



Equivariant Heegaard genus of reducible 3-manifolds

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based on joint work with Maggy Tomova

# I. Heegaard splittings and group actions

## Ingredients

1. Reducible 3-manifold
2. Heegaard splitting
3. Finite group of diffeomorphisms
4. Equivariant spheres and equivariant Heegaard surfaces

(\* ) Henceforth, only consider cpct. orientable 3-mflds where every sphere separates. Mostly closed, but if not no  $S^2$  boundary components.

# I. Heegaard splittings and group actions

## Ingredients

### 1. Reducible 3-manifold

# I. Heegaard splittings and group actions

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### 2. Heegaard splitting

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3. Finite group of diffeomorphisms

4. Equivariant spheres and  
equivariant Heegaard surfaces

# I. Heegaard splittings and group actions

**Definition:** The equivariant Heegaard genus  $\mathbf{g}(W;G)$  is the minimal genus of an equivariant Heegaard surface for  $W$ .

**Question:** Is  $\mathbf{g}(W; G) = \mathbf{g}(W|_S; G)$ ?

# I. Heegaard splittings and group actions

**Theorem [T.]:** There are examples s.t.

- $\mathbf{g}(W; \mathbf{G}) < \mathbf{g}(W|_S; \mathbf{G})$
- $\mathbf{g}(W; \mathbf{G}) = \mathbf{g}(W|_S; \mathbf{G})$
- $\mathbf{g}(W; \mathbf{G}) > \mathbf{g}(W|_S; \mathbf{G})$

# I. Heegaard splittings and group actions

**Theorem [T.]:** If  $S$  is an equivariant system of reducing spheres for  $W$  splitting  $W$  into  $n$  irreducible 3-mflds, then

$$\mathbf{g}(W;G) \leq \mathbf{g}(W|_S;G) + (c(|G|+1) - 2)(n - 1)$$

$(c = 1,2)$



## I. Heegaard splittings and group actions

**Theorem [T.]:** If  $S$  is an equivariant system of reducing spheres for  $W$  such that  $W|_S$  has  $n$  orbits of components that are irreducible 3-mflds other than  $S^3$  or lens spaces, then

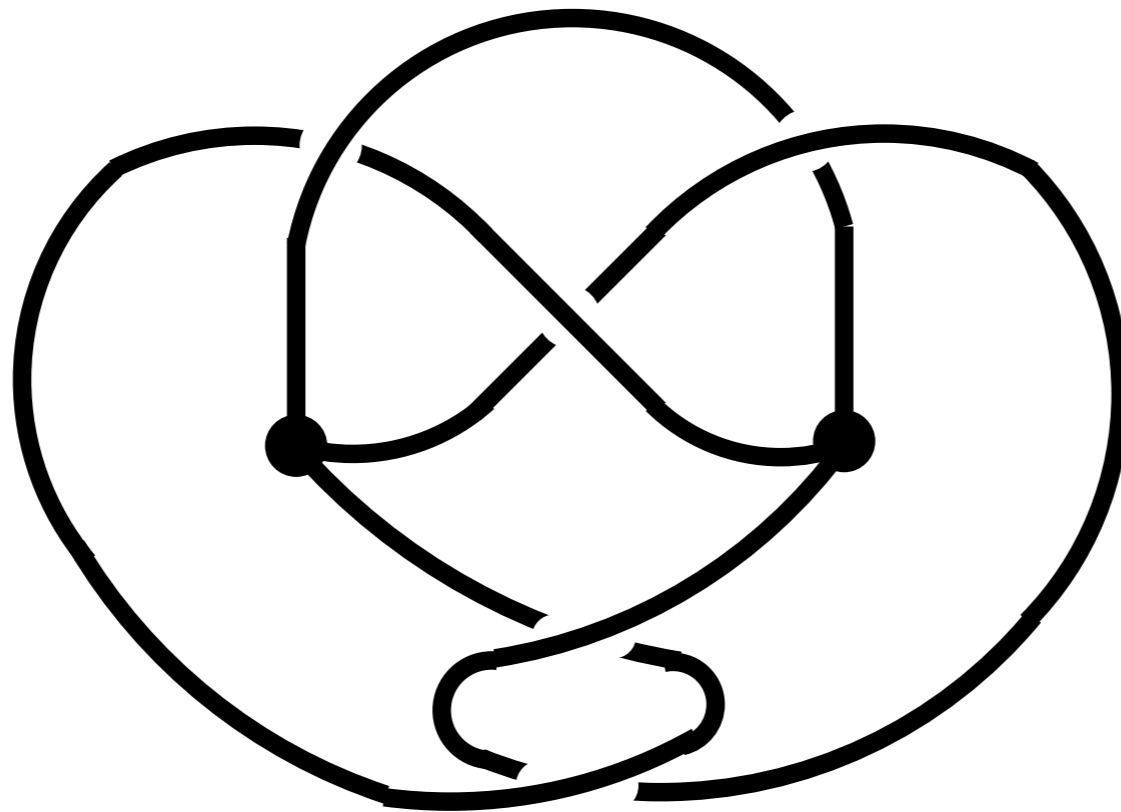
$$\mathbf{g}(W;G) \geq 1 + n |G| / 12.$$

