

ASYMPTOTIC MAPPING CLASS GROUPS OF CANTOR MANIFOLDS AND THEIR FINITENESS PROPERTIES

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ABSTRACT. A *Cantor manifold* \mathcal{C} is a non-compact manifold obtained by gluing (holed) copies of a fixed compact manifold Y in a tree-like manner. Generalizing classical families of groups due to Brin [10], Dehornoy [18] and Funar–Kapoudjian [21, 23, 1], we introduce the *asymptotic mapping class group* \mathcal{B} of \mathcal{C} , whose elements are proper isotopy classes of self-diffeomorphisms of \mathcal{C} that are *eventually trivial*. The group \mathcal{B} happens to be an extension of a Higman–Thompson group by a direct limit of mapping class groups of compact submanifolds of \mathcal{C} .

We construct an infinite-dimensional contractible cube complex \mathfrak{X} on which \mathcal{B} acts. For certain well-studied families of manifolds, we prove that \mathcal{B} is of type F_∞ and that \mathfrak{X} is CAT(0); more concretely, our methods apply for example when Y is diffeomorphic to $\mathbb{S}^1 \times \mathbb{S}^1$, $\mathbb{S}^2 \times \mathbb{S}^1$, or $\mathbb{S}^n \times \mathbb{S}^n$ for $n \geq 3$. In these cases, \mathcal{B} contains, respectively, the mapping class group of every compact surface with boundary; the automorphism group of the free group on k generators for all k ; and an infinite family of (arithmetic) symplectic or orthogonal groups.

In particular, if $Y \cong \mathbb{S}^2$ or $\mathbb{S}^1 \times \mathbb{S}^1$, our result gives a positive answer to [24, Problem 3] and [3, Question 5.32]. In addition, for $Y \cong \mathbb{S}^1 \times \mathbb{S}^1$ or $\mathbb{S}^2 \times \mathbb{S}^1$, the homology of \mathcal{B} coincides with the *stable homology* of the relevant mapping class groups, as studied by Harer [31] and Hatcher–Wahl [39].

1. INTRODUCTION AND MAIN RESULTS

The work of Brin [10] and Dehornoy [18] on *braided Thompson’s groups*, and that of Funar–Kapoudjian [21, 23] on *asymptotic mapping class groups*, unveiled a strong relation between Thompson’s groups and mapping class groups of surfaces, including braid groups. The central theme in the articles mentioned above is the construction of an extension of Thompson’s group V by a direct limit of mapping class groups of compact surfaces. As discovered by Funar–Kapoudjian, the groups so obtained are relevant from a homological viewpoint also, for they often compute the homology of the relevant *stable mapping class group* [23, 1].

A natural question is to determine the finiteness properties of these extensions. In [15] it was shown that the braided Thompson’s group is of type F_∞ . In stark contrast, asymptotic mapping class groups of surfaces

Date: October 12, 2021.

J.A. was supported by grant PGC2018-101179-B-I00, and acknowledges financial support from the Spanish Ministry of Science and Innovation, through the “Severo Ochoa Programme for Centres of Excellence in R&D (CEX2019-000904-S)”.

K.-U. B. and J.F. were funded by the Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft (DFG, German Research Foundation) – 426561549.

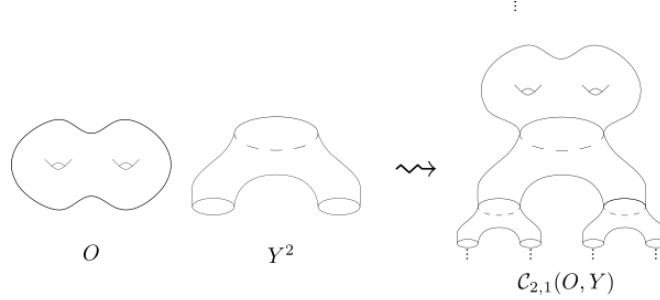


FIGURE 1. Construction of the Cantor manifold $C_{2,1}(O, Y)$, for O a closed surface of genus 2 and Y a sphere (so that Y^2 is a pair of pants).

are only known to be finitely presented in the finite genus case [21, 1], and finitely generated for infinite-genus surfaces [23]. The following question is implicit in [21, 23], and appears explicitly in [24, Problem 3] and [3, Question 5.32]:

Question ([21, 24, 3]). Study the finiteness properties of asymptotic mapping class groups. Are they of type F_∞ ?

Along these lines, recent independent work by Genevois–Lonjou–Urech [28] and Skipper–Wu [56] proves that some related families of groups are F_∞ .

Cantor manifolds and their asymptotic mapping class groups. Our first aim is to abstract out the ideas behind the groups constructed by Brin [10], Dehornoy [18] and Aramayona–Funar–Kapoudjian [21, 23], and propose a definition of an asymptotic mapping class group valid for manifolds of arbitrary dimension. In addition to providing a more general framework, some of the new asymptotic mapping class groups obtained are intimately linked to classical families of groups, like that of automorphism groups of free groups and arithmetic groups.

We now offer an abridged overview of the main definitions, postponing their precise versions until Section 3. Throughout, we will work in the smooth category. Let O and Y be compact, connected, oriented manifolds of the same dimension $n \geq 2$, and assume Y is closed. Let Y^d be the manifold obtained by removing $d + 1 \geq 3$ disjoint open balls from Y . Given this data and an integer $r \geq 1$, we construct the *Cantor manifold* $C_{d,r}(O, Y)$ by first removing a set of r balls from O , then gluing a copy of Y^d to each of the resulting boundary components, and finally inductively gluing copies of Y^d to the resulting manifold, in a tree-like manner; see Figure 1 for an explicit example.

Each of the glued copies of Y^d is called a *piece*. A connected submanifold $M \subset C_{d,r}(O, Y)$ is *suited* if it is the union of O and finitely many pieces. A boundary sphere of M which does not come from O is a *suited sphere*.

Remark 1.1. Throughout, and often without explicit mention, we will restrict our attention to Cantor manifolds that satisfy three natural properties, namely the *cancellation property* (Definition 3.6), which pins down the diffeomorphism type of a suited submanifold inside a suited manifold; and

the *inclusion* and *intersection* properties (Definitions 3.3 and 3.4, resp.), about the relation between the mapping class groups of a suited submanifold and that of its suited submanifolds. As we will see in Appendix B, these properties are satisfied in all our applications.

For each piece of $\mathcal{C}_{d,r}(O, Y)$, we fix a preferred diffeomorphism to a “model” copy of Y^d , and refer to the collection of these diffeomorphisms as the *preferred rigid structure* on $\mathcal{C}_{d,r}(O, Y)$. The *asymptotic mapping class group* $\mathcal{B}_{d,r}(O, Y)$ is the group of (proper) isotopy classes of self-diffeomorphisms of $\mathcal{C}_{d,r}(O, Y)$ that *preserve* the preferred rigid structure outside some suited submanifold whose image is also suited – see Section 3 for details. Generalizing the situation in two dimensions [1, 10, 18, 21, 23, 57], in Proposition 4.3 we will see that there is a short exact sequence

$$(1.2) \quad 1 \rightarrow \text{Map}_c(\mathcal{C}_{d,r}(O, Y)) \rightarrow \mathcal{B}_{d,r}(O, Y) \rightarrow V_{d,r} \rightarrow 1,$$

where $V_{d,r}$ denotes the standard Higman–Thompson group of degree d and with r roots, while $\text{Map}_c(\mathcal{C}_{d,r}(O, Y))$ stands for the *compactly-supported mapping class group*, which is a direct limit of mapping class groups of suited submanifolds of $\mathcal{C}_{d,r}(O, Y)$. The homology of $\text{Map}_c(\mathcal{C}_{d,r}(O, Y))$ sometimes coincides with that of the so-called *stable mapping class group*; see Section 11.

Statement of results. In Section 5 we will construct an infinite-dimensional contractible cube complex $\mathfrak{X}_{d,r}(O, Y)$ on which $\mathcal{B}_{d,r}(O, Y)$ acts cellularly, similar in spirit to the classical *Stein–Farley* complexes for Higman–Thompson groups [59, 20], and inspired by the complex constructed in [28]. In short, the vertices of $\mathfrak{X}_{d,r}(O, Y)$ are pairs (M, f) , where M is a suited submanifold and $f \in \mathcal{B}_{d,r}(O, Y)$, subject to certain equivalence relation. The group $\mathcal{B}_{d,r}(O, Y)$ acts on $\mathfrak{X}_{d,r}(O, Y)$ by multiplication in the second component. Our first result is as follows:

Theorem 1.3. *For any Cantor manifold $\mathcal{C}_{d,r}(O, Y)$, the complex $\mathfrak{X}_{d,r}(O, Y)$ is an infinite dimensional contractible cube complex on which $\mathcal{B}_{d,r}(O, Y)$ acts cellularly, in such way that cube stabilizers are finite extensions of mapping class groups of suited submanifolds.*

The complex $\mathfrak{X}_{d,r}(O, Y)$ is equipped with a *discrete Morse function* $h : \mathfrak{X}_{d,r}(O, Y) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ (which counts the number of pieces of the given suited submanifold), and gives rise to a filtration of $\mathfrak{X}_{d,r}(O, Y)$ by cocompact sets. In Section 7 we will show that the *descending link* (with respect to h) of every vertex is isomorphic to a certain combinatorial *complex of pieces* $\mathcal{P}(M, A)$ built from isotopy classes of embedded copies of Y^d inside a suited submanifold M (which depends on the vertex) with suited spheres A . This complex is strongly related (sometimes equal, even) to the complexes of *destabilizations* that appear in the homology stability results of Hatcher–Vogtmann [37], Hatcher–Wahl [38] and Galatius–Randal-Williams [27]. Combining Theorem 1.3, a celebrated result of Brown [11], plus classical arguments in discrete Morse theory (discussed in Appendix A), we obtain:

Theorem 1.4. *Let $\mathcal{C}_{d,r}(O, Y)$ be a Cantor manifold with the cancellation, inclusion and intersection properties. Assume that:*

- (i) *The mapping class group of every suited submanifold is of type F_∞ ;*

(ii) For every suited submanifold M with p pieces, $\mathcal{P}(M, A)$ is $m(p)$ -connected, where m tends to infinity as p does.

Then $\mathcal{B}_{d,r}(O, Y)$ is of type F_∞ . Moreover, if $\mathcal{P}(M, A)$ is flag for every M , then $\mathfrak{X}_{d,r}(O, Y)$ is CAT(0).

1.1. Applications. We now give some applications of the results above to specific classes of manifolds.

1.1.1. *Surfaces.* Suppose O and Y are surfaces, with Y either a sphere or a torus. In this case, $\mathcal{C}_{d,r}(O, Y)$ has the cancellation, inclusion and intersection properties; see Section 3 and Appendix B. Moreover, mapping class groups of compact surfaces are of type F_∞ [32]. Finally, building up on a result of Hatcher–Vogtmann [37] we will be able to prove in Section 10 that $\mathcal{P}(M, A)$ has the desired connectivity properties. Thus, we have:

Theorem 1.5. *Let O be a compact surface, and Y diffeomorphic to either \mathbb{S}^2 or $\mathbb{S}^1 \times \mathbb{S}^1$. For every $d \geq 2$ and $r \geq 1$, $\mathcal{B}_{d,r}(O, Y)$ is of type F_∞ .*

The following observation is immediate:

Proposition 1.6. *Let O be a compact surface, and $Y \cong \mathbb{S}^1 \times \mathbb{S}^1$. Then $\mathcal{B}_{d,r}(O, Y)$ contains the mapping class group of every compact surface with non-empty boundary.*

We stress that the groups $\mathcal{B}_{d,r}(O, \mathbb{S}^2)$ coincide with the groups $\mathcal{B}V_{d,r}(O)$ defined by Skipper–Wu in [57, Section 3], and hence our above result implies that their groups are of type F_∞ . We remark that the groups $\mathcal{B}_{d,r}(O, \mathbb{S}^2)$ are dense in the ambient big mapping class groups $\text{Map}(\mathcal{C}_{d,r}(O, \mathbb{S}^2))$ [57, Theorem 3.19].

Second, our family of groups contains the groups \mathcal{B}_g of Aramayona–Funar–Kapoudjian [21, 23, 1]. More concretely, the group \mathcal{B}_0 of [21] is $\mathcal{B}_{2,1}(\mathbb{S}^2, \mathbb{S}^2)$; the group \mathcal{B}_g of [1] is $\mathcal{B}_{2,1}(S_g, \mathbb{S}^2)$, where S_g denotes the closed surface of genus g ; and the group \mathcal{B}_∞ of [23] is $\mathcal{B}_{2,1}(\mathbb{S}^2, \mathbb{S}^1 \times \mathbb{S}^1)$; see Proposition 3.12. Thus we have the following affirmative answer to [24, Problem 3] and [3, Question 5.32]:

Corollary 1.7. *For every $g \in \mathbb{N} \cup \{0, \infty\}$, the group \mathcal{B}_g of [21, 23, 1] is of type F_∞ .*

1.1.2. *3-manifolds.* In Section 9, we will see that our methods also apply when $O \cong \mathbb{S}^3$ and Y is diffeomorphic to \mathbb{S}^3 or $\mathbb{S}^2 \times \mathbb{S}^1$. Again, in this case $\mathcal{C}_{d,r}(O, Y)$ has the cancellation, inclusion and intersection properties; see Section 3 and Appendix B. In addition, the mapping class group of every suited submanifold of $\mathcal{C}_{d,r}(O, Y)$ is of type F_∞ ; see Section 2. Moreover, extending a result of Hatcher–Wahl [38], we will be able to deduce that the piece complex has the desired connectivity properties. Thus, we will obtain:

Theorem 1.8. *Let $O \cong \mathbb{S}^3$, and Y diffeomorphic to either \mathbb{S}^3 or $\mathbb{S}^2 \times \mathbb{S}^1$. For every $d \geq 2$ and $r \geq 1$, $\mathcal{B}_{d,r}(O, Y)$ is of type F_∞ .*

The main motivation for the result above stems from a recent theorem of Brendle–Broaddus–Putman [9], which implies the following (see the discussion around Proposition 2.9 below for more details); here, $\text{Aut}(\mathbb{F}_k)$ stands for the automorphism group of the free group \mathbb{F}_k :

Proposition 1.9. *Let $O \cong \mathbb{S}^3$, $Y \cong \mathbb{S}^2 \times \mathbb{S}^1$, For every $d \geq 2$ and $r \geq 1$, $\mathcal{B}_{d,r}(O, Y)$ contains $\text{Aut}(\mathbb{F}_k)$ for all k .*

For arbitrary compact 3-manifolds, mapping class groups are only known to be finitely presented, see Conjecture F and the comments at the end of Section 4 of [42]. Notice that there is a subtle difference between the definition of our mapping class group and the mapping class group in [42], where they allow isotopies to move points on the boundary. But when the boundary is a union of spheres, there is a surjective map from our sphere-permuting mapping class group (Definition 2.1) to their mapping class group, whose kernel is a finite abelian group generated by sphere twists along boundaries. Therefore, a weaker version of Brown's criterion yields:

Theorem 1.10. *Let O and Y be compact orientable 3-manifolds, such that the boundary of O is a union of spheres and Y is closed and prime. Let $d \geq 2$ and $r \geq 1$. Then $\mathcal{B}_{d,r}(O, Y)$ is finitely presented.*

It is worth stressing that the difference in strength between Theorems 1.8 and 1.10 is solely due to the lack of knowledge about finiteness properties of mapping class groups of arbitrary compact 3-manifolds, see [42, Conjecture G].

1.1.3. *Higher-dimensional manifolds.* In Section 8 we will treat the case where $O \cong \mathbb{S}^{2n}$ and $Y \cong \mathbb{S}^{2n}$ or $Y \cong \mathbb{S}^n \times \mathbb{S}^n$, with $d \geq 2$ and $r \geq 1$. A result of Kreck [48] yields that $\mathcal{C}_{d,r}(O, Y)$ has the cancellation property, while the inclusion and intersection properties are proved in Appendix B, building up on results of Kreck [47]. Next, a theorem of Sullivan [60] implies that the mapping class group of every suited submanifold of $\mathcal{C}_{d,r}(O, Y)$ is of type F_∞ ; see Proposition 2.12 below. Moreover, the complex of pieces has the correct connectivity properties, by a version of a theorem of Galatius–Randal-Williams [27] proved in Appendix C. In particular, we will obtain:

Theorem 1.11. *For $n \geq 3$, let $O \cong \mathbb{S}^{2n}$ and Y diffeomorphic to either \mathbb{S}^{2n} or $\mathbb{S}^n \times \mathbb{S}^n$. For every $d \geq 2$ and $r \geq 1$, $\mathcal{B}_{d,r}(O, Y)$ is of type F_∞ .*

Remark 1.12. In light of the results Kreck [47], the above result remains valid if O is a closed almost parallelizable $(n - 1)$ -connected manifold of dimension $2n \geq 6$.

The main piece of motivation behind Theorem 1.11 is that, in the case when $Y \cong \mathbb{S}^n \times \mathbb{S}^n$, the asymptotic mapping class group $\mathcal{B}_{d,r}(O, Y)$ contains infinite families of groups that are, following the terminology of [46], *commensurable (up to finite kernel)* to well-studied arithmetic groups. Here, commensurability up to finite kernel stands for the equivalence relation generated by passing to finite-index subgroups and taking quotients by finite normal subgroups. Write G_g for the group of automorphisms of the middle homology group $H_g(W_g, \mathbb{Z})$ that preserve both the intersection form and *Wall's quadratic form*; see [45, Section 1.2]. It is known that G_g is (up to finite index) a symplectic or orthogonal group, see [45, Section 1.2] for details. In light of the discussion at the end of Section 2.1.3, we have:

Proposition 1.13. *For $n \geq 8$, let $O \cong \mathbb{S}^{2n}$ and $Y \cong \mathbb{S}^n \times \mathbb{S}^n$. If $d \geq 2$ and $r \geq 1$, then $\mathcal{B}_{d,r}(O, Y)$ contains a subgroup commensurable (up to finite kernel) to G_g for all $g \geq 1$.*

1.2. Non-positive curvature. A natural question is whether the contractible cube complex $\mathfrak{X}_{d,r}(O, Y)$ is non-positively curved. In this direction, we will prove that in all the cases considered in the previous subsection, the link of every vertex of \mathfrak{X} is flag. Since $\mathfrak{X}_{d,r}(O, Y)$ contains no infinite-dimensional cubes (see Proposition 6.7), we will obtain:

Theorem 1.14. *Suppose O, Y, d and r satisfy the hypotheses of Theorems 1.5, 1.8, 1.10 or 1.11. Then the cube complex $\mathfrak{X}_{d,r}(O, Y)$ is complete and CAT(0).*

An intriguing research avenue is to explore the geometric structure of $\mathfrak{X}_{d,r}(O, Y)$ as a non-positively curved space, both as an intrinsically interesting object, and also with the ultimate aim of deducing algebraic properties of $\mathcal{B}_{d,r}(O, Y)$ from its action on $\mathfrak{X}_{d,r}(O, Y)$. We propose the following problem in this direction:

Problem. Describe the CAT(0) boundary of $\mathfrak{X}_{d,r}(O, Y)$ in terms of topological data from $\mathcal{C}_{d,r}(O, Y)$.

1.3. Homology. As mentioned above, our results are intimately linked to the different *homological stability* phenomena, as we now explain. Write W_g for the connected sum of O and g copies of Y , and let W_g^1 the manifold that results from removing an open ball from W_g . In the case when O and Y are surfaces, Harer [31] proved that $H_i(\text{Map}(W_g^1), \mathbb{Z})$ does not depend on g , provided g is *big enough* with respect to i (see Section 11); for this reason, this homology group is called the i -th *stable* homology group of $\text{Map}(W_g^1)$. An analogous statement for 3-manifolds was established by Hatcher–Wahl [38], and Galatius–Randal-Williams [27] proved a stability result for diffeomorphism groups of connected sums of $Y \cong \mathbb{S}^n \times \mathbb{S}^n$.

In Section 11 we will adapt an argument of Funar–Kapoudjian [23, Proposition 3.1] to our setting to prove the following:

Theorem 1.15. *Suppose that either O is any compact surface and $Y \cong \mathbb{S}^1 \times \mathbb{S}^1$, or $O \cong \mathbb{S}^3$ and $Y \cong \mathbb{S}^2 \times \mathbb{S}^1$. Then $H_i(\mathcal{B}_{2,1}(O, Y), \mathbb{Z})$ is isomorphic to the i -th stable homology group of $\text{Map}(W_g^1)$.*

Remark 1.16. The reason that the result above is stated for $d = 2$ and $r = 1$ is that, in this case, the corresponding Higman–Thompson group $V_{2,1}$ (which in fact is just the Thompson’s group V) is *simple* and *acyclic* [61], which is not the case for arbitrary d and r .

The topological vs the smooth categories. We have chosen to work in the differentiable category in order to present our results in a unified manner. However, if M has dimension ≤ 3 , then by [19, 34, 33]

$$\pi_0(\text{Homeo}^+(M, \partial M)) \cong \pi_0(\text{Diff}^+(M, \partial M)),$$

and thus the results above remain valid in the topological category also. In higher dimensions, however, the two categories are different.

Acknowledgements. The authors are indebted to Oscar Randal-Williams for answering their many questions about mapping class groups of higher-dimensional manifolds. We are also grateful to Andrew Putman for conversations about mapping class groups of 3-manifolds. Finally, we thank Louis Funar, Allen Hatcher, Chris Leininger, Michah Sageev, Dennis Sullivan, Hongbin Sun, Nathalie Wahl and Matt Zaremsky.

2. MAPPING CLASS GROUPS

Let M be a compact, connected, orientable manifold of dimension $n \geq 2$, and $\text{Diff}^+(M)$ the group of orientation-preserving self-diffeomorphisms of M . Denote by $\text{Diff}^+(M, \partial M)$ the subgroup consisting of those diffeomorphisms that restrict to the identity on every connected component of ∂M . The *mapping class group* of M is

$$\text{Map}(M) := \pi_0(\text{Diff}^+(M, \partial M)).$$

We remark that every element of $\text{Map}(M)$ has a representative that restricts to the identity on a collar neighborhood of every boundary component of M . In what follows, we will be interested in manifolds that have some boundary components diffeomorphic to \mathbb{S}^{n-1} , and will need a version of the mapping class group that allows for these components to be permuted. To this end, for every sphere $S \subset \partial M$ we fix, once and for all, a diffeomorphism $h_S : S \rightarrow \mathbb{S}^{n-1}$, called a *parametrization* of S . We say that $f \in \text{Diff}^+(M)$ *respects the boundary parametrization* if $h_{f(S)} \circ f|_S \equiv h_S$ for all S .

Definition 2.1. [Sphere-permuting mapping class group] Let M as above. The *sphere-permuting* mapping class group $\text{Map}_o(M)$ is the group of isotopy classes of orientation-preserving self-diffeomorphisms of M that respect the boundary parametrization, modulo isotopies that fix ∂M pointwise.

The following immediate observation will be important in what follows:

Lemma 2.2. *Suppose that M has finitely many spherical boundary components. Then $\text{Map}(M)$ is a normal subgroup of finite index in $\text{Map}_o(M)$*

2.1. Finiteness properties of mapping class groups. Recall that a group G is of type F_n if it admits a $K(G, 1)$ with finite n -skeleton. We say that G has type F_∞ if it has type F_n for all n . We will use of the following result; for a proof, see e.g. [29, Section 7]:

Proposition 2.3. *Let G, K and Q be groups.*

- (i) *Let $1 \rightarrow K \rightarrow G \rightarrow Q \rightarrow 1$ be a short sequence of groups. If K and Q (resp. K and G) are of type F_n , then so is G (resp. Q).*
- (ii) *If $K \leq G$ has finite-index, then G is of type F_n if and only if K is.*

We now examine the finiteness properties of mapping class groups of specific families of manifolds.

