GENERATING TORELLI

Goal: $\mathcal{I}(S_g)$ is gen. by BP maps (and Dehn twists about sep curves)

Original proof: 1971 Birman gives presentation for $Sp_{2g}(\mathbb{Z})$
1978 Powell interprets relations
1980 Johnson, lantern relation

Want a proof analogous to $\mathrm{Mod}(S_g)$ case.

Complex of homologous curves

Fix (primitive) $x \in H_1(S_g;\mathbb{Z})$

$\mathcal{C}_x(S_g)$ = subgraph of $\mathcal{C}(S_g)$ spanned by (unoriented) reps of x.

goal: Connected.

"borrowing complex"

Will use auxilliary complex $\mathcal{B}_x(S_g)$, the complex of cycles. Points of $\mathcal{B}_x(S_g)$ are simple, irredundant reps of x.

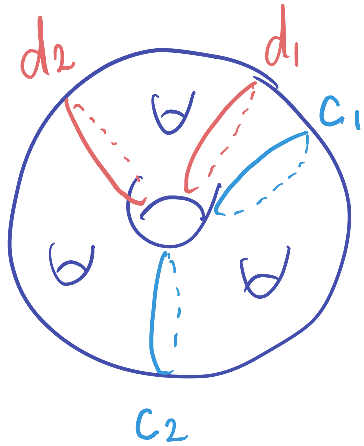
The Complex of Cycles

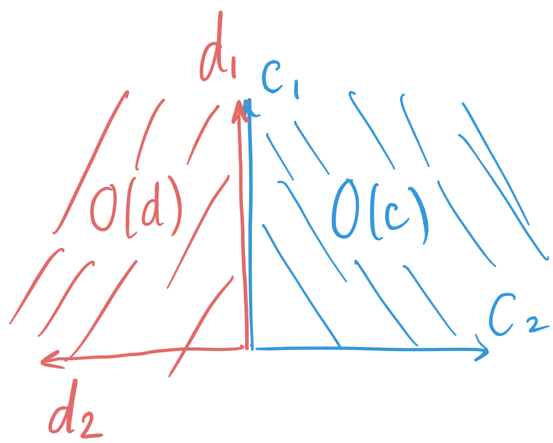
c = oriented multicurve, n components

$\rightsquigarrow \quad [0,\infty)^n \longrightarrow H_1(S_g;\mathbb{Z})$ orthant $O(c)$

$$A(S_g) = \coprod_c O(c) \;/\!\sim$$

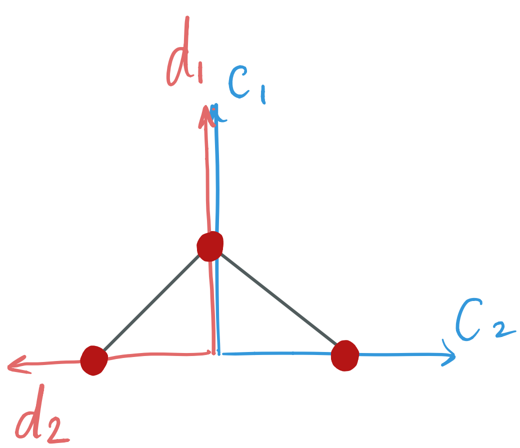
example.



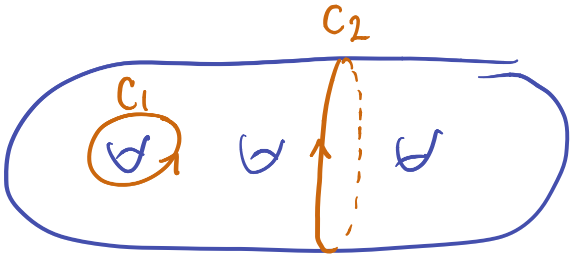


$$A_x(S_g) \subseteq A(S_g) \quad \text{reps of } x.$$

Say $x = [c_1]$

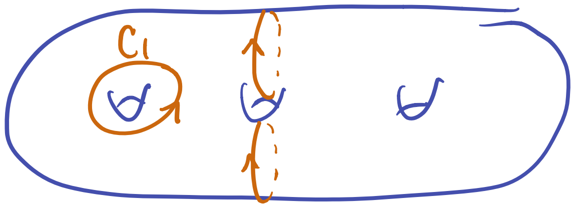


The cells of $A_x(S_g)$ are not necessarily compact:



If $[c_1] = x$ then $[c_1 + bc_2] = x$ $\forall\ b \in \mathbb{R}$

Or:



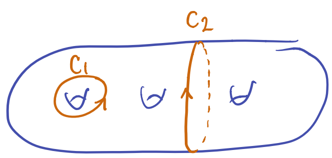
An oriented multicurve is <u>reduced</u> if

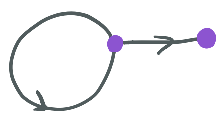
(1) the corresponding cell is compact

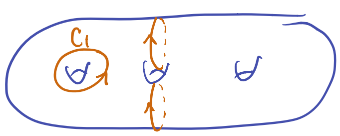
$\iff$ (2) it has no homologically trivial subset

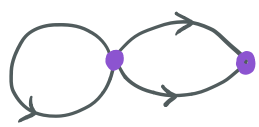
$\iff$ (3) the dual directed graph is recurrent

Dual graphs:







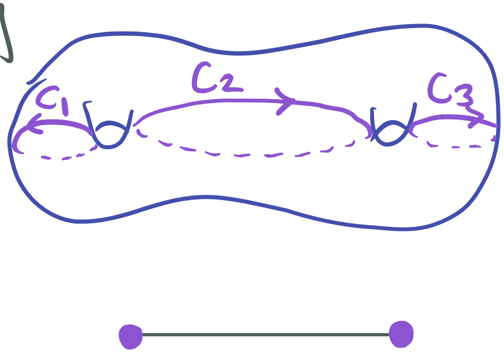


The complex of cycles $B_x(S_g)$ is the subcomplex of $A_x(S_g)$ whose cells correspond to reduced oriented multicurves.

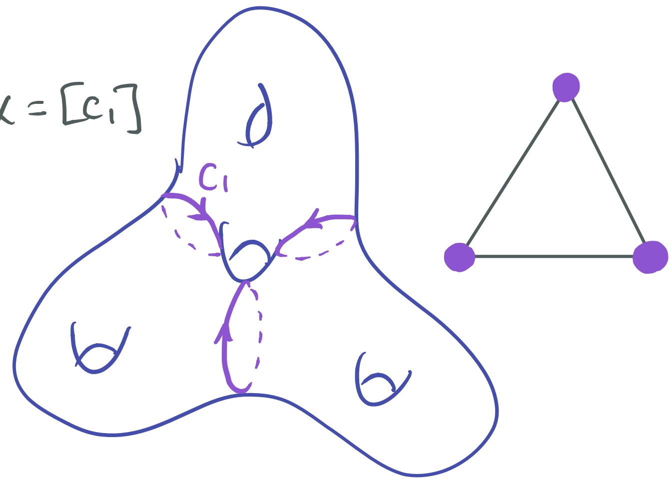
We'll show $B_x(S_g)$ is contractible.