**Theorem [T.]:** If  $S$  is an equivariant system of reducing spheres for  $W$  such that each component of  $W|_S$  is equivariantly comparatively small, then

$$\mathbf{g}(W;G) \geq \mathbf{g}(W|_S;G)$$

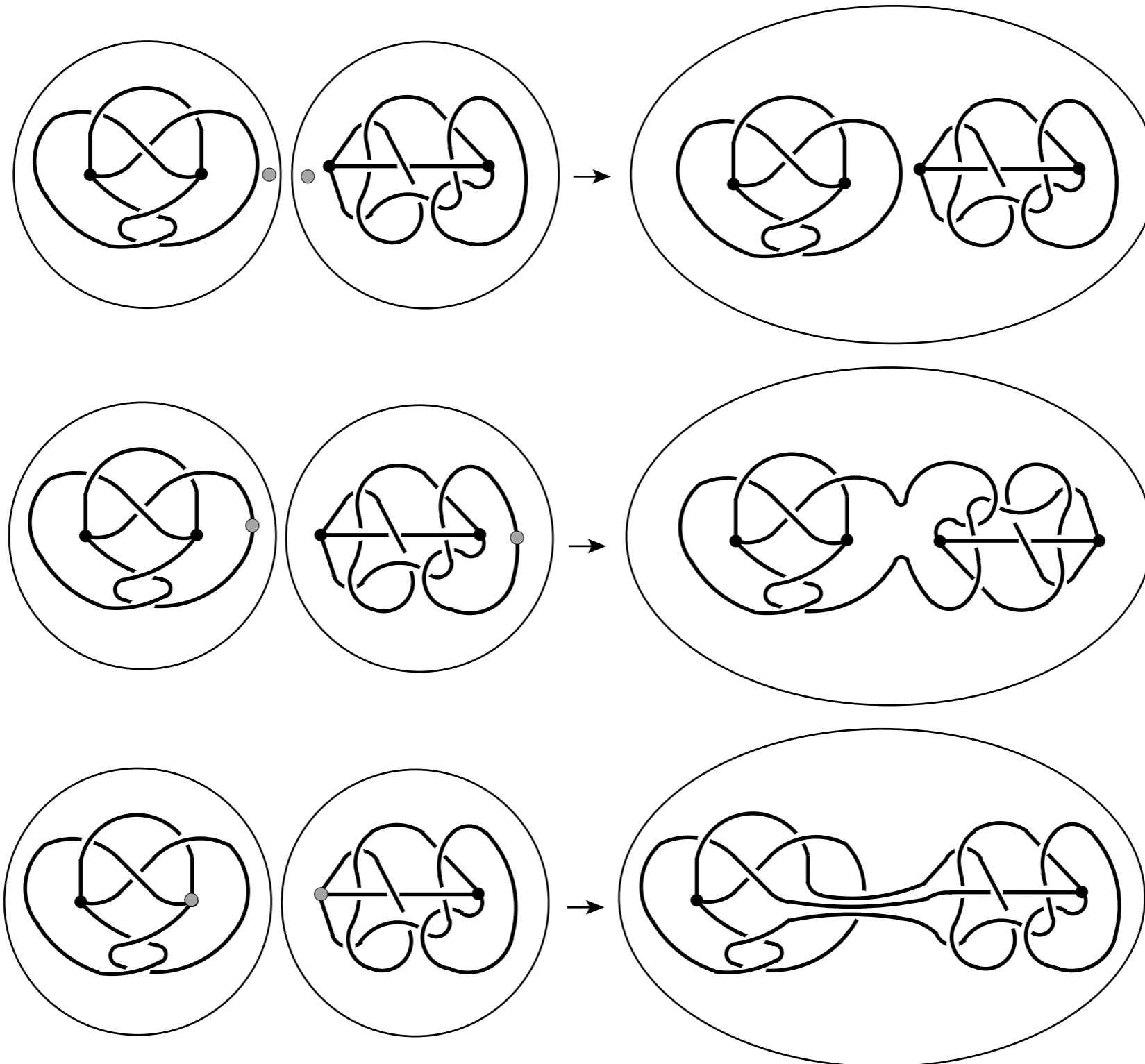
