

On fundamental groups of Milnor fibres of rational homology disk smoothings of surface singularities

Enrique ARTAL BARTOLO

Departamento de Matemáticas
Facultad de Ciencias
Instituto Universitario de Matemáticas y sus Aplicaciones
Universidad de Zaragoza

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- ▶ f **QHD-smoothing**: $\mu = 0$



Quotient method

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$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mathbb{C}^3 & \xrightarrow{f} & \mathbb{C} \\ (x, y, z) & \longmapsto & z^n - xy \end{array}, \quad f^{-1}(0) \cong \mathbb{A}_{n-1}, \quad \chi = n, \quad \pi_1(f^{-1}(\delta)) = 1.$$

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- ▶ $\pi_1(f^{-1}(\delta)) \cong \mu_n$



Classification

Theorem (Laufer, Wahl, Bhupal, Stipsicz, Fowler)

The weighted homogeneous surface singularities admitting a \mathbb{Q} HD smoothing are the following families:

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| ▶ $\mathcal{G}_{n,q}$ (previous example) | ▶ $\mathcal{M}(p, q, r)$ | ▶ $\mathcal{A}^4(p)$ |
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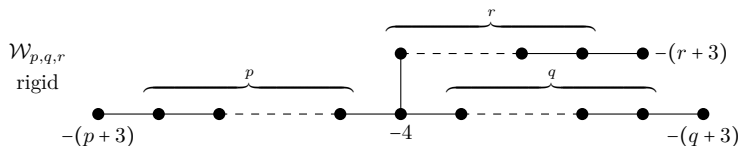


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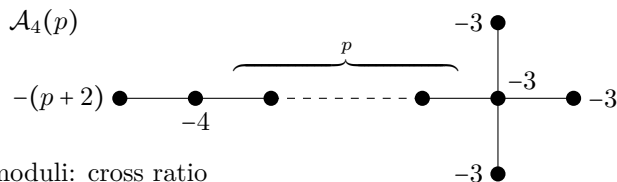


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Analytic moduli: cross ratio



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Fundamental group of the Milnor fibers

- ▶ $\mathcal{G}_{n,q}$ cyclic
- ▶ $\mathcal{W}(p, q, r), \mathcal{N}(p, q, r), \mathcal{M}(p, q, r)$: abelian (Fowler, Wahl)
- ▶ $\mathcal{A}^4(p), \mathcal{B}^4(p), \mathcal{C}^4(p)$: non-abelian (Wahl)
- ▶ $\mathcal{B}_2^3(p), \mathcal{C}_2^3(p), \mathcal{C}_3^3(p)$: unknown



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- ▶ $\ker i_* = \langle \mu_C \mid C \text{ component of } D'' \rangle$



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$\pi_1(F)$ is a quotient of $\pi_1(\mathbb{P}^2 \setminus D)$ which is abelian.

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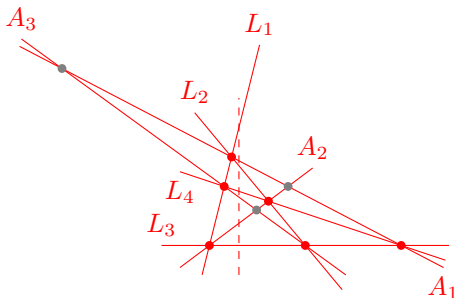
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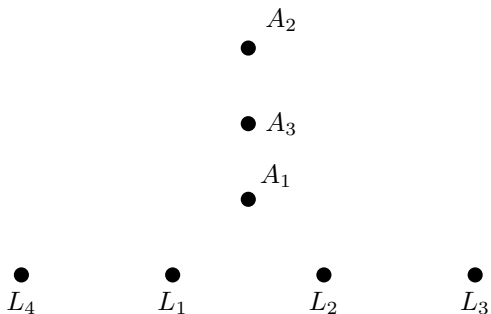
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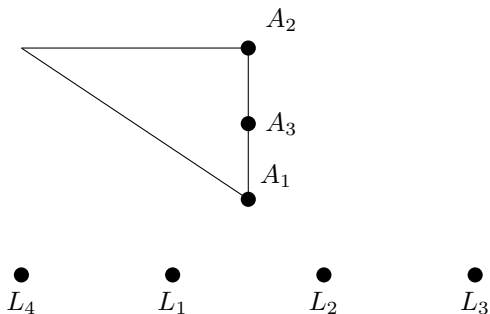
Basic model for $\mathcal{B}_3^2(p)$ and $\mathcal{C}_3^3(p)$



