

Torelli groups and the complex of minimizing cycles

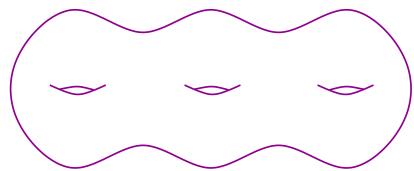
Dan Margalit
joint work with Mladen Bestvina
and Kai-Uwe Bux

Informal Seminar

February 25, 2009

Torelli groups

S_g = surface of genus g



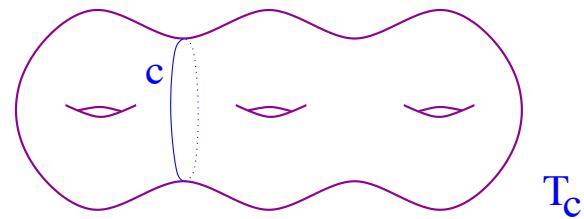
$$\mathrm{MCG}(S_g) = \pi_0(\mathrm{Homeo}^+(S_g))$$

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

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

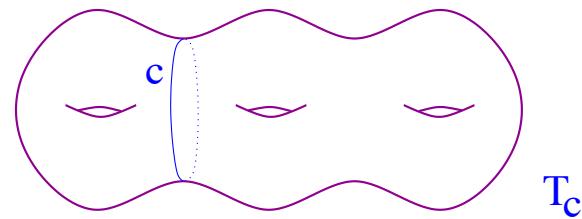
Elements of the Torelli group

Dehn twists about separating curves



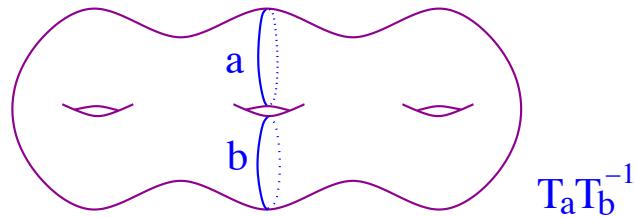
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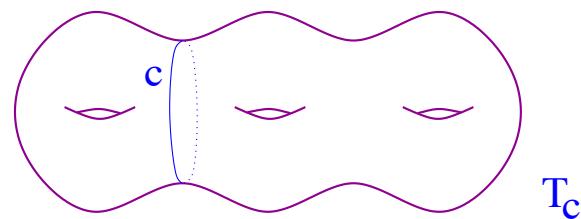
Bounding pair maps



$T_a T_b^{-1}$

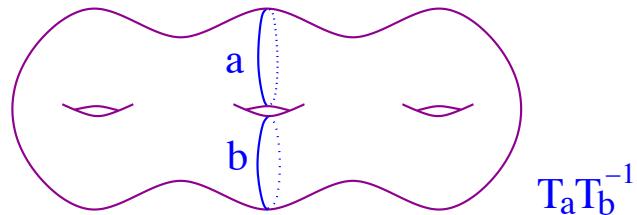
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Theorem (Birman '71 + Powell '78, Putman '07)

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

Finiteness properties

Finite generation

Finite presentability

Finite generation of homology

Cohomological dimension

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Johnson 1983: $\mathcal{I}(S_g)$ finitely generated $g \geq 3$

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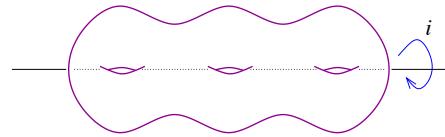
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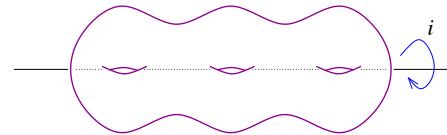
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$\{\mathcal{N}_k(S_g)\}$ =the Johnson filtration. For $g, k \geq 2$, we have

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

Proofs

Generalities from Spectral Sequences

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Suppose

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where the supremum is over cells σ of X .

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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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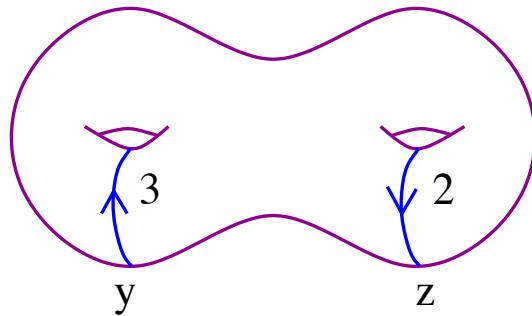
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Example: $x = 3y + 2z$



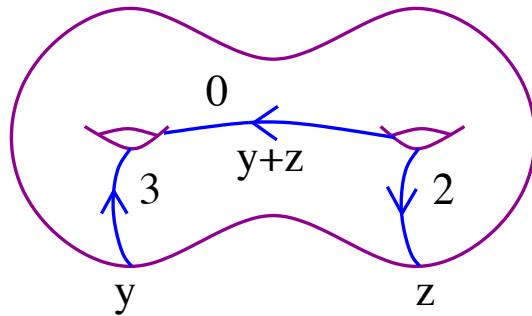
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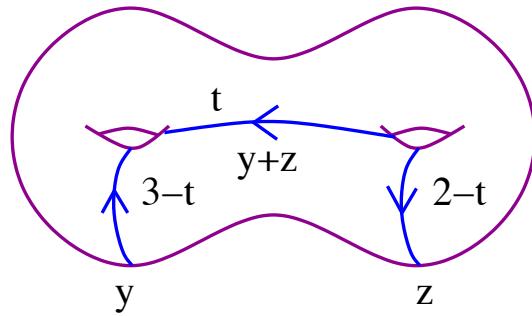
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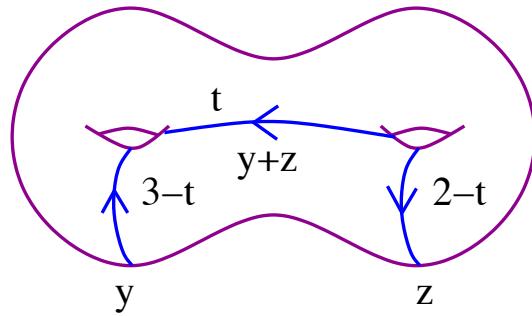
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Nonnegativity $\sim 0 \leq t \leq 2$.

