

HOMOLOGY SPHERES BOUNDING ACYCLIC SMOOTH MANIFOLDS AND SYMPLECTIC FILLINGS

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ABSTRACT. In this paper, we collect various structural results to determine when an integral homology 3–sphere bounds an acyclic smooth 4–manifold, and when this can be upgraded to a Stein embedding. In a different direction we study whether smooth embedding of connected sums of lens spaces in \mathbb{C}^2 can be upgraded to a Stein embedding, and determined that this never happens.

1. INTRODUCTION

The problem of embedding one manifold into another has a long, rich history, and proved to be tremendously important for answering various geometric and topological problems. The starting point is the Whitney Embedding Theorem: every compact n –dimensional manifold can be smoothly embedded in \mathbb{R}^{2n} .

In this paper we will focus on smooth embeddings of 3–manifolds into \mathbb{R}^4 and embeddings that bound a convex symplectic domain in $(\mathbb{R}^4, \omega_{std})$. One easily sees that given such an embedding of a (rational) homology sphere, it must bound a (rational) homology ball. Thus much of the paper is focused on constructing or obstructing such homology balls.

1.1. Smooth embeddings. In this setting, an improvement on the Whitney Embedding Theorem, due to Hirsch [19] (also see Rokhlin [28] and Wall [30]), proves that every 3–manifold embeds in \mathbb{R}^5 smoothly. In the smooth category this is the optimal result that works for all 3–manifolds; for example, it follows from a work of Rokhlin that the Poincaré homology sphere P cannot be embedded in \mathbb{R}^4 smoothly. On the other hand in the topological category one can always find embeddings into \mathbb{R}^4 for any integral homology sphere by Freedman’s work [14]. Combining the works of Rokhlin and Freedman for P yields an important phenomena in 4–manifold topology: there exists a closed oriented non-smoothable 4–manifold — the so called E_8 manifold. In other words, the question of *when does a 3–manifold embeds in \mathbb{R}^4 smoothly* is an important question from the point of smooth 4–manifold topology. This is indeed one of the question in the Kirby’s problem list (Problem 3.20) [22]. Since the seminal work of Rokhlin in 1952, there has been a great deal of progress towards understanding this question. On the constructive side, Casson-Harrer [2], Stern, and Fickle [9] have found many infinite families of integral homology spheres that embeds in \mathbb{R}^4 . On the other hand techniques and invariants, mainly springing from Floer and gauge theories, and symplectic geometry [12, 24, 27], have been developed to obstruct smooth embeddings of 3–manifolds into \mathbb{R}^4 . It is fair to say that despite these advances and lots of work done in the last seven decades, it is still unclear, for example, which Brieskorn homology spheres embed in \mathbb{R}^4 smoothly and which do not.

A weaker question is whether an integral homology sphere can arise as the boundary of an acyclic 4–manifold? Note that a homology sphere that embeds in \mathbb{R}^4 necessarily bounds an

acyclic manifold, and hence is homology cobordant to the 3–sphere. Thus a homology cobordism invariant could help to find restrictions, and plenty of such powerful invariants has been developed. For example, for odd n , $\Sigma(2, 3, 6n - 1)$ and $\Sigma(2, 3, 6n + 1)$ have non-vanishing Rokhlin invariant. For even n , $\Sigma(2, 3, 6n - 1)$ has $R = 1$, where R is the invariant of Fintushel and Stern, [12]. Hence none of these families of homology spheres can arise as the boundary of an acyclic manifold. On the other hand, for $\Sigma(2, 3, 12k + 1)$ all the known homology cobordism invariants vanish. Indeed, it is known that $\Sigma(2, 3, 13)$ [1] and $\Sigma(2, 3, 25)$ [9] bound contractible manifolds of Mazur type. Motivated by the questions and progress mentioned above and view towards their symplectic analogue, we would like to consider some particular constructions of three manifolds bounding acyclic manifolds.

Our first result is the following, which follows by adapting a method of Fickle.

Theorem 1. *Let K be a knot in the boundary of an acyclic, respectively rationally acyclic, 4–manifold W which has a genus one Seifert surface F with primitive element $[b] \in H_1(F)$ such that the curve b is slice in W . If b has F –framing s , then the homology sphere obtained by $\frac{1}{(s \pm 1)}$ Dehn surgery on K bounds an acyclic, respectively rationally acyclic, 4–manifold.*

Remark 2. Notice that the normal bundle to the slice disk for b is trivial and thus frames b . The F –framing on b is simply the difference between the framing of b given by F and the one given by the slicing disk.

Remark 3. Fickle [9] proved this theorem under the assumption that ∂W was S^3 and b was an unknot, but under these stronger hypothesis he was able to conclude that the homology sphere bounds a contractible manifold.

Remark 4. Fintushel and Stern conjectured, see [9], the above theorem for $\frac{1}{k(s \pm 1)}$ Dehn surgery on K , for any $k \geq 0$. So the above theorem can be seen to verify their conjecture in the $k = 1$ case.

