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(1)

## Exotic Smoothings of open 4-manifolds

$X^4$  any 4-manifold

genus function  $G: H_2(X) \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}^{\geq 0}$

$G(\alpha) =$  min genus of a smoothly  
embedded surface  
representing  $\alpha$

Adjunction inequality: can bound  $G$  using  
Seiberg-Witten ...

Open 4-manifolds:  $\mathbb{R}^4$  many smooth str.

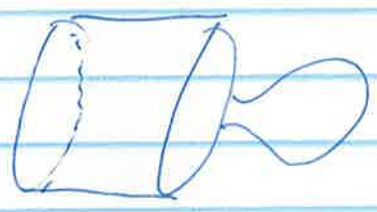
[G-stipsic] book 9.4 - survey upto  
mid '90's

Simple Thm:  $\sqrt{\text{open}} X^4$  admits uncountably  
many smoothings provided  
 $X$  embeds topologically  
in  $\mathbb{H}_n \mathbb{C}P^2$  or there is a  
finite cover  $\tilde{X}$  - smoothly ...  
in  $\mathbb{H}_n \mathbb{C}P^n$  or  $\tilde{X} - K$   
embeds ...

Example:  $M^3$  closed oriented  
 $M \times \mathbb{R}$  frequently admits uncountably  
smoothings

Every  $M^3 \times \mathbb{R}$  admits infinitely many  
smoothings (Biacca-Etnyre)

⇒ Taylor invariant



exotic  $\mathbb{R}^4$   
that is hard to  
embed ...

$M \times \mathbb{R}$

- Problems:
- ① lack of invariants
  - ② Constructions are indirect
  - ③ Don't affect internal structure (G)

Th<sup>m</sup>: let  $X$  be interior of a 2-handle body  
(0, 1, 2-handles, possibly  
infinitely many)

- ①  $X$  admits an exotic smooth str.
- ②  $X$  admits infinitely many if  $H_2(X) \neq 0$   
or  $X$  is not a  $K(\pi, 1)$
- ③  $X$  admits uncountably many if  $H_2(X)$   
is not finitely generated

(Known from Taylor invt if  $H_2(X) \neq 0$   
is finitely gen.)

Examples: ①  $\mathbb{Z}_8$   $\mathbb{R}^2$ -bundles over surfaces

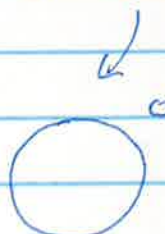
(if surfaces  $\mathbb{R}P^2$ , nothing  
previously  
was known)

now uncountably many smoothings

② Oriented  $\mathbb{R}^2$ -bundle over oriented surface  $F$

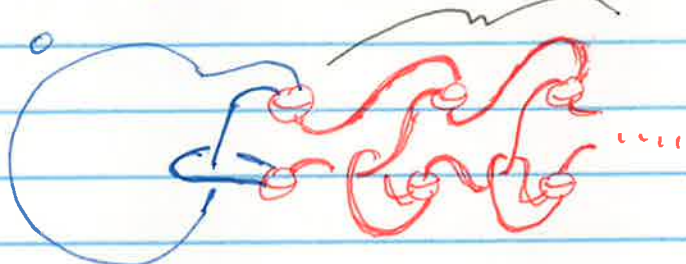
any  $g \geq g(F) \in G(\text{gen})$   
for uncountably many  
smoothings

③  $S^2 \times \mathbb{R}^2 = \text{int}(S^2 \times D^2)$



topologically 2-handle  
↓  
Casson handle  
need proof (see below)

example with  $G(\text{gen}) = 1$



get Seifert surface  
of genus 1

$Th^m$  ([Amels] mid 90's)

every 2-handle body interior  
is homeo to a Stein surface  
realizing any preassigned  $c_1$   
with  $c_1/2 = w_2$

$c_1$  given by a word  $r(h) = \text{rot \# of attaching } S^1$

Proof of Th<sup>m</sup>: ① suffices to assume  $X \approx K(\mathbb{Z}_k, 1)$   
Apply Taylor (to univ. cover)

②  $H_2(X) \neq 0$ ,  $X$  oriented

$\forall k \in \mathbb{Z}_+$  find a smoothing so that  
 $\forall \alpha \in H_2 - \{0\} \quad |\alpha \cdot \alpha| \leq k$   
we have  $G(\alpha) > k$

then take std smoothing and  $\alpha_0$   
choose  $k > |\alpha_0 \cdot \alpha_0|, G(\alpha_0)$

let  $\{h_i\}$  be  $\mathbb{Z}$ -bundles of  $X$

let  $S_0$  be any Stein structure  
on  $M^4$  above

for each  $i$  and sign let  $S_i^\pm$   
be obtained from  $S_0$  by

as in example above (odd Casson handle)  $\rightarrow$  "refining" only  $h_i$   
so that  $r(h_i) \begin{cases} > 3k + \\ < -3k - \end{cases}$

$S =$  common refinement of  $S_i^\pm$  (embeds in each  $S_i^\pm$  Casson handles  $\subset$  regular handles)

Given  $\alpha \neq 0$  in  $H_2(X)$

$\alpha$  represented by cycle  
 $m h_i + \mathbb{Z}$  some  $m \neq 0$

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suppose  $\alpha = [F]$   $|\alpha \cdot \alpha| \leq k$

$$F \subset S \subset S_1^{\pm}$$

$$\text{so } 2g(F) - 2 \geq F \cdot F - |\langle G, [F] \rangle|$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \uparrow \text{adjunction } \pm \\ & \geq -k + |m r(h_2) + \langle r, z \rangle| \\ & \geq -k \pm |r(h_2)| \\ & \uparrow \text{right choice of sign} \\ & \geq -k + 3k = 2k \end{aligned}$$

Idea for ③

For any <sup>smooth</sup> 4-manifold  $X$  and  $g \geq 0$  define  $\Gamma_g \subset H_2(X)$  to be span of surfaces with genus  $\leq g$  and  $|\alpha \cdot \alpha| \leq g$

filtration  $\Gamma_0 \subset \Gamma_1 \subset \Gamma_2 \subset \dots \subset H_2(X)$   
(cut out of differ)

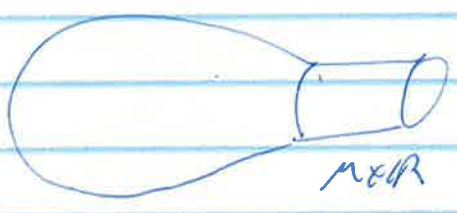
define  $\gamma: \mathbb{Z}^{20} \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}^{20}$   $\gamma(g) = \text{rank } \Gamma_g$   
use this to distinguish

$M^3 \times \mathbb{R}$

$M = \partial X^4 \quad X^4 = 0-4 \cup 2-4's$   
incl  $M \hookrightarrow X$  injective

apply above to int  $X$ .  
recover min genus into from  $X$ .

for manifolds like



can talk about  
genus at infinity.