

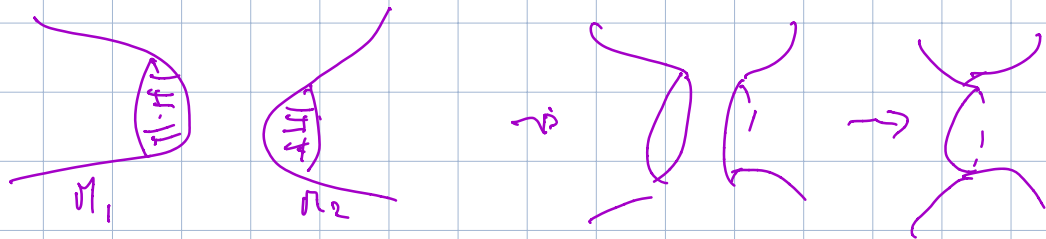
LDT 18/4/20

$$\mathcal{M}_m = \{ \text{m-variet  D/PF connesse chiuse} \}$$

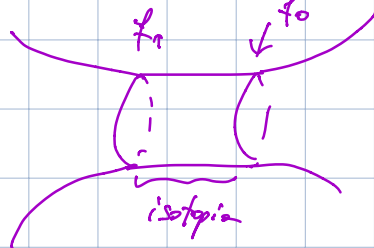
$$\vec{\mathcal{M}}_m = \{ \text{" orientate} \}$$

Somme connesse: $M_1, M_2 \in \mathcal{M}_m \rightarrow M_1 \# M_2 \in \mathcal{M}_m$

$$D_i \subset M_i \quad D_i \cong D^m \quad (M_1 \setminus \overset{\circ}{D}_1) \cup_f (M_2 \setminus \overset{\circ}{D}_2)$$

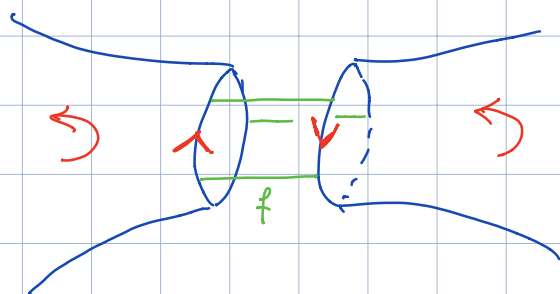


"piani ben def": curcio f_0, f_1 isotopi ($\exists \{f_t\}_{t \in [0,1]}$)
 $\Rightarrow \#$ con f_0 e f_1 uguali



Fatto: ogni $g: S^{n-1} \hookrightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$   isotopa id o $-\text{id}$

$\sum_k \vec{\mathcal{M}}_m$   ben def richiedendo f inverta orientaz:



Oppure : $M = M_1 \# M_2$ se $\exists \Sigma \cong S^{m-1} \subset M$ che sconnette
t.c. tagliando M lungo Σ e tappando i buchi
ottenendo M_1 e M_2 con D^m

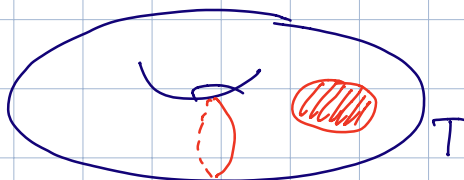
Oss: 1) $\#$ ha al neutro S^m ($m \leq 3$)
2) $\#$ è associativa e commut.

Dunque : $M = M_1 \# \dots \# M_k$ se $\exists J = \{\Sigma_1, \dots, \Sigma_k\}$
 Σ_i sfera che sconnette t.c. tagliando
 M lungo J e tappando i buchi ottenendo
 $M_1, \dots, M_k$.

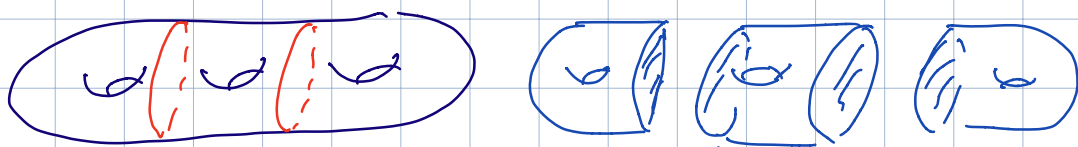
Def : M è irriducibile se non si può scrivere come
 $M = M_1 \# M_2$ con $M_1, M_2 \neq S^m$ ovvero se
ogni $\Sigma \cong S^{m-1} \subset M$ che sconnette bordo a D^m

[m=2]

S^2

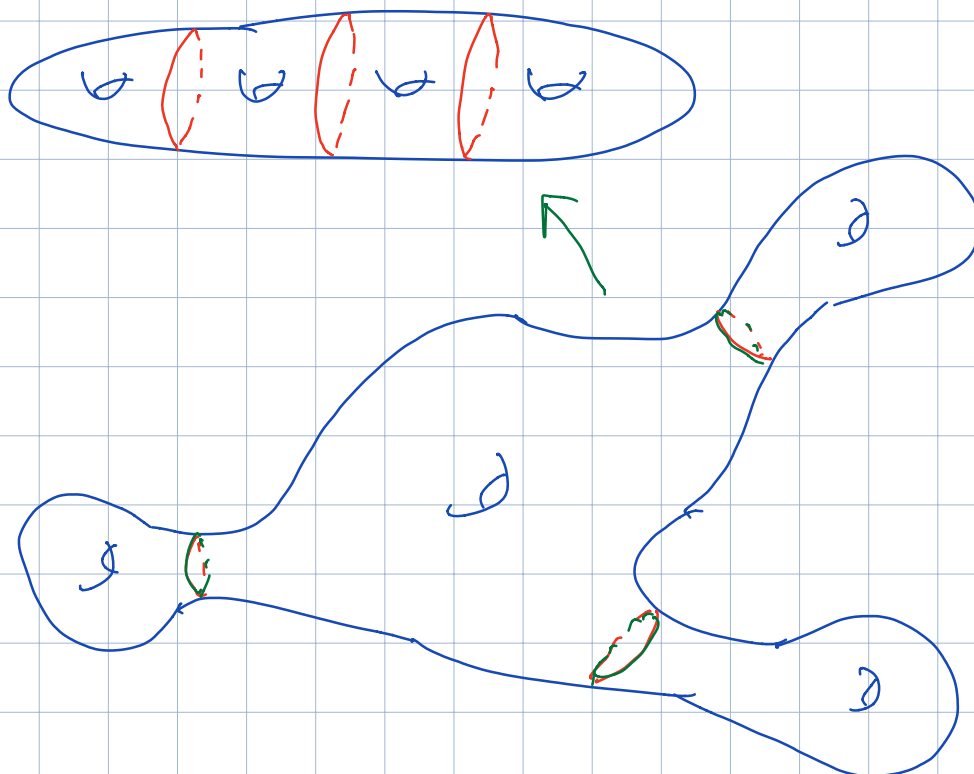


irriducibile



Ogni sup è $S^2 \circ \#_{i=1}^k T$. (deco unica).

