

# THE NUMBER OF MINIMAL COMPONENTS AND HOMOLOGICALLY INDEPENDENT COMPACT LEAVES OF A WEAKLY GENERIC MORSE FORM ON A CLOSED SURFACE

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**ABSTRACT.** On a closed orientable surface  $M_g^2$  of genus  $g$ , we consider the foliation of a weakly generic Morse form  $\omega$  on  $M_g^2$  and show that for such forms  $c(\omega) + m(\omega) = g - (1/2)k(\omega)$ , where  $c(\omega)$  is the number of homologically independent compact leaves of the foliation,  $m(\omega)$  is the number of its minimal components, and  $k(\omega)$  is the total number of singularities of  $\omega$  that are surrounded by a minimal component. We also give lower bounds on  $m(\omega)$  in terms of  $k(\omega)$  and the form rank  $\text{rk } \omega$  or the structure of  $\ker [\omega]$ , where  $[\omega]$  is the integration map.

**1. Introduction.** Consider a closed connected orientable smooth two-dimensional manifold  $M = M_g^2$  of genus  $g$ . Let  $\omega$  be a Morse form on  $M$ , i.e., a closed 1-form with Morse singularities  $\text{Sing } \omega$ , locally the differential of a Morse function. This form defines a foliation  $\mathcal{F}_\omega$  on  $M \setminus \text{Sing } \omega$ . A leaf  $\gamma \in \mathcal{F}_\omega$  is called compactifiable if  $\gamma \cup \text{Sing } \omega$  is compact.

A Morse form is called *generic* if each of its non-compact compactifiable leaves is compactified by a unique singularity [2, Definition 9.1]. The set of such forms is dense in any cohomology class [2, Lemma 9.2]. The term *generic* introduced in [2] is somewhat misleading because the set of such forms is not open. We find it plausible that such forms are the “majority” of Morse forms and thus their properties are in a sense “typical,” though we are not aware of any proof of this.

Our results hold for a wider class of forms, which we call *weakly generic*: the requirement for a leaf to be compactified by only one singularity is only applied to the leaves not surrounded by minimal components.

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