

# *Fundamental groups of small covers*

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- $\mathcal{F}(P) = \{F_1, F_2, \dots, F_m\}$ : the facets set of a given simple polytope  $P$ .
- A map  $\lambda : \mathcal{F}(P) \longrightarrow \mathbb{Z}_2^n$  satisfied
$$\forall f = F_1 \cap F_2 \cap \dots \cap F_k,$$
$$\dim_{\mathbb{Z}_2}(\text{span}\{\lambda(F_1), \lambda(F_2), \dots, \lambda(F_k)\}) = k.$$
called *characteristic function* on  $\mathcal{F}(P)$ .
- $\lambda(F)$ : the color on a facet  $F$ .

## Small Covers

- $G_f = \text{span}\{\lambda(F_1), \lambda(F_2), \dots, \lambda(F_k)\}$ , for  $f = F_1 \cap \dots \cap F_k$ .

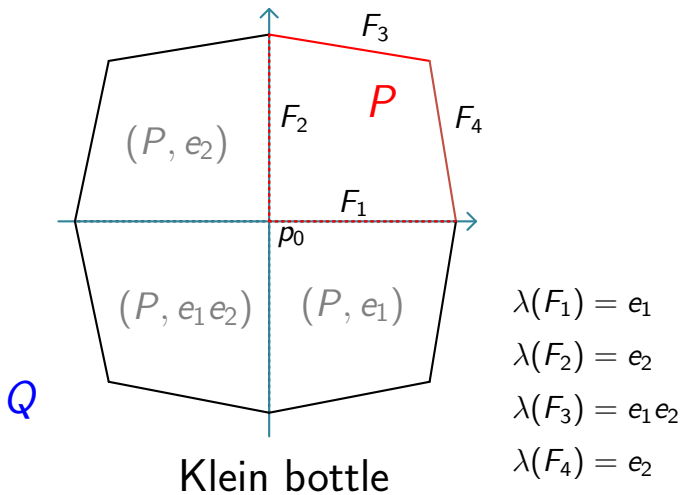
*Definition ( small cover over  $P$  )*

$$M = P \times \mathbb{Z}_2^n / \sim$$

Where  $(p, g) \sim (q, h)$  iff  $p = q$ ,  $g^{-1}h \in G_f(p)$ , and  $f(p)$  is the unique face of  $P$  that contains  $p$  in its relative interior.

- $\pi : M \longrightarrow P$  the nature projective.
- $(P, g) \overset{F}{\sim} (P, h) \iff g^{-1}h = \lambda(F)$ .

$$\boxed{(P, g)} \overset{F}{\sim} \boxed{(P, h)}$$



**General Case:**  $p_0 = F_1 \cap F_2 \cap \cdots \cap F_n$  is a vertex of  $P$ , and  $\lambda(F_i) = e_i, i = 1, 2, \cdots, n$ .

## Coxeter Group and Exact Sequence

- For any simple polytope  $P$ , define a **right-angle Coxeter group**

$$W_P = \langle s_F | s_F^2 = 1, (s_F s_{F'})^2 = 1, F, F' \in \mathcal{F}(P), F \cap F' \neq \emptyset \rangle$$

- The following **(right split)** exact sequence is given by Davis-Januszkiewicz [3].