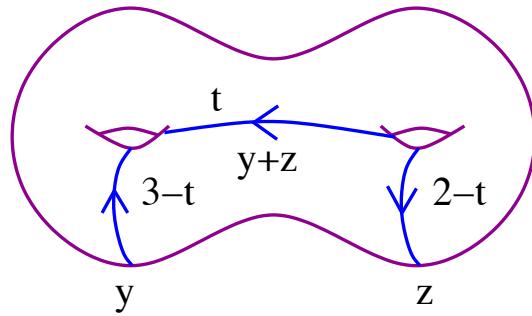
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Nonnegativity $\sim 0 \leq t \leq 2$. Resulting cell:



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$$\text{Cell}(M) = \{ c \in \mathbb{R}^{\mathcal{S}} : \begin{aligned} &c \text{ positive,} \\ &c \text{ supported in } M, \\ &c \text{ represents } x \end{aligned} \}$$

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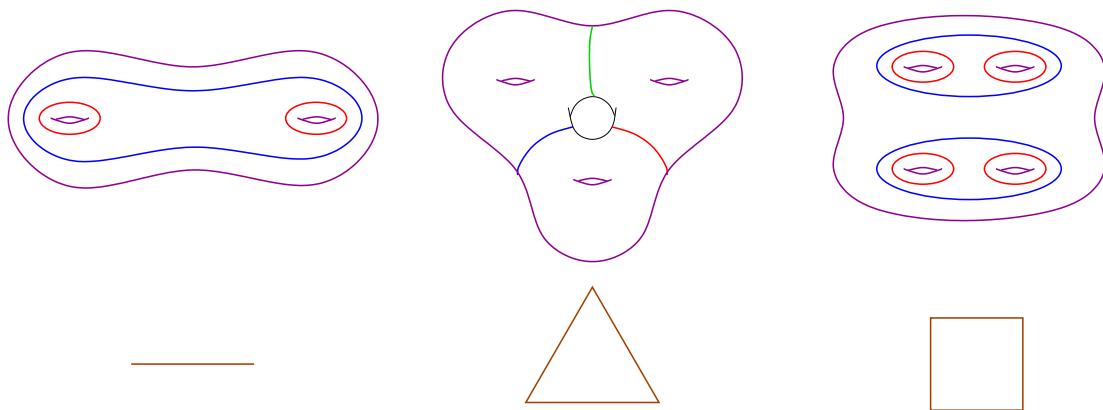
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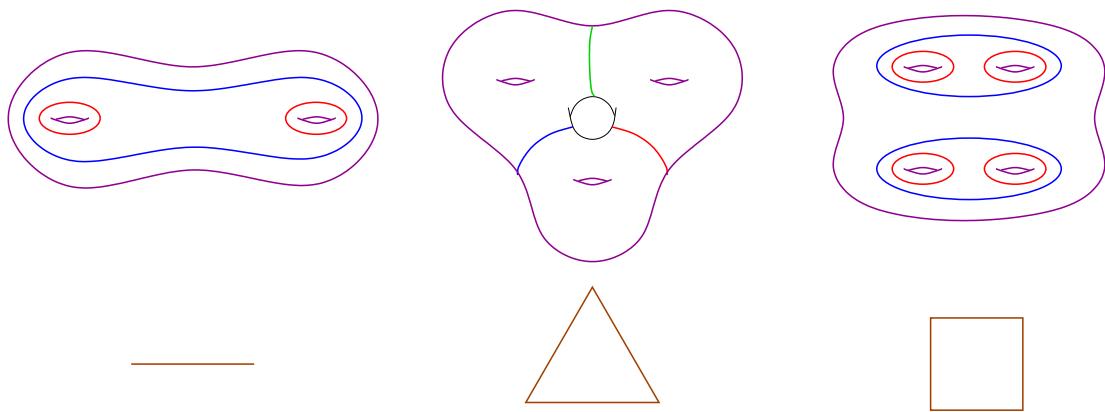
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Fact: $\text{Cell}(M)$ is a polytope.

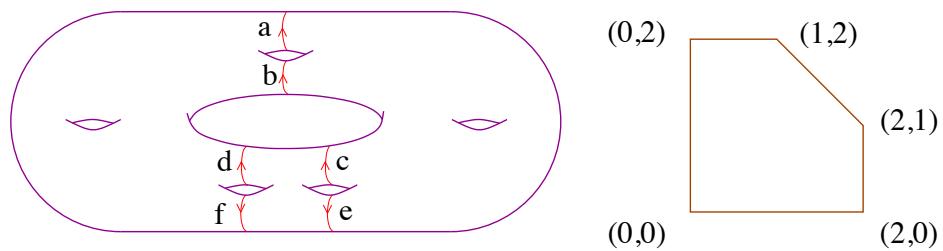
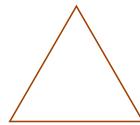
Examples of cells



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

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Equivalence relation: identify faces that are equal in $\mathbb{R}^{\mathcal{S}}$.

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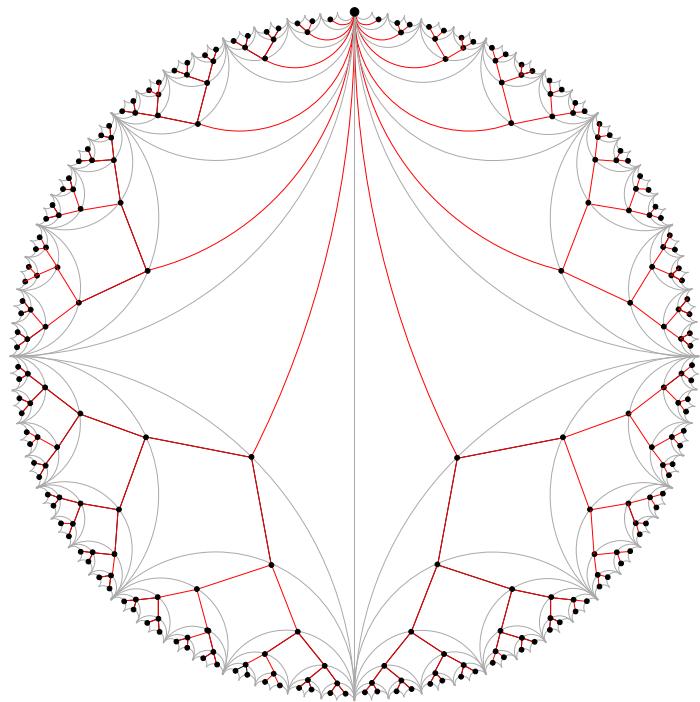
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Theorem (BBM)

