

5. Invariant, Gleichsetzung  
in  $P \cap$

$X = P \cap$ ,  $G$  - Gruppe

0.4:  $G$  wirkt auf  $X \Rightarrow \exists$  Orbit.

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

1) Es sei  $e \in G$  - es ist  $\forall p \in X : ep = p$

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

0.4.2: • Orbit  $G \cdot p$  wobei  $p \in X : G \cdot p = \{ gp : g \in G \}$

• Stabilisator  $X/G = \{ G_p \} \quad (G \setminus X)$

• Charakterisierung wobei  $p \in X : G_p = \{ g \in G : gp = p \}$


• Fixpunkt stabilisator  $K = \bigcap_{p \in X} G_p = \{ g \in G : \forall p \in X \quad gp = p \}$

Lemma:

$$1) G_{gp} \cong G_p \oplus G''$$

$$2) \text{ если } |G| < \infty, \text{ то } |G_p| + |G_p'| = |G|$$

3)  $K$  — поле. тогда  $G$ ,  $G/K$  — группы.  
 $C$  — центр. тогда.

□ 5.2 

Оп.:  $G$  — группа.  $X$  — множество,  $X$  — группа.  $K$  — поле.  
 если  $X$  — группа,  $K$  — поле.

Оп.:  $G$  — группа.  $X$  — множество.  $|X|$  — мощность.  
 если  $\forall g \in G \quad p \mapsto gp$  — перестановка / автоморфизм.

Оп.:  $X$  — множество.  $X = T \cup \Pi$ ,  $G$  — группа.  $X$  — группа.

$\tilde{\pi}: X \rightarrow X/G: p \mapsto Gp$ . — отображение.  $U \subset X$  — множество.

в  $X/G$ :  $U \subset X/G$  — множество.  $\Leftrightarrow \tilde{\pi}^{-1}(U)$  — множество.

Но если  $X/G$  — метр.  $PN$ , то  $X-PN$ ?

Лемма: Пусть  $G$  — метр. в  $PN$   $X$   
 тогда  $\exists \varphi$ ,  $p \in X$ :  $|G_p| < \infty$ .

Доказ.  $G_p$  — метр. группа

□  $z = \varphi(x)$ ,  $\varphi(p) = 0$  — все looks.

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

пусть  $g \in G_p$   $g \cdot p = p$ , т.е.  $z$  looks

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

$g(z)$ ,  $g^{-1}(z)$  — looks.  $g \cdot g^{-1} = e$

$$\Rightarrow \text{т.о. } g(z) = 1 \quad \Rightarrow \quad a_1(g) \neq 0$$

$$\text{таким. } h \in G_p \quad g(h(z)) = \sum_n a_n(g) \left( \sum_m a_m(h) z^m \right)^n =$$

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

н.р.  $a_1: G_p \hookrightarrow \mathbb{C}^*$  — локал. изом.

$\ker a_1 = ?$  Пусть  $g \in \ker a_1$ , н.р.

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

Предположим что  $a \neq 0$  тогда

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

$G_p$  — связн.  $\Rightarrow \exists k$   $g^k = e$ ,  $g^k z \equiv z$

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

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

И.о.  $\ker a_1 = \langle e \rangle$ .

$\Rightarrow$  н.р. локал.  $a_1: G_p \rightarrow \mathbb{C}^*$

н.р. все связн. лос.  $\mathbb{C}^*$  — связн

$\Rightarrow G_p$  — связн. изом.

Лемма:  $|G| < \infty \Rightarrow \forall p \in X$   $G_p$  — связн.

Доказательство:  $G$  — локальная группа.

Лемма:  $G$  — локальная группа, если и только если  $\exists p \in X$  такое, что  $G_p \neq \{e\}$  — группа.

$\{ p \in X : G_p \neq \{e\} \}$  — группа.

□ Пусть  $(p_1)$  — локальная группа  $p_1 \rightarrow p$ :

$\forall u \exists g_u \in G_p \setminus \{e\} : g_u p_u = p_u$ .

$|G_1| < \infty$   $\exists$  наибольшее  $g_{n_k} = g$ .

$g$  — локальная группа  $g p_u = g p$ ,  $g p = p$ .

$\Rightarrow g = e$   $\square$

Лемма:  $G$  — локальная группа, если и только если  $\exists p \in X$  такое, что  $G_p \neq \{e\}$  — группа.

