

Holonomy perturbations and regularity for traceless $SU(2)$ character varieties of tangles

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Abstract. The traceless $SU(2)$ character variety $R(S^2, \{a_i, b_i\}_{i=1}^n)$ of a $2n$ -punctured 2-sphere is the symplectic reduction of a Hamiltonian n -torus action on the $SU(2)$ character variety of a closed surface of genus n . It is stratified with a finite singular stratum and a top smooth symplectic stratum of dimension $4n - 6$.

For generic holonomy perturbations π , the traceless $SU(2)$ character variety $R_\pi(Y, L)$ of an n -stranded tangle L in a homology 3-ball Y is stratified with a finite singular stratum and top stratum a smooth manifold. The restriction to $R(S^2, \{a_i, b_i\}_{i=1}^n)$ is a Lagrangian immersion which preserves the cone neighborhood structure near the singular stratum.

For generic holonomy perturbations π , the variant $R_\pi^{\mathbb{H}}(Y, L)$, obtained by taking the connected sum of L with a Hopf link and considering $SO(3)$ representations with w_2 supported near the extra component, is a smooth compact manifold without boundary of dimension $2n - 3$, which Lagrangian immerses into the smooth stratum of $R(S^2, \{a_i, b_i\}_{i=1}^n)$.

The proofs of these assertions consist of stratified transversality arguments to eliminate non-generic strata in the character variety and to insure that the restriction map to the boundary character variety is also generic.

The main tool introduced to establish abundance of holonomy perturbations is the use of holonomy perturbations along curves C in a cylinder $F \times I$, where F is a closed surface. When C is obtained by pushing an embedded curve on F into the cylinder, we prove that the corresponding holonomy perturbation induces one of Goldman's generalized Hamiltonian twist flows on the $SU(2)$ character variety $\mathcal{M}(F)$ associated to the curve C .

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1. Introduction

The symplectic properties of character varieties of surfaces have been studied extensively, beginning with the work of Atiyah and Bott [2] and Goldman [8]. Moreover, when a 3-dimensional manifold Y has boundary surface F , the character variety of Y gives rise to a Lagrangian submanifold in the character variety of F , although there are some issues with singularities complicating this picture. In this paper we establish the analogous symplectic properties in the more challenging setting of the $SU(2)$ traceless character varieties of a codimension two pair (M, L) , where M is a homology 3-ball and L is an n -tangle, and its boundary codimension two pair $(\partial M, \partial L) = (S^2, \{a_i, b_i\}_{i=1}^n)$.

We remind the reader that the traceless character variety $R(M, L)$ of a codimension 2 pair (M, L) is the real semi-algebraic set of conjugacy classes of $SU(2)$ representations of $\pi_1(M \setminus L)$ which send every meridian of L to a traceless matrix (see Section 2). When M is a 3-manifold, a variant $R^{\natural}(M, L)$ is defined roughly by replacing L by its connected sum with a Hopf link (see Section 9). The construction of R^{\natural} was introduced in [19] as a means to ensure that the critical set of the Chern–Simons function is disjoint from the set of points with non-trivial stabilizer under the action of the group of gauge transformations. Finally, $R_{\pi}(M, L)$ and $R_{\pi}^{\natural}(M, L)$ denote the holonomy perturbed versions of these traceless character varieties (see Section 2).

The main results of this paper are theorems **B** and **C**, stated below. To explain the statements of these theorems, we first describe another important result of this article, one which only involves character varieties of surfaces, and which should

be of independent interest. It is well known ([8]) that the character variety of a closed surface is a stratified symplectic space. Removing the n handles from a genus n closed surface F produces a $2n$ -punctured sphere. We prove that the traceless character variety of the $2n$ -punctured 2-sphere is a symplectic reduction of the character variety of F . We state the theorem somewhat imprecisely here and refer to Theorem 4.4 for a more careful statement.

Theorem A. *Let F be a closed, oriented surface of genus n , and $S_0 \subset F$ be a $2n$ -punctured sphere obtained by removing tubular neighborhoods of n disjoint homologically essential curves in F .*

Let $\mathcal{M}(F)$ denote the variety of conjugacy classes of $SU(2)$ representations of $\pi_1(F)$ and $R(S^2, \{a_i, b_i\}_{i=1}^n)$, the variety of conjugacy classes of $SU(2)$ representations of S_0 which send the boundary circles to traceless matrices.

There is a Hamiltonian n -torus action on (an open subset of) $\mathcal{M}(F)$ with moment map $\mu: \mathcal{M}(F) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$, for which the symplectic quotient is $R(S^2, \{a_i, b_i\}_{i=1}^n)$.

We now can state our first main result, Theorem 8.1, in slightly simplified form as follows.

Theorem B. *Assume Y is a \mathbb{Z} -homology ball containing an n -strand tangle L , with $n \geq 2$. Then $R_\pi(Y, L)$ is compact for any perturbation π . There exist arbitrarily small perturbations so that $R_\pi(Y, L)$ is the union of two strata*

$$R_\pi(Y, L) = R_\pi(Y, L)^{\mathbb{Z}/2, \mathbb{Z}/2} \sqcup R_\pi(Y, L)^{U(1), U(1)},$$

with the following properties: $R_\pi(Y, L)^{\mathbb{Z}/2, \mathbb{Z}/2}$ is a smooth manifold of dimension $2n - 3$, and $R_\pi(Y, L)^{U(1), U(1)}$ a finite set. Each point in $R_\pi(Y, L)^{U(1), U(1)}$ has a neighborhood in $R_\pi(Y, L)$ homeomorphic to a cone on $\mathbb{C}P^{n-2}$.

The restriction map $R_\pi(Y, L) \rightarrow R(S^2, \{a_i, b_i\}_{i=1}^n)$ takes the 0-manifold $R_\pi(Y, L)^{U(1), U(1)}$ into the 0-manifold $R(S^2, \{a_i, b_i\}_{i=1}^n)^{U(1)}$, and Lagrangian immerses the $(2n - 3)$ -manifold $R_\pi(Y, L)^{\mathbb{Z}/2, \mathbb{Z}/2}$ in the symplectic $(4n - 6)$ -manifold $R(S^2, \{a_i, b_i\}_{i=1}^n)^{\mathbb{Z}/2}$.

Our second main result is Theorem 9.1, the analogue of Theorem B for $R^\natural(Y, L)$. Theorem 9.1 states the following.

Theorem C. *Assume Y is a \mathbb{Z} -homology ball containing an n -strand tangle L , with $n \geq 2$. Then $R_\pi^\natural(Y, L)$ is compact for any perturbation π . There exist arbitrarily small perturbations so that $R_\pi^\natural(Y, L)$ is a smooth manifold of dimension $2n - 3$, and the restriction map $R_\pi^\natural(Y, L) \rightarrow R(S^2, \{a_i, b_i\}_{i=1}^n)$ is a Lagrangian immersion into the smooth stratum.*

Theorems **B** and **C** are satisfying results, in that they show that although $R(S^2, \{a_i, b_i\}_{i=1}^n)$ and $R_\pi(Y, L)$ are not smooth symplectic (resp. Lagrangian immersed) manifolds, they are the next best thing; namely, their singular strata are finite sets, and the restriction map is stratum preserving. In the case of the variant $R_\pi^{\natural}(Y, L)$, the situation is even nicer. Theorem **C** says that $R_\pi^{\natural}(Y, L)$ is generically a smooth manifold which immerses into the top (smooth) stratum of $R(S^2, \{a_i, b_i\}_{i=1}^n)$.

When $n = 2$, the results are simpler to state but still of considerable interest. In [13, 14] the authors developed a Lagrangian–Floer theory for certain immersed curves in the 2-dimensional variety $R(S^2, \{a_1, b_1, a_2, b_2\})$, a space also known as the *pillowcase*. It is a 2-sphere with four orbifold points obtained as the quotient of the 2-torus by the hyperelliptic involution.

As a corollary of theorems **B** and **C** when $n = 2$, one has the following.

Corollary D. *Given a 2-tangle in a homology 3-ball, there exist arbitrarily small holonomy perturbations π so that $R_\pi(Y, L)$ is a compact 1-manifold with 2 boundary components and the restriction map $R_\pi(Y, L) \rightarrow R(S^2, \{a_1, b_1, a_2, b_2\})$ is an immersion taking the boundary points to the orbifold points of the pillowcase, and immersing the interior into the complement of the four orbifold points.*

Similarly, there exist arbitrarily small holonomy perturbations π so that $R_\pi^{\natural}(Y, L)$ is a compact 1-manifold without boundary, and the restriction map $R_\pi^{\natural}(Y, L) \rightarrow R(S^2, \{a_1, b_1, a_2, b_2\})$ is an immersion which misses the four orbifold points.

As explained in [14], Corollary **D** is nearly sufficient in the case of $n = 2$ to define a Lagrangian–Floer theory associated to 2-tangle decompositions of links. In fact, the article [14] exhibits many examples of decompositions of knots L in S^3 into two 2-tangles:

$$(S^3, K) = (Y_1, L_1) \cup_{(S^2, \{a_1, b_1, a_2, b_2\})} (Y_2, L_2)$$

with the property that the restriction maps

$$R_\pi^{\natural}(Y_1, L_1) \longrightarrow R(S^2, \{a_1, b_1, a_2, b_2\})$$

and

$$R_\pi(Y_2, L_2) \longrightarrow R(S^2, \{a_1, b_1, a_2, b_2\})$$

are transversely immersed unobstructed 1-manifolds in the pillowcase. We called the resulting Lagrangian–Floer theory *pillowcase homology* of the tangle decomposition. In those examples, the pillowcase homology agrees with known or conjectured calculations of the reduced instanton knot Floer homology defined by Kronheimer and Mrowka [19, 20].

We expect that a similar Lagrangian–Floer theory can be constructed for all $n \geq 2$. More precisely, our goal is to produce a tangle-theoretic counterpart to the reduced instanton knot Floer homology for knots and links in 3-manifolds in terms of traceless character varieties. We propose to take the Lagrangian–Floer homology of the Lagrangians $R_\pi(Y_1, L_1)$ and $R_\pi^\natural(Y_2, L_2)$ in the symplectic variety $R(S^2, \{a_i, b_i\}_{i=1}^n)$. Theorems B and C provide a guarantee that traceless character varieties do indeed give rise to a Lagrangian intersection picture, after generic small perturbations. We point the interested reader to Section 10, which explains these ideas in greater detail.

We briefly outline the proofs of Theorems B and C. Consider a pair (Y, L) , where L is an n -strand tangle in a 3-manifold Y with 2-sphere boundary. Denote by X the complement of a tubular neighborhood of L in Y and by F the boundary of X , a closed genus n surface. Set $S_0 = \partial Y \setminus \text{nbnd}(L)$. Then the differential of the restriction map on $SU(2)$ character varieties from $\mathcal{M}(X)$ to $\mathcal{M}(F)$ has Lagrangian image at each point.

It is a general property of symplectic reduction that if M is a symplectic manifold with Hamiltonian G action and moment map $\mu: M \rightarrow \mathfrak{g}^*$, and $i: L \rightarrow M$ is a Lagrangian immersion which is transverse to the level set $\mu^{-1}(0)$, then $L \cap \mu^{-1}(0)$ Lagrangian immerses to the symplectic quotient. Therefore, if the restriction $j: \mathcal{M}(X) \rightarrow \mathcal{M}(F)$ is a Lagrangian immersion transverse to $\mu^{-1}(0)$, for μ the moment map of Theorem A, then $R(Y, L) = (\mu \circ j)^{-1}(0)$ Lagrangian immerses into the symplectic quotient $R(S^2, \{a_i, b_i\}_{i=1}^n)$.

In general, $j: \mathcal{M}(X) \rightarrow \mathcal{M}(F)$ need not be a Lagrangian immersion, even on its top stratum. For example, it is well known that the presence of incompressible surfaces in X increases the dimension of $\mathcal{M}(X)$. Moreover, even when $j: \mathcal{M}(X) \rightarrow \mathcal{M}(F)$ is an immersion, it need not be transverse to $\mu^{-1}(0)$.

Fixing up $\mathcal{M}(X)$ and its restriction to $\mathcal{M}(F)$ in a manner consistent with the symplectic structure and compatible with the perturbations of the Chern–Simons functional used to construct instanton Floer theory is accomplished by means of holonomy perturbations π . We first appeal to the results of [12] to fix $\mathcal{M}(X)$; this prepares us for the delicate part of the argument, namely establishing the existence of arbitrarily small holonomy perturbations π making the restriction map $\mathcal{M}_\pi(X) \rightarrow \mathcal{M}(F)$ transverse to $\mu^{-1}(0)$ in a stratum preserving sense.

Let A_1, \dots, A_n be simple closed curves in the $2n$ -punctured 2-sphere S_0 which form meridians to the n components of L , that is, they are boundary curves to half the punctures. These form a half symplectic basis for $H_1(F)$, where F is the closed surface obtained by adding n handles to the boundary circles of S_0 . The curves A_1, \dots, A_n determine a function $\mu: \mathcal{M}(F) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$ on the $SU(2)$ character variety of F (Definition 4.2), essentially by taking a character around each A_i .

Results of [9] and [17] are used to show that μ is (essentially) the moment map for a Hamiltonian $(S^1)^n$ action on $\mathcal{M}(F)$ with symplectic quotient $\mu^{-1}(0)/(S^1)^n$ (essentially) the traceless character variety $R(S^2, \{a_i, b_i\}_{i=1}^n)$.

The results of [12] show that, after appropriate holonomy perturbations π , the restriction map $j: \mathcal{M}_\pi(X) \rightarrow \mathcal{M}(F)$ is a Lagrangian immersion. We show that (with further perturbation) j can be made transverse to $\mu^{-1}(0)$, and $R_\pi(Y, L)$ is identified with $\mathcal{M}_\pi(X) \cap j^{-1}(\mu^{-1}(0))$. Symplectic reduction then implies that the composite $R_\pi(Y, L) \rightarrow \mu^{-1}(0)/(S^1)^n = R(S^2, \{a_i, b_i\}_{i=1}^n)$ is again a Lagrangian immersion.

The proof of Theorem C is similar, but the role of the map called μ above, the n -tuple of traces, is modified slightly to also include the anticommutativity condition between the earring meridian and the meridian of the strand about which the earring has been added.

The difficulties in carrying out this outline arise in dealing with the parenthetical comments in the previous paragraphs. The character varieties are not manifolds, but rather are stratified spaces, and one must work stratum-by-stratum to ensure the entire perturbed character variety has the appropriate structure after suitable holonomy perturbations. One needs to perturb so that j is transverse to $\mu^{-1}(0)$. Hence, much of the technical work consists of establishing that holonomy perturbations are sufficiently abundant to ensure that transversality holds in a stratified sense.

In order to achieve transversality with $\mu^{-1}(0)$, we use perturbations supported in a cylinder $F \times [0, 1]$, so we examine the homeomorphisms of the character variety $\Phi_\pi: \mathcal{M}(F) \rightarrow \mathcal{M}(F)$ induced by holonomy perturbations π along embedded curves pushed in from $F \times \{0\}$. Perhaps surprisingly, these perturbations give rise to well known Hamiltonian isotopies of $\mathcal{M}(F)$. Namely, Theorem 6.3 identifies these isotopies with the twist flows on flat moduli spaces of surfaces discovered by Goldman [8]. The statement is as follows. We refer the reader to Section 6 for the construction of the maps Φ_π .

Theorem E. *Let $\pi_{C,t}$ be the 1-parameter family of holonomy perturbations $\pi_{C,t} = (N_C, t\phi)$ where $C \subset F$ is an embedded curve and $\phi: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ a perturbation function. Let $\Phi_{\pi_{C,t}}: \mathcal{M}(F) \rightarrow \mathcal{M}(F)$ be the corresponding isotopy. Then $\Phi_{\pi_{C,t}}$ restricts to a Hamiltonian isotopy on the smooth stratum $\mathcal{M}(F)^{\mathbb{Z}/2}$. In fact, $\Phi_{\pi_{C,t}}$ is equal to Goldman's Hamiltonian twist flow associated to C , generated by the function*

$$f_C: \mathcal{M}(F) \longrightarrow \mathbb{R}, \quad f_C([\rho]) = \psi(\cos^{-1} \operatorname{Re}(\rho(C))),$$

for ψ an antiderivative of ϕ .

We finish this section by providing a brief roadmap of the arguments to come. Section 2 provides background about character varieties and perturbed character varieties, along with the traceless versions of these spaces. Section 3 summarizes a well known identification of the character variety tangent space with a certain cohomology group, and then generalizes this identification to the context of perturbed character varieties. Section 4 describes, in detail, the traceless character variety of a 2-sphere with $2n$ punctures and relates it to the character variety of the genus n surface F obtained by identifying pairs of boundary circles.

Section 5 describes a specific collection of embedded curves in F , and compiles some necessary information about how these curves intersect the standard embedded representatives of the fundamental group generators. The curves in this collection will ultimately be used to build a collection of perturbations to solve transversality problems in the traceless character variety of a 3-manifold with boundary F .

Section 6 is focused on the perturbed character variety of $F \times [0, 1]$, for perturbations involving the special curves from Section 4, lying on different slices $F \times \{t\}$. The perturbed character variety of $F \times [0, 1]$ determines a mapping $\Phi: \mathcal{M}(F \times \{0\}) \rightarrow \mathcal{M}(F \times \{1\})$. We derive certain properties of this family of maps Φ parameterized by perturbations.

Sections 7 and 8, finally, take up the question at the heart of the paper. For an n -component tangle complement in a \mathbb{Z} -homology ball, we identify a collar neighborhood of the boundary with $F \times [0, 1]$ and use a combination of perturbations in $F \times [0, 1]$ and other perturbations deeper in the interior of the 3-manifold to solve a number of potential transversality issues in the traceless character variety. Section 9 addresses the same question applied to the traceless character variety when an *earring* has been added to one of the arcs in the tangle.

Section 10 describes a series of conjectures about Lagrangian–Floer theories involving traceless character varieties which form the motivation for the technical details in this paper. This material is not needed to describe the results in the paper, but reading this section may bolster the reader’s motivation before wading into the technicalities of sections 5–8.

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2. Character varieties, perturbations, and stabilizers

Identify $SU(2)$ with the group of unit quaternions, and the Lie algebra $\mathfrak{su}(2)$ with the span of $\{\mathbf{i}, \mathbf{j}, \mathbf{k}\}$. Every unit quaternion can be written in the form $e^{\alpha P} = \cos \alpha + \sin \alpha P$ for P a purely imaginary unit quaternion P ; this description is unique, for unit quaternions different than ± 1 , if we choose $0 < \alpha < \pi$. Here, unit vectors in the Lie algebra correspond to purely imaginary quaternions of length one with respect to the positive definite inner product

$$\langle v, w \rangle = -\operatorname{Re}(vw).$$

The function $\operatorname{Re}: SU(2) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ on unit quaternions corresponds to one half the trace on $SU(2)$ matrices. Its point preimages are precisely the conjugacy classes in $SU(2)$.

Given a compact 2- or 3-manifold M , we use the notation $\mathcal{M}(M)$ for the space of conjugacy classes of $SU(2)$ representations of $\pi_1(M)$,

$$\mathcal{M}(M) = \operatorname{Hom}(\pi_1(M), SU(2)) / \operatorname{conj}$$

and call $\mathcal{M}(M)$ the *character variety* of M . Given a properly embedded codimension two submanifold $L \subset M$, we call an element of $\pi_1(M \setminus L)$ a *meridian* if it is freely homotopic in $M \setminus L$ to the boundary of a 2-disk hitting L transversely once. We define a *traceless representation of $\pi_1(M \setminus L)$* to be an $SU(2)$ representation which satisfies the following condition:

$$\operatorname{Re}(\rho(m)) = 0 \quad \text{for each meridian } m \in \pi_1(M \setminus L). \tag{2.1}$$

We denote by $R(M, L)$ the space of conjugacy classes of traceless representations of $\pi_1(M \setminus L)$:

$$R(M, L) = \{\rho \in \operatorname{Hom}(\pi_1(M \setminus L), SU(2)) \mid \rho \text{ satisfies (2.1)}\} / \operatorname{conj}, \tag{2.2}$$

and call $R(M, L)$ the *traceless character variety* of (M, L) . Note that condition (2.1) is conjugation invariant, so it is not important how these meridians are connected to the chosen base point (in order to view them as representing elements of π_1).

We will need to use holonomy-perturbed versions of these varieties when M is an oriented 3-manifold. Fix $k > 3$ genus(∂M). Denote by \mathcal{X} the Banach space of *perturbation functions*

$$\mathcal{X} = \{f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \mid f \text{ is } C^k, \text{ odd, } 2\pi\text{-periodic}\}. \tag{2.3}$$

Each f defines a conjugation equivariant function $F: \text{SU}(2) \rightarrow \text{SU}(2)$ by

$$F(e^{\alpha Q}) = e^{f(\alpha)Q}. \tag{2.4}$$

Given a 3-manifold M , define *perturbation data*, $\pi = \{(N_i, f_i)\}_{i=1}^p$, for M to be a finite collection of disjoint orientation preserving embeddings $N_i: S^1 \times D^2 \subset \text{Int}(M)$, and for each embedding, a choice $f_i \in \mathcal{X}$. We call the collection of solid tori $\bigsqcup_i (N_i(S^1 \times D^2))$ the *support* of the perturbation π , and abbreviate it to $\bigsqcup_i N_i$.

Define a π -*perturbed representation of M* to be a representation

$$\rho: \pi_1\left(M \setminus \left(\bigsqcup_i N_i\right)\right) \longrightarrow \text{SU}(2)$$

which satisfies the *perturbation condition*:

$$\rho(\mu_i) = F_i(\rho(\lambda_i)), \quad i = 1, \dots, p, \tag{2.5}$$

where $\mu_i = N_i(\{1\} \times \partial D^2)$ and $\lambda_i = N_i(S^1 \times \{1\})$, and F_i is associated to f_i as in equation (2.4). Like condition (2.1), condition (2.5) is conjugation independent and hence is independent of the choice of path from $N_i(1, 1)$ to the base point used to define $\pi_1(M \setminus (\bigsqcup_i N_i))$.

We denote by $\mathcal{M}_\pi(M)$ the perturbed character variety:

$$\mathcal{M}_\pi(M) = \left\{ \rho \in \text{Hom}\left(\pi_1\left(M \setminus \left(\bigsqcup_i N_i\right)\right), \text{SU}(2)\right) \mid \rho \text{ satisfies (2.5)} \right\} / \text{conj}.$$

Similarly, if M contains a properly embedded codimension two submanifold L and the embeddings N_i miss L , then we denote by $R_\pi(M, L)$ the space of conjugacy classes of π -perturbed traceless representations:

$$R_\pi(M, L) = \left\{ \rho \in \text{Hom}\left(\pi_1\left(M \setminus \left(L \cup \left(\bigsqcup_i N_i\right)\right)\right), \text{SU}(2)\right) \mid \rho \text{ satisfies (2.1) and (2.5)} \right\} / \text{conj}.$$

If $f_i = 0$ for all i , then $\mathcal{M}_\pi(M)$ and $R_\pi(M, L)$ are naturally identified with $\mathcal{M}(M)$ and $R(M, L)$, respectively.

For an illustration of the effect perturbations have on traceless character varieties, we offer the reader the following instructive examples. In [14, Section 11.6] the space $R(Y, L)$ for a certain 2-tangle in a 3-ball associated to the (3, 4) torus knot is identified: it is a singular real algebraic variety homeomorphic to the letter ϕ . A 1-parameter family of perturbations π_t is described, so that $R_{\pi_t}(Y, L)$ is a homeomorphic to the disjoint union of an interval and a circle when $t \neq 0$. The

reader should keep this example in mind when trying to understand the statement of Theorem 8.1. In particular, neighborhoods of the endpoints of the interval can be viewed as cones on $\mathbb{C}P^0$. The second example concerns the case when T is the trivial 2-tangle in a 3-ball B . Then $R^{\natural}(B, T)$ is homeomorphic to a 2-sphere (see Section 9 for the definition of R^{\natural} , a variant of R), and Theorem 7.1 of [13] shows that there exists a 1-parameter family of perturbations π_t so that $R^{\natural}_{\pi_t}(B, T)$ is a smooth circle whenever $t \neq 0$. This second example illustrates the content of Theorem 9.1. In both cases, perturbations serve to break a symmetry on the unperturbed varieties: in the first case a $\mathbb{Z}/2$ symmetry on the letter ϕ with an arc of fixed points, and in the second case the rotational S^1 symmetry on S^2 .

If $i: Z \subset M$ is a connected subspace, then the map $i_*: \pi_1(Z) \rightarrow \pi_1(M)$ induces a restriction map $i^*: \mathcal{M}(M) \rightarrow \mathcal{M}(Z)$. We will also call the analogous maps $R(Y, L) \rightarrow R(\partial Y, \partial L)$ and $R_{\pi}(Y, L) \rightarrow R(\partial Y, \partial L)$ in the traceless context restriction maps.

Under the conjugation action, a representation ρ has stabilizer either isomorphic to $\mathbb{Z}/2$, a maximal torus $U(1) \subset \text{SU}(2)$, or the entire group $\text{SU}(2)$; we call ρ *irreducible*, *abelian*, and *central* in these respective cases. By this convention, a central representation is not called abelian.

Denote by $\mathcal{M}_{\pi}(M)^G$ the subspace of conjugacy classes of representations with stabilizer G . Stabilizers determine a partition

$$\mathcal{M}(M) = \mathcal{M}(M)^{\mathbb{Z}/2} \sqcup \mathcal{M}(M)^{U(1)} \sqcup \mathcal{M}(M)^{\text{SU}(2)}.$$

When M is a 3-manifold and π perturbation data, one obtains a similar partition of $\mathcal{M}_{\pi}(M)$. If (M, L) is a codimension two proper pair with L nonempty, a traceless representation cannot be central. Hence,

$$R(M, L) = R(M, L)^{\mathbb{Z}/2} \sqcup R(M, L)^{U(1)}.$$

Restricting to a subspace need not preserve stabilizers. The stabilizer of the restriction of a representation ρ to a subspace may be larger than the stabilizer of ρ . For a 3-manifold M with nonempty boundary we may therefore refine the partition of $\mathcal{M}(M)$ to a partition indexed by two subgroups, namely the stabilizer and the stabilizer of the restriction to the boundary. For example, $\mathcal{M}_{\pi}(M)^{\mathbb{Z}/2, \text{SU}(2)}$ denotes the subspace of conjugacy classes of π perturbed representations which are irreducible and restrict to central representations on the boundary. We use similar decorations on $R_{\pi}(M, L)$, e.g., $R_{\pi}(M, L)^{\mathbb{Z}/2, U(1)}$ denotes the set of traceless perturbed representations that are irreducible on $\pi_1(M \setminus L)$ but which have abelian restriction to $\pi_1(\partial M \setminus \partial L)$.

3. Tangent spaces

We remind the reader of the relationship between tangent spaces of character varieties and cohomology. For any space M , the Zariski tangent space of $\mathcal{M}(M)$ at a representation ρ is identified with the cohomology group $H^1(M; \text{su}(2)_{\text{ad } \rho})$ (see [24]). We outline some aspects of this identification and indicate how to generalize this in the context of perturbations.

A presentation $\langle x_1, \dots, x_n \mid w_1, \dots, w_r \rangle$ of $\pi_1(M)$ determines a *relation* map

$$R: \text{SU}(2)^n \longrightarrow \text{SU}(2)^r,$$

$$(X_1, \dots, X_n) \longmapsto (w_1(X_1, \dots, X_n), \dots, w_r(X_1, \dots, X_n)),$$

so that the assignment of an element $X_i \in \text{SU}(2)$ to each generator x_i determines a representation if and only if

$$R(X_1, \dots, X_n) = (1, 1, \dots, 1) = \mathbf{1}.$$

This gives identifications

$$\text{Hom}(\pi_1(M), \text{SU}(2)) = R^{-1}(\mathbf{1}) \quad \text{and} \quad \mathcal{M}(M) = R^{-1}(\mathbf{1})/\text{conj}.$$

The presentation for $\pi_1(M)$ determines a 2-complex K_M with one 0-cell, n 1-cells, and r 2-cells. A representation $\rho: \pi_1(M) \rightarrow \text{SU}(2)$ can be composed with the adjoint representation $\text{ad}: \text{SU}(2) \rightarrow \text{Aut}(\text{su}(2))$ to determine a local coefficient system on the 2-complex K_M which we denote by $\text{ad } \rho$. This data determines the cellular cochain complex for K_M (see e.g. [5]) whose chain groups are given by

$$C^0(K_M; \text{su}(2)_{\text{ad } \rho}) = \text{su}(2),$$

$$C^1(K_M; \text{su}(2)_{\text{ad } \rho}) = \text{Funct}(\{x_1, \dots, x_n\}, \text{su}(2)) = \text{su}(2)^n,$$

and

$$C^2(K_M; \text{su}(2)_{\text{ad } \rho}) = \text{Funct}(\{w_1, \dots, w_r\}, \text{su}(2)) = \text{su}(2)^r.$$

Here, the vector space $\text{su}(2)$ is viewed as a $\pi_1(M)$ module via the adjoint action. The differential $d^0: C^0(K_M; \text{su}(2)_{\text{ad } \rho}) \rightarrow C^1(K_M; \text{su}(2)_{\text{ad } \rho})$ is given by

$$d^0 v = ((\text{ad } \rho(x_1) - 1)v, \dots, (\text{ad } \rho(x_n) - 1)v).$$

Right translation by the n -tuple $(X_1^{-1}, \dots, X_n^{-1}) \in \text{SU}(2)^n$ provides an identification of $T_{(X_1, \dots, X_n)} \text{SU}(2)^n$ with $T_{\mathbf{1}} \text{SU}(2)^n = \text{su}(2)^n$. The differential d^0 can then be identified with the derivative at ρ of the orbit map $o: \text{SU}(2) \rightarrow \text{SU}(2)^n$, $o(g) = (\text{ad } \rho(g)(X_1), \dots, \text{ad } \rho(g)(X_n))$. The tangent space to the orbit is therefore identified with the 1-coboundaries $B^1(K_M; \text{su}(2)_{\text{ad } \rho})$, and the tangent space to the stabilizer $\text{Stab}(\rho)$ is identified with $H^0(K_M; \text{su}(2)_{\text{ad } \rho}) = H^0(M; \text{su}(2)_{\text{ad } \rho})$.