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

Genus 2

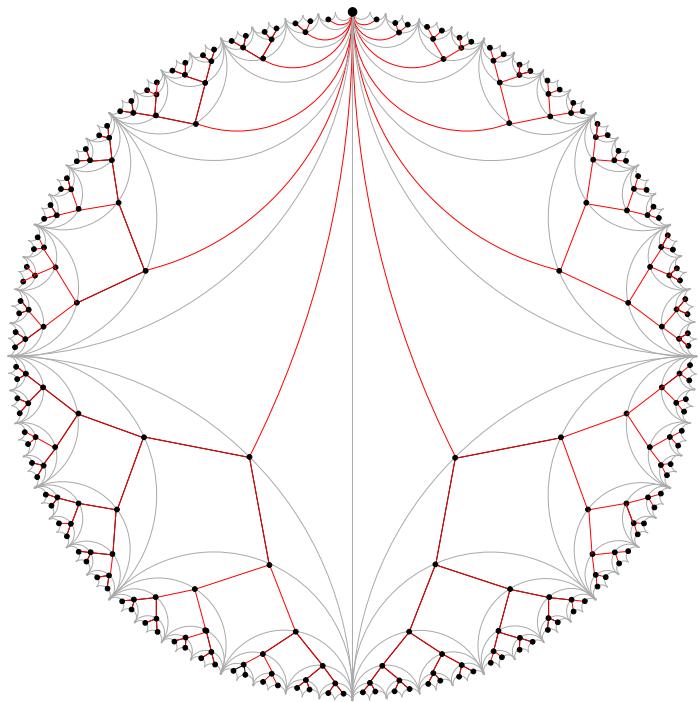
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Two proofs of contractibility

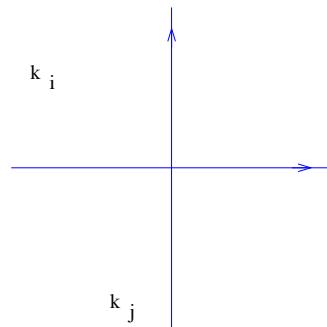
The Complex of Minimizing Cycles

Surgery proof of contractibility

Surgery on 1-cycles

Let c be a nonsimple 1-cycle representing x .