Oss: la famiglia di circonf. T dopo cui tagliare per avere la deco unica non è unica/isotopica:



Teo (Haken-Kneser-Milnor): ogni $M \in \mathcal{M}_3$ si esprime in modo unico come $M = M_1 \# \dots \# M_k$ con M_i irriducibile ma la fam. di spie che dà tale deco non è unica.

- esistenza: finitezza (sup. normali)
- varietà ("come" ieri)

Fatto: c'è una classe di varietà (di Seifert) che
 "contengono molti tori non banali ($\neq \partial U(K)$)"
 che sono classificate -

«Teo» (Jaco-Shalen-Johansson): data $M \in \mathcal{M}_3$
 irriducibile esiste famiglia $\mathcal{F}$ di tori in M
 tagliando lungo cui trova varietà o Seifert
 o senza tori non banali (tranne quelli di bordo).

Teorema di geometrizzazione di Thurston - Perelman
 secondo cui tutti i pezzi sono geometrizzabili
 ($\Rightarrow$ "classificazione dei pezzi con Seifert")

Q: fino a che punto $\pi_1(M)$ determina $M \in \vec{\mathcal{M}}_m$.

$m=2$: del tutto.

$m=3$: non del tutto (quasi: Waldhausen)

congettura di Poincaré:

$$\pi_1(M) = 1 \Rightarrow M = S^3 \quad (\text{Poincaré})$$

$$(H_1(M) = 0 \not\Rightarrow M = S^3)$$

Proviamo un risultato in questa direz. per nod.:

Teo: $\pi_1(E(K)) = \mathbb{Z} \Rightarrow K = \bigcirc$.

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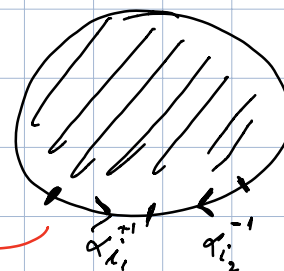
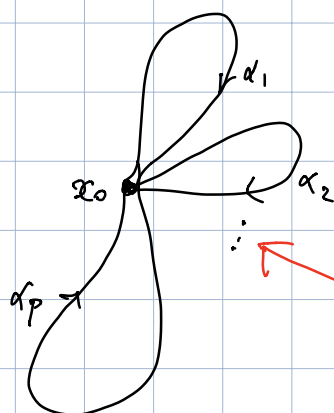
Fatto: non esiste algoritmi che rispondano a:

- $\langle \alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_p \mid \pi_1, \dots, \pi_k \rangle = 1$?
- dati $w_1, w_2 \in \langle \alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_p \mid \pi_1, \dots, \pi_k \rangle$, $w_1 \neq w_2$.

Conseguenza: impossibile decidere in modo algoritmico le uguaglianze di dati ≥ 4 .

Qss: $\forall G = \langle \alpha_1 \dots \alpha_p \mid \pi_1 \dots \pi_k \rangle \exists X$ 2-compasso (loc. var)
b.c. $\pi_1(X) = G$:

$$\pi_1 = \alpha_{i_1}^{\varepsilon_1} \cdot \alpha_{i_2}^{\varepsilon_2} \cdot \dots \cdot \alpha_{i_t}^{\varepsilon_t}$$



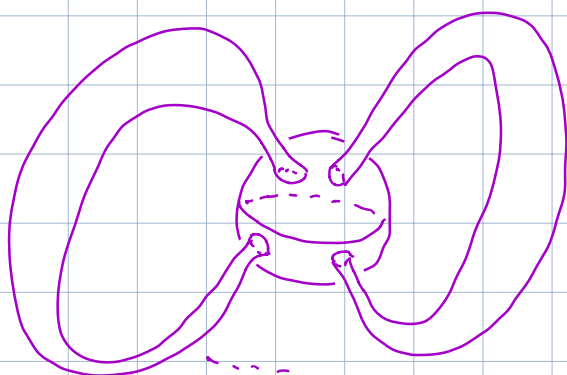
a fianco k
dischi
lungo $\pi_1 \dots \pi_k$

Ritorno a usare invece che X ma $M \in \mathcal{M}_m$?

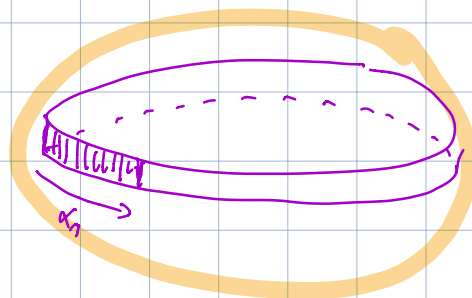
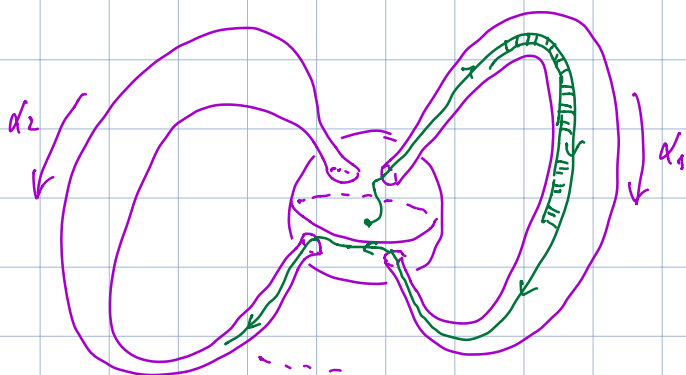
$m=3$:



$\leftrightarrow$ pto base



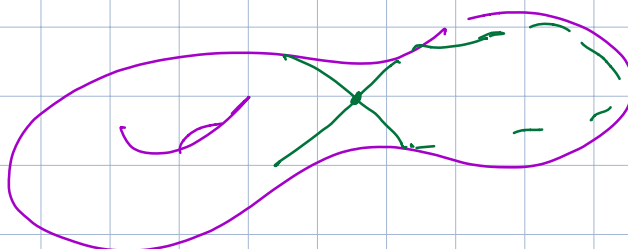
$\leftrightarrow$ bouquet di circonferenze



$$\pi = \alpha_1 \cdot \alpha_2^{-1} \cdot \dots$$

in genere non riesco

- non tutte le α sono rappresentate da curve semplici chiuse



- due π_j possono essere autointersezioni inevitabili

$m=4$

stesse cose funziona



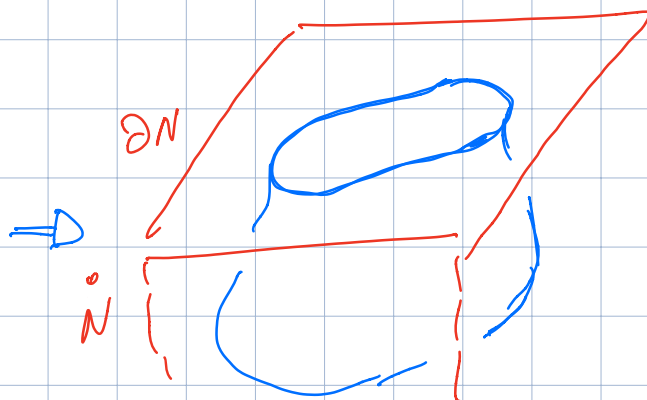
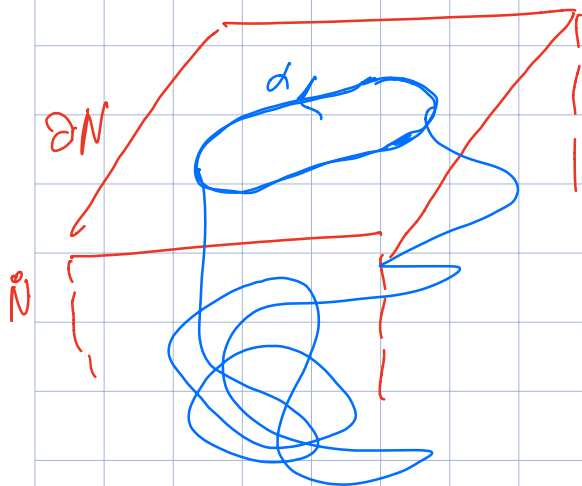
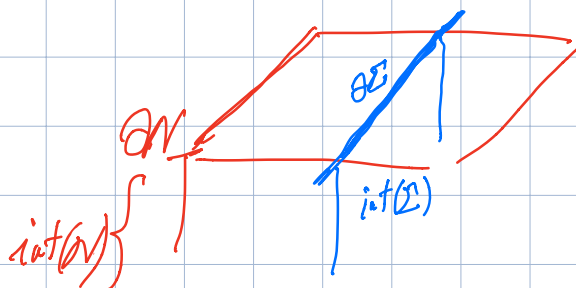
$\Rightarrow \forall G = \langle \alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_p / r_1, \dots, r_k \rangle \quad \exists M \in \mathcal{M}_G$
t.c. $\pi_1(M) = G$.



Lemma di Dehn: (Ennassio 1910; confutato 1929;
1957 Poincaré....)

N 3-var. opt. con ∂N ; $\alpha \subset \partial N$ semplice t.c.
 $[\alpha] = 1 \in \pi_1(N) \Rightarrow \exists D \cong D^2 \subset N$ propriamente
embedded t.c. $\partial D = \alpha$.

$\Sigma \subset N$ è prop.
emb. se $\partial \Sigma = \Sigma \cap \partial N$



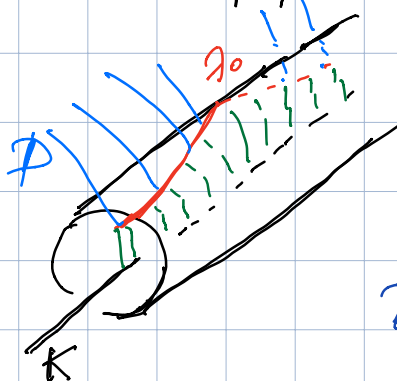
Con: $\pi_1(E(K)) = \mathbb{Z} \Rightarrow K = \emptyset$

Dehn: $\exists \lambda_0 \subset \partial E(K) = \partial U(K) \quad [\lambda_0] = 0 \in \mathbb{Z} = H_1(E(K))$

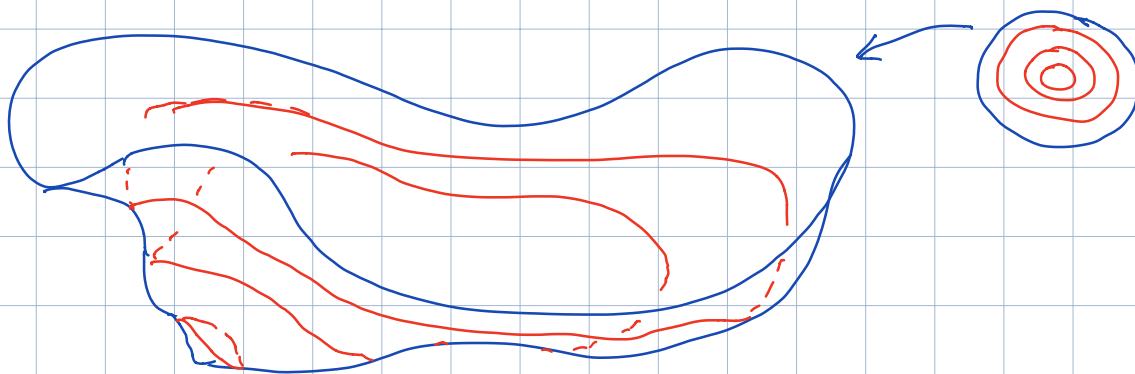
$\pi_1(E(K)) = \mathbb{Z} \Rightarrow [\lambda_0] = 0 \in \pi_1(E(K))$

$\xrightarrow{\text{Dehn}} \lambda_0 = \partial D \quad D \text{ prop. emb. in } E(K).$

$\xrightarrow{\text{auch } K}$



$D' = D \cup (\text{unlabeled con})$
 $(\partial = \lambda_0 \cup K \text{ in } U(K))$
 $\partial D' = K, D' \text{ embedded in } S^3$