## II. Orbifolds

**Def:** A 3-orbifold “is” a  
(3-mfld, weighted trivalent spatial graph) pair.



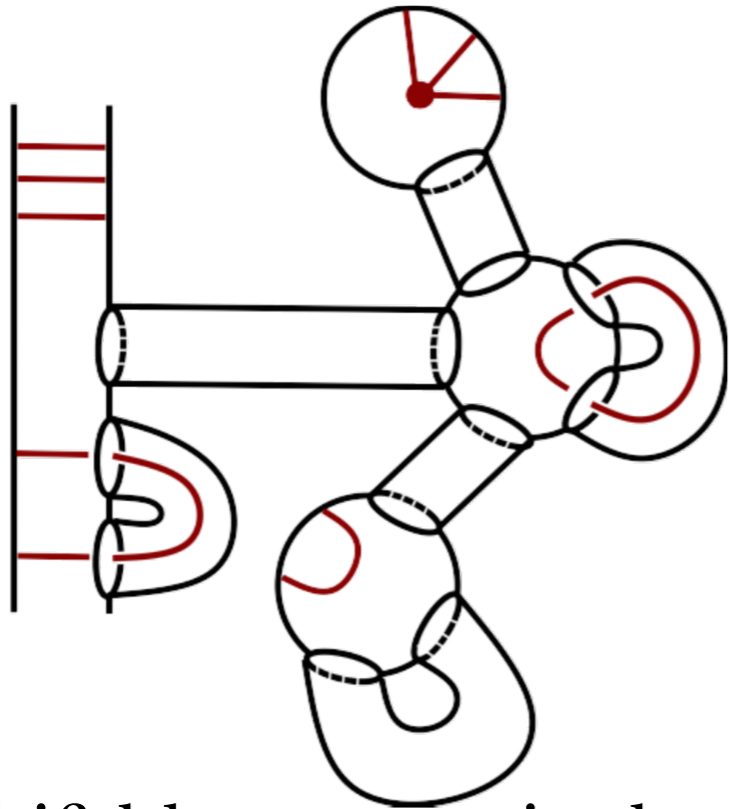
## II. Orbifolds

### **Def:** Orbifold sums



## II. Orbifolds

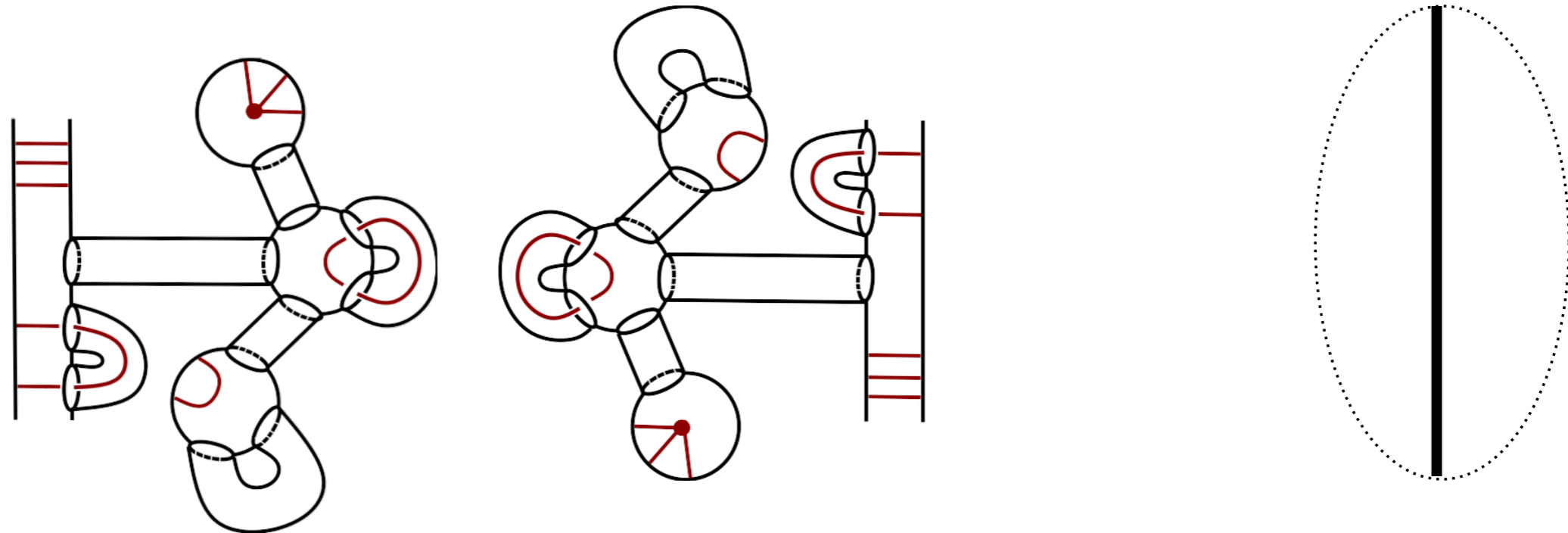
**Def [Zimmermann]:** Orbifold Heegaard splittings