Similarly, the identifications of the tangent spaces $SU(2)^n$ and $SU(2)^r$ with $\mathfrak{su}(2)^n$ and $\mathfrak{su}(2)^r$, respectively, allow us to identify the differential

$$d^1: C^1(K_M; \mathfrak{su}(2)_{\text{ad } \rho}) \longrightarrow C^2(K_M; \mathfrak{su}(2)_{\text{ad } \rho})$$

with the derivative dR_ρ . Hence, at smooth points of $\mathcal{M}(M)$,

$$T_\rho \mathcal{M}(M) = H^1(K_M; \mathfrak{su}(2)_{\text{ad } \rho}) = H^1(M; \mathfrak{su}(2)_{\text{ad } \rho}). \quad (3.1)$$

We take equation (3.1) as a definition of $T_\rho \mathcal{M}(M)$ at singular points.

If the 2-complex determined by the presentation is aspherical, then

$$H^2(\pi_1(M); \mathfrak{su}(2)_{\text{ad } \rho}) = H^2(K_M; \mathfrak{su}(2)_{\text{ad } \rho}) = \text{coker } dR_\rho.$$

If in addition M is an aspherical manifold, these groups equal $H^2(M; \mathfrak{su}(2)_{\text{ad } \rho})$. For example, when M is an oriented 2-manifold (other than S^2) and the presentation is given by a cell structure of M with one 0-cell, then $H^i(M; \mathfrak{su}(2)_{\text{ad } \rho}) = H^i(\pi_1(M); \mathfrak{su}(2)_{\text{ad } \rho}) = H^i(K_M; \mathfrak{su}(2)_{\text{ad } \rho})$ for all i . In general, however, the i th cohomology of M , $\pi_1 M$ and K_M for $i > 1$ need not agree.

We next indicate how to introduce perturbations into this perspective. Suppose that M is a 3-manifold with given perturbation data $\pi = \{(N_i, f_i)\}_{i=1}^p$. Given a presentation

$$\begin{aligned} \pi_1\left(M \setminus \left(\bigsqcup_i N_i\right)\right) &= \langle x_1, \dots, x_q \mid w_1, \dots, w_s \rangle, \\ \pi_1\left(M \setminus \left(\bigsqcup_i N_i\right)\right) &= \langle x_1, \dots, x_q \mid w_1, \dots, w_s \rangle, \end{aligned}$$

express the meridians μ_i and longitudes λ_i of N_i as words in the generators x_ℓ . Then the relation map $R: SU(2)^q \rightarrow SU(2)^s$ can be augmented to

$$R_\pi = R \times (P_1, \dots, P_p): SU(2)^q \longrightarrow SU(2)^s \times SU(2)^p,$$

where

$$P_i(X_1, \dots, X_n) = F_i(\lambda_i(X_1, \dots, X_n))\mu_i(X_1, \dots, X_n)^{-1}. \quad (3.2)$$

It is easy to see that

$$\mathcal{M}_\pi(M) = R_\pi^{-1}(\mathbf{1})/\text{conj}. \quad (3.3)$$

Notice that this implies that $\mathcal{M}_\pi(M)$ is compact for any perturbation data π , since it is the quotient by $SU(2)$ of a closed subset of $SU(2)^q$.

For $\rho \in \mathcal{M}_\pi(M)$, define

$$H_\pi^1(M; \text{su}(2)_{\text{ad}\rho}) = \ker(dR_\pi)_\rho / B^1(M; \text{su}(2)_{\text{ad}\rho}). \tag{3.4}$$

Then

$$T_\rho \mathcal{M}_\pi(M) = H_\pi^1(M; \text{su}(2)_{\text{ad}\rho}).$$

When all the perturbation functions f_i are zero,

$$H_\pi^1(M; \text{su}(2)_{\text{ad}\rho}) = H^1(M; \text{su}(2)_{\text{ad}\rho}).$$

One can also define the perturbed 0th cohomology as before:

$$H_\pi^0(M; \text{su}(2)_{\text{ad}\rho}) = \{v \in \text{su}(2) \mid \text{ad } \rho(x_i)(v) = v \text{ for all } x_i\}. \tag{3.5}$$

The cellular chain complex for the 2-complex K_M associated to the presentation is not adequate to compute the second cohomology when M is a 3-manifold, and the introduction of perturbations π makes it difficult to present a clean definition of $H_\pi^2(M; \text{su}(2)_{\text{ad}\rho})$ in terms of cellular chains. In light of these difficulties, we instead refer to [12] for a definition of $H_\pi^i(M; \text{su}(2)_{\text{ad}\rho})$ as the cohomology of a Fredholm complex constructed by deforming the twisted de Rham complex. To give a full definition would take us too far afield.

We will use several facts about these groups. First, the 0th and 1st cohomology are canonically isomorphic with the definitions (3.4) and (3.5). Second, if $\rho \in \mathcal{M}_\pi(M)$, then there is a Kuranishi map

$$K: H_\pi^1(M; \text{su}(2)_{\text{ad}\rho}) \longrightarrow H_\pi^2(M; \text{su}(2)_{\text{ad}\rho}), \tag{3.6}$$

equivariant with respect to the action of the stabilizer $\text{Stab}(\rho)$ of ρ , so that, locally near ρ ,

$$\mathcal{M}_\pi(M) \cong K^{-1}(0) / \text{Stab}(\rho).$$

Third, if ρ takes values in the diagonal circle subgroup of $\text{SU}(2)$, then the adjoint action on $\text{su}(2)$ splits equivariantly with respect to the splitting $\text{su}(2) = \mathbb{R}\mathbf{i} \oplus \mathbb{C}\mathbf{j}$; the action is trivial on the \mathbb{R} summand and weight two on the complex summand. The corresponding Fredholm complex splits accordingly, and

$$H_\pi^i(M; \text{su}(2)_{\text{ad}\rho}) = H_\pi^i(M; \mathbb{R}) \oplus H_\pi^1(M; \mathbb{C}_{\text{ad}\rho}). \tag{3.7}$$

Finally, we will use an upper semicontinuity property of the dimensions of these cohomology groups: $\dim H_\pi^i(M; \text{su}(2)_{\text{ad}\rho}) \leq \dim H_{\pi_0}^i(M; \text{su}(2)_{\text{ad}\rho_0})$ for all π close enough to π_0 and for $\rho \in \mathcal{M}_\pi(M)$ close enough to $\rho_0 \in \mathcal{M}_{\pi_0}(M)$.

Again we refer to [12] for a careful description of the topology on the space of perturbations. For our purposes it suffices to compare perturbations $\pi = \{(N_i, f_i)\}$ and $\pi' = \{(N'_i, f'_i)\}$ for which the embeddings coincide, i.e. $N_i = N'_i$, in which case we can measure their distance using the C^k metric on the perturbation functions $f_i, f'_i \in \mathcal{X}$. The distance between $\rho \in \mathcal{M}_\pi(M)$ and $\rho' \in \mathcal{M}_{\pi'}(M)$ can be taken to be the distance between the q -tuples $(\rho(x_1), \dots, \rho(x_q))$ and $(\rho'(x_1), \dots, \rho'(x_q))$ in $SU(2)^q$ for a set of generators x_i of $\pi_1(M \setminus \bigsqcup_i N_i)$.

4. The traceless character variety of the punctured sphere

The complement of a tubular neighborhood of an n -strand tangle in a homology 3-ball Y is a 3-manifold X whose boundary is a closed genus n surface F . Moreover, the surface F is the union of $S_0 = F \cap \partial Y$, a 2-sphere with $2n$ open disks removed, and n cylinders. The $2n$ boundary circles of S_0 are paired by the cylinders.

To keep careful track of curves on F and S_0 and paths connecting them to a base point, we identify S^2 with \mathbb{R}^2 together with a point at infinity. Then S^2 can be decomposed as a union of sectors S_1, \dots, S_n , ordered counterclockwise, i.e., in polar coordinates $S_\ell = \{(r, \theta) \mid \theta \in [\frac{2\pi(\ell-1)}{n}, \frac{2\pi\ell}{n}]\}$. Let a_i, b_i denote a pair of points lying on the central ray of each sector, and remove a pair of small disjoint disk neighborhoods of each a_i and b_i to obtain S_0 . Attaching cylinders to each pair of boundary circles yields an oriented closed surface F of genus n , containing the $2n$ -punctured 2-sphere S_0 . The sector indexing should be viewed as a cyclic ordering.

Figure 1 portrays, in the first two sectors, embedded simple closed curves $A_i, B_i, D_i, i = 1, 2$, each with its own arc $\gamma_{A_i}, \gamma_{B_i}, \gamma_{D_i}$ from the central base point to the curve. Make analogous choices in each sector.

To keep the notation unencumbered, whenever we consider A_i as an element of $\pi_1(S_0)$ or $\pi_1(F)$, we always mean the representative based loop $\gamma_{A_i} * A_i * \gamma_{A_i}^{-1}$, and similarly for B_i and D_i . With these choices,

$$\pi_1(S_0) = \left\langle A_i, B_i \mid \prod_{i=1}^n A_i B_i^{-1} = 1 \right\rangle, \tag{4.1}$$

$$\pi_1(F) = \left\langle A_i, D_i \mid \prod_{i=1}^n [A_i, D_i] = 1 \right\rangle,$$

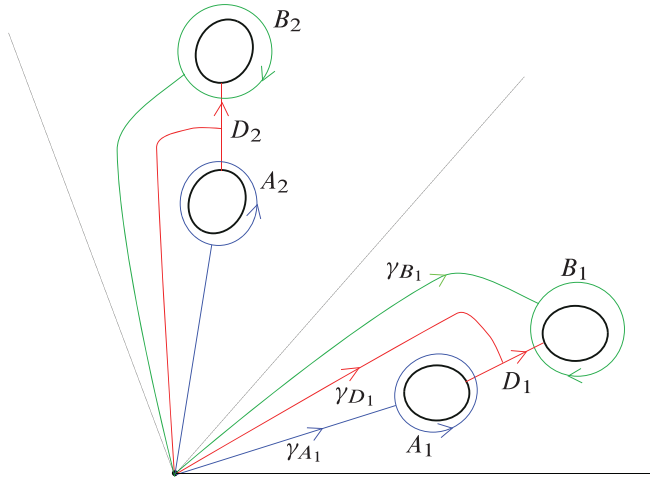


Figure 1

and the inclusion $\pi_1(S_0) \rightarrow \pi_1(F)$ is given by

$$A_i \mapsto A_i, \quad B_i \mapsto D_i A_i D_i^{-1}.$$

With the standard orientation of S^2 (represented by the standard orientation on $\mathbb{R}^2 \setminus \{2n \text{ disks}\}$), $A_i \cdot D_i = -1$, $A_i \cdot D_j = 0$ for $i \neq j$, $A_i \cdot A_j = 0 = D_i \cdot D_j$. The curves A_i, B_i form meridians to the a_i, b_i .

We will show that the traceless character variety $R(S^2, \{a_i, b_i\}_{i=1}^n)$ has 2^{2n-2} singular points. Moreover, away from these singular points $R(S^2, \{a_i, b_i\}_{i=1}^n)$ will be identified with the symplectic reduction of $\mathcal{M}(F)$ with respect to a Hamiltonian torus action. We remark that the results of this section are purely 2-dimensional; they do not refer to any 3-manifold or to holonomy perturbations.

It is well known that $\mathcal{M}(F)$ is a stratified real-algebraic variety. In fact, the stabilizer decomposition

$$\mathcal{M}(F) = \mathcal{M}(F)^{\mathbb{Z}/2} \sqcup \mathcal{M}(F)^{U(1)} \sqcup \mathcal{M}(F)^{SU(2)} \tag{4.2}$$

is a decomposition into smooth symplectic manifolds. The irreducible stratum $\mathcal{M}(F)^{\mathbb{Z}/2}$ has dimension $6n - 6$ (see [8]), the abelian stratum $\mathcal{M}(F)^{U(1)}$ has dimension $2n$, and the central stratum $\mathcal{M}(F)^{SU(2)}$ is a finite set containing 2^{2n} points (see [10]). Tangent spaces to these strata are identified with the invariant subspace of the first cohomology, $T_\rho \mathcal{M}(F) \cong H^1(F; \mathfrak{su}(2)_{\text{ad } \rho})^{\text{Stab}(\rho)}$, and the symplectic structure on each stratum is given by the (restriction to this tangent space of the cup product composed with the inner product $\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle: \mathfrak{su}(2) \times \mathfrak{su}(2) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$,

that is,

$$\omega: (\alpha, \beta) \in H^1(F; \mathfrak{su}(2)_{\text{ad}\rho}) \times H^1(F; \mathfrak{su}(2)_{\text{ad}\rho}) \longmapsto -\text{Re}(\alpha \cup \beta) \cap [F] \in \mathbb{R}.$$

The traceless character variety $R(S^2, \{a_i, b_i\}_{i=1}^n)$ has a decomposition

$$R(S^2, \{a_i, b_i\}_{i=1}^n) = R(S^2, \{a_i, b_i\}_{i=1}^n)^{\mathbb{Z}/2} \sqcup R(S^2, \{a_i, b_i\}_{i=1}^n)^{U(1)} \quad (4.3)$$

into the irreducible and abelian representations.

Proposition 4.1. *The abelian stratum $R(S^2, \{a_i, b_i\}_{i=1}^n)^{U(1)}$ consists of 2^{2n-2} points, and the irreducible stratum $R(S^2, \{a_i, b_i\}_{i=1}^n)^{\mathbb{Z}/2}$ is a smooth manifold of dimension $4n - 6$.*

Proof. If $\rho \in R(S^2, \{a_i, b_i\}_{i=1}^n)^{U(1)}$, then ρ is conjugate to a unique representation which takes A_1 to \mathbf{i} and each $A_i, i = 2, \dots, n$ and $B_i, i = 1, \dots, n$ to $\pm \mathbf{i}$. Half of the resulting $2n - 1$ signs satisfy the relation in (4.1). This proves the first claim. The rest of the proof of Proposition 4.1 can be found in [21] or [15]. It also follows from Theorem 4.4 below. \square

The inclusion $S_0 \subset F$ induces a restriction map

$$r: \mathcal{M}(F) \longrightarrow \mathcal{M}(S_0). \quad (4.4)$$

The traceless character variety $R(S^2, \{a_i, b_i\}_{i=1}^n)$ is identified with the subspace of $\mathcal{M}(S_0)$ consisting of representations ρ satisfying the traceless condition (2.1) around the punctures.

The restriction map (4.4) is neither surjective nor injective, but the image of r contains $R(S^2, \{a_i, b_i\}_{i=1}^n)$. To see this, note that any two traceless $\text{SU}(2)$ elements are conjugate. Hence, given any $\rho \in R(S^2, \{a_i, b_i\}_{i=1}^n)$, there exist $d_1, \dots, d_n \in \text{SU}(2)$, such that $\rho(B_i) = d_i \rho(A_i) d_i^{-1}$. Setting $\tilde{\rho}(D_i) = d_i, \tilde{\rho}(A_i) = \rho(A_i)$ defines $\tilde{\rho} \in \mathcal{M}(F)$ satisfying $r(\tilde{\rho}) = \rho$.

The rest of this section is devoted to the proof that $R(S^2, \{a_i, b_i\}_{i=1}^n)$ is the symplectic quotient of $\mathcal{M}(F)$ by a torus action. We define the moment map and torus action next.

Definition 4.2. Let $\mu: \mathcal{M}(F) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$ be the map

$$\mu(\rho) = (-\sin^{-1}(\text{Re}(\rho(A_1))), \dots, -\sin^{-1}(\text{Re}(\rho(A_n))))).$$

Notice that if Q is a purely imaginary unit quaternion and $s \in [0, \pi]$, then $\text{Re}(e^{sQ}) = \cos s$, and hence $-\sin^{-1}(\text{Re}(e^{sQ})) = s - \frac{\pi}{2}$.

We next introduce a torus action on an open, dense subset of $\mathcal{M}(F)$.

Definition 4.3. Let $\mathcal{M}(F)_0 \subset \mathcal{M}(F)$ denote the open subset of representations ρ satisfying $\rho(A_i) \neq \pm 1$ for each i . Notice that $\mu^{-1}(0) \subset \mathcal{M}(F)_0$. Define

$$H: \text{SU}(2) \setminus \{\pm 1\} \longrightarrow \text{su}(2), \quad H(e^{s\mathcal{Q}}) = \mathcal{Q} \tag{4.5}$$

for $s \in (0, \pi)$ and $\mathcal{Q} \in \text{su}(2)$, with $\|\mathcal{Q}\| = 1$. That is,

$$H(g) = (g - \text{Re}(g))/\|g - \text{Re}(g)\|.$$

Note that $H(hgh^{-1}) = hH(g)h^{-1}$ for all $g, h \in \text{SU}(2)$. We then define an \mathbb{R}^n action on $\mathcal{M}(F)_0$ on the right by

$$(\rho \cdot \mathbf{t})(A_i) = \rho(A_i) \quad \text{and} \quad (\rho \cdot \mathbf{t})(D_i) = \rho(D_i)e^{t_i H(\rho(A_i))} \tag{4.6}$$

for all i , where $\mathbf{t} = (t_1, \dots, t_n)$. This action is periodic with period 2π in each factor, so it induces an action of the n -torus $\mathbf{T}^n = (S^1)^n$ on $\mathcal{M}(F)_0$. Since

$$g e^{t_i H(\rho(A_i))} g^{-1} = e^{t_i g H(\rho(A_i)) g^{-1}} = e^{t_i H(g\rho(A_i)g^{-1})},$$

this induces an action on conjugacy classes.

Following [8, 17], we prove the following theorem. The authors thank Lisa Jeffrey for help with the argument.

Theorem 4.4. *The \mathbf{T}^n action has the following properties.*

- (1) *The restriction $r: \mathcal{M}(F)_0 \rightarrow \mathcal{M}(S_0)$ induces a homeomorphism*

$$\mu^{-1}(0)/\mathbf{T}^n \cong R(S^2, \{a_i, b_i\}_{i=1}^n).$$

- (2) *The \mathbf{T}^n action is free on the preimage $r^{-1}(\mathcal{M}(S_0)^{\mathbb{Z}/2})$, and the stabilizer of points in the preimage $\mathcal{M}(F)^{\mathbb{Z}/2} \cap r^{-1}(\mathcal{M}(S_0)^{U(1)})$ is S^1 .*
- (3) *The \mathbf{T}^n action on the smooth $(6n - 6)$ -dimensional irreducible stratum $\mathcal{M}(F)_0^{\mathbb{Z}/2}$ is Hamiltonian, and $\mu: \mathcal{M}(F)_0^{\mathbb{Z}/2} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$ is a moment map for this action.*
- (4) *The restriction $\mu' = \mu|_{\mathcal{M}(F)_0^{\mathbb{Z}/2} \cap r^{-1}(\mathcal{M}(S_0)^{\mathbb{Z}/2})}$ has $0 \in \mathbb{R}^n$ as a regular value. Under the identification in (1), the corresponding (Marsden-Weinstein) symplectic quotient $(\mu')^{-1}(0)/\mathbf{T}^n$ is the smooth $(4n - 6)$ -dimensional symplectic manifold $R(S^2, \{a_i, b_i\}_{i=1}^n)^{\mathbb{Z}/2}$.*

Proof. Since $e^{t_i H(\rho(A_i))}$ commutes with $\rho(A_i)$,

$$(\rho \cdot \mathbf{t})(B_i) = (\rho \cdot \mathbf{t})(D_i A_i D_i^{-1}) = \rho(D_i A_i D_i^{-1}) = \rho(B_i),$$

and so $r: \mathcal{M}(F)_0 \rightarrow \mathcal{M}(S_0)$ factors through the orbit map $\mathcal{M}(F)_0 \rightarrow \mathcal{M}(F)_0/\mathbf{T}^n$. Conversely, if $\rho_1, \rho_2 \in \mathcal{M}(F)_0$ are two representations whose restrictions $r(\rho_1)$ and $r(\rho_2)$ to $\pi_1(S_0)$ are conjugate, then there exists $g \in \text{SU}(2)$ so that

$$g\rho_1(A_i)g^{-1} = \rho_2(A_i) \quad \text{and} \quad g\rho_1(D_i A_i D_i^{-1})g^{-1} = \rho_2(D_i A_i D_i^{-1}) \quad \text{for each } i.$$

It follows that, for each i , $\rho_2(D_i)^{-1}g\rho_1(D_i)g^{-1}$ commutes with $\rho_2(A_i)$ and hence there exists a t_i so that $\rho_2(D_i)^{-1}g\rho_1(D_i)g^{-1} = e^{t_i H(\rho_2(A_i))}$. Therefore, $g\rho_1g^{-1} = \rho_2 \cdot \mathbf{t}$, where $\mathbf{t} = (t_1, \dots, t_n)$. We conclude that the restriction $r: \mathcal{M}(F)_0 \rightarrow \mathcal{M}(S_0)$ induces a homeomorphism $\mathcal{M}(F)_0/\mathbf{T}^n$ onto its image in $\mathcal{M}(S_0)$.

As observed above, the image of the map $r: \mathcal{M}(F) \rightarrow \mathcal{M}(S_0)$ contains $R(S^2, \{a_i, b_i\}_{i=1}^n)$. If $\rho \in \mathcal{M}(F)$ satisfies $\mu(\rho) = 0$, then $\text{Re}(\rho(A_i)) = 0$ and so $\rho \in \mathcal{M}(F)_0$. Moreover, $\text{Re}(\rho(B_i)) = \text{Re}(\rho(D_i A_i D_i^{-1})) = 0$ so that $r(\rho) \in R(S^2, \{a_i, b_i\}_{i=1}^n)$. Hence, r sends $\mu^{-1}(0)$ onto $R(S^2, \{a_i, b_i\}_{i=1}^n)$ and therefore $\mu^{-1}(0)/\mathbf{T}^n \cong R(S^2, \{a_i, b_i\}_{i=1}^n) \subset \mathcal{M}(S_0)$. This proves claim (1).

We next show that the action is free on $r^{-1}(\mathcal{M}(S_0)^{\mathbb{Z}/2})$ and has S^1 stabilizer at each point in $r^{-1}(\mathcal{M}(S_0)^{U(1)}) \cap \mathcal{M}(F)^{\mathbb{Z}/2}$. Suppose that $\rho \in \mathcal{M}(F)_0 \cap \mathcal{M}(F)^{\mathbb{Z}/2}$, $[\mathbf{t}] \in \mathbf{T}^n$ and $g \in \text{SU}(2)$ satisfy $\rho \cdot \mathbf{t} = g\rho g^{-1}$. If $g = \pm 1$, then

$$\rho(D_i)e^{t_i H(\rho(A_i))} = (\rho \cdot \mathbf{t})(D_i) = g\rho(D_i)g^{-1} = \rho(D_i)$$

so that each $t_i \equiv 0 \pmod{2\pi}$, and hence $[\mathbf{t}] = \mathbf{1} \in \mathbf{T}^n$.

Assume, therefore, that $g = e^{sP}$ with $s \in (0, \pi)$, with P a unit purely imaginary quaternion. Since $g\rho(A_i)g^{-1} = (\rho \cdot \mathbf{t})(A_i) = \rho(A_i)$, we have $H(\rho(A_i)) = \epsilon_i P$ for some $\epsilon_i \in \{\pm 1\}$. In particular, the $\rho(A_i)$ all commute. In addition, for each i , $\rho(D_i)e^{t_i \epsilon_i P} = e^{sP} \rho(D_i)e^{-sP}$ implies that

$$e^{(t_i \epsilon_i + s)\rho(D_i)P\rho(D_i)^{-1}} = e^{sP}.$$

Since $s \in (0, \pi)$, this is only possible (for each i) if either

$$\rho(D_i)P\rho(D_i)^{-1} = P \quad \text{and} \quad t_i \epsilon_i \equiv 0 \pmod{2\pi}, \tag{4.7}$$

or else

$$\rho(D_i)P\rho(D_i)^{-1} = -P \quad \text{and} \quad t_i \epsilon_i \equiv -2s \pmod{2\pi}. \tag{4.8}$$

If the first case holds for all i , then ρ is an abelian representation on $\pi_1(F)$, which we have ruled out with the hypothesis that $\rho \in \mathcal{M}(F)^{\mathbb{Z}/2}$. If for some i the second case holds, then $\rho(D_i)$ must be a purely imaginary unit quaternion orthogonal to P . This implies that $\rho(B_i) = \rho(D_i)\rho(A_i)\rho(D_i^{-1}) = -\rho(A_i)$.

In either case we see that all the $\rho(A_i)$ and $\rho(B_i)$ commute. That is, we have shown that if there exists a $g \in \text{SU}(2)$ and $\mathbf{t} \in \mathbf{T}^n$ so that $\rho \cdot \mathbf{t} = g\rho g^{-1}$, then either $g = \pm 1$ and $[\mathbf{t}] = \mathbf{1} \in \mathbf{T}^n$ or $r(\rho) \in \mathcal{M}(S_0)^{U(1)}$. Hence, the \mathbf{T}^n action is free on $\mathcal{M}(F)_0 \setminus r^{-1}(\mathcal{M}(S_0)^{U(1)}) = r^{-1}(\mathcal{M}(S_0)^{\mathbb{Z}/2})$.

To see that the stabilizer is 1-dimensional if $r(\rho) \in \mathcal{M}(S_0)^{U(1)}$, observe that for each index i so that the second case $t_i \epsilon_i \equiv -2s \pmod{2\pi}$ holds (and there is at least one such index if the stabilizer is nontrivial in \mathbf{T}^n), $e^{t_i \mathbf{i}} = e^{-2\epsilon_i s}$. The ϵ_i are determined up to an overall sign by ρ , and hence the stabilizer is the 1-dimensional subgroup of \mathbf{T}^n consisting of those n -tuples $(e^{t_1 \mathbf{i}}, \dots, e^{t_n \mathbf{i}})$ so that

$$e^{t_i \mathbf{i}} = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } \rho(D_i)\rho(A_i)\rho(D_i)^{-1} = \rho(A_i) \\ e^{\epsilon_i t_i} & \text{if } \rho(D_i)\rho(A_i)\rho(D_i)^{-1} = \rho(A_i)^{-1}. \end{cases}$$

This proves (2).

We turn now to the symplectic properties. The function $h: \text{SU}(2) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ given by $h(g) = -\sin^{-1}(\text{Re}(g))$, or equivalently, by $h(e^{sQ}) = s - \frac{\pi}{2}$ for a purely imaginary unit quaternion Q and $s \in [0, \pi]$, satisfies

$$\langle H(g), v \rangle = \left. \frac{d}{dt} h(ge^{tv}) \right|_{t=0} \quad \text{for all } g \in \text{SU}(2) \setminus \{\pm 1\} \text{ and } v \in \mathfrak{su}(2)$$

where H is the function defined in equation (4.5). Thus the functions H and h satisfy the relationship described in Section 1 of Goldman’s article [9] (see Section 6 for more details). For each $i = 1, \dots, n$, define the function $h_{A_i}: \mathcal{M}(F)_0^{\mathbb{Z}/2} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ by

$$h_{A_i}(\rho) = h(\rho(A_i)).$$

Since the A_i are disjoint, [9, Corollary 3.6] shows that the h_{A_i} Poisson-commute.

