

TWO QUESTIONS ON MAPPING CLASS GROUPS

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ABSTRACT. We show that central extensions of the mapping class group M_g of the closed orientable surface of genus g by \mathbb{Z} are residually finite. Further we give rough estimates of the largest $N = N_g$ such that homomorphisms from M_g to $SU(N)$ have finite image. In particular, homomorphisms of M_g into $SL([\sqrt{g+1}], \mathbb{C})$ have finite image. Both results come from properties of quantum representations of mapping class groups.

1. INTRODUCTION AND STATEMENTS

Set Σ_g^r for the orientable surface of genus g with r punctures. We denote by M_g^r the mapping class group of Σ_g^r , namely the group of isotopy classes of homeomorphisms that fix the punctures.

The following answers Question 6.4 of Farb (see Chapter 2 of [7]).

Proposition 1.1. *The central extensions of the mapping class group M_g (or the punctured mapping class group M_g^1 , for $g \geq 4$) by \mathbb{Z} are residually finite.*

Remark 1.1. The universal central extension $\widetilde{M}_g(1)$ surjects onto the universal central extension $\widetilde{Sp}(2g, \mathbb{Z})$ of the (integral) symplectic group, whose class is the Maslov class (generating $H^2(Sp(2g, \mathbb{Z}))$). It is known that $\widetilde{Sp}(2g, \mathbb{Z})$ is the pull-back of $Sp(2g, \mathbb{Z})$ into the universal covering $\widetilde{Sp}(2g, \mathbb{R})$ of the real symplectic group.

By a result of Deligne (see [6]) the extension $\widetilde{Sp}(2g, \mathbb{Z})$, for $g \geq 2$, is *not* residually finite since any finite index subgroup of it contains $2\mathbb{Z}$, where \mathbb{Z} is the central kernel $\widetilde{Sp}(2g, \mathbb{Z}) \rightarrow Sp(2g, \mathbb{Z})$. The same holds, more generally, for some other arithmetic groups having the congruence subgroup property.

The method of proof uses quantum representations of mapping class groups.

Definition 1.1. The group Γ has property F_n if all homomorphisms $\Gamma \rightarrow PU(n)$ have finite image. Moreover, the group Γ has property F if it has property F for every n .

Observe that the property F is inherited by finite index subgroups.

Remark 1.2. Let G be a connected, semi-simple, almost \mathbb{Q} -simple algebraic \mathbb{Q} -group and Γ an arithmetic lattice in G . If $G_{\mathbb{R}}$ has real rank at least 2 and $G^{ad}(\mathbb{R})$ has

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no compact factor, then Γ has property F . This follows from ([17], Chap. VIII, Thm. B) for $K = \mathbb{Q}, l = \mathbb{R}, S$ containing only the Archimedean place of \mathbb{Q} and $\mathbf{H} = PO(n)$. In particular, any discrete group Γ commensurable with $Sp(2g, \mathbb{Z})$ for $g \geq 2$ or to $SL(2, \mathcal{O})$, where \mathcal{O} is the ring of integers in a totally real number field of degree at least 2, has property F .

Mapping class groups do not have property F . It is therefore interesting to understand whether they have property F_n for some n . This is related to a question of Farb in [7] concerning linear representations in small degree. The previous remark shows that we cannot use unitary representations of M_g that factor through $Sp(2g, \mathbb{Z})$, as the latter group has no finite-dimensional unitary representations with infinite image. Our second result is stated as follows:

Proposition 1.2. *The maximal number N_g for which M_g has property F_{N_g} satisfies*

$$\sqrt{g+1} \leq N_g < \begin{cases} 5^{g/2} F_{g-1}, & \text{if } g \text{ is even,} \\ 5^{(g-1)/2} (F_g + F_{g-2}), & \text{if } g \text{ is odd,} \end{cases}$$

where F_j is the Fibonacci sequence, defined by $F_0 = 0, F_1 = 1$ and the recurrence $F_{n+1} = F_n + F_{n-1}$, for $n \geq 1$. Moreover, the upper bounds are valid for any finite index subgroup of M_g .

