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On the geometry and topology of partial configuration spaces of Riemann surfaces

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We examine complements (inside products of a smooth projective complex curve of arbitrary genus) of unions of diagonals indexed by the edges of an arbitrary simple graph. We use Orlik–Solomon models associated to these quasiprojective manifolds to compute pairs of analytic germs at the origin, both for rank-1 and rank-2 representation varieties of their fundamental groups, and for degree-1 topological Green–Lazarsfeld loci. As a corollary, we describe all regular surjections with connected generic fiber, defined on the above complements onto smooth complex curves of negative Euler characteristic. We show that the nontrivial part at the origin, for both rank-2 representation varieties and their degree-1 jump loci, comes from curves of general type via the above regular maps. We compute explicit finite presentations for the Malcev Lie algebras of the fundamental groups, and we analyze their formality properties.

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1 Introduction and statement of results

Let Γ be a finite simple graph with cardinality n, vertex set V and edge set E. The *partial configuration space* of type Γ on a space Σ is

$$F(\Sigma,\Gamma)=\{z\in\Sigma^{\mathsf{V}}\mid z_i\neq z_j \text{ for all } ij\in\mathsf{E}\}. \tag{1}$$

When $\Gamma=K_n$, the complete graph with n vertices, $F(\Sigma,\Gamma)$ is the classical ordered configuration space of n distinct points in Σ. In this note, we analyze the interplay between geometry and topology when $\Sigma=\Sigma_g$ is a compact genus-g Riemann surface with partial configuration space denoted $F(g,\Gamma)$, with special emphasis on fundamental groups. The *partial pure braid groups* of type Γ in genus g, namely $P(g,\Gamma)=\pi_1(F(g,\Gamma))$, are natural generalizations of classical pure braid groups, which correspond to the case when $\Gamma=K_n$ and $\Sigma=\mathbb{C}$. When the graph is not complete,

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the classical approach to pure braid groups based on Fadell–Neuwirth fibrations does not work in full generality. Nevertheless, we are able in this note to compute rather delicate invariants of arbitrary partial pure braid groups, using techniques developed in Dimca and Papadima [11] and Măcinic, Papadima, Popescu and Suciu [18].

Viewing Σ_g as a smooth genus-g complex projective curve, $F(g,\Gamma)$ acquires the structure of an irreducible, smooth, quasiprojective complex variety (for short, a *quasiprojective manifold*). For such a quasiprojective manifold M, important geometric information is provided by maps onto manifolds of smaller dimension. Particularly interesting are the *admissible maps* in the sense of Arapura [2], ie the regular surjections onto quasiprojective curves, $f\colon M \to S$, having connected generic fiber. We say the admissible map f is of general type if $\chi(S) < 0$. We know from [2] that the set of admissible maps of general type on M, modulo reparametrization at the target, denoted $\mathcal{E}(M)$, is finite and is intimately related to the so-called *cohomology jump loci* of $\pi := \pi_1(M)$.

When $M = F(g,\Gamma)$, it is relatively easy to construct certain admissible maps of general type on M, associated to complete graphs $f\colon K_m \hookrightarrow \Gamma$ embedded in Γ; see Section 2. For $g \geq 2$, the relevant m equals 1, and $f_i\colon F(g,\Gamma) \to \Sigma_g$ is induced by the projection specified by the corresponding vertex $i \in \mathsf{V}$. For $g = 1$, the relevant m is 2, and $f_{ij}\colon F(1,\Gamma) \to \Sigma_1 \setminus \{0\}$ is given by the projection corresponding to $ij \in \mathsf{E}$, followed by the difference map on the elliptic curve Σ_1. For $g = 0$, the relevant m equals 4, and $f_{ijkl}\colon F(0,\Gamma) \to \mathbb{P}^1 \setminus \{0,1,\infty\}$ is the composition of the cross-ratio with the projection associated to the vertex set of the embedded K_4. Our first main result, proved in Section 2, establishes that there are no other admissible maps of general type on $M = F(g,\Gamma)$.

Theorem 1.1 *A complete set of representatives for $\mathcal{E}(F(g,\Gamma))$ is given by the admissible maps of general type described above.*

A basic topological invariant of a connected finite CW-complex M related to its cohomology jump loci is the *Malcev Lie algebra* of the fundamental group $\pi := \pi_1(M)$; cf [11]. The Malcev Lie algebra $\mathfrak{m}(\pi)$ of a group, over a characteristic zero field $\Bbbk$, defined by Quillen in [21], is a complete $\Bbbk$–Lie algebra whose filtration satisfies certain axioms, obtained by taking the primitives in the completion of the group ring $\Bbbk\pi$ with respect to the powers of the augmentation ideal.

Following Sullivan [23], we will say that a finitely generated group π is 1*–formal* if its Malcev Lie algebra is isomorphic to the completion with respect to the lower central series (lcs) filtration of a quadratic Lie algebra L (ie a Lie algebra presented by degree-1 generators and relations of degree 2): $\mathfrak{m}(\pi) \simeq \widehat{L}$. 1–formal groups enjoy many pleasant topological properties; see, for instance, Dimca, Papadima and Suciu [12]. The 1–formality of classical pure braid groups and pure welded braid groups also has strong consequences in the corresponding theories of finite-type invariants, as shown in Berceanu and Papadima [4].

In Section 3, we compute the Malcev Lie algebras of partial pure braid groups and determine precisely when they are 1–formal, as follows. Our next main result extends computations done by Bezrukavnikov [5] (for $g \geq 1$ and $\Gamma = K_n$) and Bibby and Hilburn [6] (for $g \geq 1$ and chordal graphs). Moreover, in our presentations below, redundant relations have been eliminated for $g \geq 1$.

Theorem 1.2 *The Malcev Lie algebra $\mathfrak{m}(P(g,\Gamma))$ is isomorphic to the* lcs *completion of a finitely presented Lie algebra, $L(g,\Gamma)$, with generators in degree 1 and relations in degrees 2 and 3, described in Proposition 3.2 for $g=0$ and Proposition 3.4 for $g \geq 1$. The group $P(g,\Gamma)$ is not 1–formal if and only if $g=1$ and the graph Γ contains a K_3 subgraph.*

Now, we move to our unifying theme: the interplay between the geometry of a quasiprojective manifold M, encoded by a smooth compactification $\overline{M}$, and the embedded topological jump loci of M. We start by recalling a couple of relevant definitions and facts related to the topological side of this story. Fix $q \in \mathbb{Z}_{>0} \cup \{\infty\}$. We will say that M is a q–finite space if (up to homotopy) M is a connected CW-complex with finite q–skeleton, whose (finitely generated) fundamental group will be denoted by π. Let $\iota\colon \mathbb{G} \to \mathrm{GL}(V)$ be a morphism of complex linear algebraic groups. The associated *characteristic varieties* (in degree $i \geq 0$ and depth $r \geq 0$),

$$\mathcal{V}^i_r(M,\iota) = \{\rho \in \mathrm{Hom}(\pi,\mathbb{G}) \mid \dim H^i(M, {}_{\iota\rho}V) \geq r\}, \tag{2}$$

are Zariski closed subvarieties (for $i \leq q$) of the affine *representation variety* $\mathrm{Hom}(\pi,\mathbb{G})$, for which the trivial representation provides a natural basepoint, $1 \in \mathrm{Hom}(\pi,\mathbb{G})$. These cohomology jump loci are called *topological Green–Lazarsfeld loci* for $r=1$. They were introduced in the rank-one case (ie for $\iota = \mathrm{id}_{\mathbb{C}^\times}$) in Green and Lazarsfeld [14], for a smooth projective complex variety M. In the rank-one case, we simplify notation to $\mathcal{V}^i_r(M)$. Note that, in general, $\mathcal{V}^1_r(M,\iota) := \mathcal{V}^1_r(\pi,\iota)$ depends only on π for all r.

We go on by describing the infinitesimal analogs of the above notions, following [11]. Let $(A^\bullet, d)$ be a complex commutative differential graded algebra with positive grading (for short, a cdga). We will say that $A^\bullet$ is q–finite if $A^0 = \mathbb{C}\cdot 1$ and $\sum_{i=1}^q \dim A^i < \infty$. Let $\theta\colon \mathfrak{g} \to \mathfrak{gl}(V)$ be a finite-dimensional representation of a finite-dimensional complex Lie algebra. The affine variety of *flat connections*, $\mathcal{F}(A,\mathfrak{g})$, consists of the solutions in $A^1 \otimes \mathfrak{g}$ of the Maurer–Cartan equation, has the trivial flat connection 0 as a natural basepoint, and is natural in both A and $\mathfrak{g}$. For $\omega \in \mathscr{F}(A,\mathfrak{g})$, there is an associated covariant derivative, $d_\omega\colon A^\bullet \otimes V \to A^{\bullet+1} \otimes V$, with $d_\omega^2 = 0$, by flatness. The *resonance varieties*

$$\mathscr{R}^i_r(A,\theta) = \{\omega \in \mathscr{F}(A,\mathfrak{g}) \mid \dim H^i(A \otimes V, d_\omega) \geq r\} \tag{3}$$

are Zariski closed subvarieties (for $i \leq q$). We use the simplified notation $\mathscr{R}^i_r(A)$ in the rank-one case (ie when $\theta = \mathrm{id}_{\mathbb{C}}$).

We say that the cdga $A^\bullet$ is a q–model of M (and omit q from all terminology when $q = \infty$) if $A^\bullet$ has the same Sullivan q–minimal model as the de Rham cdga $\Omega^\bullet(M)$; cf [23]. In particular, $H^\bullet(A) \simeq H^\bullet(M)$ as graded algebras, when A is a model of M.

The link between topological and infinitesimal objects is provided by [11, Theorem B]. Assume that both A and M are q–finite and A is a q–model of M. Denote by θ the tangential representation of ι. Then for $i \leq q$ and $r \geq 0$, the embedded analytic germs $\mathscr{V}^i_r(M,\iota)_{(1)} \subseteq \mathrm{Hom}(\pi,\mathbb{G})_{(1)}$ at 1 are isomorphic to the corresponding embedded germs $\mathscr{R}^i_r(A,\theta)_{(0)} \subseteq \mathscr{F}(A,\mathfrak{g})_{(0)}$ at 0. Moreover, by [11, Theorem A], if π is a finitely generated group, then the germ $\mathrm{Hom}(\pi,\mathbb{G})_{(1)}$ depends only on the Malcev Lie algebra $\mathfrak{m}(\pi)$ and the Lie algebra of $\mathbb{G}$.

Finally, assume that M is a quasiprojective manifold, and $M = \overline{M} \setminus D$ is a smooth compactification obtained by adding at infinity a hypersurface arrangement D in $\overline{M}$ (in the sense of Dupont [13]). Then there is an associated (natural, finite) *Orlik–Solomon model* $A^\bullet(\overline{M}, D)$ of the finite space M, constructed in [13]. It follows from [11, Theorem C] that this model A determines $\mathscr{E}(M)$, which is in bijection with the positive-dimensional irreducible components through the origin, for both $\mathscr{R}^1_1(A)$ and $\mathscr{V}^1_1(M)$.

When $M = F(g,\Gamma)$, we may take $\overline{M} = \Sigma_g^{\mathsf{V}}$ and $D_\Gamma = \bigcup_{ij \in \mathsf{E}} \Delta_{ij}$ (the union of the diagonals associated to the edges of the graph). We prove Theorem 1.1 by computing the irreducible decomposition of $\mathscr{R}^1_1(A)$ for the Orlik–Solomon model $A = A(\overline{M}, D_\Gamma)$. When $g = 1$ and $\Gamma = K_n$, the result follows from a more precise description of all positive-dimensional components of $\mathscr{V}^1_1(M)$, obtained by Dimca in [10]. Given a 1–finite 1–model A of a connected CW-space M, we show in Theorem 3.1 that the Malcev Lie algebra $\mathfrak{m}(\pi_1(M))$ is isomorphic to the lcs completion of the *holonomy Lie algebra* of A, introduced in [18]. This general result is the basic tool for the proof of Theorem 1.2, where $M = F(g,\Gamma)$ and $A = A(\overline{M}, D_\Gamma)$.

