

On the nonrealizability of braid groups by homeomorphisms

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We show that the projection $\text{Homeo}_+(D_n^2) \rightarrow B_n$ does not have a section for $n \geq 6$; ie the braid group B_n cannot be geometrically realized as a group of homeomorphisms of a disk fixing the boundary pointwise and n marked points in the interior as a set. We also give a new proof of a result of Markovic (2007) that the mapping class group of a surface of genus g cannot be geometrically realized as a group of homeomorphisms when $g \geq 2$.

37E30, 57M60

1 Introduction

Let $S_{g;m_1,\dots,m_r}^b$ be a surface of genus g with r sets of marked points and b boundary components such that the i^{th} set contains m_i points. We omit the index m_i and b whenever they are zero. Let $\text{Homeo}_+(S_{g;m_1,\dots,m_r}^b)$ be the group of orientation-preserving homeomorphisms of $S_{g;m_1,\dots,m_r}^b$ fixing b boundary components pointwise and r sets of points setwise. Let $\text{Mod}(S_{g;m_1,\dots,m_r}^b)$ be the *mapping class group* of $S_{g;m_1,\dots,m_r}^b$; ie

$$\text{Mod}(S_{g;m_1,\dots,m_r}^b) := \pi_0(\text{Homeo}_+(S_{g;m_1,\dots,m_r}^b)).$$

There is an associated projection

$$\text{pr}_{g;m_1,\dots,m_r}^b: \text{Homeo}_+(S_{g;m_1,\dots,m_r}^b) \rightarrow \text{Mod}(S_{g;m_1,\dots,m_r}^b).$$

In this paper, we establish the following result:

Theorem 1.1 *The projections $\text{pr}_{0;n}$, $\text{pr}_{0;n,1}$ and $\text{pr}_{0;n}^1$ do not have sections for $n \geq 6$.*

The above theorem answers Question 3.11 in the survey of Mann and Tshishiku [11] and generalizes Salter and Tshishiku [15]. Let τ be the hyperelliptic involution as in Figure 1.

Let $\mathcal{H}_g < \text{Mod}(S_g)$ be the *hyperelliptic mapping class group*, ie the centralizer of $\tau \in \text{Mod}(S_g)$. Markovic [12] proved that the whole mapping class group $\text{Mod}(S_g)$ cannot be realized geometrically; ie pr_g does not have a section. We have the following generalization to the infinite-index subgroup \mathcal{H}_g :

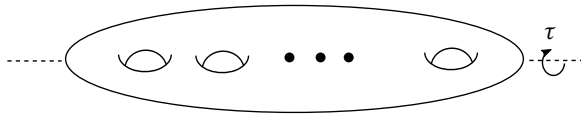


Figure 1: The hyperelliptic involution τ .

Corollary 1.2 *The projection pr_g does not have a section over the subgroup \mathcal{H}_g for $g \geq 2$. In particular, pr_g has no section for $g \geq 2$.*

This extends the result of Markovic and Saric [13] that \mathcal{H}_2 cannot be realized geometrically and also gives a new proof of Markovic [12] that the mapping class group cannot be realized.

Historic remark The Nielsen realization problem for $S_{g;m_1, \dots, m_r}^b$ asks if there exists a section of $\text{pr}_{g;m_1, \dots, m_r}^b$ over a subgroup of $\text{Mod}(S_{g;m_1, \dots, m_r}^b)$. Nielsen (1943) posed this question for finite subgroups first and Kerckhoff [9] showed that a lift always exists for finite subgroups of $\text{Mod}(S_g)$. The first result on the Nielsen realization problem for the whole mapping class group is a theorem of Morita [14] that there is no section for the projection $\text{Diff}_+^2(S_g) \rightarrow \text{Mod}(S_g)$ when $g \geq 18$. Then Markovic [12] (further extended by Markovic and Saric [13] on the genus bound) showed that pr_g does not have a section for $g \geq 2$. Franks and Handel [8], Bestvina, Church and Suoto [1] and Salter and Tshishiku [15] also obtained the nonrealization theorems for C^1 diffeomorphisms. We refer the readers to the survey paper of Mann and Tshishiku [11] for more history and previous ideas.

Idea of the proof Our proof essentially uses *torsion elements* (ie finite-order elements) of the corresponding mapping class group. The main observation is that the torsion elements in mapping class groups are not compatible with each other. By the Ahlfors trick, which states that a torsion element in a mapping class group has a unique realization up to conjugation, we reach a contradiction by finding a global fixed point. To make use of our argument on a torsion-free group like the braid group $\text{Mod}(S_{0;n}^1)$, we use the minimal decomposition theory of Markovic [12] to modify the realization and apply the same strategy.

