

GEOGRAPHY OF SPIN SYMPLECTIC FOUR-MANIFOLDS WITH ABELIAN FUNDAMENTAL GROUP

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Abstract

We study the geography and botany of symplectic spin four-manifolds with abelian fundamental group. By building on the constructions of J. Park and of B. D. Park and Szabó, we can give alternative proofs and extend several results on the geography of simply connected four-manifolds to the nonsimply connected realm.

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1. Introduction

Due to the wild and untamed nature of smooth four-manifolds, efforts towards a classification are quite involved. The addition of a symplectic structure has led to an impressive improvement in our understanding of these objects. The *geography problem*, first proposed by McCarthy and Wolfson [18], consists of the existence part of a possible classification: given a fundamental group, Euler characteristic and signature, is there a symplectic spin four-manifold with these topological invariants? The (lack of) uniqueness of such manifolds is known as the *botany problem*: how many diffeomorphism classes are there for the symplectic manifold constructed with the given topological invariants?

The geography and botany of irreducible spin simply connected four-manifolds have been studied in depth [6, 12, 20–22, 24], so that most of the existence questions have been settled. The recent addition of Luttinger surgery [3, 17] to the repertoire of symplectic constructions was extremely effective. Not only did it lead to an impressive development in our understanding of simply connected four-manifolds [1, 2, 4], but it also facilitated the study of the geography for other fundamental groups [4, 27, 28]. The purpose of this paper is to extend results on simply connected manifolds to those whose fundamental group is an abelian group of small rank.

The progress on the botany has not been any less impressive. Fintushel and Stern's work on surgery on null-homologous tori [8, 9] unveiled a myriad of exotic smooth structures that were previously out of reach through an elegant geometric and topological mechanism. The same authors in joint work with B. D. Park [5] exploited a duality between Luttinger surgery and its counterpart on null-homologous tori that enabled the parallel study of the symplectic geography and its botany used by many authors these days, this note included.

To put the results of this paper into context, we give a rough outline of current knowledge about the geography of symplectic spin four-manifolds with trivial fundamental group π_1 . These manifolds have an Euler characteristic e and a holomorphic Euler characteristic χ_h . Extending and diagonalizing the intersection form of the manifold, the second Betti number b_2 may be written as $b_2^+ + b_2^-$, where b_2^+ and b_2^- are the number of times $+1$ and -1 appear in the diagonal. The signature σ is then $b_2^+ - b_2^-$; finally, $\chi_h = \frac{1}{4}(e + \sigma)$ and $c_1^2 = 2e + 3\sigma$, where c_1^2 is the self-intersection of the first Chern class. B. D. Park and Szabó [22] proved that there is a simply connected spin irreducible symplectic four-manifold with every allowed homeomorphism type such that $0 \leq c_1^2 < 8\chi_h$ and b_2^+ is odd [22, Theorem 1.1]. J. Park obtained a similar but much broader result [21, Theorem 1.1], which also treated spin symplectic simply connected four-manifolds of zero and positive signature. In particular, he cleverly used a complex spin surface built by Persson *et al.* [23] to produce an infinite number of exotic smooth structures on $(2n + 1)(S^2 \times S^2)$, the connected sum of $2n + 1$ copies of $S^2 \times S^2$, for all sufficiently large numbers n .

Our first result concerns the geography of spin manifolds with negative signature. It provides an extension of the result of B. D. Park and Szabó to manifolds with nontrivial abelian fundamental groups. In the simply connected case, we also offer an alternative proof to their theorem.

THEOREM 1.1. *Let n and s be positive integers, p and q be integers greater than 1, and G be $\{1\}, \mathbb{Z}_p, \mathbb{Z}_p \oplus \mathbb{Z}_q$ (if $n \geq 2$) or $\mathbb{Z}, \mathbb{Z} \oplus \mathbb{Z}_p, \mathbb{Z} \oplus \mathbb{Z}$ (if $n \geq 1$). If*

$$(c, \chi) = (8n - 8, 2s + n - 1),$$

then there exists an irreducible symplectic spin four-manifold X such that

$$\pi_1(X) = G \quad \text{and} \quad (c_1^2(X), \chi_h(X)) = (c, \chi).$$

For four-manifolds with nonnegative signature, by following closely J. Park's main construction [21], one obtains the following result.