$\mathrm{SL}_2(\mathbb{C})$–representation varieties received a lot of attention, both in topology and algebraic geometry. In order to describe their germs at 1 for partial pure braid groups, together with the embedded germs of associated nonabelian characteristic varieties (in degree 1 and depth 1), we use their infinitesimal analogs, described above. Let $\theta\colon \mathfrak{g} \to \mathfrak{gl}(V)$ be a finite-dimensional representation of $\mathfrak{g} = \mathfrak{sl}_2$ or $\mathfrak{sol}_2$, the Lie algebra of $\mathrm{SL}_2(\mathbb{C})$ or of its standard Borel subgroup. To state our next main result, we need two definitions from [18]. Denote by $\mathscr{F}^1(A, \mathfrak{g}) \subseteq \mathscr{F}(A, \mathfrak{g})$ the flat connections of the form $\omega = \eta \otimes g$, with $d\eta = 0$ and $g \in \mathfrak{g}$, and set $\Pi(A, \theta) = \{\omega \in \mathscr{F}^1(A, \mathfrak{g}) \mid \det \theta(g) = 0\}$. To have a uniform notation, denote by $f\colon F(g, \Gamma) \to S = \overline{S} \setminus F$ the admissible maps from Theorem 1.1, where $\overline{S} = \Sigma_g$ and $F \subseteq \overline{S}$ is a finite subset (in particular, a hypersurface arrangement in $\overline{S}$). To avoid trivialities, we will assume in genus 0 that $H^1(F(g, \Gamma)) \neq 0$. (The complete description of $H^1(F(g, \Gamma))$ may be found in Lemma 2.3; what happens in general with the embedded topological Green–Lazarsfeld loci in degree 1 of M at the origin, when $b_1(M) = 0$, is explained in Section 4.)

Theorem 1.3 *In the above setup, there is a regular extension $\overline{f}\colon (\overline{M}, D) \to (\overline{S}, F)$ of f, for all $f \in \mathscr{E} := \mathscr{E}(F(g, \Gamma))$, where D is a hypersurface arrangement in $\overline{M}$ with complement $F(g, \Gamma)$, which induces* cdga *maps between Orlik–Solomon models, $f^*\colon A^\bullet(\overline{S}, F) \to A^\bullet(\overline{M}, D)$, with the property that*

$$\mathscr{F}(A^\bullet(\overline{M}, D), \mathfrak{g}) = \mathscr{F}^1(A^\bullet(\overline{M}, D), \mathfrak{g}) \cup \bigcup_{f \in \mathscr{E}} f^* \mathscr{F}(A^\bullet(\overline{S}, F), \mathfrak{g}) \tag{4}$$

for $\mathfrak{g} = \mathfrak{sl}_2$ or $\mathfrak{sol}_2$, and

$$\mathscr{R}^1_1(A^\bullet(\overline{M}, D), \theta) = \Pi(A^\bullet(\overline{M}, D), \theta) \cup \bigcup_{f \in \mathscr{E}} f^* \mathscr{F}(A^\bullet(\overline{S}, F), \mathfrak{g}) \tag{5}$$

for any finite-dimensional representation $\theta\colon \mathfrak{g} \to \mathfrak{gl}(V)$.

This shows that for partial configuration spaces on smooth projective curves, the nontrivial part at the origin, for both $\mathrm{SL}_2(\mathbb{C})$–representation varieties and their degree-one topological Green–Lazarsfeld loci, "comes from curves of general type, via admissible maps". (The contribution of these curves, $f^* \mathscr{F}(A^\bullet(\overline{S}, F), \mathfrak{g})$, was computed in [18, Lemma 7.3].) A similar pattern is exhibited by quasiprojective manifolds with 1–formal fundamental group; cf [18, Corollary 7.2]. The geometric formulae from Theorem 1.3 seem to be quite satisfactory, since in genus 1, where non-1–formal examples appear (cf Theorem 1.2), the purely algebraic description from [18, Proposition 5.3] (obtained by assuming formality) may not hold, as we explain in Example 4.6.

2 Admissible maps and rank-one resonance

We devote this section to the proof of Theorem 1.1. Our strategy is to compute the irreducible decomposition of $\mathscr{R}^1_1(A(g, \Gamma))$, where $A^\bullet(g, \Gamma)$ is the Orlik–Solomon model of $M := F(g,\Gamma) = \overline{M} \setminus D_\Gamma$ from [13], $\overline{M} = \Sigma_g^{\mathsf{V}}$ and $D_\Gamma = \bigcup_{ij \in \mathsf{E}} \Delta_{ij}$. As a byproduct, we obtain a complete description of the irreducible components through 1, for the rank-one characteristic variety $\mathscr{V}_1^1(P(g,\Gamma))$, as explained in the introduction.

The Dupont models $A^\bullet(\overline{M}, D)$ are defined over $\mathbb{Q}$ and generalize Morgan's construction of *Gysin models* from [19], which corresponds to the case of a simple normal crossing divisor D. Among other things, the models of Dupont are natural with respect to regular morphisms $\overline{f}\colon (\overline{M}, D) \to (\overline{M}', D')$, in the following sense. When the regular map $\overline{f}\colon \overline{M} \to \overline{M}'$ has the property that $\overline{f}^{-1}(D') \subseteq D$, it induces a regular map $f\colon \overline{M} \setminus D \to \overline{M}' \setminus D'$, and a cdga map $f^*\colon A^\bullet(\overline{M}', D') \to A^\bullet(\overline{M}, D)$. Plainly, a graph inclusion $f\colon \Gamma' \hookrightarrow \Gamma$ (ie f embeds V' into V and E' into E) induces by projection a regular morphism $\overline{f}\colon (\Sigma_g^{\mathsf{V}}, D_\Gamma) \to (\Sigma_g^{\mathsf{V}'}, D_{\Gamma'})$, and a cdga map $f^*\colon A^\bullet(g,\Gamma') \to A^\bullet(g,\Gamma)$. Moreover, $A^\bullet(g,\Gamma) = A^\bullet_\bullet(g,\Gamma)$ is a bigraded cdga with *positive weights*, in the sense of Definition 5.1 from [11]. The lower degree, called *weight*, is preserved by cdga maps induced by graph inclusions. A simple example is $A^\bullet(g,\varnothing) = (H^\bullet(\Sigma_g^{\times n}), d=0)$.

Now, we recall from [11; 18] a couple of facts about rank-1 resonance, needed in the sequel. Let $A^\bullet$ be a finite cdga. For $\xi \in A^1 \otimes \mathbb{C} = A^1$, the Maurer–Cartan equation reduces to $d\xi = 0$. Thus, $\mathscr{F}(A, \mathbb{C})$ is naturally identified with $H^1(A) \subseteq A^1$, since $A^0 = \mathbb{C} \cdot 1$. By definition, $\mathscr{R}_1^1(A) = \{\xi \in H^1(A) \mid H^1(A, d_\xi) \neq 0\}$, where $d_\xi \eta = d\eta + \xi\eta$ for $\eta \in A^1$. Clearly, $\mathscr{R}_1^1(A)$ depends only on the truncated cdga $A^{\le 2} := A^\bullet / \bigoplus_{i>2} A^i$, and $\mathscr{R}_1^1(A) = \varnothing$ when $H^1(A) = 0$. We will use the following consequence of Theorem C from [11], applied to $M = F(g,\Gamma)$ and $A = A(g,\Gamma)$.

Theorem 2.1 *For a quasiprojective manifold M with finite model A having positive weights, $\mathscr{E}(M)$ is in bijection with the positive-dimensional* (*linear*) *irreducible components of $\mathscr{R}_1^1(A)$, via the correspondence $f \in \mathscr{E}(M) \mapsto \operatorname{im} H^1(f) \subseteq H^1(A)$.*

The maps from Theorem 1.1 are constructed in the following way. For a subset $\mathsf{V}' \subseteq \mathsf{V}$, we denote by $\mathrm{pr}_{\mathsf{V}'}\colon F(g,\Gamma) \to F(g,\Gamma')$ the regular map induced by the canonical projection, $\mathrm{pr}_{\mathsf{V}'}\colon \Sigma_g^{\mathsf{V}} \to \Sigma_g^{\mathsf{V}'}$, where Γ' is the full subgraph of Γ with vertex set V'. For an elliptic curve Σ_1, let $\overline{\delta}\colon (\Sigma_1^2, \Delta_{12}) \to (\Sigma_1, \{0\})$ be the regular morphism defined by $\overline{\delta}(z_1, z_2) = z_1 - z_2$. In genus 0, the regular map $\rho\colon F(0, K_4) \to \mathbb{P}^1 \setminus \{0, 1, \infty\}$ is defined by $\rho(z_1, z_2, z_3, z_4) = \alpha(z_4)$, where $\alpha \in \mathrm{PSL}_2$ is the unique automorphism of $\mathbb{P}^1$ sending z_1, z_2 and z_3 to 0, 1 and ∞, respectively. For $g \ge 2$ and $f\colon K_1 \hookrightarrow \Gamma$, corresponding to $i \in \mathsf{V}$, set $f_i := \mathrm{pr}_i\colon F(g,\Gamma) \to \Sigma_g$. For $g = 1$ and $f\colon K_2 \hookrightarrow \Gamma$, corresponding to $ij \in \mathsf{E}$, set $f_{ij} := \delta \circ \mathrm{pr}_{ij}\colon F(1,\Gamma) \to \Sigma_1 \setminus \{0\}$. For $g = 0$ and $f\colon K_4 \hookrightarrow \Gamma$, with vertex subset $\{ijkl\} \subseteq \mathsf{V}$, set $f_{ijkl} := \rho \circ \mathrm{pr}_{ijkl}\colon F(0,\Gamma) \to \mathbb{P}^1 \setminus \{0, 1, \infty\}$.

Lemma 2.2 *The above maps, f_i, f_{ij} and f_{ijkl}, are admissible, of general type.*

Proof In coordinates, $\rho(z_1, z_2, z_3, z_4) = (z_4 - z_1)/(z_2 - z_1) : (z_4 - z_3)/(z_2 - z_3)$ and $\rho(0, 1, \infty, z) = z$. Clearly, the maps $\rho\colon F(0, K_4) \to \mathbb{P}^1 \setminus \{0, 1, \infty\}$ and $\delta\colon F(1, K_2) \to \Sigma_1 \setminus \{0\}$, and the projections $\mathrm{pr}_*\colon F(g, \Gamma) \to F(g, K_{|*|})$ (where $*$ stands for i, ij or $ijkl$ and $|*|$ is 1, 2 or 4) are regular and surjective. The general-type condition is also clear: the spaces $\mathbb{P}^1 \setminus \{0, 1, \infty\} \simeq S^1 \vee S^1 \simeq \Sigma_1 \setminus \{0\}$ have Euler characteristic -1, and $\chi(\Sigma_g) \le -2$ for $g \ge 2$.

