2-GROUP BELYI MAPS

A Thesis

Submitted to the Faculty

in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the

degree of

Doctor of Philosophy

in

Mathematics

by

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Abstract

Write your abstract here.

Preface

Preface and Acknowledgments go here!

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20

Chapter 1

Introduction

Section 1.1

Belyi maps from a historical perspective

1.1.1. Inverse Galois theory, Hurwitz families, and fields with few ramified primes

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Hurwitz families. Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetuer adipiscing elit. Ut purus elit, vestibulum ut, placerat ac, adipiscing vitae, felis. Curabitur dictum gravida mauris. Nam arcu libero, nonummy eget, consectetuer id, vulputate a, magna. Donec vehicula augue eu neque. Pellentesque habitant morbi tristique senectus et netus et malesuada fames ac turpis egestas. Mauris ut leo. Cras viverra metus rhoncus sem. Nulla et lectus vestibulum urna fringilla ultrices. Phasellus eu tellus sit amet tortor gravida placerat. Integer sapien est, iaculis in, pretium quis, viverra ac, nunc. Praesent eget sem vel leo ultrices bibendum. Aenean faucibus. Morbi dolor nulla, malesuada eu, pulvinar at, mollis ac, nulla. Curabitur auctor semper nulla. Donec varius orci eget risus. Duis nibh mi, congue eu, accumsan eleifend, sagittis quis, diam. Duis eget orci sit amet orci dignissim rutrum.

1.1.2. Grothendieck's theory of dessins d'enfants

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Section 1.2

Belyi maps from a modern perspective

1.2 Belyi maps from a modern perspective

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1.2.1. Anabelian geometry

Chapter 2

Background

Section 2.1

Belyi maps

2.1.1. Algebraic curves and their function fields

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2.1.2. Riemann's existence theorem and covers of \mathbb{P}^1

2.1.3. Belyi's theorem

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2.1.4. Belyi maps and G-Belyi maps

Section 2.2

Group theory

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2.2.1. Central group extensions and $H^2(G, A)$

2.2 Group theory

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2.2.2. Holt's algorithm and Magma implementation

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2.2.3. Results on 2-groups

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Section 2.3

Jacobians of curves

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2.3.1. Abel-Jacobi and the construction over \mathbb{C}

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2.3.2. Algebraic construction

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2.3.3. Riemann-Roch

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2.3.4. Torsion points and torsion fields

Section 2.4

Galois representations

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2.4.1. Representations of Galois groups of number fields

2.4 Galois representations

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2.4.2. Representations coming from geometry

Chapter 3

A database of 2-group Belyi maps

In this chapter we describe an algorithm MM: [method?] to generate all 2-group Belyi maps up to a given degree. We begin by defining this particular family of Belyi maps in Section 3.1. The algorithm is inductive in the degree. The base case in degree 2 is discussed in Section 3.2. We then move on to describe the inductive step of the algorithm which we describe in two parts. First we discuss the algorithm to enumerate the isomorphism classes using permutation triples in Section 3.3. For a discussion on the relationship between permutation triples and Belyi maps see Chapter ??. Next we discuss the inductive step to produce Belyi curves and maps in Section 3.4. In Section 3.5 we give a detailed description of the running time of the algorithm. Lastly, in Section 3.6, we discuss the implementation and computations that we have carried out explicitly.

Section 3.1

2-group Belyi maps

Recall the definition of a Belyi map in Section 2.1. In this section we define a narrow our focus to a more specific family of Belyi maps which we now describe.

Definition 3.1. A degree d Belyi map ϕ with monodromy group G is said to be Galois if #G = d.

Definition 3.2. A 2-group Belyi map is a Galois Belyi map with monodromy group a 2-group.

MM: [some exposition]

Section 3.2

Degree 2 Belyi maps

$3.3~\mathrm{An}$ algorithm to enumerate isomorphism classes of 2-group Belyi maps

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Section 3.3

An algorithm to enumerate isomorphism classes of 2-group Belyi maps

Algorithm 3.3.

Section 3.4

An algorithm to compute 2-group Belyi curves and maps

The algorithm we describe here is inductive. The base case is discussed in Section 3.2. We now set up some notation for the inductive step. First we assume we have computed a 2-group Belyi map $\phi: X \to \mathbb{P}^1_k$ of degree $d = 2^n$ with monodromy group $G := \langle \sigma \rangle$ where σ is a permutation triple corresponding to ϕ and k is a number field. We will assume X is a projective curve sitting inside \mathbb{P}^n_k with coordinates $x = [x_0 : \cdots : x_n]$ and cut out by the equations $\{h_i(x) = 0\}$ with $h_i \in k[x_0, \dots, x_n]$. We also assume that the Belyi map ϕ is given by

$$[x_0:\cdots:x_n]\mapsto [x_0:x_n].$$

We will use $Y \subset \mathbb{A}^n_k$ to denote an affine patch of X with coordinates $y = (y_1, \ldots, y_n)$ cut out by the equations $\{g_i(y) = 0\}_{i=1}^k$ with $g_i \in k[y_1, \ldots, y_n]$. In the affine patch we assume the Belyi map is given by

$$(y_1,\ldots,y_n)\mapsto y_1.$$

MM: [notation for residue fields?] Moreover, we assume that we are given a permutation triple $\tilde{\sigma}$ arising as the output of Algorithm 3.3 applied to the input σ . Algorithm 3.4 describes how to lift the degree d Belyi map ϕ to a degree 2d Belyi map $\tilde{\phi}$ with ramification prescribed by $\tilde{\sigma}$ (see Figure 3.4). We are now ready to describe the algorithm.

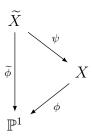


Figure 3.1: In Algorithm 3.4 we construct $\widetilde{\phi}$ from a given 2-group Belyi map ϕ .

Algorithm 3.4. Let the notation be as above.

 $\mathbf{Input}\colon \phi:X\to \mathbb{P}^1_k,\,\widetilde{\sigma}$

- 1. Compare permutation triples σ and $\tilde{\sigma}$ to determine the ramification values of ψ . Denote these points on X by $\{Q_i\}$.
- 2. Let $D = \sum_{P} n_{P}P$ be a degree 0 divisor in $\mathrm{Div}(X)$ with every $n_{Q_{i}}$ odd. MM: [class group and base field]
- 3. Compute $f \in k(X)$ corresponding to a generator of the 1-dimensional Riemann-Roch space L(D).
- 4. Write f = a/b with $a, b \in k[y_1, \ldots, y_n]$ and construct the ideal

$$\widetilde{I} := \langle g_1, \dots, g_k, by_{n+1}^2 - a \rangle$$

in $k[y_1, ..., y_n, y_{n+1}].$

- 5. Saturate \widetilde{I} at $\langle b \rangle$ and denote this ideal by \widetilde{J} .
- 6. Let \widetilde{X} be the curve corresponding to \widetilde{J} and $\widetilde{\phi}$ the map $(y_1, \ldots, y_{n+1}) \mapsto y_1$.

Output: $\widetilde{\phi}:\widetilde{X}\to\mathbb{P}^1_k$

3.5 Running time a	NALYSIS	
Proof of correctness.		
Example 3.5.		
Section 3.5		
	Running time analysis	
Section 3.6		
	Explicit computations	

Bibliography

[1] Jean-Pierre Serre, Topics in galois theory, AK Peters/CRC Press, 2016.