Then [9, Theorem 4.7] shows that the Hamiltonian flow induced on $\mathcal{M}(F)_0^{\mathbb{Z}/2}$ by h_{A_i} is given by

$$t \cdot \rho(E) = \begin{cases} \rho(D_i)e^{tH(\rho(A_i))} & \text{if } E = D_i \\ \rho(E) & \text{if } E = A_i, \text{ or } E = A_j, B_j, j \neq i. \end{cases}$$

This flow is 2π -periodic and the corresponding S^1 action is precisely that one obtained by restricting the \mathbf{T}^n action to the i th factor. Since the h_{A_i} Poisson-commute, the entire \mathbf{T}^n action is Hamiltonian. Moreover, since $\mu = (h_{A_1}, \dots, h_{A_n})$, $\mu: \mathcal{M}(F)_0^{\mathbb{Z}/2} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$ is a moment map for the \mathbf{T}^n action. This proves (3).

To verify claim (4), we must check that 0 is a regular value for the restriction of μ to $\mathcal{M}(F)_0^{\mathbb{Z}/2} \cap r^{-1}(\mathcal{M}(S_0)^{\mathbb{Z}/2})$. This is more or less well known, but we provide an argument here for completeness.

Pick $\rho \in \mathcal{M}(F)_0^{\mathbb{Z}/2} \cap r^{-1}(\mathcal{M}(S_0)^{\mathbb{Z}/2}) \cap \mu^{-1}(0)$. Since $\mu(\rho) = 0$, it follows that, for each i , $H^1(A_i; \text{su}(2)_{\text{ad } \rho}) \cong \mathbb{R}$. The differential of μ at ρ ,

$$d\mu_\rho: T_\rho(\mathcal{M}(F)^{\mathbb{Z}/2}) \longrightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$$

can be identified with the map

$$\mathbb{R}^{6n-6} \cong H^1(F; \text{su}(2)_{\text{ad } \rho}) \longrightarrow H^1\left(\bigsqcup_i A_i; \text{su}(2)_{\text{ad } \rho}\right) \cong \mathbb{R}^n.$$

The long exact sequence of the pair $(F, \bigsqcup_i A_i)$ identifies the cokernel with a subspace of $H^2(F, \bigsqcup_i A_i; \text{su}(2)_{\text{ad } \rho})$, which, by replacing $\bigsqcup_i A_i$ by a small neighborhood and applying excision, is isomorphic to $H^2(S_0, \partial S_0; \text{su}(2)_{\text{ad } r(\rho)})$. Poincaré duality then identifies this with $H_0(S_0; \text{su}(2)_{\text{ad } r(\rho)})$, which vanishes because $r(\rho) \in \mathcal{M}(S_0)^{\mathbb{Z}/2}$, i.e., because $r(\rho)$ is irreducible. Hence, the differential is onto.

The proof is completed by recalling that the symplectic quotient [22] by the Hamiltonian free \mathbf{T}^n action on $\mathcal{M}(F)_0^{\mathbb{Z}/2} \cap r^{-1}(\mathcal{M}(S_0)^{\mathbb{Z}/2})$ is defined to be the manifold $(\mu')^{-1}(0)/\mathbf{T}^n$, which we have identified with $R(S^2, \{a_i, b_i\}_{i=1}^n)^{\mathbb{Z}/2}$. \square

Corollary 4.5. *Suppose that $\ell: L \rightarrow \mathcal{M}(F)_0^{\mathbb{Z}/2} \cap r^{-1}(\mathcal{M}(S_0)^{\mathbb{Z}/2})$ is a Lagrangian immersion which is transverse to $(\mu')^{-1}(0)$. Then its symplectic reduction $L' := (\mu' \circ \ell)^{-1}(0)$ Lagrangian immerses to $R(S^2, \{a_i, b_i\}_{i=1}^n)$.*

Proof. This is a basic property of symplectic reduction and moment maps. If the Lagrangian immersion ℓ meets $(\mu')^{-1}(0)$ cleanly, then the restriction of ℓ to the preimage of $(\mu')^{-1}(0)$, composed with the quotient map, is Lagrangian (see, for example, [22]). In our case, the stronger hypothesis that ℓ meets $(\mu')^{-1}(0)$ transversely implies that ℓ also meets the orbits in $(\mu')^{-1}(0)$ transversely, and so we obtain a Lagrangian immersion $L' = (\mu' \circ \ell)^{-1}(0) \rightarrow R(S^2, \{a_i, b_i\}_{i=1}^n)$. \square

It will be simpler in the following to work with the map

$$T: \mathcal{M}(F) \longrightarrow \mathbb{R}^n, \quad T(\rho) = (\text{Re}(\rho(A_1)), \dots, \text{Re}(\rho(A_n))). \tag{4.9}$$

rather than the moment map μ of Definition 4.2. Although T is not a moment map for the \mathbf{T}^n action, the level sets of T and μ coincide. Furthermore, since the function $\sin^{-1}(x)$ is a diffeomorphism near 0, the restriction

$$T: \mathcal{M}(F)_0^{\mathbb{Z}/2} \cap r^{-1}(\mathcal{M}(S_0)^{\mathbb{Z}/2}) \longrightarrow \mathbb{R}^n \tag{4.10}$$

has 0 as a regular value, and

$$R(S^2, \{a_i, b_i\}_{i=1}^n) = T^{-1}(0)/\mathbf{T}^n.$$

5. Perturbation curves

Our desired transversality results will be established with the help of a carefully constructed collection of curves on the surface F . This section will be devoted to specifying these curves and tabulating how they intersect with the standard fundamental group generators. These intersections will be important in the analysis of the effect of perturbing using these curves (pushed slightly into the 3-manifold from the boundary).

Definition 5.1. Fix two embedded, oriented, unbased, transverse curves C and E in F missing the base point, and equip E with an embedded arc γ_E starting at the base point and ending on E . Assume that either C intersects E transversely in a single point and misses the arc γ_E , or that C misses E but intersects the arc γ_E transversely in a single point.

Define the *longitude of C with respect to E* , $\lambda_C(E)$, as follows.

- (1) In the first case, $\lambda_C(E)$ travels from the base point along γ_E , then forward along E to the intersection with C , then around C returning to the intersection point, then backward along the same portion of E , and finally back to the base point along γ_E .
- (2) In the second case, $\lambda_C(E)$ travels along γ_E from the base point to the intersection with C , then around C returning to the intersection point, then backward along γ_E to the base point.

Definition 5.2. A *special perturbation curve* is an oriented, embedded, unbased curve C in F satisfying the condition that, for each $E \in \{A_i, D_i\}_{i=1}^n$, if $C \cap (E \cup \gamma_E)$ is nonempty then either C meets E transversely one point and misses γ_E , or C is disjoint from E but intersects γ_E transversely in one point.

We now tabulate a finite collection of special perturbation curves, together with the curves in the family $\{A_i, D_i\}_{i=1}^n$ which intersect them, in Table 1. The first column, labeled *Perturbation curve*, lists 11 families of special perturbation curves, $C_I(i)$ through $C_{XI}(ij)$. These are illustrated in figures 2–6. Recall that the sector indexing should be viewed as a cyclic ordering. In figures 3–6 we illustrate the curves we have in mind if $1 \leq i < j \leq n$, but the curves in Table 1 when $j < i$ are intended to denote the analogous curves that cross sectors from i to j in the counterclockwise direction.

The special perturbation curves $C_I(i)$, $C_{II}(i)$, and $C_{III}(i)$ lie in the interior of the i th sector. In particular, they miss A_ℓ , B_ℓ and D_ℓ as well as γ_{A_ℓ} , γ_{B_ℓ} , and γ_{D_ℓ} , for $\ell \neq i$. The curves $C_{IV}(ij)$, $C_V(ij)$, $C_{VI}(ij)$, and $C_{VII}(ij)$ miss A_ℓ , B_ℓ , and D_ℓ when $\ell \neq i, j$, but they do meet γ_{A_ℓ} , γ_{B_ℓ} , and γ_{D_ℓ} , for $\ell \neq i, j$. The curves $C_{VIII}(ij)$, $C_{IX}(ij)$, $C_X(ij)$, and $C_{XI}(ij)$ miss A_ℓ , B_ℓ , and D_ℓ as well as γ_{A_ℓ} , γ_{B_ℓ} , and γ_{D_ℓ} , for $\ell \neq i, j$.

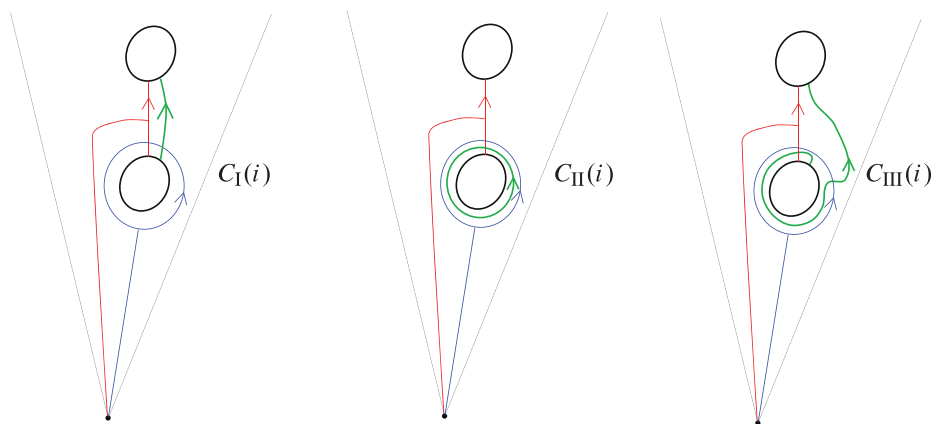


Figure 2. The special perturbation curves $C_I(i)$, $C_{II}(i)$, and $C_{III}(i)$ in the i th sector.

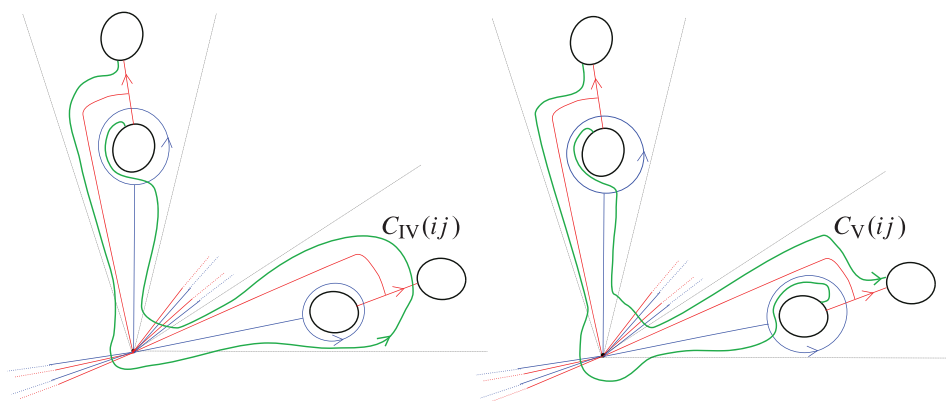


Figure 3. The special perturbation curves $C_{IV}(ij)$ and $C_V(ij)$ in the i th and j th sectors.

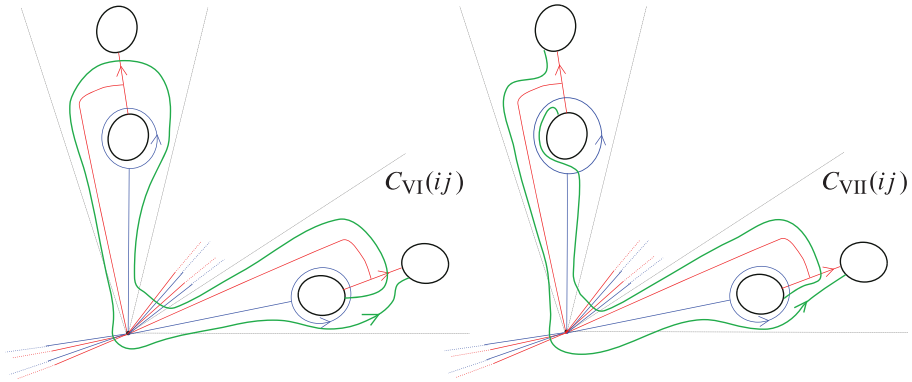


Figure 4. The special perturbation curves $C_{VI}(ij)$ and $C_{VII}(ij)$ in the i th and j th sectors.

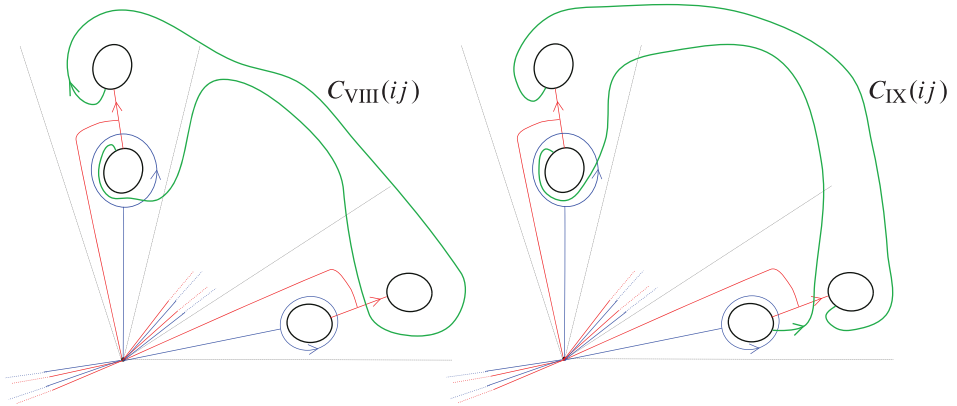


Figure 5. The composite special perturbation curves $C_{VIII}(ij)$ and $C_{IX}(ij)$ in the i th and j th sectors.

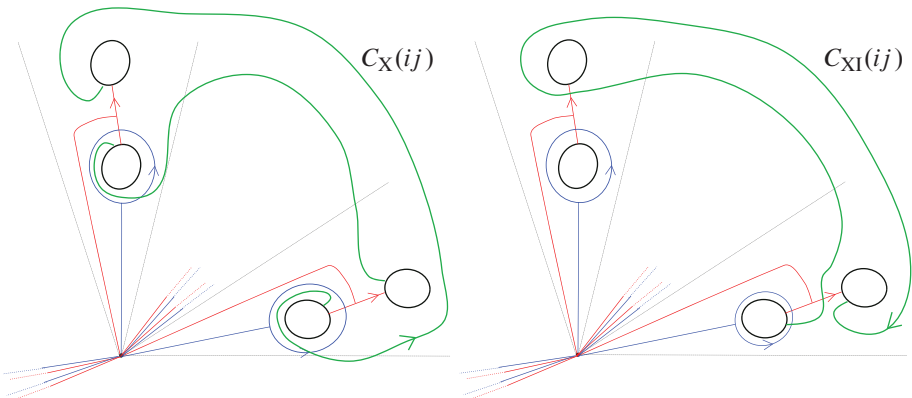


Figure 6. The composite special perturbation curves $C_X(ij)$ and $C_{XI}(ij)$ in the i th and j th sectors.

For each special perturbation curve C in the first column, the *Intersecting curve* column lists all the embedded curves E in the set $\{A_i, D_i\}_{i=1}^n$ which intersect C . In each case, E meets C transversely in one point. Notice that we do not list any E as an intersection curve if the perturbation curve C only intersects the path γ_E . The third column, labeled *Longitude*, expresses the longitude $\lambda_C(E)$ of C with respect to E , as an element of $\pi_1(F)$. The last column records the sign of the intersection $E \cdot C$.

We leave it as a straightforward exercise to verify most of the formulas in the third column of Table 1 for the longitudes with respect to the intersecting curves, but we illustrate the case of the perturbation curve $C_{IV}(12)$ and intersection curve A_2 , in Figure 7. The longitude, also illustrated there, is easily seen to represent the word $D_2^{-1}A_1$. The sign is given by $A_2 \cdot C_{IV}(12) = 1$.

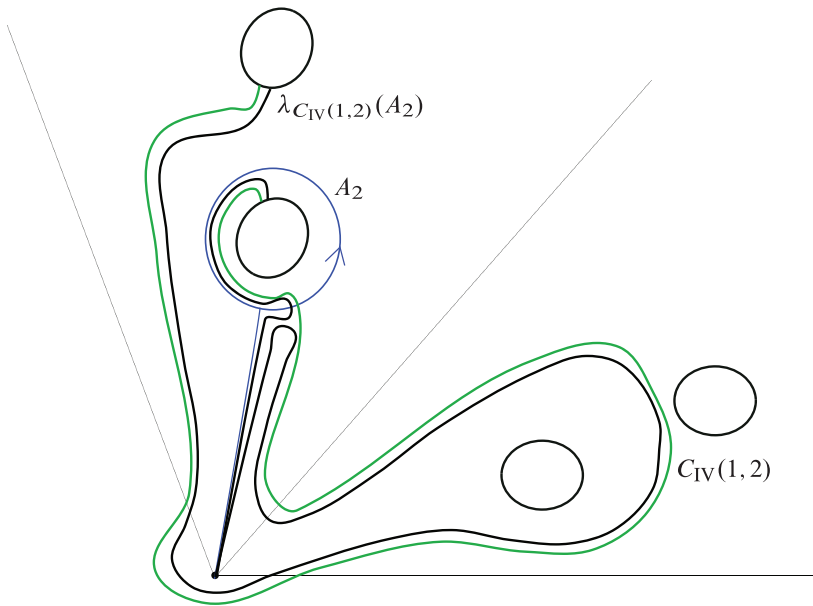


Figure 7. The longitude for the perturbation curve $C_{IV}(1,2)$ and intersecting curve A_2 equals $D_2^{-1}A_1$.

Table 1. Perturbation curves illustrated in figures 2–6 with their longitudes for each intersecting curve $E \in \{A_i, D_i\}_{i=1}^n$.

Perturbation curve C	Intersecting curve E	Longitude $\lambda_C(E)$	sign
$C_I(i)$	A_i	$A_i D_i A_i^{-1}$	-1
$C_{II}(i)$	D_i	$D_i A_i D_i^{-1}$	1
$C_{III}(i)$	D_i	$D_i A_i$	1
	A_i	$A_i D_i$	-1
$C_{IV}(ij), i \neq j$	D_i	$D_j^{-1} A_i$	1
	A_j	$D_j^{-1} A_i$	1
$C_V(ij), i \neq j$	A_i	$D_j D_i$	-1
	A_j	$D_i D_j$	-1
$C_{VI}(ij), i \neq j$	A_i	$A_i A_j A_i D_i A_i^{-1}$	-1
	D_i	$A_j A_i D_i$	1
	D_j	$A_i D_i A_j$	1
$C_{VII}(ij), i \neq j$	D_i	$D_j^{-1} A_i D_i$	1
	A_i	$A_i D_j^{-1} A_i D_i A_i^{-1}$	-1
	A_j	$D_j^{-1} A_i D_i$	1
$C_{VIII}(ij), i \neq j$	D_i	$(\prod_{\ell=i+1}^{j-1} A_\ell B_\ell^{-1}) D_j^{-1} (\prod_{\ell=i}^j A_\ell B_\ell^{-1})^{-1} A_i$	1
	A_j	$D_j^{-1} (\prod_{\ell=i}^j A_\ell B_\ell^{-1})^{-1} A_i (\prod_{\ell=i+1}^{j-1} A_\ell B_\ell^{-1})$	1
$C_{IX}(ij), i \neq j$	D_i	$(\prod_{\ell=i+1}^{j-1} A_\ell B_\ell^{-1}) D_j^{-1} (\prod_{\ell=i}^j A_\ell B_\ell^{-1})^{-1} A_i D_i$	1
	A_j	$D_j^{-1} (\prod_{\ell=i}^j A_\ell B_\ell^{-1})^{-1} A_i D_i (\prod_{\ell=i+1}^{j-1} A_\ell B_\ell^{-1})$	1
	A_i	$A_i (\prod_{\ell=i+1}^{j-1} A_\ell B_\ell^{-1}) D_j^{-1} (\prod_{\ell=i}^j A_\ell B_\ell^{-1})^{-1} A_i D_i A_i^{-1}$	-1
$C_X(ij), i \neq j$	A_i	$(\prod_{\ell=i}^j A_\ell B_\ell^{-1}) D_j (\prod_{\ell=i+1}^{j-1} A_\ell B_\ell^{-1})^{-1} D_i$	-1
	A_j	$(\prod_{\ell=i+1}^{j-1} A_\ell B_\ell^{-1})^{-1} D_i (\prod_{\ell=i}^j A_\ell B_\ell^{-1}) D_j$	-1
$C_{XI}(ij), i \neq j$	D_i	$(\prod_{\ell=i+1}^{j-1} A_\ell B_\ell^{-1}) A_j (\prod_{\ell=i}^j A_\ell B_\ell^{-1})^{-1} A_i D_i$	-1
	A_i	$A_i (\prod_{\ell=i+1}^{j-1} A_\ell B_\ell^{-1}) A_j (\prod_{\ell=i}^j A_\ell B_\ell^{-1})^{-1} A_i D_i A_i^{-1}$	-1
	D_j	$(\prod_{\ell=i}^j A_\ell B_\ell^{-1})^{-1} A_i D_i (\prod_{\ell=i+1}^{j-1} A_\ell B_\ell^{-1}) A_j$	1

6. Perturbations in a cylinder $F \times I$

The transversality arguments in this article consist of two types. In part, we make use of general results about the generic structure of the perturbed moduli space $\mathcal{M}_\pi(X)$ for a 3-manifold X with boundary F , proven in [12]. In this paper, we also make arguments concerning how traceless conditions and earring anticommutativity conditions cut this moduli space down, and these are not addressed in [12]. For the latter arguments, we show that it is sufficient to use perturbation curves which lie in a collar neighborhood of ∂X . To set up these arguments, we present in this section some basic results about the effect of perturbing in a cylinder $F \times [0, 1]$. We begin by examining the effect of one such perturbation.

Suppose that $C \subset F$ is an embedded oriented curve. Let N_C denote a tubular neighborhood of $C \times \{\frac{1}{2}\}$ in the cylinder $F \times I$, framed so that its longitude λ is represented by the push off $C \times \{\frac{1}{2} + \epsilon\}$. Fix $\phi \in \mathcal{X}$ (see equation (2.3)) and consider the perturbation data $\pi_C = (N_C, \phi)$.

Proposition 6.1. *With π_C as above, the restriction map*

$$\mathcal{M}_{\pi_C}(F \times I) \longrightarrow \mathcal{M}(F \times \{1\})$$

is a homeomorphism, preserving the orbit type stratification, and the same is true for restriction to the other end. This is a diffeomorphism on each stratum.

Proof. Since the statement of the proposition involves representations up to conjugation, its veracity is independent of where we place the basepoint. For convenience, choose a basepoint x in F that is not on C . We fix the base point $(x, 0) \in F \times I$ in the cylinder. Let $\{A_i, D_i\}_{i=1}^n$ denote the usual set of generators for $\pi_1(F)$. We consider two cases, when C is non-separating and when C is separating in F .

Consider first the case when C is non-separating. Since homeomorphisms of F induce homeomorphisms of $\mathcal{M}(F)$ which are diffeomorphisms on each stratum, it is sufficient to consider the case when C is the special perturbation curve $C_1(1)$ of Figure 2. View the longitude λ of C as a based loop by connecting it to the base point so that λ and D_1 are homotopic relative to the base point.

The Seifert–Van Kampen theorem shows that

$$\pi_1(F \times I \setminus N_C) = \left\langle A_i, D_i, m \mid \prod_{i=1}^n [A_i, D_i] = 1 \right\rangle = \pi_1(F) * \mathbb{Z}\langle m \rangle,$$

where m is a meridian for C connected to the base point the same way as λ . Thus any $\rho \in \mathcal{M}(F)$ may be extended to $\pi_1(F \times I \setminus N_C)$ by sending m to any element

in $SU(2)$. For such an extension $\tilde{\rho}$ to satisfy the perturbation condition (2.5), $\tilde{\rho}(m) = 1$ if $\rho(\lambda) = \pm 1$, and otherwise $\tilde{\rho}(m) = F(\rho(\lambda))$, where $F(e^{\alpha Q}) = e^{\phi(\alpha)Q}$ when $\|Q\| = 1$. Hence, the extension of ρ to $\tilde{\rho}$ in $\mathcal{M}_{\pi_C}(F \times I)$ is unique.

It is clear that the stabilizers of ρ and $\tilde{\rho}$ coincide, since $\tilde{\rho}(m)$ commutes with the element $\rho(D_1)$ in the image of the first factor of the free product, and since $\tilde{\rho}(m) = 1$ if $\rho(D_1)$ is central. This extension map $\rho \in \mathcal{M}(F) \mapsto \mathcal{M}(F \times [0, 1])$ is an inverse for the restriction map sending $\tilde{\rho}$ to its restriction to $\pi_1(F)$, that is, its restriction to the first factor in the free product.

The longitude of N_C can be expressed as the word $\lambda(A_1, B_1, \dots, A_n, B_n)$. The map $SU(2)^{2n} \rightarrow SU(2)^{2n+1}$ given by

$$(a_1, b_1, \dots, a_n, b_n) \mapsto (a_1, b_1, \dots, a_n, b_n, F(\lambda(a_1, b_1, \dots, a_n, b_n)))$$

is smooth and equivariant with respect to conjugation. The map $SU(2)^{2n+1} \rightarrow SU(2)^{2n}$ which projects onto the first $2n$ factors is also smooth and equivariant. These two maps induce bijections on their subquotients $\mathcal{M}_{\pi_C}(F \times I) \cong \mathcal{M}(F)$ by the previous paragraphs, and hence they induce inverse homeomorphisms. These are smooth diffeomorphisms on each stratum, since the orbit type stratification of $\mathcal{M}(F)$ coincides with its stratification as an algebraic variety.

Now consider the case when C is separating. Assume the path component of $F \setminus C$ containing the base point has genus g . Up to homeomorphism of F , we may assume that C is the curve depicted in Figure 8.

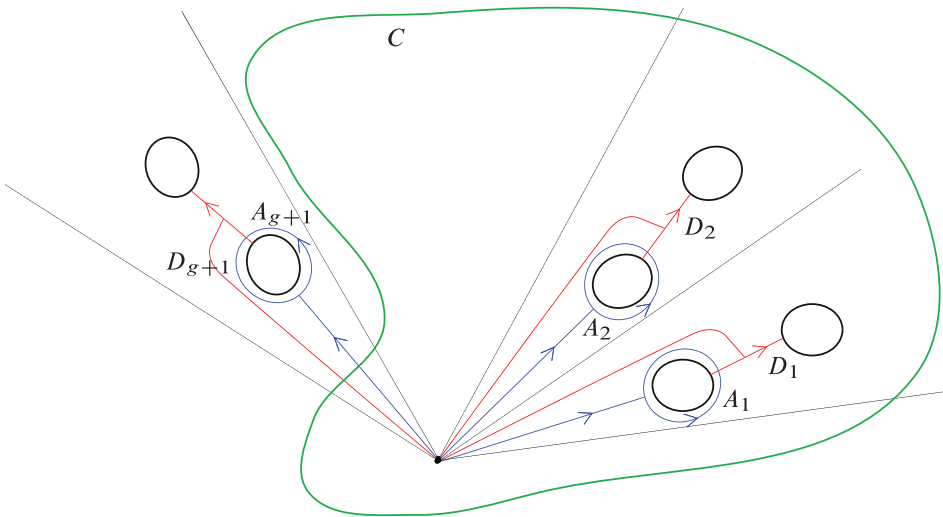


Figure 8

Thus C misses $A_1, D_1, \dots, A_g, D_g$ and their paths from the base point, but C intersects the paths from the base point to $A_{g+1}, D_{g+1}, \dots, A_n, D_n$.

The Seifert–Van Kampen theorem in this case shows that $\pi_1(F \times [0, 1] \setminus N_C)$ has a presentation with generators

$$A_i = A_i \times \{0\}, \quad D_i = D_i \times \{0\}, \quad A'_i = A_i \times \{1\}, \quad D'_i = D_i \times \{1\}, m$$

where m is the meridian of N_C , subject to the relations

$$\prod_{i=1}^n [A_i, D_i] = 1 = \prod_{i=1}^n [A'_i, D'_i], \tag{6.1a}$$

$$A'_i = \begin{cases} A_i & \text{if } i \leq g, \\ mA_i m^{-1} & \text{if } i > g, \end{cases}, \tag{6.1b}$$

$$D'_i = \begin{cases} D_i & \text{if } i \leq g, \\ mD_i m^{-1} & \text{if } i > g. \end{cases} \tag{6.1c}$$

The longitude λ represents $\prod_{i=1}^g [A_i, D_i]$. Again, one sees that given a representation $\rho: \pi_1(F) \rightarrow \text{SU}(2)$, there exists a unique extension of ρ to

$$\tilde{\rho}: \pi_1(F \times [0, 1] \setminus N_C) \longrightarrow \text{SU}(2)$$

satisfying the perturbation condition. In fact, ρ determines $\tilde{\rho}(\lambda)$ by $\tilde{\rho}(\lambda) = \rho(\prod_{i=1}^g [A_i, D_i])$, which in turn determines $\tilde{\rho}(\mu)$ by the perturbation condition (2.5). Then ρ and $\tilde{\rho}(m)$ determine $\tilde{\rho}(A'_i)$ and $\tilde{\rho}(D'_i)$ by the relations (6.1). The relation $\tilde{\rho}(\prod_{i=1}^n [A'_i, D'_i]) = 1$ is a consequence of the fact that $\rho(\prod_{i=1}^n [A_i, D_i]) = 1$ and $\tilde{\rho}([m, \lambda]) = 1$. The rest of the argument is similar to the first case, and we leave the details to the reader. □

Denote by $\Phi_{\pi_C}: \mathcal{M}(F) \rightarrow \mathcal{M}(F)$ the composite homeomorphism

$$\mathcal{M}(F) = \mathcal{M}(F \times \{0\}) \longleftarrow \mathcal{M}_{\pi_C}(F \times I) \longrightarrow \mathcal{M}(F \times \{1\}) = \mathcal{M}(F).$$

Recall that $\lambda_C(E)$ denotes the longitude of C with respect to E , from Definition 5.1, and π_C denotes the perturbation data $\pi_C = \{N_C, \phi\}$.