In order to finish the proof, we show that all the fibers are connected. Let us denote by f_* any of the maps f_i, f_{ij} or f_{ijkl} and by φ_* the restriction of f_* to $F(g, K_n) \subseteq F(g, \Gamma)$. The fiber $\varphi_*^{-1}(z)$ is dense in $f_*^{-1}(z)$ (fix one or two or four points and move the other points outside the diagonals $z_p = z_q$), so it is enough to show that the fibers of φ_* are connected. The fibers of δ and ρ are path-connected:

$$\Sigma_1 \approx \delta^{-1}(z) \subseteq F(1, K_2), \quad F(0, K_3) \approx \rho^{-1}(z) \subseteq F(0, K_4).$$

The fibers of φ_* are path-connected as preimages of path-connected spaces through the locally trivial fibrations $\mathrm{pr}_*\colon F(g, K_n) \to F(g, K_{|*|})$ ($|*| = 1$, 2 or 4) with path-connected fibers $F(\Sigma_g \setminus \{z_*\}, K_{n-|*|})$. □

We recall from [13, Section 6] the complete description of the cdga $A^{\le 2}$ for $A := A(g, \Gamma)$. We set $H^\bullet := H^\bullet(\Sigma_g)$, with $H^2 = \mathbb{C} \cdot \omega$ and with canonical symplectic basis $\{x^1, y^1, \dots, x^g, y^g\}$ of H^1 for $g \ge 1$, with $x^s y^s = \omega$ for all s. We know from [13] that $A^\bullet$ is generated as an algebra by $(H^\bullet)^{\otimes \mathsf{V}}$ (with weight equal to degree) and $G := \mathrm{span}\{G_{ij} \mid ij \in \mathsf{E}\}$ (with degree 1 and weight 2). The bigraded cdga map $f^*\colon A^\bullet(g, \Gamma') \to A^\bullet(g, \Gamma)$, associated to $f\colon \Gamma' \hookrightarrow \Gamma$, is determined by the canonical inclusions, $(H^\bullet)^{\otimes \mathsf{V}'} \hookrightarrow (H^\bullet)^{\otimes \mathsf{V}}$ and $G' \hookrightarrow G$. For $i \in \mathsf{V}$ and $g \ge 0$, we set $f_i^* \omega := \omega_i$, and for $g \ge 1$, we set $f_i^* x^s := x_i^s$ and $f_i^* y^s := y_i^s$ for all s. The structure of the truncated algebra $A^{\le 2} = A^{\le 2}(g, \Gamma)$ is described as follows:

- $A_1^1 = H^1(\Sigma_g^{\mathsf{V}}) = \bigoplus_{i \in \mathsf{V}} f_i^* H^1$ and $A_2^1 = G$;
- $A_2^2 = H^2(\Sigma_g^{\mathsf{V}})$;
- $A_3^2 = A_1^1 \otimes G$ modulo the relations (in genus $g \ge 1$) $(x_i^s - x_j^s) \otimes G_{ij}$ and $(y_i^s - y_j^s) \otimes G_{ij}$ for $s = 1, \dots, g$ and $ij \in \mathsf{E}$;
- $A_4^2 = \bigwedge^2 G$ modulo the relations $G_{jk} \wedge G_{ik} - G_{ij} \wedge G_{ik} + G_{ij} \wedge G_{jk}$ for $f\colon K_3 \hookrightarrow \Gamma$ (note that $A_4^2 = \mathrm{OS}^2(\mathcal{A}_\Gamma)$, the degree-2 piece of the Orlik–Solomon algebra [20] of the associated graphic arrangement of hyperplanes in $\mathbb{C}^{\mathsf{V}}$);
- $d(A_1^1) = 0$, $d(G_{ij}) = \omega_i + \omega_j + \sum_s (y_i^s \otimes x_j^s - x_i^s \otimes y_j^s) \in A_2^2$ when $g \ge 1$, and $d(G_{ij}) = \omega_i + \omega_j$ when $g = 0$;

- $\mu\colon \bigwedge^2 G \to A_4^2$ is the quotient map (exactly as in the graded algebra $\mathrm{OS}^\bullet(\mathcal{A}_\Gamma)$);
- $\mu\colon \bigwedge^2 A_1^1 \to A_2^2$ is the cup-product in the cohomology ring $H^\bullet(\Sigma_g^{\mathsf{V}})$;
- $\mu\colon A_1^1 \otimes G \to A_3^2$ is the quotient map.

(The lower indices of f, x, y, ω and G show the position in the cartesian or tensor product; the same convention will be used in Section 3 for a, b, z and C.)

Lemma 2.3 *In degree one, we have the following:*

(1) *If $g=0$, then $H^1(F(0,\Gamma))=0$ if and only if every connected component of Γ is a tree or contains a unique cycle and this cycle has an odd length.*

(2) *If $g\geq 1$, then $H^1(F(g,\Gamma)) = H^1(\Sigma_g^{\mathsf{V}}) \neq 0$.*

Proof Due to the fact that A is a model of $F(g,\Gamma)$, we have

$$H^1(F(g,\Gamma)) = A_1^1 \oplus \ker(d\colon A_2^1 \to A_2^2) = H^1(\Sigma_g^{\mathsf{V}}) \oplus \ker(d\colon G \to H^2(\Sigma_g^{\mathsf{V}})).$$

We can split the differential according to the connected components of the graph $\Gamma = \amalg\Gamma(\alpha)$, $\mathsf{V} = \amalg\mathsf{V}(\alpha)$, $G = \amalg G(\alpha)$:

$$\ker(d\colon G \to H^2(\Sigma_g^{\mathsf{V}})) = \bigoplus_\alpha \ker(d\colon G(\alpha) \to H^2(\Sigma_g^{\mathsf{V}(\alpha)})),$$

so we give the proof for a connected graph Γ.

For $g\geq 1$, the coefficient of $y_i^s \otimes x_j^s$ in the differential of $\gamma = \sum_{ij\in\mathsf{E}} t_{ij} G_{ij}$ is t_{ij}; therefore, $d\colon G \to H^2(\Sigma_g^{\mathsf{V}})$ is injective.

For $g=0$, we have that $\gamma = \sum_{ij\in\mathsf{E}} t_{ij} G_{ij}$ is a cocycle if and only if the coefficient of ω_i in $d(\gamma)$ is zero, ie

$$\sum_{j\in\mathsf{V},\, ij\in\mathsf{E}} t_{ij} = 0 \quad \text{for any } i\in\mathsf{V}. \tag{6}$$

This system of equations has n equations and $|\mathsf{E}|$ unknowns; if $\chi(\Gamma) = n - |\mathsf{E}| < 0$, one can find a nontrivial solution; hence $b_1(F(0,\Gamma)) \geq 1$. If $\chi(\Gamma)\geq 0$, we have to analyze only two cases (since Γ is connected):

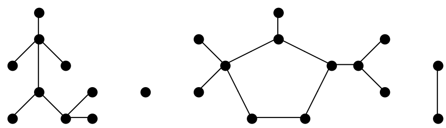
Case a ($\chi(\Gamma)=1$) In this case, Γ is a (finite) tree; hence it has a vertex i of degree 1. One of the equations in the system (6) is $t_{ij}=0$, and induction on $|\mathsf{V}|$ applied to the tree $\Gamma\setminus\{i\}$ shows that the system has only the trivial solution (the induction starts with $n=1$, when $G=0$).

Case b ($\chi(\Gamma)=0$) In this case, $\Gamma \simeq S^1$ contains a unique cycle Γ_0 and, possibly, some branches; starting with a vertex of degree 1, we can eliminate these branches (if any), like in the previous case. The system is reduced to the equations corresponding to the vertices of Γ_0, say $1, 2, \dots, l$:

$$t_{i-1,i} + t_{i,i+1} = 0, \quad i \equiv 1, \dots, l \pmod{l}.$$

We get a nonzero solution $(a, -a, a, \dots, -a)$ only for l even. $\square$

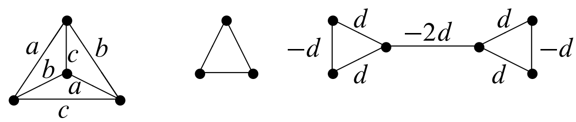
Example 2.4 Γ_1 :



$b_1(F(0, \Gamma_1)) = 0$

Example 2.5 Every edge is marked with its coefficient in an arbitrary cocycle; the unmarked edges have coefficient 0.

Γ_2 :



$(a + b + c = 0)$

$b_1(F(0, \Gamma_2)) = 3$

Remark 2.6 More generally, let Σ be an arbitrary complex projective manifold of dimension $m \geq 1$. The full configuration space $F(\Sigma, K_n)$ has a remarkable cdga model, $E^\bullet(\Sigma, n)$; when $m = 1$, we have $E^\bullet(\Sigma_g, n) = A^\bullet(g, K_n)$ (see eg [3] for details and references related to these models). As a graded algebra, $E^\bullet(\Sigma, n)$ is generated by $H^\bullet(\Sigma^n)$ and $G := \mathrm{span}\{G_{ij} \mid 1 \leq i < j \leq n\}$, taken in degree $2m - 1$. Denote by $EE^\bullet(\Sigma, n)$ the graded subalgebra of $E^\bullet(\Sigma, n)$ generated by G. It is shown in [3] that, when $\Sigma \neq \Sigma_0$, the restriction of d to $EE^+(\Sigma, n)$ is injective. This more general result gives an alternative proof of Lemma 2.3(2).

Proposition 2.7 *If $g \geq 2$, then $\mathscr{R}_1^1(A(g, \Gamma)) = \bigcup_{i \in \mathsf{V}} \mathrm{im}\, H^1(f_i)$ is the irreducible decomposition.*

Proof The inclusion $\bigcup_{i \in \mathsf{V}} \mathrm{im}\, H^1(f_i) \subseteq \mathscr{R}_1^1(A(g, \Gamma))$ is an obvious consequence of Theorem 2.1 and Lemma 2.2. For the proof of the opposite inclusion, we start with a nonzero cohomology class ξ in $H^1(A)$ and a d_ξ–cocycle $\eta \notin \mathbb{C} \cdot \xi$:

$$\xi = \sum_{i,s} (p_i^s x_i^s + q_i^s y_i^s), \quad \eta = \sum_{i,s} (u_i^s x_i^s + v_i^s y_i^s) + \sum_{ij \in \mathsf{E}} t_{ij} G_{ij}.$$

(From Lemma 2.3(2), ξ has no component in G.) For an arbitrary η, the differential $d_\xi \eta = d\eta + \xi \cdot \eta$ belongs to $A_2^2 \oplus A_3^2$; these two components are

$$A_2^2 \ni \sum_{ij \in \mathsf{E}} t_{ij} \Big(\omega_i + \omega_j + \sum_s (y_i^s \otimes x_j^s - x_i^s \otimes y_j^s) \Big) \\ + \sum_{i,s} (p_i^s x_i^s + q_i^s y_i^s) \cdot \sum_{i,s} (u_i^s x_i^s + v_i^s y_i^s),$$

$$A_3^2 \ni \sum_{i,s} (p_i^s x_i^s + q_i^s y_i^s) \cdot \sum_{ij \in \mathsf{E}} t_{ij} G_{ij} = \xi \cdot \gamma.$$

We will show that the G–component of the d_ξ–cocycle η, namely $\gamma = \sum_{ij \in \mathsf{E}} t_{ij} G_{ij}$, is 0. Otherwise, there is an edge ij with $t_{ij} \neq 0$. Since the annihilator of G_{hk} is the span of $\{x_h^s - x_k^s, y_h^s - y_k^s\}_{1 \le s \le g}$, the vanishing of the A_3^2–component of $d_\xi \eta$ implies that ξ is reduced to

$$\xi = \sum_s p^s (x_i^s - x_j^s) + \sum_s q^s (y_i^s - y_j^s),$$

and also that γ has only one nonzero coefficient t_* (we can normalize it: $t_{ij} = 1$). In A_2^2, if $h \neq i, j$, the coefficients of $x_i^s \otimes x_h^r$, $x_i^s \otimes y_h^r$, $y_i^s \otimes x_h^r$ and $y_i^s \otimes y_h^r$ should be 0; hence $u_h^s = v_h^s = 0$ for any $h \neq i, j$ and any s. Hence, the A_2^2–component of $d_\xi \eta$ is reduced to

$$\omega_i + \omega_j + \sum_s (y_i^s \otimes x_j^s - x_i^s \otimes y_j^s) \\ + \Big(\sum_s p^s (x_i^s - x_j^s) + \sum_s q^s (y_i^s - y_j^s) \Big) \cdot \sum_s (u_i^s x_i^s + u_j^s x_j^s + v_i^s y_i^s + v_j^s y_j^s);$$

the coefficients of the following elements in the canonical basis of A_2^2 are 0:

ω_i	$x_i^s \otimes y_j^s$	$y_i^s \otimes x_j^s$	$x_i^r \otimes x_j^s$
$1 + \sum_s p^s v_i^s - \sum_s q^s u_i^s$	$-1 + p^s v_j^s + q^s u_i^s$	$1 + q^s u_j^s + p^s v_i^s$	$p^r u_j^s + p^s u_i^r$

We show that this system has no solution. By the symmetry $(p, x) \leftrightarrow (q, y)$, we can suppose that there is an index s such that $p^s \neq 0$; if some $p^r = 0$, the second equation (for $s \to r$) implies that $u_i^r \neq 0$, and from the last equation we get $p^s = 0$, a contradiction. If all the coefficients p^s are nonzero, the last equation (for $s = r$) implies that $u_j^s = -u_i^s$ for any s, and the third equation shows that $1 - q^s u_i^s + p^s v_i^s = 0$ for any s. Adding these g equations, we find $g + \sum_s p^s v_i^s - \sum_s q^s u_i^s = 0$, and, comparing with the first equation, we obtain $g = 1$, again a contradiction.

