

Representing Dehn Twists with Branched Coverings

Daniele Zuddas

Scuola Normale Superiore di Pisa, Piazza dei Cavalieri 7,
I-56126 Pisa, Italy

Correspondence to be sent to: d.zuddas@gmail.com

We show that any homologically nontrivial Dehn twist of a compact surface F with boundary is the lifting of a half-twist in the braid group \mathcal{B}_n , with respect to a suitable branched covering $p: F \rightarrow B^2$. In particular, we allow the surface to have disconnected boundary. As a consequence, any allowable Lefschetz fibration on B^2 is a branched covering of $B^2 \times B^2$.

1 Introduction and Main Results

Let F be a compact, connected, oriented surface with boundary, and $p: F \rightarrow B^2$ be a simple branched cover of the 2-disc, with degree d and n branching points. It is a standard fact in branched covers theory that if $d \geq 3$, then each element h in the mapping class group $\mathcal{M}(F)$ is the lifting of a braid $k \in \mathcal{B}_n$ [8], meaning that the following diagram is commutative:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} F & \xrightarrow{h} & F \\ p \downarrow & & \downarrow p \\ B^2 & \xrightarrow[k]{} & B^2 \end{array}$$

Since $\mathcal{M}(F)$ is generated by Dehn twists, it is natural and interesting to get a braid k in some special form whose lift is a given Dehn twist h .

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The aim of this paper is to show that k can be chosen as a half-twist in the braid group \mathcal{B}_n , under the further assumptions that h is homologically nontrivial and by allowing the covering to be changed by stabilizations. More precisely, we prove the following.

Theorem 1.1 (Representation Theorem). Let $p : F \rightarrow B^2$ be a simple branched covering and let $\gamma \subset F$ be a connected closed curve. Then the Dehn twist t_γ along γ is the lifting of a half-twist in \mathcal{B}_n , up to stabilizations of p , if and only if $[\gamma] \neq 0$ in $H_1(F)$. \square

Actually, the proof of this theorem provides us with an effective algorithm based on suitable and well-understood moves on the diagram of γ , namely, the labeled projection of γ in B^2 , allowing us to determine the stabilizations needed and the half-twist whose lifting is t_γ .

Roughly speaking, the proof goes as follows. As a first step, by stabilizing the covering, we eliminate the self-intersections of the diagram of γ without changing its isotopy class in F . Thus, we get a nonsingular diagram which can be changed to one whose interior contains exactly two branching points of p . Then, the proof is completed by the simple observation that the half-twist around an arc joining these two points and lying on the interior of the diagram lifts to the prescribed Dehn twist t_γ .

Corollary 1.2. For any compact, oriented, bounded surface F , there exists a simple branched cover $p_f : F \rightarrow B^2$, such that any Dehn twist around a homologically nontrivial curve is the lifting of a half-twist with respect to p_f . \square

The braids in \mathcal{B}_n that are *liftable* with respect to a given branched cover p of B^2 form a subgroup $\mathcal{L}_p < \mathcal{B}_n$. The *lifting homomorphism* $\phi_p : \mathcal{L}_p \rightarrow \mathcal{M}(F)$ is onto if $\deg p \geq 3$, as showed by Montesinos and Morton [8]. Then Corollary 1.2 implies the following corollary which describes, in terms of the lifting homomorphism, how the branched cover p_f behaves with respect to Dehn twists.

Corollary 1.3. The lifting homomorphism $\phi_{p_f} : \mathcal{L}_{p_f} \rightarrow \mathcal{M}(F)$, induced by the branched cover p_f of Corollary 1.2, is onto and sends surjectively liftable half-twists to Dehn twists around homologically nontrivial curves. \square

Another important consequence of Theorem 1.1 is the following corollary, which is an improvement of Proposition 2 of Loi and Piergallini [7], where they assume that the Lefschetz fibration has fiber with connected boundary.

Corollary 1.4. Let V be a compact, oriented, smooth 4-manifold, and $f : V \rightarrow B^2$ be a Lefschetz fibration with regular fiber F , whose boundary is nonempty and not necessarily connected. Assume that any vanishing cycle is homologically nontrivial in F . Then there is a simple covering $q : V \rightarrow B^2 \times B^2$, branched over a braided surface, such that $f = \pi_1 \circ q$, where π_1 is the projection on the first factor B^2 . \square

Lefschetz fibrations with bounded fibers occur for instance when considering Lefschetz pencils in closed 4-manifolds, such as those arising in symplectic geometry, and discovered by Donaldson [4]. In fact, given a Lefschetz pencil, it can be removed a 4-ball around each base point (those at which the fibration is not defined) to obtain a Lefschetz fibration on S^2 whose fiber is a surface with possibly disconnected boundary. Although in this case, the base surface is S^2 , usually the topology of such Lefschetz fibrations is studied by means of the preimage of a disc in S^2 which contains the singular values, in order to obtain a Lefschetz fibration on B^2 .

The paper is organized as follows. In the next section, we give basic definitions and notations and in Section 3, we prove the corollaries. In Section 4, we define the diagrams of curves, their moves, and a lemma needed to get the Representation Theorem 1.1, which is then proved in Section 5, after some other lemmas. Finally, we state some remarks, and give some open problems.

2 Preliminaries

Throughout the paper, $\text{Bd } M$ denotes the boundary of a manifold M , and $\text{Int } M$ its interior. For a topological space X , and a subset $Y \subset X$, $\text{Cl}_X Y$ is the closure of Y in X . If X is understood, we write $\text{Cl } Y$.

A pair of spaces (X, Y) corresponds to a topological space X with a subspace Y . A map of pairs $f : (X_1, Y_1) \rightarrow (X_2, Y_2)$ is a continuous map $f : X_1 \rightarrow X_2$ such that $f(Y_1) \subset Y_2$. In particular, for a homeomorphism of pairs, we have $f(Y_1) = Y_2$.

It is a standard notation to indicate $B_r^n = \{x \in \mathbb{R}^n \mid \|x\| \leq r\}$ for the n -ball of radius r , and $S_r^n = \text{Bd } B_r^{n+1} = \{x \in \mathbb{R}^{n+1} \mid \|x\| = r\}$ for the n -sphere. If $r = 1$, we will drop it.

Homology groups $H_i(X)$ of a space X are always considered with integer coefficients. Actually, we need only the group $H_1(F)$ of a connected surface F . This group is naturally isomorphic to the abelianized of the fundamental group of F , so any element $z \in H_1(F)$ can be represented by the homotopy class of a map $S^1 \rightarrow F$. For a connected nonsingular curve $\gamma \subset F$, the condition $[\gamma] \neq 0$ in $H_1(F)$ of Theorem 1.1 means that γ is not the whole boundary of a compact surface contained in F . So this condition holds if and only if each component of $F - \gamma$ intersects the boundary of F .

In the sequel, all manifolds are assumed to be smooth, compact, connected, oriented, and all maps proper and smooth, if not differently stated. Also, when considering mutually intersecting (immersed) submanifolds, we generally assume that the intersection is transverse.

2.1 Mapping class groups

We recall that, given a finite subset $A \subset \text{Int } F$, the mapping class group $\mathcal{M}(F, A)$ is the group of homeomorphisms $h : (F, A) \rightarrow (F, A)$, fixing the boundary pointwise, up to isotopy through such homeomorphisms. We simply write $\mathcal{M}(F)$ in case A is empty. Of course, if (F, A) is homeomorphic to (G, B) , then $\mathcal{M}(F, A)$ is isomorphic to $\mathcal{M}(G, B)$.

2.2 Dehn twists

Consider a closed curve $\gamma \subset \text{Int } F - A$ and a closed tubular neighborhood U of γ in $F - A$. Let us choose an orientation-preserving homeomorphism between U and $S^1 \times B^1$ such that γ corresponds to $S^1 \times \{0\}$. Moreover, we will consider S^1 as the complexes of modulus one.

The homeomorphism $t : S^1 \times B^1 \rightarrow S^1 \times B^1$ with $t(z, y) = (-ze^{\gamma\pi i}, y)$ is the identity on $\text{Bd}(S^1 \times B^1)$ and so it induces a homeomorphism of U that can be extended to $t_\gamma : F \rightarrow F$ by the identity outside U . So, the isotopy class of t_γ is an element of $\mathcal{M}(F, A)$ which, by abusing of notation, we indicate as t_γ too. Such mapping class is said a *right-handed Dehn twist* around γ . It turns out that t_γ , as a class, depends only on the isotopy class of γ in $F - A$.

