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Minimal generating and normally generating sets for the braid and mapping class groups of \mathbb{D}^2 , \mathbb{S}^2 and $\mathbb{R}P^2$

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Abstract

We consider the (pure) braid groups $B_n(M)$ and $P_n(M)$, where M is the 2-sphere \mathbb{S}^2 or the real projective plane $\mathbb{R}P^2$. We determine the minimal cardinality of (normal) generating sets X of these groups, first when there is no restriction on X , and secondly when X consists of elements of finite order. This improves on results of Berrick and Matthey in the case of \mathbb{S}^2 , and extends them in the case of $\mathbb{R}P^2$. We begin by recalling the situation for the Artin braid groups ($M = \mathbb{D}^2$). As applications of our results, we answer the corresponding questions for the associated mapping class groups, and we show that for $M = \mathbb{S}^2$ or $\mathbb{R}P^2$, the induced action of $B_n(M)$ on $H_3(\widehat{F}_n(\widetilde{M}); \mathbb{Z})$ is trivial, $F_n(M)$ being the n^{th} configuration space of M .

1 Introduction

The braid groups B_n of the plane were introduced by E. Artin in 1925 [A1, A2]. Braid groups of surfaces were studied by Zariski [Z]. They were later generalised by Fox to braid groups of arbitrary topological spaces via the following definition [FoN]. Let M be a compact, connected surface, and let $n \in \mathbb{N}$. We denote the set of all ordered n -tuples of distinct points of M , known as the n^{th} configuration space of M , by:

$$F_n(M) = \{(p_1, \dots, p_n) \mid p_i \in M \text{ and } p_i \neq p_j \text{ if } i \neq j\}.$$

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Configuration spaces play an important rôle in several branches of mathematics and have been extensively studied, see [CG, FH] for example.

The symmetric group S_n on n letters acts freely on $F_n(M)$ by permuting coordinates. The corresponding quotient will be denoted by $D_n(M)$. The n^{th} pure braid group $P_n(M)$ (respectively the n^{th} braid group $B_n(M)$) is defined to be the fundamental group of $F_n(M)$ (respectively of $D_n(M)$). We thus obtain a natural short exact sequence

$$1 \longrightarrow P_n(M) \longrightarrow B_n(M) \xrightarrow{\pi} S_n \longrightarrow 1. \quad (1)$$

If $\mathbb{D}^2 \subseteq \mathbb{R}P^2$ is a topological disc, there is a group homomorphism $\iota: B_n \longrightarrow B_n(M)$ induced by the inclusion. If $\beta \in B_n$ then we shall denote its image $\iota(\beta)$ simply by β .

Together with the 2-sphere \mathbb{S}^2 , the braid groups of the real projective plane $\mathbb{R}P^2$ are of particular interest, notably because they have non-trivial centre [VB, GG2], and torsion elements [VB, Mu]. Indeed, Fadell and Van Buskirk showed that \mathbb{S}^2 and $\mathbb{R}P^2$ are the only compact, connected surfaces whose braid groups have torsion. Let us recall briefly some of the properties of the braid groups of these two surfaces as well as those of the 2-disc \mathbb{D}^2 [A1, A2, FVB, GVB, GG2, H, MK, VB].

Let $n \in \mathbb{N}$. The Artin braid group B_n , which may be interpreted as the braid group of \mathbb{D}^2 , is generated by $\sigma_1, \dots, \sigma_{n-1}$ that are subject to the following relations:

$$\sigma_i \sigma_j = \sigma_j \sigma_i \text{ if } |i - j| \geq 2 \text{ and } 1 \leq i, j \leq n - 1 \quad (2)$$

$$\sigma_i \sigma_{i+1} \sigma_i = \sigma_{i+1} \sigma_i \sigma_{i+1} \text{ for all } 1 \leq i \leq n - 2. \quad (3)$$

The sphere braid group $B_n(\mathbb{S}^2)$ is also generated by $\sigma_1, \dots, \sigma_{n-1}$, subject to the relations (2) and (3), as well as the following ‘surface relation’:

$$\sigma_1 \cdots \sigma_{n-2} \sigma_{n-1}^2 \sigma_{n-2} \cdots \sigma_1 = 1. \quad (4)$$

Consequently, $B_n(\mathbb{S}^2)$ is a quotient of B_n . The first three sphere braid groups are finite: $B_1(\mathbb{S}^2)$ is trivial, $B_2(\mathbb{S}^2)$ is cyclic of order 2, and $B_3(\mathbb{S}^2)$ is isomorphic to the dicyclic group of order 12 (the semi-direct product $\mathbb{Z}_3 \rtimes \mathbb{Z}_4$ with non-trivial action). For $n \geq 4$, $B_n(\mathbb{S}^2)$ is infinite. The Abelianisation of B_n (resp. $B_n(\mathbb{S}^2)$) is isomorphic to \mathbb{Z} (resp. the cyclic group $\mathbb{Z}_{2(n-1)}$), where the Abelianisation homomorphism identifies all of the σ_i to a single generator of \mathbb{Z} (resp. of $\mathbb{Z}_{2(n-1)}$).

It is well known that B_n is torsion free. Gillette and Van Buskirk showed that if $n \geq 3$ and $k \in \mathbb{N}$ then $B_n(\mathbb{S}^2)$ has an element of order k if and only if k divides one of $2n$, $2(n-1)$ or $2(n-2)$ [GVB]. The torsion elements of $B_n(\mathbb{S}^2)$ were later characterised by Murasugi:

THEOREM 1 (Murasugi [Mu]). *Let $n \geq 3$. Then up to conjugacy, the torsion elements of $B_n(\mathbb{S}^2)$ are precisely the powers of the following three elements:*

(a) $\alpha_0 = \sigma_1 \cdots \sigma_{n-2} \sigma_{n-1}$ (which is of order $2n$).

(b) $\alpha_1 = \sigma_1 \cdots \sigma_{n-2} \sigma_{n-1}^2$ (of order $2(n-1)$).

(c) $\alpha_2 = \sigma_1 \cdots \sigma_{n-3} \sigma_{n-2}^2$ (of order $2(n-2)$).

The three elements α_0, α_1 and α_2 are respectively n^{th} , $(n-1)^{\text{th}}$ and $(n-2)^{\text{th}}$ roots of Δ_n^2 , where Δ_n^2 is the so-called ‘full twist’ braid of $B_n(\mathbb{S}^2)$, defined by $\Delta_n^2 = (\sigma_1 \cdots \sigma_{n-1})^n$. In other words:

$$\alpha_0^n = \alpha_1^{n-1} = \alpha_2^{n-2} = \Delta_n^2. \quad (5)$$

So $B_n(\mathbb{S}^2)$ admits finite cyclic subgroups isomorphic to \mathbb{Z}_{2n} , $\mathbb{Z}_{2(n-1)}$ and $\mathbb{Z}_{2(n-2)}$. In [GG3, Theorem 3], we showed that $B_n(\mathbb{S}^2)$ is generated by α_0 and α_1 . If $n \geq 3$, Δ_n^2 is the unique element of $B_n(\mathbb{S}^2)$ of order 2, and it generates the centre of $B_n(\mathbb{S}^2)$. It is also the square of the *Garside element* (or ‘half twist’) defined by:

$$\Delta_n = (\sigma_1 \cdots \sigma_{n-1})(\sigma_1 \cdots \sigma_{n-2}) \cdots (\sigma_1 \sigma_2) \sigma_1. \quad (6)$$

Now let us turn to the braid groups of $\mathbb{R}P^2$. A presentation is given by:

PROPOSITION 2 ([VB]). *The following constitutes a presentation of the group $B_n(\mathbb{R}P^2)$:*

generators: $\sigma_1, \dots, \sigma_{n-1}, \rho_1, \dots, \rho_n$.

relations:

- (i) relations (2) and (3).
- (ii) $\sigma_i \rho_j = \rho_j \sigma_i$ for $j \neq i, i+1$.
- (iii) $\rho_{i+1} = \sigma_i^{-1} \rho_i \sigma_i^{-1}$ for $1 \leq i \leq n-1$.
- (iv) $\rho_{i+1}^{-1} \rho_i^{-1} \rho_{i+1} \rho_i = \sigma_i^2$ for $1 \leq i \leq n-1$.
- (v) $\rho_1^2 = \sigma_1 \sigma_2 \cdots \sigma_{n-2} \sigma_{n-1}^2 \sigma_{n-2} \cdots \sigma_2 \sigma_1$.

For $n \geq 2$, the Abelianisation of $B_n(\mathbb{R}P^2)$ is isomorphic to $\mathbb{Z}_2 \oplus \mathbb{Z}_2$, the σ_i (resp. ρ_j) being identified to a generator of the first (resp. second factor). A presentation of $P_n(\mathbb{R}P^2)$ was given in [GG4, Theorem 4] (note however that the generators ρ_i given there are slightly different from those of Van Buskirk). The first two braid groups of $\mathbb{R}P^2$ are finite: $B_1(\mathbb{R}P^2) = P_1(\mathbb{R}P^2) \cong \mathbb{Z}_2$, $P_2(\mathbb{R}P^2)$ is isomorphic to the quaternion group \mathcal{Q}_8 of order 8, and $B_2(\mathbb{R}P^2)$ is isomorphic to the generalised quaternion group \mathcal{Q}_{16} of order 16. For $n \geq 3$, $B_n(\mathbb{R}P^2)$ is infinite. The finite order elements of $B_n(\mathbb{R}P^2)$ were also characterised by Murasugi [Mu, Theorem B], however their orders were not clear, even for elements of $P_n(\mathbb{R}P^2)$. In [GG2, Corollary 19 and Theorem 4], we proved that for $n \geq 2$, the torsion of $P_n(\mathbb{R}P^2)$ is 2 and 4, and that of $B_n(\mathbb{R}P^2)$ is equal to the divisors of $4n$ and $4(n-1)$, and in [GG5, Section 3] we simplified somewhat Murasugi’s characterisation.