As noted by Fickle, if the conjecture of Fintushel and Stern is true then all the $\Sigma(2, 3, 12k + 1)$ will bound acyclic manifolds since they can be realized by $-1/2k$ surgery on the right handed trefoil knot that bounds a Seifert surface containing an unknot for which the surface gives framing -1 .

Remark 5. Notice that if b is as in the theorem, then the Seifert surface F can be thought of as obtained by taking a disk around a point on b , attaching a 1–handle along b (twisting s times) and then attaching another 1–handle h along some other curve. The proof of Theorem 1 will clearly show that F does not have to be embedded, but just ribbon immersed so that cutting h along a co-core to the handle will result in a surface that is “ribbon isotopic” to an annulus. By ribbon isotopic, we mean there is an 1-parameter family of ribbon immersions between the two surfaces, where we also allow a ribbon immersion to have isolated tangencies between the boundary of the surface and an interior point of the surface. (In the proof we will see that it is important that the handle attached along b does not pierce the rest of the surface. We can only allow the handle h to pierce the surface.)

Example 6. Consider the n -twisted \pm Whitehead double $W_n^\pm(K_p)$ of K_p from Figure 1 (here the \pm indicates the sign of the clasp in the double). In [3], Cha showed that K_p is rationally slice. That is K_p bounds a slice disk in some rational homology B^4 with boundary S^3 . (Notice that K_1 is the figure eight knot originally shown to be rationally slice by Fintushel and Stern [11].) Thus Theorem 1 shows that $\frac{1}{n \pm 1}$ surgery on $W_n^\pm(K_p)$ bounds a rationally acyclic 4–manifolds. This is

easy to see as a Seifert surface for $W_n^\pm(K_p)$ can be made by taking an n -twisting ribbon along K_p and plumbing a \pm Hopf band to it. JungHwan Park noted that when $n = 0$ these knots are rationally concordant to the unknot and hence ± 1 surgery on them bound rational homology balls.

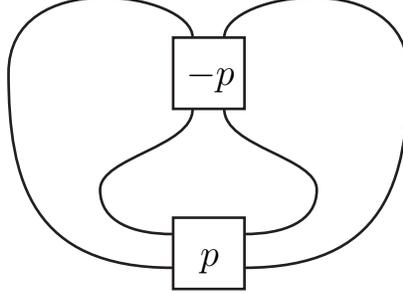


FIGURE 1. The rationally slice knot K_p .

Moreover, from Fickle's original version of the theorem, $\pm \frac{1}{2}$ surgery on $W_\pm(K_p)$ bounds a contractible manifold.

We can generalize this example as follows. Given a knot K , we denote by $R_m(K)$ the m -twisted ribbon of K . That is take an annulus with core K such that its boundary components link m times. Now denote by $P(K_1, K_2, m_1, m_2)$ the plumbing of $R_{m_1}(K_1)$ and $R_{m_2}(K_2)$. If the K_i are rationally slice then $\frac{1}{m_i \pm 1}$ surgery on $P(K_1, K_2, m_1, m_2)$ yields a manifold bounding a rationally acyclic manifold; moreover, if the K_i are slice in some acyclic manifold, then the result of these surgeries will bound an acyclic manifold.

The knots in Figure 1 give a good source for the K_i in the construction above. Another good source comes from a result of Kawachi [21]. He showed that if K is a strongly negative-amphichiral knot (meaning there is an involution of S^3 that takes K to its mirror with reversed orientation), then the $(2m, 1)$ -cable of K is rationally slice for any $m \neq 0$. We can apply this to the knots in Figure 1 to obtain another family of rationally slice knots.

Symplectic embeddings. Another way to build examples of integral homology spheres that bound contractible manifolds is via the following construction. Let K be a slice knot in the boundary of a contractible manifold W (e.g. $W = B^4$), then $\frac{1}{m}$ Dehn surgery along K bounds a contractible manifold. This is easily seen by removing a neighborhood of the slice disk from W (yielding a manifold with boundary 0 surgery on K) and attaching a 2-handle to a meridian of K with framing $-m$. With this construction one can find examples of three manifolds modeled on not just Seifert geometry, for example $\Sigma(2, 3, 13)$ is the result of 1 surgery on Stevedore's knot 6_1 but also hyperbolic geometry, for example the boundary of the Mazur cork is the result of 1 surgery on the pretzel knot $P(-3, 3, -3)$, which is also known as $\bar{9}_{46}$. See Figure 2.

We ask the question of when $\frac{1}{m}$ surgery on a slice knot produces a *Stein contractible* manifold. Here there is an interesting asymmetry not seen in the smooth case.

