

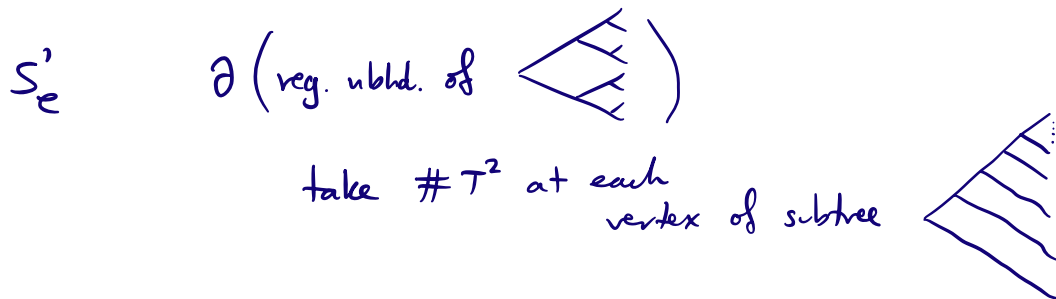
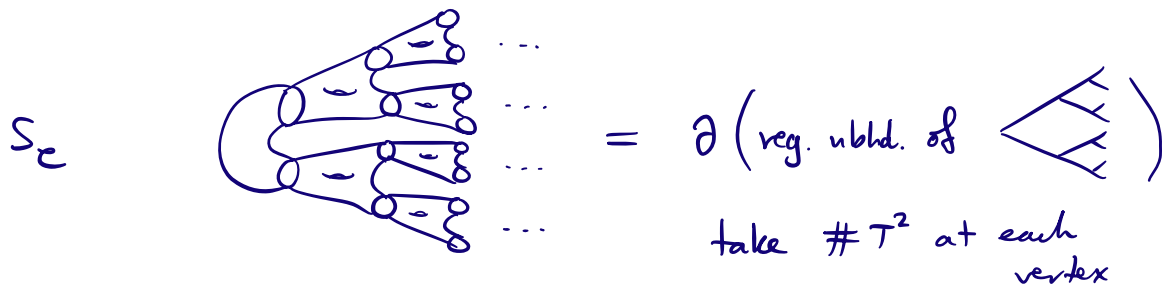
Do the dual MMM classes vanish in the  
big MCG?

Joint work with Xiaolei Wu  
 Based on arXiv: 2405.03512

WYRM  
 Iași  
 24 May 2024

$S$  — connected, orientable surface ( $\partial = \emptyset$ )  
 of  $\infty$  genus.

Examples



Classified by

$$\text{Ends}_{np}(S) \subseteq \text{Ends}(S)$$

non- $\emptyset$   
closed  
subspace

compact  
tot. discam.  
2<sup>nd</sup>-countable  
space

Ex

| $S$         | $\text{Ends}(S)$ | $\text{Ends}_{np}(S)$ |
|-------------|------------------|-----------------------|
| $S_\infty$  | *                | *                     |
| $S_\infty'$ | $\mathbb{N}^+$   | *                     |
| $S_e$       | Cantor           | Cantor                |
| $S_e'$      | Cantor           | $\mathbb{N}^+$        |

Def

puncture = isolated point of  $\text{Ends}(S) \setminus \text{Ends}_{np}(S)$

$$p(S) = \# \text{ of punctures} \in \mathbb{N} \cup \{\infty\}$$

mixed end = point of  $\text{Ends}_{np}(S)$  that is a limit of punctures

## Big mapping class groups

$$\text{Mod}(S) := \pi_0(\text{Homeo}^+(S))$$

Q(1): What is  $H_*(\text{Mod}(S))$ ?

$\Sigma$  — connected, orientable, finite-type surface

$$\sum_{g,b}^n \quad g, b, n \geq 0$$

$$\text{Mod}_f(S) := \left\{ [\varphi] \in \text{Mod}(S) \mid \text{supp}(\varphi) \subseteq \Sigma \subset S \right\}$$

f.type  
/

Q(2): What is  $H_*(\text{Mod}_f(S))$ ?

Q(3): How does the induced map  $H_*(\text{Mod}_f(S)) \rightarrow H_*(\text{Mod}(S))$  act?  
Is it zero?