Following [GG2, Sections 3 and 4], set

$$\begin{cases} a = \rho_n \sigma_{n-1} \cdots \sigma_1 \\ b = \rho_{n-1} \sigma_{n-2} \cdots \sigma_1 \end{cases} \quad (7)$$

and

$$\begin{cases} A = a^n = \rho_n \cdots \rho_1 \\ B = b^{n-1} = \rho_{n-1} \cdots \rho_1. \end{cases} \quad (8)$$

These elements play an important rôle in the analysis of $B_n(\mathbb{R}P^2)$, and in particular in the study of many of its finite subgroups. By [GG2, Proposition 26], a and b are of order $4n$ and $4(n-1)$ respectively, so A and B are of order 4. Further, by [GG5, Proposition 10], any element of order 4 in $P_n(\mathbb{R}P^2)$ is conjugate via an element of $B_n(\mathbb{R}P^2)$ to A or B . However, the number of conjugacy classes in $P_n(\mathbb{R}P^2)$ of order 4 elements was not known. A naïve upper bound for this number, $2n!$, may be obtained by multiplying the number of conjugacy classes in $P_n(\mathbb{R}P^2)$ by $[B_n(\mathbb{R}P^2) : P_n(\mathbb{R}P^2)]$. In Proposition 11, we shall compute the exact value.

If Γ is a group, let Γ^{Ab} denote its Abelianisation. For X a subset of Γ , let $\langle X \rangle$ denote the subgroup of Γ generated by X , and let $\langle\langle X \rangle\rangle$ denote the normal closure of X in Γ . Then Γ is *generated* (resp. *normally generated*) by X if $\Gamma = \langle X \rangle$ (resp. $\Gamma = \langle\langle X \rangle\rangle$). It is a natural question as to whether $\Gamma = \langle X \rangle$ is (normally) generated by a finite subset or not. If it is, one can ask the following questions:

Question 1: compute

$$\begin{aligned} G(\Gamma) &= \min \{ |X| \mid \Gamma \text{ is generated by } X \}, \quad \text{and} \\ NG(\Gamma) &= \min \{ |X| \mid \Gamma \text{ is normally generated by } X \}, \end{aligned}$$

the minimal number of elements among all (normal) generating sets of Γ .

Question 2: we can refine Question 1 if we impose additional constraints on the elements of X . We shall say that a group Γ is *torsion generated* (resp. *normally torsion generated*) if there exists a subset X of elements of Γ of finite order such that $\Gamma = \langle X \rangle$ (resp. $\Gamma = \langle\langle X \rangle\rangle$). If there exists a finite set X satisfying this property then one may ask to compute:

$$\begin{aligned} TG(\Gamma) &= \min \{ |X| \mid \Gamma \text{ is torsion generated by } X \}, \quad \text{and} \\ NTG(\Gamma) &= \min \{ |X| \mid \Gamma \text{ is normally torsion generated by } X \}, \end{aligned}$$

the minimal number of elements among all (normal) generating sets of G consisting of finite order elements.

We have the following implications between the various notions:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{torsion generated} &\implies \text{generated} \implies \text{normally generated} \\ \text{torsion generated} &\implies \text{normally torsion generated} \implies \text{normally generated}. \end{aligned}$$

These relations imply that if the given numbers are defined for a group Γ then:

$$NG(\Gamma) \leq G(\Gamma) \leq TG(\Gamma) \quad \text{and} \quad (9)$$

$$NG(\Gamma) \leq NTG(\Gamma) \leq TG(\Gamma). \quad (10)$$

As a special case, recall from [BMa, BMi] that if $k \geq 2$, Γ is said to be *strongly k -torsion generated* if there exists an element $g_k \in \Gamma$ of order k such that $\Gamma = \langle\langle g_k \rangle\rangle$. In other words, Γ is strongly k -torsion generated for some $k \in \mathbb{N}$ if and only if $NTG(\Gamma) = 1$. In [BMa], Berrick and Matthey considered the problem of strong torsion generation for various groups, among them the braid groups of \mathbb{S}^2 and $\mathbb{R}P^2$, and they proved the following result.

PROPOSITION 3 ([BMa, Proposition 5.3]). *The normal closure of the element α_1 has index $\gcd(n, 2)$ in $B_n(\mathbb{S}^2)$. In particular, for n odd, $B_n(\mathbb{S}^2)$ is strongly $2(n-1)$ -torsion generated.*

The question of the strong k -torsion generation of $B_n(\mathbb{R}P^2)$ is mentioned in [BMa, page 923], although no result along the lines of Proposition 3 is given. The aim of this paper is to determine in general the numbers $G(\Gamma)$ and $NG(\Gamma)$ where $\Gamma = B_n(M)$ for $M = \mathbb{D}^2, \mathbb{S}^2$ or $\mathbb{R}P^2$, and the numbers $TG(\Gamma)$ and $NTG(\Gamma)$ where Γ is one of $B_n(\mathbb{S}^2)$ or $B_n(\mathbb{R}P^2)$, as well as to find generating sets that realise these quantities. In a similar spirit, we shall also discuss these problems for the corresponding pure braid groups and their Abelianisation. For B_n , the results are well known, but since we were not able to find a proof in the literature, we shall discuss this case briefly in Section 2.

PROPOSITION 4. Let $n \geq 2$.

- (a) $G(B_n) = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } n = 2 \\ 2 & \text{if } n \geq 3. \end{cases}$ Furthermore, for all $n \geq 2$, $\langle\langle \sigma_1 \rangle\rangle = B_n$, so $\text{NG}(B_n) = 1$.
- (b) $\text{NG}(P_n) = G(P_n) = G(P_n^{Ab}) = n(n-1)/2$.

We turn to the case of the sphere in Section 3. The following result extends that of Proposition 3, and also treats the case of $P_n(\mathbb{S}^2)$. Note that if $n \geq 3$, Δ_n^2 is the unique torsion element of $P_n(\mathbb{S}^2)$, and so if $n \geq 4$, $P_n(\mathbb{S}^2)$ cannot be (normally) torsion generated.

THEOREM 5. Let $n \geq 3$, and for $i = 0, 1, 2$, let α_i be as defined in Theorem 1.

- (a) $G(B_n(\mathbb{S}^2)) = 2$, $\text{NG}(B_n(\mathbb{S}^2)) = 1$ and $\text{TG}(B_n(\mathbb{S}^2)) = 2$.
- (b) If n is even, there is no torsion element of $B_n(\mathbb{S}^2)$ whose normal closure is $B_n(\mathbb{S}^2)$. Furthermore, $B_n(\mathbb{S}^2)/\langle\langle \alpha_1 \rangle\rangle \cong \mathbb{Z}_2$.
- (c) $\text{NTG}(B_n(\mathbb{S}^2)) = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } n \text{ is odd} \\ 2 & \text{if } n \text{ is even.} \end{cases}$
- (d) The quotient of $B_n(\mathbb{S}^2)$ by the normal closure of either α_0 or α_2 is isomorphic to \mathbb{Z}_{n-1} , unless $n = 3$ and $i = 2$, in which case $B_3(\mathbb{S}^2)/\langle\langle \alpha_2 \rangle\rangle \cong S_3$.
- (e) $G(P_n(\mathbb{S}^2)) = \text{NG}(P_n(\mathbb{S}^2)) = G(P_n(\mathbb{S}^2)^{Ab}) = (n(n-3) + 2)/2$.

Part (c) includes Berrick and Matthey's result given in Proposition 3.

In Section 4, we consider the braid groups of $\mathbb{R}P^2$, and obtain the following results:

THEOREM 6. Let $n \geq 2$, and let a and b be as given in equation (7).

- (a) The group $B_n(\mathbb{R}P^2)$ is generated by $\{a, b\}$, and $G(B_n(\mathbb{R}P^2)) = \text{TG}(B_n(\mathbb{R}P^2)) = 2$.
- (b) The normal closure of any element of $B_n(\mathbb{R}P^2)$ is a proper subgroup of $B_n(\mathbb{R}P^2)$, and $\text{NG}(B_n(\mathbb{R}P^2)) = \text{NTG}(B_n(\mathbb{R}P^2)) = 2$. In particular, $B_n(\mathbb{R}P^2)$ is not strongly k -torsion generated for any $k \in \mathbb{N}$.
- (c) The quotient of $B_n(\mathbb{R}P^2)$ by either $\langle\langle a \rangle\rangle$ or by $\langle\langle b \rangle\rangle$ is isomorphic to \mathbb{Z}_2 .
- (d) The group $P_n(\mathbb{R}P^2)$ is torsion generated by the following set of torsion elements:

$$Y = \{a^n, b^{n-1}, a^{-1}b^{n-1}a, \dots, a^{-(n-2)}b^{n-1}a^{n-2}\} \quad (11)$$

of order 4. Further,

$$G(P_n(\mathbb{R}P^2)) = \text{NG}(P_n(\mathbb{R}P^2)) = \text{TG}(P_n(\mathbb{R}P^2)) = \text{NTG}(P_n(\mathbb{R}P^2)) = n. \quad (12)$$

In particular, $P_n(\mathbb{R}P^2)$ cannot be normally generated by any subset consisting of less than n elements.

Part (b) thus answers negatively the underlying question of [BMa] concerning the strong k -torsion generation of $B_n(\mathbb{R}P^2)$.

