UGALY

Universal Groups Acting LocallY

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Abstract

UGALY (Universal Groups Acting LocallY) is a GAP package that provides methods to create, analyse and find local actions of universal groups acting on locally finite regular trees, following Burger-Mozes and Tornier.

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Chapter 1

Introduction

Let Ω be a set of cardinality $d \in \mathbb{N}_{\geq 3}$ and let $T_d = (V, E)$ be the d-regular tree. We follow Serre's graph theory notation [Ser80]. Given a subgroup H of the automorphism group $\mathrm{Aut}(T_d)$ of T_d, and a vertex $x \in V$, the stabilizer H_x of x in H induces a permutation group on the set $E(x) := \{e \in E \mid o(e) = x\}$ of edges issuing from x. We say that H is locally "P" if for every $x \in V$ said permutation group satisfies the property "P", e.g. being transitive, semiprimitive, quasiprimitive or 2-transitive. In [BM00], Burger-Mozes develop a remarkable structure theory of closed, non-discrete, locally quasiprimitive subgroups of $\mathrm{Aut}(T_d)$, which resembles the theory of semisimple Lie groups. They complement this structure theory with a particularly accessible class of subgroups of $\mathrm{Aut}(T_d)$ with prescribed local action: Given $F \leq \mathrm{Sym}(\Omega)$ their universal group $\mathrm{U}(F)$ is closed in $\mathrm{Aut}(T_d)$, vertex-transitive, compactly generated and locally permutation isomorphic to F. It is discrete if and only if F is semiregular. When F is transitive, $\mathrm{U}(F)$ is maximal up to conjugation among vertex-transitive subgroups of $\mathrm{Aut}(T_d)$ that are locally permutation isomorphic to F, hence *universal*.

This construction was generalized by the second author in [Tor20]: In the spirit of k-closures of groups acting on trees developed in [BEW15], we generalize the universal group construction by prescribing the local action on balls of a given radius $k \in \mathbb{N}$, the Burger-Mozes construction corresponding to the case $k = 1$. Fix a tree $B_{d,k}$ which is isomorphic to a ball of radius k in the labelled tree T_d and let $l_x^k : B(x,k) \to B_{d,k}$ $(x \in V)$ be the unique label-respecting isomorphism. Then

$$\sigma_k : \mathrm{Aut}(T_d) \times V \to \mathrm{Aut}(B_{d,k}),\ (g,x) \to l_{gx}^k \circ g \circ (l_x^k)^{-1}$$

captures the *k-local action* of g at the vertex $x \in V$.

With this we can make the following defintition: Let $F \leq \mathrm{Aut}(B_{d,k})$. Define

$$\mathrm{U}_k(F) := \{g \in \mathrm{Aut}(T_d) \mid \forall x \in V : \ \sigma_k(g,x) \in F\}.$$

While $\mathrm{U}_k(F)$ is always closed, vertex-transitive and compactly generated, other properties of $\mathrm{U}(F)$ do *not* carry over. Foremost, the group $\mathrm{U}_k(F)$ need not be locally action isomorphic to F and we say that $F \leq \mathrm{Aut}(B_{d,k})$ satisfies condition (C) if it is. This can be viewed as an interchangeability condition on neighbouring local actions, see Section 3.1. There is also a discreteness condition (D) on $F \leq \mathrm{Aut}(B_{d,k})$ in terms of certain stabilizers in F under which $\mathrm{U}_k(F)$ is discrete, see Section 5.1.

UGALY provides methods to create, analyse and find local actions $F \leq \mathrm{Aut}(B_{d,k})$ that satisfy condition (C) and/or (D), including the constructions Γ, Δ, Φ, Σ, and Π developed in [Tor20]. This package was developed within the Zero-Dimensional Symmetry Research Group in the School of Mathematical and Physical Sciences at The University of Newcastle as part of a project course taken by the first author, supervised by the second author.

Chapter 2

Preliminaries

We recall the following notation from the Introduction which is essential throughout this manual, cf. [Tor20]. Let Ω be a set of cardinality $d \in \mathbb{N}_{\geq 3}$ and let $T_d = (V,E)$ denote the d-regular tree, following the graph theory notation in [Ser80]. A *labelling* l of T_d is a map $l : E \to \Omega$ such that for every $x \in V$ the restriction $l_x : E(x) \to \Omega$, $e \mapsto l(e)$ is a bijection, and $l(e) = l(\overline{e})$ for all $e \in E$. For every $k \in \mathbb{N}$, fix a tree $B_{d,k}$ which is isomorphic to a ball of radius k around a vertex in T_d and carry over the labelling of T_d to $B_{d,k}$ via the chosen isomorphism. We denote the center of $B_{d,k}$ by b.

For every $x \in V$ there is a unique, label-respecting isomorphism $l_x^k : B(x,k) \to B_{d,k}$. We define the *k-local action* $\sigma_k(g,x) \in \mathrm{Aut}(B_{d,k})$ of an automorphism $g \in \mathrm{Aut}(T_d)$ at a vertex $x \in V$ via the map

$$\sigma_k : \mathrm{Aut}(T_d) \times V \to \mathrm{Aut}(B_{d,k}), \sigma_k(g,x) \mapsto \sigma_k(g,x) := l_{gx}^k \circ g \circ (l_x^k)^{-1}.$$

2.1 Local actions

In this package, a local action $F \leq \mathrm{Aut}(B_{d,k})$ are handled as objects of the category `IsLocalAction` (**??**) and have several attributes and properties introduced throughout this manual. Most importantly, a local action always stores the degree d and the radius k of the ball $B_{d,k}$ that it acts on.

2.1.1 IsLocalAction (for IsPermGroup)

▷ `IsLocalAction(`*arg*`)` (filter)

Returns: `true` or `false`

Local actions $F \leq \mathrm{Aut}(B_{d,k})$ are stored together with their degree (`LocalActionDegree` (**??**)), radius (`LocalActionRadius` (**??**)) and other attributes in this category.

Example
```
gap> G:=WreathProduct(SymmetricGroup(2),SymmetricGroup(3));
Group([ (1,2), (3,4), (5,6), (1,3,5)(2,4,6), (1,3)(2,4) ])
gap> IsLocalAction(G);
false
gap> H:=AutB(3,2);
Group([ (1,2), (3,4), (5,6), (1,3,5)(2,4,6), (1,3)(2,4) ])
gap> IsLocalAction(H);
true
gap> K:=LocalAction(3,2,G);
Group([ (1,2), (3,4), (5,6), (1,3,5)(2,4,6), (1,3)(2,4) ])
```

```
gap> IsLocalAction(K);
true
```

2.1.2 LocalAction (for IsInt, IsInt, IsPermGroup)

▷ `LocalAction(d, k, F)` (operation)

Returns: the regular rooted tree group G as an object of the category `IsLocalAction` (**??**), checking that F is indeed a subgroup of $\mathrm{Aut}(B_{d,k})$.

The arguments of this method are a degree $d \in \mathbb{N}_{\geq 3}$, a radius $k \in \mathbb{N}_0$ and a group $F \leq \mathrm{Aut}(B_{d,k})$.

Example
```
gap> G:=WreathProduct(SymmetricGroup(2),SymmetricGroup(3));
Group([ (1,2), (3,4), (5,6), (1,3,5)(2,4,6), (1,3)(2,4) ])
gap> IsLocalAction(G);
false
gap> G:=LocalAction(3,2,G);
Group([ (1,2), (3,4), (5,6), (1,3,5)(2,4,6), (1,3)(2,4) ])
gap> IsLocalAction(G);
```

2.1.3 LocalActionNC (for IsInt, IsInt, IsPermGroup)

▷ `LocalActionNC(d, k, F)` (operation)

Returns: the regular rooted tree group G as an object of the category `IsLocalAction` (**??**), without checking that F is indeed a subgroup of $\mathrm{Aut}(B_{d,k})$.