Theorem 7. *Let L be a Legendrian knot in (S^3, ξ_{std}) that bounds a regular Lagrangian disc in (B^4, w_{std}) . Contact $(1 + \frac{1}{m})$ surgery on L (so this is smooth $\frac{1}{m}$ surgery) is the boundary of a contractible Stein manifold if and only if $m > 0$.*

This result points out an interesting angle on a relevant question in low dimensional contact and symplectic geometry: which compact contractible 4-manifolds admit a Stein structure?

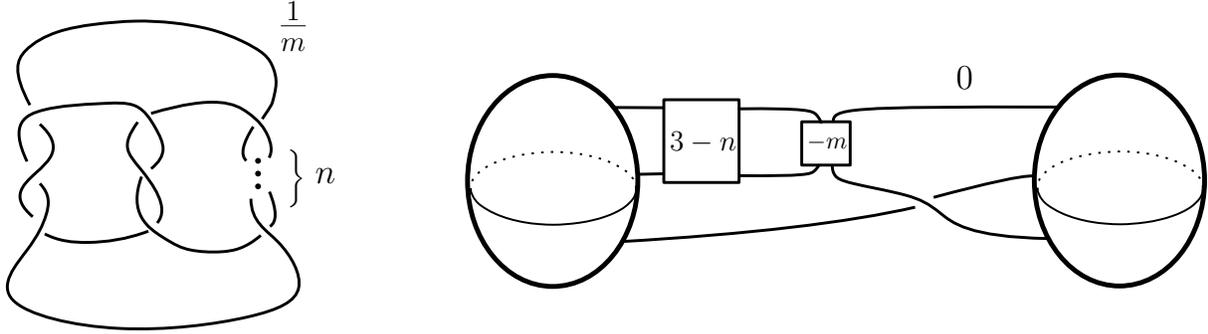


FIGURE 2. On the left is the 3-manifold $Y_{m,n}$ described as a smooth $\frac{1}{m}$ surgery on the slice knot $P(3, -3, -n)$ for $n \geq 3$ odd. On the right is the contractible Mazur-type manifold $W_{m,n}$ with $\partial W_{m,n} \cong Y_{m,n}$. Note the $m = 1$, $n = 3$ case yields the original Mazur manifolds (with reversed orientation).

In [25] the second author and Mark found the first example of a contractible manifold without Stein structures with either orientation. This manifold is a Mazur-type manifold with boundary the Brieskorn homology sphere $\Sigma(2, 3, 13)$. A recent conjecture of Gompf remarkably predicts that Brieskorn homology sphere $\Sigma(p, q, r)$ can never bound acyclic Stein manifolds. It is an easy observation that $\Sigma(2, 3, 13)$ is the result of smooth 1 surgery along the stevedore's knot 6_1 . The knot 6_1 is not Lagrangian slice, and indeed if Gompf conjecture is true, then by Theorem 7 $\Sigma(2, 3, 13)$ can never be obtained as a smooth $\frac{1}{n}$ surgery on a Lagrangian slice knot for any natural number n . Motivated by this example, Theorem 7, and Gompf's conjecture we make the following weaker conjecture.

Conjecture 8. *No non-trivial Brieskorn homology sphere $\Sigma(p, q, r)$ can be obtained as smooth $\frac{1}{n}$ surgery on a regular Lagrangian slice knot.*

On the other hand as in Figure 2 we list a family of slice knots, that are regular Lagrangian slice because they bound decomposable Lagrangian discs and by [5] decomposable Lagrangian cobordisms/fillings are regular. We explicitly draw the contractible Stein manifolds these surgeries bound in Figure 3.

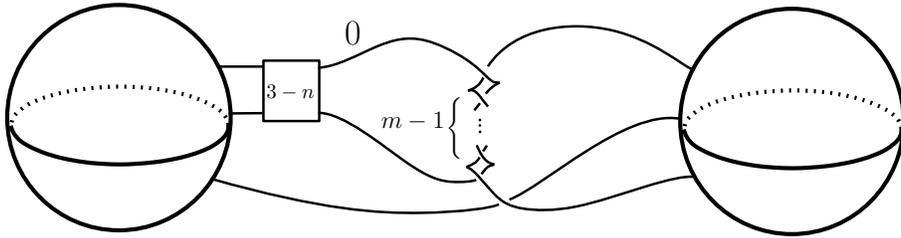


FIGURE 3. Stein contractible manifold with $\partial X_{m,n} \cong Y_{m,n}$.

A related embedding question is the following: when does a lens space $L(p, q)$ embeds in \mathbb{R}^4 or S^4 ? Two trivial lens spaces, S^3 and $S^1 \times S^2$ obviously have such embeddings. On the other

hand, Hantzsche in 1938 [18] proved, by using some elementary algebraic topology that if a 3-manifold Y embeds in S^4 , then the torsion part of $H_1(Y)$ must be of the form $G \oplus G$ for some finite abelian group G . Therefore a lens space $L(p, q)$ for $|p| > 1$ never embeds in S^4 or \mathbb{R}^4 . For punctured lens spaces, however the situation is different. By combining the works of Epstein [7] and Zeeman [31], we know that, a punctured lens space $L(p, q) \setminus B^3$ embeds in \mathbb{R}^4 if and only if $p > 1$ is odd. Note that given such an embedding a neighborhood of $L(p, q) \setminus B^3$ in \mathbb{R}^4 is simply $(L(p, q) \setminus B^3) \times [-1, 1]$ a rational homology ball with boundary $L(p, q) \# L(p, p - q)$ (recall $-L(p, q)$ is the same manifold as $L(p, p - q)$).

