

Configurations, Whitney towers and  
the space of link maps

Nov. 28, 2022

MPIM

Topics Course

with Rob 

The space of link maps . Why?

Warm up  $LM(\underline{m}, \mathbb{R}^2) =$  configurations of  $m$  points in the plane.  $\underline{m} := \{1, \dots, m\}$

This is connected and  $\pi_1(LM(\underline{m}, \mathbb{R}^2)) =$  pure braid group  $P_m$

e.g.  $\mathbb{R}^2 \setminus \{P_1, P_2\} \rightarrow LM(3, \mathbb{R}^2) \xrightarrow{P_{12}} LM(2, \mathbb{R}^2) \simeq S^1$

gives  $F(2) \twoheadrightarrow P_3 \twoheadrightarrow \mathbb{Z}$  and two more  $P_{13}, P_{23}$  gives

ambient handle cancellation  $\forall I$   
 $F(2)_2 \twoheadrightarrow P_3 \twoheadrightarrow \mathbb{Z}^3$

$\pi_0(LM(\underline{I} \times \underline{m}, \mathbb{R}^3))$

is not injective since fibre over  $\mathbb{Z}^3$  (at  $(0,0,0)$ ) is  $\mathbb{Z} = F(2)_2 / F(2)_3$

is a group  $\cong_{m=3} P_3 / F(2)_3$

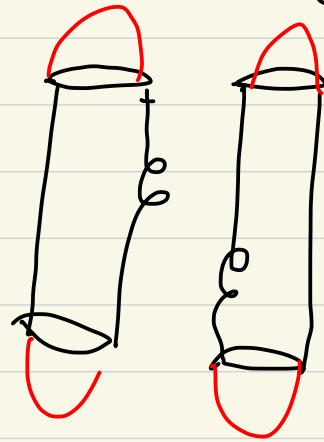
$\ell_3 = [x_1, x_2]^{m_2} / F(2)_3$

so fibre is free on  $\infty$ -many generators!

Similarly,  $\pi_1 \text{LM}(\underline{m} \times S^1, \mathbb{R}^3) \rightarrow \pi_0 \text{LM}(\underline{m} \times S^2, \mathbb{R}^4)$

is not injective (!?)

To understand spaces like  $\text{LM}(\underline{m})$ , use a simplified version of Goodwillie-Weiss embedding tower:



$\mathbb{R}^3 \times I$ , i.e. no saddles:



Fix spaces  $M, N$  and consider the space

$\text{Emb}(M, N)$  in various categories. Key idea:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \text{Emb}(M, N) & \downarrow & \text{Map}_{\Sigma} (C_2 M, C_2 N) \\ & & \downarrow \Sigma \\ & & \text{Map}_{\Sigma} (C_2 M, C_2 N) \end{array} \quad C_2 M := \text{Emb}(\underline{k}, M) \xrightarrow{\text{res}} C_e M \quad \underline{C} \hookrightarrow \underline{k}$$

or better  $\text{Emb}(M, N) \rightarrow \text{Nat} \left( (N, \text{injections}) \begin{array}{c} \xrightarrow{\text{op}} C.M \\ \Downarrow \\ C.N \end{array} \rightarrow \text{Top} \right)$

$T_1 = \text{Map}(M, N)$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} T_n \text{Emb}(M, N) & := & \text{Nat}_{\text{res} \downarrow} \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \leq n \\ T_{n-1} & := & \text{Nat}_{\leq n} \end{array} \quad \text{---} \text{---} \text{---}$$

$\Rightarrow$  Obstructions to ex. of emb.  $M \hookrightarrow N$  :  $f \in T_1$  must lift to  $T_2, T_3, \dots$

Obstruction to isotopy of emb. : homotopy  $h: I \rightarrow T_1$  must lift to  $T_2, T_3$ . Similarly for  $\pi_i \text{Emb}(M, N)$

Then:  $M, N$  smooth manifolds,  $\dim M < \dim N - 2$   
 then  $\forall i \exists u_i: \pi_i \text{Emb} \cong \pi_i T_{u_i}$

Fine print :   
 (1) Need  $\mathbb{R}^m \hookrightarrow M^m$  rather than points, or at least need to compactify & frame  $C_k M$ .  
 (2) Need **HoNat**, not Nat

(1) + (2) are not needed for lin $\Sigma$  maps, there our model even simplifies more: We have to use  $C_k^{h.r.} M := \{ \underline{k} \hookrightarrow M \mid \text{each point lies in } \} \xrightarrow{L} C_k N$   
 a different component

$(\Leftrightarrow \pi_0(i) \text{ is injective})$   
 $\cong \coprod_{\substack{S \subseteq m \\ |S|=k}} M^S \times \Sigma_k$ , i.e.  $\text{Map}_{\Sigma_k} (C_k^{h.r.} M, C_k N)$

$M = \bigsqcup_{i=0}^m M_i$ ,  $M_i$  conn.