A right-handed Dehn twist is also said *positive*. *Left-handed* or *negative Dehn twists* are just those mapping classes whose inverse is a positive Dehn twist. This kind of positivity depends on the orientation of F (but not on that of γ). So, if we reverse the orientation of F , positive Dehn twists become negative and vice versa.

If the curve γ bounds a disc which meets A in at most a single point, then the corresponding Dehn twist is the identity. Otherwise, it can be showed to be of infinite order in $\mathcal{M}(F, A)$. The Dehn twists we are considering are always nontrivial.

It is a standard fact that two Dehn twists t_{γ_1} and t_{γ_2} are conjugated in $\mathcal{M}(F, A)$ if and only if there is a homeomorphism of (F, A) , fixing the boundary pointwise, which sends γ_1 to γ_2 .

2.3 Half twists

Let $\alpha \subset \text{Int } F$ be an embedded arc with end points in A , and whose interior part is disjoint from A . Consider a regular neighborhood V of α in $F - (A - \alpha)$, and choose an orientation

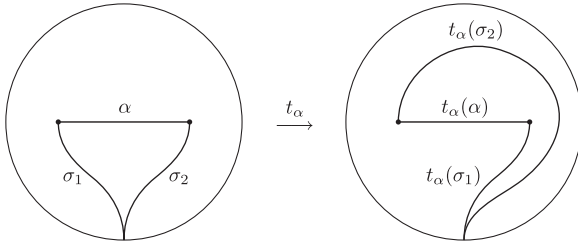


Fig. 1. The action of a half-twist.

preserving identification $(V, \alpha) \cong (B_2^2, B^1)$. Consider a smooth nonincreasing function $\lambda : [0, 2] \rightarrow [0, \pi]$ with $\lambda([0, 1]) = \{\pi\}$ and $\lambda(2) = 0$. The homeomorphism $k : (B_2^2, B^1) \rightarrow (B_2^2, B^1)$, given in polar coordinates by $k(\rho, \theta) = (\rho, \theta + \lambda(\rho))$, is the identity on $\text{Bd } B_2^2$. Then, the induced homeomorphism of V can be extended, by the identity, to t_α on all of F . Note that t_α sends α to itself and exchanges its end points, so $t_\alpha(A) = A$.

It follows that t_α represents an element of $\mathcal{M}(F, A)$, which is said to be a *right-handed (or positive) half-twist*.

In Figure 1 is represented the action of t_α on the two arcs σ_1 and σ_2 inside the regular neighborhood V . In this figure, we see that $t_\alpha(\sigma_1) = \sigma_2$.

As for Dehn twists, by abusing of notation, we indicate by t_α both the homeomorphism and its class in $\mathcal{M}(F, A)$. Such class t_α depends only on the isotopy class of α , relative to A .

A *left-handed (or negative) half-twist* is an element of $\mathcal{M}(F, A)$ whose inverse is a positive half-twist.

Since any two arcs in F are always equivalent up to homeomorphisms of (F, A) that fix the boundary pointwise, it follows that any two half-twists are conjugated in $\mathcal{M}(F, A)$.

Dehn twists and half-twists are very important since they (finitely) generate $\mathcal{M}(F, A)$. In fact, there are explicit finite presentations of such groups in terms of Dehn twists and half-twists [1, 12].

2.4 Braids

Let us fix two infinite sequences of real numbers $\{a_i\}$ and $\{r_i\}$ such that $0 = a_1 < r_1 < a_2 < r_2 < a_3 < r_3 < \dots < 1$, and let $A_n = \{(a_1, 0), \dots, (a_n, 0)\} \subset B_{r_n}^2 \subset B^2$. The *braid group of order n (or on n strings)* is defined as $\mathcal{B}_n = \mathcal{M}(B^2, A_n)$.

So a braid is represented by a homeomorphism of the 2-disc which sends A_n onto itself and leaves the boundary fixed pointwise. In particular, in braid groups there are half-twists around arcs with end points in A_n .

It is straightforward that the elements of \mathcal{B}_n can be represented by homeomorphisms with support in $B_{r_n}^2$. In the sequel, we use such representatives in order to compare braid groups of different orders.

It follows that there is a natural inclusion $\mathcal{B}_m \subset \mathcal{B}_n$ for all $m < n$, because a homeomorphism of (B^2, A_m) , with support in $B_{r_m}^2$, is also a homeomorphism of (B^2, A_n) , since $B_{r_m}^2 \subset B_{r_n}^2$.

The arc contained in the x -axis of \mathbb{R}^2 and joining $(a_i, 0)$ with $(a_{i+1}, 0)$ induces a half-twist $\sigma_i \in \mathcal{B}_n$, for all $1 \leq i < n$. It is well known that \mathcal{B}_n has a standard presentation with generators $\sigma_1, \dots, \sigma_{n-1}$ and relations $\sigma_i \sigma_j = \sigma_j \sigma_i$ for $|i - j| > 1$ and $\sigma_i \sigma_j \sigma_i = \sigma_j \sigma_i \sigma_j$ for $|i - j| = 1$, see Birman [2]. In particular, \mathcal{B}_1 is the null group and \mathcal{B}_2 is infinite cyclic. Moreover, \mathcal{B}_n is not an abelian for all $n \geq 3$.

Remark 2.1. Any positive (resp. negative) half-twist in \mathcal{B}_n is conjugated to σ_1 (resp. σ_1^{-1}). □

2.5 Branched coverings

A branched covering is a proper smooth map $p: M \rightarrow N$ between n -manifolds M and N , such that:

- (i) the singular set $S_p = \{x \in M \mid \text{rank}(T_x p) < n\}$ coincides with the set of points at which p is not locally injective, where $T_x p$ is the tangent map of p at x ;
- (ii) the branching set $B_p = p(S_p)$ is a smooth embedded codimension two submanifold of N ;
- (iii) the restriction $p: M - p^{-1}(B_p) \rightarrow N - B_p$ is an ordinary covering map.

It is well known that at singular points, the branched covering is locally equivalent to the map $B^{n-2} \times B^2 \rightarrow B^{n-2} \times B^2$ with $(x, z) \mapsto (x, z^m)$, where $m \geq 2$ is the *local degree*.

We also define the *pseudo-singular set* $L_p = p^{-1}(B_p) - S_p$. By referring to the local model, we see that L_p is closed in M .

The *monodromy* of p is that of the associated ordinary covering $p: M - p^{-1}(B_p) \rightarrow N - B_p$, so it is a homomorphism $\omega_p: \pi_1(N - B_p) \rightarrow \Sigma_d$, where d is the degree of p and Σ_d is the symmetric group. The choice of a base point $* \in N - B_p$ and of a numbering of $p^{-1}(*) \cong \{1, \dots, d\}$ is understood.

A *meridian* for B_p is a loop in $N - B_p$ which bounds an embedded disc meeting B_p transversely in a single point.

Definition 2.1. We say that p is simple if ω_p sends meridians of B_p to transpositions. \square

It is straightforward that p is simple if and only if $\#(p^{-1}(y)) \geq d - 1, \forall y \in N$.

Remark 2.2. If p is simple, then the local degrees are equal to two, so the local model is $(x, z) \mapsto (x, z^2)$. \square

It turns out that M and p are determined, up to diffeomorphisms, by N, B_p , and ω_p . This is achieved by the choice of a *splitting complex*, which is a compact subcomplex $K \subset N$ of codimension one, such that $N - K$ is connected and the monodromy is trivial on $N - K$, meaning that loops contained in $N - K$ are sent to the identity in Σ_d through ω_p . Of course, a splitting complex exists for any branching set, and we always assume to choose the base point outside K . The covering manifold is connected if and only if the monodromy group $\omega_p(\pi_1(N - B_p))$ is transitive on $\{1, \dots, d\}$. The connected components of $p^{-1}(N - K)$ are said the *sheets* of p , and these can be numbered accordingly with the numbering of $p^{-1}(*)$.

2.6 Stabilizations of branched coverings

Let $p: M \rightarrow N$ be a degree d branched cover, with $\text{Bd } N \neq \emptyset$, and let $Q \subset N$ be a trivially embedded proper $(n - 2)$ -ball, unlinked with B_p . We consider the new branched cover $\widehat{p}: \widehat{M} \rightarrow N$ of degree $d + 1$, with $B_{\widehat{p}} = B_p \cup Q$, whose monodromy is given by the extension of ω_p to $\pi_1(N - B_{\widehat{p}})$ which sends a meridian of Q to the transposition $(i \ d + 1)$, with $i \in \{1, \dots, d\}$. It is not hard to see that the new manifold \widehat{M} is diffeomorphic to the boundary connected sum $M \natural N$. In particular, if $N \cong B^n$, then $\widehat{M} \cong M$.

