

# A SOCIO-ECONOMIC ANALYSIS OF THE ROLE PLAYED BY THE DISCOVERY OF ICE IN THE CULTURAL DEVELOPMENT OF MACONDO



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Submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements  
of the Degree of Doctor of Philosophy

School of Alchemia

Queen Mary University of London

September 1967

# Statement of originality

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I attest that I have exercised reasonable care to ensure that the work is original, and does not to the best of my knowledge break any UK law, infringe any third party's copyright or other Intellectual Property Right, or contain any confidential material.

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# Abstract

Hello, here is some text without a meaning. This text should show what a printed text will look like at this place. If you read this text, you will get no information. Really? Is there no information? Is there a difference between this text and some nonsense like “Huardest gefburn”? Kjift – not at all! A blind text like this gives you information about the selected font, how the letters are written and an impression of the look. This text should contain all letters of the alphabet and it should be written in of the original language. There is no need for special content, but the length of words should match the language.

O time, thou must untangle this, not I.  
It is too hard a knot for me to untie!

---

*Twelfth Night*

SHAKESPEARE

# Acknowledgements

In principio fu la Maestra Manuela. italian

A heartfelt thank you to ...for accepting to be the referees of this thesis, and for the thought-provoking discussions we shared. Their comments brought this manuscript to a significant improvement.

I feel privileged to have this many eminent researchers in my committee. A very big thank you for accepting to be part of it.

Thank you to ...

Un ringraziamento va anche agli amici triestini di nascita, di adozione, o di passaggio, matematici, sballerine, o altro, oggi sparpagliati per il mondo a formare una famiglia grazie alla quale uno non si sente mai troppo solo e lontano da tutti. Tanto siamo dappertutto.

In particolare grazie a ...

Prima di giungere ai ringraziamenti più personali, ...italian

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# Introduction

Braid groups were introduced by Hurwitz [6] in 1891 as fundamental groups of configuration spaces of  $n$  points in the complex plane. However, they owe their name to Artin [1]: he considered them in terms of braid automorphisms of  $F_n$ , the free group of rank  $n$ , but also in geometric terms. The geometric interpretation certainly is the most intuitive and best known, in particular because of its use in knot theory. Then, Magnus [7] considered braid groups from the point of view of mapping classes, while Markov [8] introduced these groups from a purely group-theoretic point of view. All these points of view have long been known to be equivalent [9]. We can then say that braid groups are ubiquitous objects. Any different definition carries a possible generalization; for instance, we can see braid groups as particular case of Artin-Tits groups, Garside groups, mapping class groups and surface braid groups. Few of these generalizations share with braid groups their principal property: a large family of different equivalent definitions.

*Loop braid groups* are a remarkable exception to this fact. Their study has been widely developed during the last twenty years. The first curious fact about these groups is that they appear in the literature with a large number of different names. We choose to adopt the terminology introduced by Baez, Wise, and Crans [2], because their definition of loop braid groups in terms of mapping classes fits particularly well the purpose of this thesis. We will soon give an idea of it; however, let us first remark that this is not the first name and interpretation of loop braids that have appeared in the course of time.

The concept that stands behind the genesis of loop braids is the one of *motions* of a compact subspace  $N$  in a manifold  $M$ : these can be understood as the different ways of continuously moving  $N$  in  $M$  so that at the end of the motion  $N$  has returned in its starting position. The first step towards motions is due to Fox and Neuwirth [4].

In 1962 they give a new proof of the standard presentation of the Artin braid groups, in terms of fundamental groups of the configuration spaces of  $n$  unordered points in the plane, considering these groups as groups of continuous movements of  $n$  points on a plane. The same year Dahm, in his Ph.D thesis, generalizes this concept to general manifolds. He applies this construction to a collection of  $n$  unknotted, unlinked circles in the 3-dimensional space: these motions represent the first appearance of the loop braid groups, and his results are published and extended by Goldsmith [5]. In more modern terms, we would speak of mapping class groups, rather than groups of motions. Indeed, we can give an informal definition of our protagonist in the following way.

