International Scientific Conference

Algebraic and Geometric Methods of Analysis

May 24-27, 2022, Odesa, Ukraine

List of topics

- Algebraic methods in geometry
- Differential geometry in the large
- Geometry and topology of differentiable manifolds
- General and algebraic topology
- Dynamical systems and their applications
- Geometric and topological methods in natural sciences

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Geometric interpretation of first Betti numbers of orbits of smooth functions

Iryna Kuznietsova
(Department of Algebra and Topology, Institute of Mathematics of NAS of Ukraine, Tereshchenkivska str. 3, Kyiv, 01024, Ukraine)
E-mail: kuznietsova@imath.kiev.ua

Yuliia Soroka
(Department of Algebra and Topology, Institute of Mathematics of NAS of Ukraine, Tereshchenkivska str. 3, Kyiv, 01024, Ukraine)
E-mail: sorokayulya@imath.kiev.ua

Let M be a compact connected surface and P is a real line $\mathbb{R}$ or a circle S^1. Denote by $\mathcal{F}(M,P)$ the space of smooth functions $f \in C^\infty(M,P)$ satisfying the following conditions:

1) the function f takes constant value at ∂M and has no critical point in ∂M;
2) for every critical point z of f there is a local presentation $f_z\colon \mathbb{R}^2 \to \mathbb{R}$ of f near z such that f_z is a homogeneous polynomial $\mathbb{R}^2 \to \mathbb{R}$ without multiple factors.

Let X be a closed subset of M. Denote by $\mathcal{D}(M,X)$ the group of C^∞-diffeomorphisms of M fixed on X, that acts on the space of smooth functions $C^\infty(M,P)$ by the rule: $(f,h) \longmapsto f \circ h$, where $h \in D(M,X)$, $f \in C^\infty(M,P)$.

The subset $\mathcal{S}(f,X) = \{h \in D(M,X) \mid f \circ \; h = f\}$ is called the *stabilizer* of f with respect to the action above and $\mathcal{O}(f,X) = \{f \circ h \mid h \in D(M,X)$ is *orbit* of f. Denote by $\mathcal{D}_{id}(M,X)$ the identity path component of $\mathcal{D}(M,X)$ and let $\mathcal{S}'(f,X) = \mathcal{S}(f) \cap \mathcal{D}_{id}(M,X)$.

Homotopy types of stabilizers and orbits of Morse functions were calculated in a series of papers by Sergiy Maksymenko, Bohdan Feshchenko, Elena Kudryavtseva and others. Furthermore, precise algebraic structure of such groups for the case $M \neq S^2, T^2$ was described in [1]. In particular, the following theorem holds.

Theorem 1. [1] *Let M be a connected compact oriented surface except 2-sphere and 2-torus and let $f \in \mathcal{F}(M,P)$. Then $\pi_0\mathcal{S}'(f,\partial M) \in \mathcal{B}$, where $\mathcal{B}$ is a minimal class of groups satisfying the following conditions:*

1) $1 \in \mathcal{B}$;
2) if $A, B \in \mathcal{B}$, then $A \times B \in \mathcal{B}$;
3 if $A \in \mathcal{B}$ and $n \geq 1$, then $A \wr_n \mathbb{Z} \in \mathcal{B}$.

Note that a group G belongs to the class $\mathcal{B}$ iff G is obtained from trivial group by a finite number of operations $\times, \wr_n\mathbb{Z}$. It is easy to see that every group $G \in \mathcal{B}$ can be written as a word in the alphabet $\mathcal{A} = \{1, \mathbb{Z}, (,), \times, \wr_2, \wr_3, \wr_4, \dots\}$. We will call such word a *realization* of the group G in the alphabet $\mathcal{A}$.

Denote by $\beta_1(G)$ the number of symbols $\mathbb{Z}$ in the realization ω of group G. The number $\beta_1(G)$ is the rank of the center $Z(G)$ and the quotient-group $G/[G,G]$ (Theorem 1.8 [2]). Note, this number depends only on the group G, not the presentation ω. Moreover, $\beta_1(G)$ is first Betti number of $\mathcal{O}(f)$.

Edge of Γ_f will be called *external* if it is incident to the vertex of Γ_f that is corresponding to a non-degenerate critical point of f or non-fixed boundary component of ∂M with respect to the action of $S'(f,W)$ for f-adapted submanifold X which contains $W = S^1 \times 0$. Otherwise, it will be called *internal*. Denote by $\sharp Orb_{int}(M,W)$ the number of orbits of the action of $S'(f,W)$ on internal edges of $\Gamma_{f|_X}$.

Theorem 2. *Let M be a disk D^2 or a cylinder $C = S^1 \times [0,1]$ and $f \in \mathcal{F}(M, P)$. Then*

$$\sharp Orb_{int}(M, W) = \beta_1(\pi_0 S^{'}(f, \partial M)),$$

where $W = \partial M$ if $M = D^2$ or $W = S^1 \times 0$ if M is a cylinder.

References

[1] Maksymenko S. I. Deformations of functions on surfaces by isotopic to the identity diffeomorphisms. *Topology and its Applications*, vol. 282, 2020.

[2] Kuznietsova, I.V. and Soroka, Y.Y. The first Betti numbers of orbits of Morse functions on surfaces. *Ukrainian Math. Journal*, 73(2): 179–200, 2021.

Зміст