

| 5. Injektion, Seidenfaden |

$X = P\cap$, $G - \text{gruppe}$

Def.: G seidel. in $X \Rightarrow \exists$ omorf.

$G \times X \rightarrow X : (g, p) \mapsto gp :$

1) ein eel. $\in G$ -es. \exists -n $\forall p \in X : gp = p$

2) $\forall g, h \in G \quad \forall p \in X \quad (gh)p = g(hp)$.

Def.: \circ Olturak in $p \in X : Gp = \{gp : g \in G\}$

- grupp. $X/G = \{Gp\} \quad (G \setminus X)$

- Subgruppen in $p \in X : G_p = \{g \in G : gp = p\}$

- reale seidel. $K = \bigcap_{p \in X} G_p = \{\emptyset \in h : \forall p \in X \quad gp = p\}$

Lemma:

1) $G_{gp} = g G_p g^{-1}$

2) each $|G| < \infty$, $n = |G_p||G_p| = |G|$

3) K - hom. with G , G/K \cong G_p

C \Rightarrow G_p $\cong K$.

□ $\underline{G_p} \triangleq$

Oz: G \cong X \Rightarrow $G_p \cong X$

even \rightarrow X $\cong K$ \Rightarrow K $\cong G_p$

Oz: G \cong X \Rightarrow $G_p \cong X$

even $\forall g \in G$ $p \mapsto gp$ \cong gXg^{-1}

Oz: \exists $X - T\Gamma$, G \cong X

$\exists: X \rightarrow X/G: p \mapsto G_p$ \cong X

$\forall X/G: U \subset X/G$ $\text{-open} \Leftrightarrow \bar{U}''(U)$ -open

Koegn X/G ist.. PN, ein X -PN?

Lemma: Wenn G siegal. in PN X reell. \sim dopp., $p \in X$: $|G_p| < \infty$.

Koegn G_p - unendl. Gruppe

\square $z = \varphi(x)$, $\varphi(p) = 0$ - soll nach.

$$g \cdot z = g(z) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n(g) z^n.$$

Sei $g \in G_p$, $g \cdot p = p$. d.h. z nach z

$$g(0) = 0, \quad a_0(g) = 0$$

$g(z), g^{-1}(z)$ - reell. dopp. un., $g = g^{-1} = e$

\Rightarrow $m_0 g(z) = 1 \Rightarrow a_1(g) \neq 0$.

$$\text{un. } h \in G_p \quad g(h(z)) = \left[a_1(g) \left(\sum_m a_m(h) \right) \right]^n =$$

$$= a_1(g) a_1(h) z + \dots \Rightarrow a_1(g h) = a_1(g) a_1(h)$$

M.R. $a_1 : G_p \hookrightarrow \mathbb{C}^*$ - lokalt. Gruppe.

Ker a_1 - ? Trenn $g \in \text{Ker } a_1$. K.O.

$$g(z) = z + \dots = z + az^m + \dots \equiv z + az^m (z^{m+1})$$

Folgerung: da $a \neq 0$ dann

$$g^k z \equiv z + ka z^m (z^{m+1})$$

G_p - nach. $\Rightarrow \exists k \quad g^k = e \quad g^k z = z$

$$\Rightarrow z = g^k z \equiv z + ka z^m (z^{m+1}) \Rightarrow ka = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow a = 0 \quad \Rightarrow g(z) = z \quad \Rightarrow g = e$$

A.O. $\text{Ker } a_1 = \langle e \rangle$.

\Rightarrow M.R. \Rightarrow $a_1 : G_p \rightarrow \mathbb{C}^*$

N. ber. nach. los. \mathbb{C}^* - Gruppe

$\Rightarrow G_p$ - unendliche Gruppe \blacksquare

Closed: $|G| < \infty \Rightarrow \forall p \in X \quad G_p - \text{gruppe}$

Dann nach G - homom. φ .

Lemma: G - homom. φ . Schar. in
 $P \cap X$ versch. \Leftrightarrow φ injektiv.