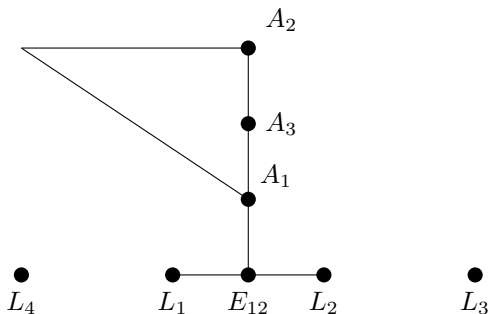
Curves D', D'' for $\mathcal{B}_3^2(p)$



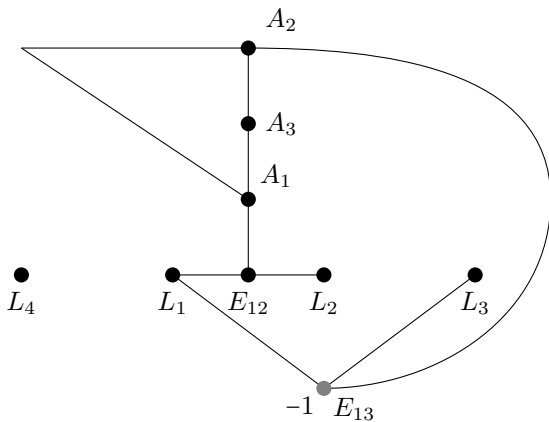
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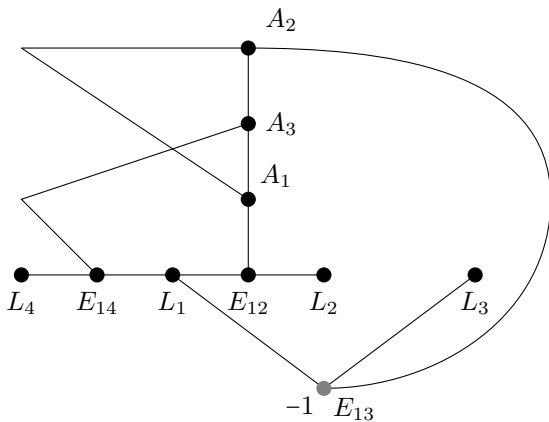
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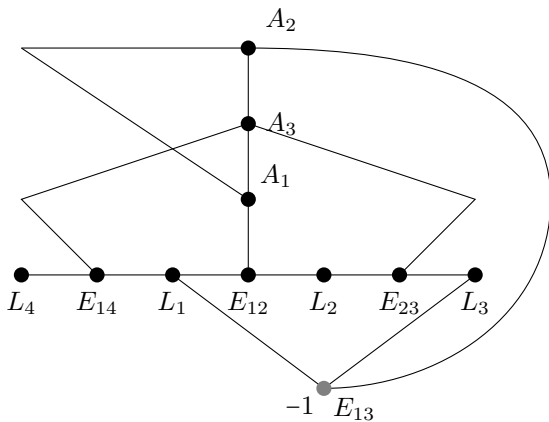
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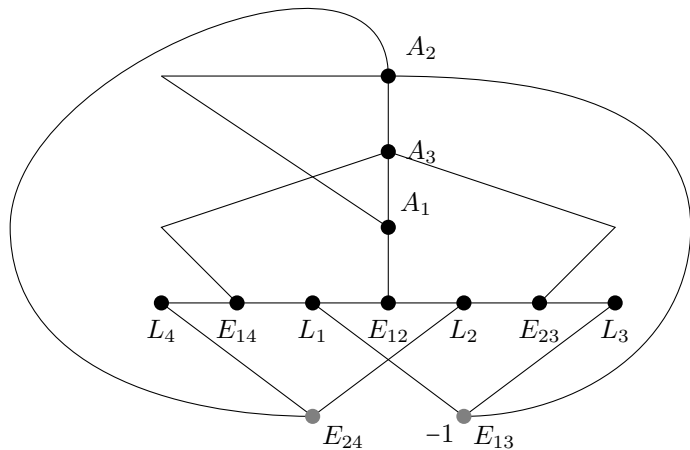