orbifold compressionbody

## II. Orbifolds

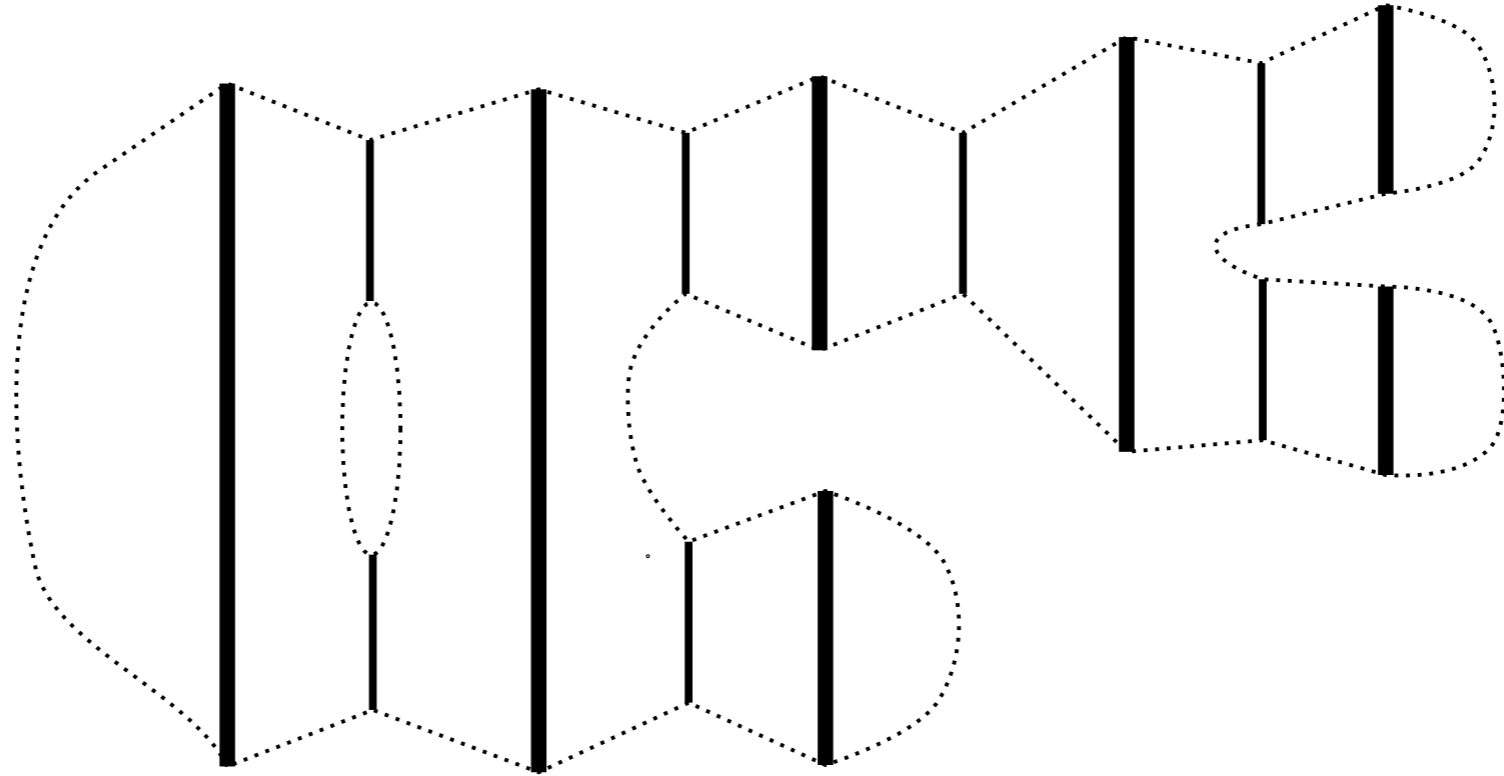
**Def [Zimmermann]:** Orbifold Heegaard splittings



