

Torelli groups and the complex of minimizing cycles

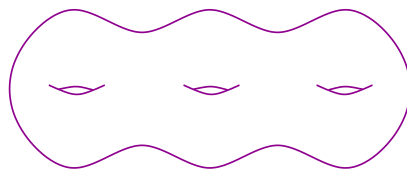
Dan Margalit
joint work with Mladen Bestvina
and Kai-Uwe Bux

Informal Seminar

February 25, 2009

Torelli groups

S_g = surface of genus g



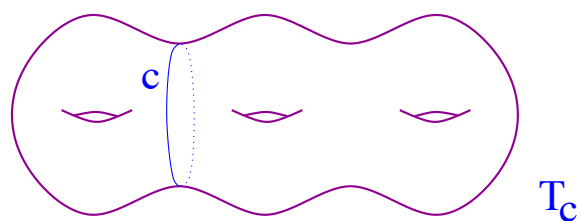
$$\text{MCG}(S_g) = \pi_0(\text{Homeo}^+(S_g))$$

Definition of the Torelli group $\mathcal{I}(S_g)$:

$$1 \rightarrow \mathcal{I}(S_g) \rightarrow \text{MCG}(S_g) \rightarrow \text{Sp}(2g, \mathbb{Z}) \rightarrow 1$$

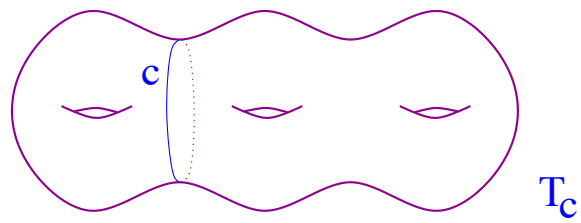
Elements of the Torelli group

Dehn twists about separating curves

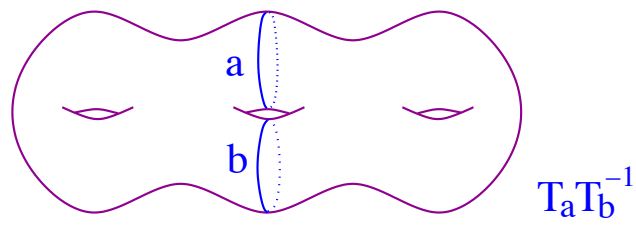


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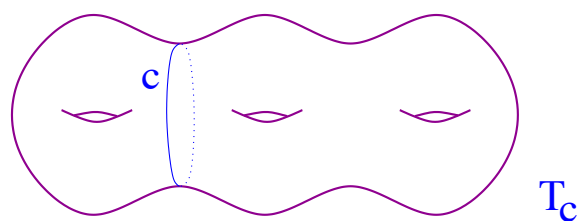


Bounding pair maps

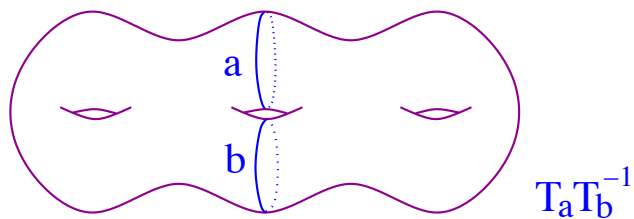


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Theorem (Birman '71 + Powell '78, Putman '07)

These elements generate $\mathcal{I}(S_g)$.

Finiteness properties

Finite generation

Finite presentability

Finite generation of homology

Cohomological dimension

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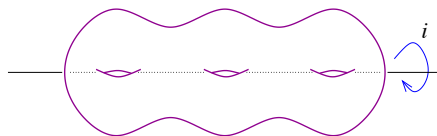
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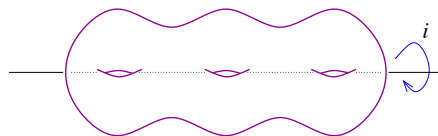
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$\{\mathcal{N}_k(S_g)\}$ = the Johnson filtration. For $g, k \geq 2$, we have

$$g - 1 \leq \text{cd}(\mathcal{N}_k(S_g)) \leq 2g - 3 \quad (\text{Farb, BBM})$$

Proofs

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Then

1. $\text{cd}(G) \leq D$ (Quillen)

2. $\bigoplus H_D(\text{Stab}_G(v)) \hookrightarrow H_D(G)$

where the sum is over a set of reps of vertices of X/G .

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Informal definition

Fix any nonzero $x \in H_1(S, \mathbb{Z})$.

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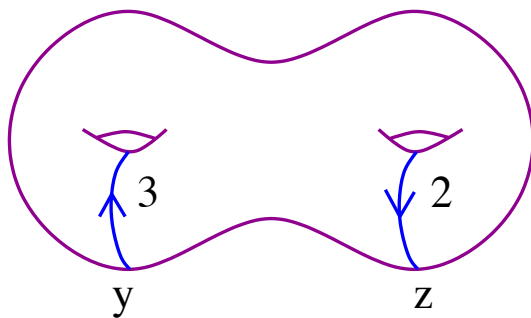
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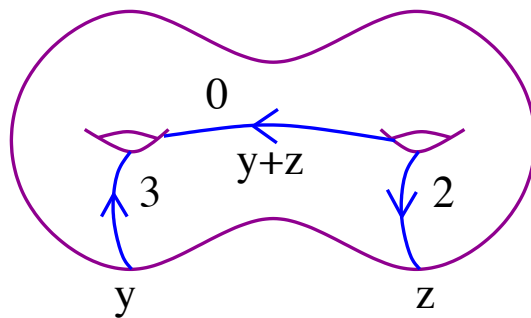
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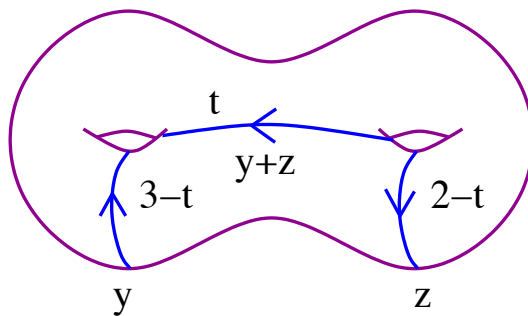
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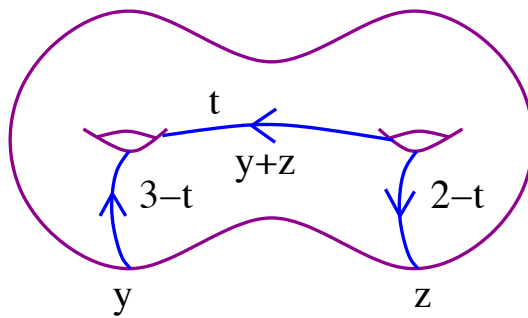
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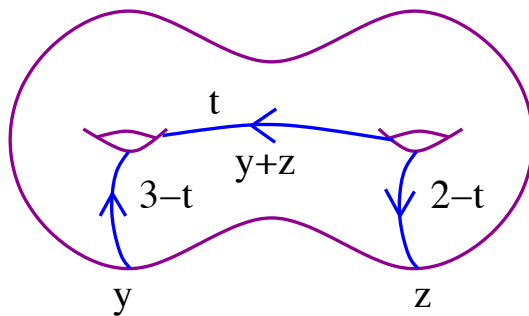
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Nonnegativity $\rightsquigarrow 0 \leq t \leq 2$. Resulting cell:



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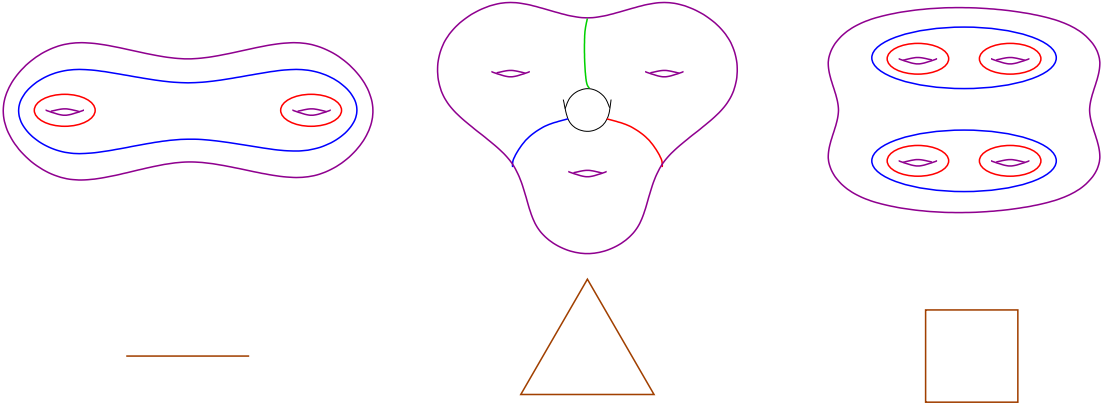
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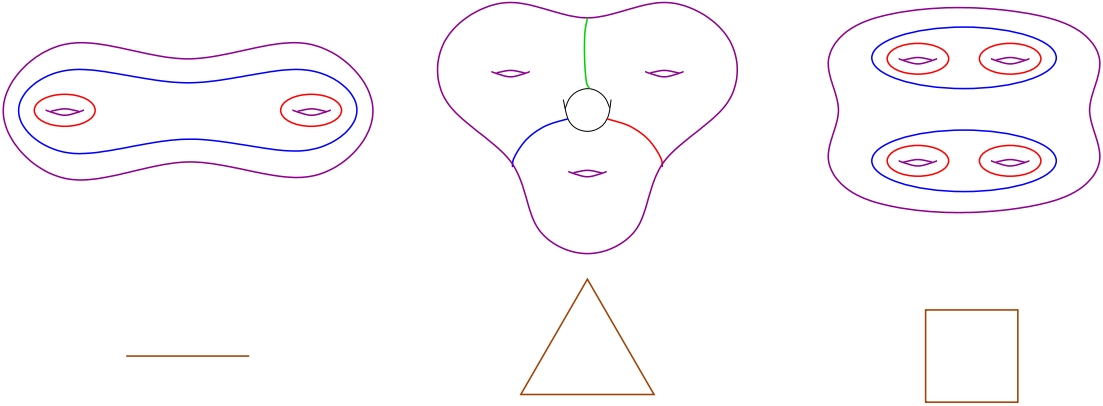
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Fact: $\text{Cell}(M)$ is a polytope.

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$$x = [d] + 2[e] + [f]$$

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$$\mathcal{I}(S_g) \circlearrowleft \mathcal{B}(S_g)$$

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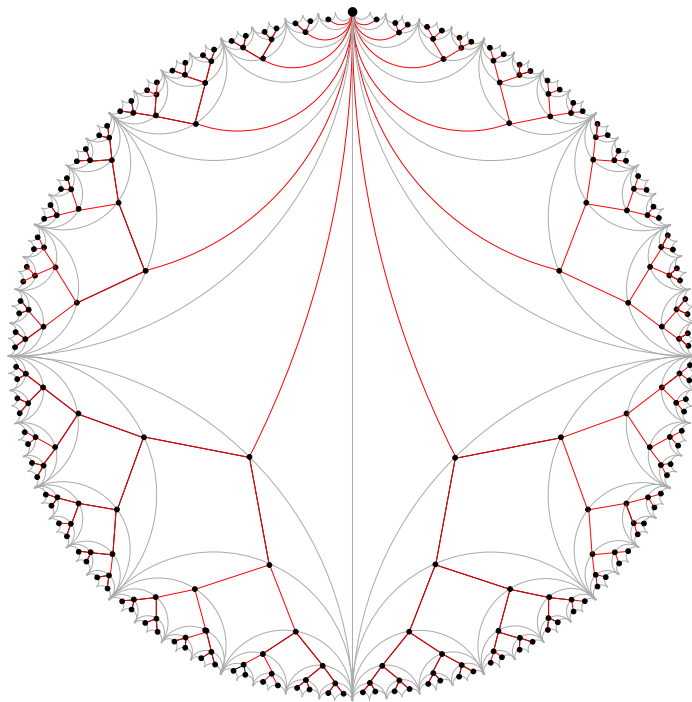
$$\mathcal{I}(S_g) \circlearrowleft \mathcal{B}(S_g)$$

Theorem (BBM)

$\mathcal{B}(S_g)$ is contractible.

