

**ERRATUM TO:  
ON THE COHOMOLOGY OF TORELLI GROUPS**

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ABSTRACT. We resolve two mistakes in Section 8.1 of the named paper.

**A typo.** On pp. 75-76 of [KRW20] (p. 52 of the arXiv version) we mistranscribed the computer-calculated Poincaré series for  $H^*(B\mathrm{Tor}^+(W_g, *); \mathbb{Q})^{\mathrm{alg}}$  and  $H^*(B\mathrm{Tor}^+(W_g); \mathbb{Q})^{\mathrm{alg}}$ . In both cases the term  $2s_{\langle 2^3, 1^3 \rangle}$  should instead be  $s_{\langle 2^3, 1^3 \rangle}$ . This now makes Remark 8.2 irrelevant: there is nothing to explain, as our expression now agrees with Sakasai's computation in [Sak05] (with the  $V_1$  term present).

**Relation to Sakasai's result.** On pp. 76-77 of [KRW20] (pp. 52-53 of the arXiv version) we described how to settle the ambiguity in Sakasai's paper [Sak05], but the argument given is fallacious. The image of the composition

$$\Lambda^3(V_{1^3}) \xrightarrow{\tau^*} H^3(B\mathrm{Tor}^+(W_g); \mathbb{Q}) \longrightarrow H^3(B\mathrm{Tor}(W_g, D^2); \mathbb{Q})$$

after applying  $[- \otimes V_1]^{\mathrm{Sp}_{2g}(\mathbb{Z})}$  is *not* the subspace of those elements which can be represented by trivalent graphs with one leg, three internal vertices, and no loops as claimed, but is instead something more complicated: see [RW21, Section 2.5]. Rather than pursue that we give an alternative, simpler, argument.

**Lemma.** For  $g \geq 2$  the class

$$\kappa_{\varepsilon \cdot e^2} - \frac{1}{\chi} \kappa_{\varepsilon \cdot e} \kappa_{e^2} \in H^3(B\mathrm{Diff}^+(W_g, *); \mathcal{H})$$

is pulled back along  $p: B\mathrm{Diff}^+(W_g, *) \rightarrow B\mathrm{Diff}^+(W_g)$ .

*Proof.* The universal  $W_g$ -bundle  $\pi: E \rightarrow B\mathrm{Diff}^+(W_g, *)$  with section is pulled back along  $p$  from the universal  $W_g$ -bundle  $\bar{\pi}: \bar{E} \rightarrow B\mathrm{Diff}^+(W_g)$ . In [RW21, Section 1] we have explained that there is a class  $\bar{\varepsilon} \in H^1(\bar{E}; \mathcal{H})$  which pulls back to  $\varepsilon - \frac{1}{\chi} \kappa_{\varepsilon \cdot e} \in H^1(E; \mathcal{H})$ . Thus the class  $\pi_1((\varepsilon - \frac{1}{\chi} \kappa_{\varepsilon \cdot e}) \cdot e^2) = \kappa_{\varepsilon \cdot e^2} - \frac{1}{\chi} \kappa_{\varepsilon \cdot e} \kappa_{e^2}$  is  $p^*(\bar{\pi}_1(\bar{\varepsilon} \cdot e^2))$  as required.  $\square$

**Corollary.** The map

$$(*) \quad \kappa_{e^2}(-): V_1 \longrightarrow H^3(B\mathrm{Tor}(W_g, D^2); \mathbb{Q})$$

factors over  $H^3(B\mathrm{Tor}^+(W_g); \mathbb{Q})$ .

*Proof.* On restricting the class  $\kappa_{\varepsilon \cdot e^2} - \frac{1}{\chi} \kappa_{\varepsilon \cdot e} \kappa_{e^2}$  to the Torelli group, the second term vanishes as  $\kappa_{e^2} = 3\kappa_{\mathcal{L}_1} = 0$ . Thus it corresponds to the map  $(*)$ , and it factors over  $H^3(B\mathrm{Tor}^+(W_g); \mathbb{Q})$  by the Lemma.  $\square$

From this we proceed just as in the published paper: the map  $(*)$  has been shown to be nontrivial, so  $H^3(B\mathrm{Tor}^+(W_g); \mathbb{Q})$  contains a copy of  $V_1$  as claimed.

## REFERENCES

- [KRW20] A. Kupers and O. Randal-Williams, *On the cohomology of Torelli groups*, Forum of Mathematics, Pi **8** (2020), e7. [1](#)
- [RW21] O. Randal-Williams, *Notes on twisted Miller–Morita–Mumford classes*, <https://www.dpmms.cam.ac.uk/~or257/TwistedMMMNote.pdf>, 2021. [1](#)
- [Sak05] T. Sakasai, *The Johnson homomorphism and the third rational cohomology group of the Torelli group*, Topology Appl. **148** (2005), no. 1-3, 83–111. [1](#)

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