

Stabilization of Heegaard splittings

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For each $g \geq 2$ there is a 3-manifold with two genus- g Heegaard splittings that require g stabilizations to become equivalent. Previously known examples required at most one stabilization before becoming equivalent. Control of families of Heegaard surfaces is obtained through a deformation to harmonic maps.

[57M25](#); [53C43](#)

1 Introduction

While minimal surfaces have proved to be a powerful tool in the study of the topology of 3-dimensional manifolds, harmonic maps of surfaces to 3-manifolds have not been as widely applied in this setting, due to several limitations. A single homotopy class of surfaces can give rise to a large number of harmonic maps. A harmonic map of a surface need not minimize self-intersections, so that an embedding of a surface may give rise to a homotopic harmonic map that is not embedded, and may even fail to be immersed. In negatively-curved 3-manifolds, however, there is a unique harmonic map in a homotopy class for each conformal class of metrics on the domain [7]. Moreover continuous families of maps and metrics give rise to continuous families of harmonic maps [3],[19]. In addition, the area of a harmonic map is bounded by a constant depending only on the genus and the sectional curvatures of the 3-manifold. In this paper we use families of harmonic surfaces to study Heegaard splittings of 3-manifolds.

A *genus- g Heegaard splitting* of a 3-manifold M is a decomposition of M into two genus- g handlebodies with a common boundary. It is described by an ordered triple (H_1, H_2, S) where each of H_1, H_2 is a handlebody and the two handlebodies intersect along their common boundary S , called a *Heegaard surface*. An orientation on S is determined by ∂H_1 , and an equivalent definition of a Heegaard splitting is given by an oriented surface S in M whose complement consists of two handlebodies.

Two Heegaard splittings (H_1, H_2, S) and (H'_1, H'_2, S') of M are said to be *equivalent* if an ambient isotopy of M carries (H_1, H_2, S) to (H'_1, H'_2, S') . Every 3-manifold has a

Heegaard splitting [13], and Heegaard splittings are one of the basic structures used to analyze and understand 3-manifolds.

Corresponding to a Heegaard splitting is a *Heegaard sweepout*, a family of surfaces that sweep out the manifold, starting with a spine of one handlebody and ending at a spine of the second. We will see that this family can be geometrically controlled by deforming it to a family of harmonic maps. When the manifold is negatively curved, harmonic maps of genus- g surfaces have uniformly bounded area. In the manifolds we consider, the geometry forces small area surfaces to line up with small area cross sections of the manifold. As a result we obtain obstructions to the equivalence of distinct Heegaard splittings.

A *stabilization* of a genus- g Heegaard surface is a surface of genus $g + 1$ obtained by adding a trivial 1-handle, a handle whose core is parallel to the surface. Such a surface splits the manifold into two genus $g + 1$ handlebodies, and thus gives a new Heegaard splitting. Any two Heegaard splittings become equivalent after a finite sequence of stabilizations [23]. An upper bound on the number of stabilizations needed to make two splittings equivalent is known in some cases. If G_p and G_q are splittings of genus p and q with $p \leq q$, and M is non-Haken, then Rubinstein and Scharlemann obtained an upper bound of $5p + 8q - 9$ for the genus of a common stabilization [18]. Less is known about lower bounds. In all previously known examples of manifolds with distinct Heegaard splittings, the splittings become equivalent after a single stabilization of the larger genus Heegaard surface. The question of whether a single stabilization always suffices is sometimes called the *stabilization conjecture* [10] (Problem 3.89), [20], [21], [22]. In Section 7 we show that this conjecture does not hold. There are pairs of genus- g splittings of a 3-manifold that become equivalent after no fewer than g stabilizations.

Theorem 1.1 *For each $g > 1$ there is a 3-manifold M_g with two genus- g Heegaard splittings that require g stabilizations to become equivalent.*

We note that there is an alternate way of defining a Heegaard splitting in which the orientation of S , or the ordering of the handlebodies, is not considered. One can also consider equivalence under homeomorphism rather than under isotopy. Our results do not apply directly with these alternate definitions.

We outline the proof of Theorem 1.1 in Section 2. In Section 3 we describe the construction of the negatively curved, but not hyperbolic 3-manifolds M_g . We derive isoperimetric inequalities used in the proof in Section 4 and discuss deformations of surfaces to harmonic maps in Section 5. In Section 6 we show how a Heegaard splitting

gives rise to a family of Heegaard surfaces that sweep out the 3-manifold. The proof of Theorem 1.1 is given in Section 7. Finally in Section 8 we show how a somewhat weaker result can be obtained for an easily constructed class of hyperbolic manifolds. In these manifolds $g - 4$ stabilizations are required.

This result was presented at the American Institute of Mathematics Conference on *Triangulations, Heegaard Splittings, and Hyperbolic Geometry* held in December 2007. At this conference D. Bachman announced, using different methods, examples giving a lower bound of $g - 3$ for the number of required stabilizations.

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2 Outline of the argument

Let M_ϕ be a hyperbolic 3-manifold that fibers over S^1 with monodromy ϕ and let $\tilde{M}_\phi$ denote its infinite cyclic cover. A pictorial representation of M_ϕ is given in Figure 1. Cutting open M_ϕ along a fiber gives a fundamental domain B of the $\mathbb{Z}$ -action on the infinite cyclic cover, which we call a *block*. Blocks are homeomorphic, but not isometric, to the product of a surface and an interval. They are foliated by fibers of M_ϕ , which in B we call *slices*. By cutting open a cyclic cover of M_ϕ we obtain a hyperbolic 3-manifold with as many adjacent blocks as we wish.

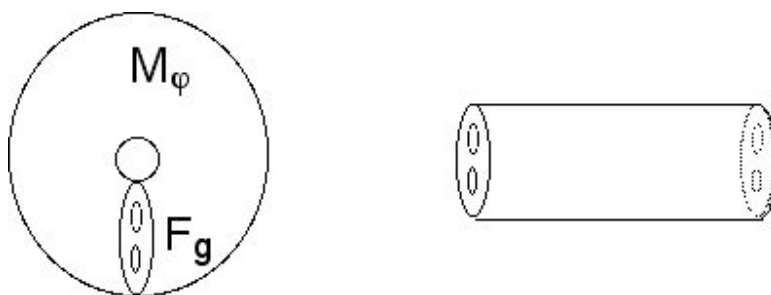


Figure 1: M_ϕ and one block B , a fundamental domain of the $\mathbb{Z}$ -action on its infinite cyclic cover. B is homeomorphic to $F_g \times I$.