2.1.1. Surfaces. A classical fact about mapping class groups of compact surfaces is that they are of type F_∞ . Indeed, work of Harvey [32] implies this for closed surfaces; when the boundary is non-empty, one may combine the *capping homomorphism* [19, Section 4.2.5] with part (i) of Proposition 2.3 to deduce the following well-known fact:

Lemma 2.4. *Let S be a compact connected orientable surface. Then $\text{Map}(S)$ (and thus $\text{Map}_o(S)$ as well) is of type F_∞ .*

2.1.2. *3-manifolds.* Finiteness properties of mapping class groups of arbitrary 3-manifolds are more mysterious. In this direction, the following is general statement appears in Hong–McCullough [42]:

Theorem 2.5 ([42]). *Let M be a compact connected orientable 3-manifold whose boundary is a union of spheres. Then $\text{Map}(M)$ is finitely presented.*

For certain families of 3-manifolds, one can drastically improve the result above. Indeed, the case of primary interest to us occurs for the connected sum W_g of a finite number $g \geq 2$ of copies of $\mathbb{S}^2 \times \mathbb{S}^1$. Since $\pi_1(W_g)$ is isomorphic to the free group \mathbb{F}_g , there is an obvious homomorphism

$$\text{Map}(W_g) \rightarrow \text{Out}(\mathbb{F}_g),$$

where $\text{Out}(\mathbb{F}_g)$ denotes the outer automorphism group of the free group. By a theorem of Laudenbach [50], this homomorphism is surjective and its kernel is a finite abelian group generated by twists along embedded spheres in W_g . Now, $\text{Out}(\mathbb{F}_g)$ is of type F_∞ by work of Culler–Vogtmann [17], and hence Proposition 2.3 gives:

Theorem 2.6. *Let W_g be the connected sum of $g \geq 2$ copies of $\mathbb{S}^1 \times \mathbb{S}^2$. Then $\text{Map}(W_g)$ is of type F_∞ .*

Consider now the manifold W_g^b that results from W_g by removing $b \geq 1$ open balls with pairwise disjoint closures. There is a short exact sequence

$$1 \rightarrow K \rightarrow \text{Map}(W_g^b) \rightarrow \text{Map}(W_g^{b-1}) \rightarrow 1,$$

where K is isomorphic to either \mathbb{F}_g , if $b = 1$; or to $\mathbb{F}_g \times \mathbb{Z}_2$ if $b \geq 2$, see [49, Theorem 4.1]. In any case, again in light of Proposition 2.3, one has:

Corollary 2.7. *For all $g \geq 1$ and $b \geq 0$, the group $\text{Map}(W_g^b)$ is of type F_∞ .*

We end this subsection with a related discussion that sheds light on the relation between asymptotic mapping class groups of 3-manifolds and automorphisms of free groups (cf. Theorem 1.9). Let $\text{Map}(W_g, *)$ be the mapping class group of W_g with one marked point, so that there is a homomorphism

$$(2.8) \quad \text{Map}(W_g, *) \rightarrow \text{Aut}(\mathbb{F}_g)$$

which, again by Laudenbach’s result [50], is surjective and has finite kernel. A recent theorem of Brendle–Broaddus–Putman [9] asserts that the homomorphism 2.8 splits. Now, $\text{Map}(W_g, *)$ and $\text{Map}(W_g^1)$ are isomorphic (see, for instance, [49, Lemma 2.1]). In particular, given W_g^b with $g \geq 2$ and $b \geq 1$, by choosing a separating sphere that bounds a copy of W_g^1 we obtain:

Proposition 2.9 ([9]). *For $g \geq 2$ and $b \geq 1$, $\text{Aut}(\mathbb{F}_g) < \text{Map}(W_g^b)$.*

2.1.3. *Higher dimensions.* Mapping class groups of manifolds of dimension four and higher can be rather wild: for instance, $\text{Map}(\mathbb{S}^1 \times \mathbb{S}^3)$ is not finitely generated [14], and the same holds for the mapping class group of the n -dimensional torus, for $n \geq 6$ (see e.g. [41, Theorem 2.5]). However, Sullivan proved the following striking result [60]:

Theorem 2.10 ([60]). *Let M be a closed orientable simply-connected manifold of dimension at least five. Then $\text{Map}(M)$ is commensurable (up to finite kernel) with an arithmetic group.*

As arithmetic groups are of type F_∞ , the combination of Proposition 2.3 and Theorem 2.10 yields:

Corollary 2.11. *If M is a closed orientable simply-connected smooth manifold of dimension at least five, then $\text{Map}(M)$ is of type F_∞ .*

As in the lower-dimensional cases, we will need the following well-known analog of the previous corollary for manifolds with spherical boundary:

Proposition 2.12. *Let M be a compact orientable simply-connected manifold of dimension at least five, and whose boundary is a union of spheres. Denote by \bar{M} the closed manifold resulting from capping each boundary sphere with a disk. If $\text{Map}(\bar{M})$ is of type F_∞ , then so is $\text{Map}(M)$.*

Proof. We prove it by induction on $k = \pi_0(\partial M)$. The case $k = 0$ is given by Sullivan's Theorem 2.10, so suppose $k \geq 1$. Denote by M' the manifold that results by capping a fixed sphere in ∂M with a disk B . We have $\text{Diff}^+(M, \partial M) = \text{Diff}^+(M', \partial M' \sqcup B)$, where the latter group stands for the group of orientation-preserving diffeomorphisms of M' that restrict to the identity on $\partial M'$ and on B . There is a fiber bundle (see e.g. [62, Proof of Lemma 2.4]):

$$(2.13) \quad \text{Diff}^+(M', \partial M' \sqcup \mathbb{B}^n) \rightarrow \text{Diff}^+(M', \partial M') \rightarrow \text{Emb}^+(\mathbb{B}^n, M'),$$

where $\text{Emb}^+(\mathbb{B}^n, M')$ is the space of orientation-preserving smooth embeddings of \mathbb{B}^n into M' . The long exact sequence of homotopy groups associated to the bundle contains the following subsequence:

$$(2.14) \quad \pi_1(\text{Emb}^+(\mathbb{B}^n, M')) \rightarrow \text{Map}(M) \rightarrow \text{Map}(M') \rightarrow \pi_0(\text{Emb}^+(\mathbb{B}^n, M'))$$

Fix an orientation on M' and consider the oriented frame bundle $\text{Fr}^+(M')$, that is the bundle of positively oriented frames on M' . One has (see e.g. [62, Proof of Lemma 2.4]) that $\text{Emb}^+(\mathbb{B}^n, M')$ is homotopy equivalent to $\text{Fr}^+(M')$. In particular, equation (2.14) reads:

$$(2.15) \quad \pi_1(\text{Fr}^+(M')) \rightarrow \text{Map}(M) \rightarrow \text{Map}(M') \rightarrow \pi_0(\text{Fr}^+(M'))$$

Consider the obvious fibration: $\text{GL}^+(n, \mathbb{R}) \rightarrow \text{Fr}^+(M') \rightarrow M'$, which yields:

$$\pi_1(\text{GL}^+(n, \mathbb{R})) \rightarrow \pi_1(\text{Fr}^+(M')) \rightarrow \pi_1(M') \rightarrow \pi_0(\text{GL}^+(n, \mathbb{R})).$$

Since M is simply-connected, so is M' , and thus (2.15) reads:

$$(2.16) \quad \mathbb{Z}_2 \rightarrow \text{Map}(M) \rightarrow \text{Map}(M') \rightarrow 1,$$

and so the result follows from Proposition 2.3. \square

As mentioned in the introduction, we will be mainly interested in the special case of manifolds connected sums of $\mathbb{S}^n \times \mathbb{S}^n$ for $n \geq 3$. More concretely, let W_g denote the connected sum of g copies of $\mathbb{S}^n \times \mathbb{S}^n$, and W_g^b the manifold that results by removing b open balls from W_g . The mapping class group $\text{Map}(W_g^b)$ has a very explicit description that stems from the work of Kreck [47]; see Appendix B. In particular, the fact that $\text{Map}(W_g^b)$ is of type F_∞ follows also from Kreck's calculation [47].

As mentioned in the introduction, one of the main reasons why we are interested in mapping class groups of these manifolds is that they are commensurable (up to finite kernel) to well-studied arithmetic groups. Indeed, write G_g for the subgroup of the automorphism group of the homology group $H_n(W_g, \mathbb{Z})$ whose elements preserve the intersection form and *Wall's quadratic form*, see [45, Section 1.2] for a precise definition. It is known that G_g is (a finite index subgroup of) a symplectic or orthogonal group, see [45, Section 1.2] for details. Combining Kreck's calculation [47] (see also Appendix B), and a recent result of Krannich [45] (see Theorem A and Table 1 therein), we obtain:

Theorem 2.17. *For $n \geq 8$, $\text{Map}(W_g)$ contains a subgroup commensurable (up to finite kernel) to G_g .*

Moreover, a theorem of Kreck (see [45, Lemma 1.1] for a proof) asserts that $\text{Map}(W_g^1) \cong \text{Map}(W_g)$. Thus, given W_g^b with $b \geq 1$, by choosing a separating sphere that cuts off all of the boundary components of W_g^b , we obtain:

Corollary 2.18. *For $n \geq 8$ and $b \geq 1$, $\text{Map}(W_g^b)$ contains a subgroup commensurable (up to finite kernel) to G_g .*

3. CANTOR MANIFOLDS AND ASYMPTOTIC MAPPING CLASS GROUPS

In this section we detail the construction of Cantor manifolds and their asymptotic mapping class groups. It will be useful for the reader to keep Figure 1 in mind. Let Y be a closed, connected, orientable manifold of dimension $n \geq 2$. For $d \geq 2$, denote by Y^d the manifold that results by removing $d + 1$ disjoint open n -balls from Y . We enumerate the boundary spheres of Y^d as S_0, S_1, \dots, S_d , and fix a diffeomorphism $\mu_i : \mathbb{S}^{n-1} \rightarrow S_i$. We refer to S_0 as the *top* boundary component of Y^d . In fact, we regard Y^d as a cobordism with $\partial_0 Y^d = S_0$ at the top and $\partial_1 Y^d = \{S_1, \dots, S_d\}$ at the bottom; in particular, we assume that μ_0 is orientation preserving and μ_i is orientation reversing for $i \geq 1$.

Now let O be a compact, connected, orientable manifold of the same dimension n , possibly with non-empty boundary, although this time not necessarily a collection of spheres. For a fixed $r \geq 1$, define a sequence $\{O_k\}_{k \geq 1}$ of compact, connected, orientable manifolds as follows:

- (i) O_1 is the manifold that results from O by deleting the interior of r copies of \mathbb{B}^n , denoted (and ordered as) B_1, \dots, B_r . We fix orientation preserving diffeomorphisms $\nu_i : \mathbb{S}^{n-1} \rightarrow \partial B_i \subseteq O_1$.
- (ii) O_2 is the result of gluing r copies of Y^d to O_1 , by identifying ∂B_i with the top boundary sphere of the relevant copy of Y^d . Here we use the maps $\mu_0 \circ \nu_i^{-1}$ for the gluing.
- (iii) For each $k \geq 3$, the manifold O_k is obtained from O_{k-1} by gluing a copy of Y^d , along its top boundary component, to each boundary sphere in $O_k \setminus O_{k-1}$. Here we use the maps $\mu_0 \circ \mu_i^{-1}$ for the gluing.

The spheres created in each step above are called *suited spheres*; observe that the set of suited spheres of O_k has an induced total order from that of Y^d and that of the B_i . Finally, we call the boundary components of O_k that come from O the *primary* boundary components of O_k .

Definition 3.1 (Cantor manifold). With respect to the above terminology, the *Cantor manifold* $\mathcal{C}_{d,r}(O, Y)$ is the union of the manifolds O_k . Each of the connected components of $O_k \setminus O_{k-1}$ (for $k \geq 2$) is called a *piece*.

By construction, each piece is diffeomorphic to Y^d , and each of its $d + 1$ boundary components is a suited sphere. We remark that the name *Cantor manifold* is justified since the *space of ends* of $\mathcal{C}_{d,r}(O, Y)$ is homeomorphic to a Cantor set. The following notion will be key in our definition of asymptotic mapping class groups:

Definition 3.2 (Suited submanifold). Let $\mathcal{C}_{d,r}(O, Y)$ be a Cantor manifold. A connected submanifold of $\mathcal{C}_{d,r}(O, Y)$ is *suited* if it is the union of O_1 and finitely many pieces; in particular, suited submanifolds are compact.

If M is a suited submanifold of $\mathcal{C}_{d,r}(O, Y)$, we will refer to the collection of boundary components coming from O as *primary* boundary components, and denote the set of primary boundary components by $\partial_p M$. Observe that every boundary component of M which is not in $\partial_p M$ is a suited sphere; we will write $\partial_s M$ for the set of suited boundary components of M . As mentioned above, there is a natural total order on $\partial_s M$.

3.1. The cancellation, inclusion, and intersection properties. As mentioned in the introduction, we will restrict our attention to Cantor manifolds whose suited submanifolds have mapping class groups with some particular properties, which will play a central role in the construction of the cube complex in Section 5. The first property is the following:

Definition 3.3 (Inclusion property). We say that $\mathcal{C}_{d,r}(O, Y)$ has the *inclusion property* if the following holds. Let M be a suited submanifold, and $N \subset M$ a connected submanifold that is either suited or the complement of a suited submanifold of M . Then the homomorphism $\text{Map}(N) \rightarrow \text{Map}(M)$ induced by the inclusion map $N \hookrightarrow M$ is injective.

The next property allows us to “trim off” the trivial parts of a mapping class supported on the intersection of two suited submanifolds.

Definition 3.4 (Intersection property). Let $\mathcal{C}_{d,r}(O, Y)$ be a Cantor manifold with the inclusion property. We say that $\mathcal{C}_{d,r}(O, Y)$ satisfies the *intersection property* if, for every suited submanifold M , the following holds. Let L_1 and L_2 be disjoint submanifolds, each diffeomorphic to Y^d , and such that all but one boundary components of L_i are suited spheres of M . Write M_i for the complement of L_i in M , and set $N = M_1 \cap M_2$. Then $\text{Map}(N) = \text{Map}(M_1) \cap \text{Map}(M_2)$.

In the above definition, we are making implicit use of the inclusion property in order to view mapping class groups of submanifolds as subgroups of a given mapping class group.

In Appendix B, we will see that the above properties are satisfied by all manifolds that appear in the concrete applications mentioned in the introduction.

Proposition 3.5. *Let O and Y be manifolds as in Theorems 1.5, 1.8, 1.10 or 1.11. Then $\mathcal{C}_{d,r}(O, Y)$ has the inclusion and intersection properties.*

Finally, we introduce the cancellation property alluded to in the introduction. Roughly speaking, it asserts that if we remove, from a suited submanifold, a submanifold diffeomorphic to a piece, then its complement is diffeomorphic to some other suited submanifold of smaller complexity.

Definition 3.6 (Cancellation property). We say that $\mathcal{C}_{d,r}(O, Y)$ has the *cancellation property* if the following holds. Let M be a suited submanifold with at least one piece, and S a separating sphere that cuts off a submanifold diffeomorphic to Y^d and with d suited boundary spheres. Then the remaining component N is again diffeomorphic to some suited submanifold of $\mathcal{C}_{d,r}(O, Y)$, where the diffeomorphism maps suited spheres to suited spheres and the image of S is also suited.

Remark 3.7. As mentioned in the introduction, the Cantor manifolds in the statements of Theorems 1.5, 1.8, 1.10 and 1.11 all satisfy the cancellation property. In dimension 2, this boils down to the classification theorem of compact surfaces, while in dimension 3 the property is afforded by the Prime Decomposition Theorem for 3-manifolds. The fact that the Cantor manifolds of Theorem 1.11 also have this property is an immediate consequence of a result of Kreck [48] (see also [27, Corollary 6.4]), stated as Theorem 8.4 below.

However, it should be stressed that the cancellation property is not satisfied in general. For example $(\mathbb{S}^2 \times \mathbb{S}^2) \# \overline{\mathbb{C}P^2}$ and $\mathbb{C}P^2 \# \overline{\mathbb{C}P^2} \# \overline{\mathbb{C}P^2}$ are diffeomorphic but $\mathbb{S}^2 \times \mathbb{S}^2$ and $\mathbb{C}P^2 \# \overline{\mathbb{C}P^2}$ are not even homotopy equivalent. See for example [8] for more information on this topic.

3.2. Rigid structures on Cantor manifolds. We now abstract out a notion due to Funar–Kapoudjian [21, 23, 1] in the case of surfaces, defined therein in terms of arcs and curves cutting the surface into finite-sided polygons. Before introducing it, observe that, for each piece Z of a the Cantor manifold $\mathcal{C}_{d,r}(O, Y)$, we have a canonical diffeomorphism $\iota_Z : Z \rightarrow Y^d$ which may be regarded as the “identity” map between Y^d and its copy Z .

Definition 3.8 (Preferred rigid structure). The set $\{\iota_Z : Z \text{ is a piece}\}$ is called the *preferred rigid structure* on $\mathcal{C}_{d,r}(O, Y)$.

3.3. Asymptotic mapping class group. We are now in a position to introduce the central object of study of this work:

Definition 3.9 (Asymptotically rigid diffeomorphism). Let $\mathcal{C}_{d,r}(O, Y)$ be a Cantor manifold equipped with the preferred rigid structure. A diffeomorphism $f : \mathcal{C}_{d,r}(O, Y) \rightarrow \mathcal{C}_{d,r}(O, Y)$ is *asymptotically rigid* if there exists a suited submanifold M such that

- (i) $f(M)$ is also suited;
- (ii) f is *rigid away from M* : for every piece Z of $\mathcal{C}_{d,r}(O, Y) \setminus M$, we have that $f(Z)$ is also a piece and $\iota_{f(Z)} \circ f|_Z \circ \iota_Z^{-1} = \text{id}_{Y^d}$.

The suited submanifold M is called a *support* of f . Note that the support of an asymptotically rigid diffeomorphism is by no means canonical: any suited submanifold which contains M is also a support for f .

We need one final definition before introducing asymptotic mapping class groups. Namely, two asymptotically rigid self-diffeomorphisms f, f' of $\mathcal{C}_{d,r}(O, Y)$ are *properly isotopic* if there is a suited submanifold M and an isotopy $g : \mathcal{C}_{d,r}(O, Y) \times [0, 1] \rightarrow \mathcal{C}_{d,r}(O, Y)$ between f and f' , such that $g_t(M) = M$ and g_t is rigid away from M .

Definition 3.10 (Asymptotic mapping class group). The *asymptotic mapping class group* $\mathcal{B}_{d,r}(O, Y)$ is the set of isotopy classes of asymptotically rigid self-diffeomorphisms of $\mathcal{C}_{d,r}(O, Y)$ up to proper isotopy.

In order to keep notation as simple as possible, we will often blur the difference between an element of $\mathcal{B}_{d,r}(O, Y)$ and any of its representatives. Note that, even if supports are not unique, the proper isotopy class of f is determined by the support M and the restriction $f|_M$.

As the reader may suspect, $\mathcal{B}_{d,r}(O, Y)$ turns into a group with respect to an obvious operation between asymptotically rigid diffeomorphisms, which is essentially composition of maps. More concretely, let $f_i : M_i \rightarrow f_i(M_i)$, for $i = 1, 2$, be two asymptotically rigid diffeomorphisms. Up to enlarging M_2 , we may assume that $f_1(M_1) \subset M_2$, so that $f_2 \circ f_1$ is well-defined. Once this is achieved, we simply set $f_2 \cdot f_1 := f_2 \circ f_1$. The following is now immediate:

Lemma 3.11. *With respect to the above operation, $\mathcal{B}_{d,r}(O, Y)$ is a group.*

3.4. A remark on the definition. Our definition of the asymptotic mapping class group a priori differs from the one of Aramayona–Funar–Kapoudjian [21, 23, 1]. Indeed, in those papers an asymptotically rigid mapping class is the (unrestricted) isotopy class of an asymptotically rigid diffeomorphism. However, both definitions coincide:

Proposition 3.12. *Let O and Y be compact connected orientable surfaces. If two asymptotically rigid self-diffeomorphisms of $\mathcal{C}_{d,r}(O, Y)$ are isotopic, then they are also properly isotopic.*

Proof. Let f and f' be two asymptotically rigid diffeomorphisms which are properly isotopic; without loss of generality, we may assume that f' is the identity. Therefore, there exists some suited subsurface $M \subset \mathcal{C}_{d,r}(O, Y)$ such that $f(M) = M$ and f is the identity when restricted to the complement of M . By the Alexander Method [19, Section 2.3], the restriction of f to M is isotopic, via an isotopy defined on M , to the identity map on M . We may extend this isotopy to the complement of M by the identity map; this gives the desired proper isotopy between f and the identity. \square

As an immediate consequence, we get:

Corollary 3.13. *Let O and Y be compact connected orientable surfaces. Then $\mathcal{B}_{d,r}(O, Y)$ is a subgroup of $\text{Map}(\mathcal{C}_{d,r}(O, Y))$.*

Remark 3.14. The analog of Proposition 3.12 is not true in higher dimensions. In dimension higher than 2, one may use the relation between sphere twists in a manifold with spherical boundary (see Theorem B.3 and B.8 in Appendix B) in order to write the twist about a suited sphere in terms of twists about suited spheres that lie outside any given compact set. As a consequence, this sphere twist will be isotopic to the identity, but not properly so.

Along similar lines, recall there are self-diffeomorphisms of the disc \mathbb{D}^n that are not isotopic to the identity, as long as $n \geq 5$ [16]. Using this, one may find a self-diffeomorphism of $\mathcal{C}_{d,r}(O, Y)$, supported on a small disc, that is not properly isotopic to the identity [47, Theorem 2]; however, this diffeomorphism will be isotopic to the identity by “pushing its support to infinity” in $\mathcal{C}_{d,r}(O, Y)$. We are grateful to Oscar Randal-Williams for explaining this to us.

4. THE RELATION WITH HIGMAN–THOMPSON GROUPS

In this section, we discuss the relation between asymptotic mapping class groups and the Higman–Thompson groups, establishing the short exact sequence (1.2) mentioned in the introduction.

4.1. Higman–Thompson groups. Higman–Thompson groups were first introduced by Higman [40] as a generalization of Thompson’s groups. We now briefly recall the definition of these groups.

A *finite rooted d -ary tree* is a finite tree such that every vertex has degree $d + 1$, except the *leaves* which have degree 1, and the *root*, which has degree d . As usual, we depict trees with the root at the top and the nodes descending from it, see Figure 2. A vertex of the tree along with its d descendants is a *caret*. If the leaves of a caret are also leaves of the tree, the caret is *elementary*.

A disjoint union of r many d -ary trees will be called an (d, r) -*forest*; when d is clear from the context, we will just refer to it as an r -forest. A *paired (d, r) -forest diagram* is a triple (F_-, ρ, F_+) consisting of two (d, r) -forests F_- and F_+ with the same number l of leaves, and a permutation $\rho \in \text{Sym}(l)$, the symmetric group on l elements. We label the leaves of F_- with $1, \dots, l$ from left to right; the leaves of F_+ are labelled according to ρ , see Figure 2.

Suppose there is an elementary caret in F_- with leaves labeled by $i, \dots, i + d - 1$ from left to right, and an elementary caret in F_+ with leaves labeled by $i, \dots, i + d - 1$ from left to right. Then we can “reduce” the diagram by removing those carets, renumbering the leaves and replacing ρ with the permutation $\rho' \in \text{Sym}(l - d + 1)$ that sends the new leaf of F_- to the new leaf of F_+ , and otherwise behaves like ρ . The resulting paired forest diagram (F'_-, ρ', F'_+) is then said to be obtained by *reducing* (F_-, ρ, F_+) , and it is called a *reduction* of it; see Figure 2 below. A paired forest diagram is called *reduced* if it does not admit any reductions. The reverse operation to reduction is called *expansion*, so (F_-, ρ, F_+) is an expansion of (F'_-, ρ', F'_+) .

Define an equivalence relation on the set of paired (d, r) -forest diagrams by declaring two paired forest diagrams to be equivalent if one can be obtained from the other by a finite sequence of reductions and expansions. Thus an equivalence class of paired forest diagrams consists of all diagrams having a common reduced representative; observe that such reduced representatives are unique. We will denote the equivalence class of (F_-, ρ, F_+) by $[F_-, \rho, F_+]$.

There is a natural binary operation $*$ on the set of equivalence classes of paired (d, r) -forest diagrams. Indeed, let (F_-, ρ, F_+) and (E_-, ξ, E_+) be reduced paired forest diagrams. We can find representatives (F'_-, ρ', F'_+) and (E'_-, ξ', E'_+) , of (F_-, ρ, F_+) and (E_-, ξ, E_+) , respectively, such that $F'_+ = E'_-$.

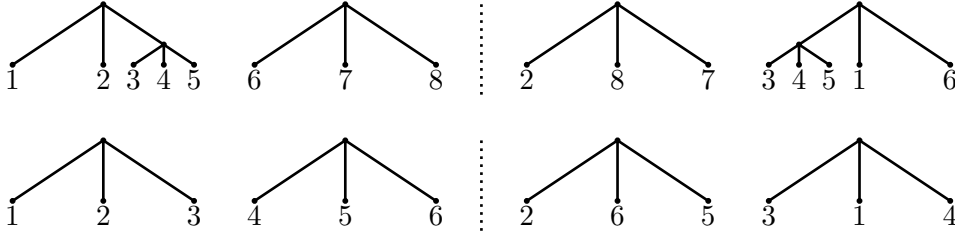


FIGURE 2. Reduction, of the top paired $(3, 2)$ -forest diagram to the bottom one.

Then we set

$$(F_-, \rho, F_+) * (E_-, \xi, E_+) := (F'_-, \rho' \xi', E'_+).$$

One readily checks that this operation is well defined, and gives a group operation on the set of equivalence classes.

Definition 4.1 (Higman–Thompson group). The *Higman–Thompson group* $V_{d,r}$ is the group of equivalence classes of paired (d, r) -forest diagrams, equipped with the multiplication $*$.

We remark that $V_{2,1}$ is the classical Thompson’s group V . Observe that $V_{d,r}$ is a naturally a subgroup of the group of homeomorphisms of the Cantor set.

4.2. Compactly supported mapping class group. Let $\mathcal{C}_{d,r}(O, Y)$ be a Cantor manifold. Every inclusion $M \subseteq M'$ of suited submanifolds induces an injective homomorphism $j_{M,M'} : \text{Map}(M) \rightarrow \text{Map}(M')$, and we set:

Definition 4.2. The *compactly supported mapping class group* of $\mathcal{C}_{d,r}(O, Y)$ is

$$\text{Map}_c(\mathcal{C}_{d,r}(O, Y)) := \varinjlim \text{Map}(M),$$

where M ranges over the set of suited submanifolds of $\mathcal{C}_{d,r}(O, Y)$. In particular,

$$\text{Map}_c(\mathcal{C}_{d,r}(O, Y)) := \varinjlim \text{Map}(O_k),$$

where O_k are the manifolds in Definition 3.1.

Note that $\text{Map}_c(\mathcal{C}_{d,r}(O, Y))$ is a subgroup of $\mathcal{B}_{d,r}(O, Y)$; we denote the inclusion map by π . It is immediate that $\text{Map}_c(\mathcal{C}_{d,r}(O, Y))$ coincides with the subgroup of $\mathcal{B}_{d,r}(O, Y)$ whose elements have *compact support*, i.e. they are the identity outside some compact submanifold of $\mathcal{C}_{d,r}(O, Y)$.

4.3. Surjection to the Higman–Thompson groups. Recall from Definition 3.1 that $\mathcal{C}_{d,r}(O, Y)$ is the union of the compact manifolds O_k . Choose an n -ball in O_1 which contains the r suited boundary spheres of O_1 , and let O_0 be the manifold obtained from O_1 by removing this ball.

Let $\mathcal{F}_{d,r}$ be the infinite forest consisting of r copies of an infinite rooted d -ary tree, and $\mathcal{T}_{d,r}$ the infinite rooted tree obtained from $\mathcal{F}_{d,r}$ by adding an extra vertex to $\mathcal{F}_{d,r}$ and r extra edges that connect this vertex to the root of the trees in $\mathcal{F}_{d,r}$. There is a natural projection

$$q : \mathcal{C}_{d,r}(O, Y) \rightarrow \mathcal{T}_{d,r}$$

which respects the order on the suited spheres of $\mathcal{C}_{d,r}(O, Y)$, and such that the pullback of the root is O_0 and the pull back of the midpoint of every edge is a suited sphere. Let $f \in \mathcal{B}_{d,r}(O, Y)$ and M a support for f . Let F_- (resp. F_+) be the smallest subforest of $\mathcal{F}_{d,r}$ which contains $q(\partial_s M) \cap \mathcal{F}_{d,r}$ (resp. $q(\partial_s f(M)) \cap \mathcal{F}_{d,r}$). Note that F_- and F_+ have the same number of leaves, and that f induces a bijection ρ between the two sets of leaves. The triple (F_-, ρ, F_+) defines an element of $V_{d,r}$; we call this map q_* since it is induced from q . One readily shows that q_* is well defined. Similar to [21, Proposition 2.4], [1, Proposition 4.2, 4.6] and [57, Proposition 3.17], we now have the following:

Proposition 4.3. *There is a short exact sequence*

$$1 \rightarrow \text{Map}_c(\mathcal{C}_{d,r}(O, Y)) \xrightarrow{\pi} \mathcal{B}_{d,r}(O, Y) \xrightarrow{q_*} V_{d,r} \rightarrow 1.$$

Proof. First we show q_* is surjective. Given any element $[F_-, \rho, F_+] \in V_{d,r}$, let T_- (resp. T_+) be the tree obtained from F_- (resp. F_+) by adding a single root on the top and r edges connecting to each root of the trees in F_- (resp. F_+). Furthermore, let T'_- (resp. T'_+) be the result of removing from F_- (resp. F_+) the leaves and each of the open half edges from the leaves. Consider $M_- = q^{-1}(T'_+)$ and $M_+ = q^{-1}(T'_-)$, which are both suited submanifolds of $\mathcal{C}_{d,r}(O, Y)$, and a diffeomorphism $f : M_- \rightarrow M_+$ whose restriction to each component of $\partial_p M_-$ is the identity, and such that it maps the suited spheres of M_- to the suited spheres of M_+ according to the pattern specified by ρ . Moreover, f can be chosen so that $(\iota_{f(Z)} \circ f|_Z \circ \iota_Z^{-1})|_S = \text{id}_S$ for each suited sphere S of M_- , where Z is the piece right below S . From here, we extend f to (abusing notation) $f \in \mathcal{B}_{d,r}(O, Y)$, as desired.