Connection with Markovic’s work [12] To prove that $\text{pr}_{0;6}$ and $\text{pr}_{0;6,1}$ have no sections, we only use the group structure and the Ahlfors trick. The difficulty in other cases like $\text{pr}_{0;n}^1$ is the lack of torsion elements. For example, the braid group $\text{Mod}(S_{0;n}^1)$

is torsion-free. Markovic's minimal decomposition theory gives us a tool to modify the action to obtain a finite action. This is one of the novelties of this paper.

The difference between our work and [12; 13] lies in the final contradiction. They used many relations, like the braid relation and chain relation, and directly use the Ahlfors trick on torsion elements. We only make use of two special torsion elements. However, instead of directly having torsion elements, we have to make torsion elements appear by applying the minimal decomposition theory. The proof in this paper is conceivably much simpler.

Structure of the paper In Section 2, we give a local argument showing that the projection $\text{pr}_{0;1,6}$ does not have a section using torsion elements. In Section 3, we define minimal decomposition and prove Theorem 1.1 and Corollary 1.2 by using a technical theorem which is a consequence of the minimal decomposition theory. We then prove the technical theorem in Section 4.

Acknowledgements This project obtained ideas from a previous paper with Nick Salter [4] about torsion elements of spherical braid group. The author thanks Benson Farb, Nick Salter and Bena Tshishiku for asking the question about the lifting braid group in the Oberwolfach 2016 conference on surface bundles; she thanks Benson Farb, Dan Margalit and Nick Salter for discussions and comments on the paper. She would also like to thank Vlad Markovic for very useful discussions and the anonymous referee for suggestions on the paper.

2 A local argument

In this section, we give a local argument showing that the projection $\text{pr}_{0;1,6}$ and $\text{pr}_{0;6}$ do not have sections. The following is an old theorem of Ahlfors on the uniqueness of Nielsen realization for finite subgroups; see eg Markovic [12, Proposition 1.1]. Let $f \in \text{Mod}(S_{g;m_1, \dots, m_r}^b)$ be a finite-order mapping class. A homeomorphism representative of f is a finite-order element $h \in \text{Homeo}_+(S_{g;m_1, \dots, m_r}^b)$ such that h is homotopic to f and has the same order as f .

Proposition 2.1 (Ahlfors' trick) *Let $f \in \text{Mod}(S_{g;m_1, \dots, m_r}^b)$ be a finite-order mapping class; then f has a unique homeomorphism representative up to conjugation in $\text{Homeo}_+(S_{g;m_1, \dots, m_r}^b)$.*

In the following, we only need the genus 0 case of the Ahlfors trick, which goes back to Brouwer [3], Eilenberg [6] and von Kerékjártó [10]; see also Constantin and Kolev [5]. For $\text{pr}_{0;6}$ and $\text{pr}_{0;6,1}$, we have the following argument:

Theorem 2.2 *The projections*

$\text{pr}_{0;6,1}: \text{Homeo}_+(S_{0;6,1}) \rightarrow \text{Mod}(S_{0;6,1})$ and $\text{pr}_{0;6}: \text{Homeo}_+(S_{0;6}) \rightarrow \text{Mod}(S_{0;6})$
do not have sections.

Proof The above nonexistence follows from the incompatibility of finite-order elements in $\text{Mod}(S_{0;6,1})$ and $\text{Mod}(S_{0;6}^1)$. We prove the $\text{pr}_{0;6,1}$ case first. We name the marked points p_0, p_1, \dots, p_6 for both $\text{Homeo}_+(S_{0;6,1})$ and $\text{Mod}(S_{0;6,1})$, where p_0 is the point that is fixed globally. We consider the following two torsion elements in $\text{Mod}(S_{0;6,1})$:

- α_1 , the rotation of order 6 fixing p_0 and no other marked points.
- α_2 , the rotation of order 5 fixing p_0 and p_6 .

Now we assume that there exists a section s of $\text{pr}_{0;6,1}: \text{Homeo}_+(S_{0;6,1}) \rightarrow \text{Mod}(S_{0;6,1})$.

By the Ahlfors trick, a finite-order element of $\text{Homeo}_+(S_0)$ is conjugate to an actual rotation. Then $s(\alpha_1)$ has another fixed point, other than p_0 ; we call this point A . We know that A is not a marked point because α_1 fixes no other marked points. The goal of the proof is to show that A is a global fixed point for $\text{Mod}(S_{0;6,1})$, which contradicts the fact that $s(\alpha_2)$ only fixes p_0 and p_6 but not A . This follows from the Ahlfors trick on $s(\alpha_2)$.

