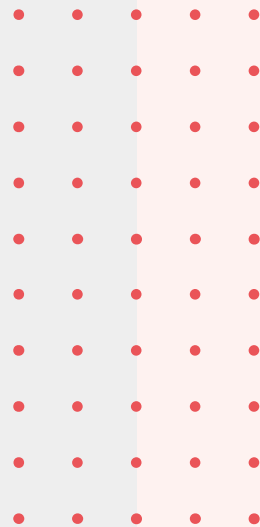


The contact mapping class group of lens spaces

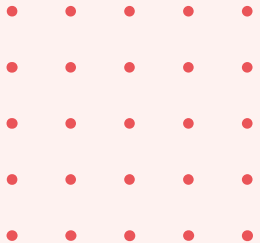
Hyunki Min
MIT/UCLA

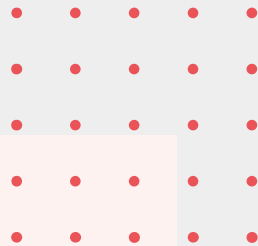
July 7, 2022



01.

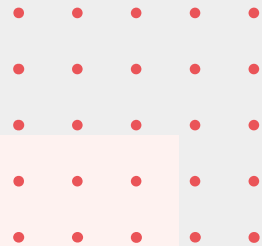
The contact mapping class group





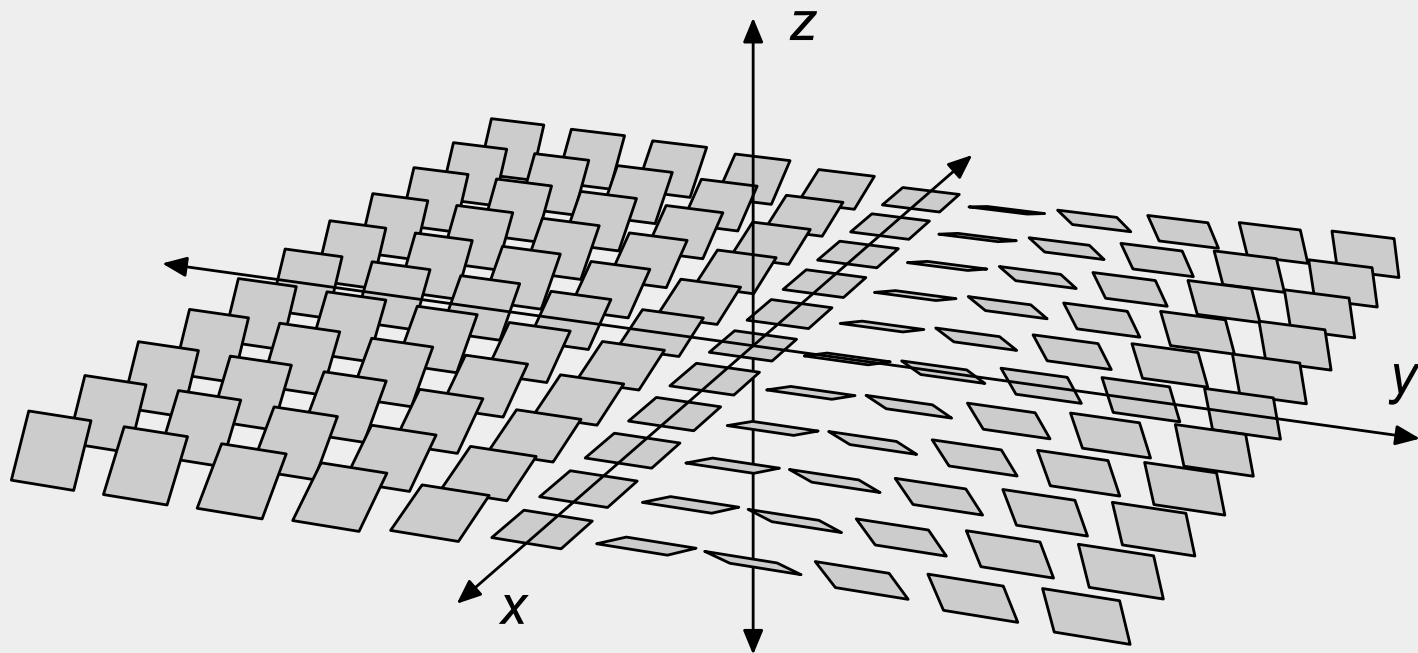
Definitions

- A contact form of a 3-manifold M
- A contact structure of α

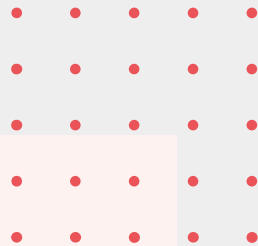


Examples

- The standard contact structure of \mathbb{R}^3

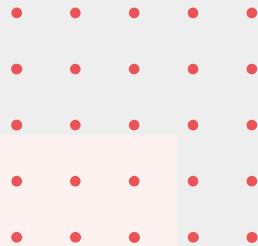


The standard contact structure $(\mathbb{R}^3, \xi_{std})$



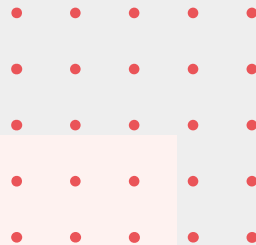
Definitions

- A strict contactomorphism
- A coorientation preserving contactomorphism
- A coorientation reversing contactomorphism



