

JMMA

Perfiles de un investigador

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UPC

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2. Grupos

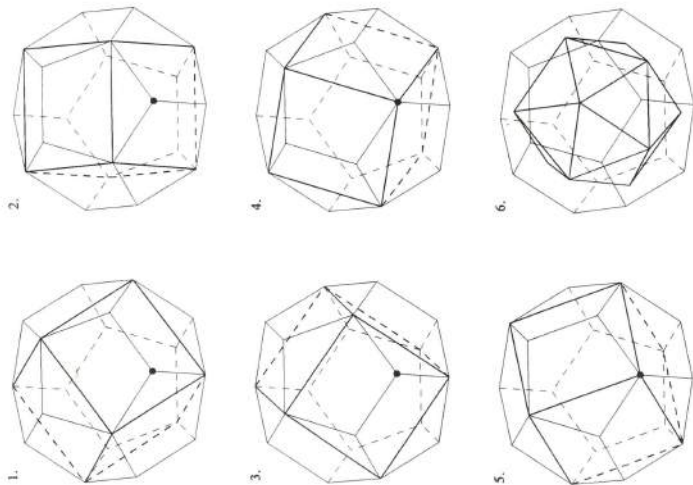
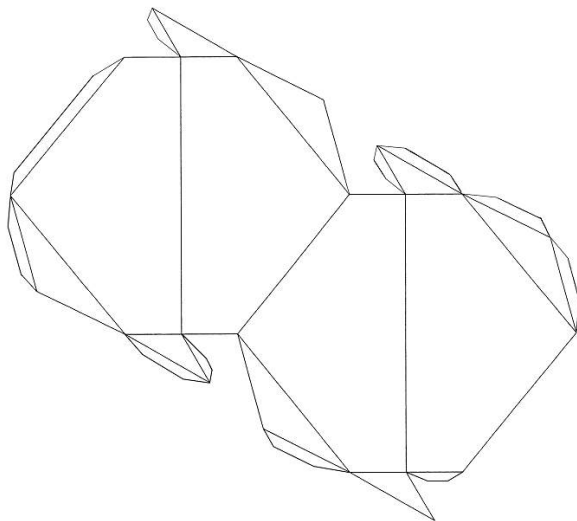


Figura 11. El grupo del dodecaedro y del isosaedro









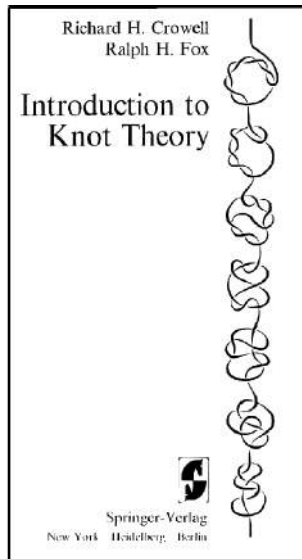
Euler, Gauss, Listing, Riemann, Möbius, Betti, Poincaré, Dehn

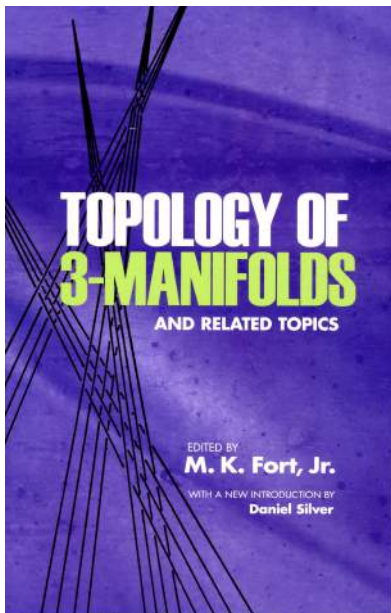


Colegio Sagrado Corazón









Construction of Simply Connected 3-Manifolds

R. H. Fox

The recent results of Wallace and Lickorish show that it is reasonable to look for simply connected 3-manifolds that might not be S^3 by constructing them out of links by a simple cutting and gluing process. I should like to call to your attention another method for constructing possible counterexamples to the Poincaré conjecture, the method of branched coverings.

