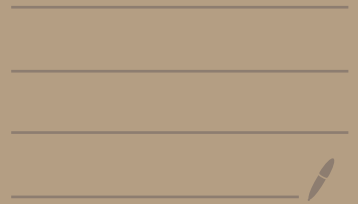


# Handlebody Decomposition

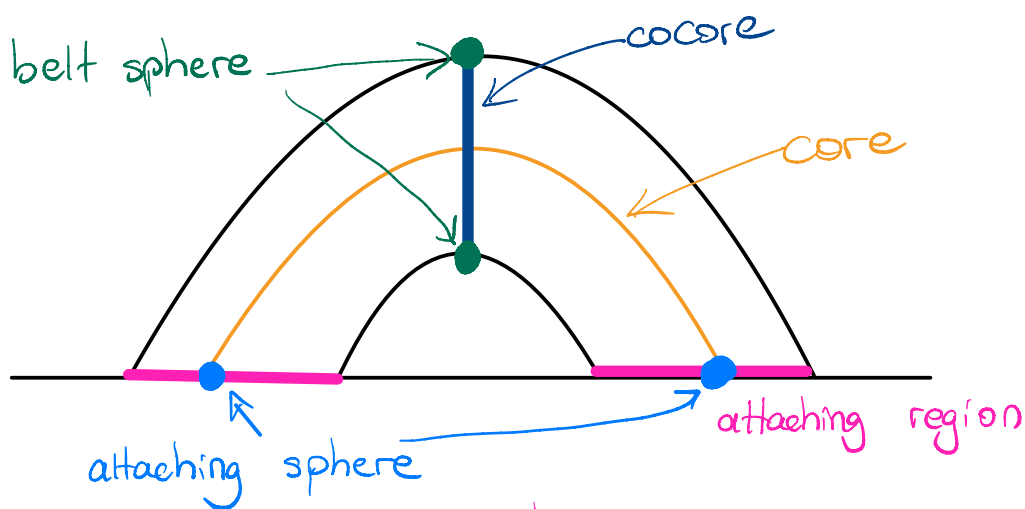


# Handle Decomposition

Thm: Every manifold admits a handle decomposition.

$n$ -dim.  $k$ -handle:  $h_k^n := D^k \times D^{n-k}$

Attach  $(k+1)$ -handles to  $k$ -handles.



attaching region:  $\partial D^k \times D^{n-k}$


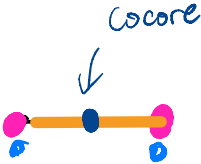


core:  $D^k \times \{0\}$

attaching sphere:  $\partial(\text{core}) = \partial D^k \times \{0\} = S^{k-1} \times \{0\}$

cocore:  $\{0\} \times D^{n-k}$

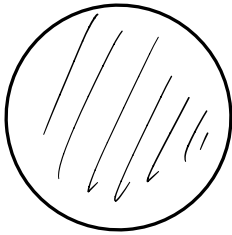
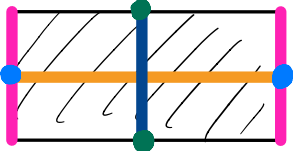
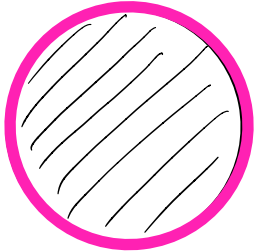






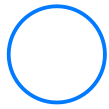

belt sphere:  $\{0\} \times \partial(D^{n-k}) = \{0\} \times S^{n-k-1}$

# 1-manifolds

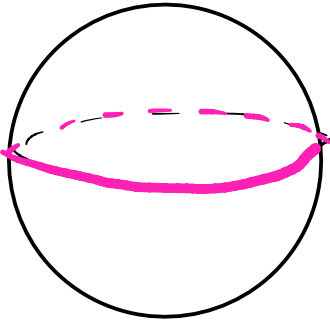
	$\mathcal{O}$ -handle	1-handle
	$D^0 \times D^1$ $D^1 = [0, 1]$ 	$D^1 \times D^0$ 
attaching region	$\partial D^0 \times D^1 = \emptyset$	$\partial D^1 \times D^0 = S^0 \times D^0 \dots$
core	$D^0 \times \{0\}$	$D^1 \times \{0\} = D^1$ 
attaching sphere $\partial(\text{core})$	$\partial(D^0 \times \{0\}) = \emptyset$	$\partial(D^1 \times \{0\}) = S^0$ 
cocore	$\{0\} \times D^1 = D^1$	$\{0\} \times D^0 = \{pt\}$
belt sphere $\partial(\text{cocore})$	$\partial(\{0\} \times D^1) = \{0\} \times \partial D^1 = S^0$	$\partial(\{0\} \times D^0) = \{0\} \times \partial D^0 = \emptyset$

