tree T'_j .

Lemma 4.3. *Let $S'_{(p)}(s) = \frac{3}{2}p^{-1}S'_p(p^2s/3)$ and $H'_{(p)}(s) = p^{-1}H'_p(p^2s/3)$. Let \mathbf{C} , \mathcal{A} , and \mathbf{T}^{-1} be as in Section 2.5. Then $S'_{(p)}$ converges in law to $(\mathbf{C}(t))_{0 \leq t \leq \mathcal{A}}$ as $p \rightarrow \infty$. If we are under a coupling of $\{S'_{(p)}\}_{p \geq 3}$ where this convergence holds in probability, then $H'_{(p)}$ converges to $(\mathbf{C}(t) - \frac{1}{3}\mathbf{T}^{-1}(t))_{0 \leq t \leq \mathcal{A}}$, and $3|F_p^*|/p^2$ converges to \mathcal{A} , in probability.*

Proof. By Lemma 4.2 and the invariance principle for the Brownian motion, $S'_{(p)}$ converge in law to a linear Brownian motion \mathbf{C} with variance $\frac{9}{4} \times \text{Var}[B] \times \frac{1}{3} = 1$, until the first time \mathcal{A} when it hits $-\frac{3}{2} \times \frac{2}{3} = -1$. By the now classical relation between height functions and depth first queue processes (see e.g. [31, Theorem 3]),

$$\max_{1 \leq j \leq Y_{2p-3}} \max_{\tau_{j-1} \leq i \leq \tau_j} \left\{ p^{-1} \left| (S'_p(i) - S'_p(\tau_{j-1})) - 2^{-1} \text{Var}[B] (H'_p(i) - H'_p(\tau_{j-1})) \right| \right\} \quad (4.2)$$

converges to 0 in probability. Therefore, as $p \rightarrow \infty$, $S'_{(p)} - H'_{(p)}$ is determined by the variation when jumping from one tree to the next. By Lemma 4.2, under a coupling where $S'_{(p)}$ converge to $(\mathbf{C}(t))_{0 \leq t \leq \mathcal{A}}$ in probability, $S'_{(p)} - H'_{(p)}$ converge to $\frac{1}{3}\mathbf{T}^{-1}$. Under the same coupling, it is clear that $\lim_{p \rightarrow \infty} 3|F_p^*|/p^2 = \mathcal{A}$ in probability, which yields the same convergence for $3|F_p^*|/p^2$. \square

4.2 Proof of Proposition 4.1

We start the proof with two easy results. Let $(Z_i)_{1 \leq i \leq p}$ denote the sequence which gives the number of stems incident to each boundary vertex in the construction of F_p^* given in Section 3.6. It follows directly from the definition that (Z_i) has the distribution of a sequence of p independent geometric random variable on $\{0, 1, \dots\}$ with parameter $1/2$, conditioned to have sum equal to $p - 3$. Therefore, for all $\epsilon > 0$ there exists $K > 0$ such that

$$\mathbb{P} \left(\max_{1 \leq i \leq p} Z_i \geq K \ln p \right) \leq \epsilon \quad \text{for any } p \geq 3. \quad (4.3)$$

Next, let b_p denote the bridge $(b_k)_{0 \leq k \leq 2p-3}$ associated with F_p^* as introduced in Section 3.6.

Lemma 4.4. *For $0 \leq s \leq 1$, let $b_{(p)}(s) = (\frac{3}{2p})^{1/2} b_p((2p-3)s)$. Then $b_{(p)}$ converges in law to $\sqrt{3}\mathbf{b}$ as defined in Section 2.5.*

Proof. This is the classical scaling limit result for the convergence of simple random walk conditioning on the endpoint. The scaling constant $(\frac{3}{2})^{1/2}$ ensures that the limiting Brownian bridge has the right variance. \square

Lemma 4.5. *There is a coupling of $(F_p^*)_{p \geq 3}$ and $(\mathbf{C}, \mathbf{b}, \mathbf{\Lambda})$ (defined in Section 2.5) such that the convergences in Lemmas 4.3 and 4.4 hold almost surely, and moreover, for each fixed $s > 0$ $\lim_{p \rightarrow \infty} \lambda_{(p)}(s) \mathbf{1}_{\mathcal{A} > s} = \mathbf{\Lambda}(s) \mathbf{1}_{\mathcal{A} > s}$ in probability.*

Proof. Since b_p and $\{T_i\}_{i \in \mathbb{N}}$ are independent, it is immediate from the Skorokhod embedding theorem that there is a coupling of $(F_p^*)_{p \geq 3}$ and $(\mathbf{C}, \mathbf{b}, \mathbf{\Lambda})$ such that the convergence results of Lemmas 4.3 and 4.4 are almost sure. It remains to upgrade the coupling so that the last assertion of the lemma about pointwise convergence of $\lambda_{(p)}$. Let $\sigma(s) = \sup\{t \leq s : \mathbf{C}(t) \leq -\mathbf{T}^{-1}(s)\}$ and $\tau(s) := \inf\{t \geq s : \mathbf{C}(t) < -\mathbf{T}^{-1}(s)\}$. Then $\sigma(s) < s < \tau(s)$ almost surely. Let $j'_p(s) = -\min\{S'_p(k) : k \in [0, sp^2/3]\} + 1$. Let

$$\begin{aligned}\sigma_p(s) &:= \inf\{j \leq sp^2/3 : S'_p(j) = -j'_p(s) + 1\}, \\ \tau_p(s) &:= \inf\{j \geq sp^2/3 : S'_p(j) = -j'_p(s)\}.\end{aligned}$$

On the event $\mathcal{A} > s$ define $\sigma_{(p)}(s) := 3\sigma_p(s)/p^2$ and $\tau_{(p)}(s) := 3\tau_p(s)/p^2$. By the convergence of $S'_{(p)}$ to \mathbf{C} , we have $\lim_{p \rightarrow \infty} (\sigma_{(p)}(s), \tau_{(p)}(s)) = (\sigma(s), \tau(s))$ and $\lim_{p \rightarrow \infty} \frac{3}{2}p^{-1}j'_p(s) = \mathbf{T}^{-1}(s)$ in probability.

For $0 \leq i \leq \tau_p(s) - \sigma_p(s)$, let $S_p^s(i) := S'_p(i + \sigma_p(s)) - S'_p(\sigma_p(s))$ and $H_p^s(i) := H'_p(i + \sigma_p(s)) - H'_p(\sigma_p(s))$. Then $(H_p^s(i))_{0 \leq i \leq \tau_p(s) - \sigma_p(s)}$ is the height function of the tree $T'_{j'_p(s)}$ in F'_p . Recall the definition of boundary corners in the construction of F_p^* in Section 3.6. Let $j_p(s)$ be the index of the boundary corner at which we attach the tree of F_p that contains $T'_{j'_p(s)}$ as a subtree. By Lemma 4.2, $\lim_{p \rightarrow \infty} (2p)^{-1}j_p(s) = \mathbf{T}^{-1}(s)$ in probability. Recall Remark 3.11. By Claims 3.6 and 3.7, the label of the root vertex of $T'_{j'_p(s)}$ is equal to $b_p(j_p(s)) - 1$. Therefore Lemma 4.4 gives that the label of the root vertex of $T'_{j'_p(s)}$ rescaled by $(\frac{3}{2p})^{1/2}$ converge to $\sqrt{3}\mathbf{b}_{\mathbf{T}^{-1}(s)}$ in probability.

For $0 \leq i \leq \tau_p(s) - \sigma_p(s)$, let $\lambda_p^s(i)$ be the label of the i -th vertex on $T'_{j'_p(s)}$ in the lexicographic order. Let $H_{(p)}^s(t) := p^{-1}H_p^s(tp^2/3)$ and $\lambda_{(p)}^s(t) := (\frac{3}{2p})^{1/2}\lambda_p^s(tp^2/3)$. Then by [1], $(H_{(p)}^s, \lambda_{(p)}^s)$ jointly converge in law to $(\mathbf{C}(\cdot - \sigma(s)), \mathbf{\Lambda}^0(\cdot - \sigma(s)))_{0 \leq t \leq \tau(s) - \sigma(s)}$. By our sampling procedure in Section 3.6, we may recouple so that the convergence holds in probability. Combined with the previous paragraph, we see that $\lim_{p \rightarrow \infty} \lambda_{(p)}(s) = \mathbf{\Lambda}(s)$ in probability.

For a fixed $s' \neq s$, if $s' \in (\sigma(s), \tau(s))$, then we still have $\lim_{p \rightarrow \infty} \lambda_{(p)}(s') = \mathbf{\Lambda}(s')$ in probability. Otherwise, $[\sigma(s'), \tau(s')] \cap [\sigma(s), \tau(s)] = \emptyset$. We can repeat the argument for $[\sigma(s'), \tau(s')]$ to re-couple such that $\lim_{p \rightarrow \infty} \lambda_{(p)}(s') = \mathbf{\Lambda}(s')$ in probability. Since $\mathbf{C} - \underline{\mathbf{C}}$ has countably many excursions on $[0, \mathcal{A}]$, we conclude the proof. \square

Proof of Proposition 4.1. Suppose we are under a coupling satisfying the condition in Lemma 4.5. Comparing $H_{(p)}$ and $H'_{(p)}$, it is straightforward from the concentration of i.i.d. geometric variables that $H_{(p)}$ converges in probability to $(\mathbf{C}(t) + c\mathbf{T}^{-1}(t))_{0 \leq t \leq \mathcal{A}}$ for some constant c . By matching the final condition $\mathbf{C}(\mathcal{A}) + c\mathbf{T}^{-1}(\mathcal{A}) = -p^{-1} \times p = -1$, we must have $c = 0$. It remains to show that in our coupling $\lim_{p \rightarrow \infty} \lambda_{(p)} = \mathbf{\Lambda}$ in probability. By Lemma 4.5, it suffices to show that $\{\lambda_{(p)}\}_{p \geq 3}$ is tight in the uniform topology.

Let $\omega_p(\delta) := p^{-1/2} \sup\{|\lambda_p(j) - \lambda_p(i)| : j - i \leq \delta p^2, 1 \leq i \leq j \leq |F_p^*|\}$. To show the tightness of $\{\lambda_{(p)}\}_{p \geq 3}$ we only need to show that

$$\lim_{\delta \rightarrow 0} \limsup_{p \rightarrow \infty} \omega_p(\delta) = 0 \text{ in probability.} \quad (4.4)$$

To prove (4.4), we will prove a tightness result for a related process. Recall the definition of the contour exploration β defined in Section 2.3. Then, for $1 \leq i \leq 2|F_p^*| - p$, let $\lambda_p^{\text{ctr}}(i)$ be the label of the vertex $\beta(i)$. In other words, the process λ_p^{ctr} gives the label of vertices of F_p encountered in a contour exploration of F_p . We also set $\omega_p^{\text{ctr}}(\delta) :=$

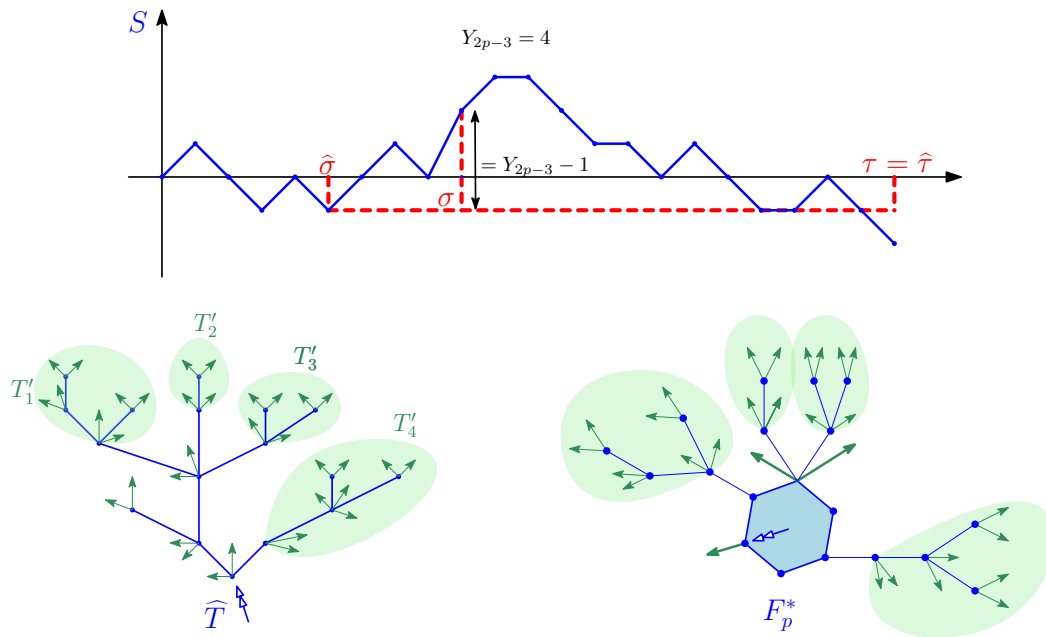


Figure 6: An example of the construction of \hat{T} from S and of the coupling between \hat{T} and F_p^* .

$p^{-1/2} \sup\{|\lambda_p^{\text{ctr}}(j) - \lambda_p^{\text{ctr}}(i)| : j - i \leq \delta p^2, 1 \leq i \leq j \leq 2|F_p^*| - p\}$. Standard results – see for instance [2, Proposition 13] – ensure that (4.4) holds if and only if the similar result holds for $\omega_p^{\text{ctr}}(\delta)$. We hence now focus on proving that

$$\lim_{\delta \rightarrow 0} \limsup_{p \rightarrow \infty} \omega_p^{\text{ctr}}(\delta) = 0 \text{ in probability.} \quad (4.5)$$

The idea for proving (4.5) is to embed the forest F_p^* into a tree \hat{T} such that both \hat{T} and the discrepancy between F_p^* and \hat{T} are easy to control. See Figure 6 for an illustration.

Given $p \geq 3$, let $\{S_i\}_{i \geq 0}$ be a simple random walk with step distribution given by the law of $B - 1$. Moreover, suppose Y_{2p-3} is independent of S . We will work on the overwhelmingly high probability event that $Y_{2p-3} > 0$ to avoid some trivial degenerations in the discussion below. For each $i \geq 0$, let $\underline{S}(i) = \inf\{S(j) : j \leq i\}$. Let $\sigma = \inf\{i \geq 0 : S(i) - \underline{S}(i) \geq Y_{2p-3} - 1\}$. Let $\tau = \inf\{i > \sigma : S(i) - S(\sigma) = -Y_{2p-3}\}$. Then σ and τ are stopping times for S . (We hide the dependence of σ, τ on p for simplicity.) By the strong Markov property of S , we see that $\{S(i + \sigma) - S(\sigma)\}_{0 \leq i \leq \tau - \sigma}$ has the same distribution as S'_p . Hereafter we assume that S'_p equals $\{S(i + \sigma) - S(\sigma)\}_{0 \leq i \leq \tau - \sigma}$.