**Informal definition.** Let  $n$  be greater or equal to 1. The *loop braid group* on  $n$  components is the mapping class group of  $n$  unknotted, unlinked circles in the 3-dimensional space.

A formal definition will be given in Chapter 2.

# Chapter 1

## Heading on Level 0 (chapter)

Hello, here is some text without a meaning. This text should show what a printed text will look like at this place.  $\sin^2(\alpha) + \cos^2(\beta) = 1$ . If you read this text, you will get no information  $E = mc^2$ . Really? Is there no information? Is there a difference between this text and some nonsense like “Huardest gefburn”? Kjift – not at all! A blind text like this gives you information about the selected font, how the letters are written and an impression of the look.  $\sqrt[n]{a} \cdot \sqrt[n]{b} = \sqrt[n]{ab}$ . This text should contain all letters of the alphabet and it should be written in of the original language.  $\frac{\sqrt[n]{a}}{\sqrt[n]{b}} = \sqrt[n]{\frac{a}{b}}$ . There is no need for special content, but the length of words should match the language.  $a \sqrt[n]{b} = \sqrt[n]{a^n b}$ .

### 1.1 Heading on Level 1 (section)

Hello, here is some text without a meaning.  $d\Omega = \sin\vartheta d\vartheta d\varphi$ . This text should show what a printed text will look like at this place. If you read this text, you will get no information. Really? Is there no information? Is there a difference between this text and some nonsense like “Huardest gefburn”? Kjift – not at all! A blind text like this gives you information about the selected font, how the letters are written and an impression of the look.  $\sin^2(\alpha) + \cos^2(\beta) = 1$ . This text should contain all letters of the alphabet and it should be written in of the original language  $E = mc^2$ . There is no need for special content, but the length of words should match the language.  $\sqrt[n]{a} \cdot \sqrt[n]{b} = \sqrt[n]{ab}$ .

**1.1.1 Heading on Level 2 (subsection)**

Hello, here is some text without a meaning.  $\frac{\sqrt[n]{a}}{\sqrt[n]{b}} = \sqrt[n]{\frac{a}{b}}$ . This text should show what a printed text will look like at this place.  $a\sqrt[n]{b} = \sqrt[n]{a^n b}$ . If you read this text, you will get no information.  $d\Omega = \sin\vartheta d\vartheta d\varphi$ . Really? Is there no information? Is there a difference between this text and some nonsense like “Huardest gefburn”? Kjift – not at all! A blind text like this gives you information about the selected font, how the letters are written and an impression of the look. This text should contain all letters of the alphabet and it should be written in of the original language. There is no need for special content, but the length of words should match the language.  $\sin^2(\alpha) + \cos^2(\beta) = 1$ .

**Heading on Level 3 (subsubsection)**

Hello, here is some text without a meaning  $E = mc^2$ . This text should show what a printed text will look like at this place.  $\sqrt[n]{a} \cdot \sqrt[n]{b} = \sqrt[n]{ab}$ . If you read this text, you will get no information.  $\frac{\sqrt[n]{a}}{\sqrt[n]{b}} = \sqrt[n]{\frac{a}{b}}$ . Really? Is there no information? Is there a difference between this text and some nonsense like “Huardest gefburn”? Kjift – not at all! A blind text like this gives you information about the selected font, how the letters are written and an impression of the look.  $a\sqrt[n]{b} = \sqrt[n]{a^n b}$ . This text should contain all letters of the alphabet and it should be written in of the original language.  $d\Omega = \sin\vartheta d\vartheta d\varphi$ . There is no need for special content, but the length of words should match the language.

**Heading on Level 4 (paragraph)** Hello, here is some text without a meaning. This text should show what a printed text will look like at this place.  $\sin^2(\alpha) + \cos^2(\beta) = 1$ . If you read this text, you will get no information  $E = mc^2$ . Really? Is there no information? Is there a difference between this text and some nonsense like “Huardest gefburn”? Kjift – not at all! A blind text like this gives you information about the selected font, how the letters are written and an impression of the look.  $\sqrt[n]{a} \cdot \sqrt[n]{b} = \sqrt[n]{ab}$ . This text should contain all letters of the alphabet and it should be written in of the original language.  $\frac{\sqrt[n]{a}}{\sqrt[n]{b}} = \sqrt[n]{\frac{a}{b}}$ . There is no need for special content, but the length of words should match the language.  $a\sqrt[n]{b} = \sqrt[n]{a^n b}$ .