One way to see an embedding of $L(p, q) \# L(p, p - q)$ into S^4 is as follows: First, it is an easy observation that if K is a doubly slice knot (that is there exists a smooth unknotted sphere $S \subset S^4$ such that $S \cap S^3 = K$), then its double branched cover $\Sigma_2(K)$ embeds in S^4 smoothly. Moreover by a known result of Zeeman $K \# -m(K)$ is a doubly slice knot for any knot K (here $-m(K)$ is the mirror of K with the reversed orientation). It is a classic fact that $L(p, q)$ is a double branched cover over the the 2-bridge knot $K(p, q)$ (this is exactly where we need p to be odd, as otherwise $K(p, q)$ is a link). In particular $L(p, q) \# L(p, p - q)$, being double branched cover of the doubly slice knot $K(p, q) \# -m(K(p, q))$, embeds in S^4 smoothly. On the other hand, Fintushel and Stern [10] showed this is all that could happen. (Previously Gilmer and Livingston [15] had shown this when p was a prime power less than 231, though they also obstructed topological embeddings whereas Fintushel and Stern's work concerned smooth embeddings.) That is they proved that $L(p, q) \# L(p, q')$ embeds in S^4 if and only if $L(p, q') = L(p, p - q)$ and p is odd. In particular for p odd, $L(p, q) \# L(p, p - q)$ bounds a rational homology ball in \mathbb{R}^4 . A natural question in this case is to ask whether any of this smooth rational homology balls can be upgraded to be Symplectic or Stein submanifold of \mathbb{C}^2 . We prove that this is impossible.

Theorem 9. *No contact structure on $L(p, q) \# L(p, p - q)$ has a symplectic filling by a rational homology ball. In particular, $L(p, q) \# L(p, p - q)$ cannot embed in \mathbb{C}^2 as the boundary of exact symplectic submanifold in \mathbb{C}^2 .*

Remark 10. Donald [6] generalized Fintushel-Stern and Gilmer-Livingston's construction further to show that for $L = \#_{i=1}^h L(p_i, q_i)$, the manifold L embeds smoothly in \mathbb{R}^4 if and only if there exists Y such that $L \cong Y \# -Y$. Our proof of Theorem 9 applies to this generalization to prove none of the sums of lens spaces which embed in \mathbb{R}^4 smoothly can bound an exact symplectic manifold in \mathbb{C}^2 .

To prove this theorem we need a preliminary result of independent interest.

Proposition 11. *If a symplectic filling X of a lens space $L(p, q)$ is a rational homology ball, then the induce contact structure on $L(p, q)$ is a universally tight contact structure ξ_{std} .*

Remark 12. Recall that every lens space admits a unique contact structure ξ_{std} that is tight when pulled back the covering space S^3 . Here we are not considering an orientation on ξ_{std} when we say it is unique. On some lens spaces the two orientations on ξ_{std} give the same oriented contact structure and on some they are different.

Remark 13. After completing a draft of this paper, the authors discovered that this result was previously proven by Golla and Starkston [17]. Fossati [13] had previously constrained the topology of fillings of virtually overtwisted contacts structures on a restricted class of lens spaces. As the proof we had is considerably different we decided to present it here.

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2. BOUNDING ACYCLIC MANIFOLDS

We now prove Theorem 1. The proof largely follows Fickle argument from [9], but we repeat it here for the readers convince (and to popularize Fickle’s beautiful argument) and to note where changes can be made to prove our theorem.

Proof of Theorem 1. Suppose the manifold ∂W is given by a surgery diagram D . Then the knot K can be represented as in Figure 4. There we see in grey the ribbon surface F with boundary K and the curve b on the surface. To see that we can take b to run over a 1–handle of the surface

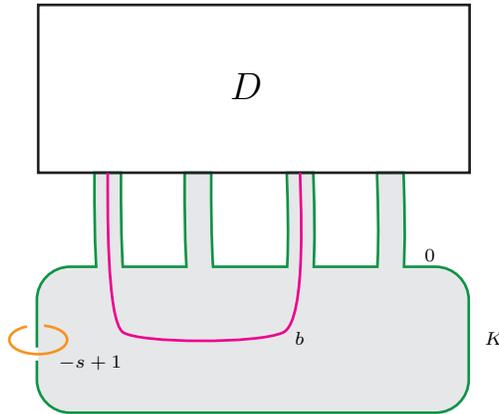


FIGURE 4. The knot K bounding the surface F (in grey) in ∂W represented by the diagram D . The two 1–handles of F can interact in the box D and have ribbon singularities as described in the theorem. The 1–handle neighborhood of b induces framing s on b .

exactly once, notice that b is a non-separating curve in F , and thus there is an arc a that intersects b exactly once (and transversely) and has boundary on ∂F . If we cut F along a we see that the resulting surface is an annulus. Let b' be the core of this annulus. Notice that the surface F deformation retracts onto $b \cup b'$. This establishes the claimed picture.