и  $\exists g_u \in G_p$  такое, что  $g_u p_u = p_u$ .

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

$$2) U \cap gU = \emptyset \quad \forall g \in G_p \quad (U \cap gU \neq \emptyset \Rightarrow g \in G_p)$$

$$3) \alpha: U/G_p \rightarrow W \subset X/G_p - \text{homeomorphism.}$$

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

$$\square \quad G \setminus G_p = \{g_1, \dots, g_n\}, \quad \forall i \quad g_i p \neq p$$

$$X - \text{Hausdorff.} \quad \exists \quad \forall i, 1 \leq i \leq n \quad \exists \text{ open.}$$

$$V_i - \text{open } p, \quad W_i - \text{open } g_i p, \quad V_i \cap W_i = \emptyset$$

$$\forall i \quad g_i^{-1} W_i - \text{open. open } p.$$

$$\text{Take } R_i \subset V_i \cap (g_i^{-1} W_i), \quad R = \bigcup_i R_i,$$

$$U \subset \bigcap_{g \in G_p} gR; \quad R_i, R, U - \text{open open } p.$$

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

$$\Rightarrow 1).$$

$$K_i \cap (g_i K_i) \subset V_i \cap W_i = \emptyset = K_i \cap g_i K_i = \emptyset$$

$$C_{V_i} \quad C_{W_i}$$

$$2) \quad U \cap g_i U = \emptyset \quad (g_i \in G \setminus G_p) \quad 2)$$

$$3) \quad \alpha: U/G_p \rightarrow X/G \quad (\text{map. } x \mapsto Gx)$$

$$\alpha: U/G_p \rightarrow [U] \subset W \quad - \quad \text{из. - осн. ком.}$$

$$\beta: U \rightarrow U/G_p, \quad \bar{\pi}: X \rightarrow X/G$$

$$\bar{\pi}|_U = \beta \circ \alpha, \quad \bar{\pi}|_U, \quad \beta - \text{help. map.}$$

$$2) \quad \alpha - \text{help. map.}$$

$$4) \quad \text{us. } G_p \text{ normal } \subset |G_p| \neq 1 \quad \square$$

help. map.  $G$  - normal in  $G$   $\Rightarrow$   $G/G_p$  is a group

normal  $\sim$  normal in  $G/G_p$   $\Rightarrow$   $X/G$  is a group

$X/G$  is a group  $\Rightarrow$   $\bar{\pi}: X \rightarrow X/G$  is a map

- 20124.  $\text{deg } \bar{\pi} = |G|$

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

□  $\sum m_r |G_p| = 1$ , no more

7 out (out)  $U$  more  $P$ :

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

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

$$\sum m_r = |G_p| > 1$$

$z \in \mathcal{U}(\cdot)$  -  $U$   $U$   $U$   $P$

$g(z)$  -  $U$   $U$   $U$   $P$

$$f(z) = \prod_{g \in G_p} g(z) \quad m_0(g(z)) = 1$$

$$h \in G_p \quad f(h(z)) = \prod (g^h(z)) = \prod g(z) = f(z)$$

$$m_0(f) = m = |G_p|$$



т.е.  $\exists$   $\phi \in U$   $\text{mod } p : \phi \equiv 0 \pmod{p}$   
 $z$   $f(z) \equiv z^m$

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

$f$  —  $\phi$ - $\text{up.}$   $\phi$ - $\text{mod}$   $\Rightarrow \bar{f}$  —  $\phi$ - $\text{up.}$

$\forall U \setminus \{p\}$   $f$  —  $\phi$ - $\text{up.}$   $u: 1$

$$\forall z \in U \setminus \{p\} \quad |G_p z| \equiv u$$

$$\Rightarrow \bar{f}: U/G_p \rightarrow V \quad - \quad 1:1$$

$\mathcal{L}$  —  $\phi$   $\text{perm}$   $\mathcal{L}: U/G_p \rightarrow W \subset X/G$   
 —  $\text{vokach.}$

$$\psi: W \xrightarrow{\mathcal{L}'} U/G_p \xrightarrow{\bar{f}} V \subset \mathbb{C} \quad - \quad \text{изом.}$$

Соблюдение —  $\text{модуль}$   $\text{вектор}$   $\text{пространство}$   
 $\{p, v\}$



Задача (Type 1):  $X$  — некая  $PF$ ,  
 $g(X) = g \geq 2$ .  $G$  — некотор.  $\varphi$ ,  $\text{dim}$   
 vector  $\hookrightarrow \varphi, \varphi$ . Тогда  $|G| \leq 42(2g-2)$ .

