

Special moves for open book decompositions of 3-manifolds

Riccardo Piergallini

*Università di Camerino,
Scuola di Scienze e Tecnologie,
via Madonna delle Carceri 9, Camerino 62032, Italy
riccardo.piergallini@unicam.it*

Daniele Zuddas*

*Lehrstuhl Mathematik VIII,
Mathematisches Institut der Universität Bayreuth,
NW II, Universitätsstr. 30, 95447 Bayreuth, Germany
zuddas@uni-bayreuth.de*

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ABSTRACT

We provide a complete set of two moves that suffice to relate any two open book decompositions of a given 3-manifold. One of the moves is the usual plumbing with a positive or negative Hopf band, while the other one is a special local version of Harer's twisting, which is presented in two different (but stably equivalent) forms. Our approach relies on 4-dimensional Lefschetz fibrations, and on 3-dimensional contact topology, via the Giroux-Goodman stable equivalence theorem for open book decompositions representing homologous contact structures.

Keywords: Open book decomposition; fibered knot; fibered link; 3-manifold; Lefschetz fibration.

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0. Introduction

An *open book decomposition* of a closed, connected, oriented 3-manifold M consists of a smooth family $\mathcal{F} = \{F_\theta\}_{\theta \in S^1}$ of compact, connected surfaces $F_\theta \subset M$, called the *pages* of the open book, having the same boundary $\partial F_\theta = L$, which is a smooth link $L \subset M$ with $b \geq 1$ components called the *binding* of the open book. The interiors of the pages are required to be pairwise disjoint, so that the map $\phi: M - L \rightarrow S^1$ defined by $\phi(\text{Int } F_\theta) = \theta$ is a locally trivial fiber bundle over the circle. Therefore, the pages F_θ are canonically co-oriented and diffeomorphic to each other, and their genus $g \geq 0$ is called the *genus* of the decomposition.

*Corresponding author.

A classical result of Alexander [1] guarantees that every closed, connected, oriented 3-manifold M admits an open book decomposition. Further, Myers [15] and González-Acuña [11] independently proved that the binding can be assumed to be connected. On the other hand, the pages can be assumed to be planar, that is of genus $g = 0$, but without any bound on the number of the binding components (see Rolfsen [17, Chap. 10K]).

Moreover, Harer [13] showed how to relate any two open book decompositions of the same 3-manifold, in terms of ambient isotopy and certain operations: *stabilization* and *twisting*. More recently, Giroux and Goodman [8] proved that twisting is not needed, in other words the two decompositions are *stably equivalent*, if and only if the oriented plane fields given by the associated contact structures are homologous, that is they are homotopic in the complement of a point. In particular, all the open book decompositions of a given integral homology 3-sphere are stably equivalent.

Every open book decomposition of a 3-manifold M as above, can be realized as the boundary of a (possibly achiral) *Lefschetz fibration* $f : W \rightarrow B^2$, whose regular fiber is a connected surface of genus g with b boundary components, and whose total space W turns out to be a *4-dimensional 2-handlebody*, that is a handlebody with handles of indices ≤ 2 (see Sec. 1 for the definition). Namely, $M = \partial W$ and $F_\theta = f^{-1}(R_\theta) \cap \partial W$, with $R_\theta \subset B^2$ the radius of the disk ending at $\theta \in S^1$ (hence, $L = f^{-1}(0) \cap \partial W$ and $\phi(x) = f(x)/\|f(x)\|$ for every $x \in M - L$).

In [2], Apostolakis and we proved that two Lefschetz fibrations over the disk have total spaces that are equivalent up to *2-deformation* (handle slidings and births/deaths of pairs of complementary handles of index ≤ 2), if and only if they are equivalent up to *Hopf stabilizations* S_\pm and certain moves T and U (see Theorem 1.1). Moreover, with two extra moves P and Q that realize, respectively, the connected sum with CP^2 and the surgery operation of 1/2-handles trading, we can relate any two Lefschetz fibrations whose total spaces have diffeomorphic boundaries.

This provides an alternative approach to the above mentioned Harer's result. In fact, the restrictions of our moves to the boundary $\partial S_\pm, \partial T, \partial U$ and ∂P , allow us to relate any two open book decompositions of diffeomorphic 3-manifolds (see Theorem 2.1). The move ∂Q is not needed, being realizable by ambient isotopy. On the other hand, ∂S_\pm coincides with the stabilization of open books, while the other boundary moves ∂T and ∂U are, up to stabilizations, special instances of Harer's twisting (see Sec. 4).

In this paper, we improve such approach in different directions. First of all, we show that ∂P can be generated by stabilization of open books [Proposition 3.1]. Then, based on the above mentioned Giroux-Goodman's result [8] and on the effect of move U on the Euler class of a Lefschetz fibration, we prove that, besides stabilization, either a very special case of move ∂U or a very special case of move ∂T suffices to relate open book decompositions of diffeomorphic 3-manifolds [Theorems 3.5

and 3.6]. Moreover, for open book decompositions of a given 3-manifold M , the moves can be realized as embedded in M and the resulting equivalence of open books can be thought up to ambient isotopy in M , not just up to diffeomorphism.

1. Lefschetz Fibrations Over the Disk

Given a smooth, compact, connected, oriented 4-manifold W and a compact, connected, oriented surface S , both with (possibly empty) boundary, a *Lefschetz fibration* $f: W \rightarrow S$ is a smooth map such that: (1) f is regular on the complement of a finite *critical set* $C_f \subset \text{Int } W$ and it is injective on C_f ; (2) the restriction of f over the complement of the set $f(C_f) \subset \text{Int } S$ of critical values, namely $f|_1: W - f^{-1}(f(C_f)) \rightarrow S - f(C_f)$, is a locally trivial bundle with fiber a surface F , called the *regular fiber* of f ; (3) at every critical point, f is locally equivalent, up to orientation-preserving diffeomorphisms, to one of the complex maps $h_{\pm}: C^2 \rightarrow C$ given by $h_+(z_1, z_2) = z_1 z_2$ and $h_-(z_1, z_2) = z_1 \bar{z}_2$. It follows that the associated bundle $f|_1$ is orientable, and the regular fiber F has a canonical orientation induced by that of W and S .