The result of $\frac{1}{s-1}$ surgery on K is obtained by doing 0 surgery on K and $(-s + 1)$ surgery on a meridian as shown in Figure 4. (The argument for $\frac{1}{s+1}$ surgery is analogous and left to the reader.) Now part of b is the core of one of the 1–handles making up F . So we can handle slide b and the associated 1–handle over the $(-s + 1)$ framed unknot to arrive at the left hand picture in Figure 5. Then one may isotope the resulting diagram to get to the right hand side of Figure 5. We now claim the left hand picture in Figure 6 is the same manifold as the right hand side of

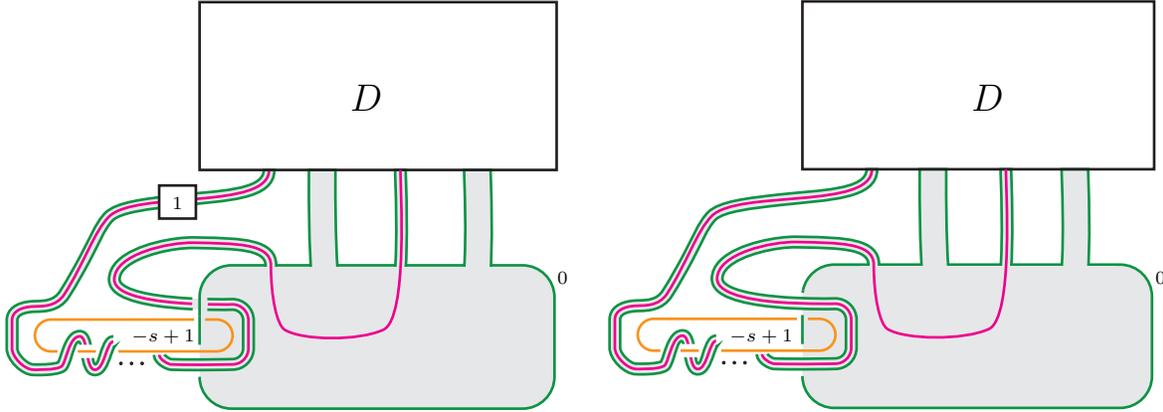


FIGURE 5. On the left is the result of sliding b and the 1–handle that is a neighborhood of b over the $-s+1$ framed unknot. The right hand picture is obtained by an isotopy. (This is an isotopy of the knot, not the surface. The grey surface on the right is not isotopic to the one on the left.)

Figure 5. To see this notice that the green part of the left hand side of Figure 6 consists of two 0–framed knots. Sliding one over the other and using the new 0–framed unknot to cancel the non–slid component results in the right hand side of Figure 5.

Before moving forward we discuss the strategy of the remainder of the proof. The left hand side of Figure 6 represents the 3–manifold M obtained from ∂W by doing $\frac{1}{s-1}$ surgery on K . We will take $[0, 1] \times M$ and attach a 0–framed 2–handle to $\{1\} \times M$ to get a 4–manifold X with upper boundary M' . We will observe that M' is also the boundary of W with a slice disk D for b removed. Since W is acyclic, the complement of D will be a homology $S^1 \times D^3$. Let W' denote this manifold. Attaching X upside down to W' (that is attaching a 2–handle to W') to get a 4–manifold W'' with boundary $-M$. Since $-M$ is a homology sphere, we can easily see that W'' is acyclic. Thus $-W''$ is an acyclic filling of M .

Now to see we can attach the 2–handle to $[0, 1] \times M$ as described above, we just add a 0–framed meridian to the new knot unknot on the left hand side of Figure 6. This will result in the diagram on the right hand side of Figure 6.

We are left to see that the right hand side of Figure 6 is the boundary of W with the slice disk for b removed. To see this notice that the two green curves in Figure 6 co–bound an embedded annulus with zero twisting (the grey in the figure) and one boundary component links the $(-s+1)$ framed unknot and the other does not. Sliding the former over the latter results in the left hand diagram in Figure 7. Canceling the two unknots from the diagram results in the right hand side of Figure 7 which is clearly equivalent to removing the slice disk D for b from W . \square

3. STEIN FILLINGS

We begin this section by proving Theorem 7 concerning smooth $\frac{1}{m}$ surgery on a Lagrangian slice knot.