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

$u_p(\pi) = |G_p|$ . Тогда  $g' = g(Y)$ .

пр. Type 1

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

$$= |G| (2g'-2) + \sum (|G_p| - 1) =$$

$$= |G| ((2g'-2) + \sum (1 - \frac{1}{r_i}))$$

Следств.  $g \geq g'$ .

$$1) \quad g' \geq 2 \quad : \quad 2g-2 \geq |K| (g-2+R) \geq 2|K|$$

$$|K| \leq g-1 \leq 4(g-1)$$

$$2) \quad g' \geq 1 \quad 2g-2 \geq |K| \sum_p \left(1 - \frac{1}{|K_p|}\right)$$

$$\text{then } \forall p \quad |K_p| \geq 2, \quad 2g-2 \geq 0 \quad g' \geq 1$$

$$2) \quad \exists p \quad |K_p| \geq 2 \quad 1 - \frac{1}{|K_p|} \geq \frac{1}{2}$$

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

$$3) \quad g' \geq 0 \quad : \quad 2g-2 \geq |K| \left( \underbrace{\sum_p \left(1 - \frac{1}{|K_p|}\right)}_R - 2 \right)$$

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

$$r_i \geq 2 \quad \frac{1}{2} \leq 1 - \frac{1}{r_i} < 1$$

$$\text{ecm} \quad n \geq 1, 2, \quad , \quad \text{ecm} \quad R - 2 < 0 \quad \geq 1$$

$$29 - 2 < 9 \quad \geq 1 \quad 9 \geq 0$$

$$- > <$$

$$\text{H.O.} \quad n \geq 3$$

$$\text{ecm} \quad n \geq 5 \quad R \geq \left[ \left( 1 - \frac{1}{r_i} \right) \geq \frac{5}{2} \right]$$

$$29 - 2 \geq (61 \left( \frac{5}{2} - 2 \right) \geq \frac{161}{2}$$

$$- \quad | 21 < 4, 9-1)$$

$$\text{ecm} \quad n \geq 4, \quad \text{ecm} \quad r_i \geq 2 \quad \forall i$$

$$R \geq \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \geq 2$$

$$\geq 1 \quad 0 \geq 1 \quad - > <$$

$$\exists \quad r_i > 2 \quad r_i \geq 1$$

$$29 - \geq |G| \left( \frac{1}{1} + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} + \left(1 - \frac{1}{3}\right) - 2 \right) = \frac{1}{12} |G|$$

$$|G| \leq 24 \quad (9-1)$$

$$h = 3 \quad R = 3 - \left( \frac{1}{r_1} + \frac{1}{r_2} + \frac{1}{r_3} \right) > 2$$

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

$$2) \quad r_2 \geq 3, \quad r_3 > 3$$

Case 1:

$$r_3 \geq 4, \quad r_2 \geq 3, \quad r_1 \geq 3 \quad (\dots) \leq \frac{11}{12}$$

$$29 - 2 \geq |G| \left( 1 - \frac{11}{12} \right)$$

$$|G| \leq 27 \quad (9-1)$$

$$r_1 \geq 7, \quad r_1 \geq 4, \quad r_2 \geq 3$$

$$\frac{1}{r_1} + \frac{1}{r_2} + \frac{1}{r_3} \leq \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{7} = \frac{41}{42}$$

$$29 - 2 \geq |G| \left( 1 - \frac{41}{42} \right)$$

$$|G| \leq 29(9-1)$$

$$|G| \geq 29(9-1)$$

gegeben.

zu

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

□

Def.: Teilmenge, die  $G$  verschärft  
geht  $(r_1, \dots, r_n)$ .

Definition:  $X \subset \mathbb{R}_+$  alle möglichen  
Werte von  $n$  sind  $\text{sp}(G)$ .