Next, suppose $q_*(f)$ is the identity for some $f \in \mathcal{B}_{d,r}(O, Y)$. Let M be a support of f . We have that $f(M) = M$ and f induces the identity permutation on the set of suited boundary spheres. Thus $f \in \text{Map}_c(\mathcal{C}_{d,r}(O, Y))$.

Finally, given $g \in \text{Map}_c(\mathcal{C}_{d,r}(O, Y))$, it is immediate that $q_* \circ \pi(g) = 1$, and thus the result follows. \square

5. THE COMPLEX

In this section we will construct the cube complex $\mathfrak{X}_{d,r}(O, Y)$. We remark that our complex is similar in spirit to the one introduced by Genevois–Lonjou–Urech in [28] for establishing the finiteness properties of a related family of related groups, and is inspired by the *Stein–Farley complexes* associated to Higman–Thompson groups [59, 20].

Throughout this section, $\mathcal{C}_{d,r}(O, Y)$ will be assumed to be a Cantor manifold satisfying the cancellation, inclusion and intersection properties, and endowed with the preferred rigid structure. The particular manifolds O and Y , as well as the integers d and r , will play no particular role in the discussion, and so we will simply write $\mathcal{C} = \mathcal{C}_{d,r}(O, Y)$ for the Cantor manifold, and $\mathcal{B} = \mathcal{B}_{d,r}(O, Y)$ for the associated asymptotic mapping class group.

5.1. Stein complex. Consider all ordered pairs (M, f) , where M is a suited submanifold of \mathcal{C} and $f \in \mathcal{B}$. We deem two such pairs (M_1, f_1) and (M_2, f_2) to be equivalent, and write $(M_1, f_1) \sim (M_2, f_2)$, if and only if there are representing diffeomorphisms (abusing notation) f_1 and f_2 such that $f_2^{-1} \circ f_1$

maps M_1 onto M_2 and is rigid away from M_1 (cf. Definition 3.9). We will denote by $[M, f]$ the equivalence class of the pair (M, f) with respect to this relation, and write \mathcal{P} for the set of all equivalence classes. Observe that \mathcal{B} acts on \mathcal{P} by left multiplication, namely $g \cdot [N, f] = [N, g \circ f]$.

Consider a pair (M, f) . Since M is a suited submanifold, it is uniquely expressed as the union of finitely many pieces and O_1 . We define the *complexity* $h((M, f))$ of (M, f) as the number of pieces of M . Note that if $(M_1, f_1) \sim (M_2, f_2)$, then $h((M_1, f_1)) = h((M_2, f_2))$, and thus h descends to a well-defined function (abusing notation) $h : \mathcal{P} \rightarrow \mathbb{N}$. Hence we set:

Definition 5.1. The *complexity* of $[M, f] \in \mathcal{P}$ is defined as $h((M, f))$, for some, and hence any, representative of $[M, f]$.

We introduce a relation \leq on the elements of \mathcal{P} by deeming $x_1 \leq x_2$ if and only if $x_1 = [M_1, f]$ and $x_2 = [M_2, f]$ for some suited submanifold $M_1 \subseteq M_2$; if the inclusion is proper we will write $x_1 < x_2$. We are going to prove that the relation \leq turns \mathcal{P} into a directed poset. Before doing so, we need the following immediate observation:

Lemma 5.2. *Suppose that $(M_1, f_1) \sim (M_2, f_2)$.*

- (1) *If N_1 is a union of pieces such that $M_1 \cup N_1$ is connected, then there exists a union of pieces N_2 such that $[M_1 \cup N_1, f_1] = [M_2 \cup N_2, f_2]$.*
- (2) *If $[M_1 \cup N_1, f_1] = [M_2 \cup N_2, f_2]$ and N_1 is a disjoint union of pieces, then so is N_2 .*

Proof. The first part of the claim follows by taking $N_2 = (f_2^{-1} \circ f_1)(N_1)$. For the second part, setting $N'_2 = (f_2^{-1} \circ f_1)(N_1)$, we have $[M_1 \cup N_1, f_1] = [M_2 \cup N'_2, f_2]$. Then $M_2 \cup N'_2$ is isotopic and hence equal to $M_2 \cup N_2$ since they are both suited. It follows that $N_2 = N'_2$. \square

With the above result in hand, we prove:

Lemma 5.3. *(\mathcal{P}, \leq) is a directed poset. Moreover, if $x < y \in \mathcal{P}$, then $h(x) < h(y)$.*

Proof. First, we show that \mathcal{P} is a poset. To see transitivity, let $x \leq y \leq z$. Then $x = [N, f]$, $y = [N \cup M, f] = [N', f']$, and $z = [N' \cup M', f']$, for some unions of pieces M and M' . By the first part of Lemma 5.2, there is a union of pieces M'' such that $[N \cup M \cup M'', f] = z$ and hence $x \leq z$. If $z = x$, then $[N \cup M \cup M'', f] = [N, f]$. This implies that $N \cup M \cup M''$ and N are equal, since they are both suited. Thus $x = y$, and \mathcal{P} is indeed a poset.

Now we show that \mathcal{P} is directed. Consider two elements $x_1 = [N_1, f_1]$ and $x_2 = [N_2, f_2]$. By definition, $f_2^{-1} \circ f_1$ is asymptotically rigid, so we may choose a support M_1 that contains $N_1 \cup (f_1^{-1} \circ f_2)(N_2)$. Then $M_2 = (f_2^{-1} \circ f_1)(M_1)$ is a support of $f_1^{-1} \circ f_2$ containing N_2 . By construction, $[M_1, f_1] = [M_2, f_2]$ and $N_i \subseteq M_i$ for $i = 1, 2$. Thus it follows that $x_1, x_2 \leq [M_1, f_1]$.

Finally, the last claim is an immediate consequence of the definition of the complexity function h . \square

Consider now the geometric realization $|\mathcal{P}|$, which is the simplicial complex with a k -simplex for every chain $x_0 < \dots < x_k$ in \mathcal{P} , and where x_k is called the *top* vertex and x_0 the *bottom* vertex of the simplex. Since \mathcal{P} is directed, by Lemma 5.3, we have:



FIGURE 3. The difference between elementary and non-elementary simplices in the poset for $C_{2,2}(O, Y)$, where O is a closed surface of genus 2 and Y is a sphere. While $O_1 \cup Z$ and $O_1 \cup Z \cup Z''$ define an elementary 1-simplex, the simplex defined by $O_1 \cup Z$ and $O_1 \cup Z \cup Z'$ is non-elementary.

Corollary 5.4. $|\mathcal{P}|$ is contractible.

We are now going to introduce a finer relation \leq on \mathcal{P} . Given two vertices $x_1, x_2 \in \mathcal{P}$, we will say that $x_1 \leq x_2$ if $x_1 = [N, f]$, $x_2 = [N \cup M, f]$ and M is a disjoint union of pieces. If $x_1 \leq x_2$ and $x_1 \neq x_2$, we will write $x_1 < x_2$. Note that, contrary to \leq , the finer relation \leq is not a partial ordering on \mathcal{P} as it is not transitive. However, as a consequence of Lemma 5.2, it is true that if $x_1 \leq x_3$ and $x_1 \leq x_2 \leq x_3$, then $x_1 \leq x_2 \leq x_3$.

We are now going to restrict our attention to a particular subfamily of simplices. To this end, we say that a simplex $x_0 < \dots < x_k$ is *elementary* if $x_0 \leq x_k$; see Figure 3. We have:

Definition 5.5 (Stein complex). The *Stein complex* \mathfrak{X} is the full subcomplex of $|\mathcal{P}|$ consisting only of elementary simplices.

Note that the action of \mathcal{B} on \mathcal{P} preserves the relation \leq , and thus restricts to a simplicial action of \mathcal{B} on \mathfrak{X} . Our next aim is to show that \mathfrak{X} is also contractible. For $x \leq y$, define the closed interval $[x, y] = \{z \mid x \leq z \leq y\}$. Similarly, define (x, y) , $(x, y]$ and $[x, y)$. A similar reasoning to that of [12, Section 4] yields:

Lemma 5.6. For $x < y$ with $x \not\leq y$, the interval $|(x, y)|$ is contractible.

Proof. By Lemma 5.2, for any $[N, f] \leq v \leq [N \cup M, f] \in \mathcal{P}$, there exists a union of pieces $M' \subseteq M$ such that $v = [N \cup M', f]$. Thus, for any $z \in (x, y]$ there exists a largest element $z_0 \in (x, z]$ such that $x < z_0$. So, $z_0 \in (x, y)$. Also, $z_0 \leq y$ for any $z \in (x, y)$. The inequalities $z \geq z_0 \leq y$ then imply that $|(x, y)|$ is contractible using the ‘‘conical’’ contraction in [55, Section 1.5]. \square

Proposition 5.7. The complex \mathfrak{X} is contractible.

Proof. First, $|\mathcal{P}|$ is contractible by Corollary 5.4. It suffices to show that $|\mathcal{P}|$ can be built inductively from \mathfrak{X} without changing the homotopy type at each stage. To this end, given a closed interval $[x, y]$ in $|\mathcal{P}|$, define

$$r([x, y]) := h(y) - h(x),$$

where recall that h denotes the complexity of a vertex. We attach the contractible subcomplexes $|[x, y]|$ for $x \not\leq y$ to \mathfrak{X} in increasing order of r -value. The subcomplex $|[x, y]|$ is attached along $|(x, y)| \cup |[x, y]|$, which is

the suspension of $|(x, y)|$ and hence is contractible by Lemma 5.6. This shows that attaching $|[x, y]|$ to \mathfrak{X} does not change the homotopy type of \mathfrak{X} . Since the result of gluing all such intervals is $|\mathcal{P}|$, the claim follows. \square

5.2. Stein–Farley cube complex. We now explain how to obtain a cube complex from \mathfrak{X} . We first have:

Lemma 5.8. *If $x \leq y$, then $[x, y]$ is a finite Boolean lattice.*

Proof. Let $x = [N, f]$ and $y = [N \cup M, f]$ where M is a disjoint union of pieces, and $z \in [x, y]$. By Lemma 5.2, there exists a union of pieces M' , so that $z = [N \cup M', f]$. Again, by Lemma 5.2, M' is a submanifold of M . It follows that $[x, y]$ is a Boolean lattice on the set of pieces of M . \square

As a consequence, if $x \leq y$ then the simplices in the geometric realization of $[x, y]$ piece together into a cube of dimension $r([x, y])$. Before doing so, we need the following technical result, which rests upon the fact that the Cantor manifold has the intersection property:

Lemma 5.9. *Let f_1, f_2 be asymptotically rigid diffeomorphisms which represent the same element of \mathcal{B} . Let M_i be a support for f_i with $i = 1, 2$, and write $N_i = f_i(M_i)$. Then:*

- (i) *For $i = 1, 2$, one has $f_i(M_1 \cup M_2) = N_1 \cup N_2$.*
- (ii) *There is an asymptotically rigid diffeomorphism g with support $M_1 \cap M_2$, representing the same element of \mathcal{B} as f_i .*

Proof. The manifolds $f_1(M_1 \cup M_2)$ and $f_2(M_1 \cup M_2)$ are suited and isotopic and therefore equal. In particular, $N_1 \cup N_2 \subseteq f_i(M_1 \cup M_2)$, $i = 1, 2$. Similarly, $M_1 \cup M_2 \subseteq f_i^{-1}(N_1 \cup N_2)$, $i = 1, 2$. Thus, $f_1(M_1 \cup M_2) = f_2(M_1 \cup M_2) = N_1 \cup N_2$.

To establish the second part, we proceed as follows. First note that $M_1 \cap M_2$ and $N_1 \cap N_2$ are suited submanifolds that have the same number of pieces. Hence, there is a diffeomorphism f mapping $N_1 \cap N_2$ to $M_1 \cap M_2$ which is rigid away from $N_1 \cap N_2$. By applying a self-diffeomorphism of $M_1 \cap M_2$ that permutes the boundary spheres, we can further assume that f maps N_i to M_i , $i = 1, 2$. Then $f \circ f_i$ has support M_i and is the identity outside $M_1 \cup M_2$. By making iterated use of the intersection property, we get that there exists an asymptotically rigid diffeomorphism g supported on $M_1 \cap M_2$ such that g is properly isotopic to $f \circ f_i$. Then $f^{-1} \circ g$ is properly isotopic to f_i and is supported on $M_1 \cap M_2$, as claimed. \square

We now prove the following lemma, which will be key in order to endow \mathfrak{X} with the structure of a cube complex.

Lemma 5.10. *Suppose $x \leq y$ and $z \leq w$. Denote $S = [x, y] \cap [z, w]$. For any $p, q \in S$, there are $s, t \in S$ such that $s \leq p, q \leq t$.*

Proof. Since the conclusion is trivially satisfied if $p = q$, we assume $p \neq q$. Let $x = [N_1, f_1]$, $y = [N_1 \cup M_1, f_1]$ and $z = [N_2, f_2]$, $w = [N_2 \cup M_2, f_2]$. There are unions of disjoint pieces $M'_i, M''_i \subseteq M_i$ for $i = 1, 2$, such that

$$p = [N_1 \cup M'_1, f_1] = [N_2 \cup M'_2, f_2] \quad \text{and} \quad q = [N_1 \cup M''_1, f_1] = [N_2 \cup M''_2, f_2].$$

We then get diffeomorphisms

$$f_2^{-1} \circ f_1 : N_1 \cup M'_1 \rightarrow N_2 \cup M'_2$$

such that $f_2^{-1} \circ f_1$ is rigid away from $N_1 \cup M'_1$ and

$$g_2^{-1} \circ g_1 : N_1 \cup M''_1 \rightarrow N_2 \cup M''_2$$

such that $g_2^{-1} \circ g_1$ is rigid away from $N_1 \cup M''_1$ where $[f_i] = [g_i] \in \mathcal{B}$, $i = 1, 2$. By Lemma 5.9, there exists an asymptotically rigid diffeomorphism g , with $[g] = [f_2^{-1} \circ f_1] = [g_2^{-1} \circ g_1] \in \mathcal{B}$, such that

$$g(N_1 \cup M'_1 \cup M''_1) = N_2 \cup M'_2 \cup M''_2,$$

$$g(N_1 \cup (M'_1 \cap M''_1)) = N_2 \cup (M'_2 \cap M''_2),$$

and g is rigid away from $N_1 \cup (M'_1 \cap M''_1)$. By setting $s = [N_1 \cup (M'_1 \cap M''_1), f_1]$ and $t = [N_1 \cup M'_1 \cup M''_1, f_1]$, it follows that $s \leq p, q \leq t$. It remains to prove that $s, t \in S$. Clearly, $s, t \in [x, y]$. Also, by the above,

$$[N_1 \cup (M'_1 \cap M''_1), f_1] = [N_2 \cup (M'_2 \cap M''_2), f_2],$$

$$[N_1 \cup M'_1 \cup M''_1, f_1] = [N_2 \cup M'_2 \cup M''_2, f_2],$$

which shows that $s, t \in [z, w]$. \square

Finally, we show:

Proposition 5.11. *\mathfrak{X} has the structure of a cube complex with each cube defined by an interval $[x, y]$, where $x \leq y$.*

Proof. It suffices to show that the intersection of two cubes $[x, y]$ and $[z, w]$ is again a cube which is a face of both. To see this, denote $S = [x, y] \cap [z, w]$, and assume $S \neq \emptyset$. By Lemma 5.10, there are $s, t \in S$ such that $S \subseteq [s, t]$. Since $[s, t]$ is a subinterval of both $[x, y]$ and $[z, w]$, it follows that $S = [s, t]$. As $s \leq t$, $[s, t]$ is a cube and is a face of both $[x, y]$ and $[z, w]$. \square

Definition 5.12 (Stein–Farley complex). We will refer to the complex \mathfrak{X} equipped with the above cubical structure as the *Stein–Farley cube complex* associated to the Cantor manifold \mathcal{C} .

Note that the action of \mathcal{B} on \mathfrak{X} respects the cubical structure.

6. DISCRETE MORSE THEORY ON THE STEIN-FARLEY CUBE COMPLEX

In order to deduce the desired finiteness properties for asymptotic mapping class groups, we will apply the following classical criterion of Brown [11]:

Theorem 6.1 (Brown’s criterion). *Let G be a group and \mathcal{K} be a contractible G -CW-complex such that the stabilizer of every cell is of type F_∞ . Let $\{\mathcal{K}_n\}_{n \geq 1}$ be a filtration of \mathcal{K} with each \mathcal{K}_n cocompact. Suppose the connectivity of the pair $(\mathcal{K}_{n+1}, \mathcal{K}_n)$ tends to ∞ as n tends to ∞ . Then G is of type F_∞ .*

In the theorem above, recall that a pair of spaces (L, K) with $K \subseteq L$ is k -connected if the inclusion map $K \hookrightarrow L$ induces an isomorphism in π_j for $j < k$ and an epimorphism in π_k .

Our aim is to prove that the action of \mathcal{B} on the contractible cube complex \mathfrak{X} satisfies the hypotheses of Brown’s criterion above. First, note that the

complexity function of Definition 5.1 yields a function $h : \mathfrak{X}^{(0)} \rightarrow \mathbb{N}$, which we may extend affinely on each cube to obtain a *height function*

$$h : \mathfrak{X} \rightarrow \mathbb{R},$$

which is \mathcal{B} -equivariant with respect to the trivial action of \mathcal{B} on \mathbb{R} . Each cube has a unique vertex at which h is minimized (resp. maximized), which we call the *bottom* (resp. *top*) of the cube. Given an integer k , write $\mathfrak{X}^{\leq k}$ for the subcomplex of \mathfrak{X} spanned by those vertices with height at most k .

Lemma 6.2. *\mathcal{B} acts cocompactly on $\mathfrak{X}^{\leq k}$ for all $1 \leq k < \infty$.*

Proof. Let $x = [N, f]$ be the bottom vertex of an m -cube, where N has $l \leq k$ pieces; in particular, $m \leq l \leq k$. Since N has finitely many boundary components, there can only be finitely many m -cubes with x as their bottom vertex. Therefore, it suffices to show that there are finitely many \mathcal{B} -orbits of bottom vertices of m -cubes. Since $f^{-1}x = [N, id]$, we can assume that $f = id$. But there are finitely many suited submanifolds containing O_1 with complexity at most k , and hence the result follows. \square

We now identify the cube stabilizers of the \mathcal{B} -action. Recall the definition of the sphere-permuting mapping class group (cf. Definition 2.1):

Lemma 6.3. *The cube stabilizers of the action of \mathcal{B} on \mathfrak{X} are isomorphic to a finite index subgroup of the sphere-permuting mapping class groups of suited submanifolds.*

Proof. Let C be a k -cube in \mathfrak{X} and denote by $x = [N, g]$ its bottom vertex. Multiplying by g^{-1} , we can assume that $g = id$. Note that C is spanned by vertices formed by attaching pieces to a set A of exactly k boundary components of N . An element $f \in \mathcal{G}$ stabilizes C if and only if it fixes x and leaves A invariant. This means that $f(N) = N$, $f(A) = A$ and N is a support of f . It follows that the stabilizer of C is a subgroup of $\text{Map}_o(N)$.

In addition, $\text{Map}(N)$ preserves C , and thus the result follows. \square

6.1. Descending links. After Proposition 5.7 and Lemma 6.2, and provided mapping class groups of suited submanifolds are of type F_∞ (cf. Section 2), all that remains is to check the connectivity properties of the pair $(\mathfrak{X}_{n+1}, \mathfrak{X}_n)$.

In turn this boils down, using a well-known argument in *discrete Morse theory*, to analyze the connectivity of the *descending links*; we refer the reader to Appendix A.1 for a discussion on this. The advantage of working with descending links is that, as we will see, they may be identified with a simplicial complex built from topological information on (suited submanifolds of) \mathcal{C} .

Given $x = [M, f] \in \mathfrak{X}^{(0)}$, define \mathcal{L}_x as the simplicial complex whose m -simplices are equivalence classes of sets of $m + 1$ submanifolds $\{Z_i\}_{i=0}^m$ of M such that there are:

- Two suited submanifolds $L \subset N$ such that N is obtained from L by attaching $m + 1$ disjoint pieces Y_0, \dots, Y_m ;
- A diffeomorphism $\psi : N \rightarrow M$ such that $\psi(Y_i) = Z_i$ and maps suited spheres to suited spheres;

with respect to the equivalence relation that deems $\{Z_i\}_{i=0}^m$ and $\{Z'_i\}_{i=0}^m$ to be equivalent if for each i , Z_i is isotopic to Z'_i inside M .

Proposition 6.4. *For every $x = [M, f] \in \mathfrak{X}^{(0)}$, the descending link $\text{lk}^\downarrow x$ is isomorphic to \mathcal{L}_x .*

Proof. First, we define a simplicial map $\Phi : \text{lk}^\downarrow x \rightarrow \mathcal{L}_x$. Let C be a cube with top vertex x , which in turn defines an m -simplex σ in $\text{lk}^\downarrow x$, for some m . Then there are disjoint pieces $\{Y_i\}_{i=0}^m$ such that $[L, g]$ is the bottom vertex of C and $x = [L \cup Y_0 \cup \cdots \cup Y_m, g]$. The vertices of σ are therefore given by

$$[L \cup Y_0 \cup \cdots \cup \widehat{Y}_i \cup \cdots \cup Y_m, g]$$

for $0 \leq i \leq m$. In other words, writing $N = L \cup Y_0 \cup \cdots \cup Y_m$, it follows that the vertex set of σ can be identified by the set of (disjoint) pieces $\{Y_i\}_{i=0}^m$ in N . Since $[N, g] = [M, f]$, we have that $f^{-1} \circ g(N) = M$ and $f^{-1} \circ g$ is rigid on the complement of N . The desired diffeomorphism is obtained by setting $\psi = f^{-1} \circ g$ and $Z_i = \psi(Y_i)$. Moreover, by the inclusion property, the map Φ is easily seen to be well-defined.

Conversely, every diffeomorphism $\psi : N \rightarrow M$ as described in the definition of the complex \mathcal{L}_x extends to a diffeomorphism (abusing notation) $\psi : \mathcal{C}_{d,r}(O, Y) \rightarrow \mathcal{C}_{d,r}(O, Y)$ that is rigid away from N . Define $g = f \circ \psi$ and $L = N \setminus (Y_0 \cup \cdots \cup Y_m)$. Then $[L, g]$ is the bottom vertex of an $(m+1)$ -cube whose top vertex is x , and as such it defines an m -simplex in $\text{lk}^\downarrow x$. This shows that the map Φ is onto.

To show that Φ is one-to-one, suppose we have $N = L \cup Y_0 \cup \cdots \cup Y_m$, $\psi = f^{-1} \circ g$, $Z_i = \psi(Y_i)$ and $N' = L' \cup Y'_0 \cup \cdots \cup Y'_m$, $\psi' = f^{-1} \circ g'$, $Z'_i = \psi'(Y'_i)$ where $[N, g] = [N', g'] = [M, f]$ such that for each i , Z_i is isotopic to Z'_i in M . It then follows that for each i ,

$$\psi'^{-1} \circ \psi = g'^{-1} \circ g : N \rightarrow N'$$

has a representative diffeomorphism in \mathcal{B} mapping $L \cup Y_0 \cup \cdots \cup \widehat{Y}_i \cup \cdots \cup Y_m$ to $L' \cup Y'_0 \cup \cdots \cup \widehat{Y}'_i \cup \cdots \cup Y'_m$. Applying Lemma 5.9, we obtain a diffeomorphism representing the same element as $g'^{-1} \circ g$ in \mathcal{B} with support L . This shows that $[L, g] = [L', g']$. We have just shown that if $\Phi(\sigma) = \Phi(\sigma')$, then $\sigma = \sigma'$, where σ and σ' are the m -simplices in $\text{lk}^\downarrow x$ defined by the cubes with the top vertex x and bottom vertices $[L, g]$ and $[L', g']$, respectively. \square

6.2. The CAT(0) property. We end this section by addressing the question of when the cube complex \mathfrak{X} is a complete CAT(0) space. From here on we endow X with the usual path metric in which all cubes are standard Euclidean unit cubes. Say that an infinite-dimensional cube complex has the *ascending cube property* if every sequence $(x_i)_{i \in \mathbb{N}}$ of cubes, with $x_i \leq x_{i+1}$, is eventually constant.

Proposition 6.5 (Leary [52, Theorem A.6]). *Let \mathfrak{X} be a cube complex. \mathfrak{X} is complete if and only if \mathfrak{X} satisfies the ascending cube property.*

The following is a version of the celebrated Gromov's link condition which also applies to infinite-dimensional cube complexes; for a proof, see [52, Theorem B.8]:

Proposition 6.6 (Gromov). *Let \mathfrak{X} be a simply-connected cube complex. \mathfrak{X} is CAT(0) if and only if the link of every vertex is flag.*

We now want to see that our (contractible) complex \mathfrak{X} satisfies the hypotheses of the above propositions. First, since every suited submanifold has a finite number of boundary components, we immediately get:

Proposition 6.7. *The complex \mathfrak{X} has the ascending cube property.*

Next, we prove:

Proposition 6.8. *Let x be a vertex in \mathfrak{X} . Then $\text{lk}(x)$ is flag if and only if $\text{lk}^\downarrow x$ is flag.*

Proof. The forward direction is clear because $\text{lk}^\downarrow x$ is a complete subcomplex of $\text{lk}(x)$. So, assume that $\text{lk}^\downarrow x$ is flag. Let σ be an n -simplex in the flag completion of $\text{lk}(x)$ whose boundary belongs to $\text{lk}(x)$. We will show that σ is in $\text{lk}(x)$.