In Section 5, Proposition 4 and Theorems 5 and 6 will be applied to obtain similar results for the mapping class and pure mapping class groups of the given surfaces. As another application, in Section 6 we prove the triviality of the action on homology of the universal covering of the configuration space of the braid groups of \mathbb{S}^2 and $\mathbb{R}P^2$:

PROPOSITION 7. Let M be equal either to \mathbb{S}^2 or to $\mathbb{R}P^2$, let $n \geq 3$ if $M = \mathbb{S}^2$ and $n \geq 2$ if $M = \mathbb{R}P^2$, and let H be any subgroup of $B_n(M)$. Then the induced action of H on $H_3(\widetilde{F_n(M)}; \mathbb{Z}) \cong \mathbb{Z}$ is trivial. In particular the action of $P_n(M)$ and $B_n(M)$ on $H_3(\widetilde{F_n(M)}; \mathbb{Z})$ is trivial.

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2 Generating sets of B_n and P_n

It is a classical fact that B_n and P_n are finitely presented, a presentation of the latter being given in [H, Appendix 1]. Although the results of Proposition 4 concerning the Artin braid groups are well known, we were not able to find an explicit statement in the literature, so we give a brief account here. Before doing so, we state the following result which allows us to compare the minimal number of generators of a group and its Abelianisation, and which will prove to be useful in what follows.

PROPOSITION 8. *Let Γ_1, Γ_2 be groups, and let $\varphi: \Gamma_1 \rightarrow \Gamma_2$ be a surjective group homomorphism. If Γ_1 is finitely generated then so is Γ_2 , and we have the inequalities $G(\Gamma_1) \geq G(\Gamma_2)$ and $\text{NG}(\Gamma_1) \geq \text{NG}(\Gamma_2)$. In particular, if $\Gamma_2 = \Gamma_1^{\text{Ab}}$ and φ is Abelianisation, $G(\Gamma_1) \geq \text{NG}(\Gamma_1) \geq G(\Gamma_1^{\text{Ab}})$.*

Proof. Straightforward. □

We now prove Proposition 4.

Proof of Proposition 4.

(a) If $n = 2$ then $B_2 \cong \mathbb{Z}$, and the statement follows easily. The case $n \geq 3$ is a consequence of [MK, Chapter 2, Section 2, Exercise 2.4] of which a generalisation may be found in [GG7, Lemma 29]. Indeed, by induction we have:

$$(\sigma_1 \sigma_2 \cdots \sigma_{n-1})^i (\sigma_1 \sigma_2 \cdots \sigma_{n-1})^{-i} = \sigma_{i+1} \quad \text{for } i = 1, \dots, n-2,$$

which implies that $B_n = \langle \sigma_1, \sigma_1 \sigma_2 \cdots \sigma_{n-1} \rangle$. But B_n is non cyclic, and so $G(B_n) = 2$. This calculation also shows that $B_n = \langle\langle \sigma_1 \rangle\rangle$, and thus $\text{NG}(B_n) = 1$.

(b) Using the presentation of P_n given in [H, Appendix 1], we see that that P_n^{Ab} is a free Abelian group of rank $n(n-1)/2$ with a basis comprised of the $\Gamma_2(P_n)$ -cosets of the standard generators

$$A_{i,j} = \sigma_{j-1} \cdots \sigma_{i+1} \sigma_i^2 \sigma_{i+1}^{-1} \cdots \sigma_{j-1}, \quad 1 \leq i < j \leq n, \quad (13)$$

of P_n , and denoted in [H] by $a_{i,j}$ (here $\Gamma_2(P_n)$ denotes the commutator subgroup of P_n). Thus $G(P_n) \geq \text{NG}(P_n) \geq G(P_n^{\text{Ab}}) = n(n-1)/2$ by Proposition 8. But P_n is generated by the $A_{i,j}$, so $n(n-1)/2 \geq G(P_n)$, and the result follows. □

3 Generating sets of $B_n(\mathbb{S}^2)$ and $P_n(\mathbb{S}^2)$

Since the group $B_n(\mathbb{S}^2)$ is a quotient of B_n and $B_n(\mathbb{S}^2)$ is not cyclic if $n \geq 3$, the statement of Proposition 4(a) remains true if we replace B_n by $B_n(\mathbb{S}^2)$. But for the case of $B_n(\mathbb{S}^2)$, we can refine our analysis by looking at generating sets consisting of elements of finite order. It was proved in [GG3, Theorem 3] that $B_n(\mathbb{S}^2) = \langle \alpha_0, \alpha_1 \rangle$, α_0 and α_1 being the elements of Theorem 1. By Proposition 3, if n is odd, $B_n(\mathbb{S}^2) = \langle\langle \alpha_1 \rangle\rangle$, and thus $B_n(\mathbb{S}^2)$ is strongly $2(n-1)$ -torsion generated in this case. If n is even, the same proposition shows that $\langle\langle \alpha_1 \rangle\rangle$ is a subgroup of $B_n(\mathbb{S}^2)$ of index 2. In Theorem 5, we improve these results somewhat. We now proceed with the proof of that theorem.

Proof of Theorem 5.

(a) Propositions 4 and 8 imply that $G(B_n(\mathbb{S}^2)) = 2$ and $\text{NG}(B_n(\mathbb{S}^2)) = 1$, using the fact that $B_n(\mathbb{S}^2)$ is non cyclic and is a quotient of B_n . Since $B_n(\mathbb{S}^2) = \langle \alpha_0, \alpha_1 \rangle$ [GG3, Theorem 3], it then follows that $\text{TG}(B_n(\mathbb{S}^2)) = 2$.

(b) Equations (2), (3) and (4) imply that for $n \geq 2$, $(B_n(\mathbb{S}^2))^{\text{Ab}} \cong \mathbb{Z}_{2(n-1)}$, where the Abelianisation homomorphism $\varphi: B_n(\mathbb{S}^2) \rightarrow (B_n(\mathbb{S}^2))^{\text{Ab}}$ identifies the standard generators $\sigma_1, \dots, \sigma_{n-1}$ of $B_n(\mathbb{S}^2)$ to the generator $\bar{1}$ of $\mathbb{Z}_{2(n-1)}$, and sends α_0, α_1 and α_2 to $n-1, \bar{n}$ and $n-1$ respectively. If $i \in \{0, 2\}$, or if $i = 1$ and n is even then $\langle \varphi(\alpha_i) \rangle \neq (B_n(\mathbb{S}^2))^{\text{Ab}}$, and so $\langle\langle \alpha_i \rangle\rangle \neq B_n(\mathbb{S}^2)$. The first part of the statement is then a consequence of Theorem 1, and the second part follows from Proposition 3.

(c) If n is odd, the result follows from Proposition 3, while if n is even, we see by equation (9) that $\text{NTG}(B_n(\mathbb{S}^2)) = 2$ because $G(B_n(\mathbb{S}^2)) = 2$ and $\text{NTG}(B_n(\mathbb{S}^2)) \neq 1$ by part (b).

(d) We first treat the exceptional case $n = 3$ and $i = 2$. In this case, $\alpha_2 = \sigma_1^2$ is a non-trivial torsion element of $P_3(\mathbb{S}^2)$, so is equal to Δ_3^2 , which generates $P_3(\mathbb{S}^2)$. The fact that $B_3(\mathbb{S}^2)/\langle\langle \alpha_2 \rangle\rangle \cong S_3$ is a consequence of equation (1). So suppose that $i \in \{0, 2\}$, but with $i = 0$ if $n = 3$. The map which sends each $\sigma_j, j = 1, \dots, n-1$, to the generator $\bar{1}$ of \mathbb{Z}_{n-1} extends to a surjective homomorphism $\psi: B_n(\mathbb{S}^2) \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}_{n-1}$. Since $\psi(\alpha_i) = \bar{0}$ and the target is Abelian, we see that $\langle\langle \alpha_i \rangle\rangle \subset \text{Ker}(\psi)$ and thus ψ factors through $B_n(\mathbb{S}^2)/\langle\langle \alpha_i \rangle\rangle$. In particular, the order of $B_n(\mathbb{S}^2)/\langle\langle \alpha_i \rangle\rangle$ is at least $n-1$. If $i = 0$, the fact that $B_n(\mathbb{S}^2) = \langle \alpha_0, \alpha_1 \rangle$ implies that $B_n(\mathbb{S}^2)/\langle\langle \alpha_0 \rangle\rangle$ is generated by the coset of α_1 , so is cyclic. Using equation (5), it follows that $B_n(\mathbb{S}^2)/\langle\langle \alpha_0 \rangle\rangle$ is of order at most $n-1$, from which we deduce that it is cyclic of order exactly $n-1$. Now suppose that $i = 2$, so $n \geq 4$, and let $Q = B_n(\mathbb{S}^2)/\langle\langle \alpha_2 \rangle\rangle$. By abuse of notation, we shall denote the projection of an element $x \in B_n(\mathbb{S}^2)$ in Q by x . We will show that

$$\sigma_1 = \dots = \sigma_{n-1} \text{ in } Q. \quad (14)$$

To do so, we shall prove by induction that $\sigma_{n-2-i} = \sigma_{n-2}$ in Q for all $1 \leq i \leq n-3$. For the case $i = 1$, we first multiply the relation $\alpha_2 = 1$ in Q on the left-hand side by σ_{n-2} , so:

$$\begin{aligned} \sigma_{n-2} &= \sigma_{n-2}\alpha_2 = \sigma_{n-2}\sigma_1\sigma_2 \cdots \sigma_{n-3}\sigma_{n-2}\sigma_{n-2} = \sigma_1\sigma_2 \cdots \sigma_{n-4}\sigma_{n-2}\sigma_{n-3}\sigma_{n-2}\sigma_{n-2} \\ &= \sigma_1\sigma_2 \cdots \sigma_{n-3}\sigma_{n-2}\sigma_{n-3}\sigma_{n-2} = \alpha_2\sigma_{n-2}^{-1}\sigma_{n-3}\sigma_{n-2} \quad \text{using equation (3),} \end{aligned}$$