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

$$E_6 \quad E_7 \quad E_8$$

Def. even set size

Def.  $X$  —  $n$ -set.  $n$  —  $1, 2, \dots$   
 $G$  —  $n$ -set.  $G$  —  $n$ -set.  $G$  —  $n$ -set.  
 $\forall x, y \in X \exists u, v \in G$

$$1 \leq g \in G: |gU \cap V| \neq \emptyset \} 1 \leq \infty$$

Def.  $G = \mathbb{Z} \oplus \mathbb{Z}$   $G$  —  $\mathbb{Z}$   
 $(m, n) \in \mathbb{Z} \times \mathbb{Z} \mapsto m\mathbb{Z} + n\mathbb{Z}$   $\mathbb{Z}/G$  —  $\mathbb{Z}/G$

Proposition even

for holomorphic,

$$SL_2(\mathbb{Z}) = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix} : ad - bc = 1 \right\}$$

$$SL_2(\mathbb{Z}) \text{ generated by } H = \{ \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \}$$

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

$$\Gamma \subset \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad \Gamma \neq \mathbb{Z} \quad (-1)z = \frac{-z}{-1} = z$$

$$\Gamma = SL_2(\mathbb{Z}) / \{ \pm I \}$$

$$\text{We say } \text{unif.} \quad \text{on } H/\Gamma = \mathcal{H}(\Gamma)$$

$$\text{We } A - \Gamma :$$

$$\text{Theorem: } 1) \quad F = \{ z \in H : |z| \geq 1, \quad -\frac{1}{2} \leq \text{Re } z \leq \frac{1}{2} \}$$

$$\text{— } \text{fund. dom. for } \Gamma, \text{ i.e.}$$

$$\circ \quad \forall z \in H \quad \exists z_0 \in F \quad \exists g \in \Gamma : g(z) = z_0$$

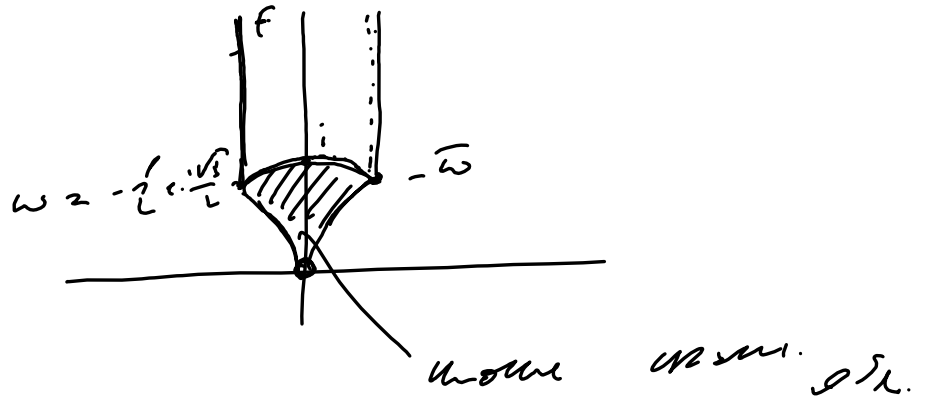


$$z_1, z_2 \in F \setminus F^* \quad z_1, z_2 \in F^* \quad z_1, z_2 \in F^*$$

$$\bullet \quad \forall z_1, z_2 \in F \quad z_1 \neq z_2, \quad z_1 \leq z_2 \vee z_2 \leq z_1$$

$$z_1, z_2 \in \delta F \quad \text{NW.} \quad \operatorname{Re} z_1 \geq \frac{p}{L} \quad \sim$$

$$z_L = z_1 + 1, \quad \text{wobei} \quad |z_1| = |z_L|, \quad z_L = -\frac{1}{z_1}$$



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

$$\begin{pmatrix} 5 & 2 & 1 & 0 & -1 \\ & & & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad \begin{pmatrix} 5 & 7 & 2 & -1 \\ & & & 7 \end{pmatrix}$$

Chowdhury  $\Gamma_2$  applied a hypothesis

$$0 \leq i \leq 1 \quad \therefore 2 \leq T, 5 \leq 1 \quad (\{ \pm 1, \pm 5 \})$$



Let  $H$  (m.e.  $\forall u, v$  - continuous  
 $\{g \in \Gamma : g \cap V \neq \emptyset\} \neq \emptyset$

$\square \dots \square$

Следствие.  $\gamma(\Gamma) = H/\Gamma$  - непрерывно.