## 1.2 Lists

### 1.2.1 Example for list (itemize)

- First item in a list
- Second item in a list
- Third item in a list
- Fourth item in a list
- Fifth item in a list

### Example for list (4\*itemize)

- First item in a list
  - First item in a list
    - \* First item in a list
      - First item in a list
      - Second item in a list
    - \* Second item in a list
  - Second item in a list
- Second item in a list

### 1.2.2 Example for list (enumerate)

1. First item in a list
2. Second item in a list
3. Third item in a list
4. Fourth item in a list
5. Fifth item in a list

**Example for list (4\*enumerate)**

1. First item in a list
  - (a) First item in a list
    - i. First item in a list
      - A. First item in a list
      - B. Second item in a list
    - ii. Second item in a list
  - (b) Second item in a list
2. Second item in a list

**1.2.3 Example for list (description)**

**First** item in a list

**Second** item in a list

**Third** item in a list

**Fourth** item in a list

**Fifth** item in a list

**Example for list (4\*description)**

**First** item in a list

**First** item in a list

**First** item in a list

**First** item in a list

**Second** item in a list

**Second** item in a list

**Second** item in a list

**Second** item in a list

## Chapter 2

# Loop Braid Groups

In this chapter we introduce several interpretations of *loop braid groups*, and provide a complete proof of the equivalence of these formulations. This provides a clear and well-established theoretical setting, as the one we have in the case of braid groups  $B_n$ . We will use the equivalence of these formulations. . . Although the equivalence of some of the formulations has already been proved or at least stated in the literature, for example in [3, Section 2, Theorem 2.6], we did not find the explicit isomorphisms between all of them.

Oh look, Figure 2.1 shows some tubes.

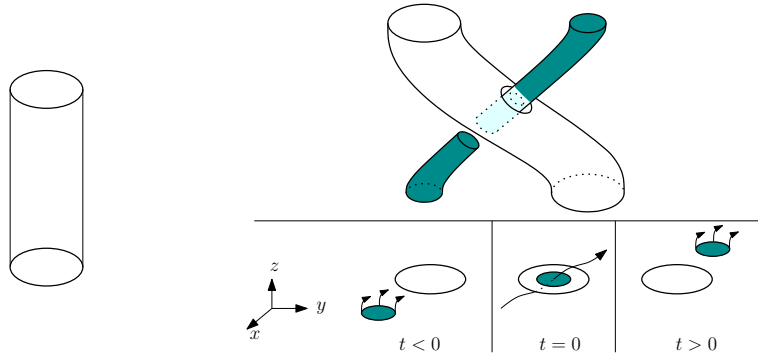


Figure 2.1: Symmetric broken surfaces are locally homeomorphic to a cylinder, or to a crossing with decoration that indicates the order on the preimages of the singularities.

This Chapter is organized as follows. In Section 2.1 we give a first definition of loop braid groups in terms of mapping classes. In Section 2.2 we state and proof a very important result (Theorem 2.2.2).



## 2.1 Mapping class groups of a trivial link of unknotted circles in $B^3$

Hello, here is some text without a meaning.  $d\Omega = \sin \vartheta d\vartheta d\varphi$ . This text should show what a printed text will look like at this place. If you read this text, you will get no information. Really? Is there no information? Is there a difference between this text and some nonsense like “Huardest gefburn”? Kjift – not at all! A blind text like this gives you information about the selected font, how the letters are written and an impression of the look.  $\sin^2(\alpha) + \cos^2(\beta) = 1$ . This text should contain all letters of the alphabet and it should be written in of the original language  $E = mc^2$ . There is no need for special content, but the length of words should match the language.  $\sqrt[n]{a} \cdot \sqrt[n]{b} = \sqrt[n]{ab}$ .