Genus 2

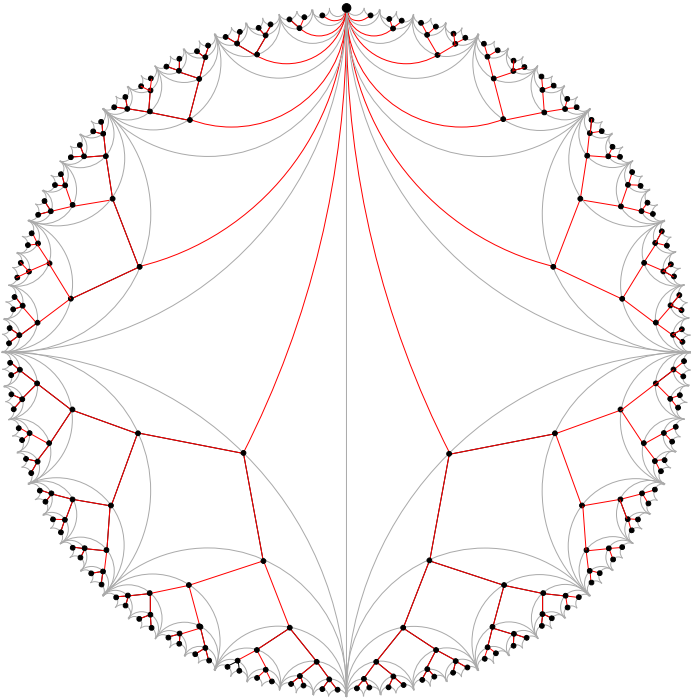
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glued along their distinguished vertices (one for each isotropic subspace of $H_1(S_2, \mathbb{Z})$ containing x).

Two proofs of contractibility

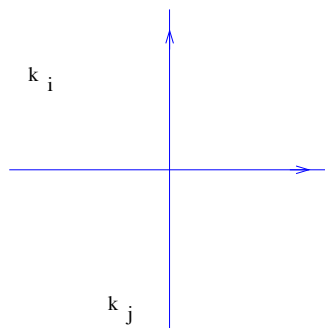
The Complex of Minimizing Cycles

Surgery proof of contractibility

Surgery on 1-cycles

Let c be a nonsimple 1-cycle representing x .

$$c = \sum k_i c_i$$



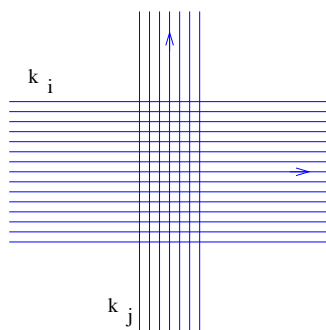
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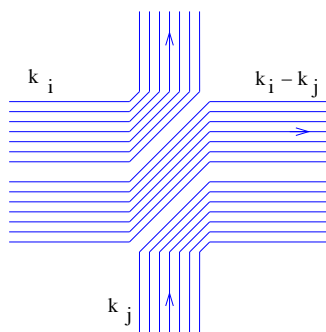
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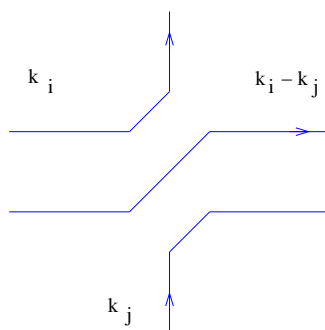
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Choose a 1-cycle c as a basepoint for $\mathcal{B}(S)$.