A critical point $x \in C_f \subset W$, as well as the corresponding critical value $f(x) \in S$, is said to be *positive* (respectively *negative*) depending on the actual local model h_+ (respectively h_-) around it. Then, we say that f is a *positive* Lefschetz fibrations if all of its critical points (and values) are positive. Otherwise, f is said to be *achiral*.

Two Lefschetz fibrations $f: W \rightarrow S$ and $f': W' \rightarrow S'$ are said to be *equivalent* if there exist orientation-preserving diffeomorphisms $h: W \rightarrow W'$ and $k: S \rightarrow S'$ such that $f' \circ h = k \circ f$. Moreover, if $W' = W$, $S' = S$, and both $h: W \rightarrow W$ and $k: S \rightarrow S$ are isotopic to the identity, then f and f' are said to be *isotopic*.

Throughout this paper, we only consider (possibly achiral) Lefschetz fibrations over the disk B^2 whose regular fiber F has nonempty boundary. In this case, F is always connected.

Let $f: W \rightarrow B^2$ be a Lefschetz fibration with bounded regular fiber and set of critical values $f(C_f) = \{a_1, \dots, a_n\} \subset \text{Int } B^2$. Once a base point $* \in S^1$ and an identification $F_* = f^{-1}(*) \cong F_{g,b}$ are fixed, with $F_{g,b}$ the standard oriented surface of genus $g \geq 0$ with $b \geq 1$ boundary components, to f is associated a *monodromy representation*

$$\omega_f: \pi_1(B^2 - \{a_1, \dots, a_n\}, *) \rightarrow \mathcal{M}_{g,b},$$

where $\mathcal{M}_{g,b}$ is the mapping class group of $F_{g,b}$. Property (3) in the definition of Lefschetz fibrations implies that the monodromy of any positive meridian around a critical value a_i is a Dehn twist, which is positive or negative according to the sign of a_i .

If also a *Hurwitz system* for $\{a_1, \dots, a_n\}$ is given, then a specific meridian μ_i around each a_i turns out to be singled out, in such a way that $\{\mu_1, \dots, \mu_n\}$ is an ordered set of free generators for $\pi_1(B^2 - \{a_1, \dots, a_n\}, *)$ whose product $\mu_1 \cdots \mu_n$

is the positive generator of $\pi_1(S^1, *)$. Then, the monodromy ω_f can be encoded by the *monodromy sequence* $(\gamma_1 = \omega_f(\mu_1), \dots, \gamma_n = \omega_f(\mu_n))$, where $\gamma_i \in \mathcal{M}_{g,b}$ is (the isotopy class of) a positive or negative, depending on the sign of a_i , Dehn twist along a simple closed curve $c_i \subset F_* \cong F_{g,b}$, called the *vanishing cycle* over the critical value a_i . It follows that the singular fiber $f^{-1}(a_i)$ is homeomorphic to the quotient space F_*/c_i , where the curve $c_i \subset F_*$ is shrunk to a point.

On the other hand, any abstract sequence $(\gamma_1, \dots, \gamma_n)$ of (classes of) positive or negative Dehn twists in $\mathcal{M}_{g,b}$ is the monodromy sequence of a Lefschetz fibration $f: W \rightarrow B^2$ uniquely determined up to equivalence.

It can be proved that two monodromy sequences determine equivalent Lefschetz fibrations if and only if they can be related by a finite sequence of global conjugations and Hurwitz moves, namely transformations of the form

$$(\gamma_1, \dots, \gamma_i, \gamma_{i+1}, \dots, \gamma_n) \leftrightarrow (\gamma_1, \dots, \gamma_i \gamma_{i+1} \gamma_i^{-1}, \gamma_i, \dots, \gamma_n),$$

which give, in terms of the standard generators, the action of the braid group $B_n = \mathcal{M}(B^2, \{a_1, \dots, a_n\})$ on the set of the Hurwitz systems, composed with the monodromy of the Lefschetz fibration.

In the following, we always assume that Lefschetz fibrations are relatively minimal, namely all the vanishing cycles are homotopically nontrivial curves in F .

A more restrictive property of a Lefschetz fibration is allowability, which we will explicitly require when needed. We recall that a Lefschetz fibration is said to be *allowable* if none of its vanishing cycles is null-homologous in the regular fiber. In particular, relatively minimal (respectively allowable) implies that no singular fiber contains a 2-sphere (respectively a closed surface).

We conclude this section with the statement of the equivalence theorem for Lefschetz fibrations over B^2 that was proved in [2, Theorem A]. In order to state the theorem, we recall the 4-dimensional instance of the Kas [14] theorem that a Lefschetz fibration $f: W \rightarrow B^2$ naturally induces a 4-dimensional 2-handlebody structure H_f on the total space W . This consists of a single 0-handle, $2g + b - 1$ 1-handles and n 2-handles, where $g \geq 0$ is the genus of the regular fiber and $b \geq 1$ is the number of its boundary components, while n is the number of critical points. The 0-handle and the 1-handles form a tubular neighborhood $N \cong F_* \times B^2$ of the regular fiber $F_* = f^{-1}(*)$, and the 2-handles H_1^2, \dots, H_n^2 are attached to N along parallel copies of the vanishing cycles c_i in different fibers, respectively, $F_{*1}, \dots, F_{*n} \subset \partial N$, cyclically ordered by the Hurwitz system, and with framings $-\varepsilon_i$ (with respect to the fiber), where $\varepsilon_i = \pm 1$ is the sign of the corresponding critical point a_i , for $i = 1, \dots, n$ (see also [2] for more details).

