

Spherical complexes attached to symplectic lattices

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Abstract To the integral symplectic group $\mathrm{Sp}(2g, \mathbb{Z})$ we associate two posets of which we prove that they have the Cohen-Macaulay property. As an application we show that the locus of marked decomposable principally polarized abelian varieties in the Siegel space of genus g has the homotopy type of a bouquet of $(g - 2)$ -spheres. This, in turn, implies that the rational homology of moduli space of (unmarked) principal polarized abelian varieties of genus g modulo the decomposable ones vanishes in degree $\leq g - 2$. Another application is an improved stability range for the homology of the symplectic groups over Euclidean rings. But the original motivation comes from envisaged applications to the homology of groups of Torelli type. The proof of our main result rests on a refined nerve theorem for posets that may have an interest in its own right.

Keywords Integral symplectic group · Cohen-Macaulay poset

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0 Introduction

This paper is about quasi-unimodular symplectic lattices, so let us begin with explaining that notion: a *symplectic lattice* is a free abelian group L of finite rank endowed with a symplectic form $(a, b) \in L \times L \mapsto \langle a, b \rangle$. It is said to be *unimodular* if the associated map $a \in L \mapsto \langle a, \cdot \rangle \in \mathrm{Hom}(L, \mathbb{Z})$ is an isomorphism; the rank of L is then even and half that rank is called the *genus* of L . Let us say that L is *quasi-unimodular* of genus g if L becomes unimodular of genus g once we divide out by its radical. For example, the intersection pairing on an oriented surface with finite first Betti number is quasi-unimodular with the genus

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equal to that of the surface. The unimodular sublattices of L make up a poset (with respect to inclusion) and our main result (Theorem 1.1) says that this poset is Cohen-Macaulay of dimension equal to the genus.

However, for the applications we have in mind, the poset of unimodular decompositions of L (where we now assume that L is unimodular) is more relevant. We derive from our main result that this poset is also Cohen-Macaulay (Theorem 3.1). This has the following interesting consequence: consider in the Siegel space of genus g the locus of decomposables, i.e., the locus that parametrizes marked principally polarized abelian varieties that are decomposable as polarized varieties. This is a locally finite union of symmetric submanifolds (each being isomorphic to a product of two Siegel spaces) and a nonempty intersection of such submanifolds is also isomorphic to a product of Siegel spaces (with perhaps more factors). A Siegel space is contractible and so the locus of decomposables comes with a Leray covering by closed subsets. According to a classical result of Weil, the homotopy type of this locus is then that of the nerve of this covering. This nerve is just a poset of unimodular decompositions and so we find (Corollary 3.3) that the locus of decomposables has the homotopy type of a bouquet of $(g - 2)$ -spheres. (It would be desirable—and very interesting—to have a reasonable presentation of the homology of this complex in degree $g - 2$ as a module over the symplectic group.) This implies that the rational homology of the pair $(\mathcal{A}_g, \mathcal{A}_{g,\text{dec}})$, where \mathcal{A}_g is the moduli space of principally polarized abelian varieties and $\mathcal{A}_{g,\text{dec}}$ parametrizes the decomposables, vanishes in degree $\leq g - 2$.

As an aside we observe that our results and arguments remain valid if we work over an arbitrary Euclidean ring R rather than \mathbb{Z} (so that L is now a R -module). This makes it possible to improve Charney's stability range for the homology groups of the groups $\{\text{Sp}(2g, R)\}_{g \geq 0}$ by a unit or two (Theorem 4.1). We may paraphrase this by saying that from her perspective, Euclidean rings behave as if they were fields.

Finally we show (Theorem 5.1) that for a closed orientable surface of genus g , the *separating curve complex* modulo the Torelli group has the same homotopy type as the locus of decomposables in Siegel space of genus g , so has the homotopy type of a bouquet of $(g - 2)$ -spheres. (One of us [5] recently proved that this also holds for separating curve complex itself.)

We shall not review the individual sections, but we wish to point out the central role played by our Nerve Theorem 2.3: while the first half of the nerve theorem may be familiar from Mirzaii-Van der Kallen ([7, Theorem 4.3]); it is the second half that we believe is new and makes the theorem do the job that is needed here. We take the occasion to observe that its proof illustrates our belief that it is best when a proof of a statement in any given category—here a homotopy category—does not leave that category. This means that we have expunged from the main argument all homology and the menagerie that usually accompanies it, such as the use of spectral sequences, local systems and the Hurewicz theorem (and that remains so when we use it to derive the results that motivated this paper). The shortness of the proof of the Mirzaii-Van der Kallen part may be regarded as a testimony to the efficiency of this approach.

1 The complex of unimodular sublattices

Let L be a free abelian group of finite rank endowed with a symplectic form $(a, b) \in L \times L \mapsto \langle a, b \rangle$. We say that L is *unimodular* if the associated map $a \in L \mapsto \langle a, \cdot \rangle \in \text{Hom}(L, \mathbb{Z})$ is an isomorphism. Then L has even rank and half that rank is called the *genus* of g . We say L is *quasi-unimodular* if the associated map $a \in L \mapsto \bar{a} := \langle a, \cdot \rangle \in \text{Hom}(L, \mathbb{Z})$ has a torsion

free cokernel. So if $L_o \subset L$ denotes the kernel of this map (often referred to as the *radical* of L), then the induced symplectic form on $\bar{L} := L/L_o$ is unimodular; the *genus* of L is then by definition that of \bar{L} .

We now fix a quasi-unimodular symplectic lattice L of genus g . The collection of unimodular sublattices of L (the trivial lattice included) make up a poset that we shall denote by $\mathcal{U}(L)$. Its standard height function is then given by the genus (= half the rank). A maximal chain is of the form $0 = u_0 \subsetneq u_1 \subsetneq \dots \subsetneq u_g$ and so $\dim \mathcal{U}(L) = g$.

The main result of this article is

Theorem 1.1 *The poset $\mathcal{U}(L)$ is Cohen-Macaulay of dimension g .*

We shall prove Theorem 1.1 with induction on g . For $g = 0$, $\mathcal{U}(L)$ is a singleton and there is nothing to show. We assume the theorem verified for genera $<g$. Let us first isolate the two essential cases needed for the induction step.

Since $\mathcal{U}(L)$ has a minimal element (namely 0), it is contractible and hence spherical of dimension g . If $u \in \mathcal{U}(L)$, then $\mathcal{U}(L)_{<u} = \mathcal{U}(u)_{<u}$ is spherical of dimension $g(u) - 1$ for a similar reason. On the other hand, $\mathcal{U}(L)_{>u}$ can be identified with $\mathcal{U}(u^\perp)_{>0}$ and hence if $g(u) > 0$, this is spherical of dimension $g - g(u) - 1$ by our induction hypothesis. If L is unimodular, then $L \in \mathcal{U}(L)$ is a maximal element and then $\mathcal{U}(L)_{>u}$ is even contractible. So the only case to deal with here is when L is *not* unimodular and $u = \{0\}$: we must show that $\mathcal{U}(L)_{>0}$ is then $(g - 2)$ -connected.

Similarly, if $u \subsetneq u'$ is an ordered pair in $\mathcal{U}(L)$, then $u'' := u^\perp \cap u'$ has genus $g(u'') = g(u') - g(u)$ and so if $g(u') - g(u) < g$, then by our induction hypothesis, $\mathcal{U}(L)_{(u,u')} \cong \mathcal{U}(u'')_{(0,u'')}$ is spherical of dimension $g(u'') - 2$. So we may restrict to the case when $u' = 0$ and $g(u) = L$. In other words, we must show that when L is unimodular, then $\mathcal{U}(L)_{(0,L)}$ is $(g - 3)$ -connected.

Let L be as above, i.e., quasi-unimodular of genus g . We denote the poset of isotropic sequences in L that project to a partial basis of \bar{L} by $\mathcal{I}(L)$. For the induction step we need the following proposition, which is a special case of a result due to Barbara van den Berg ([9, Proposition 1.6.1]). It is inspired by a similar result in the Utrecht thesis (1979) of Maazen [6], which says that the poset of partial bases of a free finitely generated module over a Euclidean ring is Cohen-Macaulay. (See also the Appendix.) We here derive the result in question from Maazen's theorem.