The arguments of this method are a degree $d \in \mathbb{N}_{\geq 3}$, a radius $k \in \mathbb{N}_0$ and a group $F \leq \mathrm{Aut}(B_{d,k})$.

2.1.4 LocalActionDegree (for IsLocalAction)

▷ `LocalActionDegree(F)` (attribute)

Returns: the degree d of the ball $B_{d,k}$ that F is acting on.

The argument of this attribute is a local action $F \leq \mathrm{Aut}(B_{d,k})$ (`IsLocalAction` (**??**)).

Example
```
gap> F:=PHI(4,AlternatingGroup(4));
Group([ (1,5,7)(2,4,8)(3,6,9)(10,11,12), (1,2,3)(4,7,10)(5,9,11)(6,8,12),
  (1,2,3), (4,5,6), (7,8,9), (10,11,12) ])
gap> LocalActionDegree(F);
4
```

2.1.5 LocalActionRadius (for IsLocalAction)

▷ `LocalActionRadius(F)` (attribute)

Returns: the radius k of the ball $B_{d,k}$ that F is acting on.

The argument of this attribute is a local action $F \leq \mathrm{Aut}(B_{d,k})$ (`IsLocalAction` (**??**)).

Example
```
gap> F:=PHI(4,AlternatingGroup(4));
Group([ (1,5,7)(2,4,8)(3,6,9)(10,11,12), (1,2,3)(4,7,10)(5,9,11)(6,8,12),
  (1,2,3), (4,5,6), (7,8,9), (10,11,12) ])
gap> LocalActionRadius(F);
2
```

2.1.6 LocalAction (for r, d, k, aut, addr)

▷ `LocalAction(r, d, k, aut, addr)` (operation)

Returns: the `r`-local action σ_r(`aut`,`addr`) of the automorphism `aut` of $B_{d,k}$ at the vertex represented by the address `addr`.

The arguments of this method are a radius `r`, a degree `d` $\in \mathbb{N}_{\geq 3}$, a radius `k` $\in \mathbb{N}$, an automorphism `aut` of $B_{d,k}$, and an address `addr`.

Example

```
gap> a:=(1,3,5)(2,4,6);; a in AutB(3,2);
true
gap> LocalAction(2,3,2,a,[]);
(1,3,5)(2,4,6)
gap> LocalAction(1,3,2,a,[]);
(1,2,3)
gap> LocalAction(1,3,2,a,[1]);
(1,2)
```

Example

```
gap> b:=Random(AutB(3,4));
(1,20,4,17,2,19,3,18)(5,22,8,23,6,21,7,24)(9,10)(13,16,14,15)
gap> LocalAction(2,3,4,b,[3,1]);
(1,4)(2,3)
gap> LocalAction(3,3,4,b,[3,1]);
Error, the sum of input argument r=3 and the length of input argument
addr=[ 3, 1 ] must not exceed input argument k=4
```

2.1.7 Projection (for F, r)

▷ `Projection(F, r)` (operation)

Returns: the restriction of the projection map $\mathrm{Aut}(B_{d,k}) \to \mathrm{Aut}(B_{d,r})$ to `F`.

The arguments of this method are a local action `F` $\leq \mathrm{Aut}(B_{d,k})$, and a projection radius `r` $\leq$ `k`.

Example

```
gap> F:=GAMMA(4,3,SymmetricGroup(3));
Group([ (1,16,19)(2,15,20)(3,13,18)(4,14,17)(5,10,23)(6,9,24)(7,12,22)
  (8,11,21), (1,9)(2,10)(3,12)(4,11)(5,15)(6,16)(7,13)(8,14)(17,21)(18,22)
  (19,24)(20,23) ])
gap> pr:=Projection(F,2);
<action homomorphism>
gap> a:=Random(F);; Image(pr,a);
(1,4,5)(2,3,6)
```

2.1.8 ImageOfProjection

▷ `ImageOfProjection(F, r)` (function)

Returns: the local action $\sigma_r(F,b) \leq \mathrm{Aut}(B_{d,r})$.

The arguments of this method are a local action `F` $\leq \mathrm{Aut}(B_{d,k})$, and a projection radius `r` $\leq$ `k`. This method uses `LocalAction` (2.1.6) on generators rather than `Projection` (2.1.7) on the group to compute the image.

Example
```
gap> AutB(3,2);
Group([ (1,2), (3,4), (5,6), (1,3,5)(2,4,6), (1,3)(2,4) ])
gap> ImageOfProjection(AutB(3,2),1);
Group([ (), (), (), (1,2,3), (1,2) ])
```

2.2 Finite balls

The automorphism groups of the finite labelled balls $B_{d,k}$ lie at the center of this package. The method `AutB` (2.2.1) produces these automorphism groups as iterated wreath products. The result is a permutation group on the set of leaves of $B_{d,k}$.

2.2.1 AutB

▷ `AutB(d, k)` (function)

Returns: the local action $\mathrm{Aut}(B_{d,k})$ as a permutation group of the $d\cdot(d-1)^{k-1}$ leaves of $B_{d,k}$.

The arguments of this method are a degree `d` $\in \mathbb{N}_{\geq 3}$ and a radius `k` $\in \mathbb{N}_0$.

Example
```
gap> G:=AutB(3,2);
Group([ (1,2), (3,4), (5,6), (1,3,5)(2,4,6), (1,3)(2,4) ])
gap> Size(G);
48
```

2.3 Addresses and leaves

The vertices at distance n from the center b of $B_{d,k}$ are addressed as elements of the set

$$\Omega^{(n)} := \{(\omega_1,\ldots,\omega_n) \in \Omega^n \mid \forall l \in \{1,\ldots,n-1\}:\ \omega_l \neq \omega_{l+1}\},$$

i.e. as lists of length n of elements from `[1..d]` such that no two consecutive entries are equal. They are ordered according to the lexicographic order on $\Omega^{(n)}$. The center b itself is addressed by the empty list `[]`. Note that the leaves of $B_{d,k}$ correspond to elements of $\Omega^{(k)}$.

2.3.1 Addresses

▷ `Addresses(d, k)` (function)

Returns: a list of all addresses of vertices in $B_{d,k}$ in ascending order with respect to length, lexicographically ordered within each level. See `AddressOfLeaf` (2.3.3) and `LeafOfAddress` (2.3.4) for the correspondence between the leaves of $B_{d,k}$ and addresses of length `k`.

The arguments of this method are a degree `d` $\in \mathbb{N}_{\geq 3}$ and a radius `k` $\in \mathbb{N}_0$.

Example
```
gap> Addresses(3,1);
[ [  ], [ 1 ], [ 2 ], [ 3 ] ]
gap> Addresses(3,2);
[ [  ], [ 1 ], [ 2 ], [ 3 ], [ 1, 2 ], [ 1, 3 ], [ 2, 1 ], [ 2, 3 ],
[ 3, 1 ], [ 3, 2 ] ]
```

2.3.2 LeafAddresses

▷ `LeafAddresses(d, k)` (function)

Returns: a list of addresses of the leaves of $B_{d,k}$ in lexicographic order.

The arguments of this method are a degree `d` $\in \mathbb{N}_{\geq 3}$ and a radius `k` $\in \mathbb{N}_0$.