Therefore, $\gamma = 0$; the nonvanishing of $H^1(A, d_\xi)$ is equivalent to

$$d_\xi \eta = \xi \cdot \eta = 0, \quad \eta \notin \mathbb{C} \cdot \xi.$$

This implies that $\xi \in \mathscr{R}^1_1(H^\bullet(\Sigma_g)^{\otimes \mathsf{V}}, d = 0)$. We infer from the Künneth formula for resonance [17, Proposition 5.6] that $\xi \in \operatorname{im} H^1(f_i)$ for some $i \in \mathsf{V}$.

In conclusion, $\mathscr{R}^1_1(A) = \bigcup_{i \in \mathsf{V}} \operatorname{im} H^1(f_i)$ is a finite union of linear subspaces. Since clearly there are no redundancies, this is the irreducible decomposition, as claimed. □

Proposition 2.8 *When $g = 1$, we have that $\mathscr{R}^1_1(A(1, \Gamma)) = \bigcup_{ij \in \mathsf{E}} \operatorname{im} H^1(f_{ij})$ is the irreducible decomposition if $\mathsf{E} \neq \varnothing$. Otherwise, $\mathscr{R}^1_1(A(1, \Gamma)) = \{0\}$.*

Proof Suppose that $\mathsf{E} = \varnothing$. As mentioned before, $A(1, \varnothing) = \big(\bigwedge(x_i, y_i), d = 0\big)$, and it is well known that the resonance variety $\mathscr{R}^1_1$ of an exterior algebra is reduced to 0.

Suppose that E is nonempty. Given $\xi = \sum_i p_i x_i + \sum_i q_i y_i$, a nonzero cohomology class in $\mathscr{R}^1_1(A)$ (see Lemma 2.3(2)), we may find

$$\eta = \sum_i u_i x_i + \sum_i v_i y_i + \sum_{ij \in \mathsf{E}} t_{ij} G_{ij}$$

such that $d_\xi \eta = 0$ and $\eta \notin \mathbb{C} \cdot \xi$. We may also suppose that there is one coefficient $t_{ij} \neq 0$ (otherwise we are in the previous case). Now we can apply the argument given in the proof of Proposition 2.7: there is only one nonzero coefficient t_* and $\xi \in \operatorname{Ann}(G_{ij})$; hence $\xi = p(x_i - x_j) + q(y_i - y_j)$. On the other hand, it is obvious that $H^1(f_{ij})(z) = z_i - z_j$ for $z \in H^1(\Sigma_1 \setminus \{0\}) = H^1(\Sigma_1)$.

We conclude, like in the proof of Proposition 2.7, that $\mathscr{R}^1_1(A) = \bigcup_{ij \in \mathsf{E}} \operatorname{im} H^1(f_{ij})$ is the irreducible decomposition, in this case. □

Proposition 2.9 *If $g = 0$ and $H^1(A(0, \Gamma)) = 0$, then $\mathscr{R}^1_1(A(0, \Gamma)) = \varnothing$.*

If $H^1(A(0, \Gamma)) \neq 0$, then $\mathscr{R}^1_1(A(0, \Gamma)) = \{0\} \cup \bigcup \operatorname{im} H^1(f_{ijkl})$ is the irreducible decomposition, where the union is taken over all K_4–subgraphs of Γ with vertex set $\{ijkl\}$, and $\{0\}$ is omitted when Γ contains such a subgraph.

Proof If $H^1(A(0, \Gamma)) = 0$ and $\xi \in \mathscr{R}^1_1(A)$, the definitions imply that $d_0 \eta = d\eta = 0$ for some $\eta \in A^1$. From this we get $\eta = 0$, which shows that $\mathscr{R}^1_1(A(0, \Gamma)) = \varnothing$.

From now on, we assume $H^1(A) \neq 0$. For any $K_4 \hookrightarrow \Gamma$ on vertices i, j, k and l, let us denote by $R_{ijkl} \subseteq H^1(A)$ the 2–dimensional subspace

$$\{a(G_{ij} + G_{kl}) + b(G_{ik} + G_{jl}) + c(G_{jk} + G_{il}) \mid a + b + c = 0\}.$$

When $\Gamma = K_4$, we find that $H^1(A(0,K_4)) = R_{1234}$, by solving the system (6). The map $H^1(f_{ijkl})$ is injective, since f_{ijkl} is admissible. Therefore, $\operatorname{im} H^1(f_{ijkl}) = R_{ijkl}$.

The inclusion $\mathscr{R}_1^1(A) \supseteq \{0\} \cup \bigcup R_{ijkl}$ follows from Theorem 2.1 and Lemma 2.2. Since plainly there are no redundancies in the above finite union of linear subspaces, we are left with proving that $\mathscr{R}_1^1(A) \setminus \{0\} \subseteq \bigcup R_{ijkl}$. To achieve this, we will also need to consider, for any $K_3 \hookrightarrow \Gamma$ on vertices i, j and k, the linear subspace $R_{ijk} \subseteq G = \mathrm{OS}^1(\mathcal{A}_\Gamma)$ defined by $R_{ijk} = \{aG_{ij} + bG_{jk} + cG_{ik} \mid a+b+c = 0\}$.

If $\xi \in \mathscr{R}_1^1(A) \setminus \{0\} \subseteq G \setminus \{0\}$, then $d\xi = 0$ and there is $\eta \in G \setminus \mathbb{C} \cdot \xi$ such that $d_\xi \eta = d\eta + \xi \cdot \eta = 0 \in A_2^2 \oplus A_4^2$, or, equivalently, $d\eta = 0$ and $\xi \cdot \eta = 0 \in \mathrm{OS}^2(\mathcal{A}_\Gamma)$. In particular, $\xi \in \mathscr{R}_1^1(\mathrm{OS}^\bullet(\mathcal{A}_\Gamma), d = 0) \setminus \{0\}$. It follows from [22, Section 3.5] that either $\xi \in R_{ijk}$ for some $K_3 \hookrightarrow \Gamma$, or $\xi \in R_{ijkl}$ for some $K_4 \hookrightarrow \Gamma$.

The first case cannot occur, since clearly $R_{ijk} \cap \ker(d) = 0$, by (6), and we are done. □

Theorem 2.1 and Lemma 2.2, together with Propositions 2.7–2.9, prove Theorem 1.1 from the introduction. In the genus-0 case, the implication

$$H^1(A(0,\Gamma)) = 0 \implies \Gamma \text{ has no } K_4\text{–subgraphs}$$

is provided by Lemma 2.3(1).

3 Malcev completion and formality

We continue our analysis of partial pure braid groups with the proof of Theorem 1.2. Their Malcev Lie algebras are computed with the aid of the holonomy Lie algebras of their Orlik–Solomon models, $A^\bullet(g,\Gamma)$.

We will also consider a weaker notion of 1–formality: a finitely generated group π is *filtered formal* if its Malcev Lie algebra $\mathfrak{m}(\pi)$ is isomorphic to the lcs completion of a Lie algebra presentable with degree-1 generators and relations homogeneous with respect to bracket length. We recall that the free Lie algebra on a vector space, $\mathbb{L}^\bullet(W)$, is graded by bracket length. In low degrees, $\mathbb{L}^1(W) = W$, and the Lie bracket identifies $\mathbb{L}^2(W)$ with $\bigwedge^2 W$.

We are going to make extensive use of the following construction, introduced in [18, Definition 4.2]. The holonomy Lie algebra $\mathfrak{h}(A)$ of a 1–finite cdga A is the quotient of $\mathbb{L}(A^{1*})$ by the Lie ideal generated by $\operatorname{im}(d^* + \mu^*)$, where $d\colon A^1 \to A^2$ (respectively $\mu\colon \bigwedge^2 A^1 \to A^2$) is the differential (respectively the product) of the cdga $A^{\le 2}$, and $(\cdot)^*$ denotes vector space duals. This Lie algebra is functorial with respect to cdga maps, and has the following basic property. (A result similar to our theorem below was proved by Bezrukavnikov in [5], under the additional assumption that $A^\bullet$ is quadratic as a graded algebra; note that this condition is not satisfied in general by finite cdga models of spaces, in particular by the models $A^\bullet(0,\Gamma)$.)

Theorem 3.1 *If A is a 1–finite 1–model of a connected CW-space M, then $\mathfrak{m}(\pi_1(M))$ is isomorphic to the* lcs *completion of $\mathfrak{h}(A)$ as filtered Lie algebras.*

Proof Our approach is based on a key result obtained by Chen in [7] and refined by Hain in [15]. This result provides the following description for the Malcev completion of $\pi := \pi_1(M)$, over a characteristic zero field $\Bbbk$, in terms of iterated integrals and bar constructions.

Consider the complete Hopf algebra $\widehat{\Bbbk\pi}$, where the completion is taken with respect to the powers of the augmentation ideal of the group ring $\Bbbk\pi$. The complete Lie algebra $\mathfrak{m}(\pi)$ is the Lie algebra of primitives, $P\widehat{\Bbbk\pi}$, endowed with the induced filtration, defined by Quillen in [21, Appendix A]. On the other hand, let $B^\bullet(A)$ be the differential graded Hopf algebra obtained by applying the bar functor to the augmented cdga $A^\bullet$, where the augmentation sends A^+ to 0 and is the identity on $A^0 = \Bbbk\cdot 1$; see eg [15, Section 1.1]. The dual Hopf algebra, $H^0B(A)^* = \mathrm{Hom}_{\Bbbk}(H^0B(A),\Bbbk)$, is a complete Hopf algebra, with filtration induced from the bar filtration of $H^0B(A)$; see [15, Section 2.4].

Next, let $f\colon A' \to A''$ be an augmented cdga map inducing an isomorphism in H^i for $i \le 1$ and a monomorphism in H^2 (for short, f is an augmented 1–equivalence). If $H^0(A') = \Bbbk\cdot 1$, we claim that the induced map, $H^0B(f)^*\colon H^0B(A'')^* \to H^0B(A')^*$, is a filtered isomorphism. Indeed, a standard argument based on the Eilenberg–Moore spectral sequence (like in Proposition 1.1.1 from [15]) shows that $H^0B(f)$ induces an isomorphism at the associated graded level, with respect to the bar filtrations, which clearly implies our assertion. The fact that $A^\bullet$ and $\Omega^\bullet(M)$ have the same Sullivan 1–minimal model, $\mathcal{M}^\bullet$, implies by rational homotopy theory [23] the existence of two augmented 1–equivalences, $\mathcal{M}^\bullet \to A^\bullet$ and $\mathcal{M}^\bullet \to \Omega^\bullet(M)$. Here, both $A^\bullet$ and $\mathcal{M}^\bullet$ are canonically augmented, as above, since $A^0 = \mathcal{M}^0 = \Bbbk\cdot 1$, and the augmentation of $\Omega^\bullet(M)$ is induced by the basepoint chosen for $\pi_1(M)$, as in [15].