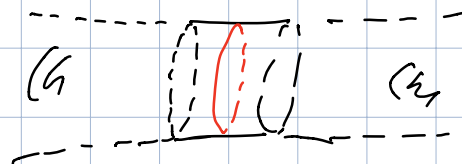
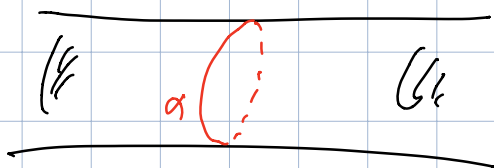


$\Rightarrow K$ banale. $\square$

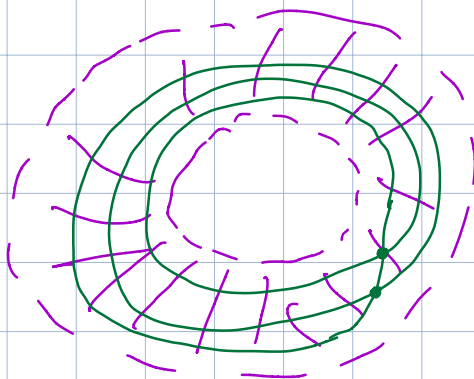
Teo dell'anello: data M (anche non cpt) con ∂M
 $f: D^2 \rightarrow M$ t.c. $f(S^1) = f(D^2) \cap \partial M$
 e $f(S^1) \neq 1 \in \pi_1(\partial M) \Rightarrow \exists$ una f embedding
 con le stesse proprietà.

Anello $\Rightarrow$ Dehn: sia $\alpha \subset \partial N$ simple t.c. $[\alpha] \neq 1 \in \pi_1(N)$.

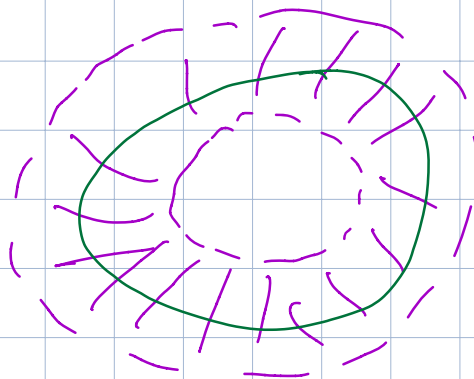
Pongo $M = (N \setminus \partial N) \cup (\text{quello aperto intorno ad } \alpha)$



Anello: $\exists D$ prop. embedded in N t.c. $\partial D \neq 1 \in \pi_1(\partial N)$
 $\partial N =$ quello intorno ad α ; l'unica curva
 simple in un anello non banale del π_1 è
 il cuore / isotope:



$\pm 3 \in \pi_1(\text{torus}) = \mathbb{Z}$
non semplice



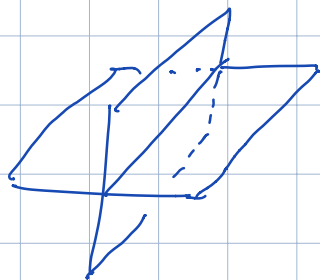
$\pm 1 \in \pi_1(\text{torus}) = \mathbb{Z}$

$\Rightarrow$ posso scegliere $\partial D = \alpha$.

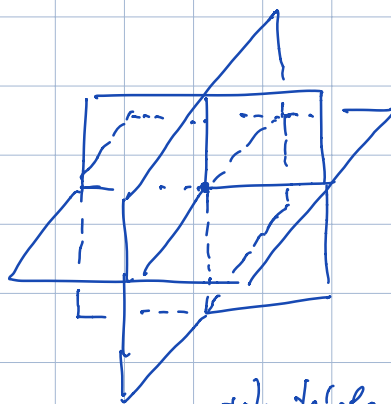
— o —

Idea : dato un disco singolare cercare di rimuovere le singolarità.

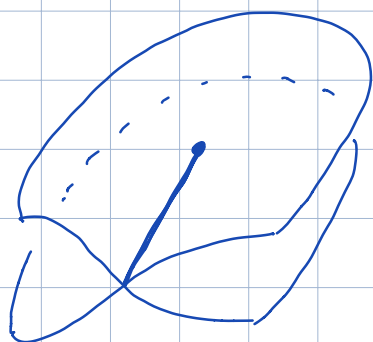
- A meno di perturbazione le singolarità sono :



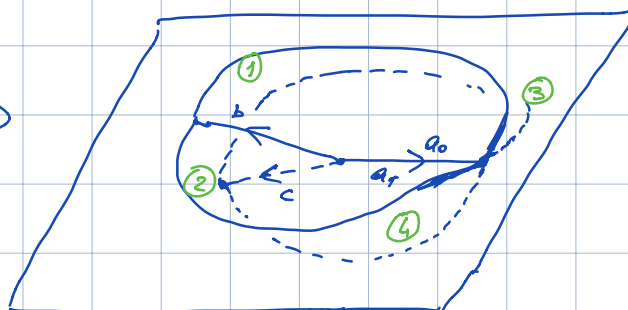
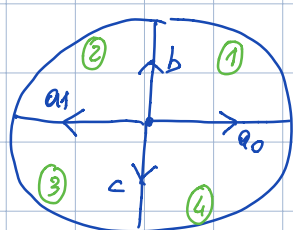
linee pti doppi



pti triplo



pto di varif. doppio



Dehn: rimuovere ponte (baco per pt. tripli)

Leu: per una varietà X n -dim connessa sono equivalenti:

(a) $H_1(X; \mathbb{Z}/2) \neq 0$

(b) $\exists \varphi: \pi_1(X) \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}/2$

(c) $\exists G < \pi_1(X)$ con $[\pi_1(X): G] = 2$

(oss: tale G è unico $G < \pi_1(X)$)

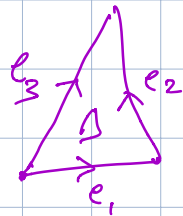
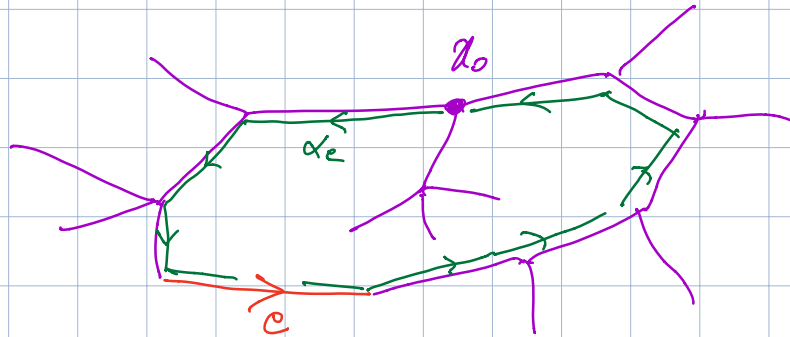
(d) $\exists Y \rightarrow X$ rivestimento doppio

