

Seminarium geometrów

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Reeb graph invariants of Morse functions, manifolds and groups

Abstract: The Reeb graph of a Morse function on a closed manifold is obtained by contracting each connected component of its level sets. There are two necessary and sufficient conditions for a finite graph to be realized as the Reeb graph of a Morse function on a given closed manifold: it needs to have the so-called good orientation and its first Betti number cannot exceed the corank of the fundamental group of the manifold. Moreover, any free quotient of this group can be represented as the Reeb epimorphism of a Morse function which is induced on fundamental groups by the quotient map from the manifold to the Reeb graph. It leads to the study of relations between the notions of equivalence of epimorphisms onto free groups, cobordism of systems of hypersurfaces and topological conjugation of Morse functions.

However, the realization of a graph as the Reeb graph of a Morse function is possible only up to a homeomorphism of graphs in general. The minimum number of degree 2 vertices in Reeb graphs of Morse functions is a strong invariant of the topology of the manifold. It has three essentially different lower bounds, which for orientable 3-manifolds are improved by the inequality involving the Heegaard genus. Moreover, another bound is defined in terms of finite presentations of the fundamental group. We use Freiheitssatz, a fundamental fact from one-relator groups, to calculate it in some cases.

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Meeting password: "GS" (two letters) followed by the Euler characteristic of the closed orientable surface of genus 89.