It follows from [15, Corollary 2.4.5] that integration induces an isomorphism between $\widehat{\Bbbk\pi}$ and $H^0B(A)^*$, as complete Hopf algebras. This leads to the aforementioned description of the Malcev Lie algebra: $\mathfrak{m}(\pi) \simeq PH^0B(A)^*$, as complete Lie algebras.

Now, we claim that we may assume that $A^\bullet$ is of finite type, ie all graded pieces are finite dimensional. Indeed, the canonical cdga projection, $A^\bullet \twoheadrightarrow A^{\le 2}$, is clearly a 1–equivalence. Hence, $A^{\le 2}$ is also a 1–model of M, by [23]. It is equally easy to check that $\iota\colon \Bbbk\cdot 1 \oplus A^1 \oplus (\mathrm{im}(d) + \mathrm{im}(\mu)) \hookrightarrow A^{\le 2}$ is a cdga inclusion and a 1–equivalence.

Therefore, we may replace $A^{\le 2}$ by the above finite-type sub-cdga, without changing the holonomy Lie algebra, as claimed.

We may thus consider the dual cocommutative differential graded coalgebra, $A_\bullet := A^{\bullet *}$. By the standard duality between the bar construction for a cdga and the Adams cobar construction C for a cocommutative differential graded coalgebra [1], the complete Hopf algebras $H^0 B(A^\bullet)^*$ and $\widehat{H}_0 C(A_\bullet)$ are isomorphic. In concrete terms, the Hopf algebra $H_0 C(A_\bullet)$ is easily identified with the quotient of the primitively generated tensorial Hopf algebra on A_1, by the two-sided Hopf ideal generated by $\mathrm{im}(-d^* + \mu^*)$, and the completion is taken with respect to the descending filtration induced by tensor length.

Denote by $\mathfrak{q}(A)$ the quotient of the free Lie algebra $\mathbb{L}(A_1)$ by the Lie ideal generated by $\mathrm{im}(-d^* + \mu^*)$. The above discussion shows that the complete Hopf algebras $H^0 B(A)^*$ and $\widehat{U}\mathfrak{q}(A)$ are isomorphic, where $\widehat{U}$ is Quillen's completed universal enveloping algebra functor from [21, Appendix A].

Plainly, $-\mathrm{id}\colon A_1 \to A_1$ induces an isomorphism between the Lie algebras $\mathfrak{q}(A)$ and $\mathfrak{h}(A)$. We infer that $\mathfrak{m}(\pi) \simeq P\widehat{U}\mathfrak{h}(A)$, as complete Lie algebras.

Finally, let $\mathfrak{h}$ be a Lie algebra, and consider the canonical Lie homomorphism from [21, Appendix A], $\kappa\colon \mathfrak{h} \to P\widehat{U}\mathfrak{h}$. By [21, Corollary A3.9 and Remark A3.11], κ sends the lcs filtration of $\mathfrak{h}$ into the Malcev filtration of $P\widehat{U}\mathfrak{h}$, inducing an isomorphism at the associated graded level. Passing to completions, we infer that $\widehat{\kappa}\colon \widehat{\mathfrak{h}} \to P\widehat{U}\mathfrak{h}$ is a filtered Lie isomorphism. We conclude that $\mathfrak{m}(\pi) \simeq \widehat{\mathfrak{h}(A)}$, as filtered Lie algebras, thus finishing our proof. □

When $M = F(g,\Gamma)$ and $A = A(g,\Gamma)$, set $L(g,\Gamma) := \mathfrak{h}(A(g,\Gamma))$. We will denote, for $g \ge 0$, the basis dual to $\{G_{ij}\}_{ij\in\mathsf{E}}$ and $\{\omega_i\}_{i\in\mathsf{V}}$ by $\{C_{ij}\}_{ij\in\mathsf{E}}$ and $\{z_i\}_{i\in\mathsf{V}}$, respectively. For $g \ge 1$, the basis dual to $\{x_i^s, y_i^s \mid 1 \le i \le n, 1 \le s \le g\}$ will be denoted $\{a_i^s, b_i^s\}$.

Proposition 3.2 *The Malcev Lie algebra $\mathfrak{m}(P(0,\Gamma))$ is isomorphic to the lcs completion of $L(0,\Gamma)$, where the Lie algebra $L(0,\Gamma)$ is the quotient of the free Lie algebra on $\{C_{ij}\}_{ij\in\mathsf{E}}$ by the relations*

$$\sum_{j\in\mathsf{V},\, ij\in\mathsf{E}} C_{ij} \quad (i \in \mathsf{V}), \tag{7}$$

$$[C_{ij}, C_{kl}] \quad (ij, kl \in \mathsf{E}), \tag{8}$$

$$[C_{ij}, C_{jk}] \quad (ij, jk \in \mathsf{E} \text{ and } ik \notin \mathsf{E}), \tag{9}$$

$$[C_{ij} + C_{jk}, C_{ik}] \quad (ij, jk, ik \in \mathsf{E}). \tag{10}$$

In particular, the group $P(0,\Gamma)$ is always 1–formal.

	z_i $i \in \mathsf{V}$	$C_{ij} \wedge C_{kl}$ i,j,k,l distinct	$C_{ij} \wedge C_{jk}$ $ik \notin \mathsf{E}$	$C_{ij} \wedge C_{ik}$ $ij, ik, jk \in \mathsf{E}$	$C_{ij} \wedge C_{jk}$ $ij, ik, jk \in \mathsf{E}$
d^*	$\sum_{j \in \mathsf{V}, ij \in \mathsf{E}} C_{ij}$	0	0	0	0
μ^*	0	$[C_{ij}, C_{kl}]$	$[C_{ij}, C_{jk}]$	$[C_{ij}+C_{jk}, C_{ik}]$	$[C_{ij}+C_{ik}, C_{jk}]$
$\Downarrow$	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(10)

Table 1: From the proof of Proposition 3.2. In the last two columns, $i < j < k$.

Proof We consider the following canonical basis in $(A^2)^*$:

$$\{z_i\}_{i \in \mathsf{V}} \cup \{C_{ij} \wedge C_{kl}\}_{ij,kl \in \mathsf{E}} \cup \{C_{ij} \wedge C_{jk}\}_{ik \notin \mathsf{E}} \cup \{C_{ij} \wedge C_{ik}, C_{ij} \wedge C_{jk}\}_{ij,ik,jk \in \mathsf{E}}$$

(in the product $C_{ij} \wedge C_{kl}$ we take $i < j$, $i < k < l$ and $j \neq k, l$, and in the last set we take $i < j < k$; see [5]). Dualizing d and μ, where

$$dG_{ij} = \omega_i + \omega_j, \quad \mu(G_{ik} \wedge G_{jk}) = G_{ij} \wedge G_{jk} - G_{ij} \wedge G_{ik},$$

we obtain the defining relations in the last row of Table 1. From the last two relations, we see $[C_{ik}+C_{jk}, C_{ij}] = 0$, hence the relation (10), where i, j, k are arbitrarily ordered. □

Remark 3.3 By [19, Corollary 10.3], if the quasiprojective manifold M has the vanishing property in degree 1, ie $W_1 H^1(M) = 0$, then $\pi_1(M)$ is 1–formal, where $W_\bullet$ denotes Deligne's weight filtration [8; 9]. According to [8; 9], $W_1 H^1(M) = 0$ whenever M admits a smooth compactification $\overline{M}$ with $b_1(\overline{M}) = 0$. Hence, $P(0, \Gamma)$ is actually 1–formal in this stronger sense.

Proposition 3.4 *For $g \geq 1$, the Malcev Lie algebra $\mathfrak{m}(P(g,\Gamma))$ is isomorphic to the* lcs *completion of $L(g,\Gamma)$, where the Lie algebra $L(g,\Gamma)$ is the quotient of the free Lie algebra on $\{a_i^s, b_i^s\}$ by the relations*

$$C_{ij} := [a_i^s, b_j^s] = [a_j^t, b_i^t] \quad (\forall i \neq j, \forall s, t), \tag{11}$$

$$C_{ij} = 0 \quad (ij \notin \mathsf{E}), \tag{12}$$

$$[a_i^s, b_j^t] = [a_j^s, b_i^t] = 0 \quad (\forall i < j,\ \forall s \neq t), \tag{13}$$

$$[a_i^s, a_j^t] = [b_i^s, b_j^t] = 0 \quad (\forall i \neq j,\ \forall s, t), \tag{14}$$

$$\sum\nolimits_j C_{ij} = \sum\nolimits_s [b_i^s, a_i^s] \quad (i \in \mathsf{V}), \tag{15}$$

$$[a_k^s, C_{ij}] = [b_k^s, C_{ij}] = 0 \quad (\forall k \neq i,j,\ \forall s). \tag{16}$$

In particular, $L(g,\Gamma)$ is generated in degree 1 with relations in degrees 2 and 3, and consequently, the group $P(g,\Gamma)$ is always filtered formal.

	1	2	3	4	5
	z_i $i \in \mathsf{V}$	$C_{ij} \wedge C_{kl}$ i,j,k,l distinct	$C_{ij} \wedge C_{jk}$ $ik \notin \mathsf{E}$	$C_{ij} \wedge C_{ik}$ $ij, ik, jk \in \mathsf{E}$	$C_{ij} \wedge C_{jk}$ $ij, ik, jk \in \mathsf{E}$
d^*	$\sum_{j \in \mathsf{V}, ij \in \mathsf{E}} C_{ij}$	0	0	0	0
μ^*	$\sum_s [a_i^s, b_i^s]$	$[C_{ij}, C_{kl}]$	$[C_{ij}, C_{jk}]$	$[C_{ij}+C_{jk}, C_{ik}]$	$[C_{ij}+C_{ik}, C_{jk}]$
$\Downarrow$	(15)	(17)	(20)	(19)	(19)

6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
$a_i^s \otimes b_j^t$ $i < j$	$b_i^s \otimes a_j^t$ $i < j$	$a_i^s \otimes a_j^t$ $i < j$	$b_i^s \otimes b_j^t$ $i < j$	$a_k^s \otimes C_{ij}$ $k \neq i, j$	$b_k^s \otimes C_{ij}$ $k \neq i, j$	$a_i^s \otimes C_{ij}$ $i < j$	$b_i^s \otimes C_{ij}$ $i < j$
$-\delta_{st} C_{ij}$	$\delta_{st} C_{ij}$	0	0	0	0	0	0
$[a_i^s, b_j^t]$	$[b_i^s, a_j^t]$	$[a_i^s, a_j^t]$	$[b_i^s, b_j^t]$	$[a_k^s, C_{ij}]$	$[b_k^s, C_{ij}]$	$[a_i^s + a_j^s, C_{ij}]$	$[b_i^s + b_j^s, C_{ij}]$
(11)–(13)	(11)–(13)	(14)	(14)	(16)	(16)	(18)	(18)

Table 2: From the proof of Proposition 3.4. The indices in columns 4 and 5 satisfy $i < j < k$. For any C_{pq} in the table, $pq \in \mathsf{E}$, and the entries in columns 6 and 7 are to be replaced by 0 in the second row when $ij \notin \mathsf{E}$.