Suppose $\sigma \cap \text{lk}^\downarrow x$ is nonempty. Since $\text{lk}^\downarrow x$ is flag, this intersection is a k -simplex of $\text{lk}(x)$ which we denote by τ . Denote by C_τ the corresponding $(k+1)$ -cube in \mathfrak{X} and its bottom vertex by $y = [N, f]$. Then there are disjoint pieces $\{Y_i\}_{i=0}^k$ such that $x = [N \cup Y_0 \cup \cdots \cup Y_k, f]$. The vertices of σ that are not in $\text{lk}^\downarrow x$ span an $(n-k-1)$ -face μ of σ and $\tau * \mu = \sigma$. The corresponding $(n-k)$ -cube $C_\mu \subset \mathfrak{X}$ has x as its bottom vertex and there are disjoint pieces $\{Z_i\}_{i=0}^{n-k-1}$ such that

$$z = [N \cup Y_0 \cup \cdots \cup Y_k \cup Z_0 \cup \cdots \cup Z_{n-k-1}, f]$$

is the top vertex of C_μ . Since σ is a join of τ and μ , the pieces $\{Y_i\}_{i=0}^k$ and $\{Z_i\}_{i=0}^{n-k-1}$ are disjoint. It follows that there is an $(n+1)$ -cube C such that y and z are its bottom and top vertices, respectively. Since the cubes C_τ, C_μ are faces of C having x as a common vertex, we have $\sigma \subset \text{lk}(x)$ and $C_\sigma = C$.

Suppose now $\sigma \cap \text{lk}^\downarrow x = \emptyset$. In this case, we set τ to be the empty simplex and repeat the above argument with $x = y$ as the bottom vertex of C . \square

Applying Gromov's link condition and Proposition 6.8, we immediately obtain:

Corollary 6.9. *If the descending links of all the vertices in \mathfrak{X} are flag, then \mathfrak{X} is a complete $CAT(0)$ cube complex.*

As we will prove in the next section, all descending links of \mathfrak{X} are flag for all the concrete families of manifolds listed in our applications.

7. FROM DESCENDING LINKS TO PIECE COMPLEXES

In the previous section we have seen that there is an isomorphism between the descending link of a vertex $x \in \mathfrak{X}$ and a certain complex \mathcal{L}_x of submanifolds in the Cantor manifold $\mathcal{C} = \mathcal{C}_{d,r}(O, Y)$. Our next objective is to show that there is an isomorphism between \mathcal{L}_x and the *piece complex* $\mathcal{P}(M, A)$ mentioned in the introduction, whose connectivity will be easier to analyze. Before introducing it, we need a definition:

Definition 7.1 (Essential sphere). Let M be a connected, orientable smooth n -manifold, and S a smoothly embedded $(n-1)$ -dimensional sphere in M . We say that S is *essential* if it does not bound an n -dimensional ball and is not isotopic to a boundary component of M .

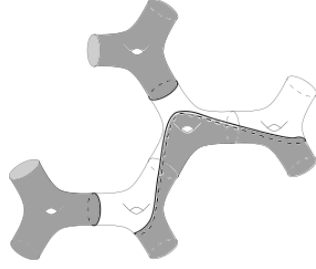


FIGURE 4. A 2-simplex in $\mathcal{P}(M, A)$ with M a surface of genus 5 and A with 7 boundary spheres.

We now define the piece complex; see Figure 4 for an illustration:

Definition 7.2 (Piece complex). Let $M \subset \mathcal{C}$ be a suited submanifold, and A a subset of the set of suited spheres of M . The *piece complex* $\mathcal{P}(M, A)$ is the simplicial complex whose vertices are isotopy classes of submanifolds of M diffeomorphic to Y^d with one essential boundary sphere and all other boundary spheres in A . A k -simplex is given by $k + 1$ vertices which can be realized in pairwise disjoint manner.

As mentioned in the introduction, piece complexes (and some close relatives) have been used in the homological stability results of Hatcher–Wahl [38], Hatcher–Vogtmann [37] and Galatius–Randal-Williams [27]

Assuming the cancellation property, the relation between the piece complex and the descending link of a vertex of \mathfrak{X} is now clarified by means of the following observation:

Proposition 7.3. *Suppose \mathcal{C} has the cancellation property. Let $x = [M, f] \in \mathfrak{X}$ be a vertex. Then, the descending link $\text{lk}^\downarrow x$ is isomorphic to $\mathcal{P}(M, A)$, where A is the set of suited spherical boundary components of M .*

Proof. By Proposition 6.4, it suffices to construct an isomorphism between the complex \mathcal{L}_x and $\mathcal{P}(M, A)$. Let

$$\Phi : \mathcal{L}_x \rightarrow \mathcal{P}(M, A)$$

be the *forgetful map*, namely the simplicial map defined by the rule

$$[\psi : N \rightarrow M, \{Z_i\}_{i=0}^m] \mapsto \{Z_i\}_{i=0}^m,$$

where Z_i are the submanifolds in the definition of the piece complex. This map is injective, since by the definition of \mathcal{L}_x , if

$$\sigma = [\psi : N \rightarrow M, \{Z_i\}_{i=0}^m], \sigma' = [\psi' : N' \rightarrow M, \{Z'_i\}_{i=0}^m]$$

and if for each i , Z_i is isotopic to Z'_i inside M , then $\sigma = \sigma'$. Given a simplex of $\mathcal{P}(M, A)$ represented by the submanifolds $\{Z_i\}_{i=0}^m$ of M , we can use the cancellation property iteratively to obtain a diffeomorphism $\psi : N \rightarrow M$ and pieces $\{Y_i\}_{i=0}^m$ of N such that $\psi(Y_i) = Z_i$ and ψ maps the top boundary component of each Y_i to the interior of N . This shows Φ is also surjective. \square

Let W_g be the connected sum of O and g copies of Y , and W_g^b the result of removing from W_g a collection of $b \geq 0$ open n -balls with pairwise disjoint closures. Observe that every suited submanifold of $\mathcal{C}_{d,r}(O, Y)$ is diffeomorphic to W_g^b , for some g and b . We will prove the following general theorem:

Theorem 7.4. *Let W_g^b an n -dimensional manifold as above, and A a (not necessarily proper) subset of boundary spheres. Then there exist explicit increasing linear functions $\gamma, \delta : \mathbb{N} \rightarrow \mathbb{N}$ such that $\mathcal{P}(W_g^b, A)$ is m -connected if $g \geq \gamma(m)$ and $|A| \geq \delta(m)$.*

The next sections are devoted to proving Theorem 7.4 in the different settings required by Theorems 1.5, 1.8, 1.10 and 1.11. The spirit of the proof is the same in all cases, and proceeds to establish the desired connectivity bounds of the piece complex from known connectivity results of related complexes that appear in the literature. However, some particular arguments of the proofs become easier in higher dimensions, notably because arcs on a manifold of sufficiently high dimension have trivial combinatorics. For this reason, we will present the higher dimensional case first in all detail, and then highlight the similarities and differences with dimensions 2 and 3.

8. THE PIECE COMPLEX IN HIGH DIMENSIONS

Throughout this section, $n \geq 3$, $O \cong \mathbb{S}^{2n}$, and $Y \cong \mathbb{S}^n \times \mathbb{S}^n$ or $Y \cong \mathbb{S}^{2n}$. Assume first $Y \cong \mathbb{S}^n \times \mathbb{S}^n$; the case $Y \cong \mathbb{S}^{2n}$ follows from a simplified version of our arguments and will be dealt with at the end of the section.

As above, W_g denotes the connected sum of O and g copies of Y , and W_g^b is the result of removing from W_g a collection of $b \geq 0$ open $2n$ -balls with pairwise disjoint closures. After Hatcher–Wahl [38], a simplicial complex is *weakly Cohen–Macaulay* (*wCM*, for short) of dimension n if it is $(n-1)$ -connected and the link of each p -simplex is $(n-p-2)$ -connected (see Appendix A). Our aim is to prove:

Theorem 8.1. *Let W_g^b as above, and A a (not necessarily proper) subset of boundary spheres of W_g^b . Then $\mathcal{P}(W_g^b, A)$ is flag. Moreover, $\mathcal{P}(W_g^b, A)$ is wCM of dimension m , provided that $m \leq \frac{g-2}{2}$ and $m \leq \frac{|A|-d}{d+1}$.*

We will prove Theorem 8.1 by relating $\mathcal{P}(W_g^b, A)$ to several other complexes, which we proceed to introduce.

The ball complex. First, consider the simplicial complex $\mathbb{B}(W_g^b, A)$ whose vertices are isotopy classes B of $2n$ -balls with d holes in W_g^b , all contained in the set A . A k -simplex in $\mathbb{B}(W_g^b, A)$ corresponds to a set of $k+1$ vertices with pairwise disjoint representatives. We denote by $\partial^0 B$ the $(2n-1)$ -dimensional sphere which cuts off B from W_g^b , observing that $\partial^0 B$ is essential.

We stress that we will encounter the same construction in dimensions 3 and 2 as well; in all cases the complex $\mathbb{B}(W_g^b, A)$ is closely related to the so called *d -hypergraph complex* $M_{|A|}(d)$, namely the simplicial complex whose vertices are subsets of $\{1, \dots, |A|\}$ with d elements, and whose faces correspond to pairwise disjoint d -sets. There is a natural map $\alpha : \mathbb{B}(W_g^b, A) \rightarrow M_{|A|}(d)$; in high dimensions, it is even an isomorphism:

Lemma 8.2. *The map $\alpha : \mathbb{B}(W_g^b, A) \rightarrow M_{|A|}(d)$ is an isomorphism.*

Proof. Given d distinct spheres S_1, \dots, S_d in A , one can find a ball containing them by first connecting S_i to S_{i+1} for $i \leq \{1, \dots, d-1\}$ using $d-1$ disjointly embedded arcs, and then taking a small neighborhood of the union of these

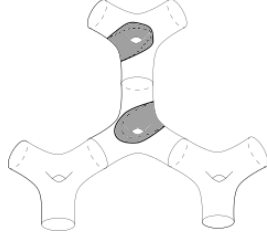


FIGURE 5. A 1-simplex in $\mathcal{H}(M)$ with M a surface of genus 4 with 6 boundary spheres.

arcs together with the d spheres. Since W_g^b is simply connected and has dimension at least 6, these arcs are unique up to isotopy, and can be chosen to be pairwise disjoint. As a consequence, α is a surjective simplicial map.

To see that α is injective, suppose there are two embedded balls B, B' each containing d spheres S_1, \dots, S_d in A . Roughly as above, we choose a set $d-1$ arcs a_i (resp. a'_i) in B (resp. B') connecting S_i to S_{i+1} for $i \in \{1, \dots, d-1\}$. Since W_g^b is simply-connected, we may isotope a_i to a'_i . Applying a further isotopy that shrinks B , we can assume that B lies in the interior of B' . By the h -cobordism theorem [54], B and B' are in fact isotopic inside W_g^b . \square

The d -hypergraph complex $M_{|A|}(d)$ is a flag complex, known to be weakly Cohen–Macaulay of dimension $\lfloor \frac{|A|-d}{d+1} \rfloor$, see [4]. Thus, we have:

Corollary 8.3. $\mathbb{B}(W_g^b, A)$ is flag, and wCM of dimension $\lfloor \frac{|A|-d}{d+1} \rfloor$.

The handle complex. The second complex we will consider is the *handle complex*, which we denote $\mathcal{H}(W_g^b)$. The vertices of $\mathcal{H}(W_g^b)$ are isotopy classes of smoothly embedded separating spheres which bound a *handle*, i.e. a copy of $\mathbb{S}^n \times \mathbb{S}^n$ minus one ball, and k -simplices correspond to sets of $k+1$ vertices which can be realized in a pairwise disjoint manner, see Figure 5. Given a vertex H in $\mathcal{H}(W_g^b)$, observe that ∂H is an essential sphere; we will think of H as the handle that is cut off by ∂H .

We shall make use of three main pieces of information about $\mathcal{H}(W_g^b)$. The first is a cancellation result due to Kreck [48]; see also [27, Corollary 6.4]:

Theorem 8.4. *Let W_g^b as above, and let S be a separating $(2n-1)$ sphere that cuts off a handle. Then, the other connected component of the complement of S is diffeomorphic to W_{g-1}^{b+1} .*

Remark 8.5. An immediate consequence of Theorem 8.4 is that $\mathcal{C}_{d,r}(O, Y)$ has the cancellation property, where $Y \cong \mathbb{S}^n \times \mathbb{S}^n$ and O is any closed, simply-connected orientable manifold of dimension $2n$.

The other two are provided to us by Randal-Williams (see Appendix C).

Lemma 8.6. $\mathcal{H}(W_g^b)$ is a flag complex.

Together with Theorem 8.4, this implies that the link of a k -simplex in $\mathcal{H}(W_g^b)$ is isomorphic to $\mathcal{H}(W_{g-k-1}^{b+k+1})$. Thus, we have:

Theorem 8.7. $\mathcal{H}(W_g^b)$ is $\lfloor \frac{g-4}{2} \rfloor$ -connected, and wCM of dimension $\lfloor \frac{g-2}{2} \rfloor$.

In what follows, we will not distinguish between vertices of $\mathcal{H}(W_g^b)$ or $\mathcal{P}(W_g^b, A)$ and the manifolds representing them.

The handle-tether-ball complex. Let H be a vertex of $\mathcal{H}(W_g^b)$ and B be a vertex in $\mathbb{B}(W_g^b, A)$. Following the terminology of Hatcher–Vogtmann [37], a *tether* connecting H and B is an arc with one endpoint in ∂H (an essential sphere cutting off a handle) and the other in $\partial^0 B$ (an essential sphere cutting off a ball with d boundary components from A), and whose interior does not intersect neither H nor B . We refer to the union of H , the arc, and B as a *handle-tether-ball*. Let $\text{HTB}(W_g^b, A)$ be the handle-tether-ball complex, whose k -simplices are isotopy classes of pairwise disjoint systems of $k + 1$ handle-tether-balls; in particular, we require the tethers to be disjoint. There is a natural projection map

$$\pi : \text{HTB}(W_g^b, A) \rightarrow \mathcal{P}(W_g^b, A)$$

given by mapping a handle-tether-ball to the copy of $\mathbb{S}^n \times \mathbb{S}^n$ minus $d + 1$ balls obtained by taking a small tubular neighborhood of the handle-tether-ball.

Again, we will encounter this construction also in dimensions 3 and 2. Generally, $\pi : \text{HTB}(W_g^b, A) \rightarrow \mathcal{P}(W_g^b, A)$ is a complete join complex in the sense of Appendix A. In high dimensions, we encounter an even simpler situation. Very much for the same reason that the ball complex is isomorphic to the hypergraph complex, the map π is an isomorphism.

Lemma 8.8. *The map $\pi : \text{HTB}(W_g^b, A) \rightarrow \mathcal{P}(W_g^b, A)$ is an isomorphism. In particular, if $\text{HTB}(W_g^b, A)$ is wCM of dimension m , then so is $\mathcal{P}(W_g^b, A)$.*

Proof. First, we show that π is a complete join. This part of the argument is worded so that it applies in dimension 3 and 2, as well. It will be referenced there.

Let $\sigma = \langle P_0, \dots, P_k \rangle$ be a k -simplex in $\mathcal{P}(W_g^b, A)$. Choose an essential sphere $S_i \subset P_i$ which cuts a ball $B_i \subset P_i$ containing exactly the d boundary spheres contained in A , a submanifold $P'_i \subset P_i$ diffeomorphic to $(\mathbb{S}^n \times \mathbb{S}^n) \setminus \mathbb{B}^{2n}$ and disjoint from B_i , and a tether t_i connecting B_i and P'_i . Then thickening the tether yields a submanifold of W_g^b diffeomorphic to P_i . Since the P_0, \dots, P_k have pairwise disjoint representatives, the same holds for the handle-tether-balls $P'_i \sqcup t_i \sqcup B_i$ for $0 \leq i \leq k$; in other words, these handle-tether-balls span a k -simplex in $\text{HTB}(W_g^b, A)$. Hence the map π is surjective and in particular $\pi^{-1}(\sigma) = \ast_{i=0}^k \pi^{-1}(P_i)$.

Further, if v_0, \dots, v_k form a k -simplex in $\text{HTB}(W_g^b, A)$, the B_i contain pairwise distinct and disjoint boundary spheres, all contained in A . Thus $\pi(v_i)$ are pairwise distinct and π is injective on simplices; in particular, π is a complete join.

To see that π is actually an isomorphism, observe that, within the submanifold P_i , the essential sphere S_i is unique up to isotopy for the same reason as in Lemma 8.2. Also up to isotopy, there is a unique embedded arc connecting S_i to the boundary $\partial^0 P_i$. Now, P'_i is isotopic to the complement of a regular neighborhood (inside P_i) of the union of the arc, S_i , and $\partial^0 P_i$. Therefore, P_i determines the ball and the handle. Finally, the tether is unique up to isotopy. Thus, the handle-tether-ball data describing P_i is unique and π is injective. \square

Again, we stress that, in the high dimensional case, the tether in a handle-tether-ball system is uniquely determined (up to isotopy) by the handle and the ball: the ambient manifold and all pieces involved have trivial fundamental groups. Even more is true: in dimension 4 and higher, arcs do not form obstructions for the movement of other arcs: all braids are trivial. From this, the following description of the handle-tether-ball complex in the high-dimensional case is immediate.

Observation 8.9. *Vertices in $\text{HTB}(W_g^b, A)$ can be uniquely described as pairs (H, B) of vertices $H \in \mathcal{H}(W_g^b)$ and $B \in \mathbb{B}(W_g^b, A)$. In this description, a k -simplex in $\text{HTB}(W_g^b, A)$ is given by a set $\sigma = \{(H_0, B_0), \dots, (H_k, B_k)\}$ of vertex pairs such that $\{H_0, \dots, H_k\}$ is a k -simplex in the handle complex $\mathcal{H}(W_g^b)$ and $\{B_0, \dots, B_k\}$ is a k -simplex in the ball complex $\mathbb{B}(W_g^b, A)$. In particular, there are simplicial projection maps*

$$\pi_h : \text{HTB}(W_g^b, A) \rightarrow \mathcal{H}(W_g^b)$$

onto the handle complex and

$$\pi_b : \text{HTB}(W_g^b, A) \rightarrow \mathbb{B}(W_g^b, A)$$

onto the ball complex.

As $\mathcal{H}(W_g^b)$ and $\mathbb{B}(W_g^b, A)$ are both flag complexes (see Lemma 8.6 and Corollary 8.3), we deduce from the description of $\text{HTB}(W_g^b, A)$ the following:

Corollary 8.10. *The complex $\mathcal{P}(W_g^b, A) \cong \text{HTB}(W_g^b, A)$ is a flag complex.*

As another consequence of Observation 8.9 we can determine links within the handle-tether-ball complex.

Lemma 8.11. *Let $\tau = \{(H_0, B_0), \dots, (H_k, B_k)\}$ be a k -simplex in the complex $\text{HTB}(W_g^b, A)$. Then $\text{lk}(\tau)$ is isomorphic to $\text{HTB}(W_{g-k-1}^{b-(k+1)(d-1)}, A^*)$ where A^* is obtained from A by removing the $(k+1)d$ boundary spheres in τ .*

In the above lemma, the number of boundary components to W changes only by $(k+1)(d-1)$ as we also get a new boundary sphere for each of the $k+1$ handles that we cut out.

Proof. A coface of τ has the form $\sigma = \tau \cup \tau'$ with $\tau' = \{(H'_0, B'_0), \dots, (H'_l, B'_l)\}$ where $\{H'_0, \dots, H'_l\}$ is an l -simplex in the link of $\pi_h(\tau)$ and $\{B'_0, \dots, B'_l\}$ is an l -simplex in the link of $\pi_b(\tau)$. The claim follows as the link of $\pi_h(\tau)$ in the handle complex is of the form $\mathcal{H}(W_{g-k-1}^{b-(k+1)(d-1)})$ and the link of $\pi_b(\tau)$ in the d -hypergraph complex based on A is the d -hypergraph complex based on A^* . \square

The extended handle-tether-ball complex. In order to investigate the connectivity properties of the handle-tether-ball complex, we embed it in a larger complex $\text{HTB}_e(W_g^b)$, which we call the *extended handle-tether-ball complex* $\text{HTB}_e(W_g^b, A)$, whose connectivity is easier to analyze. More concretely, $\text{HTB}_e(W_g^b)$ is the simplicial complex with the same vertex set as $\text{HTB}(W_g^b, A)$, and where we add more simplices by allowing multiple tethers

connecting different handles to the same d -holed ball. In light of Observation 8.9 we can give a purely combinatorial description of $\text{HTB}_e(W_g^b, A)$ in this case.

Observation 8.12. *A k -simplex in $\text{HTB}_e(W_g^b, A)$ is given by a set $\sigma = \{(H_0, B_0), \dots, (H_k, B_k)\}$ of vertices (H_i, B_i) such that $\{H_0, \dots, H_k\}$ is a k -simplex in the handle complex and $\{B_0, \dots, B_k\}$ is a simplex (of arbitrary dimension!) in the ball complex.*

The extended complex $\text{HTB}_e(W_g^b, A)$ is easier to analyze because the canonical projection (using a slight abuse of notation)

$$\pi_b : \text{HTB}_e(W_g^b, A) \longrightarrow \mathbb{B}(W_g^b, A)$$

has well-behaved fibers. Combinatorially, π_b is the projection on the second coordinate; geometrically, π_b is the map that forgets the handle-tether part of a handle-tether-ball datum.

Lemma 8.13. *If $m \leq \frac{g-4}{2}$ and $m \leq \frac{|A|-d}{d+1} - 1$, then $\text{HTB}_e(W_g^b, A)$ is m -connected.*

Proof. Let $\beta = \{B_0, \dots, B_j\}$ be a j -simplex in $\mathbb{B}(W_g^b, A)$. The fiber $\pi_b^{-1}(\beta)$ is spanned by the vertices (H, B) with $B \in \beta$. Restricted to the fiber, the projection $\pi_h : \text{HTB}_e(W_g^b, A) \rightarrow \mathcal{H}(W_g^b)$ is a complete join with all fibers isomorphic to β . It follows from Lemma 8.7 that the fiber $\pi_b^{-1}(\beta)$ is m -connected.

The base space $\mathbb{B}(W_g^b, A)$ of the projection π_b is also m -connected. It follows from Quillen's Fiber Theorem (stated as A.18 in Appendix A) that the total space $\text{HTB}_e(W_g^b, A)$ is also m -connected. \square

The connectivity of the handle-tether-ball-complex. Next, we use the *bad simplex* argument [37, Section 2.1] in order to deduce the connectivity of the handle-tether-ball complex. We give an account of the argument via Morse theory in Proposition A.7 of the appendix. The particular flavor used here is explained in Example A.8; and we shall use the projection $\pi_b : \text{HTB}_e(W_g^b, A) \rightarrow \mathbb{B}(W_g^b, A)$ as the coloring.

Observe that $\text{HTB}(W_g^b, A)$ is the subcomplex of $\text{HTB}_e(W_g^b, A)$ consisting of those simplices on which π_b is injective, i.e., the good simplices. Further, we can also describe the good links:

Lemma 8.14. *Let $\sigma = \{(H_0, B_0), \dots, (H_k, B_k)\}$ be a bad simplex. Its good link G_σ is isomorphic to a handle-tether-ball complex $\text{HTB}(W_{g-k-1}^c, A^*)$ where W_{g-k-1}^c is obtained from W_g^b by excising the handles H_i and the balls B_i . The set A^* of admissible boundary spheres is induced by removing from A those $s \leq kd$ boundary spheres of W_g^b contained within the B_i .*

Proof. The proof is very similar to the proof of Lemma 8.11. The only difference is that π_b is not injective on σ . Thus the simplex $\pi_b(\sigma)$ has strictly smaller dimension than σ . Thus, $s \leq kd$ elements of A are used in σ .

Consider a simplex $\tau = \{(H'_0, B'_0), \dots, (H'_l, B'_l)\}$ in the link of σ . As seen above, τ belongs to the good link of σ if and only if $\{B'_0, \dots, B'_l\}$ is an l -simplex in the link of $\pi_B(\tau)$ in $\mathbb{B}(W_g^b, A)$, which is the d -hypergraph complex on A^* .

For the handle part, the condition is that $\{H'_0, \dots, H'_l\}$ lies in the link of $\{H_0, \dots, H_k\}$. The link in the handle complex is isomorphic to $\mathcal{H}(W_{g-k-1}^c)$. \square

Proposition 8.15. *If $m \leq \frac{g-4}{2}$ and $m \leq \frac{|A|-d}{d+1} - 1$, then $\text{HTB}(W_g^b, A)$ is m -connected.*

Proof. We induct on m . The extended complex $\text{HTB}_e(W_g^b, A)$ is m -connected by Lemma 8.13. The complex $\text{HTB}(W_g^b, A)$ is the complex of good simplices in $\text{HTB}_e(W_g^b, A)$. By Proposition A.7, it suffices to show that good links G_σ of bad simplices are $(m - \dim(\sigma))$ -connected. Let σ be a bad k -simplex. Then $k \geq 1$ and $G_\sigma \cong \text{HTB}(W_{g-k-1}^c, A^*)$ by the preceding lemma.

For the induction hypothesis to apply, we need to verify $m - k \leq \frac{(g-k-1)-4}{2}$ and $m - k \leq \frac{|A^*|-d}{d+1} - 1$. For the first estimate, note that $m - k \leq \frac{g-2k-4}{2}$ follows from the assumption $m \leq \frac{g-4}{2}$. As $k \geq 1$, we have $2k \geq k+1$, whence $m - k \leq \frac{g-(k+1)-4}{2}$ follows. Turning to the second inequality, note that $|A^*| \geq |A| - kd$. Thus, we find:

$$\frac{|A^*| - d}{d+1} - 1 \geq \frac{|A| - kd - d}{d+1} - 1 \geq \frac{|A| - d}{d+1} - 1 - k \geq m - k$$

\square

Corollary 8.16. *Assume that $m \leq \frac{g-2}{2}$ and $m \leq \frac{|A|-d}{d+1}$. Then the handle-tether-ball complex $\text{HTB}(W_g^b, A)$ is wCM of dimension m . Consequently, the piece complex $\mathcal{P}(W_g^b, A)$ is also wCM of dimension m .*

Proof. This follows from the description of links in $\text{HTB}(W_g^b, A)$ given in Lemma 8.11 and the isomorphism of $\text{HTB}(W_g^b, A)$ and $\mathcal{P}(W_g^b, A)$. \square

We conclude this section with a diagram showing the main actors involved:

$$(8.17) \quad \begin{array}{ccc} \text{HTB}_e(W_g^b, A) & \xleftarrow{\iota} & \text{HTB}(W_g^b, A) & \xrightarrow{\pi} & \mathcal{P}(W_g^b, A) \\ & & \downarrow \pi_b & & \\ \mathbb{B}(W_g^b, A) & \xrightarrow{\alpha} & M_{|A|}(d) & & \end{array}$$

Finally, we prove Theorem 8.1:

Proof of Theorem 8.1. For $Y \cong \mathbb{S}^n \times \mathbb{S}^n$, the claim follows from Corollary 8.16 and Corollary 8.10. The case of $Y \cong \mathbb{S}^{2n}$ is a lot simpler: observe that in this case

$$\mathcal{P}(W_g^b, A) \cong \mathbb{B}(W_g^b, A) \cong M_{|A|}(d),$$

and we can apply Corollary 8.3. \square

9. THE PIECE COMPLEX FOR 3-MANIFOLDS

In this section we prove a version of Theorem 7.4 for 3-dimensional manifolds. In this setting, $W_g = O \# Y \# \dots^{(g)} \# Y$, where O and Y are compact, connected, oriented, smooth 3-manifolds, with Y either irreducible or diffeomorphic to $\mathbb{S}^2 \times \mathbb{S}^1$. The manifold W_g^b is then obtained by removing a collection of $b \geq 0$ open balls (with pairwise disjoint closures) from W_g . With this notation, we will show:

Theorem 9.1. *Let W_g^b as above, and A a (not necessarily proper) subset of boundary spheres of W_g^b . Then $\mathcal{P}(W_g^b, A)$ is flag. Moreover, $\mathcal{P}(W_g^b, A)$ is wCM of dimension m provided that $m \leq \frac{g}{4}$ and $m \leq \frac{|A|-d}{d+1}$.*

The proof proceeds along the exact same lines as in the previous subsection, although certain steps become more intricate; for instance, the manifolds are no longer assumed to be simply-connected and therefore one has to be careful when dealing with systems of arcs up to isotopy. We now proceed to give a complete account of the ideas needed; however, we will omit the proofs of some results if these can be directly transplanted from the previous subsection without any modification.

