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Excerpt

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Semisimple actions of mapping class groups on CAT(0) spaces

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Abstract

Let Σ be an orientable surface of finite type and let $\text{Mod}(\Sigma)$ be its mapping class group. We consider actions of $\text{Mod}(\Sigma)$ by semisimple isometries on complete CAT(0) spaces. If the genus of Σ is at least 3, then in any such action all Dehn twists act as elliptic isometries. The action of $\text{Mod}(\Sigma)$ on the completion of Teichmüller space with the Weil-Petersson metric shows that there are interesting actions of this type. Whenever the mapping class group of a closed orientable surface of genus g acts by semisimple isometries on a complete CAT(0) space of dimension less than g it must fix a point. The mapping class group of a closed surface of genus 2 acts properly by semisimple isometries on a complete CAT(0) space of dimension 18.

1 Introduction

This article concerns actions of mapping class groups by isometries on complete CAT(0) spaces. It records the contents of the lecture that I gave at Bill Harvey's 65th birthday conference at Anogia, Crete in July 2007.

A CAT(0) space is a geodesic metric space in which each geodesic triangle is no fatter than a triangle in the Euclidean plane that has the same edge lengths (see Definition 2.1). Classical examples include complete 1-connected Riemannian manifolds with non-positive sectional curvature and metric trees. The isometries of a CAT(0) space X divide naturally into two classes: the *semisimple* isometries are those for which there exists $x_0 \in X$ such that $d(\gamma.x_0, x_0) = |\gamma|$ where $|\gamma| := \inf\{d(\gamma.y, y) \mid y \in X\}$; the remaining isometries are said to

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be *parabolic*. Semisimple isometries are further divided into *hyperbolic*s, for which $|\gamma| > 0$, and *elliptic*s, which have fixed points. Parabolics can be divided into *neutral parabolics*, for which $|\gamma| = 0$, and non-neutral parabolics. If X is a polyhedral space with only finitely many isometry types of cells, then all isometries of X are semisimple [Bri1].

E. Cartan [Ca] proved that the natural metric on a symmetric space of non-compact type has non-positive sectional curvature. This gives an action of the mapping class group on a complete CAT(0) space: the morphism $\text{Mod}(\Sigma_g) \rightarrow \text{Sp}(2g, \mathbb{Z})$ induced by the action of $\text{Mod}(\Sigma_g)$ on the first homology of Σ_g , the closed orientable surface of genus g , gives an action of $\text{Mod}(\Sigma_g)$ by isometries on the symmetric space for the symplectic group $\text{Sp}(2g, \mathbb{R})$. In this action, the Dehn twists in non-separating curves act as neutral parabolics.

In the fruitful analogy between mapping class groups and lattices in semisimple Lie groups, Teichmüller space takes the role of the symmetric space. Unfortunately, the Teichmüller metric does not have non-positive curvature [Mas1]. On the other hand, the Weil-Petersson metric, although not complete, does have non-positive curvature [Wol1, Wol2]. Since the completion of a CAT(0) space is again a CAT(0) space [BriH] p. 187, it seems natural to complete the Weil-Petersson metric and to examine the action of the mapping class group on the completion \bar{T} in order to elucidate the structure of the group.

Theorem A *Let Σ be an orientable surface of finite type with negative euler characteristic and empty boundary. The action of $\text{Mod}(\Sigma)$ on the completion of Teichmüller space in the Weil-Petersson metric is by semisimple isometries. All Dehn twists act as elliptic isometries (i.e. have fixed points).*

This theorem is a restatement of results in the literature but I wanted to highlight it as a motivating example. The essential points in the proof are described in Section 3. The fact that the Dehn twists have fixed points in the action on \bar{T} is a manifestation of a general phenomenon:

Theorem B *Let Σ be an orientable surface of finite type with genus $g \geq 3$. Whenever $\text{Mod}(\Sigma)$ acts by semisimple isometries on a complete CAT(0) space, all Dehn twists in $\text{Mod}(\Sigma)$ act as elliptic isometries (i.e. have fixed points).*

One proves this theorem by comparing the centralizers of Dehn twists in mapping class groups with the centralizers of hyperbolic elements

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in isometry groups of CAT(0) spaces — see Section 2. The action of $\text{Mod}(\Sigma)$ on the symmetric space for $\text{Sp}(2g, \mathbb{R})$ shows that one must weaken the conclusion of Theorem B if one wants to drop the hypothesis that $\text{Mod}(\Sigma)$ is acting by semisimple isometries. The appropriate conclusion is that the Dehn twists act either as elliptics or as neutral parabolics (see Theorem 2.6).