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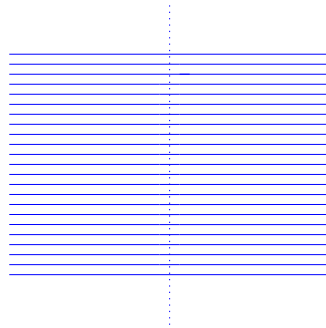
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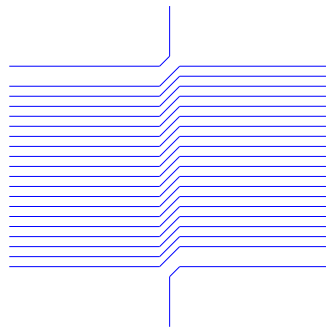
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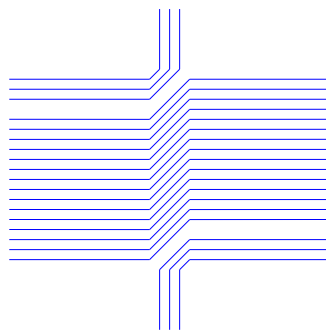
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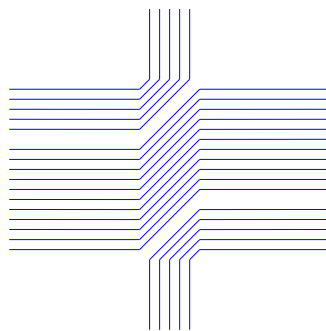
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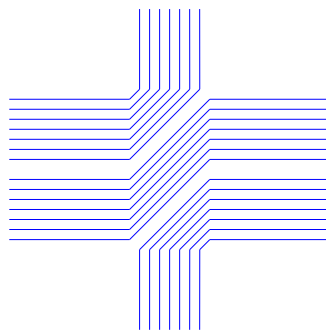
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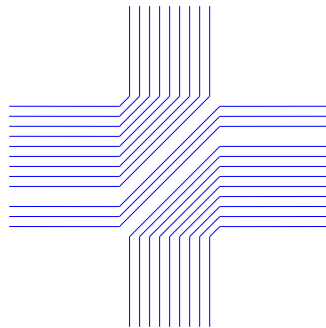