$$c = \sum k_i c_i$$



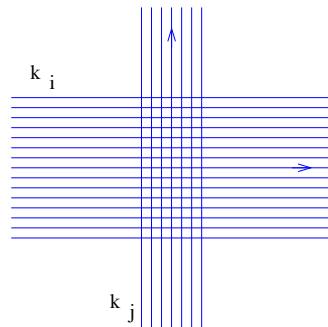
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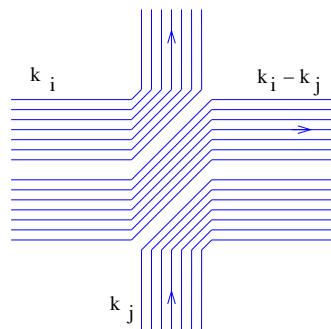
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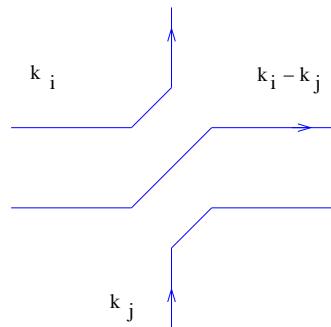
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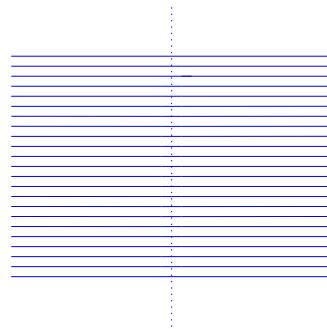
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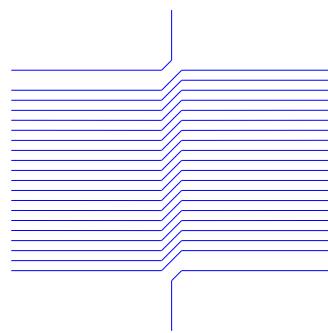
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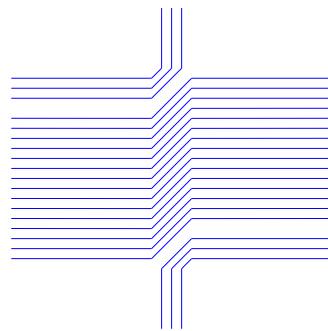
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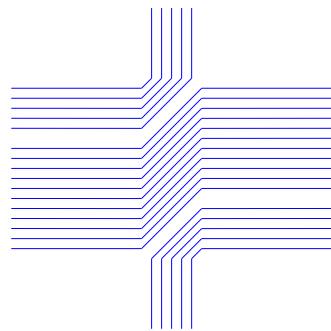