Proposition 1.2 *Let L be a quasi-unimodular lattice of genus g . Then the poset $\mathcal{I}(L)$ of isotropic sequences that map to a partial basis of \bar{L} is Cohen-Macaulay of dimension $g - 1$.*

Proof We first show that $\mathcal{I}(L)$ is spherical of dimension $g - 1$. Consider the poset $I(\bar{L})$ of nonzero primitive isotropic sublattices of \bar{L} . According to a theorem of Solomon-Tits [1, IV 5, Theorem 2], $I(\bar{L})$ is Cohen-Macaulay of dimension $g - 1$. So if $a \in I(\bar{L})$ is of rank $k + 1$, then $I(\bar{L})_{>a}$ is spherical of dimension $g - 2 - k$. Let $f : \mathcal{I}(L) \rightarrow I(\bar{L})$ be the poset map that assigns to an isotropic sequence in L the span of its image in \bar{L} . Let \tilde{a} be the preimage of a under the projection $L \rightarrow \bar{L}$. Then f/a is the set of sequences (v_0, \dots, v_s) in \tilde{a} that map to a partial basis of a . Or equivalently, if we first fix a basis (w_1, \dots, w_r) of L_o , that $(v_0, \dots, v_s, w_1, \dots, w_r)$ is a partial basis of \tilde{a} . According to Maazen ([6, Theorem III 4.2] or Theorem 6.1 below), this subset is spherical of dimension k . So condition (C^{op}) of Corollary 2.2 is fulfilled for $n = g - 1$ and we conclude that $\mathcal{I}(L)$ is spherical of dimension $g - 1$.

We next verify the other properties needed for Cohen-Macaulayness. Let $\mathbf{v} \in \mathcal{I}(L)$ have length $k + 1$. Then $\mathcal{I}(L)_{<\mathbf{v}}$ is the poset of all proper subsequences of \mathbf{v} . This is essentially the boundary of a k -simplex and hence a $(k - 1)$ -sphere. For a similar reason, if \mathbf{v}'

is a subsequence of \mathbf{v} of length $k' + 1$, then $\mathcal{S}(L)_{>\mathbf{v}'} \cap \mathcal{S}(L)_{<\mathbf{v}}$ is spherical of dimension $k - k' - 2$.

Finally, if L' denotes the orthogonal complement of the span I of \mathbf{v} in L , then L' is quasi-unimodular of genus $g - k - 1$ with radical $L_o \oplus I$ and $\mathcal{S}(L)_{>\mathbf{v}}$ consists of the sequences obtained by shuffling \mathbf{v} with elements of $\mathcal{S}(L')$. By the above discussion combined with [2, Corollary 1.7] for the shuffling, $\mathcal{S}(L)_{>\mathbf{v}}$ is therefore spherical of dimension $g - k - 2$.

We use $\mathcal{S}(\bar{L})$ to index full subcomplexes of $\mathcal{U}(L)_{>0}$ as follows. For a primitive vector $v \in \bar{L}$ denote by L_v the set of $u \in L$ with $\langle \bar{u}, v \rangle = 0$ and put $X_v := \mathcal{U}(L_v)$. For an isotropic sequence $\mathbf{v} = (v_0, \dots, v_k)$, we put $L_{\mathbf{v}} := \cap_i L_{v_i}$ and $X_{\mathbf{v}} := \cap_i X_{v_i} = X(L_{\mathbf{v}})$. The collection $\{\mathcal{U}(L_{\mathbf{v}})_{>0}\}_{\mathbf{v} \in \mathcal{S}(\bar{L})}$ covers the poset of $u \in \mathcal{U}(L)$ with $0 < g(u) < g$ (which we shall denote by $\mathcal{U}(L)_{(0,g)}$): if $u \in \mathcal{U}(L)_{(0,g)}$, then there is a primitive isotropic $v \in \bar{L}$ perpendicular to \bar{u} and for any such v we have $u \in \mathcal{U}(L_v)_{>0}$. The fact that $\mathcal{U}(L_{\mathbf{v}})_{>0} = \emptyset$ if \mathbf{v} has length g will not bother us. Observe that if \mathbf{v}' is a subsequence of \mathbf{v} , then $\mathcal{U}(L_{\mathbf{v}})_{>0} \subset \mathcal{U}(L_{\mathbf{v}'})_{>0}$.

Proof (of Theorem 1.1 in case L is unimodular) We must show that $\mathcal{U}(L)_{(0,g)}$ is $(g - 3)$ -connected. We do this by verifying the hypotheses (i) and (ii) of Theorem 2.3 for $X = \mathcal{U}(L)_{(0,g)}$, for $A := \mathcal{S}(\bar{L})$ indexing the collection of full subposets $\{X_{\mathbf{v}} := \mathcal{U}(L_{\mathbf{v}})_{>0}\}_{\mathbf{v} \in \mathcal{S}(\bar{L})}$ of X and with $n = g - 2$. We take for height functions the standard ones on these posets: $\text{ht}(u) = g(u) - 1$ and $\text{ht}(\mathbf{v}) = |\mathbf{v}| - 1$ (here $|\mathbf{v}|$ stands for the length of \mathbf{v}).

By our induction hypothesis, the subset $X_{\mathbf{v}} = \mathcal{U}(L_{\mathbf{v}})_{>0}$ is $(g - 2 - \text{ht}(\mathbf{v}))$ -connected. This verifies 2.3-(i).

Given $u \in X$, then $X_{<u} = \mathcal{U}(L)_{(0,u)}$ is $(g(u) - 3)$ -connected by induction. The poset A_u of $\mathbf{v} \in \mathcal{S}(\bar{L})_{>0}$ with $\bar{u} \perp \mathbf{v}$ is just $\mathcal{S}(\bar{u}^\perp)$ and hence is $(g - g(u) - 2)$ -connected by Proposition 1.2. Since $g - g(u) - 2 = (g - 2) - \text{ht}(u) - 1$, 2.3-(ii) is also satisfied.

Hence Theorem 2.3 applies. Since A is $(g - 3)$ -connected (it is even $(g - 2)$ -connected), it follows that X is $(g - 3)$ -connected.

For the case when L is not unimodular, we intend to invoke both halves of Theorem 2.3. We shall use the following elementary observation:

Lemma 1.3 *Let $\mathbf{v} = (v_0, \dots, v_k) \in \mathcal{S}(\bar{L})$. If $u \in \mathcal{U}(L)$ is of genus $k + 1$ and such that \mathbf{v} is contained in \bar{u} , then for every $u' \in \mathcal{U}(L_{\mathbf{v}})$, $u' + u$ is unimodular of genus $g(u') + k + 1$.*

Proof Choose a lift $e_i \in u$ of v_i and extend (e_0, \dots, e_k) to a symplectic basis of u : $(e_0, \dots, e_k; f_0, \dots, f_k)$. For u' as in the lemma, we have $e_i \perp u'$. Since u' is unimodular, there exists a $f'_i \in u'$ such that $f_i - f'_i$ is perpendicular to u' . Then $(e_0, \dots, e_k; f_0 - f'_0, \dots, f_k - f'_k)$ spans a unimodular lattice \bar{u} and $u + u'$ is the perpendicular direct sum of \bar{u} and u' . So $u' + u$ is unimodular of genus $g(u') + k + 1$.

Proof (of Theorem 1.1 in case L is not unimodular) We wish to apply 2.3 to the case when $X = \mathcal{U}(L)_{>0}$, but with the same collection of subposets $\{X_{\mathbf{v}} = \mathcal{U}(L_{\mathbf{v}})_{>0}\}_{\mathbf{v} \in \mathcal{S}(\bar{L})}$ and value of n (namely $g - 2$) as in the unimodular case. The conditions (i) and (ii) are still satisfied for this value of n . We also know that $A = \mathcal{S}(\bar{L})$ is $(g - 2)$ -connected.

