

III. Mapping Class Groups of 4-Manifolds

A. $\text{Mod}(M^3)$

• Johanson (1979): M^3 closed, irreducible, atoroidal

$\Rightarrow \text{Mod}(M^3)$ is finite

• M^3 Seifert fibered $S^1 \rightarrow M \neq T^3$

\Rightarrow

$$1 \rightarrow \mathbb{Z} \rightarrow \text{Mod}(M^3) \rightarrow \text{Mod}(\Sigma) \rightarrow 1$$

\downarrow
 Σ
 \uparrow
2 dim orbifold

M

$$\cdot \text{Mod}(\overbrace{M_1 \# \dots \# M_r}^M) \rightarrow \text{Out}(\pi_1(M))$$

can be interesting, $\{$

say $M_i = S^2 \times S^1$, $\leftrightarrow \text{Out}(F_r)$

(Chen - Tshishiku)

B. The Kinds of Things Known about $\text{Mod}(M^4)$ (up until August 6, 2022)

① First Examples:

a) M complex surfaces

$\text{Aut}(M)$ usually finite group
 \uparrow
biholo (true if $M =$ projective variety)
of general type)

• \exists ∞ -order complex automorphisms
of K3 surfaces (McMullen, Filip)

b) $M = \mathbb{P}^2$

$\sigma : \mathbb{P}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{P}^2$, $\sigma \sim I$
 $[x:y:z] \mapsto [-x:y:z]$, \uparrow isotopic

PROOF: $\text{PGL}_3(\mathbb{C}) \supset \mathbb{P}^2$

connected! $\sigma = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \subseteq \begin{pmatrix} e^{i\theta} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$. \square

Take a path $\sigma \rightsquigarrow I$

• Let $\tau : \mathbb{P}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{P}^2$

$$[x:y:z] \mapsto [\bar{x}:\bar{y}:\bar{z}] \quad \mathbb{C}\text{-conjugation on coordinates}$$

Exercise: $\tau_* = -\text{Id} \supset H_2(\mathbb{P}^2, \mathbb{Z}) \cong \mathbb{Z}$

$\Rightarrow \tau$ is isotopic to Id .

Exercise: Any diffeo. $f : \mathbb{P}^2 \supset$ preserves orientation.

Note: $\tau \in \text{Diff}(\mathbb{P}^2)$, $\tau^2 = \text{Id}$ orient. preserving

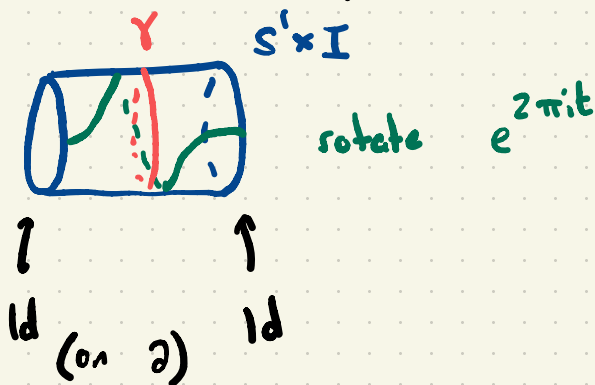
c) Dehn twists about (-2) 2-spheres

$$i : S^2 \hookrightarrow M$$

$$v := i_*([S^2]), \quad v^2 = -2$$

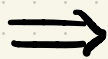
Recall: Dehn twists about simple closed curves

$$\gamma \subset \Sigma_g :$$



Now let $S^2 \in M$ be an embedded -2

2-sphere



exercise

$$D^2 \rightarrow \text{Nbhd}_M(S^2)$$

$$\downarrow$$

$$S^2$$

is isomorphic as a D^2 -bundle to the unit disk bundle

* Note: this is actually $T^*_{\leq 1} S^2$

$$D^2 \rightarrow TS^2_{\leq 1} := \left\{ (u, v) \in S^2 \times \mathbb{R}^3 : \begin{array}{l} u \perp v \\ \|v\| \leq 1 \end{array} \right\}$$