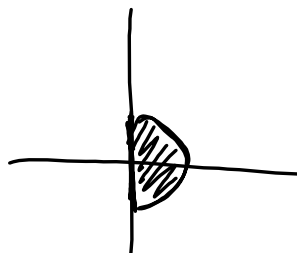
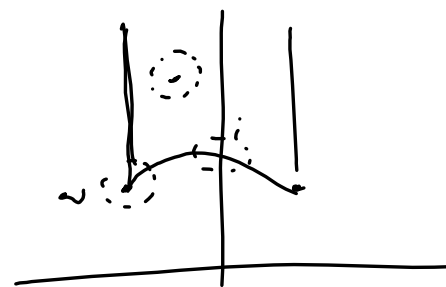
Норм. вып. в  $\gamma(\Gamma)$ :

$z$  - не разрывно

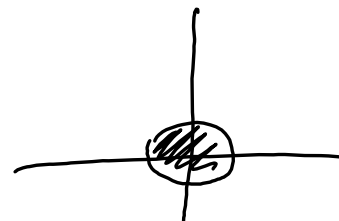
$\bar{h}: H \rightarrow H/\Gamma$

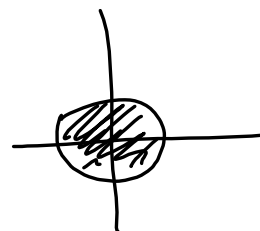
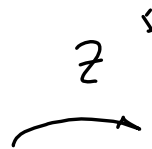
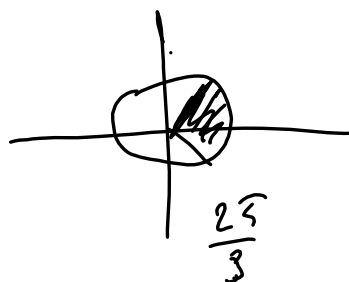
$\exists$  отн.  $U \subset F \setminus \partial F$

$\bar{h}^{-1}|_U$  - гомеом.

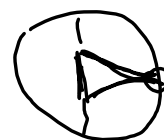


$z^2$





$g(\tau) - p \tau$



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

Forme oblik. Laskun

opr.  $\Gamma(\mu) = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix} \in GL_2(\mathbb{Z}) \right\}$

$$\begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix} \equiv \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} (\mu) \}$$

— u skladu konverzija kodu.

$$\Gamma(1) \cong \Gamma$$

$$\Gamma' < \mathcal{H}_L(\mathbb{Z}) \quad \text{why?} \quad \text{not up to 1/2} \quad \text{why?}$$

$$\text{or } \exists \mu : \Gamma(\mu) \subset \Gamma'$$

$$g(\Gamma') = |\mathcal{H} / \Gamma'|$$

$$\text{Lemma: } \circ \Gamma' - \text{why?} \quad \text{with } \mathcal{H}_L(\mathbb{Z})$$

$$\Gamma' \text{ given.} \quad \text{because} \quad \text{lemma?}$$

$$g(\Gamma') = \text{number of } \dots$$

$$\circ g(\Gamma') \text{ check} \quad \text{how?} \quad \text{then}$$

$$\exists \mu. \text{ when } \Gamma_k - \text{when?} \quad \text{given.}$$

yes.

$$\square \text{ Also: } (\mathcal{H}_L(\mathbb{Z}) : \Gamma') \geq \mu^{\frac{1}{2}} \prod_{p|\mu} (1 + \frac{1}{p^2})$$

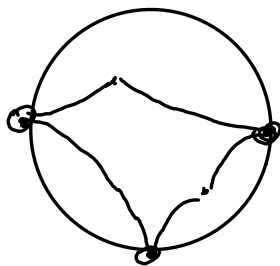
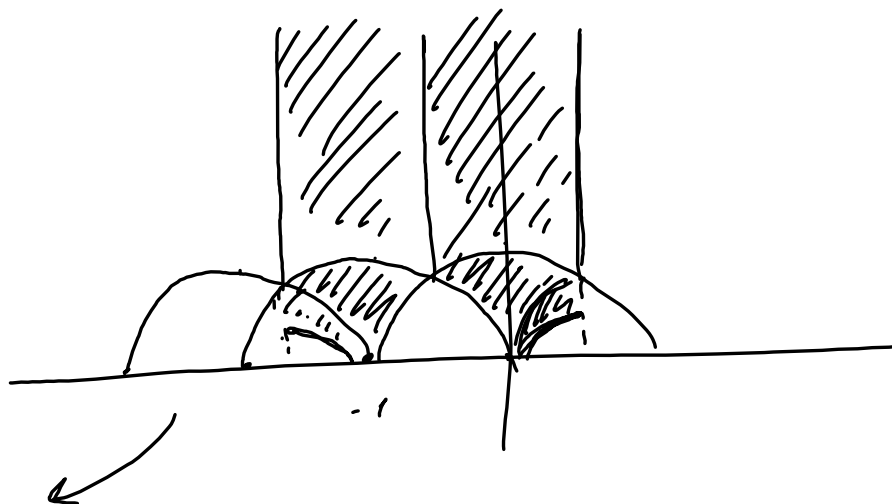
$$\mathcal{H}_L(\mathbb{Z}) \cong \bigcup_{j=1}^d \Gamma' g_j \quad \Rightarrow$$