Theorem B provides information about actions of finite-index subgroups of mapping class groups. For if H is a subgroup of index n acting by semisimple isometries on a CAT(0) space X , then the induced action of $\text{Mod}(\Sigma)$ on X^n is again by semisimple isometries: $\gamma \in \text{Mod}(\Sigma)$ will be elliptic (resp. hyperbolic) in the induced action if and only if any power of γ that lies in H was elliptic (resp. hyperbolic) in the original action (cf. remark 2.5).

The situation for genus 2 surfaces is quite different, as I shall explain in Section 6.

Theorem C *The mapping class group of a closed orientable surface of genus 2 acts properly by semisimple isometries on a complete CAT(0) space of dimension 18.*

The properness of the action in Theorem C contrasts sharply with the nature of the actions in Theorems A, B and D.

I do not know if the mapping class group of a surface of genus $g > 1$ can admit an action by semisimple isometries, without a global fixed point, on a complete CAT(0) space whose dimension is less than that of the Teichmüller space. However, one can give a lower bound on this dimension that is linear in g (cf. Questions 13 and 14 of [BriV] and Problem 6.1 in [Farb1]). To avoid complications, I shall state this only in the closed case.

Theorem D *Whenever the mapping class group of a closed orientable surface of genus g acts by semisimple isometries on a complete CAT(0) space of dimension less than g it fixes a point.*

Here, “dimension” means topological covering dimension. An outline of the proof is given in Section 5; the details are given in [Bri3]. The strategy of proof is based on the “ample duplication” criterion in [Bri2]. The semisimple hypothesis can be weakened: it is sufficient to assume that there are no non-neutral parabolics, cf. Theorem 2.6.

I make no claim regarding the sharpness of the dimension bounds in Theorems C and D.

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The lecture on which this paper is based was a refinement of a lecture that I gave on 8 December 2000 in Bill Harvey's seminar at King's College London. Bill worked tirelessly over many years to maintain a geometry and topology seminar in London. Throughout that time he shared many insights with visiting researchers and always entertained them generously. His mathematical writings display the same generosity of spirit: he has written clearly and openly about his ideas rather than hoarding them until some arcane goal was achieved. The benefits of this openness are most clear in his highly prescient and influential papers introducing the curve complex [Harv3, Harv2].

The book [Harv1] on discrete groups and automorphic forms that Bill edited in 1977 had a great influence on me when I was a graduate student. At a more personal level, he and his wife Michele have been immensely kind to me and my family over many years. It is therefore with the greatest pleasure that I dedicate these observations about the mapping class group to him on the occasion of his sixty fifth birthday.

2 Centralizers, fixed points and Theorem B

Definition 2.1 *Let X be a geodesic metric space. A geodesic triangle Δ in X consists of three points $a, b, c \in X$ and three geodesics $[a, b]$, $[b, c]$, $[c, a]$. Let $\bar{\Delta} \subset \mathbb{E}^2$ be a triangle in the Euclidean plane with the same edge lengths as Δ and let $\bar{x} \mapsto x$ denote the map $\bar{\Delta} \rightarrow \Delta$ that sends each side of $\bar{\Delta}$ isometrically onto the corresponding side of Δ . One says that X is a CAT(0) space if for all Δ and all $\bar{x}, \bar{y} \in \bar{\Delta}$ the inequality $d_X(x, y) \leq d_{\mathbb{E}^2}(\bar{x}, \bar{y})$ holds.*

Note that in a CAT(0) space there is a unique geodesic $[x, y]$ joining each pair of points $x, y \in X$. A subspace $Y \subset X$ is said to be convex if $[y, y'] \subset Y$ whenever $y, y' \in Y$.

