

Nielsen Realization for sphere
twist on 3-manifolds

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1) Nielsen Realisation

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \text{Diff}^+(M) & \longrightarrow & \pi_0(\text{Diff}^+(M)) = \text{MCG}(M) \\ & & \parallel \\ & & \pi_0(\text{Homeo}^+(M)) \end{array} \quad \dim M \leq 3$$

V
G

(A dashed blue arrow points from $\pi_0(\text{Homeo}^+(M))$ back to $\text{Diff}^+(M)$)

For $\dim M = 2$, Nielsen 1934. cyclic finite subgp of $\text{MCG}(S_g)$ $g \geq 1$ is realizable.

Kerckhoff 1983. Any finite subgp of $\text{MCG}(S_g)$ is realizable.

Pf: using $\text{MCG}(S_g) \curvearrowright$ Teich space.

For infinite subgp of $MCG(S_g)$

1989 Morita: $g \geq 18$, $MCG(S_g)$ is not realizable.
in $Diff(S_g)$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} Diff(S_g) & \xrightarrow{\quad} & MCG(S_g) \\ & \nwarrow \text{---} & \\ \underline{H^*(Diff(S_g))} & \xleftarrow{\text{inj}} & \underline{H^*(MCG(S_g))} \end{array}$$

"homological flavor".

Thurston Thm: $\underline{H^*(Homeo(S_g))} = \underline{H^*(MCG(S_g))}$

2007 Markovic: $MCG(S_g)$ $g \geq 6$ has no realization in $Homeo(S_g)$.

2018 C. $g \geq 2$ $MCG(S_g)$ has no realization
in $\text{Hom}(S_g)$.
(fixed point argument)

2020 C. Salter elementary pf of $MCG(S_g)$.

2019 C. - Markov : Torelli group has no
realization in $\text{Hom}(S_g)$.
Area

Q: $S_g \rightarrow E^d$
 \downarrow
 M^6 is not flat!
an S_g -bundle with

Q: Can you find lower dim base which is not flat?

$$\pi_1(M) \rightarrow \text{MCG}(S_g)$$



$$S_g \rightarrow E \downarrow M$$

$$\pi_1(M) \rightarrow \text{Diff}(S_g)$$

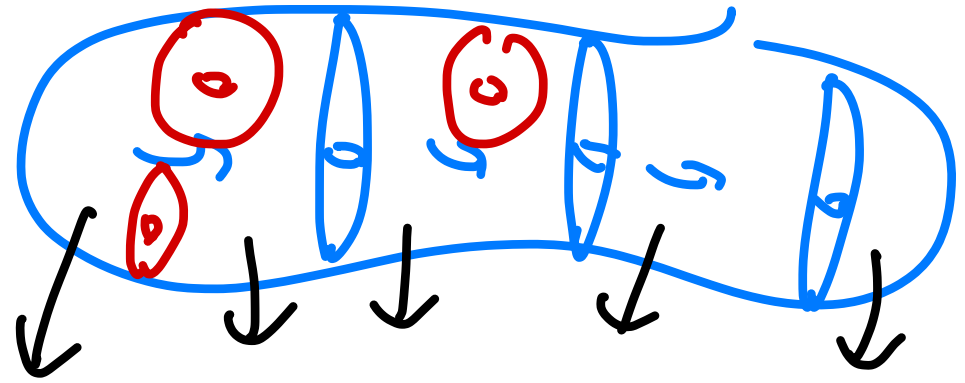
flat bundle
↓

$$S_g \Rightarrow \tilde{M} \times \underline{S_g} / \underline{\pi_1(M)} \rightarrow M$$

2) 3-manifold MCG

① Prime decomposition (sphere)

② torus decomposition



Geometric 3-manifolds.
(8 geometries Thurston)

Nielsen Realization for
geometric 3-manifolds

are mostly known.