The manifolds M_g used in our main result have sectional curvatures between $-3/2$ and $-1/2$. They contain two handlebodies H_L and H_R with fixed Riemannian metrics, separated by a region homeomorphic to the product of a surface of genus g with an interval. This intermediate piece is hyperbolic and isometric to $2n$ adjacent blocks.

The first n blocks form a submanifold called L and the next n form a submanifold called R , as in Figure 2. The value of n can be chosen as large as desired without changing the geometry of H_L and H_R , or the areas of slices filling L and R . A more detailed construction of M_g is given in Section 3.

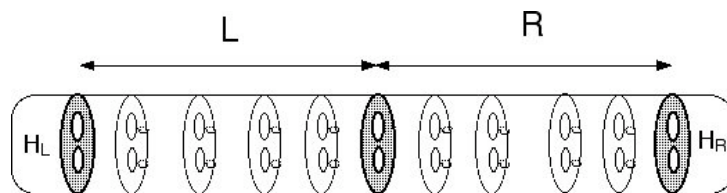


Figure 2: M_2 , constructed with 10 blocks, 5 in each of L and R .

M_g has two obvious Heegaard splittings $E_0 = (H_L \cup L, H_R \cup R, S)$ and $E_1 = (H_R \cup R, H_L \cup L, -S)$, where S is a surface of genus g separating $H_L \cup L$ and $H_R \cup R$ and $-S$ indicates S with reversed orientation. We will show that these splittings are not equivalent with fewer than g stabilizations.

Let G_0 be the Heegaard splitting obtained by stabilizing E_0 $(g - 1)$ times and G_1 be the Heegaard splitting obtained by stabilizing E_1 $(g - 1)$ times. If G_0 and G_1 are equivalent, then there is an isotopy $\{I_s : M_g \rightarrow M_g, 0 \leq s \leq 1\}$ with I_0 the identity and I_1 a diffeomorphism of M_g carrying G_0 to G_1 . A family of Heegaard splittings $\{G_s = I_s(G_0), 0 \leq s \leq 1\}$ interpolates between G_0 and G_1 .

Associated to each Heegaard splitting G_s is a family of surfaces $F_{s,t}$ sweeping out M_g from one spine to the other. In Section 5 we show that such a family of surfaces can be deformed to a family of harmonic, or energy minimizing, maps. These harmonic surfaces have area uniformly bounded by a constant A_0 that is independent of n . This area bound restricts the way that a surface divides the volume of M_g . We will show that a surface of area less than A_0 and genus less than $2g$ cannot simultaneously split in half the volumes of L and R . In Section 7 we use this to show that surfaces in such bounded area families cannot interpolate between G_0 and G_1 . We conclude that E_0 and E_1 require at least g stabilizations to become equivalent.

Remark. The two Heegaard splittings E_0 and E_1 of M_g do become equivalent after g stabilizations. To see this, consider the graph formed by connecting the two spines with an arc that intersects once each surface in the family of Heegaard surface between them. A regular neighborhood of this graph gives a handlebody of genus $2g$ with handlebody complement. Its boundary surface is obtained by adding g trivial 1-handles to either of the two Heegaard surfaces S and $-S$, and so gives a common stabilization of each of them.

This genus $2g$ Heegaard surface can be isotoped to the surface formed by connecting with a tube a slice that bisects the volume of L and a slice that bisects the volume of R . Such a surface arises in a family of bounded area surfaces interpolating between stabilizations of E_0 and E_1 having genus $2g$. As we will see, this property cannot be achieved in a family of smaller genus surfaces.

3 Construction of the manifolds

In this section we describe a construction that gives negatively curved 3-manifolds M_g of Heegaard genus g , based on the work of Namazi and Souto [14]. Each of these manifolds has two genus- g splittings that require g stabilizations to become equivalent. In Section 8 we give a simpler construction of a hyperbolic manifold, containing two genus- g splittings that require $g - 4$ stabilizations to become equivalent.

We begin with a hyperbolic manifold M_ϕ that fibers over the circle, with fiber a genus- g surface and pseudo-Anosov monodromy ϕ . Fix a fibration of M_ϕ with fibers $\{S_t, 0 \leq t \leq 1\}$ satisfying $\phi(S_0) = S_1$. Define a *block* B to be the manifold obtained by cutting open M_ϕ along S_0 and a *block manifold* B_n to be a union of n blocks, formed by placing n copies of B end to end. The manifold B_n is topologically, though not geometrically, the product of a surface of genus g and an interval. Its geometry can be obtained by cutting open the n -fold cover of M_ϕ along a lift of S_0 . We call the fibers of B_n *slices* and label them by $S_t, 0 \leq t \leq n$.

The manifold M_g is a union of four pieces, as in Figure 2. Two pieces are genus- g handlebodies, H_L and H_R , and the other two L and R are each homeomorphic, though not isometric, to a product $F_g \times [-1, 1]$, where F_g is a surface of genus g . L and R are each hyperbolic, and isometric to a block manifold B_n . The sectional curvatures of M_g are pinched between $-1 - \epsilon_0$ and $-1 + \epsilon_0$, where $\epsilon_0 > 0$ can be chosen arbitrarily small. For our purpose we take $\epsilon_0 = 1/2$.

Namazi and Souto produced manifolds very similar to M_g [14]. The manifolds they construct are suitable for the constructions we give, but the argument is somewhat simpler if we modify the metric slightly so that the middle part $L \cup R$ of M_g is precisely, rather than approximately, hyperbolic. This can be arranged by beginning with the manifold M in Theorem 5.1 of [14], which has sectional curvatures pinched between $-1 - \epsilon$ and $-1 + \epsilon$ where $\epsilon > 0$ can be chosen arbitrarily small. The manifold M contains a region separating two handlebodies whose Riemannian metric is ϵ close (in the C^2 -metric) to the Riemannian metric of a block. A small C^2 -perturbation gives a new Riemannian metric on M with sectional curvatures between $-3/2$ and $-1/2$ and isometric to a block on a region separating the two handlebodies. Now cut open the manifold along a slice in this hyperbolic block and insert a copy of B_{2n} to obtain M_g , where n can be chosen as large as desired. For any choice of n , the geometry of the two complementary handlebodies of B_{2n} , which we call H_L and H_R , remains unchanged. We split B_{2n} along a slice into two halves L and R , each consisting of n blocks. We will call the resulting manifold M_g , omitting the index n .

4 Isoperimetric inequalities

In this section we develop some isoperimetric inequalities for piecewise-smooth curves in surfaces and for piecewise-smooth surfaces in 3-manifolds. The first isoperimetric inequality holds for a curve in hyperbolic space H^2 [2]. A proof can be obtained by using symmetry to show that a round circle bounds at least as much area as any other

curve, using no more length. Explicit formulas for length and area in hyperbolic space then imply this Lemma. The curve does not need to be embedded or connected.