Let $\hat{\sigma} = \sup\{i \leq \sigma : S(i) = \underline{S}(i)\}$ and $\hat{\tau} = \inf\{i > \hat{\sigma} : S(i) = S(\hat{\sigma}) - 1\}$. Then $\hat{\sigma} \leq \sigma \leq \tau = \hat{\tau}$. Moreover, $\{S(i + \hat{\sigma}) - S(\hat{\sigma})\}_{0 \leq i \leq \hat{\tau} - \hat{\sigma}}$ can be viewed as the depth first queue process of a tree, which we denote by \hat{T} . Since S'_p equals $\{S(i + \sigma) - S(\sigma)\}_{0 \leq i \leq \tau - \sigma}$, we see that $\{T'_i\}_{1 \leq i \leq Y_{2p-3}}$ are subtrees of \hat{T} . Now we attach two stems to each vertex of \hat{T} in a uniform way to obtain a blossoming tree \hat{T}^* . For each $1 \leq i \leq 2p - 3$, since T'_i is a subtree of \hat{T} , we maybe assume that \hat{T}^* and F_p^* are coupled such that for a non-root vertex v of T'_i , the way to attach in \hat{T}^* the two stems around the corners of v is the same as in the blossoming forest F_p^* , see Figure 6. Let $\hat{\lambda}_p^{\text{ctr}}$ be the label process of \hat{T}^* , where the vertices are explored in the order of a contour exploration. Let $\hat{\lambda}_{(p)}^{\text{ctr}}$ be obtained from rescaling $\hat{\lambda}_p$ as in the definition of $\lambda_{(p)}^{\text{ctr}}$. Then by [1, Proposition 6.1], $\hat{\lambda}_{(p)}^{\text{ctr}}$ converges in law in the uniform topology. Given $\delta > 0$, let $\hat{\omega}_p^{\text{ctr}}(\delta) := p^{-1/2} \sup\{|\hat{\lambda}_p(j) - \hat{\lambda}_p(i)| : j - i \leq$

$\delta p^2, 1 \leq i \leq j \leq \widehat{\tau} - \widehat{\sigma}\}$. Then $\lim_{\delta \rightarrow 0} \limsup_{p \rightarrow \infty} \widehat{\omega}_p^{\text{ctr}}(\delta) = 0$ in probability for each $\delta > 0$.

We are now ready to prove (4.4). Recall that $|F_p^*|$ is the number of vertices of F_p . For $1 \leq i \leq 2|F_p^*| - p$, define i_1 and i_2 as follows:

$$i_1 = \max\{j \leq i, \text{ such that } \beta(j) \text{ is a boundary vertex}\}, \quad (4.6)$$

$$i_2 = \min\{j \geq i, \text{ such that } \beta(j) \text{ is a boundary vertex}\}. \quad (4.7)$$

Let $1 \leq i \leq j \leq 2|F_p^*| - p$ and assume that $j - i \leq \delta p^2$. If $i \leq i_2 \leq j_1 \leq j$, then by the triangle inequality and the coupling between F_p^* and \widehat{T}^* above, we have

$$\begin{aligned} |\lambda_p^{\text{ctr}}(j) - \lambda_p^{\text{ctr}}(i)| &\leq |\lambda_p^{\text{ctr}}(j) - \lambda_p^{\text{ctr}}(j_1)| + |\lambda_p^{\text{ctr}}(j_1) - \lambda_p^{\text{ctr}}(i_2)| + |\lambda_p^{\text{ctr}}(i_2) - \lambda_p^{\text{ctr}}(i)| \\ &\leq 2p^{1/2}\widehat{\omega}_p^{\text{ctr}}(\delta) + 2\left(\max_{1 \leq i \leq p} Z_i + 1\right) + |\lambda_p^{\text{ctr}}(j_1) - \lambda_p^{\text{ctr}}(i_2)|, \end{aligned} \quad (4.8)$$

where we recall that Z_i denotes the number of stems incident to ρ_i in F_p^* . If $i \leq i_2 \leq j_1 \leq j$ does not hold, then $\beta(i)$ and $\beta(j)$ are in the same tree, hence $|\lambda_p^{\text{ctr}}(j) - \lambda_p^{\text{ctr}}(i)| \leq p^{1/2}\widehat{\omega}_p^{\text{ctr}}(\delta)$.

Let $\omega'_p(\delta) := p^{-1/2} \sup\{|\lambda_p(j_1) - \lambda_p(i_2)| : j - i \leq \delta p^2, 1 \leq i \leq j \leq 2|F_p^*| - p\}$. In view of (4.3), to conclude the proof of (4.4) it suffices to show that

$$\lim_{\delta \rightarrow 0} \limsup_{p \rightarrow \infty} \omega'_p(\delta) = 0 \text{ in probability for each } \delta > 0. \quad (4.9)$$

Recall the definition of the contour function defined in Section 2.3. Denote C_p the contour function of F_p and define $\mathfrak{a}_p(\delta) = \sup\{|C_p(j) - C_p(i)| : j - i \leq \delta p^2, 1 \leq i \leq j \leq 2|F_p^*| - p\}$. Again standard results (see [25, Section 1.6]) allow to transfer the convergence of $H_{(p)}$ to a convergence result for the scaled contour function, from which we get that $\lim_{\delta \rightarrow 0} \limsup_{p \rightarrow \infty} p^{-1}\mathfrak{a}_p(\delta) = 0$.

Since $|C_p(j_2) - C_p(i_1)|$ measures the distance along the boundary between $\beta(j_2)$ and $\beta(i_1)$, (4.9) follows from Remark 3.11 and Lemma 4.4. \square

4.3 Uniform integrability of the total mass

For $p \geq 3$, let \mathbb{E}_p^* and \mathbb{P}_p^* be the probability and expectation, respectively, corresponding to $\text{Bol}_{\text{III}}^\Delta(p)$, as in Proposition 4.1. Let $\mathbb{E}_p, \mathbb{P}_p$ the ones corresponding to $\text{Bol}_{\text{III}}(p)$. Let \mathbb{E}, \mathbb{P} be the ones corresponding to $(\mathbf{C}(t), \mathbf{\Lambda}(t)_{t \in [0, A]})$. As a byproduct of our proof of Proposition 4.1, we obtain the following lemma, which will be useful when comparing \mathbb{P}_p^* and \mathbb{P}_p .

Lemma 4.6. *The \mathbb{P}_p^* -law of the Radon-Nikodym derivative between \mathbb{P}_p and \mathbb{P}_p^* is uniformly integrable. The same statement holds with \mathbb{P}_p^* and \mathbb{P}_p swapped. Moreover,*

$$\lim_{p \rightarrow \infty} 3p^{-2} \mathbb{E}_p[|V(\mathbf{M}_p)|] = \mathbb{E}[\mathcal{A}^{-1}]^{-1}. \quad (4.10)$$

Proof. Recall $|F'_p| = |F_p^*| - p$ defined in Section 4.1. Since the \mathbb{P}_p^* -law of $|F'_p|$ is the hitting time of the simple random walk S'_p , as a simple random walk exercise we have $\lim_{p \rightarrow \infty} \mathbb{E}_p^*[(3p^{-2}|F'_p|)^{-1}] = \mathbb{E}[\mathcal{A}^{-1}]$. Therefore

$$\lim_{p \rightarrow \infty} \mathbb{E}_p^*[(3p^{-2}|V(\mathbf{M}_p)|)^{-1}] = \mathbb{E}[\mathcal{A}^{-1}]. \quad (4.11)$$

Let N_p be the number of inner faces of \mathbf{M}_p so that $N_p^{-1}/\mathbb{E}_p^*[N_p^{-1}]$ is the Radon-Nikodym derivative of \mathbb{P}_p with respect to \mathbb{P}_p^* . By Euler's formula, we obtain from (4.11) that

$$\lim_{p \rightarrow \infty} \mathbb{E}_p^*[(1.5p^{-2}N_p)^{-1}] = \mathbb{E}[\mathcal{A}^{-1}]. \quad (4.12)$$

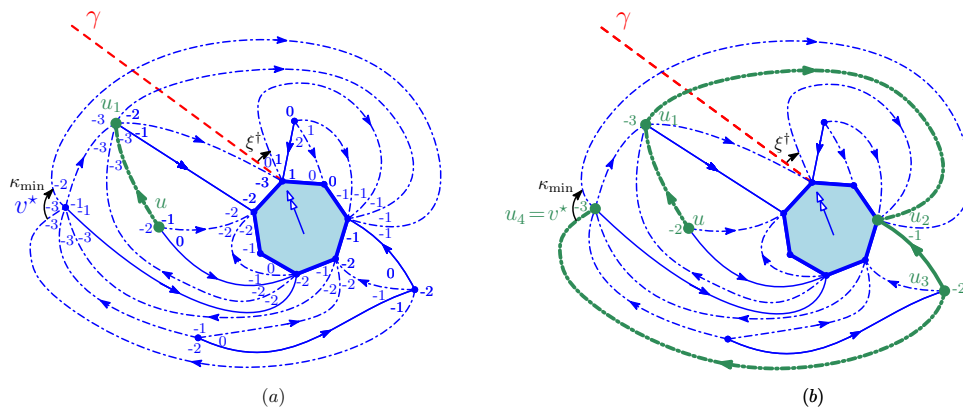


Figure 7: (a) A triangulation of the 7-gon endowed with its canonical orientation and with a marked oriented edge uu_1 . Tree-edges are plain and closure edges are dashed. (b) The modified leftmost path started at uu_1 is represented in bold green edges.

Moreover, we obtain from the last statement of Lemma 4.3 that the \mathbb{P}_p^* -law of $(1.5p^{-2}N_p)^{-1}$ weakly converges to the \mathbb{P} -law of \mathcal{A}^{-1} . Therefore the \mathbb{P}_p^* -law of $N_p^{-1}\mathbb{E}_p[N_p^{-1}]^{-1}$ weakly converges to the \mathbb{P} -law of $\mathcal{A}^{-1}\mathbb{E}[\mathcal{A}^{-1}]^{-1}$. We conclude that the \mathbb{P}_p^* -law of $N_p^{-1}\mathbb{E}_p[N_p^{-1}]^{-1}$ is uniformly integrable since this family of random variables is positive, converge in law, and has a converging expectation.

Since (4.12) is equivalent to

$$\lim_{p \rightarrow \infty} \mathbb{E}_p[(1.5p^{-2}N_p)^{-1} \cdot N_p \mathbb{E}_p[N_p^{-1}]^{-1}] = \mathbb{E}[\mathcal{A}^{-1}],$$

we have $\lim_{p \rightarrow \infty} \mathbb{E}_p[1.5p^{-2}N_p] = \mathbb{E}[\mathcal{A}^{-1}]^{-1}$. Using Euler's formula again we get (4.10).

It remains to show that the \mathbb{P}_p -law of $N_p \mathbb{E}_p[N_p]^{-1}$ is uniformly integrable. Since the \mathbb{P}_p^* -law of $N_p \mathbb{E}_p[N_p]^{-1}$ weakly converges to $\mathcal{A} \mathbb{E}[\mathcal{A}^{-1}]$ and the \mathbb{P}_p^* -law of $N_p^{-1} \mathbb{E}_p[N_p^{-1}]^{-1}$ is uniformly integrable, the \mathbb{P}_p -law of $N_p \mathbb{E}_p[N_p]^{-1}$ weakly converges to the \mathbb{P}' -law of $\mathcal{A} \mathbb{E}[\mathcal{A}^{-1}]$, where $d\mathbb{P}' = \mathcal{A}^{-1} \mathbb{E}[\mathcal{A}^{-1}]^{-1} d\mathbb{P}$. Since $\mathcal{A} \mathbb{E}[\mathcal{A}^{-1}]$ has expectation 1 under \mathbb{P}' , the \mathbb{P}_p -law of $N_p \mathbb{E}_p[N_p]^{-1}$ is uniformly integrable. \square

5 Leftmost paths: definition, properties, and link with distances

This section is an adaptation of the work of Addario-Berry and the first author [1] to *deterministically* relate distances and labels in M . Throughout this section, F is a p -gonal blossoming forest endowed with its orientation and its labeling. We denote by $M \in \Delta_p^\Delta$ its closure, which is also endowed with its minimal 3-orientation \vec{O} as defined in Lemma 3.1 and with its canonical labeling (see Section 3.4). As usual, we identify the vertices and edges of M with the proper vertices and edges of F .

5.1 Modified leftmost paths and distance to v^*

We introduce in this section a variant of leftmost paths, the so-called *modified leftmost paths*, and present some of their properties. Modified leftmost paths were first defined in [1].

Proposition 5.1. *Let $e = v_0 v_1$ be an oriented edge in \vec{O} . Consider the sequence of vertices v_0, v_1, v_2, \dots such that for each $i \in \mathbb{N}$, $v_i v_{i+1}$ is the first edge incident to v_i , among edges after $v_{i-1} v_i$ in clockwise direction around v_i such that either (see Figure 7):*

- $v_i v_{i+1}$ is a tree-edge or

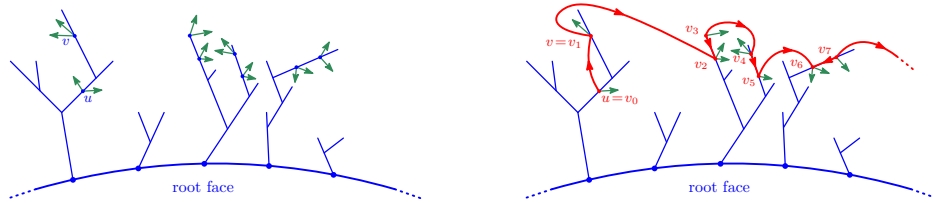


Figure 8: The construction of a modified leftmost path seen on the blossoming forest. Note that not all the blossoms are shown in the figure.

- $v_i v_{i+1}$ is in \vec{O} .

Then, there exists $i \in \mathbb{N}$ such that $v_i = v^*$. Set $\ell = \min\{i \geq 0 : v_i = v^*\}$. Then

$$\ell = \lambda^\ell(v_0 v_1) - \lambda(\kappa_{\min}) + 3\delta,$$

where $\delta = 0$ if $\kappa^\ell(v_0 v_1) \in [\xi^\dagger, \kappa_{\min}]_{\text{cyc}}$ and $\delta = 1$ otherwise.

It is immediate that v_i can be defined for all $i \in \mathbb{N}$ since each vertex is the end-point of at least one tree-edge. The proof of the proposition will be done later in this subsection.

Definition 5.2. Let e , $(v_i)_{i \geq 0}$, and ℓ be as in Proposition 5.1. We set $P(e) = v_0, \dots, v_\ell$, and call $P(e)$ the modified leftmost path started from e .

Remark 5.3. The modified leftmost paths are a variant of the classical leftmost paths, which are paths v_0, v_1, \dots, v_k such that $v_0 v_1 \in \vec{O}$, v_k is the root vertex, and for each $i \in \{1, \dots, k-1\}$, $v_i v_{i+1}$ is the first edge incident to v_i , among edges after $v_{i-1} v_i$ in clockwise direction around v_i that belong to \vec{O} .

Leftmost paths satisfy some nice properties in triangulations of the sphere (e.g., they are self-avoiding). These properties do not hold anymore in triangulations of the p -gon, but fortunately, they do hold for modified leftmost paths.

Recall the correspondence between edges of M and edges of F given at the end of Section 3.2. For an oriented edge e of M , denote by $\pi_M(e)$ its image in F . Then, we have the following result (see Figure 8).