**Definition 2.1.1.** This is a definition!

*Remark 2.1.2.* This is a long remark!

**Example 2.1.3.** This is an example!

## 2.2 The configuration spaces of a trivial link of unknotted circles

Hello, here is some text without a meaning.  $\frac{\sqrt[n]{a}}{\sqrt[n]{b}} = \sqrt[n]{\frac{a}{b}}$ . This text should show what a printed text will look like at this place.  $a\sqrt[n]{b} = \sqrt[n]{a^n b}$ . If you read this text, you will get no information.  $d\Omega = \sin \vartheta d\vartheta d\varphi$ . Really? Is there no information? Is there a difference between this text and some nonsense like “Huardest gefburn”? Kjift – not at all! A blind text like this gives you information about the selected font, how the letters are written and an impression of the look. This text should contain all letters of the alphabet and it should be written in of the original language. There is no need for special content, but the length of words should match the language.  $\sin^2(\alpha) + \cos^2(\beta) = 1$ .

**Lemma 2.2.1.** *This is a Lemma!*

*Proof.* I promise it’s true. □

From here we derive the following result.

**Theorem 2.2.2.** *A theorem!*

*Proof.* This was a very beautiful proof but my bunny ate my notebook.  $\square$

Hello, here is some text without a meaning  $E = mc^2$ . This text should show what a printed text will look like at this place.  $\sqrt[n]{a} \cdot \sqrt[n]{b} = \sqrt[n]{ab}$ . If you read this text, you will get no information.  $\frac{\sqrt[n]{a}}{\sqrt[n]{b}} = \sqrt[n]{\frac{a}{b}}$ . Really? Is there no information? Is there a difference between this text and some nonsense like “Huardest gefburn”? Kjift – not at all! A blind text like this gives you information about the selected font, how the letters are written and an impression of the look.  $a \sqrt[n]{b} = \sqrt[n]{a^n b}$ . This text should contain all letters of the alphabet and it should be written in of the original language.  $d\Omega = \sin \vartheta d\vartheta d\varphi$ . There is no need for special content, but the length of words should match the language.

This is the second paragraph. Hello, here is some text without a meaning. This text should show what a printed text will look like at this place.  $\sin^2(\alpha) + \cos^2(\beta) = 1$ . If you read this text, you will get no information  $E = mc^2$ . Really? Is there no information? Is there a difference between this text and some nonsense like “Huardest gefburn”? Kjift – not at all! A blind text like this gives you information about the selected font, how the letters are written and an impression of the look.  $\sqrt[n]{a} \cdot \sqrt[n]{b} = \sqrt[n]{ab}$ . This text should contain all letters of the alphabet and it should be written in of the original language.  $\frac{\sqrt[n]{a}}{\sqrt[n]{b}} = \sqrt[n]{\frac{a}{b}}$ . There is no need for special content, but the length of words should match the language.  $a \sqrt[n]{b} = \sqrt[n]{a^n b}$ .

And after the second paragraph follows the third paragraph. Hello, here is some text without a meaning. This text should show what a printed text will look like at this place.  $\sin^2(\alpha) + \cos^2(\beta) = 1$ . If you read this text, you will get no information  $E = mc^2$ . Really? Is there no information? Is there a difference between this text and some nonsense like “Huardest gefburn”? Kjift – not at all! A blind text like this gives you information about the selected font, how the letters are written and an impression of the look.  $\sqrt[n]{a} \cdot \sqrt[n]{b} = \sqrt[n]{ab}$ . This text should contain all letters of the alphabet and it should be written in of the original language.  $\frac{\sqrt[n]{a}}{\sqrt[n]{b}} = \sqrt[n]{\frac{a}{b}}$ . There is no need for special content, but the length of words should match the language.  $a \sqrt[n]{b} = \sqrt[n]{a^n b}$ .