Lemma 4.1 *Let c be a closed curve in H^2 with length L . Then c is the boundary of a disk $f : D^2 \rightarrow H^2$ of area A , with $A < L$.*

We now consider more general isoperimetric inequalities for curves in surfaces and surfaces in 3-manifolds. In these settings we consider the areas and volumes of 2-chains and 3-chains with boundary.

To simplify the next calculations, it is convenient to work with chains having $\mathbb{Z}_2$ -coefficients. With this choice we do not need to pay attention to orientations, signs, or multiplicity other than even or odd. A 2-chain spanning a general position curve in a surface is obtained by 2-coloring the complement of the curve, dividing the surface into black and white regions separated by the curve. The area of a spanning 2-chain is the area of either the white or the black subsurface, and has a value between zero and the area of the surface. The two choices of spanning 2-chain have areas that sum to the area of the entire surface. A similar statement applies for 3-chains spanning a surface in a 3-manifold. While many of these results hold equally well for $\mathbb{Z}$ -coefficients, we will assume $\mathbb{Z}_2$ -coefficients below.

We first give an isoperimetric inequality for curves in a compact family of Riemannian metrics on a surface. We consider the area of a 2-chain bounding a smooth curve on a surface.

Lemma 4.2 *Let (S, g_r) be a closed 2-dimensional surface with Riemannian metric $g_r, r \in U$, where g_r is a family of smooth metrics continuously parameterized by a compact set $U \subset \mathbb{R}^n$. There is a constant K such that for any surface S in the family (S, g_r) ,*

- (1) *A null-homotopic curve c in S is the boundary of a disk $f : D \rightarrow S$ with*

$$\text{Area}(f(D)) \leq K \cdot \text{Length}(c).$$

- (2) *A collection of curves $c = \cup c_i$, with each c_i null-homotopic in S , is the boundary of a collection of disks $f_i : D_i \rightarrow S$ with*

$$\sum \text{Area}(f_i(D_i)) \leq K \cdot \text{Length}(c).$$

- (3) *A -null-homologous curve c on S bounds a two-chain X_2 in S with*

$$\text{Area}(X_2) \leq K \cdot \text{Length}(c).$$

Proof First consider the case where c is a null-homotopic curve. If it lies in a hyperbolic surface S , c lifts to the universal cover H^2 where it bounds a mapped in disk of area less than $\text{Length}(c)$ by Lemma 4.1. The surface (S, g_r) is conformally equivalent to a hyperbolic surface, so there is a hyperbolic metric (S, g) and a diffeomorphism from (S, g) to (S, g_r) that stretches or compresses any vector in the tangent space of (S, g) by a factor of at most λ . Since all quantities change continuously with the metric, a single choice of λ can be made for all the surfaces in the compact family (S, g_r) . Lengths of curves measured in (S, g) differ from lengths in (S, g_r) by a factor of at most λ and the area of a region in (S, g) differs from the area in (S, g_r) by a factor of at most λ^2 . By comparing the area of a spanning disk and $\text{Length}(c)$ in (S, g) , we see that in (S, g_r)

$$\text{Area}(f(D)) \leq \lambda^3 \cdot \text{Length}(c).$$

The same argument applies for a collection of null-homotopic components,

There is a constant ϵ that gives a lower bound for the injectivity radius for the family of metrics g_r . If the length of c is less than ϵ then each of the components of c is null-homotopic and the above bound holds for the area of a collection of spanning disks.

Now consider a general null-homologous curve c with length greater than ϵ . A small perturbation and cut and paste transforms c into a union of disjoint embedded components that is homologous to c . A homology between this embedded curve and c has arbitrarily small area if the perturbation is small, so we can assume that c is a collection of embedded disjoint curves. Each side of c gives a 2-chain with boundary c , and so $\text{Area}(S)$ gives an upper bound to the area of a 2-chain X_2 spanning c . Therefore

$$\text{Area}(X_2) \leq \text{Area}(S) < \frac{\text{Length}(c)}{\epsilon} \cdot \text{Area}(S) = \frac{\text{Area}(S)}{\epsilon} \cdot \text{Length}(c).$$

The Lemma follows with $K = \lambda^3 + \text{Area}(S)/\epsilon$. $\square$

We now analyze the geometry of surfaces in block manifolds. The metrics on the slices S_t of a block manifold, up to isometry, are parameterized by a closed interval, so Lemma 4.2 applies. Therefore there is a constant K_1 independent of n , such that a null-homologous curve c on a slice S_t bounds a 2-chain X_2 in that slice with

$$\text{Area}(X_2) \leq K_1 \cdot \text{Length}(c).$$

Each slice is an incompressible surface in B_n , so its induced metric has injectivity radius greater or equal to that of M_ϕ . Set ϵ to be the constant

$$\epsilon = \min_{t \in [0,1]} \{ \text{injectivity radius}(M_\phi), \text{Area}(S_t)/2K_1 \}$$

Now consider a proper separating surface $(F, \partial F)$ in $(B_n, \partial B_n)$. Since F is null-homologous $F \cap S_t$ separates S_t into two regions. In slices S_t where $\text{Length}(F \cap S_t) \leq \epsilon$, each curve of $F \cap S_t$ is null-homotopic. Lemma 4.2 implies that there is a collection of disks spanning the components of $F \cap S_t$ whose total area is less than $\text{Area}(S_t)/2$. Call the subsurface of S_t missing these disks the *large side* of $F \cap S_t$. This subsurface contains the connected complementary component of $F \cap S_t$ in S_t of largest area.

Lemma 4.3 *Suppose $(F, \partial F)$ is a proper separating surface in $(B_n, \partial B_n)$ and F intersects slices S_{t_1}, S_{t_2} transversely with $\text{Length}(F \cap S_{t_1}) \leq \epsilon$ and $\text{Length}(F \cap S_{t_2}) \leq \epsilon$. If the genus of F is less than g then an arc α from the large side of $F \cap S_{t_1}$ to the large side of $F \cap S_{t_2}$ intersects F algebraically zero times.*

Proof Cap off the curves in $F \cap S_{t_1}, F \cap S_{t_2}$, each of which is shorter than the injectivity radius, by adding disks missing the large side of each surface. These disks do not intersect the arc α . The resulting closed surface in the region between S_{t_1} and S_{t_2} has genus less than g . Such a surface is null-homologous in the region between these two slices, which is homeomorphic to the product of a genus- g surface and an interval, and therefore cannot algebraically separate them. $\square$

The next lemma gives a 3-dimensional isoperimetric inequality for surfaces in block manifolds.