Lemma 5.4. Let $P = (v_0, v_1, \dots)$ be as in Proposition 5.1. For any $i \geq 1$, we have:

$$s\left(\kappa_F^\ell(\pi_M(v_{i-1} v_i))\right) = \kappa_F^\ell(\pi_M(v_i v_{i+1})),$$

where s is the successor function defined in Section 3.3.

Proof. In the proof, with a slight abuse of notations, vertices and tree-edges of M are identified with their images in F .

Assume first that $\{v_{i-1}, v_i\}$ is a tree-edge. Then, by definition of the labeling and of the successor function, $s\left(\kappa_F^\ell(v_{i-1} v_i)\right) = \kappa^r(v_i v_{i-1})$. Let $w \in V(F)$ be such that $\kappa^r(v_i v_{i-1}) = (\{v_{i-1}, v_i\}, \{v_i, w\})$. If $w \notin \mathcal{B}(F)$ then $w = v_{i+1}$. If $w \in \mathcal{B}(F)$, then $v(s(w)) = v_{i+1}$. In either case, $\kappa_F^\ell(\pi_M(v_i v_{i+1})) = \kappa_F^r(v_i v_{i-1})$, and the proposition is proved in this case.

Next assume that $\{v_{i-1}, v_i\}$ is a closure-edge. Then $s\left(\kappa_F^\ell(\pi_M(v_{i-1} v_i))\right)$ is the corner – say κ – of F which is split during the closure operation of the stem $\pi_M(v_{i-1} v_i)$. Again, by definition of P , $\kappa = \kappa_F^\ell(\pi_M(v_i v_{i+1}))$, which concludes the proof. \square

We can now give the proof of Proposition 5.1.

Proof of Proposition 5.1. For $\kappa \in \mathcal{C}(F) \setminus \{\kappa_{\min}\}$ it follows from the definition of the successor function and of κ_{\min} , that $s(\kappa) \in (\kappa, \kappa_{\min}]_{\text{cyc}}$. By Lemma 5.4, since the number of corners of F is finite, there exists $i \in \mathbb{N}$ such that $\kappa_F^\ell(\pi_M(v_i v_{i+1})) = \kappa_{\min}$.

Since by Claim 3.5, v^* is incident to κ_{\min} , it proves the first assertion. The fact that $s(\kappa) \in (\kappa, \kappa_{\min}]_{\text{cyc}}$ also implies that there exists at most one index $1 \leq j_0 < \ell$ such that $\kappa_F^\ell(\pi_M(v_i v_{i+1}))$ is the successor of the second type of $\kappa_F^\ell(\pi_M(v_{i-1} v_i))$, and such an index exists if and only if $\kappa_F^\ell(\pi_M(v_0 v_1)) \in (\kappa_{\min}, \xi^\dagger)_{\text{cyc}}$.

Let $\{u, v\} \in E(M)$ be such that either $uv \in \vec{O}$ or $\{u, v\}$ is a tree-edge. Then $\lambda_M^\ell(uv) = \lambda_F^\ell(\pi_M(uv))$. By the definition of a modified leftmost path, for any $0 \leq i \leq \ell$, either $\{v_i, v_{i+1}\}$ is a tree-edge, or $v_i v_{i+1} \in \vec{O}$ (or both). Together with Lemma 5.4, it implies

$$\lambda_M^\ell(v_i v_{i+1}) = \lambda_M^\ell(v_{i-1} v_i) - 1 + 3\delta_{i=j_0},$$

which concludes the proof. \square

Corollary 5.5. *Let $e = v_0 v_1$ be an oriented edge of \vec{O} , write $P(e) = (v_0, v_1, \dots, v_\ell = v^*)$. Then for any $i \in \{0, \dots, \ell - 1\}$, $\lambda^\ell(v_i v_{i+1}) = \lambda^\ell(v_0 v_1) - i + 3\delta$, with $\delta \in \{0, 1\}$.*

Proof. The result follows directly from Lemma 5.4 and the fact (already observed in the proof of Proposition 5.1) that, along a modified leftmost path, there is at most one successor of the second type. \square

Corollary 5.6. *For $u \in V(M)$,*

$$d_M(u, v^*) \leq X(u) - \ell_{\min} + 3.$$

Proof. For $u \in V(M)$, let $uv \in \vec{O}$ be such that $\lambda^\ell(uv) = X(u)$ (the existence of such an edge is guaranteed by the definition of $X(u)$). Then the modified leftmost path started at uv reaches v^* and its length is bounded above by $X(u) - \ell_{\min} + 3$ by Proposition 5.1. \square

5.2 The distance between two points

We saw in the previous section that modified leftmost paths give upper bounds on the distances from any vertex to v^* . In this section, we further build on modified leftmost paths to get an upper bound for the distance between any two fixed points. This is similar to the construction given in [1, Section 7.2] and we only include it here for completeness.

For edges uu' and vv' we recall (2.1) and define

$$\check{X}(uu', vv') = \min\{\lambda(\xi) : \text{for } \xi \in [\kappa^\ell(uu'), \kappa^\ell(vv')]_{\text{cyc}}\}.$$

Proposition 5.7. *Let u, v be two vertices of M and let $\vec{uu'}$ and $\vec{vv'}$ be two edges of \vec{O} such that $\lambda^\ell(uu') = X(u)$ and $\lambda^\ell(vv') = X(v)$. Then*

$$d_M(u, v) \leq X(u) + X(v) - 2\max\{\check{X}(uu', vv'), \check{X}(vv', uu')\} + 6.$$

Proof. Assume without loss of generality that $\kappa^\ell(uu') \preceq_{\text{ctr}} \kappa^\ell(vv')$ (or, in other words, that $\xi^\dagger \notin [\kappa^\ell(uu'), \kappa^\ell(vv')]_{\text{cyc}}$).

Consider the modified leftmost paths $P(uu') = (u_0 = u, u_1 = u', \dots, u_{\ell_u})$ and $P(vv') = (v_0 = v, v_1 = v', \dots, v_{\ell_v})$, started from uu' and vv' , respectively. For $i \in \{0, \dots, \ell_u - 1\}$ and $j \in \{0, \dots, \ell_v - 1\}$ we set:

$$\kappa_i^{(u)} = \kappa^\ell(u_i u_{i+1}) \quad \text{and} \quad \kappa_j^{(v)} = \kappa^\ell(v_j v_{j+1}).$$

We first prove that

$$d_M(u, v) \leq X(u) + X(v) - 2\check{X}(uu', vv') + 6.$$

If $\check{X}(uu', vv') = \lambda_{\min}$, then the result is proved by the triangle inequality and by Corollary 5.6. We may then assume that $\check{X}(uu', vv') > \lambda_{\min}$, which implies in particular that ℓ_u and ℓ_v are greater than $X(u) - \check{X}(uu', vv')$ and $X(v) - \check{X}(uu', vv')$, respectively.

By Lemma 5.4, $\lambda(\kappa_{X(u)-\check{X}(uu',vv')}^{(u)}) = \check{X}(uu',vv')$. Furthermore, by definition of $\check{X}(uu',vv')$, the first corner (for \preceq_{ctr}) labeled $\check{X}(uu',vv') - 1$ after $\kappa_{X(u)-\check{X}(uu',vv')}^{(u)}$ belongs to $[\kappa^\ell(vv'), \kappa^\ell(uu')]_{\text{cyc}}$. Now, recall the definition of ξ° from Section 3.3, and define

$$\check{X}(vv') = \min\{\lambda(\xi) : \text{for } \xi \in [\kappa^\ell(vv'), \xi^\circ]_{\text{cyc}}\}.$$

We have either $\check{X}(vv') < \check{X}(uu',vv')$ or $\check{X}(vv') \geq \check{X}(uu',vv')$.

- **Case $\check{X}(vv') < \check{X}(uu',vv')$:** In this case, for $j \in \{0, \dots, X(v) - \check{X}(uu',vv') + 1\}$, $\kappa_j^{(v)} \in [\kappa^\ell(vv'), \xi^\circ]_{\text{cyc}}$ and $\lambda(\kappa_{X(v)-\check{X}(uu',vv')}^{(v)}) = \check{X}(uu',vv')$. Hence

$$s(\kappa_{X(u)-\check{X}(uu',vv')}^{(u)}) = s(\kappa_{X(v)-\check{X}(uu',vv')}^{(v)}),$$

and therefore $u_{X(u)-\check{X}(vv',uu')+1} = v_{X(v)-\check{X}(vv',uu')+1}$.

- **Case $\check{X}(vv') \geq \check{X}(uu',vv')$:** In this case, $\kappa_{X(v)-\check{X}(uu',vv')+1}^{(v)} \in [\xi^\dagger, \kappa^\ell(uu')]_{\text{cyc}}$ and $\lambda(\kappa_{X(v)-\check{X}(uu',vv')+2}^{(v)}) = \check{X}(uu',vv')$. Hence

$$s(\kappa_{X(u)-\check{X}(uu',vv')}^{(u)}) = s(\kappa_{X(v)-\check{X}(uu',vv')+2}^{(v)}),$$

and therefore $u_{X(u)-\check{X}(vv',uu')+1} = v_{X(v)-\check{X}(vv',uu')+3}$.

In both cases, concatenating the corresponding subpaths of $P(uu')$ and $P(vv')$ yields the desired bound.

The proof to establish that $d_M(u, v) \leq X(u) + X(v) - 2\check{X}(vv',uu') + 6$ is similar and left to the reader. \square

6 Modified leftmost paths are almost geodesic

For $M \in \Delta_p^\Delta$ and $u \in \mathring{V}(M)$, we denote by $\tilde{d}_M(u, v^*)$ the minimum length of a path from u to v^* which does not touch the root face of M (except at its extremity if v^* is incident to the root face). In particular, if \mathring{M} denotes the subgraph of M generated by the inner vertices of M and $v^* \in \mathring{V}(M)$, then $\tilde{d}_M(u, v^*) = d_{\mathring{M}}^*(u, v^*)$. The main result of this section is the following.

Proposition 6.1. *Fix $\varepsilon > 0$. Then, for p sufficiently large, $M_p^* = (M_p, f^*)$ sampled from $\text{Bol}_{\text{III}}^*(p)$, and u a uniform vertex in $V(M_p^*)$,*

$$\mathbb{P}\left(u \in \mathring{V}(M_p^*) \text{ and } \tilde{d}_{M_p}(u, v^*) < X(u) - X(v^*) - \varepsilon p^{1/2}\right) < \varepsilon.$$

6.1 Comparison of the lengths of paths

Throughout this section, we assume that M is a fixed element of Δ_p^Δ endowed with its minimal orientation \vec{O} and such that $v^* \in \mathring{V}(M)$.⁴ We assume that $e = uv$ is a fixed oriented edge of \vec{O} such that for any $w \in P(uv)$, we have $w \in \mathring{V}(M)$. We write $P = P(uv) = (u = v_0, v = v_1, \dots, v_\ell = v^*)$. Finally, we assume Q is a self-avoiding path (i.e., Q is a path where no vertex is used more than once) from u to v^* which starts with the edge uv such that Q only contains vertices in $\mathring{V}(M)$.

We decompose Q into edge-disjoint subpaths R_1, R_2, \dots, R_t verifying the following property: the extremities of R_i belongs to P and either no other vertices of R_i belong to

⁴Note that, by Lemma 6.8 below, if M is sampled from $\text{Bol}_{\text{III}}^\Delta(p)$, then the condition $v^* \in \mathring{V}(M)$ is satisfied with probability converging to 1 as $p \rightarrow \infty$.

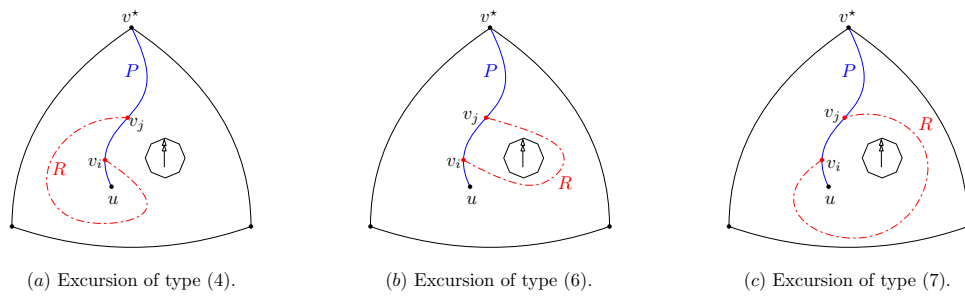


Figure 9: The three types of excursions away from a modified leftmost path that can cause a shortcut, see Lemma 6.2. The triangular marked face is the unbounded face and the root corner is indicated by a double arrow.

P or R_i is a subpath of P . We assume the decomposition is maximal in the sense that t is as small as possible; note that the maximal decomposition is unique.

The subpaths R_j such that only their extremity belong to P are called *excursions of Q away from P* . For an excursion R of Q , denote by v_i and v_j (with $i < j$) the extremities of R . We say that R is *separating* if the cycle $R \cup \{v_i, v_{i+1}, \dots, v_j\}$ separates the root face from infinity. Note that even if the orientation of the edges of P does not necessarily agree with the orientation of \vec{O} , we may view P as an oriented path from v_0 to v_ℓ . With this in mind, if R is an excursion of Q away from P then exactly one of the following holds (see Figure 9):

1. R leaves P on its left at v_i and returns on its left at v_j , and R is not separating.
2. R leaves P on its right at v_i and returns on its right at v_j , and R is not separating.
3. R leaves P on its left at v_i and returns on its right at v_j , and R is not separating.
4. R leaves P on its right at v_i and returns on its left at v_j , and R is not separating.
5. R leaves P on its left at v_i and returns on its left at v_j , and R is separating.
6. R leaves P on its right at v_i and returns on its right at v_j , and R is separating.
7. R leaves P on its left at v_i and returns on its right at v_j , and R is separating.
8. R leaves P on its right at v_i and returns on its left at v_j , and R is separating.

For $1 \leq i \leq 8$, an excursion is said to be of type i , depending on which of the above cases applies. The number of excursions of type i of Q is denoted by $n_{i,Q}$ (or n_i if there is no ambiguity).

Lemma 6.2. Assume that R is an excursion of Q away from P such that $R \cap P = \{v_i, v_j\}$, with $i, j \in \{0, 1, \dots, \ell\}$ and $i < j$. Then, depending on which possibility we consider, we have the following bounds for the length l_R of R :

- | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| (1) $l_R \geq j - i$ | (5) $l_R \geq j - i + 6$ |
| (2) $l_R \geq j - i$ | (6) $l_R \geq j - i - 6$ |
| (3) $l_R \geq j - i + 3$ | (7) $l_R \geq j - i - 3$ |
| (4) $l_R \geq j - i - 3$ | (8) $l_R \geq j - i + 3$ |

Proof. The proof of this lemma relies on Euler's formula, on the property of the orientation we consider, and on the fact that there is no outgoing (for \vec{O}) edge on the left

side of P . More formally, for $i > 1$, there is no $v_i \widehat{v} \in \vec{O}$ between $v_{i-1}v_i$ and v_iv_{i+1} when turning clockwise around v_i . We write $R = (w_0 = v_i, \dots, w_{l_R} = v_j)$ and denote $P_{i,j}$ the subpath of P between v_i and v_j .