Theorem 1.1 ([2]). *Two Lefschetz fibrations $f: W \rightarrow B^2$ and $f': W' \rightarrow B^2$ represent 2-deformation equivalent 4-dimensional 2-handlebodies H_f and $H_{f'}$ if and only if they are related by equivalence, stabilizations S_{\pm} and moves T and U (and*

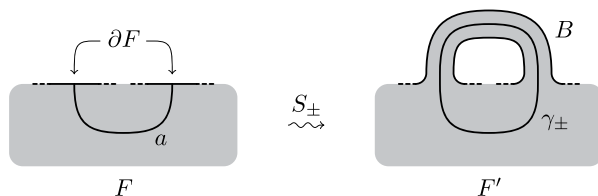


Fig. 1. Stabilization moves for Lefschetz fibrations. Here, a is an arbitrary proper simple arc in F , and γ_{\pm} is the positive or negative Dehn twist along the depicted simple closed curve in F' that extends a across the band B , inserted anywhere in the monodromy sequence of the left side.

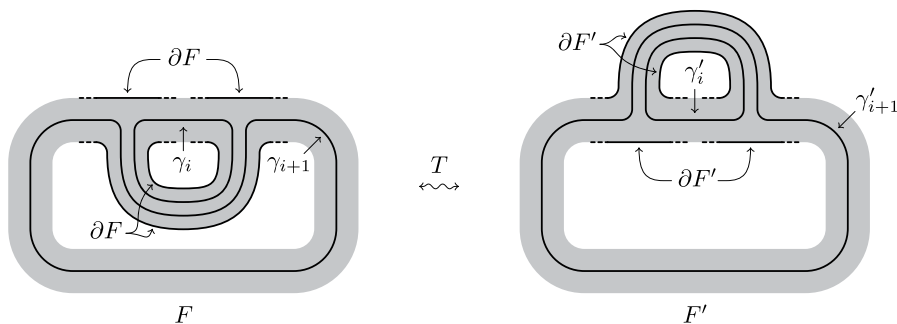


Fig. 2. The T move for Lefschetz fibrations. The consecutive Dehn twists γ_i and γ_{i+1} in the monodromy sequence of the left side have opposite sign, and the same holds for the consecutive Dehn twists γ'_i and γ'_{i+1} in the monodromy sequence of the right side.

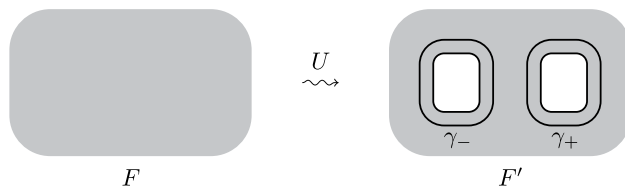


Fig. 3. The U move for Lefschetz fibrations. The two holes on the right side are contiguous, that is no other vanishing cycle pass between them, and the Dehn twists γ_{\pm} have opposite sign and can be inserted anywhere in the monodromy sequence of the left side.

their inverses), described in terms of modifications of the regular fiber and of the monodromy sequence in Figures 1, 2 and 3, respectively.

In the stabilization moves S_{\pm} shown in Fig. 1, we add a band to the fiber and a new positive or negative Dehn twist in the monodromy sequence, along a curve that crosses once the new band. The inverse moves are usually called *destabilizations*.

In move T , a band as in Fig. 2 is removed and glued back differently, along with the two Dehn twists γ_i and γ_{i+1} . The band involved in the move does not meet any other vanishing cycle. Moreover, the signs $\varepsilon_j = \pm 1$ of the involved Dehn twists, for $j = i, i + 1$, can be taken arbitrary, but restricting to the case $\varepsilon_i = -\varepsilon_{i+1}$ suffices.

In move U shown in Fig. 3, we consider a disk $D \subset F_*$ disjoint from the vanishing cycles. We remove two small disks in D and add the two boundary parallel and opposite Dehn twists γ_+ and γ_- to the monodromy sequence. The band between them, in the right part of the same figure, does not meet other vanishing cycle.

When dealing with open book decompositions of 3-manifolds thought as boundaries of Lefschetz fibrations, we also need the move P described in Fig. 4, and the move Q , which inserts (or removes) two consecutive parallel and opposite Dehn twists γ and γ^{-1} in the monodromy sequence of a Lefschetz fibration.

By considering the Kas handlebody decomposition associated to a Lefschetz fibration, it can be proved, by means of Kirby calculus, that the effect of the moves S_{\pm} , T and U on the total 4-manifold consists of handlebody 2-deformation (hence, diffeomorphism), while move P gives connected sum with CP^2 and move Q can be suitably used to transform dotted circles in a Kirby diagram into 0-framed circles, up to 2-deformation, see [2] for the details.

Remark 1.2. Among our moves, U and Q are the only ones that make sense even when the fiber of a Lefschetz fibration has no boundary. In this case, the move U still preserves the total 4-manifold up to diffeomorphisms (actually, up to 2-deformation equivalence of 2-handlebodies), while Q preserves the boundary as a fibered 3-manifold.

2. Open Book Decompositions of 3-Manifolds

First of all, we recall that two open book decompositions $\mathcal{F} = \{F_{\theta}\}_{\theta \in S^1}$ on M and $\mathcal{F}' = \{F'_{\theta}\}_{\theta \in S^1}$ on M' , as defined in the Introduction, are said to be *equivalent* if there exist orientation-preserving diffeomorphisms $h: M \rightarrow M'$ and $k: S^1 \rightarrow S^1$ such that $h(F_{\theta}) = F'_{k(\theta)}$ for every $\theta \in S^1$, or equivalently $\phi' \circ h = k \circ \phi$, with $\phi: M - L \rightarrow S^1$ and $\phi': M' - L' \rightarrow S^1$ the associated fiber bundles. Moreover, if $M' = M$ and $h: M \rightarrow M$ is isotopic to the identity, then the two open book decompositions \mathcal{F} and \mathcal{F}' are said to be *isotopic*.