Such \widehat{p} is called a *stabilization* of p and the new sheet added to p is said to be a *trivial sheet*. For a degree d branched cover of B^2 , a stabilization is obtained by the addition of a new branching point with monodromy $(i \ d + 1)$.

Now we recall some basic facts about liftable braids.

Definition 2.2. Let $p: F \rightarrow B^2$ be a simple cover, branched over the set A_n , and let $k \in \mathcal{B}_n$. The braid k is said to be liftable with respect to p if there is an element $h \in \mathcal{M}(F)$ such that $p \circ h = k \circ p$. Such h is clearly unique. The set of liftable braids is denoted by \mathcal{L}_p . The map $\phi_p: \mathcal{L}_p \rightarrow \mathcal{M}(F)$ that sends a liftable braid k to its lifting $h \in \mathcal{M}(F)$ is said the lifting homomorphism. \square

Of course, such definition involves implicitly suitable representatives, rather than h and k as classes. But it is simple to show that liftability of homeomorphisms is invariant under isotopy in B^2 relative to the branching set.

It turns out that \mathcal{L}_p is a subgroup of \mathcal{B}_n , and the lifting homomorphism ϕ_p is indeed a group homomorphism $\mathcal{L}_p \rightarrow \mathcal{M}(F)$.

Now we state a lifting criterion, due to Mulazzani and Piergallini [9], in order to better understand the braids we refer to. In the sequel, we always assume the base point $*$ to be chosen in $\text{Bd } B^2$.

Proposition 2.3 (Lifting criterion). A braid $k \in \mathcal{B}_n$ is liftable with respect to p if and only if $\omega_p = \omega_p \circ k_*$, where $k_* : \pi_1(B^2 - A_n, *) \rightarrow \pi_1(B^2 - A_n, *)$ is the automorphism induced by k . In particular, a half-twist t_α is liftable if and only if $p^{-1}(\alpha)$ contains a closed component γ . In this case, the lift of t_α is a Dehn twist around γ . If t_α is not liftable, then either is liftable t_α^2 or t_α^3 , and in both cases the lift is the identity. \square

Remark 2.3. The normal closure of \mathcal{L}_p is the whole \mathcal{B}_n , since there are liftable half-twists, and so the normal closure of \mathcal{L}_p contains the standard generators $\sigma_1, \dots, \sigma_{n-1}$. \square

The following definition is needed in Corollary 1.4.

Definition 2.4 (Rudolph [11]). A braided surface $S \subset B^2 \times B^2$ is a smooth surface such that the projection on the first factor $\pi_{1|_S} : S \rightarrow B^2$ is a simple branched covering. \square

2.7 Lefschetz fibrations

A Lefschetz fibration is not necessarily a proper smooth map $f : V^4 \rightarrow S$ from a 4-manifold V^4 to a surface S , such that the restriction to its singular set $A \subset \text{Int } V$ is injective, the restriction $f|_V : V - f^{-1}(f(A)) \rightarrow S - f(A)$ is a locally trivial oriented bundle, and for each point $a \in A$, there are local complex coordinates (z, w) around a , and a local complex orientation-preserving coordinate around $f(a)$, such that $f(z, w) = zw$.

It follows that the singular set A is discrete, and hence, it is finite. If the coordinates (z, w) are orientation preserving on V , the point a is said *positive*, otherwise it is *negative*. The monodromy of a meridian of a singular value $f(a)$ is a Dehn twist around a curve in the (oriented) regular fiber F . This curve is said to be a *vanishing cycle*, and the corresponding Dehn twist is right-handed (resp. left-handed) if and only if the singular point a is positive (resp. negative). A Lefschetz fibration is *allowable* if and only if

every vanishing cycle is homologically nontrivial in F . Generalities on this subject can be found in [5].

3 Proofs of Corollaries

In this section, we prove Corollaries 1.2 and 1.4 by assuming Theorem 1.1. Corollary 1.3 does not need a proof, since it is implicit in Corollary 1.2.

Proof of Corollary 1.2. Recall that two connected curves γ_1 and γ_2 in F are said to be *equivalent* if there is a diffeomorphism $g : F \rightarrow F$, fixing the boundary pointwise, such that $g(\gamma_1) = \gamma_2$. If both γ_1 and γ_2 do not disconnect, then they are equivalent; see Chapter 12 of [6]. Otherwise, they are equivalent if and only if their complements are diffeomorphic (of course this diffeomorphism must be the identity on the boundary). This implies that the set of equivalence classes of curves is finite.

Let $\{\gamma_1, \dots, \gamma_m\}$ be a complete set of homologically nontrivial representatives of such equivalence classes.

We now construct a sequence of branched coverings, by induction. Start from a simple branched covering $p_0 : F \rightarrow B^2$ of degree at least 3, and let p_i , for $i = 1, \dots, m$, be the branched covering obtained from p_{i-1} by Theorem 1.1 (and its proof), applied to t_{γ_i} . Therefore, t_{γ_i} is the lifting of a half-twist u_i , with respect to p_i . Since p_i is obtained from p_{i-1} by stabilizations, it follows that u_k , for $k < i$, still lifts to t_{γ_k} , with respect to p_i (the obvious embedding $\mathcal{B}_{n_k} \hookrightarrow \mathcal{B}_{n_i}$ is understood). Then each t_{γ_i} is the lifting of the corresponding u_i with respect to p_m , and let $p_f = p_m$.

Any other Dehn twist t_γ , along a homologically nontrivial curve, is conjugated to some t_{γ_i} , where γ_i is the representative of the equivalence class of γ , so $t_\gamma = g t_{\gamma_i} g^{-1}$, for some $g \in \mathcal{M}(F)$. Since $\deg(p_f) \geq 3$, it follows that g is the lifting of a braid $k \in \mathcal{B}_n$; see [8]. Observing that the conjugated of a half-twist is also a half-twist, it follows that t_γ is the lifting, with respect to p_f , of the half-twist $k u_i k^{-1}$. ■

Proof of Corollary 1.4. First, we observe that f is determined, up to isotopy, by the regular fiber and the monodromy sequence $t_1^{\epsilon_1}, \dots, t_n^{\epsilon_n}$, where t_i is a Dehn twist along a homologically nontrivial curve, and $\epsilon_i = \pm 1$.

Let p_f be the branched covering of Corollary 1.2, and let $A_n \subset B^2$ be the branching set of p_f , for some integer n . Each t_i is the lifting, with respect to p_f , of a half-twist $u_i \in \mathcal{B}_n$.

Since now, the proof is identical to that of Proposition 2 in [7] to which the reader is referred to for any detail. Here, we only say that, roughly speaking, the branching

surface is constructed starting from the discs $B^2 \times A_n \subset B^2 \times B^2$, which are connected by geometric bands obtained from the half-twists $u_i^{\epsilon_i}$ (for band representations, see Rudolph [10]). Such surface inherits a monodromy from that of p , through the discs defined above. So, we get a simple smooth branched cover $q : V' \rightarrow B^2 \times B^2$.

The proof is completed by observing that V' is diffeomorphic to V , and the map $\pi_1 \circ q$ is equivalent to f through such diffeomorphism. ■

4 Diagrams and Moves

Let us consider a simple branched cover $p : F \rightarrow B^2$ of degree d , along with a closed connected curve $\gamma \subset \text{Int } F$. By choosing a splitting complex K , we get the sheets of p , labeled by the set $\{1, \dots, d\}$.

If not differently stated, the splitting complexes we refer to, are disjoint unions of arcs which connect the branching points with $\text{Bd } B^2$. Of course, p can be presented by the splitting complex, to each arc of which is attached a transposition which is the monodromy of a loop around that arc.

Throughout the paper, we represent B^2 by a rectangle, and the base point is always chosen in the lower left corner.

Generically, the map $p|_{\gamma} : \gamma \rightarrow B^2$ is an immersion, and its image $C = p(\gamma) \subset B^2$ has only transverse double points as singularities. To each smooth arc in $C - K$, we can associate a *label*, namely the number of the sheet at which the corresponding arc of γ stays (respect to an arbitrary numbering of the sheets).

