

# Complexity of surfaces in 4-manifolds with a free circle action

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If  $K \subset S^3$  is a non-trivial knot and  $\phi \in H^1(S^3 \setminus \nu K) \cong \mathbb{Z}$  a generator, then

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# The Thurston norm and the Alexander polynomial

Let  $N$  be a 3-manifold. We write  $F := H_1(N; \mathbb{Z})/\text{torsion}$  and we consider

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and given  $\phi \in H^1(N; \mathbb{Q}) = \text{Hom}(H; \mathbb{Q})$  we define

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furthermore equality holds for fibered classes, i.e. for classes such that there exists a fibration  $p : N \rightarrow S^1$  with

$$n\phi = p_* : \pi_1(N) \rightarrow \mathbb{Z} \text{ for some } n \in \mathbb{N}.$$

# Surfaces in 4-manifolds

Given a closed 4-manifold  $M$  and  $\psi \in H^2(N) \cong H_2(N)$  we consider

$x_M(\phi) :=$  minimal complexity of surface in  $M$  representing  $\phi$ .

# Surfaces in 4-manifolds of the form $S^1 \times N$ I

Let's consider  $M = S^1 \times N$  and

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- (2) This theorem was also obtained by Kronheimer 1999 using 'monopole classes'
- (3) Our theorem extends to  $S^1$ -bundles over such 3-manifolds.

# Proof of the theorem I

The following is the ‘great miracle of 3-manifold topology’:

**Theorem. (Agol, Przytycki-Wise, Wise - 2012)** If  $N^3$  is irreducible and not a graph manifold, then  $\pi_1(N)$  is virtually a subgroup of a RAAG.

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An alternative proof of Agol’s theorem is also given by F-Kitayama.



# Proof of the theorem II

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