which in Q implies that $\sigma_{n-2} = \sigma_{n-2}^{-1}\sigma_{n-3}\sigma_{n-2}$, hence $\sigma_{n-3} = \sigma_{n-2}$. Now suppose that $\sigma_{n-2-i} = \sigma_{n-2}$ in Q for some $1 \leq i \leq n-4$. Since $(n-2) - (n-3-i) = 1+i \geq 2$, by

equations (2) and (3) and the induction hypothesis, we have:

$$\begin{aligned}\sigma_{n-2} &= \sigma_{n-3-i}\sigma_{n-2}\sigma_{n-3-i}^{-1} = \sigma_{n-3-i}\sigma_{n-2-i}\sigma_{n-3-i}^{-1} = \sigma_{n-2-i}^{-1}\sigma_{n-3-i}\sigma_{n-2-i} \\ &= \sigma_{n-2}^{-1}\sigma_{n-3-i}\sigma_{n-2} = \sigma_{n-3-i},\end{aligned}$$

from which it follows that $\sigma_1 = \cdots = \sigma_{n-2}$ in Q by induction. Since $n \geq 4$, in Q we obtain similarly:

$$\sigma_{n-1} = \sigma_{n-3}\sigma_{n-1}\sigma_{n-3}^{-1} = \sigma_{n-2}\sigma_{n-1}\sigma_{n-2}^{-1} = \sigma_{n-1}^{-1}\sigma_{n-2}\sigma_{n-1} = \sigma_{n-1}^{-1}\sigma_{n-3}\sigma_{n-1} = \sigma_{n-3},$$

which yields equation (14). Denoting the common element σ_i in Q by σ , we see that Q is cyclic, generated by σ , and that $\sigma^{n-1} = 1$ in Q because α_2 is trivial in Q . This implies that Q is a quotient of \mathbb{Z}_{n-1} , and since Q surjects onto \mathbb{Z}_{n-1} , it follows from above that $Q \cong \mathbb{Z}_{n-1}$ as required.

(e) By [GG1, Theorem 4(i)], we have the following isomorphism:

$$P_n(\mathbb{S}^2) \cong P_{n-3}(\mathbb{S}^2 \setminus \{x_1, x_2, x_3\}) \oplus \mathbb{Z}_2, \quad (15)$$

where the \mathbb{Z}_2 -factor is generated by Δ_n^2 . Using the presentation given in [GG3, Proposition 7], $P_{n-3}(\mathbb{S}^2 \setminus \{x_1, x_2, x_3\})$ admits a generating set $X = \{A_{i,j} \mid 4 \leq j \leq n, 1 \leq i < j\}$ consisting of $(n-3)(n+2)/2$ elements, where $A_{i,j}$ is as defined in equation (13). For each $j = 4, \dots, n$, the surface relation $(\prod_{i=1}^{j-1} A_{i,j}) (\prod_{k=j+1}^n A_{j,k}) = 1$ allows us to delete the generator $A_{1,j}$ from X , yielding a generating set $X' = \{A_{i,j} \mid 4 \leq j \leq n, 2 \leq i < j\}$ consisting of $n(n-3)/2$ elements, so

$$G(P_n(\mathbb{S}^2)) \leq (n(n-3) + 2)/2 \quad (16)$$

by equation (15). Furthermore, the set X' is just now subject to the remaining Artin braid relations (the those given at the top of [GG3, page 385]) of the presentation of $P_{n-3}(\mathbb{S}^2 \setminus \{x_1, x_2, x_3\})$, rewritten in terms of the elements of X' . These relations may be written as commutators of elements of X' , and so collapse under Abelianisation. Thus $(P_{n-3}(\mathbb{S}^2 \setminus \{x_1, x_2, x_3\}))^{\text{Ab}} \cong \mathbb{Z}^{n(n-3)/2}$, for which a basis is given by the cosets of the elements of X' . We deduce from equation (15) that $(P_n(\mathbb{S}^2))^{\text{Ab}} \cong \mathbb{Z}^{n(n-3)/2} \oplus \mathbb{Z}_2$, and so $G((P_n(\mathbb{S}^2))^{\text{Ab}}) = (n(n-3) + 2)/2$. The result then follows from Proposition 8 and equation (16). \square

4 Generating sets of $B_n(\mathbb{R}P^2)$ and $P_n(\mathbb{R}P^2)$

We now consider the case of the braid groups of the projective plane, and prove Theorem 6.

Proof of Theorem 6.

(a) As we mentioned just after equation (7), a and b are torsion elements. Since $B_n(\mathbb{R}P^2)$ is non cyclic for $n \geq 2$ (its Abelianisation is $\mathbb{Z}_2 \oplus \mathbb{Z}_2$ by Proposition 2), we thus have $G(B_n(\mathbb{R}P^2)) \geq 2$. Let L be the subgroup of $B_n(\mathbb{R}P^2)$ generated by $\{a, b\}$. By equation (7), we have:

$$ab^{-1} = (\rho_n \sigma_{n-1} \cdots \sigma_1)(\rho_{n-1} \sigma_{n-2} \cdots \sigma_1)^{-1} = \rho_n \sigma_{n-1} \rho_{n-1}^{-1} = \sigma_{n-1}^{-1},$$

using relation (iii) of Proposition 2, so $\sigma_{n-1} \in L$. From [GG2, page 777], $a^j \sigma_{n-1} a^{-j} = \sigma_{n-j-1}$ for all $j = 1, \dots, n-2$, and so $\sigma_i \in L$ for all $i = 1, \dots, n-1$. Hence $\rho_n \in L$ by equation (7), and again by [GG2, page 777], it follows that

$$a^j \rho_n a^{-j} = \rho_{n-j} \quad \text{for all } j = 1, \dots, n-1, \quad (17)$$

and so $\rho_i \in L$ for all $i = 1, \dots, n$. Proposition 2 implies that $L = B_n(\mathbb{R}P^2)$, and so $\text{TG}(B_n(\mathbb{R}P^2)) = 2$. Equation (9) then forces $\text{TG}(B_n(\mathbb{R}P^2)) = \text{G}(B_n(\mathbb{R}P^2)) = 2$.

(b) Since $(B_n(\mathbb{R}P^2))^{\text{Ab}} \cong \mathbb{Z}_2 \oplus \mathbb{Z}_2$, we have $\text{G}((B_n(\mathbb{R}P^2))^{\text{Ab}}) = 2$. It follows from part (a), Proposition 8 and equation (10) that $\text{NG}(B_n(\mathbb{R}P^2)) = \text{NG}(B_n(\mathbb{R}P^2)) = 2$, in particular $\langle\langle x \rangle\rangle \subsetneq B_n(\mathbb{R}P^2)$ for all $x \in B_n(\mathbb{R}P^2)$.

(c) Let $x \in \{a, b\}$. By part (b), $\langle\langle x \rangle\rangle \neq B_n(\mathbb{R}P^2)$. Since $B_n(\mathbb{R}P^2) = \langle a, b \rangle$ by part (a), $B_n(\mathbb{R}P^2)/\langle\langle x \rangle\rangle$ is cyclic, so Abelian, and thus the projection $B_n(\mathbb{R}P^2) \rightarrow B_n(\mathbb{R}P^2)/\langle\langle x \rangle\rangle$ factors through $(B_n(\mathbb{R}P^2))^{\text{Ab}} \cong \mathbb{Z}_2 \oplus \mathbb{Z}_2$, from which it follows that $B_n(\mathbb{R}P^2)/\langle\langle x \rangle\rangle \cong \mathbb{Z}_2$.

(d) Recall from [GG2, Corollary 19] that the torsion elements of $P_n(\mathbb{R}P^2)$ are of order 2 or 4, and the only element of order 2 is the full twist. By arguments similar to those of [GG4, Theorem 4], one may see that $P_n(\mathbb{R}P^2)$ is generated by

$$\langle A_{i,j}, \rho_k \mid 1 \leq i < j \leq n, 1 \leq k \leq n \rangle, \quad (18)$$

where $A_{i,j}$ is given by equation (13) and ρ_k is that of Proposition 2 (beware however that the elements ρ_i of [GG4] differ somewhat from those of Proposition 2), and that $(P_n(\mathbb{R}P^2))^{\text{Ab}} \cong \mathbb{Z}_2^n$, where under the Abelianisation homomorphism $\xi: P_n(\mathbb{R}P^2) \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}_2^n$, ρ_k is sent to the element $(\bar{0}, \dots, \bar{0}, \underbrace{\bar{1}}_{k^{\text{th}} \text{ position}}, \bar{0}, \dots, \bar{0})$ of \mathbb{Z}_2^n , and for all $1 \leq i < j \leq n$,