Definition 4.1. Such labeled immersed curve is said to be the diagram of γ . It is also a diagram for the Dehn twist t_{γ} . □

However, γ can be uniquely recovered from a labeled diagram as the unique lifting starting from the sheet specified by the labels. Of course, this makes sense if and only if the labels of C satisfy the following compatibility conditions:

- (i) The label of a smooth arc of C changes from l to $\mu(l)$ when crossing an arc of K with monodromy transposition μ .
- (ii) Two smooth arcs of $C - K$, whose intersection is also an arc, must have the same label.
- (iii) Two smooth open arcs of C , whose intersection is a single point, cannot have the same label.

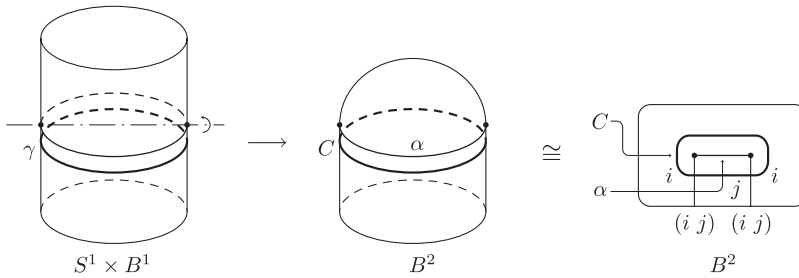


Fig. 2. The diagram of the lift of a half-twist.

Condition (i) implies continuity at intersections with K . Condition (ii) implies continuity outside K , and condition (iii) guarantees that the lifting is an embedded curve.

Remark 4.1. Let $t_\alpha \in \mathcal{B}_n$ be a liftable half-twist which lifts to a Dehn twist t_γ . The diagram of t_γ is the boundary of a regular neighborhood of α in $B^2 - (B_p - \alpha)$, compatibly labeled with the sheets numbers involved in the monodromy of the end points of α , as drawn in the right part of Figure 2. In fact, near γ , p is equivalent to the simple double-branched cover $S^1 \times B^1 \rightarrow B^2$, induced by the involution of $S^1 \times B^1$ given by the 180° rotation of Figure 2 (the quotient space is homeomorphic to B^2 , and the branched covering is the projection map). In this figure, B^2 is depicted as a capped cylinder, and clearly γ projects exactly to the thick curve. \square

It is not hard to show that two diagrams of the same Dehn twist are related by the local moves $\mathcal{T}_1, \mathcal{T}_2, \mathcal{T}_3$, and \mathcal{T}_4 of Figure 3, their inverses, and isotopy in $B^2 - B_p$ (i, j , and k in that figure are pairwise distinct). In fact, the moves correspond to critical levels of the projection in B^2 of a generic isotopy of a curve in F . In \mathcal{T}_1 , the isotopy goes through a singular point of p , while in \mathcal{T}_2 it goes through a pseudo-singular point (a regular point whose image is a singular value).

To be more explicit, we will also use the moves \mathcal{R}_1 and \mathcal{R}_2 of Figure 3, which represent the so-called *labelled isotopy*. In this way, the diagrams of isotopic curves in F are related by moves $\mathcal{T}_i, \mathcal{R}_i$, and isotopy in B^2 leaving K invariant. Of course, only the moves $\mathcal{T}_1, \mathcal{T}_3$, and \mathcal{T}_4 change the topology of the diagram.

4.1 Classification of moves

By considering the action of the moves on a diagram C , we get the following classification of them. The moves $\mathcal{T}_2, \mathcal{R}_1$, and \mathcal{R}_2 represent isotopy of C in B^2 , liftable to isotopy of γ in

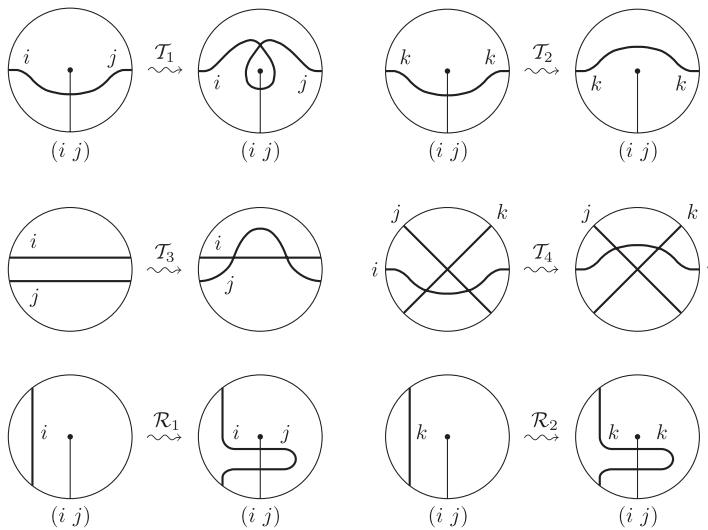


Fig. 3. The moves.

F . The previous ones with \mathcal{T}_3 and \mathcal{T}_4 give regular homotopy of C in B^2 , liftable to isotopy. Finally, all the moves give homotopy in B^2 , liftable to isotopy. Moreover, the unlabeled versions of the moves give us respectively isotopy, regular homotopy, and homotopy in B^2 . In Section 5, we will see how to realise a homotopy in B^2 as a homotopy liftable to isotopy, by the addition of trivial sheets. We will use the argument to transform a singular diagram into a regular one.

Definition 4.2. Two subsets $J, L \subset B^2$ are said to be separated if and only if there exists a properly embedded arc $a \subset B^2 - (J \cup L)$, such that $\text{Cl } J$ and $\text{Cl } L$ are contained in different components of $B^2 - a$. □

Notation. For a diagram C , a nonsingular point $y \in C - K$, and a set $D \subset B^2$:

- $\lambda(y)$ is the label of y ;
 - $\text{Sing}(C)$ is the set of singular points of C ;
 - $\sigma(C) = \# \text{Sing}(C)$;
 - $\beta(D) = \#(B_p \cap D)$.
-

Lemma 4.3. Let $p: F \rightarrow B^2$ be a simple connected branched covering, and let $x, y \in \text{Bd } F$ such that $p(x) \neq p(y)$. There exists a properly embedded arc $a \subset F$ whose end points are x and y , such that $p|_a$ is one to one. □

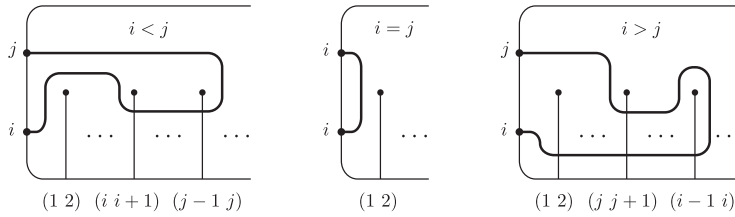


Fig. 4. Regular arc.

Proof. We choose the splitting complex K in such a way that $p(x)$ and $p(y)$ are the end points of an arc in S^1 disjoint from K . By our convention, $K = a_1 \sqcup \dots \sqcup a_n$, where the a_j 's are arcs. If we remove a regular open neighborhood of a suitable subset $a_{i_1} \sqcup \dots \sqcup a_{i_{n-d+1}}$, we obtain a new branched covering $p' : B^2 \rightarrow B^2$, which is contained in p (such a_{i_j} 's are chosen to kill the essential handles of F , in order to get B^2).

By the well-known classification of simple branched coverings $B^2 \rightarrow B^2$ (see for instance [9]), we can assume that the monodromies are $(1\ 2), \dots, (d-1\ d)$ as in Figure 4 (where only the relevant part is shown). Look at the same figure to get the required arc, where i and j are the leaves at which x and y stay. ■

5 Proof of Theorem 1.1

Let us consider a diagram $C \subset B^2$ of a closed simple curve $\gamma \subset F$. We first deal with the “only if” part, which is immediate, then the rest of the section is dedicated to the “if” part.

5.1 “Only if”

If we start from a half-twist t_α whose lifting is the given Dehn twist t_γ , we can easily get a proper arc $\beta \subset B^2$ which transversely meets α in a single point. Then a suitable lift of β gives an arc $\tilde{\beta} \subset F$ which intersects γ in a single point. It follows that the homological intersection of $[\gamma] \in H_1(F)$ with $[\tilde{\beta}] \in H_1(F, \text{Bd } F)$ is nontrivial in $H_0(F) \cong \mathbb{Z}$ (orientations may be chosen arbitrarily, otherwise use \mathbb{Z}_2 -coefficients). So, we have $[\gamma] \neq 0$ in $H_1(F)$.