$\cong \prod_{S \subseteq m} \text{Map} (M^S, C_S N)$

Two very interesting **cod. 2** cases :

- Knots tower  $\mathcal{K} \xrightarrow{ev_n} T_n \mathcal{K}$  are

Burdey  
Conant  
Koycheff  
Sinha

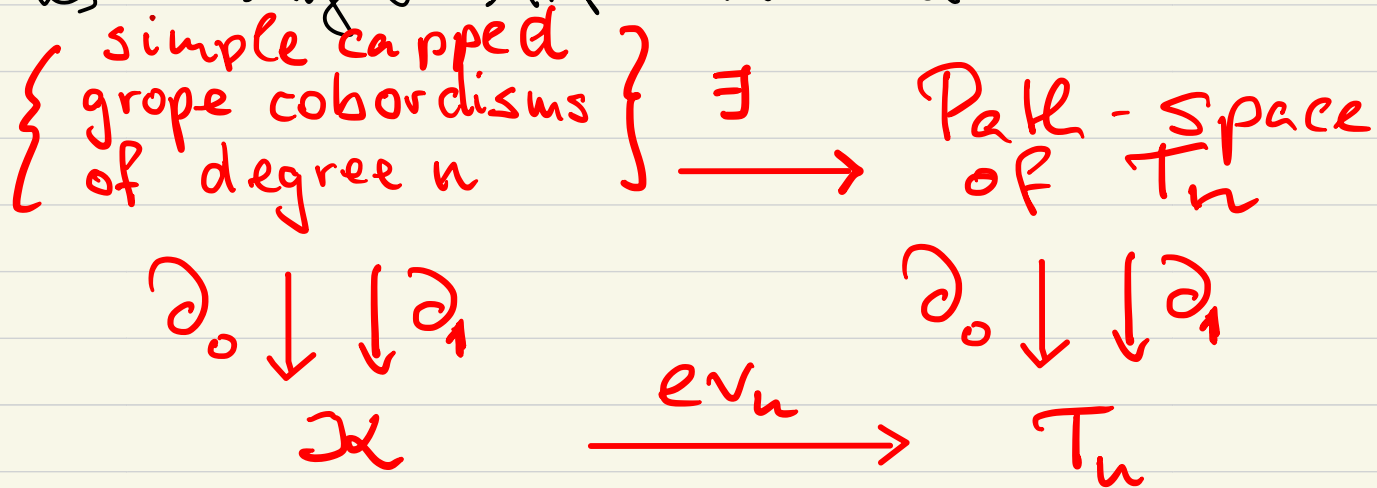
**Vassiliev invariants of type  $n$** , known to be rationally universal, **Bozvidá-Horel**

- Disks tower (possibly rel. to a fixed link) should contain at least repeated Milnor invariants,

hopefully also higher Art invariants.

**Theorem :**

[Danica Kosanovic -  
Yuging Shi - P.T.]



# Modern view on some of Koschote's work:

Fix  $m \geq 2$ , the number of components,  $\underline{m} = \{1, 2, \dots, m\}$

Define for  $S \subseteq \underline{m}$  the following spaces

- the  $S$ -torsor  $T^S := \prod_{s \in S} \mathbb{S}_s^1 \xleftarrow{\text{base pt. 1}} T^{S'}$ ,  $S' \subseteq S$   
a covariant  $m$ -cube.