(oss: in tal caso ho sempre che il riv. è dato dall'azione

di $\tau: Y \rightarrow Y$ $\tau^2 = id$

suoi pt. fissi $Y \rightarrow Y / \langle \tau \rangle = X$
 $\parallel$
 $\mathbb{Z}/2$

Idea: X triangolato, $\tau \subset X^{(1)}$ allora max
 $\pi_1(X) = \langle \{ \alpha_e : e \in X^{(1)} \setminus \tau \} \mid \{ \pi_\Delta : \Delta \in \tau^{(2)} \} \rangle$



$$\pi_\Delta : e_1 \cdot e_2 \cdot e_3^{-1} = 1 \quad (e_j = 1 \text{ se } e \in \tau)$$

$$H_1(X; \mathbb{Z}/2) = \langle \{ \beta_e : e \in X^{(1)} \setminus \tau \} \mid \beta_e^2 = 1, [\beta_e, \beta_{e'}] = 1, \{ \pi_\Delta : \Delta \in X^{(2)} \} \rangle$$

$$(a) \Rightarrow (b) \quad H_1(X; \mathbb{Z}/2) \neq 0 \quad \text{da dual} \neq 0$$

$$\psi : H_1(X; \mathbb{Z}/2) \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}/2$$

$$\varphi : \pi_1(X) \xrightarrow{p} H_1(X; \mathbb{Z}/2) \xrightarrow{\psi} \mathbb{Z}/2$$

$$(b) \Rightarrow (a) \quad \text{nessa cosa}$$

$$(b) \Leftrightarrow (c) \quad \varphi \leftrightarrow \ker(\varphi)$$

$$(c) \Leftrightarrow (d) \quad G \leftrightarrow Y = \tilde{X}/G \quad \square$$

Thm: $M \quad f: D^2 \rightarrow M \quad f(S^1) = f(D^2) \cap \partial M \neq 1 \in \pi_1(\partial M)$
 $\rightarrow \exists f$ embedding proprio con stessa proprietà.

Diamo: "costruzione di una torre di rivestimenti doppi":

- $M_0 = M \quad f_0 = f: D^2 \rightarrow M_0 \quad f_0(\partial D^2) \neq 1 \in \pi_1(\partial M_0)$
- data $f_j: D^2 \rightarrow M_j$ polyo $V_j = U(f_j(D^2))$ (cpt)
 $H_1(V_j; \mathbb{Z}/2) = 0$ mi fermo
 $H_1(V_j; \mathbb{Z}/2) \neq 0$ prendo $p_{j+1}: M_{j+1} \xrightarrow{2:1} V_j$

$$(D_j = f_j(D^2))$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} & \xrightarrow{f_{j+1}} & M_{j+1} \\ & \searrow & \downarrow p_{j+1} \\ D^2 & \xrightarrow{f_j} & V_j \end{array}$$

Claim: la costruzione si ferma.

Opero in cal. PL: suppongo V_0 triangolata, D^2 anche
 $f_0: D^2 \rightarrow V_0$ simpliciale e poi M_{j+1} triangolata
 sollevando da $V_j \Rightarrow$ anche f_{j+1} è simpliciale. Ora

- D_j ha $\leq$ simplessi rispetto a D^2 ✓
- D_{j+1} ne ha strettamente di più di D_j

$$M_{j+1} \xrightarrow{p_{j+1}} M_{j+1} / \tau_{j+1} = V_j \quad ; \quad \tilde{D}_{j+1} = p_{j+1}^{-1}(D_j)$$

M_{j+1} è intorno og. di $\tilde{D}_{j+1} \Rightarrow \tilde{D}_{j+1}$ convesso

$$\tilde{D}_{j+1} = D_{j+1} \cup \tau_{j+1}(D_{j+1})$$

$\Rightarrow D_{j+1} \subset \tau_{j+1}(D_j)$ hanno singl. in comune
 $\sigma, \sigma' \in D_{j+1} \quad \sigma' = \tau_{j+1}(\sigma)$

σ, σ' singl. di D_{j+1} che sollevano lo stesso di D_j

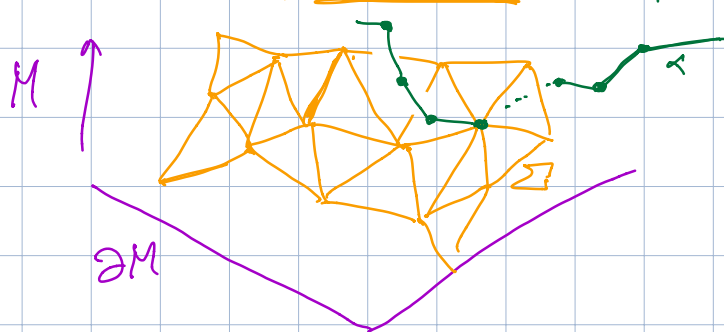
$\Rightarrow D_{j+1}$ ne ha di più.

In cima ho $H_1(V_k; \mathbb{Z}/2) = 0$. Succ. esatta:

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} H_2(V_k, \partial V_k; \mathbb{Z}/2) & \rightarrow & H_1(\partial V_k; \mathbb{Z}/2) & \rightarrow & H_1(V_k; \mathbb{Z}/2) \\ \parallel * & & & & \parallel \\ & & & & 0 \end{array}$$

* : (1) Poiché $\mathbb{Z}/2$ campo $H_1(V_k; \mathbb{Z}/2) \cong H_1(V_k; \mathbb{Z}/2)'$

(2) (dualità di Poincaré)

$$H_2(V_k, \partial V_k; \mathbb{Z}/2) \cong H_1(V_k; \mathbb{Z}/2)'$$


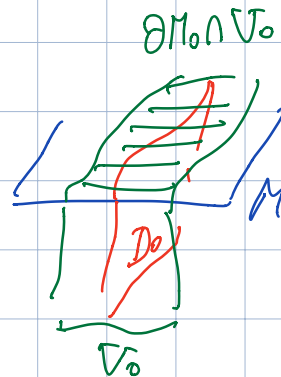
$[Z]([α]) = \# \sum \alpha \in \mathbb{Z}/2$

$$\Rightarrow H_1(\partial V_k; \mathbb{Z}/2) = 0 \quad \Rightarrow \partial V_k \cong \cup \text{sfere } S^2$$