5.2 Getting the half-twist

Let us prove the “if” part. We will consider three cases. In the first one, we deal with a nonsingular diagram, and we get the half-twist with a single stabilization. In the subsequent cases, we will progressively adapt that argument to arbitrary diagrams.

Case 1. Suppose that $\sigma(C) = 0$, which means that C is a Jordan curve in B^2 .

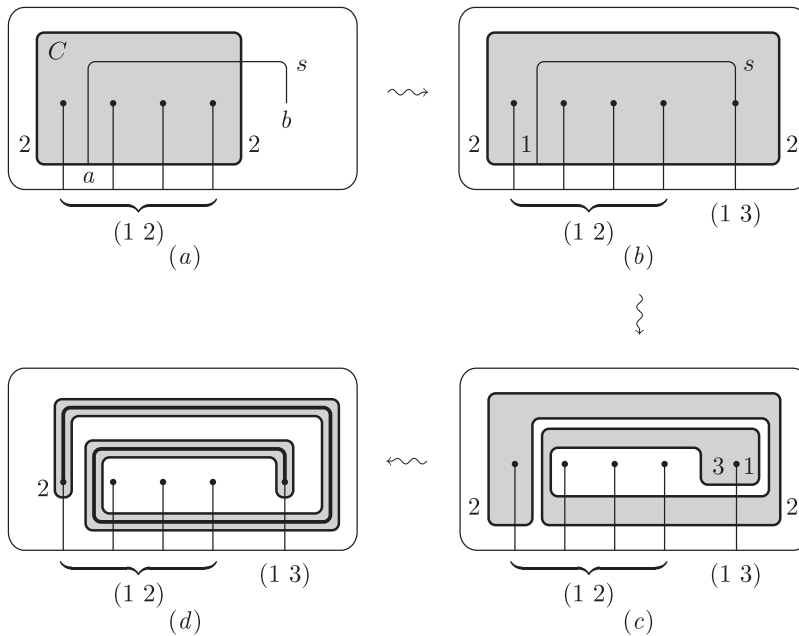


Fig. 5. An example with a regular diagram.

In the example of Figure 5, we have only a particular case, but this is useful to give a concrete illustration of our method.

Let D be the disc in B^2 bounded by C . If D contains exactly two branching points, then the component of the preimage of D containing γ is a tubular neighborhood of γ itself, and the half-twist we are looking for is precisely that around an arc in D joining the two branching points; see Remark 4.1. Otherwise, if there are more branching points, so $\beta(D) > 2$, then we will reduce them. Of course $\beta(D)$ cannot be less than two, because $[\gamma] \neq 0$.

So, let $\beta(D) > 2$. We can also assume $\beta(D)$ to be minimal up to moves \mathcal{T}_2 (look at the pseudo-singular points in the preimage $p^{-1}(D)$ in order to get the paths suitable for moves \mathcal{T}_2).

Let s be an arc with an endpoint $a \in C$ and the other, say it b , is in the exterior of C , such that $s \cap D$ is an arc determining a subdisc of D which contains exactly one branching point. Now, by extending the label $\lambda(a)$ inherited from C to all of s , we get a label $l = \lambda(b)$. The assumptions above imply that the label of s at $\text{Int } s \cap C$ is different from that of C ; see Figure 5 (a).

We can now stabilize the covering by the addition of the branching point b with monodromy $(l \ d + 1)$. With a move \mathcal{T}_2 along s , the curve C goes through b as in Figure 5 (b), so the new branching point goes to the interior of the diagram.

Now we isotope C along s starting from a . As we approach to b , the label of C becomes l (1 in the example) because the labels of C and s coincide during the isotopy. Notice that they are subject to the same permutation of $\{1, \dots, d\}$. Then we can turn around the branching point b to get an arc of C with label $d + 1$ (we have to turn in the direction determined by the component of $D - (s \cup k_b)$ containing the branching points we have to eliminate, where k_b is the new splitting arc relative to b).

In fact, we can now eliminate from D the exceeding branching points as in Figure 5 (c) by some subsequent applications of move \mathcal{T}_2 . We obtain a diagram containing only two branching points in its interior, and then we get the half-twist as said above. In the example we get the half-twist around the thick arc in Figure 5 (d).

Case 2. Suppose that $\sigma(C) \geq 1$ and that for each point $\tilde{a} \in \gamma$ there is a proper embedded arc $\tilde{s} \subset F$, such that $\tilde{s} \cap \gamma = \{\tilde{a}\}$ (the intersection is understood to be transverse), and that $p_{\tilde{s}}$ is one to one on both the subarcs \tilde{s}_1 and \tilde{s}_2 determined by \tilde{a} (so \tilde{s}_i 's are the closures of the components of $\tilde{s} - \tilde{a}$). Then, said s , s_1 , and s_2 , respectively the images of \tilde{s} , \tilde{s}_1 , and \tilde{s}_2 , we have that the s_i 's are embedded arcs in B^2 , and that the point $a = p(\tilde{a})$ is the only one at which C and s intersect with the same label.

Consider a disc $D \subset B^2$ such that $\text{Bd } D \subset C$ and $\text{Int } D \cap C = \emptyset$. Such a disc is an n -gone, where $n = \#(\text{Sing}(C) \cap D)$. Let us choose the arc \tilde{s} in such a way that the point a defined above is in the boundary of D . Then, one of the two subarcs of s , say s_1 , is going inside D at a (so $D \cap s_1$ is a neighborhood of a in s_1). The disc D may contain branching points but, as we see later, we need a disc without them. The next two lemmas give us a way to get outside of D these branching points. Now, we assume that $\beta(D) \geq 1$, otherwise we leave C and s unchanged.

Lemma 5.1. If $\beta(D)$ is minimal with respect to moves \mathcal{T}_2 , then, starting from s_1 , we can construct an arc s'_1 with the same labeled end points of s_1 , such that $s'_1 \cap D$ is an arc. \square

Proof. Let us start by proving the following claim: *each component of the surface $S = p^{-1}(D)$ cannot intersect simultaneously γ and the pseudo-singular set of p .*

In fact, by contradiction, let S_1 be such a connected component. Consider an arc in S_1 which projects homeomorphically to an arc r , and which connects $\gamma \cap S_1 \subset \text{Bd } S_1$ with a pseudo-singular point in S_1 . Then, we can use r to make a move \mathcal{T}_2 along it. In this way, we reduce $\beta(D)$, which is impossible by the minimality hypothesis. This proves our claim.

Now, let S_0 be the connected component of S containing the point $\tilde{a} = p^{-1}(a) \cap \gamma$. So $S_0 \cap \gamma \neq \emptyset$, then any other component of S cannot contain singular points of p , because

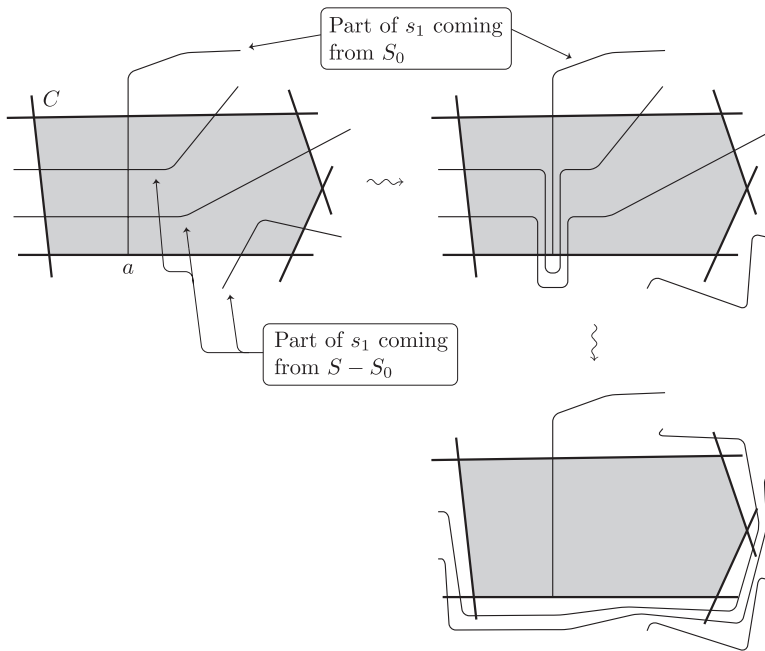


Fig. 6. Simplifying the arc s_1 .

to such a singular point would correspond a pseudo-singular point in S_0 , which cannot exist by the claim.