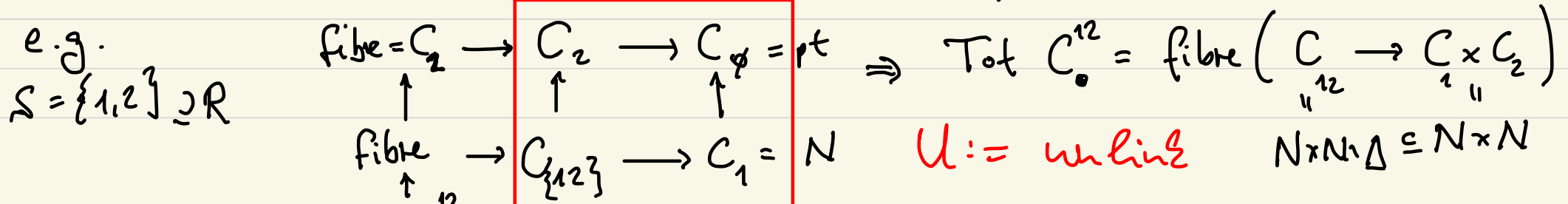
- $C(S) := \text{Emb}(S, \mathbb{R}^3)$ , a contravariant  $m$ -cube.

- $LM(S) := \text{lin}^2 \text{ maps } S \times \mathbb{S}^1 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$ , also a  $m$ -cube.

Koschote's map  $\mathcal{K}: LM(S) \rightarrow \text{Map}(T^S, C(S))$

is a map of  $m$ -cubes!  $L \mapsto \left( (\theta_s)_{s \in S} \mapsto (s \mapsto L_s(\theta_s)) \right)$

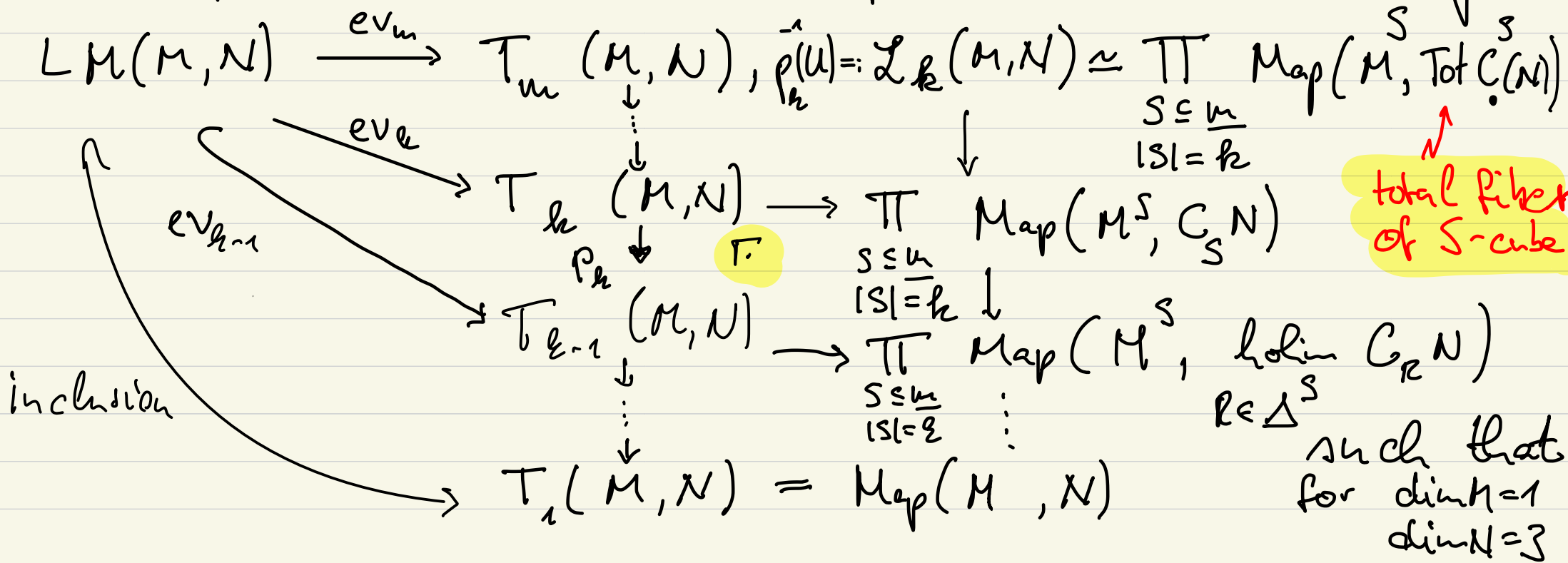
$S$ -cube of configuration spaces  $C_R^S(N) := \text{Emb}(R, N) \ \# \ R \subseteq S$



Fix two spaces  $M, N$  and study the space  
 $LM(M, N) := \{ f \in C^0(M, N) \mid M \xrightarrow{f} f(M) \text{ is injective on } \pi_0 \}$   
of lin $\ell$  maps.  $M = \coprod_{i=1}^m M_i$ ,  $M_i$  &  $N$  connected  
Here  $\underline{m} := \{1, \dots, m\} = \pi_0 M$ ,  $M^S := \prod_{i \in S} M_i$ ,  $C^S(N) = \text{Emb}(S, N)$   
 $S \subseteq \underline{m}$ .