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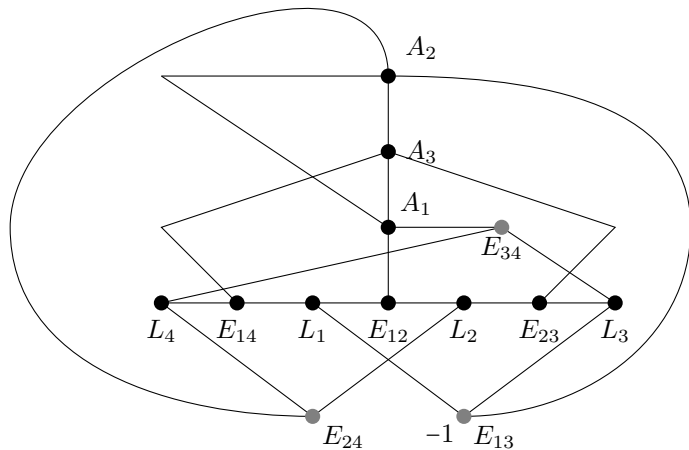
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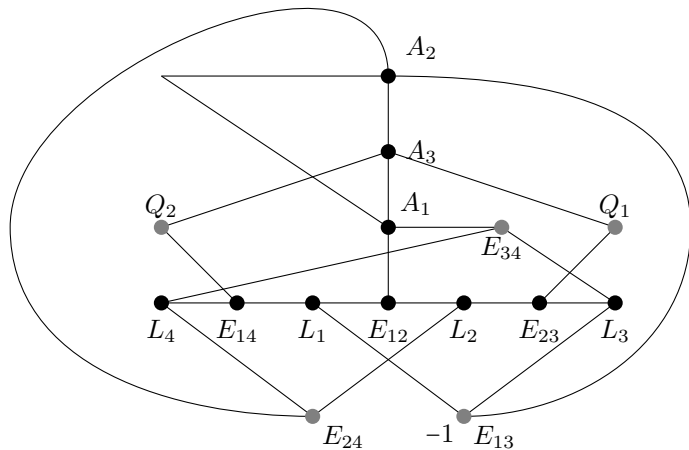
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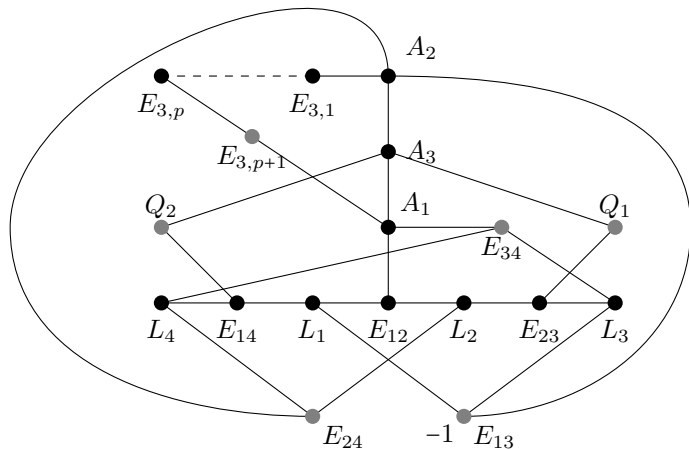
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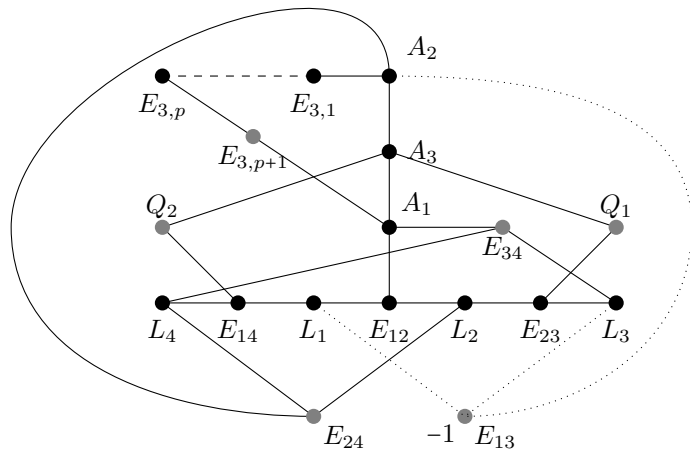
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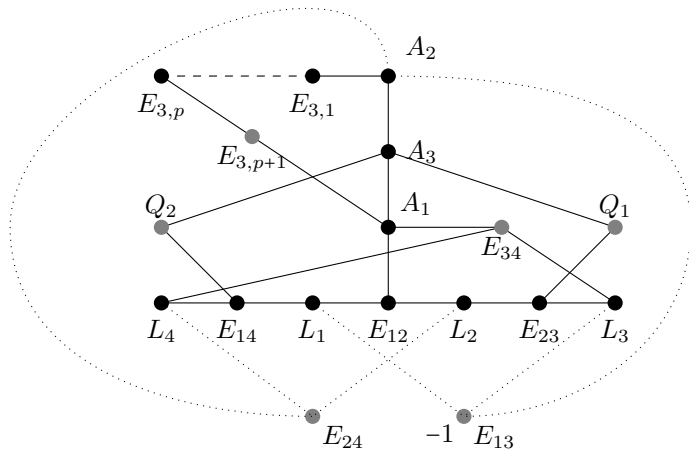
