Shruthi Sridhar Shapiro

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STDC 2023

Shruthi Sridhar Shapiro Homotopy Groups of Embedding Spaces

Embedding spaces

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Embedding spaces

Given 2 manifolds M, N, an embedding $f : N \rightarrow M$ is a smooth immersion homeomorphic to its image.



Source: "Mathematics for Physics, An Illustrated Handbook"

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Source: Skopenkov https://arxiv.org/pdf/2001.01472v1.pdf

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Let M denote a compact 4-manifold with boundary. The main embedding space in this talk will be:

 $\operatorname{Emb}_{\partial}(I, M) := \{ \text{ embeddings } f : I \to M | \text{ end points of } I \text{ are fixed in } M \}$

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Embedded disks and (based) spheres in higher dimensional manifolds can be seen as 1-parameter families or loops in $\text{Emb}_{\partial}(I, M)$ (Kosanovic–Teichner (2022))

Budney and Gabai (2021) construct 'knotted balls' in $S^1 \times B^3$ by viewing them as elements of $\pi_2(\text{Emb}_\partial(I, S^1 \times B^3))$.

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Embedded intervals lasso around an embedded S^2 in M:



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- Find 2 loops in Emb_∂(I, M) that have disjoint lassos and are null-homotopic.
- Because their lassos are disjoint, we can construct the map $S^1 \times S^1 \to \text{Emb}_{\partial}(I, M)$ by using each S^1 to partially define the embedding for part of the interval their lassos start from.



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We have thus constructed a map $S^2
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Configuration spaces

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Examples:

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 $C_n(I)$ is homoeomorphic to the (disjoint union of) n-simplex Δ^n
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Given an embedding $f : N \to M$, we can define an induced map $C_n(f) : C_n(N) \to C_n(M)$ because distinct points in N map to distinct points in M.

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Main result

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Theorem (S.S.)

There exist nontrivial elements of $\pi_3(\text{Emb}_\partial(I, M))$, arising from a nontrivial map to $\pi_7(C_4(M))/\langle R \rangle$.

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Thank You!

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