$\Rightarrow P \in X$: $G_p \neq \{e\} \Leftrightarrow$ Gruppe.

Dann (P_s) - hoch. in $P_s \rightarrow P$:

$\forall n \exists g_n \in G_p \setminus \{e\}$: $g_n p_n = P_s$.

$|G| < \infty$ \exists hoch. in $g_{n_k} = g$.

g - versch. $\Rightarrow g p_n \rightarrow g p$, $g p = p$

$\Rightarrow g = e$ \blacksquare

Lemma: G - homom. φ . Schar. versch.
 \hookrightarrow φ injektiv, $P \in X$. \Rightarrow omg.
omg. \Leftrightarrow versch. P :

1) $\forall g \in G_p \forall u \in U$ $g u \in U$

2) $U \cap gU = \emptyset \quad \forall g \in G_p \quad (\text{ } U \cap gU \neq \emptyset \Leftrightarrow g \in G_p)$

3) $\alpha: U/G_p \rightarrow W \subset X/H$ - Abbildung.

4) $\forall x \in U \setminus \{p\} \quad \forall g \in G_p \quad gx \neq x$

D $G \setminus G_p = \{g_1, \dots, g_n\}, \quad \forall i; j; i \neq j$

x - Nachbar. $\Rightarrow \forall i; j; i \leq n \quad \exists$ o. a.

V_i - Kugel p , W_i - Kugel $g_i p$ ($V_i \cap W_i = \emptyset$)

$\forall i; g_i^{-1}W_i$ - o. a. o. p .

Take $R_i = V_i \cap (g_i^{-1}W_i)$, $R = \bigcap R_i$,

$U = \bigcap_{g \in G_p} gR; \quad R_i, R, U$ - o. a. o. p .

$\forall h \in G_p \quad hU = \bigcap_{g \in G_p} ghR = \bigcap_{g \in G_p} gR = U$.

$\Rightarrow 1).$

$R_i \cap g_i R_{i+1} \subset V_i$, $\cap w_i = \emptyset$ z. $R_i \cap g_i R_i = \emptyset$

$C_{V_i} \subset W_i$

z. $\alpha \cap g_i U = \emptyset$ ($g_i \in G \setminus G_r$) \Rightarrow 2)

3) $\alpha : U/G_r \rightarrow X/G$ (aus. $x \mapsto Gx$)

z. $U/G_r \rightarrow \mathbb{I}^n \alpha \circ \pi = \pi$ - l. s. - osz. kontr.

$\pi : U \rightarrow U/G_r$, $\pi : X \rightarrow X/G$

$\beta : U \rightarrow U/G_r$, $\pi \circ \beta = \text{vert. dach.}$
 $\beta|_a = \beta \circ \alpha$, $\pi|_a$, β - vert. dach.

z. α - vert. dach.

4) aus. sach. nach $|G_r| \neq 1$ (1)

Konstruktion: G - homom. gr. gegeben
rechts. \sim struk. in X . $\pi : X \rightarrow X/G$
 X/G - präf. Struktur $\tilde{\pi} : X \rightarrow X/G$ -

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des $\bar{\pi}$ = $|G_p|$

$\forall r \in X \quad m_r(\bar{\pi}) = |G_p|$

\square Each $|G_p| = 1$, thus no tiene

\exists our claim) a norm ρ :

$U \xrightarrow{\cong} U/G_p \rightarrow W \subset X/G$ - local

$\bar{p} = \pi(r) \in G_p \quad \bar{\pi}^{-1}|_U : W \rightarrow V \subset U$

Each $m_r(G_p) > 1$.

$\exists z \in U - \text{regular} \subset \text{neighborhood } \rho$

$g(z) - \text{values } g(z) \text{ near } z \in G_p$

$f(z) = \bigcap_{g \in G_p} g(z), \quad m_o(g(z)) = 1$

$h \in G_p \quad f(h(z)) = \bigcap (gh)(z) = \bigcap g(z) = f(z)$

$m_o(f) = m = |G_p|$

in. e. \exists $\mathcal{O} \mathbb{Z}_p$ u more p : ℓ $\text{mod } 6$
 \exists $f(z) = z^m$

$$\bar{f}: U/G_p \rightarrow V \subset \mathbb{C}$$

f - analytic morph \Rightarrow \bar{f} - analytic.