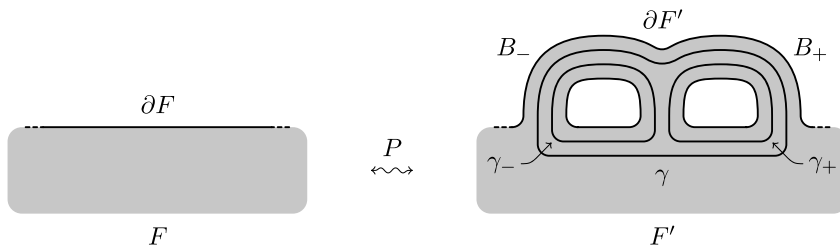


Fig. 4. The P move for Lefschetz fibrations. The Dehn twists γ_{\pm} have opposite sign, while the sign of the Dehn twist γ is arbitrary, and such twists can be inserted anywhere in the monodromy sequence of the left side.

In particular, \mathcal{F} and \mathcal{F}' are equivalent (respectively isotopic) if they are boundaries of equivalent (respectively isotopic) Lefschetz fibrations as described in the Introduction.

Similarly to Lefschetz fibrations, also open book decompositions can be described in terms of their monodromy, defined as follows. For any open book decomposition $\mathcal{F} = \{F_\theta\}_{\theta \in S^1}$ on M with genus $g \geq 0$ and $b \geq 1$ binding components, the associated fiber bundle $\phi: M - L \rightarrow S^1$ can be completed in a canonical way to an $F_{g,b}$ -bundle $\widehat{\phi}: \widehat{M} \rightarrow S^1$, which is trivial on the boundary and whose fiber $\widehat{\phi}^{-1}(\theta)$ is canonically identified with the page F_θ for every $\theta \in S^1$. Then, once a base point $* \in S^1$ and an identification $F_* \cong F_{g,b}$ are chosen, we define the *monodromy* $\omega_{\mathcal{F}} \in \mathcal{M}_{g,b}$ of the open book decomposition \mathcal{F} to be the monodromy of the $F_{g,b}$ -bundle $\widehat{\phi}$.

The monodromy $\omega_{\mathcal{F}}$ completely determines the open book decomposition \mathcal{F} up to equivalence. Moreover, if also the inclusion $F_* \subset M$ is given, then \mathcal{F} turns out to be determined up to isotopy.

On the other hand, any $\omega \in \mathcal{M}_{g,b}$ is the monodromy of an open book decomposition \mathcal{F}_ω of a smooth closed, connected, oriented 3-manifold M_ω (uniquely determined up to equivalence). In fact, if $f: F_{g,b} \rightarrow F_{g,b}$ is any map in the class ω that is the identity on the boundary, and $\phi: F_{g,b} \times R \rightarrow F_{g,b} \times R$ is the map defined by $\phi(x, t) = (f(x), t - 2\pi)$, we can consider the mapping torus $T(\phi) = (F_{g,b} \times R) / \langle \phi \rangle$, as the quotient of $F_{g,b} \times R$ with respect to the action of the diffeomorphisms group generated by ϕ . The boundary $\partial T(\phi)$ can be canonically identified with $\partial F_{g,b} \times S^1$, so we can define M_ω as the quotient of $T(\phi)$ obtained by collapsing the S^1 fibers of this product. Then, the open book decomposition \mathcal{F}_ω has pages $F_\theta = \pi(F_{g,b} \times \{\theta\})$ where $\pi: F_{g,b} \times R \rightarrow M_\omega$ is the canonical projection resulting from the quotients.

It immediately follows from this construction, that the open book decomposition $\mathcal{F}_{\omega^{-1}}$ is equivalent to \mathcal{F}_ω with reversed orientation, and that \mathcal{F}_ω is equivalent to $\mathcal{F}_{\psi\omega\psi^{-1}}$ for all $\psi \in \mathcal{M}_{g,b}$.

If an open book decomposition \mathcal{F} is the boundary of a Lefschetz fibration $f: W \rightarrow B^2$ with monodromy sequence $(\gamma_1, \dots, \gamma_n)$, then the monodromy of \mathcal{F} is given by the product $\omega_{\mathcal{F}} = \gamma_1 \cdots \gamma_n$. In light of the above discussion, any Lefschetz fibration $f: W \rightarrow B^2$ having \mathcal{F} as the boundary is determined in this way by a factorization of $\omega_{\mathcal{F}}$ (or a conjugate of it) as a product of Dehn twists. Conversely, any factorization of $\omega_{\mathcal{F}}$ as a product of Dehn twists determines such a Lefschetz fibration f . In particular, we can choose all the Dehn twists in the factorization to be not null-homologous, and hence the Lefschetz fibration f to be allowable.

The following equivalence theorem was proved in [2, Theorem C], based on the representation of open book decompositions of 3-manifolds as boundaries of allowable Lefschetz fibrations over the disk.

Theorem 2.1. *Any two open book decompositions of a closed, connected, oriented 3-manifold M are related by equivalence and the moves $\partial S_\pm, \partial T$ and ∂P (and their*

inverses), which are the restriction to the boundary of the moves S_{\pm}, T and P described in Figs. 1, 2 and 4, respectively.

Notice that move ∂U is not mentioned in the theorem. Actually, it does not change the manifold M supporting the open book decomposition, being the restriction to the boundary of move U , but nevertheless it is not needed here. The reason is that in Theorem 1.1 it plays an auxiliary role, being used only to make Lefschetz fibrations allowable.

3. The Equivalence Results for Open Books

First of all, we show that the move ∂P can be removed from Theorem 2.1.