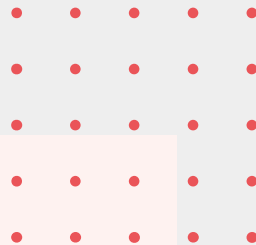
Examples

- $\alpha_1 = dz - ydx, \alpha_2 = dz + xdy$
- coorientation preserving contactomorphism
- coorientation reserving contactomorphism



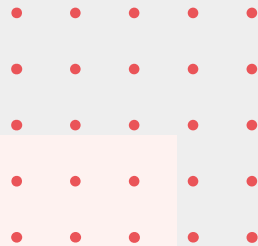
Today

- We only consider coorientation preserving contactomorphisms
- We focus on contact structures, not contact forms
- Strict contactomorphisms depend on the choice of a contact form.
- Coorientation reversing contactomorphisms are confusing.



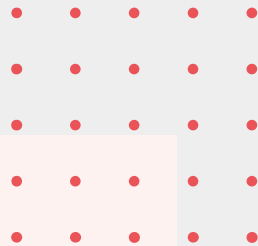
Definitions

- The group of contactomorphism : $\text{Cont}(M, \xi)$
- The contact mapping class group: $\pi_0(\text{Cont}(M, \xi))$



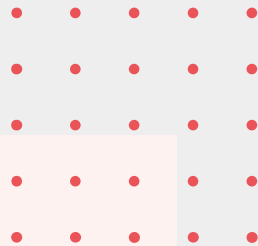
Exotic phenomena

- $i : \text{Cont}(M, \xi) \rightarrow \text{Diff}_+(M)$
- An exotic contactomorphism : $\ker i_* \neq 0$



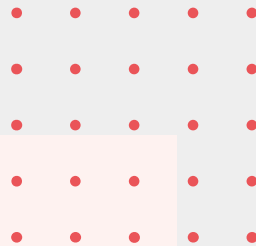
Exotic phenomena

- $(S^1 \times S^2, \xi_{std})$
- f : a Dehn twist about $\{p\} \times S^2$
- (Gompf) $f^n \approx f^m$ if $m \neq n$



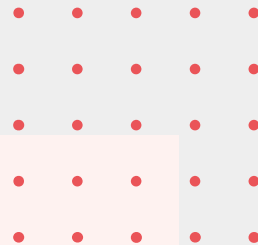
The exact sequence from a fibration

- $\Xi(M, \xi)$: the space of contact structures on M isotopic to ξ .
- $\text{Diff}_0(M)$: the connected component of $\text{Diff}(M)$ containing id .
- $\text{Cont}_0(M, \xi) = \text{Diff}_0(M) \cap \text{Cont}(M, \xi)$



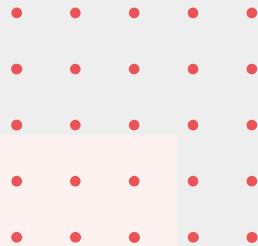
The exact sequence from a fibration

- $\text{Cont}_0(M, \xi) \hookrightarrow \text{Diff}_0(M) \rightarrow \Xi(M, \xi)$



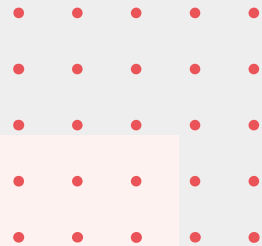
The contact mapping class group

- Almost nothing is known



General strategy

- Fix a submanifold
- Determine the contact mapping class group of the complement

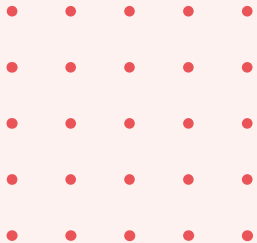


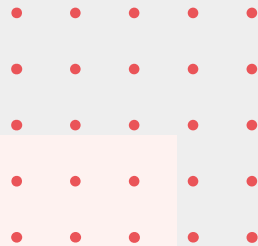
General strategy

- (S^3, ξ_{std})

02.

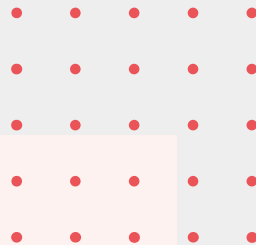
Lens spaces





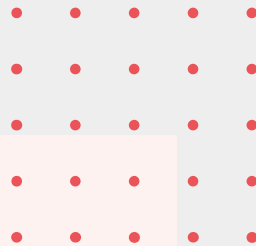
Main theorem

$$\pi_0(\text{Cont}(L(p, q), \xi_{std})) = \begin{cases} \mathbb{Z}_2 & p \neq 2 \text{ and } q \equiv -1 \pmod{p} \\ \mathbb{Z}_2 & q \not\equiv \pm 1 \pmod{p} \text{ and } q^2 \equiv 1 \pmod{p} \\ 1 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$