Examples of cells

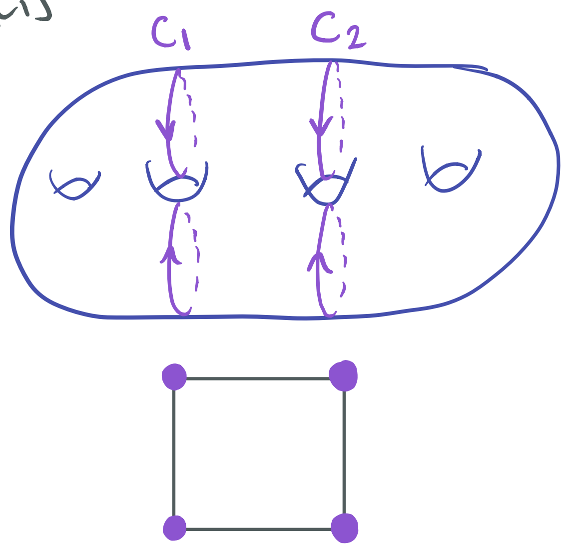
$X = [c_1]$

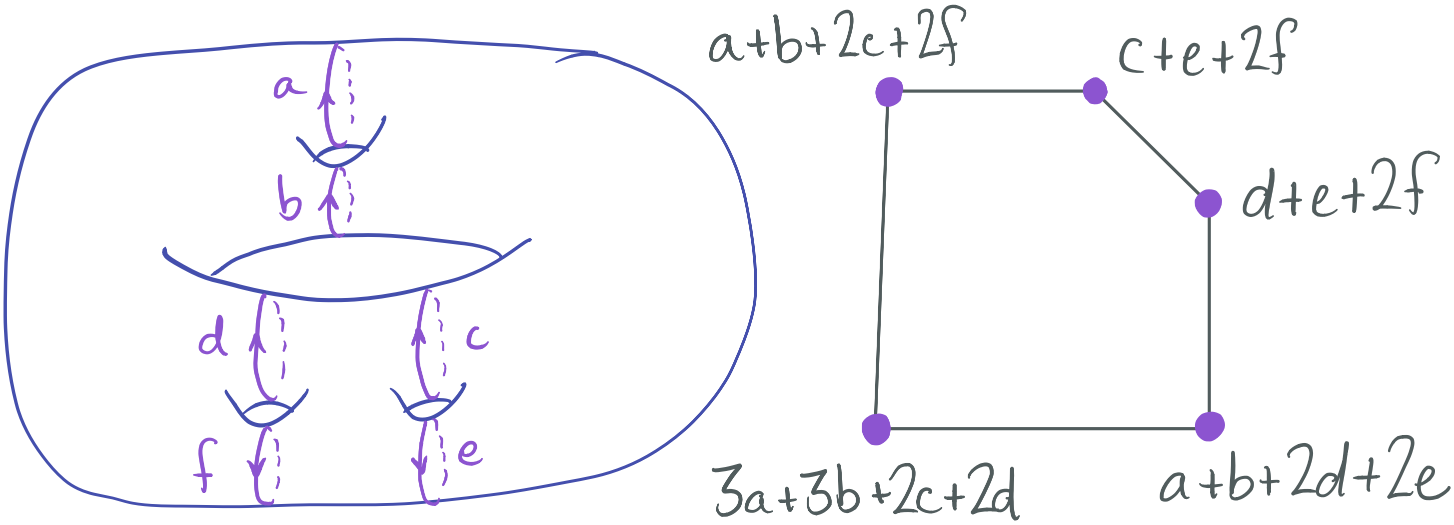


$X = [c_1]$



$X = [c_1] + [c_2]$





Q. Which polytopes arise?

Properties of Cells

Prop. The dim. of a cell = # compl. comp.'s − 1.

Pf. Defn of homology.

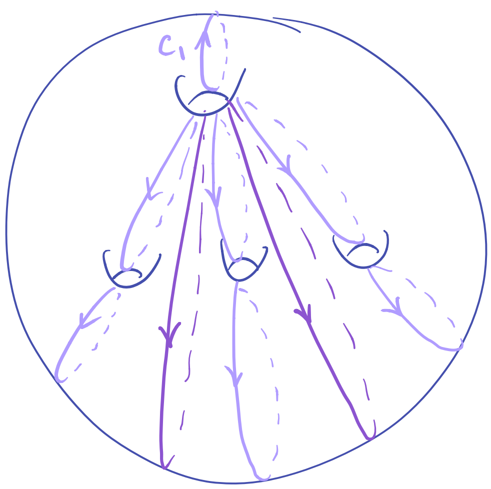
$\Longrightarrow$ vertices $\longleftrightarrow$ nonsep. multicurves.

Prop. Vertices of $B_x(S_g)$ are oriented multicurves with integral weights.

Pf. Given a vertex, consider a loop intersecting in one point.

Prop. $\mathrm{Dim}\, B_x(S_g) = 2g-3$.

Pf.



$x = [c_1]$.

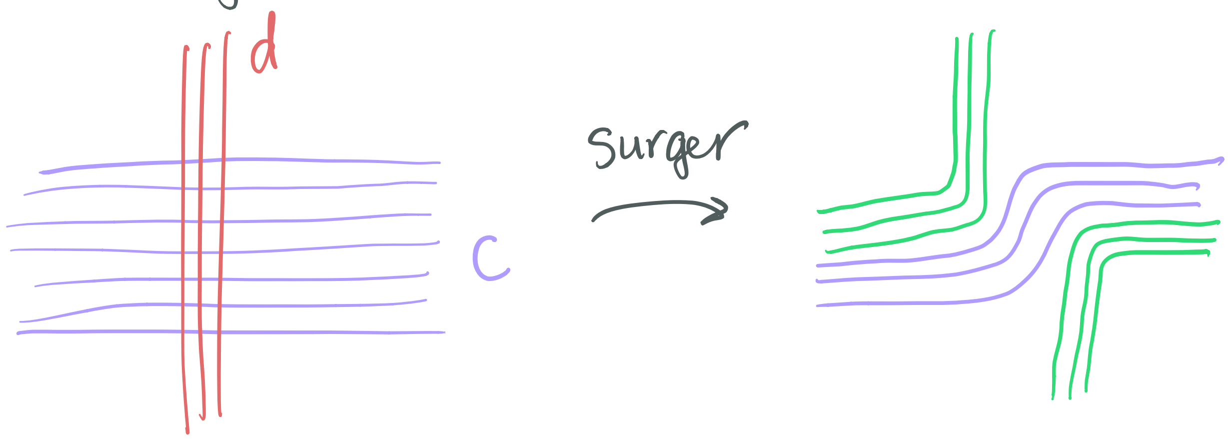
$\rightsquigarrow$ $B_x(S_2)$ is a graph.