Lemma 4.4 *Let $(F, \partial F) \subset (B_n, \partial B_n)$ be a null-homologous proper surface in a block manifold, having genus less than g and area less than a constant A_0 . Then there is a constant C_0 , independent of n , such that F bounds a 3-chain X in $(B_n, \partial B_n)$ with $\text{Volume}(X) < C_0$. As n grows,*

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\text{Volume}(X)}{\text{Volume}(B_n)} = 0.$$

Proof Since F is null-homologous, we can 2-color its complement. This produces two 3-chains with boundary F , and we take X to be the one of smaller volume.

A formula from differential geometry called the *coarea formula* states that the volume of a region in a three dimensional manifold can be estimated by an integral of the area of the intersection of the region with surfaces that sweep across it [6][9]. The coarea formula implies that the volume of X can be estimated by the integral of its cross-sectional areas in S_t . There is a constant C_1 such that

$$(1) \quad \text{Volume}(X)/C_1 \leq \int_0^n \text{Area}(X \cap S_t) dt \leq C_1 \cdot \text{Volume}(X).$$

The coarea formula also gives an inequality between the area of a surface F in B_n and the lengths of the curves of intersection of F with slices of B_n . There is a constant C_2 such that

$$(2) \quad \int_0^n \text{Length}(F \cap S_t) dt \leq C_2 \cdot \text{Area}(F).$$

The constants C_1 and C_2 are determined by the geometry of a single block B , and do not depend on n . In a product metric $C_1 = C_2 = 1$, and equality occurs in Equation 2 when F is itself a product surface, perpendicular to each slice.

The Riemannian metric on B_n is not a product metric and the magnitude of C_1 and C_2 gives a measure of how far this metric differs from a product metric in a neighborhood of a slice. Since the local geometry near a slice in B_n is determined by the local geometry of the slices in a single block, the constants C_1 and C_2 do not depend on the number of blocks n .

To estimate the volume of X , we integrate the area of its cross sections. To do so, we need to consistently specify for each slice S_t which of the two complementary subsurfaces of $F \cap S_t$ lies in X . If $\text{Length}(F \cap S_t) < \epsilon$ then we take the side of F containing the complementary subsurface of smaller area in S_t . This subsurface has area less than $K_1\epsilon$ by Lemma 4.2 and misses the large side of $F \cap S_t$. Each such subsurface lies on the same side of $F \pmod{2}$ by Lemma 4.3. For slices in which $\text{Length}(F \cap S_t) \geq \epsilon$ the construction given in Lemma 4.2 gives a bound $K_1 \cdot \text{Length}(F \cap S_t)$ for the area of each of the two sides in S_t of $F \cap S_t$, and in particular for the side lying in X . By Equation (1), X has volume bounded above by

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Volume}(X) &\leq C_1 \int_0^n \text{Area}(X \cap S_t) dt \leq C_1 K_1 \int_0^n \text{Length}(F \cap S_t) dt \\ &\leq C_1 K_1 C_2 A_0 = C_0. \end{aligned}$$

This bound is independent of n , so as n grows, $\text{Volume}(X)/\text{Volume}(B_n)$ approaches 0. $\square$

Note that Lemma 4.4 is false for surfaces of genus $k \geq g$. A slice of genus g splits the volume of B_n in half and the volume of each half is unbounded with n , showing that one cannot hope to bound the volume of a spanning 3-chain by a function of the area of a boundary surface when the surface has genus g .

Finally we give an isoperimetric inequality that states that small area surfaces in a Riemannian 3-manifold bound regions of small volume. A more general result is proved in Federer [6, Theorem 4.4.2]. The result is valid for both $\mathbb{Z}$ and $\mathbb{Z}_2$ coefficients, though we need only the latter.

Lemma 4.5 *Let M be a compact, connected Riemannian 3-manifold and F a proper surface in M , not necessarily embedded or connected. Given $\epsilon_0 > 0$ there is a $\delta_0 > 0$ such that if $\text{Area}(F) < \delta_0$ then F bounds a 3-chain X in M with $\text{Volume}(X) < \epsilon_0$.*

5 Harmonic and bounded area maps

Eells and Sampson showed that a map from a Riemannian surface F with metric h to a negatively curved manifold M is homotopic to a harmonic map. This harmonic map is unique unless its image is a point or a closed geodesic, cases that we will not need to consider [5], [7]. A map from a surface to a 3-manifold is *elementary* if it induces a homomorphism of fundamental groups whose image is trivial or cyclic, and we will be considering non-elementary maps. The harmonic map is obtained by deforming an initial map of a surface with domain having a fixed Riemannian metric (or complex structure) in the direction of fastest decrease for the energy, along a vector field called the *tension field*. The resulting harmonic map depends continuously on the metrics of both the domain and the image, as shown by Eells-Lemaire [3, Theorem 3.1] and also by Sampson [19].

Lemma 5.1 [3] *Let $\{g_u : u \in U\}$ be a family of metrics on a closed surface, parametrized by an open set $U \subset \mathbb{R}^n$ and let M be a closed manifold with negative sectional curvature. Then a continuous family of non-elementary smooth maps $\{f_u : (F, g_u) \rightarrow M\}$ is homotopic to a family of harmonic maps $\{h_u : (F, g_u) \rightarrow M\}$ by a homotopy along which the energy of each map is non-increasing.*

Since harmonic maps satisfy a maximal principle, their induced metric is more negatively curved than the ambient manifold wherever they are immersed [19]. The Gauss-Bonnet theorem then implies an area bound proportional to the genus. The immersion assumption can be removed via an approximation of a general map by immersions. A detailed argument is given in Theorem 3.2 of [11].

Lemma 5.2 *A harmonic map $f : F \rightarrow M$ from a Riemannian genus- g surface to a hyperbolic 3-manifold M has area bounded above by $4\pi(g - 1)$. If M has sectional curvatures bounded above by $-r^2$ then the area of the surface is bounded above by $4\pi(g - 1)/r^2$.*

For any Riemannian metric on F , a basic inequality relates the energy and area of a map f [4]:

$$\text{Energy}(f) \geq 2\text{Area}(f).$$

Equality occurs precisely when f is almost conformal, i.e. conformal except possibly at finitely many singular points with zero derivative. In particular, equality holds for an isometric immersion, an immersion of a surface into a Riemannian manifold in which the domain has the induced metric.