$A_{i,j}$ is sent to the trivial element. Proposition 8 thus implies that $\text{NG}(P_n(\mathbb{R}P^2)) \geq \text{G}((P_n(\mathbb{R}P^2))^{\text{Ab}}) = n$. In order to obtain equation (12), it suffices by equations (9) and (10) to show that $\text{TG}(P_n(\mathbb{R}P^2)) \leq n$. We achieve this by proving that the set Y described by equation (11) consists of torsion elements and that it generates $P_n(\mathbb{R}P^2)$. The first assertion follows immediately from the fact that a and b are of finite order (recall from equation (8) that a^n and b^{n-1} are both of order 4, hence all of the elements of Y are of order 4). It remains to show that $P_n(\mathbb{R}P^2) = \langle Y \rangle$. To do so, first observe that by the relation

$$\rho_j^{-1} \rho_i^{-1} \rho_j \rho_i = A_{i,j} \quad \text{for all } 1 \leq i < j \leq n$$

given in [GG2, Lemma 17], it follows using equation (18) that $P_n(\mathbb{R}P^2)$ is generated by $\{\rho_1, \dots, \rho_n\}$ (note that the elements denoted by $B_{i,j}$ in [GG2] are the elements $A_{i,j}$ of this paper). From equation (8), $AB^{-1} = \rho_n$, and applying equation (17), we see that for $j = 0, 1, \dots, n-1$,

$$a^{-j}(AB^{-1})a^j = A \cdot a^{-j}B^{-1}a^j = \rho_{n-j}. \quad (19)$$

Thus $\langle A, a^{-j}Ba^j, j = 0, 1, \dots, n-1 \rangle = \langle \rho_1, \dots, \rho_n \rangle = P_n(\mathbb{R}P^2)$. But $A = \rho_n \cdots \rho_1$ by equation (8), and so

$$a^{-(n-1)}B^{-1}a^{n-1} = A^{-1}\rho_1 = A^{-1}(\rho_2^{-1} \cdots \rho_n^{-1})A = A^{-1} \left(\prod_{j=0}^{n-2} (a^{n-2-j}Ba^{j+2-n} \cdot A^{-1}) \right) \cdot A$$

by equation (19). We can thus remove $a^{-(n-1)}B^{-1}a^{n-1}$ from the list of generators, and so $P_n(\mathbb{R}P^2) = \langle Y \rangle$, which proves the first part of the statement. Since the elements of Y are of order 4, we obtain the inequality $\text{TG}(P_n(\mathbb{R}P^2)) \leq n$ as required. \square

We finish this section by computing the number of conjugacy classes in $B_n(\mathbb{R}P^2)$ of elements of order 4 lying in $P_n(\mathbb{R}P^2)$. Before doing so, we determine the centraliser of the elements a and b in $B_n(\mathbb{R}P^2)$. If Γ is a group and $y \in \Gamma$, we denote the centraliser of y in Γ by $Z_\Gamma(y)$, and the centre of Γ by $Z(\Gamma)$. A sketch of the following result appeared in [GG5, Remark 24]. Note that line 5 of the final paragraph of that remark should read ‘are maximal finite cyclic subgroups’, and not ‘are maximal finite subgroups’.

PROPOSITION 9. *Let $n \geq 2$, let $\hat{x} \in \{a, b\}$, and let $y \in \{x, \hat{x}\}$, where $x = a^n$ (resp. $y = b^{n-1}$) if $\hat{x} = a$ (resp. $\hat{x} = b$). Then $Z_{B_n(\mathbb{R}P^2)}(y) = \langle \hat{x} \rangle$.*

Proof. Let \hat{x}, x and y be as in the statement. By [GG5, Corollary 4], $Z_{P_n(\mathbb{R}P^2)}(x) = \langle x \rangle$ is finite (the result also holds if $n = 2$ since $P_2(\mathbb{R}P^2) \cong Q_8$). It follows from the short exact sequence (1) that $Z_{B_n(\mathbb{R}P^2)}(x)$ is finite, and the inclusion $Z_{B_n(\mathbb{R}P^2)}(\hat{x}) \subset Z_{B_n(\mathbb{R}P^2)}(x)$ then implies that $Z_{B_n(\mathbb{R}P^2)}(y)$ is finite. Furthermore, $Z(Z_{B_n(\mathbb{R}P^2)}(y)) \supset \langle y \rangle$, so the order of $Z(Z_{B_n(\mathbb{R}P^2)}(y))$ is at least 4. On the other hand, $Z_{B_n(\mathbb{R}P^2)}(y)$ clearly contains the cyclic group $\langle \hat{x} \rangle$ of order $4(n - k)$, where $k = 0$ (resp. $k = 1$) if $\hat{x} = a$ (resp. $\hat{x} = b$), which using [GG6, Theorem 5] and the subgroup structure of dicyclic and the binary polyhedral groups (for the latter, see [GG7, Proposition 85] for example) is maximal as a finite cyclic group. Suppose that $Z_{B_n(\mathbb{R}P^2)}(y) \neq \langle \hat{x} \rangle$. This subgroup structure implies that $Z_{B_n(\mathbb{R}P^2)}(y)$ would then be either dicyclic or binary polyhedral, and so its centre $Z(Z_{B_n(\mathbb{R}P^2)}(y))$ would be isomorphic to \mathbb{Z}_2 . To see this, note that if G is a dicyclic (resp. binary polyhedral) group then it possesses a unique element g of order 2 that is central. If $G \cong Q_8$ then clearly $Z(G) \cong \mathbb{Z}_2$. So assume that $G \not\cong Q_8$. Then $G/\langle g \rangle$ is dihedral of order at least 6 (resp. isomorphic to one of A_4, S_4 and A_5), and so its centre is trivial. It thus follows that $Z(G) = \langle g \rangle$, and so $Z(G) \cong \mathbb{Z}_2$. But $y \in Z(Z_{B_n(\mathbb{R}P^2)}(y))$ by construction, and taking $G = Z_{B_n(\mathbb{R}P^2)}(y)$ yields a contradiction since y is of order at least 4. We thus conclude that $Z_{B_n(\mathbb{R}P^2)}(\hat{x}) = \langle \hat{x} \rangle$ as required. \square

REMARK 10. In the proof of Proposition 9, we use [GG5, Corollary 4], whose proof depends (via [GG5, Proposition 21] and [GG5, Proposition 17] in the case $n = 3$) upon the characterisation of the conjugacy classes of elements of order 4 given in [GG2, Proposition 21(3)]. During the discussion leading to Theorem 6(d), we realised that the statement of the latter result is not correct, and that there are in fact five conjugacy classes of elements of order 4 in $B_3(\mathbb{R}P^2)$ (which give rise to four conjugacy classes of subgroups isomorphic to \mathbb{Z}_4), and not three. This does not however affect the validity of [GG5, Corollary 4]. An erratum for [GG2, Proposition 21(3)] will appear elsewhere.

We then have the following result, which answers the question posed in [GG5, Remark 22].

PROPOSITION 11. *If $n \geq 2$ then the number of conjugacy classes in $B_n(\mathbb{R}P^2)$ of pure braids of order 4 is equal to $(n - 2)!(2n - 1)$.*

Proof. Let $\{\gamma_1, \dots, \gamma_{n!}\}$ be a set of coset representatives of $P_n(\mathbb{R}P^2)$ in $B_n(\mathbb{R}P^2)$, let $w \in P_n(\mathbb{R}P^2)$ be of order 4, and let $[w]$ denote the conjugacy class of w in $P_n(\mathbb{R}P^2)$. By [GG5,

Proposition 10] and the short exact sequence (1), there exist $1 \leq i \leq n!$, $\varepsilon \in \{1, -1\}$, $z \in P_n(\mathbb{R}P^2)$ and $x \in \{a^n, b^{n-1}\}$ such that $w = z\gamma_i x^\varepsilon \gamma_i^{-1} z^{-1}$. Now [GG6, Proposition 15] implies that \hat{x} is conjugate to \hat{x}^{-1} in $B_n(\mathbb{R}P^2)$, where $\hat{x} = a$ (resp. $\hat{x} = b$) if $x = a^n$ (resp. $x = b^{n-1}$). Hence x and x^{-1} are conjugate in $B_n(\mathbb{R}P^2)$, and by picking a different coset representative γ_i if necessary, we may suppose that $\varepsilon = 1$, whence $[w] = [\gamma_i x \gamma_i^{-1}]$. Conversely each set $[\gamma_i x \gamma_i^{-1}]$ represents a conjugacy class of elements of order 4 in $P_n(\mathbb{R}P^2)$. We must thus count the number of such conjugacy classes in $P_n(\mathbb{R}P^2)$. First note that since a^n and b^{n-1} are sent to distinct elements of $(B_n(\mathbb{R}P^2))^{\text{Ab}} \cong \mathbb{Z}_2 \oplus \mathbb{Z}_2$ under Abelianisation, $[\gamma_i a^n \gamma_i^{-1}] \neq [\gamma_j b^{n-1} \gamma_j^{-1}]$ for all $1 \leq i, j \leq n$. It thus suffices to enumerate the number of distinct conjugacy classes $[\gamma_i x \gamma_i^{-1}]$ for each $x \in \{a^n, b^{n-1}\}$. Set $k = 0$ (resp. $k = 1$) if $x = a^n$ (resp. $x = b^{n-1}$). If $1 \leq i, j \leq n!$, we have:

$$\begin{aligned}
[\gamma_i x \gamma_i^{-1}] = [\gamma_j x \gamma_j^{-1}] &\iff \exists h \in P_n(\mathbb{R}P^2) \text{ such that } h\gamma_i x \gamma_i^{-1} h^{-1} = \gamma_j x \gamma_j^{-1} \\
&\iff \exists h \in P_n(\mathbb{R}P^2) \text{ such that } \gamma_j^{-1} h \gamma_i \text{ commutes with } x \\
&\iff \exists h \in P_n(\mathbb{R}P^2), \exists l \in \{0, 1, \dots, 4(n-k) - 1\} \text{ such that } \gamma_j^{-1} h \gamma_i = \hat{x}^l \\
&\iff \exists h' \in P_n(\mathbb{R}P^2), \exists l \in \{0, 1, \dots, 4(n-k) - 1\} \text{ such that } h' \gamma_j^{-1} \gamma_i = \hat{x}^l \\
&\iff \exists l \in \{0, 1, \dots, 4(n-k) - 1\} \text{ such that } \hat{x}^l \gamma_i^{-1} \gamma_j \in P_n(\mathbb{R}P^2) \\
&\iff \exists l \in \{0, 1, \dots, 4(n-k) - 1\} \text{ such that } \pi(\gamma_i) = \pi(\gamma_j) (\pi(\hat{x}))^l \\
&\iff \pi(\gamma_i) \equiv \pi(\gamma_j) \text{ modulo } \langle \pi(\hat{x}) \rangle,
\end{aligned}$$