In 1930, Alexander showed [1] that any orientable n -manifold Σ is a branched covering of S^n , and that, furthermore, when $n = 3$, the branching may be assumed to take place over a tame link L in S^3 and to have branching index ≤ 2 everywhere on Σ . Alexander makes this last statement without proof, but it follows from results about Riemann surfaces obtained last century by Clifford [2]. Alexander's theorem, therefore, makes it reasonable to search among the branched coverings of S^3 for simply connected 3-manifolds. It turns out that one can find bushel baskets of them this way. No doubt most of them, and possibly all of them, are actually S^3 , but I have never had the patience to verify this except for the one simple example of the 3-fold irregular branched covering of the trefoil.

Let's consider the case of branching over a knot L . Let $(x_1, \dots, x_n; r_1, \dots, r_n)$ be a presentation of the knot group G , and let ρ be a transitive representation of G into S_g , the symmetric group of degree g . Then, as indicated in my lectures [3], a presentation of the free product $\Gamma * F_{g-1}$ of the fundamental group Γ of the unbranched covering $\Sigma = \Delta$ of $S - L$ and the free group F_{g-1} of rank $g - 1$ is

$$\left(\begin{array}{cccccc} x_{11}, & \dots, & x_{1n}, & r_{11}, & \dots, & r_{1g-1} \\ \vdots & & \vdots & & & \vdots \\ x_{1n-1}, & \dots, & x_{ng-1}, & r_{1n-1}, & \dots, & r_{1g-1} \end{array} \right)$$

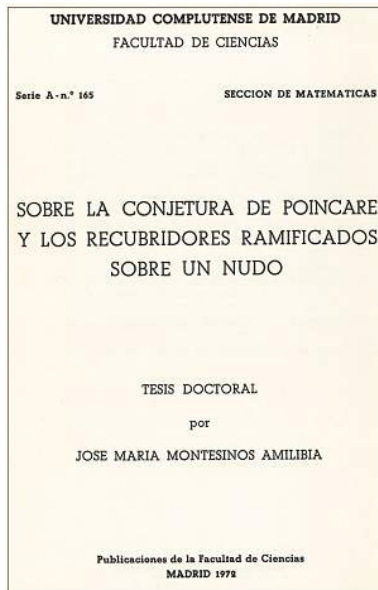
where x_{ij}, r_{ij} have the significance explained there. Suppose that $\rho(x_1)$ is the product of c distinct cycles

$$\rho(x_1) = \langle \beta_1 \beta_2 \dots \rangle \langle \dots \rangle \dots \langle \dots \rangle$$

Then we get $\pi(\Sigma) * F_{g-1}$ by adjoining c branch relations

$$x_{11} x_{12} \dots x_{1c} = 1, \dots$$

In 1920, Alexander showed [1] that any orientable n -manifold Σ is a branched covering of S^n , and that, furthermore, when $n = 3$, the branching may be assumed to take place over a tame link L in S^3 and to have branching index ≤ 2 everywhere on Σ . Alexander makes this last statement without proof, but it follows from results about Riemann surfaces obtained last century by Clifford [2]. Alexander's theorem, therefore, makes it reasonable to search among the branched coverings of S^3 for simply connected 3-manifolds. It turns out that one can find bushel baskets of them this way. No doubt most of them, and possibly all of them, are actually S^3 , but I have never had the patience to verify this except for the one simple example of the 3-fold irregular branched covering of the trefoil.





Fox



Siebenmann, Hilden, Birman, González-Acuña (Fico)