Cases (1), (2), (3), and (4). We consider the subtriangulation Δ that is bounded by R and $P_{i,j}$ and which contains neither the root face nor the outer face. This is a triangulation of a $j - i + l_R$ -gon. We denote by v_{inn} and e_{inn} , respectively, the number of inner vertices and inner edges. Euler's formula directly implies that

$$3v_{\text{inn}} + j - i + l_R = 3 + e_{\text{inn}}.$$

Now, for case (1), since R leaves P on its left by definition, the edge $v_{i-1}v_i$ does not belong to Δ and by definition of R , neither does the edge v_jv_{j+1} . Since a modified leftmost path has no outgoing edges on its left, it implies that $\overrightarrow{w_1w_0} \in \vec{O}$ and $\overrightarrow{w_{l_R-1}w_{l_R}} \in \vec{O}$. Further, it gives that the tail of any oriented inner edge of Δ is either an inner vertex or is equal to w_k , for $0 < k < l_R$. There are exactly $3v_{\text{inn}}$ inner edges of the former kind, since any inner vertex has exactly three outgoing edges. There are at most $3(l_R - 1) - l_R$ inner edges of the latter kind, since each vertex w_k has exactly three outgoing edges, but exactly l_R of these lie on R and there may be some edges which are not on Δ . Combining these estimates, we get:

$$e_{\text{inn}} \leq 3v_{\text{inn}} + 3(l_R - 1) - l_R = 3v_{\text{inn}} + 2l_R - 3,$$

and the result follows.

For case (2), all the oriented edges whose tail is equal to v_k , with $i < k < j$, are either inner edges of Δ or belongs to $P_{i,j}$ and a similar argument shows that:

$$e_{\text{inn}} \geq 3v_{\text{inn}} + 3(j - i - 1) - j - i = 3v_{\text{inn}} + 2(j - i) - 3.$$

For case (3), all the oriented edges whose tail is equal to v_k , with $i \leq k < j$, are either inner edges of Δ or belongs to $P_{i,j}$ (note that indeed $\overrightarrow{w_1w_0} \in \vec{O}$) and a similar argument shows that:

$$e_{\text{inn}} \geq 3v_{\text{inn}} + 3(j - i) - j - i = 3v_{\text{inn}} + 2(j - i).$$

For case (4), the tail of any oriented inner edge of Δ is either an inner vertex or is equal to w_k , for $0 \leq k < l_R$, which gives:

$$e_{\text{inn}} \leq 3v_{\text{inn}} + 3l_R - l_R = 3v_{\text{inn}} + 2l_R.$$

Cases (5), (6), (7), and (8). We consider the subtriangulation Δ that is bounded by R and $P_{i,j}$ and which contains the root face. This is a triangulation of a cylinder with perimeters $j - i + l_R$ and p . We denote by v_{inn} and e_{inn} the number of inner vertices and inner edges, respectively. Euler's formula directly implies that

$$3v_{\text{inn}} + j - i + l_R + p = e_{\text{inn}}. \quad (6.1)$$

Modulo replacing $3v_{\text{inn}}$ by $3v_{\text{inn}} + p - 3$, the bounds we obtain above for cases (1), (2), (3), and (4) give bounds for cases (5), (6), (7), and (8), respectively:

$$\begin{aligned} e_{\text{inn}} &\leq 3v_{\text{inn}} + 2l_R + p - 6, & \text{for case (5),} \\ e_{\text{inn}} &\geq 3v_{\text{inn}} + 2(j - i) + p - 6, & \text{for case (6),} \\ e_{\text{inn}} &\geq 3v_{\text{inn}} + 2(j - i) + p - 3, & \text{for case (7),} \\ e_{\text{inn}} &\leq 3v_{\text{inn}} + 2l_R + p - 3, & \text{for case (8).} \end{aligned}$$

Together with (6.1), it gives the desired result. \square

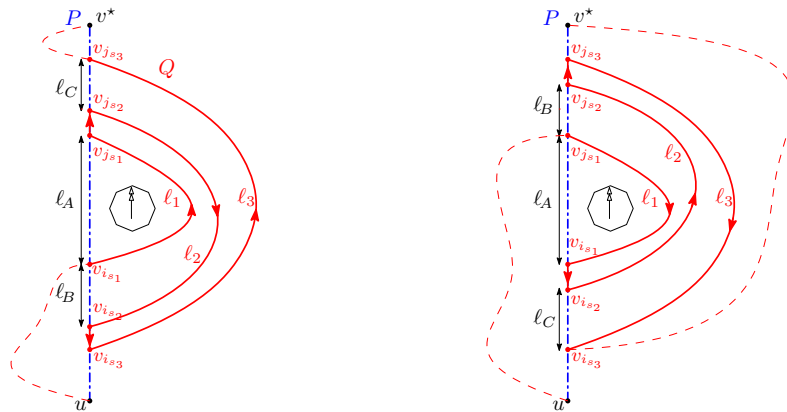


Figure 10: The configurations of paths considered in the proof of Lemma 6.3.

6.2 Modified leftmost paths and shortcuts

Consider as above the subdivision of Q into maximal subpaths R_1, \dots, R_t . We assume that R_1, \dots, R_t are ordered in such a way that Q is the concatenation of R_1, \dots, R_t . In particular, u is the first vertex of R_1 and v^* is the last vertex of R_t . For $s \in \{1, \dots, t\}$, let $i_s < j_s \in \{0, 1, \dots, \ell\}$ be such that v_{i_s} and v_{j_s} are both extremities of R_s .

Lemma 6.3. *There exists a shortest path between u and v^* in \hat{M} such that all its excursions away from P are of types (4), (6), or (7) and such that there are no 3 consecutive excursions away from P of type (6). More formally, if there exist $s_1, s_2, s_3 \in \{1, \dots, t\}$ such that R_{s_i} is an excursion of type (6) for $i \in \{1, 2, 3\}$ and $s_1 < s_2 < s_3$, then there exists $s \in \{s_1 + 1, s_1 + 2, \dots, s_3 - 1\}$ such that R_s is of type (4) or (7).⁵*

Proof. Let Q be a shortest path between u and v^* and consider the decomposition of Q into maximal subpaths as above. Since Q is a shortest path, by Lemma 6.2, it has no excursion of types (3), (5) and (8). Furthermore, we can replace all excursions of types (1) and (2) by the corresponding subpaths of P without changing its length. This leaves us with excursions of types (4), (6) or (7).

Assume that R_{s_1}, R_{s_2} and R_{s_3} are 3 consecutive excursions of type (6). Since Q is a shortest path, it is self-avoiding. Therefore, R_{s_1}, R_{s_2} and R_{s_3} are nested, i.e.,

- $i_{s_3} \leq i_{s_2} \leq i_{s_1} \leq j_{s_1} \leq j_{s_2} \leq j_{s_3}$ or
- $i_{s_1} \leq i_{s_2} \leq i_{s_3} \leq j_{s_3} \leq j_{s_2} \leq j_{s_1}$.

The two cases being fully symmetric, we assume, without loss of generality, that the first one holds. Two further symmetric cases (displayed respectively on the left and on the right of Figure 10) can then occur, depending on whether $v_{i_{s_1}}$ or $v_{j_{s_1}}$ is first reached by Q (when going from u to v^*).

We start with the case where $v_{i_{s_1}}$ is reached before $v_{j_{s_1}}$. Denote by ℓ_1, ℓ_2 , and ℓ_3 the length of R_{s_1}, R_{s_2} , and R_{s_3} , respectively, and denote by ℓ_A, ℓ_B , and ℓ_C the length of P between v_{i_1} and v_{j_1} , v_{i_1} and v_{i_2} , and v_{j_2} and v_{j_3} , respectively. Then, by Lemma 6.2,

$$\ell_3 \geq (\ell_A + \ell_B + \ell_C - 6).$$

If $\ell_A = 1$, then we can replace R_{s_1} by the subpath of P between v_{i_1} and v_{j_1} without lengthening Q , so we can assume $\ell_A \geq 2$. Similarly, since the subpath of Q between

⁵We could in fact prove a much stronger statement, namely that there exists a shortest path with at most one excursion of type (6). However, since the proof is more involved and requires a lot of case-by-case analysis, we only prove the above lemma, which is sufficient for our purposes.

v_{i_1} and v_{i_2} has length at least 2 (because it contains two excursions away from P), we can assume that $\ell_B \geq 3$. Hence, the previous bound gives $\ell_3 \geq \ell_C - 1$. Since $\ell_2 \geq 1$ we have $\ell_3 + \ell_2 \geq \ell_C$, so we can replace the subpath of Q between v_{j_2} and v_{j_3} (consisting of the two excursions of length ℓ_2 and ℓ_3 plus the possibly empty subpath of P between v_{i_2} and v_{i_3}) by the corresponding length ℓ_C subpath of P without lengthening it, which concludes the proof in this case.

We now move to the case where $v_{j_{s_1}}$ is reached before $v_{i_{s_1}}$. We keep the same definition of ℓ_1, ℓ_2, ℓ_3 , and ℓ_A , but denote by ℓ_B and ℓ_C the length of P between v_{j_1} and v_{j_2} , and v_{i_2} and v_{i_3} , respectively. Then, the exact same proof as above applies. \square

We now make the following assumption:

Until the end of this section, Q is a shortest path in \mathring{M} between u and v^ satisfying the properties of Lemma 6.3.*

Recall the definition of n_1, \dots, n_8 right above the statement of Lemma 6.2 and define

$$\sigma(Q, e) = n_4 + n_7.$$

Claim 6.4. *If $e = uv$, $P(uv)$, and Q are as above, then*

$$|Q| \geq |P(e)| - 15\sigma(Q, e) - 12.$$

Proof. By Lemma 6.2, we have $|Q| \geq |P(e)| - 3(2n_6 + n_4 + n_7)$. By Lemma 6.3, $n_6 \leq 2(n_4 + n_7 + 1)$, which concludes the proof by definition of $\sigma(Q, e)$. \square

Now, let C be a cycle in \mathring{M} (where a cycle is a path that starts and ends at the same vertex and uses each vertex a most one, except for its starting point). Let $V^\Delta[C]$ (respectively $V^{\text{inn}}[C]$) be the subset of vertices of M that lies either on C or on the side of C containing the triangular marked face (respectively, on C or on the side of C which does not contain the marked face), so that $V^\Delta[C] \cap V^{\text{inn}}[C] = C$.

Proposition 6.5. *If $\sigma(Q, e) > 2$, then there is a cycle C in \mathring{M} such that*

- $|C| \leq \frac{6|Q|}{\sigma(Q, e) - 2} + 3$, and
- $\max_{v \in V^\delta[C]} X(v) - \min_{v \in V^\delta[C]} X(v) \geq \lfloor \sigma(Q, e)/3 \rfloor - 4$ for $\delta \in \{\Delta, \text{inn}\}$.

Proof. Write $Q = (u = u_0, v = u_1, u_2, \dots, v^*)$.

Consider as above the subdivision of Q into maximal subpaths R_1, \dots, R_t . For $s \in \{1, \dots, t\}$ and $i \in \{1, \dots, 8\}$, let $n_i(s)$ denote the number of subpaths of type i among $\{R_1, \dots, R_s\}$, and define $\sigma(s) = n_4(s) + n_7(s)$. In particular, $\sigma(0) = 0$, $\sigma(t) = \sigma(Q, e)$, and for $s \in [t]$,

$$\sigma(s) - \sigma(s-1) = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } R_s \text{ is an excursion away from } P \text{ of type (4) or (7),} \\ 0 & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases} \quad (6.2)$$

Let $m = \lfloor \sigma(Q, e)/3 \rfloor$. By (6.2) there are at least m values of s such that R_s has type (4) or (7) and

$$m+1 \leq \sigma(s) \leq 2m. \quad (6.3)$$

Among these values of s , let $s^* \in \{1, \dots, t\}$ be such that $|R_{s^*}|$ is minimal. Recall that the length of a path is defined as its number of edges. Then, first using that $|R_{s^*}|$ is minimal and then using the definition of m ,

$$\tilde{d}_M(u, v^*) \geq m|R_{s^*}| \geq \frac{\sigma(Q, e) - 2}{3}|R_{s^*}|. \quad (6.4)$$

By Lemma 6.2, the subpath of $P(e)$ between the endpoints of R_{s^*} has at most three more edges than R_{s^*} , so the cycle C obtained by concatenating this subpath and R_{s^*} has at most $2|R_{s^*}| + 3$ edges. Therefore, first using (6.4) and then using that Q is a shortest path,

$$|C| \leq \frac{6\tilde{d}_M(u, v^*)}{\sigma(Q, e) - 2} + 3 = \frac{6|Q|}{\sigma(Q, e) - 2} + 3.$$

For $w \in V(\dot{M})$, and for any corner κ incident to w , $\lambda(\kappa) - X(w) \in \{0, 1, 2\}$. Together with Corollary 5.5, this observation yields, $X(v_0) - X(v_{j_{s^*}}) \geq j_{s^*} - 5$ and $X(v_{i_{s^*}}) - X(v^*) \geq \ell - i_{s^*} - 5$. Using again that $j_{s^*} \geq m + 2$ and $\ell - i_{s^*} \geq m + 1$, it completes the proof. \square

6.3 Proof of Proposition 6.1

Throughout this section, F_p^* and $M_p^* = (M_p, f) = \chi(F_p^*)$ are *random* forests and maps sampled as in Proposition 3.12.

Before proving Proposition 6.1, we state three lemmas. The first lemma rules out the possibility for M_p^* to have a short cycle that separates it into two macroscopic parts. Its proof, postponed to the end of the section, relies mostly on enumerative arguments. More precisely, fix $K \in \mathbb{N}$ and $\alpha > 0$, let $\Gamma_K(\alpha)$ be the event that a triangulation of the p -gon with a marked triangular face admits a simple cycle C such that

- $|C| \leq K$,
- C does not contain a vertex incident to the root face, and
- $|V^\Delta[C]| \geq \alpha p^2$ and $|V^{\text{inn}}[C]| \geq \alpha p^2$.

Lemma 6.6. *For any $K \in \mathbb{N}$ and $\alpha, \varepsilon > 0$, for p sufficiently large,*

$$\text{Bol}_{\text{III}, p}^*(\Gamma_K(\alpha)) \leq \varepsilon.$$

To state the second lemma, we introduce some further notations. For $p \geq 3$ and $F \in \mathcal{F}_p^*$, recall the definition of the contour exploration $\beta : [0, 2|V(F)| - p]_{\mathbb{Z}} \rightarrow V(F)$. For $i \in \{0, \dots, 2|V(F)| - p\}$ and $\Delta > 0$, let:

$$\begin{aligned} g_F(i, \Delta) &= \sup\{j < i : |X(\beta(j)) - X(\beta(i))| \geq \Delta \text{ or } j = 0\} \\ d_F(i, \Delta) &= \inf\{j > i : |X(\beta(j)) - X(\beta(i))| \geq \Delta \text{ or } j = 2|V(F)| - p\} \end{aligned}$$

Then let $N(i, \Delta) = \{v \in V(F) : \exists j \in \{g_F(i, \Delta), \dots, d_F(i, \Delta)\} \text{ with } \beta(j) = v\}$ be the set of vertices visited by the contour exploration at least once between times $g_F(i, \Delta)$ and $d_F(i, \Delta)$. The following lemma, whose proof is omitted, is a straightforward generalization of [1, Lemma 8.2] and relies on the convergence result established in Proposition 4.1.⁶

Lemma 6.7. *For all $\varepsilon, \gamma > 0$ there exists α such that for p sufficiently large,*

$$\mathbb{P}(\inf\{|N(i, \gamma\sqrt{p})| : 0 \leq i \leq 2|V(F_p^*)| - p\} \geq \alpha p^2) \geq 1 - \varepsilon.$$

Lastly, the third lemma is the following result.