where we have applied Proposition 9 to prove the equivalence of the second and third lines. This implies that the number of distinct conjugacy classes of the form $[\gamma_i x \gamma_i^{-1}]$ is equal to $[S_n : \langle \pi(\hat{x}) \rangle]$. But $\pi(\hat{x})$ is an $(n-k)$ -cycle, and so there are $n!/(n-k)$ such conjugacy classes. Taking the sum over $x \in \{a, b\}$, it follows that the number of conjugacy classes in $B_n(\mathbb{R}P^2)$ of pure braids of order 4 is given by:

$$\frac{n!}{n} + \frac{n!}{n-1} = \frac{(2n-1)n!}{n(n-1)} = (n-2)!(2n-1)$$

as required. \square

5 The mapping class groups of $M = \mathbb{D}^2, \mathbb{S}^2, \mathbb{R}P^2$

Let M be a compact, connected surface, perhaps with boundary, and let X be an n -point subset lying in the interior of M . If M is orientable (resp. non-orientable), we recall that the n^{th} mapping class group of M , denoted by $\mathcal{MCG}(M, n)$, is defined to be the set of isotopy classes of orientation-preserving homeomorphisms (resp. homeomorphisms) of M that leave X invariant and are the identity on the boundary, and where the isotopies leave both X and the boundary fixed pointwise. Note that up to isomorphism, $\mathcal{MCG}(M, n)$ does not depend on the choice of marked points X . The n^{th} pure mapping class group of M , denoted by $\mathcal{PMCG}(M, n)$, is the normal subgroup of $\mathcal{MCG}(M, n)$ given by imposing the condition that the homeomorphisms fix the set X pointwise. This gives rise to a short exact sequence similar to that of (1):

$$1 \longrightarrow \mathcal{PMCG}(M, n) \longrightarrow \mathcal{MCG}(M, n) \xrightarrow{\hat{\pi}} S_n \longrightarrow 1. \quad (20)$$

In the case where M is the 2-disc \mathbb{D}^2 , it is well known that $\mathcal{MCG}(\mathbb{D}^2, n) \cong B_n$ [Bi2]. If we relax the hypothesis in the definition of $\mathcal{MCG}(\mathbb{D}^2, n)$ that the isotopies fix the boundary then we obtain a group that we denote by $\mathcal{MCG}_\partial(\mathbb{D}^2, n)$, which is isomorphic to $B_n/\langle \Delta_n^2 \rangle$ (if $n \geq 3$ then $Z(B_n) = \langle \Delta_n^2 \rangle$). We let $\mathcal{PMCG}_\partial(\mathbb{D}^2, n)$ denote the associated pure mapping class group.

Let $n \geq 2$. A first application of our results to $\mathcal{MCG}_\partial(\mathbb{D}^2, n)$ as well as to $\mathcal{MCG}(M, n)$, M being \mathbb{S}^2 or $\mathbb{R}P^2$, is obtained using the fact that the mapping class group in question is the quotient of the corresponding braid group by $\langle \Delta_n^2 \rangle$ [Bi, Ma, MKS, Sc]. Further, we have the following commutative diagram of short exact sequences:

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc}
& & 1 & & 1 & & \\
& & \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \\
& & \langle \Delta_n^2 \rangle & \xlongequal{\quad} & \langle \Delta_n^2 \rangle & & \\
& & \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \\
1 & \longrightarrow & P_n(M) & \longrightarrow & B_n(M) & \xrightarrow{\pi} & S_n \longrightarrow 1 \\
& & \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \parallel \\
1 & \longrightarrow & \mathcal{PMCG}(M, n) & \longrightarrow & \mathcal{MCG}(M, n) & \xrightarrow{\hat{\pi}} & S_n \longrightarrow 1, \\
& & \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \\
& & 1 & & 1 & &
\end{array}$$

where the two vertical short exact sequences are obtained by taking the quotient of the (pure) braid groups of M by $\langle \Delta_n^2 \rangle$. A similar diagram may be constructed for B_n and $\mathcal{MCG}_\partial(\mathbb{D}^2, n)$.

Let us start by considering the case of the mapping class groups $\mathcal{MCG}_\partial(\mathbb{D}^2, n)$ and $\mathcal{PMCG}_\partial(\mathbb{D}^2, n)$ of the disc.

PROPOSITION 12. Let $n \geq 2$.

(a) We have:

$$G(\mathcal{MCG}_\partial(\mathbb{D}^2, n)) = \text{TG}(\mathcal{MCG}_\partial(\mathbb{D}^2, n)) = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } n = 2 \\ 2 & \text{if } n \geq 3. \end{cases}$$

Furthermore, $\text{NG}(\mathcal{MCG}_\partial(\mathbb{D}^2, 2)) = \text{NTG}(\mathcal{MCG}_\partial(\mathbb{D}^2, 2)) = 1$, and

$$\text{NG}(\mathcal{MCG}_\partial(\mathbb{D}^2, n)) = 1 \quad \text{and} \quad \text{NTG}(\mathcal{MCG}_\partial(\mathbb{D}^2, n)) = 2 \quad \text{for all } n \geq 3.$$

(b) $\text{NG}(\mathcal{PMCG}_\partial(\mathbb{D}^2, n)) = G(\mathcal{PMCG}_\partial(\mathbb{D}^2, n)) = G(\mathcal{PMCG}_\partial(\mathbb{D}^2, n)^{Ab}) = n(n-1)/2 - 1$.

REMARK 13. Let $n \geq 2$. Then the group $\mathcal{PMCG}_\partial(\mathbb{D}^2, n) \cong P_n/\langle \Delta_n^2 \rangle$ is torsion free. To see this, first note that if $n = 2$, we have $P_2 = \langle \Delta_2^2 \rangle = \langle \sigma_1^2 \rangle$, and the result is clear. So suppose that $n \geq 3$. Recall from [GG1, Theorem 4(ii)] that the projection $P_n \rightarrow P_2$ given geometrically by forgetting all but the first two strings gives rise to the isomorphism $P_n \cong \mathbb{Z} \oplus P_{n-2}(\mathbb{D}^2 \setminus \{x_1, x_2\})$, where the \mathbb{Z} -factor is generated by Δ_n^2 . Thus $P_n/\langle \Delta_n^2 \rangle \cong P_{n-2}(\mathbb{D}^2 \setminus \{x_1, x_2\})$, which is well known to be torsion free.

Proof of Proposition 12. If $n = 2$ then the statements follow easily because $\mathcal{MCG}_\partial(\mathbb{D}^2, 2) \cong B_2 / \langle \Delta_2^2 \rangle = \langle \sigma_1 \rangle / \langle \sigma_1^2 \rangle \cong \mathbb{Z}_2$ and $\mathcal{PMCG}_\partial(\mathbb{D}^2, 2)$ is trivial. So from now on, we suppose that $n \geq 3$.

(a) The equality $G(\mathcal{MCG}_\partial(\mathbb{D}^2, n)) = 2$ follows from Propositions 4(a) and 8, as well as the surjectivity of the homomorphisms $B_n \rightarrow \mathcal{MCG}_\partial(\mathbb{D}^2, n)$ and $\hat{\pi}: \mathcal{MCG}_\partial(\mathbb{D}^2, n) \rightarrow S_n$, the second implying that $\mathcal{MCG}_\partial(\mathbb{D}^2, n)$ is non cyclic.

To see that $\text{TG}(\mathcal{MCG}_\partial(\mathbb{D}^2, n)) = 2$, the proof of Proposition 4(a) implies that $B_n = \langle \sigma_{n-1}, \alpha_0 \rangle$, where $\alpha_0 = \sigma_1 \cdots \sigma_{n-1}$, but $\sigma_{n-1} = \alpha_0^{-1} \alpha_1$, where $\alpha_1 = \sigma_1 \cdots \sigma_{n-1}^2$, so $B_n = \langle \alpha_0, \alpha_1 \rangle$, and thus $\mathcal{MCG}_\partial(\mathbb{D}^2, n) = \langle \bar{\alpha}_0, \bar{\alpha}_1 \rangle$, where $\bar{\alpha}_0$ and $\bar{\alpha}_1$ denote the $\langle \Delta_n^2 \rangle$ -cosets of α_0 and α_1 respectively. But $\bar{\alpha}_0$ and $\bar{\alpha}_1$ are of finite order in $\mathcal{MCG}_\partial(\mathbb{D}^2, n)$, of order n and $n-1$ respectively (see [E, K] or [GW, Lemma 3.1]), and so individually do not generate $\mathcal{MCG}_\partial(\mathbb{D}^2, n)$. The result then follows by applying the inequality (9).

The equality $\text{NG}(\mathcal{MCG}_\partial(\mathbb{D}^2, n)) = 1$ is a straightforward consequence of the second part of Proposition 4(a), that $B_n = \langle \langle \sigma_1 \rangle \rangle$, and Proposition 8. It remains to show that $\text{NTG}(\mathcal{MCG}_\partial(\mathbb{D}^2, n)) = 2$. To do so, let $\alpha \in \mathcal{MCG}_\partial(\mathbb{D}^2, n)$ be an element of finite order, and let $\varphi: \mathcal{MCG}_\partial(\mathbb{D}^2, n) \rightarrow (\mathcal{MCG}_\partial(\mathbb{D}^2, n))^{\text{Ab}}$ denote Abelianisation. Identifying $\mathcal{MCG}_\partial(\mathbb{D}^2, n)$ with $B_n / \langle \Delta_n^2 \rangle$, and using the fact that

$$\Delta_n^2 = (\sigma_1 \cdots \sigma_{n-1})^n, \quad (21)$$

as well as the standard presentation (2) and (3) of B_n , we see that $(\mathcal{MCG}_\partial(\mathbb{D}^2, n))^{\text{Ab}} \cong \mathbb{Z}_{n(n-1)}$ is generated by the element $\varphi(\sigma_j)$ for all $j = 1, \dots, n-1$. Applying [GW, Lemma 3.1], it follows that there exists $i \in \{0, 1\}$ such that $\alpha \in \langle \bar{\alpha}_i \rangle$, so $\langle \alpha \rangle \subset \langle \bar{\alpha}_i \rangle$, and hence $\langle \varphi(\alpha) \rangle \subset \langle \varphi(\bar{\alpha}_i) \rangle$. But $\varphi(\bar{\alpha}_i) = \overline{n-1+i}$ in $\mathbb{Z}_{n(n-1)}$, so $\langle \varphi(\alpha) \rangle \subset \langle \varphi(\bar{\alpha}_i) \rangle \subsetneq (\mathcal{MCG}_\partial(\mathbb{D}^2, n))^{\text{Ab}}$. We conclude that $\langle \alpha \rangle \subsetneq \mathcal{MCG}_\partial(\mathbb{D}^2, n)$, and $\text{NTG}(\mathcal{MCG}_\partial(\mathbb{D}^2, n)) > 1$. The result then follows from equation (10) and the previous paragraph.