THEOREM 1.2. *Let G be one of $\{1\}, \mathbb{Z}_p, \mathbb{Z}_p \oplus \mathbb{Z}_q, \mathbb{Z}, \mathbb{Z} \oplus \mathbb{Z}_p, \mathbb{Z} \oplus \mathbb{Z}$, where p and q are integers greater than 1. For all but finitely many pairs of positive integers (c, χ) in the region $8\chi \leq c \leq 8.76\chi$, there exists an irreducible symplectic spin four-manifold X such that*

$$\pi_1(X) = G \quad \text{and} \quad (c_1^2(X), \chi_h(X)) = (c, \chi).$$

Concerning their botany, we have the following two results.

PROPOSITION 1.3. *Let G be $\{1\}, \mathbb{Z}_p, \mathbb{Z}_q \oplus \mathbb{Z}_q$ or \mathbb{Z} , where $p \geq 2$ and q is an odd prime number, and (c, χ) be one of the pairs of integers for which manifolds are constructed in Theorems 1.1 and 1.2. Then there exists an infinite family $\{X_n\}$ of homeomorphic, pairwise nondiffeomorphic irreducible smooth nonsymplectic four-manifolds such that $\pi_1(X) = G$ and*

$$(c_1^2(X_n), \chi_h(X_n)) = (c, \chi).$$

Following J. Park, for the manifolds with zero signature of Theorem 1.2, we have the following result.

COROLLARY 1.4. *There exists an integer N such that for all $n \geq N$, each of the homeomorphism types given by the manifolds*

$$(2n+1)(S^2 \times S^2) \# L_p, \quad (2n+1)(S^2 \times S^2) \# L_{q,q}, \quad (2n)(S^2 \times S^2) \# (S^1 \times S^3),$$

where $p \geq 2$ and q is an odd prime number, has infinitely many exotic irreducible smooth structures. In each case, only one of the exotic manifolds is symplectic.

Here L_p stands for the manifold obtained by modifying the product $L(p, 1) \times S^1$ of a lens space with the circle as follows. Perform surgery on $L(p, 1) \times S^1$ along $\{x\} \times \alpha$, where $x \in L(p, 1)$, to kill the loop corresponding to the generator of the infinite cyclic factor so that the fundamental group π_1 of the resulting manifold is \mathbb{Z}_p , which comes from the fundamental group of the lens space. If we cut out a loop $\{x\} \times \alpha^q$ and glue in a disc to kill the corresponding generator instead, then we obtain a four-manifold with fundamental group $\mathbb{Z}_p \oplus \mathbb{Z}_q$, which is denoted $L_{p,q}$.

The paper is organized as follows. Section 2 provides the reader with a description of the building blocks and the tools that are employed in our constructions. This section also includes the two crucial lemmas for our results. In Section 3, we prove Theorem 1.1 and half of Proposition 1.3. We provide a description of J. Park's construction in Section 4, as well as proofs of Theorem 1.2 and Corollary 1.4, and the remaining part of the proof of Proposition 1.3.

2. Tools and raw materials

2.1. Symplectic sums. Gompf [12] introduced the *symplectic sum*, a beautiful technique to build symplectic four-manifolds that is now essential to our understanding of symplectic four-manifolds. The next result states the properties of this construction that we will use.

LEMMA 2.1 (Gompf [12]). *Let X and Y be spin symplectic four-manifolds, both of which contain a symplectic surface Σ_g of genus g and self-intersection 0. Then the symplectic sum $X \#_{\Sigma_g} Y$ is a spin symplectic irreducible manifold, and*

$$(c_1^2(X \#_{\Sigma_g} Y), \chi_h(X \#_{\Sigma_g} Y)) = (c_1^2(X) + c_1^2(Y) + 8(g-1), \chi_h(X) + \chi_h(Y) + (g-1)).$$

A spin symplectic simply connected four-manifold is irreducible, since its Seiberg–Witten invariant is nontrivial [25, 26]. The claim of irreducibility for four-manifolds with abelian fundamental group of small rank constructed in this paper follows from Hamilton and Kotschick [16].

2.2. Luttinger surgery and torus surgery. Carving a torus out of a four-manifold and then gluing it back in differently is a standard topological procedure to produce exotic smooth structures. Recently, this idea has been exploited successfully in three directions. First, perform this operation symplectically by adding Luttinger surgery to the palette of constructions of symplectic manifolds; second, use it to construct not only simply connected symplectic manifolds, but also manifolds with several fundamental groups; and last but not least, use a null-homologous torus that canonically comes out of this surgery, as an effective tool to change the smooth structure at will. We proceed to give an overview of the machinery. For specific details on the construction, the reader is directed to the references given below.