orbifold Heegaard surface

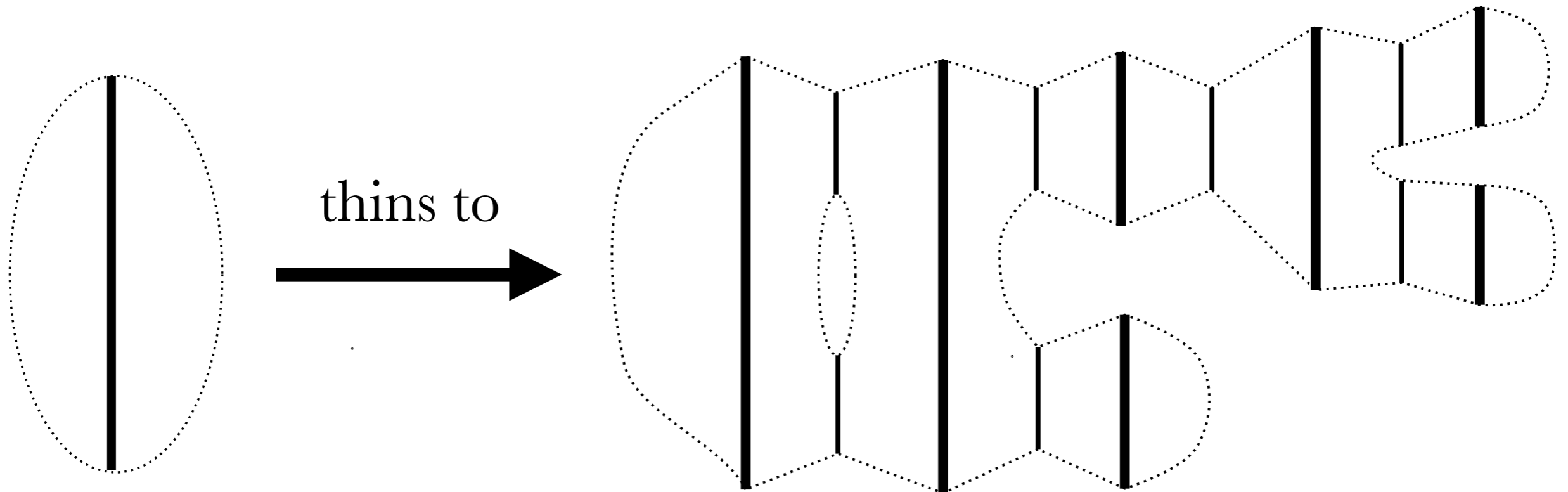
**Def:** Given a surface  $S \subset (M, T)$  its orbifold characteristic is:

## II. Orbifolds



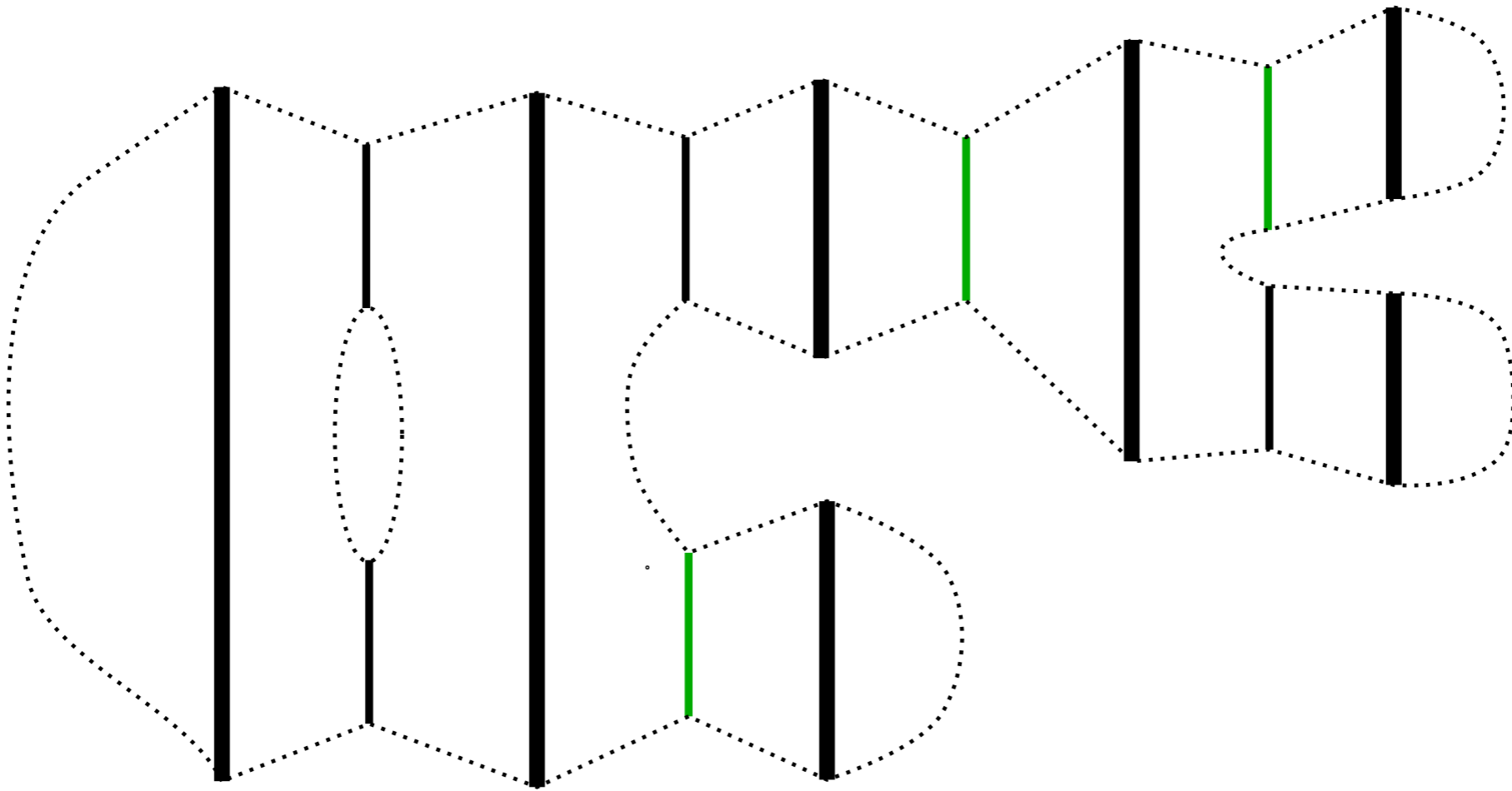
multiple orbifold Heegaard surface/  
multiple vp-bridge surface

## II. Orbifolds



**Thm [T - Tomova]:** Every multiple vp-bridge surface  $H$  can be thinned to a “locally thin” multiple vp-bridge surface.