Proposition 3.1. *On any closed, connected, oriented 3-manifold M , the move ∂P for open book decompositions on M is a consequence of ∂S_{\pm} .*

Proof. In Fig. 5 we consider the move P in the case where γ is a positive twist, the case of a negative twist being similar with all the twists inverted. Here, we perform a triple stabilization of the open book on the left side and a single stabilization of that on the right side. This last stabilization creates the new twist δ_{23}^{-1} , while the other ones $\delta_0, \delta_{13}^{-1}$ and δ_2 are the preexisting twists γ, γ_- and γ_+ , respectively. After that the move reduces to the relation $\delta_1^{-1} \delta_3^{-1} \delta_{12} = \delta_0 \delta_2 \delta_{23}^{-1} \delta_{13}^{-1}$, which is equivalent to the lantern relation $\delta_{12} \delta_{13} \delta_{23} = \delta_0 \delta_1 \delta_2 \delta_3$ in $\mathcal{M}_{g,b}$, up to commutation of disjoint twists. □

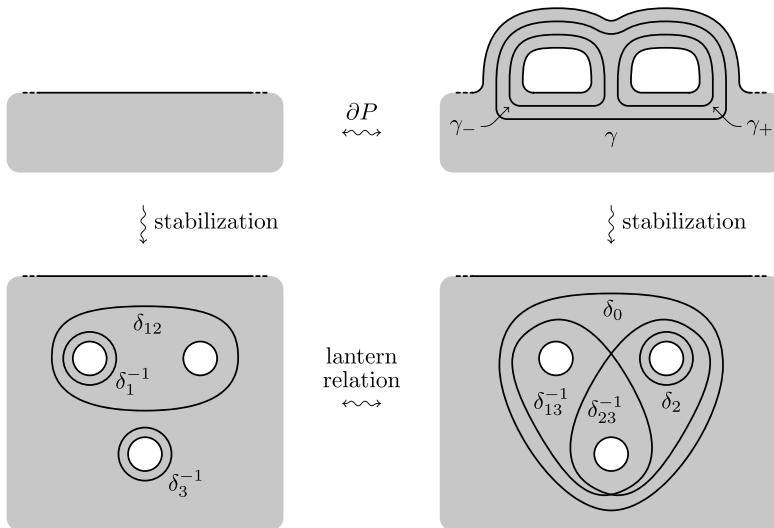


Fig. 5. The ∂P move as a consequence of ∂S_{\pm} .

Now, in order to prove our main results, we need to recall some facts concerning spin^c structures on 4-dimensional 2-handlebodies and 3-manifolds and their relations with Lefschetz fibrations and open book decompositions, respectively. The reader can see the book of Ozbagci and Stipsicz [16] as a general reference.

For a smooth oriented (possibly bounded) manifold M , we denote by $\mathcal{S}^c(M)$ the set of spin^c structures on M . By Gompf [9], if $\dim M \geq 3$ then $\mathcal{S}^c(M)$ can be identified with the set of homotopy classes of almost complex structures over the 2-skeleton of (any fixed cellular decomposition of) M that can be extended over the 3-skeleton, after stabilizing TM with a trivial real line bundle if $\dim M$ is odd.

The set $\mathcal{S}^c(M)$ is nonempty if and only if the second Stiefel–Whitney class $w_2(M)$ is in the image of the coefficient homomorphism $H^2(M) \rightarrow H^2(M; \mathbb{Z}_2)$. In fact, the Chern class $c_1(\mathfrak{s})$ of any $\mathfrak{s} \in \mathcal{S}^c(M)$ is mapped to $w_2(M)$ by such homomorphism. In this case, the group $H^2(M)$ acts freely and transitively on $\mathcal{S}^c(M)$, namely $\mathcal{S}^c(M)$ is a *torsor* over $H^2(M)$. The action of $\lambda \in H^2(M)$ on $\mathfrak{s} \in \mathcal{S}^c(M)$ will be denoted by $\mathfrak{s} + \lambda \in \mathcal{S}^c(M)$. Then, we have $c_1(\mathfrak{s} + \lambda) = c_1(\mathfrak{s}) + 2\lambda$ for every $\mathfrak{s} \in \mathcal{S}^c(M)$ and $\lambda \in H^2(M)$. In particular, the map $c_1 : \mathcal{S}^c(M) \rightarrow H^2(M)$ is injective if $H^2(M)$ has no 2-torsion.

Given a (possibly achiral) Lefschetz fibration $f : W \rightarrow B^2$, we can associate to f a spin^c structure $\mathfrak{s}_f \in \mathcal{S}^c(W)$, in the following way. Perform a small isotopy making C_f disjoint from the 2-skeleton of W . Let $\xi_f \subset TW$ be the oriented distribution on $W - C_f$ tangent to the fibers of f . Put a Riemannian metric on TW , and let $\xi_f^\perp \subset TW$ be the normal distribution of ξ_f on $W - C_f$. Consider the almost complex structure J on TW over $W - C_f$ that keeps ξ_f and ξ_f^\perp invariant and acts as a $\pi/2$ -rotation on both distributions. Then, \mathfrak{s}_f is by definition the homotopy class of the restriction of J over the 2-skeleton of W , and it is independent on the choice of the small isotopy and of the metric. Since W deformation retracts on its 2-skeleton, \mathfrak{s}_f represents a spin^c structure.

Since the normal distribution $\xi_f^\perp \cong f^*(TB^2)$ is trivial as a bundle over $W - C_f$ and the inclusion $i : W - C_f \rightarrow W$ induces an isomorphism $i^* : H^2(W) \rightarrow H^2(W - C_f)$, the Chern class of \mathfrak{s}_f can be expressed by $c_1(\mathfrak{s}_f) = (i^*)^{-1}(e(\xi_f))$, where e denotes the Euler class.

Moreover, since we are assuming that the regular fiber F of f has nonempty boundary, the Chern class $c_1(\mathfrak{s}_f)$ coincides with the Euler class $e(f)$ considered in [2], and hence it can be computed as follows (see also Gompf [10] and Gay and Kirby [5]). Let c_1, \dots, c_n be the vanishing cycles of f determined by a Hurwitz system for $f(C_f) = \{a_1, \dots, a_n\} \subset B^2$. By recalling that the 2-handles of the handlebody decomposition H_f of W are attached along parallel copies of such vanishing cycles, we can identify the cellular 2-chain group $C_2(W)$ with the free abelian group generated by the cycles c_1, \dots, c_n with any given orientation, and the cellular 2-cochain group $C^2(W)$ with the free abelian group generated by the dual generators c_1^*, \dots, c_n^* . Then, denoting by $\text{rot}(c)$ the rotation number of the positive unit tangent vector along c with respect to any given trivialization of the tangent

bundle TF , we have that $c_1(\mathfrak{s}_f)$ is the cohomology class of

$$\sum_{i=1}^n \text{rot}(c_i) c_i^* \in C^2(W).$$

In light of this formula, it is easy to check that the moves S_{\pm} do not change $c_1(\mathfrak{s}_f)$, while the moves T and U change it by adding an even cohomology class.