Lemma 2.2 *If X is a complete CAT(0) space then an isometry γ of X is hyperbolic if and only if $|\gamma| > 0$ and there is a γ -invariant convex subspace of X isometric to \mathbb{R} . (Each such subspace is called an axis for γ .)*

Proposition 2.3 *Let Γ be a group acting by isometries on a complete CAT(0) space X . If $\gamma \in \Gamma$ acts as a hyperbolic isometry then γ has infinite order in the abelianization of its centralizer $Z_\Gamma(\gamma)$.*

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Proof This is proved on page 234 of [BriH] (remark 6.13). The main points are these: if γ is hyperbolic then the union of the axes of γ splits isometrically as $Y \times \mathbb{R}$; this subspace and its splitting are preserved by $Z_\Gamma(\gamma)$; the action on the second factor gives a homomorphism from $Z_\Gamma(\gamma)$ to the abelian group $\text{Isom}_+(\mathbb{R})$, in which the image of γ has infinite order. \square

In the light of this proposition, in order to prove Theorem B it suffices to show that if Σ is a surface of finite type with genus $g \geq 3$, then the Dehn twist T about any simple closed curve c in Σ does not have infinite order in the abelianization of its centralizer.

Proposition 2.4 *If Σ is an orientable surface of finite type that has genus at least 3 (with any number of boundary components and punctures) and if T is the Dehn twist about any simple closed curve c in Σ , then the abelianization of the centralizer of T in $\text{Mod}(\Sigma)$ is finite.*

Proof The centralizer of T in $\text{Mod}(\Sigma)$ consists of mapping classes of homomorphisms that leave c invariant. This is a homomorphic image of the mapping class group of the surface obtained by cutting Σ along c . (This surface has two boundary components corresponding to c and hence two Dehn twists mapping to T .) Since Σ has genus at least 3, at least one component of the cut-open surface has genus $g \geq 2$. The mapping class group of such a surface has finite abelianization — see [Kor] for a concise survey and references. \square

Remark 2.5 *As we remarked in the introduction, Theorem B gives restrictions on how subgroups of finite index in $\text{Mod}(\Sigma)$ can act on CAT(0) spaces. For example, given an orientable surface of genus $g \geq 3$ and a homomorphism ϕ from a subgroup $H < \text{Mod}(\Sigma)$ of index n to a group G that acts by hyperbolic isometries on a complete CAT(0) space X , we can apply Theorem B to the induced action[†] of $\text{Mod}(\Sigma)$ on X^n and hence deduce that any power of a Dehn twist that lies in H must lie in the kernel of ϕ . Taking $G = \mathbb{Z}$ tells us that powers of Dehn twists cannot have infinite image in the abelianization of H . A more explicit proof of this last fact was given recently by Andrew Putman [Put].*

[†] One can regard this as “multiplicative induction” in the sense of [Di] p. 35: if $H < G$ has index n and acts on X then one identifies X^n with the space of H -equivariant maps $f : G \rightarrow X$ and considers the (right) action $(g.f)(\gamma) := f(\gamma g)$; a power of each $g \in G$ preserves the factors of X^n , so it follows from [BriH] pp. 231–232 that the action of G is by semisimple isometries if the action of H is.

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I am grateful to Pierre-Emmanuel Caprace, Dawid Kielak, Anders Karlsson and Nicolas Monod for their comments concerning the following extension of Theorem B.

Theorem 2.6 *Let Σ be an orientable surface of finite type with genus $g \geq 3$. Whenever $\text{Mod}(\Sigma)$ acts by isometries on a complete $\text{CAT}(0)$ space, each Dehn twist $T \in \text{Mod}(\Sigma)$ acts either as an elliptic isometry or as a neutral parabolic (i.e. $|T| = 0$).*

Proof The proof of Theorem B will apply provided we can extend Proposition 2.3 to cover non-neutral parabolics. In order to appreciate this extension, the reader should be familiar with the basic theory of Busemann functions in $\text{CAT}(0)$ spaces, [BriH] Chap. II.8.