## II. Orbifold thin position and net orbifold characteristic



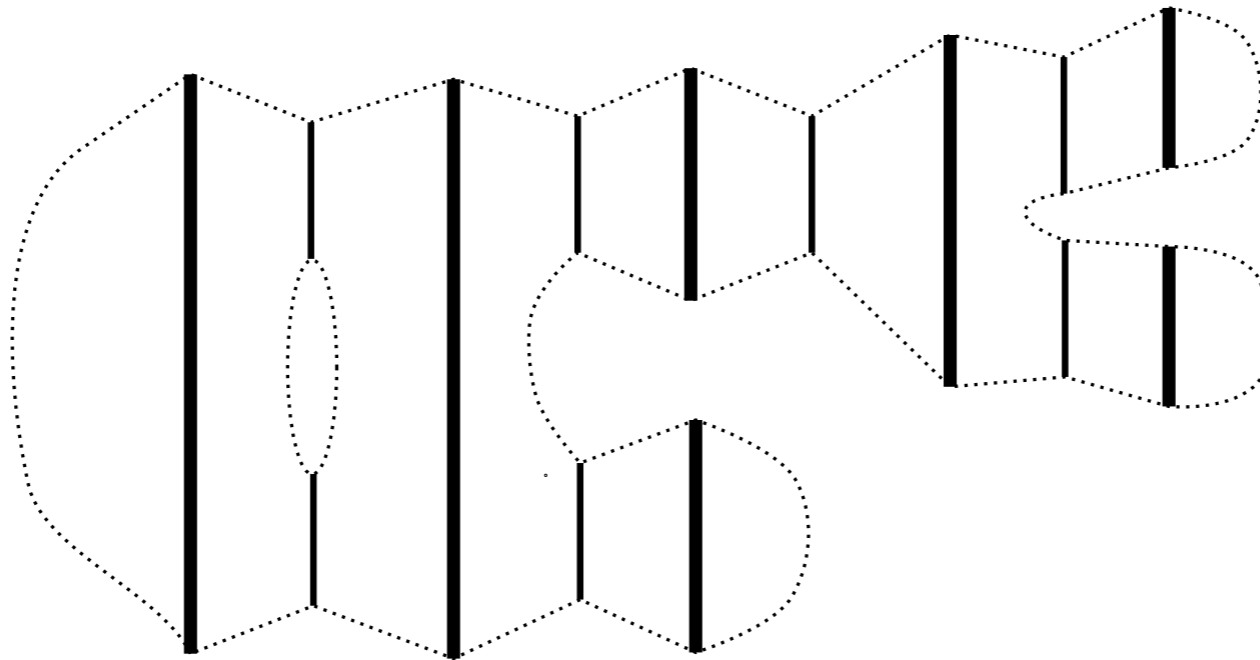
**Thm [T - Tomova]:** If  $H$  is locally thin, then the thin surfaces contain an efficient set of decomposing spheres.



## II. Orbifold thin position and net orbifold characteristic

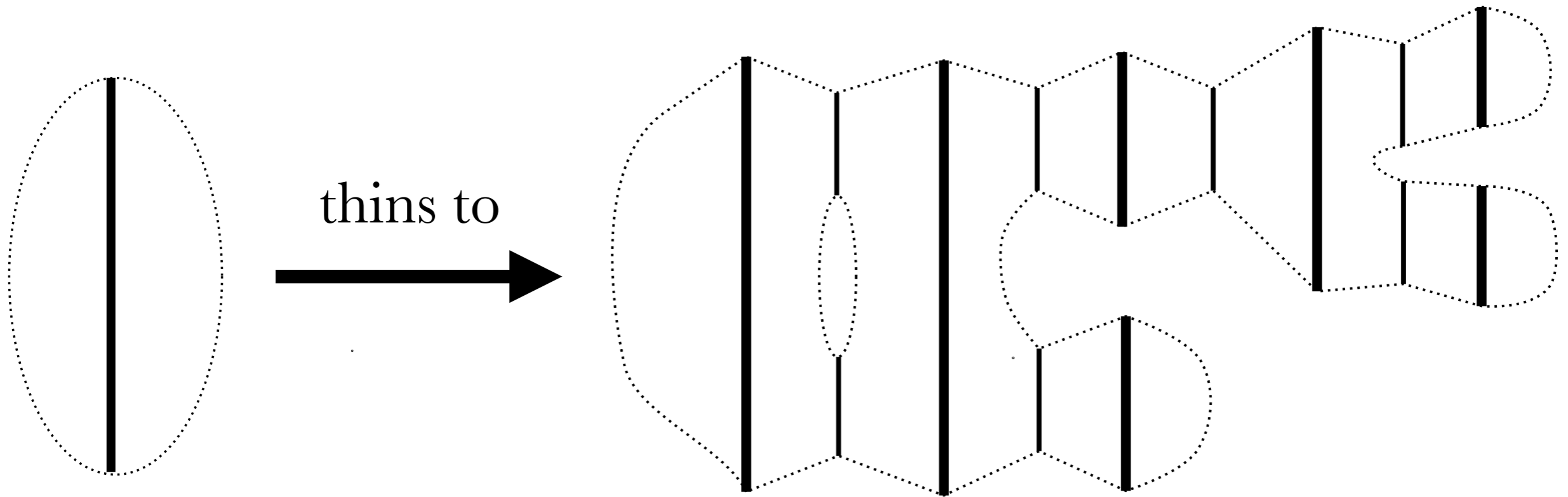
**Def:** Given a multiple vp-bridge surface  $\mathbf{H} \subset (\mathbf{M}, \mathbf{T})$  its net Heegaard characteristic is:

$$\text{net } x(\mathcal{H}) = x(\mathcal{H}^+) - x(\mathcal{H}^-)$$



## II. Orbifolds

**Def:**  $\text{net } x(\mathcal{H}) = x(\mathcal{H}^+) - x(\mathcal{H}^-)$

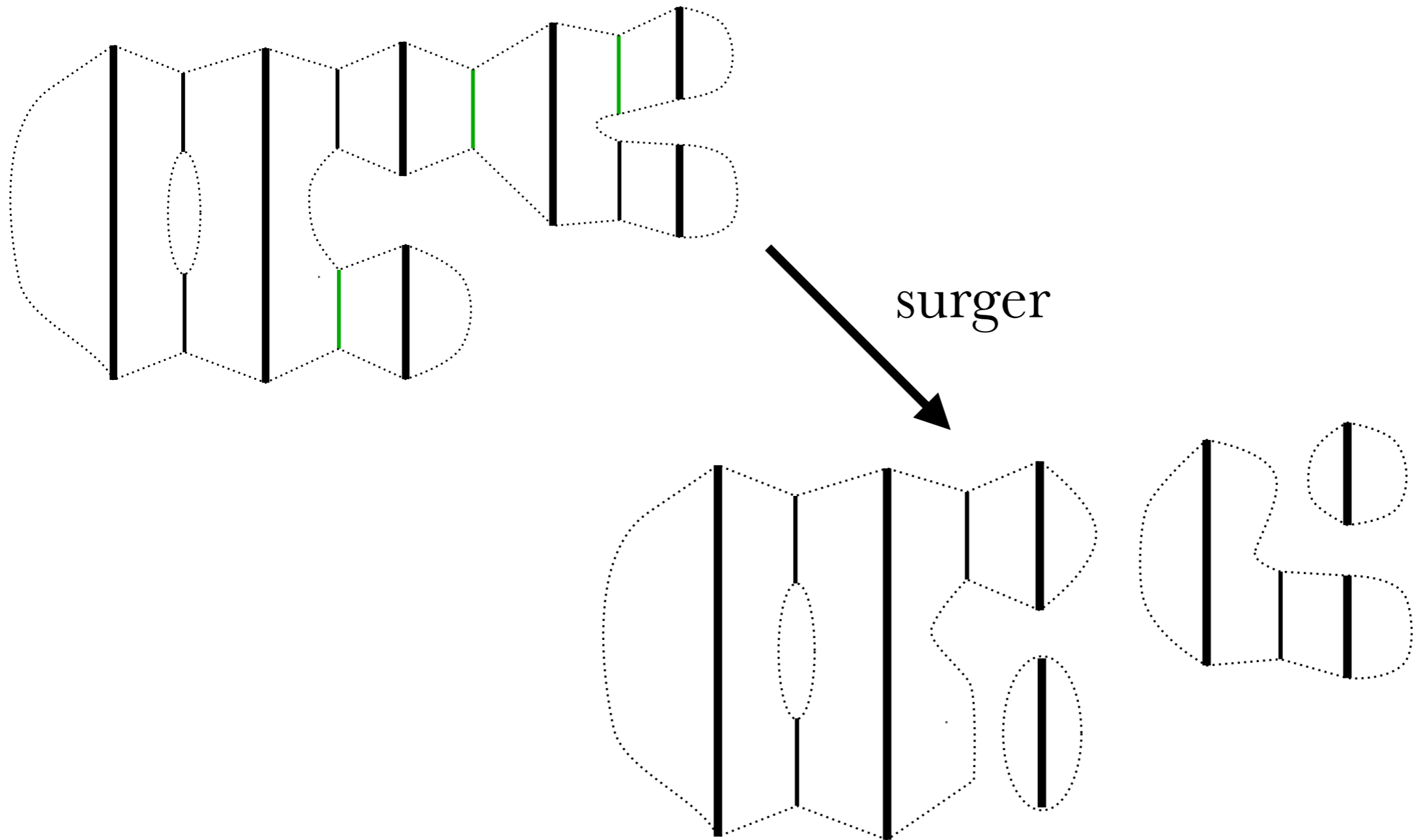


**Thm [T.]:** net Heegaard characteristic is non-increasing under thinning.

## II. Orbifolds

**Def:**  $\text{net } x(M, T) = \min \text{net } x(\mathbf{H})$

**Thm [T.]:**  $\text{net } x(M, T) = \text{net } x((M, T) | S) - x(S)$



### III. (Non)additivity

**Thm [T]:** There exists an equivariant system of spheres  $S$  for  $W$  such that  $\text{net } x(W;G) = \text{net } x(W|_S;G) - 2|S|$  and  $W|_S$  is irreducible.