Example
```
gap> LeafAddresses(3,2);
[ [ 1, 2 ], [ 1, 3 ], [ 2, 1 ], [ 2, 3 ], [ 3, 1 ], [ 3, 2 ] ]
```

2.3.3 AddressOfLeaf

▷ `AddressOfLeaf(d, k, lf)` (function)

Returns: the address of the leaf `lf` of $B_{d,k}$ with respect to the lexicographic order.

The arguments of this method are a degree `d` $\in \mathbb{N}_{\geq 3}$, a radius `k` $\in \mathbb{N}$, and a leaf `lf` of $B_{d,k}$.

Example
```
gap> AddressOfLeaf(3,2,1);
[ 1, 2 ]
gap> AddressOfLeaf(3,3,1);
[ 1, 2, 1 ]
```

2.3.4 LeafOfAddress

▷ `LeafOfAddress(d, k, addr)` (function)

Returns: the smallest leaf (integer) whose address has `addr` as a prefix.

The arguments of this method are a degree `d` $\in \mathbb{N}_{\geq 3}$, a radius `k` $\in \mathbb{N}$, and an address `addr`.

Example
```
gap> LeafOfAddress(3,2,[1,2]);
1
gap> LeafOfAddress(3,2,[3]);
5
gap> LeafOfAddress(3,2,[]);
1
```

2.3.5 ImageAddress

▷ `ImageAddress(d, k, aut, addr)` (function)

Returns: the address of the image of the vertex represented by the address `addr` under the automorphism `aut` of $B_{d,k}$.

The arguments of this method are a degree `d` $\in \mathbb{N}_{\geq 3}$, a radius `k` $\in \mathbb{N}$, an automorphism `aut` of $B_{d,k}$, and an address `addr`.

Example
```
gap> ImageAddress(3,2,(1,2),[1,2]);
[ 1, 3 ]
gap> ImageAddress(3,2,(1,2),[1]);
[ 1 ]
```

2.3.6 ComposeAddresses

▷ `ComposeAddresses(addr1, addr2)` (function)

Returns: the concatenation of the addresses *addr1* and *addr2* with reduction as per [Tor20, Section 3.2].

The arguments of this method are two addresses *addr1* and *addr2*.

Example

```
gap> ComposeAddresses([1,3],[2,1]);
[ 1, 3, 2, 1 ]
gap> ComposeAddresses([1,3,2],[2,1]);
[ 1, 3, 1 ]
```

Chapter 3

Compatibility

3.1 The compatibility condition (C)

A subgroup $F \leq \mathrm{Aut}(B_{d,k})$ satifies the compatibility condition (C) if and only if if $\mathrm{U}_k(F)$ is locally action isomorphic to F, see [Tor20, Proposition 3.8]. The term *compatibility* comes from the following translation of this condition into properties of the $(k-1)$-local actions of elements of F: The group F satisfies (C) if and only if

$$\forall \alpha \in F\ \forall \omega \in \Omega\ \exists \beta \in F:\ \sigma_{k-1}(\alpha, b) = \sigma_{k-1}(\beta, b_\omega),\ \sigma_{k-1}(\alpha, b_\omega) = \sigma_{k-1}(\beta, b).$$

3.2 Compatible elements

This section is concerned with testing compatibility of two given elements (`AreCompatibleElements` (3.2.1)) and finding an/all elements that is/are compatible with a given one (`CompatibleElement` (3.2.2), `CompatibilitySet` (3.2.3)).

3.2.1 AreCompatibleElements

▷ `AreCompatibleElements(d, k, aut1, aut2, dir)` (function)

Returns: `true` if *aut1* and *aut2* are compatible with each other in direction *dir*, and `false` otherwise.

The arguments of this method are a degree $d \in \mathbb{N}_{\geq 3}$, a radius $k \in \mathbb{N}$, two automorphisms *aut1*, *aut2* $\in \mathrm{Aut}(B_{d,k})$, and a direction *dir* $\in$`[1..d]`.

Example
```
gap> AreCompatibleElements(3,1,(1,2),(1,2,3),1);
true
gap> AreCompatibleElements(3,1,(1,2),(1,2,3),2);
false
```

Example
```
gap> a:=(1,3,5)(2,4,6);; a in AutB(3,2);
true
gap> LocalAction(1,3,2,a,[]); LocalAction(1,3,2,a,[1]);
(1,2,3)
```

```
(1,2)
gap> b:=(1,4)(2,3);; b in AutB(3,2);
true
gap> LocalAction(1,3,2,b,[]); LocalAction(1,3,2,b,[1]);
(1,2)
(1,2,3)

gap> AreCompatibleElements(3,2,a,b,1);
true
gap> AreCompatibleElements(3,2,a,b,3);
false
```

3.2.2 CompatibleElement

▷ `CompatibleElement(F, aut, dir)` (function)

Returns: an element of F that is compatible with `aut` in direction `dir` if one exists, and `fail` otherwise.

The arguments of this method are a local action $F \leq \mathrm{Aut}(B_{d,k})$, an element `aut` $\in F$, and a direction `dir` $\in$`[1..d]`.

Example
```
gap> a:=Random(AutB(5,1)); dir:=Random([1..5]);
(1,3,2,5)
4
gap> CompatibleElement(AutB(5,1),a,dir);
(1,3,2,5)
```

Example
```
gap> a:=(1,3,5)(2,4,6);; a in AutB(3,2);
true
gap> CompatibleElement(AutB(3,2),a,1);
(1,4,2,3)
```

3.2.3 CompatibilitySet

▷ `CompatibilitySet(F, aut, dir)` (operation)
▷ `CompatibilitySet(F, aut, dirs)` (operation)

for the arguments F, `aut`, `dir`

Returns: the list of elements of F that are compatible with `aut` in direction `dir`.

The arguments of this method are a local action F of $\leq \mathrm{Aut}(B_{d,k})$, an automorphism `aut` $\in F$, and a direction `dir` $\in$`[1..d]`.

for the arguments F, `aut`, `dirs`

Returns: the list of elements of F that are compatible with `aut` in all directions of `dirs`.

The arguments of this method are a local action F of $\leq \mathrm{Aut}(B_{d,k})$, an automorphism `aut` $\in F$, and a sublist of directions `dirs` $\subseteq$`[1..d]`.

Example

```
gap> F:=LocalAction(4,1,TransitiveGroup(4,3));
D(4)
gap> G:=LocalAction(4,1,SymmetricGroup(4));
Sym( [ 1 .. 4 ] )
gap> CompatibilitySet(G,aut,1);
RightCoset(Sym( [ 2 .. 4 ] ),(1,3))
gap> CompatibilitySet(F,aut,1);
RightCoset(Group([ (2,4) ]),(1,3))
gap> CompatibilitySet(F,aut,[1,3]);
RightCoset(Group([ (2,4) ]),(1,3))
gap> CompatibilitySet(F,aut,[1,2]);
RightCoset(Group(()),(1,3))
```

3.2.4 AssembleAutomorphism

▷ `AssembleAutomorphism(d, k, auts)` (function)

Returns: the automorphism $(\mathtt{aut},(\mathtt{auts}[\mathtt{i}])_{i=1}^{d})$ of $B_{d,k+1}$, where aut is implicit in $(\mathtt{auts}[\mathtt{i}])_{i=1}^{d}$.

The arguments of this method are a degree $d \in \mathbb{N}_{\geq 3}$, a radius $k \in \mathbb{N}$, and a list *auts* of d automorphisms $(\mathtt{auts}[\mathtt{i}])_{i=1}^{d}$ of $B_{d,k}$ which comes from an element $(\mathtt{aut},(\mathtt{auts}[\mathtt{i}])_{i=1}^{d})$ of $\mathrm{Aut}(B_{d,k+1})$.