Corollary 1.1. *Every homomorphism $M_g \rightarrow SL([\sqrt{g+1}], \mathbb{C})$ has finite image if $g \geq 1$.*

It is likely that N_g behaves like an exponential for large g . This seems difficult to check because very few unitary representations of M_g are known. On the other hand, one might expect that the maximal n with the property that every homomorphism $M_g \rightarrow SL(n, \mathbb{C})$ has finite image is a linear function on g .

Notice that groups having homomorphisms with infinite image into $SL(2, \mathbb{C})$ do not have the property T of Kazhdan. However, M_g has no such representations if $g \geq 3$, by the corollary above.

Results of a similar flavor were proved in [10], where it is shown that representations $M_g \rightarrow GL(2\sqrt{g-1}, \mathbb{C})$ cannot be faithful and in [3], where it is shown that the image of an element of M_g under a representation into $GL(g, \mathbb{C})$ should have algebraic eigenvalues.

One inequality above is an immediate consequence of a theorem of Bridson ([3]) concerning the property FA_n , which was introduced by Farb in [9]. The second inequality comes from the existence of quantum representations of M_g with infinite image ([13]).

2. PROOF OF PROPOSITION 1.1

We prove the claim for the universal central extension first. This is known when $g = 1$ since the universal central extension is isomorphic to the braid group B_3 .

An important result due independently to Andersen ([1]) and to Freedman, Walker and Wang ([11]) states that the $SU(2)$ TQFT representation of the mapping class group is *asymptotically faithful*. Specifically, there is a sequence of representations ρ_k (indexed by an integer k , called the level) $\rho_k : M_g \rightarrow PU(N(k, g))$ into the projective unitary group of dimension $N(k, g)$ (for some $N(k, g)$ depending exponentially on k) such that the intersection of the kernels $\bigcap_{k \geq 2} \ker \rho_k$ is trivial for $g \geq 3$, and respectively the center of the mapping class group M_2 (which is a group of order two generated by hyperelliptic involution) when $g = 2$. Moreover, for $g = 2$

we can use the $SU(n)$ TQFT representation, with $n \geq 3$, for which the intersection of the kernels above is trivial (see [1]). When using this result we will say that we make use of the asymptotic faithfulness (of the quantum representations).

Each quantum representation is a projective representation which lifts to a linear representation $\tilde{\rho}_k : \widetilde{M}_g(12) \rightarrow U(N(k, g))$ of the central extension $\widetilde{M}_g(12)$ of the mapping class group M_g by \mathbb{Z} . The latter representation corresponds to invariants of 3-manifolds with a p_1 -structure. Masbaum and Roberts ([18]) and Gervais ([15]) gave a precise description of this extension. Namely, the cohomology class $c_{\widetilde{M}_g(12)} \in H^2(M_g, \mathbb{Z})$ associated to this extension equals 12 times the signature class χ . It is known (see [16]) that the group $H^2(M_g)$ is generated by χ when $g \geq 2$. Recall that χ is the class of one fourth the Meyer signature cocycle.

Observe that the ρ_k action of the center of $\widetilde{M}_g(12)$ is by roots of unity of order $2k$ (see [18] for the explicit formula). In fact, this action corresponds to the change of the p_1 -structure of a 3-manifold, and it is well-known that the quantum invariant changes by a root of unity of order $2k$. Thus every element of the center acts non-trivially via $\tilde{\rho}_k$, for large enough k , so that the representations of $\widetilde{M}_g(12)$ are also asymptotically faithful. This implies that $\widetilde{M}_g(12)$ is residually finite. In fact, let $a \in \widetilde{M}_g(12)$ be any element $a \neq 1$. By the asymptotic faithfulness there exists some level k so that $\tilde{\rho}_k(a) \in U(N(k, g))$ is non-trivial. The subgroup $\tilde{\rho}_k(\widetilde{M}_g(12)) \subset U(N(k, g))$ is a discrete linear group and thus, by a classical theorem of Malcev, it is residually finite. In particular, there exists a homomorphism of $\tilde{\rho}_k(\widetilde{M}_g(12))$ onto some finite group sending $\tilde{\rho}_k(a)$ into a non-trivial element. This shows that every non-trivial element of $\widetilde{M}_g(12)$ is detected by some homomorphism into some finite group.