Twist subgp

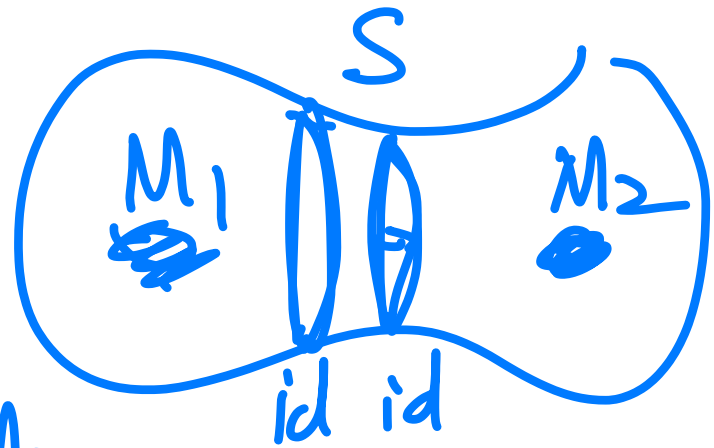
3) Twist subgroup

T_S

$$S \subseteq M$$

$$\text{supp}(T_S) \subseteq S^2 \times I$$

$$\begin{array}{c} \parallel \\ M_1 \neq M_2 \end{array}$$



$$T_S(z, t) = (p(t)z, t) \leftarrow \begin{array}{l} \text{Sphere twist.} \\ p: I \rightarrow \text{Diff}(S^2) \end{array}$$

$$\text{Twist subgroup} = \langle T_S \mid \forall S \rangle \subseteq \text{MCG}(M^3)$$

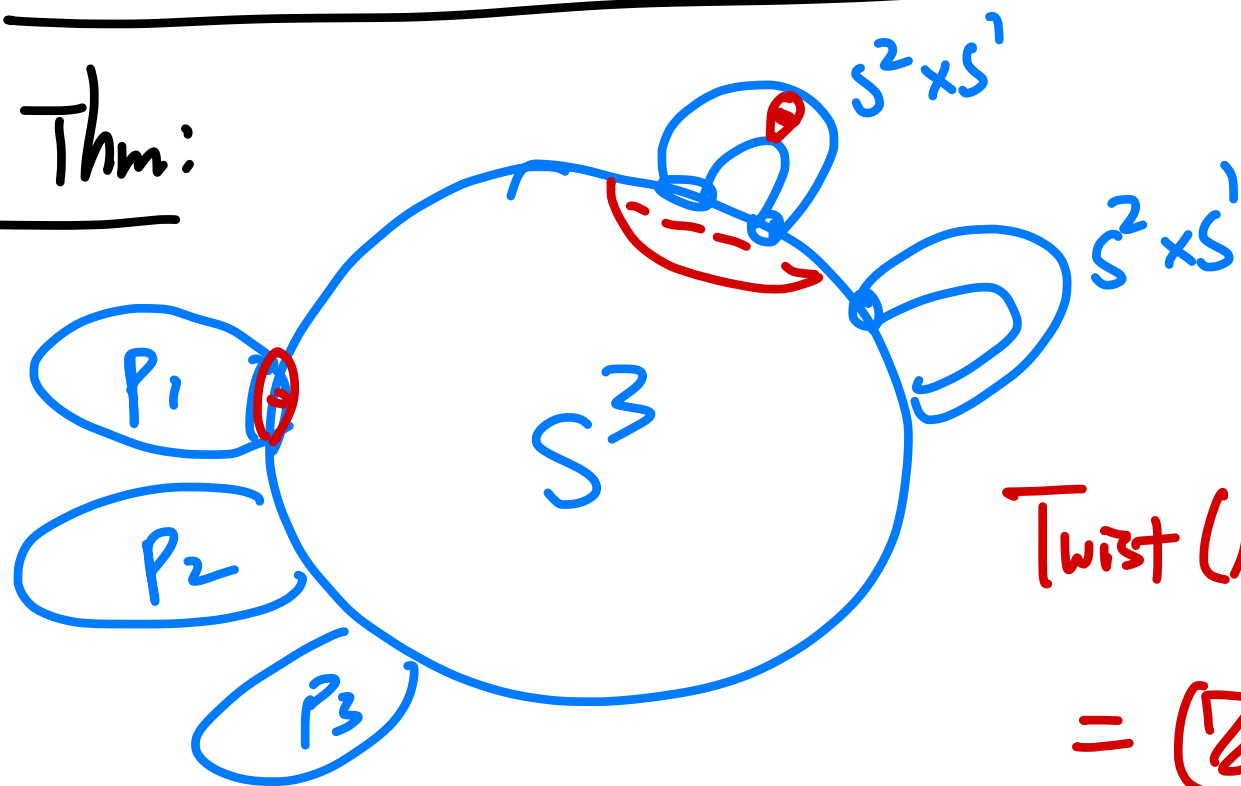
$$\text{order}(T_S) \leq 2 \quad \text{because} \quad \begin{array}{c} \pi_1(\text{Diff}(S^2)) = \mathbb{Z}/2 \\ \parallel \\ \pi_1(SO(3)) \end{array}$$

