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Online Conference



**Algebraic
and Geometric
Methods of Analysis**

dedicate to the memory
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LIST OF TOPICS

- Topological methods in analysis
- Geometric problems of complex and mathematical analysis
- Algebraic methods in geometry
- Differential geometry in the whole
- Geometry and topology of differentiable manifolds
- General and algebraic topology
- Geometric and topological methods in natural sciences

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Realization of a graph as the Reeb graph of a Morse, Morse–Bott or round function

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Reeb graph R_f of a function $f : M \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ is a topological space obtained by contracting the connected components of the level sets of f to points, endowed with the quotient topology; for a smooth function, connected components containing critical points are called *vertices*, i.e., the *Reeb graph of a smooth function* is the quotient space with marked points.

By a *graph* we understand a pseudograph (allowing loop edges and multiple edges); it has a geometric realization as a one-dimensional CW complex, in which 0-cells correspond to vertices and 1-cells to edges. A graph needs not to be connected.

Definition 1. We say that a Reeb graph R_f has the structure of a finite graph G , or R_f is isomorphic to G , or R_f is G , if there exists a homeomorphism $R_f \rightarrow G$ mapping one-to-one the vertices of R_f to the vertices of G .

Generally, the Reeb graph is not a finite graph; in our talk we consider a simple counterexample. Recently Saeki proved a criterion:

Theorem 2 ([1]). *Let M be a closed manifold, $f : M \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ a smooth function. Then the Reeb graph R_f has the structure of a finite graph if and only if f has a finite number of critical values.*

Every graph without loop edges is the Reeb graph of some function:

Theorem 3 ([2]). *Let G be a finite graph. Then there exist a closed manifold M , and a smooth function $f : M \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ such that its Reeb graph R_f has the structure of G if and only if G has no loop edges.*

The problem of whether a finite graph is the Reeb graph of some function was first studied in 2006 by Sharko [3]. He considered functions with finite critical set $Crit(f)$. In particular, he showed that the graph shown in Figure 3.1 is not the Reeb graph of any such function.

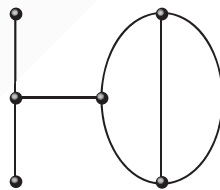


FIGURE 3.1.

Below we give criteria for a graph to be the Reeb graph of a function of a given class on a closed manifold: Morse, Morse–Bott, round, and in general smooth functions whose critical set $Crit(f)$ consists of a finite number of submanifolds.

In contrast to works of Michalak [4] and Martínez-Alfaro *et al.* [5] who studied the realization problem in terms of the graph orientation, the following criteria are given in terms of the graph structure, namely, the structure of its *leaf blocks*, i.e., maximal biconnected subgraphs containing at most one cut vertex:

Theorem 4 ([6]). *A graph G is isomorphic to the Reeb graph R_f of some smooth function f with finite $\text{Crit}(f)$ on a closed manifold if and only if G is finite, has no loop edges, and all its leaf blocks are path graphs on 2 vertices (closed intervals). The function f can be chosen Morse.*

Theorem 5 ([7]). *For any given $n \geq 2$, a graph G is the Reeb graph R_f of some smooth f whose $\text{Crit}(f)$ is a finite number of submanifolds, on closed n -manifold if and only if G is finite, has no loop edges, and each leaf block L has a vertex v with $\deg v \leq 2$, or two such vertices if L is a non-trivial (has an edge) connected component of G . The function f can be chosen Morse–Bott.*

This theorem shows that Sharko’s graph in Figure 3.1 cannot be realized even as the Reeb graph of a function whose $\text{Crit}(f)$ is a finite number of submanifolds. Indeed, this graph has three leaf blocks, two of them being closed intervals, and the third leaf block has only 3-vertices.

Morse–Bott functions play a special role in the Reeb graph theory (cf. Theorem 3):

Theorem 6 ([8]). *Any finite graph is homeomorphic to the Reeb graph of a Morse–Bott function.*

Note that, in contrast to Theorem 3, this theorem is true even for graphs with loop edges.

Critical set of a *round function* consists of a finite number of circles. For a round function, the structure of its Reeb graph depends not only on leaf blocks, but also on the dimension of the manifold and its orientability:

Theorem 7 ([7]). *A graph G is isomorphic to the Reeb graph of a round function $f : M^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ on a closed n -dimensional manifold if and only if G is finite, has no loop edges, and*

each its leaf block $\begin{cases} \text{has a non-cut vertex } v \text{ with } \deg v = 2 & \text{if } n = 2, \text{ orientable surface} \\ \text{has a non-cut vertex } v \text{ with } \deg v \leq 2 & \text{if } n = 2, \text{ non-orientable surface} \\ \text{is a path graph on 2 vertices (closed interval)} & \text{if } n \geq 3. \end{cases}$

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I. Gelbukh <i>Realization of a graph as the Reeb graph of a Morse, Morse–Bott or round function</i>	38
N. Glazunov <i>Foliations in moduli spaces of abelian varieties and bounded global G-shtukas</i>	40
A. Glebova <i>Geometry of curves in three-dimensional space and invariants of nonlinear differential equations of the second order</i>	41
P. Petrenko, A. Andreev <i>On Orthosymmetric n-morphisms</i>	42
M. Golasinski <i>On homotopy nilpotency of Moore space</i>	43
E. Afanas'eva, A. Golberg <i>Metric viewpoint in mapping theory between Riemannian manifolds</i>	45
S. V. Gryshchuk <i>Monogenic functions with values in commutative complex algebras of the second rank with unity and generalized biharmonic equation with non-zero simple characteristics</i>	46
A. Guale, J. Vielma <i>The Collatz conjecture from an algebraic point of view</i>	47
O. Gutik, P. Khylynskyi <i>On the monoid of cofinite partial isometries of positive integers with a bounded finite noise</i>	48
O. Gutik, M. Mykhalenych <i>On some generalization of the bicyclic monoid</i>	50
Y. Gutman <i>Variational principles for metric mean dimension</i>	51
O. Ye. Hentosh, A. K. Prykarpatski <i>A generalized Lie-algebraic approach to constructing of integrable fractional dynamical systems</i>	52
L. Yanovich, M. Ignatenko <i>On the solution of separate differential equations with variational derivatives of the first and second orders</i>	54
Sh. Sh. Ismoilov <i>Special mean and total curvature of a dual surface in isotropic spaces</i>	57
D. Jumaev, A. Zaitov <i>A topological transformation group of a hyperspace</i>	59
D. A. Juraev <i>On the Carleman function for matrix factorizations of the Helmholtz equation</i>	62
A. Kachurovskii <i>Measuring the rate of convergence in the Birkhoff ergodic theorem</i>	64
O. Kadubov's'kyi <i>Enumeration of topologically non-equivalent functions with one degenerate saddle critical point on triple torus</i>	65
O. Karupu <i>On some properties of moduli of smoothness of conformal mapping of simply connected domains</i>	68
D. Katz <i>Integration over non-rectifiable curves: spirals of high torsion</i>	70
A. A. Katz <i>On real Σ^*-algebras of operators</i>	72
L. Fardigola, K. Khalina <i>On controllability problems for the heat equation with variable coefficients controlled by the Dirichlet boundary condition on a half-axis</i>	73