The ball complex. As was the case in higher dimensions, we have a map

$$\alpha : \mathbb{B}(W_g^b, A) \rightarrow M_{|A|}(d)$$

induced by mapping any given 3-ball with d holes, all of them elements of A , to the corresponding d points in the set $\{1, 2, \dots, |A|\}$. For this map, the same proof as in Lemma 8.2 gives:

Lemma 9.2. *The map $\alpha : \mathbb{B}(W_g^b, A) \rightarrow M_{|A|}(d)$ is a complete join.*

As mentioned in the previous section, we cannot expect this map to be an isomorphism as W_g^b need not be simply connected; so even for $d = 2$ there may be many ways to enclose two boundary spheres from A in a ‘‘sausage.’’

Next, since $M_{|A|}(d)$ is flag and wCM of dimension $\lfloor \frac{|A|-d}{d+1} \rfloor$, we deduce:

Corollary 9.3. *$\mathbb{B}(W_g^b, A)$ is flag and wCM of dimension $\lfloor \frac{|A|-d}{d+1} \rfloor$.*

Note that this is the same statement as Corollary 8.3, including the bounds.

The handle complex. For the sake of notational consistency with the previous section, we define a *handle* to be a submanifold of W_g^b diffeomorphic to $Y \setminus \mathbb{B}^3$. The *handle complex* $\mathcal{H}(W_g^b)$ is the simplicial complex whose k -simplices are sets of $k + 1$ isotopy classes of handles in W_g^b that can be represented in a pairwise disjoint manner.

As in the previous section, our goal is to establish connectivity properties of the handle complex. We do that by relating the handle complex to the (*non-separating*) *sphere complex*, whose connectivity is known after the work of Hatcher–Wahl [38]. Recall that an l -simplex in the sphere complex $\mathcal{S}(W_g^b)$ is a set of $l + 1$ isotopy classes of essential spheres in W_g^b with pairwise disjoint representatives. The *non-separating sphere complex* $\mathcal{S}^{ns}(W_g^b)$ is the full subcomplex of $\mathcal{S}(W_g^b)$ spanned by those systems of spheres whose complement is still connected. We will need the following result of Hatcher–Wahl, see Proposition 3.2 of [38]:

Theorem 9.4 ([38]). *Let W_g^b be as above. Then $\mathcal{S}^{ns}(W_g^b)$ is $(g-2)$ -connected.*

Armed with this, we have the following:

Proposition 9.5. *With the notation above, $\mathcal{H}(W_g^b)$ is:*

- (i) $(g - 2)$ -connected, if $Y \neq \mathbb{S}^2 \times \mathbb{S}^1$;

(ii) $\lfloor \frac{g-3}{2} \rfloor$ -connected, if $Y = \mathbb{S}^2 \times \mathbb{S}^1$.

Proof. If $Y \neq \mathbb{S}^2 \times \mathbb{S}^1$, the handle complex is the complex X in [38, Section 4.1], and the connectivity bound is established in [38, Proposition 4.1]. Therefore, from now on we will assume that $Y = \mathbb{S}^2 \times \mathbb{S}^1$; in this case, our complex is an unbased version of the complex called X^A in [38, Section 4.2]; in fact our connectivity bound coincides with that of [38, Proposition 4.5].

We argue by induction on g again. First, $\mathcal{H}(W_g^b)$ is non-empty as long as $g \geq 1$, so we assume $g \geq 2$ and that the statement is true for any $g' < g$.

Observe that there is a unique isotopy class of essential spheres contained in $\mathbb{S}^2 \times \mathbb{S}^1 \setminus \mathbb{B}^3$. Therefore, we have a forgetful map:

$$F : \mathcal{H}(W_g^b) \rightarrow \mathcal{S}^{ns}(W_g^b)$$

which maps each vertex of $\mathcal{H}(W_g^b)$ to the corresponding essential sphere contained in it. At this point, we want to use Theorem 9.4 to deduce a connectivity bound for $\mathcal{H}(W_g^b)$ from that of $\mathcal{S}^{ns}(W_g^b)$, showing that the map F is a join complex, again in the sense of Appendix A. To this end, we first need to check that $\mathcal{S}^{ns}(W_g^b)$ is wCM . To see this, let $\sigma = \langle S_0, \dots, S_p \rangle$ be a p -simplex in $\mathcal{S}^{ns}(W_g^b)$, whose link $\text{lk}_{\mathcal{S}^{ns}(W_g^b)}(\sigma)$ is isomorphic to $\mathcal{S}^{ns}(W_g^b \setminus \sigma)$. By the Prime Decomposition Theorem, the number of summands diffeomorphic to $\mathbb{S}^2 \times \mathbb{S}^1$ in $W_g^b \setminus \sigma$ is $g - (p - 1)$. Combining this with the second part of Theorem 9.4, we obtain that $\text{lk}_{\mathcal{S}^{ns}(W_g^b)}(\sigma)$ is $(g - p - 3)$ -connected. Thus $\mathcal{S}^{ns}(W_g^b)$ is wCM of dimension $g - 1$.

We now prove that F is a join complex. For every non-separating sphere S_i in σ , we choose a point x_i in S_i , which gives rise to two points when we cut W_g^b along σ . Recall that, by the definition of the non-separating sphere complex, the manifold $W_g^b \setminus \sigma$ is connected, and thus we can connect the two copies of x_i by an embedded path for each $0 \leq i \leq k$. Moreover, up to modifying the paths by an isotopy, we may assume that no two of them intersect. Upon regluing, the paths yield loops α_i that intersect transversely with S_i exactly once. Taking a tubular neighborhood of $\alpha_i \cup S_i$, we get a manifold diffeomorphic to $\mathbb{S}^2 \times \mathbb{S}^1 \setminus \mathbb{B}^3$ which maps to σ under F , and so F is surjective.

Further, F is injective on individual simplices since if two handles are disjoint in W_g^b , the non-separating spheres contained in their interior are non-isotopic. In fact, given any handle H , we have an embedded loop intersecting the non-separating sphere transversely with algebraic intersection number 1 in H . If $F(H) = F(H')$ for another handle H' , then this loop of H must also intersect the non-separating sphere of H' with algebraic intersection number 1. In particular H and H' cannot be disjoint.

Next, let $\sigma' = \langle H_0, \dots, H_p \rangle$ be a p -simplex in $\mathcal{H}(W_g^b)$ such that $F(H_i) = S_i$. Since each H_i is a handle, we may assume that the essential spheres contained in the H_i are pairwise disjoint. Using that σ' is a p -simplex, we can isotope the \mathbb{S}^1 parts of the H_i such that they do not intersect with any other H_j . Moreover, since W_g^b is three-dimensional, we may apply an isotopy to further assume that the \mathbb{S}^1 parts of the H_i are disjoint. Consequently, part (3) of the Definition A.12 is also satisfied.

This discussion proves that F is a join complex over the wCM complex $\mathcal{S}^{ns}(W_g^b)$. Further we check that $F(\text{lk}(\sigma')) = \text{lk}(F(\sigma'))$. The handles in a simplex σ'' of $\text{lk}(\sigma')$ may be isotoped such that they do not intersect σ' . In particular, the interior spheres in σ'' can be chosen to avoid intersecting the interior spheres in σ' , hence

$$F(\text{lk}(\sigma')) \subseteq \text{lk}(F(\sigma')).$$

Using the same argument as for proving that F is surjective, we deduce the reverse inclusion, and thus

$$F(\text{lk}(\sigma')) = \text{lk}(F(\sigma'))$$

and, since σ' is a p -simplex, it follows that $F(\sigma')$ is also of dimension p . Hence $F(\text{lk}(\sigma'))$ is wCM of dimension $g - p - 2$. Now Theorem A.16 implies that $\mathcal{H}(W_g^b)$ is $\lfloor \frac{g-1}{2} - 1 \rfloor$ -connected if $Y = \mathbb{S}^2 \times \mathbb{S}^1$. \square

Worsening the bounds allows us to formulate a unified statement that has the same connectivity estimate as Theorem 8.7:

Corollary 9.6. *For any Y as above, $\mathcal{H}(W_g^b)$ is $\lfloor \frac{g-4}{2} \rfloor$ -connected. In fact, $\mathcal{H}(W_g^b)$ is wCM of dimension $\lfloor \frac{g-2}{2} \rfloor$.*

Proof. The connectivity bound follows from Proposition 9.5. The observation that the link of a k -simplex σ in the handle complex $\mathcal{H}(W_g^b)$ is again a handle complex establishes the connectivity of links. \square

The handle-tether-ball complex. As in the previous section, a *handle-tether-ball* consists of a handle H representing a vertex in the handle complex $\mathcal{H}(W_g^b)$, a d -holed ball B disjoint from H and representing a vertex in $\mathbb{B}(W_g^b, A)$, and a tether connecting H to B disjoint from both. A vertex in $\text{HTB}(W_g^b, A)$ is the isotopy class of a handle-tether-ball, and $k + 1$ vertices from a k -simplex if they can be represented by pairwise disjoint handle-tether-balls. Passage to a regular neighborhood defines a projection

$$\pi : \text{HTB}(M_g^b, A) \rightarrow \mathcal{P}(W_g^b, A).$$

Lemma 9.7. *The map $\pi : \text{HTB}(M_g^b, A) \rightarrow \mathcal{P}(W_g^b, A)$ is a complete join. In particular, if $\text{HTB}(W_g^b, A)$ is m -connected, so is $\mathcal{P}(W_g^b, A)$.*

Proof. The claim that π is a complete join follows as in the first step in the proof of Lemma 8.8. The connectivity then follows from Remark A.15. \square

Observation 9.8. *Let M be a 3-manifold with a submanifold N cut off by an essential 2-sphere $\partial^0 N$. Since any two simple arcs on the sphere $\partial^0 N$ are isotopic in $\partial^0 N$, we can push any isotopy of paths that passes through N off N . More formally: let P and Q be two disjoint subsets of M not intersecting N ; if two simple arcs α and β from P to Q that do not intersect N are isotopic in M rel. P and Q , then they are also isotopic in M rel. P , Q , and N . This also applies to a finite collection of submanifolds N_0, \dots, N_k whose boundaries ∂N_i are 2-spheres.*

Let σ be a k -simplex in $\text{HTB}(W_g^b, A)$ and let X_0, \dots, X_k be pairwise disjoint handle-tether-balls that represent the vertices of σ . Let X'_0, \dots, X'_k be

another such collection. A priori, it is not clear whether the two handle-tether-ball systems are isotopic or not; equivalently, the geometric realization of $\text{HTB}(W_g^b, A)$ might not be the same as the geometric realization of the poset of isotopy classes of handle-tether-ball systems with deletion of components as the face relation. The issue is that the isotopy from X_i to X'_i witnessing that they represent the same vertex may pass through some of the other X_j .

As it is the tether part which is causing the trouble, we can apply Observation 9.8 (P and Q being a handle and a ball connected by the tether we need to move). Not only does it follow that simplices in $\text{HTB}(W_g^b, A)$ can be viewed as isotopy classes of pairwise disjoint handle-tether-ball systems; it also implies that the link of a simplex $\sigma = \{X_0, \dots, X_k\}$ represented by pairwise disjoint X_i can be recognized as the handle-tether-ball complex of the manifold after excising regular neighborhoods of the X_i . Summarizing:

Lemma 9.9. *Let $\sigma = \{X_0, \dots, X_k\}$ be a k -simplex in $\text{HTB}(W_g^b, A)$. The link of σ in $\text{HTB}(W_g^b, A)$ is isomorphic to $\text{HTB}(W_{g-k-1}^{b-(k+1)(d-1)}, A^*)$, where A^* is obtained from A by removing the $(k+1)d$ boundary spheres used in σ .*

Proof. The manifold $W_{g-k-1}^{b-(k+1)(d-1)}$ is obtained from W_g^b by excising regular neighborhoods of the handle-tether-balls X_i each leaving a single new boundary sphere that previously was essential. The set A^* contains those elements from A that have not been lost due to this excision. \square

The extended handle-tether-ball complex. As in the previous section, the extended handle-tether-ball complex $\text{HTB}_e(W_g^b, A)$ has the same vertex set as $\text{HTB}(W_g^b, A)$, but now $k+1$ vertices form a k -simplex if there are handle-tether-balls X_0, \dots, X_k representing the vertices whose handle-tether parts are pairwise disjoint and whose ball parts are pairwise disjoint-or-equal. Again, we have two projections, namely

$$\pi_h : \text{HTB}_e(W_g^b, A) \rightarrow \mathcal{H}(W_g^b)$$

to the handle complex and

$$\pi_b : \text{HTB}_e(W_g^b, A) \rightarrow \mathbb{B}(W_g^b, A)$$

to the ball complex, defined by forgetting the tether-ball parts or the handle-tether parts, respectively. Once more, we shall derive the connectivity of $\text{HTB}_e(W_g^b, A)$ by understanding the connectivity of fibers for π_b which, in turn, are understood by restricting π_h . First, we describe the fibers of closed simplices in $\mathbb{B}(W_g^b, A)$ under π_b . Before doing so, we need some definitions. First, as in the previous section, given a vertex $B \in \mathbb{B}(W_g^b, A)$, we write $\partial^0 B$ for the boundary sphere that is essential in W_g^b . Next, for a subset Q of boundary spheres of W_g^b , define $\text{TH}(W_g^b, Q)$ to be the complex whose vertices are isotopy classes of handles tethered to elements of Q and where $k+1$ such vertices form a k -simplex if they can be simultaneously realized in a way that the handle-tether parts are pairwise disjoint.

Lemma 9.10. *Let $\sigma = \{B_0, \dots, B_k\}$ be a k -simplex in $\mathbb{B}(W_g^b, A)$. Let $W_g^{b-(k+1)(d-1)}$ be the manifold obtained from W_g^b by cutting out the B_i . Then the fiber $\pi_b^{-1}(\sigma)$ is isomorphic to $\text{TH}(W_g^c, Q)$, where $Q := \{\partial^0 B_0, \dots, \partial^0 B_k\}$.*

Proof. Gluing the balls B_i back in defines an obvious map

$$\gamma : \mathrm{TH}(W_g^c, Q) \longrightarrow \pi_b^{-1}(\sigma),$$

which we claim is an isomorphism. For vertices this amounts to the observation that a handle-tether-ball X in W_g^b connecting to the ball B_i can be isotoped off $B_0 \cup \cdots \cup B_{i-1} \cup B_{i+1} \cup \cdots \cup B_k$. One can do this by shrinking the handle and moving the tether. The case of a simplex does not pose additional difficulties: isotoping a single arc off B_j is not different from moving a (possibly braiding) collection of arcs off B_j . \square

Lemma 9.11. *The map $\pi_h : \mathrm{TH}(W_g^c, Q) \rightarrow \mathcal{H}(W_g^c)$ forgetting the tethers is a join complex.*

Proof. Given a simplex $\tau = \{X_0, \dots, X_p\}$ in $\mathrm{TH}(W_g^c, Q)$, the handles $\pi_h(X_i)$ are pairwise distinct as they can be realized pairwise disjointly. Hence ρ is injective on simplices.

Let $\sigma = \{H_0, \dots, H_k\}$ be a k -simplex in $\mathcal{H}(W_g^c)$ realized by pairwise disjoint handles H_i . We can tether the handles H_i to boundary spheres from Q by pairwise disjoint tethers that do not intersect the handles (away from the point of attachment). Thus, π_h is surjective.

Before checking the final condition, it is helpful to clarify why π_h is not a complete join. To this end, let X_i represent vertices in $\mathrm{TH}(W_g^c, Q)$ with $H_i = \rho(X_i)$. In a complete join, these vertices X_i would span a simplex in $\mathrm{TH}(W_g^c, Q)$, i.e., we would be able to choose pairwise disjoint representatives X_i . However, if the tether part of X_0 runs through the handle part of X_1 in an essential way (i.e., so that it cannot be pushed off the handle), we would not be able to not realize X_0 and X_1 disjointly.

The definition of a join complex (see Section A.4) deals with this kind of obstruction: we only need to show that vertices X_i above the H_i span a simplex, provided each of the X_i can be extended to a k -simplex τ_i mapping to σ under π_h . The extending simplex τ_i shows that the tether part of X_i can be pushed off all handles H_j . Now, it only remains to resolve intersections among tethers. As the ambient manifold has dimension 3, this can easily be arranged via a small perturbation within each isotopy class. \square

Lemma 9.12. *For any simplex σ in $\mathrm{TH}(W_g^c, Q)$, we have $\pi_h(\mathrm{lk}(\sigma)) = \mathrm{lk}(\pi_h(\sigma))$.*

Proof. The inclusion $\pi_h(\mathrm{lk}(\sigma)) \subseteq \mathrm{lk}(\pi_h(\sigma))$ holds because π_h is injective on simplices. The reversed inclusion follows from the same reasoning as the surjectivity of π_h in the previous lemma. \square

Corollary 9.13. *If $2m \leq \frac{g-4}{2}$ then $\pi_b^{-1}(\sigma)$ is m -connected for each simplex σ in $\mathbb{B}(W_g^b, A)$. If, in addition, $m \leq \frac{|A|-d}{d+1} - 1$, then $\mathrm{HTB}_e(W_g^b, A)$ is also m -connected.*

Proof. For any closed simplex σ in $\mathbb{B}(W_g^b, A)$, the fiber $\pi_b^{-1}(\sigma)$ can be described as complex $\mathrm{TH}(W_g^c, Q)$ by Lemma 9.10. By Lemma 9.11, the fiber $\pi_b^{-1}(\sigma) \cong \mathrm{TH}(W_g^c, Q)$ is a join complex over the base $\mathcal{H}(W_g^c)$, which is wCM of dimension $2m + 1$ by Corollary 9.6. By Lemma 9.12, the link condition of Theorem A.16 is satisfied, and we conclude that the fiber $\pi_b^{-1}(\sigma)$ is m -connected.

By Corollary 9.3, the ball complex $\mathbb{B}(W_g^b, A)$ is m -connected. We have just seen that the fiber above each closed simplex is also m -connected. It follows from Quillen's Fiber Theorem A.18 that the total space $\text{HTB}_e(W_g^b, A)$ is m -connected. \square

The connectivity of the handle-tether-ball-complex. Again, we use the bad simplex argument in the setting of Example A.8. We use regard the vertices in $\mathbb{B}(W_g^b, A)$ as colors and the projection $\pi_b : \text{HTB}_e(W_g^b, A) \rightarrow \mathbb{B}(W_g^b, A)$ as a coloring. Then $\text{HTB}(W_g^b, A)$ is the subcomplex of good simplices. As in the previous section, induction works as we know good links of bad simplices are handle-tether-ball complexes of simpler manifolds.

Lemma 9.14. *Let σ be a bad k -simplex of $\text{HTB}_e(W_g^b, A)$. Then the good link G_σ is isomorphic to a complex $\text{HTB}(W_{g-k-1}^c, A^*)$, for some (explicit) $c \leq b$, where A^* is obtained from A by removing those up to kd boundary spheres used in $\pi_b(\sigma)$.*

Proof. In $\text{HTB}_e(W_g^b, A)$, we allow several handles to be tethered to the same ball. Nonetheless, the regular neighborhood of such a ‘‘spider’’ is a 2-sphere. Hence, Observation 9.8 still applies because the components we add to σ while staying in the good link contain just one tether each. \square

Proposition 9.15. *Assume $m \leq \frac{|A|-d}{d+1} - 1$ and $2m \leq \frac{g-4}{2}$. Then the handle-tether-ball complex $\text{HTB}(W_g^b, A)$ is m -connected.*

Proof. We recreate the induction argument given for Proposition 8.15. Everything carries over, only the bounds differ. Again, we consider a bad k -simplex and show that its good link is $(m-k)$ -connected. In view of the preceding lemma, we need to verify $2(m-k) \leq \frac{(g-k-1)-4}{2}$ and $m-k \leq \frac{|A^*|-d}{d+1} - 1$. Using that $k \geq 1$, as vertices are not bad, we calculate:

$$2(m-k) \leq \frac{g-4}{2} - 2k = \frac{(g-k-1)-4}{2} + \frac{-3k+1}{2} \leq \frac{(g-k-1)-4}{2}$$

and:

$$m-k \leq \frac{|A|-d}{d+1} - 1 - k = \frac{|A|-kd-d}{d+1} - 1 - \frac{k}{d+1} \leq \frac{|A^*|-d}{d+1} - 1$$

The claim follows. \square

After Lemma 9.14 and Proposition 9.15, we have:

Corollary 9.16. *Assume $m \leq \frac{|A|-d}{d+1}$ and $m \leq \frac{g}{4}$. Then the handle-tether-ball complex $\text{HTB}(W_g^b, A)$ is wCM of dimension m . Consequently, $\mathcal{P}(W_g^b, A)$ is also wCM of dimension m .*

The flag property. Finally, we prove that the piece complex is flag:

Theorem 9.17. *$\mathcal{P}(W_g^b, A)$ is a flag complex.*

Proof. We begin with the following consequence of the Prime Decomposition Theorem for 3-manifolds. Suppose Z and Z' are distinct vertices of $\mathcal{P}(W_g^b, A)$, and let S (resp. S') be the unique boundary sphere of Z (resp. Z') that is essential in W_g^b . If S and S' are disjoint, then Z and Z' are also disjoint.

Now let Z_0, \dots, Z_k be vertices that define the 1-skeleton of a k -simplex in $\mathcal{P}(W_g^b, A)$, and S_i the unique essential boundary sphere of Z_i .

Since the sphere complex of W_g^b is flag (see [2, Lemma 3] which, although is stated for connected sums of $\mathbb{S}^2 \times \mathbb{S}^1$, works in all generality), there is an isotopy $\phi_t : W_g^b \rightarrow W_g^b$ such that the spheres $S'_i = \phi_1(S_i)$ are all simultaneously disjoint. By the observation in the first paragraph, the submanifolds $Z'_i = \phi_1(Z_i)$ are simultaneously disjoint also, and hence define a k -simplex in $\mathcal{P}(W_g^b, A)$, as desired. \square

Proof of Theorem 9.1. Combine Theorem 9.17 and Corollary 9.16. \square

Remark 9.18. The statement of Theorem 9.1 remains valid if Y is the 3-sphere \mathbb{S}^3 because in that case, we have $\mathcal{P}(W_g^b, A) \cong \mathbb{B}(W_g^b, A)$, and Corollary 9.3 applies.

10. THE PIECE COMPLEXES IN DIMENSION TWO

Finally, in this section we will prove a two-dimensional incarnation of Theorem 7.4. In this case, O is a compact connected orientable surface and Y is either a sphere or a torus. Here we will use slightly different notation than in the previous two sections, and will write W_g^b for the compact surface of genus g with b boundary components. Observe, however, that $O \# Y \# \dots^{(k)} \# Y$ is diffeomorphic to W_g , with $g = \text{genus}(O) + k \cdot \text{genus}(Y)$. We will prove:

Theorem 10.1. *Let W_g^b be the compact, connected surface of genus g with b boundary circles, and let A a (not necessarily proper) subset of these boundary circles. Then $\mathcal{P}(W_g^b, A)$ is flag. Moreover, $\mathcal{P}(W_g^b, A)$ is wCM of dimension m provided that $m \leq \frac{g-1}{2}$ and $m \leq \frac{|A|+2d}{2d-1}$.*

Remark 10.2. As we will see below, the genus bound in the statement above is not needed when Y is a sphere.

Yet again, we proceed along the same lines as in Section 8. Once more, the topological analysis becomes a bit more involved: in two dimensions, an arc can be separating, and cutting a surface open along an arc affects the fundamental group.

The ball complex. In the surface case, we will not analyze the connectivity properties of the ball complex $\mathbb{B}(W_g^b, A)$ by means of its projection to the d -hypergraph complex. Instead we appeal to work by Skipper–Wu [56, Theorem 3.12], who have calculated the connectivity of the d -holed disk complex of a punctured surface. Capping each boundary component with a once-punctured disk yields an isomorphism between the ball complex (of the surface with boundary) and the d -holed disk complex (of the punctured surface). Thus, we conclude:

Lemma 10.3 ([56]). $\mathbb{B}(W_g^b, A)$ is m -connected for $m \leq \frac{|A|+1}{2d-1} - 2$.

Since links in the ball complex are again ball complexes, we can also deduce the weak Cohen–Macaulay property.

Corollary 10.4. $\mathbb{B}(W_g^b, A)$ is wCM of dimension $\lfloor \frac{|A|+1}{2d-1} - 1 \rfloor$.

Proof of Theorem 10.1 for $Y \cong \mathbb{S}^2$. If Y is a 2-sphere, the geometric piece complex is isomorphic to the ball complex, which is a flag complex. Thus, Corollary 10.4 establishes this case of Theorem 10.1. \square

From now on, we assume that $Y \cong \mathbb{S}^1 \times \mathbb{S}^1$.

The handle complex. As in the previous sections, the handle complex $\mathcal{H}(W_g^b)$ has as vertices isotopy classes of handles (i.e. embedded copies of $\mathbb{S}^1 \times \mathbb{S}^1 \setminus \mathbb{B}^2$) and the adjacency relation is given by disjointness. To analyze the handle complex in the surface case, we will make use of the so-called *chain complex* introduced by Hatcher–Vogtmann [37].