The universal central extension is $\widetilde{M}_g(1)$, where $\widetilde{M}_g(n)$ denotes the central extension by \mathbb{Z} whose class is $c_{\widetilde{M}_g(n)} = n\chi$. It is immediate from their explicit presentations (see [15]) that $\widetilde{M}_g(d)$ embeds into $\widetilde{M}_g(n)$ if d divides $n \neq 0$. Such an embedding sends the generator z of the center into $z^{n/d}$. In particular, $\widetilde{M}_g(1)$ embeds in $\widetilde{M}_g(12)$, and thus the universal central extension is residually finite.

Now, an arbitrary central extension of M_g by \mathbb{Z} is either trivial and hence residually finite or else isomorphic to $\widetilde{M}_g(n)$, for some $n \in \mathbb{Z} \setminus \{0\}$. We observed above that there is an injective homomorphism $\widetilde{M}_g(1) \rightarrow \widetilde{M}_g(n)$, which sends the central element z into z^n . Moreover, the image is a normal subgroup of $\widetilde{M}_g(n)$. In particular, we have $\widetilde{M}_g(n)/\widetilde{M}_g(1) = \mathbb{Z}/n\mathbb{Z}$. This implies that $\widetilde{M}_g(n)$ is residually finite. In fact, any element of $\widetilde{M}_g(n)$ which is not detected by the homomorphism onto $\mathbb{Z}/n\mathbb{Z}$ belongs to $\widetilde{M}_g(1)$. Inducting finite group representations from $\widetilde{M}_g(1)$ to $\widetilde{M}_g(n)$, we obtain finite group representations of the latter detecting every non-trivial element of $\widetilde{M}_g(1)$. This proves the claim.

Remark 2.1. Freedman, Walker and Wang observed in [11] that a simple consequence of the asymptotic faithfulness is that M_g is residually finite.

Remark 2.2. This proof works more generally for the punctured mapping class group M_g^1 and for those extensions whose cohomology classes are of the form $n\chi + e$, for some $n \in \mathbb{Z}$. Recall that $H^2(M_g^1) = \mathbb{Z}\chi \oplus \mathbb{Z}e$, where χ is the signature class and e is the class associated to the puncture, for $g \geq 4$ (see [16]).

Remark 2.3. Notice that there exist quantum type representations of $Sp(2g, \mathbb{Z})$, for instance those associated to the monodromy of level k theta functions in the $U(1)$ gauge theory (see e.g. [12, 14]). Again these are only projective unitary representations which lift to unitary representations of some central extension $\rho_{Sp,k} : \widetilde{Sp(2g, \mathbb{Z})}(4) \rightarrow U(k^g)$. Here $\widetilde{Sp(2g, \mathbb{Z})}(4)$ is the central extension of $Sp(2g, \mathbb{Z})$ by \mathbb{Z} whose class is 4 times the Maslov class. However, these representations factor through the integer metaplectic group. Further, the generator of the kernel of $\widetilde{Sp(2g, \mathbb{Z})}(4) \rightarrow Sp(2g, \mathbb{Z})$ acts as multiplication by a root of unity of order 8, for any level k . Thus the intersection of $\bigcap_{k \geq 2} \rho_{Sp,k}$ is $2\mathbb{Z}$, and the result of Deligne cited above shows that this is sharp.

3. PROOF OF PROPOSITION 1.2

We consider first the following notion introduced by Farb in [9]:

Definition 3.1. Let $n \geq 1$. A group Γ has property FA_n if any isometric action on any n -dimensional CAT(0) cell complex X has a fixed point.

Observe that property FA_1 corresponds to Serre's property FA , which asks that any action without inversions of Γ on a real tree should fix a vertex. Notice that Kazhdan groups have property FA . Moreover if a group has property FA_n , then it has property FA_k for all $k < n$. It is known (see [9]) that a group Γ with property FA_{n-1} has n -integral representation type; namely, the eigenvalues of matrices in $\rho(\Gamma)$, for a homomorphism $\rho : \Gamma \rightarrow GL(n, K)$ with K a field, are algebraic integers if $\text{char}(K) = 0$. Moreover, there are only finitely many conjugacy classes of irreducible representations of Γ into $GL(n, K)$, for an algebraically closed field K .

Culler and Vogtmann proved that M_g has property FA_1 in [5]. In [7] one asks to estimate the maximal $n = n(g)$ for which M_g has property FA_n .