Lemma 3.2. *Let $f : W \rightarrow B^2$ be a (possibly achiral) Lefschetz fibration, and let $\eta \in H^2(W)$ be any integral lift of $w_2(W)$. Then, there is a finite sequence of moves U that transforms f into an allowable Lefschetz fibration $f' : W \rightarrow B^2$ such that $c_1(\mathfrak{s}_{f'}) = \eta$.*

Proof. Up to move U we can assume f itself to be allowable. Moreover, since $c_1(\mathfrak{s}_f)$ is an integral lifting of $w_2(W)$ as well, the universal coefficient theorem implies that $\eta - c_1(\mathfrak{s}_f)$ is an even class. Then, by keeping the above notation, it is enough to show how move U can be used to add $\pm 2[c_i^*]$ to $c_1(\mathfrak{s}_f)$, for all $i = 1, \dots, n$. This is shown in Fig. 6, where the top and bottom lines represent (parts of) ∂F , and c_i is pushed along the arcs a and b , respectively, before applying the move. These arcs are such that $a \cup b$ is a properly embedded arc that meets c_i transversally at one point (the common endpoint of a and b), and their existence is guaranteed by the allowability of f .

A simple computation shows that the move U on the left side changes $c_1(\mathfrak{s}_f)$ by $-2[c_i^*]$, while that on the right side changes $c_1(\mathfrak{s}_f)$ by $+2[c_i^*]$. Indeed, by considering the change of basis in $C_2(W)$, together with the relations in (co)homology, and by taking the trivialization of TF induced by a suitable planar immersion $F \rightarrow R^2$, we obtain $[c_+^*] = [c_-^*] = -[c_i^*]$ for the left side, and $[c_+^*] = [c_-^*] = [c_i^*]$ for the right side, where c_+ and c_- denote the cycles with sign $+$ and $-$, respectively. Moreover, in both cases, $\text{rot}(c_+) = \text{rot}(c_-) = 1$. The other generators, as well as the corresponding rotation numbers, are not affected by the move. \square

Remark 3.3. The identification of the total spaces of the Lefschetz fibrations before and after the move is canonical, up to isotopy, because it is given by 2-handle

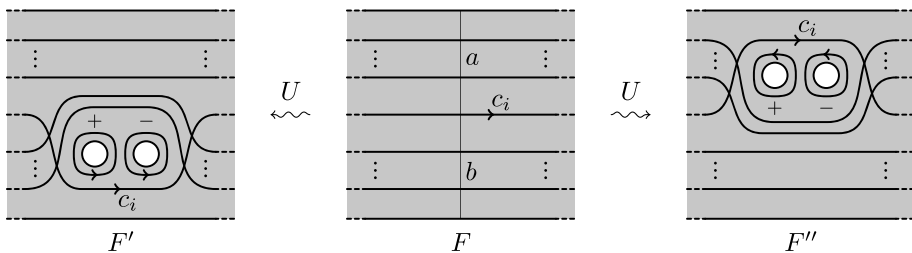


Fig. 6. How to change the Chern class $c_1(\mathfrak{s}_f)$ by using the move U .

slidings and 1/2-handles births/deaths, which can be realized as embedded in W . This is important for having *isotopy* instead of open book equivalence in next Theorems 3.5 and 3.6.

Lemma 3.4. *Let $f : W \rightarrow B^2$ be a (possibly achiral) Lefschetz fibration such that $H^2(W)$ has no 2-torsion. Then, for every $\mathfrak{s} \in \mathcal{S}^c(W)$ there is a finite sequence of moves U that transforms f into an allowable Lefschetz fibration f' such that $\mathfrak{s}_{f'} = \mathfrak{s}$.*

Proof. The assumption on $H^2(W)$ implies that \mathfrak{s} is uniquely determined by its Chern class $c_1(\mathfrak{s})$. Thus, the conclusion follows from Lemma 3.2. \square

To an open book decomposition \mathcal{F} on a closed connected oriented 3-manifold M , we can associate a spin^c structure $\mathfrak{s}_{\mathcal{F}} \in \mathcal{S}^c(M)$ by the same construction described above to define \mathfrak{s}_f , with $TM \oplus R$ in place of TW and the plane field $\xi \subset TM$ given by the contact structure associated to \mathcal{F} , which is determined by the Thurston-Winkelnkemper construction [18], in place of ξ_f . In this case, $\mathfrak{s}_{\mathcal{F}}$ uniquely determines the restriction of the plane field ξ over the 2-skeleton of M up to homotopy. In fact, such restriction is homotopic to the plane field $TM \cap J(TM)$ over the 2-skeleton of M , see Ozbagci and Stipsicz [16, Chap. 6] and Geiges [6, Chap. 4] for more details. In particular, if the cellular decomposition of M is chosen to have only one 3-cell, then $\mathfrak{s}_{\mathcal{F}}$ determines ξ up to homotopy over the complement of a point.

At this point, we can state our equivalence theorems.

Theorem 3.5. *Any two open book decompositions of a closed, connected, oriented 3-manifold M can be related by isotopy, stabilizations, and the special case of move ∂U in Fig. 7 (and their inverses).*

Proof. Let $W = H^0 \cup H_1^2 \cup \dots \cup H_n^2$ be the oriented 4-dimensional 2-handlebody without 1-handles determined by an integral surgery presentation of $M \cong \partial W$. Since W is simply connected, the homomorphism $i^* : H^2(W) \rightarrow H^2(M)$ induced by the inclusion $i : M \rightarrow W$ is surjective, due to the exact cohomology sequence of the pair (W, M) . Then, also the induced natural map $i^* : \mathcal{S}^c(W) \rightarrow \mathcal{S}^c(M)$ is surjective, that is every spin^c structure on M extends over W .