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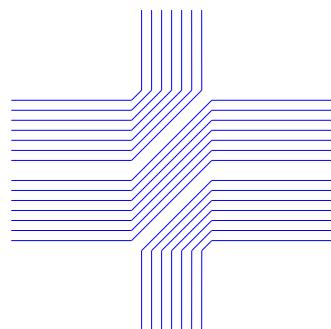
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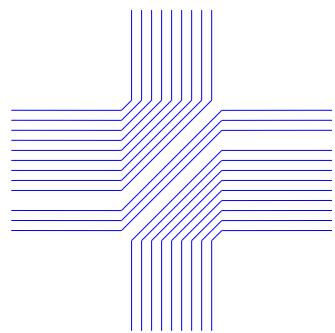
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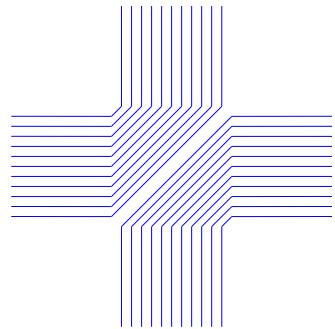
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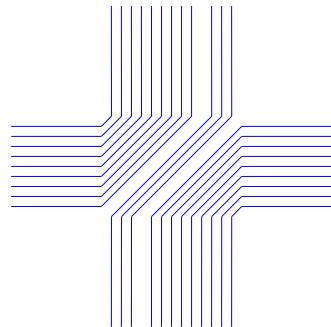
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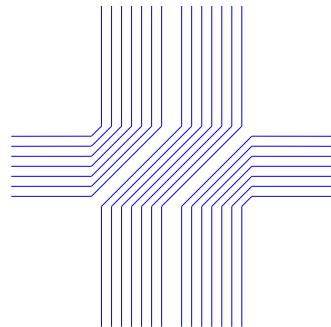
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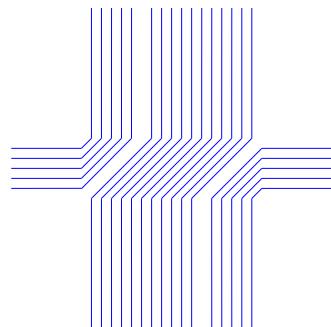
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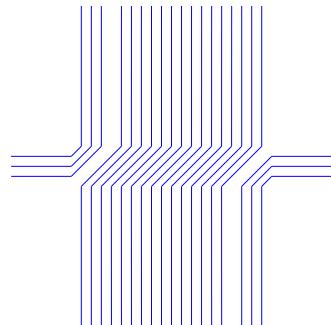