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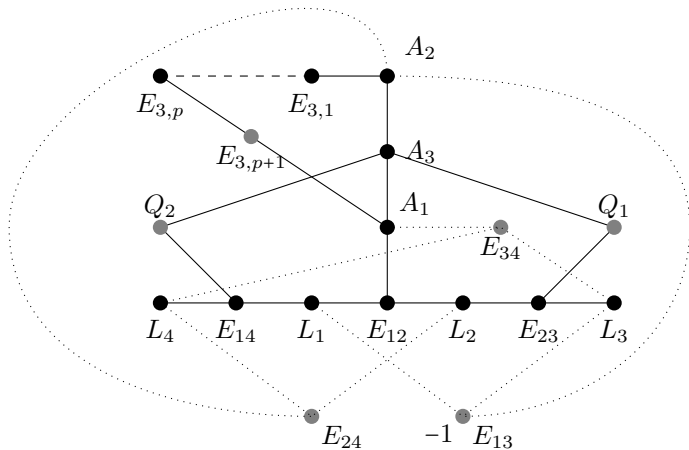
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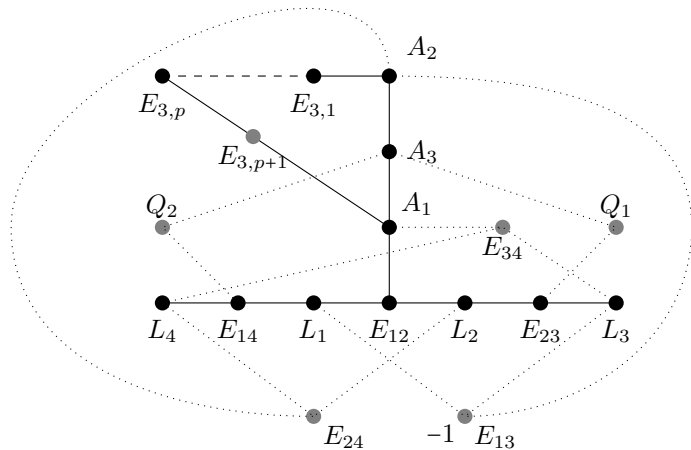
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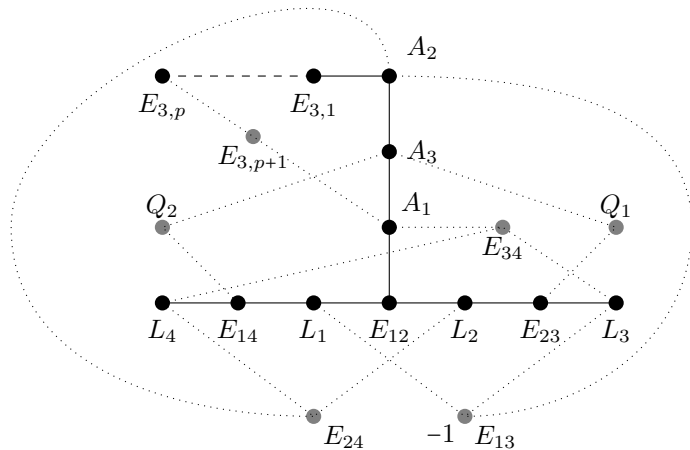
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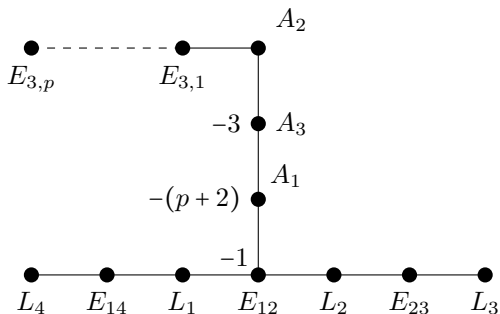
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Wahl's basic model