Let T be a torus in X of self-intersection zero, which has a tubular neighborhood N_T , identified with $T^2 \times D^2$. Let α and β be the generators of $\pi_1(T)$ and consider the meridian μ_T of T in X and the push-offs S_α^1 and S_β^1 in ∂N_T , identified with T^3 ; these are loops homologous in N_T to α and β . The manifold obtained from X by performing a q/p surgery on T along β is denoted by

$$X_{T,\beta}(q/p) = (X - N_T) \cup_\phi (T^2 \times D^2),$$

where the gluing map $\phi : T^2 \times \partial D^2 \rightarrow \partial(X - N_T)$ satisfies $\phi_*([\partial D^2]) = p[S_\beta^1] + q[\mu_T]$ in $H_1(\partial(X - N_T); \mathbb{Z})$. Denote the core torus $S^1 \times S^1 \times \{0\}$ in $X_{T,\beta}(q/p)$ by $T_{q/p}$. The surgery reduces b_1 by one and b_2 by two.

If X is symplectic and T is Lagrangian, then performing a $1/p$ surgery on the preferred Lagrangian framing of N_T results in $X_{T,\beta}(1/p)$ being symplectic. This procedure is known as $1/p$ Luttinger surgery [3]. Concerning the botany, Fintushel *et al.* [5] introduced a procedure that uses the null-homologous torus $T_{q/p}$ to manufacture infinitely many exotic smooth structures starting with a manifold with nontrivial Seiberg–Witten invariant (for example, the symplectic manifold from which $T_{q/p}$ is obtained), by applying a more general $n/1$ surgery on $T_{q/p}$ (see [5] or the discussion following [4, Theorem 13] for more details). This manufactures an infinite family $\{X_n\}$ of pairwise nondiffeomorphic nonsymplectic four-manifolds (see Remark 2.5 below).

If X is assumed to be spin, one can endow $X_{T,\beta}(q/p)$ with a spin structure by choosing a suitable bundle automorphism from $T^2 \times D^2$ to $T^2 \times D^2$ as follows. Fix a spin structure on $X - N_T$ and one on $T^2 \times D^2$. Their difference is given by an element in $H^1(T^2 \times D^2; \mathbb{Z}_2)$, which may be identified with $H^1(T^2; \mathbb{Z}_2)$. On the other hand, this element can readily be seen to be the image of an appropriate bundle automorphism under the coefficient homomorphism from $H^1(T^2; \mathbb{Z})$ to $H^1(T^2; \mathbb{Z}_2)$. Thus, identifying two spin structures on $T^2 \times D^2$, coming from $X - N_T$ and from $T^2 \times D^2$, yields a spin structure for $X_{T,\beta}(q/p)$ itself.

In the rest of this section, we introduce the building blocks in our constructions.

2.3. Surgery on T^4 . This building block will allow us to manipulate the fundamental group of our constructions without changing the Euler characteristic nor the signature. Let $\pi_1(T^4)$ be generated by x, y, a, b . Removing a surface from a four-manifold normally introduces more generators to the fundamental group of the complement. Baldridge and Kirk [4] showed that the fundamental group of the complement of two Lagrangian tori T_1 and T_2 inside the four-torus is generated by four elements, just like the group $\pi_1(T^4)$ itself.

PROPOSITION 2.2 (Baldridge and Kirk [4]). *The fundamental group of $T^4 - (T_1 \cup T_2)$ is generated by the loops x, y, a, b and the relations $[x, a] = [y, a] = 1$. The meridians of the tori and the two Lagrangian push-offs of their generators are given by the following formulae:*

$$\begin{aligned} \mu_1 &= [b^{-1}, y^{-1}], & m_1 &= x, & l_1 &= a, \\ \mu_2 &= [x^{-1}, b], & m_2 &= y, & l_2 &= bab^{-1}. \end{aligned}$$

As a corollary, we obtain the following lemma.

LEMMA 2.3. *Let X be a simply connected spin symplectic four-manifold containing a symplectic torus T such that $\pi_1(X - T) = \{1\}$. There exists a spin symplectic four-manifold Z with Chern numbers $\chi_h(Z) = \chi_h(X)$ and $c_1^2(Z) = c_1^2(X)$. The fundamental group π_1 of Z can be chosen to be*

$$\mathbb{Z} \oplus \mathbb{Z}, \quad \mathbb{Z} \oplus \mathbb{Z}_q, \quad \mathbb{Z},$$

where q is an integer greater than 1.