Ricordo costruzione: $p_j: M_j \rightarrow V_{j-1}$
 $V_j = U(D_j) \subset M_j$

propr. $\bar{p}_j = p_j|_{V_j}$.

$$\partial M_0 \cap V_0 = \text{soffsup.} \perp \partial V_0$$



$$\bar{p}_1^{-1}(\partial M) = \bar{p}_1^{-1}(\partial M \cap V_0) = \text{soffsup.} \perp \partial M_1$$

$$\bar{p}_2^{-1}(\bar{p}_1^{-1}(\partial M \cap V_0)) = \text{soffsup.} \perp \partial M_2$$

||

$$\bar{p}_2^{-1}(\bar{p}_1^{-1}(\partial M))$$

"

$$(\bar{p}_1 \circ \bar{p}_2)^{-1}(\partial M)$$

$$\dots (\bar{p}_1 \circ \dots \circ \bar{p}_j)(\partial M) \text{ soffsup.} \perp \partial M_j$$

Chiamo F_j la sua componente che contiene $f_j(\partial D^2)$

$$N_j = \text{Ker} \left(\pi_1(F_j) \xrightarrow[\bar{p}_1 \circ \dots \circ \bar{p}_j]{\text{indotto da}} \pi_1(\partial M) \right)$$

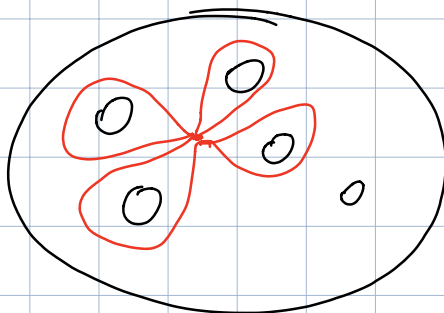
$$\bar{f}_1 \circ \dots \circ \bar{f}_i \circ f_i = f_0 = 1 \quad [f_0] \neq 1 \in \pi_1(\partial M_0)$$

$\Rightarrow N_j$ sottogruppo normale proprio di $\pi_1(F_j)$.

In cima ho $F_K \subset \partial V_K = \text{unione di sfere } S^2$

$\Rightarrow F_K \subset \text{sfera}$

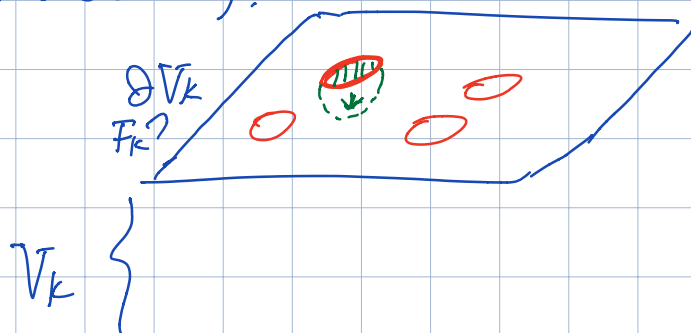
$\Rightarrow \bar{F}$ una sfera con buchi



Ora $\pi_1(F_K)$ è generato dai bordi dei buchi
(in realtà serve pto base)

$\Rightarrow$ il bordo ∂ meno dei buchi non appartiene a N_K

(affermazione sensata perché cambiando pto base ho
comunque una N_K normale).



l'intorno di
 Spingendo un disco che sta in ∂V_k ed è bordo
 la tale γ verso l'interno di V_k trova

$$g_k : D^2 \rightarrow V_k \text{ embedding proprio}$$

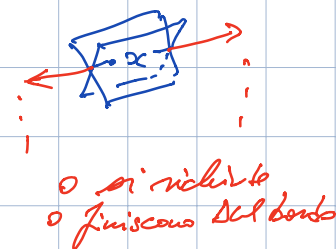
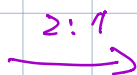
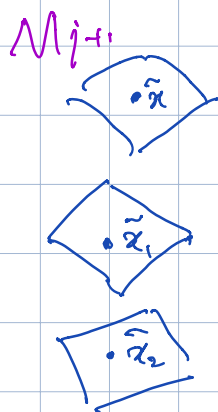
$$\text{t.c. } g_k(\partial D^2) \notin N_k.$$

Discesa : suppongo $g_{j+1} : D^2 \rightarrow V_{j+1}$ embedding proprio
 t.c. $g_{j+1}(\partial D^2) \notin N_{j+1}$
 dimando che esiste $g_j \dots$ analogo-

Pongo inizialmente $\tilde{g}_j = p_{j+1} \circ g_{j+1}$

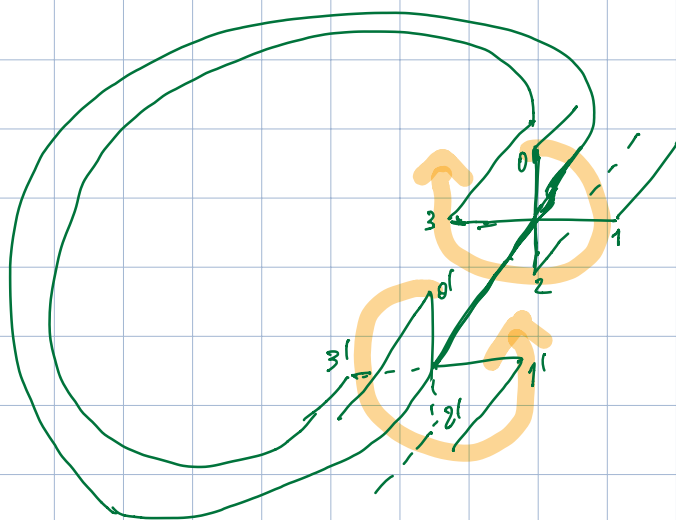
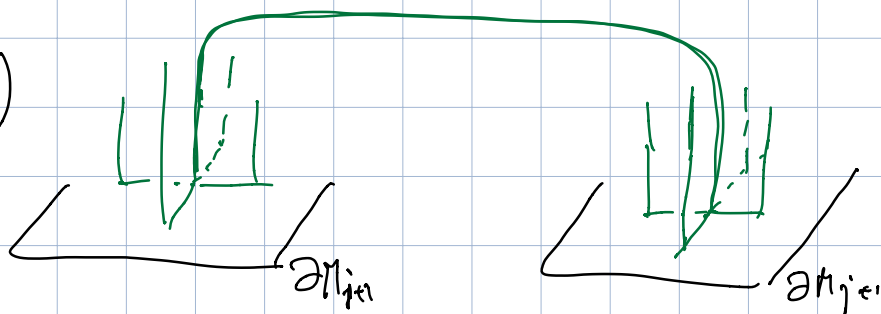
poiché $N_j = \underbrace{p_{j+1}}(N_{j+1})$ ho $\tilde{g}_j(\partial D^2) \notin N_j$

però praticando poco aree certe indebitate,
 ma a meno di perturbazioni solo libere logiche;