\forall $U \setminus \{p\}$ \bar{f} - analytic. $m = 1$

$\forall q \in U \setminus \{p\}$ $|Q_p q| = m$

2) $\bar{f}: U/G_p \rightarrow V - 1:1$

\bar{f} - us reine $\bar{f}: U/G_p \rightarrow W \subset X/G$
- rohe.

$q: W \xrightarrow{\bar{f}} U/G_p \xrightarrow{\bar{f}} V \subset \mathbb{C}$ - kapa.

Collagevolumen - Innenrechte reellen
S mit V . (2)

Rezessum (Tsyklen): X - non a PN,
 $g(X) = g \geq 2$. G - non-elliptic. χ , since
 ratio $\sim \rightarrow$ q.p.. Work $|G| \leq 42 (2g-2)$.

\square $\pi: X \rightarrow X/G \cong Y$, $\deg \pi = |G|$.

$a_p(\pi) = |\mathcal{A}_p|$. Then $g' = g(Y)$.

q.p. Tsyklen:

$$2g-2 = (2g'-l) \deg \pi + \sum_{p \in X} (a_p(\pi) - 1)$$

$$= |G|(2g'-l) + \left[(11a_p) - 1 \right] =$$

$$= |G|(12g'-l) + \left[\left(1 - \frac{1}{r_i} \right) \right]$$

Cesur $\Leftrightarrow g' = 1$

$$1) \quad g' \geq 2 \quad : \quad 2g-L \geq |\alpha|(\gamma-2+R) \geq 2161$$

$$|\alpha| \leq g-1 \leq 84(g-1)$$

$$2) \quad g'=1 \quad 2g-L = |\alpha| \underbrace{\left(1 - \frac{1}{|\alpha|}\right)}_p$$

then $\forall p \mid C_p \mid \geq 1$, $2g-L \geq 0 \quad \theta^2/2 <$

$$\Rightarrow \exists p \quad , \quad |\alpha_p| \geq 2 \quad 1 - \frac{1}{|\alpha_p|} \geq \frac{1}{2}$$

$$2) \quad 2g-L \geq |\alpha| \frac{1}{2}, \quad |\alpha| \leq 4(g-1) \leq 64(g-1)$$

$$3) \quad g'=0 \quad : \quad Lg-L = |\alpha| \left(\underbrace{\left(1 - \frac{1}{|\alpha|}\right)}_R - 2 \right)$$

$$R = \sum_{i=1}^n \left(1 - \frac{1}{r_i}\right), \quad r_i \geq 2$$

$$r_i \geq l \quad \frac{1}{l} \leq 1 - \frac{1}{r_i} < 1$$

ex $n = r_l$, then $R - l < 0 \Rightarrow$
 $2g - l < g \Rightarrow g \geq l$
 $\rightarrow <$

Ex. 2. $n \geq 3$

ex $n \geq 5$ $R \geq \left\lceil \left(1 - \frac{1}{r_i} \right) \right\rceil \geq \frac{5}{2}$

$$2g - l \geq \lfloor g \rfloor \left(\frac{5}{2} - l \right) \geq \frac{\lfloor g \rfloor}{2}$$

- $\lfloor g \rfloor < g, g-1$

ex $n = 4$, ex $r_i = 2$ $\forall i$
 $R \geq \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = 2$
 $\Rightarrow g \geq 1 \rightarrow <$

$$\exists r_i > 2 \quad r_i \geq 3$$

$$Lg - \geq |h| \left(\frac{1}{r_1} + \frac{1}{r_2} + \frac{1}{r_3} + \left(1 - \frac{1}{r_3} \right) - L \right) = \frac{1}{r_3} |h|$$

$$|h| \leq 2s(s-1)$$

$$n=3 \quad R = s - \left(\frac{1}{r_1} + \frac{1}{r_2} + \frac{1}{r_3} \right) > L$$