Proof of Theorem 7. We begin by recalling a result from [5] that says contact (r) surgery on a Legendrian knot L for $r \in (0, 1]$ is strongly symplectically fillable if and only if L is Lagrangian slice

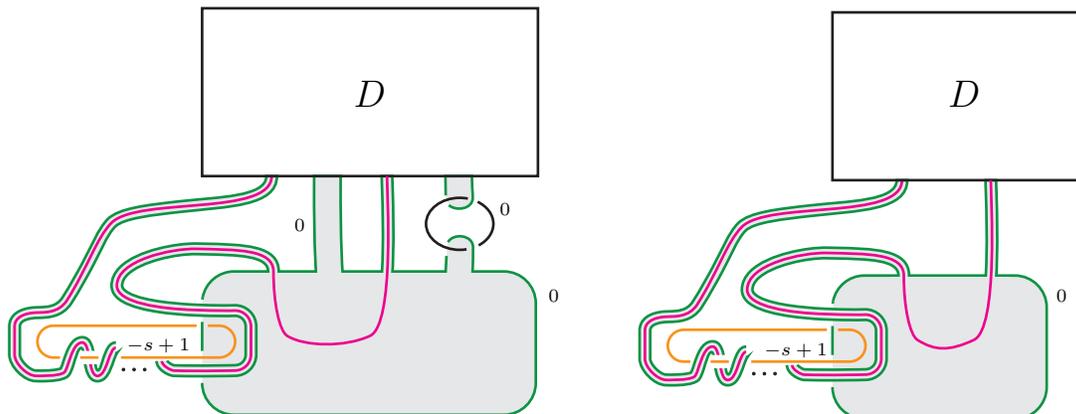


FIGURE 6. The left hand side describes the same manifold as the right hand side of Figure 5. The right hand side is the result of attaching a 0-framed 2-handle to the meridian of the new unknot.

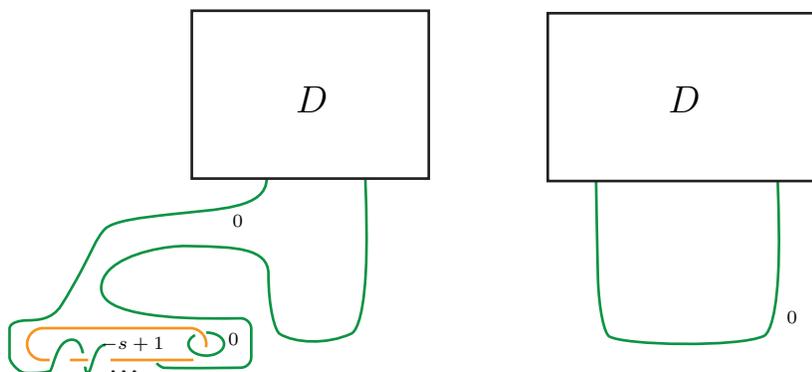


FIGURE 7. The left hand side describes the same manifold as the right hand side of Figure 6. The right hand side is the result of cancelling the two unknots from the diagram.

and $r = 1$. Thus $(1 + 1/m)$ contact surgery for $m < 0$ will never be fillable, much less fillable by a contractible Stein manifold.

We now turn to the $m > 0$ case and start by a particularly helpful visualization of the knot L (here and forward L stands both for the knot type and Legendrain knot that realizing the knot type that bounds the regular Lagrangian disk). By [5, Theorem 1.9, Theorem 1.10], we can find a handle presentation of the 4-ball B^4 made of one 0-handle, and n cancelling Weinstein 1- and 2-handle pairs, and a maximum Thurston-Bennequin unknot in the boundary of the 0-handle that is disjoint from 1- and 2-handles such that when the 1- and 2-handle cancellations are done the unknot becomes L . See Figure 8. Now smooth $1/m$ surgery on L can also be achieved by smooth 0 surgery (which corresponds to taking the complement of the slice disk) on L followed by smooth $-m$ surgery on its meridian.

As the proof of Theorem 1.1 in [5] shows, removing a neighborhood of the Lagrangian disk L bounds from B^4 gives a Stein manifold with boundary $(+1)$ contact surgery on L (that is smooth

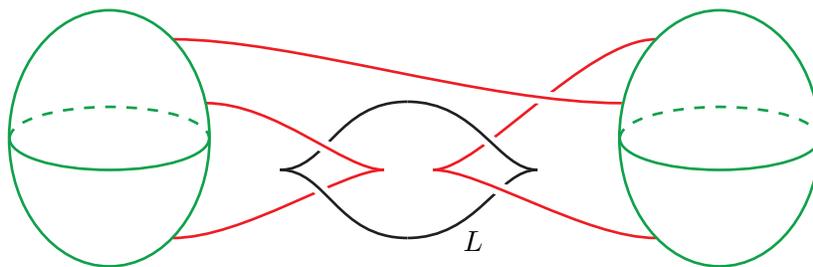


FIGURE 8. A Stein presentation for the 4-ball together with an “unknot” labeled L . When the cancelling 1- and 2-handles are removed, the knot becomes L . In this case L is the pretzel knot $P(3, -3, -3)$.