Possibili configurazioni di una linea di pt. lpp:

I)



0, 1, 2, 3 possono richiudersi con:

II. $0', 1', 2', 3'$

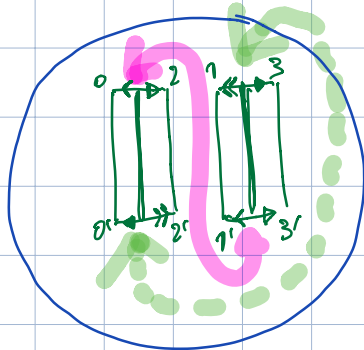
(i) $1', 2', 3', 0'$

(ii) $2', 3', 0', 1'$

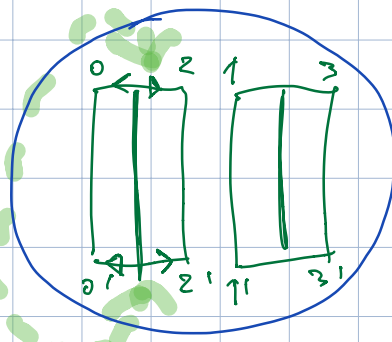
III. $1', 0', 3', 2'$

(iii) $0', 3', 2', 1'$

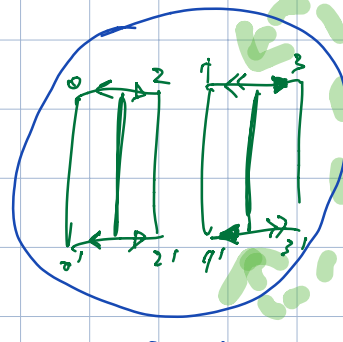
Provo che (i), (ii), (iii) sono impossibili



(i)



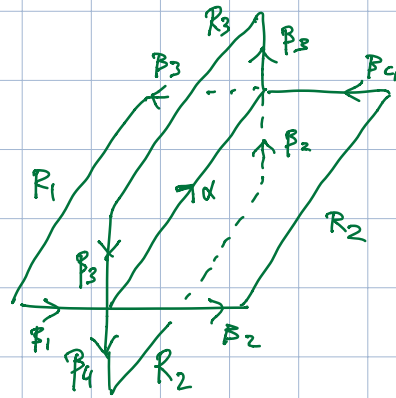
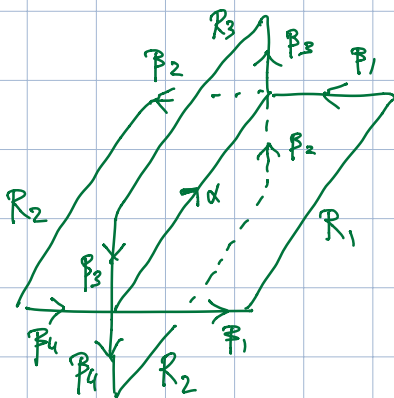
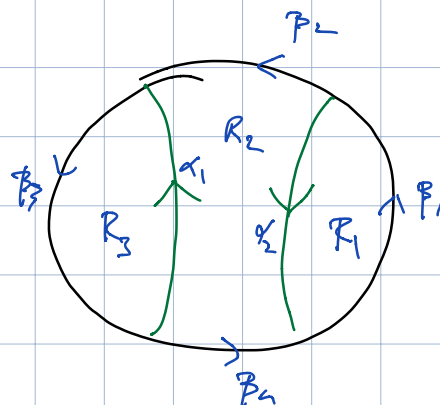
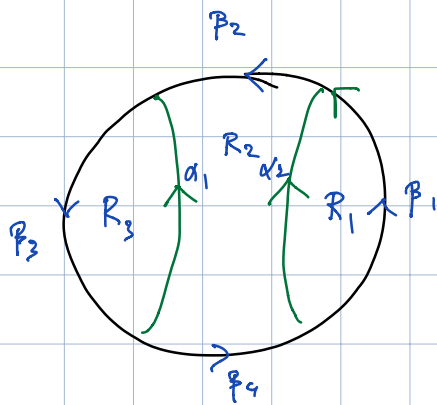
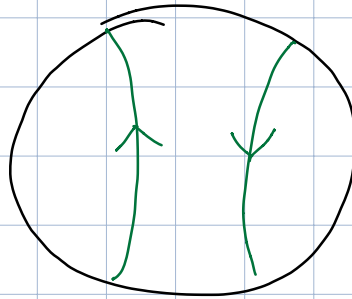
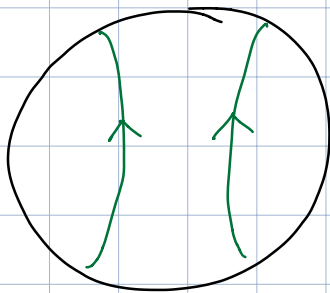
(ii)

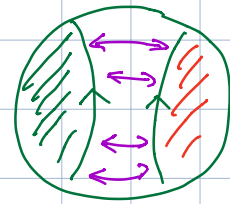
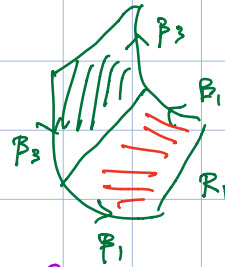
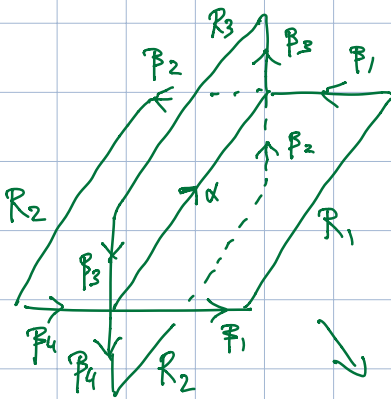


(iii)