A *chain* is an unordered pair of simple closed curves intersecting transversely at a single point; in particular, both curves are non-separating. The chain complex $Ch(W_g^b)$ has simplices corresponding to isotopy classes of systems of pairwise disjoint chains in W_g^b ; observe that every such system is *coconnected*, i.e. its complement has exactly one connected component. The following was proved by Hatcher–Vogtmann [37, Proposition 5.6]:

Theorem 10.5 ([37]). *The chain complex $Ch(W_g^b)$ is $\lfloor \frac{g-3}{2} \rfloor$ -connected.*

Observe that every chain has a tubular neighborhood diffeomorphic to $\mathbb{S}^1 \times \mathbb{S}^1 \setminus \mathbb{B}^2$. As a consequence, the link of a k -simplex σ in $Ch(W_g^b)$ is isomorphic to $Ch(W_{g-k-1}^{b+k+1})$, and so we deduce the following:

Corollary 10.6. *The chain complex $Ch(W_g^b)$ is wCM of dimension $\lfloor \frac{g-1}{2} \rfloor$.*

Similarly, given a k -simplex $\{ch_0, \dots, ch_k\}$ in $Ch(W_g^b)$, we get a k -simplex H_0, \dots, H_k by considering (sufficiently small) neighborhoods H_i . In other words, there is a simplicial map

$$\alpha_{ch} : Ch(W_g^b) \rightarrow \mathcal{H}(W_g^b).$$

We observe:

Lemma 10.7. *The map α_{ch} is a complete join. Therefore, $\mathcal{H}(W_g^b)$ is wCM of dimension $\lfloor \frac{g-1}{2} \rfloor$.*

Proof. First, any two disjoint non-isotopic chains have non-isotopic neighborhoods, and so α_{ch} injective on individual simplices. Next, given any simplex $\sigma = \{H_0, \dots, H_k\}$ in $\mathcal{H}(W_g^b)$, we can choose a chain ch_i in each H_i . Since these chains are pairwise disjoint, they form a simplex $\{ch_0, \dots, ch_k\}$ in $Ch(W_g^b)$ that maps to σ under α_{ch} , and thus α_{ch} is surjective. Moreover, any element in $\alpha_{ch}^{-1}(H_i)$ can be realized as a chain in H_i . Hence $\alpha_{ch}^{-1}(\sigma) = \ast_{i=1}^k \alpha_{ch}^{-1}(H_i)$, and thus α_{ch} is a complete join. The connectivity of $\mathcal{H}(W_g^b)$ now follows from Remark A.15 and Theorem 10.5. \square

The handle-tether-ball complex. The complex $\text{HTB}(W_g^b, A)$ is defined as in the previous sections. The same argument as in the proof of Lemma 8.8 yields:

Lemma 10.8. *The map $\pi : \text{HTB}(W_g^b, A) \rightarrow \mathcal{P}(W_g^b, A)$ is a complete join. In particular, if $\text{HTB}(W_g^b, A)$ is m -connected, so is $\mathcal{P}(W_g^b, A)$.*

Also, the proof of Lemma 9.9 also applies in two dimensions:

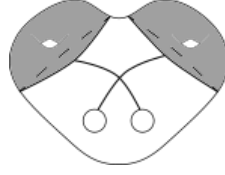


FIGURE 6. Tethered handles whose tethers necessarily cross

Lemma 10.9. *Let σ be a k -simplex in $\text{HTB}(W_g^b, A)$. The link of σ in $\text{HTB}(W_g^b, A)$ is isomorphic to a complex $\text{HTB}(W_{g-k-1}^{b-(k+1)(d-1)}, A^*)$, where A^* is obtained from A by removing those $(k+1)d$ boundary circles used in σ .*

The extended handle-tether-ball complex. As was the case in previous sections, allowing multiple handles to be tethered to the same ball leads to the complex $\text{HTB}_e(W_g^b, A)$, which contains $\text{HTB}(W_g^b, A)$ as a subcomplex. Both complexes have the same vertex set, although $\text{HTB}_e(W_g^b, A)$ may contain additional simplices. The goal of this section is to prove the m -connectivity of $\text{HTB}_e(W_g^b, A)$ if m is bounded as an (explicit) linear function of g and $|A|$. As in the higher dimensional cases we will use the projection

$$\pi_b : \text{HTB}_e(W_g^b, A) \rightarrow \mathbb{B}(W_g^b, A).$$

Recall that we know the connectivity of the total space $\mathbb{B}(W_g^b, A)$ (see Corollary 10.4). Thus it remains to determine the connectivity of the fibers $\pi_b^{-1}(\sigma)$ of simplices σ ; for this we use tethered handle complexes $\text{TH}(W_g^b, Q)$.

Even if the outline of the proof is similar, the technical differences between the surface case and the cases of higher-dimensional manifolds are most pronounced in this step. Since there is no room to isotope arbitrary two arcs off each other, we cannot prove an analogue of Lemma 9.10. Instead, we will consider an inductive argument, which requires to cut W_g^b along tethered handles. This procedure may cut W_g^b into components, as well as cut boundary loops of W_g^b into intervals. Therefore we start with a more general description of tethered handle complexes: we will drop the subscripts and use W to denote a connected surface and Q to denote a collection of pairwise disjoint circles and open intervals (with pairwise disjoint closures) contained in the boundary of W . A k -simplex of $\text{TH}(W, Q)$ is given by $k+1$ isotopy classes of tethered-handles in W with disjoint representatives.

Remark 10.10. We emphasize that even if we allow the surface W to be a subsurface of W_g^b and the collection Q to contain intervals, we are still interested in the following situation: let $\sigma = \{B_0, \dots, B_k\}$ be a k -simplex in $\mathbb{B}(W_g^b, A)$. We excise the balls B_i from W_g^b to obtain a new surface $W = W_g^c$, (where $c = b - (k+1)(d-1)$, although the exact value is of no importance) and let Q be the set of those boundary circles in W_g^c that come from the essential boundary spheres $\partial^0 B_i$.

Another departure from the higher-dimensional case is that the projection $\pi_h : \text{TH}(W, Q) \rightarrow \mathcal{H}(W)$ is not a join complex, in stark contrast to Lemma 9.11; see Figure 6. Instead, we use a bad simplex argument to understand the connectivity properties of $\text{TH}(W, Q)$ as the subcomplex of $\text{TH}_e(W, Q)$, which

is a complex with the same vertex set as $\text{TH}(W, Q)$, but whose simplices are tethered-handle systems where we allow multiple tethers at each handle and multiple tethers at each boundary loop. In other words: we only insist that tethers are pairwise disjoint; however, their *heads* and *tails* (handles or boundary loops, respectively) are either pairwise disjoint or equal.

Lemma 10.11. *The complex $\text{TH}_e(W, Q)$ is $\lfloor \frac{g(W)-3}{2} \rfloor$ -connected. In particular, $\text{TH}_e(W_g^b, Q)$ is $\lfloor \frac{g-3}{2} \rfloor$ -connected.*

Proof. We consider the projection $\pi_h : \text{TH}_e(W, Q) \rightarrow \mathcal{H}(W)$ forgetting tethers and balls. Let $\sigma = \{H_0, \dots, H_k\}$ be a k -simplex in $\mathcal{H}(W)$. We claim that the preimage $\pi_h^{-1}(\sigma^\circ)$ above the barycenter σ° of σ is contractible. To see this, we identify $\pi_h^{-1}(\sigma^\circ)$ with the complex $A_k^\circ(S, P, P, Q)$ from Proposition A.11. Namely, we obtain the surface S from W by first collapsing the handles T_i to punctures in P , and then collapsing the boundary circles and intervals in Q to punctures. Now, the complex $\mathcal{A}^\circ(S, P, P, Q)$ consists of those collections of tethers that connect P to Q and make use of all punctures in P . It is this last condition that identifies $\mathcal{A}^\circ(S, P, P, Q)$ as the barycentric fiber $\pi_h^{-1}(\sigma^\circ)$.

Now, Proposition A.11 tells us that the barycentric fibers are all contractible, and Lemma A.19 implies that $\text{TH}_e(W, Q)$ inherits the connectivity properties of the base $\mathcal{H}(W)$. The claim then follows from Lemma 10.7. \square

Lemma 10.12. *$\text{TH}(W, Q)$ is $\lfloor \frac{g(W)-3}{2} \rfloor$ -connected. In particular, $\text{TH}(W_g^b, Q)$ is $\lfloor \frac{g-3}{2} \rfloor$ -connected.*

Proof. We induct on g , using a bad simplex argument on the inclusion $\text{TH}(W, Q) \subseteq \text{TH}_e(W, Q)$. If $g \geq 1$ and $|Q| \geq 1$ the complex $\text{TH}(W, Q)$ is non-empty. By induction, we assume that the result is true for surfaces with $g' < g$ and $b' \geq 1$. The bad simplex argument follows Example A.8. We use the projection to the handle complex as our coloring map; i.e., we call a simplex σ in $\text{TH}_e(W, Q)$ *bad* if each handle used in σ hosts at least two tethers. In particular, vertices cannot be bad. A simplex σ in $\text{TH}_e(W, Q)$ is called *good* if at most one tether attaches to each handle. The good link G_σ of a bad simplex σ consists of those systems of tethered handles whose handles are pairwise distinct and not used in σ .

We can give an explicit description of the good links. Let σ be a bad simplex and W_1, \dots, W_l be the connected components of $W \setminus \sigma$, obtained from W by cutting out a regular neighborhood of σ . Further, $(W \setminus \sigma) \cap Q$ splits into a non-empty collection of circles and intervals $Q_i = W_i \cap Q$, see Figure 7. The good link G_σ is isomorphic to the join $\ast \text{TH}(W_i, Q_i)$. If $m \leq k$ is the number of handles in σ , we have $g = m + \sum g(W_i) \leq k + \sum g(W_i)$. In particular, the components W_i have genus strictly less than g so we can apply the induction hypothesis to deduce that G_σ is $\left(\sum_{i=1}^l \lfloor \frac{g(W_i)-3}{2} \rfloor + 2l - 2 \right)$ -connected. Recall that vertices cannot be bad, and hence $k \geq 1$. A direct

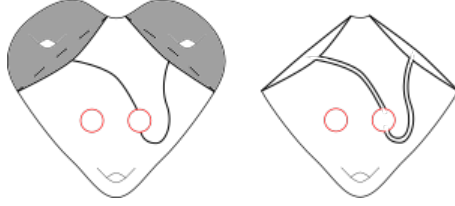


FIGURE 7. Removing the two tethered handles on the left yields the surface on the right. Note how a boundary circle from Q splits into two intervals.

calculation now yields:

$$\begin{aligned}
\sum_{i=1}^l \left\lfloor \frac{g(W_i) - 3}{2} \right\rfloor + 2l - 2 &\geq \left\lfloor \sum_{i=1}^l \frac{g(W_i) - 3}{2} - \frac{l}{2} \right\rfloor + 2l - 2 \\
&= \left\lfloor \frac{\sum_{i=1}^l g(W_i) - 3}{2} - \frac{3}{2}(l-1) - \frac{l}{2} + 2l - 2 \right\rfloor \\
&\geq \left\lfloor \frac{g - k - 3}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \right\rfloor \\
&= \left\lfloor \frac{g - 3}{2} - \frac{k + 1}{2} \right\rfloor \quad (\text{since } k \geq 1) \\
&\geq \left\lfloor \frac{g - 3}{2} - k \right\rfloor
\end{aligned}$$

Hence G_σ is at least $\left\lfloor \frac{g-3}{2} - k \right\rfloor$ -connected, at which point Theorem A.7 implies that $\text{TH}(W, Q)$ is $\left\lfloor \frac{g-3}{2} \right\rfloor$ -connected. \square

Lemma 10.13. *Assume that $m \leq \frac{g-3}{2}$ and $m \leq \frac{|A|+1}{2d-1} - 2$. Then the extended handle-tether-ball complex $\text{HTB}_e(W_g^b, A)$ is m -connected.*

Proof. We consider the projection $\pi_b : \text{HTB}_e(W_g^b, A) \rightarrow \mathbb{B}(W_g^b, A)$ forgetting handles and tethers. As previously, we are interested in the connectivity of fibers above closed simplices. So let $\tau = \{B_0, \dots, B_k\}$ be a k -simplex in $\mathbb{B}(W_g^b, A)$. The final difference with the situation in the previous two sections is that the fiber $\pi_b^{-1}(\tau)$ is not isomorphic to the tethered-handle complex $\text{TH}(W_g^c, \{\partial^0 B_0, \dots, \partial^0 B_k\})$. In other words, the statement of Lemma 9.10 fails in the surface case. The reason is that a tether connecting a handle to, say, B_0 may run through B_1 ; and while we were able to push the tether off the d -holed ball in three dimensions, we may not be able to push it off the d -holed disk B_1 in two dimensions. The holes are obstacles to moving arcs.

Nonetheless, we can describe the fiber $\pi_b^{-1}(\tau)$ in terms of tethered-handle complexes. For an inclusion chain $\rho \subseteq \sigma \subseteq \tau$, denote by S_σ the surface obtained from W_g^b by excising the balls B in σ , and by Q_ρ the collection of $\partial^0 B$ for $B \in \rho$. Note that Q_ρ can be interpreted in as a collection of boundary circles in S_σ . Also, observe that all S_σ has genus g . The tethered-handle complex $\text{TH}(S_\sigma, Q_\rho)$ consists of those tethered handles that are tethered to a balls in ρ and can be pushed off all the balls σ .

With this notation, the fiber $\pi_b^{-1}(\tau)$ can be described as the following union:

$$(10.14) \quad \pi_b^{-1}(\tau) = \bigcup_{\emptyset \neq \sigma \subseteq \tau} \text{TH}(S_\sigma, Q_\sigma).$$

By Lemma 10.12, all terms in the union are m -connected complexes. We want to apply a nerve-cover argument (see Proposition A.17). We therefore have to consider the intersection of the terms, as well. Let $\sigma_0, \dots, \sigma_j$ be a collection of faces of τ . We observe:

$$(10.15) \quad \bigcap_{i=0}^j \text{TH}(S_{\sigma_i}, Q_{\sigma_i}) = \text{TH}(S_{\sigma_0 \cup \dots \cup \sigma_j}, Q_{\sigma_0 \cap \dots \cap \sigma_j}).$$

This just states that a tethered handle belongs to the intersection if and only if it is tethered to a ball that lies in all the σ_i and if it can be pushed off all the balls that lie in any of the σ_i .

From the description 10.15, we see that intersections are again m -connected unless they are empty. The latter happens if and only if the intersection $\sigma_0 \cap \dots \cap \sigma_j$ is empty. Therefore, the nerve of the cover 10.14 is isomorphic to the barycentric subdivision of a standard simplex and hence contractible. From Proposition A.17, we deduce that the fiber $\pi_b^{-1}(\tau)$ is m -connected for each simplex τ in $\mathbb{B}(W_g^b, A)$. Finally, by Quillen's Fiber Theorem A.18, the total space $\text{HTB}_e(W_g^b, A)$ is m -connected. \square

Connectivity of the handle-tether-ball complex. Again, we make use of the bad simplex argument as stated in Proposition A.7 in the flavor presented in Example A.8. We consider the projection $\pi_b : \text{HTB}_e(W_g^b, A) \rightarrow \mathbb{B}(W_g^b, A)$ as a coloring of the vertices in $\text{HTB}_e(W_g^b, A)$. The good simplices form the subcomplex $\text{HTB}(W_g^b, A)$ and as before, the good link of a bad k -simplex is of the form $\text{HTB}(W_{g-k-1}^c, A^*)$. As in the previous sections, we have:

Lemma 10.16. *Let σ be a bad k -simplex of $\text{HTB}_e(W_g^b, A)$. The good link G_σ is isomorphic to a complex $\text{HTB}(W_{g-k-1}^c, A^*)$, for some (explicit, albeit unimportant) $c \leq b$, and where A^* is obtained from A by removing those up to kd boundary spheres used in $\pi_b(\tau)$.*

We use this to deduce the connectivity of the handle-tether-ball complex:

Proposition 10.17. *Assume $m \leq \frac{|A|+1}{2d-1} - 2$ and $m \leq \frac{g-4}{2}$. Then the handle-tether-ball complex $\text{HTB}(W_g^b, A)$ is m -connected.*

Proof. The induction will apply once we show that the good link G_σ of a bad k -simplex is $(m-k)$ -connected. In view of the preceding lemma, we have to verify $m-k \leq \frac{(g-k-1)-3}{2}$ and $m-k \leq \frac{|A^*|+1}{2d-1} - 2$. As vertices are good, we find $k \geq 1$. For the first inequality, we deduce from $m \leq \frac{g-3}{2}$ and $2k \geq k+1$ that $m-k \leq \frac{g-2k-3}{2} \leq \frac{(g-k-1)-3}{2}$ holds. For the second estimate, we find:

$$\frac{|A^*|+1}{2d-1} \geq \frac{|A|-kd+1}{2d-1} \geq \frac{|A|+1}{2d-1} - \frac{kd}{2d-1} \geq m-k.$$

Thus, the induction hypothesis applies and the claim follows. \square

Using Lemma 10.9, we also obtain the following:

Corollary 10.18. *Assume $m \leq \frac{|A|+1}{2d-1} - 1$ and $m \leq \frac{g-1}{2}$. Then the handle-tether-ball complex $\text{HTB}(W_g^b, A)$ is wCM of dimension m . Consequently, $\mathcal{P}(W_g^b, A)$ is also wCM of dimension m .*

The flag property. Finally, we prove that the piece complex is flag.

Proposition 10.19. *$\mathcal{P}(W_g^b, A)$ is a flag complex.*

Proof. Suppose Z_0, \dots, Z_k are vertices of $\mathcal{P}(W_g^b, A)$ that define the 1-skeleton of a k -simplex in $\mathcal{P}(W_g^b, A)$, and S_i the unique boundary component of Z_i that is essential in W_g^b . At this point, there is an isotopy $\phi_t : W_g^b \rightarrow W_g^b$ such that the curves $S_i^t = \phi_1(S_i)$ are all simultaneously disjoint; this follows immediately from the fact that W_g^b supports a hyperbolic metric. But then the subsurfaces $Z_i^t = \phi_1(Z_i)$ are simultaneously disjoint also, and hence define a k -simplex in $\mathcal{P}(W_g^b, A)$, as desired. \square

Proof of Theorem 10.1 for $Y = \mathbb{S}^1 \times \mathbb{S}^1$. We have just seen that $\mathcal{P}(W_g^b, A)$ is a flag complex. The claim about being wCM follows from Corollary 9.16. \square

11. HOMOLOGY OF ASYMPTOTIC MAPPING CLASS GROUPS

We study the homology of asymptotic mapping class groups $\mathcal{B}_{d,r}(O, Y)$ following the ideas in the proof of [23, Theorem 3.1]. We will focus solely on the case $d = 2$ and $r = 1$; for this reason we will simply write $\mathcal{C}(O, Y)$ and $\mathcal{B}(O, Y)$. Our proof uses crucially the fact that $V = V_{2,1}$ is simple [40] and acyclic [61]; we remark that neither fact is true for all Higman–Thompson groups. Recall from Definition 4.2 that

$$\text{Map}_c(\mathcal{C}(O, Y)) = \bigcup_{k=1}^{\infty} \text{Map}(O_k),$$

where O_k are the compact n -manifolds used in the construction of $\mathcal{C}(O, Y)$. Recall that O_{k+1} is constructed from O_k by gluing 2^k copies of Y^2 along the suited boundaries of O_k , where Y^d denotes the result of removing $d + 1$ open balls from Y . It will be interesting for our discussion to further divide this gluing map as follows:

- Step 1.** gluing Y^1 to a suited boundary of O_k ;
- Step 2.** gluing S^3 to the remaining boundary of Y^1 , where S^3 denotes the manifold obtained from the standard sphere \mathbb{S}^3 by deleting three disjoint open balls.

In the presence of the inclusion property, the inclusion map $O_k \hookrightarrow O_{k+1}$ induces an injective homomorphism $j : \text{Map}(O_k) \rightarrow \text{Map}(O_{k+1})$. In turn, the injective homomorphism j induces an injection $j_* : H_i(\text{Map}(O_k)) \rightarrow H_i(\text{Map}(O_{k+1}))$, which is well-studied in the literature about *homological stability* of mapping class groups; in short, this asserts that the map j_* is in fact an isomorphism for certain values of i (known as the *stable range*) in terms of k . The following result summarizes the results on homological stability of mapping class groups that are relevant to our purposes:

Theorem 11.1. (i) Let O be a compact surface, and $Y \cong \mathbb{S}^1 \times \mathbb{S}^1$. Then j_* is an isomorphism when $i \leq \lfloor \frac{2^{k+1}-4}{3} \rfloor$.
(ii) Let O be any compact 3-manifold, and $Y \cong \mathbb{S}^2 \times \mathbb{S}^1$. Then j_* is an isomorphism when $i \leq \lfloor \frac{2^k-3}{2} \rfloor$.

Proof. Part (i) follows from [31]; here, note that the genus of O_k is at least $2^k - 1$. Part (ii) follows from results in [39, Theorem 6.1] and [39, Corollary 6.2]. We remark that the map in [39, Theorem 6.1] is defined in terms *boundary connected sum*, although it applies just the same to the gluing construction detailed above. Again, it is important the number of $\mathbb{S}^2 \times \mathbb{S}^1$ summands is at least $2^k - 1$ in the calculation of the stable range. \square

Since the compactly supported mapping class group is the direct limit of the mapping class groups of the O_k , we immediately obtain:

Corollary 11.2. Let O and Y be as in Theorem 11.1. Then $H_i(\text{Map}_c(\mathcal{C}(O, Y)))$ is the i -th stable homology group of $\text{Map}(W_g)$.

Note also the following:

Theorem 11.3. $H_i(\text{Map}_c(\mathcal{C}(O, Y)), \mathbb{Z})$ is finitely generated for all i , if

- (i) O is a compact surface and Y is a torus.
- (ii) $O \cong \mathbb{S}^3$, and $Y \cong \mathbb{S}^2 \times \mathbb{S}^1$.

Proof. By Theorem 11.1, it suffices to show that $H_i(O_k, \mathbb{Z})$ is finitely generated for all i . At this point, (i) follows from Lemma 2.4, and (ii) from Corollary 2.7. \square

Remark 11.4. $H_i(\text{Map}_c(\mathcal{C}(O, Y)), \mathbb{Z})$ need not be necessarily finitely generated, for example when $O \cong \mathbb{S}^{2n}$, $Y \cong \mathbb{S}^n \times \mathbb{S}^n$ ($n \geq 3$). In fact by Lemma B.9 in Appendix B, the number of $\mathbb{Z}/2$ summands generated by Dehn twists around boundaries in $\text{Map}(O_k)$ will grow exponentially. A similar phenomenon happens in dimension 2 when one takes O to be a disk and $Y \cong \mathbb{S}^2$.

We finally prove our desired result about the relation between stable homology and the homology of asymptotic mapping class groups, using the same argument as in [23, Proposition 4.3]:

Proposition 11.5. Suppose $H_i(\text{Map}_c(\mathcal{C}(O, Y)), \mathbb{Z})$ is finitely generated for all i . Then $H_i(\mathcal{B}(O, Y)) \cong H_i(\text{Map}_c(\mathcal{C}(O, Y)), \mathbb{Z})$ for all i .

Proof. After Proposition 4.3, we have

$$1 \rightarrow \text{Map}_c(\mathcal{C}(O, Y), \mathbb{Z}) \rightarrow \mathcal{B}(O, Y) \rightarrow V \rightarrow 1.$$

Now apply the Lyndon-Hochschild-Serre spectral sequence, getting

$$E_{p,q}^2 = H_p(V, H_q(\text{Map}_c(\mathcal{C}(O, Y), \mathbb{Z})) \rightarrow H_i(\mathcal{B}(O, Y), \mathbb{Z})$$

For convenience, write $A_q = H_q(\text{Map}_c(\mathcal{C}(O, Y)), \mathbb{Z})$. By assumption, we have A_q is a finitely generated abelian group for all q . In particular $\text{Aut}(A_q)$ is residually finite [5]. Since V is simple, we have any homomorphism $V \rightarrow \text{Aut}(A_q)$ must be trivial. Thus the action of V on A_q is trivial. Furthermore, since V is acyclic [61], we have $H_p(V, A_q) \cong 0$ if $p > 0$ and $H_0(V, A_q) \cong A_q$. Therefore the spectral sequence collapses, and we have $H_i(\mathcal{B}(O, Y), \mathbb{Z}) \cong H_i(\text{Map}_c(\mathcal{C}(O, Y), \mathbb{Z})$ for all i , as claimed. \square

Remark 11.6. One might try to use the same argument to calculate the homology of the braided Thompson's group V_{br} using the short exact sequence $1 \rightarrow PB_\infty \rightarrow V_{br} \rightarrow V \rightarrow 1$. However, $H_1(PB_\infty, \mathbb{Z})$ is already not finitely generated which one can prove using winding numbers.

After all this, we arrive at the proof of Theorem 1.15:

Proof of Theorem 1.15. The result follows at once from the combination of Corollary 11.2 and Proposition 11.5. \square

Finally, we record the following, which may be of independent interest:

Corollary 11.7. $\mathcal{B}(\mathbb{S}^3, \mathbb{S}^2 \times \mathbb{S}^1)$ is rationally acyclic.

Proof. We only need to show that $\text{Map}_c(\mathcal{C}(O, Y))$ is rationally acyclic. In turn, by Theorem 11.1, it suffices to prove that the stable homology of $\text{Map}(O_k)$ is rationally acyclic. Using [38, Theorem 1.1] and the Lyndon-Hochschild-Serre spectral sequence, it is enough to show the groups $A_{n,0}^s$ of [38] are stably rationally acyclic; this is proved in [58, Theorem A.2] based on the fact that the automorphism group of free group is rationally acyclic [26]. \square

APPENDIX A. CONNECTIVITY TOOLS

The purpose of this section is to give some details on some connectivity tools that are essential for calculating the connectivity of our spaces. A good reference is [37, Section 2], although not all the tools we use can be found there.