Proof The canonical basis in $(A^2)^*$ contains the list in the proof of Proposition 3.2, and also (with indices $1 \le i < j \le n$, $1 \le s, t \le g$ and $k \neq i, j$)

$$\{a_i^s \otimes a_j^t, a_i^s \otimes b_j^t, b_i^s \otimes a_j^t, b_i^s \otimes b_j^t\} \cup \{a_k^s \otimes C_{ij}, b_k^s \otimes C_{ij}, a_i^s \otimes C_{ij}, b_i^s \otimes C_{ij}\}.$$

To dualize d and μ, the relevant relations are

$$dG_{ij} = \omega_i + \omega_j + \sum_s (y_i^s \otimes x_j^s - x_i^s \otimes y_j^s),$$

$$\mu(x_i^s \wedge y_i^s) = \omega_i, \quad \mu(x_i^s \wedge y_j^t) = x_i^s \otimes y_j^t, \quad \mu(y_i^s \wedge x_j^t) = y_i^s \otimes x_j^t \quad (i < j),$$

$$\mu(x_i^s \wedge x_j^t) = x_i^s \otimes x_j^t, \quad \mu(y_i^s \wedge y_j^t) = y_i^s \otimes y_j^t \quad (i < j),$$

$$\mu(x_i^s \wedge G_{jk}) = x_i^s \otimes G_{jk}, \quad \mu(y_i^s \wedge G_{jk}) = y_i^s \otimes G_{jk},$$

$$\mu(x_i^s \wedge G_{ij}) = x_i^s \otimes G_{ij} = \mu(x_j^s \wedge G_{ij}), \quad \mu(y_i^s \wedge G_{ij}) = y_i^s \otimes G_{ij} = \mu(y_j^s \wedge G_{ij}).$$

The defining relations are obtained in the last row of Table 2. Note that, when $ij \in \mathsf{E}$, in the relations (11) C_{ij} is the dual of G_{ij}. The relations (16) are obtained in columns 10 and 11 for $ij \in \mathsf{E}$ and, otherwise, are a trivial consequence of (12). It remains to prove that the relations (11)–(16) imply the following list:

$$[C_{ij}, C_{kl}] = 0 \quad (\text{if } \operatorname{card}\{i, j, k, l\} = 4), \tag{17}$$

$$[a_i^s + a_j^s, C_{ij}] = [b_i^s + b_j^s, C_{ij}] = 0 \quad (\forall i \neq j, \forall s), \tag{18}$$

$$[C_{ij} + C_{jk}, C_{ik}] = 0 \quad (\text{if } ij, ik, jk \in \mathsf{E}), \tag{19}$$

$$[C_{ij}, C_{jk}] = 0 \quad (\text{if } ij, jk \in \mathsf{E} \text{ and } ik \notin \mathsf{E}). \tag{20}$$

The first relation is obvious:

$$[C_{ij}, C_{kl}] = [C_{ij}, [a_k^s, b_l^s]] = 0 \quad (\text{by (11) and (16)}).$$

The second equation comes from the equalities

$$\begin{aligned}
[a_j^s, C_{ij}] &= \big[a_j^s, \textstyle\sum_k C_{ik}\big] && (\text{by (16)}) \\
&= \big[a_j^s, \textstyle\sum_t [b_i^t, a_i^t]\big] && (\text{by (15)}) \\
&= [a_j^s, [b_i^s, a_i^s]] && (\text{by (13) and (14)}) \\
&= [C_{ij}, a_i^s] && (\text{by (11) and (14)})
\end{aligned}$$

(by symmetry, we get $[b_i^s + b_j^s, C_{ij}] = 0$).

Using (18), we can finish the proof as follows:

$$\begin{aligned}
[C_{ij} + C_{jk}, C_{ik}] &= [[a_i^s, b_j^s] + [a_k^s, b_j^s], C_{ik}] && (\text{by (11)}) \\
&= [[a_i^s + a_k^s, b_j^s], C_{ik}] = 0 && (\text{by (16) and (18)}),
\end{aligned}$$

and finally (20) may be established as follows:

$$\begin{aligned}
[C_{ij}, C_{jk}] &= [C_{ij}, [a_j^s, b_k^s]] && (\text{by (11)}) \\
&= [[C_{ij}, a_j^s], b_k^s] && (\text{by (16)}) \\
&= -[[C_{ij}, a_i^s], b_k^s] && (\text{by (18)}) \\
&= -[C_{ij}, [a_i^s, b_k^s]] = 0 && (\text{by (16), (11) and (12)}).
\end{aligned}$$

□

Example 3.5 Note that filtered formality is strictly weaker than 1–formality, as shown by the Torelli group in genus 3, which has a cubic, non-1–formal Malcev Lie algebra; cf Hain's work from [16].

Proposition 3.6 *Suppose that either $g \geq 2$, or $g = 1$ and Γ contains no K_3. Then the group $P(g, \Gamma)$ is 1–formal.*

Proof The cubic relations (16) follow from the quadratic relations: if $g \geq 2$, take $t \neq s$; then

$$[a_k^s, C_{ij}] = [a_k^s, [a_i^t, b_j^t]] = 0 \quad \text{(by (11), (13) and (14))}.$$

If $g = 1$ and, say, $ik \notin \mathsf{E}$, we find

$$[a_k^1, C_{ij}] = [a_k^1, [a_j^1, b_i^1]] = 0 \quad \text{(by (11), (12) and (14))}. \qquad \square$$

Proposition 3.7 *If $g = 1$ and Γ contains a K_3 subgraph, then the group $P(1, \Gamma)$ is not 1–formal.*

Proof When $g \geq 1$ and $f\colon \Gamma' \hookrightarrow \Gamma$ is arbitrary, note that $f_*\colon H_1(\Sigma_g^{\mathsf{V}}) \twoheadrightarrow H_1(\Sigma_g^{\mathsf{V}'})$ extends to $f_*\colon \mathbb{L}^\bullet(H_1(\Sigma_g^{\mathsf{V}})) \twoheadrightarrow \mathbb{L}^\bullet(H_1(\Sigma_g^{\mathsf{V}'}))$, a graded Lie surjection which preserves the graded parts of the defining Lie ideals (11)–(16). Furthermore, the canonical injection $f_\dagger\colon H_1(\Sigma_g^{\mathsf{V}'}) \hookrightarrow H_1(\Sigma_g^{\mathsf{V}})$ extends to a graded Lie monomorphism, $f_\dagger\colon \mathbb{L}^\bullet(H_1(\Sigma_g^{\mathsf{V}'})) \hookrightarrow \mathbb{L}^\bullet(H_1(\Sigma_g^{\mathsf{V}}))$, which preserves the cubic relations (16). Therefore, the 1–formality of $P(1, \Gamma)$ would imply the 1–formality of $P(1, K_3)$, in contradiction with [12, Example 10.1]. $\square$

Remark 3.8 It follows from Proposition 2.7 and [17, Proposition 5.6] that when $g \geq 2$, we have $\mathscr{R}_1^1(A^\bullet(g, \Gamma)) = \mathscr{R}_1^1(H^\bullet(\Sigma_g^{\mathsf{V}}))$ for any graph Γ. Nevertheless, $\mathfrak{m}(P(g, \Gamma)) \not\simeq \mathfrak{m}(\pi_1(\Sigma_g^{\mathsf{V}}))$ if $\mathsf{E} \neq \varnothing$. Indeed, assuming the contrary, we infer from [23] that the spaces $F(g, \Gamma)$ and Σ_g^{V} have isomorphic decomposable subspaces in the cohomology ring in degree two: $DH^2(F(g, \Gamma)) \simeq DH^2(\Sigma_g^{\mathsf{V}})$. Plainly, $DH^2(\Sigma_g^{\mathsf{V}}) = H^2(\Sigma_g^{\mathsf{V}})$. The description of the Orlik–Solomon model $A^\bullet(g, \Gamma)$ from Section 2 readily implies that $DH^2(F(g, \Gamma)) = H^2(\Sigma_g^{\mathsf{V}})/dG$. By Lemma 2.3(2), the above two vector spaces DH^2 have different dimensions if $\mathsf{E} \neq \varnothing$, a contradiction.

4 Nonabelian representation varieties and jump loci

Finally, we analyze germs at 1 of rank-2 nonabelian representation varieties and their degree-one topological Green–Lazarsfeld loci for partial pure braid groups, via admissible maps and Orlik–Solomon models, and we prove Theorem 1.3. In this section, $\mathbb{G} = \mathrm{SL}_2(\mathbb{C})$ or its standard Borel subgroup, with Lie algebra $\mathfrak{g} = \mathfrak{sl}_2$ or $\mathfrak{sol}_2$. Key to our computations is the well-known fact that $[A, B] = 0$ in $\mathfrak{g}$ if and only if $\operatorname{rank}\{A, B\} \leq 1$.

If $S = \overline{S} \setminus F$ is a quasiprojective curve, where $\overline{S}$ is projective and $F \subseteq \overline{S}$ is a finite subset, then $(\overline{S}, F)$ is the unique smooth compactification of S. For a quasiprojective manifold M, it is known that there is a *convenient* smooth compactification,

$M = \overline{M} \setminus D$, where D is a hypersurface arrangement in $\overline{M}$, which has the property that every admissible map of general type, $f\colon M \to S$, is induced by a regular morphism, $\overline{f}\colon (\overline{M}, D) \to (\overline{S}, F)$. These in turn induce cdga maps between Orlik–Solomon models, denoted $f^*\colon A^\bullet(\overline{S}, F) \to A^\bullet(\overline{M}, D)$. By naturality, we obtain an inclusion

$$\mathscr{F}(A^\bullet(\overline{M}, D), \mathfrak{g}) \supseteq \mathscr{F}^1(A^\bullet(\overline{M}, D), \mathfrak{g}) \cup \bigcup_{f \in \mathscr{E}(M)} f^*\mathscr{F}(A^\bullet(\overline{S}, F), \mathfrak{g}). \tag{21}$$

For any finite-dimensional representation $\theta\colon \mathfrak{g} \to \mathfrak{gl}(V)$, we also know from [18, Corollary 3.8] that $\Pi(A, \theta) \subseteq \mathscr{R}_1^k(A, \theta)$ if $H^k(A) \neq 0$.

Let $\{f\colon B_f^\bullet \to A^\bullet\}$ be a finite family of cdga maps between finite objects.

Proposition 4.1 *Assume that $H^1(A) \neq 0$. For every f, suppose that $B_f^\bullet = B_f^{\leq 2}$, $\chi(H^\bullet(B_f)) < 0$ and f is a monomorphism. If $\mathscr{R}_1^1(A) = \bigcup_f \operatorname{im} H^1(f)$ and (21) holds as an equality for the family $\{f\colon B_f^\bullet \to A^\bullet\}$, then*

$$\mathscr{R}_1^1(A, \theta) = \Pi(A, \theta) \cup \bigcup_f f^*\mathscr{F}(B_f, \mathfrak{g}) \tag{22}$$

for any finite-dimensional representation $\theta\colon \mathfrak{g} \to \mathfrak{gl}(V)$.