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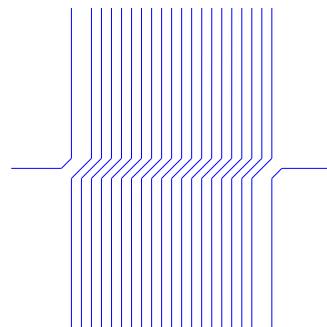
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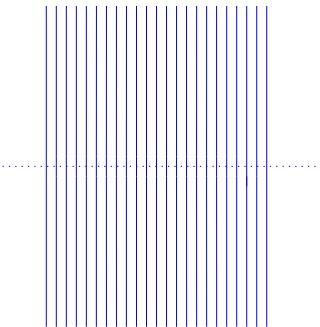
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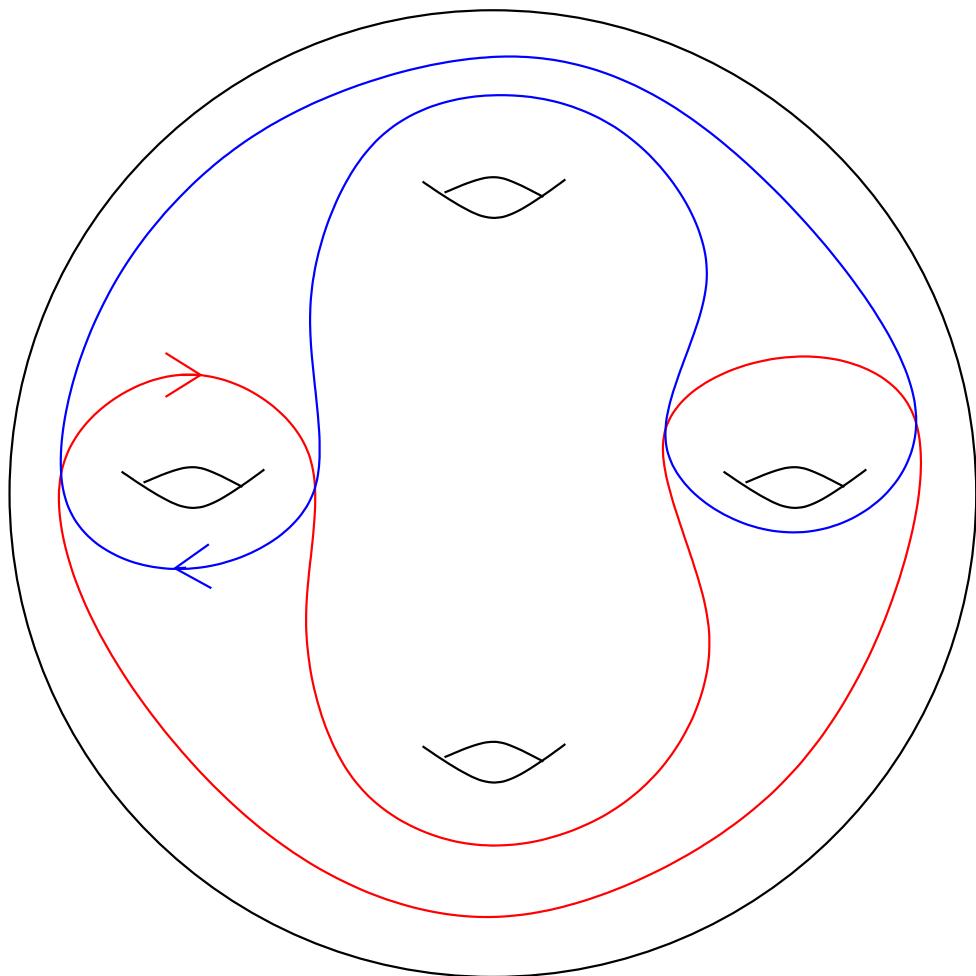
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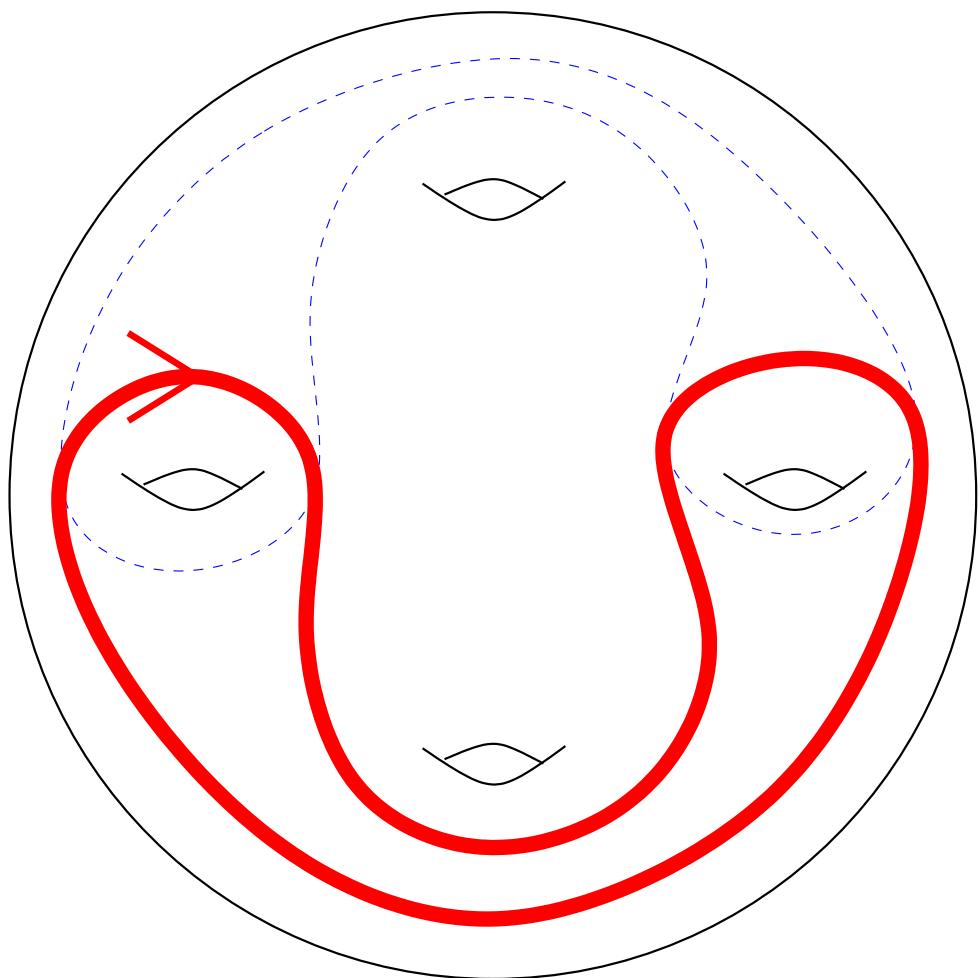
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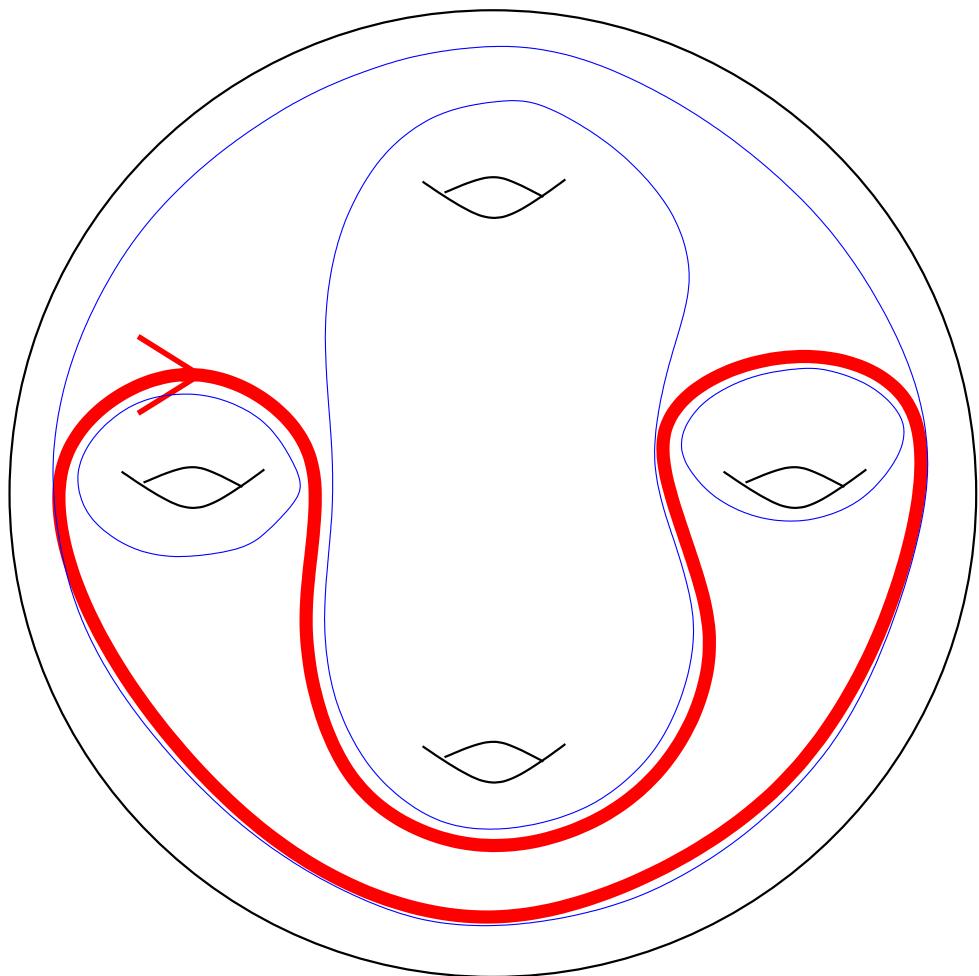
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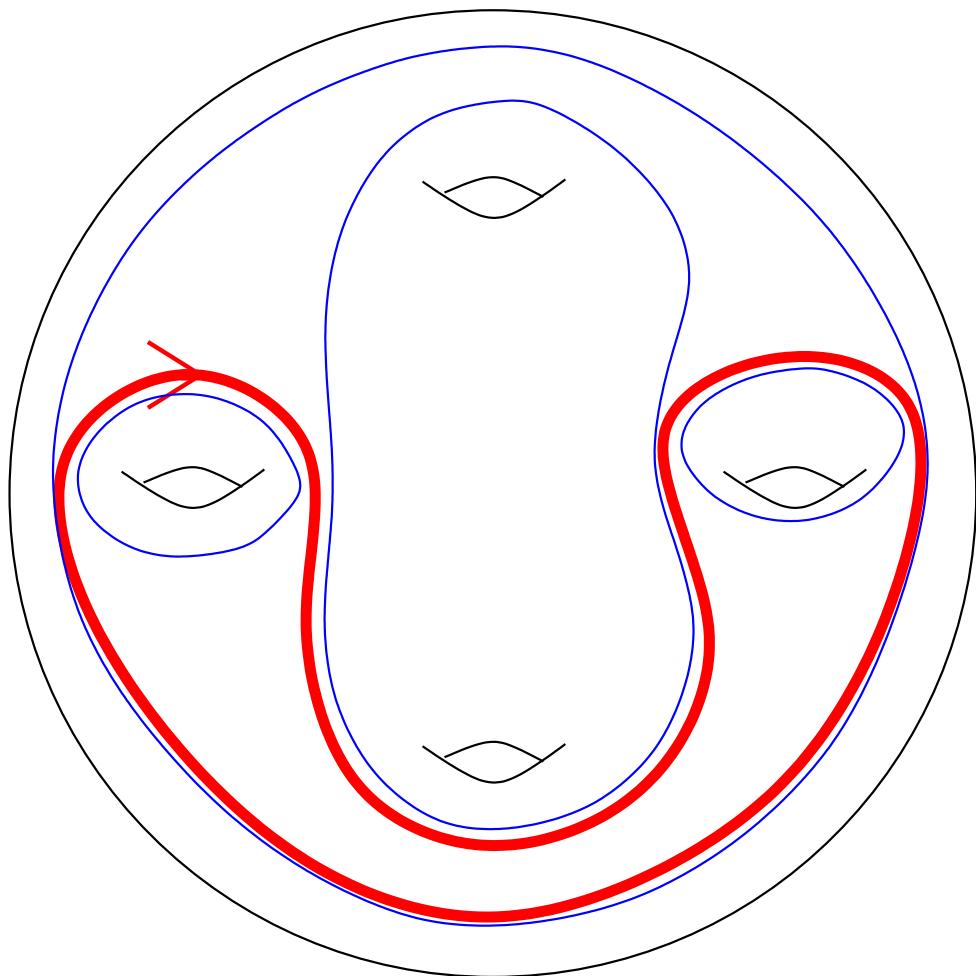