For $0 < k < 6$, since $s(\alpha_1^k)$ is a nontrivial rotation, we know that $\text{Fix}(s(\alpha_1^k)) = \{p_0, A\}$. If $g \in \text{Mod}(S_{0;6,1})$ commutes with α_1^k , then

$$s(g)(\{p_0, A\}) = s(g)(\text{Fix}(s(\alpha_1^k))) = \text{Fix}(s(g\alpha_1^k g^{-1})) = \text{Fix}(s(\alpha_1^k)) = \{p_0, A\}.$$

Since we also know that $s(g)$ fixes p_0 , we obtain that $s(g)$ fixes A . Denote by $C(k)$ the centralizer of α_1^k in $\text{Mod}(S_{0;6,1})$. The above discussion establishes the fact that $s(C(k))$ fixes A . Denote by $G < \text{Mod}(S_{0;6,1})$ the subgroup generated by $C(2)$ and $C(3)$. To finish our proof, all we need now is to show that $G = \text{Mod}(S_{0;6,1})$.

Let σ_1 be the half twist in $\text{Mod}(S_{0;6,1})$ and α_1 be the rotation as in Figure 2.

Define $\sigma_i := \alpha_1^{-i} \sigma_1 \alpha_1^i$, which is also a half twist. First of all, $\text{Mod}(S_{0;6,1})$ is generated by $\sigma_1, \dots, \sigma_5$. This can be seen from the fact that the braid group $\text{Mod}(S_{0;6}^1)$ is already

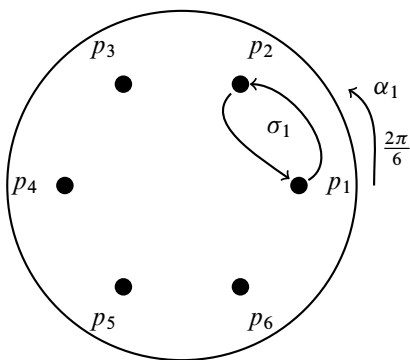


Figure 2: The mapping class σ_1 and α_1 in $\text{Mod}(S_{0;6,1})$.

generated by $\sigma_1, \dots, \sigma_5$ (see eg [7, page 246]) and that $\text{Mod}(S_{0;6,1})$ is the quotient of $\text{Mod}(S_{0;6}^1)$ by the Dehn twist about the boundary component. Therefore, we know that σ_i and α_1 generate $\text{Mod}(S_{0;6,1})$.

Since $\alpha_1 \in C(2)$, all we need to prove is that $\sigma_3 \in G$. We prove this by explicitly writing σ_3 as a product of elements in $C(2)$ and $C(3)$. By observation, $\sigma_1\sigma_4, \sigma_2\sigma_5, \sigma_3\sigma_6 \in C(3)$ and $\sigma_1\sigma_3\sigma_5, \sigma_2\sigma_4\sigma_6 \in C(2)$. We now start with

$$\alpha_1 = \sigma_1\sigma_2\sigma_3\sigma_4\sigma_5 \in G.$$

Since $\sigma_5\sigma_2 \in G$, we have that

$$\sigma_1\sigma_2\sigma_3\sigma_4\sigma_5(\sigma_5\sigma_2)^{-1} \in G.$$

By commutativity of σ_2 and σ_4 , we obtain

$$\sigma_1\sigma_2\sigma_3\sigma_2^{-1}\sigma_4 \in G.$$

Applying the same calculation for $\sigma_1\sigma_4 \in G$, we obtain

$$\sigma_1\sigma_2\sigma_3\sigma_2^{-1}\sigma_1^{-1} \in G.$$

Since $\sigma_1\sigma_3\sigma_5 \in G$, we obtain

$$(\sigma_1\sigma_3\sigma_5)^{-1}\sigma_1\sigma_2\sigma_3\sigma_2^{-1}\sigma_1^{-1}(\sigma_1\sigma_3\sigma_5) \in G.$$

But we know that σ_5 commutes with every other element in the above equation, so we obtain

$$\sigma_3^{-1}\sigma_2\sigma_3\sigma_2^{-1}\sigma_3 \in G.$$

Since $\sigma_3\sigma_6 \in G$, we obtain

$$(\sigma_3\sigma_6)\sigma_3^{-1}\sigma_2\sigma_3\sigma_2^{-1}\sigma_3(\sigma_3\sigma_6)^{-1} \in G.$$

But we know that σ_6 commutes with every other element in the above equation, so we obtain

$$\sigma_2\sigma_3\sigma_2^{-1} \in G.$$

Since $\sigma_2\sigma_5 \in G$, we obtain

$$(\sigma_2\sigma_5)^{-1}\sigma_2\sigma_3\sigma_2^{-1}(\sigma_2\sigma_5) \in G.$$

But we know that σ_5 commutes with every other element in the above equation, so we obtain

$$\sigma_3 \in G.$$

This concludes the proof for the case $\text{pr}_{0;6}^1$

For the case $\text{pr}_{0;6}$, we assume that $\text{pr}_{0;6}$ has a section s . We name the marked points p_1, \dots, p_6 for both $\text{Homeo}_+(S_{0;6})$ and $\text{Mod}(S_{0;6})$. We consider the following two torsion elements in $\text{Mod}(S_{0;6})$:

- α_1 , the rotation of order 6 fixing no marked points.
- α_2 , the rotation of order 5 fixing p_6 .