0 surgery on L). Now since the meridian to L can clearly be realized by an unknot with Thurston-Bennequin invariant -1 , we can stabilize it as necessary and attach a Stein 2-handle to it to get a contractible Stein manifold bounding $(1 + 1/m)$ contact surgery on L for any $m > 1$.

For the $m = 1$ case we must argue differently. One may use Legendrian Reidemeister moves to show that in any diagram for L as described above the 2-handles pass through L as shown on the left hand side of Figure 9. Smoothly doing contact $(1 + 1/1)$ -surgery on L (that is smooth

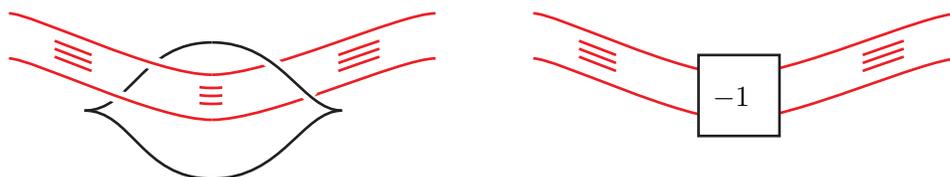


FIGURE 9. The left hand diagram shows how the 2-handles in a presentation of L can be normalized. On the right is the result “blowing down” L (that is doing smooth 1 surgery on L and then smoothly blowing it down. (The box indicates one full left handed twist.)

1 surgery) is smoothly equivalent to replacing the left hand side of Figure 9 with the right hand side and changing the framings on the strands by subtracting their linking squared with L .

Now notice that if we realize the right hand side of Figure 9 by concatenating n copies of either diagram in Figures 10 (where n is the number of red strands in Figure 9) then the Thurston-Bennequin invariant of each knot involved in Figure 9 is reduced by the linking squared with L . Thus we obtain a Stein diagram for the result of (2) contact surgery on L . Notice that the

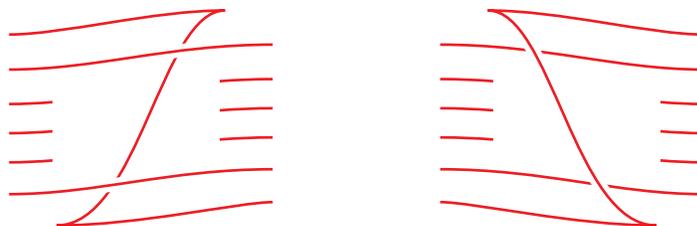


FIGURE 10. Legendrian representations for negative twisting.

diagram clearly describes an acyclic 4-manifolds and moreover the presentation for its fundamental group is the same as for the presentation for the fundamental group of B^4 given by the original diagram. Thus the 4-manifolds is contractible. \square

We now turn to the proof that connected sums of lens spaces can never have acyclic symplectic fillings, but first prove Proposition 11 that says any contact structure on a lens space that is symplectically filled by a rational homology ball must be universally tight.

Proof of Propoition 11. Let X be a rational homology ball symplectic filling of $L(p, q)$. We show the induces contact structure must be the universally tight contact structure ξ_{std} . This will follow from unpacking recent work of Menke [26] where he studies exact symplectic fillings of a contact 3-manifold that contains a *mixed torus*.

We start with the set-up. Honda [20] and Giroux [16] have classified tight contact structures on lens spaces. We review the statement of Honda in terms of the Farey tessellation. We use notation and terminology that is now standard, but see [20] for details. Consider a minimal path in the Farey graph that starts at $-p/q$ and moves counterclockwise to 0. To each edge in this path, except for the first and last edge, assign a sign. Each such assignment gives a tight contact structure on $L(p, q)$ and each tight contact structures comes from such an assignment. If one assigns only $+$'s or only $-$'s to the edges then the contact structure is universally tight, and these two contact structures have the same underlying plane field, but with opposite orientations. We call this plane field (with either orientation) the the universally tight structure ξ_{std} on $L(p, q)$. All the other contact structures are virtually overtwisted, that is they are tight structures on $L(p, q)$ but become overtwisted when pulled to some finite cover. The fact that at some point in the path describing a virtually overtwisted contact structure the sign must change is exactly the same as saying a Heegaard torus for $L(p, q)$ satisfies Menke's mixed torus condition.

Theorem 14 (Menke). *Let (Y, ξ) denote closed, co-oriented contact 3-manifold and let (W, ω) be its strong (resp. exact) symplectic filling. If (Y, ξ) contains a mixed torus T , then there exists a (possibly disconnected) symplectic manifold (W', ω') such that:*

- (W', ω') is a strong (rep. exact) symplectic filling of its boundary (Y', ξ') .
- $\partial W'$ is obtained from ∂W by cutting along T and gluing in two solid tori.
- W can be recovered from W' by symplectic round 1-handle attachment.