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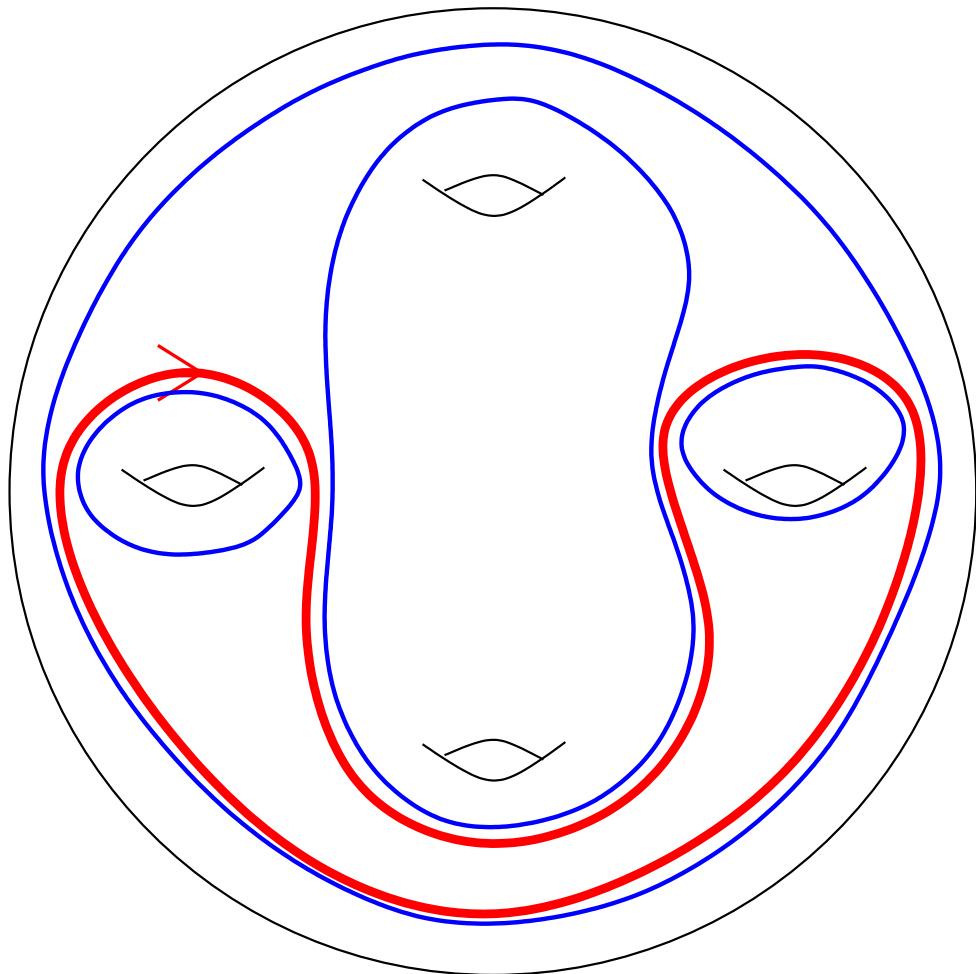
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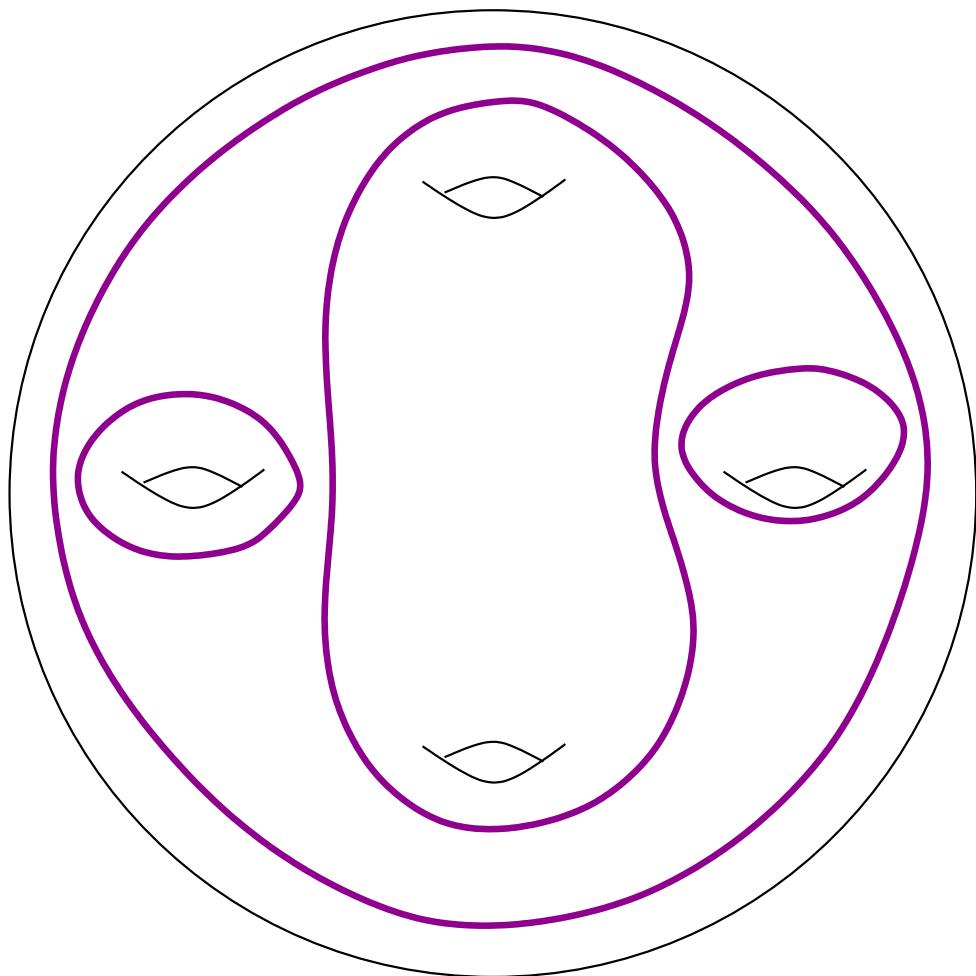
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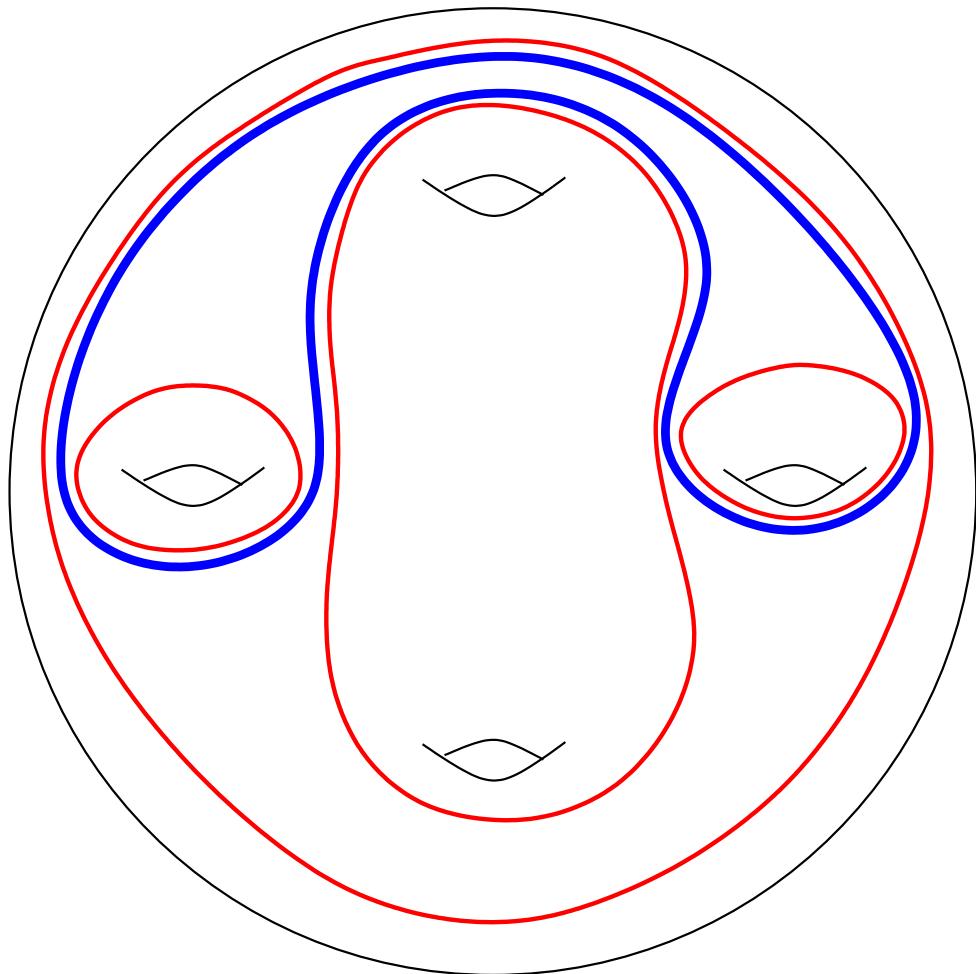
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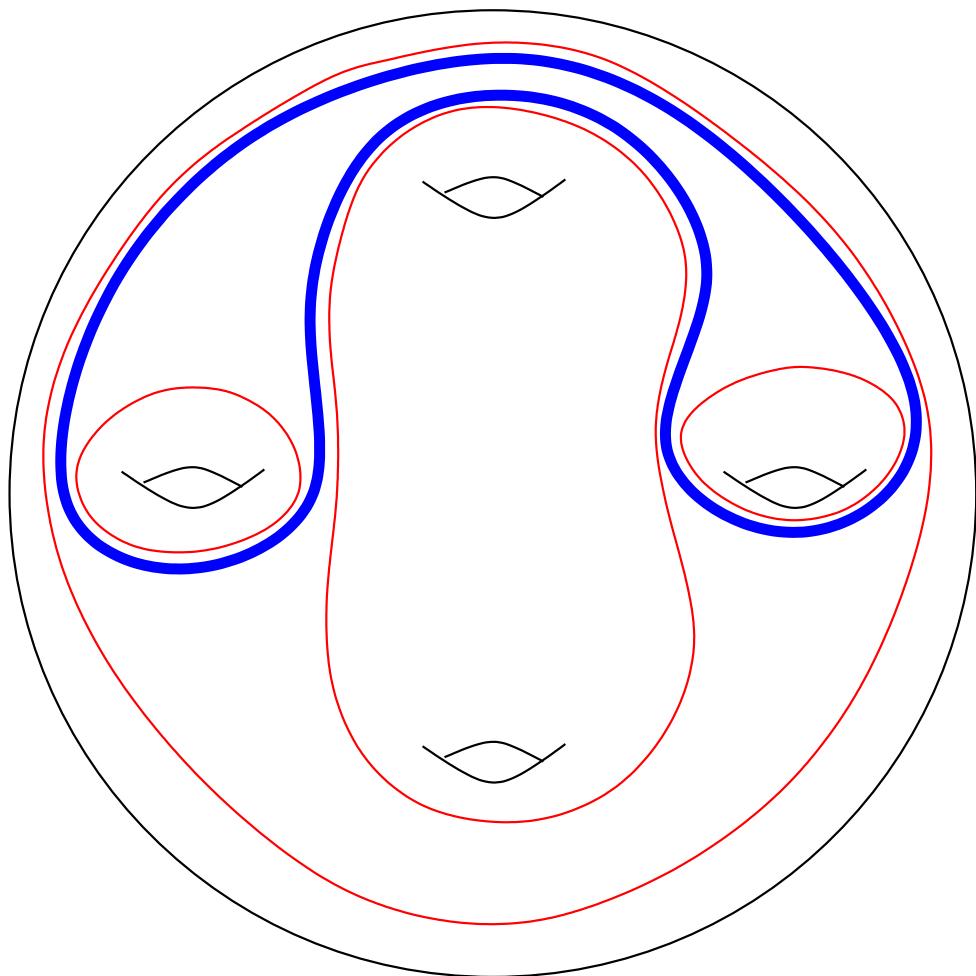
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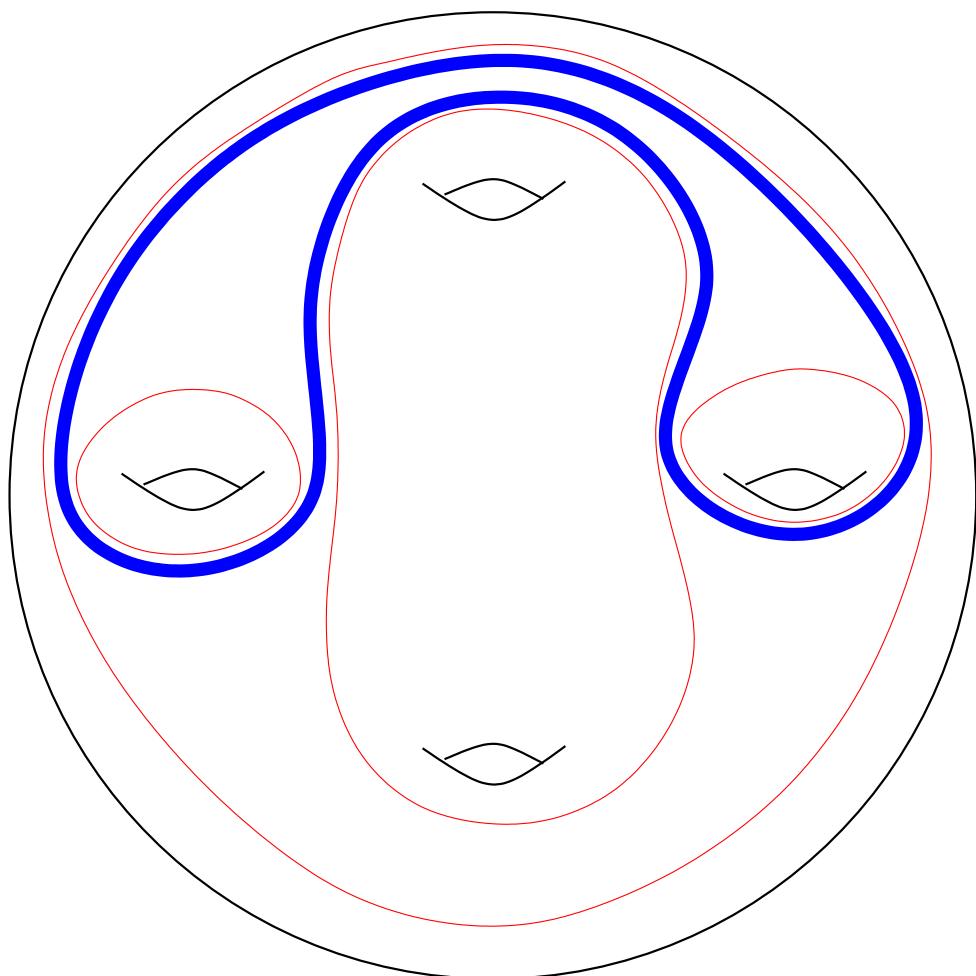
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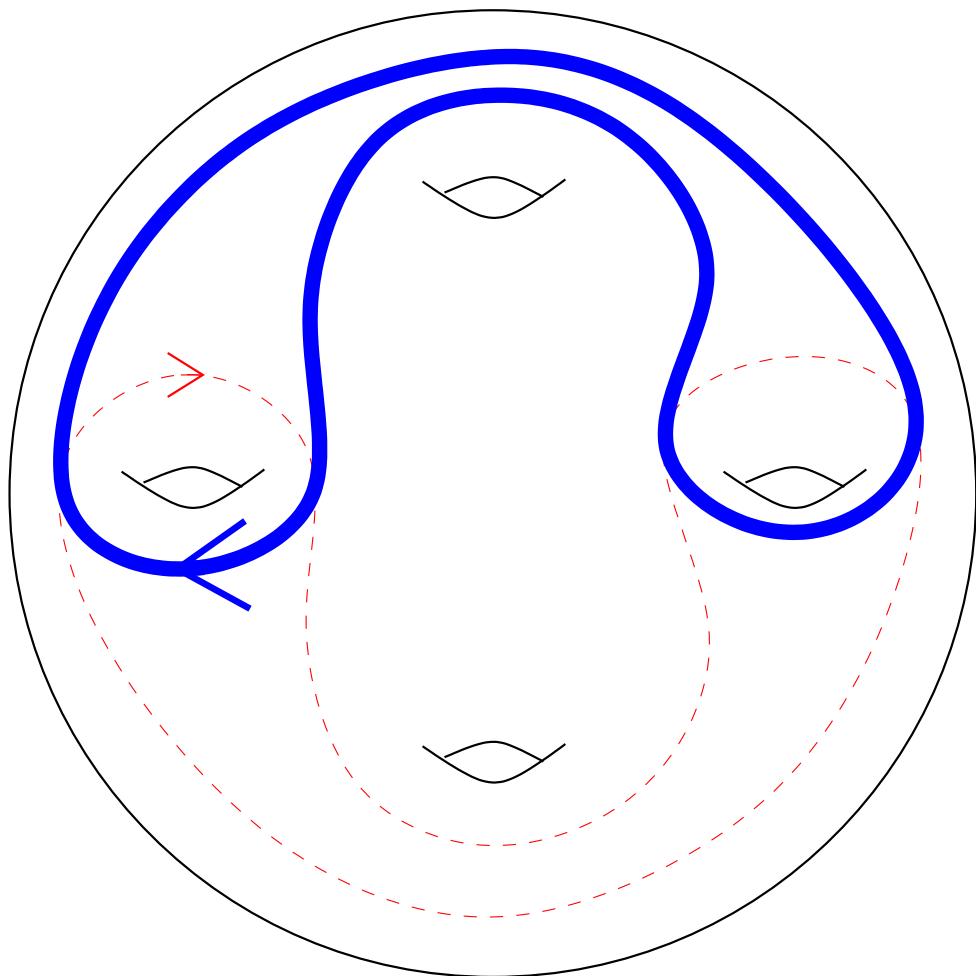
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The complex of minimizing cycles