Proposition 6.2. *Let C be an embedded curve in F and $\phi \in \mathcal{X}$, determining perturbation data $\pi_C = \{N_C, \phi\}$. Let E be a loop in F , for example $E \in \{A_i, D_i\}_{i=1}^n$, γ_E a path from E to the base point, and let $\rho \in \mathcal{M}(F)$.*

If C is disjoint from $E \cup \gamma_E$, then

$$\Phi_{\pi_C}(\rho)(E) = \rho(E).$$

If C meets E transversely in a single point with oriented intersection number $E \cdot C = \pm 1$ and C misses its arc γ_E from the base point, and if $\rho(\lambda_C(E)) = e^{\alpha Q}$, then

$$\Phi_{\pi_C}(\rho)(E) = e^{\pm\phi(\alpha)Q} \rho(E).$$

If C misses E but intersects the arc γ_E transversely in a single point with oriented intersection number $C \cdot \gamma_E = \pm 1$, and if $\rho(\lambda_C(E)) = e^{\alpha Q}$, then

$$\Phi_{\pi_C}(\rho)(E) = e^{\pm\phi(\alpha)Q} \rho(E) e^{\mp\phi(\alpha)Q}.$$

Proof. Let $e: I \rightarrow F$ be a parameterization of the based loop $\gamma_E * E * \gamma_E^{-1}$. Extend e to a level preserving map of a square

$$h_E: I \times I \longrightarrow F \times I, \quad (t, s) \longmapsto (e(t), s).$$

Identify e with $e \times \{0\}$. Recall that x denotes the base point of F . Denote by e' the based loop in $F \times I \setminus N_C$ obtained by traveling along $\{x\} \times I$, then following $e \times \{1\}$, then returning to the base point along $\{x\} \times I$. The map $\Phi_{\pi_C}: \mathcal{M}(F) \rightarrow \mathcal{M}(F)$ takes a representation $\rho: \pi_1(F \times \{0\}) \rightarrow \text{SU}(2)$ to the restriction to $F \times \{1\}$ of the unique extension $\tilde{\rho}$ of ρ to $\mathcal{M}_{\pi_C}(F \times I)$. In other words,

$$\Phi_{\pi_C}(\rho(e)) = \tilde{\rho}(e').$$

If C misses E and γ_E , then h_E gives a based homotopy in $F \times I \setminus N_C$ between e and e' , and hence $\tilde{\rho}(e') = \tilde{\rho}(e)$, proving the first assertion.

If C meets E transversely in one point y and C misses γ_E , then $C \times \{\frac{1}{2}\}$ punctures the square h_E once in the interior of its embedded middle section, and

$$\tilde{\rho}(e') = \tilde{\rho}(m)\tilde{\rho}(e), \tag{6.2}$$

where m is a loop which travels in $F \times \{0\}$ along γ_E to E , then along E in $F \times \{0\}$ to $(y, 0)$, then along $\{y\} \times I$ toward the puncture where h_E meets $C \times \{\frac{1}{2}\}$, then around the puncture with the positive orientation (on the square), and then backwards along $\{y\} \times I$ and backwards in $F \times \{0\}$ along E to the base point.

Since $\lambda_C(E)$ was defined in this case to be a longitudinal curve connected to the base point in the same way as the meridian m , with the same orientation as C , $m^{E \cdot C}$ is a meridian to the perturbation curve with $m^{E \cdot C} \cdot \lambda_C(E) = 1$ in ∂N_C . In particular, since $\tilde{\rho}$ satisfies the perturbation condition (2.5), equation (6.2) implies that

$$\tilde{\rho}(e') = e^{\pm\phi(\alpha)Q} \tilde{\rho}(e), \quad \text{where } \tilde{\rho}(\lambda_C(E)) = e^{\alpha Q},$$

with the sign in the exponent equal to $E \cdot C$. This proves the second assertion.

A similar argument applies when C misses E but intersects γ_E in a point y . In this case, h_e maps two outer strips of the square onto the same embedded rectangle $\gamma_E \times I$, but with opposite orientations, and $C \times \{\frac{1}{2}\}$ punctures this embedded rectangle. Define m by traveling along γ_E to $(y, 0)$, down $\{y\} \times I$ and around the puncture, and back up to $(y, 0)$ and then back along γ_E to the base point. Then e' is homotopic rel base point to mem^{-1} , and the perturbation condition gives

$$\tilde{\rho}(e') = e^{\pm\phi(\alpha)Q} \tilde{\rho}(e) e^{\mp\phi(\alpha)Q},$$

where $\pm 1 = \gamma_E \cdot C$. We leave the details to the reader. □

We next prove that the maps Φ_{π_C} are symplectomorphisms, and in fact that the 1-parameter family of perturbations $\pi_{C,t} = \{N_C, t\phi\}, t \in [0, 1]$ yields a Hamiltonian isotopy $\Phi_{\pi_{C,t}}$ starting at the identity. We make use of Goldman’s result [8], which we recall briefly next.

Let $f: \text{SU}(2) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ and $F: \text{SU}(2) \rightarrow \mathfrak{su}(2)$ be functions that are conjugation invariant and equivariant, respectively, and which satisfy Goldman’s relation in [8] with respect to the inner product $\langle u, v \rangle = -\text{Re}(uv)$:

$$\langle F(g), v \rangle = \frac{d}{dt} \Big|_{t=0} f(ge^{tv}) \quad \text{for all } g \in \text{SU}(2), v \in \mathfrak{su}(2). \tag{6.3}$$

Let $c \in \pi_1(F)$ be the loop obtained by connecting the embedded curve C to the base point by some path. Then c defines maps

$$f_c: \mathcal{M}(F) \longrightarrow \mathbb{R}, \quad f_c([\rho]) = f(\rho(c))$$

and

$$F_c: \text{Hom}(\pi_1(F), \text{SU}(2)) \longrightarrow \mathfrak{su}(2), \quad F_c(\rho) = F(\rho(c)).$$

Note that the function f_c does not depend on the choice of path from the base point to C , although F_c does. The map f_c defines a Hamiltonian flow Ξ_t on the symplectic manifold $\mathcal{M}(F)^{\mathbb{Z}/2}$.

Goldman’s result, [8, Theorems 4.3, 4.5, and 4.7], calculates the flow Ξ_t explicitly, assuming the curve C passes through the base point. He defines the *twist flow on $\text{Hom}(\pi_1(F), \text{SU}(2))$ associated to C* as follows. If C is non-separating, then $\pi_1(F)$ is generated by loops which miss C , together with one additional loop which intersects C transversally exactly once. Goldman defines a flow on $\text{Hom}(\pi_1(F), \text{SU}(2))$ by

$$\Xi_t(\rho)(\gamma) = \begin{cases} \rho(\gamma) & \text{if } \gamma \text{ is a loop missing } C, \\ \rho(\gamma)e^{tF_c(\rho)} & \text{if } \gamma \text{ meets } C \text{ transversally once with } \gamma \cdot c = 1. \end{cases} \tag{6.4}$$

If C separates F into path components F_1, F_2 , then $\pi_1(F)$ is generated by loops which lie entirely in F_1 or entirely in F_2 . In this case Goldman defines a flow on $\text{Hom}(\pi_1(F), \text{SU}(2))$ by

$$\Xi_t(\rho)(\gamma) = \begin{cases} \rho(\gamma) & \text{if } \gamma \text{ is a loop in } F_1, \\ e^{tF_c(\rho)}\rho(\gamma)e^{-tF_c(\rho)} & \text{if } \gamma \text{ is a loop in } F_2. \end{cases} \tag{6.5}$$

Goldman’s theorem asserts that formulas (6.4) and (6.5) uniquely determine flows on $\text{Hom}(\pi_1(F), \text{SU}(2))$, and these push down to yield the Hamiltonian flow on $\mathcal{M}(F)^{\mathbb{Z}/2}$ determined by f_c .

Theorem 6.3. *Let $\pi_{C,t}$ be the 1-parameter family of perturbations $\pi_{C,t} = (N_C, t\phi)$ where $C \subset F$ is an embedded curve and $\phi \in \mathcal{X}$. Then the isotopy $\Phi_{\pi_{C,t}}: \mathcal{M}(F) \rightarrow \mathcal{M}(F)$ restricts to a Hamiltonian isotopy on the smooth stratum $\mathcal{M}(F)^{\mathbb{Z}/2}$. In fact, $\Phi_{\pi_{C,t}}$ is the twist flow associated to C , generated by the function*

$$f_c: \mathcal{M}(F) \longrightarrow \mathbb{R}, \quad f_c([\rho]) = \psi(\cos^{-1} \text{Re}(\rho(C)))$$

for any antiderivative ψ of ϕ .

Proof. Given $\phi \in \mathcal{X}$, choose an antiderivative $\psi: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ for ϕ . Then ψ is even and periodic. The pair of functions

$$f: \text{SU}(2) \longrightarrow \mathbb{R}, \quad f(e^{\alpha Q}) = \psi(\alpha) \quad \text{for } \|Q\| = 1$$

and

$$F: \text{SU}(2) \longrightarrow \mathfrak{su}(2), \quad F(e^{\alpha Q}) = \phi(\alpha)Q \quad \text{for } \|Q\| = 1$$

satisfy Goldman’s relation (6.3).

Recall that $c \in \pi_1(F)$ denotes the based loop obtained by connecting C to the base point. As above, set $f_c([\rho]) = f(\rho(c))$ and $F_c(\rho) = F(\rho(c))$. Note that $\psi(\alpha) = \psi(\cos^{-1}(\text{Re}(e^{\alpha Q})))$, so that $f_c([\rho]) = \psi(\cos^{-1}(\text{Re}(\rho(c))))$. Then $e^{tF_c(\rho)} = e^{t\phi(\alpha)Q}$, where $\rho(c) = e^{\alpha Q}$. The proof now nearly follows by comparing Goldman’s formulae, (6.4) and (6.5), to the formulae of Proposition 6.2, replacing the fixed perturbation ϕ by the 1-parameter family $t\phi$. The difference occurs because our set up does not permit us to assume the curve C passes through the base point, whereas Goldman places the base point on C . Since f_c is independent of the choice of path from the base point to C , the Hamiltonian flow it induces is also independent of this choice.

Reconciling these two formulae is an exercise in changing base points, using the arc γ_C from the original base point to a point on C . Suppose first that C separates F into F_1 and F_2 and the base point of F is contained in F_1 . If β is a loop in F_2 based on C , then the longitude of C with respect to the loop $\gamma_C \beta \gamma_C^{-1}$ is just $c = \gamma_C C \gamma_C^{-1}$. Hence, Proposition 6.2 shows that $\Phi_{\pi_{C,t}}(\rho)(\gamma_C \beta \gamma_C^{-1}) = e^{t\phi(\alpha)\mathcal{Q}} \rho(\gamma_C \beta \gamma_C^{-1}) e^{-t\phi(\alpha)\mathcal{Q}}$ where $\rho(c) = e^{\alpha\mathcal{Q}}$. equation (6.5) says $\Xi_t(\rho)(\beta) = e^{t\phi(\alpha)\mathcal{Q}} \rho(\beta) e^{-t\phi(\alpha)\mathcal{Q}}$. If β is a loop in F_1 based on C , then $\gamma_C \beta \gamma_C^{-1}$ can be homotoped off C , so that Proposition 6.2 shows that $\Phi_{\pi_{C,t}}(\rho)(\gamma_C \beta \gamma_C^{-1}) = \rho(\gamma_C \beta \gamma_C^{-1})$ and equation (6.5) says $\Xi_t(\rho)(\beta) = \rho(\beta)$. These induce the same flow on the quotient $\mathcal{M}(F)$.

The non-separating case is similar. If E is an embedded curve in F passing through the base point which meets C transversely once and which contains γ_C , then Proposition 6.2 shows that $\Phi_{\pi_{C,t}}(\rho)(\gamma_C E \gamma_C^{-1}) = e^{t\phi(\alpha)\mathcal{Q}} \rho(\gamma_C E \gamma_C^{-1})$, whereas equation (6.4) says $\Xi_t(\rho)(E) = \rho(E) e^{t\phi(\alpha)\mathcal{Q}}$. Now $\pi_1(F)$ is generated by E and curves of the form $\gamma_C \gamma_1 \beta \gamma_1^{-1} \gamma_C^{-1}$, where γ_1 is a small extension of γ_C so that the arc $\gamma_C \gamma_1$ meets C transversely in one point, and β is a loop in $F \setminus C$. Proposition 6.2 shows that $\Phi_{\pi_{C,t}}(\rho)(\gamma_C \gamma_1 \beta \gamma_1^{-1} \gamma_C^{-1}) = e^{t\phi(\alpha)\mathcal{Q}} \rho(\gamma_C \gamma_1 \beta \gamma_1^{-1} \gamma_C^{-1}) e^{-t\phi(\alpha)\mathcal{Q}}$ whereas $\Xi_t(\rho)(\gamma_1 \beta \gamma_1^{-1}) = \rho(\beta)$. Conjugating $\Phi_{\pi_{C,t}}(\rho)$ by $e^{-t\phi(\alpha)\mathcal{Q}}$ identifies the flows on $\mathcal{M}(F)$. \square

For the remainder of this article, it will suffice to use the perturbation functions $\phi(\alpha) = t \sin(\alpha)$, so that our perturbation data depends only on the curve C and the parameter t . It will be convenient to compose $\Phi_{\pi_{C_i}}$ for various perturbation curves C_i , using a different parameter for each perturbation curve.

Definition 6.4. Let $\mathbf{C} = (C_1, C_2, \dots, C_K)$ be an ordered list of oriented simple closed curves in F . Extend this to perturbation data in $F \times [0, 1]$, parameterized by $\mathbf{t} = (t_1, \dots, t_k) \in \mathbb{R}^K$, by pushing C_i into $F \times \{\frac{i}{K+1}\}$ and taking

$$\pi_{\mathbf{t},\mathbf{C}} = \{(N_{C_i}, t_i \sin(\alpha))\}.$$

Then define the K -parameter family of stratum-preserving isotopies of $\mathcal{M}(F)$ determined by \mathbf{C} :

$$\Phi_{\mathbf{C}}: \mathcal{M}(F) \times \mathbb{R}^K \longrightarrow \mathcal{M}(F), \quad \Phi_{\mathbf{C}}(\rho, \mathbf{t}) = \Phi_{\pi_{\mathbf{t},\mathbf{C}}}(\rho).$$

If we denote $(N_{C_i}, t_i \sin(\alpha))$ by π_{t_i, C_i} , then

$$\Phi_{\mathbf{C}}(\rho, \mathbf{t}) = \Phi_{\pi_{t_K, C_K}} \circ \Phi_{\pi_{t_{K-1}, C_{K-1}}} \circ \dots \circ \Phi_{\pi_{t_1, C_1}}.$$

Proposition 6.1 implies that $\Phi_{\mathbf{C}}$ preserves the stabilizer decomposition of equation (4.2). Theorem 6.3 implies that the restriction to $\mathcal{M}(F)^{\mathbb{Z}/2}$ is a composite of symplectomorphisms, each one Hamiltonian isotopic to the identity.

The following three propositions form the technical heart of this article. We continue to assume that F is a closed, genus n surface, and $S_0 \subset F$ is a $2n$ -punctured 2-sphere obtained by removing the neighborhoods of n disjoint, homologically essential curves.

Recall that the irreducible stratum $\mathcal{M}(F)^{\mathbb{Z}/2}$ is a smooth manifold of dimension $6n - 6$, the abelian stratum $\mathcal{M}(F)^{U(1)}$ is a smooth manifold of dimension $2n - 2$, and the central stratum $\mathcal{M}(F)^{SU(2)}$ is a finite set, in fact has 2^{2n} points [8].

Let \mathcal{C} denote the set of special perturbation curves

$$\mathcal{C} = \{C_I(i), C_{II}(i), C_{III}(i)\}_{i=1}^n \cup \{C_{IV}(ij), \dots, C_{XI}(ij)\}_{i \neq j}$$

defined in Section 5 and let \mathbf{C} denote any ordering of \mathcal{C} . For convenience, set

$$K = 3n + 8n(n - 1) = 8n^2 - 5n.$$

Theorem 4.4 shows that $r^{-1}(R(S^2, \{a_i, b_i\}_{i=1}^n)^{U(1)}) \cap \mathcal{M}(F)^{\mathbb{Z}/2}$ is a finite union of $(n - 1)$ -dimensional tori, namely those orbits of the \mathbf{T} action with non-trivial stabilizer.

Proposition 6.5. *If $\rho: \pi_1(F) \rightarrow SU(2)$ is any representation satisfying*

- (1) ρ is irreducible,
- (2) the restriction of ρ to $\pi_1(S_0)$ is abelian,
- (3) $\text{Re}(\rho(A_i)) = 0$ for $i = 1, \dots, n$,

then the map

$$\Phi_{\mathbf{C}}(\rho, -): \mathbb{R}^K \longrightarrow \mathcal{M}(F)^{\mathbb{Z}/2}$$

has surjective differential at 0 in \mathbb{R}^K . The set

$$r^{-1}(R(S^2, \{a_i, b_i\}_{i=1}^n)^{U(1)}) \cap \mathcal{M}(F)^{\mathbb{Z}/2}$$

of conjugacy classes of such ρ is compact, being a finite union of $(n - 1)$ -dimensional tori. Thus we can find a neighborhood $U_1 \subset \mathbb{R}^K$ of 0 such that

$$\Phi_{\mathbf{C}}(\rho, -): U_1 \longrightarrow \mathcal{M}(F)^{\mathbb{Z}/2}$$

is a submersion for each $\rho \in r^{-1}(R(S^2, \{a_i, b_i\}_{i=1}^n)^{U(1)}) \cap \mathcal{M}(F)^{\mathbb{Z}/2}$.

Proposition 6.6. *If $\rho: \pi_1(F) \rightarrow \text{SU}(2)$ is any representation satisfying*

- (1) ρ is irreducible,
- (2) the restriction of ρ to $\pi_1(S_0)$ is irreducible,
- (3) $\text{Re}(\rho(A_i)) = 0$ for $i = 1, \dots, n$,

then the composite

$$T \circ \Phi_{\mathcal{C}}(\rho, -): \mathbb{R}^K \longrightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$$

has surjective differential at $0 \in \mathbb{R}^K$, with T denoting the trace map of equation (4.9).

Proposition 6.7. *If $\rho: \pi_1(F) \rightarrow \text{SU}(2)$ is any representation satisfying*

- (1) ρ is abelian,
- (2) $\text{Re}(\rho(A_i)) = 0$ for $i = 1, \dots, n$,

then the composite

$$\mathbb{R}^K \xrightarrow{\Phi_{\mathcal{C}}(\rho, -)} \mathcal{M}(F) \xrightarrow{T} \mathbb{R}^n$$

has surjective differential at $0 \in \mathbb{R}^K$. The set $\mathcal{M}(F)^{U(1)} \cap T^{-1}(0)$ of conjugacy classes of such ρ is compact, and hence there exists a neighborhood U_3 of $0 \in \mathbb{R}^K$ such that

$$T \circ \Phi_{\mathcal{C}}(\rho, -): U_3 \longrightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$$

is a submersion for every $\rho \in \mathcal{M}(F)^{U(1)} \cap T^{-1}(0)$.

Since the proofs of Propositions 6.6 and 6.7 require less machinery, we will provide these before taking up the proof of Proposition 6.5.

Proof of Proposition 6.6. Let $\rho \in \mathcal{M}(F)^{\mathbb{Z}/2}$ be a representation that restricts to an irreducible representation on $\pi_1(S_0)$, and that satisfies $T(\rho) = 0$. For each $j = 1, \dots, n$, $\text{Re}(\rho(A_j)) = 0$ and so $P_j = \rho(A_j)$ is a purely imaginary unit quaternion. Also write $\rho(D_j) = e^{\beta_j R_j}$ for R_j a purely imaginary unit quaternion and $\beta_j \in [0, \pi]$.

We next choose a sequence of curves $\mathcal{C}' = (C_1, C_2, \dots, C_n)$ in \mathcal{C} and compute

$$M_{ij} = \frac{d}{dt} \text{Re}(\Phi_{C_i, t}(\rho)(A_j)) \Big|_{t=0}, \quad j = 1, \dots, n.$$

The choice of C_i is made so that this derivative M_{ij} is nonzero for $j = i$ and there is one fixed index j_0 such that $M_{ij} = 0$ if $j \notin \{i, j_0\}$, which implies that the matrix $[M_{ij}]$ has full rank. In particular, this shows that the differential of $T \circ \Phi_{\mathcal{C}'}(\rho, \mathbf{t})$ at ρ maps onto \mathbb{R}^n .

Case 1. Suppose that $\operatorname{Re}(P_i R_i) \neq 0$ and $\sin \beta_i \neq 0$.

Take $C_i = C_I(i)$, so that C_i intersects A_i once and misses A_j , $j \neq i$. Referring to Table 1 one sees that $\rho(\lambda_{C_i}(A_i)) = \rho(A_i D_i A_i^{-1}) = P_i e^{\beta_i R_i} P_i^{-1}$, and $A_i \cdot C_i = -1$. Proposition 6.2 implies that

$$\Phi_{C_i,t}(\rho(A_i)) = P_i e^{-t \sin(\beta_i) R_i} P_i^{-1} \rho(A_i) = P_i e^{-t \sin(\beta_i) R_i}$$

and so

$$\operatorname{Re}(\Phi_{C_i,t}(\rho(A_i))) = -\sin(t \sin \beta_i) \operatorname{Re}(P_i R_i)$$

which has non-zero derivative at 0. Since C_i misses A_j as well as the path from the base point to A_j , for $j \neq i$, the first assertion of Proposition 6.2 implies that $\Phi_{C_i,t}(\rho(A_j)) = \rho(A_j)$. Hence, $M_{ii} \neq 0$ and $M_{ij} = 0$ for $j \neq i$.

Case 2. Suppose that $\sin \beta_i = 0$ so that $\rho(D_i) = \pm 1$.

Take $C_i = C_{III}(i)$. Again C_i meets A_i transversely in one point and misses A_j and also misses the paths from the base point to A_j , for all $j \neq i$. From Table 1 we read $\rho(\lambda_{C_i}(A_i)) = \rho(A_i D_i) = \pm P_i = e^{\pm \frac{\pi}{2} P_i}$. Proposition 6.2 implies that $M_{ij} = 0$ for $j \neq i$, and that

$$\operatorname{Re}(\Phi_{C_i,t}(\rho(A_i))) = \operatorname{Re}(e^{-t \sin(\pm \frac{\pi}{2}) P_i} P_i) = \pm \sin t.$$

This has non-zero derivative at 0 and so we have $M_{ii} \neq 0$.

Case 3. Suppose that $\operatorname{Re}(P_i R_i) = 0$ and $\cos \beta_i \neq 0$.

Set $C_i = C_{III}(i)$, as in Case 2. Then

$$\rho(\lambda_{C_i}(A_i)) = \rho(A_i D_i) = P_i e^{\beta_i R_i}.$$

Since $\operatorname{Re}(P_i) = \operatorname{Re}(P_i R_i) = 0$, $\operatorname{Re}(P_i e^{\beta_i R_i}) = 0$. Hence,

$$\rho(\lambda_{C_i}(A_i)) = e^{\frac{\pi}{2} P_i e^{\beta_i R_i}}$$

and

$$\operatorname{Re}(\Phi_{C_i,t}(\rho(A_i))) = \operatorname{Re}(e^{\mp t P_i e^{\beta_i R_i}} P_i) = \pm \sin t \cos \beta_i$$

which has non-zero derivative at 0, so, again, we have $M_{ii} \neq 0$ and $M_{ij} = 0$ for $j \neq i$.

Case 4. Suppose $\text{Re}(P_i R_i) = 0$ and $\cos \beta_i = 0$ and that there exists $j \neq i$ so that $P_j \neq \pm P_i$.

Since P_i , R_i , and $P_i R_i$ form an orthonormal basis of $\mathfrak{su}(2)$, and $P_j \neq \pm P_i$,

either $\text{Re}(R_i P_j) = -\langle R_i, P_j \rangle \neq 0$ or $\text{Re}(P_i R_i P_j) = -\langle P_i R_i, P_j \rangle \neq 0$.

If $\text{Re}(R_i P_j) \neq 0$, choose $C_i = C_{VI}(ij)$. Then

$$\rho(\lambda_{C_i}(A_i)) = \rho(A_i A_j A_i D_i A_i^{-1}) = P_i P_j P_i R_i (-P_i) = -P_i P_j R_i.$$

Choose α , Q so that $-P_i P_j R_i = e^{\alpha Q}$. Then

$$\text{Re}(\Phi_{C_i,t}(\rho)(A_i)) = \text{Re}(e^{\pm t \sin(\alpha) Q} P_i) = \pm \sin(t \sin(\alpha)) \text{Re}(Q P_i).$$

This has derivative at $t = 0$ equal to

$$\pm \sin(\alpha) \text{Re}(Q P_i) = \pm \text{Re}(e^{\alpha Q} P_i) = \pm \text{Re}(P_i P_j R_i P_i) = \pm \text{Re}(R_i P_j) \neq 0.$$

If instead, $\text{Re}(P_i R_i P_j) \neq 0$, choose $C_i = C_{IV}(ji)$. Then

$$\rho(\lambda_{C_i}(A_i)) = \rho(D_i^{-1} A_j) = -R_i P_j.$$

Choose α' , Q' so that $-R_i P_j = e^{\alpha' Q'}$.

$$\text{Re}(\Phi_{C_i,t}(\rho)(A_i)) = \text{Re}(e^{\pm t \sin(\alpha') Q'} P_i) = \pm \sin(t \sin(\alpha')) \text{Re}(Q' P_i).$$

This has derivative at $t = 0$ equal to

$$\sin(\alpha') \text{Re}(Q' P_i) = \text{Re}(e^{\alpha' Q'} P_i) = -\text{Re}(R_i P_j P_i) = -\text{Re}(P_i R_i P_j) \neq 0.$$

Either way, $M_{ii} \neq 0$. When $j \neq i$, then C_i does not intersect A_j . If C_i also misses the path from the base point to A_j then $M_{ij} = 0$ by the first part of Proposition 6.2. Even if C_i intersects the path from the base point to A_j , the third part of Proposition 6.2 shows that $\Phi_{C_i,t}(\rho)(A_j)$ is a conjugate of $\rho(A_j)$ for all t , so that $\text{Re}(\Phi_{C_i,t}(\rho)(A_i))$ is independent of t and hence again $M_{ij} = 0$.

Case 5. Suppose $\text{Re}(P_i R_i) = 0$ and $\cos \beta_i = 0$ and that for all $j = 1, \dots, n$, $P_j = \pm P_i$.

For clarity, write $P = P_i$ and $R = R_i$, so $P_j = \pm P$ for all j . By hypothesis, the restriction of ρ to $\pi_1(S_0)$ is non-abelian, so there exists at least one index $j \in \{1, \dots, n\}$ such that $\rho(B_j) \neq \pm P$; fix j_0 to be the lowest such j . Note that Case 5 does not arise for $i = j_0$, since $\rho(B_i) = \rho(D_i A_i D_i^{-1}) = R P (-R) = -P$.

