Akishi Ikeda

akishi.ikeda@ipmu.jp Kavli IPMU, University of Tokyo

Goal 1

The goal is to construct representations of the framed braid groups by using the geometry of surfaces.

Framed braid groups 2

Definition (Framed braid groups). The framed braid group FB_n is a group generated by $\sigma_1, \ldots, \sigma_{n-1}$ and τ_1, \ldots, τ_n with the relations

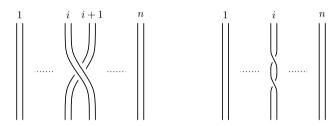
$$\sigma_i \sigma_{i+1} \sigma_i = \sigma_{i+1} \sigma_i \sigma_{i+1}$$

$$\sigma_i \sigma_j = \sigma_j \sigma_i \quad \text{if } |i-j| \ge 2$$

$$\tau_i \tau_j = \tau_j \tau_i$$

$$\sigma_i \tau_j = \begin{cases} \tau_{i+1} \sigma_i & \text{if } j = i \\ \tau_i \sigma_i & \text{if } j = i+1 \\ \tau_j \sigma_i & \text{if } j \neq i, i+1. \end{cases}$$

Graphically generators of the framed braid group FB_n can be described by using n ribbons as in the following Figure.



3 Description as the mapping class group

Let \mathbb{D} be a closed disk and take disjoint *n* closed disks $D_1, \ldots, D_n \subset \mathbb{D}$. Take disjoint r open intervals on each boundary ∂D_k and denote by $\mathbb{A}^{(r)}$ the set of such rn open intervals. Define the surface $\mathbb{S}_n^{(r)}$ (as in the following) by

$$\mathbb{S}_n^{(r)} = \mathbb{D} \setminus (D_1 \cup \cdots \cup D_n) \cup \bigcup_{A \in \mathbb{A}^{(r)}} A.$$

Relative homology groups 4

Let $\mathcal{C}_{n,m}^{(r)}$ be the configuration space of unordered *m* distinct points on $\mathbb{S}_n^{(r)}$:

$$\mathcal{C}_{n,m}^{(r)} := \{(t_1,\ldots,t_m) \in (\mathbb{S}_n^{(r)})^m \mid t_i \neq t_j \text{ if } i \neq j\}/\mathfrak{S}_m.$$

There is a group homomorphism from the fundamental group $\pi_1(\mathcal{C}_{n,m}^{(r)}, *)$ to a free abelian group of rank two

$$\alpha \colon \pi_1(\mathcal{C}_{n,m}^{(r)}, *) \to \langle q \rangle \oplus \langle t \rangle$$

where the generator q corresponds to the loop around the cylinders $\{t_1 \in D_k\}$ and the generator t corresponds to the loop around the hyperplanes $\{t_i = t_j\}$. Let

$$\pi\colon \widetilde{\mathcal{C}}_{n,m}^{(r)} \to \mathcal{C}_{n,m}^{(r)}$$

the covering space corresponding to α . Introduce the subset $\mathcal{A}^{(r)} \subset \mathcal{C}_{n,m}^{(r)}$ by

 $\mathcal{A}^{(r)} := \{ \{ t_1, \dots, t_m \} \in \mathcal{C}_{n,m}^{(r)} \mid t_1 \in A \text{ for some } A \in \mathbb{A}^{(r)} \}$ and its inverse image $\widetilde{\mathcal{A}}^{(r)} = \pi^{-1}(\mathcal{A}^{(r)}) \subset \widetilde{\mathcal{C}}_{n,m}^{(r)}$

Definition (Relative homology group). Define the relative homology group

$$\mathcal{H}_{n,m}^{(r)} := H_m(\widetilde{\mathcal{C}}_{n,m}^{(r)}, \widetilde{\mathcal{A}}^{(r)}; \mathbb{Z}).$$

 $\mathcal{H}_{n,m}^{(r)}$ has a $\mathbb{Z}[q^{\pm 1}, t^{\pm 1}]$ -module structure coming from the action of the deck transformation group $\langle q \rangle \oplus \langle t \rangle$.

Main result 5

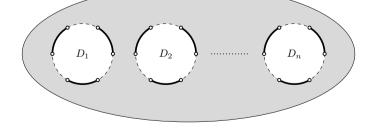
Theorem.

For positive integers m, r > 0, there is a representation of the framed braid group

$$\rho_{n,m}^{(r)} \colon FB_n \to \operatorname{GL}(\mathcal{H}_{n,m}^{(r)}, \mathbb{Z}[q^{\pm 1}, t^{\pm 1}])$$

which is induced from the natural action of $FB_n \cong$ $\mathfrak{M}(\mathbb{S}_n^{(r)})$ on $\mathcal{H}_{n,m}^{(r)}$ with the following properties:

(1) The rank of
$$\mathcal{H}_{n,m}^{(r)}$$
 over $\mathbb{Z}[q^{\pm 1}, t^{\pm 1}]$ is given by



Let $\mathfrak{M}(\mathbb{S}_n^{(r)})$ be the mapping class group of $\mathbb{S}_n^{(r)}$.

Proposition. There is an isomorphism of groups $FB_n \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathfrak{M}(\mathbb{S}_n^{(r)}).$

 $\operatorname{rank}_{\mathbb{Z}[q^{\pm 1}, t^{\pm 1}]} \mathcal{H}_{n, m}^{(r)} = \binom{rn + n + m - 2}{m}$ (2) The representation $\rho_{n,m}^{(r)}$ is faithful for $m \ge 2$. (3) There is a subrepresentation $\mathcal{N}_{n,m}^{(r)} \subset \mathcal{H}_{n,m}^{(r)}$ such that the quotient $\mathcal{H}_{n,m}^{(r)}/\mathcal{N}_{n,m}^{(r)}$ coincides with the homological representation of the usual braid group constructed by Lawrence (containing Lawrence-Krammer-Bigelow representation and Burau representation).