Fowler's model for $\mathcal{C}_2^3(p)$

McLane line arrangement with a line joining two triple points.
No real picture!

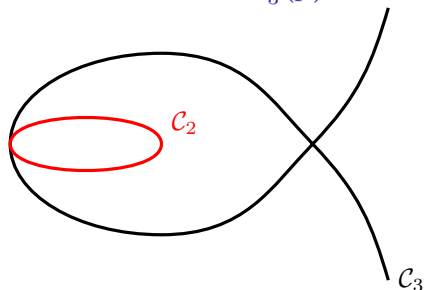


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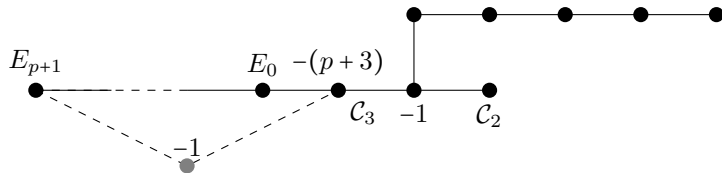


$$\mathcal{C}_3 : y^2 z = x^2(x + z)$$

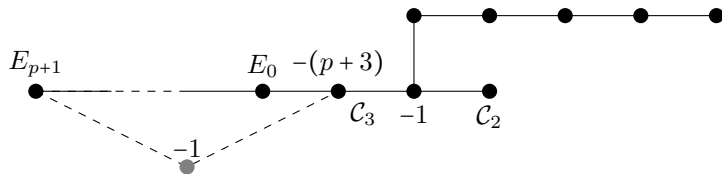
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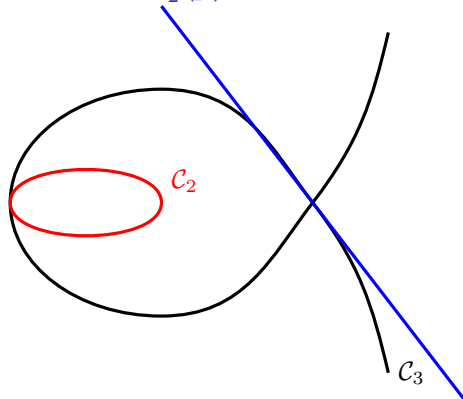


Theorem

$\pi_1(\mathbb{P}^2 \setminus D)$ abelian $\implies \pi_1(F)$ abelian for a \mathbb{Q} HD smoothing of $\mathcal{C}_3^3(p)$.