Let $\mathbf{v} = (v_0, \dots, v_k) \in \mathcal{S}(\bar{L})_k$. For $i = 0, \dots, k$ we choose $u_i \in X$ of genus 1 such that $v_i \in \bar{u}_i$ and u_0, \dots, u_k are pairwise perpendicular. For $\mathbf{v}' < \mathbf{v}$, we let $u_{\mathbf{v}'} \in X$ be the span of the u_i with $v_i \in \mathbf{v} - \mathbf{v}'$. Then $u_{\mathbf{v}'} \in X$ is of genus $|\mathbf{v}| - |\mathbf{v}'|$ and is contained in $X_{\mathbf{v}'}$. According to Lemma 1.3, the sublattice $u + u_{\mathbf{v}'}$ is unimodular for any $u \in X_{\mathbf{v}-\mathbf{v}'}$. This is a fortiori so when $u \in X_{\mathbf{v}}$, but since $u_{\mathbf{v}'} \in X_{\mathbf{v}'}$, we then in fact have $u + u_{\mathbf{v}'} \in X_{\mathbf{v}'}$.

So condition 2.3-(iii) is verified for $s_v(v') := u_{v'}$ and $e_v(v', u) := u + u_{v'}$. It remains to see that the resulting poset map

$$\hat{s}_v : (A_{<v})^{op} \rtimes X_v \rightarrow X$$

is null-homotopic. The image V_v of \hat{s}_v is the union of X_v and the images of s_v, e_v . Let u_\emptyset denote the span of u_0, \dots, u_k . Note that $s_v(v') = u_{v'} \leq u_\emptyset$ and that if $u \in X_v$, then $u + u_\emptyset \in X$ by Lemma 1.3. So \hat{s}_v is homotopic to the constant map with value u_\emptyset via the relations $(A_{<v})^{op} \rtimes X_v \rightarrow V_v \ni u \leq u + u_\emptyset \geq u_\emptyset$.

2 Generalities on posets

We here collect some general results regarding posets that were used in the proofs of the previous section. A poset X defines a simplicial complex with vertex set X for which its k -simplices are chains $x_0 < x_1 < \dots < x_k$. So the poset structure makes that every simplex has a natural order of its vertices, in particular, has a natural orientation. The *geometric realization* $|X|$ of X is by definition that of the associated complex. So an element of $|X|$ is given by a function $\phi : X \rightarrow \mathbb{R}_{\geq 0}$ whose support is a chain $x_0 < x_1 < \dots < x_k$ and $\sum_i \phi(x_i) = 1$. We often allow ourselves the common abuse of terminology when we say that X enjoys a given (topological) property (such as connectedness or dimension), when we actually mean this to hold for $|X|$.

A \mathbb{Z} -valued function f defined on the poset X is called a *height function* if it is strictly increasing: $x < y$ implies $f(x) < f(y)$. If for every $x \in X$, $\dim(X_{\leq x})$ (the supremum of the set of n for which there exists a chain $x_0 < x_1 < \dots < x_n = x$ in X) is finite, then a standard choice for f is $f(x) := \dim(X_{\leq x})$. We call a height function *bounded* if its image is contained in a finite interval. Given a height function f on X , we take $-f$ as height function on X^{op} .

We use the convention that the dimension of the empty set is -1 .

Recall that a poset X is said to be *n-spherical* if its geometric realization is of dimension n and X is $(n - 1)$ -connected (we agree that the empty set is (-1) -spherical). It is said to be *Cohen-Macaulay* of dimension n if in addition

- (i) for every $x \in X$, $X_{<x}$ resp. $X_{>x}$ is spherical of dimension $\dim X_{\leq x} - 1$ resp. $n - 1 - \dim X_{\leq x}$ and
- (ii) for every ordered pair $x < y$ in X , $X_{>x} \cap X_{<y}$ is spherical of dimension $\dim X_{\leq y} - \dim X_{\leq x} - 2$.

If X, Y are posets we define its join $X * Y$ as in [8, 1.8] to be the disjoint union of X and Y equipped with the ordering which agrees with the given orderings on X and Y and which is such that any element of X is less than any element of Y . Note that this is asymmetric in X and Y . It is clear that with this definition an iterated join $X_1 * X_2 * \dots * X_n$ has as underlying set the disjoint union of X_1, \dots, X_n with the given partial order on any piece X_i and with any element of X_i dominating $X_1 \cup \dots \cup X_{i-1}$. In the case of two posets X, Y we will also make use of the *thick join* $X \rtimes Y$ which is symmetric in X and Y . It is defined as follows. Letting $X \times Y$ denote the product of X and Y in the category of posets, then $X \rtimes Y$ is the disjoint union of $X, Y, X \times Y$ equipped with the ordering which is obtained by adding to the given orderings on $X, Y, X \times Y$ the relations $x < (x, y) > y$ for $x \in X, y \in Y$. The poset map $h(X, Y) : X \rtimes Y \rightarrow X * Y$ which maps x to $x, (x, y)$ to y, y to y , is a homotopy equivalence [6, Proposition II 1.2]. If X is d -connected and Y is d' -connected, then $X * Y$ is $d + d' + 2$ -connected (and hence $X \rtimes Y$ is too).

Let $f : X \rightarrow Y$ be a map of posets. Recall that $f/y = \{x \in X \mid fx \leq y\}$ and $y \setminus f = \{x \in X \mid fx \geq y\}$. We define the *mapping cylinder* of f , $M(f)$, to be the disjoint union of X and Y equipped with the ordering which agrees with the given orderings on X and Y and which is such that for $x \in X, y \in Y$, one has $x > y$ if and only if $fx \geq y$. Observe that Y is a deformation retract of $M(f)$. Dually we define $M^{\text{op}}(f) := M(f^{\text{op}})^{\text{op}}$, where $f^{\text{op}} : X^{\text{op}} \rightarrow Y^{\text{op}}$. (As a set map f^{op} equals f .) Again Y is a deformation retract, but in $M^{\text{op}}(f)$ any element of $x \in X$ is less than $fx \in Y$. If Y is a poset equipped with a height function ht we let $M(f, \leq k)$ denote the disjoint union of X and $Y_{\leq k} := \{y \in Y \mid \text{ht}(y) \leq k\}$ with the ordering induced from $M(f)$.

Let us also define the *mapping cone* of f , although this notion will play a less prominent role in this paper: it is the disjoint union $C(f)$ of a singleton $\{v_f\}$ and $M(f)$ whose ordering extends the one on $M(f)$ and for which v_f is smaller than every point of X and is incomparable with the points of Y .

Proposition 2.1 *Let $f : X \rightarrow Y$ be a map of posets and let ht be a bounded height function on Y . Then $M(f, \leq k) = X$ for $k \ll 0$, $M(f, \leq k) = M(f) \sim Y$ for $k \gg 0$. Furthermore, for every $y \in Y$ of height k , the link of y in $M(f, \leq k - 1)$ can be identified with $Y_{<y} * (y \setminus f)$, and so $M(f, \leq k)$ is obtained from $M(f, \leq k - 1)$ by putting for every y with $\text{ht}(y) = k$ a cone over $Y_{<y} * (y \setminus f)$. If in addition, $Y_{<y} * (y \setminus f)$ is $(n - 1)$ -connected for all $y \in Y$, then f is n -connected (which means that the pair $(M(f), X)$ is n -connected).*

Proof The first assertion is clear and so is the second. If $Y_{<y} * (y \setminus f)$ is $(n - 1)$ -connected for all $y \in Y$, then $|M(f)|$ is gotten, up to homotopy, from $|X|$ by successive attachment of cells of dimension $\geq n + 1$ and so the pair $(M(f), X)$ is n -connected.

We get the following slight variation on Theorem 9.1. of Quillen [8]. Compare also [7, Theorem 3.8].

Corollary 2.2 *Let $f : X \rightarrow Y$ be a map of posets. Assume Y is endowed with a bounded height function ht with the property that for some integer n and some set map $t : Y \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}$ one of the following is true:*

(C) *for every $y \in Y, Y_{<y}$ is $(t(y) - 2)$ -connected and $y \setminus f$ is $(n - t(y) - 1)$ -connected or dually,*

(C^{op}) *for every $y \in Y, Y_{>y}$ is $(n - t(y) - 2)$ -connected and f/y is $(t(y) - 1)$ -connected.*

Then f is n -connected.

Proof In case (C), first observe that $Y_{<y} * (y \setminus f)$ is $(t(y) - 2) + (n - t(y) - 1) + 2$ -connected, hence $n - 1$ -connected, so that the result follows from Proposition 2.1. In case (C^{op}), pass to the opposite.

