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RELATIVE FREQUENCIES IN LARGE GENUS

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MizraKhani proved that if one takes by random a simple closed curve in a closed surface of genus $g = 2$, then it is 48 times more likely to be non-separating than separating. Later, Delecroix, Goujard, Zograf and Zorich studied how the number 48 behaves when g tends to infinity. In this talk I will discuss what happens when one does not restrict oneself to curves which are simple.

This is a joint work with Mingkun Liu, Kasra Rafi, and Marie Trin.