

## Math 8062 Homework 4

Due Wednesday, 2/21/18

The problems on this homework outline a proof of the following result, mentioned in class.

**Theorem 1** *For every finitely presented group  $G = \langle g_1, \dots, g_n \mid r_1, \dots, r_k \rangle$ , there is a compact orientable 4-manifold  $X$  such that  $\pi_1(X) \cong G$ .*

Start with  $V = \#_n(S^3 \times S^1)$ . It follows from the last homework that  $\pi_1(V) \cong \langle g_1, \dots, g_n \rangle$ . Every relator  $r_i$  is represented by a loop based at  $x_0 \in V$ . Let  $\varphi_i : S^1 \rightarrow V$  be a (smooth) loop in  $V$ , in the same free homotopy class as  $r_i$ .

1. Show that the smooth loops  $\varphi_1, \dots, \varphi_k$  can be modified via free homotopy until they are embeddings with disjoint images. (This step only requires the dimension of  $V$  to be at least 3.)

For every  $i$ , let  $N_i$  be an open  $\epsilon$ -neighborhood of the image  $\varphi_i(S^1)$ . Then  $N_i \cong S^1 \times B^3$ . We choose  $\epsilon$  small enough that the neighborhoods are disjoint. Let  $W = V \setminus (N_1 \cup \dots \cup N_k)$ .

2. Show that the inclusion  $W \hookrightarrow V$  induces an isomorphism of fundamental groups.

*Hint: Consider the example of lens spaces from class. What are the dimensions of cells that need to be added to  $W$  in order to recover  $V$ ?*

By construction,  $\partial W$  consists of  $k$  copies of  $(S^1 \times S^2)$ . Let  $X$  be the 4-manifold obtained by attaching a copy of  $(D^2 \times S^2)$  to every component of  $\partial W$ .

3. Show that the inclusion  $W \hookrightarrow X$  induces a surjection of fundamental groups, whose kernel is exactly the normal subgroup  $\langle\langle r_1, \dots, r_k \rangle\rangle$ . In particular, explain why the free homotopy of  $\varphi_i$  performed in Problem 1 does not cause any problems in the computation of  $\pi_1(X)$ .

This concludes the proof of the theorem that  $\pi_1(X) \cong \langle g_1, \dots, g_n \mid r_1, \dots, r_k \rangle$ .  $\square$

4. The above proof has a straightforward generalization to every dimension  $d \geq 4$ . Give a quick description of how the dimensions of the above-mentioned objects should be modified in order for the argument to work in dimension  $d$ .