

THE TORIC COBORDISMS

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ABSTRACT. We introduce the notions of oriented and unoriented cobordisms in the class of closed 3-manifolds fibered by tori T^2 and compute the corresponding cobordism groups.

Two smooth compact n -manifolds, M and N , are said to be cobordant if their disjoint union $M \sqcup N$ is diffeomorphic to the boundary of a smooth compact $(n+1)$ -manifold W . Cobordism is an equivalence relation on the set of smooth compact n -manifolds, and the set of equivalence classes admits the structure of an abelian group in which the operation is induced by disjoint union. Other cobordism groups are obtained by restricting the cobordism relation to classes of manifolds with additional structure, such as an orientation, or a complex structure or a spin structure. In this note we will consider the cobordism groups of smooth compact n -manifolds which admit fibrations for which the fiber is a 2-dimensional torus.

An n -dimensional *torus bundle* is a smooth fibration $f : M^n \rightarrow B^{n-2}$ where the total space M and the base B are smooth compact manifolds of dimension $n \geq 2$ and $n-2$ respectively, and where the fibers of f are diffeomorphic to the 2-dimensional torus T^2 . By an *oriented torus bundle* we mean a torus bundle $f : M \rightarrow B$ together with a choice of an orientation of M . If an (oriented) torus bundle $f : M \rightarrow B$ is denoted by M , then ∂M will denote the (oriented) torus bundle obtained by restricting f to the boundary of M (with the orientation induced from that of M); we will use M^- to denote the oriented torus bundle consisting of the fibration $f : M \rightarrow B$ together with the opposite choice of orientation of M . If M_1 and M_2 are (oriented) torus bundles, then we will write $M_1 = M_2$ if there is a fiber-preserving (orientation-preserving) diffeomorphism from M_1 to M_2 .

Two n -dimensional torus bundles M_1 and M_2 are said to be *toric cobordant* if there exists an $(n+1)$ -dimensional torus bundle W such that $\partial W = M_1 \sqcup M_2$. If M_1 and M_2 are oriented torus bundles, then we will say that they are *oriented toric cobordant* if there exists an oriented torus bundle W such that $\partial W = M_1 \sqcup M_2^-$. In either case W will be called a *cobordism* from M_1 to M_2 . Toric cobordism and oriented toric cobordism are equivalence relations. We will use the notation $M_1 \sim M_2$ to indicate that the (oriented) torus bundles M_1 and M_2 are (oriented) toric cobordant, and in either case the equivalence class of M will be denoted M^ω . The equivalence classes of n -dimensional torus bundles under toric cobordism form

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an abelian group $\Omega_n^{T^2, unor}$ under the operation defined by $M_1^\omega + M_2^\omega = (M_1 \sqcup M_2)^\omega$. The equivalence classes of n -dimensional oriented torus bundles under oriented toric cobordism form an abelian group $\Omega_n^{T^2, or}$ under the operation defined by $M_1^\omega + M_2^\omega = (M_1 \sqcup M_2^-)^\omega$. The unoriented toric cobordism groups of n -manifolds are isomorphic to the unoriented bordism groups $\Omega_{n-2}(BGL(2, \mathbb{Z}))$ of maps from B^{n-2} to $B\text{Diff}(T^2)$. Lemma 1 below shows that the oriented toric cobordism groups of 3-manifolds are isomorphic to the oriented bordism groups $\Omega_1(BGL(2, \mathbb{Z}))$ (pointed out by A. Marin).

The rest of this note will be devoted to the proof of the following:

Theorem 1. *The third group of oriented toric cobordisms $\Omega_3^{T^2, or}$ is isomorphic to \mathbb{Z}_{12} and is generated by the class of the torus bundle with the monodromy $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$. The third group of unoriented toric cobordisms $\Omega_3^{T^2, unor}$ is isomorphic to $\mathbb{Z}_2 \oplus \mathbb{Z}_2$ and is generated by the classes of the torus bundles with the monodromies $\begin{pmatrix} 0 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$ and $\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$.*

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The quotient $M_\varphi = T^2 \times I / (x, 0) \sim (\varphi(x), 1)$ where φ is a diffeomorphism of T^2 is a torus bundle over the circle with monodromy φ . If the diffeomorphisms φ_1, φ_2 are isotopic, then $M_{\varphi_1} = M_{\varphi_2}$. A diffeomorphism of T^2 is determined up to isotopy by its induced map on the first integral homology group, and hence the diffeotopy group is isomorphic to $GL(2, \mathbb{Z})$.

Let G denote the group $GL(2, \mathbb{Z})$; let G' be its commutator subgroup and G^2 be the subgroup of G generated by the squares of the elements of G .

Claim 1. Let M_φ be a 3-dimensional torus bundle defined as above. There exists a 4-dimensional manifold W fibered by tori over an orientable surface with $\partial W = M_\varphi$ if and only if $\varphi \in G'$. Such a W is orientable if and only if φ can be written as $\varphi = \prod_{j=1}^g [\varphi_{2j-1}, \varphi_{2j}]$ where $\det \varphi_i = 1$ for $i = 1, \dots, 2g$.