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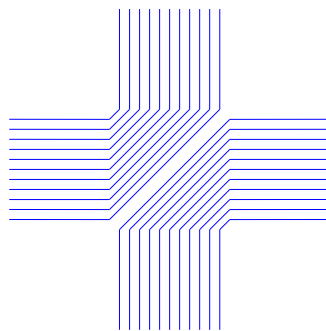
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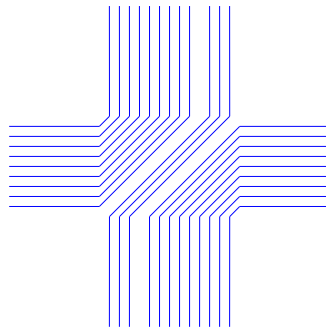
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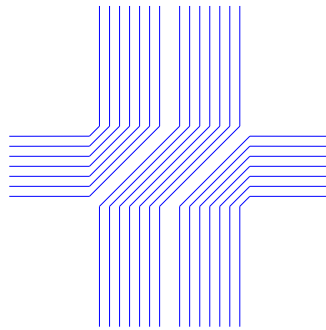
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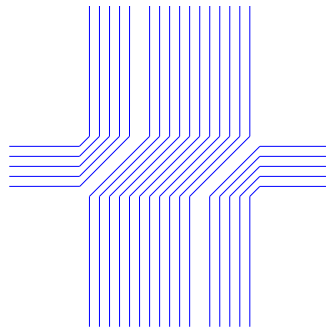
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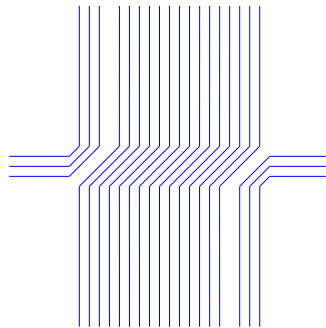
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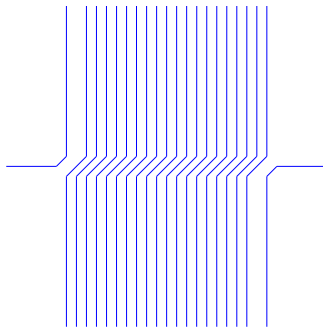