After this fourth paragraph, we start a new paragraph sequence. Hello, here is some

text without a meaning. This text should show what a printed text will look like at this place.  $\sin^2(\alpha) + \cos^2(\beta) = 1$ . If you read this text, you will get no information  $E = mc^2$ . Really? Is there no information? Is there a difference between this text and some nonsense like “Huardest gefburn”? Kjift – not at all! A blind text like this gives you information about the selected font, how the letters are written and an impression of the look.  $\sqrt[n]{a} \cdot \sqrt[n]{b} = \sqrt[n]{ab}$ . This text should contain all letters of the alphabet and it should be written in of the original language.  $\frac{\sqrt[n]{a}}{\sqrt[n]{b}} = \sqrt[n]{\frac{a}{b}}$ . There is no need for special content, but the length of words should match the language.  $a \sqrt[n]{b} = \sqrt[n]{a^n b}$ .

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# Appendix A

## Heading on Level 0 (chapter)

Hello, here is some text without a meaning. This text should show what a printed text will look like at this place. If you read this text, you will get no information. Really? Is there no information? Is there a difference between this text and some nonsense like “Huardest gefburn”? Kjift – not at all! A blind text like this gives you information about the selected font, how the letters are written and an impression of the look. This text should contain all letters of the alphabet and it should be written in of the original language. There is no need for special content, but the length of words should match the language.

### A.1 Heading on Level 1 (section)

Hello, here is some text without a meaning. This text should show what a printed text will look like at this place. If you read this text, you will get no information. Really? Is there no information? Is there a difference between this text and some nonsense like “Huardest gefburn”? Kjift – not at all! A blind text like this gives you information about the selected font, how the letters are written and an impression of the look. This text should contain all letters of the alphabet and it should be written in of the original language. There is no need for special content, but the length of words should match the language.

**A.1.1 Heading on Level 2 (subsection)**

Hello, here is some text without a meaning. This text should show what a printed text will look like at this place. If you read this text, you will get no information. Really? Is there no information? Is there a difference between this text and some nonsense like “Huardest gefburn”? Kjift – not at all! A blind text like this gives you information about the selected font, how the letters are written and an impression of the look. This text should contain all letters of the alphabet and it should be written in of the original language. There is no need for special content, but the length of words should match the language.

**Heading on Level 3 (subsubsection)**

Hello, here is some text without a meaning. This text should show what a printed text will look like at this place. If you read this text, you will get no information. Really? Is there no information? Is there a difference between this text and some nonsense like “Huardest gefburn”? Kjift – not at all! A blind text like this gives you information about the selected font, how the letters are written and an impression of the look. This text should contain all letters of the alphabet and it should be written in of the original language. There is no need for special content, but the length of words should match the language.

**Heading on Level 4 (paragraph)** Hello, here is some text without a meaning. This text should show what a printed text will look like at this place. If you read this text, you will get no information. Really? Is there no information? Is there a difference between this text and some nonsense like “Huardest gefburn”? Kjift – not at all! A blind text like this gives you information about the selected font, how the letters are written and an impression of the look. This text should contain all letters of the alphabet and it should be written in of the original language. There is no need for special content, but the length of words should match the language.

## A.2 Lists

### A.2.1 Example for list (itemize)

- First item in a list
- Second item in a list
- Third item in a list
- Fourth item in a list
- Fifth item in a list

### Example for list (4\*itemize)

- First item in a list
  - First item in a list
    - \* First item in a list
      - First item in a list
      - Second item in a list
    - \* Second item in a list
  - Second item in a list
- Second item in a list

### A.2.2 Example for list (enumerate)

1. First item in a list
2. Second item in a list
3. Third item in a list
4. Fourth item in a list
5. Fifth item in a list

**Example for list (4\*enumerate)**

1. First item in a list
  - (a) First item in a list
    - i. First item in a list
      - A. First item in a list
      - B. Second item in a list
    - ii. Second item in a list
  - (b) Second item in a list
2. Second item in a list

**A.2.3 Example for list (description)**

**First** item in a list

**Second** item in a list

**Third** item in a list

**Fourth** item in a list

**Fifth** item in a list

**Example for list (4\*description)**

**First** item in a list

**First** item in a list

**First** item in a list

**First** item in a list

**Second** item in a list

**Second** item in a list

**Second** item in a list

**Second** item in a list

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