KNOTS, GROUPS,
AND 3-MANIFOLDS

*Papers Dedicated to
the Memory of R. H. Fox*

EDITED BY

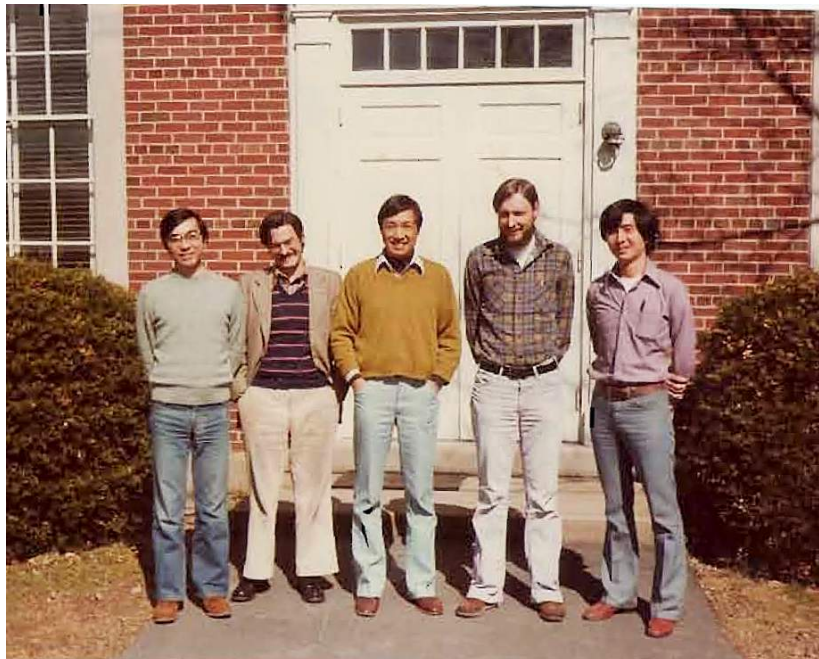
L. P. NEUWIRTH

ANNALS OF MATHEMATICS STUDIES
PRINCETON UNIVERSITY PRESS



Volumen en
memoria de Fox

J. Milnor, W. Thurston, Y. Matsumoto
C. Gordon, A. Casson, R. Kirby





1978: NY y Morganville







A. Plans, J. L. Viviente, MTLI







S. Xambó (UPC)

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El hilo conductor será la *Topología de dimensión baja*, ciencia que estudia nudos y variedades de dimensiones inferiores a cinco. Este nombre, Topología de dimensión baja, se empieza a utilizar en congresos y reuniones científicas a finales de la década de los setenta. Pero no pensemos que empezó su andadura en esos años. Fue ya cultivada por figuras tan conocidas e importantes como **Euler, Gauß, Riemann, Klein y Poincaré**; y por muchos otros durante este siglo. Sin embargo, fue en el año 1976 cuando esta nueva ciencia experimentó un notable desarrollo, si no una completa revolución. Un matemático norteamericano, W. Thurston, de formación geómetra-diferencial, comenzó a emplear métodos geométricos que proporcionaron nuevo impulso a la Topología de dimensión baja. Quiero hablar hoy aquí de estos nuevos métodos e ideas.

1979

- LUCÍA CONTRERAS CABALLERO
Esferas homológicas (UCM)
- JOSÉ MANUEL RODRÍGUEZ SANJURJO
Teoría de la forma (UCM)

1984

- VALERIO CHUMILLAS CHECA
Cubiertas dihédricas (UCM)
- ANTONIO FÉLIX COSTA GONZÁLEZ
Representación de 3-variedades mediante cubiertas (UCM)
- CARMEN SAFONT
Sobre cubiertas ramificadas (UZ)
- LEOPOLDO VILLARREAL SÁEZ DE URABAIN
Recubridores localmente cíclicos (UCM)

1990

- MILAGROS IZQUIERDO BARRIOS

Estudio de subgrupos de grupos de caleidoscopios no euclídeos que son grupos de superficies (UZ, codirigida por MTLI)

1994

- ALBERTO BOROBIA VIZMANOS

Matrices no negativas (UNED)

1998

- EVA SUÁREZ PEIRÓ

Poliedros de Dirichlet de 3-variedades cónicas y sus deformaciones (UCM)

2006

- RUBÉN VIGARA BENITO

Representación de 3-variedades por esferas de Dehn rellenantes (UNED)

- 3300 pàginas: 5 libros, 5 memorias, 114 papers, 10 artículos.
- 2000 como autor único: 4 libros, 5 memorias, más de 50 papers, 10 artículos.
- Excelentes reviews de expertos.
- Buen número de citas en el campo de la topología de baja dimensión.
- Hitos reconocidos en los textos de la especialidad.

- Joan S. Birman
- Francisco Javier González Acuña**
- Hugh Michael Hilden***
- Thomas L. Thickstun
- Yukio Matsumoto*
- María Teresa Lozano Imízcoz***
- Wilbur Carrington Whitten
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- Carmen Safont
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- Margarita María Toro Villegas**

- 1984: Luis Vigil Vázquez
- 1985: Francisco Botella Raduán
- 1990: Antonio Plans Sanz de Bremond
- 1994: José Javier Etayo Miqueo
- 2000: Joaquín Arregui Fernández
- 2004: Enrique Outerelo Domínguez
- 2012: Juan Tarrés