# 2-manifolds: Surfaces

We'll only need 2-dimensional handles

	0-handle	1-handle	2-handle
	$D^0 \times D^2$ 	$D^1 \times D^1$ $D^1 = I = \text{---} \circ$ 	$D^2 \times D^0$ 
attaching region		$\partial D^1 \times D^1 = S^0 \times D^1$ 	$\partial D^2 \times D^0 = S^1 \times D^0$ 
core	$D^0 \times \{0\}$ 	$D^1 \times \{0\}$ 	$D^2 \times \{0\}$ 
attaching sphere $\partial(\text{core})$	$\partial(D^0 \times \{0\}) = \emptyset$	$\partial(D^1 \times \{0\}) = S^0$ 	$\partial(D^2 \times \{0\}) = S^1$ 
cocore	$\{0\} \times D^2$	$\{0\} \times D^1 = D^1$	$\{0\} \times D^0 = \{\text{pt}\}$ 
belt sphere $\partial(\text{cocore})$	$\partial(\{0\} \times D^2) = \{0\} \times \partial D^2 = S^1$	$\partial(\{0\} \times D^1) = \{0\} \times \partial D^1 = S^0$	$\partial(\{0\} \times D^0) = \{0\} \times \partial D^0 = \emptyset$

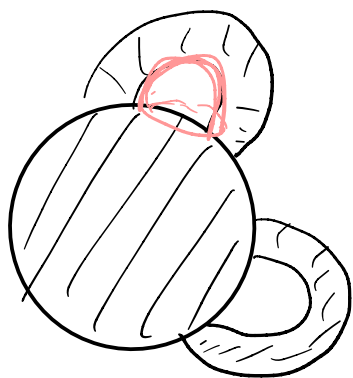
Ex:  $S^2$



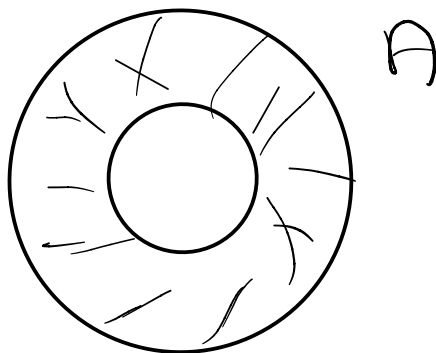
$$S^2 = h_0 \cup h_2$$

$$\chi(S^2) = 2 - 0 + 1 = 2$$

Ex: Annulus =  $S^1 \times I$

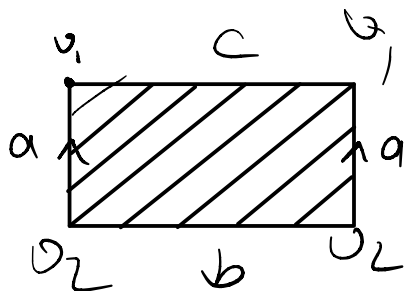
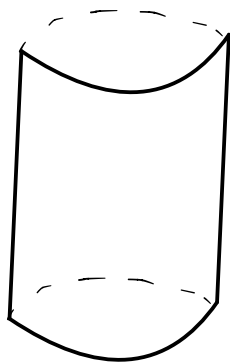