Example

```
gap> aut:=Random(AutB(3,2));
(1,2)(3,6)(4,5)
gap> auts:=[];;
gap> for i in [1..3] do auts[i]:=CompatibleElement(3,2,AutB(3,2),aut,i); od;
gap> auts;
[ (1,2)(3,5)(4,6), (1,3,5)(2,4,6), (1,5,3)(2,6,4) ]
gap> a:=AssembleAutomorphism(3,2,auts);
(1,3)(2,4)(5,11)(6,12)(7,9)(8,10)
gap> a in AutB(3,3);
true
gap> LocalAction(2,3,3,a,[]);
(1,2)(3,6)(4,5)
```

3.3 Compatible subgroups

Using the methods of Section 3.2, this section provides methods to test groups for the compatibility condition and search for compatible subgroups inside a given group, e.g. $\mathrm{Aut}(B_{d,k})$, or with a certain image under some projection.

3.3.1 MaximalCompatibleSubgroup (for IsLocalAction)

▷ `MaximalCompatibleSubgroup(F)` (attribute)

Returns: The local action $C(F) \leq \mathrm{Aut}(B_{d,k})$, which is the maximal compatible subgroup of F.

The argument of this attribute is a local action $F \leq \mathrm{Aut}(B_{d,k})$ (`IsLocalAction` (**??**)).

Example

```
gap> F:=LocalAction(3,1,Group((1,2)));
Group([ (1,2) ])
gap> MaximalCompatibleSubgroup(F);
```

```
Group([ (1,2) ])
gap> G:=LocalAction(3,2,Group((1,2)));
Group([ (1,2) ])
gap> MaximalCompatibleSubgroup(G);
Group(())
```

3.3.2 SatisfiesC (for IsLocalAction)

▷ `SatisfiesC(F)` (property)

Returns: `true` if F satisfies the compatibility condition (C), and `false` otherwise.

The argument of this property is a local action $F \leq \mathrm{Aut}(B_{d,k})$ (`IsLocalAction` (**??**)).

Example

```
gap> D:=DELTA(3,SymmetricGroup(3));
Group([ (1,3,6)(2,4,5), (1,3)(2,4), (1,2)(3,4)(5,6) ])
gap> SatisfiesC(D);
true
```

3.3.3 CompatibleSubgroups

▷ `CompatibleSubgroups(F)` (function)

Returns: the list of all compatible subgroups of F.

The argument of this method is a local action $F \leq \mathrm{Aut}(B_{d,k})$. This method calls `AllSubgroups` on F and is therefore slow. Use for instructional purposes on small examples only, and use `ConjugacyClassRepsCompatibleSubgroups` (**??**) or `ConjugacyClassRepsCompatibleSubgroupsWithProjection` (**??**) for computations.

Example

```
gap> G:=GAMMA(3,SymmetricGroup(3));
Group([ (1,4,5)(2,3,6), (1,3)(2,4)(5,6) ])
gap> list:=CompatibleSubgroups(G);
[ Group(()), Group([ (1,2)(3,5)(4,6) ]), Group([ (1,3)(2,4)(5,6) ]),
  Group([ (1,6)(2,5)(3,4) ]), Group([ (1,4,5)(2,3,6) ]), Group([ (1,4,5)
  (2,3,6), (1,3)(2,4)(5,6) ]) ]
gap> Size(list);
6
gap> Size(AllSubgroups(SymmetricGroup(3)));
6
```

3.3.4 ConjugacyClassRepsCompatibleSubgroups (for IsLocalAction)

▷ `ConjugacyClassRepsCompatibleSubgroups(F)` (attribute)

Returns: a list of compatible representatives of conjugacy classes of F that contain a compatible subgroup.

The argument of this method is a local action F of $\mathrm{Aut}(B_{d,k})$.

Example

```
gap> ConjugacyClassRepsCompatibleSubgroups(AutB(3,2));
[ Group(()), Group([ (1,2)(3,5)(4,6) ]), Group([ (1,4,5)(2,3,6) ]),
  Group([ (3,5)(4,6), (1,2) ]), Group([ (1,2)(3,5)(4,6), (1,3,6)
  (2,4,5) ]), Group([ (3,5)(4,6), (1,3,5)(2,4,6), (1,2)(3,4)(5,6) ]),
```

```
  Group([ (1,2)(3,5)(4,6), (1,3,5)(2,4,6), (1,2)(5,6), (1,2)(3,4) ]),
  Group([ (3,5)(4,6), (1,3,5)(2,4,6), (1,2)(5,6), (1,2)(3,4) ]),
  Group([ (5,6), (3,4), (1,2), (1,3,5)(2,4,6), (3,5)(4,6) ]) ]
```

3.3.5 ConjugacyClassRepsCompatibleGroupsWithProjection

▷ `ConjugacyClassRepsCompatibleGroupsWithProjection(l, F)` (function)

Returns: a list of compatible representatives of conjugacy classes of $\mathrm{Aut}(B_{d,l})$ that contain a compatible group which projects to $F \leq \mathrm{Aut}(B_{d,r})$.

The arguments of this method are a radius $l \in \mathbb{N}$, and a local action $F \leq \mathrm{Aut}(B_{d,k})$ for some $k \leq l$.

Example

```
gap> S3:=LocalAction(3,1,SymmetricGroup(3));
Sym( [ 1 .. 3 ] )
gap> ConjugacyClassRepsCompatibleGroupsWithProjection(2,S3);
[ Group([ (1,2)(3,5)(4,6), (1,4,5)(2,3,6) ]),
  Group([ (1,2)(3,4)(5,6), (1,2)(3,5)(4,6), (1,4,5)(2,3,6) ]),
  Group([ (3,4)(5,6), (1,2)(3,4), (1,4,5)(2,3,6), (3,5,4,6) ]),
  Group([ (3,4)(5,6), (1,2)(3,4), (1,4,5)(2,3,6), (3,5)(4,6) ]),
  Group([ (3,4)(5,6), (1,2)(3,4), (1,4,5)(2,3,6), (5,6), (3,5,4,6) ]) ]
gap> A3:=LocalAction(3,1,AlternatingGroup(3));
Alt( [ 1 .. 3 ] )
gap> ConjugacyClassRepsCompatibleGroupsWithProjection(2,A3);
[ Group([ (1,4,5)(2,3,6) ]) ]
```

Example

```
gap> F:=SymmetricGroup(3);;
gap> rho:=SignHomomorphism(F);;
gap> H1:=PI(2,3,F,rho,[0,1]);;
gap> H2:=PI(2,3,F,rho,[1]);;
gap> Size(ConjugacyClassRepsCompatibleGroupsWithProjection(3,H1));
2
gap> Size(ConjugacyClassRepsCompatibleGroupsWithProjection(3,H2));
4
```

Chapter 4

Examples

Several classes of examples of subgroups of $\mathrm{Aut}(B_{d,k})$ that satisfy (C) and or (D) are constructed in [Tor20] and implemented in this section. For a given permutation group $F \leq S_d$, there are always the three local actions $\Gamma(F)$, $\Delta(F)$ and $\Phi(F)$ on $\mathrm{Aut}(B_{d,2})$ that project onto F. For some F, these are all distinct and yield all universal groups that have F as their 1-local action, see [Tor20, Theorem 3.32]. More examples arise in particular when either point stabilizers in F are not simple, F preserves a partition, or F is not perfect.

4.1 Discrete groups

Here, we implement the local actions $\Gamma(F), \Delta(F) \leq \mathrm{Aut}(B_{d,2})$, both of which satisfy both (C) and (D), see [Tor20, Section 3.4.1].