Proof. The T^2 -bundles over a finite cell complex X are classified by homotopy class of maps from X to $B\text{Diff}(T^2)$. Such a class determines a conjugacy class of homomorphisms

$$\pi_1(X) \rightarrow \pi_1(B\text{Diff}(T^2)) \cong \pi_0(\text{Diff}(T^2)) \cong G.$$

In our case X is a surface with non-empty boundary, so $\pi_1(X)$ has cohomological dimension 1 (being free). Thus T^2 -bundles over a surface with non-empty boundary are in bijection with the homomorphisms $\pi_1(X) \rightarrow G$.

The manifold W we are looking for exists if and only if there is a commutative diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \pi_1(S^1) \cong \mathbb{Z} & \longrightarrow & G \\ i_* \downarrow & \nearrow & \\ \pi_1(B^2) \cong F_r & & \end{array}$$

where i_* is induced by inclusion of the boundary, i.e. $\text{Im } i_* \subset (F_r)'$, hence we have shown the first part of the claim.

To see when W is orientable, use the standard construction of an oriented surface from the disk D^2 , by identifying some 1-disks I_i on its boundary. Then we can

explicitly construct W starting from $D^2 \times T^2$ by gluing $(I_i \times T^2)$'s on its boundary. As $D^2 \times T^2$ is oriented and the gluing must create no orientation-reversing loop, it is not hard to see that the condition $\det \varphi_i = 1$ assures the orientability of W . \square

Reasoning similarly, we get for fiber bundles over a non-orientable surface

Claim 2. Let M_φ be a 3-dimensional torus bundle. There exists a 4-dimensional manifold W fibered by tori over a non-orientable surface with $\partial W = M_\varphi$ if and only if $\varphi \in G^2$. Such a W is orientable if and only if φ can be written as $\varphi = \prod_{j=1}^k \varphi_j^2$ where $\det \varphi_i = -1$ for $j = 1, \dots, k$.

Claim 3. Let $\varphi_1 \dots \varphi_n \in G = GL(2, \mathbb{Z})$ and $M_{\varphi_1}, \dots, M_{\varphi_n}$ be the corresponding 3-dimensional torus bundles. There exists a 4-dimensional manifold W fibered by tori over an orientable surface with $\partial W = M_{\varphi_1} \sqcup \dots \sqcup M_{\varphi_n}$ if and only if $\prod_{i=1}^n \varphi_i \in G'$.

Proof. The proof is immediately obtained from Claim 1 and the fact that the disjoint union $M_{\varphi_1} \sqcup \dots \sqcup M_{\varphi_n}$ is cobordant to M_ψ with $\psi = \prod_{i=1}^n \varphi_i$, by a toric cobordism with base the sphere S^2 with $n+1$ holes (it can be constructed similarly to the proof of Claim 1). \square

Claim 4. For $\varphi_1 \dots \varphi_n \in G$ and $M_{\varphi_1}, \dots, M_{\varphi_n}$ as above, there exists a 4-dimensional manifold W fibered by tori over a non-orientable surface with boundary $\partial W = M_{\varphi_1} \sqcup \dots \sqcup M_{\varphi_n}$ if and only if $\prod_{i=1}^n \varphi_i \in G^2$.

Lemma 1. *There exists an oriented toric cobordism with an orientable base between M_φ and M_ψ if and only if there also exists an oriented toric cobordism with a non-orientable base between them.*

Proof. By G_-^2 we denote the subgroup of $GL(2, \mathbb{Z})$ generated by the squares of matrices with negative determinant

$$G_-^2 = \langle \{a_1^2 a_2^2 \dots a_k^2 \mid \det a_i = -1\} \rangle.$$

It is evident that $G_-^2 \subset SL(2, \mathbb{Z})$ and is normal in it. We show that $G_-^2 = (SL(2, \mathbb{Z}))'$ and this implies the claim. We use the following presentations of $GL(2, \mathbb{Z})$ and $SL(2, \mathbb{Z})$; see ([5], 2.23). For $A = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$, $B = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$ and $R = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$,

$$GL(2, \mathbb{Z}) = \langle A, B, R \mid A^2 = B^3, A^4 = R^2 = (RA)^2 = (RB)^2 = 1 \rangle,$$

$$SL(2, \mathbb{Z}) = \langle A, B \mid A^2 = B^3, A^4 = 1 \rangle.$$

The commutator subgroup $(SL(2, \mathbb{Z}))'$ of $SL(2, \mathbb{Z})$ is a free group of rank 2 generated by $[A, B] = (ARB^{-1})^2 \in G_-^2$ and $[A, B^{-1}] = (B^{-1}RB)^2 \in G_-^2$. Thus $(SL(2, \mathbb{Z}))' \subset G_-^2$, and as $(SL(2, \mathbb{Z}))' \triangleleft SL(2, \mathbb{Z})$, we have $(SL(2, \mathbb{Z}))' \triangleleft G_-^2$.