The fact that $\rho(B_{j_0}) = \rho(D_{j_0}A_{j_0}D_{j_0}^{-1}) \neq \pm P$ implies that

$$\rho(D_{j_0}) = e^{\beta_{j_0}R_{j_0}} \neq \pm 1,$$

and hence $\sin \beta_{j_0} \neq 0$. It also implies that

$$\text{either } \text{Re}(RPR_{j_0}) \neq 0 \text{ or } \text{Re}(RR_{j_0}) \neq 0.$$

If $\text{Re}(RR_{j_0}) \neq 0$, choose $C_i = C_{\text{V}\text{II}}(j_0i)$. A calculation just like in Case 4 shows that

$$M_{ij} = \frac{d}{dt} \text{Re}(\Phi_{C_i,t}(\rho)(A_j)) \Big|_{t=0} = \begin{cases} \pm \sin \beta_{j_0} \text{Re}(RR_{j_0}) \neq 0 & j = i \text{ or } j_0 \\ 0 & j \neq i, j_0. \end{cases}$$

If $\text{Re}(RPR_{j_0}) \neq 0$, choose $C_i = C_{\text{V}}(j_0i)$. Again one calculates

$$M_{ij} = \frac{d}{dt} \text{Re}(\Phi_{C_i,t}(\rho)(A_j)) \Big|_{t=0} = \begin{cases} \pm \sin \beta_{j_0} \text{Re}(RPR_{j_0}) \neq 0 & j = i \text{ or } j_0 \\ 0 & j \neq i, j_0. \end{cases}$$

It follows that, for the curves C_i constructed according to Cases 1–5, the matrix $[M_{ij}]$ has nonzero diagonal entries, and all other entries zero except for the j_0 th column, so it has nonzero determinant. Thus, for $\mathbf{C}' = (C_1, \dots, C_n)$ so constructed, this matrix $[M_{ij}]$, which is the differential at $\mathbf{t} = \mathbf{0}$ of the composite

$$\mathbb{R}^n \xrightarrow{\Phi_{\mathbf{C}',\mathbf{t}}} \mathcal{M}(F) \xrightarrow{T} \mathbb{R}^n,$$

has full rank. This is an open condition, so it holds near $\mathbf{0}$ as well.

Reordering the curves in \mathbf{C}' does not change the rank of this differential, and adding more perturbation curves cannot decrease the rank, and hence the composite

$$\mathbb{R}^K \xrightarrow{\Phi_{\mathbf{C},\mathbf{t}}} \mathcal{M}(F) \xrightarrow{T} \mathbb{R}^n$$

has full rank, completing the proof. □

Proof of Proposition 6.7. Assume that the homomorphism $\rho: \pi_1 F \rightarrow \text{SU}(2)$ is abelian and $\text{Re}(\rho(A_i)) = 0$ for all $i = 1, \dots, n$. Then we can choose a purely imaginary unit quaternion P and real numbers $\beta_i \in [0, 2\pi)$ so that $\rho(A_i) = \pm P$ and $\rho(D_i) = e^{\beta_i P}$.

For each $i = 1, \dots, n$, one of Cases 1 and 2 in the proof of Proposition 6.6 applies, so one may choose $C_i = C_{\text{I}}(i)$ or $C_i = C_{\text{III}}(i)$ so that

$$M_{ij} = \frac{d}{dt} \text{Re}(\Phi_{C_i,t}(\rho)(A_j)) \Big|_{t=0} = \begin{cases} a_i \neq 0 & j = i \\ 0 & j \neq i \end{cases}$$

As in the proof of Proposition 6.6, this produces a sequence $\mathbf{C}' = (C_1, \dots, C_n)$ such that the differential at $\mathbf{t} = 0$ of the composite

$$\mathbb{R}^n \xrightarrow{\Phi_{\mathbf{C}'(\rho, \mathbf{t})}} \mathcal{M}(F) \xrightarrow{T} \mathbb{R}^n$$

is represented by a diagonal matrix with nonzero diagonal entries, and hence is surjective. Again, this shows that the differential near $\mathbf{t} = 0$ of the composite

$$\mathbb{R}^K \xrightarrow{\Phi_{\mathbf{C}(\rho, \mathbf{t})}} \mathcal{M}(F) \xrightarrow{T} \mathbb{R}^n$$

has full rank, as required.

$\mathcal{M}(F)^{U(1)} \cap T^{-1}(0)$ is compact because $\mathcal{M}(F)^{SU(2)} \cup \mathcal{M}(F)^{U(1)}$ is compact and

$$\mathcal{M}(F)^{U(1)} \cap T^{-1}(0) = (\mathcal{M}(F)^{SU(2)} \cup \mathcal{M}(F)^{U(1)}) \cap T^{-1}(0). \quad \square$$

Finally, we return to the proof of Proposition 6.5. Because this involves showing a map to $\mathcal{M}(F)^{\mathbb{Z}/2}$ is a submersion, and the tangent space of this manifold is identified with first cohomology, this will require identifying cocycles associated to paths of representations.

Referring back to sections 3 and 4, we fix the standard set $\{A_i, D_i\}_{i=1}^n$ of generators of $\pi_1(F)$, represented by the embedded curves together with their indicated paths from the base point shown in Figure 1, so we can identify

$$C^1(F; \mathfrak{su}(2)_{\text{ad}\rho}) = \text{Funct}(\{A_i, D_i\}_{i=1}^n, \mathfrak{su}(2)).$$

Let $\rho_t, t \in (-\epsilon, \epsilon)$ be a path of representations of $\pi_1(F)$ and consider a function $z \in \text{Funct}(\{A_i, D_i\}_{i=1}^n, \mathfrak{su}(2))$ so that

$$\rho_t(E) = e^{tz(E)} \rho_0(E) \quad \text{for all } E \in \{A_i, D_i\};$$

or, more generally, so that

$$z(E) = \left. \frac{d}{dt} \rho_t(E) \right|_{t=0} (\rho_0(E))^{-1},$$

then z is a 1-cocycle, and the tangent vector to ρ_t at $t = 0$ is identified with this cocycle via the identification of equation (3.1).

Suppose that C is a special perturbation curve. Consider the 1-parameter family of perturbations $\pi_{C_t} = (N_C, t \sin(\alpha))$. This determines an isotopy $t \mapsto \Phi_{\pi_{C_t}} : \mathcal{M}(F) \rightarrow \mathcal{M}(F)$ with $\Phi_{\pi_{C_0}} = \text{Id}$. Given $E \in \{A_i, D_i\}$, let γ_E denote its path from the base point. Proposition 6.1 shows that

$$\Phi_{\pi_{C_t}}(\rho)(E) = \begin{cases} \rho(E) & \text{if } C \cap E = \emptyset \text{ and } C \cap \gamma_E = \emptyset, \\ e^{\pm t \sin \alpha} Q \rho(E) & \text{if } C \cap E \neq \emptyset \text{ and } C \cap \gamma_E = \emptyset, \\ e^{\pm t \sin \alpha} Q \rho(E) e^{\mp t \sin \alpha} Q & \text{if } C \cap E = \emptyset \text{ but } C \cap \gamma_E \neq \emptyset, \end{cases} \tag{6.6}$$

where $\lambda_C(E)$ is sent to $e^{\alpha Q}$ by ρ . Thus the 1-cocycle z_C corresponding to the path $\Phi_{\pi_{C_t}}(\rho)$ is given by

$$z_C(E) = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{if } C \cap E = \emptyset \text{ and } C \cap \gamma_E = \emptyset, \\ \pm \sin \alpha Q & \text{if } C \cap E \neq \emptyset \text{ and } C \cap \gamma_E = \emptyset, \\ \pm \sin \alpha (Q - \rho(E) Q \rho(E)^{-1}) & \text{if } C \cap E = \emptyset \text{ but } C \cap \gamma_E \neq \emptyset. \end{cases} \tag{6.7}$$

Next, we characterize traceless representations of $\pi_1(F)$ which are abelian on $\pi_1(S_0)$.

Lemma 6.8. *Suppose $\rho : \pi_1(F) \rightarrow \text{SU}(2)$ satisfies $\text{Re}(\rho(A_i)) = 0$ for $i = 1, \dots, n$ and restricts to an abelian representation on S_0 . Let $P = \rho(A_1)$. Fix arbitrarily a purely imaginary unit quaternion Q so that $\text{Re}(PQ) = 0$. Then there exist signs $\epsilon_i, \delta_i \in \{\pm 1\}$, $i = 1, \dots, n$, with $\epsilon_1 = 1$, and $e^{\alpha_i i} \in S^1$, $i = 1, \dots, n$ so that*

$$\rho(A_i) = \epsilon_i P, \quad \rho(D_i) = \begin{cases} e^{\alpha_i P} & \text{if } \epsilon_i = \delta_i, \\ Q e^{\alpha_i P} & \text{if } \epsilon_i \neq \delta_i. \end{cases}$$

If ρ is irreducible, at least one index satisfies $\epsilon_i \neq \delta_i$.

Proof. Since ρ is abelian on S_0 , there exist signs $\epsilon_i \in \{\pm 1\}$ with $\epsilon_1 = 1$, so that $\rho(A_i) = \epsilon_i P$. Since $B_i = D_i A_i D_i^{-1}$, it follows that $\text{Re}(\rho(B_i)) = 0$, and since ρ is abelian on S_0 , there exist signs $\delta_i \in \{\pm 1\}$ so that $\rho(B_i) = \delta_i P$.

The set of unit quaternions R satisfying $RPR^{-1} = P$ is precisely the circle $\{e^{\alpha P}\}$. Furthermore, the set of unit quaternions R satisfying $RPR^{-1} = -P$ is precisely the circle $\{Q e^{\alpha P}\}$ of purely imaginary unit quaternions orthogonal to P . Since $B_i = D_i A_i D_i^{-1}$, there exist $\alpha_i \in \mathbb{R}$ so that

$$\rho(D_i) = \begin{cases} e^{\alpha_i P} & \text{if } \epsilon_i = \delta_i, \\ Q e^{\alpha_i P} & \text{if } \epsilon_i \neq \delta_i. \end{cases}$$

If $\epsilon_i = \delta_i$ for all i , then ρ is not irreducible. □

Proof of Proposition 6.5. Assume that ρ is an irreducible representation of the form described in Lemma 6.8. For convenience, since some $\epsilon_i \neq \delta_i$, reindex so that $\epsilon_1 = 1$ and $\delta_1 = -1$ and conjugate ρ if necessary so that $P = \mathbf{i}$. Take $Q = \mathbf{j}$. Thus

$$\rho(A_i) = \epsilon_i \mathbf{i}, \quad \rho(B_i) = \delta_i \mathbf{i}, \quad \rho(D_i) = \begin{cases} e^{\alpha_i \mathbf{i}} & \text{if } \epsilon_i = \delta_i, \\ \mathbf{j} e^{\alpha_i \mathbf{i}} & \text{if } \epsilon_i \neq \delta_i. \end{cases}$$

Recall from Section 3 that the tangent space of $\mathcal{M}(F)$ at ρ is identified with the $(6n - 6)$ -dimensional cohomology $H^1(F; \text{su}(2)_{\text{ad } \rho})$. The space $Z^1(F; \text{su}(2)_{\text{ad } \rho})$ of 1-cocycles is a $(6n - 3)$ -dimensional subspace of

$$C^1(F; \text{su}(2)_{\text{ad } \rho}) = \text{Func}(\{A_i, D_i\}_{i=1}^n, \text{su}(2)) \cong \text{su}(2)^{2n}.$$

The space of 1-coboundaries is 3-dimensional since ρ is irreducible.

We first find perturbation isotopies which produce a collection of cocycles projecting to a $(6n - 6)$ -dimensional subspace of $\text{Func}(\{A_i, D_i\}_{i=2}^n, \text{su}(2))$ (note the indexing). We then find three more perturbation isotopies producing cocycles spanning a 3-dimensional subspace of

$$\{z \in C^1(F; \text{su}(2)_{\text{ad } \rho}) \mid z(A_i) = 0 = z(D_i) \text{ for } i > 1\}.$$

Their union therefore span $Z^1(F; \text{su}(2)_{\text{ad } \rho})$. It follows that (the differentials of) these perturbation isotopies, acting on representations modulo conjugation, span all of $H^1(F; \text{su}(2)_{\text{ad } \rho})$.

Take \mathbf{C}' to be some ordering of the $9n - 6$ perturbation curves:

$$\begin{aligned} & \{C_I(j)\}_{j=1}^n \cup \{C_{II}(j)\}_{j=1}^n \cup \{C_{III}(j)\}_{j=1}^n \cup \{C_{VIII}(1j)\}_{j=2}^n \cup \{C_{VIII}(j1)\}_{j=2}^n \\ & \cup \{C_{IX}(1j)\}_{j=2}^n \cup \{C_X(1j)\}_{j=2}^n \cup \{C_{XI}(1j)\}_{j=2}^n \cup \{C_{XI}(j1)\}_{j=2}^n \end{aligned}$$

from among those listed in Table 1 and illustrated in figures 2–6. For each $C \in \mathbf{C}'$, we compute the value of the cocycle z_C on $E \in \{A_i, D_i\}_{i=2}^n$. Recall that $\lambda_C(E)$ denotes the longitude of C with respect to E .

Consider first $C_I(j) \in \mathbf{C}'$. We compute $z_{C_I(j)}(A_j)$. Table 1 gives $\lambda_{C_I(j)}(A_j) = A_j D_j A_j^{-1}$, from which one computes

$$\rho(\lambda_{C_I(j)}(A_j)) = \begin{cases} e^{\alpha_j \mathbf{i}} & \text{if } \epsilon_j = \delta_j, \\ -\mathbf{j} e^{\alpha_j \mathbf{i}} = e^{-\frac{\pi}{2} \mathbf{j} e^{\alpha_j \mathbf{i}}} & \text{if } \epsilon_j \neq \delta_j. \end{cases}$$

Since $A_j \cdot C_I(j) = -1$, equation (6.7) yields

$$z_{C_I(j)}(A_j) = \begin{cases} -\sin \alpha_j \mathbf{i} & \text{if } \epsilon_j = \delta_j, \\ \mathbf{j} e^{\alpha_j \mathbf{i}} & \text{if } \epsilon_j \neq \delta_j. \end{cases}$$

Figure 2 shows that the perturbation curve $C_I(j)$ misses $A_i, \gamma_{A_i}, D_i,$ and γ_{D_i} when $i \neq j$. It also misses D_j and γ_{D_j} , and hence $z_{D_j}(A_i) = 0, i \neq j,$ and $z_{C_I(j)}(D_i) = 0$ for all i .

Next, consider $C_{II}(j) \in \mathbf{C}'$. Since, from Table 1,

$$\rho(\lambda_{C_{II}(j)}(D_j)) = \rho(D_j A_j D_j^{-1}) = \delta_j \mathbf{i},$$

it follows that $z_{C_{II}(j)}(D_j) = \pm \mathbf{i}$. Henceforth we ignore signs, since it turns out they do not matter. As in the previous case, $z_{C_{II}(j)}$ vanishes on $D_i, i \neq j$ and on A_i for all i .

As a third example, consider $C_{III}(j) \in \mathbf{C}'$. This time there are two intersecting curves, D_j and A_j . For $D_j, \lambda_{C_{III}(j)}(D_j) = D_j A_j$. When $\epsilon_j = \delta_j$, this is sent to $e^{\alpha_j \mathbf{i}} \epsilon_j \mathbf{i} = e^{(\alpha_j + \epsilon_j \frac{\pi}{2}) \mathbf{i}}$ so that $z_{C_{III}(j)}(D_j) = \pm \sin(\alpha_j + \epsilon_j \frac{\pi}{2}) \mathbf{i}$ which equals $\cos(\alpha_j) \mathbf{i}$ up to sign. When $\epsilon_j \neq \delta_j, \rho(\lambda_{C_{III}(j)}(D_j)) = \pm \mathbf{k} e^{\alpha_j \mathbf{i}}$, so that in this case $z_{C_{III}(j)}(D_j) = \pm \mathbf{k} e^{\alpha_j \mathbf{i}}$. Since $\rho(\lambda_{C_{III}(j)}(A_j)) = \rho(A_j D_j)$, we obtain $z_{C_{III}(j)}(A_j) = \pm \cos(\alpha_j) \mathbf{i}$ or $\pm \mathbf{k} e^{\alpha_j \mathbf{i}}$ according to whether $\epsilon_j = \delta_j$ or $\epsilon_j \neq \delta_j$. Again, $z_{C_{III}(j)}(E) = 0$ for $E \neq D_j, A_j$.

The calculation of z_C for perturbation curves C indexed by both i and j is more involved. Consider, for example, $C_X(1j)$. First note that $z_{C_X(1j)}(D_i) = 0$ for all i since $C_X(1j)$ misses D_i and γ_{D_i} . Similarly $z_{C_X(1j)}(A_i) = 0$ for all $i \neq 1, j$. Table 1 gives $\lambda_{z_{C_X(1j)}}(A_j)$. The expression is complicated, but, upon applying ρ , it simplifies greatly because $\rho(A_i B_i^{-1}) = \pm 1$. Hence, (recalling that $\epsilon_1 = -\delta_1$)

$$\rho(\lambda_{z_{C_X(1j)}}(A_j)) = \pm \rho(D_1 D_j) = \pm \begin{cases} \mathbf{j} e^{(\alpha_1 + \alpha_j) \mathbf{i}} & \text{if } \epsilon_j = \delta_j, \\ e^{(\alpha_j - \alpha_1) \mathbf{i}} & \text{if } \epsilon_j \neq \delta_j. \end{cases}$$

Therefore

$$z_{C_X(1j)}(A_j) = \pm \begin{cases} \mathbf{j} e^{(\alpha_j + \alpha_1) \mathbf{i}} & \text{if } \epsilon_j = \delta_j, \\ \sin(\alpha_j - \alpha_1) \mathbf{i} & \text{if } \epsilon_j \neq \delta_j. \end{cases}$$

The rest of the calculations, left to the reader, are carried out in the same manner. The results are tabulated (with signs ignored) in Table 2. The reader should keep in mind that $\epsilon_1 = -\delta_1$. Only the calculations we require are given; other entries are left blank.

Table 2. Values of selected cocycles z_C on selected intersecting curves, used in the proof of Proposition 6.5.

Pert. curve C	Int. curve E	$z_C(E)$ when $\epsilon_j = \delta_j$	$z_C(E)$ when $\epsilon_j \neq \delta_j$
$C_I(j)$	A_j	$\sin \alpha_j \mathbf{i}$	$\mathbf{j}e^{\alpha_j \mathbf{i}}$
$C_{II}(j)$	D_j	\mathbf{i}	\mathbf{i}
$C_{III}(j)$	D_j	$\cos \alpha_j \mathbf{i}$	
	A_j	$\cos \alpha_j \mathbf{i}$	
$C_{VIII}(1j), j > 1$	A_j		$\mathbf{k}e^{\alpha_j \mathbf{i}}$
$C_X(1j), j > 1$	A_j	$\mathbf{j}e^{(\alpha_j + \alpha_1)\mathbf{i}}$	$\sin(\alpha_j - \alpha_1)\mathbf{i}$
$C_{IX}(1j), j > 1$	A_j	$\mathbf{k}e^{(\alpha_j + \alpha_1)\mathbf{i}}$	$\cos(\alpha_j - \alpha_1)\mathbf{i}$
$C_{VIII}(j1), j > 1$	D_j	$\mathbf{k}e^{\alpha_1 \mathbf{i}}$	$\mathbf{k}e^{\alpha_1 \mathbf{i}}$
$C_{XI}(1j), j > 1$	D_j	$\mathbf{j}e^{\alpha_1 \mathbf{i}}$	$\mathbf{j}e^{\alpha_1 \mathbf{i}}$

To complete the proof of Proposition 6.5, we next make several observations regarding linear independence of certain of these cocycles. Fix $j > 1$. Consider the three cocycles

$$d_1(j) = z_{C_{II}(j)}, \quad d_2(j) = z_{C_{XI}(1j)}, \quad d_3(j) = z_{C_{VIII}(j1)}.$$

These take D_j respectively to

$$\mathbf{i}, \quad \mathbf{j}e^{\alpha_1 \mathbf{i}}, \quad \mathbf{k}e^{\alpha_1 \mathbf{i}},$$

a basis of $\mathfrak{su}(2)$. The three perturbation curves $C_{II}(j)$, $C_{XI}(1j)$, and $C_{VIII}(j1)$ miss $\gamma_{A_i} A_i \gamma_{A_i}^{-1}$ for $i > 1$ and miss $\gamma_{D_i} D_i \gamma_{D_i}^{-1}$ for $i \neq 1, j$ and therefore $d_1(j)$, $d_2(j)$ and $d_3(j)$ vanish on $\{A_i, D_i\}_{i=2}^n \setminus \{D_j\}$.

Suppose that $\epsilon_j = \delta_j$. Then define

$$a_1(j) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{\sin \alpha_j} z_{C_I(j)} & \text{if } \sin \alpha_j \neq 0, \\ z_{C_{III}(j)} \pm z_{C_{II}(j)} & \text{if } \sin \alpha_j = 0, \end{cases}$$

with the sign chosen, in the second case, so that $a_1(j)(D_j) = 0$. Define

$$a_2(j) = z_{C_X(1j)}, \quad a_3(j) = z_{C_{IX}(1j)}.$$

The 3-cocycles map A_j respectively to (up to signs)

$$\mathbf{i}, \quad \mathbf{j}e^{(\alpha_j + \alpha_1)\mathbf{i}}, \quad \mathbf{k}e^{(\alpha_j + \alpha_1)\mathbf{i}}.$$

The perturbation curves $C_I(j)$, $C_{II}(j)$, $C_{III}(j)$, $C_X(1j)$, and $C_{IX}(1j)$ miss $\gamma_{A_i} A_i \gamma_{A_i}^{-1}$ for $i \neq 1, j$ and $C_I(j)$, $C_X(1j)$, and $C_{IX}(1j)$ miss $\gamma_{D_i} D_i \gamma_{D_i}^{-1}$ for $i > 1$ and therefore the three cocycles $a_1(j)$, $a_2(j)$, $a_3(j)$ vanish on $\{A_i, D_i\}_{i=2}^n \setminus \{A_j\}$.

Suppose instead that $\epsilon_j = -\delta_j$. Define

$$a_1(j) = \begin{cases} z_{C_X(1j)} & \text{if } \sin(\alpha_j - \alpha_1) \neq 0, \\ z_{C_{IX}(1j)} & \text{if } \sin(\alpha_j - \alpha_1) = 0. \end{cases}$$

Then define

$$a_2(j) = z_{C_I(j)}, \quad a_3(j) = z_{C_{V_{III}}(1j)}.$$

Then a similar calculation to that used in the first case shows that $a_1(j), a_2(j), a_3(j)$ map A_j to a basis of $\mathfrak{su}(2)$ and vanish on $\{A_i, D_i\}_{i=2}^n \setminus \{A_j\}$.

Hence, the $(6n - 6)$ cocycles $\{a_1(j), a_2(j), a_3(j), d_1(j), d_2(j), d_3(j)\}_{j=2}^n$ are linearly independent in

$$\text{Funct}(\{A_i, D_i\}_{i=2}^n, \mathfrak{su}(2)).$$

We now add three more cocycles to our to our collection:

$$z_1 = z_{C_I(1)}, \quad z_2 = z_{C_{II}(1)}, \quad z_3 = z_{C_{III}(1)}.$$

Since $\epsilon_1 = 1$ and $\delta_1 = -1$, we see from Table 2 that these three cocycles map $\{A_1, D_1\}$ onto a 3-dimensional subspace of

$$\{z \in \text{Funct}(\{A_i, D_i\}_{i=1}^n, \mathfrak{su}(2)) \mid z(A_j) = z(D_j) = 0 \text{ for } j > 1\}.$$

Hence, the set of $6n - 3$ cocycles

$$\{z_1, z_2, z_3, a_1(j), a_2(j), a_3(j), d_1(j), d_2(j), d_3(j), 2 \leq j \leq n\}$$

span a subspace of

$$Z^1(F; \mathfrak{su}(2)_{\text{ad } \rho}) \subset C^1(F; \mathfrak{su}(2)_{\text{ad } \rho}) = \text{Funct}(\{A_i, D_i\}_{i=1}^n, \mathfrak{su}(2))$$

of dimension $6n - 3$. Each cocycle in this set is a linear combination of the $9n - 6$ cocycles in the set $\{z_C \mid c \in \mathbf{C}'\}$ and hence the span of $\{z_C \mid c \in \mathbf{C}'\}$ is at least $(6n - 3)$ -dimensional. As explained at the start of the proof, this shows that the cohomology classes of these $9n - 6$ cocycles span $H^1(F; \mathfrak{su}(2)_{\text{ad } \rho}) = T_\rho \mathcal{M}(F)$.

That $\Phi_{\mathbf{C}'}(\rho, -): \mathbb{R}^{9n-6} \rightarrow \mathcal{M}(F)$ is submersive near zero now follows from the fact that, by equation (6.7),

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial t_i} \Phi_{\mathbf{C}'}(\rho, (t_1, \dots, t_n)) \Big|_{\mathbf{t}=\mathbf{0}} = z_{C_i}.$$

As in the proof of Proposition 6.6, expanding \mathbf{C}' to \mathbf{C} cannot decrease the rank of the differential, so that

$$\Phi_{\mathbf{C}}(\rho, -): \mathbb{R}^K \longrightarrow \mathcal{M}(F)$$

is submersive near zero. □

7. Transversality near the singular points

Now let Y be a 3-dimensional \mathbb{Z} -homology ball, equipped with an identification of its boundary with S^2 . Suppose that $L \subset Y$ a properly embedded 1-manifold with n components, and denote the boundary points of the i th arc by a_i, b_i . We identify $\partial Y \setminus \text{nb}d(\partial L)$ with S_0 .

Let X denote the 3-manifold obtained by removing a tubular neighborhood of L from Y

$$X = Y \setminus \text{nb}d(L).$$

Thus ∂X is identified with F .

The proof of our main result, Theorem 8.1, involves a stratum-by-stratum transversality argument, using the abundance of perturbations established in Section 6, combined with some symplectic arguments. In this section we establish the first of these transversality arguments, identifying the structure of the traceless character variety of (Y, L) near the finitely many singular points, namely the abelian representations, for all small perturbations.

We first recall a transversality result concerning the perturbed flat moduli space for a 3-manifold X with genus n boundary F . Let \mathcal{X} denote the vector space of perturbation functions defined in equation (2.3).

Theorem 7.1 ([12, Theorem 15]). *There exists a disjoint union of embeddings $N_i: D^2 \times S^1 \rightarrow X, i = 1, \dots, p$, and a neighborhood \mathcal{U}_1 of $0 \in \mathcal{X}^p$, such that for π in a residual subset of \mathcal{U}_1 , if $n \geq 3$, then*

$$\mathcal{M}_\pi(X) = \mathcal{M}_\pi(X)^{\mathbb{Z}/2, \mathbb{Z}/2} \sqcup \mathcal{M}_\pi(X)^{U(1), U(1)} \sqcup \mathcal{M}_\pi(X)^{SU(2), SU(2)}, \tag{7.1}$$

and, if $n = 2$,

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{M}_\pi(X) = \mathcal{M}_\pi(X)^{\mathbb{Z}/2, \mathbb{Z}/2} \sqcup \mathcal{M}_\pi(X)^{\mathbb{Z}/2, U(1)} \\ \sqcup \mathcal{M}_\pi(X)^{U(1), U(1)} \sqcup \mathcal{M}_\pi(X)^{SU(2), SU(2)}. \end{aligned} \tag{7.2}$$

Moreover, for such perturbations π , $\mathcal{M}_\pi(X)^{\mathbb{Z}/2, \mathbb{Z}/2}$ is a smooth $(3n - 3)$ -manifold, $\mathcal{M}_\pi(X)^{U(1), U(1)}$ is a smooth n -manifold, $\mathcal{M}_\pi(X)^{SU(2), SU(2)}$ is a finite set, and, when $n = 2$, $\mathcal{M}_\pi(X)^{\mathbb{Z}/2, U(1)}$ is a finite set. Both $\mathcal{M}_\pi(X)$ and $\mathcal{M}_\pi(X)^{\mathbb{Z}/2, U(1)} \sqcup \mathcal{M}_\pi(X)^{U(1), U(1)} \sqcup \mathcal{M}_\pi(X)^{SU(2), SU(2)}$ are compact, and $\mathcal{M}_\pi(X)^{U(1), U(1)}$ has a cone bundle neighborhood in $\mathcal{M}_\pi(X)^{\mathbb{Z}/2, \mathbb{Z}/2} \sqcup \mathcal{M}_\pi(X)^{U(1), U(1)}$.

The restriction map

$$j: \mathcal{M}_\pi(X) \longrightarrow \mathcal{M}(F) \tag{7.3}$$

Lagrangian immerses $\mathcal{M}_\pi(X)^{\mathbb{Z}/2, \mathbb{Z}/2}$ into the $(6n - 6)$ -dimensional symplectic manifold $\mathcal{M}(F)^{\mathbb{Z}/2}$.