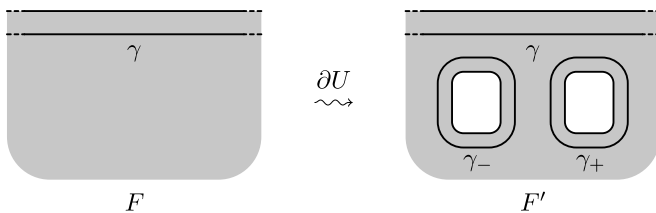


Fig. 7. Special case of move ∂U . Here, in addition to what we said in the caption of Fig. 3, the sign of the Dehn twist γ is arbitrary, and, on the right side, no vanishing cycles other than γ and γ_{\pm} separate the holes from the drawn part of the boundary.

Now, assume we are given any two open book decompositions \mathcal{F} and \mathcal{F}' of M . Since $H^2(W)$ has no torsion, we can construct two (possibly achiral) allowable Lefschetz fibrations $f, f' : W \rightarrow B^2$, such that the associated spin^c structures $\mathfrak{s}_f, \mathfrak{s}_{f'} \in \mathcal{S}^c(W)$ extend the spin^c structure $\mathfrak{s}_{\mathcal{F}}, \mathfrak{s}_{\mathcal{F}'} \in \mathcal{S}^c(M)$ associated to \mathcal{F} and \mathcal{F}' , respectively. Indeed, f and f' can be obtained by applying Lemma 3.4 to a given Lefschetz fibration $g : W \rightarrow B^2$, whose existence is guaranteed by a result of Harer [12] (see also Etnyre and Fuller [4] for a sketch of Harer's original proof). In particular, f' can be obtained from f by a finite sequence of moves U , and their inverses.

Let ∂f and $\partial f'$ denote the open book decompositions of M given by the boundary restrictions of f and f' , respectively. Then, by the observation we made just before the theorem, the equality $\mathfrak{s}_{\mathcal{F}} = \mathfrak{s}_{\partial f}$ implies that the contact structures associated to \mathcal{F} and ∂f are homotopic over the complement of a point. Hence, by the Giroux and Goodman theorem [8], \mathcal{F} and ∂f are stably equivalent. Similarly, \mathcal{F}' and $\partial f'$ are stably equivalent as well. On the other hand, ∂f and $\partial f'$ are related by a finite sequence of moves ∂U , and their inverses, all having the special form described in Fig. 7 (cf. Fig. 6). □

Theorem 3.6. *Any two open book decompositions of a closed, connected, oriented 3-manifold M can be related by isotopy, stabilizations, and the special case of move ∂T in Fig. 8 (and their inverses).*

Proof. Figure 9 shows how to realize the special ∂U move in Fig. 7 on the boundary of an allowable Lefschetz fibration, by two stabilizations and a single special ∂T as in Fig. 8. Then, the theorem immediately follows from Theorem 3.5 and its proof. □

In a forthcoming paper, we study the special T move in the context of Lefschetz fibrations. As a corollary, we have the following.

Corollary 3.7. *Let W be a compact, connected, oriented, 4-dimensional 2-handlebody with $H_1(W) = 0$. Then, every open book decomposition of $M = \partial W$ admits a stabilization that can be extended to a (possibly achiral) allowable Lefschetz fibration $f : W \rightarrow B^2$.*

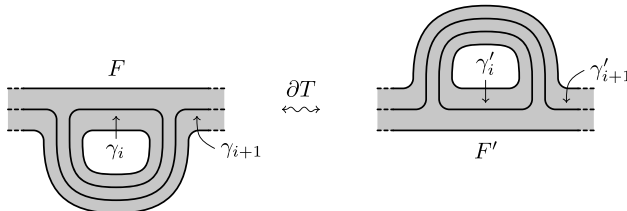


Fig. 8. Special case of move ∂T . Of course, all the properties required caption of Fig. 2 hold here as well.

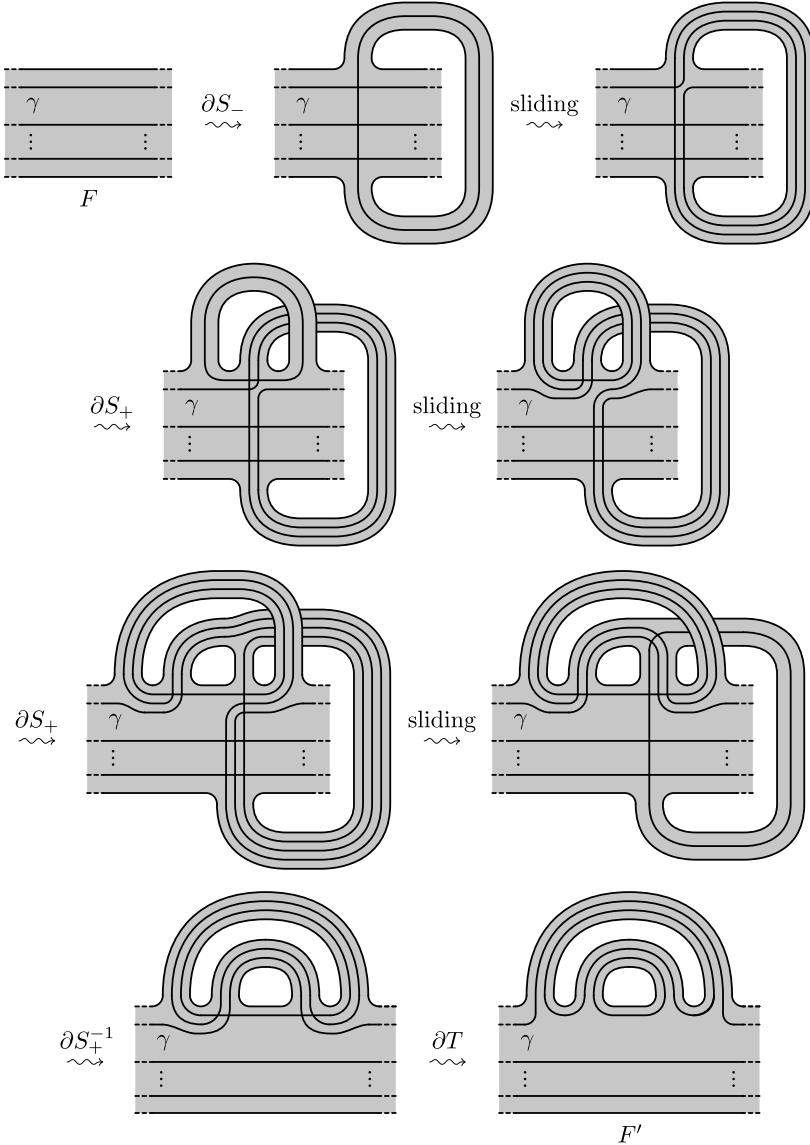


Fig. 9. The special ∂U move in terms of ∂S_{\pm} and the special ∂T move.