Modified Wahl's basic model

Model for $\mathcal{C}_2^3(p)$



$$\mathcal{T}_1 : y = -x$$

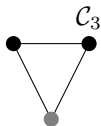
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Curves D', D'' for $\mathcal{C}_3^2(p)$



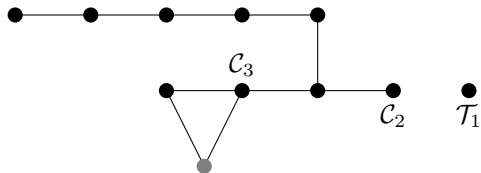
Curves D', D'' for $\mathcal{C}_3^2(p)$



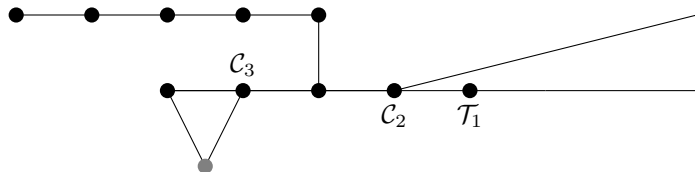
\bullet
 \mathcal{C}_2

\bullet
 \mathcal{T}_1

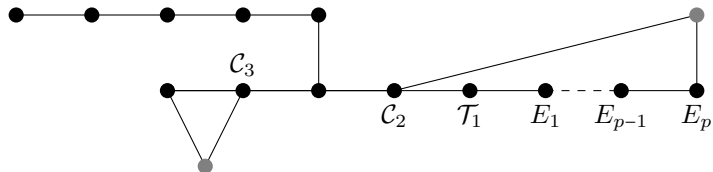
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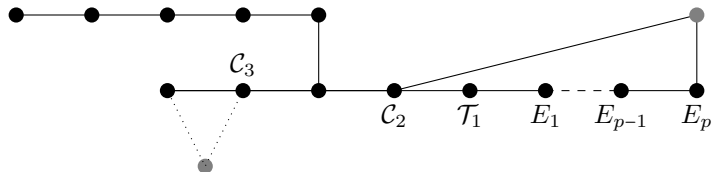
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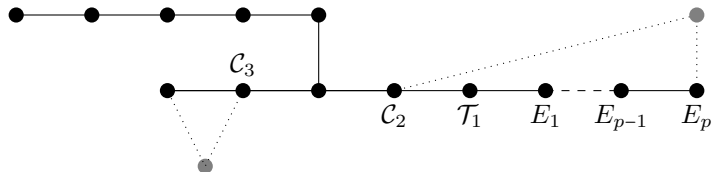
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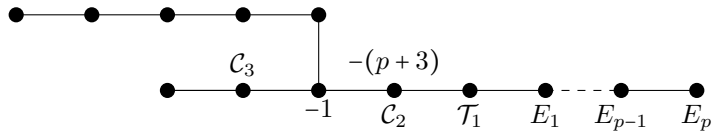
Curves D', D'' for $\mathcal{C}_3^2(p)$



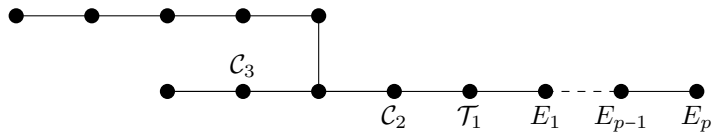
Curves D', D'' for $\mathcal{C}_3^2(p)$



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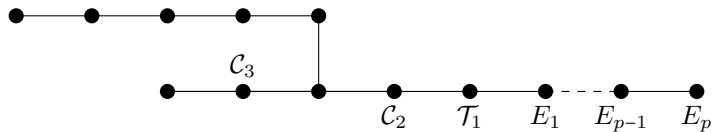