$$\frac{1}{r_1} + \frac{1}{r_2} + \frac{1}{r_3} < 1, \quad 2 \leq r_1, r_2, r_3 \leq r_s$$

$$\Rightarrow r_1 \geq s, \quad r_3 > s$$

Case 2:

$$r_1 \geq s, \quad r_2 \geq s, \quad r_3 \geq s \quad (\dots) \leq \frac{s}{r_3}$$

$$Lg - L \geq |h| \left(1 - \frac{s}{r_3} \right),$$

$$|h| \leq 2s(s-1)$$

$$r_1 \geq 7, \quad r_1 \geq L, \quad r_2 \geq 3$$

$$\frac{1}{r_1} + \frac{1}{r_2} + \frac{1}{r_3} \leq \frac{1}{L} + \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{7} = \frac{41}{42}$$

$$2g - 2 \geq 16 \left(1 - \frac{41}{42}\right)$$

$$|G| \leq 8g(g-1)$$

$|G| \geq 8(g-1)$ gegenw.

$$r_1 = 2, \quad r_2 = 3, \quad r_3 = 7$$



O4: Folgt nun, dass G wieder ein
seitens (r_1, \dots, r_n) .

Rechen: $X = P_\infty$ einer möglichen
reduz. oder spez. G :

$(2, 2, r)$, $(L, 1, 3)$, $(2, 3, 4)$, $(2, 3, 5)$

\tilde{E}_6

\tilde{E}_7

\tilde{E}_8

Rek. einer Sich ysa

Def: $X = \text{mehr. mlt. } \mathbb{Z}^{n-1}$.
G geordnete Menge mit allen $x \in X$

ein $\forall x, y \in X \exists u, v - \text{ord.}$

$| \in g \in G : g u \cap v \neq \emptyset \} | < \infty$

Durchl: $G = \mathbb{Z} \oplus \mathbb{Z}$ geordnet in \mathbb{C}

$(m, n) \in \mathbb{Z} \quad z \mapsto m z + n \quad \mathbb{P}/\mathbb{Z} - \text{wph.}$

Prozession ysa

die Wohlbauweise:

$$\mathfrak{SL}_2(\mathbb{Z}) \cong \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix} \mid ad - bc = 1 \right\}$$

$\mathfrak{sl}_2(\mathbb{Z})$ seien $w \in H = \{ |z| > 0 \}$:

$$g z = \frac{az+b}{cz+d}, \quad \text{wodurch } (cz+d)^2 = 0 \\ z = -\frac{d}{c} \in H$$

$$P \subset \left(\begin{array}{cc} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{array} \right) \quad |z| = 1 \quad (-1)z = \frac{-z}{-1} = z$$

$$P = \mathfrak{sl}_2(\mathbb{Z}) / \{ \pm I \}$$

Wie rechnet man mit P ? In $H/P = \mathcal{G}(F)$

aus $A - \mathbb{D}$:

Theorem: 1) $F = \{ z \in H \mid |z| \geq 1 \}$,

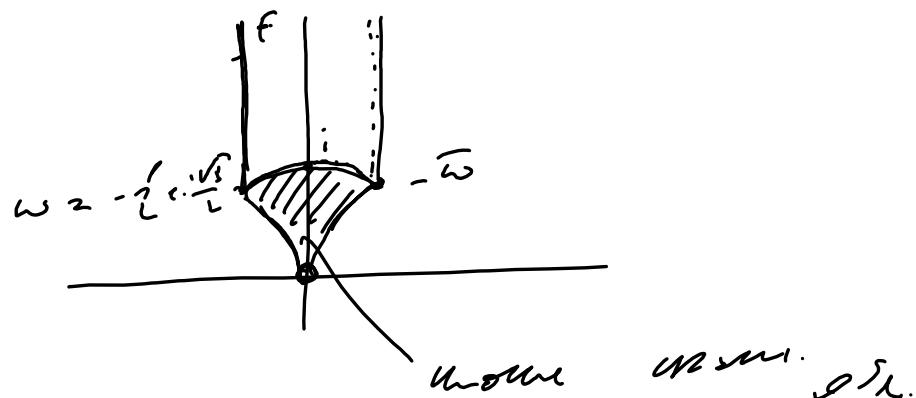
$-\frac{1}{2} \leq \operatorname{Re} z \leq \frac{1}{2}$ — gesch. orn. gen F , wie