A.1. Combinatorial Morse theory. As will have become apparent by now, we make extensive use of combinatorial Morse theory. For simplicial complexes, that is mostly a modern name for techniques to establish connectivity that have been employed for a long time. Let X be a simplicial complex with a subcomplex L . Consider X with L coned off, i.e., consider the space $Y := X \cup_L C(L)$ obtained by gluing the cone $C(L)$ to the space X along the common subspace L . Using the long exact sequence of homotopy groups for the pair (Y, X) , one deduces the following:

Observation A.1. *If L is m -connected, then the inclusion $X \hookrightarrow Y = X \cup_L C(L)$ induces isomorphisms in homotopy groups π_d for $d \leq m$ and an epimorphism in π_{m+1} .*

One may also cone off several subcomplexes L_i at the same time:

Observation A.2. *Let X be a simplicial complex, $\{L_i\}_{i \in I}$ a family of m -connected subcomplexes, and Y the space obtained by gluing each cone $C(L_i)$ to X along L_i . Then the inclusion $X \hookrightarrow Y$ induces isomorphisms in homotopy groups π_d for $d \leq m$ and an epimorphism in π_{m+1} .*

Now, consider a map $h : X^{(0)} \rightarrow T$ defined on the vertex set of a simplicial complex X with values in a totally ordered set $(T, <)$. We say that h is a *combinatorial Morse function*, or a *height function*, if adjacent vertices are mapped to different values (the slogan is: h is non-constant on edges). For any $t \in T$, denote by $X^{<t}$ the subcomplex spanned by vertices v with

$h(v) < t$ and denote by $X^{\leq t}$ the subcomplex of those v with $h(v) \leq t$. The *descending link* $\text{lk}^\downarrow(v)$ of the vertex v is the subcomplex of the link $\text{lk}(v)$ spanned by those neighbors w of v below v , i.e., satisfying $h(w) < h(v)$. From h being non-constant on edges and Observation A.2, we deduce:

Corollary A.3. *$X^{\leq t}$ is obtained from $X_{<t}$ by coning off the descending links $\text{lk}^\downarrow(v)$ of all vertices of height $h(v) = t$. If all these descending links are m -connected, the inclusion $X_{<t} \hookrightarrow X^{\leq t}$ induces isomorphisms in homotopy groups π_d for $d \leq m$ and an epimorphism in π_{m+1} .*

We call the height function h *discrete* if for any pair $s, t \in T$ the interval of values $\{h(v) \mid v \in X \text{ and } s \leq h(v) \leq t\}$ is finite. In that case, we can compare the homotopy type of a sublevel set to the whole complex.

Proposition A.4 (Morse Lemma for simplicial complexes). *If h is a discrete height function on X and all descending links above level $s \in T$ are m -connected, then the inclusion of $X_{\leq s} \hookrightarrow X$ induces isomorphisms in homotopy groups π_d for $d \leq m$ and an epimorphism in π_{m+1} .*

Proof. For any inclusion $X_{\leq s} \hookrightarrow X_{\leq t}$, the claim follows from Corollary A.3 as the interval of values between s and t is finite. The whole complex X is the direct limit of the X_t , and the homotopy group functor commutes with taking direct limits. \square

Bestvina–Brady [6] applied this line of reasoning to piecewise Euclidean complexes in such a way that its parallels with Morse theory become apparent. Let K be a piecewise Euclidean cell complex, and denote its vertex set by $K^{(0)}$. A function $h : K \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ is called a *discrete Morse function* or a *height function* provided that the image $h(K)$ is a discrete subset of \mathbb{R} and that h is affine on closed cells and non-constant on edges. Since all cells carry a Euclidean structure, we can think of links geometrically as spaces of directions. If a vertex v occurs as a face of a cell c , the cell contributes a spherical piece to the link of v consisting precisely of those directions based at v pointing into c . The gluing maps for the complex K induce gluings for those spherical pieces (each of which is a spherical polyhedron with faces coming from cells between v and c). The *descending link* of v consists of the contributions of those proper cofaces c such that h attains its maximum on c at v . The *ascending link* of v comes from those proper cofaces such that h attains its minimum on c at v .

Proposition A.5 (Morse Lemma for piecewise Euclidean complexes). *Let K be a piecewise Euclidean complex, and $h : K \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ a discrete Morse function. Assume that the descending links of all vertices v with $h(v) \in (s, t]$ are m -connected. Then the inclusion $K_{\leq s} \hookrightarrow K_{\leq t}$ induces isomorphisms in homotopy groups π_d for $d \leq m$ and an epimorphism in π_{m+1} .*

A.2. Morse theory on the barycentric subdivision. We will use the *bad simplex argument* of [37, Section 2.1]. Here, we shall provide a treatment in terms of combinatorial Morse theory. Let X be a simplicial complex. By X° we denote its barycentric subdivision, and by σ° we denote the barycenter of the simplex σ . Note that σ° is a *vertex* in X° . Simplices in X° correspond to chains of simplices in X . In particular if σ° and τ° are

adjacent in X° , the dimensions of σ and τ differ. Thus, on the barycentric subdivision X° , we can use dimension as a secondary function to break ties. Instead of making this generic, we shall illustrate the method by means of example.

Assume that for each simplex σ , we are given a subset $\bar{\sigma} \subseteq \sigma$ of vertices such that the following two conditions hold:

- (i) For $\sigma \subseteq \tau$, we have $\bar{\sigma} \subseteq \bar{\tau}$. (Monotonicity)
- (ii) For any simplex, $\bar{\bar{\sigma}} = \bar{\sigma}$. (Idempotence)

The simplex σ is *good* if $\bar{\sigma}$ is empty and *bad* if $\bar{\sigma} = \sigma$. The monotonicity condition implies that faces of good simplices are good. In particular, the good simplices form a subcomplex X^{good} of X . The *good link* G_σ of a simplex σ is induced by its proper cofaces τ with $\bar{\sigma} = \bar{\tau}$. It follows also from monotonicity that the good link is a subcomplex of the link, i.e., it is closed with respect to taking faces.

In [37, Section 2.1], Hatcher–Vogtmann phrase the bad simplex argument in terms of the collection of bad simplices. The equivalence to our approach is seen as follows:

Remark A.6. If two bad simplices σ and τ span a simplex, then the span $\sigma \cup \tau$ will also be bad by monotonicity. Conversely, consider a collection \mathcal{B} of simplices with the property that if $\sigma \cup \tau$ is a simplex, $\sigma, \tau \in \mathcal{B}$ implies $\sigma \cup \tau \in \mathcal{B}$. Then defining $\bar{\sigma}$ as the union of all faces of σ that belong to \mathcal{B} satisfies monotonicity and idempotence. With this definition, \mathcal{B} coincides with the class of bad simplices, i.e., $\sigma \in \mathcal{B}$ if and only if $\sigma = \bar{\sigma}$.

Proposition A.7 (Bad simplex argument). *Suppose there is m such that for all bad simplices σ , the good link G_σ is $(m - \dim(\sigma))$ -connected. Then the inclusion $X^{\text{good}} \hookrightarrow X$ induces an isomorphism in homotopy groups π_d for $d \leq m$ and an epimorphism in π_{m+1} .*

Proof. We want to use the cardinality $\#\bar{\sigma}$ as a Morse function, noting that it is integer-valued on the vertices σ° of the barycentric subdivision X° . However, we may have $\bar{\sigma} = \bar{\tau}$ for a simplex τ and a proper face σ of τ . Thus, we use the dimension to break ties. More precisely, on the barycentric subdivision X° , we consider the following height function:

$$h : X^\circ \rightarrow \mathbb{Z} \times \mathbb{Z}$$

$$\sigma^\circ \mapsto \langle \#\bar{\sigma}, -\dim(\sigma) \rangle$$

We use the lexicographic order on $\mathbb{Z} \times \mathbb{Z}$. Then, the barycentric subdivision of the subcomplex X^{good} of good simplices is the h -sublevel complex $X_{<(1,0)}^\circ$.

If X has infinite dimension, h may not be discrete. However, by passing to the $(m + 1)$ -skeleton, we may assume w.l.o.g. that X is of finite dimension.

In the barycentric subdivision, the link of a vertex σ° is best described by recalling that σ is a simplex in X . Then, adjacent vertices are faces and cofaces of σ ; correspondingly, the link of σ° in X is the join $\text{lk}_-(\sigma) * \text{lk}_+(\sigma)$ of the *down-link* $\text{lk}_-(\sigma)$, spanned by the barycenters of proper faces of σ ; and the *up-link* $\text{lk}_+(\sigma)$, spanned by the barycenters of proper cofaces of σ . The down-link is the barycentric subdivision of the boundary sphere $\partial\sigma$ whereas the up-link is the geometric realization of the poset of proper cofaces of σ , i.e., it can be thought of as barycentric subdivision of the ordinary link of the

simplex σ in the complex X . The join decomposition $\text{lk}(\sigma^\circ) = \text{lk}_-(\sigma) * \text{lk}_+(\sigma)$ is inherited by the descending link $\text{lk}^\downarrow(\sigma^\circ) = \text{lk}_-^\downarrow(\sigma) * \text{lk}_+^\downarrow(\sigma)$.

Let ρ be a proper face of σ . The vertex ρ° lies in the down-link of σ° and it is descending if and only if $\bar{\rho}$ is strictly smaller than $\bar{\sigma}$ since the second coordinate of h increases. Note that $\bar{\rho} \subseteq \bar{\sigma}$ follows from monotonicity. On the other hand, $\bar{\sigma} \subseteq \rho$ implies $\bar{\sigma} = \bar{\bar{\sigma}} \subseteq \bar{\bar{\rho}}$ whence $\bar{\sigma} = \bar{\rho}$; and conversely $\bar{\sigma} = \bar{\rho}$ implies $\bar{\sigma} \subseteq \rho$. Thus, $\rho^\circ \notin \text{lk}_-^\downarrow(\sigma)$ if and only if $\bar{\sigma} \subseteq \rho$. This translates as:

$$\text{lk}_-^\downarrow(\sigma) = \{ \rho^\circ \in \text{lk}_-(\sigma) \mid \bar{\sigma} \not\subseteq \rho \}.$$

If σ is good, $\text{lk}_-^\downarrow(\sigma) = \emptyset$. If σ is bad, $\text{lk}_-^\downarrow(\sigma)$ is the entire boundary sphere $\partial\sigma$. If σ is neither good nor bad, $\text{lk}_-^\downarrow(\sigma)$ contractible as it is the boundary sphere $\partial\sigma$ with the star of $\bar{\sigma}$ removed.

The descending up-link $\text{lk}_+^\downarrow(\sigma)$ is spanned by those $\tau^\circ \in \text{lk}_+(\sigma)$, for which the first coordinate of h does not increase (it cannot decrease by monotonicity). Thus $\text{lk}_+^\downarrow(\sigma)$ is the barycentric subdivision of the good link G_σ . Hence $\text{lk}_+^\downarrow(\sigma)$ is $(m - \dim(\sigma))$ -connected by hypothesis, provided that σ is bad.

Hence, for any vertex σ° outside the sublevel set, the descending link $\text{lk}^\downarrow(\sigma^\circ) = \text{lk}_-^\downarrow(\sigma) * \text{lk}_+^\downarrow(\sigma)$ is at least m -connected: if σ is bad, the descending down-link is the $(\dim(\sigma) - 2)$ -connected sphere $\partial\sigma$ and the descending up-link is $(m - \dim(\sigma))$ -connected; if σ is not bad, the descending link is even contractible and the descending up-link does not matter. The claim now follows from the Morse Lemma. \square

In the main body, we make use of the bad simplex argument in two particular incarnations.

Example A.8. Assume that the vertices of X are colored. We consider a simplex σ bad if no vertex has a unique color among the vertices of σ . Then $\bar{\sigma}$ is the set of vertices in σ whose color features in σ at least twice. The conditions of monotonicity and idempotence are clearly satisfied. The subcomplex X^{good} then consists precisely of those simplices wherein each vertex has a unique color. The good link G_σ of σ is induced by those cofaces τ such that $\tau \setminus \sigma$ is a good simplex and uses no color that is already used in σ .

For concreteness, let $\pi : X \rightarrow Y$ be a simplicial map and consider the vertices of Y as the colors. Then X^{good} consists precisely of those simplices σ such that the restriction $\pi|_\sigma$ is injective. The good link G_σ of a bad simplex σ consists of those simplices $\tau \in \text{lk}(\sigma)$ such that $\pi|_\tau$ is injective and such that the images $\pi(\tau)$ and $\pi(\sigma)$ are disjoint.

Example A.9. Partition the vertices of X into good vertices and bad vertices. For a simplex σ let $\bar{\sigma}$ denote the set of bad vertices in σ . Clearly, this definition satisfies monotonicity and idempotence. Equivalently, a simplex is bad if all its vertices are bad. Then X^{good} is the full subcomplex spanned by the good vertices. The good link of a simplex is also easily seen to be $G_\sigma = \text{lk}(\sigma) \cap X^{\text{good}}$.

A.3. A variation of the arc complex. Let S be a surface of negative Euler characteristic with two disjoint sets of marked points $P = \{p_0, \dots, p_m\}$ and $Q = \{q_0, \dots, q_n\}$. We regard interior marked points as punctures. An

arc is a simple curve with one endpoint in P the other endpoint in Q and otherwise disjoint from $P \cup Q$. We consider arcs up to isotopy relative to $P \cup Q \cup \partial S$. We endow S with a complete hyperbolic metric, so that interior marked points form the set of cusps. Then each arc can be represented by a unique geodesic. Let $\mathcal{A}(S, P, Q)$ be a simplicial complex whose k -simplices are collections $\{\alpha_0, \dots, \alpha_k\}$ of arcs that are pairwise non-isotopic and disjoint except possibly at the endpoints (thinking of arcs as geodesics connecting cusps, this amounts to the geodesics being pairwise disjoint). One might call $\mathcal{A}(S, P, Q)$ the *bipartite arc complex* to distinguish it from the arc complex of a surface.

Proposition A.10. *The complex $\mathcal{A}(S, P, Q)$ is contractible.*

This is a variation on [31, Theorem 1.6]. The difference is that our punctures P are not located on the boundary. Instead of recycling Harer's proof, we give a proof using more modern technology, namely the surgery flow method introduced by Hatcher [35].

Proof. Hatcher–Vogtmann [37, Lemma 2.9] have turned Hatcher's idea of surgery flow into a fairly generic method. In establishing the hypotheses, we shall already employ their notation.

Fix an arc w from P to Q . For any other arc v , we define the *complexity* $c(v)$ as the geometric intersection number of v and w . The geometric intersection number will be realized if the representatives v and w are chosen to be geodesic with respect to a hyperbolic metric. For a simplex σ in the arc complex, we define $c(\sigma)$ as the sum of the complexity over all vertices of σ . Note that the star Y of w in $X := \mathcal{A}(S, P, Q)$ consists precisely of the zero-complexity simplices.

For an arc v that intersects w , we consider the point of intersection closest along w to the Q -end of w . We surger v along the final segment of w and obtain two new arcs: one, which we call Δv from the P -end of v to the Q -end of w ; and another one, which we discard, connecting Q to Q . Note that Δv lies in the link of v and satisfies $c(\Delta v) < c(v)$.

For a simplex σ not in Y , there is at least one vertex (arc) that intersects w . Let v_σ be that intersecting arc whose point of intersection with w is closest to the Q -end. Note that σ and Δv_σ span a simplex. Also note that $v_\sigma = v_\tau$ for any face τ of σ that contains v_σ .

In this situation [37, Lemma 2.9] applies and we conclude that the (contractible) star Y of w is a deformation retract of $X = \mathcal{A}(S, P, Q)$. Hence $\mathcal{A}(S, P, Q)$ is contractible. \square

Now, we fix a subset $P' \subseteq P$ and consider the subcomplex $\mathcal{A}^\circ(S, P, P', Q)$ of the barycentric subdivision $\mathcal{A}^\circ(S, P, Q)$ spanned by those vertices σ° where the P -endpoints of the arcs in σ form a superset of P' . We make use of the following result in the analysis of the extended tethered-handle complex $\text{TH}_c(W, Q)$ in the surface setting.

Proposition A.11. *The complex $\mathcal{A}^\circ(S, P, P', Q)$ is contractible.*

Proof. For a simplex σ of $\mathcal{A}(S, P, Q)$, we denote by $P(\sigma)$ the set of P -points issuing arcs in σ . For non-empty $A \subseteq B \subseteq P$, let $X(A, B)$ denote the subcomplex of $\mathcal{A}^\circ(S, P, Q)$ spanned by $\{\sigma^\circ \mid A \subseteq P(\sigma) \subseteq B\}$. By $Y(A, B)$

we denote the complex spanned by $\{\sigma^\circ \mid P(\sigma) \subseteq B \text{ and } A \cap P(\sigma) \neq \emptyset\}$. Note that $X(A, B)$ is a subcomplex of $Y(A, B)$.

For a subset $A \subseteq P$, we denote by $\sigma|_A$ the *restriction* of σ to A , i.e., the collection of those arcs in σ issuing from A . For $A \subseteq B \subseteq C$, restriction to B defines simplicial retractions $|_B: X(A, C) \rightarrow X(A, B)$ and $|_B: Y(B, C) \rightarrow Y(B, B)$. By [55, 1.3 Homotopy Property], these restriction maps are deformation retractions, i.e., they are homotopic to the identity map on their respective domains of definition. Note that $Y(B, B)$ can be identified with the barycentric subdivision of an arc complex $\mathcal{A}(S', B, Q)$ where S' is obtained by puncturing S at $P \setminus B$. In particular, the complexes $Y(B, C)$ are all contractible.

We show by induction on the cardinality of A that the complexes $X(A, B)$ are contractible. If A contains just a single element, we find $X(A, B) = Y(A, B)$ and $Y(A, B)$ is contractible.

To complete the induction step, we need to consider a puncture $b \in B$ with $b \notin A$ and put $A' := A \cup \{b\}$. We want to understand the inclusion $X(A', B) \hookrightarrow X(A, B)$ by means of a bad simplex argument as in Example A.9. In particular, we call a vertex σ° bad if $b \notin P(\sigma)$. Then $X(A', B)$ is the good subcomplex of $X(A, B)$. Let $\{\tau_0^\circ, \dots, \tau_l^\circ\}$ be a bad l -simplex with $\tau_0 \subset \tau_1 \subset \dots \subset \tau_l$. Note that for a good vertex σ° , we never have $\sigma \subseteq \tau_l$ because b is used in σ . Therefore, the good link G of $\{\tau_0^\circ, \dots, \tau_l^\circ\}$ consists of good simplices $\{\sigma_0^\circ, \dots, \sigma_k^\circ\}$ with $\tau_l \subset \sigma_i$. Restriction to $\{b\}$ defines a deformation retraction of G onto the subcomplex spanned by those σ° where σ contains τ_l and $P(\sigma \setminus \tau_l) = \{b\}$. This complex can be identified with the contractible complex $\mathcal{A}^\circ(S', \{b\}, Q)$ where S' is obtained from S by cutting along τ_l .

The claim now follows as $\mathcal{A}^\circ(S, P, P', Q) = X(P', P)$. \square

A.4. Join complexes. The concept of a *join complex*, introduced by Hatcher–Wahl in [39, Section 3] will be another useful tool for us in order to analyze connectivity properties. We review the basics here, referring the reader to [39] for more details.

Definition A.12 (Join complex). A *join complex* over a simplicial complex L is a simplicial complex K together with a simplicial map $\pi : K \rightarrow L$ satisfying the following properties:

- (1) π is surjective.
- (2) π is injective on individual simplices.
- (3) For each p -simplex $\sigma = \langle x_0, \dots, x_p \rangle$ of L , the subcomplex $K(\sigma)$ of K consisting of all the p -simplices that project to σ is the join $K_{x_0}(\sigma) * \dots * K_{x_p}(\sigma)$ of the vertex sets of $K_{x_i}(\sigma) := K(\sigma) \cap \pi^{-1}(x_i)$.

Note that $K(\sigma)$ need not be equal to $\pi^{-1}(\sigma)$. If all the inclusions $K_{x_i}(\sigma) \subseteq \pi^{-1}(x_i)$ are in fact equalities, then we will call K a *complete join complex* over L . A reformulation of (3) which sometimes is helpful is the following condition; see [39] for a proof of their equivalence:

- (3') A collection of vertices (y_0, \dots, y_p) of K spans a p -simplex if and only if for each y_i there exists a p -simplex σ_i of K such that $y_i \in \sigma_i$ and $\pi(\sigma_i) = \langle \pi(y_0), \dots, \pi(y_p) \rangle$.

As mentioned above, it is possible to use the concept of join in order to analyze the connectivity of a given complex, if this belongs to the following class of complexes, introduced by Hatcher–Wahl [39]:

Definition A.13. A simplicial complex is *weakly Cohen–Macaulay* (*wCM* for short) of dimension n if it is $(n - 1)$ -connected and the link of each p -simplex is $(n - p - 2)$ -connected.

Armed with this definition, one has the following result in the case of a join complex:

Proposition A.14. [39, Proposition 3.5] *If K is a complete join complex over a wCM complex L of dimension n , then K is also wCM of dimension n .*

Remark A.15. If $\pi : K \rightarrow L$ is a complete join, then L is a retract of K . In fact, we can define a simplicial map $s : L \rightarrow K$ with $\pi \circ s = \text{id}_L$, by sending a vertex $v \in L$ to any vertex in $\pi^{-1}(v)$ and then extending it over to all simplices, which can be done since π is a complete join. In particular, if K is n -connected, so is L .

However, we will encounter situations when we will only have a join complex instead of a complete one. In these cases we will make use of the following theorem, also due to Hatcher–Wahl [39]:

Theorem A.16. [39, Theorem 3.6] *Let K be a join complex over a wCM complex L of dimension n . Suppose that, for each p -simplex $\sigma \subset K$, one has that $\pi(\text{lk}_K(\sigma))$ is wCM of dimension $n - p - 2$. Then K is $(\frac{n}{2} - 1)$ -connected.*

A.5. Nerve covers. The *nerve* of a family of sets $(K_i)_{i \in I}$ is the simplicial complex $\mathcal{N}(K_i)$ defined on the vertex set I which contains a simplex $J \subseteq I$ if $\bigcap_{j \in J} K_j$ is non-empty. The following result allows to identify the homotopy groups of a certain simplicial complex with those of a nerve complex, up to a fixed dimension.

Proposition A.17. [7, Theorem 6] *Let K be a connected simplicial complex and $(K_i)_{i \in I}$ a family of subcomplexes that covers K . Suppose that every non-empty finite intersection $K_{i_1} \cap K_{i_2} \cap \dots \cap K_{i_l}$ is $(k - l + 1)$ -connected for $l \geq 1$. Then there is a map $f : \|X\| \rightarrow \|\mathcal{N}(K_i)\|$ which induces isomorphisms of homotopy groups $f_j^* : \pi_j(K) \rightarrow \pi_j(\mathcal{N}(K_i))$ for all $j \leq k$.*

A.6. Fiber connectivity. Given a simplicial map $f : X \rightarrow Y$, there are several results relating the connectivity of X and Y provided that we have information about the connectivity of the fibers. A useful instance is due to Quillen [55, Proposition 7.6], who stated his result in the more general terms of posets and their geometric realizations. Here, we state the proposition specialized for simplicial maps.

Proposition A.18 (Quillen’s Fiber Theorem for simplicial complexes). *Let $f : X \rightarrow Y$ be a simplicial map and assume that the preimage $f^{-1}(\sigma)$ of each closed simplex σ in Y is an n -connected subcomplex of X . Then X is n -connected if and only if Y is n -connected.*

One can also make use of fibers above open simplices. Technically, it is convenient to phrase the statement in terms of the barycentric subdivision.

Lemma A.19. [37, Lemma 2.8] *Let $f : L \rightarrow K$ be a simplicial map of simplicial complexes. Suppose that K is n -connected and the fibers $f^{-1}(\sigma^\circ)$ over the barycenters σ° of all k -simplices in K are $(n - k)$ -connected. Then L is n -connected.*

APPENDIX B. THE INCLUSION AND INTERSECTION PROPERTIES

In this section we prove the inclusion and intersection properties for suited submanifolds of the Cantor manifolds that appear in the statements of Theorems 1.5, 1.8, 1.10 and 1.11. None of the material here is new, and the arguments will be well-known to the appropriate community of experts.

B.1. Dimension 2. The two-dimensional case is by far the easiest, so we deal with it first. First, the inclusion property appears, for example, in [19, Section 3.6]. In turn, the intersection property is a direct consequence of the Alexander method, see [19, Section 2.3].

We now move onto the cases of Cantor manifolds of dimension bigger than two. We commence by briefly recalling the definition and properties of a *Dehn twist* along a sphere; see [47, 9]. Let M be a connected, orientable smooth manifold of dimension $n + 1 \geq 3$, S a smoothly embedded n -sphere in M and $U \cong S \times [0, 1]$ a tubular neighborhood of S . Let γ be a generator of $\pi_1(SO(n + 1)) \cong \mathbb{Z}/2$. The *Dehn twist* $T_S \in \text{Map}(M)$ is the isotopy class of the diffeomorphism which is the identity on $M \setminus U$ and is given by $(x, t) \rightarrow (\gamma(t)x, t)$ on U . The mapping class T_S depends only on the isotopy class of S ; moreover, T_S has order at most 2.

Lemma B.1. *Let $n \geq 2$ and $M = N \# (\mathbb{S}^1 \times \mathbb{S}^n)$ be a smooth closed stably parallelizable manifold. Let T_S be the Dehn twist along the n -sphere $S = 0 \times \mathbb{S}^n \subseteq N \# (\mathbb{S}^1 \times \mathbb{S}^n)$. Then T_S is a nontrivial element of order 2 in $\text{Map}(M)$.*

Proof. When $n = 2$, this is due to Laudenbach [50]. The proof we give here follows closely to [9, Sections 4 & 5]. As discussed above, T_S has order at most 2, so it suffices to show T_S is nontrivial.

Any diffeomorphism $f \in \text{Diff}(M)$ induces a bundle map $Df : TM \rightarrow TM$ by taking its differential. Fix a parallelization of the stable tangent bundle $TM \oplus \varepsilon^k$, where ε is the trivial line bundle. The differential Df then induces a map $\bar{f} : M \rightarrow SO(n + k + 1)$. If f is isotopic to the identity map, we would have that \bar{f} is homotopic to the constant map. In particular, $\bar{f}|_{S^1 \times 0}$ is homotopic to a constant path in $SO(n + k + 1)$, contrary to the construction of the twist T_S . \square

Now following the same proof of [49, Lemma 2.2], we have the following.

Corollary B.2. *Let N be a manifold with at least two sphere boundaries S_1 and S_2 , and suppose that the manifold M obtained by gluing together S_1 and S_2 is stably parallelizable. Then T_{S_i} is nontrivial in $\text{Map}(N)$.*

Proof. First, note that M is the connected sum of some manifold with $\mathbb{S}^1 \times \mathbb{S}^n$. Now, there is an induced map $\iota : \text{Map}(N) \rightarrow \text{Map}(M)$. By Lemma B.1, $\iota(T_{S_i})$ is non-trivial and hence the same holds for T_{S_i} . \square

B.2. Dimension 3. The inclusion property for 3-manifolds appears as [39, Proposition 2.3], and so we focus on the intersection property. We start with the following well-known result, which gives information about the subgroup of $\text{Map}(M)$ generated by Dehn twists about boundary spheres. Recall that a manifold has *spherical boundary* if every boundary component is diffeomorphic to a sphere. We have:

Theorem B.3. *Let M be a closed orientable 3-manifold and $M_b = M \#_b \mathbb{B}^3$. Denote the boundary spheres by S_1, \dots, S_b , and write T_{S_i} for the corresponding sphere twist. Let $\mathbb{T}_i < \text{Map}(M_b)$ be the subgroup generated by the twists T_{S_i} for $1 \leq i \leq b$. Then:*

- (i) *If $\mathbb{T}_1 = 0$, then for any $b > 1$ one has $\mathbb{T}_b = (\mathbb{Z}/2)^{b-1}$, where the only relation is given by $T_{S_1} \cdots T_{S_b} = 1$.*
- (ii) *If $\mathbb{T}_1 = \mathbb{Z}/2$, then for any $b > 1$ one has $\mathbb{T}_b = (\mathbb{Z}/2)^b$.*

Proof. First of all, by Corollary B.2, sphere twists have order 2 when $b \geq 2$. On the other hand, when $b = 1$ the sphere twist could either be trivial or of order 2, see [39, Remark 2.4] for more details.