Lemma 5.3 *A continuous family of immersions $\{f_{u,0} : F \rightarrow M, u \in U\}$ from a surface F to a closed negatively curved 3-manifold M , parameterized by a subset $U \subset \mathbb{R}^n$, is homotopic to a family of harmonic maps $\{f_{u,1} : (F, g_u) \rightarrow M\}$ through maps $\{f_{u,s}, 0 \leq s \leq 1\}$ satisfying*

$$\text{Area}(f_{u,s}) \leq \text{Area}(f_{u,0}).$$

Proof We begin by taking the induced family of metrics $\{g_u\}$ on the surface F obtained from the family of immersions $f_{u,0}$. This gives a family of isometric immersions of F , for each of which the energy equals twice the area. The Eells-Sampson process of deforming along the tension field gives an energy decreasing homotopy of each surface in this family that converges to a harmonic map [5]. Since the energy is non-increasing during this flow, and the area is bounded above by twice the energy, the area of each surface in this flow is bounded above by its initial value. $\square$

6 Sweepouts

Consider a 1-parameter family of maps $k : F \times (-1, 1) \rightarrow M$ such that

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow \pm 1} \text{Area}(k(F, t)) = 0$$

and let F_t denote the surface $k(F, t)$. By Lemma 4.5 we know that there is a 3-chain bounded by F_t whose volume approaches 0 as $t \rightarrow \pm 1$. It follows that there is a constant $\beta > 0$ such that one side of F_t has volume less than $\text{Volume}(M)/2$ if $t \in (-1, -1 + \beta] \cup [1 - \beta, 1)$. In particular $F_{-1+\beta}$ bounds a 3-chain $C_{-1+\beta}$ of volume less than $\text{Volume}(M)/2$ and similarly $F_{1-\beta}$ bounds such a chain $C_{1-\beta}$. Consider the 3-cycle $Z \in H_3(M; \mathbb{Z}_2)$ formed by the union of the 3-chains $k(F \times [-1 + \beta, 1 - \beta])$, $C_{-1+\beta}$ and $C_{1-\beta}$. We say the family of maps k has *degree one* if Z represents the fundamental homology class of M (with $\mathbb{Z}_2$ -coefficients) and in that case we say k is a *sweepout* of M . Note that changing the value of β leads to a continuous change of the volume of Z , while a change in the homology class of Z would cause the volume to change by a multiple of the volume of M . Thus the choice of β does not affect whether k has degree one.

We digress somewhat to point out that harmonic maps gives a new approach to constructing sweepouts of bounded area. Pitts and Rubinstein showed the existence of an unstable minimal surface in a 3-manifold using a minimax argument [15]. Starting with a strongly irreducible Heegaard splitting, they obtain a minimal surface that has maximal area in a 1-parameter family of surfaces obtained from a sweepout. Since a genus- g minimal surface in a hyperbolic manifold has area less than $4\pi(g - 1)$, this implies the same area bound for each surface in the sweepout. As noted by Rubinstein [17] and by Bachman, Cooper and White [1], the existence of a sweepout by bounded area surfaces has implications on the geometry and Heegaard genus of a 3-manifold. Bachman, Cooper and White constructed a sweepout using piecewise-geodesic surfaces with two vertices, which gives a somewhat weaker area bound.

Harmonic maps give an alternate way to obtain a sweepout by bounded area surfaces, with the same area bound implied by Pitts-Rubinstein, but without assuming that the Heegaard splitting is strongly irreducible. The harmonic sweepout has the drawback of allowing singular surfaces, like [1], but unlike [15], where a sweepout by embedded surfaces is implied.

Theorem 6.1 *If M is a hyperbolic 3-manifold with a genus- g Heegaard splitting then M has a sweepout in which each surface has area bounded above by $4\pi(g - 1)$.*

Proof Putting the induced metric on each surface associated to a Heegaard splitting sweepout gives a continuous family of isometric embeddings $\{f_{0,t} : (F, g_t) \rightarrow M, -1 < t < 1\}$, with g_t the induced metric on F under the map $f_{0,t}$. By Lemma 5.1, this family of maps is homotopic to a family of harmonic maps $\{f_{1,t} : (F, g_t) \rightarrow M, -1 < t < 1\}$. Lemma 5.3 implies that during the homotopy from $f_{0,t}$ to $f_{1,t}$, the area of $f_{s,t}$ stays below the initial area of $f_{0,t}$. So for each s we have

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow \pm 1} \text{Area}(f_{s,t}) = 0.$$

Since $f_{s,t}$ changes continuously with s the degree remains one and $f_{s,t}$ forms a sweepout for each fixed value of s . Each map $f_{1,t}$ in the final sweepout has area bounded above by $4\pi(g - 1)$, by Lemma 5.2. $\square$

Given a sweepout of a 3-manifold M and two subsets L and R with disjoint interiors, we can characterize the direction of the sweepout relative to L and R , describing which of L and R is first engulfed. Let β be a constant that satisfies the conditions of Lemma 4.5, so that for $-1 < s \leq -1 + \beta$, F_s bounds a 3-chain of volume less than $\text{Volume}(L \cup R)/2$. If $-1 < t < -1 + \beta$ define K_t to be the $\mathbb{Z}_2$ 3-chain C_t with

boundary F_t , given by the side of F_t having smaller volume. If $t \geq -1 + \beta$ define K_t to be the 3-chain with boundary F_t obtained by adding the 3-chains $k(F \times [-1 + \beta, t])$ and $C_{-1+\beta} \pmod{2}$. As t increases on $(-1, 1)$ the volume of K_t changes continuously, while

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow -1} \text{Volume}(K_t \cap (L \cup R)) = 0$$

and

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow 1} \text{Volume}(K_t \cap (L \cup R)) = \text{Volume}(L \cup R).$$

Note that we are using $\mathbb{Z}_2$ -chains, so that the volume of K_t need not grow monotonically with t .

Let Y denote the set of points $t \in (-1, 1)$ where the volume of $K_t \cap (L \cup R)$ equals half the volume of $L \cup R$,

$$Y = \{t : \frac{\text{Volume}(K_t \cap (L \cup R))}{\text{Volume}(L \cup R)} = \frac{1}{2}\}.$$

For a sweepout of disjoint embedded surfaces coming from a Heegaard splitting, Y contains exactly one point. For a generic sweepout Y is finite and contains an odd number of points.

Definition A point $t \in Y$ is an L point if

$$\text{Volume}(K_t \cap L) > \text{Volume}(K_t \cap R)$$

and an R point otherwise. A sweepout is an LR -sweepout if it has an odd number of L points and an RL -sweepout if it has an odd number of R points.