Lemma 6.8. *For all $\varepsilon > 0$, let u be sampled uniformly in $V(M_p^*)$. Then for p sufficiently large,*

$$\mathbb{P}(\exists e \in E(M_p^*), \text{ with } u \in e : P(e) \text{ contains a vertex incident to the root face of } M_p^*) \leq \varepsilon.$$

⁶The convergence established in Proposition 4.1 is in fact for the height process rather than for the contour process but classical results (see e.g. [25, Section 1.6]) ensure that both processes converge jointly to the same limit.

We omit the proof of this result, but remark that [13, Lemma 19] gives the corresponding continuum property, and that, using Proposition 4.1 and Lemma 5.4, we can transfer the result to the discrete setting, following the continuum proof.

The remainder of the proof of Proposition 6.1 is now an almost verbatim translation of the proof of [1, Theorem 8.1] to our setting.

Proof of Proposition 6.1. Denote by ΔX the maximal difference between the labels of two vertices of F_p , that is

$$\Delta X = \max\{X(v), v \in V(F_p)\} - \min\{X(v), v \in V(F_p)\}.$$

Thanks to Proposition 4.1, $\Delta X p^{-1/2}$ converges in distribution to an almost surely finite random variable. It follows that there exists $y > 0$ such that $\mathbb{P}(\Delta X \geq yp^{1/2}) < \varepsilon$. Fix such a y for the rest of the proof. Now, denote by \dot{M}_p the subgraph of M_p^* induced by its inner vertices. Let B be the event that \dot{M}_p contains a cycle C of length at most y/ε and such that for $\delta \in \{\Delta, \text{inn}\}$ we have:

$$\max_{v \in V^\delta[C]} X(v) - \min_{v \in V^\delta[C]} X(v) \geq 2\varepsilon p^{1/2} - 4.$$

Let now u be a uniformly random vertex of M_p^* . Let E be the event that there is no modified leftmost path starting at u that contains a vertex incident to the root face of M_p^* . By Lemma 6.8, $\lim_{p \rightarrow \infty} \mathbb{P}(E) = 1$, so it is enough to prove the result on E , and we assume that E holds until the end of the proof.

Suppose now that $d_{\dot{M}_p}(u, v^*) < X(u) - 15 \cdot 8\varepsilon p^{1/2}$. By Claim 6.4 it implies that, for p large enough, there exists $v \in \dot{M}_p$ a neighbor of u and Q a geodesic path in \dot{M}_p from u to v^* such that $\sigma(Q, uv) > 7\varepsilon p^{1/2}$.

Next, if B does not occur, then by Proposition 6.5, $\frac{6|Q|}{\sigma(Q, uv) - 2} + 3 \geq \frac{y}{\varepsilon}$. Since E holds, we know that if P is a modified leftmost path starting from u , then P contains only vertices of \dot{M}_p . Since Q is a geodesic path in \dot{M}_p , we get $|Q| \leq |P|$ for all modified leftmost paths P starting from u . Using this and Proposition 5.1, we get $|Q| \leq X(u) - X(v^*) + 3 \leq \Delta X + 3$. Combining this with $\frac{6|Q|}{\sigma(Q, uv) - 2} + 3 \geq \frac{y}{\varepsilon}$, we get $\Delta X \geq yp^{1/2}$. Therefore, either B occurs or $\Delta X \geq yp^{1/2}$. Since $\mathbb{P}(\Delta X \geq yp^{1/2}) < \varepsilon$, in order to conclude the proof it is sufficient to establish that:

$$\mathbb{P}(B) < 2\varepsilon.$$

Suppose B occurs, let C be as in the definition of B and let respectively F_p^Δ and F_p^{inn} be the subgraphs of F_p^* induced by $V^\Delta[C]$ and $V^{\text{inn}}[C]$. For $\delta \in \{\text{inn}, \Delta\}$, each connected component of F_p^δ is a forest contained in $V^\delta[C]$. Furthermore all the edges of M_p^* that do not belong to $F_p^\Delta \cup F_p^{\text{inn}}$, belong to $E(\dot{M}_p)$. Since Claim 3.8 gives that for any $\{u, v\} \in E(\dot{M}_p)$ we have $|X(u) - X(v)| \leq 3$, it follows that, for $\delta \in \{\text{inn}, \Delta\}$, if $V^\delta[C]$ contains k components of G , then at least one such component T_h must have:

$$\max_{u \in V(T_h)} X(u) - \min_{u \in V(T_h)} X(u) > \frac{2\varepsilon p^{1/2} - 4}{k} - 3.$$

Since $|C| \leq y/\varepsilon$, $V^\delta[C]$ has at most y/ε components of G , so:

$$\max_{u \in V(T_h)} X(u) - \min_{u \in V(T_h)} X(u) > \frac{2\varepsilon^2 p^{1/2} - 4\varepsilon}{y} - 3.$$

Using again that labels of adjacent vertices in \mathring{M}_p differ by at most three and that $|C| \leq y/\varepsilon$, we get that for $\delta \in \{\text{inn}, \Delta\}$, there is $v_\delta \in V^\delta[C]$ such that:

$$\min_{v \in V(C)} |X(v_\delta) - X(v)| \geq \frac{\varepsilon^2 p^{1/2} - 2\varepsilon}{y} - \frac{3\varepsilon}{2} - \frac{3y}{2\varepsilon}.$$

Now, let $j_\delta = \inf\{0 \leq i \leq 2|F_p^*| - p : \beta(i) = v_\delta\}$. Fix $\gamma \in (0, \varepsilon^2/y)$ and let α be such that the conclusion of Lemma 6.7 holds. For p large enough such that $(\varepsilon^2 p^{1/2} - 2\varepsilon)/y - 3\varepsilon/2 - 3y/2\varepsilon > \gamma p^{1/2}$, for $\delta \in \{\text{inn}, \Delta\}$, we also have $N(j_\delta, \gamma p^{1/2}) \subset V^\delta[C]$, and it follows that for p sufficiently large:

$$\mathbb{P}(B) < \varepsilon + \mathbb{P}\left(\exists C \text{ cycle in } \mathring{M}_p : |C| \leq \frac{y}{\varepsilon}, \min(V^{\text{inn}}[C], V^\Delta[C]) \geq \alpha p^2\right),$$

which concludes the proof in view of Lemma 6.6. \square

Proof of Lemma 6.6. The number $t_{n,p}$ of simple triangulations of the p -gon with n inner vertices has been computed in [14], and has the asymptotic form $t_{n,p} \underset{n \rightarrow \infty}{\sim} A_p \rho^{-n} n^{-5/2}$, where A_p is an explicit constant and $\rho = 27/256$. Moreover, this asymptotic behavior can be refined when p grows to infinity together with n in the following way. There exists $c_1, c_2 > 0$ such that for all n and p with $n \geq \alpha p^2$,

$$c_1 \gamma^p p^{1/2} \rho^{-n} n^{-5/2} \leq t_{n,p} \leq c_2 \gamma^p p^{1/2} \rho^{-n} n^{-5/2}, \text{ with } \gamma = 64/9. \quad (6.5)$$

For $\ell_1, \ell_2 \geq 3$, a simple triangulation of a cylinder with perimeters ℓ_1 and ℓ_2 is a rooted simple planar map with a root face of degree ℓ_1 and a marked face of degree ℓ_2 both with simple boundaries, such that no vertices are incident to both the root and the marked faces and such that all the other faces are triangles. A vertex incident neither to the root nor the marked face is called an inner vertex. Let t_{n,ℓ_1,ℓ_2} be the number of simple triangulations of a cylinder with perimeters ℓ_1 and ℓ_2 , with n inner vertices. By adding three vertices in the marked face of degree ℓ_2 and triangulating it, we produce a simple triangulation of a ℓ_1 -gon with a marked triangular face, and with $n + \ell_2 + 3$ inner vertices. Reciprocally, given an element of $\Delta_{\ell_1,n}^\Delta$ (recall the definition of $\Delta_{p,n}^\Delta$ from the beginning of Section 3.1), we can construct a triangulation of the cylinder with perimeters ℓ_1 and ℓ_2 and n inner vertices by adding some triangles in the marked triangular face, such that the three vertices on the marked face are all inner vertices of the cylinder. Observing that both these constructions can be made injective, we get that

$$t_{n,\ell_1}^\Delta \leq t_{n,\ell_1,\ell_2} \leq t_{n+\ell_2+3,\ell_1}^\Delta,$$

where $t_{n,p}^\Delta = |\Delta_{p,n}^\Delta|$.

Since a triangulation of the p -gon with n inner vertices has $2n + p - 2$ triangular faces, the bounds given above combined with the one given in (6.5) translate immediately to the following. For any $K \in \mathbb{N}$, there exists $c_1, c_2 > 0$ such that for all n, ℓ_1 and ℓ_2 with $n \geq \alpha \ell_1^2$ and $\ell_2 \leq K$, then

$$c_1 \gamma^{\ell_1} \ell_1^{1/2} \rho^{-n} n^{-3/2} \leq t_{n,\ell_1}^\Delta \leq c_2 \gamma^{\ell_1} \ell_1^{1/2} \rho^{-n} n^{-3/2}$$

and

$$c_1 \gamma^{\ell_1} \ell_1^{1/2} \rho^{-n} n^{-3/2} \leq t_{n,\ell_1,\ell_2} \leq c_2 \gamma^{\ell_1} \ell_1^{1/2} \rho^{-n} n^{-3/2}. \quad (6.6)$$

To establish the bound on $\text{Bol}_{\text{III}}^\Delta(p)(\Gamma_K(\alpha))$, let us first consider the case where C separates the root face of M_p^* from its marked triangular face. Then, the graph induced by $V^\Delta[C]$ is a triangulation of a $|C|$ -gon with a marked triangular face and the graph induced by $V^{\text{inn}}[C]$ is a triangulation of a cylinder with perimeters p and $|C|$. Similarly, if C does not separate the root face and the marked triangular face, then the graph

induced by $V^\Delta[C]$ is a triangulation of a cylinder with perimeters p and $|C|$ with an additional marked triangular face and the graph induced by $V^{\text{inn}}[C]$ is a triangulation of a $|C|$ -gon.

Consequently, there is an injection from the set of maps satisfying the event $\Gamma_K(\alpha)$ and pairs consisting of a cylinder and a triangulated polygon. Recall that a triangulation of the p -gon with n inner vertices has $2n + p - 2$ triangular faces and that a triangulation of a (ℓ_1, ℓ_2) -cylinder with n inner vertices has $2n + \ell_1 + \ell_2$ triangular faces. Hence, for $n \geq \alpha p^2$ and sufficiently large p ,

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Bol}_{\text{III}}^\Delta(p) (\Gamma_K(\alpha) \mid |\mathbf{M}_p^*| = n) &\leq \frac{1}{t_{n,p}^\Delta} \sum_{k=3}^K \sum_{m=\lfloor \alpha p^2 \rfloor}^{n-\lfloor \alpha p^2 \rfloor} \left(t_{m,k} t_{n-m,p,k} ((2m+k-2) + (2(n-m)+k+p)) \right) \\ &\leq 2 \frac{p^2}{t_{n,p}^\Delta} \sum_{k=3}^K \int_{\alpha}^{\frac{n}{p^2}-\alpha} \left(t_{\lfloor up^2 \rfloor, k} t_{\lfloor n-up^2 \rfloor, p, k} ((2\lfloor up^2 \rfloor + k - 2) + (2\lfloor n-up^2 \rfloor + k + p)) \right) du \\ &\leq p^{-3} n \sum_{k=3}^K A_k \int_{\alpha}^{\frac{n}{p^2}-\alpha} u^{-5/2} (1 - up^2/n)^{-3/2} du \\ &= p^{-3} n \sum_{k=3}^K A_k \left(\frac{n}{p^2} \right)^{-3/2} \int_{p^2 \alpha/n}^{1-p^2 \alpha/n} v^{-5/2} (1-v)^{-3/2} dv \\ &\leq A_{K,\alpha} p^{-3} n, \end{aligned}$$

where A_k is a constant depending only on k and $A_{K,\alpha}$ is a constant depending only on K and α .

Since $\text{Bol}_{\text{III}}^\Delta(p) (\Gamma_K(\alpha) \mid |\mathbf{M}_p^*| = n) = 0$ for $n \leq \alpha p^2$, we get that

$$\text{Bol}_{\text{III}}^\Delta(p) (\Gamma_K(\alpha)) \leq A_{K,\alpha} p^{-3} \mathbb{E} [|\mathbf{M}_p^*|].$$

By [5, Proposition 6.4], the right-hand term converges to 0 when p tends to infinity, which yields the result. \square

7 Coupling between different types of triangulations

In this section we present a folklore coupling of $\text{Bol}_i(p)$ for $i \in \{\text{I}, \text{II}, \text{III}\}$. The idea is to use the so-called core construction due to Tutte [37]. Namely, if we start from a sample from $\text{Bol}_{\text{I}}(p)$, then its so-called 2-connected core has the law of a sample from $\text{Bol}_{\text{II}}(p)$ (see Proposition 7.1). Furthermore, its so-called maximal simple core has the law of a sample from $\text{Bol}_{\text{III}}(p)$ (see Proposition 7.11). In this coupling, it is not hard to see that both the metric and the measure are unchanged in the proper scaling limit. We will explain this point in Section 7.2. We point out that this section is close in spirit to [3], which studies the case of quadrangulations of a fixed size without boundary, and we take some technical input from that paper. However, since we focus on the Boltzmann case, we do not need the very fine enumerative asymptotic analysis used in [3].