By the Ahlfors trick, a finite-order element of $\text{Homeo}_+(S_0)$ is conjugate to an actual rotation. Then $s(\alpha_1)$ has two fixed points A and B . The goal of the proof is to show that the set $\{A, B\}$ is globally preserved by $s(\text{Mod}(S_{0;6}))$, which contradicts the fact that $s(\alpha_2)$ cannot fix the set $\{A, B\}$. If $s(\alpha_2)$ fixes the set $\{A, B\}$ then, since the order of $s(\alpha_2)$ is odd, $s(\alpha_2)$ fixes A and B pointwise. Therefore $s(\alpha_2)$ fixes p_6, A and B , which contradicts the Ahlfors trick, which says that $s(\alpha_2)$ is an actual rotation.

For $0 < k < 6$, since $s(\alpha_1^k)$ is a nontrivial rotation, we know that $\text{Fix}(s(\alpha_1^k)) = \{A, B\}$. If $g \in \text{Mod}(S_{0;6})$ commutes with α_1^k , then

$$s(g)(\{A, B\}) = s(g)(\text{Fix}(s(\alpha_1^k))) = \text{Fix}(s(g\alpha_1^k g^{-1})) = \text{Fix}(s(\alpha_1^k)) = \{A, B\}.$$

We denote by $C(k)$ the centralizer of α_1^k in $\text{Mod}(S_{0;6})$. The above discussion establishes the fact that $s(C(k))$ preserves the set $\{A, B\}$. We denote by $G < \text{Mod}(S_{0;6})$ the subgroup generated by $C(2)$ and $C(3)$. To finish our proof, all we need now is to show that $G = \text{Mod}(S_{0;6})$, which follows the same computation as in the case $\text{pr}_{0;6,1}$. \square

Remark The above argument does not give any information for the case of

$$\text{pr}_{0;n,1}: \text{Homeo}_+(S_{0;n,1}) \rightarrow \text{Mod}(S_{0;n,1})$$

when n is a prime number. We need a stronger tool to deal with the general case.

3 General case

In this section, we prove [Theorem 1.1](#). The local argument shows that the sections of $\text{pr}_{0;6}$ and $\text{pr}_{0;6,1}$ do not exist. For $n \geq 6$, assume that $\text{pr}_{0;n}^1$ has a section \mathcal{E} . Let c be a simple closed curve in $S_{0;n}^1$ that surrounds 6 points. Let $\text{em}: \text{Mod}(S_{0;6}^1) \rightarrow \text{Mod}(S_{0;6,n-6}^1)$ be the embedding of the subgroup that consists of mapping classes that are the identity map outside of c . Then we have the compositions of maps

$$\begin{aligned} \rho: \text{Mod}(S_{0;6}^1) &\xrightarrow{\text{em}} \text{Mod}(S_{0;6,n-6}^1) \xrightarrow{\mathcal{E}} \text{Homeo}_+(S_{0;6,n-6}^1) \\ &\xrightarrow{\text{forget}} \text{Homeo}_+(S_{0;6}^1) \xrightarrow{\text{pinch}} \text{Homeo}_+(S_{0;6,1}), \end{aligned}$$

where “forget” denotes the forgetful map forgetting the extra $n - 6$ marked points and “pinch” denotes the action on the quotient space $S_{0;6}^1/\sim$ that identifies the boundary component.

By definition, the homomorphism ρ is almost a realization of $\text{pr}_{0;6,1}$ except that the center element of $\text{Mod}(S_{0;6}^1)$ (the Dehn twist T_b about the boundary component b) does not map to the identity homeomorphism. We solve this problem by the minimal decomposition theory established by Markovic [12]. The key idea is that the center element is canonically semiconjugate to the identity.

3.1 Minimal decomposition

In this section, we recall a theory called minimal decomposition of surface homeomorphisms. This is established in the celebrated paper of Markovic [12], giving the first proof that the mapping class group cannot be geometrically realized as homeomorphisms. We apply Markovic’s theory to modify the homomorphism ρ to an actual section of $\text{pr}_{0;6,1}$.

We recall the definition of upper semicontinuous decomposition of a surface; see also Markovic [12, Definition 2.1]. Let M be a surface.