There is a version of FA_n , namely the strong FA_n (which implies FA_n), in which one considers complete CAT(0) spaces and semi-simple actions. It is proved by Bridson in [3] (see also [2]) that M_g has strong FA_g . Moreover it is known that M_g acts (faithfully if $g > 2$) by semi-simple isometries on the completion of the Teichmüller space with the Weil-Petersson metric, which has dimension $6g - 6$. Thus $g \leq n(g) \leq 6g - 7$.

The key point is to relate the property FA_n to the finiteness of unitary representations. Specifically, we have the following:

Proposition 3.1. *If Γ is a finitely generated group with property FA_{n^2-1} , then the representations $\Gamma \rightarrow SL(n, \mathbb{C})$ have finite image.*

Proof. Let $\bar{\Gamma}$ be the image of Γ under some homomorphism into $SL(n, \mathbb{C})$. A finitely generated subgroup $\bar{\Gamma}$ of $SL(n, \mathbb{C})$ lies in some $SL(n, A)$, where A is a finitely generated \mathbb{Q} -algebra contained in \mathbb{C} . Let $\varphi : A \rightarrow \bar{\mathbb{Q}}$ be a specialization of A , which induces a morphism $\varphi : SL(n, A) \rightarrow SL(n, \bar{\mathbb{Q}})$. The image $\varphi(\bar{\Gamma})$ belongs then to some $SL(n, K)$, where K is a finite extension of \mathbb{Q} . \square

Lemma 3.1. *If all specializations $\varphi(\bar{\Gamma})$ are finite, then $\bar{\Gamma}$ is finite.*

Jordan's theorem says that there is some $f(n)$ such that any finite subgroup of $GL(n, K)$ has a normal abelian subgroup of index at most $f(n)$. The intersection of all subgroups of $\bar{\Gamma}$ of index at most $f(n)$ is then a finite index subgroup $U \subset \bar{\Gamma}$ such that $\varphi([U, U]) = 1$ for every specialization φ . Since specializations φ separate

the points of A we have $[U, U] = 1$. Therefore there exists a finite index normal abelian subgroup U of $\bar{\Gamma}$. If U is finite, then $\bar{\Gamma}$ will be finite, and we are done.

Let us assume from now on that U is infinite. Since U is finitely generated abelian, there is an infinite order element $Z \in U$. The following lemma will show that there exists a specialization φ such that $\varphi(Z)$ is of infinite order, contradicting our assumptions. Thus U should be finite abelian and the result will follow.

Lemma 3.2. *Let Z be a matrix with entries in a finitely generated \mathbb{Q} -algebra A contained in \mathbb{C} . Suppose that for every number field K and any ring homomorphism $\varphi : A \rightarrow K$ the image $\varphi(Z)$ is a matrix of finite order. Then Z has finite order.*

Proof. By Noether's normalization lemma (see [19], p. 63) there exist algebraically independent elements $\xi_1, \xi_2, \dots, \xi_p \in A$ such that A is an integral extension of the purely transcendental extension $B = \mathbb{Q}[\xi_1, \dots, \xi_p]$. Moreover ξ_1, \dots, ξ_p form a transcendence basis for the field of fractions of A over \mathbb{Q} .

Let $\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_n$ be the eigenvalues of the matrix Z . We will prove that λ_j are roots of unity. First λ_j are integral over A because they are the roots of the characteristic polynomial of Z , which is a monic polynomial with coefficients in A . The integrality is transitive and hence λ_i are integral over B . Thus λ_j satisfies an algebraic equation $P_j(\lambda_j) = 0$, where $P_j \in B[X]$ is the minimal polynomial of λ_j over B . The polynomial P_j is monic and irreducible because B is a unique factorization domain. This implies that if we consider P_j as a polynomial from $\mathbb{Q}[\xi_1, \dots, \xi_p, X]$, then it is still an irreducible polynomial in the $p + 1$ variables ξ_1, \dots, ξ_p, X .

If $p = 0$, then the fractions field of A is a number field and thus the λ_i should be roots of unity.