(b) From the proof of Proposition 4(b), $H_1(P_n) = P_n^{\text{Ab}}$ is a free Abelian group of rank $n(n-1)/2$ with a basis comprised of the classes of the elements $A_{i,j}$ given by equation (13), where $1 \leq i < j \leq n$. Recall that if $1 \rightarrow K \rightarrow G \rightarrow Q \rightarrow 1$ is an extension of groups then we have a 6-term exact sequence

$$H_2(G) \rightarrow H_2(Q) \rightarrow K/[G, K] \rightarrow H_1(G) \rightarrow H_1(Q) \rightarrow 1$$

due to Stallings [Br, St]. Thus the central short exact sequence $1 \rightarrow \langle \Delta_n^2 \rangle \rightarrow P_n \rightarrow \mathcal{PMCG}_\partial(\mathbb{D}^2, n) \rightarrow 1$ gives rise to the following exact sequence:

$$H_2(P_n) \rightarrow H_2(\mathcal{PMCG}_\partial(\mathbb{D}^2, n)) \rightarrow \langle \Delta_n^2 \rangle \xrightarrow{\psi} H_1(P_n) \rightarrow H_1(\mathcal{PMCG}_\partial(\mathbb{D}^2, n)) \rightarrow 1,$$

where $\psi: \langle \Delta_n^2 \rangle \rightarrow H_1(P_n)$ is the homomorphism induced by the inclusion $\langle \Delta_n^2 \rangle \rightarrow P_n$. Now

$$\Delta_n^2 = \prod_{i=1}^{n-1} (A_{i,i+1} \cdots A_{i,n}), \quad (22)$$

and using the description of P_n^{Ab} , we see that $\text{Im}(\psi)$ is generated by a primitive element of P_n^{Ab} . The isomorphism $H_1(P_n) / \text{Im}(\psi) \cong H_1(\mathcal{PMCG}_\partial(\mathbb{D}^2, n))$ then implies that $G(\mathcal{PMCG}_\partial(\mathbb{D}^2, n)^{\text{Ab}}) = n(n-1)/2 - 1$, and thus

$$G(\mathcal{PMCG}_\partial(\mathbb{D}^2, n)) \geq \text{NG}(\mathcal{PMCG}_\partial(\mathbb{D}^2, n)) \geq n(n-1)/2 - 1 \quad (23)$$

by Proposition 8. Using equation (22) once more, the quotient $\mathcal{PMCG}_\partial(\mathbb{D}^2, n) \cong P_n / \langle \Delta_n^2 \rangle$ admits a generating set consisting of all but one of the $\langle \Delta_n^2 \rangle$ -cosets of the $A_{i,j}$, and thus $(n-1)/2 - 1 \geq G(\mathcal{PMCG}_\partial(\mathbb{D}^2, n))$. The result then follows from equation (23). \square

As we mentioned above, if $n \geq 2$, $\mathcal{MCG}(\mathbb{S}^2, n)$ (resp. $\mathcal{PMCG}(\mathbb{S}^2, n)$) is isomorphic to $B_n(\mathbb{S}^2) / \langle \Delta_n^2 \rangle$ (resp. $P_n(\mathbb{S}^2) / \langle \Delta_n^2 \rangle$). We obtain a result similar to that of parts (b) and (d) of Theorem 5.

PROPOSITION 14.

- (a) If $n \geq 3$ is odd then $\langle\langle \bar{\alpha}_1 \rangle\rangle = \mathcal{MCG}(\mathbb{S}^2, n)$. In particular, $\mathcal{MCG}(\mathbb{S}^2, n)$ is strongly $(n-1)$ -torsion generated.
- (b) If $n \geq 4$ is even, there is no torsion element in $\mathcal{MCG}(\mathbb{S}^2, n)$ whose normal closure is equal to $\mathcal{MCG}(\mathbb{S}^2, n)$. Further, the quotient $\mathcal{MCG}(\mathbb{S}^2, n) / \langle\langle \bar{\alpha}_1 \rangle\rangle$ is isomorphic to \mathbb{Z}_2 .
- (c) For all $n \geq 3$ and for $i = 0, 2$, the quotient $\mathcal{MCG}(\mathbb{S}^2, n) / \langle\langle \bar{\alpha}_i \rangle\rangle$ is isomorphic to \mathbb{Z}_{n-1} , unless $n = 3$ and $i = 2$, in which case $\mathcal{MCG}(\mathbb{S}^2, 3) / \langle\langle \bar{\alpha}_2 \rangle\rangle \cong \mathcal{MCG}(\mathbb{S}^2, 3) \cong S_3$.

Proof. For $i = 0, 1, 2$, let α_i be the finite order element of $B_n(\mathbb{S}^2)$ defined in the statement of Theorem 1. By [GVB], the image $\bar{\alpha}_i$ of α_i under the projection $B_n(\mathbb{S}^2) \rightarrow \mathcal{MCG}(\mathbb{S}^2, n)$ is of order $n-i$. Since $\alpha_i^{n-i} = \Delta_n^2$, $\Delta_n^2 \in \langle\langle \alpha_i \rangle\rangle$, and we obtain the following commutative diagram of short exact sequences:

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc}
& & 1 & & 1 & & \\
& & \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \\
& & \langle \Delta_n^2 \rangle & \xlongequal{\quad} & \langle \Delta_n^2 \rangle & & \\
& & \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \\
1 & \longrightarrow & \langle\langle \alpha_i \rangle\rangle & \longrightarrow & B_n(\mathbb{S}^2) & \longrightarrow & B_n(\mathbb{S}^2) / \langle\langle \alpha_i \rangle\rangle \longrightarrow 1 \\
& & \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow \cong \\
1 & \longrightarrow & \langle\langle \bar{\alpha}_i \rangle\rangle & \longrightarrow & \mathcal{MCG}(\mathbb{S}^2, n) & \longrightarrow & \mathcal{MCG}(\mathbb{S}^2, n) / \langle\langle \bar{\alpha}_i \rangle\rangle \longrightarrow 1. \\
& & \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \\
& & 1 & & 1 & &
\end{array} \tag{24}$$

The proposition then follows from Theorem 5(b) and (d), using the fact in part (b) that every torsion element of $\mathcal{MCG}(\mathbb{S}^2, n)$ is conjugate to a power of one of the $\bar{\alpha}_i$ ([E, K] or [GW, Lemma 3.1]). \square

For the mapping class groups of \mathbb{S}^2 , we thus obtain results similar to those of Theorem 5(a) (c) and (e). In the case of the pure mapping class groups, equation (15) implies that $\mathcal{PMCG}(\mathbb{S}^2, n) \cong P_n(\mathbb{S}^2) / \langle \Delta_n^2 \rangle$ is isomorphic to $P_{n-3}(\mathbb{S}^2)$, which is torsion free.

THEOREM 15. Let $n \geq 3$.

- (a) $G(\mathcal{MCG}(\mathbb{S}^2, n)) = 2$, $\text{NG}(\mathcal{MCG}(\mathbb{S}^2, n)) = 1$ and $\text{TG}(\mathcal{MCG}(\mathbb{S}^2, n)) = 2$.
- (b) $\text{NTG}(\mathcal{MCG}(\mathbb{S}^2, n)) = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } n \text{ is odd} \\ 2 & \text{if } n \text{ is even.} \end{cases}$
- (c) $G(\mathcal{PMCG}(\mathbb{S}^2, n)) = \text{NG}(\mathcal{PMCG}(\mathbb{S}^2, n)) = G(\mathcal{PMCG}(\mathbb{S}^2, n))^{Ab} = n(n-3)/2$.

Proof.

(a) The equalities follow from Theorem 5(a), using equation (9), Proposition 8 applied to the epimorphism $B_n(\mathbb{S}^2) \rightarrow \mathcal{MCG}(\mathbb{S}^2, n)$, and the fact that $\mathcal{MCG}(\mathbb{S}^2, n)$ is non cyclic.

(b) If n is odd then the result is given by Proposition 14(a). So suppose that n is even. Proposition 14(b) implies that $\text{NTG}(\mathcal{MCG}(\mathbb{S}^2, n)) > 1$, and the result then follows from part (a) and equation (10).