7.1 A coupling between type II and III triangulations

For integers $n \geq p \geq 3$ and $i \in \{\text{I}, \text{II}, \text{III}\}$, recall that $\Delta_i(p, n)$ is the set of type i triangulations of the p -gon of size n and $\Delta_i(p) = \bigcup_{n \geq p} \Delta_i(p, n)$. For technical reasons we extend the definition of $\Delta_{\text{II}}(p, n)$ and $\Delta_{\text{II}}(p)$ to the case $p = 2$. For $n > 2$, let $\Delta_{\text{II}}(2, n)$ be the set of maps of size n such that all its non-root faces have degree 3 and its root face has degree 2, and, moreover, there are no self-loops. We adopt the convention that $\Delta_{\text{II}}(2, 2)$ is the set with a single element – the map with two edges sharing the same

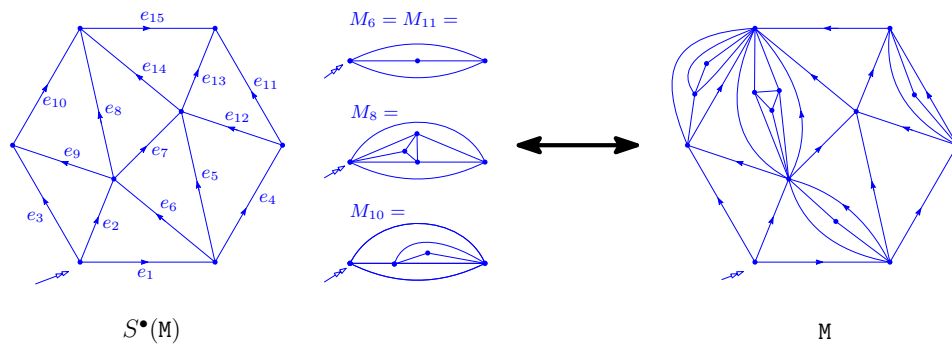


Figure 11: An example of the simple core construction and decomposition. The maps $M_1, M_2, M_3, M_4, M_5, M_7, M_9, M_{12}, M_{13}, M_{14}$ and M_{15} are all equal to the unique element of $\Delta_{\text{II}}(2, 2)$. Note that the edges are oriented according to a breadth-first search as described in the text. Their orientation has nothing to do with the minimal 3-orientation.

endpoints. We still set $\Delta_{\text{II}}(2) = \bigcup_{n \geq 2} \Delta_{\text{II}}(2, n)$. Recall the notation $\mathring{F}(M)$ in Section 2.1 for the set of inner faces of M . We make the convention that $\mathring{F}(M) = \emptyset$ if $M \in \Delta(2, 2)$.

Following [6, Section 2], let $Z_p(t) := \sum_n |\Delta_{\text{II}}(p, n)| t^n$ for each $p \geq 2$. Then $\rho_{\text{II}} = 2/27$ is the convergence radius of $Z_p(t)$. Let $\text{Bol}_{\text{II}}(p)$ be the probability on $\Delta_{\text{II}}(p)$ where each element in $\Delta_{\text{II}}(p, n)$ is assigned probability $\rho_{\text{II}}^n / Z_p(\rho_{\text{II}})$. Then for $p \geq 3$ this measure coincides with $\text{Bol}_{\text{II}}(p)$ defined in Theorem 1.1.

Fix $p \geq 3$. We now describe the simple core construction for maps in $\Delta_{\text{II}}(p)$ following the presentation of [3, Section 1.1] for quadrangulations (see also the general framework presented in [7, Section 5.1]). An example is given on Figure 11. Let $S \in \Delta_{\text{III}}(p)$ be a simple triangulation with root edge uv . List the vertices of S in a breadth-first order as u_1, \dots, u_n , i.e., the distance to u is non-decreasing. Then list the edges of S as $uv = e_1, \dots, e_k$, and orient the edges “away from” uv so that the tail precedes the head in the breadth-first order.⁷ For $1 \leq i \leq k$, let $M_i \in \Delta_{\text{II}}(2)$ be sampled from $\text{Bol}_{\text{II}}(2)$, independently for each i . For each $1 \leq i \leq k$, identify the edge e_i with the root edge of M_i . This way we attach M_i to e_i so that it is on the left side of e_i . When $M_i \in \Delta_{\text{II}}(2, 2)$, we collapse its two edges into a single one. This operation forms a map $M \in \Delta_{\text{II}}(p)$ with

$$|\mathring{F}(M)| = |\mathring{F}(S)| + \sum_{i=1}^k |\mathring{F}(M_i)|. \quad (7.1)$$

Moreover, this construction is a bijection in the sense that any $M \in \Delta_{\text{II}}(p)$ can be obtained this way, and given M , the maps (S, M_1, \dots, M_k) are uniquely determined. In this bijection, we call S the *simple core* of M and denote it by $S^\bullet(M)$. We call (S, M_1, \dots, M_k) the *simple core decomposition* of M .

The main result of this subsection is the following.

Proposition 7.1. *For $p \geq 3$, let M_p be a sample of $\text{Bol}_{\text{II}}(p)$ and let $S_p = S^\bullet(M_p)$. Then $\lim_{p \rightarrow \infty} |E(M_p)|/|E(S_p)| = 2$ in probability. Moreover, the law of S_p is $\text{Bol}_{\text{III}}(p)$.*

The proof of Proposition 7.1 relies on the following fact, which is immediate from the core construction above and the definition of $\text{Bol}_{\text{II}}(p)$ for $p \geq 2$.

Lemma 7.2. *In the setting of Proposition 7.1, let $k_p = |E(S_p)|$ and let $(S_p, M_1^1, \dots, M_{k_p}^1)$ be the simple core decomposition of M_p . Then, conditioning on k_p , S_p is uniform among*

⁷The breadth-first ordering is introduced only for the purpose of assigning orientations to the edges of S . We assume the breadth-first ordering is chosen in a way only depending on S .

all type III triangulations of the p -gon with k_p edges, and the maps $\{M^i\}_{1 \leq i \leq k_p}$ are independent samples from $\text{Bol}_{\text{II}}(2)$.

Another ingredient for Proposition 7.1 is the following fact from [5, Proposition 6.4].

Lemma 7.3. $|V(M_p)|/p^2$ converge in law to the random variable with density proportional to $1_{x>0}x^{-5/2}e^{-1/(3x)}$.

Proof of Proposition 7.1. Let $k_p = |E(S_p)|$. By (7.1), we have

$$|\dot{F}(M_p)| = |\dot{F}(S_p)| + \sum_{i=1}^{k_p} |\dot{F}(M^i)|. \quad (7.2)$$

Let M_2 be sampled from $\text{Bol}_{\text{II}}(2)$. From the definition of $Z_2(t)$, we have $\mathbb{E}[|V(M_2)|] = \rho_{\text{II}} Z_2'(\rho_{\text{II}})/Z_2(\rho_{\text{II}})$. By [6, Proposition 2.4] (see also [17, Section 2.9.5]), if $t = \theta(1 - 2\theta)^2$ with $\theta \in (0, 1/2)$, then

$$Z_p(t) = \frac{(2p-4)!((1-6\theta)p+6\theta)}{p!(p-2)!} \theta^p (1-2\theta)^2. \quad (7.3)$$

Since $t = \rho_{\text{II}} = 2/27$ when $\theta = 1/6$, by the chain rule we have

$$\mathbb{E}[|V(M_2)|] = \rho_{\text{II}} Z_2'(\rho_{\text{II}})/Z_2(\rho_{\text{II}}) = 7/3. \quad (7.4)$$

By Euler's formula, $|\dot{F}(M_2)| = 2|V(M_2)| - 4$. (Recall that by our convention $|\dot{F}(M_2)| = 0$ if $M_2 \in \Delta(2, 2)$.) Now $\mathbb{E}[|\dot{F}(M_2)|] = 2/3$.

By Lemma 7.3, $\lim_{p \rightarrow \infty} |\dot{F}(M_p)|/p = \infty$. Therefore $\lim_{p \rightarrow \infty} |\dot{F}(M_p)|/|E(M_p)| = 2/3$ in probability, since $3|\dot{F}(M_p)| = 2|E(M_p)| - p$ by Euler's formula. Similarly, by Lemma 4.3 and Euler's formula, $\lim_{p \rightarrow \infty} |\dot{F}(S_p)|/k_p = 2/3$ and $\lim_{p \rightarrow \infty} k_p = \infty$ in probability. By the law of large numbers and Lemma 7.2,

$$\lim_{p \rightarrow \infty} k_p^{-1} \sum_{i=1}^{k_p} |\dot{F}(M^i)| = \mathbb{E}[|\dot{F}(M_2)|] = 2/3 \quad \text{in probability.}$$

Therefore (7.2) yields that $\lim_{p \rightarrow \infty} |E(M_p)|/k_p = 3(2/3 + 2/3)/2 = 2$ in probability.

For the last assertion, let $\mathcal{Z}_p(\alpha) = \sum_{T \in \Delta_{\text{III}}(p)} \alpha^{|T|}$. Then ρ_{III} is the convergence radius of \mathcal{Z}_p . It is clear that there exists $0 < \alpha \leq \rho_{\text{III}}$ such that $\mathbb{P}[S = T] = \mathcal{Z}_p^{-1}(\alpha) \alpha^{|V(T)|}$ for each $T \in \Delta_{\text{III}}(p)$. Moreover, $\lim_{p \rightarrow 0} |\dot{V}(S)|/p^2 = 0$ in probability if $\alpha < \rho_{\text{III}}$. By Lemma 7.3, we must have $\alpha = \rho_{\text{III}}$. \square

Remark 7.4. The fluctuation of k_p around its mean is expected to be the Airy distribution, following the technique of [7], but here we only need the first order asymptotics.

7.2 Comparison between type II and III triangulations

We retain the setting in Proposition 7.1 and Lemma 7.2, where S_p is the simple core of M_p . Let $\mathcal{M}_p \in \mathbb{M}^{\text{GHPU}}$ be defined as in Theorem 1.1 in the case $i = \text{II}$. Let \mathcal{S}_p be the element in \mathbb{M}^{GHPU} obtained by rescaling S_p as in the $i = \text{III}$ case of Theorem 1.1. Since S_p is sampled from $\text{Bol}_{\text{III}}(p)$, by Propositions 4.1 and 5.7, the routine argument (see e.g. [26, 1]) shows the following.

Proposition 7.5. $\{\mathcal{S}_p\}_{p \geq 3}$ is tight in the GHP topology.

The main result in this subsection is the following.

Proposition 7.6. The GHP distance between \mathcal{S}_p and \mathcal{M}_p tends to 0 in probability.

Our strategy is similar to [3], where the case of fixed size quadrangulations is treated. The idea is that as p gets large, the contribution of the M^i are all negligible hence the scaling limit of M_p coincides with S_p . More precisely, viewing S_p as a subset of \mathcal{M}_p , the Hausdorff distance between S_p and \mathcal{M}_p is dominated by $\sqrt{3/2}p^{-1/2} \max_{1 \leq i \leq k_p} \text{diam}(M^i)$. Here, given a planar map M , $\text{diam}(M)$ denotes its diameter under the graph distance. The following lemma controls the diameter of a planar map sampled from $\text{Bol}_{\text{II}}(2)$.

Lemma 7.7. *Let M_2 be sampled from $\text{Bol}_{\text{II}}(2)$. Then $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} x^4 \mathbb{P}[\text{diam}(M_2) > x] = 0$.*

We postpone the proof of Lemma 7.7 and proceed to the proof of Proposition 7.6. The following lemma is needed.

Lemma 7.8. *Let τ be a random positive integer with finite mean. Let $\{X_i\}_{i \geq 1}$ be a sequence of random variables independent of τ . Then*

$$\mathbb{P}\left[\max_{1 \leq i \leq \tau} X_i > x\right] \leq \mathbb{E}[\tau] \max_{i \geq 1} \mathbb{P}[X_i > x] \quad \text{for each } x \in \mathbb{R}.$$

Proof. By the independence of τ and $\{X_i\}_{i \geq 1}$, along with a union bound, we have

$$\mathbb{P}\left[\max_{1 \leq i \leq \tau} X_i > x\right] = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \mathbb{P}[\tau = n] \mathbb{P}\left[\max_{1 \leq i \leq n} X_i > x\right] \leq \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \mathbb{P}[\tau = n] n \max_{i \geq 1} \mathbb{P}[X_i > x].$$

Since $\mathbb{E}[\tau] = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \mathbb{P}[\tau = n]n$, we conclude the proof. \square

Proof of Proposition 7.6. By Lemma 4.6 and Proposition 7.1, there exists $C > 0$ independent of p such that

$$\mathbb{E}[k_p] = \mathbb{E}[|E(S_p)|] \leq Cp^2 \quad \text{for all } p \geq 3.$$

By Lemmas 7.2 and 7.8, for each $\varepsilon > 0$,

$$\mathbb{P}\left[\max_{1 \leq i \leq k_p} \text{diam}(M^i) > \varepsilon p^{1/2}\right] \leq \mathbb{E}[k_p] \mathbb{P}[\text{diam}(M_2) > \varepsilon p^{1/2}].$$

By Lemma 7.7,

$$\lim_{p \rightarrow \infty} p^{-1/2} \max_{1 \leq i \leq k_p} \text{diam}(M^i) = 0 \quad \text{in probability.}$$

To prove Proposition 7.6, it remains to handle the Prokhorov distance between the measures. Let μ_p and μ'_p be the area measures of \mathcal{M}_p and S_p , respectively. It suffices to show that the Prokhorov distance between the two measures tends to 0 in probability as $p \rightarrow \infty$. We omit the details of the proof of this assertion as the same problem in the setting of quadrangulations of a sphere has been treated in detail in [3, Sections 5 and 6] via a robust argument based on the concentration of exchangeable random variables. After straightforward adaptation this proves our case. \square

A similar result to Lemma 7.7 is established in [3]. However, one key ingredient used there is an exponential tail estimate ([3, Proposition 1.11]) for the diameter of uniform large quadrangulations with self-loops and multiple edges. This relies on the simple form of the Schaeffer bijection in the quadrangulation case. We cannot find such an estimate in the triangulation case in the literature. Therefore we conclude this subsection with a detailed proof of Lemma 7.7 only using weaker estimates. We start with another variant of Lemma 7.8.

Lemma 7.9. *Let τ be a random positive integer with finite mean. Let $\{X_i\}_{i \geq 1}$ be a sequence of identically distributed positive random variables. Then for each $p > 0$ there exists a constant $C_p > 0$ such that*

$$\mathbb{P}\left[\max_{1 \leq i \leq \tau} X_i > x\right] \leq x^{-p} + C_p \mathbb{E}[\tau] \mathbb{P}[X_1 > x] \log x \quad \text{for each } x > 0. \quad (7.5)$$

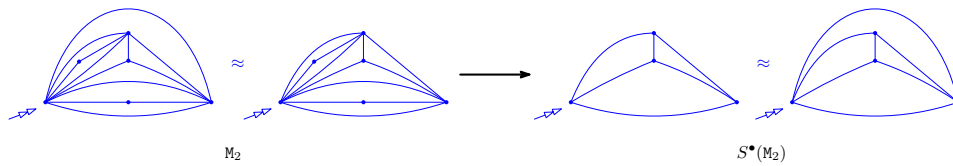


Figure 12: The construction of the simple core of an element of $\Delta_{\text{II}}(2)$. To obtain a non-trivial simple core, we first identify an element of $\Delta_{\text{II}}(2)$ with a triangulation of type II of the sphere.

Proof. Let $\{\tau_j\}_{j \geq 1}$ be a sequence of independent copies of τ , which is also independent of τ and $\{X_i\}_{i \geq 1}$. Let $Y_j = \max_{1 \leq i \leq \tau_j} X_i$ and $\xi = \inf\{j \geq 1 : \tau \leq \tau_j\}$. Then $\max_{1 \leq i \leq \tau} X_i \leq Y_\xi$. By Lemma 7.8, $\mathbb{P}[Y_j > x] \leq \mathbb{E}[\tau] \mathbb{P}[X_1 > x]$ for each $j \in \mathbb{N}$. For each $C > 0$,

$$\mathbb{P}\left[\max_{1 \leq i \leq \tau} X_i > x\right] \leq \mathbb{P}[\xi > C \log x] + \mathbb{P}\left[\max_{1 \leq j \leq C \log x} Y_j > x\right]. \quad (7.6)$$

Since ξ is a geometric random variable, choosing C sufficiently large (depending only on p), the first term on the right side of (7.6) is smaller than x^{-p} . We bound the second term on the right side of (7.6) by a second application of Lemma 7.8. \square

Note that in Lemma 7.9 we do not require independence of τ and $\{X_i\}_{i \geq 1}$, in contrast to Lemma 7.8.