4) Thm: $\# G < \text{Twist}(M^3)$

G is realizable $\iff G = \text{cyclic}$

$M = \text{connected sum of lens spaces.}$

Old Thm:




$$M = \#_K S^2 \times S^1$$

$$\# P_i$$

$$\text{Twist}(M) = \left(\mathbb{Z}/2\right)^K \text{ if } i=0$$

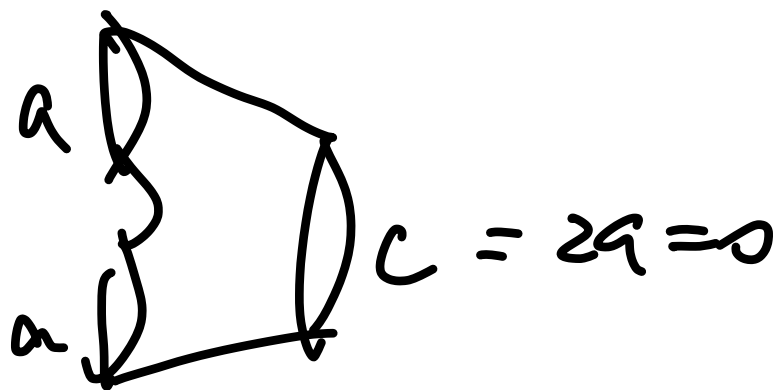
$$= \left(\mathbb{Z}/2\right)^{K+1} \text{ if } i=1$$

i is non



$$I_a + I_b = I_c$$





$$c = 2a = 0$$

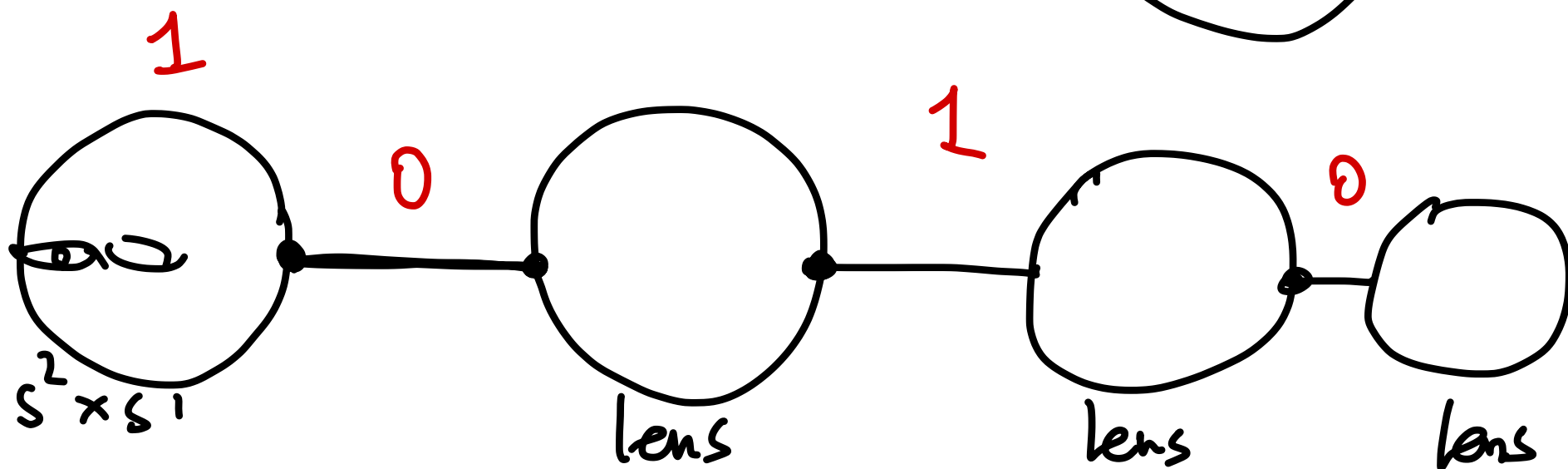
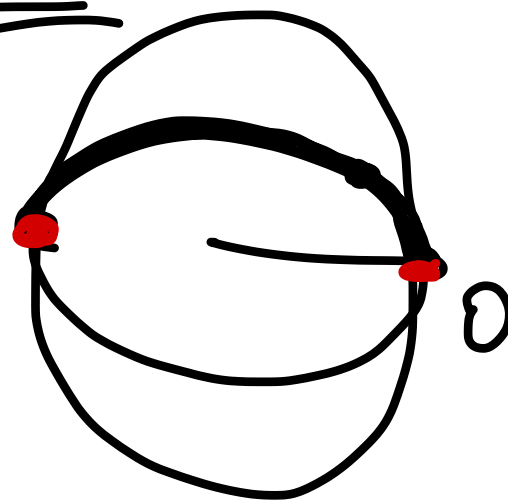
lens space $\Rightarrow S^2 \times S^1$