o $\forall z \in H \quad \exists z_0 \in F \quad \exists g \in F : g z = z_0$

- $\forall z_1, z_2 \in F \setminus \partial F$ $z_1 \neq z_2 \Rightarrow \operatorname{Im} z_1 \neq \operatorname{Im} z_2$
- $\forall z_1, z_2 \in F$ $z_1 \neq z_2, \quad z_1 \neq \bar{z}_2 \Rightarrow z_1 = z_2$

$z_1, z_2 \in F$ $\text{nd.} \quad \operatorname{Re} z_1 = \frac{1}{2}$ $z_1 = z_2$

$z_1 = z_2 \mp 1$, $\text{nd.} \quad |z_1 - z_2| = \sqrt{z_1^2 - z_1}$



$$2) T: z \mapsto \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad Tz = z+1$$

$$T: z \mapsto \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad Tz = -\frac{1}{z}$$

Umkehrabbildung T^{-1} aufgesucht werden

$$z = i \cdot T^{-1}(z) = i \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} (z \mp i, \mp z)$$

$$\omega_2 = \omega - \frac{1}{L} + i \frac{\sqrt{3}}{L} \quad \tilde{\Gamma}_\omega = \{ I, ST, (ST)^2 \}$$

$$\tilde{\Gamma}_{-\bar{\omega}}$$

Osz.: $h_2 \equiv |\tilde{\Gamma}_2|$ was. never so oft \neq .
 ehn $h_2 > 1$, no \neq wa. \Rightarrow nicht.

auslösen:

(Osz. ist nur hyperbolischer und
 (chspr))

Ex. 1. $\tilde{\gamma} \tilde{\Gamma} = \tilde{\gamma} L(\tilde{\theta}) / \tilde{\epsilon}^2 \tilde{I}^2$ ehn \neq
 für. ausm. $i, \omega, n_1 = 2, h_n = 1$

Osz. 1 $H/\tilde{\Gamma} = \tilde{\gamma}(\tilde{\Gamma})$ kann es nur
 für. auslösen ($n_2 = h_2$)

Lemma: $\tilde{\Gamma}$ geschm. trachte nach $a^{(n)}$

Sei H (m.e. $\forall u, v \in H$ esistiert)

gesgt: $g_u \cap v \neq \emptyset \Rightarrow \exists \alpha$

$\square \dots \underline{\alpha}$

Coresidenz: $S(\Gamma) = H/\Gamma$ - my definition

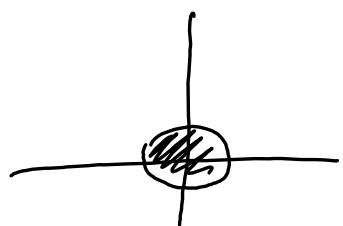
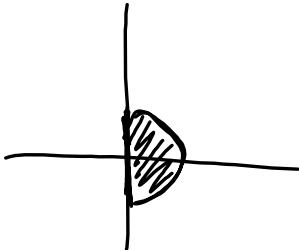
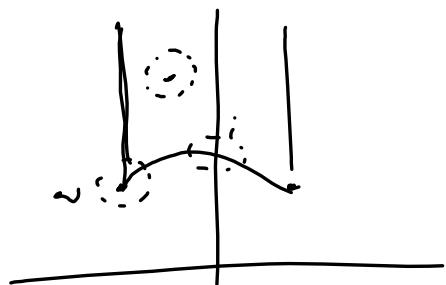
Konstr. deft. in $S(\Gamma)$:

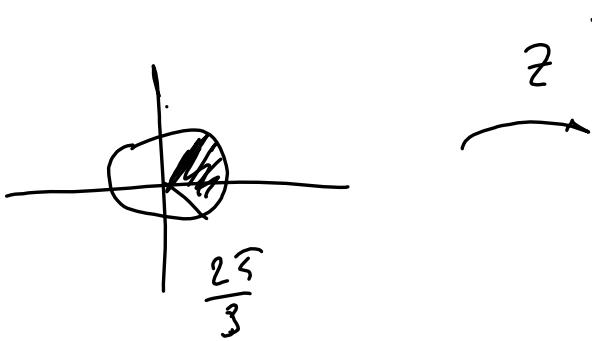
z - reell. Zst. von

$\pi: H \rightarrow H/\Gamma$

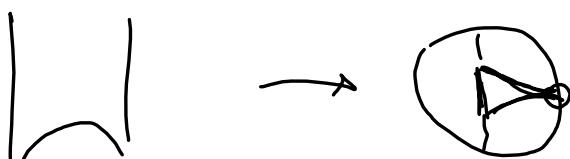
\Rightarrow off. $U \subset F \setminus \partial F$

$\pi^{-1}|_U$ - injektiv





$$g(r) = \rho r$$



$$\frac{z-i}{z+i}$$

Fourier analysis

$$\text{Defn. } P(N) = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix} \in \text{SL}_2(\mathbb{Z}) \mid \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix} \equiv \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \pmod{N} \right\}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix} \equiv \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \pmod{N}$$

- reduced congruence mod.

$$\Gamma(1) = \Gamma$$

$\Gamma' \subset \mathcal{L}_n(\mathbb{Z})$ say. Now if Γ' is noisy.
then $\exists \mu : \Gamma(\mu) \subset \Gamma'$.

$$y(\Gamma') = H/\Gamma'$$

Lemma : $\circ \Gamma' - \text{noisy enough} . \mathcal{L}_n(\mathbb{Z})$

Γ' ~~is~~ succ. dense less than ϵ

$$y(\Gamma') = \text{measurable}.$$

$\circ y(\Gamma')$ check $\text{homeo.} \rightarrow$

$\text{succ. measure } \Gamma_2 - \text{noisy measure. success.}$

y_{succ} .

\square User : $(\mathcal{L}_n(\mathbb{Z}) : \Gamma') = \mu^n \cap \left(\dots \frac{1}{\mu^2} \right)$

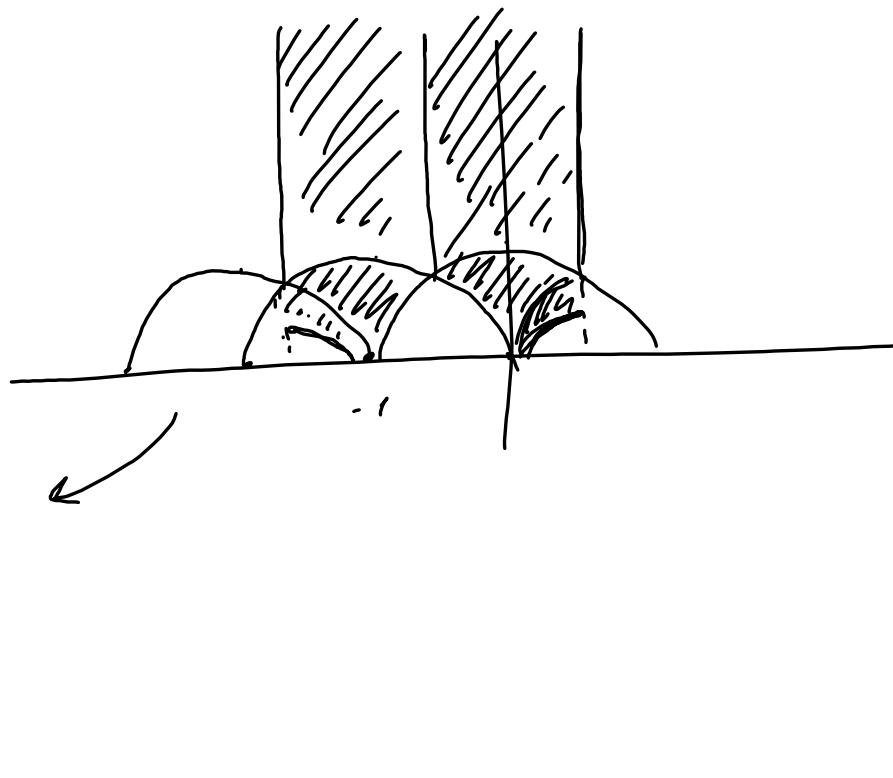
$$\mathcal{L}_n(\mathbb{Z}) = \bigcup_{j=1}^d \Gamma' g_j \Rightarrow$$

