

# Homological mapping class group representations and lower central series

Martin Palmer-Anghel

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Reps of  $B_n$

Reps of MCGs

– Moriyama

– abelian coeff

– Heisenberg

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**Definition** (*mapping class group of a manifold  $M$* )

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$$\text{Lawrence}_k: \mathbf{B}_n \longrightarrow \text{Aut}_{\mathbb{Z}[Q]}(H_*^{BM}(C_k(D_n); \mathbb{Z}[Q])) = GL_N(\mathbb{Z}[Q])$$

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**Main result** [Blanchet-P.-Shaukat'21]

A new family of representations of  $\text{MCG}(\Sigma_{g,1})$ .

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  - on the whole mapping class group (for certain reps  $V$ ).

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Simplest analogue of the Lawrence representations:



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- $\rightsquigarrow$  In  $\mathbb{Z}[\mathbf{B}_k(\Sigma)^{ab}]$ , the corresp. variable  $t$  has order two:  $t^2 = 1$ .
- $\rightsquigarrow$  a much “weaker” representation...

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## More generally

Replace the coefficients  $\mathbb{Z}[\mathcal{H}_g]$  with any  $\mathcal{H}_g$ -representation  $W$  over  $R$  to get a twisted  $\text{MCG}(\Sigma_{g,1})$ -representation  $\mathcal{V}(W)$  over  $R$ .

Summary: for each  $k \geq 2$ :

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There are natural identifications  $\mathcal{V}_k(W) \cong \varphi_* \mathcal{V}_k(W)$  allowing us to *untwist* and obtain genuine (linear)  $\text{MCG}(\Sigma_{g,1})$ -representations, if:

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The construction  $W \rightsquigarrow \mathcal{V}_k(W)$  involves the quotient

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## Fundamental question

Given  $\Sigma$  and  $\lambda \vdash k$ , when does  $\Gamma_*(\mathbf{B}_\lambda(\Sigma))$  stop?  $(\exists i : \Gamma_i = \Gamma_{i+1}?)$

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A complete answer

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| $\Sigma \subseteq S^2$                   | all $k_i \geq 3$              | $*$ = 2  |
| $\Sigma$ orientable, $\not\subseteq S^2$ | all $k_i \geq 3$              | $*$ = 3  |



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| $\Sigma$ not one of<br>$D^2, Ann, T^2, M^2, S^2, \mathbb{R}P^2$ | some $k_i = 1$ or 2           | $*$ = $\infty$                                    |

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| $\Sigma = D^2$   | $(2), (1, \mu), (1, 1, \mu)$<br>(blocks of $\mu$ have size $\geq 3$ )<br>otherwise | $*$ = 2<br><br>$*$ = $\infty$                     |

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| $\Sigma = S^2$   | $(2, k), k \geq 3$<br>$(2, 2)$   | $*$ $\approx \nu_2(k)$<br>$*$ = $\infty$          |

# Lower central series of surface braid groups

## Theorem [Darné-P.-Soulié, to appear, Memo. AMS]

A complete answer (extending particular cases studied by [van Buskirk'66], [Kohno'85], [Bellingieri-Gervais-Guaschi'08], [Gonçalves-Guaschi'09,'11], [Guaschi-de Miranda e Pereiro'20], ...)

| Surface $\Sigma$   | $\lambda = (k_1, \dots, k_r)$  | $\Gamma_*(\mathbf{B}_\lambda(\Sigma))$ stops at:  |
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| $\Sigma$ orientable, $\not\subseteq S^2$                     | all $k_i \geq 3$   | $*$ = 3   |
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| $\Sigma = \mathbb{R}P^2$                                     | $(2, k), k \geq 3$   | ??*   |

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Q: Linearity of  
MCGs?

Reps of  $B_n$

Reps of MCGs

– Moriyama

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– Heisenberg

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**Thank you for your attention!**