Proof We first show the inclusion "$\supseteq$". The fact that $\Pi(A, \theta) \subseteq \mathscr{R}_1^1(A, \theta)$ is due to the assumption $H^1(A) \neq 0$. The equality $\mathscr{R}_1^1(B_f, \theta) = \mathscr{F}(B_f, \mathfrak{g})$ follows from [18, Proposition 2.4] since $B_f^\bullet = B_f^{\leq 2}$ and $\chi(H^\bullet(B_f)) < 0$. Lemma 2.6 from [18] implies that $f^*\mathscr{R}_1^1(B_f, \theta) \subseteq \mathscr{R}_1^1(A, \theta)$, since f is injective in degree 1. To verify the inclusion "$\subseteq$", pick $\omega \in \mathscr{R}_1^1(A, \theta) \setminus \bigcup_f f^*\mathscr{F}(B_f, \mathfrak{g})$. We infer from (21) that $\omega = \eta \otimes g$, with $d\eta = 0$ and $g \in \mathfrak{g}$. Theorem 1.2 from [18] says then that there is an eigenvalue λ of $\theta(g)$ such that $\lambda\eta \in \mathscr{R}_1^1(A)$. If $\det\theta(g) \neq 0$, then $\lambda \neq 0$. Since $\mathscr{R}_1^1(A) = \bigcup_f \operatorname{im} H^1(f)$, we deduce that $\eta = f^*\eta_f$ for some f and some $\eta_f \in H^1(B_f)$. Hence, $f^*(\eta_f \otimes g) \in \mathscr{F}(A, \mathfrak{g})$. The injectivity of f forces then $\eta_f \otimes g \in \mathscr{F}(B_f, \mathfrak{g})$. This implies that $\omega \in f^*\mathscr{F}(B_f, \mathfrak{g})$, a contradiction. Consequently, $\omega \in \Pi(A, \theta)$, and we are done. □

Let A be a finite model of the finite space M. If $b_1(M) = 0$, then it follows from [21] that $\mathfrak{m}(\pi_1(M)) = 0$. Theorems A and B in [11] together imply then that both germs $\operatorname{Hom}(\pi_1(M), \mathbb{G})_{(1)}$ and $\mathscr{F}(A, \mathfrak{g})_{(0)}$ contain only the origin. Furthermore, $b_1(M) = 0$ implies that $\mathscr{V}_1^1(M, \iota)_{(1)} = \mathscr{R}_1^1(A, \theta)_{(0)} = \varnothing$; cf [11, Theorem B] and [18, (15)]. For a quasiprojective manifold M with $b_1(M) > 0$, it follows from [11, Example 5.3] that we may always find a convenient compactification (by adding at infinity a normal crossing divisor) which satisfies all hypotheses from Proposition 4.1, for the family $\{f^*\colon A^\bullet(\overline{S}, F) \to A^\bullet(\overline{M}, D)\}_{f\in\mathscr{E}(M)}$, except possibly the last assumption.

In this way, we infer from Remark 3.3 and Proposition 4.1 that the genus-0 case of Theorem 1.3 becomes a consequence of the following general result.

Theorem 4.2 *If $b_1(M) > 0$ and $W_1H^1(M) = 0$, then equality holds in* (21) *for a convenient compactification with normal crossings and for $\mathfrak{g} = \mathfrak{sl}_2$ or $\mathfrak{sol}_2$.*

Proof For every $f \in \mathscr{E}(M)$, note that $H^\bullet(\overline{f})\colon H^\bullet(\overline{S}) \to H^\bullet(\overline{M})$ is injective; see eg [11, Example 5.3]. Our vanishing assumption on $W_1H^1(M)$ implies that $H^1(\overline{M}) = 0$; cf [8; 9]. Hence, $W_1H^1(S) = 0$.

Let $A^\bullet_\bullet := A^\bullet(\overline{M}, D)$ be the Gysin model, and assume that $W_1H^1(M) = 0$. Then $A^1 = A^1_2$, by [19]. Set $Z^1_2 := H^1(A) \subseteq A^1_2$, and denote by $A^\bullet_Z \subseteq A^{\le 2}$ the sub-cdga with $d = 0$ defined by $A^0_Z = \mathbb{Q}\cdot 1$, $A^1_Z = Z^1_2$ and $A^2_Z = \mu(\bigwedge^2 Z^1_2) \subseteq A^2_4$. Note that $d(A^1_2) \subseteq A^2_2$. We infer that the cdga inclusion $\iota\colon A^\bullet_Z \hookrightarrow A^{\le 2}$ is a 1–equivalence, ie it induces an isomorphism in H^1 and a monomorphism in H^2. On the other hand, it follows from the definitions that the variety $\mathscr{F}(A, \mathfrak{g})$ depends only on the corestrictions of $d\colon A^1 \to A^2$ and $\mu\colon \bigwedge^2 A^1 \to A^2$ to the subspace $\mathrm{im}(d) + \mathrm{im}(\mu) \subseteq A^2$ for any cdga A and any Lie algebra $\mathfrak{g}$. Therefore, we have an inclusion $\iota^*\colon \mathscr{F}(A_Z, \mathfrak{g}) \subseteq \mathscr{F}(A, \mathfrak{g})$.

Since ι is a 1–equivalence, it follows from Theorem 3.9 and Sections 7.3–7.5 in [11] that $\mathscr{F}(A_Z, \mathfrak{g})$ and $\mathscr{F}(A, \mathfrak{g})$ have the same analytic germs at 0. Now, we recall from [11] that each cdga, A and A_Z, has positive weights, and the associated $\mathbb{C}^\times$–actions preserve the varieties $\mathscr{F}(A_Z, \mathfrak{g})$ and $\mathscr{F}(A, \mathfrak{g})$, and the origin 0. This implies that all irreducible components of $\mathscr{F}(A, \mathfrak{g})$ pass through 0, and similarly for $\mathscr{F}(A_Z, \mathfrak{g})$. This in turn is enough to infer that actually $\mathscr{F}(A_Z, \mathfrak{g}) = \mathscr{F}(A, \mathfrak{g})$, since the germs at 0 are equal. Moreover, $\mathscr{F}(A_Z, \mathfrak{g}) = \mathscr{F}(H^\bullet(A), \mathfrak{g})$, by construction.

The equalities $\mathscr{F}(A^\bullet(\overline{M}, D), \mathfrak{g}) = \mathscr{F}(H^\bullet(M), \mathfrak{g})$ and $\mathscr{F}(A^\bullet(\overline{S}, F), \mathfrak{g}) = \mathscr{F}(H^\bullet(S), \mathfrak{g})$ are clearly compatible with the natural maps induced by $\overline{f}\colon (\overline{M}, D) \to (\overline{S}, F)$ for any $f \in \mathscr{E}(M)$. Plainly $\mathscr{F}^1(A^\bullet(\overline{M}, D), \mathfrak{g})$ depends only on $H^1(M)$ and $\mathfrak{g}$. Thus, we may replace in (21) $A^\bullet(\overline{M}, D)$ by $(H^\bullet(M), d = 0)$ and $A^\bullet(\overline{S}, F)$ by $(H^\bullet(S), d = 0)$. In this way, our claim reduces to the equality proved in [18, Corollary 7.2(55)]. □

In positive genus, we are going to describe explicitly the convenient compactifications from Theorem 1.3, and check that all hypotheses from Proposition 4.1 hold for the associated families of cdga maps, $\{f^*\colon A^\bullet(\overline{S}, F) \to A^\bullet(\overline{M}, D)\}_{f\in\mathscr{E}(M)}$, except the last assumption.

When $g \ge 2$, we have that $M := F(g, \Gamma) = \Sigma_g^{\mathsf{V}} \setminus D_\Gamma$ is a convenient compactification: for $i \in \mathsf{V}$, the regular morphism $\overline{f_i} := \mathrm{pr}_i\colon (\Sigma_g^{\mathsf{V}}, D_\Gamma) \to (\Sigma_g, \varnothing)$ extends the admissible map $f_i\colon F(g,\Gamma) \to \Sigma_g$ from Lemma 2.2. By Lemma 2.3(2), $H^1(A(g,\Gamma)) \neq 0$ for $g \geq 1$. Clearly, $B_f^\bullet = B_f^{\leq 2}$ and $\chi(H^\bullet(B_f)) < 0$ for any $f \in \mathscr{E}(M)$, since $B_f^\bullet = (H^\bullet(\Sigma_g), d = 0)$. It is easy to check that $f^*\colon A^\bullet(g,\Gamma') \to A^\bullet(g,\Gamma)$ is injective in degree $\bullet \leq 2$ for any $f\colon \Gamma' \hookrightarrow \Gamma$ and $g \geq 0$. Finally, the assumption on $\mathscr{R}_1^1(A(g,\Gamma))$ in Proposition 4.1 follows from Proposition 2.7.

In genus $g = 1$, we have that $M := F(1,\Gamma) = \Sigma_1^{\mathsf{V}} \setminus D_\Gamma$ is again a convenient compactification. For $ij \in \mathsf{E}$, denote by $\mathrm{pr}_{ij}\colon (\Sigma_1^{\mathsf{V}}, D_\Gamma) \to (\Sigma_1^2, D_{K_2})$ the regular morphism induced by projection. Let $\overline{\delta}\colon (\Sigma_1^2, D_{K_2}) \to (\Sigma_1, \{0\})$ be the regular morphism induced by the difference map of the elliptic curve Σ_1. Then clearly the regular morphism $\overline{f_{ij}} := \overline{\delta} \circ \mathrm{pr}_{ij}$ extends the admissible map $f_{ij}\colon F(1,\Gamma) \to \Sigma_1 \setminus \{0\}$ from Lemma 2.2. For any $f \in \mathscr{E}(M)$, we have that $B_f^\bullet = A^\bullet(\Sigma_1, \{0\}) = B_f^{\leq 2}$ is given by $B_f^0 = \mathbb{C} \cdot 1$, $B_f^1 = \mathrm{span}\{x, y, g\}$ and $B_f^2 = \mathbb{C} \cdot \mathcal{O}$. The differential is given by $dx = dy = 0$ and $dg = \mathcal{O}$, and the multiplication table is $xg = yg = 0$ and $xy = \mathcal{O}$. The hypotheses on $B_f^\bullet$ from Proposition 4.1 are clearly satisfied. It follows from naturality of Orlik–Solomon models [13] that $\delta^* x = x_1 - x_2$, $\delta^* y = y_1 - y_2$ and $\delta^* g = G_{12}$. In particular, $\delta^*\colon A^\bullet(\Sigma_1, \{0\}) \hookrightarrow A^\bullet(1, K_2)$ is injective, which proves the injectivity of $B_f^\bullet \to A^\bullet$ for any $f \in \mathscr{E}(M)$. Finally, the assumption on $\mathscr{R}_1^1(A(1,\Gamma))$ in Proposition 4.1 follows from Proposition 2.8, when $\mathsf{E} \neq \varnothing$. Otherwise, the claims in Theorem 1.3 follow from [18, Corollary 7.7].

By virtue of Proposition 4.1, we have thus reduced the proof of Theorem 1.3 in positive genus to checking that (21) holds as an equality for the families $\{f^*\colon A^\bullet(\overline{S}, F) \to A^\bullet(\overline{M}, D)\}_{f \in \mathscr{E}(M)}$ described above. To verify this equality, we will use another basic property of the holonomy Lie algebra of a cdga A, proved in Proposition 4.5 from [18]. This result allows us to naturally replace the variety of flat connections $\mathscr{F}(A,\mathfrak{g})$ by the variety of Lie homomorphisms, $\mathrm{Hom}_{\mathrm{Lie}}(\mathfrak{h}(A), \mathfrak{g})$, and $\mathscr{F}^1(A,\mathfrak{g})$ by $\mathrm{Hom}^1_{\mathrm{Lie}}(\mathfrak{h}(A), \mathfrak{g}) := \{\varphi \in \mathrm{Hom}_{\mathrm{Lie}}(\mathfrak{h}(A), \mathfrak{g}) \mid \dim \mathrm{im}(\varphi) \leq 1\}$.

Proposition 4.3 *If* $\varphi \in \mathrm{Hom}_{\mathrm{Lie}}\big(\mathfrak{h}(A(1,\Gamma)), \mathfrak{g}\big) \setminus \mathrm{Hom}^1_{\mathrm{Lie}}\big(\mathfrak{h}(A(1,\Gamma)), \mathfrak{g}\big)$, *there is* $ij \in \mathsf{E}$ *such that* $\varphi \in f_{ij}^* \,\mathrm{Hom}_{\mathrm{Lie}}\big(\mathfrak{h}(A(\Sigma_1, \{0\})), \mathfrak{g}\big)$.