R_θ

$$S^2 \times S^1 \longrightarrow S^2 \times S^1$$

$$(x, \theta) \longrightarrow (\underline{R_{\theta, \pi}(x)}, \theta)$$

vector in black
by $\deg \pi$.



5) Obstruction

$$G < \text{Twist}(M)$$

Equivariant sphere Thm (Meeks \rightarrow Ku)

$$G \text{ free} \curvearrowright M^3$$

$\Rightarrow \exists$ a collection of spheres disjoint \mathcal{S}
st \mathcal{S} is G -invariant, $M - \mathcal{S}$ is irreducible.

Step 1: $G \curvearrowright M$ but trivially on $\pi_1(M)$ $\pi_2(M)$

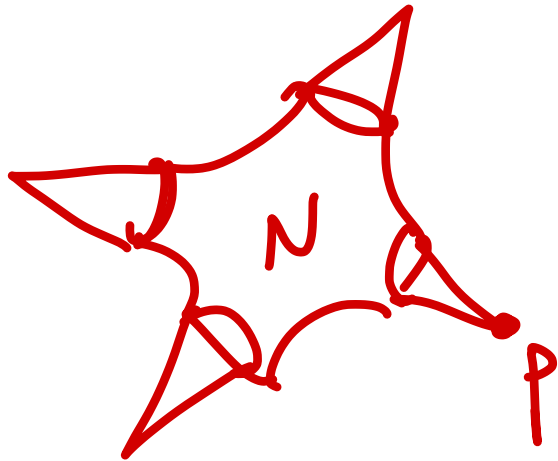
Lemma: G preserves every sphere in \mathcal{S} .

(homological argument)

up to conjugation

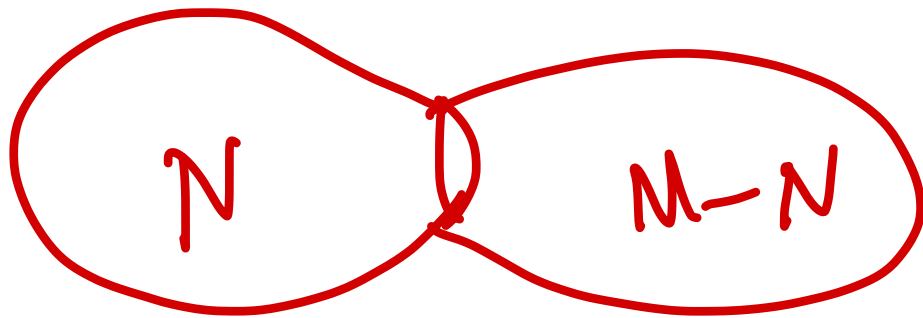
Step 2: N is a component of $M - S$ after filling the sphere with balls.

Extend action of G on N with many fixed pts



Lemma: $G \curvearrowright \pi_1(N, p)$
is trivial.

Pf is group theory.



$\pi_1(N) \times \pi_1(M-N) \curvearrowright G$

Step 3: $\tilde{N} < \text{Contractible } \mathbb{S}^3$

irreducible
 \nwarrow
 $N, p \subset G$
 trivial on $\pi_1(N, p)$



$\tilde{N} \subset \tilde{G}$
 N, p
 lifting \tilde{G} commutes
 with deck
 transformation
 \downarrow
 $\pi_1(N) \subset \tilde{N}$

$\text{Fix}(\tilde{G})$ is a connected
2-manifold.

$\pi_1(N)$
 free, proper

$\Rightarrow \pi_1(N)$ cyclic
 $\Rightarrow N$ is lens spaces.