Definition 3.1 (upper semicontinuous decomposition) Let \mathcal{S} be a collection of closed, connected subsets of M . We say that \mathcal{S} is an upper semicontinuous decomposition of M if the following holds:

- If $S_1, S_2 \in \mathcal{S}$, then $S_1 \cap S_2 = \emptyset$.
- If $S \in \mathcal{S}$, then S does not separate M , ie $M - S$ is connected.
- We have $M = \bigcup_{S \in \mathcal{S}} S$.
- If $S_n \in \mathcal{S}$ for $n \in \mathbb{N}$ is a sequence that has the Hausdorff limit S_0 then there exists $S \in \mathcal{S}$ such that $S_0 \subset S$.

Now we define acyclic sets on a surface.

Definition 3.2 (acyclic sets) Let $S \subset M$ be a closed, connected subset of M which does not separate M . We say that S is acyclic if there is a simply connected open set $U \subset M$ such that $S \subset U$ and $U - S$ is homeomorphic to an annulus.

The easiest examples of an acyclic set are a point, an embedded closed arc or an embedded closed disk in M . Let $S \subset M$ be a closed, connected set that does not separate M . Then S is acyclic if and only if there is a lift of S to the universal cover \tilde{M} of M which is a compact subset of \tilde{M} . The following theorem is a classical result called Moore's theorem; see eg [12, Theorem 2.1]. Moore's theorem is used to modify ρ .

Theorem 3.3 (Moore's theorem) Let M be a surface and \mathcal{S} be an upper semicontinuous decomposition of M such that every element of \mathcal{S} is acyclic. Then there is a continuous map $\phi: M \rightarrow M$ that is homotopic to the identity map on M and such that $\phi^{-1}(p) \in \mathcal{S}$ for every $p \in M$. Moreover, we have that $\mathcal{S} = \{\phi^{-1}(p) \mid p \in M\}$.

We now recall the minimal decomposition theory. The following definition is [12, Definition 3.1]

Definition 3.4 (admissible decomposition) Let \mathcal{S} be a upper semicontinuous decomposition of M . Let G be a subgroup of $\text{Homeo}(M)$. We say that \mathcal{S} is admissible for the group G if the following holds:

- Each $f \in G$ preserves setwise every element of \mathcal{S} .
- Let $S \in \mathcal{S}$. Then every point in every frontier component of the surface $M - S$ is a limit of points from $M - S$ that belong to acyclic elements of \mathcal{S} .

If G is a cyclic group generated by a homeomorphism $f: M \rightarrow M$, we say that \mathcal{S} is an admissible decomposition of f .

An admissible decomposition for $G < \text{Homeo}(M)$ is called minimal if it is contained in every admissible decomposition for G . We have the following theorem from Markovic [12, Theorem 3.1]:

Theorem 3.5 (existence of minimal decomposition) *Every group $G < \text{Homeo}(M)$ has a unique minimal decomposition.*

Let b be the boundary component of $S_{0;6}^1$ and T_b be the Dehn twist about b . The following theorem is a modified version of Markovic [12, Lemma 5.1] for our case:

Theorem 3.6 *Every element of the minimal decomposition \mathcal{S} of $\rho(T_b)$ is acyclic and marked points belong to different elements of \mathcal{S} .*

To make the whole proof easier to follow, we postpone the proof of Theorem 3.6 to the next section.

3.2 The proof of Theorem 1.1

Now we use Theorem 3.6 to prove Theorem 1.1.

Proof Let \mathcal{S} be the minimal decomposition of $\rho(T_b)$. By Theorems 3.6 and 3.3 (Moore’s theorem), the space $S_{0;6,1}/\sim$ is homeomorphic to $S_{0;6,1}$, where $x \sim y$ if and only if x and y belong to the same element of \mathcal{S} . Since the minimal decomposition is canonical, if $f \in \text{Homeo}_+(S_{0;6,1})$ commutes with $\rho(T_b)$, then f permutes elements of \mathcal{S} . Therefore f induces a homeomorphism of $S_{0;6,1}/\sim$. Since T_b is the center of $\text{Mod}(S_{0;6}^1)$, we obtain a new homomorphism $\rho(\sim): \text{Mod}(S_{0;6}^1) \rightarrow \text{Homeo}_+(S_{0;6,1}/\sim)$, where $\rho(\sim)(T_c) = \text{id}$ by the definition of admissible decomposition. This is a section of $\text{pr}_{0;6,1}$, which contradicts the fact that $\text{pr}_{0;6,1}$ has no section.

We now prove the cases $\text{pr}_{0;n}$ and $\text{pr}_{0;n,1}$, which is similar to the proof of case $\text{pr}_{0;n}^1$. For $n \geq 6$, assume that $\text{pr}_{0;n,1}$ or $\text{pr}_{0;n}$ has a section \mathcal{E} . Similarly we have the compositions of maps

$$\rho: \text{Mod}(S_{0;6}^1) \xrightarrow{\text{em}} \text{Mod}(S_{0;6,n-6}) \xrightarrow{\mathcal{E}} \text{Homeo}_+(S_{0;6,n-6}) \xrightarrow{\text{forget}} \text{Homeo}_+(S_{0;6}).$$

By the same argument as before, we obtain a homomorphism

$$\rho(\sim): \text{Mod}(S_{0;6,1}) \rightarrow \text{Homeo}_+(S_{0;6}).$$

Even though $\rho(\sim)$ is not a realization that we have discussed, we still use the fixed-point argument as in the case $\text{pr}_{0;6}$ in the proof of [Theorem 2.2](#) to show that such $\rho(\sim)$ does not exist. We sketch the proof in the following.