Let us assume henceforth that $p \geq 1$. Observe that any specialization $\varphi : B \rightarrow \bar{\mathbb{Q}}$ can be lifted (not uniquely) to a specialization $\varphi : D \rightarrow \bar{\mathbb{Q}}$ of a finite extension D of B . First, specializations of B can be extended to possibly infinite specializations (see [20], Thm. 6, p. 31) of any extension D of B . Moreover the extended specialization is finite on any element of D which is integral over B (see [20], Prop. 22, p. 41). In particular, any specialization of B extends to $A[\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_n]$. On the other hand, observe that any specialization φ of B corresponds to prescribing the values of $\varphi(\xi_j) \in \bar{\mathbb{Q}}$ arbitrarily.

Hilbert's irreducibility theorem states that there exist infinitely many (actually a Zariski dense set of) specializations $\varphi : B \rightarrow \mathbb{Q}$ such that the polynomials $\varphi(P_j) \in \mathbb{Q}[X]$ are still irreducible. Since $\varphi(Z)$ is of finite order, each $\varphi(\lambda_j)$ is a root of unity so that $\varphi(P_j)$ should be a cyclotomic polynomial. The degree of $\varphi(P_j)$ is the degree d_j of P_j , since these are monic polynomials. But there are only finitely many cyclotomic polynomials of a given degree. Let S be the finite family of coefficients of all cyclotomic polynomials of degree smaller than or equal to $\max(d_1, \dots, d_n)$. It suffices then to choose some specialization φ of B for which one coefficient of some $\varphi(P_j)$ does not belong to S . For instance it suffices to choose a specialization for which some coefficient of $\varphi(P_j)$ is not in \mathbb{Z} , because cyclotomic polynomials have coefficients in \mathbb{Z} . This is possible unless all coefficients of the polynomials P_j are independent on the ξ_1, \dots, ξ_p . This might happen only if $P_j \in \mathbb{Q}[X]$, namely if all its coefficients, which are elements of $\mathbb{Q}[\xi_1, \dots, \xi_p]$, are actually constant. But in this case all λ_j are algebraic integers. This contradicts the fact that the transcendence degree of the fractions field of A was supposed to be $p \geq 1$. Therefore all eigenvalues λ_j of Z are roots of unity.

An alternative argument is as follows. The set of \mathbb{C} -valued specializations $\varphi : A[\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_n] \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ is an irreducible affine algebraic variety of dimension p and λ_j is a rational function on it. If λ_j is a root of unity for any $\overline{\mathbb{Q}}$ -valued specialization, then $|\lambda_j|$ is identically 1. But a bounded regular function on an irreducible complex algebraic variety should be constant. This implies that all λ_j are algebraic integers, and we conclude as above.

Eventually, it suffices to show that Z is diagonalizable. Consider the Jordan-Chevalley decomposition $Z = D + N$, where D is semi-simple, N is nilpotent and $DN = ND$. The entries of the matrices D and N belong to the field of fractions of A (see [4], Thm. 7, pp. 71-72). Let $a \in A$ be the least common multiple of denominators arising in the entries of D and N . Every specialization φ of A with the property that $\varphi(a) \neq 0$ extends uniquely to a specialization, still denoted φ , of the localization of A at a . In particular, it makes sense to consider $\varphi(D)$ and $\varphi(N)$. Therefore $\varphi(Z) = \varphi(D) + \varphi(N)$ is the Jordan-Chevalley decomposition of $\varphi(Z)$. But the minimal polynomial of $\varphi(Z)$ divides $X^s - 1$, where s is the order of $\varphi(Z)$. This implies that the minimal polynomial has distinct roots and so $\varphi(Z)$ is semi-simple. The uniqueness of the Jordan-Chevalley decomposition yields then $\varphi(N) = 0$. Since this holds for any specialization φ such that $\varphi(a) \neq 0$ and such specializations separate the points of A , we derive that $N = 0$. Thus Z is diagonalizable and hence of finite order, as claimed. \square

Remark 3.1. We could also use ([3], Prop. 6.1), which says that the image in $GL(g, \mathbb{C})$ of an element of a finitely generated group with strong property FA_g has algebraic eigenvalues. However, Lemma 3.2 can be applied to more general situations, since there is no assumption on Z .