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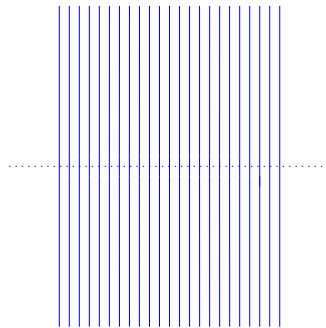
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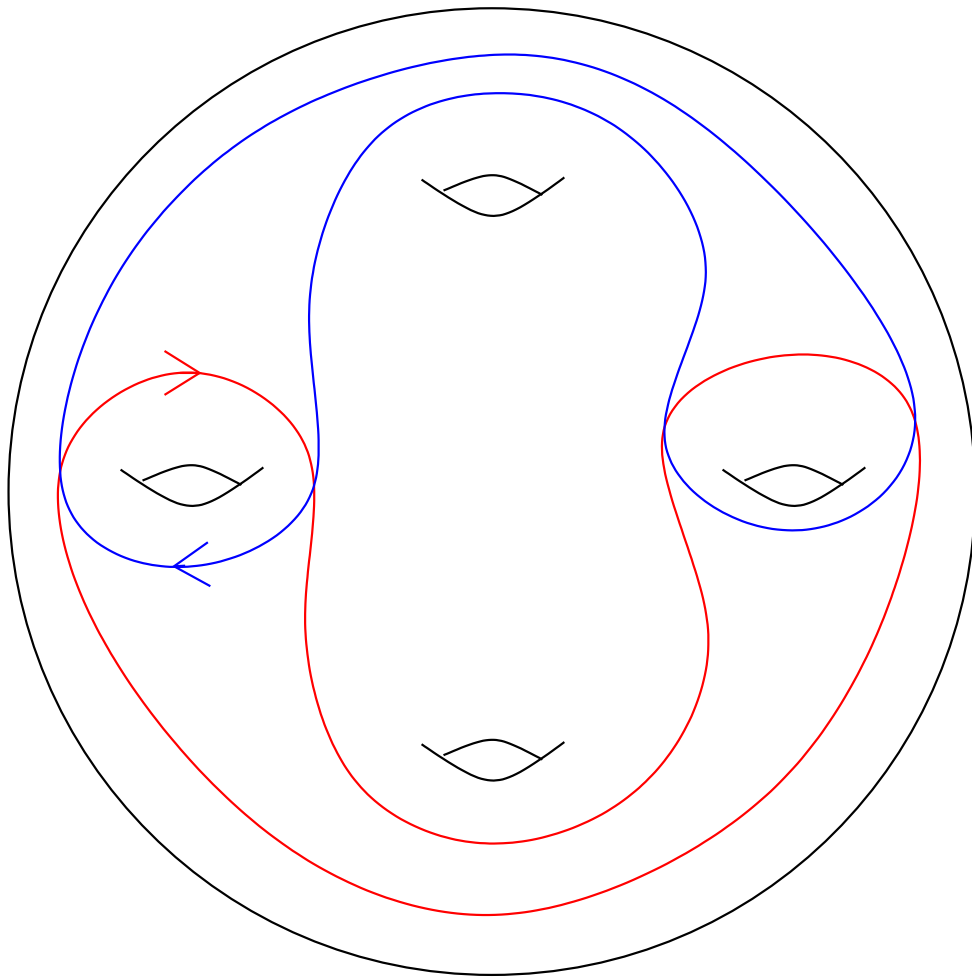
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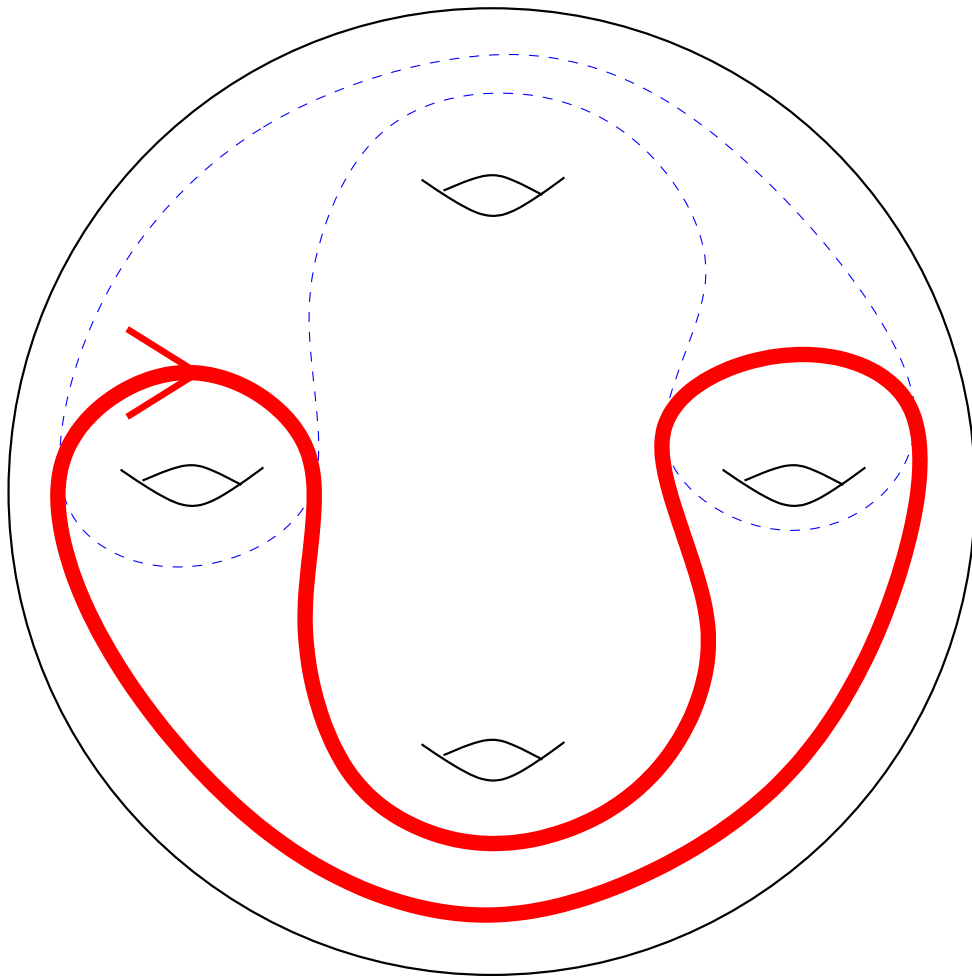
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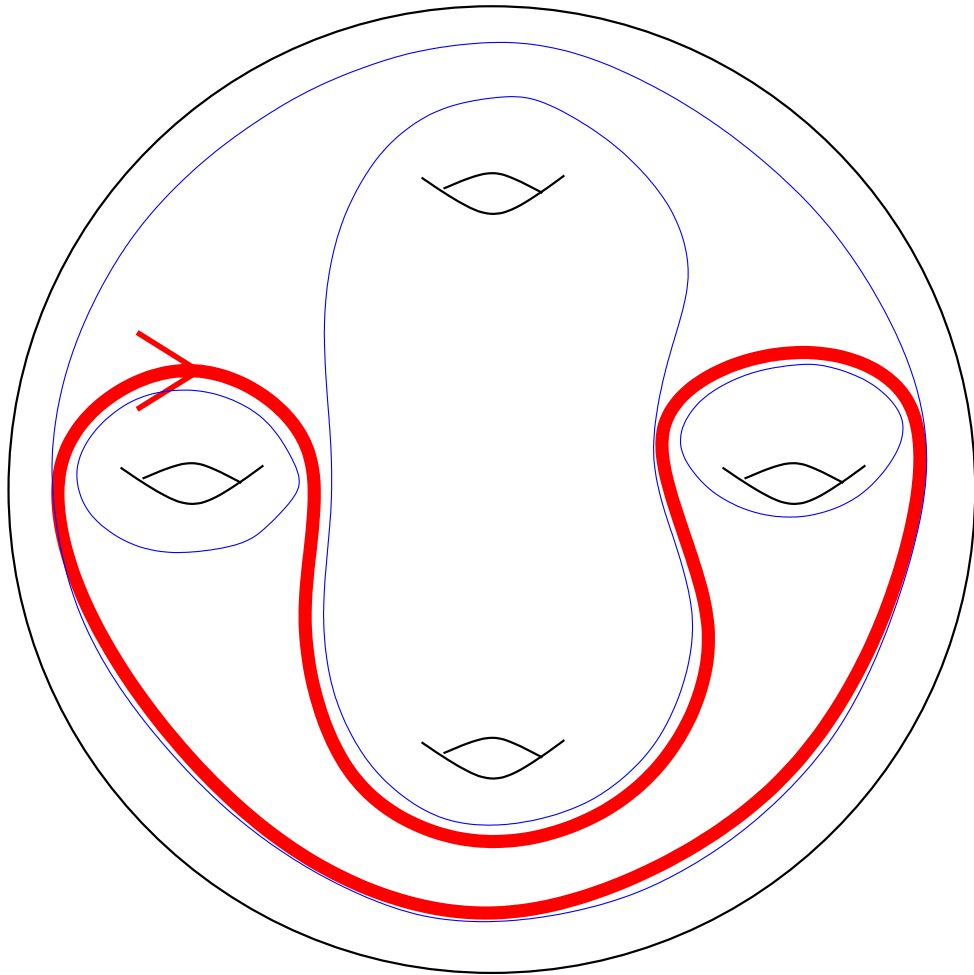
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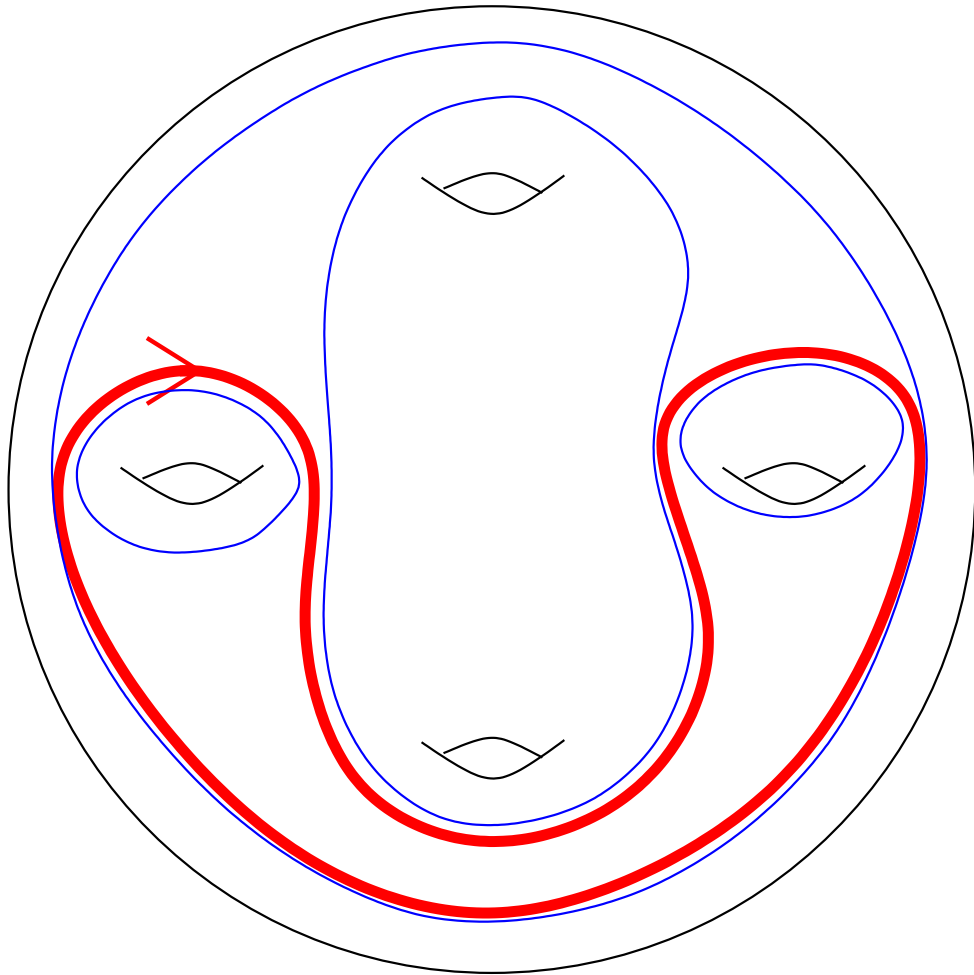
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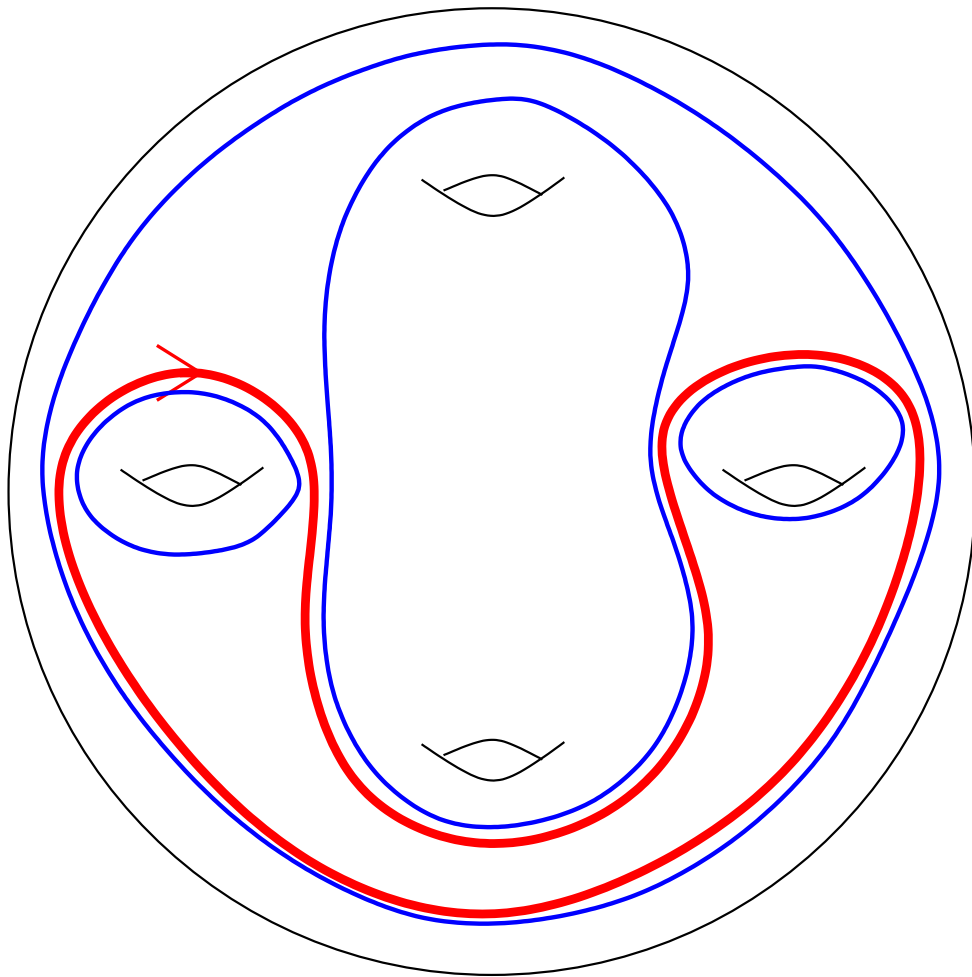
