

Configuration spaces & braids

9. XII. 22

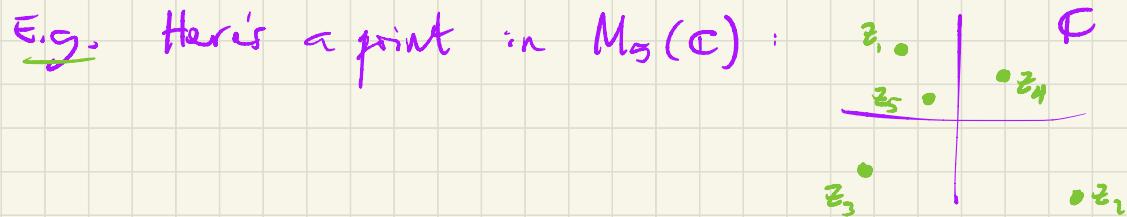
For a space M ,

$$F_n(M) := \{(m_1, \dots, m_n) \in M^n \mid m_i \neq m_j \text{ for } i \neq j\} \quad \begin{matrix} \text{ordered} \\ \text{configuration space} \end{matrix}$$

$$= M^n \setminus \Delta$$

Δ "fat diagonal" $\{(m_1, \dots, m_n) \mid m_i = m_j \text{ for some } i \neq j\}$

topologized as a subspace of M^n (w/ product topology).



Action of \mathfrak{S}_n on $F_n(M)$ permuting words.

Quotient $F_n(M)/\mathfrak{S}_n =: C_n(M)$ is the unordered configuration space of n pts in M .

TPS Suppose M is a manifold of dimn d .

Why are $F_n(M)$, $C_n(M)$ manifolds? $\dim M^n = nd$

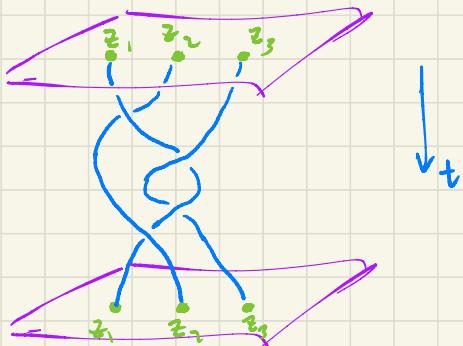
What are their dimensions?

$$= \dim F_n(M)$$

Defn The braid group on n strands is $B_n := \pi_1 C_n(\mathbb{C})$

The pure braid group on n strands is $PB_n := \pi_1 F_n(\mathbb{C})$.

Here's a loop in $C_3(\mathbb{C})$:



In fact, this is also a loop in $F_3(\mathbb{C})$ since it doesn't permute the marked points.

Geometric braids Fix n & fix $z_1, \dots, z_n \in \mathbb{C}$ distinct.

Let (f_1, \dots, f_n) be an n -tuple ofcts maps $f_i : [0,1] \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$

s.t. $f_i(0) = z_i$, $f_i(1) = z_j$ for some $j=1, \dots, n$, and

s.t. the n strands

$$F_i : [0,1] \longrightarrow \mathbb{C} \times [0,1]$$

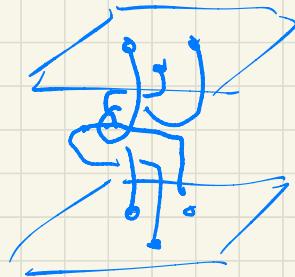
$$t \longmapsto (f_i(t), t)$$

have disjoint images.

The n strands are a geometric braid.

Call two braids F, G isotopic if there is an ambient isotopy pointwise fixing $\mathbb{C} \times \{0,1\}$ and taking F to G :

$$H : (\mathbb{C} \times [0,1]) \times [0,1] \longrightarrow \mathbb{C} \times [0,1]$$



- $H(-, t)$ homeo $\forall t$
- $H((-0), t) = H((-1), t) = id_{\mathbb{C}}$ $\forall t$
- $H(-, 0) = id_{\mathbb{C} \times [0,1]}$
- $H(-, t) \circ F$ a braid $\forall t$ (no strand intersections)
- $H(-, 1) \circ F = G$

$$F: I^k \setminus \{1, \dots, n\} \rightarrow \mathbb{C} \times [0,1]$$

Each geometric braid induces a loop in $C_n(\mathbb{C})$

and isotopic geometric braids are homotopic as loops.

$$\text{Thm (Artin)} \quad \left\{ \text{geometric } n\text{-strand braids} \right\} / \text{isotopy} \xrightarrow{\cong} B_n$$

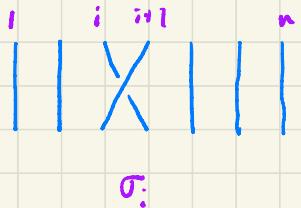
$$\left\{ \underbrace{\text{pure}}_{\text{geometric } n\text{-strand braids}} \right\} / \text{isotopy} \xrightarrow{\cong} PB_n$$

$$f_i(1) = z_i \quad \forall i$$

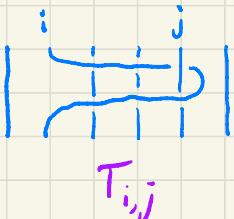
TPS What is the group operation on geometric braids?

- multiply
- identity
- inverses?

Generators & relations



$$i = 1, \dots, n-1$$



$$1 \leq i < j \leq n$$

A diagram showing two configurations of strands i , $i+1$, and $i+2$. On the left, strand i crosses $i+1$, and $i+1$ crosses $i+2$. On the right, after applying the relation, strand $i+1$ crosses i , and i crosses $i+2$. Below the diagram is the equation $\sigma_i \cdot \sigma_{i+1} = \sigma_{i+1} \cdot \sigma_i$.

A diagram showing two configurations of strands i and j where $|i-j| > 1$. On the left, strand i crosses j . On the right, after applying the relation, strand j crosses i . Below the diagram is the equation $\sigma_i \cdot \sigma_j = \sigma_j \cdot \sigma_i$.

Thm (Artin)

$$B_n \cong \left\langle \sigma_1, \dots, \sigma_{n-1} \mid \begin{array}{l} \sigma_i \sigma_{i+1} \sigma_i = \sigma_{i+1} \sigma_i \sigma_{i+1} \quad 1 \leq i \leq n-2 \\ \sigma_i \sigma_j = \sigma_j \sigma_i \quad |i-j| > 1 \end{array} \right\rangle$$

$$\text{PB}_n \cong \left\{ T_{i,j} \mid \begin{array}{l} [T_{p,q}, T_{r,s}] = 1 \quad p < q < r < s \\ [T_{p,s}, T_{q,r}] = 1 \quad p < q < r < s \\ T_{p,r} T_{q,r} T_{p,q} = T_{q,r} T_{p,q} T_{p,r} \\ = T_{p,q} T_{p,r} T_{q,r} \quad p < q < r \\ [T_{r,s} T_{p,r} T_{r,s}^{-1}, T_{q,s}] = 1 \quad p < q < r < s \end{array} \right\}$$

Other incarnations

Squarefree complex polynomials,
Complements of hyperplane arrangements,
Taffy pullers, mapping class groups, ETC!