Proof For $g \geq 1$, the holonomy Lie algebra $\mathfrak{h}(A(g,\Gamma))$ is isomorphic to the Lie algebra $L(g,\Gamma)$ from Proposition 3.4. By (14), a morphism $\varphi \in \mathrm{Hom}_{\mathrm{Lie}}\big(\mathfrak{h}(A(1,\Gamma)), \mathfrak{g}\big)$ satisfies

$$[\varphi(a_i), \varphi(a_j)] = [\varphi(b_i), \varphi(b_j)] = 0,$$

thus φ is defined by two elements $v, w \in \mathfrak{g}$ and two n–vectors $\alpha_* = (\alpha_i)$ and $\beta_* = (\beta_i)$:

$$\varphi(a_i) = \alpha_i v, \quad \varphi(b_i) = \beta_i w.$$

Equation (11) implies that $(\alpha_i\beta_j-\alpha_j\beta_i)[v,w]=0$. If $\varphi\notin\operatorname{Hom}^1_{\mathrm{Lie}}\big(\mathfrak{h}(A(1,\Gamma)),\mathfrak{g}\big)$, we have $\alpha_*\neq 0$, $\beta_*\neq 0$ and $[v,w]\neq 0$; hence $\operatorname{rank}\{\alpha_*,\beta_*\}=1$. Equation (15) is equivalent to

$$\sum_j [a_i,b_j]=\sum_j [a_j,b_i]=0 \quad (i\in\mathsf{V}).$$

Together with relation (14), these imply that $\sum_i a_i$ and $\sum_i b_i$ are central elements; therefore, their images $\sum_i \alpha_i v$ and $\sum_i \beta_i w$ are 0. In particular, at least two components of α_* (and the same components of β_*) are nonzero.

We will show that α_* and β_* have exactly two nonzero components. Relations (11) and (16) imply that, for any three distinct indices i, j and k,

$$\alpha_k\alpha_i\beta_j[v,[v,w]]=\beta_k\alpha_i\beta_j[w,[v,w]]=0.$$

The brackets $[v,[v,w]]$ and $[w,[v,w]]$ cannot be both 0 (otherwise $\operatorname{rank}\{v,w\}=1$); if $[v,[v,w]]\neq 0$, we have (for any three indices) $\alpha_k\alpha_i\beta_j=0$, which proves our claim (similarly if $[w,[v,w]]\neq 0$).

We infer that φ must be of the form

$$\begin{aligned}\varphi(a_i)&=\alpha v, &\quad \varphi(a_j)&=-\alpha v, &\quad \varphi(a_k)&=0,\\ \varphi(b_i)&=\beta w, & \varphi(b_j)&=-\beta w, & \varphi(b_k)&=0,\end{aligned}\tag{23}$$

with $\alpha,\beta\neq 0$ (where $k\neq i,j$). Therefore, $ij\in\mathsf{E}$, by (12).

The description of $A^\bullet(\Sigma_1,\{0\})$ implies, by a straightforward computation, that the Lie algebra $\mathfrak{h}(A(\Sigma_1,\{0\}))$ is the quotient of the free Lie algebra $\mathbb{L}(x^*,y^*,g^*)$ by the relation $g^*+[x^*,y^*]=0$, where $\{x^*,y^*,g^*\}$ is the basis dual to $\{x,y,g\}$. Therefore, $\mathfrak{h}(A(\Sigma_1,\{0\}))=\mathbb{L}(x^*,y^*)$. Moreover, the description of the action of δ^* and pr^*_{ij} on Orlik–Solomon models implies, by taking duals, that the Lie homomorphism $f_{ij*}\colon \mathfrak{h}(A(1,\Gamma))\to\mathfrak{h}(A(\Sigma_1,\{0\}))$ sends a_i to x^*, a_j to $-x^*$, b_i to y^*, b_j to $-y^*$, and a_k,b_k to 0 for $k\neq i,j$; see [18, Definition 4.2].

Define $\psi\in\operatorname{Hom}_{\mathrm{Lie}}\big(\mathfrak{h}(A(\Sigma_1,\{0\})),\mathfrak{g}\big)$ by $x^*\mapsto\alpha v$ and $y^*\mapsto\beta w$. By (23), we have $\varphi=f^*_{ij}(\psi)$. □

Proposition 4.4 *Assume that $g\geq 2$. If*

$$\varphi\in\operatorname{Hom}_{\mathrm{Lie}}\big(\mathfrak{h}(A(g,\Gamma)),\mathfrak{g}\big)\setminus\operatorname{Hom}^1_{\mathrm{Lie}}\big(\mathfrak{h}(A(g,\Gamma)),\mathfrak{g}\big),$$

there is $i\in\mathsf{V}$ such that $\varphi\in f^*_i\operatorname{Hom}_{\mathrm{Lie}}\big(\mathfrak{h}(A(\Sigma_g,\varnothing)),\mathfrak{g}\big)$.

Proof The holonomy Lie algebra of $A(\Sigma_g, \varnothing) = A(g, K_1)$ is generated by the elements $\{a^1, b^1, \dots, a^g, b^g\}$ modulo the relation $\sum_s [a^s, b^s] = 0$; hence a morphism $\psi \in \mathrm{Hom}_{\mathrm{Lie}}\big(\mathfrak{h}(A(\Sigma_g, \varnothing)), \mathfrak{g}\big)$ is defined by $2g$ elements $v^1, w^1, \dots, v^g, w^g \in \mathfrak{g}$ satisfying the relation $\sum_s [v^s, w^s] = 0$.

It is sufficient to show that for $\varphi \in \mathrm{Hom}_{\mathrm{Lie}}\big(\mathfrak{h}(A(g,\Gamma)), \mathfrak{g}\big) \setminus \mathrm{Hom}^1_{\mathrm{Lie}}\big(\mathfrak{h}(A(g,\Gamma)), \mathfrak{g}\big)$, there is an index i such that $\varphi(a^t_j) = \varphi(b^t_j) = 0$ for any $j \neq i$ and any t; this implies, via (11), that $\varphi(C_{jk}) = 0$ (for any $j \neq k$) and, using (15), that $\sum_s [\varphi(a^s_i), \varphi(b^s_i)] = 0$.

Denote by A and B the span of $\{\varphi(a^*_*)\}$ and $\{\varphi(b^*_*)\}$ respectively. As $\dim \mathrm{im}(\varphi) \geq 2$, we have to analyze only two cases:

Case 1 $(\dim(A) = \dim(B) = 1)$ In this case there are two linearly independent elements $v, w \in \mathfrak{g}$ and indices (i, s) and (k, t) such that

$$\varphi(a^r_j) = \alpha^r_j v \quad \text{and} \quad \varphi(b^r_j) = \beta^r_j w \quad \text{for any } j, r \text{ and } \alpha^s_i \neq 0 \neq \beta^t_k.$$

Relation (13) and $[v, w] \neq 0$ imply that $\beta^r_j = 0$ if $j \neq i$ and $r \neq s$; from the hypothesis $g \geq 2$ and relation (11), we obtain

$$\varphi(C_{ij}) = \alpha^s_i \beta^s_j [v, w] = \alpha^r_i \beta^r_j [v, w] = 0,$$

hence $\beta^r_j = 0$ for any $j \neq i$ and any r. This implies that $k = i$ and, by symmetry, that $\alpha^r_j = 0$ for any $j \neq i$ and any r.

Case 2 $(\dim(A) \geq 2)$ (By symmetry, the case $\dim(B) \geq 2$ can be treated in the same way.) In this case, there are indices $i = j$, $s \neq t$ and two linearly independent elements $v^s, v^t \in \mathfrak{g}$ such that

$$\varphi(a^s_i) = v^s, \quad \varphi(a^t_j) = v^t$$

($i \neq j$ contradicts relation (14), since $[v^s, v^t] \neq 0$). For any $k \neq i$ and any r, we obtain from (14) that

$$[\varphi(a^s_i), \varphi(a^r_k)] = [\varphi(a^t_i), \varphi(a^r_k)] = 0, \quad \text{hence} \quad \varphi(a^r_k) = 0.$$

Using relation (13), the same argument applied to b^r_k shows that $\varphi(b^r_k) = 0$ for any $k \neq i$ and any $r \neq s, t$. Again from (13), $[\varphi(a^t_i), \varphi(b^s_k)] = 0$. On the other hand, by (11), $[\varphi(a^s_i), \varphi(b^s_k)] = [\varphi(a^t_k), \varphi(b^t_i)] = 0$. Hence, $\varphi(b^r_k) = 0$ for any $k \neq i$ and $r = s, t$, and we are done. □

Propositions 4.3 and 4.4 complete the proof of Theorem 1.3. Similar results were obtained in [18] for quasiprojective manifolds with 1–formal fundamental group. (Note that $(H^\bullet(S), d = 0)$ is a finite model of a quasiprojective curve S, and $\mathscr{F}((H^\bullet(S), d = 0), \mathfrak{g})$ is computed in Lemma 7.3 from [18] when $\chi(S) < 0$.) They were based on the following algebraic construction. Let $A^\bullet$ be a 1–finite cdga with linear resonance, ie $\mathscr{R}_1^1(A) = \bigcup_{C \in \mathcal{C}} C$ is a finite union of linear subspaces of $H^1(A)$. For each $C \in \mathcal{C}$, let $A_C^\bullet \hookrightarrow A^{\leq 2}$ be the sub-cdga defined by $A_C^0 = \mathbb{C} \cdot 1$, $A_C^1 = C$ and $A_C^2 = A^2$.

Proposition 4.5 [18, Proposition 5.3] *If in addition $d = 0$, then*

$$\mathscr{F}(A, \mathfrak{g}) = \mathscr{F}^1(A, \mathfrak{g}) \cup \bigcup_{C \in \mathcal{C}} \mathscr{F}(A_C, \mathfrak{g})$$

for $\mathfrak{g} = \mathfrak{sl}_2$ or $\mathfrak{sol}_2$.

Example 4.6 The geometric formulae from Theorem 1.3, based on Orlik–Solomon models, seem to be the right extension of the similar results in [18], beyond the 1–formal case. Indeed, let us consider for $A^\bullet = A^\bullet(1, \Gamma)$ the linear decomposition of $\mathscr{R}_1^1(A)$ from Proposition 2.8, case $\mathsf{E} \neq \varnothing$. For each $C = \operatorname{im} H^1(f_{ij})$, we claim that $\mathscr{F}(A_C, \mathfrak{g}) = \mathscr{F}^1(A_C, \mathfrak{g})$, when $\mathfrak{g} = \mathfrak{sl}_2$ or $\mathfrak{sol}_2$. This implies that the algebraic formula from Proposition 4.5 reduces in this case to the equality $\mathscr{F}(A, \mathfrak{g}) = \mathscr{F}^1(A, \mathfrak{g})$. On the other hand, we have seen that $\mathfrak{h}\big(A(\Sigma_1, \{0\})\big)$ is a free Lie algebra on two generators, and therefore $\mathscr{F}\big(A(\Sigma_1, \{0\}), \mathfrak{g}\big)$ contains an element not in $\mathscr{F}^1\big(A(\Sigma_1, \{0\}), \mathfrak{g}\big)$. Consequently, if $ij \in \mathsf{E}$ then it follows from Theorem 1.3 that $f_{ij}^* \mathscr{F}\big(A(\Sigma_1, \{0\}), \mathfrak{g}\big) \setminus \mathscr{F}^1\big(A(1, \Gamma), \mathfrak{g}\big) \neq \varnothing$. Thus, the algebraic formula does not hold.

To compute $\mathfrak{h}(A_C)$, we may replace A_C^2 by $\mu_C\big(\bigwedge^2 C\big)$. Note that $d_C = 0$, C is two-dimensional generated by $x_i - x_j$ and $y_i - y_j$, and $(x_i - x_j)(y_i - y_j) \neq 0$. It follows that the holonomy Lie algebra $\mathfrak{h}(A_C)$ is two-dimensional abelian. Therefore, $\mathrm{Hom}_{\mathrm{Lie}}(\mathfrak{h}(A_C), \mathfrak{g}) = \mathrm{Hom}^1_{\mathrm{Lie}}(\mathfrak{h}(A_C), \mathfrak{g})$ as claimed.

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