Then, from  $T' \in \{T_{g,i}, T_{g,w}\}$  □

Lemma:  $F'$  - genus of  $T'$

$F' = \bigcup_{j=1}^d g_j F$ ,  $F$  - genus of  $T$ .

Proof:  $T(2)$



$\text{SL}_2(\mathbb{Z})$  generated by  $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$  and  $\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$

$\frac{a}{c} \in \mathbb{Q}$  with  $(a, c) = 1$   $\Rightarrow b, d : ad - bc = 1$

$$\begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} i \\ \infty \end{pmatrix} = \frac{a}{c}$$

$$\overline{H} = H \cup \mathbb{Q} \cup i\infty$$

$\Gamma' \subset \text{SL}_2(\mathbb{Z})$  generated by  $\overline{H}$

$$\overline{H} / \Gamma' = X(\Gamma')$$

Q4: Find a fundamental domain for  $\overline{H} / \Gamma'$  where  $\Gamma' \subset \text{SL}_2(\mathbb{Z})$  is a subgroup of  $\text{SL}_2(\mathbb{Z})$  with  $\mathbb{Q} \cup i\infty \subset \Gamma'$

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

$$\Gamma' \subset \text{SL}_2(\mathbb{Z}), \quad z \in \mathbb{Q} \cup i\infty$$

$$\exists g \in SL_2(\mathbb{Z}) : g z = i \infty$$

$$h_z = h_{z, \Gamma} = 1/\Gamma_{i\infty} / (g(i\infty, \Gamma') g^{-1})_{i\infty} = 1$$

$$X(\Gamma') = \mathbb{P}^1?$$

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

$$X(\Gamma), \Gamma \in SL_2(\mathbb{Z}) \quad z \mapsto e^{2\pi i z}$$

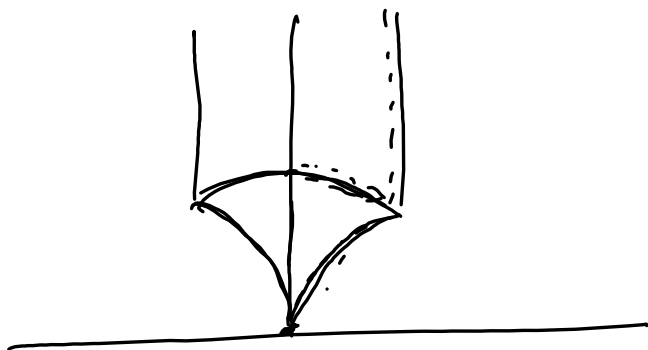
Theorem.  $\Gamma'$  - normal subgroup.  $X(\Gamma')$  - normal subgroup.

Theorem:

$$g(X(\Gamma')) = 1 + \frac{d}{12} - \frac{e_L}{4} - \frac{e_s}{3} - \frac{e_{\infty}}{2}$$

$$d = \deg f, \quad f: X(\Gamma') \rightarrow X(\Gamma)$$





$$g(X(\Gamma)) = 0$$

Теорема 1.  $E: y^2 = x^3 + ax + b - \exists K / \mathbb{C}$   
 $(a, b \in \mathbb{Q})$  —  $p\Gamma$ .

$\Gamma'$  — точка  $\in \mathbb{Z}$   $X(\Gamma') - p\Gamma$

$\forall E: \exists \Gamma' \exists \lambda: X(\Gamma') + \lambda E -$   
 — шор,  $2\lambda \in \mathbb{Z}$  шор  $p\Gamma$ .

(теорема о возмущении).

$$X(\Gamma)$$