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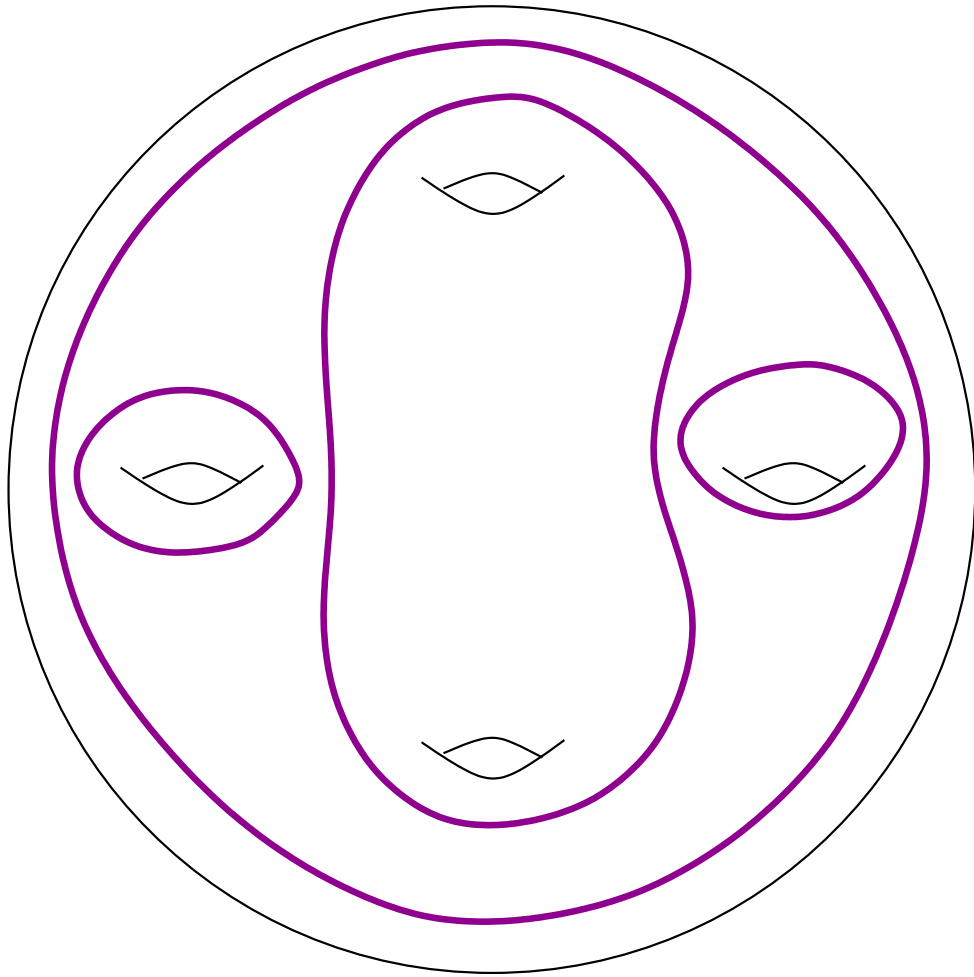
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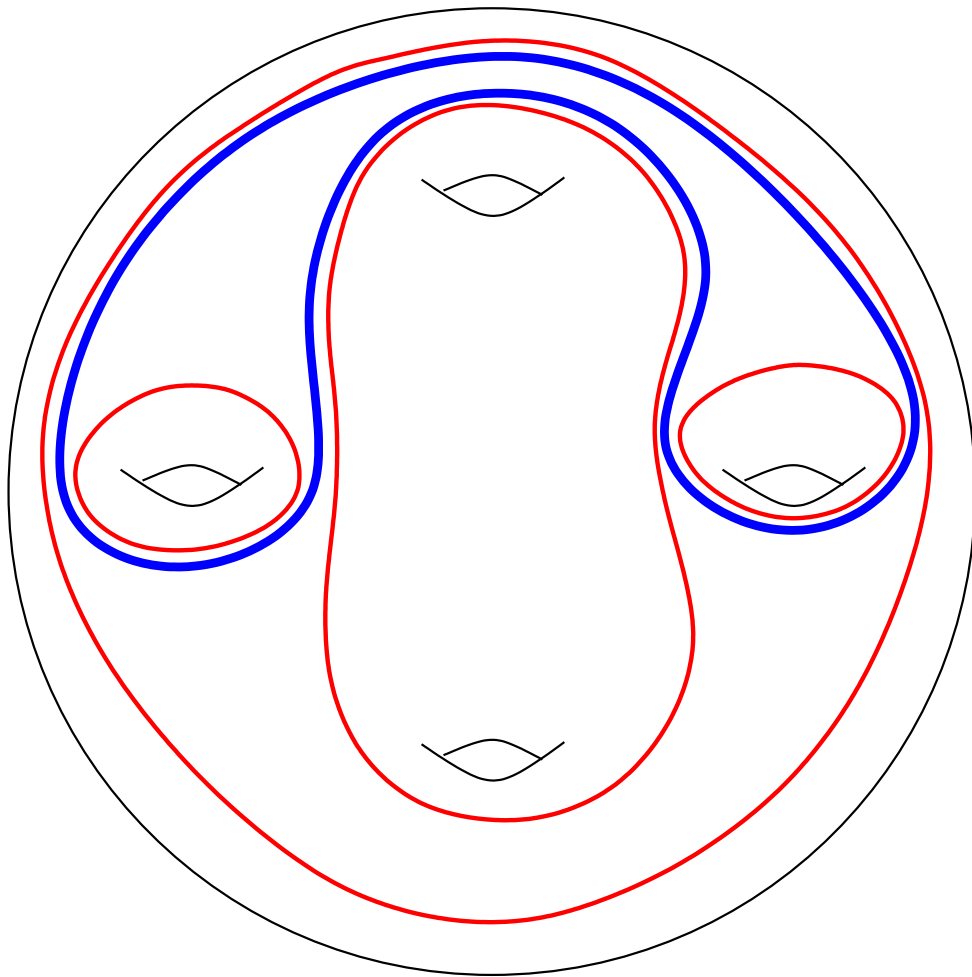
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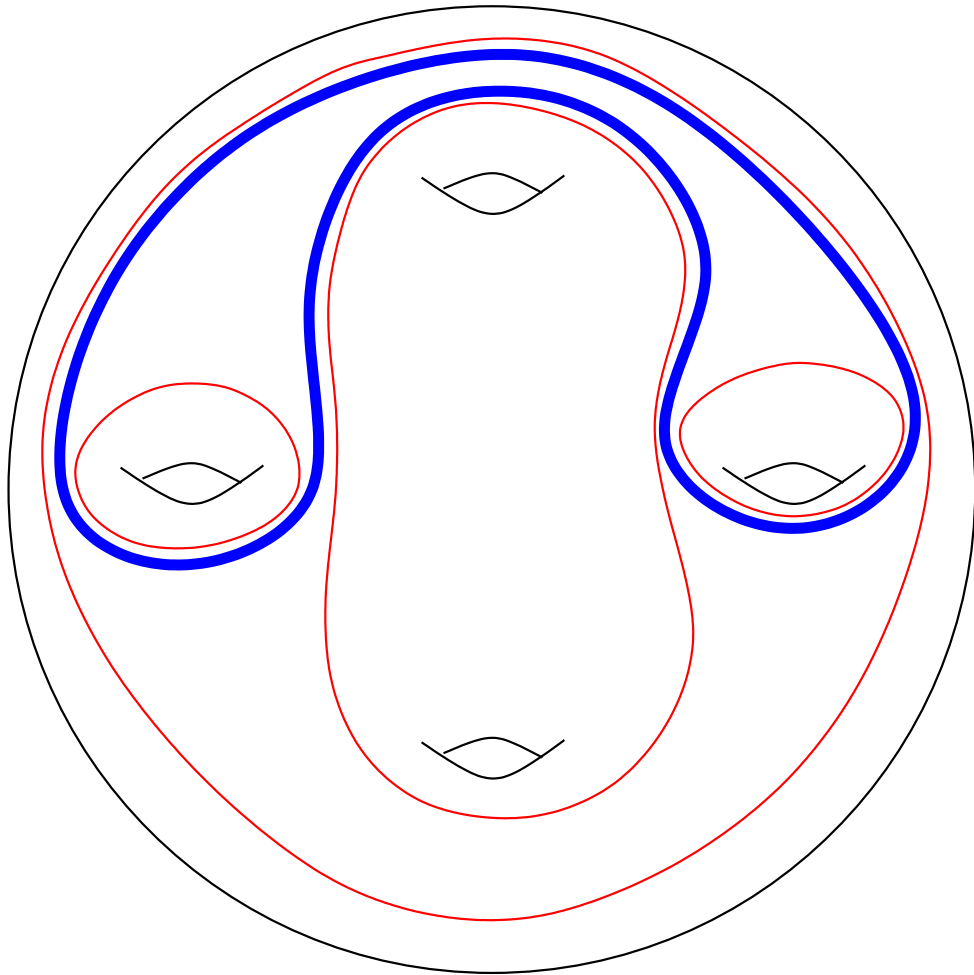
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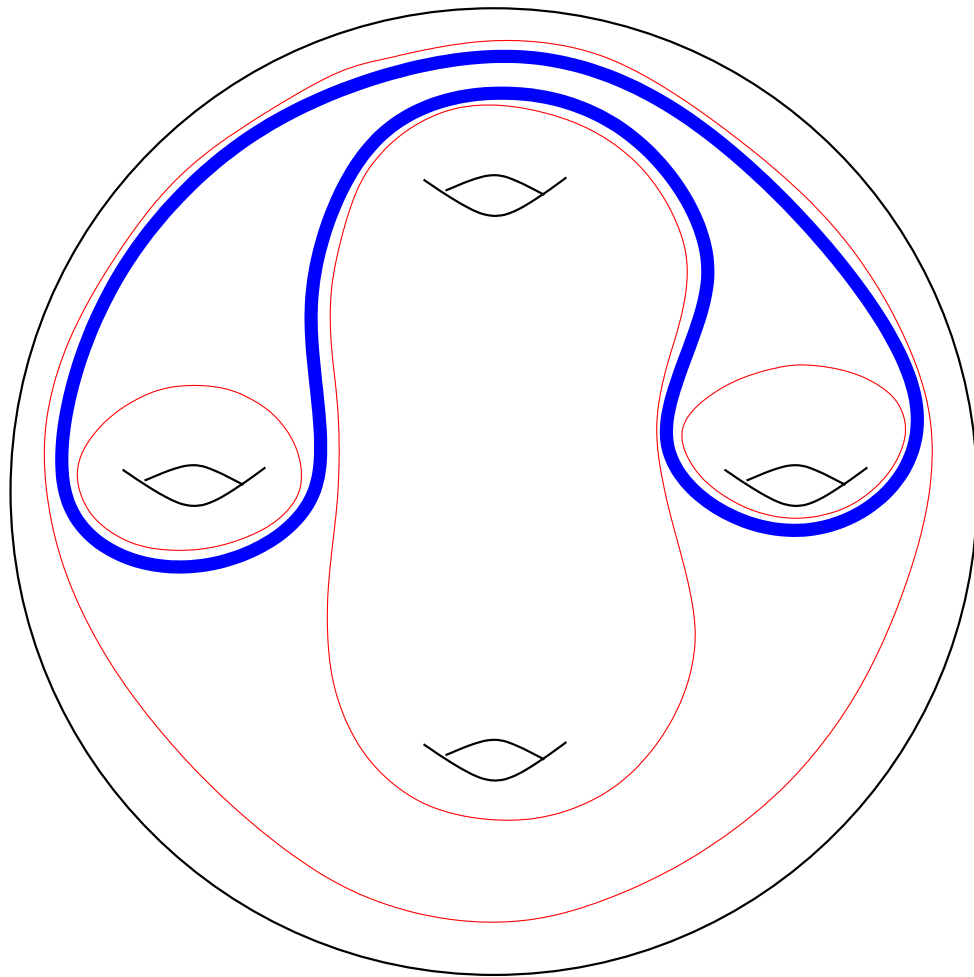
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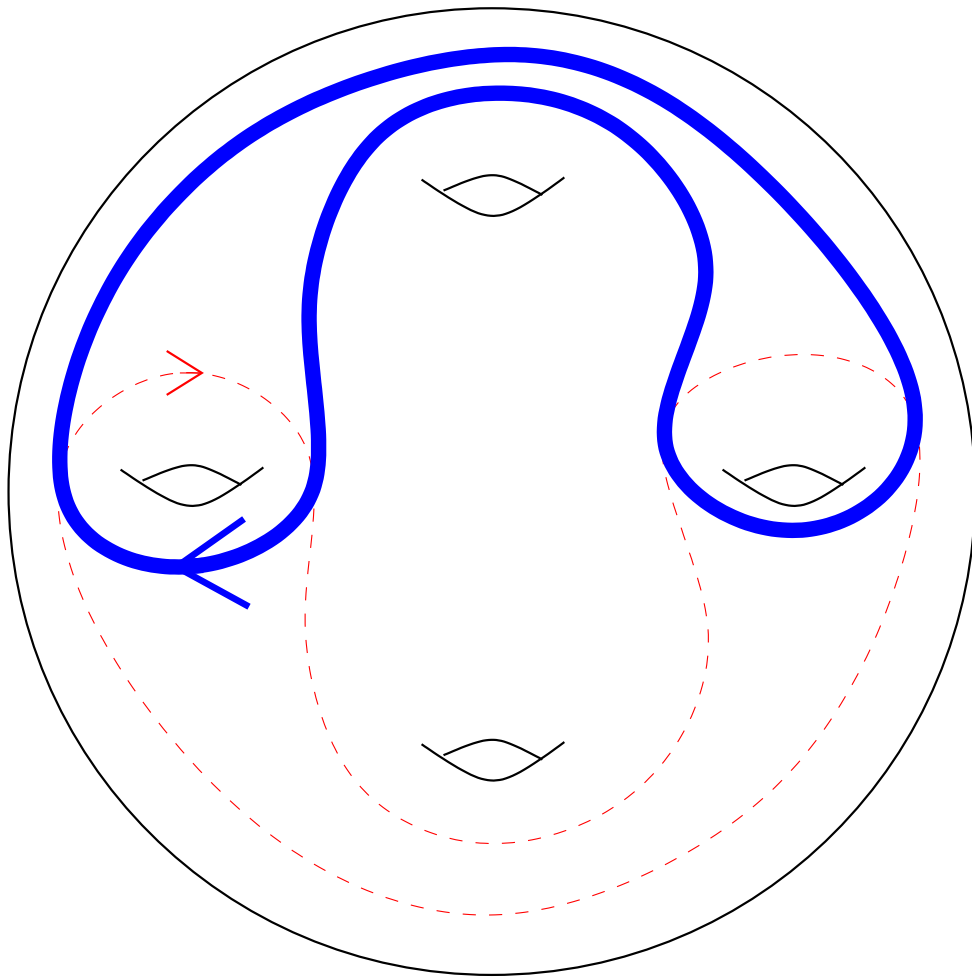
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The complex of minimizing cycles