By using the relations $RA = A^{-1}R$ and $RB = B^{-1}R$, each element $a \in GL(2, \mathbb{Z})$ can be written in the normal form $R^\varepsilon A^{k_1} B^{l_1} \dots A^{k_n} B^{l_n}$ where $\varepsilon \in \{0; 1\}$. If $\det a = -1$, the element a can be written in the form $RA^{k_1} B^{l_1} \dots A^{k_n} B^{l_n}$.

Now $G_-^2 / (SL(2, \mathbb{Z}))' = \langle \{(RA^i B^j)^2 \mid A^2 = B^3, (RA)^2 = (RB)^2 = A^4 = R^2 = 1, AB = BA\} \rangle$. Thus, $G_-^2 = (SL(2, \mathbb{Z}))'$. \square

Proof of Theorem 1. It follows from Lemma 1 that for $\varphi, \psi \in SL(2, \mathbb{Z})$ there exists an oriented toric cobordism between the torus bundles M_φ and M_ψ if and only if

$\varphi\psi^{-1} \in (SL(2, \mathbb{Z}))'$. Thus

$$\Omega_3^{T^2, or} \cong SL(2, \mathbb{Z}) / (SL(2, \mathbb{Z}))' = \langle A, B | A^2 = B^3, A^4 = 1, AB = BA \rangle \cong \mathbb{Z}_{12}.$$

The generator of $\Omega_3^{T^2, or}$ is the conjugacy class of the element $B^{-1}A^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$.

The subgroup G' lies in the subgroup G^2 . Thus, if there exists an unoriented toric cobordism with an orientable base between M_φ and M_ψ , then there also exists an unoriented toric cobordism with a non-orientable base between them. Hence, Claim 4 lets us calculate the third group of unoriented toric cobordisms, $\Omega_3^{T^2, unor}$, as well. Thus,

$$\begin{aligned} \Omega_3^{T^2, unor} &\cong G/G^2 = \langle A, B, R | A^2 = B^3, A^4 = R^2 = (RA)^2 = (RB)^2 = 1, \\ &AB = BA, AR = RA, BR = RB, A^2 = B^2 = 1 \rangle \cong \mathbb{Z}_2 \oplus \mathbb{Z}_2. \end{aligned}$$

The generators here are the conjugacy classes of $A = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$ and $R = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$. \square

Remark 1. The toric cobordism is a cobordism of manifolds with some fixed torus bundle structures. In some cases, for M_φ , M_ψ that are not oriented toric cobordant, we can choose other torus bundle structures on their total spaces in such a way that they become oriented toric cobordant. For example, take a $\varphi \in SL(2, \mathbb{Z})$ such that $\varphi^2 \notin (SL(2, \mathbb{Z}))'$. Then, the corresponding M_φ is not oriented toric cobordant to M_φ^- , but is oriented toric cobordant to $M_{\gamma\varphi\gamma^{-1}}$ for γ with $\det \gamma = -1$. The reason for this is that the total spaces of M_φ and $M_{\gamma\varphi\gamma^{-1}}$ are homeomorphic by a fiber preserving homeomorphism inducing the orientation reversing map of the basis S^1 (see [1] or [3]).

Remark 2. Let $\varphi \in SL(2, \mathbb{Z})$ and W^4 be a toric cobordism between M_φ and \emptyset that has an orientable base of genus g . Then φ is a product of g commutators. By taking ψ', ψ'' such that $[\psi', \psi''] = 1$, one can write φ as a product of $g + 1$ commutators and so one can construct another toric cobordism between M_φ and \emptyset with orientable base of genus $g + 1$. Thus, quite naturally we come to the following question: what is the minimal genus of the orientable base of W^4 ?

For this, we can utilize Culler's algorithm ([2]) which determines, for finite groups A and B and $a \in (A * B)'$, the minimal number of elements of $A * B$ required to represent a as a product of their commutators. In order to extend Culler's algorithm from free products to $SL(2, \mathbb{Z}) = \mathbb{Z}_4 *_{\mathbb{Z}_2} \mathbb{Z}_6$, consider the projection homomorphism $\alpha : \mathbb{Z}_4 *_{\mathbb{Z}_2} \mathbb{Z}_6 \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}_2 * \mathbb{Z}_3$. As Culler's algorithm can be applied to the group $\mathbb{Z}_2 * \mathbb{Z}_3$, it remains to note that the restriction of the homomorphism α to the commutator subgroup

$$\alpha' = \alpha|_{(\mathbb{Z}_4 *_{\mathbb{Z}_2} \mathbb{Z}_6)'} : (\mathbb{Z}_4 *_{\mathbb{Z}_2} \mathbb{Z}_6)' \longrightarrow (\mathbb{Z}_2 * \mathbb{Z}_3)'$$

is an isomorphism.

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