PROOF. Let the torus $T_1 \subset T^4$ be as in Proposition 2.2. Perturb the symplectic form on T^4 so that T_1 becomes symplectic while T_2 stays Lagrangian (see [12, Lemma 1.6]). The torus T_1 carries the generators x and b . Take the symplectic sum $Y := T^4 \#_{T_1=T} X$ of T^4 and X along T_1 and T . Since the meridian of T in $X - T$ is trivial, the relation $[y, b] = 1$ holds in the fundamental group of this newly constructed manifold. Therefore the symplectic sum gives rise to a manifold Y for which $\pi_1(Y) = \mathbb{Z} \oplus \mathbb{Z}$, with generators y and b . We can now apply a $1/q$ Luttinger surgery to T_2 to produce a manifold with fundamental group $\mathbb{Z}_q \oplus \mathbb{Z}$, where b generates \mathbb{Z} . \square

2.4. Symplectic manifolds with the cohomology of $(2n - 3)(S^2 \times S^2)$. Fintushel *et al.* [5] built an infinite family of irreducible pairwise nondiffeomorphic spin four-manifolds with the same integer cohomology ring as $S^2 \times S^2$. Akhmedov and B. D. Park [2] extended the construction, producing an infinite family of irreducible pairwise nondiffeomorphic spin four-manifolds $\{Y_n(m) \mid m = 1, 2, 3, \dots\}$ with only one symplectic member with the same integer cohomology ring as $(2n - 3)(S^2 \times S^2)$ where $n \geq 2$. The characteristic numbers of these manifolds are $e = 4n - 4$ and $\sigma = 0$; equivalently, $c_1^2 = 8n - 8$ and $\chi_h = n - 1$.

These manifolds are constructed by applying Luttinger surgery $2n + 3$ times and torus surgery once to $\Sigma_2 \times \Sigma_n$ (the product of a genus 2 surface with a genus n surface). Let a_i and b_i (where $i = 1, 2$) be the standard generators of $\pi_1(\Sigma_2)$ and c_j and d_j (where $j = 1, \dots, n$) be the standard generators of $\pi_1(\Sigma_n)$. The following relations hold in $\pi_1(Y_n(m))$:

$$\begin{aligned} [b_1^{-1}, d_1^{-1}] &= a_1, & [a_1^{-1}, d_1] &= b_1, & [b_2^{-1}, d_2^{-1}] &= a_2, & [a_2^{-1}, d_2] &= b_2, \\ [d_1^{-1}, b_2^{-1}] &= c_1, & [c_1^{-1}, b_2] &= d_1, & [d_2^{-1}, b_1^{-1}] &= c_2, & [c_2^{-1}, b_1] &= d_2, \\ [a_1, c_1] &= 1, & [a_1, c_2] &= 1, & [a_1, d_2] &= 1, & [b_1, c_1] &= 1, \\ [a_2, c_1] &= 1, & [a_2, c_2] &= 1, & [a_2, d_1] &= 1, & [b_2, c_2] &= 1, \end{aligned}$$

$$[a_1, b_1][a_2, b_2] = 1, \quad [c_1, d_1][c_2, d_2] = 1,$$

$$\begin{aligned} [a_1^{-1}, d_3^{-1}] &= c_3, & [a_2^{-1}, c_3^{-1}] &= d_3, & \dots, & [a_1^{-1}, d_n^{-1}] &= c_n, & [a_2^{-1}, c_n^{-1}] &= d_n, \\ [b_1, c_3] &= 1, & [b_2, d_3] &= 1, & \dots, & [b_1, c_n] &= 1, & [b_2, d_n] &= 1, \end{aligned}$$

and

$$\prod_{j=2}^n [c_j, d_j] = 1.$$

We refer the reader to [2] for further details.

These manifolds are our basic building blocks for manufacturing the fundamental group. We employ them to obtain the following result.

LEMMA 2.4. *Let X be a simply connected spin symplectic four-manifold containing a symplectic torus such that $\pi_1(X - T) = \{1\}$. Then for all positive integers n there exists a spin symplectic four-manifold Z such that*

$$(c_1^2(Z), \chi_h(Z)) = (c_1^2(X) + 8n - 8, \chi_h(X) + n - 1).$$

The fundamental group of Z can be chosen to be

- (1) $\mathbb{Z} \oplus \mathbb{Z}$,
- (2) $\mathbb{Z} \oplus \mathbb{Z}_q$,
- (3) $\mathbb{Z}_p \oplus \mathbb{Z}_q$,
- (4) \mathbb{Z}_q ,
- (5) \mathbb{Z} ,
- (6) $\{1\}$,

where p and q are integers greater than 1. Furthermore, Z contains a Lagrangian torus such that the fundamental group homomorphism from $\pi_1(Z - T)$ to $\pi_1(Z)$ induced by inclusion is an isomorphism.