$\exists n$. then $\Gamma' \in \{\Gamma g; i, \Gamma g; w\}$ □

Succes: F' - gives out Γ'

$F' \models \bigvee_{j \geq 1} g_j F$, F - gives out Γ .

Error: $\Gamma(2)$



$\mathfrak{sl}_n(\mathbb{Z})$ generic. ① \cup signs

$$\frac{a}{c} \in \mathbb{Q} \quad (a, c, z) \rightarrow b, b' : ad - bc = 1$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix} (\text{diag}) \approx \frac{a}{c}$$

$$\bar{H} = H \cup Q \rightsquigarrow$$

$$P' \subset \mathfrak{sl}_n(\mathbb{Z}), \text{ generic} \hookrightarrow \bar{H}$$

$$\bar{H}/P' \cong X(P')$$

Q_{SL}: \bar{H} -equivariant morphism has ① \cup signs
in which order \rightarrow (Quotient) $/P'$

$$P_{\infty} = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 1 & n \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, n \in \mathbb{Z} \right\}$$

$$P' \subset \mathfrak{sl}_n(\mathbb{Z}), \quad z \in Q \cup \{\infty\}$$

$\exists g \in \mathcal{SL}_2(\mathbb{Z}) : g \neq \text{id}$
 $h_2 = h_{2, P} \in \Gamma_{1, \infty} / (\langle g^{-1} \circ P \circ g \rangle)_{g \in \Gamma}$

$X(P') = \text{PN?}$

$$\varphi(z) = e^{2\pi iz/h}$$

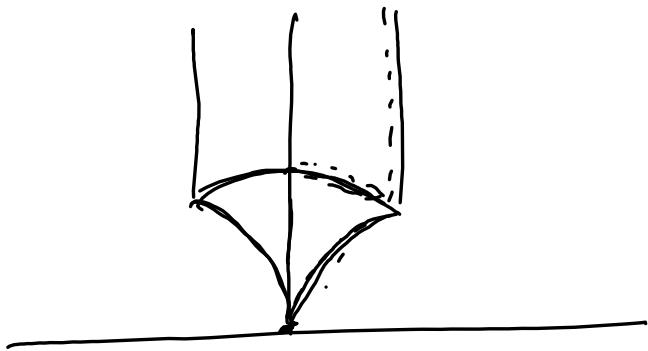
$X(P), P \in \mathcal{SL}_2(\mathbb{Z}) \quad z \mapsto e^{2\pi iz}$

Frage: P' - was ist nun $X(P')$ - hier
 PN .

Lemma:

$$g(X(P')) = 1 + \frac{d}{12} - \frac{e_L}{5} - \frac{e_S}{3} - \frac{e_\infty}{2}$$

dr des \mathcal{L} , $\mathcal{L} : X(P') \rightarrow X(P)$



$$g(x(\bar{r})) = 0$$

Theorem: $E: y = x^3 + ax + b - \exists k \in \mathbb{C}$

$(a, b \in \mathbb{Q})$ — $P\cap$.

\bar{r}' — mouth mouth $x(\bar{r}')$ — $P\cap$

$\forall E$: $\exists \bar{r}' \exists \bar{x}, x(\bar{r}') \in E$ —
— mouth, mouth $P\cap$.

(Theorem 0 mouth mouth).

$x(\bar{r})$