$$\downarrow$$

$$S^2$$



Now construct $h' \in \text{Diff}^+(TS^2_{\leq 1})$

identity on ∂ , extend to M^4

Let h' be the time π map of the geodesic flow on S^2

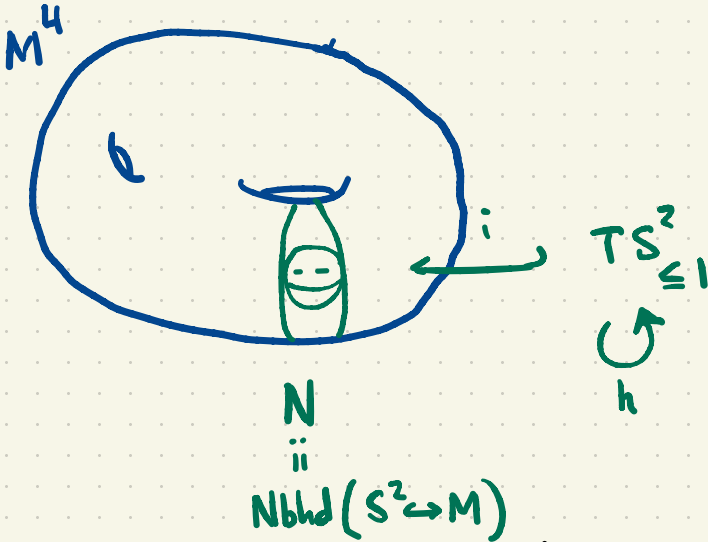
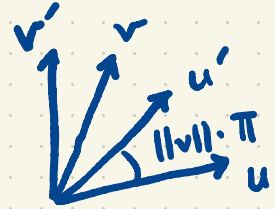
$$\Psi_t : TS^2 \times \mathbb{R} \rightarrow TS^2 \quad \text{where}$$

$(v_u, t) \mapsto$ parallel transport along the unique geodesic through u with tangent v_u .

So $h'(u, v) := \varphi(v_u, \Pi) =: (u', v')$

$h(u, v) = h'(-u', -v')$

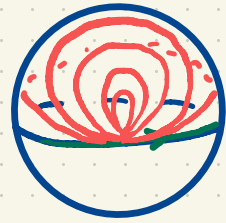
Now stick it in M :



$$T_{S^2}(M) := \begin{cases} m & , m \in N \\ i \circ h \circ i^{-1} & , m \in N \end{cases}$$

↑ Dehn twist about sphere

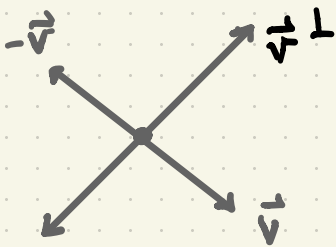
$$\cdot T_{S^2}^2 \sim I$$



PROOF: See exercises. \square

$\cdot T_{S^2}$ induces reflection on $H_2(M, \mathbb{Z})$

$$\vec{v} = [S^2]$$



$$H_2(M, \mathbb{Z}) \subseteq H_2(M, \mathbb{R})$$

\cdot Can make T_{S^2} symplectic.

① Theorem. (Freedman 1982, Quinn 1986)

Let M^4 be closed, oriented, $\pi_1(M^4) = 0$.

Then the natural homomorphism

$$\text{Mod}(M) \longrightarrow O(H_M) := \text{Aut}(\underbrace{H_2(M, \mathbb{Z})}_{\mathbb{Z}^d}, Q_M)$$

$$[f] \mapsto f_*$$

is an isomorphism.

Borel. $G_{\mathbb{R}}$ semisimple real Lie group, e.g. $O(p, q)(\mathbb{R})$, has an "arithmetic group" $G_{\mathbb{Z}} < G_{\mathbb{R}}$, is cofinite volume lattice.

Corollary. $\text{Mod}(M)$ is arithmetic in $O(H_m \otimes \mathbb{R})$

Examples.

$$1. \quad Q_{\mathbb{P}^2} = (1) \implies \text{Mod}(\mathbb{P}^2) \cong \text{Aut}(\mathbb{Z}, \cdot) \\ \cong \mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z}$$

$$2. \quad \text{Mod}(S^2 \times S^2)$$

$$\cong O(\mathbb{Z}^2, \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix})$$

$$\cong \mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z} \times \mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z}$$

Exercise. Find diffeo. reps for all 4 elts

$$\begin{aligned} 3. \text{Mod}(a\mathbb{P}^2 \# b\overline{\mathbb{P}^2}) &\cong O(\mathbb{Z}^{a+b}, (1)^{\oplus a} \oplus (-1)^{\oplus b}) \\ &= O(a, b)(\mathbb{Z}) \end{aligned}$$

4. Mod(the K3 manifold)

$$\begin{aligned} &\text{"} \\ &O(2E_8(-1) \oplus 3U) \subseteq O(3, 19)(\mathbb{R}) \end{aligned}$$