It follows that the other components of S are discs projecting homeomorphically by p . Then the singular set of p_S , which is not empty because $\beta(D) > 0$, is contained in S_0 . This implies that any component of $S - S_0$ contains pseudo-singular points (corresponding to singular points in S_0). Therefore, by the claim, we have $\gamma \cap S = \gamma \cap S_0$.

Now, we can assume that the intersection between the lifting of s_1 and S_0 is connected. Otherwise, by Lemma 4.3 we can remove a subarc of s_1 and replace it with a different one whose lifting is contained in S_0 , to get a connected intersection.

Moreover, up to labeled isotopy, we can also assume that the lifting of s_1 does not meet the trivial components of S . We need some care in doing this, since we want an embedded arc in B^2 . But this can be done, as depicted in Figure 6.

In that figure, the part of s_1 coming from S_0 is a well-behaved arc with respect to D , while the part of s_1 coming from $S - S_0$ is a set of disjoint arcs, possibly intersecting the previous one. The homotopy of s_1 , liftable to isotopy, which simplifies these intersections, follows firstly the arc coming from S_0 up to the point a , and then it simply sends outside D each arc coming from $S - S_0$.

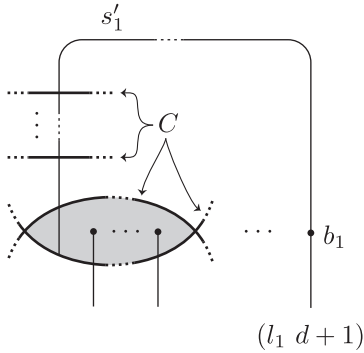


Fig. 7. Stabilizing the branched cover.

The result of the operations above is an embedded arc s'_1 whose intersection with D is connected. ■

Remark 5.1. Note that in the previous lemma, the arcs s_1 and \bar{s}_1 are not modified up to isotopy. Moreover, the proof depends only on the minimality of D up to moves \mathcal{T}_2 , and the argument is localized only on D , apart from the rest of C . □

Let us push the end points b_1 and b_2 of s inside B^2 , and let $l_i = \lambda(b_i)$. We need these two points later, when we use them as new branching points in a stabilization of p . The labels l_i become part of the monodromy transpositions.

Lemma 5.2. Up to stabilizations of p , we can find a diagram C' , obtained from C by a liftable isotopy in B^2 , such that the disc D' , corresponding to D through that isotopy, has $\beta(D') = 1$ if D is a 1-gone, or $\beta(D') = 0$ otherwise. In particular, the lifting of C' is a curve isotopic to γ in F . □

Proof. We can assume that $\beta(D)$ is minimal up to moves \mathcal{T}_2 . If $\beta(D) = 0$, or if $\beta(D) = 1$ and D is a 1-gone, there is nothing to prove. Otherwise, consider the arc s'_1 given by Lemma 5.1. The disc D is divided into two subdiscs D_1 and D_2 by s'_1 , and suppose that D_1 contains branching points. Let p_1 be the stabilization of p given by the addition of a branching point at b_1 , the free end of s'_1 , with monodromy $(l_1 d + 1)$, where as said above $l_1 = \lambda(b_1)$; see Figure 7.

Now, we use s'_1 to isotope C , by an isotopy with support in a small regular neighborhood U of s'_1 . Any arc of $U \cap C$, not containing a , meets s'_1 with different label, so these arcs can be isotoped beyond b_1 by move \mathcal{T}_2 . The small arc of C containing a is isotoped in a different way, as in Figure 8 and in Figure 9, where s'_1 is not shown.

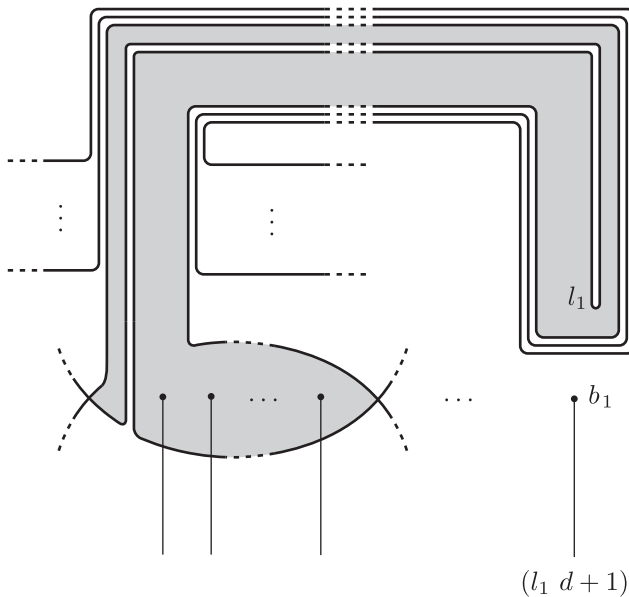


Fig. 8. Isotoping up to b_1 .

So, this arc starts from D_2 , goes up to b_1 , turns around it and then goes back up to D_1 (in Figure 7 D_1 is at the right of s'_1 , while D_2 is at its left). Since C and s'_1 have the same label at a , they remain with the same label during the isotopy. Therefore, the arc of C we are considering, arrives at b_1 with label l_1 , and so it goes back with label $d + 1$ after crossing the new component of the splitting complex.

Then this arc arrives in D_1 with label $d + 1$, as in Figure 10, and it can wind all the branching points by moves \mathcal{T}_2 , since all of these have monodromies $(i\ j)$ with $i, j \leq d$. The result is that the branching points in D_1 go outside. Note that b_1 is now inside D .

Moreover, if there is a singular point of C in the boundary of D_1 , then we can get b_1 outside D_1 by a move \mathcal{T}_2 as in Figure 11. This move is applied to a small arc after the first singular point of C we get by running along the diagram from the point a . That arc, isotoped up to b_1 , takes a label different from l_1 and $d + 1$ and so the move \mathcal{T}_2 applies.

Now, we have to remove the branching points in D_2 (in the isotoped disc, of course). If $\beta(D_2) > 0$ (after the \mathcal{T}_2 reduction), we need another stabilization. So, consider an arc s''_1 obtained from s'_1 , as in Figure 12. Then we add a new branching point b_3 , at the free end of s''_1 , with monodromy $(l_1\ d + 2)$.

We can now repeat the same argument above, to send outside the branching points of D_2 , by using s''_1 instead of s'_1 . After that, b_3 turns out to be inside D_2 , and, as above, it can be sent outside if there are singular points of C in $\text{Bd } D_2$. Of course, at least

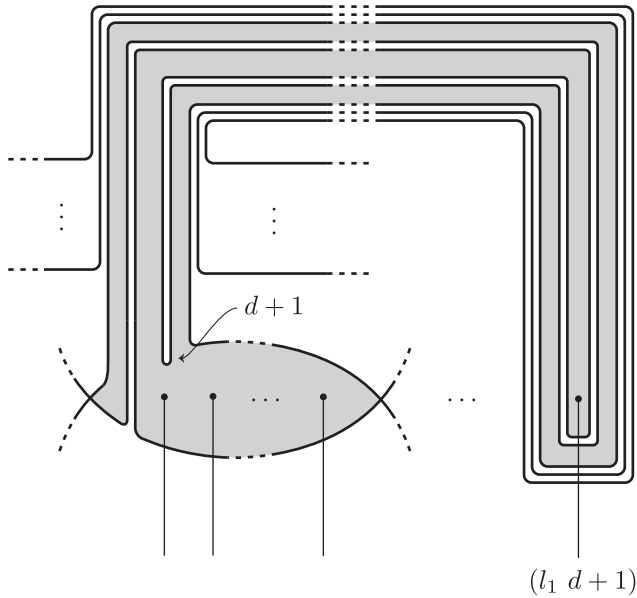


Fig. 9. Going back to D .