In many cases of interest, $t = \text{ht}$ does the job. The same is true for the following nerve theorem, which is the technical result that makes the proof of Main Theorem 1.1 possible. The first half of the nerve theorem is familiar from Mirzaii-Van der Kallen ([7, Theorem 4.3]). We reprove it here to illustrate the efficiency of the present setup. The second half is our key advance.

Theorem 2.3 (Nerve Theorem for Posets) *Let X and A be posets both endowed with bounded height functions. Assume that A^{op} labels full subposets of X in the sense for every $a \in A$ we are given a subposet X_a with the property that if $x \in X_a$, then also any $y < x$ is in X_a and $a < b$ implies $X_a \supset X_b$. Let n be an integer such that for some set maps $t_X : X \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}$ and $t_A : A \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}$*

- (i) for every $a \in A$, $A_{<a}$ is $(t_A(a) - 2)$ -connected, X_a is $(n - t_A(a) - 1)$ -connected and
- (ii) for every $x \in X$, $X_{<x}$ is $(t_X(x) - 2)$ -connected and the full subcomplex A_x of A spanned by the $a \in A$ with $x \in X_a$ is $(n - t_X(x) - 1)$ -connected.

Then A is $(n - 1)$ -connected if and only if X is.

If in addition to (i) and (ii) there exist for every $a \in A$, poset maps $s_a : (A_{<a})^{op} \rightarrow X$ and $e_a : (A_{<a})^{op} \times X_a \rightarrow X$ such that

- (iii) if $b < a$, then $s_a(b) \in X_b$ and for all $x \in X_a$ one has $e_a(b, x) \in X_b$ and $s_a(b) \leq e_a(b, x) \geq x$, and
- (iv) the resulting poset map $\hat{s}_a : (A_{<a})^{op} \times X_a \rightarrow X$ is null-homotopic, then there even exists an n -connected map $|A| \rightarrow |X|$ (so that X is n -connected when A is).

Proof Denote by $Z \subset A^{op} \times X$ the subset of pairs $(a, x) \in A \times X$ with $x \in X_a$ with the induced partial order. We have poset projections

$$f : Z^{op} \rightarrow A \text{ and } g : Z \rightarrow X.$$

We now divide the proof in a number of steps. Since $|Z^{op}| = |Z|$, the first assertion of the theorem follows from:

Step 1 Both f and g are n -connected. For every $a \in A$, we have that $a \setminus f = \{(b, y) \in Z \mid b \geq a, y \in X_b\}$ contains $\{a\} \times X_a$ as deformation retract with retraction given by $(b, y) \mapsto (a, y)$. So by (i), $a \setminus f$ is $(n - ht(a) - 1)$ -connected. By that same assumption, $A_{<a}$ is $(ht(a) - 2)$ -connected. According to Corollary 2.2, f is then n -connected. A similar argument applied to $g : Z \rightarrow X$, with g/x instead of $x \setminus g$, yields that g is n -connected.

From now on we assume that the conditions (iii) and (iv) are satisfied.

Step 2 Construction of a diagram, commutative up to homotopy. Let $a \in A$ and put $k = ht(a)$. We shall need the following diagram of poset maps

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} ((A_{<a})^{op} \times X_a)^{op} & \xrightarrow[\sim]{h^{op}} & A_{<a} * (X_a)^{op} & \xrightarrow[\sim]{1 * j^{op}} & A_{<a} * (a \setminus f)^{op} \\ \tilde{s}_a^{op} \downarrow & & & & \downarrow \text{attaching map} \\ Z^{op} & \longrightarrow & M(f, \leq k - 1) & \xlongequal{\quad} & M(f, \leq k - 1). \end{array}$$

Here the top horizontal maps are homotopy equivalences: the first map is the opposite of the natural map $h : X_a \times (A_{<a})^{op} \rightarrow X_a * (A_{<a})^{op}$ encountered before (it sends $b \in A_{<a}$ to $b, x \in X_a$ to x and (b, x) to b) and the second map is the join of the identity map of $A_{<a}$ and the opposite of the homotopy equivalence $j : x \in (X_a) \mapsto (a, x) \in (a \setminus f)$. The first lower horizontal map is the inclusion. The vertical map on the left is the opposite of the poset map

$$\begin{aligned} \tilde{s}_a &: (A_{<a})^{op} \times X_a \rightarrow Z, \\ \tilde{s}_a(b < (b, x) > x) &= ((b, s_a(b)) \leq (b, e_a(b, x)) \geq (a, x)), \end{aligned}$$

where $b \in A_{<a}$ and $x \in X_a$. Notice that $g\tilde{s}_a = \hat{s}_a$. The vertical map on the right is the embedding of the link of a in $M(f, \leq k)$ in $M(f, \leq k - 1)$ that appears in Proposition 2.1 (it is given by $A_{<a} \subset A$ and $(a \setminus f)^{op} \subset Z^{op}$).

We check that the diagram is homotopy commutative. The two maps from $((A_{<a})^{op} \times X_a)^{op}$ to $M(f, \leq k - 1)$ (whose underlying set is $A_{\leq k-1} \sqcup Z^{op}$) are given by

$$(b > (b, x) < x) \mapsto \begin{cases} ((b, s_a(b)) \geq (b, e_a(b, x)) < (a, x)), \\ (b = b < (a, x)). \end{cases}$$

The first two elements in the second line lie in $A_{<a}$; all other elements lie in Z^{op} . The definition of the partial order on $M(f, \leq k - 1)$ is such that we see that the maps define together one from the product poset $(0 < 1) \times ((A_{<a})^{\text{op}} \bowtie X_a)^{\text{op}}$ to $M(f, \leq k - 1)$ and so are homotopic.

Step 3 Conclusion. Let $\tilde{Z} \supset Z$ be the union of the mapping cones of the poset maps $\tilde{s}_a : (A_{<a})^{\text{op}} \bowtie X_a \rightarrow Z$ (these mapping cones have Z in common). Since $M(f, \leq k)$ is obtained from $M(f, \leq k - 1)$ by putting a cone over each $A_{<a} * (X_a)$ with $\text{ht}(a) = k$, repeated use of the above diagram yields a homotopy equivalence $|\tilde{Z}| \xrightarrow{\sim} |M(f)|$. Since $|A|$ is a deformation retract of $|M(f)|$, we find a homotopy equivalence $|\tilde{Z}| \xrightarrow{\sim} |A|$. Choose a homotopy inverse $H : |A| \xrightarrow{\sim} |\tilde{Z}|$.

Each composite $\hat{s}_a = g\tilde{s}_a$ is null-homotopic by assumption (iv). This implies that the map $|g|$ extends to a continuous map $G : |\tilde{Z}| \rightarrow |X|$. As $|\tilde{Z}|$ is obtained from $|Z|$ by attaching cells of dimension $\geq n + 1$, this map is still n -connected. So GH is as desired.

3 The complex of unimodular decompositions

We suppose L unimodular of genus $g > 0$. We call a subset $\mathbf{u} \subset \mathcal{U}(L)_{>0}$ a *unimodular decomposition* of L if the natural map $\bigoplus_{u \in \mathbf{u}} u \rightarrow L$ is an isomorphism. If \mathbf{u} and \mathbf{u}' are unimodular decompositions, then we say that \mathbf{u}' refines \mathbf{u} (and we write $\mathbf{u}' \geq \mathbf{u}$) if every member of \mathbf{u}' is contained in one of \mathbf{u} . This makes the collection of such decompositions a poset that we shall denote by $\mathcal{D}(L)$. We chose this convention for the partial order (rather than its opposite) as to have the standard height function on $\mathcal{D}(L)$ assign to \mathbf{u} the value $|\mathbf{u}| - 1$ (the value 0 being taken by the unique minimal element (L)). Notice that $\mathcal{D}(L)$ is a subcategory of the category whose objects are finite subsets of $\mathcal{U}(L)_{>0}$ and whose morphisms are surjections between these subsets. We sometimes write $\mathcal{D}_+(L)$ for $\mathcal{D}(L)_{>(L)}$, the subposet of *strict* decompositions.

Recall that the *barycentric subdivision* of a poset X is the poset X' whose elements are chains in X and for which $<$ is the relation ‘subchain of’. Its geometric realization is homeomorphic to that of X .