By our definition of $\Delta_{\text{II}}(2)$, each $M \in \Delta_{\text{II}}(2) \setminus \Delta_{\text{II}}(2, 2)$ can be identified with a type II triangulation (without boundary) by gluing the two edges on the root face of M , see Figure 12. From now on we take this perspective and view $\Delta_{\text{II}}(2)$ as the set of type II triangulations. Under this identification, the measure $\text{Bol}_{\text{II}}(2)$ coincides with the classical definition of the critical Boltzmann type II triangulation in the literature. We can further identify M with an element of $\Delta_{\text{II}}(3)$ (i.e., view it as a triangulation with boundary of length 3 rather than a triangulation) and perform the simple core decomposition in the previous section to get (S, M_1, \dots, M_k) . We still call S the simple core of M and denote it by $S^\bullet(M)$.

Now let M_2 be sampled from $\text{Bol}_{\text{II}}(2)$ viewed as a type II triangulation (without boundary). If $M_2 \notin \Delta_{\text{II}}(2, 2)$, let $S_2 := S^\bullet(M_2)$ be its simple core. Let $k_2 := |E(S_2)|$. Let $(S_2, M^1, \dots, M^{k_2})$ be the simple core decomposition of M_2 . For $1 \leq i \leq k_2$, if $M^i \notin \Delta_{\text{II}}(2, 2)$ we perform the simple core decomposition for M^i and iterate. This procedure terminates in finitely many steps and corresponds to a Galton-Watson tree, which we denote by \mathcal{T} . The offspring distribution of \mathcal{T} is given by the law of $k_2 \mathbf{1}_{M_2 \notin \Delta_{\text{II}}(2, 2)}$. For each vertex v on the tree \mathcal{T} , let M_v be the corresponding triangulation in $\Delta_{\text{II}}(2)$. Let $D := \max_{v \in V(\mathcal{T})} \text{diam}(S^\bullet(M_v))$. By the triangle inequality for the graph distance of M_2 , we see that $\text{diam}(M_2) \leq HD$, where H is the height of the Galton-Watson tree.

We claim that \mathcal{T} is subcritical so that its height H has an exponential tail. Namely, we claim that

$$c := \mathbb{E}[k_2 \mathbf{1}_{M_2 \notin \Delta_{\text{II}}(2, 2)}] < 1. \quad (7.7)$$

To prove (7.7), if $M_2 \notin \Delta_{\text{II}}(2, 2)$, since identifying M_2 as an element in $\Delta_{\text{II}}(3)$ will decrease the number of faces by 1, by (7.2) we have:

$$|\mathring{F}(M_2)| - 1 = |\mathring{F}(S_2)| + \sum_{i=1}^{k_2} |\mathring{F}(M^i)|.$$

We emphasize that here $|\mathring{F}(M_2)|$ (resp. $|\mathring{F}(M^i)|$) is the number of inner faces of M_2 (resp. M^i) viewed as an element of $\Delta_{\text{II}}(2)$ and $|\mathring{F}(S_2)|$ is the number of inner faces of S_2 viewed

as an element of $\Delta_{\text{III}}(3)$. Now by conditioning on k_2 , we get

$$\mathbb{E}[(|\hat{F}(M_2)| - 1)\mathbf{1}_{M_2 \notin \Delta_{\text{II}}(2,2)}] = \mathbb{E}[\hat{F}(S_2)|\mathbf{1}_{M_2 \notin \Delta_{\text{II}}(2,2)}] + \mathbb{E}[k_2\mathbf{1}_{M_2 \notin \Delta_{\text{II}}(2,2)}]\mathbb{E}[|\hat{F}(M_2)|].$$

In particular, $c\mathbb{E}[|\hat{F}(M_2)|] < \mathbb{E}[|\hat{F}(M_2)|]$ hence $c < 1$.

Since $\mathbb{E}[|V(\mathcal{T})|] < \infty$, Lemma 7.9 implies that for x large enough,

$$\mathbb{P}[D > x] \lesssim x^{-100} + \mathbb{P}[\text{diam}(S^\bullet(M_2)) > x] \log x. \quad (7.8)$$

Since $\text{diam}(M_2) \leq HD$, H has an exponential tail, and (7.8) holds, Lemma 7.7 follows from the lemma below and the fact that $14/3 > 4$.

Lemma 7.10. *For $S_2 = S^\bullet(M_2)$, we have $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n^{14/3} \mathbb{P}[\text{diam}(S_2) > n] = 0$.*

Proof. Let $\{u_i\}$ be a sequence of random integers in $[|V(M_2)|]$ such that conditioning on M_2 , they are independently and uniformly distributed. Fix an ordering $\{v_i\}_{1 \leq i \leq |V(M_2)|}$ of $V(M_2)$ so that v_{u_i} is a uniformly sampled vertex given M_2 . Let D_i be the distance between the root vertex and v_{u_i} .

By the union bound,

$$\mathbb{P}[\text{diam}(S_2) > n^{0.3}] \leq \mathbb{P}[|V(S_2)| \geq n] + \mathbb{P}[\text{diam}(S_2) > n^{0.3}, |V(S_2)| < n]$$

It is clear that for each n such that $\mathbb{P}[|V(S_2)| = n] > 0$, the conditional law of S_2 given $|V(S_2)| = n$ is uniform among type III triangulations with n vertices. By [1, Corollary 6.7 and 7.5], for each $\epsilon > 0$, we have that $\mathbb{P}[D_1 > n^{1/4+\epsilon} \mid |V(S_2)| = n]$ decays faster than any power of n . Therefore $\mathbb{P}[\text{diam}(S_2) > n^{0.3}, |V(S_2)| < n]$ also decays faster than any power of n . Since $\mathbb{P}[|V(S_2)| > n] \lesssim n^{-3/2}$, e.g., by (6.5), we have $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n^{1.4} \mathbb{P}[\text{diam}(S_2) > n^{0.3}] = 0$. \square

7.3 A coupling between type I and II triangulations

In this section we describe the coupling between $\text{Bol}_{\text{I}}(p)$ and $\text{Bol}_{\text{II}}(p)$ which allows to transfer the result obtained in Theorem 1.1 for type II to type I. Suppose $M \in \Delta_{\text{I}}(p)$ with $p \geq 3$. If $e \in E(M)$ is a self-loop, then e must be an inner edge of M since M has simple boundary. We may define a partial order \prec on self-loops such that two self-loops e, \tilde{e} satisfy $\tilde{e} \prec e$ if and only if \tilde{e} is separated from ∂M by e . Suppose a self-loop e is maximal in the partial order \prec . Let v_e be the vertex incident to e . The self-loop e separates M into two components. The one that does not contain ∂M together with e forms a triangulation of a 1-gon, which we denote by M_e . There exists a unique $v_e^o \neq v_e$ in the other component such that v_e^o and e are incident to a common triangle. Let t_e^o be the triangle incident to both e and v_e^o . There must be two edges $e' \neq e''$ linking v_e and v_e^o that are incident to t_e^o . We assume that e', e, e'' are counterclockwise arranged around v_e . Let M^{II} be the map obtained from M by removing the map of the 2-gon with boundary $\{e', e''\}$ (the one containing M_e) and then merging e' and e'' , where e ranges over all maximal self-loops with respect to \prec . Then M^{II} is a type II triangulation with a simple boundary, which is called the 2-connected core of M .

Proposition 7.11. *For $p \geq 3$, let M_p be a sample of $\text{Bol}_{\text{I}}(p)$ and let M_p^{II} be its 2-connected core. Then $\lim_{p \rightarrow \infty} |E(M_p)|/|E(M_p^{\text{II}})| = 2$ in probability. Moreover, the law of M_p^{II} is $\text{Bol}_{\text{II}}(p)$.*

We have the following analogue of Proposition 7.6.

Proposition 7.12. *Let M_p and M_p^{II} be as Proposition 7.11. Let \mathcal{M}_p and $\mathcal{M}_p^{\text{II}}$ be the rescaled spaces as defined in Theorem 1.1. Then the GHP distance between S_p and \mathcal{M}_p tends to 0 in probability.*

We omit the proofs of Propositions 7.11 and 7.12, as they are very similar to the proofs of Propositions 7.1 and 7.6.

8 Convergence of type III triangulations of polygons

Given a sample of $M_p^* = (M_p, f^*)$ from $\text{Bol}_{\text{III}}^\Delta(p)$ (see Proposition 3.12), put mass p^{-1} on each boundary vertex, mass $3p^{-2}$ on each inner vertex, and length $(\frac{3}{2p})^{1/2}$ to each edge. As explained at the end of Section 2.4, M_p induces a random variable $\mathcal{M}_p := (M_p, d_p, \mu_p, \partial_p)$ belonging to the space \mathbb{M}^{GHPU} . The main result of this section is the following.

Theorem 8.1. *In the setting right above, \mathcal{M}_p converges in law to the pointed free Brownian disk BD_1^* (see Section 2.5) in the GHPU topology.*

Given Theorem 8.1, the original type III case of Theorem 1.1 immediately follows by reweighting the probability measure by the inverse of the number of inner faces of \mathcal{M}_p . The Gromov-Hausdorff-Prokhorov (GHP) convergence in the type I and II cases of Theorem 1.1 follows from Propositions 7.6 and 7.12. As we will explain in Section 8.3, in the GHPU convergence of Theorem 8.1, the uniform part is rather straightforward once the convergence is established under the GHP metric.

Given Propositions 4.1, 5.7, and 6.1, for readers who are familiar with how a proof of GHP convergence to the Brownian disk/map goes (see e.g. [13, Section 8]), the GHP convergence part of Theorem 8.1 would be immediate if in Proposition 6.1 we had the actual graph distance instead of the one obtained from paths visiting only inner vertices. However, it is a priori possible that adding the vertices incident to the root face dramatically shortens the distance between vertices. To resolve this issue, we first use the results in the previous sections to prove the following.

Proposition 8.2. *There exists a sequence of random integers $\{\ell_p\}_{p \geq 3}$ in $[3, \infty)$ such that $\lim_{p \rightarrow \infty} \ell_p/p = 1$ in probability, and, moreover, for $\{M_p^*\}_{p \geq 3}$ samples from $\text{Bol}_{\text{III}}^\Delta(p)$ independent of $\{\ell_p\}_{p \geq 3}$, $\{\mathcal{M}_{\ell_p}\}_{p \geq 3}$ converges in law to the pointed free Brownian disk BD_1^* in the GHP topology.*

In Section 8.1 we prove Proposition 8.2. In Section 8.2 we will use Proposition 3.12 to couple samples of \mathcal{M}_{ℓ_p} in Proposition 8.2 and \mathcal{M}_p such that they are close in the GHP distance. This will give the GHP convergence of \mathcal{M}_p .

8.1 Convergence of type III triangulation with random perimeters

To prove Proposition 8.2, we introduce the following setup. Let $(\Omega, \mathbb{P}, \mathcal{F})$ be a probability space that contains the random variables $\{(M_p, f^*)\}_{p \geq 3}$ in Theorem 8.1. Let \mathbb{Q}_p be the measure obtained by reweighting \mathbb{P} by the inverse of the number of inner faces of M_p , so that under \mathbb{Q}_p the law of M_p is $\text{Bol}_{\text{III}}(p)$. In light of Proposition 7.1, we further require that the probability space $(\Omega, \mathbb{P}, \mathcal{F})$ contains random variables $\{M_p^{\text{II}}\}_{p \geq 3}$ such that the \mathbb{Q}_p -law of M_p^{II} is $\text{Bol}_{\text{II}}(p)$, and M_p is the simple core of M_p^{II} . For $e \in E(M_p)$, let M_e be the type II triangulation of a 2-gon attached to e in the simple core decomposition of M_p^{II} (see Section 7.1).

Let \mathring{M}_p be the maximal subgraph of M_p whose vertex set consists of inner vertices of M_p . Let $\mathring{M}_p^{\text{II}}$ be defined in the same way as \mathring{M}_p with M_p replaced by M_p^{II} . Then both $\mathring{M}_p^{\text{II}}$ and \mathring{M}_p could have several connected components, each of which could have several 2-connected components. If M is a 2-connected component of \mathring{M}_p , then M together with $\{M_e\}_{e \in E(M)}$ forms a 2-connected component of $\mathring{M}_p^{\text{II}}$. A 2-connected component of $\mathring{M}_p^{\text{II}}$ can either be obtained in this way, or is a subgraph of M_e for some $e \in E(M_p) \setminus E(\mathring{M}_p)$. We leave to the reader to check this fact, see also Figure 13(b).

The reason we consider $\mathring{M}_p^{\text{II}}$ is the following Markov property that is *not* true for \mathring{M}_p , and which is exemplified on Figure 13.

Lemma 8.3. *Let $\partial \mathring{M}_p^{\text{II}}$ be the union of the boundaries of all the connected components*

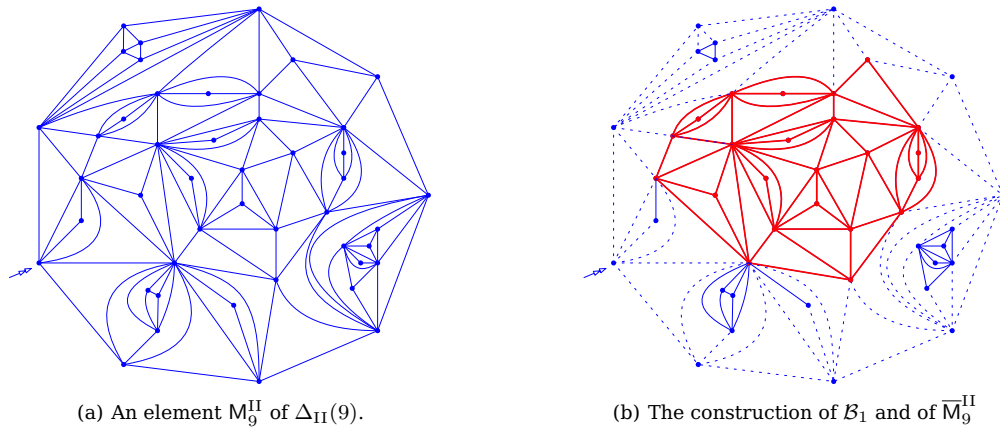


Figure 13: An example of the construction of \mathcal{B}_1 and of \bar{M}^{II} on an element of $\Delta_{\text{II}}(9)$. Edges of \mathcal{B}_1 are dotted. Edges and vertices of \bar{M}_9^{II} are fat and red.

of $\mathring{M}_p^{\text{II}}$. Let \mathcal{B}_1 be the submap of M_p^{II} such that $V(\mathcal{B}_1) = V(\partial \mathring{M}_p^{\text{II}}) \cup V(\partial M_p^{\text{II}})$ and $E(\mathcal{B}_1) = E(\partial \mathring{M}_p^{\text{II}}) \cup (E(M_p^{\text{II}}) \setminus E(\mathring{M}_p^{\text{II}}))$. Conditioning on \mathcal{B}_1 , assign each 2-connected component of $\mathring{M}_p^{\text{II}}$ a boundary root edge in a way only depending on \mathcal{B}_1 . Then the conditional \mathbb{Q}_p -law of these 2-connected components are independent Boltzmann type II triangulations with prescribed perimeters.