Proposition 4.1 says that the real semi-algebraic set $R(S^2, \{a_i, b_i\}_{i=1}^n)$ consists of two strata: a finite set $R(S^2, \{a_i, b_i\}_{i=1}^n)^{U(1)}$ and a smooth $(4n - 6)$ -manifold $R(S^2, \{a_i, b_i\}_{i=1}^n)^{\mathbb{Z}/2}$. It follows from general results about algebraic varieties that each singular point has a neighborhood homeomorphic to a cone on a $(4n - 7)$ -dimensional manifold [18]. Multiplying a representation by a central character $\pi_1(S^2 \setminus \{a_i, b_i\}_{i=1}^n) \rightarrow \{\pm 1\}$ defines an action on $R(S^2, \{a_i, b_i\}_{i=1}^n)$ which is transitive on the singular points. Hence, there exists a manifold $M(n)^{4n-7}$ such that each singular point $\rho \in R(S^2, \{a_i, b_i\}_{i=1}^n)^{U(1)}$ has a neighborhood homeomorphic to $\text{cone}(M(n))$. For example, when $n = 2$, $R(S^2, \{a_1, b_1, a_2, b_2\})$ is a pillowcase and $M(2) = S^1$.

The following proposition is a generalization of Proposition 8.1 in our previous article [14], which treated the case $n = 2$ by a different method, passing to a branched cover and $\text{SO}(3)$ and making use of the fact that the only traceless representations near an abelian one are binary dihedral. There are non-binary dihedral representations near the abelian representations when $n > 2$, and hence a different proof is required. In the last part of the proposition, we use the term *radial embedding* to denote a map between cones that is an embedding away from the cone point, and sends the cone point to the cone point.

Proposition 7.2. *Let (Y, L) be an n -tangle in a \mathbb{Z} -homology ball Y . Given any disjoint union of embeddings $N_i: D^2 \times S^1 \rightarrow X, i = 1, \dots, p$, there exists a neighborhood \mathcal{U}_2 of 0 in X^p so that given any (f_1, \dots, f_p) in \mathcal{U}_2 , determining perturbation data $\pi = \{N_i, f_i\}_{i=1}^p$,*

- (1) *the abelian stratum $R_\pi(Y, L)^{U(1), U(1)}$ is a finite set of 2^{n-1} points, and*
- (2) *each point in $\rho \in R_\pi(Y, L)^{U(1), U(1)}$ has neighborhood in $R_\pi(Y, L)$ homeomorphic to a cone on $\mathbb{C}P^{n-2}$ on which the restriction map*

$$R_\pi(Y, L) \longrightarrow R(S^2, \{a_i, b_i\}_{i=1}^n)$$

is a radial embedding

$$\text{cone}(\mathbb{C}P^{n-2}) \longrightarrow \text{cone}(M(n))$$

near the cone point.

The second claim implies, in particular, that a small deleted neighborhood of ρ in $R_\pi(Y, L) \setminus \{\rho\}$ contains only $(\mathbb{Z}/2, \mathbb{Z}/2)$ points. In other words, every traceless π -perturbed representation of $\pi_1(Y \setminus L)$ near ρ is irreducible and restricts irreducibly to $\pi_1(S_0)$.

Proof. Since Y is a \mathbb{Z} -homology ball and $X = Y \setminus \text{nbhd}(L)$, $H_1(X)$ is isomorphic to \mathbb{Z}^n , generated by the meridians A_1, \dots, A_n . Thus any $\rho \in R(Y, L)^{U(1), U(1)}$ may be uniquely conjugated so that $\rho(A_1) = \mathbf{i}$, and $\rho(A_i) = \epsilon_i \mathbf{i}$ for some of signs $(\epsilon_2, \dots, \epsilon_n)$. Hence, there are 2^{n-1} points in $\rho \in R(Y, L)^{U(1), U(1)}$. The structure of $R(Y, L)$ near these points can be determined by computing the first and second cohomology, and using the Kuranishi model. In order to show that the number of points and the local structure nearby persist for small perturbations, however, it is more convenient to first establish the correspondence between the points in $R(Y, L)^{U(1), U(1)}$ and $R_\pi(Y, L)^{U(1), U(1)}$, so we can show that the cohomology calculations work for small perturbation as well.

Fix a collection of embeddings $N_i: D^2 \times S^1 \rightarrow X, i = 1, \dots, p$. Then each choice of a p -tuple $(f_1, \dots, f_p) \in \mathcal{X}^p$ of perturbation functions determines the perturbation data

$$\pi = \{(N_i, f_i)\}_{i=1}^p.$$

The group $H_1(X \setminus \bigsqcup_i N_i)$ is isomorphic to \mathbb{Z}^{n+p} , generated by the A_1, \dots, A_n and the p meridians μ_i of the perturbation solid tori N_i . The longitude λ_i of N_i can be expressed in $H_1(X \setminus \bigsqcup_i N_i)$ as a linear combination

$$\lambda_i = \sum_j a_{i,j} A_j + \sum_k b_{i,k} \mu_k$$

for some integers $a_{i,j}, b_{i,k}$.

We omit the proof of the following simple lemma, which describes the perturbation condition in the context of abelian representations.

Lemma 7.3. *Let perturbation data $\pi = \{(N_i, f_i)\}_{i=1}^p$ be given. Any $\rho \in \mathcal{M}_\pi(X)^{U(1)}$ satisfying $\rho(A_i) \neq \pm 1, i = 1, \dots, n$ may be conjugated so that*

$$\rho(A_i) = e^{\epsilon_i \alpha_i \mathbf{i}}, i = 1, \dots, n, \rho(\lambda_i) = e^{\theta_i \mathbf{i}}, i = 1, \dots, p, \tag{7.4}$$

where $\epsilon_1 = 1, \epsilon_i \in \{\pm 1\}, 0 < \alpha_i < \pi$, and the angles α_i, θ_i satisfy

$$f_i \left(\sum_{j=1}^n a_{i,j} \epsilon_j \alpha_j + \sum_{k=1}^p b_{i,k} \theta_k \right) = \theta_i \pmod{2\pi}. \tag{7.5}$$

Conversely, any choice of $\alpha_i \in (0, \pi), \epsilon_i \in \{\pm 1\}, \epsilon_1 = 1, e^{\theta_i \mathbf{i}} \in U(1)$ satisfying (7.5) determines, via (7.4), a unique conjugacy class in $\mathcal{M}_\pi(X)^{U(1)}$ satisfying $\rho(A_i) \neq \pm 1$. Such representations are traceless, and hence $\rho \in R_\pi(Y, L)^{U(1)}$, exactly when $\alpha_i = \frac{\pi}{2}, i = 1, \dots, n$.

Consider the C^k map

$$C: \{\pm 1\}^{n-1} \times \mathcal{X}^p \times (0, \pi)^n \times U(1)^p \longrightarrow U(1)^p$$

whose i th coordinate is given by

$$C_i(\epsilon, f, \alpha, \theta) = f_i \left(a_{i,1} \alpha_1 + \sum_{j=2}^n a_{i,j} \epsilon_j \alpha_j + \sum_{k=1}^p b_{i,k} \theta_k \right) - \theta_i \pmod{2\pi},$$

where $\epsilon = (\epsilon_2, \dots, \epsilon_n)$, $f = (f_1, \dots, f_p)$, $\alpha = (\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n)$, and $\theta = (\theta_1, \dots, \theta_p)$.

Lemma 7.3 shows that the fiber over $(1, \dots, 1)$ of the restriction

$$C: \{\pm 1\}^{n-1} \times \{(0, \dots, 0)\} \times \left\{ \left(\frac{\pi}{2}, \dots, \frac{\pi}{2} \right) \right\} \times U(1)^p \longrightarrow U(1)^p \tag{7.6}$$

is identified with $R(Y, L)^{U(1), U(1)}$. More generally, the fiber over $(1, \dots, 1)$ of the restriction

$$C: \{\pm 1\}^{n-1} \times \{(f_1, \dots, f_p)\} \times \left\{ \left(\frac{\pi}{2}, \dots, \frac{\pi}{2} \right) \right\} \times U(1)^p \longrightarrow U(1)^p \tag{7.7}$$

is identified with $R_\pi(Y, L)^{U(1), U(1)}$, where π is the perturbation associated to the p -tuple (f_1, \dots, f_p) . Finally, for a fixed $\alpha = (\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n)$, the fiber over $(1, \dots, 1)$ of the restriction

$$C: \{\pm 1\} \times \{(f_1, \dots, f_p)\} \times \{(\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n)\}^{n-1} \times U(1)^p \longrightarrow U(1)^p \tag{7.8}$$

is identified with the subset of $\mathcal{M}_\pi(X)^{U(1)}$ consisting of those representations satisfying (7.4).

The restriction (7.6) is obviously a trivial $(n - 1)$ -fold covering map. Hence, so is the restriction (7.8) whenever $(f_1, \dots, f_p) \in \mathcal{X}^p$ is sufficiently small with respect to the C^k metric on each factor and $(\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n)$ and each α_i is sufficiently close enough to $\frac{\pi}{2}$. Thus we can choose a neighborhood \mathcal{U}_2 of 0 in \mathcal{X}^p and a neighborhood \mathcal{V} of $(\frac{\pi}{2}, \dots, \frac{\pi}{2})$ in $(0, \pi)^n$ so that each choice (ϵ, f, α) in $\{\pm 1\}^{n-1} \times \mathcal{U}_2 \times \mathcal{V}$ determines a unique $\rho_{\epsilon, \pi, \alpha} \in \mathcal{M}_\pi(X)^{U(1)}$. When $\alpha = (\frac{\pi}{2}, \dots, \frac{\pi}{2})$ we write

$$\rho_{\epsilon, \pi} \in R_\pi(Y, L)^{U(1), U(1)}.$$

In particular, $R_\pi(Y, L)^{U(1), U(1)}$ contains 2^{n-1} points for each $(f_1, \dots, f_p) \in \mathcal{U}_2$, indexed by $\epsilon \in \{\pm 1\}^n$. Near each $\rho_{\epsilon, \alpha}$, $\mathcal{M}_\pi(X)^{U(1)}$ is homeomorphic to a neighborhood of $(\frac{\pi}{2}, \dots, \frac{\pi}{2})$ in $(0, \pi)^n$, equivalently to an open set in \mathbb{R}^n .

We turn now to a description of the local structure of $R_\pi(Y, L)$ and $\mathcal{M}_\pi(X)$ near $\rho_{\epsilon, \pi}$ for $\epsilon = (\epsilon_2, \dots, \epsilon_n)$ in $\{\pm 1\}^n$ and $\pi = \{N_i, f_i\}_{i=1}^p$ with (f_1, \dots, f_p) in \mathcal{U}_2 , using the Kuranishi model. We begin by summarizing some results about the relevant cohomology groups.

Since $\rho_{\epsilon,\pi}$ is reducible, the conjugation action of $\rho_{\epsilon,\pi}$ on $\mathfrak{su}(2)$ decomposes into $\mathfrak{su}(2)_{\text{ad } \rho_{\epsilon,\pi}} = \mathbb{R} \oplus \mathbb{C}_{\epsilon,\pi}$, and for any path connected subspace Z of $X \setminus \bigsqcup_i N_i$,

$$H^i_{\pi}(Z; \mathfrak{su}(2)_{\text{ad } \rho_{\epsilon,\pi}}) = H^i_{\pi}(Z; \mathbb{R}) \oplus H^i_{\pi}(Z; \mathbb{C}_{\epsilon,\pi}) \tag{7.9}$$

(see Section 3 and esp. equation (3.7)). We calculate $H^i_{\pi}(Z; \mathfrak{su}(2)_{\text{ad } \rho_{\epsilon,\pi}})$ for $Z = X, F$, and S_0 by first calculating the terms in the splitting (7.9) in the case when the perturbation is trivial, that is, for $\rho_{\epsilon,0}$. We then use the upper semicontinuity property to show this remains stable for small perturbations π . The following lemma treats the unperturbed case (all $f_i = 0$).

Lemma 7.4. (1) $H^1(X; \mathfrak{su}(2)_{\text{ad } \rho_{\epsilon,0}}) = H^1(X; \mathbb{R}) \oplus H^1(X; \mathbb{C}_{\epsilon,0}) = \mathbb{R}^n \oplus \mathbb{C}^{n-1}$.

(2) $H^2(X; \mathfrak{su}(2)_{\text{ad } \rho_{\epsilon,0}}) = H^2(X; \mathbb{R}) \oplus H^2(X; \mathbb{C}_{\epsilon,0}) = 0$.

(3) $H^2(S_0; \mathfrak{su}(2)_{\text{ad } \rho_{\epsilon,0}}) = 0$ and

$$H^1(S_0; \mathfrak{su}(2)_{\text{ad } \rho_{\epsilon,0}}) = H^1(S_0; \mathbb{R}) \oplus H^1(S_0; \mathbb{C}_{\epsilon,\pi}) = \mathbb{R}^{2n-1} \oplus \mathbb{C}^{2n-2}.$$

(4) *The restriction map $H^1(X; \mathfrak{su}(2)_{\text{ad } \rho_{\epsilon,0}}) \rightarrow H^1(S_0; \mathfrak{su}(2)_{\text{ad } \rho_{\epsilon,0}})$ is injective.*

Proof. Since X is the complement of an n -tangle in a \mathbb{Z} -homology 3-ball, $H^0(X; \mathbb{R}) = \mathbb{R}$, $H^1(X; \mathbb{R}) = \mathbb{R}^n$, and $H^i(X; \mathbb{R}) = 0$, for $i > 1$.

The reducible representation $\rho_{\epsilon,0}$ has image in the subgroup $\{\pm 1, \pm \mathbf{i}\}$ since $f_i = 0$ implies that $\rho(\mu_i) = 0$, and hence $\rho_{\epsilon,0}: H_1(X \setminus \bigsqcup_i N_i) \rightarrow U(1) \subset \text{SU}(2)$ factors through $H_1(X \setminus \bigsqcup_i N_i) \rightarrow H_1(X)$, spanned by the A_i , which are sent to $\pm \mathbf{i}$.

The $\text{ad } \rho_{\epsilon,0}$ action on \mathbb{C} factors through a $\{\pm 1\}$ action. In fact, -1 acts trivially and $\pm \mathbf{i}$ as multiplication by -1 via the weight 2 representation on \mathbb{C} . This gives an identification of cohomology groups

$$H^i(X; \mathbb{C}_{\epsilon,0}) \cong H^i(X; \mathbb{C}_{\tau})$$

where $\tau: \pi_1(X) \rightarrow \{\pm 1\}$ is the unique representation taking each A_i to -1 . The group ring $\mathbb{C}[\mathbb{Z}/2]$ splits as a $\mathbb{Z}/2 = \{\pm 1\}$ module into the sum of \mathbb{C}_{τ} , spanned by $1 - t$, and a trivial factor spanned by $1 + t$, i.e., $\mathbb{C}[\mathbb{Z}/2] = \mathbb{C}_{\tau} \oplus \mathbb{C}$. Thus

$$H^i(X; \mathbb{C}[\mathbb{Z}/2]) = H^i(X; \mathbb{C}_{\tau}) \oplus H^i(X; \mathbb{C}),$$

and Shapiro’s lemma [3] shows that $H^i(X; \mathbb{C}[\mathbb{Z}/2]) = H^i(X_2; \mathbb{C})$, where $X_2 \rightarrow X$ is the induced 2-fold cover.

Next, we claim that

$$\begin{aligned} H^0(X; \mathbb{C}_\tau) &= 0, \\ H^1(X; \mathbb{C}_\tau) &= \mathbb{C}^{n-1}, \\ H^i(X; \mathbb{C}_\tau) &= 0, \quad i > 1. \end{aligned}$$

To see this, first recall that

$$H^0(X; \mathbb{C}_\tau) = \{z \in \mathbb{C} \mid (1 - \tau(\gamma))z = 0 \text{ for all } \gamma \in \pi_1(X)\},$$

which is 0 since $\tau(A_1) = -1$. The 3-manifold with nonempty boundary X has Euler characteristic $n - 1$, and hence the assertion that $H^1(X; \mathbb{C}_\tau) = \mathbb{C}^{n-1}$ follows once we show that $H^2(X; \mathbb{C}_\tau) = 0$. Since $H^2(X; \mathbb{C}) = H^2(Z; \mathbb{R}) \otimes \mathbb{C} = 0$, it follows that $H^2(X; \mathbb{C}_\tau) = H^2(X; \mathbb{C}_\tau) \oplus H^2(X; \mathbb{C}) = H^2(X; \mathbb{C}[\mathbb{Z}/2]) = H^2(X_2; \mathbb{C})$.

Let Y_2 be the branched cover of Y , branched along T , corresponding to the 2-fold cover $X_2 \rightarrow X$. Consider the two groups adjacent to $H^2(X_2; \mathbb{C})$ in the cohomology sequence for the pair (Y_2, X_2) :

$$\dots \longrightarrow H^2(Y_2; \mathbb{C}) \longrightarrow H^2(X_2; \mathbb{C}) \longrightarrow H^3(Y_2, X_2; \mathbb{C}) \longrightarrow \dots \tag{7.10}$$

The excision isomorphism shows

$$H^3(Y_2, X_2; \mathbb{C}) = H^3\left(\bigsqcup_{i=1}^n I \times D^2, I \times S^1; \mathbb{C}\right) = 0.$$

The fact that $H^2(Y_2; \mathbb{C}) = 0$ follows from the fact that Y_2 is the 2-fold branched cover of a homology ball, and hence a $\mathbb{Z}/2$ -homology ball. In more detail, one can take a trivial n -tangle in a 3-ball, (B^3, T) , and attach it to (Y, L) to obtain a knot $K = L \cup T$ in a homology sphere $\Sigma = Y \cup B^3$. The 2-fold branched cover of Σ branched over K is a $\mathbb{Z}/2$ -homology sphere ([4]), and, since the 2-fold branched cover of (B^3, T) is a handlebody, Y_2 is the complement of a handlebody in a $\mathbb{Z}/2$ -homology sphere, hence $H^2(Y_2; \mathbb{C}) = 0$. This shows that the exact sequence (7.10) traps $H^2(X_2; \mathbb{C})$ between two vanishing groups. Thus $0 = H^2(X_2; \mathbb{C}) = H^2(X; \mathbb{C}_\tau)$. By Euler characteristic considerations, it follows that $H^1(X; \mathbb{C}_\tau) = \mathbb{C}^{n-1}$, as asserted. Hence,

$$H^1(X; \text{su}(2)_{\text{ad } \rho_{\epsilon,0}}) = H^1(X; \mathbb{R}) \oplus H^1(X; \mathbb{C}_\tau) = \mathbb{R}^n \oplus \mathbb{C}^{n-1}$$

and

$$H^2(X; \text{su}(2)_{\text{ad } \rho_{\epsilon,0}}) = H^2(X; \mathbb{R}) \oplus H^2(X; \mathbb{C}_\tau) = 0 \oplus 0 = 0.$$

This proves claims (1) and (2).

Recall that $F = \partial X$ is a surface of genus n and $S_0 \subset F$ is a $2n$ -punctured 2-sphere. The Euler characteristic shows that

$$\begin{aligned} H^0(F; \mathbb{R}) &= \mathbb{R} = H^2(F; \mathbb{R}), & H^1(F; \mathbb{R}) &= \mathbb{R}^{2n}, \\ H^0(F; \mathbb{C}_\tau) &= 0 = H^2(F; \mathbb{C}_\tau), & H^1(F; \mathbb{C}_\tau) &= \mathbb{C}^{2n-2}, \end{aligned}$$

and

$$\begin{aligned} H^0(S_0; \mathbb{R}) &= \mathbb{R}, & H^1(S_0; \mathbb{R}) &= \mathbb{R}^{2n-1}, & H^2(S_0; \mathbb{R}) &= 0, \\ H^0(S_0; \mathbb{C}_\tau) &= 0 = H^2(S_0; \mathbb{C}_\tau), & H^1(S_0; \mathbb{C}_\tau) &= \mathbb{C}^{2n-2}. \end{aligned}$$

This proves claim (3).

Since $H_1(X)$ is freely generated by A_1, \dots, A_n and $H_1(S_0)$ is freely generated by $A_1, \dots, A_n, B_1, \dots, B_{n-1}$, the restriction

$$H^1(X; \mathbb{R}) \longrightarrow H^1(S_0; \mathbb{R})$$

is injective. The inclusion

$$H^1(X; \mathbb{C}_\tau) \longrightarrow H^1(F; \mathbb{C}_\tau)$$

is injective since, by the usual Poincaré duality argument, its image is a Lagrangian (in particular, half-dimensional) subspace, and hence the kernel is trivial. The inclusion

$$H^1(F; \mathbb{C}_\tau) \longrightarrow H^1(S_0; \mathbb{C}_\tau)$$

is also injective; this follows from the long exact sequence for the pair (F, S_0) , excision, and the calculation $H^*(S^1 \times I, S^1 \times \{0, 1\}; \mathbb{C}_\tau) = 0$. Hence, the composite $H^1(X; \mathbb{C}_\tau) \rightarrow H^1(F; \mathbb{C}_\tau) \rightarrow H^1(S_0; \mathbb{C}_\tau)$ is injective. From the splitting of equation (7.9) with $Z = S_0$, we conclude that

$$H^1(X; \mathfrak{su}(2)_{\text{ad } \rho_{\epsilon,0}}) \longrightarrow H^1(S_0; \mathfrak{su}(2)_{\text{ad } \rho_{\epsilon,0}}) \tag{7.11}$$

is injective, establishing claim (4). △

We now return to the proof of Proposition 7.2. We begin by analyzing the cohomology $H^i_\pi(X; \mathfrak{su}(2)_{\text{ad } \rho_{\epsilon,\pi}})$ for small perturbations π . Since $\rho_{\epsilon,\pi}$ takes values in the diagonal $U(1)$ but is non-central, using equation (3.5) one computes

$$H^0_\pi(X; \mathfrak{su}(2)_{\text{ad } \rho_{\epsilon,\pi}}) = H^0_\pi(X; \mathbb{R}) \oplus H^0_\pi(X; \mathbb{C}_{\epsilon,\pi}) = \mathbb{R} \oplus 0 = \mathbb{R}.$$

Next, $H_\pi^i(X; \text{su}(2)_{\text{ad } \rho_{\epsilon, \pi}}) = 0$ for $i > 3$, since X is a 3-manifold. Also, since X is homotopy equivalent to a 2-complex, $H^3(X; \text{su}(2)_{\text{ad } \rho_{\epsilon, 0}}) = 0$. The upper semicontinuity property of $\dim H_\pi^3(X; \text{su}(2)_{\text{ad } \rho_{\epsilon, \pi}})$ with respect to varying π shows that after perhaps shrinking the neighborhood \mathcal{U}_2 of 0 in \mathcal{X}^p , $H_\pi^3(X; \text{su}(2)_{\text{ad } \rho_{\epsilon, \pi}}) = 0$ for all $\pi \in \mathcal{U}_2$.

The upper semicontinuity property and Lemma 7.4 shows that, after shrinking the neighborhood \mathcal{U}_2 if needed, $H_\pi^2(X; \text{su}(2)_{\text{ad } \rho_{\epsilon, \pi}}) = 0$ for all $\pi \in \mathcal{U}_2$. An Euler characteristic argument, Lemma 7.4, and equation (7.9) now imply that for $\pi \in \mathcal{U}_2$

$$H_\pi^1(X; \text{su}(2)_{\text{ad } \rho_{\epsilon, \pi}}) = H_\pi^1(X; \mathbb{R}) \oplus H_\pi^1(X; \mathbb{C}_{\rho_{\epsilon, \pi}}) = \mathbb{R}^n \oplus \mathbb{C}^{n-1}. \tag{7.12}$$

Now we utilize the identification of the perturbed character variety with the perturbed flat moduli space in gauge theory. Since $H_\pi^2(X; \text{su}(2)_{\text{ad } \rho_{\epsilon, \pi}}) = 0$, the Kuranishi model for the perturbed flat moduli space (see [12]) implies that a neighborhood of $\rho_{\epsilon, \pi}$ in $\mathcal{M}_\pi(X)$ is identified with the quotient of a slice manifold, parameterized by a neighborhood of 0 in $H^1(X; \text{su}(2)_{\text{ad } \rho_0}) \cong \mathbb{R}^n \oplus \mathbb{C}^{n-1}$, by the action of the stabilizer $U(1) = \text{Stab}(\rho_{\epsilon, \pi})$, which acts trivially on \mathbb{R}^n and with weight 2 on \mathbb{C}^{n-1} .

In terms of representations, this means the following. Every $\rho \in \mathcal{M}_\pi(X)$ near $\rho_{\epsilon, \pi}$ can be conjugated so that $\rho: \pi_1(X \setminus \bigsqcup_i N_i) \rightarrow \text{SU}(2)$ satisfies $\rho(A_1) = \mathbf{i}e^{it}$ for some t close to 0. Choose an invariant metric d on $\text{Hom}(\pi_1(X \setminus \bigsqcup_i N_i), \text{SU}(2)) = \text{SU}(2)^g$ and define

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{O}_{\rho_{\epsilon, \pi}}(X) = \left\{ \rho \in \text{Hom} \left(\pi_1 \left(X \setminus \bigsqcup_i N_i \right), \text{SU}(2) \right) \mid \right. \\ \left. \rho(A_1) \in U(1), d(\rho, \rho_{\epsilon, \pi}) < \delta_X, \rho(\mu_i) = F_i(\rho(\lambda_i)) \right\}. \end{aligned} \tag{7.13}$$

Each point in $\mathcal{O}_{\rho_{\epsilon, \pi}}(X)$ has stabilizer contained in $U(1)$, and the only $\text{SU}(2)$ elements mapping points in this subset back into this subset are $U(1)$ elements, so a neighborhood of $\rho_{\epsilon, \pi}$ in $\mathcal{M}_\pi(X)$ may be described by $\mathcal{O}_{\rho_{\epsilon, \pi}}(X)/U(1)$. From the above Kuranishi argument, we can choose δ_X sufficiently small so that $\mathcal{O}_{\rho_{\epsilon, \pi}}(X)$ is an open ball of dimension $3n - 2$, and the tangent space $T_{\rho_{\epsilon, \pi}}\mathcal{O}_{\rho_{\epsilon, \pi}}(X)$ is canonically identified with $H_\pi^1(X; \text{su}(2)_{\text{ad } \rho_{\epsilon, \pi}})$. It follows that a neighborhood of $\rho_{\epsilon, \pi}$ in $\mathcal{M}_\pi(X)$ is homeomorphic to $\mathbb{R}^n \times \text{cone}(\mathbb{C}P^{n-2})$.

We next focus our attention on the model for a neighborhood of the restriction of $\rho_{\epsilon, \pi}$ to $\pi_1(S_0)$. Notice that this restriction is independent of π , since $\rho_{\epsilon, \pi}(B_i) = \rho_{\epsilon, \pi}(A_i) = \epsilon_i \mathbf{i} = \rho_{\epsilon, 0}(A_i)$. Denote this restriction by ρ_ϵ .

Define

$$\mathcal{O}_{\rho_\epsilon}(S_0) = \{\rho \in \text{Hom}(\pi_1(S_0), \text{SU}(2)) \mid \rho(A_1) \in U(1), d(\rho, \rho_\epsilon) < \delta_{S_0}\},$$

using an invariant metric d on $\text{Hom}(\pi_1(S_0), \text{SU}(2))$. Then, after perhaps adjusting the size of δ_X , we obtain a $U(1)$ equivariant restriction map $\mathcal{O}_{\rho_\epsilon, \pi}(X) \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_{\rho_\epsilon}(S_0)$.

As is the case for $\mathcal{O}_{\rho_\epsilon, \pi}(X)$, $\mathcal{O}_{\rho_\epsilon}(S_0)$ gives a slice of the conjugation action of $\text{SU}(2)$ on $\text{Hom}(\pi_1(S_0), \text{SU}(2))$ near ρ_ϵ . The tangent space of $\mathcal{O}_{\rho_\epsilon}(S_0)$ at ρ_ϵ is canonically identified with $\text{H}^1(S_0; \text{su}(2)_{\text{ad } \rho_\epsilon, \pi}) = \mathbb{R}^{2n-1} \oplus \mathbb{C}^{2n-2}$. One can see these facts explicitly as follows. Recall that $\pi_1(S_0)$ is free on the $2n-1$ generators $A_1, A_2, B_2, \dots, A_n, B_n$. Consider the map

$$\mathbf{r}: \mathbb{R}^{2n-1} \oplus \mathbb{C}^{2n-2} \longrightarrow \text{Hom}(\pi_1(S_0), \text{SU}(2))$$

which sends $(t_1, \dots, t_{2n-1}, z_2, \dots, z_{2n-1})$ to the unique homomorphism satisfying

$$A_1 \longmapsto \mathbf{i}e^{t_1 \mathbf{i}} \tag{7.14a}$$

and

$$A_i \longmapsto \epsilon_i \mathbf{i}e^{t_i \mathbf{i} + z_i \mathbf{j}}, \quad B_i \longmapsto \epsilon_i \mathbf{i}e^{t_{n-1+i} \mathbf{i} + z_{n-1+i} \mathbf{j}}, \quad \text{for } i = 2, \dots, n. \tag{7.14b}$$

Then \mathbf{r} sends a neighborhood of 0 diffeomorphically and $U(1)$ equivariantly to a neighborhood of ρ_ϵ in $\mathcal{O}_{\rho_\epsilon}(S_0)$, since every representation near ρ_ϵ can be conjugated to this form, uniquely up to the $U(1)$ action.