If $\mathbb{T}_1 = 0$, we would have $T_{S_1} \cdots T_{S_b} = 1$; see the proof of [49, Lemma 2.1] or Lemma B.9 below. The proof that there is no other relation follows from the same proof of Lemma B.9, using the inclusion property in dimension 3 and Corollary B.2.

Finally, the same argument works when $\mathbb{T}_1 = \mathbb{Z}/2$, with the only difference that in this case there is no product relation. \square

We will now use the ideas in [9, Section 4,5] in order to deduce that a given mapping class is a product of Dehn twists about boundary spheres. We need some preliminaries first.

Again, let M be a compact connected orientable 3-manifold with spherical boundary. A diffeomorphism $f \in \text{Diff}(M, \partial M)$ induces a bundle map $Df : TM \rightarrow TM$. Since every 3-manifold is parallelizable, Df further induces a map $M \rightarrow \text{SO}_3(\mathbb{R})$. Now, if C is a closed curve on M , or an arc connecting two boundary components, then $\mathcal{D}_f(C) \in \pi_1(\text{SO}_3(\mathbb{R})) \cong \mathbb{Z}/2$. Moreover, the value of $\mathcal{D}_f(C)$ only depends on the isotopy class (relative to endpoints, if any) of C . The following may be deduced from the description of $\text{Map}(M)$ in terms of automorphisms of $\pi_1(M)$; see [53, Theorem 1.5] or [39, Proposition 2.1]:

Theorem B.4. *Let M be a 3-manifold with spherical boundary and at least two boundary components. Let $f \in \text{Diff}(M, \partial M)$ such that:*

- (i) *For every curve C , we have that $\mathcal{D}_f(C) = 0$ and f fixes the homotopy class of C ;*
- (ii) *For every arc A connecting two distinct boundary spheres, f fixes the homotopy class (relative to endpoints) of A .*

Then f is the Dehn twist along a separating sphere in M .

Now let N be a connected orientable 3-manifold with spherical boundary, and assume that M is obtained from N by attaching P_1, P_2 along two of its sphere boundaries, where $P_i = P \#_{d+1} \mathbb{B}^3$, with P a fixed closed prime 3-manifold or \mathbb{S}^3 and $d \geq 2$. Let $M_i = N \cup P_i$. By the inclusion property

(see e.g. [39, Proposition 2.3]), we regard $\text{Map}(N)$, $\text{Map}(M_1)$ and $\text{Map}(M_2)$ as subgroups of $\text{Map}(M)$. We finally prove:

Theorem B.5. $\text{Map}(M_1) \cap \text{Map}(M_2) = \text{Map}(N)$.

Proof. The “ \supseteq ” part is obvious, so it suffices to show the “ \subseteq ” part. For $i = 1, 2$, let S_i be the boundary sphere of N to which P_i is glued, and write $P'_i = P_i \setminus S_i$. An element $f \in \text{Map}(M_1) \cap \text{Map}(M_2)$ fixes the isotopy class of S_i , and hence the homotopy class of $S_1 \cup S_2$. By Laudendach’s theorem [51, Theorem III.1.3], homotopic system of spheres are isotopic. Thus, up to isotopy, we can assume that $f|_{S_i} = \text{id}$ and, as a consequence, $f(P_i) = P_i$. Hence f decomposes as $f_1 f_N f_2$ where $f_i \in \text{Map}(P_i)$ and $f_N \in \text{Map}(N)$. Since the three maps commute with each other, we have $f f_N^{-1} = f_1 f_2 \in \text{Map}(M_1) \cap \text{Map}(M_2)$. Thus it suffices to show that $f_1 f_2 \in \text{Map}(N)$.

Note that if two arcs or curves in P'_i are isotopic in M , they are already isotopic in P'_i . Since $f \in \text{Map}(M_i)$, we have that \mathcal{D}_f values trivially at every curve and arc in P'_i . Moreover, as f induces the identity map on $\pi_1(P_i)$, for $i = 1, 2$, it follows that f_i is the product of Dehn twists around all boundary spheres of P_i . Furthermore, since the Dehn twist around S_i can be pushed to N , we may assume f_i is the product of Dehn twists along all boundaries of P'_i , denoted \mathbb{T}_i .

At this point it suffices to show that following: if $\mathbb{T}_1 \mathbb{T}_2 \in \text{Map}(M_1) \cap \text{Map}(M_2)$, then $\mathbb{T}_1 \mathbb{T}_2 \in \text{Map}(N)$. Observe that if $\mathbb{T}_1 \mathbb{T}_2 \in \text{Map}(M_i)$, we would also have $\mathbb{T}_i \in \text{Map}(M_{3-i})$ since $\mathbb{T}_{3-i} \in \text{Map}(M_{3-i})$. Thus the theorem finally boils down to the following claim.

Claim: Fix $i = 1, 2$. If $\mathbb{T}_i \in \text{Map}(M_{3-i})$, then $\mathbb{T}_i = 1$ or $\mathbb{T}_1 \mathbb{T}_2 \in \text{Map}(N)$.

We prove the claim for $i = 2$. Suppose that $\mathbb{T}_2 \neq 1$. As an element in $\text{Diff}(M_1, \partial M_1)$, \mathbb{T}_2 fixes the homotopy class of every curve on M_1 and $\mathcal{D}_{\mathbb{T}_1 \mathbb{T}_2}$ values trivially at every curve. Moreover \mathbb{T}_2 fixes the homotopy class of every arc in M_1 connecting boundaries, because $\pi_1(N) = \pi_1(M_1) * \pi_1(M_2)$. Thus by Theorem B.4, \mathbb{T}_2 is a Dehn twist about a separating sphere in M_1 . We can decompose this sphere further as the connected sum of two separating spheres S_{P_1} and S_N with $S_{P_1} \subset P_1$ and $S_N \subset N$. If S_{P_1} is parallel to S_1 , then we are done. If not, then it is the connected sum of some boundary spheres in P'_1 . Note that $T_{S_{P_1}} \cdot T_N \cdot \mathbb{T}_2 = 1$.

Assume that $T_{S_{P_1}} \neq \mathbb{T}_1$. In particular $T_{S_{P_1}}$ is not the product of Dehn twists along all spheres of P'_1 . Now, S_N cuts off M into two components K_1 and K_2 , where assume that $P_1, P_2 \subset K_2$. By choosing an appropriate separating sphere, K_2 may be expressed as the connected sum of a $(2d+1)$ -holed sphere H_{2d+1} with another 3-manifold K_3 , such that the boundary components of H_{2d+1} correspond to S_N and the $2d$ boundaries of P'_1, P'_2 . Now we can decompose the inclusion map $K_1 \subset M$ as:

$$K_1 \subset K_1 \bigcup_{S_N} H_{2d+1} \subset (K_1 \cup_{S_N} H_{2d+1}) \# K_3.$$

Again, the inclusion property tells us that both inclusion maps induce injective maps between the corresponding mapping class groups. But restricting to $K_1 \bigcup_{S_N} H_{2d+1}$, we have $T_{S_{P_1}} \cdot \mathbb{T}_2 \cdot T_N \neq 1$ by Theorem B.3. Thus

$T_{S_{P_1}} \cdot T_N \cdot \mathbb{T}_2 \neq 1$ in $\text{Map}(M)$. Therefore we must have $T_{S_{P_1}} = \mathbb{T}_1$ which implies $\mathbb{T}_1 \mathbb{T}_2 = T_N \in \text{Map}(N)$, as desired. \square

B.3. High dimensions. Finally, we settle the intersection and inclusion properties in higher-dimensional manifolds. Let $W_g^b = \#_g \mathbb{S}^n \times \mathbb{S}^n \#_b \mathbb{B}^{2n}$, where $n \geq 3$. When $b = 0$, we will simply write W_g . Before getting started, we need to quickly review Kreck's calculation of $\text{Map}(W_g)$ [47]; see also [45, Section 1.3]. Let $H_n(W_g) \cong \mathbb{Z}^{2g}$ be the integral n -th homology group of W_g , and G_g the group of automorphisms of $H_n(W_g)$ that preserve both the intersection form and *Wall's quadratic form*; see [45, Section 1.2] for an explicit description of G_g as a (finite index subgroup of a) symplectic or orthogonal group. Kreck [47] showed:

Theorem B.6. *The natural homomorphism $\mathfrak{h} : \text{Map}(W_g) \rightarrow G_g$ is surjective.*

The kernel of the above surjective homomorphism is called the *Torelli subgroup* \mathcal{T}_g of $\text{Map}(W_g)$, so we have a short exact sequence

$$1 \rightarrow \mathcal{T}_g \rightarrow \text{Map}(W_g) \xrightarrow{\mathfrak{h}} G_g \rightarrow 1.$$

The Torelli subgroup \mathcal{T}_g is further described by Kreck [47] through another short exact sequence, which we now recall. Let $\Sigma : \pi_n(\text{SO}(n)) \rightarrow \pi_n(\text{SO}(n+1))$ be the map associated to the natural inclusion homomorphism $\text{SO}(n) \hookrightarrow \text{SO}(n+1)$. Building up on results of Haefliger [30], Kreck [47] proved that there is a short exact sequence

$$1 \rightarrow \Theta_{2n+1} \rightarrow \mathcal{T}_g \rightarrow \text{Hom}(\mathbb{Z}^{2g}, \Sigma(\pi_n(\text{SO}(n)))) \rightarrow 1,$$

where Θ_{2n+1} is the group of homotopy $(2n+1)$ -spheres up to h -cobordism, which is a finite abelian group after the work of Kervaire and Milnor [44].

Recall that the capping homomorphism $\kappa_b : \text{Map}(W_g^b) \rightarrow \text{Map}(W_g)$ is induced by attaching a disk to every boundary component of W_g^b . In the special case when $b = 1$, a result of Kreck (see [45, Lemma 1.1] for a proof) shows that κ_1 is an isomorphism. Next, the existence of the capping homomorphism implies the following:

Lemma B.7 (Inclusion property, I). *Let $W_g^{b+b'}$ be obtained from W_g^b by attaching $W_0^{b'+1}$ along one of its boundary components, where $b, b' \geq 1$. Then, the associated homomorphism $\text{Map}(W_g^b) \rightarrow \text{Map}(W_g^{b+b'})$ is injective.*

After the above description, we have the following high-dimensional analog of Theorem B.3:

Theorem B.8. *Let $S_1, \dots, S_b \subset W_g^b$ be embedded spheres parallel to the $b \geq 1$ boundary components of W_g^b . Then the product $T_{S_1} \cdots T_{S_b}$ is trivial in $\text{Map}(W_g^b)$, and the subgroup generated by the twists along boundary spheres is isomorphic to $(\mathbb{Z}/2)^{b-1}$.*

Proof. First, assume $b = 1$. If $g = 0$, the result is trivial. If $g \geq 1$, it holds because of Kreck's theorem that κ_1 is an isomorphism.

Hence we assume $b \geq 2$, so that Corollary B.2 gives that T_{S_i} is a non-trivial element of order 2 in $\text{Map}(W_g^b)$ since W_g^b is stably parallelizable for any g and b . We claim that $T_{S_1} \cdots T_{S_b} = 1$. If $g = 0$, then the claim follows as

in [39, p. 214–215]. If $g \geq 1$, let S be a sphere cutting W_g^b into W_0^{b+1} and W_g^1 . Since $T_S = T_{S_1} \cdots T_{S_b}$ in $\text{Map}(W_0^{b+1})$, then the same relation holds in $\text{Map}(W_g^b)$. But as T_S vanishes in $\text{Map}(W_g^1)$, it vanishes in $\text{Map}(W_g^b)$ too. This establishes the claim, and the also result for $b \leq 2$.

Finally, we need to show there is no further relation when $b \geq 3$. Suppose that some partial product $T_{S_{i_1}} \cdots T_{S_{i_k}}$ were equal to the identity in $\text{Map}(W_g^b)$. Let S' be a sphere which cuts off a disk containing exactly S_{i_1}, \dots, S_{i_k} , and write $W_g^{b'}$ for the other component of the complement of S' . Note that $b' \geq 2$. Hence $T_{S'}$ is nontrivial in $W_g^{b'}$ by Corollary B.2. On the other hand in $\text{Map}(W_g^b)$, we have $T_{S'} = T_{S_1} \cdots T_{S_k}$ which equals 1. But by Lemma B.7, this means $T_{S'} = 1$ in $\text{Map}(W_g^{b'})$, which is a contradiction. \square

As a consequence, we obtain:

Corollary B.9. *There is a split short exact sequence:*

$$1 \rightarrow (\mathbb{Z}/2)^{b-1} \rightarrow \text{Map}(W_g^b) \xrightarrow{\kappa_b} \text{Map}(W_g) \rightarrow 1$$

where $(\mathbb{Z}/2)^{b-1}$ is generated by the twists along $b-1$ boundary spheres. In particular, we have $\text{Map}(W_g^b) \cong \text{Map}(W_g) \times (\mathbb{Z}/2)^{b-1}$.

Proof. After Theorem B.8, we only need to show that κ_b splits. To this end, first recall that $\text{Map}(W_g) \cong \text{Map}(W_g^1)$. Now, realize W_g^1 inside W_g^b as a connected component of the complement of a separating sphere that cuts off the b boundary spheres of W_g^b . In this way, we obtain a map $\text{Map}(W_g^1) \rightarrow \text{Map}(W_g^b)$ which provides the desired splitting. \square

The general case of the inclusion property now follows immediately from Lemma B.7, Proposition B.9 and Kreck's calculation of $\text{Map}(W_g)$:

Theorem B.10 (Inclusion property, II). *Let $W_{g_2}^{b_2}$ be obtained from $W_{g_1}^{b_1}$ by attaching a copy of W_h^n ($n \geq 2$) along a boundary component. Then the associated homomorphism $\text{Map}(W_{g_1}^{b_1}) \rightarrow \text{Map}(W_{g_2}^{b_2})$ is injective.*

Finally, we settle the intersection property for the class of manifolds W_g^b . For convenience, let $N = W_g^b$ with $b \geq 2$, $h \in \{0, 1\}$ and M the result of gluing two copies of W_h^{d+1} along two distinct boundary spheres of N . Write M_1 and M_2 for the submanifolds of M resulting from attaching to N one copy of W_1^{d+1} . Again, we use the inclusion property to regard $\text{Map}(N), \text{Map}(M_1), \text{Map}(M_2)$ as subgroups of $\text{Map}(M)$. We have:

Theorem B.11. $\text{Map}(N) = \text{Map}(M_1) \cap \text{Map}(M_2)$.

Proof. As in the previous subsections, it suffices to prove ι is surjective. We have the following composition of maps:

$$\text{Map}(N) \xrightarrow{\iota} \text{Map}(M_1) \cap \text{Map}(M_2) \xrightarrow{\kappa} \kappa(\text{Map}(M_1)) \cap \kappa(\text{Map}(M_2))$$

We know that κ is surjective by Proposition B.9; similarly, $\kappa \circ \iota$ is surjective by Kreck's description of the mapping class group, as described above. At this point, a direct calculation based on Lemma B.8 and Proposition B.9 shows that the kernel of κ lies in the image of ι . Hence we are done. \square

APPENDIX C. THE PIECE COMPLEX IN HIGH DIMENSIONS, BY OSCAR
RANDAL-WILLIAMS

The purpose of this section is to study the handle complex in high dimensions, and in particular prove Theorem 8.7 in Section 8. Following the notation therein, O is a compact, simply-connected orientable manifold of even dimension $2n \geq 6$. Write W_g for the connected sum of O and g copies of $\mathbb{S}^n \times \mathbb{S}^n$, where $n \geq 3$, and W_g^b for the result of removing $b \geq 1$ disjoint $2n$ -dimensional open balls from W_g .

Let $\mathcal{H}(W_g^b)$ be the handle complex, which can equivalently be regarded as the simplicial complex whose vertices are isotopy classes of $(2n - 1)$ -dimensional separating spheres that bound a handle (i.e. a manifold diffeomorphic to $H := \mathbb{S}^n \times \mathbb{S}^n \setminus \mathbb{B}^{2n}$). Its k -simplices are then sets of $k + 1$ vertices which can be represented disjointly in W_g^b . We will prove:

Theorem C.1. $\mathcal{H}(W_g^b)$ is $\lfloor \frac{g-4}{2} \rfloor$ -connected.

Let $\mathcal{H}'(W_g^b)$ be simplicial complex whose vertices are isotopy classes of embeddings $e : H \rightarrow W_g^b$. Its k -simplices are sets of $k + 1$ vertices which can be represented disjointly in W_g^b . There is a map of simplicial complexes

$$\psi : \mathcal{H}'(W_g^b) \longrightarrow \mathcal{H}(W_g^b)$$

given on vertices by sending an isotopy class of embeddings $[e : H \rightarrow W_g^b]$ to the isotopy class of submanifolds $[e(\partial H) \subset W_g^b]$; this clearly sends simplices to simplices.

Lemma C.2. Any embedding $e : H \hookrightarrow H$ is isotopic to a diffeomorphism.

Proof. First note that the map $e_* : H_n(H; \mathbb{Z}) \rightarrow H_n(H; \mathbb{Z})$ induced by such an embedding is an isomorphism, as it respects the intersection form and the intersection form of H is non-degenerate.

Given such an embedding, by pushing inwards along a collar we can suppose that it has image in the interior of H . Then the difference $K := H \setminus \text{int}(e(H))$ is a cobordism from $e(\partial H)$ to H . It is easy to see using the Seifert–van Kampen theorem that K is simply-connected, and by excision we have $H_*(K, e(\partial H); \mathbb{Z}) \cong H_*(H, e(H); \mathbb{Z})$ which vanishes by the discussion above. Thus K is a simply-connected h -cobordism, so by the h -cobordism theorem [54] there is a diffeomorphism $K \cong [0, 1] \times e(\partial H)$ relative to $e(\partial H)$. Using this product structure, and a collar of H , we can find an isotopy from e to a diffeomorphism. \square

Lemma C.3. The map ψ has a section.

Proof. For each vertex $v \in \mathcal{H}(W_g^b)$ we choose a representative $v = [S \subset W_g^b]$. As S bounds a manifold diffeomorphic to H , choosing such a diffeomorphism gives an embedding $e : H \rightarrow W_g^b$ with $[e(\partial H) \subset W_g^b] = [S \subset W_g^b] = v$. We make such a choice for each vertex v , and attempt to define a simplicial map by $\tilde{\psi}(v) := [e : H \rightarrow W_g^b]$; if this does define a simplicial map then it will be a section as required.

To see that $\tilde{\psi}$ defines a simplicial map, it suffices to show that if $\{e_i\}_{i=0}^k$ is a collection of embeddings $H \hookrightarrow W_g^b$ such that the submanifolds $\{e_i(\partial H)\}_{i=0}^k$

are distinct up to isotopy and may be isotoped to be mutually disjoint, then the e_i may be isotoped to be mutually disjoint. By applying isotopy extension to the isotopies that make the $e_i(\partial H)$ mutually disjoint, we may suppose that the maps ∂e_i have mutually disjoint images.

We claim that in this case the e_i must have mutually disjoint images. If not then the image of one is contained in the image of the other: suppose $e_i(H) \subset e_j(H)$, so that $e_j^{-1} \circ e_i : H \hookrightarrow H$ is an embedding. Then by Lemma C.2 this self-embedding is isotopic to a diffeomorphism, and so e_i is isotopic to an embedding with the same image as e_j , and hence $e_i(\partial H) = e_j(\partial H)$. But we supposed that the submanifolds $\{e_i(\partial H)\}_{i=0}^k$ are distinct up to isotopy, giving a contradiction. \square

Lemma C.4. $\mathcal{H}(W_g^b)$ and $\mathcal{H}'(W_g^b)$ are flag complexes.

Proof. We first show that $\mathcal{H}'(W_g^b)$ is a flag complex. Let $\{[e_i]\}_{i=0}^k$ be a set of vertices of $\mathcal{H}'(W_g^b)$ which pairwise span 1-simplices, i.e. each pair e_i and e_j may be made disjoint up to isotopy. It suffices to show that if e_0, \dots, e_{i-1} are disjoint embeddings and e_i is disjoint up to isotopy from each of them, then it may be changed by an isotopy to be simultaneously disjoint from all of them. This follows by an application of the Whitney trick.

In more detail, let us call the submanifolds $\mathbb{S}^n \times \{*\}$ and $\{*\} \times \mathbb{S}^n$ inside H the *cores*. As e_i is disjoint up to isotopy from each e_0, \dots, e_{i-1} , the algebraic intersection number of the cores of $e_i(H)$ with those of each $e_j(H)$ are zero. As W_g^b is simply-connected we may therefore use the Whitney trick to isotope e_i so that the cores of $e_i(H)$ are disjoint from those of each $e_j(H)$. Now H may be isotoped into an arbitrarily small neighborhood of its cores, so we may isotope e_i so that its image is disjoint from the cores of each $e_j(H)$. Finally, using an isotopy of each $e_j(H)$ to a small neighborhood of its cores, and using isotopy extension, we may find an isotopy of e_i to an embeddings which misses the $e_j(H)$ as required.

To see that $\mathcal{H}(W_g^b)$ is also a flag complex, we use Lemma C.3. Let $v_0, \dots, v_k \in \mathcal{H}(W_g^b)$ be a set of distinct vertices such that each pair spans a 1-simplex. Using the section $\bar{\psi}$ from Lemma C.3 it follows that $\bar{\psi}(v_0), \dots, \bar{\psi}(v_k) \in \mathcal{H}'(W_g^b)$ is a set of distinct vertices in which each pair spans a 1-simplex, and as we have seen above $\mathcal{H}'(W_g^b)$ is a flag complex so this collection of vertices spans a k -simplex. Applying ψ shows that v_0, \dots, v_k spans a k -simplex in $\mathcal{H}(W_g^b)$ as required. \square

Proof of Theorem C.1. As ψ has a section, it suffices to prove that $\mathcal{H}'(W_g^b)$ is $\left\lfloor \frac{g-4}{2} \right\rfloor$ -connected, and to show this we follow [27, Section 5]. We first construct an algebraic avatar of the simplicial complex $\mathcal{H}'(W_g^b)$ as follows. Let $\mathcal{I}_n^{\text{fr}}(W_g^b)$ denote the set of regular homotopy classes of immersions $i : \mathbb{S}^n \times \mathbb{D}^n \looparrowright W_g^b$, which by the Hirsch–Smale immersion theory is in bijection with the set of homotopy classes of maps $\mathbb{S}^n \rightarrow \text{Fr}(W_g^b)$ to the frame bundle of W_g^b . As W_g^b is simply-connected, the frame bundle $\text{Fr}(W_g^b)$ is simple, and so based and unbased homotopy classes of maps to this space agree: thus $\mathcal{I}_n^{\text{fr}}(W_g^b)$ agrees with [27, Definition 5.2] and in particular has the structure of an abelian group. This abelian group is equipped with a $(-1)^n$ -symmetric bilinear form

$\lambda : \mathcal{I}_n^{\text{fr}}(W_g^b) \otimes \mathcal{I}_n^{\text{fr}}(W_g^b) \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}$ given by the algebraic intersection number, and with a function

$$\mu : \mathcal{I}_n^{\text{fr}}(W_g^b) \longrightarrow \begin{cases} \mathbb{Z} & n \text{ even} \\ \mathbb{Z}/2 & n \text{ odd} \end{cases}$$

given by counting self-intersections; μ is a quadratic refinement of λ , and this data forms a quadratic module in the sense of [27, Section 3].

Let \mathbf{H} denote the hyperbolic quadratic module, i.e. $\mathbb{Z}\{e, f\}$ with λ given in this basis by $\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ (-1)^n & 0 \end{pmatrix}$ and μ determined by $\mu(e) = \mu(f) = 0$ and the quadratic property. For a quadratic module \mathbf{M} let $Q(\mathbf{M})$ denote the simplicial complex having vertices the morphisms of quadratic modules $\mathbf{H} \rightarrow \mathbf{M}$ (which are automatically injective, as \mathbf{H} is non-degenerate), and where a collection of such morphisms spans a simplex if their images are mutually orthogonal. As orthogonality of submodules can be tested pairwise, this is a flag complex.

There is a map of simplicial complexes

$$\phi : \mathcal{H}'(W_g^b) \longrightarrow Q(\mathcal{I}_n^{\text{fr}}(W_g^b), \lambda, \mu)$$

given as follows. If $[s : H \hookrightarrow W_g^b]$ is an isotopy class of embedding, then restricting this embedding to the two standard cores $e, f : \mathbb{S}^n \times \mathbb{D}^n \hookrightarrow H$ determines a hyperbolic pair $[s \circ e], [s \circ f] \in \mathcal{I}_n^{\text{fr}}(W_g^b)$ and hence a map $s_{\text{alg}} : \mathbf{H} \rightarrow \mathcal{I}_n^{\text{fr}}(W_g^b)$, and we declare $\phi([s : H \hookrightarrow W_g^b])$ to be s_{alg} . If we change s by an isotopy then the regular homotopy classes $[s \circ e]$ and $[s \circ f]$ do not change, so ϕ is well-defined on vertices. If a pair of embeddings s and s' have disjoint images up to isotopy then the submodules $s_{\text{alg}}(\mathbf{H})$ and $s'_{\text{alg}}(\mathbf{H})$ of $\mathcal{I}_n^{\text{fr}}(W_g^b)$ are clearly orthogonal: as both are flag complexes (using Lemma C.4), it follows that ϕ is a simplicial map.

Now $\mathcal{I}_n^{\text{fr}}(W_g^b)$ contains $\mathbf{H}^{\oplus g}$ as a quadratic submodule, using the g disjoint copies of H , so by [27, Theorem 3.2] the complex $Q(\mathcal{I}_n^{\text{fr}}(W_g^b), \lambda, \mu)$ is $\lfloor \frac{g-4}{2} \rfloor$ -connected, and is locally wCM of dimension $\geq \lfloor \frac{g-1}{2} \rfloor$. One can then repeat the argument of [27, Lemma 5.5] on the map ϕ . We note that there is a mild difference in that

- (i) we are considering isotopy classes of embeddings, rather than actual embeddings, and
- (ii) our embeddings do not come with a tether to the boundary;

however these two differences simplify rather than complicate the argument. \square

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