Notice that the 6 marked points in the domain of $\rho(\sim)$ correspond to the marked points in $\text{Homeo}_+(S_{0;6})$. Therefore $\rho(\sim)(\alpha_1)$ fixes no marked points but two other points $A, B \in S_{0;6}$. By the same computation as in the proof of [Theorem 2.2](#), we show that the whole group $\rho(\sim)(B_{0;6}^1)$ fixes $\{A, B\}$. However $\rho(\sim)(\alpha_2)$ has order 5 and fixes $\{A, B\}$, which implies that $\rho(\sim)(\alpha_2)$ fixes A and B pointwise. However $\rho(\sim)(\alpha_2)$ also fixes one marked point. This is a contradiction. \square

3.3 Application to the Nielsen realization problem for the closed mapping class group

Now we proceed to apply [Theorem 1.1](#) to deal with the Nielsen realization problem for \mathcal{H}_g . The same strategy has also been used in [\[15\]](#).

Proof of Corollary 1.2 The subgroup \mathcal{H}_g satisfies the exact sequence

$$1 \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}/2 \rightarrow \mathcal{H}_g \rightarrow \text{Mod}(S_{0;2g+2}) \rightarrow 1.$$

Assume that \mathcal{H}_g has a realization and that $\tilde{\tau} \in \text{Homeo}_+(S_g)$ is the realization of τ . By the Ahlfors trick, $\tilde{\tau}$ is conjugate to the standard hyperelliptic involution, which means that $\tilde{\tau}$ has $2g + 2$ fixed points. Denote by $\text{Homeo}_+(S_g)(\tilde{\tau})$ the centralizer of $\tilde{\tau}$. Thus we have the exact sequence

$$1 \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}/2 \rightarrow \text{Homeo}_+(S_g)(\tilde{\tau}) \rightarrow \text{Homeo}_+(S_{0;2g+2}) \rightarrow 1.$$

By Birman–Hilden theory [\[2\]](#) (see eg [\[7, Chapter 9.4\]](#)), we know that

$$\pi_0(\text{Homeo}_+(S_g)(\tilde{\tau})) = \mathcal{H}_g.$$

We have the pullback diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \text{Homeo}_+(S_g)(\tilde{\tau}) & \longrightarrow & \text{Homeo}_+(S_{0;2g+2}) \\ \downarrow \text{pr}(\mathcal{H}_g) & & \downarrow \text{pr}_{0;2g+2} \\ \mathcal{H}_g & \longrightarrow & \text{Mod}(S_{0;2g+2}) \end{array}$$

However, a section of $\text{pr}(\mathcal{H}_g)$ gives a section of $\text{pr}_{0;2g+2}$, which contradicts [Theorem 1.1](#). \square

4 The proof of Theorem 3.6

To make the analysis easier, we take the hyperelliptic $\mathbb{Z}/2$ branched covers $p: S_{2;2} \rightarrow S_{0;6,1}$ and $p': S_2^2 \rightarrow S_{0;6}^1$ as in Figures 3 and 4, so that we are working with a surface of genus 2 with marked points and boundary components.

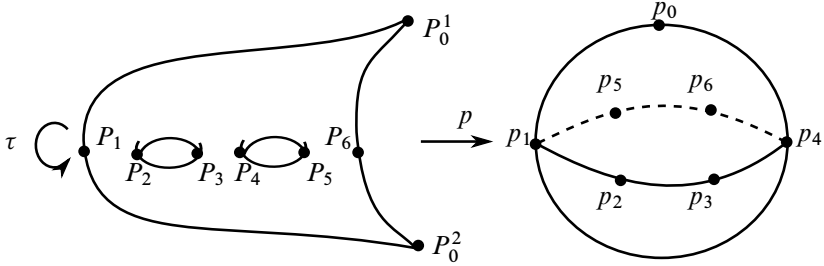


Figure 3: The projection $p: S_{2;2} \rightarrow S_{0;6,1}$.