Using this slice for the $\text{SU}(2)$ action on $\text{Hom}(\pi_1(S_0), \text{SU}(2))$ we conclude that ρ_ϵ has a neighborhood in $\mathcal{M}(S_0)$ is homeomorphic to $\mathbb{R}^{2n-1} \times \text{cone}(\mathbb{C}P^{2n-3})$. Furthermore, we have arranged the two slices in such a way that the restriction map sends one to the other $U(1)$ equivariantly. The restriction map $\mathcal{O}_{\rho_\epsilon, \pi}(X) \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_{\rho_\epsilon}(S_0)$ has injective differential when $\pi = 0$, because

$$\text{H}^1(X; \text{su}(2)_{\text{ad } \rho_\epsilon, 0}) \longrightarrow \text{H}^1(S_0; \text{su}(2)_{\text{ad } \rho_\epsilon})$$

is injective, by Lemma 7.4.

It follows that, by choosing δ_X smaller if needed, we may assume that the map $\mathcal{O}_{\rho_\epsilon, \pi}(X) \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_{\rho_\epsilon}(S_0)$ is an $U(1)$ equivariant embedding. In particular, we conclude that every ρ in $\mathcal{O}_{\rho_\epsilon, \pi}(X)$ on which $U(1)$ acts non-trivially restricts to a point in $\mathcal{O}_{\rho_\epsilon}(S_0)$ on which $U(1)$ acts non-trivially. In other words, all $\rho \in \mathcal{M}_\pi(X)^{\mathbb{Z}/2}$ close enough to ρ_ϵ, π restrict to irreducible representations of $\pi_1(S_0)$.

The restriction of the map

$$T: \text{Hom}(\pi_1(X), \text{SU}(2)) \longrightarrow \mathbb{R}^n, \quad T(\rho) = (\text{Re}(\rho(A_1)), \dots, \text{Re}(\rho(A_n)))$$

to $\mathcal{O}_{\rho_{\epsilon,0}}(X)$ is submersive near $\rho_{\epsilon,0}$ since, defining

$$m: \mathbb{R}^n \longrightarrow \text{Hom}(H_1(X), \text{SU}(2)) \subset \text{Hom}(\pi_1(X), \text{SU}(2))$$

by

$$m(t_1, \dots, t_n)(A_j) = \epsilon_i \mathbf{i} e^{t_j \mathbf{i}}, \tag{7.15}$$

the composite

$$\mathbb{R}^n \xrightarrow{m} \text{Hom}(H_1(X), \text{SU}(2)) \xrightarrow{T} \mathbb{R}^n$$

is the submersion $(t_1, \dots, t_n) \mapsto (\sin(t_1), \dots, \sin(t_n))$. Again shrinking \mathcal{U}_2 if necessary, we may assume that the map

$$T|_{\mathcal{O}_{\rho_{\epsilon,\pi}}(X)}: \mathcal{O}_{\rho_{\epsilon,\pi}}(X) \longrightarrow \mathbb{R}^n \tag{7.16}$$

given by

$$T(\rho) = (\text{Re}(\rho(A_1)), \dots, \text{Re}(\rho(A_n))) \tag{7.17}$$

is submersive for all $\pi \in \mathcal{U}_2$. This map is clearly invariant with respect to the $U(1)$ action, and therefore its restriction to the fixed set of the $U(1)$ action is submersive. The fixed set is locally equivariantly homeomorphic to the fixed set of the $U(1)$ action $H^1_\pi(X; \text{su}(2)_{\text{ad } \rho_{\epsilon,\pi}})$, which is precisely the summand $H^1_\pi(X; \mathbb{R}) = \mathbb{R}^n$ in equation (7.12).

It follows that $T^{-1}(0) \cap \mathcal{O}_{\rho_{\epsilon,\pi}}(X)$ is a smooth $(2n-2)$ -dimensional submanifold passing through $\rho_{\epsilon,\pi}$, invariant under the $U(1)$ action and transverse to the fixed point set of the $U(1)$ action. Hence, every point in $T^{-1}(0) \cap \mathcal{O}_{\rho_{\epsilon,\pi}}(X)$ except $\rho_{\epsilon,\pi}$ has trivial stabilizer, and is therefore irreducible. Moreover, by making δ_X even smaller if needed, we may assume that $T^{-1}(0) \cap \mathcal{O}_{\rho_{\epsilon,\pi}}(X)$ is $U(1)$ equivariantly diffeomorphic to \mathbb{C}^{n-1} with the weight 2 action.

Since $T^{-1}(0) \cap \mathcal{O}_{\rho_{\epsilon,\pi}}(X)$ consists precisely of those traceless representations near $\rho_{\epsilon,\pi}$, gauge fixed so that A_1 is sent to \mathbf{i} ,

$$(T^{-1}(0) \cap \mathcal{O}_{\rho_{\epsilon,\pi}}(X))/U(1)$$

is, on the one hand, homeomorphic to a neighborhood of $\rho_{\epsilon,\pi}$ in $R_\pi(Y, L)$, and, on the other hand, homeomorphic to $\text{cone}(\mathbb{C}P^{n-2})$, as asserted.

Similarly, the map

$$\tilde{T}: \text{Hom}(\pi_1(S_0), \text{SU}(2)) \longrightarrow \mathbb{R}^{2n-1}$$

given by

$$\tilde{T}(\rho) = (\text{Re}(\rho(A_1)), \dots, \text{Re}(\rho(A_n)), \text{Re}(\rho(B_2)), \dots, \text{Re}(\rho(B_n)))$$

is $U(1)$ equivariant and submersive, as is its restriction to the $(6n-5)$ -ball $\mathcal{O}_{\rho_\epsilon}(S_0)$. One sees this by precomposing with the map \mathbf{r} defined in equation (7.14) (note that we have excluded $\text{Re}(\rho(B_1))$).

Thus the $U(1)$ equivariant restriction map

$$T^{-1}(0) \cap \mathcal{O}_{\rho_\epsilon, \pi}(X) \longrightarrow \tilde{T}^{-1}(0) \cap \mathcal{O}_{\rho_\epsilon}(S_0) \tag{7.18}$$

has injective differential, since the restriction

$$H^1(X; \mathbb{C}_{\epsilon, \pi}) = \mathbb{C}^{n-1} \longrightarrow H^1(S_0; \mathbb{C}_\epsilon) = \mathbb{C}^{2n-2}$$

is injective. Hence (after perhaps making the neighborhoods smaller) we deduce the map (7.18) is an embedding which descends to a radial embedding

$$\text{cone}(\mathbb{C}P^{n-2}) \longrightarrow \text{cone}(\mathbb{C}P^{2n-3}).$$

The $(4n-4)$ -ball $\tilde{T}^{-1}(0) \cap \mathcal{O}_{\rho_\epsilon}(S_0)$ contains the subset of all traceless representations of $\pi_1(S_0)$ near ρ_ϵ which send A_1 to \mathbf{i} . Indeed, this subset is the preimage of 0 for the map

$$T_{B_1}: \tilde{T}^{-1}(0) \cap \mathcal{O}_{\rho_\epsilon}(S_0) \longrightarrow \mathbb{R}, \quad T_{B_1}(\rho) = \text{Re}(\rho(B_1)). \tag{7.19}$$

As mentioned before, is known (and elementary to show) that the map (7.19) is singular at ρ_ϵ and a submersion at all other points of $T_{B_1}^{-1}(0)$. Denote by $\tilde{M}(n)$ the link of this singularity, obtained by intersecting $T_{B_1}^{-1}(0)$ with a small transverse $(4n-5)$ -sphere in $\tilde{T}^{-1}(0) \cap \mathcal{O}_{\rho_\epsilon}(S_0)$. The image of the embedding (7.18) lies in $T_{B_1}^{-1}(0)$, and hence $\tilde{M}(n)$ is non-empty, and therefore is a smooth manifold of dimension $4n-6$.

Since the map (7.19) is $U(1)$ invariant, $U(1)$ acts on $T_{B_1}^{-1}(0) \cap \tilde{T}^{-1}(0) \cap \mathcal{O}_{\rho_\epsilon}(S_0)$, freely away from ρ_ϵ , with orbit space a neighborhood of ρ_ϵ in $R(S^2, \{a_i, b_i\}_{i=1}^n)$. In particular, this neighborhood is a cone on the manifold $M(n) \subset \mathbb{C}P^{2n-3}$ obtained as the orbit space $\tilde{M}(n)$ by the free $U(1)$ action.

Since the image of the map (7.18) lies in $T_{B_1}^{-1}(0)$, we conclude that near ρ_ϵ, π , the restriction $R_\pi(Y, L) \rightarrow R(S^2, \{a_i, b_i\}_{i=1}^n)$ is a radial embedding

$$\text{cone}(\mathbb{C}P^{n-2}) \longrightarrow \text{cone}(M(n)),$$

completing the proof. □

8. The main result

In this section, we combine the earlier transversality results in the paper to obtain a global description of the structure of $R_\pi(Y, L)$ for generic small perturbations π .

Theorem 8.1. *Assume Y is a \mathbb{Z} -homology 3-ball containing an n -stranded tangle, with $n \geq 2$. There exist arbitrarily small perturbations π such that $R_\pi(Y, L)$ is compact and is the union of two strata*

$$R_\pi(Y, L) = R_\pi(Y, L)^{\mathbb{Z}/2, \mathbb{Z}/2} \sqcup R_\pi(Y, L)^{U(1), U(1)},$$

with the following properties.

- $R_\pi(Y, L)^{\mathbb{Z}/2, \mathbb{Z}/2}$ a smooth manifold of dimension $2n-3$, and $R_\pi(Y, L)^{U(1), U(1)}$ a finite set of 2^{n-1} points.
- The restriction map $R_\pi(Y, L) \rightarrow R(S^2, \{a_i, b_i\}_{i=1}^n)$ sends points in the 0-manifold $R_\pi(Y, L)^{U(1), U(1)}$ into the 0-manifold $R(S^2, \{a_i, b_i\}_{i=1}^n)^{U(1)}$, and Lagrangian immerses the $(2n-3)$ -manifold $R_\pi(Y, L)^{\mathbb{Z}/2, \mathbb{Z}/2}$ in the symplectic $(4n-6)$ -manifold $R(S^2, \{a_i, b_i\}_{i=1}^n)^{\mathbb{Z}/2}$.
- Each point in $R_\pi(Y, L)^{U(1), U(1)}$ has a neighborhood in $R_\pi(Y, L)$ homeomorphic to a cone on $\mathbb{C}P^{n-2}$. Each point in $R(S^2, \{a_i, b_i\}_{i=1}^n)^{U(1), U(1)}$ has a neighborhood in $R(S^2, \{a_i, b_i\}_{i=1}^n)$ homeomorphic to a cone on a $(4n-5)$ manifold $M(n)$. The restriction $R_\pi(Y, L) \rightarrow R(S^2, \{a_i, b_i\}_{i=1}^n)$ is a radial embedding $\text{cone}(\mathbb{C}P^{n-2}) \rightarrow \text{cone}(M(n))$.

Proof. The fact that $R_\pi(Y, L)$ is compact for any perturbation data π is explained in Section 3, following equation (3.3).

Choose a collection of perturbation curves $\bigsqcup_{i=1}^p N_i$ in X as in Theorem 7.1. Next, choose a small collar neighborhood of $F = \partial X$ in X which misses these p perturbation curves $\bigsqcup_{i=1}^p N_i$. Let $\mathbf{C} = (C_1, \dots, C_K)$ denote an ordering of the special perturbation curves \mathcal{C} , as described in Section 6. Use the collar variable to push them to disjoint curves into this collar. As in Section 6, this determines a family of isotopies

$$\Phi_{\mathbf{C}}: \mathbb{R}^K \longrightarrow \text{Homeo}(\mathcal{M}(F), \mathcal{M}(F)),$$

with $\Phi_{\mathbf{C}}(0) = \text{Id}$, associated to these perturbation curves and perturbation functions $t_i \sin(\alpha)$, where $\mathbf{t} = (t_1, \dots, t_K) \in \mathbb{R}^K$. More explicitly, $\mathbf{t} \in \mathbb{R}^K$ determines perturbation data

$$\pi_{\mathbf{t}} = \{C_i, t_i \sin(\alpha)\}_{i=1}^K$$

so that for any $f \in \mathcal{X}^p$ determining perturbation data $\pi = \{N_i, f_i\}$,

$$\mathcal{M}_\pi(X) \cong \mathcal{M}_{\pi \cup \pi_{\mathbf{t}}}(X)$$

by a homeomorphism such that the two maps

$$\Phi_{\mathbf{C}}(\mathbf{t}) \circ j: \mathcal{M}_\pi(X) \longrightarrow \mathcal{M}(F) \quad \text{and} \quad j_{\mathbf{t}}: \mathcal{M}_{\pi \cup \pi_{\mathbf{t}}}(X) \longrightarrow \mathcal{M}(F)$$

coincide, where both $j: \mathcal{M}_\pi(X) \rightarrow \mathcal{M}(F)$ and $j_{\mathbf{t}}: \mathcal{M}_{\pi \cup \pi_{\mathbf{t}}}(X) \rightarrow \mathcal{M}(F)$ represent restriction to the boundary.

Let $\mathcal{U} \subset \mathcal{X}^p$ and $U \subset \mathbb{R}^K$ be neighborhoods of zero such the conclusion of Theorem 7.1 holds for π in a residual $\mathcal{R} \subset \mathcal{U}$ and such that the conclusion of Proposition 7.2 holds for $R_{\pi \cup \pi_{\mathbf{t}}}(Y, L)$, for any $(\pi, \pi_{\mathbf{t}}) \in \mathcal{U} \times U$. Assume, furthermore, that U lies in the intersection $U_1 \cap U_3$ of the neighborhoods given in Propositions 6.5 and 6.7. Fix any $\pi \in \mathcal{R}$.

All further perturbations required to complete the proof are of type $\pi_{\mathbf{t}}$. In particular, these additional perturbations change neither the homeomorphism type of $\mathcal{M}_\pi(X)$ nor, by Proposition 6.1, the decompositions of equations (7.1) and (7.2).

The space $R_{\pi \cup \pi_{\mathbf{t}}}(Y, L)$ is a subspace of $\mathcal{M}_{\pi \cup \pi_{\mathbf{t}}}(X)$, namely,

$$R_{\pi \cup \pi_{\mathbf{t}}}(Y, L) = (T \circ j_{\mathbf{t}})^{-1}(0)$$

where $T: \mathcal{M}(F) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$ is the map defined in equation (4.9). It will be convenient to define the map

$$J: \mathcal{M}_\pi(X) \times U \rightarrow \mathcal{M}(F), \quad J(\rho, \mathbf{t}) = j_{\mathbf{t}}(\rho).$$

The case when $n = 2$ requires a special treatment since $\mathcal{M}_\pi(X)^{\mathbb{Z}/2, U(1)}$ need not be empty.

Lemma 8.2. *When $n = 2$, there exists a residual subset $V' \subset U$ such that, for each \mathbf{t} in this subset,*

$$T^{-1}(0) \cap (\mathcal{M}_{\pi \cup \pi_{\mathbf{t}}}(X)^{\mathbb{Z}/2, U(1)}) = \emptyset.$$

Proof. The set $\mathcal{M}_{\pi \cup \pi_{\mathbf{t}}}(X)^{\mathbb{Z}/2, U(1)}$ is finite by Theorem 7.1.

Since $U \subset U_3$, Proposition 6.7 implies that the restriction

$$T \circ J|_{\mathcal{M}_\pi(X)^{\mathbb{Z}/2, U(1)} \times U}: \mathcal{M}_\pi(X)^{\mathbb{Z}/2, U(1)} \times U \longrightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$$

has 0 as a regular value. Thus

$$\Sigma_1 = (T \circ J)^{-1}(0) \cap (\mathcal{M}_\pi(X)^{\mathbb{Z}/2, U(1)} \times U)$$

is a smooth submanifold of $\mathcal{M}_\pi(X)^{\mathbb{Z}/2, U(1)} \times U$ of codimension 2. Hence, the set $V' \subset U$ of regular values of the projection map $\Sigma_1 \rightarrow U$ is a residual set, by Sard's theorem. Since Σ_1 has smaller dimension than U , the preimage of any regular value $\mathbf{t} \in V'$ in Σ_1 is empty, so $j_{\mathbf{t}}(\mathcal{M}_\pi(X)^{\mathbb{Z}/2, U(1)})$ misses $T^{-1}(0)$. This is equivalent to saying that

$$T: \mathcal{M}_{\pi \cup \pi_{\mathbf{t}}}(X)^{\mathbb{Z}/2, U(1)} \longrightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$$

misses zero. △

For convenience, denote

$$E = r^{-1}(R(S^2, \{a_i, b_i\}_{i=1}^n)^{U(1)}) \cap \mathcal{M}(F)^{\mathbb{Z}/2}.$$

Theorem 4.4 shows that E is a finite union of $(n - 1)$ -dimensional tori, namely, those orbits of the \mathbf{T} action with non-trivial stabilizer.

Lemma 8.3. *For any $n \geq 2$, there exists a residual set $V'' \subset U$ such that if $\mathbf{t} \in V''$, $\mathcal{M}_{\pi \cup \pi_{\mathbf{t}}}(X)^{\mathbb{Z}/2, \mathbb{Z}/2}$ misses E and so $R_{\pi \cup \pi_{\mathbf{t}}}(Y, L)^{\mathbb{Z}/2, U(1)}$ is empty.*

Proof. By the transversality assumptions for the perturbation π , $\mathcal{M}_\pi(X)^{\mathbb{Z}/2, \mathbb{Z}/2}$ is a smooth $3n - 3$ manifold. Recall that $\mathcal{M}(F)^{\mathbb{Z}/2}$ is a smooth manifold of dimension $6n - 6$, so E has codimension $5n - 5$.

Since, by assumption, U is contained in the neighborhood U_1 provided in Proposition 6.5, we have that

$$\Phi_C|_{E \times U}: E \times U \longrightarrow \mathcal{M}(F)^{\mathbb{Z}/2}$$

is a submersion. In particular, it is transverse to E . Thus the preimage

$$\Sigma_2 = J^{-1}(E) \cap (\mathcal{M}_\pi(X)^{\mathbb{Z}/2, \mathbb{Z}/2} \times U)$$

is a submanifold of codimension $5n - 5$, and hence of dimension $K + 3n - 3 - (5n - 5) = K - 2n + 2 < K$. The set V'' of regular values for the projection $\Sigma_2 \subset \mathcal{M}_\pi(X)^{\mathbb{Z}/2, \mathbb{Z}/2} \times U \rightarrow U$ is residual, by Sard's theorem. Since the dimension of Σ_2 is less than that of U , the preimage in Σ_1 of any regular value $\mathbf{t} \in V''$ is empty. This means that $j_{\mathbf{t}}(\mathcal{M}_\pi(X)^{\mathbb{Z}/2, \mathbb{Z}/2})$ misses E , or, equivalently, that $j_0(\mathcal{M}_{\pi \cup \pi_{\mathbf{t}}}(X)^{\mathbb{Z}/2, \mathbb{Z}/2})$ misses E . It follows that, for $\mathbf{t} \in V''$, $R_{\pi \cup \pi_{\mathbf{t}}}(Y, L)^{\mathbb{Z}/2, U(1)}$ is empty. △

To complete the proof of Theorem 8.1, we now fix a $\mathbf{t}_1 \in V' \cap V''$, or, if $n > 2$, simply $\mathbf{t}_1 \in V''$.

Lemma 8.4. *There exists a neighborhood $U_2 \subset \mathbb{R}^K$ of \mathbf{t}_1 and a residual subset $V_2 \subset U_2$ such that, for $\mathbf{t} \in V_2$, the conclusion of Theorem 8.1 applies to $R_{\pi \cup \pi_{\mathbf{t}}}(Y, L)$.*

Proof. From the assumptions on \mathcal{U} and U at the beginning of the proof of Theorem 8.1, $\mathcal{M}_{\pi \cup \pi_{\mathbf{t}_1}}(X)^{U(1), U(1)}$ consists of 2^{n-1} points, each with a neighborhood in $\mathcal{M}_{\pi \cup \pi_{\mathbf{t}_1}}(X)$ which is a quotient of a slice $\mathcal{O}_{\rho_{\pi \cup \pi_{\mathbf{t}_1}, \epsilon}}$.

For each $\epsilon \in \{\pm 1\}^{n-1}$, let $\phi_\epsilon: \mathbb{R}^n \oplus \mathbb{C}^{n-1} \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_{\rho_{\pi \cup \pi_{\mathbf{t}_1}, \epsilon}}$ be a $U(1)$ equivariant parameterization. For ease of notation, we define $\mathcal{O} = \bigsqcup_{\epsilon} \mathcal{O}_{\rho_{\pi \cup \pi_{\mathbf{t}_1}, \epsilon}}$ and $W_{\mathcal{O}} = \mathcal{O}/U(1)$.

Let

$$\mathcal{P}: \{\pm 1\}^{n-1} \times (\mathbb{R}^n \oplus \mathbb{C}^{n-1}) \times \mathbb{R}^K \longrightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$$

by

$$\mathcal{P}(\epsilon, (\mathbf{v}, \mathbf{z}), \mathbf{t}) = T \circ j_{\mathbf{t}}(\phi_\epsilon(\mathbf{v}, \mathbf{z})).$$

Because $(\pi, \pi_{\mathbf{t}_1}) \in \mathcal{U} \times U_2$, the differential $d\mathcal{P}_{(\epsilon, (0,0), \mathbf{t}_1)}$ maps the $\mathbb{R}^n \oplus \{0\} \subset \mathbb{R}^n \oplus \mathbb{C}^{n-1}$ onto \mathbb{R}^n . Since surjectivity of the differential is an open condition, we can find neighborhoods $U_0 \subset \mathbb{R}^n \oplus \mathbb{C}^{n-1}$ of 0 and $U'_2 \subset \mathbb{R}^K$ of \mathbf{t}_1 so that \mathcal{P} restricted to $\{\pm 1\}^{n-1} \times U_0 \times U'_2$ is a submersion. Rather than complicate the notation with restriction to U_0 , change the parameterizations ϕ_ϵ by precomposition with a diffeomorphism from $\mathbb{R}^n \oplus \mathbb{C}^{n-1}$ onto a small open ball, so that we can assume \mathcal{P} is a submersion on $\{\pm 1\}^{n-1} \times (\mathbb{R}^n \oplus \mathbb{C}^{n-1}) \times U'_2$, and \mathcal{O} is the union of the images after these changes.

Let \mathcal{K} denote the compact set

$$\mathcal{K} = ((T \circ j_0)^{-1}(0) \cap \mathcal{M}_{\pi \cup \pi_{\mathbf{t}_1}}(X)) \setminus W_{\mathcal{O}}.$$

Proposition 6.6 implies that the map

$$\mathcal{M}_{\pi \cup \pi_{\mathbf{t}_1}}(X)^{\mathbb{Z}/2, \mathbb{Z}/2} \times \mathbb{R}^K \longrightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$$

obtained by restricting $T \circ J$ is a submersion along $\mathcal{K} \times \{\mathbf{t}_1\}$. Therefore there is a neighborhood $W_{\mathcal{K}} \times U''_2$ on which this map is a submersion. Set $U_2 = U'_2 \cap U''_2$. Then

$$\Sigma'_2 = (T \circ J)^{-1}(0) \cap W_{\mathcal{K}} \times U_2$$

and

$$\Sigma''_2 = \mathcal{P}^{-1}(0) \cap (\{\pm 1\}^{n-1} \times (\mathbb{R}^n \oplus \mathbb{C}^{n-1}) \times U_2).$$

are submanifolds of dimensions $2n - 3 + K$ and $2n - 2 + K$, respectively, and Σ''_2 is $U(1)$ invariant, where we view the $U(1)$ action on the second factor as trivial.

Let $V'_2 \subset U_2$ be the set of regular values for the projection $\Sigma'_2 \rightarrow U_2$, and $V''_2 \subset U_2$ the set of regular values for the projection $\Sigma''_2 \rightarrow U_2$. The intersection $V_2 = V'_2 \cap V''_2$ is a residual subset of U_2 . For $\mathbf{t} \in V_2$,

$$(T \circ j_{\mathbf{t}})^{-1}(0) \cap \mathcal{M}_{\pi \cup \pi_{\mathbf{t}}}(X) \cap (W_{\mathcal{O}} \cup W_{\mathcal{K}})$$

is a manifold, except at the cone points where the $U(1)$ action on \mathcal{O} creates cone($\mathbb{C}P^{n-2}$) singularities in the quotient.

Next, we claim that by shrinking U_2 , we can insure that whenever $\mathbf{t} \in U_2$, $((T \circ j_{\mathbf{t}})^{-1}(0) \cap \mathcal{M}_{\pi \cup \pi_{\mathbf{t}}}(X)) \subset W_{\mathcal{K}} \cup W_{\mathcal{O}}$. To see this, suppose that there exists a sequence \mathbf{s}_k in \mathbb{R}^K converging to \mathbf{t}_1 , and $\rho_k \in \mathcal{M}_{\pi}(X) \not\subset W_{\mathcal{K}} \cup W_{\mathcal{O}}$ such that $T(j_{\mathbf{s}_k}(\rho_k)) = 0$. By compactness of $\mathcal{M}_{\pi}(X)$, we can choose replace the sequence by a subsequence (which we reindex to avoid multiple subscripts) such that $\rho_k \rightarrow \rho_{\infty} \in \mathcal{M}_{\pi}(X)$. By continuity,

$$0 = \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} T(\Phi_C(j(\rho_k), \mathbf{s}_k)) = T(\Phi_C(\rho_{\infty}, \mathbf{t}_1)) = 0,$$

so $\rho_{\infty} \in (T \circ j_{\mathbf{t}_1})^{-1}(0) \cap \mathcal{M}_{\pi \cap \pi_{\mathbf{t}_1}}(X)$. This contradicts the fact that none of the ρ_k are in the neighborhood $W_{\mathcal{K}} \cup W_{\mathcal{O}}$ of this limit point. Therefore, there cannot be such a sequence (\mathbf{s}_k, ρ_k) , which proves our claim about shrinking U_2 . \triangle

The only assertion in Theorem 8.1 remaining to be proven is that the map

$$R_{\pi \cup \pi_{\mathbf{t}}}(Y, L)^{\mathbb{Z}/2, \mathbb{Z}/2} \longrightarrow R(S^2, \{a_i, b_i\}_{i=1}^n)^{\mathbb{Z}/2}$$

is a Lagrangian immersion.

Theorem 7.1 asserts that

$$j_0: \mathcal{M}_{\pi \cup \pi_{\mathbf{t}}}(X)^{\mathbb{Z}/2, \mathbb{Z}/2} \longrightarrow \mathcal{F}^{\mathbb{Z}/2}$$

is a Lagrangian immersion, as is its further restriction to the neighborhood $p(\mathcal{N})$ of $R_{\pi \cup \mathbf{t}}(Y, L)$. Since T and the moment map μ have the same level sets,

$$j: p(\mathcal{N})^{\mathbb{Z}/2, \mathbb{Z}/2} \longrightarrow \mathcal{M}(F)^{\mathbb{Z}/2} \tag{8.1}$$

is a Lagrangian immersion transverse to the level set $\mu^{-1}(0)$ of the moment map for the torus action, and therefore the composite

$$p(\mathcal{N})^{\mathbb{Z}/2, \mathbb{Z}/2} \cap (\mu \circ j)^{-1}(0) = R_{\pi}(Y, L)^{\mathbb{Z}/2, \mathbb{Z}/2} \longrightarrow R(S^2, \{a_i, b_i\}_{i=1}^n)^{\mathbb{Z}/2}$$

is the symplectic reduction of the Lagrangian immersion (8.1) with respect to μ and the torus action, and hence is again a Lagrangian immersion by Corollary 4.5.

\square

9. Adding an earring

As before, let $L = L_1 \cup \dots \cup L_n$ be an n -tangle in a \mathbb{Z} -homology ball Y . Following [20], one can associate a variant $R_\pi^{\natural}(Y, L)$ of $R_\pi(Y, L)$ as follows (for more details see [13, Section 4.3]). Let $D \subset Y$ be a small normal disk to the n th arc L_n in the interior of Y , obtained by pushing disk neighborhood of the endpoint a_n , in ∂Y slightly into the interior of Y . Let $H = \partial D$ (we call H an *earring*) and let W be an arc on D joining L_n to H . Let $w: S^1 \subset Y \setminus (L \cup H \cup W)$ be a small meridian circle to W . The notation is illustrated in Figure 9. One can think of H as a slight push in of A_n and W as a push in of an arc in ∂Y from a_n to A_n .