The Heegaard splitting E_0 gives rise to an LR -sweepout that begins with surfaces near a graph at the spine of H_L , sweeps out $L \cup R$ with embedded slices, and ends with surfaces that collapse to a graph at the spine of H_R . The stabilized Heegaard splitting G_0 gives rise to an LR -sweepout by embedded surfaces of genus $2g - 1$. A stabilization adds a loop to each of the graphs forming the spines of E_0 , the two loops linking once in M_g , and each crossing the separating surface S . Between the resulting graphs is a product region which can be filled with Heegaard surfaces of the stabilized splitting. See Figure 3, which shows two spines and a Heegaard surface that has been stabilized once. Note that for arbitrarily large n and any $\delta > 0$, the stabilizations can be chosen so that the added area in going from the surfaces of E_0 to those of G_0 is less than δ . When G_0 and G_1 are equivalent, composing the Heegaard sweepout of G_0 with the diffeomorphisms $\{I_s, 0 \leq s \leq 1\}$ gives a family of genus $2g - 1$ Heegaard sweepouts connecting G_0 and G_1 .

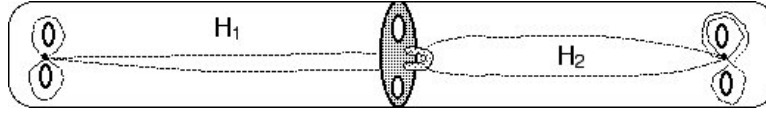


Figure 3: Stabilized spines.

Lemma 6.1 Suppose that E_0 is equivalent to E_1 after $(g-1)$ stabilizations. Then there is a constant A_0 , independent of the number of blocks n , and a family of embedded surfaces

$$\{f_{s,t} : F \rightarrow M_g, 0 \leq s \leq 1, -1 < t < 1\}$$

satisfying the following conditions:

- (1) F has genus $2g-1$
- (2) For each s , $\{f_{s,t} : F \rightarrow M_g, -1 < t < 1\}$ is a sweepout.
- (3) $\{f_{0,t}(F), -1 < t < 1\}$ is an *LR-sweepout*.
- (4) $\{f_{1,t}(F), -1 < t < 1\}$ is an *RL-sweepout*.
- (5) Each surface in the two sweepouts $f_{0,t}(F)$ and $f_{1,t}(F)$ has area bounded above by A_0 .

Proof M_g is formed from the union of a handlebody H_L , n -blocks forming L , n -blocks forming R , and a second handlebody H_R . The geometry of a single block, and of each of H_L, H_R , does not depend on n . Pick a spine for each of H_L, H_R and foliate the complement of this spine in each handlebody by embedded Heegaard surfaces, connecting the spine to the slice that forms the boundary of each handlebody. Then fill L and R with interpolating slices. This Heegaard sweepout is a foliation of the complement of the two spines in M_g by genus- g leaves $\{L_t, -1 < t < 1\}$.

Now stabilize by adding $(g-1)$ loops to each spine and $(g-1)$ handles to each surface between the two spines, giving a Heegaard sweepout of G_0 . Let $a_0 > 0$ and $v_0 > 0$ be two constants. By adding thin handles in the stabilization, we can arrange that the area of any surface increases by less than a_0 and so that the volume bounded by the additional $(g-1)$ 1-handles is less than v_0 . For our purpose it suffices to take

$$v_0 = a_0 = \min\{1, \text{Volume}(B)/2\}.$$

Let F be a surface of genus $2g-1$ and construct maps $\{f_{0,t} : F \rightarrow M_g, -1 < t < 1\}$ that smoothly parametrize the stabilized surfaces. We will refer to $f_{0,t}(F)$ as $F_{0,t}$. Set the value of the constant A_0 to be the largest area of the surfaces $\{F_{0,t}, -1 < t < 1\}$. Note that our construction gives a value for A_0 that is determined by g , the area of the

slices in a single block, and the geometry of H_L and H_r . In particular A_0 is independent of the number of blocks n used to construct M_g .

The Heegaard splitting $G_0 = (\bar{H}_1, \bar{H}_2, \bar{S})$ obtained by stabilizing E_0 $(g - 1)$ times is equivalent to the reversed splitting $G_1 = (\bar{H}_2, \bar{H}_1, -\bar{S})$, where $\bar{S} = F_{0,0}$ and $-\bar{S}$ indicates the orientation of $\bar{S}$ has reversed. So an isotopy I_s , $0 \leq s \leq 1$ from the identity map I_0 to a diffeomorphism I_1 carries $(\bar{H}_1, \bar{H}_2, \bar{S})$ to $(\bar{H}_2, \bar{H}_1, -\bar{S})$. Construct the family of surfaces $f_{s,t} : F \rightarrow M_g$ by defining

$$f_{s,t} = I_s \circ f_{0,t} : F \rightarrow M_g$$

and let $F_{s,t}$ denote $f_{s,t}(F)$.

For any constant $0 < \alpha < 1$, we can arrange, by stretching out a collar around the invariant surface $F_{0,0}$, that I_1 carries $F_{0,t}$ to $F_{0,-t}$ for each $t \in [-1 + \alpha, 1 - \alpha]$. For α sufficiently small the embedded surfaces

$$\{F_{s,t}; t \in (0, -1 + \alpha] \cup [1 - \alpha, 1)\}$$

lie in small neighborhoods of the images of the spines of G_0 under I_s , have area uniformly bounded above by a_0 , and bound submanifolds having volume less than v_0 .

The Heegaard splitting E_0 gives rise to a sweepout $\{L_t, -1 < t < 1\}$ of M_g by genus- g surfaces, starting near the spine of H_L and ending near the spine of H_R . This sweepout foliates the complement of the two spines. The surface L_t bounds a 3-chain K_t that fills up the side containing $\{\cup L_{t'} : t' < t\}$. K_0 bisects the volume of $L \cup R$ and contains L but not R . The surfaces L_t , when parametrized, give an LR -sweepout with $\text{Volume}(K_0 \cap L) = n \text{Volume}(B)$, while $\text{Volume}(K_0 \cap R) = 0$. The surface $F_{0,t}$, obtained by stabilizing L_t , bounds a 3-chain $K_{0,t}$ whose volume of intersection with L and R differs by less than v_0 from that of K_t . Therefore $F_{0,t}$ also gives an LR -sweepout. By the same argument applied to the stabilization of E_1 , we have that $F_{1,t}$ gives an RL -sweepout. All properties now follow. $\square$

We now show that a path of sweepouts in M_g whose surfaces have area uniformly bounded by a constant A_0 cannot start with an LR -sweepout and end with RL -sweepout if n is sufficiently large. Define

$$V_L = \text{Volume}(L) = \text{Volume}(R)$$

so that $2V_L = \text{Volume}(L \cup R)$.