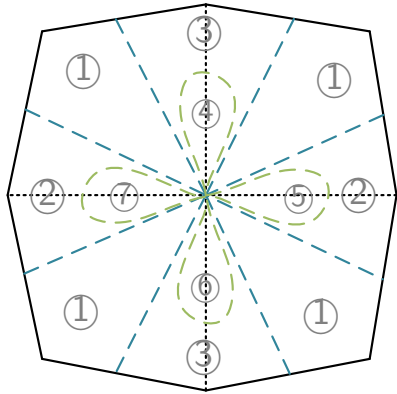
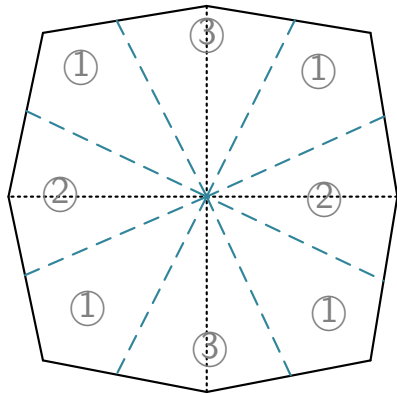
$$1 \longrightarrow \pi_1(M) \longrightarrow W_P \xrightarrow{\psi} \mathbb{Z}_2^n \longrightarrow 1 \quad (1)$$

where  $\psi(s_F) = \lambda(F)$ ,  $\forall F \in \mathcal{F}(P)$

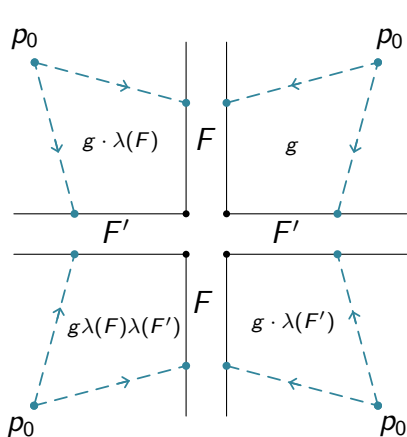
**Rk:**  $W_P \cong \pi_1(M) \rtimes \mathbb{Z}_2^n$ .

$P$	a $n$ -dimension simple convex polytope in $\mathbb{R}^n$ .
$\mathcal{F}(P)$	the facets set of $P$ .
$\lambda$	$(\mathcal{F}(P) \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}_2^n)$ the characteristic function.
$M$	a small cover over $P$ .
$\pi$	$(M \rightarrow P)$ the nature project.
$W_P$	the Coxeter group associated with $P$ .
$\pi_1(M)$	the fundamental group of $M$ .

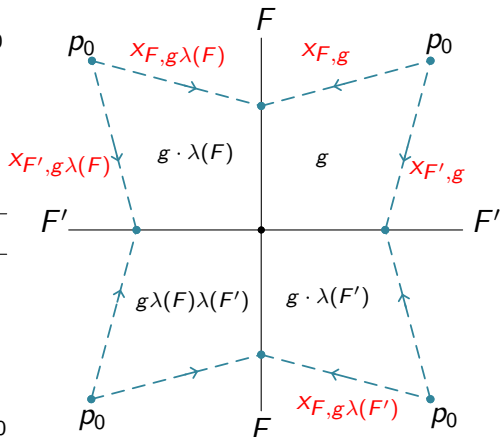
## Single 0-cell Cell Structure





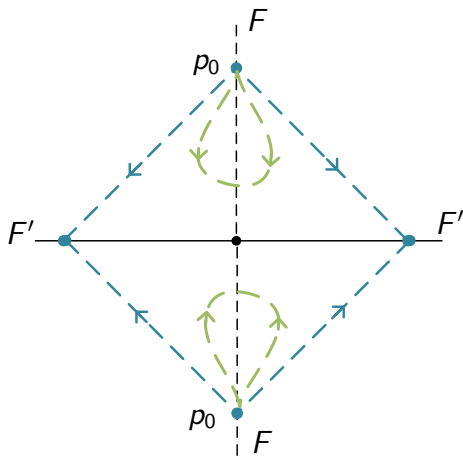
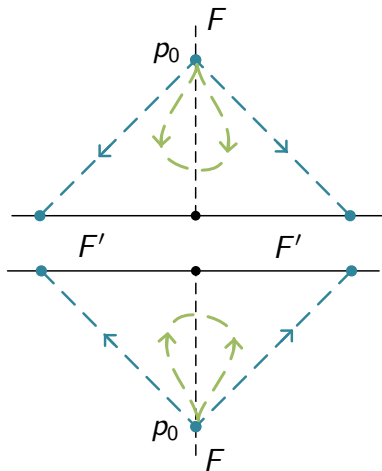