It suffices now to show that for any specialization φ , the image $G = \varphi(\overline{\Gamma})$ is finite. Observe that if Γ has property FA_{n-1} , then $G = \varphi(\overline{\Gamma})$ has also property FA_{n-1} . We will show that:

Lemma 3.3. *Let K be a number field. Then a finitely generated subgroup $G \subset SL(n, K)$ with property FA_{n^2-1} should be finite.*

Proof. We prove that for any embedding of K into a local field K_v the image of G in $SL(n, K_v)$ is precompact.

If $G \subset SL(n, K)$ is a finitely generated subgroup with property FA_{n-1} , then its image in $SL(n, K_v)$ is precompact for each non-Archimedean valuation v of K . In fact, G acts on the Bruhat-Tits building associated to $SL(n, K_v)$, which is an $(n-1)$ -dimensional CAT(0) cell complex. The G -action has a fixed point because G has property FA_{n-1} , and hence G is contained in the stabilizer of a vertex, which is a compact subgroup.

In what concerns the Archimedean valuations it suffices to consider the complex ones. But $SL(n, \mathbb{C})$ acts on the symmetric space $SL(n, \mathbb{C})/SU(n)$ of non-compact type and real dimension $n^2 - 1$. Since this space is CAT(0) and G has property FA_{n^2-1} , it follows that the image of G into $SL(n, \mathbb{C})$ is contained in the stabilizer $U(n)$ for any complex valuation inducing an embedding $K \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$.

Eventually recall that $SL(n, K)$ embeds as a discrete subgroup of the special linear group $SL(n, A_K)$ over the adèle ring A_K of K . By the above G is discrete and precompact into $SL(n, A_K)$ and hence finite. \square

This proves Proposition 3.1. \square

Remark 3.2. If G is a subgroup of $U(n) \cap SL(n, \mathbb{Q})$ with property FA_{n-1} , then G is finite. This follows from the above by using the fact that there is a unique complex Archimedean valuation on \mathbb{Q} , and one knows already that G is contained in the compact group $U(n)$. In particular, if Γ has property FA_{n-1} , then the image of any homomorphism $\Gamma \rightarrow U(n) \cap SL(n, \mathbb{Q})$ is finite.

End of the proof of Proposition 1.2. The result of Proposition 3.1 holds also for representations into $PSL(n, \mathbb{C})$ and a fortiori for representations into $PU(n)$. Since M_g has property FA_g we derive the lower bound inequality.

Consider now the smallest (projective) quantum representation $M_g \rightarrow PU(d_g)$ with infinite image, for $g \geq 2$. This is the $SO(3)$ quantum representation in level 5 (see e.g. [13]), whose dimension d_g is given by the Verlinde formula:

$$d_g = \left(\frac{5}{4}\right)^{g-1} \sum_{j=1}^4 \left(\sin \frac{2\pi j}{5}\right)^{2-2g} = \begin{cases} 5^{g/2} F_{g-1}, & \text{if } g \text{ is even,} \\ 5^{(g-1)/2} (F_g + F_{g-2}), & \end{cases}$$

where F_j is the Fibonacci sequence $F_0 = 0, F_1 = 1, F_{n+1} = F_n + F_{n-1}$, for instance $d_2 = 5$. These mapping class group representations come from the so-called Fibonacci TQFT.

Moreover, it is clear that the upper bound holds for any finite index subgroup of M_g . In fact the image of a finite index subgroup of the mapping class group by the quantum representation is still infinite. This proves the claim.

Remark 3.3. The property FA_{n-1} is not inherited by the finite index subgroups. Actually M_2 has a finite index subgroup which surjects onto a free non-abelian group and hence it does not have property FA_1 . The situation is subtler for $g \geq 3$, and it seems unknown whether finite index subgroups of M_g have property FA_1 . Bridson proved in [2] that for any normal subgroup H of index n in M_g , for $g \geq 3$, and any homomorphism $\phi : H \rightarrow G$ to a group G acting by hyperbolic isometries on some complete $CAT(0)$ space (in particular, to $G = \mathbb{Z}$) the n -th powers of Dehn twists (which belong to H) lie in the kernel of ϕ . Such homomorphisms ϕ have therefore striking similarities with the quantum representations.

Corollary 1.1 follows from Proposition 3.1 above and Bridson's result from [3] saying that M_g has strong FA_g .

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