Thm.:

[Kosanovic-S-T] There is a tower of spaces, maps and layers



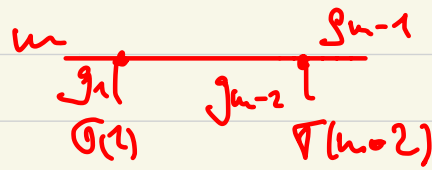
1)  $L$  is almost trivial  $\Leftrightarrow \text{ev}_{m-1}(L) \overset{\text{same in } \pi_0}{\cong} \text{ev}_{m-1}(U)$

where  $U: M \rightarrow \{p_1, \dots, p_m\} \subseteq N$  is "unknotted map",  
 $U(M_i) = p_i \forall i \in \underline{m}$

2) In this case,  $\mu_L(\text{top length}) \cong [\text{ev}_m(L)]$

$$\pi_{m-2} [S_{m-2} \times \pi_1 N] \cong \text{Lie}_m(\pi_1 N) \cong [T^m, \text{Tot.}(N)]$$

3) Move generally,  $\forall u \leq m$ ,  $[L] = [U] \Leftrightarrow \text{ev}_u(L) \cong \text{ev}_u(U)$



In particular,

if  $W \subseteq N \times I$  is a non-repeating Whitney-tower

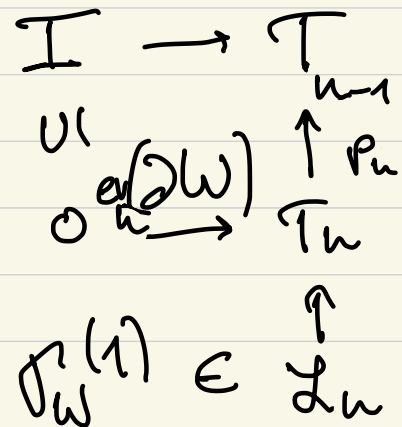
of order  $u-2$  then  $\exists$  path  $\beta_W: I \rightarrow T_{m-1}$  from  $\partial W$  to  $U$