Now observe that there is a natural poset map

$$f : (\mathcal{U}(L)_{>0})' \rightarrow \mathcal{D}(L)$$

which assigns to a chain $0 \neq u_0 \subsetneq u_1 \cdots \subsetneq u_k \subset L$ the decomposition whose members are $u_0, u_1 \cap u_0^\perp, \dots, u_k \cap u_{k-1}^\perp$ and (in the case when $u_k \neq L$) u_k^\perp .

Theorem 3.1 *The poset $\mathcal{D}(L)$ of unimodular decompositions of L is Cohen-Macaulay of dimension $g - 1$.*

We first prove a ‘simplicial counterpart’ of this theorem.

Lemma 3.2 *Let X be a finite set with at least two elements. Denote by $\mathcal{D}_+(X)$ the poset of strict decompositions of X (this excludes the trivial decomposition $\{X\}$). Then $\mathcal{D}_+(X)$ is spherical of dimension $|X| - 2$.*

Proof We prove this with induction on $d := |X| - 2$. The case $d = 0$ is trivial, so suppose $d > 0$. The poset $\mathcal{F}(X)$ of proper nonempty subsets of X is the barycentric subdivision of the boundary of the simplex spanned by X and is hence a combinatorial d -sphere. The poset $\mathcal{F}(X)'$ of nested proper nonempty subsets of X can be identified with the barycentric subdivision of $\mathcal{F}(X)$ and so is still a combinatorial d -sphere. Now consider the map

$g_+ : \mathcal{F}(X)' \rightarrow \mathcal{D}_+(X)$ which assigns to $\emptyset \subsetneq X_0 \subsetneq X_1 \subsetneq \dots \subsetneq X_h \subsetneq X$ the partition $\{X_0, X_1 - X_0, \dots, X_h - X_{h-1}, X - X_h\}$. This is a map of posets to which we want to apply Corollary 2.2. Let $\mathbf{Y} = \{Y_0, \dots, Y_{h+1}\}$ be a partition of X . Then

$$\mathcal{D}_+(X)_{>\mathbf{Y}} \cong \mathcal{D}_+(Y_0) * \mathcal{D}_+(Y_1) * \dots * \mathcal{D}_+(Y_{h+1})$$

and so by our induction hypothesis, $\mathcal{D}_+(X)_{>\mathbf{Y}}$ is spherical of dimension $-1 + \sum_{i=0}^{h+1} (|Y_i| - 1) = |X| - 3 - h = d - 1 - h$. On the other hand, g_+/\mathbf{u} can be identified with $\mathcal{F}(\{0, \dots, h+1\})'$, hence is a sphere of dimension h . Now apply version (C^{op}) of Corollary 2.2.

Proof (of Theorem 3.1) We proceed with induction on $g \geq 1$. For $g = 1$, $\mathcal{D}(L) = \{L\}$ and so there is nothing to show. Assume $g > 1$ and the theorem proved for genera $<g$. We apply version (C^{op}) of Corollary 2.2 to f . Let $\mathbf{u} = \{u_0, \dots, u_h\} \in \mathcal{D}(L)$, so that $\text{ht}(\mathbf{u}) = h$. Then we readily observe that

$$\mathcal{D}(L)_{>\mathbf{u}} \cong \mathcal{D}_+(u_0) * \dots * \mathcal{D}_+(u_h)$$

and so $\mathcal{D}(L)_{>\mathbf{u}}$ is spherical of dimension $-1 + \sum_{i=0}^h (g(u_i) - 1) = g - 2 - h$. On the other hand, f_+/\mathbf{u} can be identified with the poset of nested nonempty subsets of $\{0, \dots, h\}$. This is contractible as it has the entire set as its maximal element. So the conditions (C^{op}) of 2.2 are satisfied. Combining this with Theorem 1.1 yields that $\mathcal{D}(L)$ is spherical of dimension $g - 1$. In passing we showed that $\mathcal{D}(L)_{>\mathbf{u}}$ is spherical. Notice that $\mathcal{D}(L)_{<\mathbf{u}}$ can be identified with the poset $\mathcal{D}_+(\{0, \dots, h\})$ of all strict decompositions of the set $\{0, \dots, h\}$. This is spherical of dimension $h - 1$ by Lemma 3.2 above. Similarly one finds that if $\mathbf{u} < \mathbf{u}'$, then $\mathcal{D}(L)_{(\mathbf{u}, \mathbf{u}'})$ is spherical of dimension $|\mathbf{u}'| - |\mathbf{u}| - 2$.

The poset $\mathcal{D}(L)$ appears in the moduli space of principally polarized abelian varieties. Consider the complexification of L , $L_{\mathbb{C}} := \mathbb{C} \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}} L$ and extend $\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle$ bilinearly to $L_{\mathbb{C}}$. On $L_{\mathbb{C}}$ we also have the Hermitian form H defined by $H(v, w) := \sqrt{-1} \langle v, \bar{w} \rangle$, whose signature is (g, g) . The space $\mathcal{S}(L)$ of complex subspaces $F \subset L_{\mathbb{C}}$ of dimension g on which $\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle$ is zero and H is positive definite can be understood as the moduli space of complex structures on the real torus $(\mathbb{R}/\mathbb{Z}) \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}} L$ that are polarized by H . It is a symmetric space for the symplectic group of $L_{\mathbb{R}}$ and a choice of symplectic basis yields an isomorphism with the Siegel upper half space of genus g . Notice that a unimodular decomposition \mathbf{u} of L determines a proper embedding of $\prod_{u \in \mathbf{u}} \mathcal{S}(u)$ in $\mathcal{S}(L)$ with image a totally geodesic analytic submanifold. We shall denote that submanifold by $\mathcal{S}(\mathbf{u})$.

Corollary 3.3 *The locus $\mathcal{S}(L)_{\text{dec}}$ in the genus g Siegel space $\mathcal{S}(L)$ which parametrizes the principally polarized abelian varieties that are decomposable as polarized varieties is a closed analytic subvariety of $\mathcal{S}(L)$ which has the homotopy type of a bouquet of $(g - 2)$ -spheres. In fact, the (closed) covering of $\mathcal{S}(L)_{\text{dec}}$ by its irreducible components is a Leray covering (which means that every nonempty finite intersection is contractible) whose nerve is identified with $\mathcal{D}_+(L)^{\text{op}}$ via the correspondence $\mathbf{u} \mapsto \mathcal{S}(\mathbf{u})$.*

Proof It is clear that $\mathcal{S}(L)_{\text{dec}}$ is the union of the $\mathcal{S}(\{u, u^{\perp}\})$, where u runs over the unimodular sublattices of L that are neither 0 nor L . It is known that this union is locally finite. So $\mathcal{S}(L)_{\text{dec}}$ is a closed analytic subvariety of $\mathcal{S}(L)$ and as there are no inclusion relations among the $\mathcal{S}(\{u, u^{\perp}\})$, these yield the distinct irreducible components of $\mathcal{S}(L)_{\text{dec}}$. In view of Weil’s nerve theorem it now suffices to prove the last statement.

It is a classical result (see for instance [4, Sect. 6.9]) that any principally polarized abelian variety A of positive dimension has a unique decomposition into indecomposables. Precisely, if $\{A_i\}_i$ is the collection of abelian subvarieties of positive dimension of A that receive from A

a principal polarization and are minimal for this property, then the natural map $\prod_i A_i \rightarrow A$ is an isomorphism. It follows that $\mathbf{u} \mapsto \mathcal{S}(\mathbf{u})$ defines a bijection from $\mathcal{D}_+(L)$ to the collection of nonempty intersections of the irreducible components of $\mathcal{S}(L)_{\text{dec}}$. If we give the latter the poset structure defined by inclusion, then this is in fact a poset isomorphism from $\mathcal{D}_+(L)^{\text{op}}$. Each $\mathcal{S}(\mathbf{u}) \cong \prod_{u \in \mathbf{u}} \mathcal{S}(u)$ is contractible and so the covering has the asserted properties.