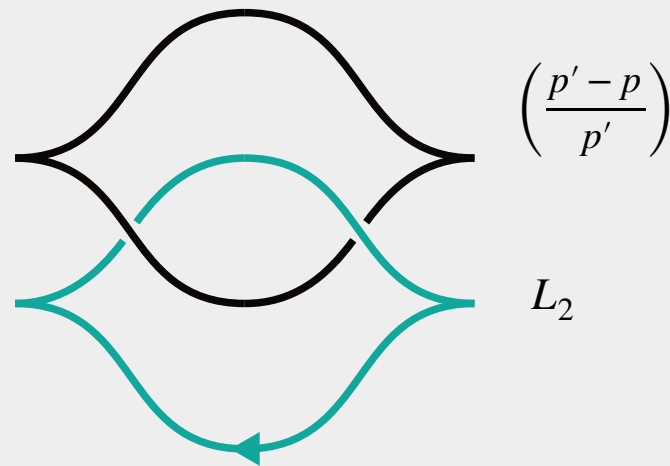
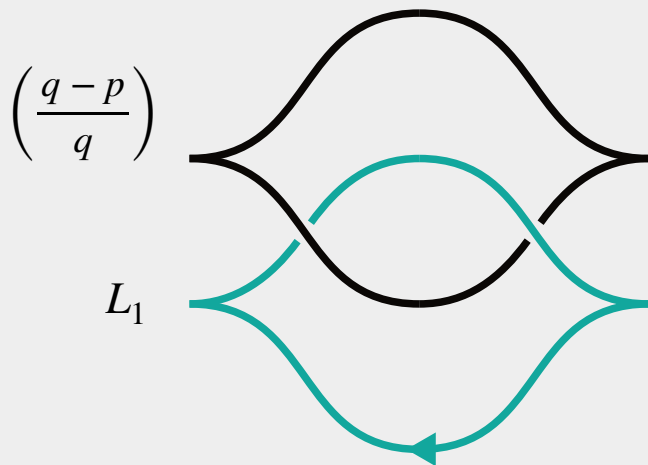
Applications

- (Baker-Etnyre-M-Onaran, work in progress)
Classification of Legendrian torus knots in $L(p, q)$

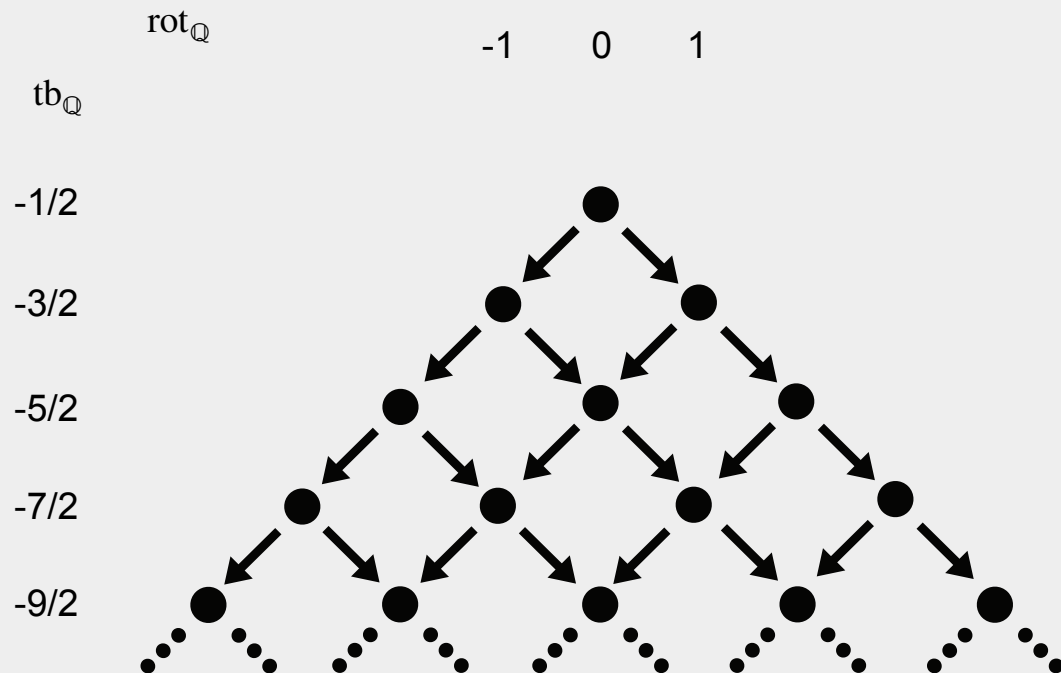


Strategy

- Classify Legendrian rational unknots in $L(p, q)$
- Perturb contactomorphism to fix a neighborhood of a Legendrian rational unknot
- Determine the contact mapping class group of the complement.



Legendrian rational unknots in $(\mathbb{RP}^3, \xi_{std})$



Legendrian rational unknots in $(\mathbb{RP}^3, \xi_{std})$



Thank you!

CREDITS: This presentation template was created by [Slidesgo](#), including icons by [Flaticon](#), and infographics & images by [Freepik](#)