Geometrically, \mathcal{B}_1 is the 1-neighborhood of ∂M_p^{II} under the graph distance, and $\mathring{M}_p^{\text{II}}$ can be viewed as the complement of \mathcal{B}_1 . As r varies, the boundary lengths of the complement of the r -neighborhood of ∂M_p^{II} form a branching process. The law of this process under \mathbb{Q}_p is studied in great detail in [10] via the so-called peeling process, where fine scaling limit results are established. Here we only draw the following simple conclusions.

Lemma 8.4. *With \mathbb{Q}_p -probability $1 - o_p(1)$, there is a unique 2-connected component \bar{M}_p^{II} of $\mathring{M}_p^{\text{II}}$ with largest perimeter, and, moreover, \bar{M}_p^{II} is not a subgraph of M_e for any edge $e \in E(M_p) \setminus E(\mathring{M}_p)$. Let $\bar{\ell}_p$ be the perimeter of \bar{M}_p^{II} . Then the \mathbb{Q}_p -law of both $|V(\bar{M}_p^{\text{II}})|/|V(M_p^{\text{II}})|$ and $\bar{\ell}_p/p$ converge to 1. The same hold if \mathbb{Q}_p is replaced by \mathbb{P} .*

Proof. The statements concerning \mathbb{Q}_p are straightforward consequences of the peeling by layer process in [10] and we omit the details. By Lemma 4.6, the same statements hold for \mathbb{P} . \square

When the 2-connected component with the largest perimeter is not unique, we extend the definition of \bar{M}_p^{II} in Lemma 8.4 to a 2-connected component \bar{M}_p^{II} chosen in a way measurable with respect to the map \mathcal{B}_1 . By Lemma 8.3, conditioning on $\bar{\ell}_p$, the conditional \mathbb{Q}_p -law of \bar{M}_p^{II} is $\text{Bol}_{\text{II}}(\bar{\ell}_p)$. Let S_p be the simple core of \bar{M}_p^{II} . Then conditioning on $\bar{\ell}_p$, the \mathbb{Q}_p -law of S_p is $\text{Bol}_{\text{III}}(\bar{\ell}_p)$. Proposition 8.2 is an immediate consequence of the following.

Lemma 8.5. *Let S_p be the element in $\mathcal{M}^{\text{GHPU}}$ obtained by rescaling S_p as in the $i = \text{III}$ case of Theorem 1.1. Then the \mathbb{P} -law of S_p converges to the pointed free Brownian disk BD_1^* in the GHP topology.*

Proof of Proposition 8.2 given Lemma 8.5. By Lemma 8.4, $|V(\bar{M}_p^{\text{II}})|/|V(M_p^{\text{II}})|$ converges to 1 in \mathbb{P} -probability. By Proposition 7.1 and Lemma 4.6, $|V(M_p)|/|V(M_p^{\text{II}})|$ converges to $1/2$ in \mathbb{P} -probability. By the same argument as in Proposition 7.1 using the law of large

numbers, $|V(S_p)|/|V(\bar{M}_p^{\text{II}})|$ converges to $1/2$ in \mathbb{P} -probability. Combining these three results and Euler's formula we get

$$|F(S_p)|/|F(M_p)| \rightarrow 1 \quad \text{in } \mathbb{P}\text{-probability.} \quad (8.1)$$

Lemma 8.5 implies that the \mathbb{Q}_p -law of S_p converges to the free Brownian disk BD_1 in the GHP topology. Now we set $\{\ell_p\}_{p \geq 3}$ in Proposition 8.2 to be $\{\bar{\ell}_p\}_{p \geq 3}$. Then the law of M_{ℓ_p} in Proposition 8.2 is the same as the \mathbb{Q}_p -law of S_p weighted by its number of inner faces. Therefore, $\{\ell_p\}_{p \geq 3}$ satisfy the property required in Proposition 8.2. \square

It remains to prove Lemma 8.5. By Lemma 8.4, with \mathbb{P} -probability $1 - o_p(1)$, \bar{M}_p^{II} comes from a 2-connected component \bar{M}_p of \dot{M}_p , together with $\{M_e\}_{e \in E(\bar{M}_p)}$. In particular, \bar{M}_p and \bar{M}_p^{II} have the same boundary length, which is $\bar{\ell}_p$. On the low probability event that this is not the case, we set $\bar{M}_p = \emptyset$. When $\bar{M}_p \neq \emptyset$, since S_p is the simple core of \bar{M}_p^{II} , as planar maps \bar{M}_p and S_p are isomorphic. However, as subgraphs of \bar{M}_p^{II} , they are not necessarily identical because for two edges with the same endpoints, it is possible that one is on \bar{M}_p and the other is on S_p .

Proof of Lemma 8.5. Unless otherwise specified, we will work under the \mathbb{P} -probability. Let $(H_{(p)}^S, \lambda_{(p)}^S)$ be defined as $(H_{(p)}, \lambda_{(p)})$ in Proposition 4.1 with S_p in place of M_p . Since $\bar{\ell}_p/p \rightarrow 1$ by Lemma 8.4, and $|F(S_p)|/|F(M_p)| \rightarrow 1$ in probability (see (8.1)), $(H_{(p)}^S, \lambda_{(p)}^S)$ converge in law to $(\mathbf{C}(t), \mathbf{\Lambda}(t)_{t \in [0, \mathcal{A}]})$ in the uniform topology. Let $D_p^S(i, j)$ be the S_p -graph distance of the i -th and j -th vertex in the lexicographical order. Set

$$D_{(p)}^S(s, t) = \left(\frac{3}{2p}\right)^{1/2} D_p^S(p^2 s/3, p^2 t/3).$$

Then by Proposition 5.7, $\{D_{(p)}^S\}_{p \geq 3}$ is tight. We choose a subsequence of $\{p\}_{p \geq 3}$ where $(H_{(p)}^S, \lambda_{(p)}^S)$ and $D_{(p)}^S(s)$ jointly converge in law, and couple $\{S_p\}_{p \geq 3}$ by the Skorokhod embedding theorem such that the convergence holds almost surely. Let D' be the limit of $D_{(p)}^S$. Recall the set \mathcal{D} of pseudo-metrics on $[0, \mathcal{A}]$ in the definition of the Brownian disk in Section 2.5 and the maximal element D^* defined in terms of $(\mathbf{C}(t), \mathbf{\Lambda}(t)_{t \in [0, \mathcal{A}]})$. Again by Proposition 5.7 we have that almost surely $D' \in \mathcal{D}$ so that

$$D'(s, t) \leq D^*(s, t) \quad \text{for all } s, t \in [0, \mathcal{A}]. \quad (8.2)$$

Let u_p^{II} be a vertex uniformly sampled in $V(\bar{M}_p^{\text{II}})$. Then with probability $1 - o_p(1)$, $u_p^{\text{II}} \in V(\bar{M}_p)$, and there exists $\bar{e}_p \in E(\bar{M}_p)$ such that $u_p^{\text{II}} \in V(M_{\bar{e}_p})$. Similarly, there exists $e_p^S \in E(S_p)$ such that u_p^{II} is a vertex on the 2-gon attached to e_p^S in the simple core decomposition. Now we uniformly sample an inner face \hat{f} of S_p conditioning on everything else. Let \hat{v} be a vertex incident to \hat{f} chosen arbitrarily. Then $\hat{v} \in V(\bar{M}_p^{\text{II}})$ with probability $1 - o_p(1)$. Let $\hat{e}_p^S \in E(S_p)$ be defined as e_p^S with \hat{v} in place of u_p^{II} .

Given a map M , for $x \in E(M) \cup F(M)$, we let $V(x)$ be the set of vertices incident to x . For $x, y \in E(M) \cup F(M)$, let $d_M(x, y) := \min\{d_G(v, u), v \in V(x), u \in V(y)\}$. By the definition of e_p^S and \hat{e}_p^S , along the chosen subsequence of $\{p \geq 3\}$ we have

$$\lim_{p \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{3}{2p}\right)^{1/2} d_{S_p}(e_p^S, \hat{e}_p^S) = D'(U\mathcal{A}, V\mathcal{A}) \quad \text{in law,} \quad (8.3)$$

where U and V are independent uniform random variables on $(0, 1)$ independent of everything else. Here we use the fact that the distinction between uniform sampling on edges, vertices, or faces on a Boltzmann triangulation is negligible in the scaling limit.

Let e_*^S be defined as \widehat{e}_p^S with the root face f_* in place of \widehat{f} . Since (e_p^S, e_*^S) has the same distribution as (e_p^S, \widehat{e}_p^S) , (8.3) remains true for $d_{S_p}(e_p^S, e_*^S)$ instead of $d_{S_p}(e_p^S, \widehat{e}_p^S)$. Using the Skorokhod embedding theorem again, we assume that along the chosen subsequence

$$\lim_{p \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{3}{2p} \right)^{1/2} d_{S_p}(e_p^S, e_*^S) = D'(U\mathcal{A}, V\mathcal{A}) \quad \text{almost surely.} \quad (8.4)$$

Recall \widetilde{d}_{M_p} in Proposition 6.1. With probability $1 - o_p(1)$, $f_* \in F(\overline{M}_p)$. On this event, $d_{\overline{M}_p}(\bar{e}_p, f_*) \geq \widetilde{d}_{M_p}(\bar{e}_p, f_*)$. By Lemma 7.6 the pairwise differences between

$$p^{-1/2} d_{M_p}(\bar{e}_p, f_*), \quad p^{-1/2} d_{\overline{M}_p}(\bar{e}_p, f_*), \quad \text{and} \quad p^{-1/2} d_{S_p}(e_p^S, e_*^S)$$

all converge to 0 in probability. Therefore (8.4) implies that

$$D'(U\mathcal{A}, V\mathcal{A}) \geq \liminf_{p \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{3}{2p} \right)^{1/2} \widetilde{d}_{M_p}(\bar{e}_p, f_*) \quad \text{almost surely.}$$

Thanks to Proposition 6.1 and Corollary 5.6, we know that

$$\lim_{p \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{3}{2p} \right)^{1/2} \widetilde{d}_{M_p}(\bar{e}_p, f_*) = \Lambda(U\mathcal{A}) - \min\{\Lambda(s), s \in [0, \mathcal{A}]\} \text{ in distribution.}$$

Therefore, $D'(U\mathcal{A}, V\mathcal{A})$ stochastically dominates $\Lambda(U\mathcal{A}) - \min\{\Lambda(s), s \in [0, \mathcal{A}]\}$. By the re-rooting invariance of the Brownian disk established in [13, Corollary 21],

$$\Lambda(U\mathcal{A}) - \min\{\Lambda(s), s \in [0, \mathcal{A}]\} \stackrel{d}{=} D^*(U\mathcal{A}, V\mathcal{A}).$$

On the other hand, by (8.2), $D^*(U\mathcal{A}, V\mathcal{A}) \geq D'(U\mathcal{A}, V\mathcal{A})$ almost surely. Therefore $D^*(U\mathcal{A}, V\mathcal{A}) = D'(U\mathcal{A}, V\mathcal{A})$ almost surely. By the continuity of D^* and D' , almost surely $D^*(s, t) = D'(s, t)$ for all $s, t \in [0, \mathcal{A}]$. Therefore $H_{(p)}^S$, $\lambda_{(p)}^S$, and $D_{(p)}^S(s)$ jointly converge to \mathbf{C} , Λ , and D^* . Now the GHP convergence of $\mathcal{S}_{(p)}$ follows from the routine argument (see e.g. [13, Section 5.2]). \square

8.2 Comparison between type III triangulations with close perimeters

In this subsection we use $(\ell_p)_{p \geq 3}$ to denote a general random sequence such that ℓ_p/p tends to 1. For each p , let M'_p be coupled with ℓ_p such that, conditioned on ℓ_p , the law of M'_p is $\text{Bol}_{\text{III}}^\Delta(\ell_p)$. Let M_p be sampled from $\text{Bol}_{\text{III}}^\Delta(p)$ as in Theorem 8.1. The goal of this subsection is to prove the following.

Proposition 8.6. *For each $\delta \in (0, 1)$, there exists a coupling of $(M_p, M'_p)_{p \geq 3}$ satisfying the following. For large enough p , the probability of the event that M_p and M'_p have GHP-distance at least δ is smaller than δ .*

Proof. Recall the sampling method of M_p given in Proposition 3.12. The input is a random p -bridge $(b_i)_{0 \leq i \leq 2p-3}$ and the i.i.d. sequence of blossoming trees $\{T_i\}_{i \geq 1}$. Here by a random p -bridge we mean a simple random walk conditioned on visiting -3 at time $2p-3$. We first use $(b_i)_{1 \leq i \leq 2p-3}$ to determine the stems attached to boundary vertices to create $2p-3$ corners. Then we attach $(T_i)_{i \geq 1}$ to these corners and perform the closure operation χ .

Given a sample of ℓ_p , let $(b'_i)_{1 \leq i \leq 2\ell_p-3}$ be such that $(b'_i)_{1 \leq i \leq 2\ell_p-3}$ is a random ℓ_p -bridge. We may use $(b'_i)_{1 \leq i \leq 2\ell_p-3}$ and the same sequence $(T_i)_{i \geq 1}$ above to sample M'_p .

Using a local limit theorem (see e.g. [24, Theorem 2.3.11]), for a small but fixed $\varepsilon \in (0, 1)$, we may further couple $(b_i)_{1 \leq i \leq 2p-3}$ and $(b'_i)_{1 \leq i \leq 2\ell_p-3}$ such that with probability $1 - o_p(1)$ they agree on $[0, 2(1 - \varepsilon)p] \cap \mathbb{Z}$. We omit this simple random walk exercise. (See e.g. [30, Proposition 5.19] for a similar but more complicated statement of this type in the setting of random walk in cones.) Using Propositions 4.1 and 5.7, by making ε as small as we want depending on δ , we conclude the proof. \square

8.3 GHPU convergence

It is clear from Propositions 8.2 and 8.6 that \mathcal{M}_p converges in the GHP topology. In fact, we see that $(H_{(p)}, \lambda_{(p)}, \mathcal{M}_p)$ jointly converge to their continuum counterparts. Recall that \mathcal{M}_p can be written as $(M_p, d_p, \mu_p, \partial_p)$ as in Section 2.4. Using Proposition 5.7 and the exact same argument as in the proof of [20, Theorem 4.1] (based on Lemma 2.14 here), we can upgrade the GHP convergence of \mathcal{M}_p to the GHPU convergence. This concludes the type III case of Theorem 1.1. The GHP convergence in the type I and II cases follows from Propositions 7.6 and 7.12. Since a type I triangulation of a polygon, its 2-connected core, and its simple core share the same set of boundary vertices, the uniform convergence of the boundary curve in the type I and II cases of Theorem 1.1 follows from the couplings in Proposition 7.1 and 7.11.

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