Lemma 6.2 *Given a constant A_0 there is a constant n_0 such that if $n > n_0$ and M_g is constructed with $2n$ blocks then there does not exist a smooth family of maps*

$$\{h_{s,t} : F \rightarrow M_g, 0 \leq s \leq 1, -1 < t < 1\}$$

from a surface F to M_g satisfying the following conditions:

- (1) F has genus less than $2g$.
- (2) For each fixed s , $\{h_{s,t} : F \rightarrow M_g \mid -1 < t < 1\}$ is a sweepout.
- (3) Each surface $h_{s,t}(F)$ has area bounded above by A_0 .
- (4) $\{h_{0,t}(F), \mid -1 < t < 1\}$ is an LR -sweepout.
- (5) $\{h_{1,t}(F), \mid -1 < t < 1\}$ is an RL -sweepout.

Proof Suppose such a family exists for all n and let $F_{s,t}$ denote $h_{s,t}(F)$. For each s, t we now construct a 3-chain $K_{s,t}$ with boundary $F_{s,t}$. First pick β sufficiently small to satisfy the conditions of Lemma 4.5 for each $0 \leq s \leq 1$. Then for each s and each $t_0 \in (-1, -1 + \beta]$ there is a 3-chain C_{s,t_0} with boundary F_{s,t_0} and volume less than $V_L/2$. If $-1 < t < -1 + \beta$ take $K_{s,t}$ to be equal to $C_{s,t}$. If $-1 + \beta < t < 1$ take $K_{s,t}$ to be the sum of $C_{s,-1+\beta}$ and $\bigcup_{-1+\beta \leq t' \leq t} F_{s,t'}$.

Note that the chains $K_{s,t}$ and their volumes are defined with Z_2 -coefficients. Thus even though for each s the chains $K_{s,t}$ are images of nested sets that grow with t , as Z_2 -chains the volume of their image can both grow and shrink as $t \rightarrow 1$. Since they are null-homologous, the surfaces $F_{s,t}$ have complement in M_g that can be two-colored into black and white regions, and the volume of $K_{s,t}$ is equal to the volume of one of these regions. The volume of $K_{s,t}$ varies continuously with s and t , giving a continuous function from $[0, 1] \times (-1, 1) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$.

For each fixed s the surfaces $F_{s,t}$ sweep out M_g with degree one, so

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow -1} \text{Volume}(K_{s,t} \cap (L \cup R)) = 0$$

and

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow 1} \text{Volume}(K_{s,t} \cap (L \cup R)) = 2V_L.$$

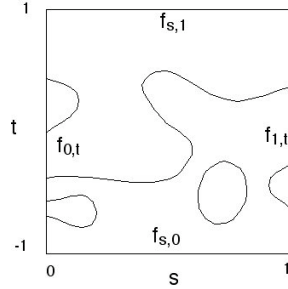
Set

$$Q = \{(s, t) : \frac{\text{Volume}(K_{s,t} \cap (L \cup R))}{2V_L} = \frac{1}{2}\}.$$

If necessary, perturb the value $1/2$ used to define Q to a regular value of the volume function evaluated on the rectangle. Then Q is a proper 1-manifold and any path from the edge $t = -1$ to the edge $t = 1$ of the (s, t) rectangle must cross Q . It follows that there is a path contained in Q connecting the edges $s = 0$ and $s = 1$ of the (s, t) rectangle, as in Figure 4.

We now claim that each component of Q consists entirely of L points or entirely of R points. If a component of Q has both L points and R points then there is a point $(s, t) \in Q$ on that component where

$$\text{Volume}(K_{s,t} \cap L) = \text{Volume}(K_{s,t} \cap R)$$

Figure 4: Each curve in Q consists entirely of L points or R points.

and since these two volumes sum to $\text{Volume}(K_{s,t} \cap (L \cup R)) = V_L$, we have

$$(3) \quad \frac{\text{Volume}(K_{s,t} \cap L)}{2V_L} = \frac{\text{Volume}(K_{s,t} \cap R)}{2V_L} = \frac{1}{4}$$

The area of $F_{s,t}$ is bounded above by A_0 , so Lemma 4.4 implies that for n sufficiently large, $F_{s,t}$ bounds a 3-chain $X_{s,t}$ in $(L, \partial L)$ with volume less than $V_L/3$. Now $(K_{s,t} \cap L)$ and $X_{s,t}$ have the same boundary in $(L, \partial L)$. Any two 3-chains in $(L, \partial L)$ with the same boundary sum to a 3-chain whose volume is a multiple of V_L , so we have

$$0 \leq \frac{\text{Volume}(K_{s,t} \cap L)}{V_L} \leq \frac{1}{3}.$$

or

$$\frac{2}{3} \leq \frac{\text{Volume}(K_{s,t} \cap L)}{V_L} \leq 1.$$

As a fraction of $2V_L$

$$0 \leq \frac{\text{Volume}(K_{s,t} \cap L)}{2V_L} \leq \frac{1}{6}$$

or

$$\frac{1}{3} \leq \frac{\text{Volume}(K_{s,t} \cap L)}{2V_L} \leq \frac{1}{2}.$$

This contradicts Equation 3. We conclude that components of Q consist either entirely of L points or entirely of R points.

A component curve in Q either

- (1) meets each edge $s = 0$ and $s = 1$ once,
- (2) meets one edge of the (s, t) rectangle twice, or
- (3) is a closed curve disjoint from both.

The parity of the number of L points and the number of R points on the two families $h_{0,t}(F)$ and $h_{1,t}(F)$ is the same for each edge $s = 0$ and $s = 1$, and thus either both are LR -sweepouts or both are RL -sweepouts. $\square$

We now show how to homotop a path of sweepouts whose initial and final sweepouts contain surfaces with area less than A_0 to a new path of sweepouts all of whose surfaces have area bounded above by A_0 .

Lemma 6.3 *There is a constant n_0 such if $n > n_0$ such that if M_g is constructed with $2n$ blocks and $\{f_{s,t,0} : F \rightarrow M_g, 0 \leq s \leq 1, -1 < t < 1\}$ is a family of surface maps such that*

- (1) *The genus of F is less than $2g$.*
- (2) *For each s , $\{f_{s,t,0} : F \rightarrow M_g, -1 < t < 1\}$ is a sweepout.*
- (3) *Each surface in the two sweepouts $f_{0,t,0}(F)$ and $f_{1,t,0}(F)$ has area bounded above by a constant A_0 .*
- (4) *$f_{0,t,0}(F)$, $-1 < t < 1$ is an LR sweepout.*
- (5) *$f_{1,t,0}(F)$, $-1 < t < 1$ is an RL sweepout.*
- (6) *Each surface $\{f_{s,t,0} : F \rightarrow M_g, 0 \leq s \leq 1, -1 < t < 1\}$ is immersed.*

then there is a homotopy

$$\{f_{s,t,u} : F \rightarrow M_g, 0 \leq s \leq 1, -1 \leq t \leq 1, 0 \leq u \leq 1\}$$

to a family of maps $f_{s,t,1}$ such that

- (1) *For each fixed s, u ; $\{f_{s,t,u} : F \rightarrow M_g, -1 \leq t \leq 1\}$ is a sweepout.*
- (2) *Each surface $f_{s,t,1}(F)$ is harmonic, with area at most $8\pi(2g - 1)$.*
- (3) *$f_{0,t,1}(F)$, $-1 < t < 1$ is an LR sweepout.*
- (4) *$f_{1,t,1}(F)$, $-1 < t < 1$ is an RL sweepout.*

Proof Construct a family of Riemannian metrics $h_{s,t}$ on F for each $0 \leq s \leq 1, -1 < t < 1$ by taking the induced metric pulled back from M_g by the immersion $f_{s,t,0}$.