If γ is a parabolic isometry with $|\gamma| > 0$, then a special case of a result of Karlsson and Margulis [KaMa] (cf. [Ka], p. 285) shows that γ has a unique fixed point at infinity $\xi \in \partial X$ with the property that $\frac{1}{n}d(\gamma^n \cdot x, c(n|\gamma|)) \rightarrow 0$ as $n \rightarrow \infty$ for every $x \in X$ and every geodesic ray $c : [0, \infty) \rightarrow X$ with $c(\infty) = \xi$. Now, $Z_\Gamma(\gamma)$ fixes ξ and acts on any Busemann function centred at ξ by the formula $z \cdot \beta(t) = \beta(t) + \phi(z)$, where $\phi : Z_\Gamma(\gamma) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ is a homomorphism. Since $\phi(\gamma) = -|\gamma|$, this is only possible if γ has infinite order in the abelianization of $Z_\Gamma(\gamma)$. \square

M. Kapovich and B. Leeb [KL] were the first to prove that if $g \geq 3$, then $\text{Mod}(\Sigma_g)$ cannot act properly by semisimple isometries on a complete $\text{CAT}(0)$ space; cf. [BriH] p. 257.

3 Augmented Teichmüller space and Theorem A

Let Σ be an orientable hyperbolic surface of finite type with empty boundary and let $\overline{\mathcal{T}}$ denote the completion of its Teichmüller space equipped with the Weil-Petersson metric. $\overline{\mathcal{T}}$ is equivariantly homeomorphic to the augmented Teichmüller space defined by Abikoff [Abi]. Wolpert's concise survey [Wol3] provides a clear introduction and ample references to the facts that we need here.

Masur [Mas2] describes the metric structure of $\overline{\mathcal{T}} \setminus \mathcal{T}$ as follows. It is a union of strata \mathcal{T}_C corresponding to the homotopy classes of systems C of disjoint, non-parallel, simple closed curves on Σ . The stratum corresponding to C is the Teichmüller space of the nodal surface obtained by shrinking each loop $c \in C$ to a pair of cusps (punctures); more explicitly, it is the product of Teichmüller spaces for the components of

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$\Sigma \setminus \bigcup C$ (with punctures in place of the pinched curves), each equipped with its Weil-Petersson metric. The identification of \mathcal{T}_C with this product of Teichmüller spaces is equivariant with respect to the natural map from the subgroup of $\text{Mod}(\Sigma)$ that preserves C and its components to the mapping class group of the nodal surface. Importantly, $\mathcal{T}_C \subset \overline{\mathcal{T}}$ is a convex subspace [DaWe].

The Dehn twists (and hence multitwists μ) in the curves of C act trivially on \mathcal{T}_C and hence are elliptic isometries of $\overline{\mathcal{T}}$.

Daskalopoulos and Wentworth [DaWe] proved that every pseudo-Anosov element ψ of $\text{Mod}(\Sigma)$ acts as a hyperbolic isometry of $\overline{\mathcal{T}}$; indeed each has an axis contained in \mathcal{T} . If $\rho \in \text{Mod}(\Sigma)$ leaves invariant a curve system C and each of the components of $\Sigma \setminus C$, then either it is a multitwist (and hence acts as an elliptic isometry of $\overline{\mathcal{T}}$) or else it acts as a pseudo-Anosov on one of the components of $\Sigma \setminus C$. In the latter case ρ will act as a hyperbolic isometry of \mathcal{T}_C , and hence of $\overline{\mathcal{T}}$, since $\mathcal{T}_C \subset \overline{\mathcal{T}}$ is convex. An isometry of a complete CAT(0) space is hyperbolic (resp. elliptic) if and only if every proper power of it is hyperbolic (resp. elliptic) [BriH], pp. 231–232. Every element of the mapping class group has a proper power that is one of the three types μ, ψ, ρ considered above [Thu]. Thus Theorem A is proved.