Teichmüller space proof of contractibility

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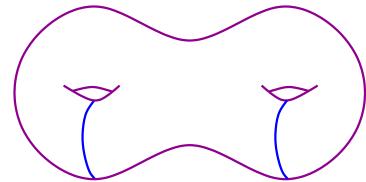
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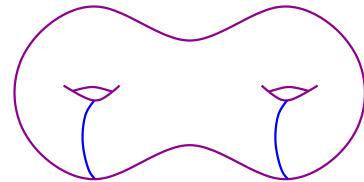
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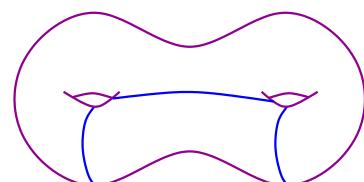
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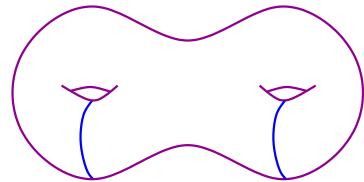
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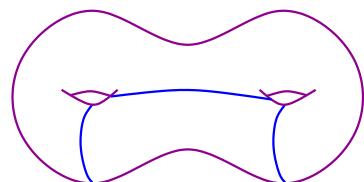
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Higher genus: induction, Birman exact sequence.

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