Then each map $f_{s,t,0}$ is conformal and has energy equal to twice its area. We flow the family $f_{s,t,0}$ to a family of harmonic maps $f_{s,t,1}$ as in Lemma 5.3. Each surface in the sweepout $f_{0,t,0}(F)$ has area bounded above by A_0 , and this area bound is maintained for each surface $\{f_{0,t,u}(F), 0 \leq u \leq 1\}$ in the homotopy to harmonic maps, as in Lemma 5.2. Similarly the homotopy to harmonic maps of the sweepout $f_{1,t,0}(F)$ given by $\{f_{1,t,u}(F), 0 \leq u \leq 1\}$ has surfaces whose area is uniformly bounded above by A_0 . Thus if n is sufficiently large, the sweepout $\{f_{0,t,1}(F)\}$ is an LR sweepout, by Lemma 6.2 and similarly $\{f_{1,t,1}(F)\}$ is an RL sweepout. $\square$

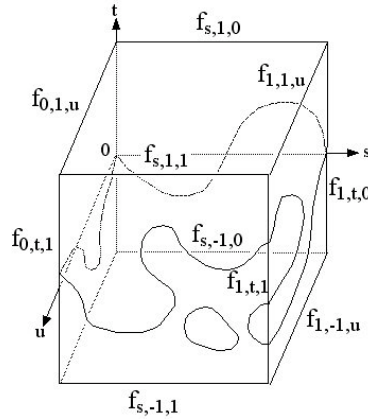


Figure 5: Maps $\{f_{s,t,u}, 0 \leq s \leq 1, -1 \leq t \leq 1, 0 \leq u \leq 1\}$ are parametrized by points in a cube. The back face, where $u = 0$, represents the initial path of Heegaard surfaces that connects G_0 and G_1 . The front face corresponds to harmonic maps giving a homotopic path of Heegaard sweepouts. The curves indicate parameter values on the boundary of the cube corresponding to surfaces that bisect $L \cup R$.

7 Inverting Heegaard surfaces

We now prove the main result:

Proof of Theorem 1.1 We begin with the two genus- g Heegaard foliations, E_0 and E_1 of M_g . We will show that if n is sufficiently large then these splittings are not equivalent with fewer than g stabilizations. It suffices to show that they are not equivalent after $g - 1$ stabilizations.

Assume to the contrary that for all n , G_0 and G_1 are equivalent after $g - 1$ stabilizations. Lemma 6.1 implies there is a constant A_0 independent of n and a family of sweepouts

$$\{f_{s,t,0} : F \rightarrow M_g, 0 \leq s \leq 1, -1 < t < 1\}$$

of genus $2g - 1$ with $\{f_{0,t,0}(F), -1 < t < 1\}$ an LR -sweepout, $\{f_{1,t,0}(F), -1 < t < 1\}$ an RL -sweepout with each surface in the two sweepouts $f_{0,t,0}(F)$ and $f_{1,t,0}(F)$ having area bounded above by A_0 . Lemma 6.3 implies that for n sufficiently large this family can be deformed to a new family of sweepouts

$$\{f_{s,t,1} : F \rightarrow M_g, 0 \leq s \leq 1, -1 < t < 1\}$$

in which $\{f_{0,t,1}(F), -1 < t < 1\}$ is an LR -sweepout, $\{f_{1,t,1}(F), -1 < t < 1\}$ is an RL -sweepout and each surface $f_{s,t,1}(F)$ also has area bounded above by A_0 . Then

$\{f_{s,t,1}, 0 \leq s \leq 1\}$ is a path of sweepouts that connects an LR -sweepout $f_{0,t,1}$ to a RL -sweepout $f_{1,t,1}$, and all of the surfaces in this path of sweepouts have area less than A_0 . Lemma 6.2 states that no such path of sweepouts can exist, contradicting the assumption that fewer than g stabilizations can make E_0 and E_1 equivalent. $\square$

8 Hyperbolic Examples

The Riemannian manifolds M_g used in our construction were negatively curved, but not hyperbolic. We now show how to construct a family of hyperbolic manifolds that give somewhat weaker lower bounds on the number of stabilizations required to make two genus- g splittings equivalent. Note that block manifolds cannot be isometrically embedded into a hyperbolic 3-manifold in which their slices are Heegaard surfaces, because the fibers of a surface bundle lift to planes in the universal cover H^3 , while Heegaard surfaces lift to compressible surfaces. However there does exist an isometric embedding of block manifolds into a hyperbolic manifold in which slices are separating incompressible surfaces. These surfaces become Heegaard surfaces after two stabilizations.

Let N_0 be a hyperbolic 3-manifold that is a union of two I -bundles over a non-orientable surface, glued along their common genus k boundary surface, where k is an integer greater than one. Such hyperbolic manifolds are double covered by a hyperbolic surface bundle over S^1 . Some explicit examples can be found in [16]. The boundary surface of each I -bundle has a neighborhood isometric to a neighborhood of a fiber in its double cover. We can cut open along this fiber and insert a block manifold with n blocks to obtain a hyperbolic manifold N , still homeomorphic to a union of two I -bundles. We let S denote a surface separating the two I -bundles in the center of the block manifold.

Removing a neighborhood of an interval fiber from a non-trivial I -bundle with a genus k boundary surface results in a handlebody of genus $k + 1$. Thus N contains a genus $g = k + 2$ Heegaard surface S' obtained by adding a 1-handle to each side of S , with the core of each 1-handle an interval in each I -bundle. These two handlebodies give rise to two Heegaard splittings of N , and to corresponding Heegaard sweepouts that fill the two I -bundles in opposite order. The arguments applied to M_g in Section 7 now apply to show that N has two genus- g splittings that require no fewer than $g - 4$ stabilizations to become equivalent.

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