$\cong$



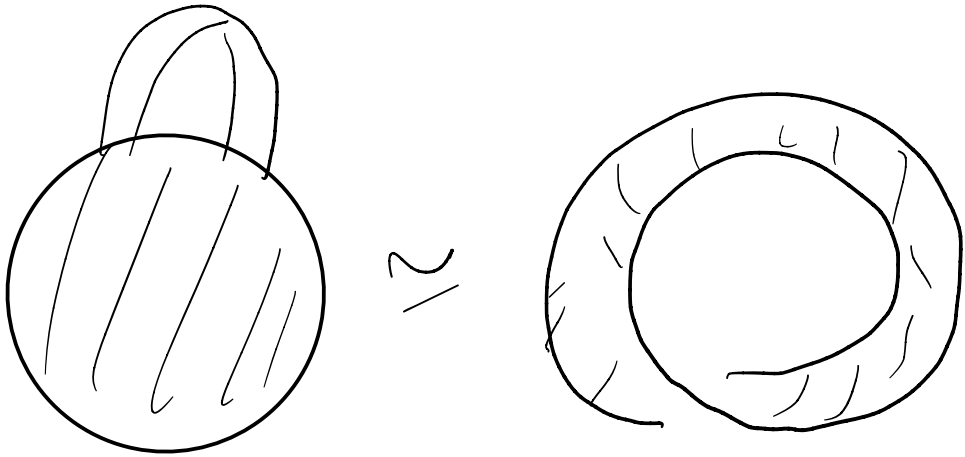
Annulus =  $S^1 \times I$

$$\chi(A) = 1 - 2 + 1 = 0$$



$$2 - 3 + 1 = 0$$

# Ex: Möbius Band



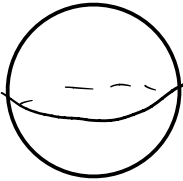


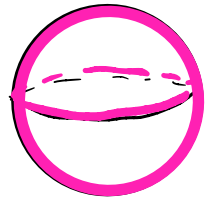






$$\chi(\text{MB}) = L - 1 - 0 = 0$$

$$\chi(S) = \underbrace{\#0\text{-handles}}_{\text{disks}} - \underbrace{\#1\text{-handles}}_{\text{bands}} + \underbrace{\#2\text{-handles}}_{\text{bands}}$$

disks

bands

# 3-manifolds

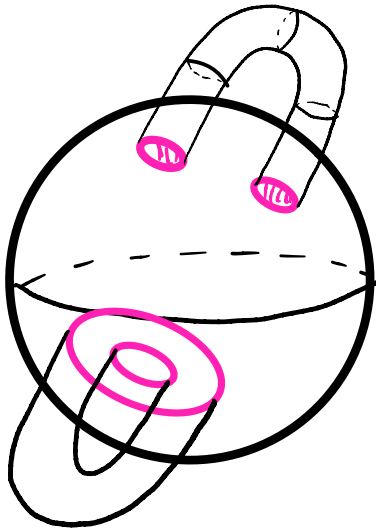
	0-handle	1-handle	2-handle	3-handle
	$D^0 \times D^3$ 	$D^1 \times D^2$ 	$D^2 \times D^1$ 	$D^3 \times D^0$ 
attaching region		$\partial D^1 \times D^2 = S^0 \times D^2$	$\partial D^2 \times D^1 = S^1 \times D^1$ 	$\partial D^3 \times D^0 = S^2 \times D^0$ 
core	$D^0 \times \{0\}$ •	$D^1 \times \{0\}$ —	$D^2 \times \{0\}$ 	$D^3 \times \{0\}$
attaching sphere	$\partial(D^0 \times \{0\}) = \emptyset$	$\partial(D^1 \times \{0\}) = S^0 = \partial D^1 \times \{0\}$ 	$\partial(D^2 \times \{0\}) = S^1$ 	$\partial(D^3 \times \{0\}) = S^2$ 
cocore	$\{0\} \times D^3$	$\{0\} \times D^2$	$\{0\} \times D^1$	$\{0\} \times D^0$
belt sphere $\partial(\text{cocore})$	$\partial(\{0\} \times D^3) = \{0\} \times \partial D^3 = S^2$	$\partial(\{0\} \times D^2) = \{0\} \times \partial D^2 = S^1$	$\partial(\{0\} \times D^1) = \{0\} \times \partial D^1 = S^0$	$\partial(\{0\} \times D^0) = \{0\} \times \partial D^0 = \emptyset$






Ex:  $S^3$

$$S^3 = \mathbb{O} \cdot h \cup \mathbb{H} \cdot h$$

Ex:



# 4-manifolds:

	0-handle	1-handle	2-handle	3-handle	4-handle
	$D^0 \times D^4$ $= D^4$	$D^1 \times D^3$	$D^2 \times D^2$	$D^3 \times D^1$	$D^4 \times D^0$ $= D^4$
attaching region	$\partial D^0 \times D^4$ $= \emptyset$	$\partial D^1 \times D^3$ $= S^0 \times D^3$ 	$\partial D^2 \times D^2$ $= S^1 \times D^2$  Solid torus	$\partial D^3 \times D^1$ $= S^2 \times D^1$	$\partial D^4 \times D^0$ $= S^3 \times D^0$ $= S^3$
core	$D^0 \times \{0\}$	$D^1 \times \{0\}$	$D^2 \times \{0\}$ 	$D^3 \times \{0\}$	$D^4 \times \{0\}$
attaching sphere	$\partial(D^0 \times \{0\})$ $= \emptyset$	$\partial(D^1 \times \{0\})$ $= S^0$	$\partial(D^2 \times \{0\})$ $= S^1$	$\partial(D^3 \times \{0\})$ $= S^2$	$\partial(D^4 \times \{0\})$ $= S^3$
cocore	$\{0\} \times D^4$ $= D^4$	$\{0\} \times D^3$ $= D^3$	$\{0\} \times D^2$ $= D^2$	$\{0\} \times D^1$ $= D^1$	$\{0\} \times D^0$ $= D^0$
belt sphere $\partial(\text{cocore})$	$\partial(\{0\} \times D^4)$ $= \{0\} \times \partial D^4$ $= S^3$	$\partial(\{0\} \times D^3)$ $= \{0\} \times \partial D^3$ $= S^2$	$\partial(\{0\} \times D^2)$ $= \{0\} \times \partial D^2$ $= S^1$	$\partial(\{0\} \times D^1)$ $= \{0\} \times \partial D^1$ $= S^0$	$\partial(\{0\} \times D^0)$ $= \{0\} \times \partial D^0$ $= \emptyset$

# Remarks

① 1-handles must be attached to

$$\begin{aligned}\partial(\text{0-handle}) &= \partial(D^0 \times D^4) \\ &= (\partial D^0 \times D^4) \cup (D^0 \times \partial D^4) \\ &= \emptyset \cup (D^0 \times S^3) = D^0 \times S^3 \\ &= S^3 = \mathbb{R}^3 \cup \{\infty\}\end{aligned}$$

The attaching region of the 1-handle:

$$\partial D^1 \times D^3 = S^0 \times D^3$$

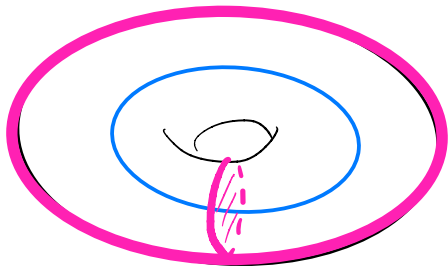


Think "wormhole"

② The attaching region of 2-handle:

$$\partial D^2 \times D^2 = S^1 \times D^2$$

Attaching circle:  $S^1 \times \{\partial\}$



Data needed for a 2-handle attachment:

① Attaching circle (can be knots)

② Framing: How do we glue

the attaching region  $S^1 \times D^2$   
to a nbhd of the knot in  $\partial B^4 = S^3$

There are  $\mathbb{Z}$ -many ways to do this.

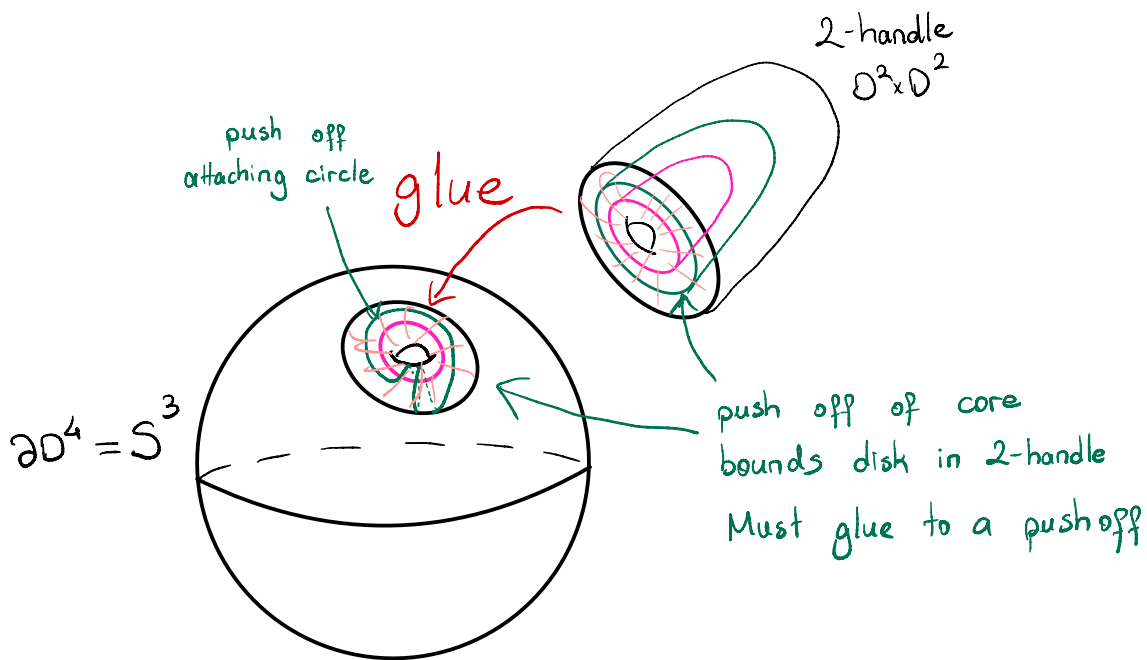
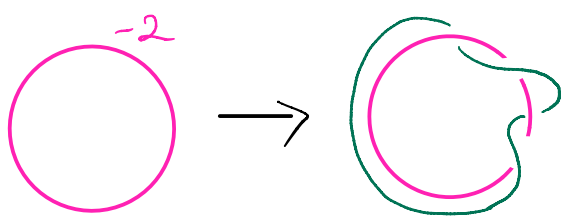
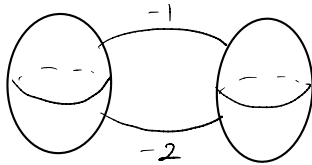
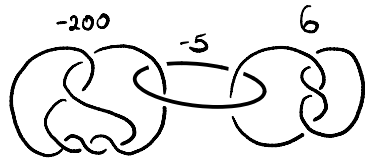
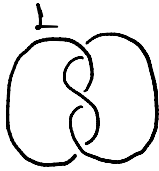
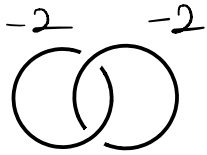