Corollary 3.4 *The locus $\mathcal{A}_{g,\text{dec}} \subset \mathcal{A}_g$ of decomposables in the moduli space of principal polarized abelian varieties of genus g is a quasiprojective subvariety. If $\tilde{\mathcal{A}}_g \rightarrow \mathcal{A}_g$ is a finite covering defined by a torsion free subgroup of $\text{Sp}(2g, \mathbb{Z})$ of finite index, and $\tilde{\mathcal{A}}_{g,\text{dec}}$ denotes its preimage in $\tilde{\mathcal{A}}_g$, then the pair $(\tilde{\mathcal{A}}_g, \tilde{\mathcal{A}}_{g,\text{dec}})$ is $(g - 2)$ -connected. In particular, $H_k(\mathcal{A}_g, \mathcal{A}_{g,\text{dec}}; \mathbb{Q}) = 0$ for $k \leq g - 2$.*

Proof (Sketch of Proof) The first statement is in fact well-known, so let us just outline its proof. It follows from Corollary 3.3 that $\mathcal{A}_{g,\text{dec}} \subset \mathcal{A}_g$ is a closed analytic subvariety. The Baily-Borel theory shows that its closure (relative to the Hausdorff topology) in the Baily-Borel compactification \mathcal{A}_g^* of \mathcal{A}_g is projective, as it is the image of an analytic morphism from the union of $\mathcal{A}_k^* \times \mathcal{A}_{g-k}^*$, $k = 1, \dots, \lfloor \frac{1}{2}g \rfloor$ to \mathcal{A}_g^* . Since \mathcal{A}_g^* is projective, and has a projective boundary, it follows that $\mathcal{A}_{g,\text{dec}}$ is quasiprojective.

As to the remaining statements, let \mathcal{S}_g be the Siegel space attached to the standard symplectic lattice \mathbb{Z}^{2g} . According to Corollary 3.3, $\mathcal{S}_{g,\text{dec}}$ has the homotopy type of a bouquet of $(g - 2)$ -spheres. So we can construct a relative CW complex $(Z, \mathcal{S}_{g,\text{dec}})$ obtained from $\mathcal{S}_{g,\text{dec}}$ by attaching cells of dimension $\geq g - 1$ in a $\text{Sp}(2g, \mathbb{Z})$ -equivariant manner as to ensure that Z is contractible and no nontrivial element of $\text{Sp}(2g, \mathbb{Z})$ fixes a cell. If $\tilde{\mathcal{S}}_g$ is defined by the subgroup $\Gamma \subset \text{Sp}(2g, \mathbb{Z})$, then Γ acts freely on Z (as it does on the contractible \mathcal{S}_g) and so there is a Γ -equivariant homotopy equivalence $Z \rightarrow \mathcal{S}_g$ relative to $\mathcal{S}_{g,\text{dec}}$. It follows that there is also a homotopy equivalence $\Gamma \backslash Z \rightarrow \tilde{\mathcal{S}}_g$ relative to $\tilde{\mathcal{S}}_{g,\text{dec}}$. Hence $(\tilde{\mathcal{S}}_g, \tilde{\mathcal{S}}_{g,\text{dec}})$ is $(g - 2)$ -connected.

Remark 3.5 This corollary has a counterpart for the moduli space of stable genus g curves with compact jacobian (see [5, Corollary 1.2]).

4 Improved homological stability for the symplectic groups

As an aside we show in this section that our main result yields a slight improvement of a result of Charney. We denote the basis elements of \mathbb{Z}^{2g} by $(e_1, e_{-1}, \dots, e_g, e_{-g})$ and endow \mathbb{Z}^{2g} with the symplectic form that this notation suggests: $\langle e_i, e_{-i} \rangle = \text{sign}(i)$ and $\langle e_i, e_j \rangle = 0$ when $j \neq \pm i$. Let us write G_g for the algebraic group attached to $\text{Sp}(2g, \mathbb{Z})$ so that for any ring R , $G_g(R) = \text{Sp}(2g, R)$. The obvious embedding of $G_g(R)$ in $G_{g+1}(R)$ (which identifies the $G_g(R)$ as the $G_{g+1}(R)$ -stabilizer of the last two basis vectors) induces a map on homology that is known to be an isomorphism in low degree for many choices of R : Charney [3], following up on earlier work of Vogtmann, proved such a result for noetherian rings R of finite noetherian dimension. Her stability range is phrased in terms of the connectivity properties of a poset $\mathcal{H}\mathcal{U}_g(R)$ whose elements are what she calls *split unimodular sequences* in R^{2g} : these are sequences of pairs $((v_1, v_{-1}), \dots, (v_k, v_{-k}))$ in R^{2g} such that $\langle v_i, v_{-i} \rangle = \text{sign}(i)$ and $\langle v_i, v_j \rangle = 0$ when $j \neq \pm i$ (so this is equivalent to giving a k and a symplectic embedding of \mathbb{Z}^{2k} in \mathbb{Z}^{2g}). The result may be stated as follows: if $a \geq \dim(R) + 2$ is an integer such that $\mathcal{H}\mathcal{U}_g(R)$ is $\lfloor \frac{1}{2}(g - a - 1) \rfloor$ -connected for all g , then $H_i(G_g(R)) \rightarrow H_i(G_{g+1}(R))$ is an isomorphism for $g \geq 2i + a + 1$ and surjective for

$g = 2i + a$. This is supplemented by the theorem that the connectivity assumption is fulfilled for the case R is Dedekind domain resp. a principal ideal domain for $a = 5$ resp. $a = 4$. The point we wish to make is that we can do slightly better when R is a Euclidean ring:

Theorem 4.1 *If R is a Euclidean ring, then we may take $a = 2$: $\mathcal{H}\mathcal{U}_g(R)$ is $\lfloor \frac{1}{2}(g - 3) \rfloor$ -connected and hence $H_i(G_g(R)) \rightarrow H_i(G_{g+1}(R))$ is an isomorphism for $g \geq 2i + 3$ and surjective for $g = 2i + 2$.*

There is corresponding statement with twisted coefficients (see Theorem 4.3 of *op. cit.*) that we will not bother to explicate. The proof of Theorem 4.1 rests on the observation that if we view the contents of the Theorems 1.1 and 3.1 as properties regarding $G_g(R)$ for $R = \mathbb{Z}$, then both statements and proofs remain valid if we let R be any a Euclidean ring (that property enters in the proof of Theorem 6.1, a result that is due to Maazen). And we may replace $\dim(R)$ with zero because Charney uses $\dim(R)$ only to deal with projective modules. In our case they are free.

For the proof of 4.1 we need

Lemma 4.2 *Let A be a set endowed with a partition P into a finite number of (nonempty) subsets. Then the poset of sequences in A which hit every part of P at most once is spherical of dimension $|P| - 1$.*

Proof Denote this poset by X and let Y be the allied poset of nonempty finite subsets of A that meet every part at most once. So we have an evident poset map $f : X \rightarrow Y$. Since $|Y|$ can be identified with the iterated join of the distinct parts of A (which are $|P|$ in number), it is spherical of dimension $|P| - 1$. Observe that for any $y \in Y$, f/y is the poset of non-empty sequences whose terms are distinct and lie in y . This is well-known to be spherical of dimension $|y| - 1$ ([6, Theorem 2.1], or [10, Lemma 2.13(ii)]). On the other hand, $|Y_{>y}|$ can be identified with the iterated join of the distinct parts of A not hit by y and as there are $|P| - |y|$ such parts, $|Y_{>y}|$ is spherical of dimension $|P| - |y| - 1$. Now apply Corollary 2.2.

Proof (of Theorem 4.1) Consider the poset map $f : \mathcal{H}\mathcal{U}_g(R) \rightarrow \mathcal{D}_+(R^{2g})$ which assigns to $((v_1, v_{-1}), \dots, (v_k, v_{-k}))$ the collection of genus 1 summands $U_i := Rv_i + Rv_{-i}$, $i = 1, \dots, k$ and the perp of their sum in R^{2g} . Given $\mathbf{u} \in \mathcal{D}_+(R^{2g})$, denote by $t(\mathbf{u})$ the number of genus 1 summands in \mathbf{u} and by $s(\mathbf{u})$ the number of summands of higher genus. Then clearly $2s(\mathbf{u}) + t(\mathbf{u}) \leq g$, or equivalently, $s(\mathbf{u}) \leq \frac{1}{2}(g - t(\mathbf{u}))$. Observe that f/\mathbf{u} is a poset of the type that appears in Lemma 4.2 above: a member of A is an oriented basis of any genus 1 summand in \mathbf{u} and P is the obvious partition defined by those summands. As there are $t(\mathbf{u})$ parts, the lemma tells us that f/\mathbf{u} is $(t(\mathbf{u}) - 2)$ -connected. On the other hand, $\mathcal{D}_+(R^{2g})_{>\mathbf{u}}$ is a join of all the $\mathcal{D}_+(u)$, $u \in \mathbf{u}$ and hence is connected of dimension $-2 + \sum_{u \in \mathbf{u}} (g(u) - 1) = g - 2 - |\mathbf{u}|$. In view of the inequality

$$t(\mathbf{u}) + (g - |\mathbf{u}|) - 2 = g - s(\mathbf{u}) - 2 \geq \lceil \frac{1}{2}(g + t(\mathbf{u})) \rceil - 2 \geq \lfloor \frac{1}{2}(g - 3) \rfloor,$$

it follows from the (C^{op}) -variant of Corollary 2.2 that $\mathcal{H}\mathcal{U}_g(R)$ is $\lfloor \frac{1}{2}(g - 3) \rfloor$ -connected.