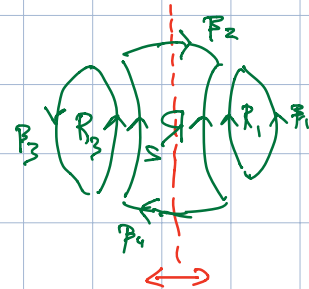
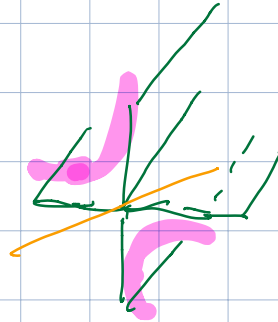
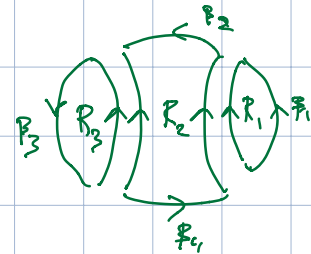
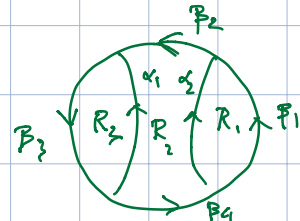
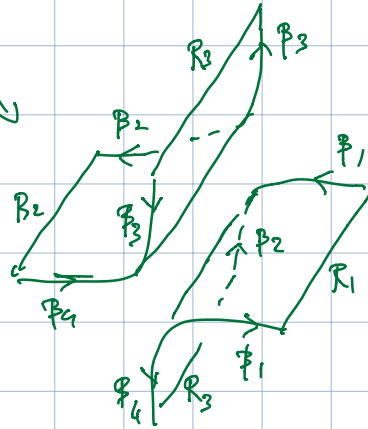
Nei casi I, II, III mostro come modificare la mappa $\tilde{g}_j$ eliminando l'arco o l'occhio α di punti doppi. Iterando per tutti gli archi ottergo g_j .

I. Oriento l'arco α di pt. doppi e scelgo tale orientazione al disco D^2 : due casi:





$$\delta_1 = P_1 P_3 = \text{Im}(\partial D^2)$$



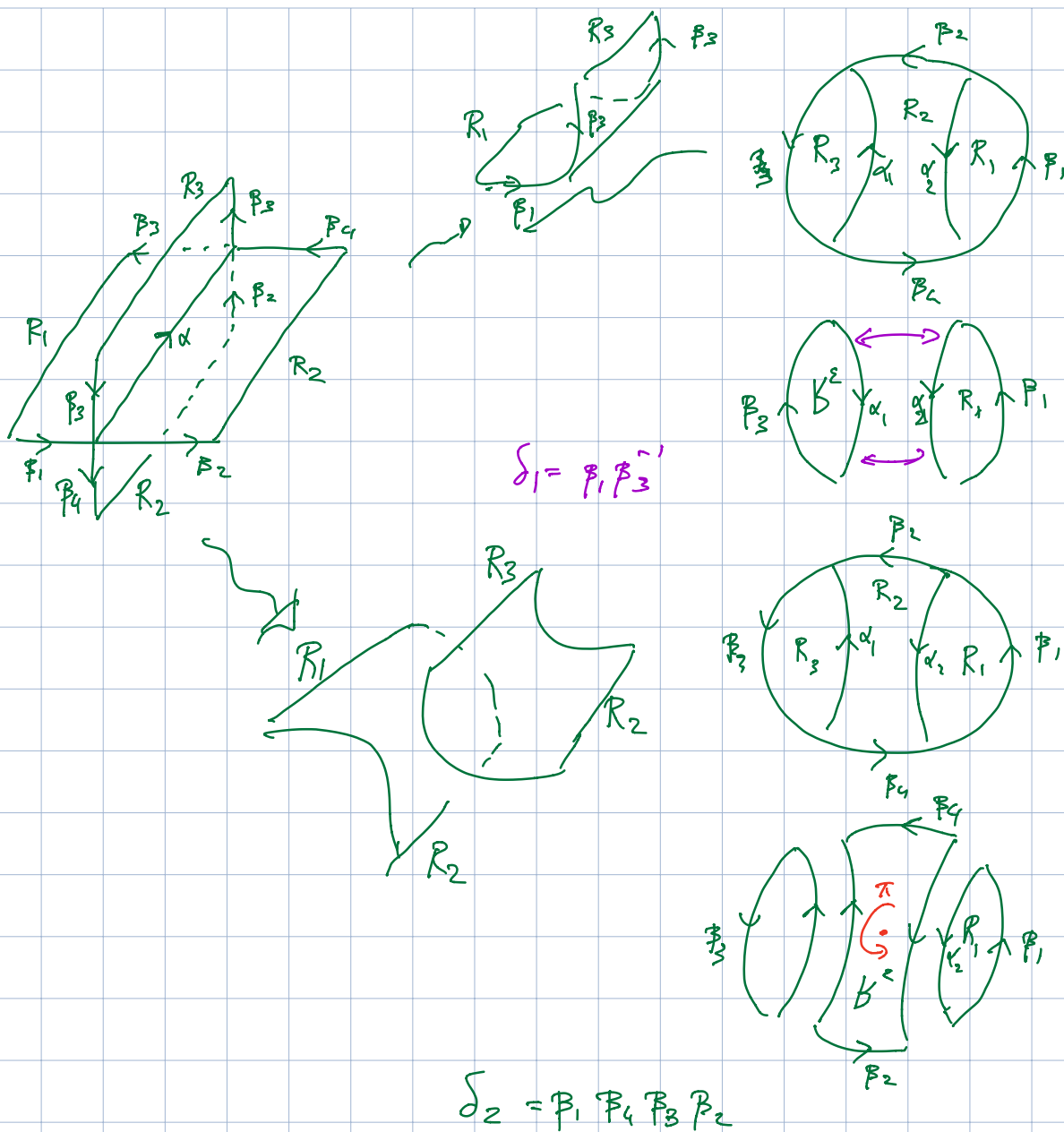
$$\delta_2 = P_1 P_2^{-1} P_3 P_4^{-1}$$

Oss: $N_j \neq P_1 P_2 P_3 P_4$

$$= (P_1 P_3) \cdot P_4^{-1} \cdot (P_1 P_2^{-1} P_3 P_4^{-1})^{-1} \cdot (P_1 P_3) \cdot P_4$$

$$= \delta_1 \cdot P_4^{-1} \cdot (\delta_1 \cdot \delta_2) \cdot P_4$$

Ne segue che δ_1 oppure δ_2 non appartiene a N_j :
 altrimenti anche $P_1 P_2 P_3 P_4$.



$$P_1 P_2 P_3 P_4 = \delta_1 \cdot (P_3 P_4)^{-1} \cdot (\delta_1^{-1} \delta_2) \cdot (P_3 P_4)$$

δ_1 oppure $\delta_2 \notin N_j$.

Restano le disuguali de fare in II, IV.