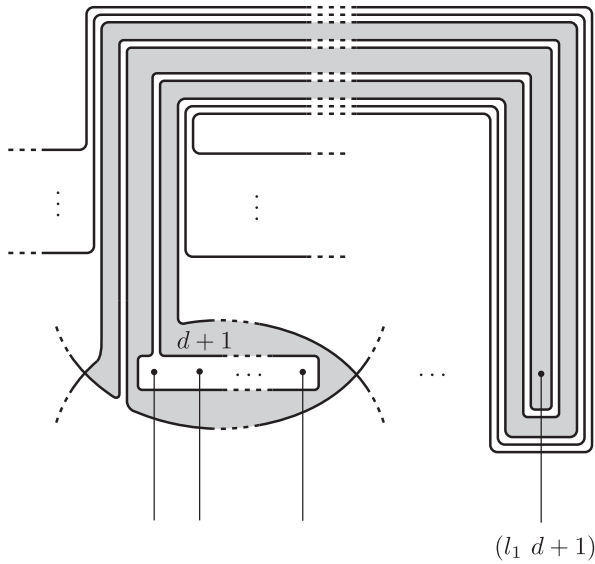


Fig. 10. By the move \mathcal{T}_2 .

one of the D_i 's contains singular points of the diagram, so at the end we get a disc with at most one branching point inside. If D is a 1-gone, then the proof is completed, since in this case, we cannot have $\beta(D) = 0$ (because the lift of C is embedded).

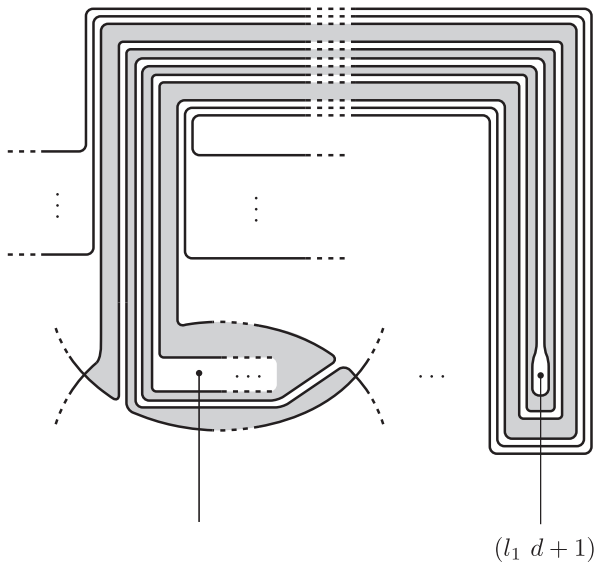


Fig. 11. By isotopy and \mathcal{T}_2 .

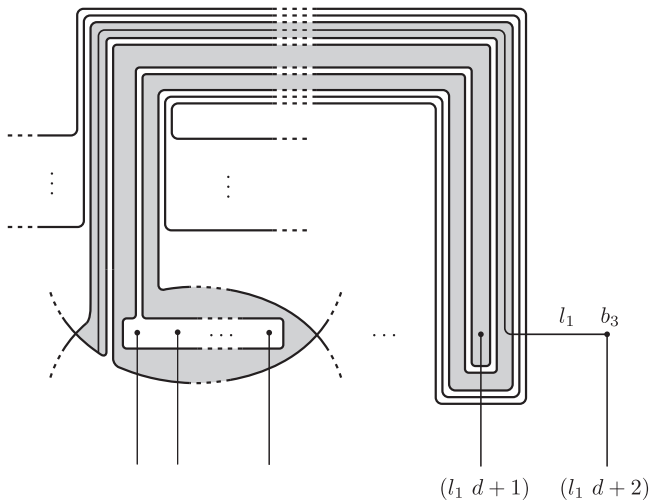


Fig. 12. Another stabilization.

Otherwise, if D is not a 1-gone, then we possibly need another stabilization, as in Figure 13. Here, we consider a triangle, which is sufficient for our purposes, but the argument works even for n -gones, with $n \geq 3$. If $n = 2$, then we can arrange without stabilization by a move \mathcal{T}_2 as in Figure 14. So, in any case, we obtain a new diagram C' and a disc D' which satisfy the required properties. ■

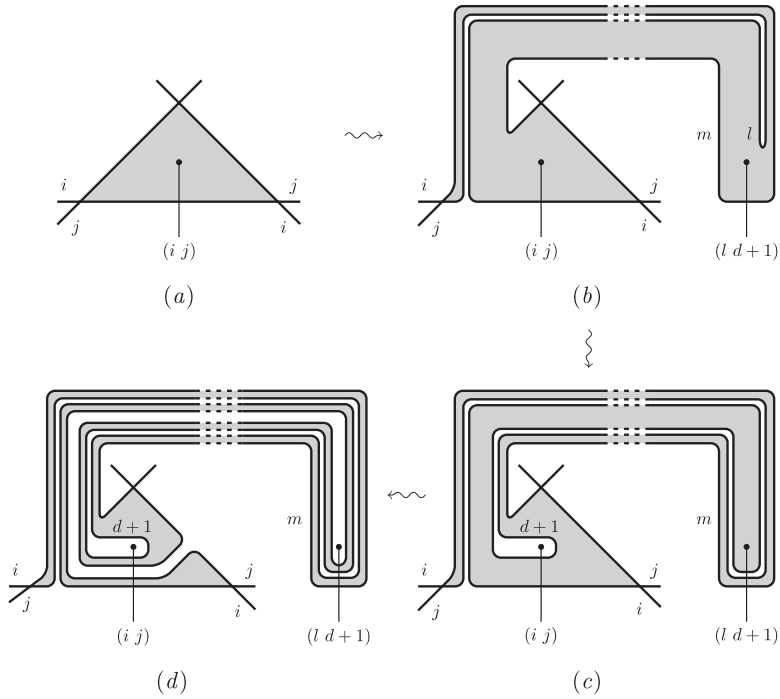


Fig. 13. Nontrivial triangle.

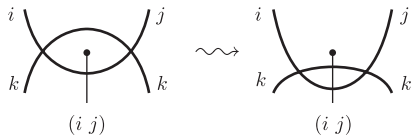


Fig. 14. Trivial 2-gone.

Note that in the proof we do not use the point b_2 . But in principle, this point can be used to stabilize the covering, if the arc needed to make the construction is s_2 . In the sequel, we apply Lemma 5.2 to each region containing branching points, and we will possibly use both the s_i 's.

Remark 5.2. Note that Lemma 5.2 holds also if C is the diagram of a nonsingular arc in F . This observation will be useful when considering the general case below. \square

Now, we will proceed in the proof of Theorem 1.1. The idea is to reduce to Case 1, so we have to eliminate the double points of C .

Every generic immersion $S^1 \looparrowright B^2$ is clearly homotopic to an embedding. Such homotopy can be realized as the composition of a finite sequence of the moves $\mathcal{H}_1^{\pm 1}, \mathcal{H}_3^{\pm 1}$,

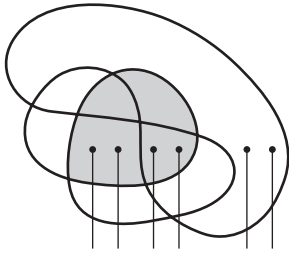


Fig. 15. An innermost 1-gone.

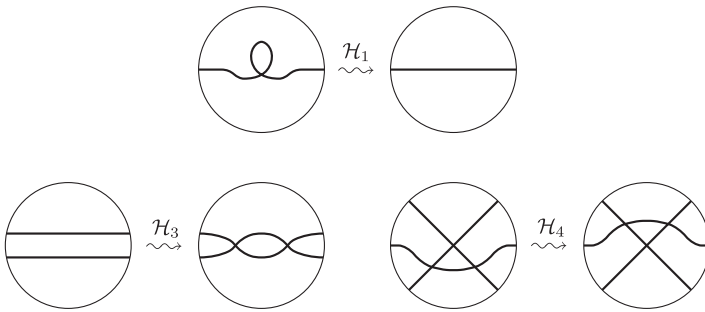


Fig. 16. The moves \mathcal{H}_i .

and \mathcal{H}_4 of Figure 16, and ambient isotopy in B^2 (note that \mathcal{H}_4^{-1} coincides with \mathcal{H}_4). These moves are the unlabeled versions of \mathcal{T}_1 , \mathcal{T}_3 , and \mathcal{T}_4 of Figure 3.

So, to conclude the proof in this case, it is sufficient to show that, up to stabilizations of p , each move $\mathcal{H}_i^{\pm 1}$ can be realized in a liftable way. Actually, as we will see later, the move \mathcal{H}_1^{-1} is not really needed, then we do not give a liftable realization of that.

It follows that a suitable generic homotopy from a singular diagram to a regular one can be realized as a homotopy liftable to isotopy. Of course, also the ambient isotopy in B^2 must be liftable, but this turns out to be implicit in the argument we are going to give.