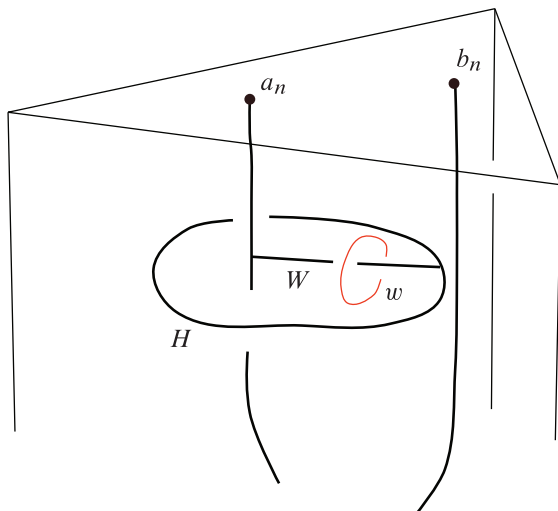


Figure 9

One then defines $R^{\natural}(Y, L)$ to be the space of conjugacy classes of representations

$$\rho: \pi_1(Y \setminus (L \cup H \cup W)) \longrightarrow \text{SU}(2)$$

satisfying

$$\text{Re}(\rho(m_{L_i})) = 0, \quad \text{Re}(\rho(m_H)) = 0, \quad \rho(w) = -1. \tag{9.1}$$

More generally, given a perturbation $\pi = \{N_i, f_i\}$, we can assume the earring misses the solid tori N_i and define $R_\pi^{\natural}(Y, L)$ to be those $\text{SU}(2)$ representations of $\pi_1(Y \setminus (L \cup H \cup W \cup_i N_i)) \rightarrow \text{SU}(2)$ satisfying the perturbation conditions (2.5) in addition to (9.1).

Theorem 9.1. *Assume Y is a \mathbb{Z} -homology ball containing an n -strand tangle L , with $n \geq 2$. There exist arbitrarily small perturbations π so that the space $R_\pi^{\mathbb{h}}(Y, L)$ is a closed manifold and the restriction map $R_\pi^{\mathbb{h}}(Y, L) \rightarrow R(S^2, \{a_i, b_i\}_{i=1}^n)$ is an immersion into the smooth stratum $R(S^2, \{a_i, b_i\}_{i=1}^n)^{\mathbb{Z}/2}$, and hence misses the singular points.*

Proof. We will make use of the main result of [13], Theorem 7.1, which treats the case when (Y, L) the trivial 2-tangle in the 3-ball. Figure 10 illustrates a tangle U in a 3-ball B with four strands, an earring $H \cup W$, and a perturbation curve N_1 with meridian labelled p is indicated. Seven based loops in $B \setminus (U \cup H \cup W \cup_i N_i)$, a, b, c, d, h, p, w are indicated. Pick an $\epsilon > 0$ as small as desired, and let π_1 denote the perturbation data $(N_1, \epsilon \sin(x))$.

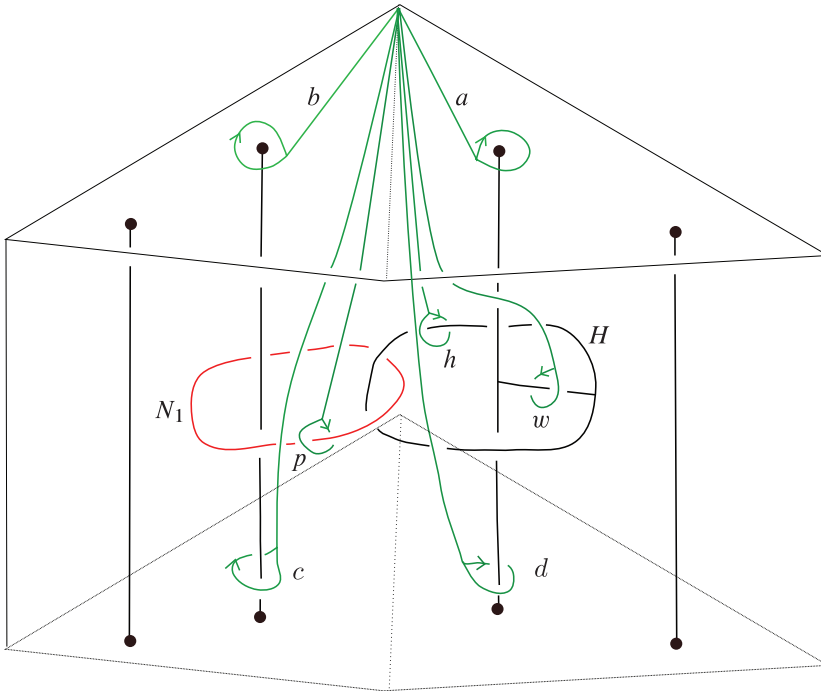


Figure 10

Denote by $(B, U)^\natural$ the tangle, with all the data as illustrated, of Figure 10. Consider the new tangle

$$(Y', L') = (Y, L) \cup_{S_{n-1} \cup S_n} (B, U)^\natural$$

where S_{n-1} and S_n denote the n th and $(n+1)$ st sectors, as defined in Section 4 and Figure 1. Ignoring the earring and perturbation curve, (Y', L') and (Y, L) are homeomorphic tangles.

Denote by S'_0 the $2n$ -punctured sphere in the boundary of (Y', L') . Denote the corresponding generators of $\pi_1(S'_0)$ (analogously to Figure 1) by $A'_1, B'_1, \dots, A'_n, B'_n$. Then (using a vertical arc to connect the base points)

$$A'_1 = A_1, \quad B'_1 = B_1, \dots, \quad A'_{n-2} = A_{n-2}, \quad B'_{n-2} = B_{n-2}, \quad B_n = B'_n. \quad (9.2)$$

With our labeling of the A_i curves in the sectors,

$$A'_{n-1} = b^{-1} \quad \text{and} \quad A'_n = a^{-1}.$$

Moreover, it is elementary to check that

$$A_{n-1} = (pb)^{-1} A'_{n-1} pb, \quad B_{n-1} = [b^{-1}, p^{-1}] B'_{n-1} [b^{-1}, p^{-1}]^{-1}, \quad (9.3a)$$

$$A_n = [b^{-1}, p^{-1}] A'_n. \quad (9.3b)$$

Let π denote any perturbation data for (Y, L) satisfying the conclusion of Theorem 8.1. The union $\pi \cup \pi_1$ is perturbation data for (Y', L') so that the only perturbation curve in (B, U) is N_1 .

Theorem 7.1 of [13] implies that given any $\rho \in R_{\pi \cup \pi_1}^\natural(Y', L')$, there exists a $\beta \in [0, 2\pi)$, so that, setting $v = \epsilon \sin(\beta)$ for convenience, ρ has a unique representative in its conjugacy class which takes the form

$$\begin{aligned} \rho: a &\mapsto \mathbf{i}, \\ b &\mapsto e^{(\beta+v)\mathbf{k}} \mathbf{j}, \\ c &\mapsto e^{(\beta-v)\mathbf{k}} \mathbf{j}, \\ d &\mapsto e^{-2v\mathbf{k}} \mathbf{i}, \\ h &\mapsto -\mathbf{j} e^{-v\mathbf{k}}, \\ p &\mapsto e^{v\mathbf{k}}, \\ w &\mapsto -1. \end{aligned} \quad (9.4)$$

This immediately implies that $R_{\pi \cup \pi_1}^\natural(Y', L')^{U(1)}$ is empty for any π as above.

Suppose that $\rho \in R_{\pi \cup \pi_1}^{\natural}(Y', L')^{\mathbb{Z}/2, U(1)}$. Hence, $\rho(A_j) = \pm \mathbf{i}$ and $\rho(B_j) = \pm \mathbf{i}$ for all j . In particular $\beta + \nu = \pm \frac{\pi}{2}$. Since $\nu = \epsilon \sin \beta$, one can check that there are two such β in S^1 , one near each of $\pm \frac{\pi}{2}$.

Then $\rho(A_j) = \pm \mathbf{i}$ and $\rho(B_j) = \pm \mathbf{i}$ for all $j < n - 1$ and, restricting ρ to (Y, L) , equations (9.2), (9.3), and (9.4) imply that ρ sends

$$\begin{aligned} A_{n-1} &\mapsto \pm e^{-2\nu \mathbf{k}} \mathbf{i}, & B_{n-1} &\mapsto \pm e^{-4\nu \mathbf{k}} \mathbf{i}, \\ A_n &\mapsto \pm e^{-2\nu \mathbf{k}} \mathbf{i}, & B_n &\mapsto \pm \mathbf{i}, \\ A_j &\mapsto \pm \mathbf{i}, & B_j &\mapsto \pm \mathbf{i}, \quad j < n - 2. \end{aligned} \tag{9.5}$$

The set \mathcal{F} of all $\rho \in R(S^2, \{a_i, b_i\}_{i=1}^n)$ satisfying (9.5) is finite (in fact contains 2^{2n} points). Note that $\mathcal{F} \subset R(S^2, \{a_i, b_i\}_{i=1}^n)^{\mathbb{Z}/2}$.

Proposition 9.2. *There exists a residual set of perturbations π_2 in a neighborhood of the trivial perturbation, supported in a collar of S_0 in (Y, L) , so that the restriction to the boundary $R_{\pi \cup \pi_2}(Y, L)^{\mathbb{Z}/2} \rightarrow R(S^2, \{a_i, b_i\}_{i=1}^n)^{\mathbb{Z}/2}$ misses \mathcal{F} . Hence, $R_{\pi \cup \pi_1 \cup \pi_2}^{\natural}(Y', L')^{\mathbb{Z}/2, U(1)}$ is empty and so $R_{\pi \cup \pi_1 \cup \pi_2}^{\natural}(Y', L') = R_{\pi \cup \pi_1 \cup \pi_2}^{\natural}(Y', L')^{\mathbb{Z}/2, \mathbb{Z}/2}$.*

Sketch of proof. We spare the reader the description of a collection \mathbf{C} of K perturbation curves in S_0 and unenlightening calculations required to show that there is a family of isotopies $\Phi_{\mathbf{C}}: \mathbb{R}^K \times R(S^2, \{a_i, b_i\}_{i=1}^n) \rightarrow R(S^2, \{a_i, b_i\}_{i=1}^n)$ so that for each $\rho \in \mathcal{F}$, the map $\Phi_{\mathbf{C}}(\rho, -): \mathbb{R}^K \rightarrow R(S^2, \{a_i, b_i\}_{i=1}^n)$ is a submersion. (This can be gleaned easily from Theorem 9.2 of [14] when $n = 2$. The general case uses the same approach as the proof of Proposition 6.5.)

Thus the (by now familiar) map $R_{\pi}(Y, T)^{\mathbb{Z}/2} \times \mathbb{R}^K \rightarrow R(S^2, \{a_i, b_i\}_{i=1}^n)^{\mathbb{Z}/2}$ is transverse to \mathcal{F} . Since the dimensions of $R_{\pi}(Y, T)^{\mathbb{Z}/2}$ and $R(S^2, \{a_i, b_i\}_{i=1}^n)^{\mathbb{Z}/2}$ are $2n - 3$ and $4n - 6$, respectively, Sard's theorem gives a residual set of $\mathbf{t} \in \mathbb{R}^k$ near 0 so that $R_{\pi}(Y, T)^{\mathbb{Z}/2} \times \{\mathbf{t}\} \rightarrow R(S^2, \{a_i, b_i\}_{i=1}^n)^{\mathbb{Z}/2}$ misses \mathcal{F} . Let π_2 denote the perturbation corresponding to such a \mathbf{t} . △

Choose π_2 as in Proposition 9.2. To simplify the notation, we henceforth use π to again denote $\pi \cup \pi_2$. Thus, in the new notation, $R_{\pi_1 \cup \pi}^{\natural}(Y', L') = R_{\pi \cup \pi_1}^{\natural}(Y', L')^{\mathbb{Z}/2, \mathbb{Z}/2}$, and $R_{\pi_1 \cup \pi}^{\natural}(Y', L')$ is compact. It remains to show that $R_{\pi \cup \pi_1}^{\natural}(Y', L')$ can be further perturbed to make it a smooth $2n - 3$ -manifold which Lagrangian immerses into $R((S^2)', \{a_i, b_i\}_{i=1}^n)$.

Denote by X' the complement

$$\begin{aligned} X' &= Y' \setminus (L' \cup H \cup W) \\ &= ((Y \setminus L) \cup_{D^2 \setminus \{a_{n-1}, b_{n-1}, a_n, b_n\}} (B \setminus (U \cup H \cup W))). \end{aligned}$$

Thus X' has boundary a surface F' of genus $n + 1$ and F' contains the $2n$ -punctured sphere S_0 . The perturbation π equals $\{N_i, f_i\}_{i=2}^{\ell}$ for some solid tori N_i in $Y \setminus L$ and $\pi_1 = (N_1, \epsilon \sin(x))$ for $N_1 \subset B \setminus (U \cup H \cup W)$.

The relation $[ap^{-1}, h] = (ha)w(ha)^{-1}$ holds in $\pi_1(X' \setminus (\cup_i N_i))$. Hence, a homomorphism $\rho: \pi_1(X' \setminus (\cup_i N_i)) \rightarrow \text{SU}(2)$ satisfies $\rho(w) = -1$ if and only if $\rho([ap^{-1}, h]) = -1$. Since a pair x, y of unit quaternions satisfy $[x, y] = -1$ if and only if $\text{Re}(x) = \text{Re}(y) = \text{Re}(xy) = 0$, one concludes that $\rho([ap^{-1}, h]) = -1$ if and only if

$$\text{Re}(\rho(h)) = \text{Re}(\rho(ap^{-1})) = \text{Re}(\rho(ap^{-1}h)) = 0.$$

Figure 11 shows that the three curves ap^{-1} , $ap^{-1}h$, and h can be homotoped rel base point in X' to simple closed curves which lie on F' . We denote the curves ap^{-1} and $ap^{-1}h$ on F' by Y_1 and Y_2 , respectively.

Define a map

$$S: \mathcal{M}(F')^{\mathbb{Z}/2} \longrightarrow \mathbb{R}^{n+3}$$

by

$$S(\rho) = (\text{Re}(\rho(A_1)), \dots, \text{Re}(\rho(A_n)), \text{Re}(\rho(h)), \text{Re}(\rho(ap^{-1})), \text{Re}(\rho(ap^{-1}h))). \tag{9.6}$$

Then $S^{-1}(0)$ is compact, since it is closed in the compact space $\mathcal{M}(F')$, and it lies in $\mathcal{M}(F')^{\mathbb{Z}/2}$. As before, let $j: \mathcal{M}_{\pi_1 \cup \pi}(X') \rightarrow \mathcal{M}(F')$ denote the restriction map. Then it follows from the definitions that

$$R_{\pi_1 \cup \pi}^{\natural}(Y', L') = (S \circ j)^{-1}(\mathbf{0}).$$

Proposition 9.3. *There exist an integer K and a collection \mathbf{C} of K perturbation curves on F' inducing a K parameter family of isotopies $\Phi_{\mathbf{C}, t}$, $t \in \mathbb{R}^K$ of $\mathcal{M}(F')$ so that for each $\rho \in S^{-1}(0)$, the map*

$$S \circ \Phi_{\mathbf{C}, -}(\rho): \mathbb{R}^K \longrightarrow \mathbb{R}^{n+3}$$

is a submersion near zero.

Since $S^{-1}(0)$ is compact, there exists a neighborhood U of 0 in \mathbb{R}^K and a neighborhood of $S^{-1}(0)$ in $\mathcal{M}(F')$ so that $S \circ \Phi_{\mathbf{C}, -}(\rho)$ is a submersion for \mathbf{t}, ρ in these neighborhoods.

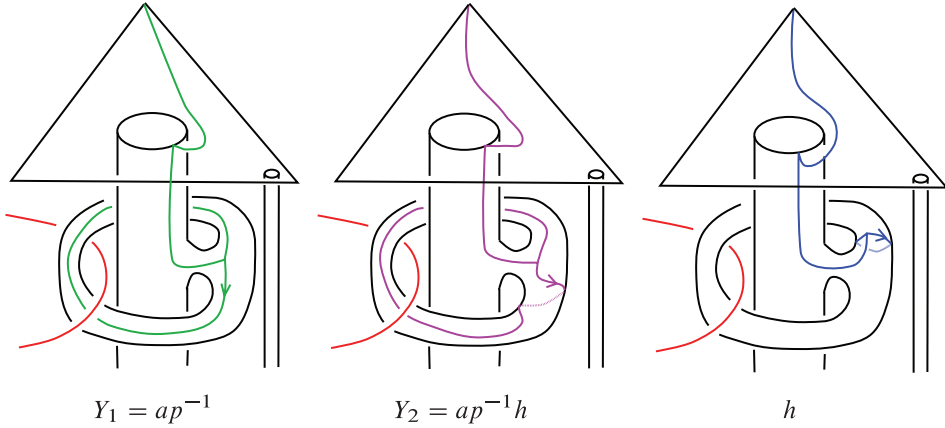


Figure 11

Sketch of proof. That there exists a collection of perturbations such that the rank of the composite is (at least) $n + 1$ is exactly Proposition 6.6, applies to F' and the $n + 1$ curves A_1, \dots, A_n, h . Therefore, we simply need to demonstrate the existence of extra perturbation curves to boost the rank to $n + 3$. To increase the rank, one considers perturbation curves that are disjoint from A_1, \dots, A_n, h (although they may intersect the paths connecting them to the base point), and intersect Y_1 and Y_2 transversely in one point each.

Calculations similar to those in the proof of Proposition 6.6 ensure that sufficiently many such perturbation curves can be found, provided the restriction of ρ to $\pi_1(S_0)$ is irreducible. This is guaranteed by the fact that $R_{\pi_1 \cup \pi}^{\natural}(Y', L') = R_{\pi_1 \cup \pi}^{\natural}(Y', L')^{\mathbb{Z}/2, \mathbb{Z}/2}$. \triangle

We can now complete the proof of Theorem 9.1. Let π_3 be a small perturbation such that $\mathcal{M}_{\pi_1 \cup \pi \cup \pi_2}(X)$ satisfies the conclusion of Theorem 7.1. Then $\mathcal{M}_{\pi_1 \cup \pi \cup \pi_2}(X)^{\mathbb{Z}/2, \mathbb{Z}/2} \rightarrow \mathcal{M}(F)^{\mathbb{Z}/2}$ is a Lagrangian immersion, and the composite

$$\mathcal{M}_{\pi_1 \cup \pi \cup \pi_2}(X)^{\mathbb{Z}/2, \mathbb{Z}/2} \times \mathbb{R}^K \xrightarrow{j} \mathcal{M}(F)^{\mathbb{Z}/2} \times \mathbb{R}^K \xrightarrow{S \circ \Phi_{\mathbf{C}}} \mathbb{R}^{n+3}$$

has zero as a regular value. Then, just as in the proof of Theorem 8.1, there exists an arbitrarily small $\mathbf{t} \in \mathbb{R}^K$ so that

$$R_{\pi_1 \cup \pi \cup \pi_2 \cup \pi_{\mathbf{t}}}^{\natural}(Y', T') = (S \circ \Phi_{\mathbf{C}, -} \circ j)^{-1}(0) \cap (\mathcal{M}_{\pi_1 \cup \pi \cup \pi_2}(X)^{\mathbb{Z}/2, \mathbb{Z}/2} \times \{\mathbf{t}\})$$

is a smooth compact manifold (with empty boundary) which Lagrangian immerses into $R((S^2)', \{a_i, b_i\}_{i=1}^n)^{\mathbb{Z}/2}$. Since $(Y, T) = (Y', T')$ as n -tangles, the theorem is proved. \square

10. Epilogue

We finish this article by explaining the context which motivates it. We make a few definitions, conjectures, and calculations.

Fix n and let $P_n = R(S^2, \{a_i, b_i\}_{i=1}^n)$. Consider a pair $(j_1: R_1 \rightarrow P_n, j_2: R_2 \rightarrow P_n)$ where R_1 is a smooth compact $2n-3$ manifold, R_2 is a singular $2n-3$ manifold whose finitely many isolated singularities have neighborhoods which are cones on $\mathbb{C}P^{n-2}$. Assume that j_1, j_2 are Lagrangian immersions and that j_2 preserves the singular stratum and the radial direction near the singular points.

Conjecture 1. *There is a well-defined Lagrangian–Floer theory associated to $(j_1: R_1 \rightarrow P_n, j_2: R_2 \rightarrow P_n)$, with homology $\text{FH}(j_1: R_1 \rightarrow P_n, j_2: R_2 \rightarrow P_n)$ depending on j_i only up to Hamiltonian isotopy.*

A precise statement of Conjecture 1 would require additional restrictions, for example that j_1, j_2 are assumed to be *unobstructed* in the sense of [7]. For the problems we discuss below we want some additional structure such as a choice of Lagrangian subbundle $\Lambda \subset R(S^2, \{a_i, b_i\}_{i=1}^n)^{\mathbb{Z}/2}$ and require j_1 and j_2 to be $\mathbb{Z}/4$ graded (in the sense of [23], see [14]) with respect to Λ , so that $\text{FH}(R_1, R_2)$ is a $\mathbb{Z}/4$ graded abelian group. For the special case of $n = 2$, this conjecture is proved in detail in [14], based on work of Abouzaid [1].

The identification of the spaces $R(S^2, \{a_i, b_i\}_{i=1}^n)$ is unknown to the authors when $n > 2$. When $n = 2$ it is the pillowcase [13].

Now suppose that one is given a link L in a closed oriented 3-manifold Y . Assume further that a distinguished point is placed on one of the components of L and that a separating 2-sphere $S^2 \subset Y$ meets L transversally in $2n$ points, missing the distinguished point. Call the component of $Y \setminus S^2$ containing this point Y_1 , so that we have a decomposition

$$(Y, L) = (Y_1, L_1) \cup_{(S^2, \{a_i, b_i\}_{i=1}^n)} (Y_2, L_2). \quad (10.1)$$

Then the results of this article show that, after placing an earring near the distinguished point and choosing appropriate small perturbations π_1, π_2 , one obtains a pair of Lagrangian immersions

$$R_{\pi_1}^{\natural}(Y_1, L_1) \longrightarrow P_n \longleftarrow R_{\pi_2}(Y_2, L_2).$$

Conjecture 2. *These Lagrangian immersions are unobstructed and $\mathbb{Z}/4$ graded with respect to a certain Lagrangian field on $T_*P_n^{\mathbb{Z}/2}$. The resulting Lagrangian–Floer homology $\text{FH}(R_{\pi_1}^{\natural}(Y_1, L_1), R_{\pi_2}(Y_2, L_2))$ is independent of π_1 and π_2 for small enough π_1, π_2 .*

Theorem 7.1 of [13] shows that when (Y_1, L_1) is a trivial 2-tangle, then with π_1 the perturbation curve of Figure 10, $R_{\pi_1}^{\natural}(Y_1, L_1)$ is a circle and the immersion $R_{\pi_1}^{\natural}(Y_1, L_1) \rightarrow P_2$ is unobstructed. The circle is parameterized in equation (9.4) above, with a single double point, corresponding to $\beta = 0, \pi$. It is straightforward to check that adding a single unknotted, unlinked strand to L_1 replaces $R_{\pi_1}^{\natural}(Y_1, L_1)$ by its product with S^2 , corresponding to which traceless element the new meridian is sent to. Hence, for a trivial n -stranded tangle $(Y_1, L_1) = (D^2, n \text{ points}) \times I$,

$$R_{\pi_1}^{\natural}(Y_1, L_1) = S^1 \times (S^2)^{n-2}.$$

The restriction $R_{\pi_1}^{\natural}(Y_1, L_1) \rightarrow P_n$ is not an embedding. The pair of points with the same image when $n = 2$ becomes a pair of $(S^2)^{n-1}$ which map to the same $(S^2)^{n-1}$ in P_n . However, it seems likely that this immersion is unobstructed, and in fact we expect that the methods of this article may be used to find an arbitrarily small further perturbation π so that $R_{\pi_1 \cup \pi}^{\natural}(Y_1, L_1) \rightarrow P_n$ is an embedding.

In any case, by restricting to decompositions (10.1) with (Y_1, L_1) unknotted, one may define an invariant of n -tangles (Y_2, L_2) taking (Y_2, L_2) to the Lagrangian–Floer homology $\text{FH}(R_{\pi_1}^{\natural}(Y_1, L_1), R_{\pi_2}(Y_2, L_2))$. Conjecture 2 then implies the following.

Conjecture 3. *The assignment $(Y_2, L_2) \mapsto \text{FH}(R_{\pi_1}^{\natural}(Y_1, L_1), R_{\pi_2}(Y_2, L_2))$ is a well-defined tangle invariant.*

Ample evidence of Conjecture 2 is provided in [14], which builds on calculations in [13, 6], for certain 2-tangle decompositions of 2-bridge knots and many torus knots, with (Y_1, L_1) the trivial tangle. For torus knots, the unperturbed space $R(Y_2, L_2)$ is singular, and its singularities can be resolved by perturbations in topologically distinct ways, but in all computed examples, all sufficiently small perturbations result in isomorphic Lagrangian–Floer homology.

The intersection of $R_{\pi_1}^{\natural}(Y_1, L_1)$ and $R_{\pi_2}(Y_2, L_2)$ (when transverse) is the finite, regular flat moduli space $R_{\pi}^{\natural}(Y, L)$. This space is precisely the set of critical points of a certain π -perturbed Chern–Simons function $c_{S\pi}: \mathcal{A} \rightarrow S^1$, defined by Kronheimer and Mrowka [19], whose $\mathbb{Z}/4$ graded Morse homology they denote by $I^{\natural}(Y, L)$. Kronheimer and Mrowka prove $I^{\natural}(Y, L)$ is an invariant of (Y, L) , independent of the choice of (sufficiently small) perturbation π .

It is not true in general that $\text{FH}(R_{\pi_1}^{\natural}(Y_1, L_1), R_{\pi_2}(Y_2, L_2))$ is independent of the decomposition (10.1) of (Y, L) . It seems likely, however, based on calculations, that it depends only on (Y, L) provided the fundamental groups of $Y_i \setminus L_i, i = 1, 2$ are free. This happens, for example, if both (Y_1, L_1) and

(Y_2, L_2) are trivial tangles (that is, (10.1) is an n -bridge presentation of a link L in S^3). Moreover, one can, in certain special cases, establish exact triangles for $\text{FH}(R_{\pi_1}^{\natural}(Y_1, L_1), R_{\pi_2}(Y_2, L_2))$ associated to skein triples L_+, L_-, L_0 , and so it seems reasonable to conjecture.

Conjecture 4. *For some class of nice decompositions (10.1), including n -bridge decompositions of links in S^3 , the assignment of the $\mathbb{Z}/4$ graded homology*

$$(Y, L) \longmapsto \text{FH}(R_{\pi_1}^{\natural}(Y_1, L_1), R_{\pi_2}(Y_2, L_2))$$

is a well-defined topological invariant of (Y, L) .

When (Y_2, L_2) is the trivial n -tangle, $R(Y_2, L_2)$ satisfies the conclusion of Theorem 8.1 without the need for perturbations. In fact, $R(Y_2, L_2) = (S^2)^{n-1}/S^1$, where S^1 acts diagonally and by rotation on each factor. The 2^{n-1} singular points correspond to the representations which send each A_i to $\pm \mathbf{i}$. The restriction map $R(Y^2, S^2) \rightarrow R(S^2, \{a_i, b_i\}_{i=1}^n)$ is an embedding.

Since all the perturbations considered in this article are holonomy perturbations, which apply to the Chern–Simons function as well, the following *Atiyah–Floer*-type conjecture implies Conjecture 4, and would provide a link between the analytical approach of [19, 20] and the algebraic approach of the current article and [13, 14].

Conjecture 5. *For some class of nice decompositions (10.1), including n -bridge decompositions of links in S^3 , the assignment of the $\mathbb{Z}/4$ graded homology*

$$(Y_2, L_2) \longmapsto \text{FH}(R_{\pi_1}^{\natural}(Y_1, L_1), R_{\pi_2}(Y_2, L_2))$$

is naturally isomorphic to $I^{\natural}(Y, L)$.

Conjecture 5 is true for the 2-bridge knots and certain decompositions of torus knots, as described in [14]. We refer the reader to that article for examples, as well as for concrete illustrations of the theorems in the present article.

In this context, we mention the article [16] by Jacobsson and Rubinsztein which takes a different approach towards the construction of a Lagrangian–Floer theory for knots and links in S^3 using traceless $\text{SU}(2)$ representation varieties. In that article they work in the *extended traceless moduli space* of a $2n$ -punctured 2-sphere, defined in [11] as a subset of the character variety of the surface obtained by adding one more puncture. To an element of the braid group, Jacobsson–Rubinsztein associate the graph of its induced action on this extended moduli space. This graph is Lagrangian, and by pairing it with the graph associated to the trivial braid, they produce a pair of Lagrangians of the extended moduli space associated to a braid presentation of a knot or link.

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