and  $[\beta_W(u)] \cong \lambda_{u-2}(W)$

in  $\pi [T^S, \text{Tot}^S(N)] \cong \text{Lie}_m(\pi_1 N)$

$S \subseteq \underline{m}$   
 $|S| = u$

$\pi_0 \mathcal{L}_W$



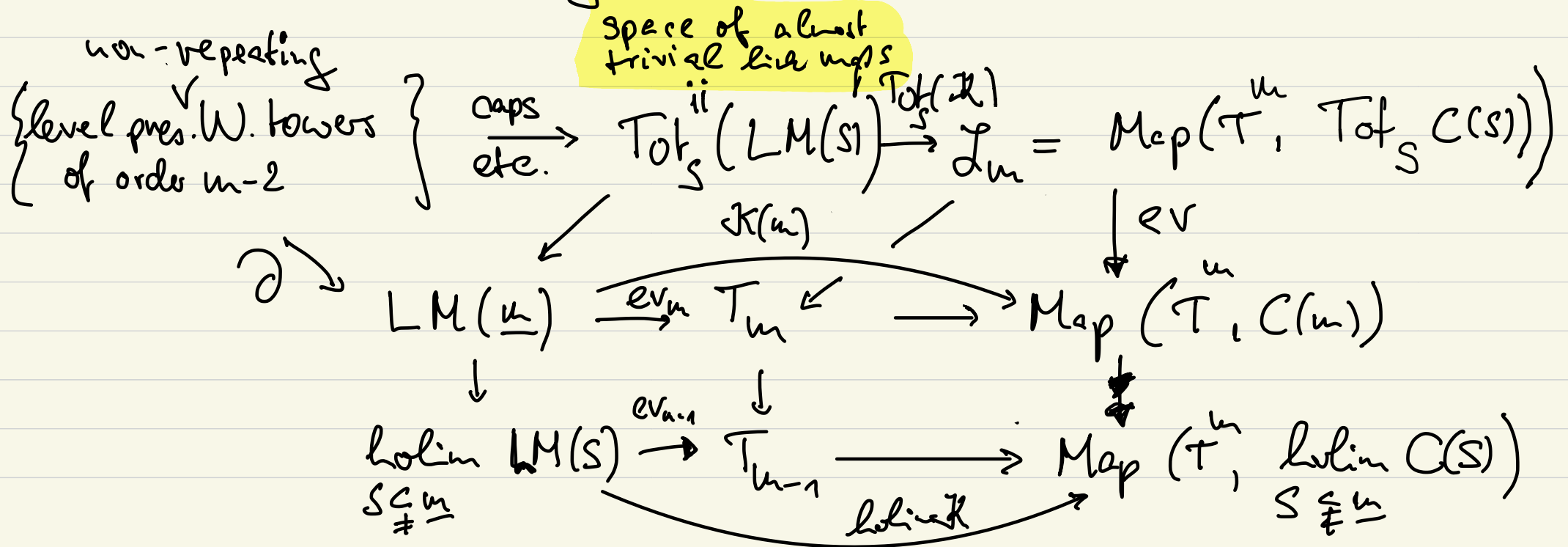


In particular, the two filtrations defined by

- Goodwillie-Weiss link map tower and
- Whitney towers in  $N \times I$

agree and both determine whether  $[L] = [U]$ . For string-links we even get  $[L] = [L']$  via group-like composition.

Proof: Step 1 is geometric



Step 2: We show that the foll. definition satisfies properties:

$$T_k(M, N) := \operatorname{colim}_{\substack{\emptyset \neq R \subseteq S \subseteq \underline{m} \\ |S| \leq k}} \operatorname{Map}(M^S, C_R N) \quad \text{where he uses poset of pairs so that we have a covariant functor } \operatorname{Map}(M^{\cdot}, C_{\cdot} N) \text{ into spaces. } = F$$

This model follows from  $\left\{ \downarrow_{R \subseteq S} \right\} \cong I^{S \setminus R}$

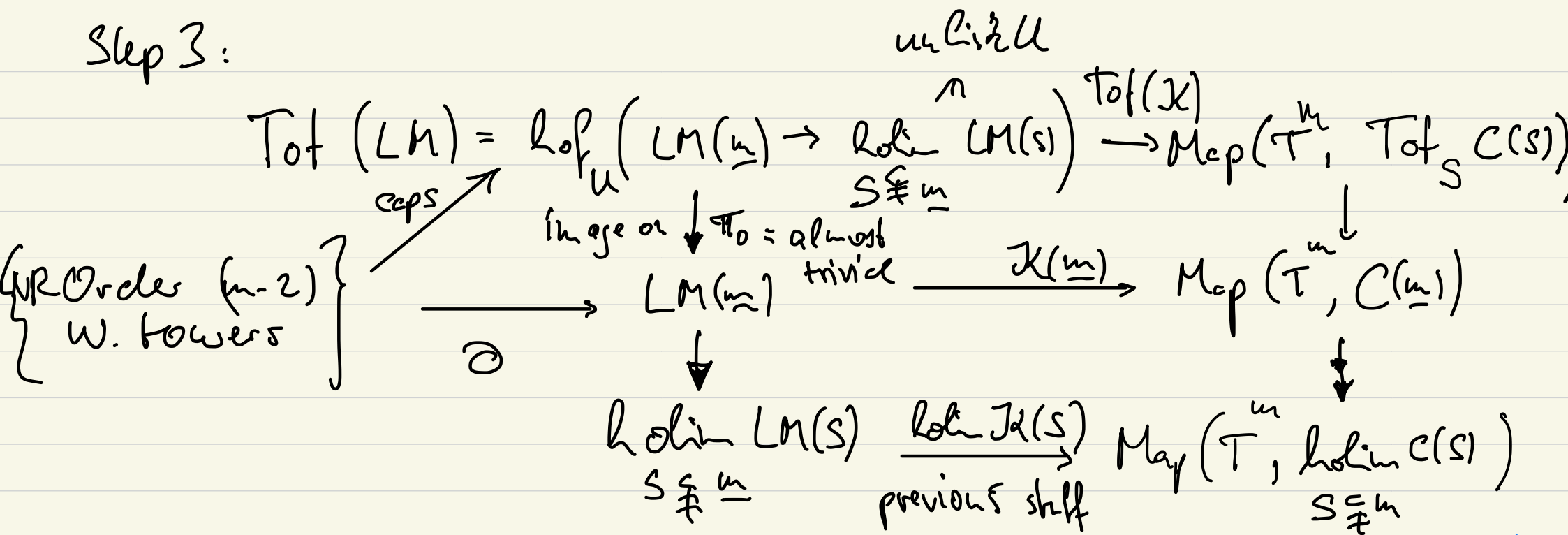
and one can check directly our claims for  $T_1$  &  $T_k$ .