In the preimage of $\text{Sing}(C)$, take an innermost pair of points with the same image to get a disc $D \subset B^2$ as the gray one in Figure 15. The disc D is a 1-gone whose interior possibly intersects C , but it does not contain other 1-gones.

Now, up to regular homotopy in B^2 , we can make D smaller, in order to get a clean 1-gone, meaning that it does not meet other arcs of C . Of course, this can be done by the moves $\mathcal{H}_3^{\pm 1}$ and \mathcal{H}_4 of Figure 16, and ambient isotopy.

The application of the moves \mathcal{H}_3^{-1} and \mathcal{H}_4 is obstructed by the branching points. By the Lemma 5.2, we get an isotopic diagram, with a region free of branching points. So, we can realize \mathcal{H}_3^{-1} and \mathcal{H}_4 as the corresponding liftable versions \mathcal{T}_3^{-1} and \mathcal{T}_4 , by this lemma applied to the corresponding 2- or 3-gone. Note that, after the application of Lemma 5.2, the labels involved in the 2- or 3-gone are, up to labeled isotopy, the right ones needed by \mathcal{T}_i moves, because the new diagram represents a curve isotopic to γ in F .

For moves \mathcal{H}_3 , we have troubles in case the two arcs involved have the same label. Here, we first apply an argument similar to that in the proof of Lemma 5.2, in order to get an arc with label $d + 1$ in the relevant region, and then the prescribed move \mathcal{H}_3 becomes equivalent to a \mathcal{T}_3 and labeled isotopy.

After the cleaning operation of the 1-gone D , its interior turns out to be disjoint from C , and then it can be eliminated by the \mathcal{H}_1 move. After another application of Lemma 5.2, we get a 1-gone with a single branching point inside. Then the move \mathcal{H}_1 can be realized as a move \mathcal{T}_1^{-1} , obtaining a diagram with fewer 1-gones. In this way, we can proceed by induction on the number of 1-gones, in order to eliminate the self-intersections of the diagram, without using the move \mathcal{H}_1^{-1} at all. This concludes the proof in this case.

General case. We finally show how to treat the case where the subarcs s_1 and s_2 are not embedded.

Since γ is homologically nontrivial in F , there exists a properly embedded arc $\bar{s} \subset F$, which meets γ in a given single point. Let us put $s = p(\bar{s})$, and let s_1 and s_2 be the subarcs as above. If the s_i 's are singular, then we change them to embedded arcs by an argument similar to that of Case 2.

The idea is to treat s as a singular diagram and to remove the singular points by the reduction process we applied to C in Case 2. So, we need the analogous of the arc s used above. As we see in Figure 17 that analogous is a subarc of s itself, shifted slightly and labeled in the same way.

In that figure, we consider only the part of the arc relevant for the stabilization process (the part we have said s_1 above). So, we start from the first 1-gone of s_1 (or s_2) that can be reached from an end point, and repeat the same argument we apply to C in Case 2. In this way, we get an immersed arc s , with s_1 and s_2 embedded.

So, for a given move \mathcal{H}_i of C , as in Case 2, we can choose a nice arc s , after some stabilizations of p , to represent that move as a move \mathcal{T}_i , then in a liftable way. This suffices to complete the proof of Theorem 1.1. \square

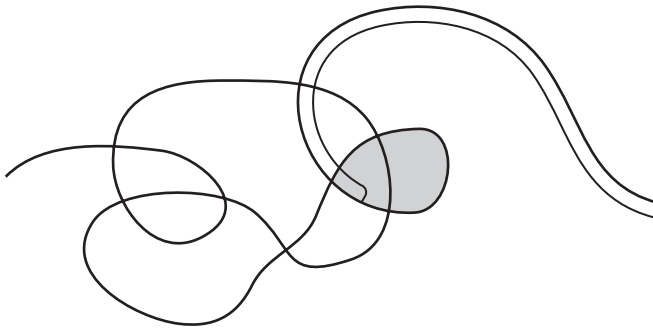


Fig. 17. The arc s can have singular points.

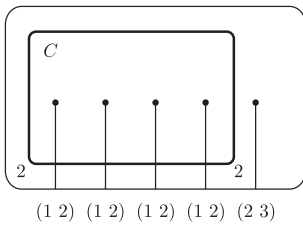


Fig. 18. An example (torus with two boundary components.)

6 Final Remarks and Open Questions

Note that the number of stabilizations in the proof of Theorem 1.1 is at most three times the number of components of $B^2 - C$. Of course, the algorithm can be optimized to reduce the number of stabilizations.

Remark 6.1. In order to prove Theorem 1.1, we do not need further assumptions on p , because we work up to stabilizations. Recall that any two simple branched covers of B^2 have equivalent stabilizations. □

Remark 6.2. The stabilizations in the statement of Theorem 1.1 are needed in most cases. Without them any Dehn twist is still the lifting of a braid, but in general not of a half-twist, as the next example shows. □

In fact, consider the covering $p : F \rightarrow B^2$ of Figure 18, where F is a torus with two boundary components, one of these turning twice and the other turning once over S^1 . Let γ be a curve parallel to the boundary component of degree two. Since $\deg(p) = 3$, then t_γ is the lifting of a braid [8].

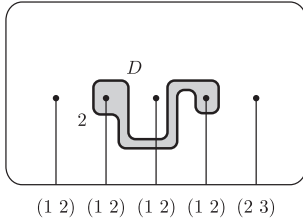


Fig. 19. The diagram of γ' contains exactly two branching points, like this one.

If there is a half-twist representing t_γ with respect to p , then γ is isotopic to a curve γ' whose diagram C' is as in Remark 4.1, so similar to that given in the example of Figure 19. Then $C' = p(\gamma')$ bounds a disc D containing two branching points.

Let $H = \text{Cl}(B^2 - D)$, and consider the branched covering $p_1 : p^{-1}(H) \rightarrow H$. Observe that $p^{-1}(D) = A \sqcup D'$, where A is an annulus parallel to $\text{Bd } F$ and D' is a trivial disc. Then $\text{Cl}(F - A) = F' \sqcup A'$, with $F' \cong F$ and $A' \cong A$.

The disc D' is contained either in F' or in A' . But $D' \subset F'$ is excluded, because this would imply that the covering $p_1 : A' \rightarrow H$ has degree two over a boundary component of H , and one over the other, which is impossible. So, we have $D' \subset A'$, which implies that $p^{-1}(H) \cong F' \sqcup S_{0,3}$, where $S_{0,3}$ is a genus 0 surface with three boundary components. It follows that p_1 has degree two on $S_{0,3}$, and one on F' . Then $p_1 : F' \rightarrow H$ is a homeomorphism, which is impossible. The contradiction shows that γ cannot be represented as a half-twist.

Remark 6.3. If $\text{Bd } F$ is connected, in Corollary 1.2 we can assume $\deg(p) = 3$. In fact, in this case $m = 1$, and the result is well known. \square

Remark 6.4. The branched covering q of Corollary 1.4 is deduced from the unique covering of Corollary 1.2. If we need an optimization on the degree, or even an effective construction, we can get $q : V \rightarrow B^2 \times B^2$ starting from the vanishing cycles of f , and inductively applying the Representation Theorem 1.1 to them, avoiding to represent every class of curves as in Corollary 1.2 and to get the conjugating braid. \square

For a homologically trivial curve $\gamma \subset F$, it could exist a branched covering $p : F \rightarrow B^2$ such that $p(\gamma)$ is a nonsingular curve covered twice by γ and once by the other components of $p^{-1}(p(\gamma))$.

We conclude with some open questions.

Question 6.1. Given homologically nontrivial curves $\gamma_1, \dots, \gamma_n \subset F$, find a branched covering $p: F \rightarrow B^2$ of minimal degree, respect to which t_{γ_i} is the lifting of a half-twist $\forall i$. In particular, determine p of minimal degree to optimize Corollary 1.2. \square

Question 6.2. Given a branched covering $p: F \rightarrow B^2$, and a homologically nontrivial curve $\gamma \subset F$, understand if t_γ is the lifting of a half-twist with respect to p . \square

Bobtcheva and Piergallini in [3] obtain a complete set of moves relating two simple branched coverings of B^4 representing 2-equivalent 4-dimensional 2-handle bodies. In the light of Corollary 1.4, the Bobtcheva and Piergallini theorems can be used in order to answer the following question.

Question 6.3. Find a complete set of moves relating any two Lefschetz fibrations $f_1, f_2: V \rightarrow B^2$. \square

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