4. Final Remarks

Harer's twisting. We recall the Harer twisting operation for arbitrary 3-manifolds that was described in [13, Sec. 4]. Let \mathcal{F} be an open book decomposition of a 3-manifold M with page $F \cong F_{g,b}$ and with monodromy $\omega_{\mathcal{F}} \in \mathcal{M}_{g,b}$, and consider two pages $F_1, F_2 \subset M$ of \mathcal{F} . Let $c_i \subset \text{Int } F_i$ be a simple closed curve, and let $\varepsilon_i = \pm 1$,

for $i = 1, 2$. Suppose that there exists an annulus $A \cong S^1 \times [0, 1]$ embedded in M , such that $\partial A = c_1 \cup c_2$. Fix an orientation on A , and consequently on ∂A . Let c'_i be a simple curve obtained by pushing off c_i in F_i with one extra ε_i full twist, oriented accordingly, and let ε'_i be the algebraic intersection of A and c'_i . If $\varepsilon'_1 = -\varepsilon'_2 = \pm 1$, then the open book \mathcal{F} can be modified into an open book \mathcal{F}' on M with the same page and monodromy

$$\omega_{\mathcal{F}'} = \omega_{\mathcal{F}} t_{c_1}^{-\varepsilon_1} t_{c_2}^{-\varepsilon_2},$$

where t_c denotes the positive Dehn twist along a simple curve $c \subset F$.

Now, we want to show explicitly how the special case of the ∂U move in Fig. 7 can be expressed as a Harer twisting and two stabilizations. Indeed, Fig. 10, we start with two opposite stabilizations in the upper part, and then, by using the associated handlebody decomposition, we slide the attaching curve γ over γ_+ and γ_- . This does not affect the framing, and sliding γ over the 1-handle between γ_+ and γ_- gives the handlebody corresponding to the application of the U move. Now, it is enough to observe that the above slidings determine an annulus between γ and γ' as in the Harer twisting. For the boundary open book, the transformation of the monodromy from the upper right part of Fig. 10 to the lower left part of it, is multiplication by $\gamma^{-1}\gamma'$. Notice that this gives a 4-dimensional realization of the Harer twisting.

This observation, together with Theorem 3.5, leads to an alternative proof of Theorem 2 in Harer's paper [13].

A similar interpretation can be given for the special T move.

Effect on the contact structure. Let \mathcal{F} be an open book decomposition of a 3-manifold M . Then, the Thurston-Winkelnkemper construction [18] gives a contact

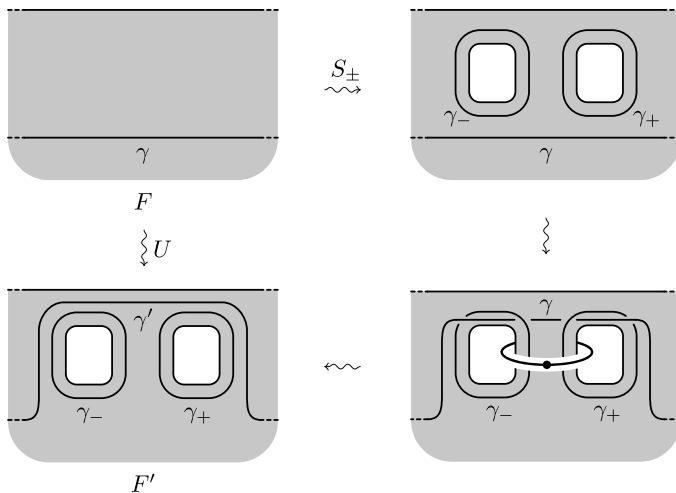


Fig. 10. The special U move as a Harer twisting.

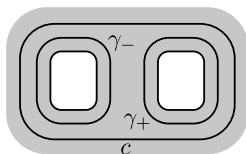


Fig. 11. Overtwisted disk after a ∂U move.

structure $\xi_{\mathcal{F}}$ on M compatible with \mathcal{F} , which is well-defined up to isotopy (see Giroux [7]).

We discuss the effect of a move applied to \mathcal{F} on the contact structure $\xi_{\mathcal{F}}$. The followings are well known: (1) by the Giroux theorem [7], two open book decompositions of M are compatible with isotopic contact structures if and only if they can be related by positive stabilizations S_+ , and isotopy; (2) by Torisu [19], a negative stabilization S_- makes the corresponding contact structure overtwisted.

The ∂U move depicted in Fig. 3 makes the corresponding contact structure overtwisted. To see this, consider the curve c in Fig. 11. This curve bounds a disk $D \subset M$ (as it can be easily proved by sliding it as in Fig. 10). Moreover, the framing of c with respect to the page and that with respect to D are the same. By the main theorem of Yamamoto [20], the contact structure is overtwisted (the curve c is a *twisting loop* in Yamamoto paper’s terminology).

By adapting the proof of the main theorem of Ding, Geiges and Stipsicz [3], one should be able to prove that a special ∂U move as in Fig. 7, realized in the stabilized version as the transformation between the upper right and the lower left parts of Fig. 10, modifies the contact structure by a *Lutz twist* along the transverse push-off of the Legendrian knot represented by the curve γ .

A twisting loop can be easily identified in both sides of Fig. 2 (as the core of the bigger annulus), concluding that a ∂T move can be applied only to an overtwisted open book, and it preserves the overtwistedness.

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