PROOF. Consider the case where $n = 2$. Let S be the manifold obtained by applying ± 1 Luttinger surgery five times to $\Sigma_2 \times \Sigma_2$. The operations that are not to be performed are $(a'_1 \times c'_1, a'_1, -1)$, $(a'_2 \times c'_2, a'_2, -1)$ and $(a''_2 \times d'_1, d'_1, +1)$ surgery. Call these three tori T_1, T_2 and T_3 respectively. In $\pi_1(S)$, all the relations from $\pi_1(Y_2(1))$ hold, except for $[b_1^{-1}, d_1^{-1}] = a_1$, $[b_2^{-1}, d_2^{-1}] = a_2$ and $[c_2^{-1}, b_1] = d_2$.

Build the symplectic sum of X and S along the corresponding torus in X and T_1 in S and call the resulting manifold $S_{\mathbb{Z} \oplus \mathbb{Z}}$. The meridian of T_1 , that is, $[b_1^{-1}, d_1^{-1}] = a_1$,

is killed by the symplectic sum construction, and the surviving relations show that the fundamental group $\pi_1(S_{\mathbb{Z} \oplus \mathbb{Z}} - (T_2 \cup T_3))$ is generated by the two commuting elements a_2 and d_1 . The Mayer–Vietoris sequence shows that $H_1(S_{\mathbb{Z} \oplus \mathbb{Z}} - (T_2 \cup T_3); \mathbb{Z}) = \mathbb{Z}^2$, and thus $\pi_1(S_{\mathbb{Z} \oplus \mathbb{Z}}) = \mathbb{Z}a_2 \oplus \mathbb{Z}d_1$. It is straightforward to check that $e(S_{\mathbb{Z} \oplus \mathbb{Z}}) = e(X) + 4$ and $\sigma(S_{\mathbb{Z} \oplus \mathbb{Z}}) = \sigma(X)$.

Note that the geometrical dual torus T' of T_1 is contained in $S_{\mathbb{Z} \oplus \mathbb{Z}}$ and its meridian is trivial in the complement. This implies that $\pi_1(S_{\mathbb{Z} \oplus \mathbb{Z}} - T') \cong \pi_1(S_{\mathbb{Z} \oplus \mathbb{Z}}) = \mathbb{Z}^2$. Thus, item (1) of the lemma has been produced.

Applying $(a'_2 \times c'_2, a'_2, -1/q)$, that is, a $-1/q$ Luttinger surgery to $S_{\mathbb{Z} \oplus \mathbb{Z}}$ on T_2 along a'_2 , produces item (2). Applying $(a''_2 \times d'_1, d'_1, +1/p)$ to the resulting manifold produces item (3) when $p > 1$ and item (4) when $p = 1$. Applying $(a''_2 \times d'_1, d'_1, +1)$ to $S_{\mathbb{Z} \oplus \mathbb{Z}}$ produces item (5), while item (6) is produced by applying both $(a''_2 \times d'_1, d'_1, +1)$ and $(a'_2 \times c'_2, a'_2, -1)$ to $S_{\mathbb{Z} \oplus \mathbb{Z}}$.

The cases where $n \geq 3$ follow the procedure described above almost verbatim, but substituting $\Sigma_2 \times \Sigma_2$ by $\Sigma_2 \times \Sigma_n$. The details are left to the reader. We point out that the bigger n is, the more Lagrangian tori the resulting manifold contains. For example, the manifold obtained by applying Luttinger surgery to $\Sigma_2 \times \Sigma_5$ contains 12 Lagrangian tori while that obtained from $\Sigma_2 \times \Sigma_7$ has 20 Lagrangian tori; all of these have trivial meridian in homology. \square