4.1.1 gamma

▷ `gamma(d, a)` (operation)
▷ `gamma(l, d, a)` (operation)
▷ `gamma(l, d, s, addr)` (operation)
▷ `gamma(d, k, aut, z)` (operation)

for the arguments `d`, `a`

Returns: the automorphism $\gamma(\mathtt{a}) = (\mathtt{a}, (\mathtt{a})_{\omega\in\Omega}) \in \mathrm{Aut}(B_{d,2})$.

The arguments of this method are a degree `d` $\in \mathbb{N}_{\geq 3}$ and a permutation `a` $\in S_d$.

for the arguments `l`, `d`, `a`

Returns: the automorphism $\gamma^l(\mathtt{a}) \in \mathrm{Aut}(B_{d,l})$ all of whose 1-local actions are given by `a`.

The arguments of this method are a radius `l` $\in \mathbb{N}$, a degree `d` $\in \mathbb{N}_{\geq 3}$ and a permutation `a` $\in S_d$.

for the arguments `l`, `d`, `s`, `addr`

Returns: the automorphism of $B_{d,k}$ whose 1-local actions are given by `s` at vertices whose address has `addr` as a prefix and are trivial elsewhere.

The arguments of this method are a radius `l` $\in \mathbb{N}$, a degree `d` $\in \mathbb{N}_{\geq 3}$, a permutation `s` $\in S_d$ and an address `addr` of a vertex in $B_{d,l}$ whose last entry is fixed by `s`.

for the arguments `d`, `k`, `aut`, `z`

Returns: the automorphism $\gamma_z(\mathtt{aut}) = (\mathtt{aut}, (\mathtt{z}(\mathtt{aut}, \omega))_{\omega\in\Omega}) \in \mathrm{Aut}(B_{d,k+1})$.

The arguments of this method are a degree `d` $\in \mathbb{N}_{\geq 3}$, a radius `k` $\in \mathbb{N}$, an automorphism `aut` of $B_{d,k}$, and an involutive compatibility cocycle `z` of a subgroup of $\mathrm{Aut}(B_{d,k})$ that contains `aut` (see `InvolutiveCompatibilityCocycle` (**??**)).

Example
```
gap> gamma(3,(1,2));
(1,3)(2,4)(5,6)
```

Example
```
gap> gamma(2,3,(1,2));
(1,3)(2,4)(5,6)
gap> gamma(3,3,(1,2));
(1,5)(2,6)(3,8)(4,7)(9,11)(10,12)
```

Example
```
gap> gamma(3,3,(1,2),[1,3]);
(3,4)
gap> gamma(3,3,(1,2),[]);
(1,5)(2,6)(3,8)(4,7)(9,11)(10,12)
```

Example
```
gap> S3:=SymmetricGroup(3);;
gap> z1:=AllInvolutiveCompatibilityCocycles(3,1,S3)[1];;
gap> gamma(3,1,(1,2),z1);
(1,4)(2,3)(5,6)
gap> z3:=AllInvolutiveCompatibilityCocycles(3,1,S3)[3];;
gap> gamma(3,1,(1,2),z3);
(1,3)(2,4)(5,6)
```

4.1.2 GAMMA

▷ `GAMMA(d, F)` (operation)
▷ `GAMMA(l, d, F)` (operation)
▷ `GAMMA(F, z)` (operation)

for the arguments `d`, `F`

Returns: the local action $\Gamma(F) = \{(a,(a)_\omega) \mid a \in F\} \leq \mathrm{Aut}(B_{d,2})$.

The arguments of this method are a degree `d` $\in \mathbb{N}_{\geq 3}$, and a subgroup `F` of S_d.

for the arguments `l`, `d`, `F`

Returns: the group $\Gamma^l(F) \leq \mathrm{Aut}(B_{d,l})$.

The arguments of this method are a radius `l` $\in \mathbb{N}$, a degree `d` $\in \mathbb{N}_{\geq 3}$, and a subgroup `F` of S_d.

for the arguments `d`, `k`, `F`, `z`

Returns: the group $\Gamma_z(F) = \{(a,(\mathtt{z}(a,\omega))_{\omega\in\Omega}) \mid a \in F\} \leq \mathrm{Aut}(B_{d,k+1})$.

The arguments of this method are a local action `F` $\leq \mathrm{Aut}(B_{d,k})$ and an involutive compatibility cocycle `z` of `F` (see `InvolutiveCompatibilityCocycle` (**??**)).

Example

```
gap> F:=TransitiveGroup(4,3);;
gap> GAMMA(4,F);
Group([ (1,5,9,10)(2,6,7,11)(3,4,8,12), (1,8)(2,7)(3,9)(4,5)(10,12) ])
```

Example

```
gap> GAMMA(3,SymmetricGroup(3));
Group([ (1,4,5)(2,3,6), (1,3)(2,4)(5,6) ])
gap> GAMMA(2,3,SymmetricGroup(3));
Group([ (1,4,5)(2,3,6), (1,3)(2,4)(5,6) ])
gap> GAMMA(3,3,SymmetricGroup(3));
Group([ (1,8,10)(2,7,9)(3,5,12)(4,6,11), (1,5)(2,6)(3,8)(4,7)(9,11)(10,12) ])
```

Example

```
gap> F:=SymmetricGroup(3);;
gap> rho:=SignHomomorphism(F);;
gap> H:=PI(2,3,F,rho,[1]);;
gap> z:=InvolutiveCompatibilityCocycle(3,2,H);;
gap> GAMMA(H,z);
Group([ (), (), (1,8,9)(2,7,10)(3,5,11)(4,6,12), (1,8,9)(2,7,10)(3,5,11)(4,6,12),
  (1,7,3,5)(2,8,4,6)(9,11,10,12) ])
```

4.1.3 DELTA

▷ DELTA(*d*, *F*) (operation)

▷ DELTA(*d*, *F*, *C*) (operation)

for the arguments d, F

Returns: the group $\Delta(F) \leq \mathrm{Aut}(B_{d,2})$.

The arguments of this method are a degree $d \in \mathbb{N}_{\geq 3}$, and a *transitive* subgroup F of S_d.

for the arguments d, F, C

Returns: the group $\Delta(F,C) \leq \mathrm{Aut}(B_{d,2})$.

The arguments of this method are a degree $d \in \mathbb{N}_{\geq 3}$, a *transitive* subgroup F of S_d, and a central subgroup C of the stabilizer F_1 of 1 in F.

Example

```
gap> F:=SymmetricGroup(3);;
gap> D:=DELTA(3,F);
Group([ (1,3,6)(2,4,5), (1,3)(2,4), (1,2)(3,4)(5,6) ])
gap> F1:=Stabilizer(F,1);;
gap> D1:=DELTA(3,F,F1);
Group([ (1,4,5)(2,3,6), (1,3)(2,4)(5,6), (1,2)(3,4)(5,6) ])
gap> D=D1;
false
gap> G:=AutB(3,2);;
gap> D^G=D1^G;
true
```

Example

```
gap> F:=PrimitiveGroup(5,3);
AGL(1, 5)
```

```
gap> F1:=Stabilizer(F,1);
Group([ (2,3,4,5) ])
gap> C:=Group((2,4)(3,5));
Group([ (2,4)(3,5) ])
gap> Index(F1,C);
2
gap> Index(DELTA(5,F,F1),DELTA(5,F,C));
2
```

4.2 Maximal extensions

For any $F \leq \mathrm{Aut}(B_{d,k})$ that satisfies (C), the group $\Phi(F) \leq \mathrm{Aut}(B_{d,k+1})$ is the maximal extension of F that satisfies (C) as well. It stems from the action of $\mathrm{U}_k(F)$ on balls of radius $k+1$ in T_d.