Remarks 3.1 (1) *I want to emphasize once again that I stated Theorem A only to provide context: nothing in the proof is original. Moreover, since I first wrote this note, Ursula Hamenstadt has given essentially the same proof in [Ham].*

(2) *Masur-Wolf [MasW] and Brock-Margalit [BroM] have shown that $\text{Mod}(\Sigma)$ is the full isometry group of $\overline{\mathcal{T}}$. I am grateful to Jeff Brock for a helpful correspondence on this point.*

(3) *In the proof of Theorem A, the roots of multitwists emerged as the only elliptic isometries (provided that we regard the identity as a multitwist). Combining this observation with Theorem B, we see that any homomorphism from the mapping class group of a surface of genus $g \geq 3$ to another mapping class group must send roots of multitwists to roots of multitwists. This contrasts with the fact that there are injective homomorphisms between mapping class groups of once-punctured surfaces of higher genus that send pseudo-Anosov elements to multitwists [ALS].*

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4 Criteria for common fixed points

The classical theorem of Helly concerns the combinatorics of families of convex subsets in \mathbb{R}^n . There are many variations on this theorem in the literature. For our purposes the following will be sufficient (see [Bri2], [Farb2] and references therein).

Proposition 4.1 *Let X be a complete CAT(0) space of (topological covering) dimension at most n , and let $C_1, \dots, C_N \subset X$ be closed convex subsets. If every $(n + 1)$ of the C_i have a point of intersection, then $\bigcap_{i=1}^N C_i \neq \emptyset$.*

When applied to the fixed point sets $C_i = \text{Fix}(s_i)$ with $s_i \in S$, this implies:

Corollary 4.2 *Let Γ be a group acting by isometries on a complete CAT(0) space X of dimension at most n and suppose that Γ is generated by the finite set S . If every $(n + 1)$ -element subset of S fixes a point of X , then Γ has a fixed point in X .*

We shall need a refinement of this result that relies on the following well-known proposition, [BriH] p. 179. We write $\text{Isom}(X)$ for the group of isometries of a metric space X and $\text{Ball}_r(x)$ for the closed ball of radius $r > 0$ about $x \in X$. Given a subspace $Y \subseteq X$, let $r_Y := \inf\{r \mid Y \subseteq \text{Ball}_r(x), \text{ some } x \in X\}$.

Proposition 4.3 *If X is a complete CAT(0) space and Y is a bounded subset, then there is a unique point $c_Y \in X$ such that $Y \subseteq \text{Ball}_{r_Y}(c_Y)$.*

Corollary 4.4 *Let X be a complete CAT(0) space. If $H < \text{Isom}(X)$ has a bounded orbit then H has a fixed point.*

Proof The centre c_O of any H -orbit O will be a fixed point. □

Corollary 4.5 *Let X be a complete CAT(0) space. If the groups $H_1, \dots, H_\ell < \text{Isom}(X)$ commute and $\text{Fix}(H_i)$ is non-empty for $i = 1, \dots, \ell$, then $\bigcap_{i=1}^\ell \text{Fix}(H_i)$ is non-empty.*

Proof A simple induction reduces us to the case $\ell = 2$. Since $\text{Fix}(H_2)$ is non-empty, each H_2 -orbit is bounded. As H_1 and H_2 commute, $\text{Fix}(H_1)$ is H_2 -invariant and therefore contains an H_2 -orbit. As $\text{Fix}(H_1)$ is

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convex, the centre of this (bounded) orbit is also in $\text{Fix}(H_1)$, and therefore is fixed by $H_1 \cup H_2$. \square

Building on these elementary observations, one can prove the following; see [Bri2].

Proposition 4.6 (Bootstrap Lemma) *Let k_1, \dots, k_n be positive integers and let X be a complete CAT(0) space of dimension less than $k_1 + \dots + k_n$. Let $S_1, \dots, S_n \subset \text{Isom}(X)$ be subsets with $[s_i, s_j] = 1$ for all $s_i \in S_i$ and $s_j \in S_j$ ($i \neq j$).*

If, for $i = 1, \dots, n$, each k_i -element subset of S_i has a fixed point in X , then for some i every finite subset of S_i has a fixed point.

