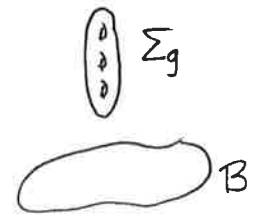


CHARACTERISTIC CLASSES FOR SURFACE BUNDLES: AN OVERVIEW

Surface bundles. These are smooth fiber bundles

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \Sigma_g & \rightarrow & E \\ & & \downarrow \\ & & B \end{array}$$



i.e. B covered by U s.t. $p^{-1}(U) \cong U \times \Sigma_g$ (restriction to fibers smooth)

Examples. $B \times \Sigma_g$

$M_\varphi =$ mapping torus of $\varphi: \Sigma_g \rightarrow \Sigma_g$. $B = S^1$

$$M_\varphi \times S^1 \rightarrow T^2$$

Isomorphism. As before, a homeo $E \xrightarrow{p} B$ to $E' \xrightarrow{p'} B$ taking $p^{-1}(b)$ to $(p')^{-1}(b)$ by diffeo.

Pullback. As before, given $f: A \rightarrow B$, we set

$$f^*(E) = \{(a, x) : \text{~~xxxx~~ } f(a) = p(x)\}$$

Characteristic classes. Fix g, \mathbb{R} . A char class is a f_n

$$\chi: \{\Sigma_g\text{-bundles}\} / \cong \rightarrow H^*(\text{Base}; \mathbb{R})$$

that is natural:

$$\chi(f^*(E)) = f^* \chi(E).$$

Why? Surface bundles are basic fiber bundles/manifolds.

Want invariants.

There are other applications to mapping class groups.

We study surface bundles in analogy with vector bundles.

- A Grassmannian for surface bundles

$C(\Sigma_g, \mathbb{R}^\infty)$ = space of smooth (oriented) submanifolds of \mathbb{R}^∞ diffeo to Σ_g .

$$E(\Sigma_g, \mathbb{R}^\infty) = \{(x, S) \in \mathbb{R}^\infty \times C(\Sigma_g, \mathbb{R}^\infty) : x \in S\}$$

$E(\Sigma_g, \mathbb{R}^\infty) \rightarrow C(\Sigma_g, \mathbb{R}^\infty)$ is a Σ_g -bundle.

We will show:

$$\{\Sigma_g\text{-bundles over } B\} / \cong \leftrightarrow [B, C(\Sigma_g, \mathbb{R}^\infty)]$$

and so (fixing g, \mathbb{R}):

$$\{\text{char. classes for } \Sigma_g\text{-bundles}\} \leftrightarrow H^* C(\Sigma_g, \mathbb{R}^\infty).$$

- The mapping class group

In vector bundle case, can reduce structure group to $O(n)$
i.e. transition maps can be taken to be isometries on fibers.
Have an analogous reduction here.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{MCG}(\Sigma_g) &= \pi_0 \text{Diff}^+(\Sigma_g) \\ &= \text{Diff}^+(\Sigma_g) / \text{isotopy} \end{aligned}$$

We'll show: $\text{Diff}(\Sigma_g)$ has contractible components, i.e.

$$\text{Diff}^+(\Sigma_g) \cong \text{MCG}(\Sigma_g)$$

From this we can deduce:

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \Sigma_g\text{-bundles} \\ \text{over } B \end{array} \right\} \leftrightarrow [B, K(\text{MCG}(\Sigma_g), 1)]$$

$$\leftrightarrow \text{Hom}(\pi_1(B), \text{MCG}(\Sigma_g)) / \text{MCG}(\Sigma_g)$$

and so:

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{char. classes} \\ \text{for } \Sigma_g\text{-bundles} \end{array} \right\} \leftrightarrow H^* \text{MCG}(\Sigma_g).$$

← conj.

- Morita-Mumford-Miller classes.

Given $\Sigma_g \rightarrow E \rightarrow M = \text{smooth manifold}$

Let $V = \text{vertical } 2\text{-plane bundle on } E$

Define $e_i(E) = \text{Gysin}(e^{i+1}) \in H^{2i}(M)$.

We'll see: e_1 is proportional to: signature, WP form, 1st Pontryagin class.

Thm $\lim_{g \rightarrow \infty} H^*(\text{MCG}(\Sigma_g^1); \mathbb{Q}) \cong \mathbb{Q}[e_1, e_2, \dots]$

i.e. the e_i exactly describe the stable rational char. classes.

- Unstable classes

We know $\chi(\text{MCG}(\Sigma_g)) = \frac{3(1-2g)}{2-2g}$. So there are lots of other char. classes. Almost nothing is known.

Here Gysin means:

$$H^{2i+2}(E) \xrightarrow{\text{PD}} H_{n-2i}(E)$$

$$\xrightarrow{\text{proj}^*} H_{n-2i}(B) \xrightarrow{\text{PD}} H^{2i}(B)$$

COTOMOLOGY OF MAPPING CLASS GROUPS coeff = \mathbb{Q}

THM. $\text{vcd}(\text{MCG}(\Sigma_g)) = 4g - 5$ $\Rightarrow H^i(\text{MCG}(\Sigma_g)) = 0$ $i > 4g - 5$
(although $H^{4g-5}(\text{MCG}(\Sigma_g)) = 0$).

Low dim's:

- $H^1(\text{MCG}(\Sigma_g)) = 0 \quad g \geq 0.$
- $H^2(\text{MCG}(\Sigma_g)) = \mathbb{Q} \quad g \geq 4$
- $H^3(\text{MCG}(\Sigma_g)) = 0 \quad g \geq 6$
- $H^4(\text{MCG}(\Sigma_g)) = \mathbb{Q}^2 \quad g \geq 10.$

Low genus:

- $H^*(\text{MCG}(T^2)) = 0.$
- $H^*(\text{MCG}(\Sigma_2)) = \mathbb{Q} \oplus \mathbb{Q}$
- $H^*(\text{MCG}(\Sigma_3)) = \mathbb{Q}[C_6^{C_2}]$
- $H^*(\text{MCG}(\Sigma_4)) = \mathbb{Q}[C_4^{C_2}, C_5]$

C_5, C_6 unstable.

Stability. $H^i(\text{MCG}(\Sigma_g^1))$ indep of g , $g \geq 3i/2 + 1$.

Also, $H^i(\text{MCG}(\Sigma_g^1)) \cong H^i(\text{MCG}(\Sigma_g))$ in this case.

Mumford Conjecture. $H^i(\text{MCG}(\Sigma_\infty^1)) = \mathbb{Q}[e_1, e_2, \dots]$ $e_i \in H^{2i}$ i^{th} MMM class

Euler char. $\chi(\text{MCG}(\Sigma_g)) = \frac{5(1-2g)}{2-2g} \sim (-1)^g \frac{(2g-1)!}{2^{2g-1} \pi^{2g}}$
 $\Rightarrow > 2^g$ unstable classes. use: $p(n) \sim \frac{1}{n} e^{\pi\sqrt{2n/3}}$

Applications. ① $\text{Diff}^+(\Sigma_g) \xrightarrow{\pi} \text{MCG}(\Sigma_g)$ has no section
 pf: $\pi^*(e_3) = 0.$

② Odd e_i are geometric, cobordism invar, vanish on handlebody group.