CONTRACTIBILITY

Theorem. $B_x(S_g)$ is contractible.

Surgery on 1-cycles

Say $c, d \in A_x(S_g)$. Thicken c, d according to weights and then:



If $[c] = [d] = x$, this procedure will result in a 1-cycle rep'ing x. Why?

$$H_1(S_g; \mathbb{Z}) \cong H^1(S_g; \mathbb{Z}) \cong \mathrm{Hom}(H_1(S_g; \mathbb{Z}), \mathbb{Z}) \longleftrightarrow [S_g, S^1]$$

The original c, d give maps $S_g \to S^1$ by integrating against width of annuli. The surgered picture corresponds to the map $S_g \to S^1$ obtained by integrating against both widths.

Prop. $\mathcal{A}_x(S_g)$ is contractible

Pf. Fix some $c \in \mathcal{A}_x(S_g)$. Consider:

$$F_t(d) = \mathrm{Surger}\left(tc + (1-t)d\right) \qquad \square$$

Draining 1-cycles

Suppose $c \in \mathcal{A}_x(S_g)$ is not reduced.
$\rightsquigarrow \{R_i\}$ subsurfaces with $\partial R_i \subseteq c$
$\mathrm{Drain}_t(c) = c - t\sum \partial R_i$

Prop. $\mathcal{A}_x(S_g)$ def. retracts to $\mathcal{B}_x(S_g)$.
In partic. $\mathcal{B}_x(S_g)$ is contractible.

Pf. Drain $\square$

In particular, $\mathcal{B}_x(S_2)$ is a tree.

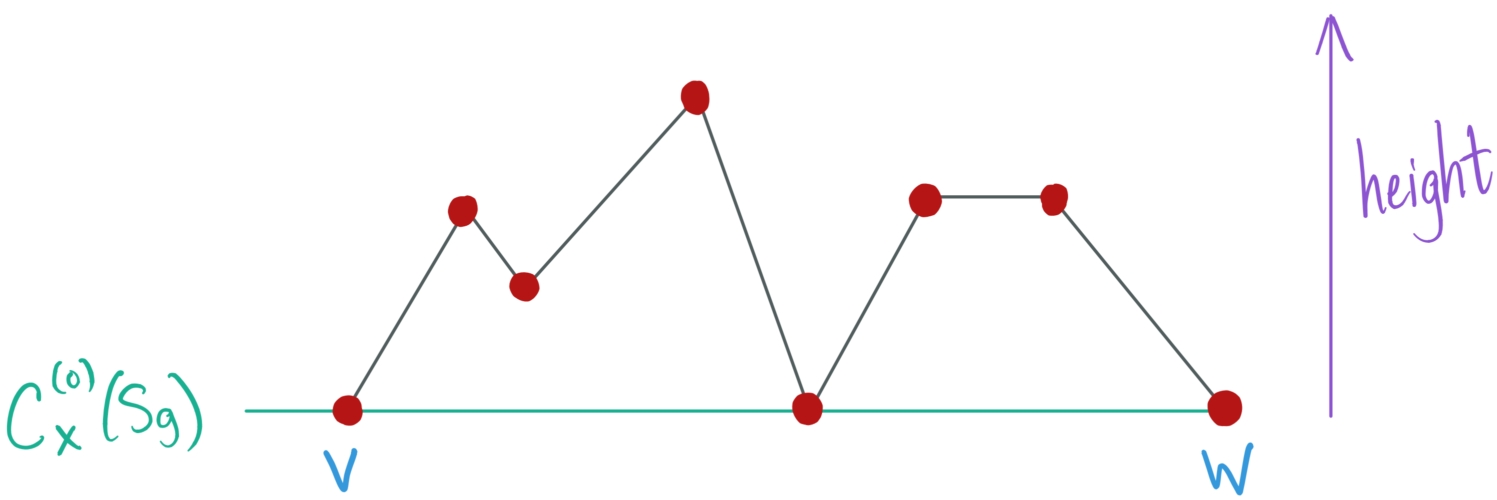
Connectivity of $C_x(S_g)$

Basic strategy

Define $\text{height} : B_x(S_g) \longrightarrow \mathbb{N}$
$$p \longmapsto \#\text{ curves in support of } p$$

Note: $C_x^{(0)}(S_g) = \text{height}^{-1}(0)$.

So given $v, w \in C_x^{(0)}(S_g)$, we connect them in $B_x(S_g)$:



We then push the highest point down inductively until the path lies in $C_x(S_g)$.