In our case we have X filling $L(p, q)$. Suppose the contact structure on $L(p, q)$ is virtually overtwisted. The theorem above now gives a symplectic manifold X' two which a round 1-handle can be attached to recover X ; moreover, $\partial X'$ is a union of two lens spaces or $S^1 \times S^2$. However, Menke's more detailed description of $\partial X'$ shows that $S^1 \times S^2$ is not possible. We digress for a moment to see why this last statement is true. When one attaches a round 1-handle, on the level of the boundary, one cuts along the torus T and then glues in two solid tori. Menke gives the following algorithm to determine the meridional slope for these tori. That T is a mixed torus means there is a path in the Farey graph with three vertices having slope r_1, r_2 , and r_3 , each is counterclockwise of the pervious one and there is an edge from r_i to r_{i+1} for $i = 1, 2$. The torus T has slope r_2 and the signs on the edges are opposite. Now let (r_3, r_1) denote slopes on the Farey graph that are (strictly) counterclockwise of r_3 and (strictly) clockwise of r_1 . Any slope in (r_3, r_1) with an edge to r_2 is a possible meridional slope for the glued in tori, and these are the only possible slopes. Now since our r_i are between $-p/q$ and 0 we note that if there was an edge from r_2 to $-p/q$ or 0 then r_2 could not be part of a minimal path form $-p/q$ to 0 that changed

sign at r_2 . Thus when we glue in the solid tori corresponding to the round 1–handle attachment, they will not have meridional slope 0 or $-p/q$ and thus we cannot get $S^1 \times S^2$ factors.

The manifold X' is either connected or disconnected. We notice that it cannot be connected because it is known that any contact structure on a lens space is planar [29], and Theorem 1.2 from [8] says any filling of a contact structure supported by a planar open book must have connected boundary. Thus we know that X' is, in fact, disconnected. So $X' = X'_1 \cup X'_2$ with $\partial X'_i$ a lens space. The Mayer–Vietoris sequence for the decomposition of X' into $X'_1 \cup X'_2$ (glued along an $S^1 \times D^2$ in their boundaries) shows that H_1 of X'_1 or X'_2 has rank 1, while both of their higher Betti numbers are 0. But now the long exact sequence for the pair $(X'_i, \partial X'_i)$ implies that b_1 must be 0 for both the X'_i . This contradiction shows that a symplectic manifold which is a rational homology ball and with boundary $L(p, q)$ must necessarily induce the universally tight contact structure on the boundary. \square

Proof of Theorem 9. The statement about embeddings follows directly from the statement about symplectic fillings. To prove that result let X be an exact symplectic filling of $L(p, q) \# L(p, p - q)$ that is also a rational homology ball. Observe that there is an embedded sphere in ∂X as it is reducible. Eliashberg’s result in [4, Theorem 16.7] says that X is obtained from another symplectic manifold with convex boundary by attaching a 1–handle. Thus $X \cong X_1 \natural X_2$ where X_1 and X_2 are exact symplectic manifolds with $\partial X_1 = L(p, q)$ and $\partial X_2 = L(p, p - q)$ or $X \cong X' \cup (1\text{-handle})$ where X' is symplectic 4-manifold with the disconnected boundary $\partial X' \cong L(p, q) \sqcup L(p, p - q)$.

As argued above in the proof of Proposition 11 it is not possible to have X' with disconnected boundary being lens spaces and we must be in the case $X \cong X_1 \natural X_2$; moreover, since X is a rational homology ball, so are the X_i . Moreover, since X_1 and X_2 are symplectic fillings of their boundaries, they induce tight contact structures on $L(p, q)$ and $L(p, p - q)$, respectively.

Proposition 11 says that these tight contact structures must be, the unique up to changing orientation, universally tight contact structures ξ_{std} on $L(p, q)$ and ξ'_{std} on $L(p, p - q)$. Thus we have that X_1 and X_2 are rational homology balls, and are exact symplectic fillings of $(L(p, q), \xi_{std})$, and $(L(p, p - q), \xi'_{std})$, respectively. In [23, Corollary 1.2(d)] Lisca classified all such fillings. According to Lisca’s classification, symplectic rational homology ball fillings of $(L(p, q), \xi_{std})$ are possible exactly when $(p, q) = (m^2, mh - 1)$ for some m and h co-prime natural numbers, and similarly for $(L(p, p - q), \xi'_{std})$ exactly when $(p, p - q) = (m^2, mk - 1)$ for m and k co-prime natural numbers. Now simple calculation shows that, the only possible value for m satisfying these equations is $m = 2$. In particular, we get that $p = 4$, but then we must have $\{q, p - q\} = \{1, 3\}$, and 3 cannot be written as $2k - 1$, for k co-prime to 2. Thus there is no such X . \square

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