Teichmüller space proof of contractibility

Fix $x \in H_1(S, \mathbb{Z})$.

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Proof that $\text{cd}(\mathcal{I}(S_g)) \leq 3g - 5$

Quillen:

$$\text{cd}(\mathcal{I}(S_g)) \leq \sup\{\text{cd}(\text{Stab}(\sigma)) + \dim(\sigma)\}$$

σ a cell of $\mathcal{B}(S_g)$

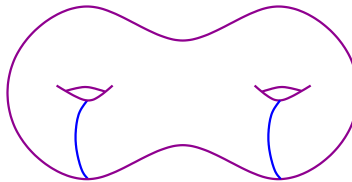
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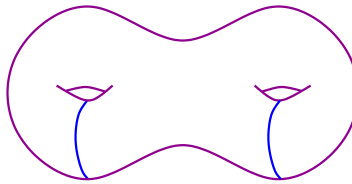
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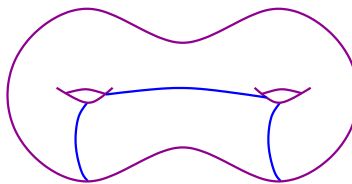
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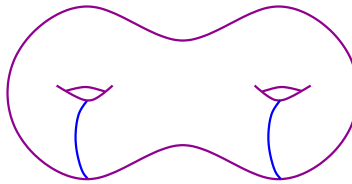
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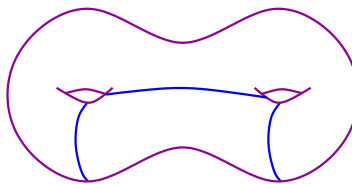
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Higher genus: induction, Birman exact sequence.

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Therefore, to prove that $(H_1 \text{ of}) \mathcal{I}(S_2)$ is infinitely generated, we just need to show that H_1 of **some** vertex stabilizer is infinitely generated.