REMARK 2.5. An infinite number of exotic smooth structures can be unveiled at the cost of giving up the symplectic structure. We exemplify the process in the case where the fundamental group is infinite cyclic, while the next paragraph explains why the process works for the other groups. Before applying the last Luttinger surgery to obtain a symplectic manifold with fundamental group \mathbb{Z} , one has a symplectic manifold $X_{\mathbb{Z} \oplus \mathbb{Z}}$ for which $\pi_1(X_{\mathbb{Z} \oplus \mathbb{Z}}) = \mathbb{Z} \oplus \mathbb{Z}$. By Taubes' results [25, 26], $X_{\mathbb{Z} \oplus \mathbb{Z}}$ has nontrivial Seiberg–Witten invariants. One can perform a more general torus surgery on $X_{\mathbb{Z} \oplus \mathbb{Z}}$ to obtain a manifold $X_{\mathbb{Z}}$ with fundamental group \mathbb{Z} and nontrivial Seiberg–Witten invariants. The manifold $X_{\mathbb{Z}}$ contains a null-homologous torus T' . Applying a torus surgery on T' yields an infinite family $\{X_n\}$ parametrized by the surgery coefficient n . The formula in [19, Theorem 3.4] can be used to prove that the Seiberg–Witten invariants distinguish infinitely many diffeomorphism types within the members of $\{X_n\}$ (see also [5, Corollary 2]).

To conclude our discussion on their homeomorphism type, one must check that these manifolds have the desired fundamental group; we already know that their Chern invariants remain unchanged after the surgery. For this purpose, it suffices to see that the effect of the surgery on the presentation of the fundamental groups is to replace a relation of the form $[a, b] = c^p$ by $[a, b]^n = c^p$ for a given p and n and generators a, b . In the proofs of Lemmas 2.3 and 2.4, we argued that the original relation is trivial, and so raising it to any power will result in a trivial relation as well.

2.5. Horikawa surfaces. The complex surfaces satisfying $c_1^2 = 2\chi_h - 6$ are known as Horikawa surfaces; we denote them throughout this paper by $H(8k' - 1)$. They

are constructed as branched covers of the Hirzebruch surface \mathbb{F}_{2m} along disconnected curves. The Chern invariants of $H(8k' - 1)$ are given by $(c_1^2, \chi_h) = (16k' - 8, 8k' - 1)$. Moreover, $H(8k' - 1)$ contains an embedded Lagrangian torus which intersects a 2-sphere transversally at one point [6, 24].

2.6. A spin surface of positive signature. Persson *et al.* [23] constructed a simply connected spin complex surface Y of positive signature which contains a holomorphic curve Σ_g of genus g and trivial self-intersection. Further, the meridian of this surface in the complement is trivial since Y also contains an embedded 2-sphere $\mathbb{C}P^1$ that intersects Σ_g transversely at a point. Its Chern invariants are given approximately by $(c_1^2(Y), \chi_h(Y)) \approx (60068x^2, 6857x^2)$, where x is a large positive integer that is not computed explicitly.

2.7. Knot surgery on elliptic minimal surfaces. Our last building block is also a classical element in the construction of four-manifolds and we remind the reader of its relevant properties only. Let $E(2s)$ denote the underlying smooth four-manifold of the simply connected minimal elliptic surface without multiple fibers and with geometric genus $p_g = 2s - 1$ (see [11] and [13, Proposition 3.1.11]). Its Chern numbers are given by $(c_1^2, \chi_h) = (0, 2s)$. Notice that in particular $E(2)$ is a $K3$ surface. In Sections 3 and 4, it is easy to see where the manifold $E(2s)$ can be replaced by an exotic version $E(2s)_K$ obtained by knot surgery [8].

3. Negative signature

3.1. Examples where $\sigma = -16s$ and $s > 0$. We now extend the results of B. D. Park and Szabó [22] to manifolds with abelian fundamental group of small rank.

PROPOSITION 3.1. *Let n and s be positive integers, p and q be integers greater than 1, and G be $\{1\}, \mathbb{Z}_p, \mathbb{Z}_p \oplus \mathbb{Z}_q$ (if $n \geq 2$) or $\mathbb{Z}, \mathbb{Z} \oplus \mathbb{Z}_p$ and $\mathbb{Z} \oplus \mathbb{Z}$ (if $n \geq 1$). Then there exists a spin irreducible symplectic manifold X such that*

$$\pi_1(X) = G \quad \text{and} \quad (c_1^2(X), \chi_h(X)) = (8n - 8, n + 2s - 1).$$

PROOF. The proposition follows by employing the symplectic manifold $X = E(2s)_K$ in Lemmas 2.3 and 2.4. □