For the identification  $\left\{ \alpha: \underline{m} \rightarrow [0,1] \mid \begin{matrix} \alpha(r) = 0 & r \in R' \\ \alpha(i) = 1 & i \notin S' \end{matrix} \right\}$

$ev_{\mathbb{Z} \times \mathbb{Z}}(L) = \lambda_{\mathbb{Z}}(W)$  we use the method from Danica's thesis.

Note  $\operatorname{Tot}(LM) \rightarrow \mathcal{L}_m$ , so to get the homology  $ev_{\mathbb{Z}}(L) \cong ev_{\mathbb{Z}}(W)$  we just need a point in  $\operatorname{Tot}(LM)$  from a  $W$ -tower!  $\square$

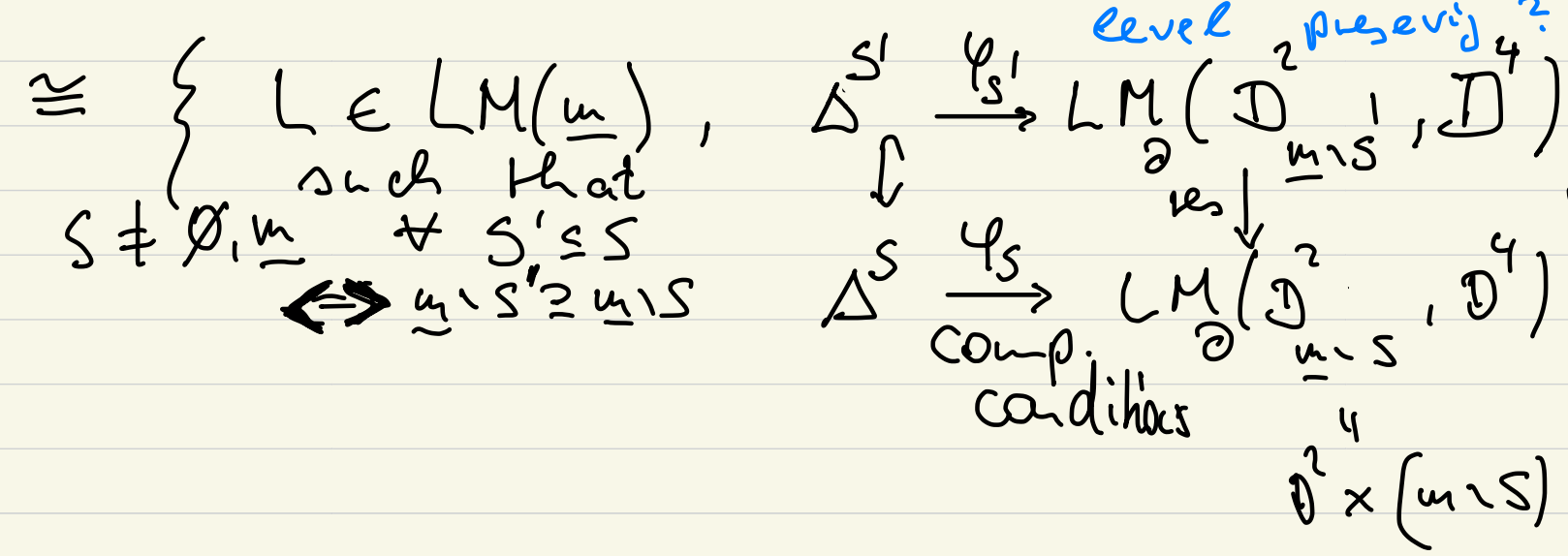
Step 3:



{ NR Order  $(m-2)$   
w. towers }

Tot(LM)

$L$  & compatible  
null-homotopies  
of all  $L^i$ .



Open problems: Is  $K(\underline{m})$  injective or  $\pi_0$ , what about  $\pi_i$ ?