(c) From equation (15) and Theorem 5(e), we have that $\mathcal{PMCG}(\mathbb{S}^2, n) \cong P_{n-3}(\mathbb{S}^2)$ and $G(\mathcal{PMCG}(\mathbb{S}^2, n)) = n(n-3)/2$. We saw in the proof of Theorem 5(e) that

$$(P_{n-3}(\mathbb{S}^2 \setminus \{x_1, x_2, x_3\}))^{\text{Ab}} \cong \mathbb{Z}^{n(n-3)/2},$$

so $G(\mathcal{PMCG}(\mathbb{S}^2, n))^{\text{Ab}} = n(n-3)/2$. The remaining equality is a consequence of Proposition 8. \square

We now turn to the case of the mapping class groups of the projective plane. Let $n \geq 2$. If $x \in B_n(\mathbb{R}P^2)$, let \bar{x} denote its image in the quotient of $B_n(\mathbb{R}P^2)$ by $\langle \Delta_n^2 \rangle$, which we identify with $\mathcal{MCG}(\mathbb{R}P^2, n)$. The Abelianisation of $B_n(\mathbb{R}P^2)$ is isomorphic to $\mathbb{Z}_2 \oplus \mathbb{Z}_2$, where the first (resp. second) factor identifies all of the generators σ_i (resp. ρ_j) of the presentation given by Proposition 2. Since the Abelianisation of Δ_n^2 is trivial by equation (21), the fact that $\mathcal{MCG}(\mathbb{R}P^2, n) \cong B_n(\mathbb{R}P^2) / \langle \Delta_n^2 \rangle$ implies that the Abelianisation of $\mathcal{MCG}(\mathbb{R}P^2, n)$ is also isomorphic to $\mathbb{Z}_2 \oplus \mathbb{Z}_2$, where the first (resp. second) factor identifies all of the generators $\bar{\sigma}_i$ (resp. $\bar{\rho}_j$) of $\mathcal{MCG}(\mathbb{R}P^2, n)$.

PROPOSITION 16. *Let $n \geq 2$.*

(a) *Let a and b be as defined in equation (7). Then the group $\mathcal{MCG}(\mathbb{R}P^2, n)$ is generated by the elements \bar{a} and \bar{b} , which are of order $2n$ and $2(n-1)$ respectively.*

(b) $G(\mathcal{MCG}(\mathbb{R}P^2, n)) = \text{TG}(\mathcal{MCG}(\mathbb{R}P^2, n)) = 2$.

(c) *The normal closure of any element of $\mathcal{MCG}(\mathbb{R}P^2, n)$ is a proper subgroup of $\mathcal{MCG}(\mathbb{R}P^2, n)$, and $\text{NTG}(\mathcal{MCG}(\mathbb{R}P^2, n)) = \text{NG}(\mathcal{MCG}(\mathbb{R}P^2, n)) = 2$. In particular, $\mathcal{MCG}(\mathbb{R}P^2, n)$ is not strongly k -torsion generated for any $k \in \mathbb{N}$.*

(d) *The quotient of $\mathcal{MCG}(\mathbb{R}P^2, n)$ by either $\langle\langle \bar{a} \rangle\rangle$ or $\langle\langle \bar{b} \rangle\rangle$ is isomorphic to \mathbb{Z}_2 .*

Proof.

(a) This follows immediately from Theorem 6(a), the fact that a and b are of order $4n$ and $4(n-1)$ respectively, as well as the uniqueness of Δ_n^2 as an element of order 2 of $B_n(\mathbb{R}P^2)$ [GG2, Proposition 23].

(b) Part (a) and equation (9) imply that $G(\mathcal{MCG}(\mathbb{R}P^2, n)) \leq \text{TG}(\mathcal{MCG}(\mathbb{R}P^2, n)) \leq 2$. On the other hand, $\mathcal{MCG}(\mathbb{R}P^2, n)$ is not cyclic since its Abelianisation is $\mathbb{Z}_2 \oplus \mathbb{Z}_2$, and so $G(\mathcal{MCG}(\mathbb{R}P^2, n)) > 1$, which yields the result.

(c) The first part follows from Proposition 8 and the fact that the Abelianisation of $B_n(\mathbb{R}P^2)$ is $\mathbb{Z}_2 \oplus \mathbb{Z}_2$, which implies that $\text{NG}(\mathcal{MCG}(\mathbb{R}P^2, n)) > 1$. The given equalities then follow from part (b) and equations (9) and (10).

(d) The result is a consequence of Theorem 6(c) and the commutative diagram (24) with \mathbb{S}^2 replaced by $\mathbb{R}P^2$, and α_i replaced by either a or b . \square

Finally, we study the situation for the pure mapping class of $\mathbb{R}P^2$.

PROPOSITION 17. Let $n \in \mathbb{N}$. Then $\mathcal{PMCG}(\mathbb{R}P^2, n)$ is torsion generated by the set of torsion elements $\{\bar{a}^n, \bar{b}^{n-1}, \bar{a}\bar{b}^{n-1}\bar{a}^{-1}, \dots, \bar{a}^{n-2}\bar{b}^{n-1}\bar{a}^{2-n}\}$ of order 2, and

$$\begin{aligned} G(\mathcal{PMCG}(\mathbb{R}P^2, n)) &= \text{NG}(\mathcal{PMCG}(\mathbb{R}P^2, n)) = \text{TG}(\mathcal{PMCG}(\mathbb{R}P^2, n)) \\ &= \text{NTG}(\mathcal{PMCG}(\mathbb{R}P^2, n)) = n. \end{aligned}$$

In particular, $\mathcal{PMCG}(\mathbb{R}P^2, n)$ cannot be normally generated by any subset containing less than n elements.

Proof. The first part is a consequence of the corresponding statement for $P_n(\mathbb{R}P^2)$ given in Theorem 6(d), the surjectivity of the homomorphism $P_n(\mathbb{R}P^2) \rightarrow \mathcal{PMCG}(\mathbb{R}P^2, n)$ and the uniqueness of Δ_n^2 as an element of order 2 of $P_n(\mathbb{R}P^2)$. This implies that

$$\text{TG}(\mathcal{PMCG}(\mathbb{R}P^2, n)) \leq n.$$

For the second part, recall from that proof of Theorem 6(d) that $(P_n(\mathbb{R}P^2))^{\text{Ab}} \cong \mathbb{Z}_2^n$. Since the Abelianisation of Δ_n^2 is trivial, as in the case of $\mathcal{MCG}(\mathbb{R}P^2, n)$ we have that $(P_n(\mathbb{R}P^2))^{\text{Ab}} \cong (\mathcal{PMCG}(\mathbb{R}P^2, n))^{\text{Ab}}$, which implies that $\text{NG}(\mathcal{PMCG}(\mathbb{R}P^2, n)) \geq n$ using Proposition 8. The given equalities then follow immediately from equations (9) and (10). \square

6 The action of $B_n(S)$ on the universal covering of $F_n(M)$, $M = \mathbb{S}^2, \mathbb{R}P^2$

In this section we give another application of our results to the study of the action of the braid groups of \mathbb{S}^2 and $\mathbb{R}P^2$ on the homology of the universal covering of the associated configuration spaces. If Σ^n is a finite-dimensional CW-complex that has the homotopy type of the n -sphere \mathbb{S}^n and if G is a group that acts on Σ^n , it is interesting to know whether the homomorphism induced by each element of G on $H_n(\Sigma^n; \mathbb{Z}) \cong \mathbb{Z}$ is trivial (*i.e.* is the identity, Id) or not (*i.e.* is $-\text{Id}$). As the example of the action of \mathbb{Z} on $\mathbb{S}^1 \times \mathbb{R}$ given by $t(z, n) = (\bar{z}, t + n)$ shows, \bar{z} denoting complex conjugation, in general the induced homomorphism is non trivial. In this section, we will show that if $M = \mathbb{S}^2$ or $\mathbb{R}P^2$, the group $B_n(M)$ acts trivially on $H_3(\widetilde{F_n(M)}; \mathbb{Z})$.

If X is a path-connected space that admits a universal covering \tilde{X} , it is well known that the fundamental group $\pi_1(X)$ of X acts freely on \tilde{X} . If $M = \mathbb{S}^2$ (resp. $M = \mathbb{R}P^2$) and $n \geq 3$ (resp. $n \geq 2$), the ordered and unordered configuration spaces $F_n(M)$ and $D_n(M)$ of M are finite-dimensional manifolds of dimension $2n$, and their universal coverings $\widetilde{F_n(M)}$ and $\widetilde{D_n(M)}$, which in fact coincide, have the homotopy type of \mathbb{S}^3 [BCP, FZ, GG7] (resp. [GG2]). Although the *method* of our proof of Proposition 7 for the braid groups does not apply to the case of $P_n(\mathbb{S}^2)$ since this group is not torsion generated, the result itself is certainly true because $P_n(\mathbb{S}^2)$ is a subgroup of $B_n(\mathbb{S}^2)$. On the other hand, our method also applies directly to $P_n(\mathbb{R}P^2)$ since it is torsion generated.

Proof of Proposition 7. It suffices to prove the result for $H = B_n(M)$. From the proof of [Br, Proposition 10.2, VII.10], a finite-order element of a group G that acts freely on a finite-dimensional homotopy (or homology) sphere X whose homotopy type is

that of \mathbb{S}^{2n-1} acts trivially on the infinite cyclic group $H_{2n-1}(X; \mathbb{Z})$. As we mentioned above, $\widetilde{F}_n(\overline{M})$ is a finite-dimensional complex that coincides with $\widetilde{D}_n(\overline{M})$ and that has the homotopy type of \mathbb{S}^3 . Further, $B_n(M) = \pi_1(D_n(M))$ acts freely on $\widetilde{D}_n(\overline{M})$, and $B_n(\mathbb{S}^2)$ (resp. $B_n(\mathbb{R}P^2)$) is torsion generated by [GG3, Theorem 3] (resp. Theorem 6(a)). Thus any element x of $B_n(M)$ is a product of a finite number of elements of finite order, and so its action on $\widetilde{D}_n(\overline{M})$ induces the identity on $H_3(\widetilde{D}_n(\overline{M}); \mathbb{Z})$ because this action is the composition of homomorphisms, each of which is the identity by the result of [Br] mentioned above. \square

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