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Poincaré duality groups of dimension two, II

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1. Introduction

A Poincaré duality group of dimension n, in short a PD^n-group, is a group G acting on $\mathbf{Z}$ such that one has natural isomorphisms

$$H^k(G; A) \cong H_{n-k}(G; \mathbf{Z} \otimes A)$$

for all integers k and all $\mathbf{Z}G$-modules A (where $\mathbf{Z} \otimes A$ is the tensor product over $\mathbf{Z}$ with diagonal G-action). G is called orientable or not according to whether or not $\mathbf{Z}$ is trivial as a $\mathbf{Z}G$-module. All "surface groups", i.e., fundamental groups of closed surfaces of genus ≥ 1 are well-known to be PD^2-groups. In Eckmann–Müller [4] it was proved that a PD^2-group with *positive* first Betti number β_1 is isomorphic to a surface group. The purpose of the present paper is to show that the condition on β_1 is automatically fulfilled:

THEOREM 1. *The first Betti number β_1 of a PD^2-group is positive.*

As a consequence we thus have a complete classification of PD^2-groups.

THEOREM 2. *A group G is a PD^2-group if and only if it is isomorphic to a surface group.*

For notations and properties concerning PD^n-groups, not explicitly mentioned here, we refer to [4] where also several (algebraic and topological) consequences are discussed.

2. Finitely generated projective $\mathbf{Z}G$-modules

For the proof of Theorem 1 we need the following fact, which may be of interest in connection with the conjectures of Bass (4.4 and 4.5 of [2]).

If B is an abelian group, we let rank B denote the dimension of the $\mathbf{Q}$-vector space $B\otimes\mathbf{Q}$.

PROPOSITION 3. *Let G be a PD^2-group, $M\neq 0$ a finitely generated projective $\mathbf{Z}G$-module, and $\mathbf{Z}$ the trivial $\mathbf{Z}G$-module. Then* rank $(\mathbf{Z}\otimes_G M)\neq 0$.

Proof. Let r_M denote the Hattori-Stallings trace of the identity endomorphism of M as defined, e.g., in [1] and [2]. It is a finite linear combination with integral coefficients of the conjugacy classes τ in G,

$$r_M=\sum_{\tau} r_M(\tau)\tau.$$

For $x\in G$ let $r_M(x)$ be the coefficient of the conjugacy class of x. Suppose that $r_M(x)\neq 0$ for an element $x\in G$, $x\neq 1$. Then there exists, by Proposition 6.2 of [2], a prime p and an integer $n>0$ such that x is conjugate to x^{p^n}. It follows (see the remark on p. 12 of [2]) that x is contained in a subgroup $H\cong\mathbf{Z}[1/p]$ of G. By Strebel's theorem [5] all subgroups of infinite index in G are of cohomological dimension 1 and thus free. Therefore H has finite index in G; since G is finitely generated so is H and we have a contradiction. Hence $r_M(x)=0$ for all $x\in G\setminus 1$ and it follows that $r_M(1)=\text{rank}\,(\mathbf{Z}\otimes_G M)$.

We now consider the nonzero finitely generated projective $\mathbf{C}G$-module $M\otimes\mathbf{C}$. We have $r_M(1)=r_{M\otimes\mathbf{C}}(1)$ which is positive by Kaplansky's theorem (see [1], Theorem 8.9), and the result follows.

3. Proof of Theorem 1. Euler characteristic

The completion of the proof is now in the same spirit as [3]. We first note that we can restrict attention to orientable PD^2-groups. Indeed (see [4], p. 511), if G is non-orientable and G_1 the orientable subgroup of index 2 in G then $\beta_1(G_1)>0$ implies $\beta_1(G)>0$.

So let G be an orientable PD^2-group, and

$$0\to P\to\mathbf{Z}G^d\to\mathbf{Z}G\xrightarrow{\varepsilon}\mathbf{Z} \tag{1}$$

a projective resolution of the trivial $\mathbf{Z}G$-module $\mathbf{Z}$. Since PD^n-groups are of type (FP), the module P is finitely generated projective. Since $H^0(G;\mathbf{Z}G)=H^1(G;\mathbf{Z}G)=0$ and $H^2(G;\mathbf{Z}G)=\mathbf{Z}$ with trivial G-action for any orientable

PD^2-group, applying $\mathrm{Hom}_G(-, \mathbf{Z}G)$ to (1) yields an exact sequence

$$\mathbf{Z} \overset{\gamma}{\twoheadleftarrow} P^* \leftarrow \mathbf{Z}G^d \leftarrow \mathbf{Z}G \leftarrow 0 \tag{2}$$

where $P^* = \mathrm{Hom}_G(P, \mathbf{Z}G)$ is finitely generated projective. Let IG be the kernel of ε (the augmentation ideal) and L the kernel of γ. Applying Schanuel's lemma to (1) and (2) gives

$$P^* \oplus IG \cong \mathbf{Z}G \oplus L.$$

There is a surjection $\mathbf{Z}G^d \twoheadrightarrow L$, and we obtain a surjection $\mathbf{Z}G^{d+1} \twoheadrightarrow P^* \oplus IG$ and hence a surjection $\mathbf{Z}G^{d+1} \twoheadrightarrow P^*$, with kernel $K \neq 0$. Obviously K is a finitely generated projective $\mathbf{Z}G$-module, and we see from Proposition 3 that rank $(\mathbf{Z} \otimes_G K) \neq 0$. It follows that rank $(\mathbf{Z} \otimes_G P^*) \leqslant d$.

The Euler characteristic $\chi(G)$ of G can be obtained by applying $\mathbf{Z} \otimes_G -$ to the resolution (2) and taking the alternating sum of the ranks:

$$\chi(G) = \mathrm{rank}\,(\mathbf{Z} \otimes_G P^*) - d + 1 \leqslant 1.$$

On the other hand $\chi(G) = \beta_0 - \beta_1 + \beta_2 = 2 - \beta_1$ since the Betti numbers β_0 and β_2 of an orientable PD^2-group are $= 1$. Thus $2 - \beta_1 \leqslant 1$, i.e., $\beta_1 > 0$.

4. Poincaré 2-complexes

As a corollary of the above group-theoretic results the topological application mentioned in [4], Section 2 can be given an improved version.

We recall that a Poincaré n-complex is a CW-complex dominated by a finite complex and fulfilling Poincaré duality of formal dimension n for arbitrary local coefficients. By results of Wall [6] a Poincaré 2-complex X with finite fundamental group $\pi_1(X)$ is homotopy equivalent to the 2-sphere or to the real projective plane; if $\pi_1(X)$ is infinite, then X is aspherical, i.e., an Eilenberg-MacLane complex $K(G, 1)$ for $G = \pi_1(X)$. In the latter case G is a PD^2-group, and thus by our Theorem 2 isomorphic to $\pi_1(Y)$ where Y is a closed surface of genus $\geqslant 1$. The isomorphism $\pi_1(X) \cong \pi_1(Y)$ yields a homotopy equivalence between X and Y. In summary we have

THEOREM 4. *A CW-complex is a Poincaré 2-complex if and only if it is homotopy equivalent to a closed surface of genus* $\geqslant 0$.

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