4.2.1 PHI

▷ `PHI(d, F)` (operation)
▷ `PHI(F)` (operation)
▷ `PHI(l, F)` (operation)

for the arguments `d`, `F`

Returns: the group $\Phi(F) = \{(a,(a_\omega)_\omega) \mid a \in F,\ \forall \omega \in \Omega:\ a_\omega \in C_F(a,\omega)\} \leq \mathrm{Aut}(B_{d,2})$.

The arguments of this method are a degree `d` $\in \mathbb{N}_{\geq 3}$ and a permutation group $F \leq S_d$.

for the arguments `d`, `k`, `F`

Returns: the group $\Phi_k(F) = \{(a,(a_\omega)_\omega) \mid a \in F,\ \forall \omega \in \Omega:\ a_\omega \in C_F(a,\omega)\} \leq \mathrm{Aut}(B_{d,k+1})$.

The argument of this method is a local action $F \leq \mathrm{Aut}(B_{d,k})$.

for the arguments `l`, `d`, `k`, `F`

Returns: the group $\Phi^l(F) = \Phi_{l-1} \circ \cdots \circ \Phi_{k+1} \circ \Phi_k(F) \leq \mathrm{Aut}(B_{d,l})$.

The arguments of this method are a radius `l` $\in \mathbb{N}$ and a local action $F \leq \mathrm{Aut}(B_{d,k})$.

Example
```
gap> PHI(3,SymmetricGroup(3));
Group([ (1,4,5)(2,3,6), (1,3)(2,4)(5,6), (1,2), (3,4), (5,6) ])
gap> last=AutB(3,2);
true
gap> PHI(3,AlternatingGroup(3));
Group([ (1,4,5)(2,3,6) ])
gap> last=GAMMA(3,AlternatingGroup(3));
true
```

Example
```
gap> S3:=LocalAction(3,1,SymmetricGroup(3));;
gap> groups:=ConjugacyClassRepsCompatibleSubgroupsWithProjection(2,S3);
[ Group([ (1,2)(3,5)(4,6), (1,4,5)(2,3,6) ]),
  Group([ (1,2)(3,4)(5,6), (1,2)(3,5)(4,6), (1,4,5)(2,3,6) ]),
  Group([ (3,4)(5,6), (1,2)(3,4), (1,4,5)(2,3,6), (3,5,4,6) ]),
  Group([ (3,4)(5,6), (1,2)(3,4), (1,4,5)(2,3,6), (3,5)(4,6) ]),
```

```
  Group([ (3,4)(5,6), (1,2)(3,4), (1,4,5)(2,3,6), (5,6), (3,5,4,6) ]) ]
gap> for G in groups do Print(Size(G),",",Size(PHI(G)),"\n"); od;
6,6
12,12
24,192
24,192
48,3072
```

Example
```
gap> PHI(3,LocalAction(4,1,SymmetricGroup(4)));
<permutation group with 34 generators>
gap> last=AutB(4,3);
true
```

Example
```
ap> rho:=SignHomomorphism(SymmetricGroup(3));;
gap> F:=PI(2,3,SymmetricGroup(3),rho,[1]);; Size(F);
24
gap> P:=PHI(4,F);; Size(P);
12288
gap> IsSubgroup(AutB(3,4),P);
true
gap> SatisfiesC(P);
true
```

4.3 Normal subgroups and partitions

When point stabilizers in $F \leq S_d$ are not simple, or F preserves a partition, more universal groups can be constructed as follows.

4.3.1 PHI

▷ `PHI(d, F, N)` (operation)
▷ `PHI(d, F, P)` (operation)
▷ `PHI(F, P)` (operation)

for the arguments `d`**,** `F`**,** `N`

Returns: the group $\Phi(F,N) \leq \mathrm{Aut}(B_{d,2})$.

The arguments of this method are a degree `d` $\in \mathbb{N}_{\geq 3}$, a *transitive* permutation group $F \leq S_d$ and a normal subgroup `N` of the stabilizer F_1 of 1 in `F`.

for the arguments `d`**,** `F`**,** `P`

Returns: the group $\Phi(F,P) = \{(a,(a_\omega)_\omega) \mid a \in F,\ a_\omega \in C_F(a,\omega) \text{ constant w.r.t. } P\} \leq \mathrm{Aut}(B_{d,2})$.

The arguments of this method are a degree `d` $\in \mathbb{N}_{\geq 3}$ and a permutation group $F \leq S_d$ and a partition `P` of `[1..d]` preserved by `F`.

for the arguments `d`**,** `k`**,** `F`**,** `P`

Returns: the group $\Phi_k(F,P) = \{(\alpha,(\alpha_\omega)_\omega) \mid \alpha \in F,\ \alpha_\omega \in C_F(\alpha,\omega) \text{ constant w.r.t. } P\} \leq \mathrm{Aut}(B_{d,k+1})$.

The arguments of this method are a local action $F \leq \mathrm{Aut}(B_{d,k})$ and a partition `P` of `[1..d]` preserverd by $\pi F \leq S_d$. This method assumes that all compatibility sets with respect to a partition element are non-empty and that all compatibility sets of the identity with respect to a partition element are non-trivial.

Example

```
gap> F:=SymmetricGroup(4);;
gap> F1:=Stabilizer(P,1);
Sym( [ 2 .. 4 ] )
gap> grps:=NormalSubgroups(F1);
[ Sym( [ 2 .. 4 ] ), Alt( [ 2 .. 4 ] ), Group(()) ]
gap> N:=grps[2];
Alt( [ 2 .. 4 ] )
gap> PHI(4,F,N);
Group([ (1,5,9,10)(2,6,7,11)(3,4,8,12), (1,4)(2,5)(3,6)(7,8)(10,11),
  (1,2,3) ])
gap> Index(F1,N);
2
gap> Index(PHI(4,F,F1),PHI(4,F,N));
16
```

Example

```
gap> F:=TransitiveGroup(4,3);
D(4)
gap> P:=Blocks(F,[1..4]);
[ [ 1, 3 ], [ 2, 4 ] ]
gap> G:=PHI(4,F,P);
Group([ (1,5,9,10)(2,6,7,11)(3,4,8,12), (1,8)(2,7)(3,9)(4,5)(10,12), (1,3)
  (8,9), (4,5)(10,12) ])
gap> aut:=Random(G);
(1,5,9,10)(2,6,7,11)(3,4,8,12)
gap> LocalAction(1,4,2,a,[1]); LocalAction(1,4,2,a,[3]);
(1,2,3,4)
(1,2,3,4)
gap> LocalAction(1,4,2,a,[2]); LocalAction(1,4,2,a,[4]);
(1,4)(2,3)
(1,4)(2,3)
```

Example

```
gap> H:=TransitiveGroup(4,3);
D(4)
gap> P:=Blocks(H,[1..4]);
[ [ 1, 3 ], [ 2, 4 ] ]
gap> F:=PHI(4,H,P);;
gap> G:=PHI(F,P);
<permutation group with 5 generators>
gap> SatisfiesC(G);
true
```

4.4 Abelian quotients

When a permutation group $F \leq S_d$ is not perfect, i.e. it admits an abelian quotient $\rho : F \twoheadrightarrow A$, more universal groups can be constructed by imposing restrictions of the form $\prod_{r\in R}\prod_{x\in S(b,r)} \rho(\sigma_1(\alpha,x)) = 1$ on elements $\alpha \in \Phi^k(F) \leq \mathrm{Aut}(B_{d,k})$.

4.4.1 SignHomomorphism

▷ SignHomomorphism(*F*) (function)

Returns: the sign homomorphism from F to S_2.

The argument of this method is a permutation group $F \leq S_d$. This method can be used as an example for the argument *rho* in the methods SpheresProduct (4.4.3) and PI (4.4.4).