When applying the Bootstrap Lemma one has to overcome the fact that the conclusion only applies to *some* S_i . A convenient way of gaining more control is to restrict attention to conjugate sets.

Corollary 4.7 (Conjugate Bootstrap) *Let k and n be positive integers and let X be a complete CAT(0) space of dimension less than nk . Let S_1, \dots, S_n be conjugates of a subset $S \subset \text{Isom}(X)$ with $[s_i, s_j] = 1$ for all $s_i \in S_i$ and $s_j \in S_j$ ($i \neq j$).*

If each k -element subset of S has a fixed point in X , then so does each finite subset of S .

5 Some surface topology

The reader will recall that, given a closed orientable surface Σ and two compact homeomorphic sub-surfaces with boundary $T, T' \subset \Sigma$, there exists an automorphism of Σ taking T to T' if and only if $\Sigma \setminus T$ and $\Sigma \setminus T'$ are homeomorphic. In particular, two homeomorphic sub-surfaces are in the same orbit under the action of $\text{Homeo}(\Sigma)$ if the complement of each is connected.

The relevance of this observation to our purposes is explained by the following lemma, which will be used in tandem with the Conjugate Bootstrap.

Lemma 5.1 *Let H be the subgroup of $\text{Mod}(\Sigma)$ generated by the Dehn twists in a set C of loops all of which are contained in a compact sub-surface $T \subset \Sigma$ with connected complement. If Σ contains m mutually disjoint sub-surfaces T_i homeomorphic to T , each with connected*

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complement, then $\text{Mod}(\Sigma)$ contains m mutually-commuting conjugates H_i of H .

Proof Since the complement of each T_i is connected, there is a homeomorphism ϕ_i of Σ carrying T to T_i . Define H_i to be the subgroup of $\text{Mod}(\Sigma)$ generated by the Dehn twists in the loops $\phi_i(C)$. Since the various H_i are supported in disjoint sub-surfaces, they commute. \square

5.1 The Lickorish generators

Raymond Lickorish [Lic] proved that the mapping class group of a closed orientable surface of genus g is generated by the Dehn twists in $3g - 1$ non-separating loops, each pair of which intersects in at most one point. Let Lick denote this set of loops.

We say that a subset $S \subset \text{Lick}$ is *connected* if the union $U(S)$ of the loops in S is connected. An analysis of Lick reveals the following fact, whose proof is deferred to [Bri3]. In this statement all sub-surfaces are assumed to be compact.

Proposition 5.2 *Let $S \subset \text{Lick}$ be a connected subset.*

- (i) *If $|S| = 2\ell$ is even, then $U(S)$ is either contained in a sub-surface of genus ℓ with 1 boundary component, or else in a non-separating sub-surface of genus at most $\ell - 1$ with 3 boundary components.*
- (ii) *If $|S| = 2\ell + 1$ is odd, then $U(S)$ is either contained in a non-separating sub-surface of genus ℓ with at most 2 boundary components, or else in a non-separating sub-surface of genus at most $(\ell - 1)$ that has at most 3 boundary components.*

5.2 The Proof of Theorem D: an outline

We must argue that when the mapping class group of a closed orientable surface of genus g acts without neutral parabolics on a complete $\text{CAT}(0)$ space X of dimension less than g it must fix a point.

The case $g = 1$ is trivial. A complete $\text{CAT}(0)$ space of dimension 1 is an \mathbb{R} -tree, so for $g = 2$ the assertion of the theorem is that the mapping class group of a genus 2 surface has property FR . This was proved by Culler and Vogtmann [CuVo].

Assume $g \geq 3$. According to Corollary 4.2, we will be done if we can show that each subset $S \subset \text{Lick}$ with $|S| \leq g$ has a fixed point in X . We proceed by induction on $|S|$. Theorem 2.6 covers the base case $|S| = 1$.