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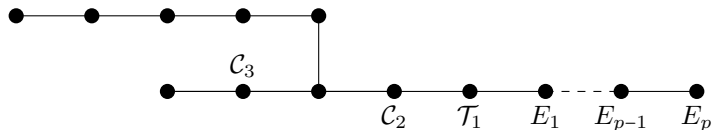
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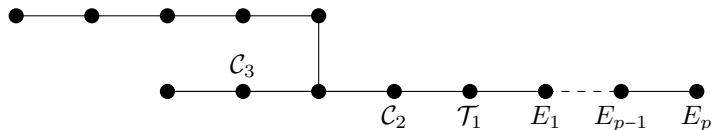
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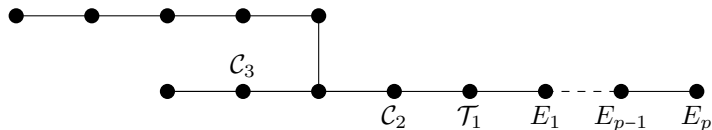
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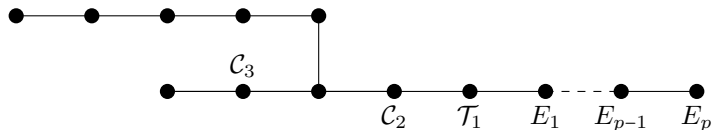
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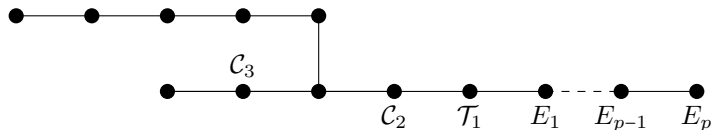
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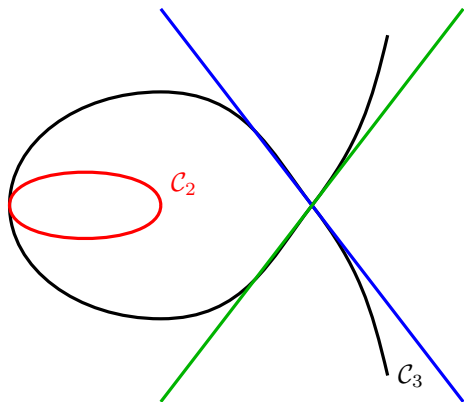
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Birational morphism to Σ_3



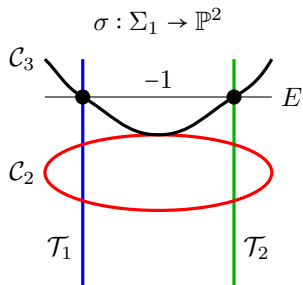
$$T_1 : y = -x$$

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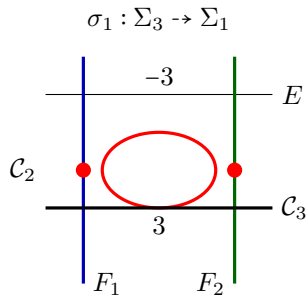
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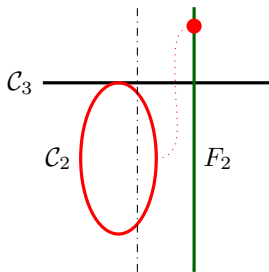
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Non-abelian fundamental group

Theorem

For $\mathcal{B}_2^3(p)$, let $N := 2(p+2)(p+3)$

$$\pi_1(F) = \langle S, T \mid S^N = 1, T \cdot S \cdot T^{-1} = S^{-(2p+5)}, T^2 = S^{p+2} \rangle$$

is non abelian of order $2N$.



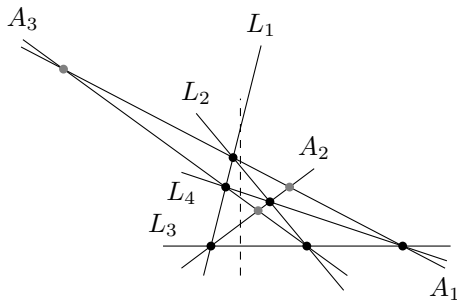
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There is a linear representation (ω primitive N -root of unity):

$$\pi_1(F) \xrightarrow{\Phi} G \subset \mathrm{GL}(4; \mathbb{C})$$

$$S \longmapsto \begin{pmatrix} \omega & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \omega^{-(2p+5)} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \omega^{2p+5} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \omega^{-1} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$T \longmapsto \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \omega^{p+2} & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & \omega^{-(p+2)} & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

The action is free outside $\mathbf{0}$.



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- ▶ $\pi_1(F) = G$, $\chi(F) = 1$.
- ▶ $h^{-1}(0) \cong \mathcal{B}_2^3(p)$.

Thanks for your attention!!