5 Relation to the separated curve complex

A variation of the complex $\mathcal{D}_+(L)$ considered above appears in the study of the Torelli groups. Let S be a closed connected orientable surface of genus g . Then $H_1(S)$ has the structure of a unimodular lattice of genus g so that we have defined $\mathcal{D}(H_1(S))$. An isotopy class of

embedded (unoriented) circles in S is called *separating* if the complement of a representative decomposes S into two connected components of positive genus. Notice that then the homology of the components determines a nontrivial unimodular splitting of $H_1(S)$. The *separated curve complex* $\mathcal{C}_{\text{sep}}(S)$ of S is the simplicial complex whose vertex set are the isotopy classes of separating curves; a finite set of these spans a simplex precisely when its elements can be represented by embedded circles that are pairwise disjoint. The mapping class group $\Gamma(S)$ (= the group of connected components of the orientation preserving diffeomorphisms of S) acts on both $H_1(S)$ and $\mathcal{C}_{\text{sep}}(S)$. The action on $H_1(S)$ has the full integral symplectic group $\text{Sp}(H_1(S))$ as its image; the kernel of this action is called the *Torelli group* of S , denoted here by $T(S)$. The map that assigns to a separating curve its associated unimodular splitting of $H_1(S)$ extends to a $\text{Sp}(H_1(S))$ -equivariant poset map $T(S) \setminus \mathcal{C}_{\text{sep}}(S) \rightarrow \mathcal{D}_+(H_1(S))$. This is however not an isomorphism: think of the case when g embedded circles split off g genus 1 surfaces with a hole, so that what remains is a sphere with g holes. Nevertheless:

Theorem 5.1 *The poset map $T(S) \setminus \mathcal{C}_{\text{sep}}(S) \rightarrow \mathcal{D}_+(H_1(S))$ is a homotopy equivalence, in particular, $T(S) \setminus \mathcal{C}_{\text{sep}}(S)$ is $(g - 3)$ -connected.*

This may be regarded as a natural companion of a result of one of us [5] that states $\mathcal{C}_{\text{sep}}(S)$ is $(g - 3)$ -connected as well.

Before getting into the proof, we give a construction of $T(S) \setminus \mathcal{C}_{\text{sep}}(S)$ entirely in terms of $\mathcal{D}_+(H_1(S))$.

In what follows a *tree* is a finite simplicial complex of dimension 1 that is contractible. This amounts to giving a pair $T = (T_0, T_1)$, where T_0 is a finite set (the vertex set) and T_1 is a *nonempty* collection of two-element subsets of T_0 (the set of edges) such that $|T_0| = |T_1| + 1$ and its geometric realization is connected. The *degree of a vertex* $v \in T_0$, $\text{deg}_T(v)$, is the number of elements of T_1 that contain v .

We denote by $T_{00} \subset T_0$ the collection of vertices of degree ≤ 2 . The identity $|T_0| = |T_1| + 1$ is equivalent to $\sum_{v \in T_0} (\text{deg}_T(v) - 2) = -2$. If $d_i(T)$ denotes the number of vertices of degree i , then this amounts to $\sum_{i \geq 3} (i - 2)d_i = d_1 - 2$, which shows that if we fix a bound on $|T_{00}| = d_1 + d_2$, then we have only finitely many isomorphism classes.

Notice that if E is a nonempty set of edges of T_1 , and if we contract every connected component of $T - E$, then we have formed a quotient tree $\pi^E : T \rightarrow T^E$ with the property that π^E maps E maps bijectively onto the edge set of T^E .

Lemma 5.2 *Let E and E' be nonempty sets of edges of a tree T such that there exists an isomorphism $h : T^E \cong T^{E'}$ with the property that $\pi^{E'}$ and $h\pi^E$ have the same restriction to T_{00} . Then $E = E'$.*

Proof We prove this with induction on $|T_1|$. For $|T_1| = 1$ there is nothing to show and so suppose $|T_1| > 1$. We prove that there is a terminal edge e of T on which π^E and $\pi^{E'}$ coincide, i.e., for which either $e \notin E \cup E'$ or $e \in E \cap E'$. This suffices: in the first case we can apply the induction hypothesis to the tree T/e , obtained by contracting e , and the images of E and E' in T/e . In the second case, $\pi^E(e)$ is a terminal edge with terminal vertex $\pi^E(v)$ and similarly for $\pi^{E'}(e)$ and $\pi^{E'}(v)$. Since the isomorphism h takes $\pi^E(v)$ to $\pi^{E'}(v)$, it will take $\pi^E(e)$ to $\pi^{E'}(e)$. So here too the induction hypothesis can be invoked to the tree T/e and the images of E and E' in T/e .

Choose a terminal vertex $v \in T_{00}$ and let $e = \{v, v'\} \in T_1$ be the corresponding terminal edge. If $\text{deg}(v') = 2$ (so that $v' \in T_{00}$), then π^E and $\pi^{E'}$ coincide on e .

So it remains to consider the case when $\text{deg}(v') \geq 3$. This implies that $T - e$ is disconnected. Assume that $e \in E$. Then e subsists as an end edge in T^E and $\pi^E(v)$ is terminal in

T^E . But then $\pi^{E'}(v)$ is also terminal in $T^{E'}$. If $e \notin E'$ (so that v is contracted by $\pi^{E'}$), then this can only happen if all but one of the components of $T - e$ get contracted by $\pi^{E'}$. So if $v'' \in T_{00}$ is a terminal vertex of such a component, then $\pi^{E'}$ maps v and v'' to the same vertex. Then π^E will have the same property. But e lies on the geodesic string in T from v to v'' and so $\pi^E(v) \neq \pi^E(v')$, contradiction. So e lies in E' also. \square

Let \mathbf{u} be a finite set with at least two elements. We define a \mathbf{u} -tree as a tree T endowed with a map $i : \mathbf{u} \rightarrow T_0$ from \mathbf{u} to the vertex set T_0 of T with the property that its image contains T_{00} . In view of the preceding observation, there are only finitely many isomorphism classes of \mathbf{u} -trees. In fact, the number of vertices not in \mathbf{u} such a tree can have is at most $|\mathbf{u}| - 2$ and so its number of edges will be at most $2|\mathbf{u}| - 3$. This bound is attained when i is injective, all vertices in the image of i have degree 1 and all other vertices have degree 3. Since a tree automorphism is determined by its restriction to the set of terminal vertices, an \mathbf{u} -tree has no automorphism other than the identity. We denote the set of isomorphism classes of \mathbf{u} -trees by $\mathcal{T}(\mathbf{u})$. We say that a \mathbf{u} -tree is *strict* if the map $i : \mathbf{u} \rightarrow T_0$ is injective and we denote the corresponding subset of $\mathcal{T}(\mathbf{u})$ by $\dot{\mathcal{T}}(\mathbf{u})$.

We turn $\mathcal{T}(\mathbf{u})$ into a partially ordered set by stipulating that $(T', i') \leq (T, i)$ if T' is obtained from T by means of a contraction map whose composite with i yields i' . Lemma 5.2 shows that this contraction is already determined by the associated injection $T'_1 \subset T_1$. So $\mathcal{T}(\mathbf{u})_{\leq (T, i)}$ can be identified with the poset of nonempty subsets of T_1 and hence $|\mathcal{T}(\mathbf{u})_{\leq (T, i)}|$ with the simplex $\sigma(T)$. By the above computation, the dimension of $\mathcal{T}(\mathbf{u})$ is at most $2|\mathbf{u}| - 4$.