Diagram in  $S^3$



bound  $D^2$   
in 2-handle

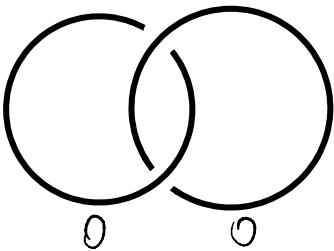
EX: Some blue prints for 4-manifolds

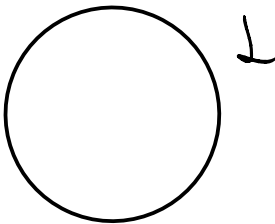


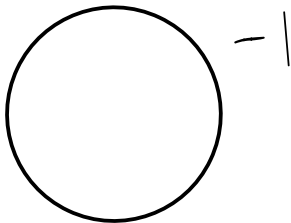
Ex: Some well-known 4-manifolds

$$S^4 = 0\text{-handle} \cup 4\text{-handle}$$

$$S^1 \times S^2 = 0\text{-h} \cup 2\text{-h} \cup 3\text{-h} \cup 4\text{-h}$$

$$S^2 \times S^2 = \text{Venn diagram} \cup 4\text{-h}$$
A Venn diagram consisting of two overlapping circles. Below each circle is a small circle containing the number '0'. To the right of the diagram is the text 'U 4-h'.

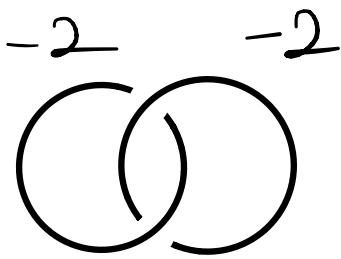
$$\mathbb{C}P^2 = \text{circle} \perp$$
A circle with a perpendicular symbol (⊥) to its right.

$$\overline{\mathbb{C}P^2} = \text{circle}^{-1}$$
A circle with a superscript -1 to its right.

Remark:

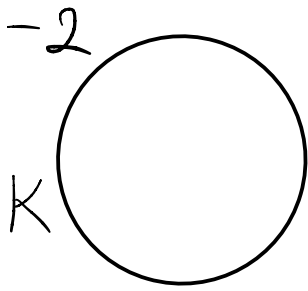
All 3-manifolds are boundaries of 4-manifolds without 1- or 3-handles.

Let  $X$  be a 4-manifold with boundary which is built from 0- and 2-handles.



Then this diagram can also be viewed as a surgery diagram for  $\partial X$





means

remove  $\nu(K)$  (tubular nbhd) from  $S^3$

replace it with  $S^1 \times D^2$

in a certain way

(adding some twist on  $\partial(S^1 \times D^2)$ )  
 $S^1 \times S^1 = T^2$

(drilling and filling)

this is called "Dehn Surgery"  
(later)