Example
```
gap> F:=SymmetricGroup(3);;
gap> sign:=SignHomomorphism(F);
MappingByFunction( Sym( [ 1 .. 3 ] ), Sym( [ 1 .. 2 ] ), function( g ) ... end )
gap> Image(sign,(2,3));
(1,2)
gap> Image(sign,(1,2,3));
()
```

4.4.2 AbelianizationHomomorphism

▷ AbelianizationHomomorphism(*F*) (function)

Returns: the homomorphism from F to $F/[F,F]$.

The argument of this method is a permutation group $F \leq S_d$. This method can be used as an example for the argument *rho* in the methods SpheresProduct (4.4.3) and PI (4.4.4).

Example
```
gap> F:=PrimitiveGroup(5,3);
AGL(1, 5)
gap> ab:=AbelianizationHomomorphism(PrimitiveGroup(5,3));
[ (2,3,4,5), (1,2,3,5,4) ] -> [ f1, <identity> of ... ]
gap> Elements(Range(ab));
[ <identity> of ..., f1, f2, f1*f2 ]
gap> StructureDescription(Range(ab));
"C4"
```

4.4.3 SpheresProduct

▷ SpheresProduct(*d, k, aut, rho, R*) (function)

Returns: the product $\prod_{r\in R}\prod_{x\in S(b,r)} rho(\sigma_1(aut,x)) \in \mathrm{im}(rho)$.

The arguments of this method are a degree $d \in \mathbb{N}_{\geq 3}$, a radius $k \in \mathbb{N}$, an automorphism *aut* of $B_{d,k}$ all of whose 1-local actions are in the domain of the homomorphism *rho* from a subgroup of S_d to an abelian group, and a sublist *R* of [0..k-1]. This method is used in the implementation of PI (4.4.4).

Example
```
gap> rho:=SignHomomorphism(SymmetricGroup(3));;
gap> SpheresProduct(3,2,gamma(2,3,(1,2)),rho,[0]);
(1,2)
gap> SpheresProduct(3,2,gamma(2,3,(1,2)),rho,[0,1]);
()
```

Example
```
gap> F:=PrimitiveGroup(5,3);
AGL(1, 5)
gap> rho:=AbelianizationHomomorphism(F);;
gap> Elements(Range(rho));
```

```
[ <identity> of ..., f1, f2, f1*f2 ]
gap> StructureDescription(Range(rho));
"C4"
gap> aut:=Random(F);
(1,2,4,5)
gap> SpheresProduct(5,3,gamma(3,5,aut),rho,[2]);
<identity> of ...
gap> SpheresProduct(5,3,gamma(3,5,aut),rho,[1,2]);
f1*f2
gap> SpheresProduct(5,3,gamma(3,5,aut),rho,[0,1,2]);
f2
```

4.4.4 PI

▷ `PI(l, d, F, rho, R)` (function)

Returns: the group $\Pi^{l}(F,rho,R) = \{\alpha \in \Phi^{l}(F) \mid \prod_{r\in R}\prod_{x\in S(b,r)} rho(\sigma_1(\alpha,x)) = 1\} \leq \mathrm{Aut}(B_{d,l})$.

The arguments of this method are a degree `l` $\in \mathbb{N}_{\geq 2}$, a radius `d` $\in \mathbb{N}_{\geq 3}$, a permutation group `F` $\leq S_d$, a homomorphism ρ from `F` to an abelian group that is surjective on every point stabilizer in `F`, and a non-empty, non-zero subset `R` of `[0..l-1]` that contains $l-1$.

Example

```
gap> F:=LocalAction(5,1,PrimitiveGroup(5,3));
AGL(1, 5)
gap> rho1:=AbelianizationHomomorphism(F);;
gap> rho2:=SignHomomorphism(F);;
gap> PI(3,5,F,rho1,[0,1,2]);
<permutation group with 4 generators>
gap> Index(PHI(3,F),last);
4
gap> PI(3,5,F,rho2,[0,1,2]);
<permutation group with 6 generators>
gap> Index(PHI(3,F),last);
2
```

4.5 Semidirect products

When a subgroup $F \leq \mathrm{Aut}(B_{d,k})$ satisfies (C) and admits an involutive compatibility cocycle z (which is automatic when $k=1$) one can characterise the kernels $K \leq \Phi_k(F) \cap \ker(\pi_k)$ that fit into a z-split exact sequence $1 \to K \to \Sigma(F,K) \to F \to 1$ for some subgroup $\Sigma(F,K) \leq \mathrm{Aut}(B_{d,k+1})$ that satisfies (C). This characterisation is implemented in this section.

4.5.1 CompatibleKernels

▷ `CompatibleKernels(d, F)` (operation)

▷ `CompatibleKernels(F, z)` (operation)

for the arguments `d, F`

Returns: the list of kernels $K \leq \prod_{\omega\in\Omega} F_\omega \cong \ker\pi \leq \mathrm{Aut}(B_{d,2})$ that are preserved by the action $F \curvearrowright \prod_{\omega\in\Omega} F_\omega$, $a\cdot(a_\omega)_\omega := (a a_{a^{-1}\omega} a^{-1})_\omega$.

The arguments of this method are a degree `d` $\in \mathbb{N}_{\geq 3}$, and a permutation group $F \leq S_d$. The kernels output by this method are compatible with `F` with respect to the standard cocycle (see `InvolutiveCompatibilityCocycle` (**??**)) and can be used in the method `SIGMA` (4.5.2).

for the arguments `d`, `k`, `F`, `z`

Returns: the list of kernels $K \leq \Phi_k(F) \cap \ker(\pi_k) \leq \mathrm{Aut}(B_{d,k+1})$ that are normalized by $\Gamma_z(F)$ and such that for all $k \in K$ and $\omega \in \Omega$ there is $k_\omega \in K$ with $\mathrm{pr}_\omega k_\omega = z(\mathrm{pr}_\omega k, \omega)^{-1}$.

The arguments of this method are a local action $F \leq \mathrm{Aut}(B_{d,k})$ that satisfies (C) and an involutive compatibility cocycle `z` of `F` (see `InvolutiveCompatibilityCocycle` (**??**)). It can be used in the method `SIGMA` (4.5.2).

Example
```
gap> CompatibleKernels(3,SymmetricGroup(3));
[ Group(()), Group([ (1,2)(3,4)(5,6) ]), Group([ (3,4)(5,6), (1,2)(5,6) ]),
  Group([ (5,6), (3,4), (1,2) ]) ]
```

Example
```
gap> P:=SymmetricGroup(3);;
gap> rho:=SignHomomorphism(P);;
gap> F:=PI(2,3,P,rho,[1]);;
gap> z:=InvolutiveCompatibilityCocycle(F);;
[ Group(()), Group([ (1,2)(3,4)(5,6)(7,8)(9,10)(11,12) ]),
  Group([ (1,2)(3,4)(5,6)(7,8), (5,6)(7,8)(9,10)(11,12) ]),
  Group([ (5,6)(7,8), (1,2)(3,4), (9,10)(11,12) ]) ]
```

4.5.2 SIGMA

▷ `SIGMA(d, F, K)` (operation)
▷ `SIGMA(F, K, z)` (operation)

for the arguments `d`, `F`, `K`

Returns: the semidirect product $\Sigma(F,K) \leq \mathrm{Aut}(B_{d,2})$.

The arguments of this method are a degree `d` $\in \mathbb{N}_{\geq 3}$, a subgroup `F` of S_d and a compatible kernel `K` for `F` (see `CompatibleKernels` (4.5.1)).

for the arguments `d`, `k`, `F`, `K`, `z`

Returns: the semidirect product $\Sigma_z(F,K) \leq \mathrm{Aut}(B_{d,k+1})$.