---

Thm (combining Harer '85 / Bötigheimer-Tillmann '01 /  
Madsen-Weiss '07 / Hatfield-Wahl '10)

$$H_*(\text{Mod}_f(S)) \cong \begin{cases} H_*\left(\Omega_0^\infty \text{MTSO}(2) \times \mathcal{B}(\mathbb{S}^2 \mathcal{G}_{p(S)}^*)\right) & p(S) < \infty \\ H_*\left(\Omega_0^\infty \text{MTSO}(2) \times \Omega_0^\infty \Sigma^\infty(\mathbb{C}P_+^\infty)\right) & p(S) = \infty \end{cases}$$

Cox (Mumford conjecture)

$$H_*(\text{Mod}_p(S); \mathbb{Q}) \cong \mathbb{Q}[k_1, k_2, k_3, \dots]^* \otimes (\dots)$$

↑  
Miller-Morita-Mumford classes

$H_*(\text{Mod}(S))$  is less well-understood

Thm [Calegari-Chen '21]     $S = S_e$      $H_1 = 0$   
 $H_2 \cong \mathbb{Z}/2$

Thm [Domat '20]     $S = S_\infty$      $H_1 \cong \bigoplus_c \mathbb{Q}$      $c = (\mathbb{R})$

Rank Depends on more than  $p(S)$ .

Thm [P.-Wu '22]

①  $S = S_\infty$      $H_* \cong \Lambda^*(\bigoplus_c \mathbb{Z})$

②  $S = S_e$  - point     $H^* \cong \mathbb{Z}[e]$      $|e| = 2$

) Euler class of the central ext.

$$1 \rightarrow \mathbb{Z} \rightarrow \text{Mod}(S_e - \text{pt}) \rightarrow \text{Mod}(S_e - \text{pt}) \rightarrow 1$$

$$Q(3): \text{image} \left( H_* (\text{Mod}_p(S)) \rightarrow H_* (\text{Mod}(S)) \right) = ? \\ \cong \mathbb{I}(S)$$

### Thm [P.-Wu'24]

Take coeffs in a field.

- Any class with support in compact  $\Sigma \subset S$  vanishes in  $H_* (\text{Mod}(S))$   
 $\hookrightarrow$  the MMM classes all vanish.
- The image  $\mathbb{I}(S)$  is precisely:

| $\rho(S)$     | $\mathbb{I}(S)$   |
|---------------|---|
| 0             | 0   |
| $[1, \infty)$ | $H_* (\mathcal{B}(\mathbb{S}^1 \times \mathbb{S}_{\rho(S)}))$ |
| $\infty$      | 0 if $\exists$ mixed end                                      |
|               | ? if $\nexists$ mixed end                                     |

### Proof outline

- ① 2-dim version of an "infinite iteration argument"  $\left( \begin{array}{l} \text{Mather} \\ \text{Baumslag-Dyer-Keller} \\ \text{Varadarajan} \\ \text{Berrick} \end{array} \right)$   
 (Künneth SES  $\rightarrow$  field coeffs)

$\Rightarrow$  no non-0  $H_*$  classes supported on  $\Sigma_{g,1} \hookrightarrow S$

- ② if  $\exists$  non-0  $H_*$  class supported on  $\Sigma_{g,b} \hookrightarrow S$

$\downarrow$  hom. stab<sup>y</sup> trick

then  $\exists$  non-0  $H_*$  class supported on  $\Sigma_{h,1} \hookrightarrow S$   
 for  $h \geq g + \frac{3}{2}i$

## Question

$\exists$  spectrum  $\mathbb{X}$  :  $H_*(\text{Mod}(S)) \cong H_*(\Omega_0^\infty \mathbb{X})$  ?

## Results

- Madsen-Weiss '07 prove this for  $\text{Mod}_g(S)$  when  $\rho(S) = 0$   
with  $\mathbb{X} = \text{MTSO}(2)$
- Szymik-Wahl '17 prove this for Higman-Thompson groups  $V_{n,r}$   
with  $\mathbb{X} = \text{Moore spectrum of } \mathbb{Z}/(n-1)$ .
- $\mathbb{X}$  would have to depend strongly on  $S$ .