Lemma 5.3 *The poset $\mathcal{T}(\mathbf{u})$ is contractible.*

Proof If \mathbf{u} has just two elements, then $\mathcal{T}(\mathbf{u})$ is a singleton (it has a single edge) and that is certainly contractible. Suppose therefore that $|\mathbf{u}| \geq 3$. Then the cone $C(\mathbf{u})$ on \mathbf{u} (which has one vertex $*$ not in \mathbf{u} and edges $\{*, u\}, u \in \mathbf{u}$) is clearly a \mathbf{u} -tree. Notice that $\mathcal{T}(\mathbf{u})_{\leq C(\mathbf{u})}$ is the simplex on \mathbf{u} and hence is contractible. We also have a deformation retraction of $\mathcal{T}(\mathbf{u}) \rightarrow \mathcal{T}(\mathbf{u})_{\leq C(\mathbf{u})}$ which assigns to every \mathbf{u} -tree in $\mathcal{T}(\mathbf{u})$ the \mathbf{u} -tree in $\mathcal{T}(\mathbf{u})_{\leq C(\mathbf{u})}$ obtained by contracting all the internal edges, that is, the edges that do not have a vertex of degree one.

We return to the poset $\mathcal{D}_+(L)$ of strict unimodular decompositions of L . Observe that any $\mathbf{u} \in \mathcal{D}_+(L)$ is a finite subset of the set of all unimodular lattices u with $0 \neq u \neq L$ and that the relation $\mathbf{u}' \leq \mathbf{u}$ determines (and is given by) a surjection $\mathbf{u} \rightarrow \mathbf{u}'$. So the poset $\mathcal{D}_+(L)$ is a subcategory of the category of sets. We define a poset $\mathcal{T}\mathcal{D}(L)$ of *tree decompositions* of L : its underlying set is the disjoint union of the isomorphism classes of strict \mathbf{u} -trees, where \mathbf{u} runs over $\mathcal{D}_+(L)$:

$$\mathcal{T}\mathcal{D}(L) := \bigsqcup_{\mathbf{u} \in \mathcal{D}_+(L)} \dot{\mathcal{T}}(\mathbf{u})$$

and we stipulate that $(T', i' : \mathbf{u}' \hookrightarrow T'_0) \leq (T, i : \mathbf{u} \hookrightarrow T_0)$ if \mathbf{u} refines \mathbf{u}' and there exists an edge contraction $T \rightarrow T'$ extending the surjection $\mathbf{u} \rightarrow \mathbf{u}'$ associated to the refinement property. It follows from Lemma 5.2 that this edge contraction is unique, so that we have defined a partial order indeed. Notice that there is an obvious forgetful map of posets

$$p : \mathcal{T}\mathcal{D}(L) \rightarrow \mathcal{D}_+(L). \tag{1}$$

Proposition 5.4 *The poset map $p : \mathcal{T}\mathcal{D}(L) \rightarrow \mathcal{D}_+(L)$ is a homotopy equivalence.*

Proof For every $\mathbf{u} \in \mathcal{D}_+(L)$, p/\mathbf{u} may be identified with $\mathcal{T}(\mathbf{u})$, hence is contractible. Now apply Proposition (1.6) of [8].

Proof (of Theorem 5.1) A simplex of $\mathcal{C}_{\text{sep}}(S)$ is given by a closed one-dimensional submanifold $A \subset S$ such that every connected component of $S - A$ has negative Euler characteristic and the associated graph $T(S, A)$ (having the set of connected components of $S - A$ resp. A as its set of vertices resp. edges) is a tree. Since a connected component of $S - A$ of zero genus has at least ≥ 3 boundary components, all vertices of degree ≤ 2 correspond with connected components of $S - A$ with nonzero genus, hence positive genus. Moreover, the first homology groups of the connected components of positive genus define a decomposition of $H_1(S)$. This gives $T(S, A)$ the structure of a tree decomposition of $H_1(S)$. Another choice A' for A yields the same tree decomposition of $H_1(S)$ if and only if there exists an orientation preserving self-homeomorphism of S that takes A to A' and induces the identity map in $H_1(S)$. It is now easy to identify the poset map p in Proposition 5.4 with the poset map $T(S) \setminus \mathcal{C}_{\text{sep}}(S) \rightarrow \mathcal{D}_+(H_1(S))$ introduced at the beginning of this section. The theorem follows.

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Appendix

In this appendix we recall the proof of the theorem of Maazen on the Cohen-Macaulayness of the poset $\mathcal{O}(n)$ of partial bases in a free module R^n over a Euclidean ring.

Given a partial basis $w = (w_1, \dots, w_r)$, we write $\mathcal{O}(n)_w$ for the poset of partial bases (v_0, \dots, v_s) so that $(v_0, \dots, v_s, w_1, \dots, w_r)$ is a partial basis of R^n . Observe that $\text{GL}(n)$ acts transitively on partial bases of a given length. We write $p_n : R^n \rightarrow R$ for taking the last coordinate. For $a, b \in R$ with $\|b\| > 0$, let $q(a, b) \in R$ be the scalar given by the Euclidean structure, so that $\|a - q(a, b)b\| < \|b\|$. For $k \geq 0$ the subposet $\mathcal{O}(n, k)$ of $\mathcal{O}(n)$ consists of the (v_0, \dots, v_s) with $\|p_n(v_i)\| \leq k$ for all i . So $\mathcal{O}(n, 0) \cong \mathcal{O}(n - 1)$.

If $w = (w_1, \dots, w_r) \in \mathcal{O}(n)$ and $\|p_n(w_i)\| = k$ for some $i \leq r$, we define $\rho_{w,i} : R^n \rightarrow R^n$ by $\rho_{w,i}(v) = v - q(p_n(v), p_n(w_i))w_i$. This induces a retract from $\mathcal{O}(n)_w$ to $\mathcal{O}(n, k - 1)_w := \mathcal{O}(n, k - 1) \cap \mathcal{O}(n)_w$. The key observation is that if $\mathcal{O}(n)_w$ is d -connected, then so is $\mathcal{O}(n, k - 1)_w$. The other tools that Maazen uses have been published in [2] and [10], to which we refer freely.

Theorem 6.1 (Maazen) *Let R be a Euclidean ring and $d \in \mathbb{Z}$.*

- (i) $\mathcal{O}(n)$ is d -connected if $n \geq d + 2$,
- (ii) $\mathcal{O}(n)_w$ is d -connected for $w \in \mathcal{O}(n)$ if $n \geq d + |w| + 2$,
- (iii) $\mathcal{O}(n, k)_w$ is d -connected for $w \in \mathcal{O}(n)$, if there is an i with $\|p_n(w_i)\| = k + 1 \geq 1$ and $n \geq d + |w| + 2$,
- (iv) $\mathcal{O}(n, k)$ is d -connected if $n \geq d + 2$ and $k \geq 1$.

Proof By induction on d . For $d < -1$ there is nothing to prove. Let $n \geq d + 2$. Choose $w \in \mathcal{O}(n, 1) \setminus \mathcal{O}(n, 0)$ with $|w| = 1$. Then $p_n(w_1)$ is a unit, so that the link of w in $\mathcal{O}(n, 0)$ is all of $\mathcal{O}(n, 0)$. Apply [10, Lemma 2.13(ii)] to conclude that $\mathcal{O}(n, 1)$ is d -connected. By induction on k it follows from [10, Lemma 2.13(i)] that $\mathcal{O}(n, k)$ is d -connected for $k \geq 1$. Taking the limit $k \rightarrow \infty$ we see that $\mathcal{O}(n)$ is d -connected. For case (ii) we may assume that w consists of the last $|w|$ elements of the standard basis. By [2, Corollary 1.7], with S equal to the span of w and $F = \mathcal{O}(n - |w|)$, case (ii) follows. Then case (iii) follows by means of the retract.

From [2, Corollary 1.7] with $n = |w|$ we see that $\mathcal{O}(m)_{>w}$ is $(m - |w| - 2)$ -connected for $w \in \mathcal{O}(m)$. One concludes as in 1.2 that

Corollary 6.2 $\mathcal{O}(n)$ is Cohen-Macaulay.

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