The arguments of this method are a local action `F` of $\mathrm{Aut}(B_{d,k})$ that satisfies (C) and a kernel `K` that is compatible for `F` with respect to the involutive compatibility cocycle `z` (see `InvolutiveCompatibilityCocycle` (**??**) and `CompatibleKernels` (4.5.1)) of `F`.

Example
```
gap> S3:=SymmetricGroup(3);;
gap> kernels:=CompatibleKernels(3,S3);
[ Group(()), Group([ (1,2)(3,4)(5,6) ]), Group([ (3,4)(5,6), (1,2)(5,6) ]),
  Group([ (5,6), (3,4), (1,2) ]) ]
gap> for K in kernels do Print(Size(SIGMA(3,S3,K)),"\n"); od;
6
12
24
48
```

```
Example
gap> P:=SymmetricGroup(3);;
gap> rho:=SignHomomorphism(P);;
gap> F:=PI(2,3,P,rho,[1]);;
gap> z:=InvolutiveCompatibilityCocycle(F);;
gap> kernels:=CompatibleKernels(F,z);
[ Group(()), Group([ (1,2)(3,4)(5,6)(7,8)(9,10)(11,12) ]),
  Group([ (1,2)(3,4)(5,6)(7,8), (5,6)(7,8)(9,10)(11,12) ]),
  Group([ (5,6)(7,8), (1,2)(3,4), (9,10)(11,12) ]) ]
gap> for K in kernels do Print(Size(SIGMA(F,K,z)),"\n"); od;
24
48
96
192
```

Chapter 5

Discreteness

This chapter contains functions that are related to the discreteness property (D) presented in Proposition 3.12 of [Tor20].

5.1 The discreteness condition (D)

Said proposition shows that for a given $F \leq \mathrm{Aut}(B_{d,k})$ the group $\mathrm{U}_k(F)$ is discrete if and only if the maximal compatible subgroup $C(F)$ of F satisfies condition (D):

$$\forall \omega \in \Omega : F_{T_\omega} = \{\mathrm{id}\},$$

where T_ω is the $k-1$-neighbourhood of the the edge (b, b_ω) inside $B_{d,k}$. In other words, F satisfies (D) if and only if the compatibility set $C_F(\mathrm{id}, \omega) = \{\mathrm{id}\}$. We distinguish between F satisfying condition (D) and $\mathrm{U}_k(F)$ being discrete with the methods `SatisfiesD` (**??**) and `IsDiscrete` (**??**) below.

5.2 Discreteness

5.2.1 SatisfiesD (for IsLocalAction)

▷ `SatisfiesD(F)` (property)

Returns: `true` if F satisfies the discreteness condition (D), and `false` otherwise.

The argument of this attribute is a local action $F \leq \mathrm{Aut}(B_{d,k})$ (`IsLocalAction` (**??**)).

Example

```
gap> G:=GAMMA(3,SymmetricGroup(3));
Group([ (1,4,5)(2,3,6), (1,3)(2,4)(5,6) ])
gap> SatisfiesD(G);
true
```

5.2.2 IsDiscrete (for IsLocalAction)

▷ `IsDiscrete(F)` (property)

Returns: `true` if $\mathrm{U}_k(F)$ is discrete, and `false` otherwise.

The argument of this attribute is a local action $F \leq \mathrm{Aut}(B_{d,k})$ (`IsLocalAction` (**??**)).

Example
```
gap> G:=GAMMA(3,SymmetricGroup(3));
Group([ (1,4,5)(2,3,6), (1,3)(2,4)(5,6) ])
gap> IsDiscrete(G);
true
```

Example
```
gap> F:=LocalAction(3,2,Group((1,2)));
Group([ (1,2) ])
gap> IsDiscrete(F);
true
gap> SatisfiesD(F);
false
gap> C:=MaximalCompatibleSubgroup(F);
Group(())
gap> SatisfiesD(C);
true
```

5.3 Cocycles

Subgroups $F \leq \mathrm{Aut}(B_{d,k})$ that satisfy both (C) and (D) admit an involutive compatibility cocycle, i.e. a map $z : F \times \{1,\ldots,d\} \to F$ that satisfies certain properties, see [Tor20, Section 3.2.2]. When F satisfies just (C), it may still admit an involutive compatibility cocycle. In this case, F admits an extension $\Gamma_z(F) \leq \mathrm{Aut}(B_{d,k})$ that satisfies both (C) and (D). Involutive compatibility cocycles can be searched for using `InvolutiveCompatibilityCocycle` (**??**) and `AllInvolutiveCompatibilityCocycles` (**??**) below.

5.3.1 InvolutiveCompatibilityCocycle (for IsLocalAction)

▷ `InvolutiveCompatibilityCocycle(`*F*`)` (attribute)

Returns: an involutive compatibility cocycle of F, which is a mapping $F \times$`[1..d]`$\to F$ with certain properties, if it exists, and `fail` otherwise. When $k = 1$, the standard cocycle is returned.

The argument of this attribute is a local action $F \leq \mathrm{Aut}(B_{d,k})$ (`IsLocalAction` (**??**)), which is compatible (`SatisfiesC` (**??**)).

Example
```
gap> F:=LocalAction(3,1,AlternatingGroup(3));;
gap> InvolutiveCompatibilityCocycle(F);
MappingByFunction( Domain([ [ (), 1 ], [ (), 2 ], [ (), 3 ], [ (1,3,2), 1 ],
  [ (1,3,2), 2 ], [ (1,3,2), 3 ], [ (1,2,3), 1 ], [ (1,2,3), 2 ],
  [ (1,2,3), 3 ] ]), Alt( [ 1 .. 3 ] ), function( s ) ... end )
gap> a:=Random(AlternatingGroup(3));; dir:=Random([1..3]);;
gap> a; Image(z,[a,dir]);
(1,3,2)
(1,3,2)
```

Example
```
gap> G:=GAMMA(3,AlternatingGroup(3));
Group([ (1,4,5)(2,3,6) ])
gap> InvolutiveCompatibilityCocycle(G);
MappingByFunction( Domain([ [ (), 1 ], [ (), 2 ], [ (), 3 ],
  [ (1,5,4)(2,6,3), 1 ], [ (1,5,4)(2,6,3), 2 ], [ (1,5,4)(2,6,3), 3 ],
```

```
  [ (1,4,5)(2,3,6), 1 ], [ (1,4,5)(2,3,6), 2 ], [ (1,4,5)(2,3,6), 3 ]
 ]), Group([ (1,4,5)(2,3,6) ]), function( s ) ... end )
gap> InvolutiveCompatibilityCocycle(AutB(3,2));
fail
```

5.3.2 AllInvolutiveCompatibilityCocycles (for IsLocalAction)

▷ `AllInvolutiveCompatibilityCocycles(`F`)` (attribute)

Returns: the list of all involutive compatibility cocycles of F.

The argument of this attribute is a local action $F \leq \mathrm{Aut}(B_{d,k})$ (`IsLocalAction` (**??**)), which is compatible (`SatisfiesC` (**??**)).

Example

```
gap> S3:=LocalAction(3,1,SymmetricGroup(3));;
gap> Size(AllInvolutiveCompatibilityCocycles(S3));
4
gap> Size(AllInvolutiveCompatibilityCocycles(GAMMA(3,SymmetricGroup(3))));
1
```

References

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[Tor20] S. Tornier. Groups acting on trees with prescribed local action. *arxiv preprint: 2002.09876*, 2020. 4, 5, 10, 11, 16, 26, 27

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