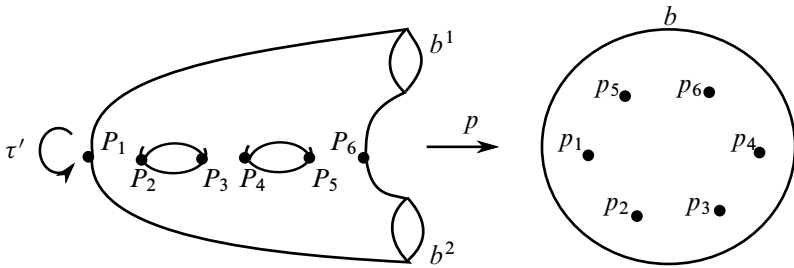


Figure 4: The projection $p': S_2^2 \rightarrow S_{0;6}^1$.

Let τ and τ' be the corresponding hyperelliptic involution of $S_{2;2}$ and S_2^2 . We use the same letter to represent both a homeomorphism and its mapping class. We also use the same letter to represent marked points in S_2^2 and $S_{2;2}$ and marked points in $S_{0;6}^1$ and $S_{0;6,1}$ as in Figures 3 and 4. Let $\text{Homeo}(S_{2;2})(\tau)$ and $\text{Mod}(S_2^2)(\tau')$ be the centralizer of τ and τ' . We have the two short exact sequences

$$1 \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}/2 \rightarrow \text{Mod}(S_2^2)(\tau') \rightarrow \text{Mod}(S_{0;6}^1) \rightarrow 1$$

and

$$1 \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}/2 \rightarrow \text{Homeo}(S_{2;2})(\tau) \rightarrow \text{Homeo}(S_{0;6,1}) \rightarrow 1,$$

The homomorphism $\rho: \text{Mod}(S_{0;6}^1) \rightarrow \text{Homeo}(S_{0;6,1})$ induces a homomorphism $\rho': \text{Mod}(S_2^2)(\tau') \rightarrow \text{Homeo}(S_{2;2})(\tau)$. Let b^1 and b^2 be the two boundary components of S_2^2 and let $F := \rho'(T_{b^1} T_{b^2})$, which is a lift of $\rho(T_b) \in \text{Mod}(S_{0;6}^1)$. Let S' be

the minimal decomposition of F . Since F commutes with τ , we know that S' is τ -invariant. Since F is a lift of $\rho(T_b)$, we know that $p(S')$ is an admissible decomposition of $\rho(T_b)$. To prove that the admissible decomposition of $\rho(T_b)$ satisfies [Theorem 3.6](#), we only need to show that $p(S')$ satisfies [Theorem 3.6](#).

Let $e: S_1^1 \subset S_2^2$ be the embedding shown in [Figure 5](#) and c be the boundary of the subsurface $e(S_1^1)$.

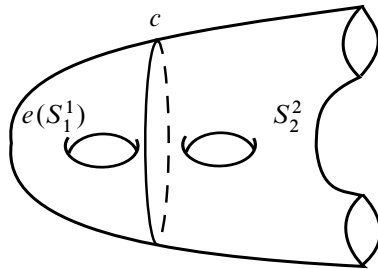


Figure 5: The embedding $e: S_1^1 \rightarrow S_2^2$.

Lemma 4.1 *The induced map of e on mapping class groups, $E: \text{Mod}(S_1^1) \rightarrow \text{Mod}(S_2^2)$, has image in $\text{Mod}(S_2^2)(\tau')$.*

Proof It is classical that $\text{Mod}(S_1^1)$ commutes with the elliptic involution. Therefore the embedding image $E(\text{Mod}(S_1^1))$ commutes with the hyperelliptic involution τ . See [\[7, pages 75–77\]](#) about centers of mapping class groups. □

Therefore, we obtain the following theorem, which is the same as [\[12, Theorem 4.1\]](#):

Theorem 4.2 *There exists an admissible decomposition of $S_{2;2}$ for F with the following property: there exists a simple closed curve α homotopic to c such that if $p \in S_{2;2}$ belongs to the torus minus a disc (which is one of the two components obtained after removing α from $S_{2,2}$), then the element of the decomposition that contains p is acyclic.*

Sketch proof We use the same Anosov map A' on the 2-torus as in [\[12, Theorem 4.1\]](#) and blow it up at the fixed point and extend to the identity outside of $e(S_1^1)$ to obtain $A \in \text{Homeo}(S_2^2)$. Let $[A]$ be the corresponding mapping class. We know that $[A]$ commutes with $T_{b_1}T_{b_2}$ and $T_{b_1}T_{b_2}$ is the identity on the subspace S_1^1 . By the global

shadowing property of Anosov flow and [12, Lemma 4.14], the homeomorphism F setwise preserves each element of the corresponding decomposition of $\rho'([A])$ which has the property stated in the theorem. \square

We now prove the following lemma, which is similar to [12, Lemma 5.1]:

Lemma 4.3 *The minimal decomposition of F consists of acyclic elements.*

Proof The set of all points $p \in S_2$ such that the corresponding element $S_p \in \mathcal{S}'$ is acyclic is denoted by M_F . By the definition of minimal decomposition, $x \in M_F$ if and only if there exists an admissible decomposition such that x belong to an acyclic element. Therefore M_F contains the torus minus a disc in Theorem 4.2. Let M'_F be the connected component of M_F that contains this torus minus a disc. By [12, Proposition 2.1], the subset M'_F is an open subsurface with finitely many ends.