By applying appropriate homeomorphism criteria, we conclude that when p and q are odd prime numbers, the manifolds constructed in Proposition 3.1 for the various choices of G are homeomorphic to the following topological prototypes:

$$\begin{array}{ll} G = \{1\} & E(2s) \# (2n - 2)(S^2 \times S^2), \\ G = \mathbb{Z}_p & E(2s) \# (2n - 2)(S^2 \times S^2) \# L_p, \\ G = \mathbb{Z}_q \oplus \mathbb{Z}_q & E(2s) \# (2n - 2)(S^2 \times S^2) \# L_{q,q}, \\ G = \mathbb{Z} & E(2s) \# (2n - 1)(S^2 \times S^2) \# (S^3 \times S^1). \end{array}$$

Indeed, the Euler characteristic, the spin property and the signature of the symplectic sum are computed by Lemma 2.1, and torus surgery does not change any

of these topological invariants. In the simply connected case, the ground-breaking result of Freedman [10] gives the homeomorphism type of the manifolds constructed. Other (less well known but still very significant) results allow us to determine the homeomorphism types for manifolds with nontrivial fundamental group by using the same topological invariants. The criteria of Hambleton and Teichner [15] determines the homeomorphism type for manifolds with infinite cyclic fundamental group. The finite fundamental group cases, both cyclic and noncyclic but abelian of odd order, follow from the criteria of Hambleton and Kreck [14]; one must check that the manifolds constructed share the same ω_2 -type: this requires verification that the universal covers of the manifolds are spin as well. The hypothesis requiring q to be a prime number in Proposition 1.3 is needed to apply these criteria.

Thus, in light of Remark 2.5, we have the following result.

COROLLARY 3.2. *Each of the manifolds*

$$\begin{aligned} E(2s) \# (2n - 2)(S^2 \times S^2), & \quad E(2s) \# (2n - 2)(S^2 \times S^2) \# L_p, \\ E(2s) \# (2n - 2)(S^2 \times S^2) \# L_{q,q}, & \quad E(2s) \# (2n - 1)(S^2 \times S^2) \# (S^3 \times S^1), \end{aligned}$$

where p is an integer greater than 1 and q is an odd prime number, admits infinitely many exotic irreducible smooth structures. In each case, only one of these exotic manifolds is symplectic.

These methods improve the main theorem of Fintushel and Stern [7], who constructed a manifold X homeomorphic to $K3 \# (S^2 \times S^2) \# (S^3 \times S^1)$. We remind the reader that in the noncyclic abelian case, the fundamental group is assumed to be $\pi_1 = \mathbb{Z}_q \oplus \mathbb{Z}_q$, where q is a prime number.

3.2. Examples with $\sigma = -48k'$ for $k' > 0$. Using the Horikawa surfaces $H(8k' - 1)$ and $H(7) \#_T \# H(8k' - 1)$ in Lemmas 2.3 and 2.4 yields the following proposition.

PROPOSITION 3.3. *Let k' and n be positive integers, p and q be integers greater than 2, and G be $\{1\}, \mathbb{Z}_p$, or $\mathbb{Z}_p \oplus \mathbb{Z}_q$ (if $n \geq 2$) or $\mathbb{Z}, \mathbb{Z} \oplus \mathbb{Z}_p$ or $\mathbb{Z} \oplus \mathbb{Z}$ (if $n \geq 1$). Then there exist spin irreducible symplectic manifolds X with fundamental group G such that $(c_1^2(X), \chi_h(X))$ is either*

$$(16k' + 8n - 16, 8k' + n - 2)$$

or

$$(16k' + 8n + 88, 8k' + n + 53).$$

COROLLARY 3.4. *Each of the manifolds*

$$\begin{aligned} H(8k' - 1) \# (2n - 2)(S^2 \times S^2), \\ H(8k' - 1) \# (2n - 2)(S^2 \times S^2) \# L_p, \\ H(8k' - 1) \# (2n - 2)(S^2 \times S^2) \# L_{q,q}, \\ H(8k' - 1) \# (2n - 1)(S^2 \times S^2) \# (S^3 \times S^1), \end{aligned}$$

where p is an integer greater than 1 and q is an odd prime number, admits infinitely many exotic irreducible smooth structures. In each case, only one of these exotic manifolds is symplectic.

4. Nonnegative signature

We now study symplectic manifolds whose signature is either zero or positive.

4.1. J. Park’s construction. J. Park [21] used the spin complex surface described in Section 2.6 to find manifolds with trivial fundamental group whose Chern invariants (c_1^2, χ_h) are all but finitely many points of the set $\{(c, \chi) \in \mathbb{Z}^2 \mid 0 \leq c \leq 8.74\chi\}$. We filled in the points of negative signature above, and we now follow his construction almost verbatim to address the region $\{(c, \chi) \mid 8 \leq c \leq 8.74\chi\}$. We start by describing Park’s argument and main building blocks.