If $M'_F \neq S_2$, then let β_n be a nested sequence that determines one end K of M'_F . By Theorem 4.2, there exists a simple closed curve $\gamma \subset M'_F$ such that γ is homotopic to c . Since the center of $\text{Mod}(S_2)$ is generated by hyperelliptic involution τ , every curve in S_2 has a τ -invariant representative.

Let δ' be a simple closed curve in S_2 such that $i(\delta', \gamma) \neq 0$ and $i(\delta', \beta_n) \neq 0$, where $i(-, -)$ denotes the geometric intersection number. Find a τ -invariant representative δ of δ' that avoids b^1 and b^2 . Then the mapping class $T_\delta \in \text{Mod}(S_2^2)$ satisfies that $i(T_\delta(\gamma), \beta_n) \neq 0$ and $i(T_\delta(\gamma), \gamma) \neq 0$ on S_2 .

Since $\rho'(\text{Mod}(S_2^2))$ commutes with F , we know that $\rho'(\text{Mod}(S_2^2))$ permutes connected components of M_F . Therefore $\rho'(T_\delta)(\gamma)$ is either contained in M'_F or is disjoint from M'_F . However $i(T_\delta(\gamma), \gamma) \neq 0$ rules out the possibility that $\rho'(T_\delta)(\gamma)$ is disjoint from M'_F . Therefore $\rho'(T_\delta)(\gamma) \subset M'_F$. This contradicts the fact that $\rho'(T_\delta)$ intersects each curve β_n in the nested sequence converging to one end K . \square

Lemma 4.4 *Marked points do not belong to the same element in $p(\mathcal{S}')$.*

Proof Points are named in Figures 3 and 4. If two marked points belong to one element in $p(\mathcal{S}')$, we claim that there exists $S \in \mathcal{S}'$ such that $P_i, P_j \in S$ for $1 \leq i \neq j \leq 6$. If there exists $S \in \mathcal{S}'$ such that $P_0^1, P_i \in S$ for $1 \leq i \leq 6$ and $S \in \mathcal{S}'$, then since τ permutes elements of \mathcal{S}' , we know that $P_0^2, P_i \in S$. Let $f \in \text{Mod}(S_2^2)(\tau)$ be a mapping class that permutes P_i and P_j . Since $\rho'(f)$ preserves the set $\{P_0^1, P_0^2\}$,

we know that $\rho'(f)$ preserves S as well. Therefore $P_i, P_j \in S$ for $1 \leq i \neq j \leq 6$. Therefore, without loss of generality, we assume that there exists $S \in \mathcal{S}'$ such that $P_1, P_2 \in S$.

Since τ preserves the minimal decomposition \mathcal{S}' and S is acyclic, there exists an open neighborhood U of S consisting of elements of \mathcal{S}' such that U is simply connected and nonseparating. Denote by $U(S)$ the connected component of $U \cap \tau(U)$ that contains S . Since τ permutes elements in \mathcal{S}' and U consists of elements in \mathcal{S}' , we know that $\tau(U) \cap U$ consists of elements in \mathcal{S}' . Since each element in \mathcal{S}' is connected, a connected component of $\tau(U) \cap U$ also consists of elements in \mathcal{S}' . Since each connected component of the intersection of two simply connected open subsets on a surface is also simply connected, we know that $U(S)$ is simply connected, open, a union of elements in \mathcal{S}' and satisfies that $S \subset U(S)$ and $\tau(U(S)) = U(S)$.

Since S contains P_1 and P_2 , we know that $U(S)$ contains P_1 and P_2 as well. Therefore the projection $p(U(S))$ contains a simple arc α connecting p_1 and p_2 . Since $U(S)$ is open, we can choose the arc α so that α does not pass other marked points. However, the preimage of α is a nontrivial loop. This can be seen from the fact that, first of all, the preimage only depends on the isotopy type of the arc α . At least one simple arc connecting two marked points has preimage a nontrivial loop. Since $\text{Mod}(S_{0;6}^1)$ acts transitively on simple arcs connecting two marked points by the change of coordinate principle [7, Chapter 1.3], we know that the preimage of α is nontrivial as well. \square

Now we have all we need to prove [Theorem 3.6](#):

Proof of [Theorem 3.6](#) Since the image of each element of \mathcal{S}' under p is also connected and closed, we know that the minimal decomposition of $\rho(T_b)$ satisfies the property as stated in [Theorem 3.6](#) because $p(\mathcal{S}')$ does. \square

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