Consider a simply connected spin symplectic four-manifold Z which contains a symplectic torus T in a cusp neighborhood N and symplectic surface Σ_g of genus g and zero self-intersection, Σ_g disjoint from N . The Chern coordinates $(c_1^2(Z), \chi_h(Z))$ of this manifold are $(8g^2 - 16g + 8, 2g^2 - g + 1)$. In particular its signature $\sigma(Z)$ is $-8g^2 + 8g$. Now take the spin complex surface described in Section 2.6 and build the symplectic sum of k copies of Y and one copy of Z along a surface of genus g :

$$X := Y \#_{\Sigma_g} \cdots \#_{\Sigma_g} Y \#_{\Sigma_g} Z.$$

Assume the integer k is such that X has positive signature. Then $\pi_1(X) = \{1\}$, since all the pieces are simply connected and the meridian of Σ_g in $Y - \Sigma_g$ is trivial, and, by calculation, the Chern numbers $(c_1^2(X), \chi_h(X))$ are

$$(kc_1^2(Y) + c(Z) + 8k(g - 1), k\chi_h(Y) + \chi_h(Z) + k(g - 1)).$$

Thus, by considering sufficiently large integers k and x ,

$$\frac{c_1^2(X)}{\chi_h(X)} = \frac{kc_1^2(Y) + c(Z) + 8k(g - 1)}{k\chi_h(Y) + \chi_h(Z) + k(g - 1)} \approx \frac{c_1^2(Y)}{\chi_h(Y)} \approx \frac{60068x^2}{6857x^2} = 8.76009 \dots$$

Next, J. Park fixes sufficiently large integers k and x that $c_1^2(X) > 8.76\chi_h(X)$. At this point one should note that X contains a symplectic torus of self-intersection zero lying on the building block Z . One can also find such tori in the Y blocks. To finish his argument, Park defines a line $c = f(\chi)$

$$f(\chi) = \frac{c(X)}{\chi(X)} \cdot \left(\chi - \frac{1}{2}c(X) - 6 \right) + c(X)$$

whose slope $c(X)/\chi(X)$ is greater than 8.76. Finally, he builds the simply connected manifold W as the symplectic sum $X \#_{T^2} X \#_{T^2} \cdots \#_{T^2} X \#_{T^2} V$ along tori of m copies of X and one copy of another manifold V that is chosen to be $H(8k' - 1) \#_{T^2} E(2s)$, $H(7) \#_{T^2} H(8k' - 1) \#_{T^2} E(2s)$ or one of the simply connected manifolds constructed in Proposition 3.1. Then, by varying m , he shows that for every lattice point (c, χ) in the first quadrant of the geography plane for which $c = f(\chi)$, there exists an irreducible symplectic simply connected spin four-manifold W with $(c_1^2(W), \chi_h(W)) = (c, \chi)$.

Since W has a torus T of self-intersection zero and of trivial meridian in $W - T$, Lemmas 2.3 and 2.4 imply the following result (Theorem 1.2).

PROPOSITION 4.1. *Let G be $\{1\}, \mathbb{Z}_p, \mathbb{Z}_p \oplus \mathbb{Z}_q, \mathbb{Z}, \mathbb{Z} \oplus \mathbb{Z}_p$ or $\mathbb{Z} \oplus \mathbb{Z}$, where p is an integer greater than 1 and q is an odd prime number. For all but finitely many pairs (c, χ) of positive integers satisfying the condition*

$$8\chi \leq c \leq 8.76\chi,$$

there exists a spin irreducible symplectic manifold X satisfying

$$\pi_1(X) = G \quad \text{and} \quad (c_1^2(X), \chi_h(X)) = (c, \chi).$$

Our next result is about the manifolds with negative signature from the previous proposition.

COROLLARY 4.2. *There exists an integer N such that for all $n \geq N$, each of the manifolds*

$$\begin{aligned} (2n+1)(S^2 \times S^2), & & (2n+1)(S^2 \times S^2) \# L_p, \\ (2n+1)(S^2 \times S^2) \# L_{q,q}, & & (2n+2)(S^2 \times S^2) \# (S^1 \times S^3), \end{aligned}$$

where p and q are odd prime numbers, has infinitely many exotic irreducible smooth structures. In each case, only one of the exotic manifolds admits a symplectic structure.

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