Cell-①



Relation-1:  $x_{F,g} x_{F,g\lambda(F)} = 1$

Relation-2:  $x_{F,g} x_{F',g\lambda(F)} = x_{F',g} x_{F,g\lambda(F')}$



Relation-2:  $x_{F,g} x_{F',g} \lambda(F) = x_{F',g} x_{F,g} \lambda(F')$

Relation-3:  $x_{F,g} = 1, p_0 \subset F$

## Presentation of $\pi_1$

- Generators:  $x_{F,g}$
- Relations:  $[\phi_F(g) = g \cdot \lambda(F)]$ 
  - ▶  $x_{F,g} x_{F,\phi_F(g)} = 1$
  - ▶  $x_{F,g} x_{F',\phi_F(g)} = x_{F',g} x_{F,\phi_{F'}(g)}$
  - ▶  $x_{F,g} = 1$

### Theorem

The presentation of  $\pi_1(M)$ .

$$\pi_1(M, p_0) = \langle x_{F,g}, F \in \mathcal{F}(P), g \in \mathbb{Z}_2^n :$$

$$x_{F,g} = 1, p_0 \in F; x_{F,g} x_{F,\phi_F(g)} = 1;$$

$$x_{F,g} x_{F',\phi_F(g)} = x_{F',g} x_{F,\phi_{F'}(g)}, F \cap F' \neq \emptyset \rangle$$

## Universal Cover Space

- $\mathcal{M} = Q \times \pi_1(M) / \sim^1$

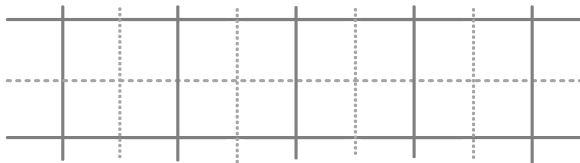
$$(Q, \nu_1) \stackrel{F_g \sim F_h}{\sim} (Q, \nu_2) \iff \nu_1^{-1} \nu_2 = x_{F,h}, g^{-1}h = \lambda(F).$$

- $\mathcal{L} = P \times W_P / \sim^2$

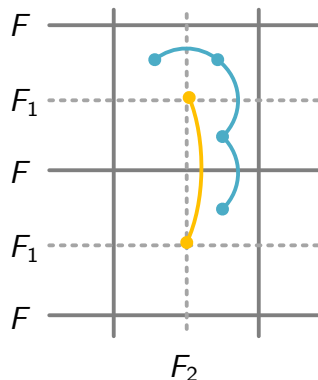
$$(P, \omega_1) \stackrel{F \sim F}{\sim} (P, \omega_2) \iff \omega_1^{-1} \omega_2 = s_F.$$

### Lemma

$\mathcal{M} \cong \mathcal{L}$ , in the other words, the universal cover space of small cover is determined only by simple polytope  $P$ .



# Relation between $\pi_1(M)$ and $W_P$



$$x_{F,1}(Q, 1) \mapsto (Q, x_{F,1})$$

$$s_F(P, 1) \mapsto (P, s_F)$$

$$x_{F,1}(P, 1) \mapsto (P, s_{F_2} s_{F_1} s_F)$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} & \xrightarrow{\quad} & \\ \downarrow & & \uparrow \\ \lambda(F) \cdot s_F(P, 1) & \mapsto & s_{F_2} s_{F_1} s_F(P, 1) \end{array}$$

**Rk:** 1: the unit element of  $\mathbb{Z}_2^n$  or  $W_P$ .

## Relation between $\pi_1(M)$ and $W_P$

$$\alpha : \pi_1(M, p_0) \longrightarrow W$$

$$\begin{aligned} x_{F,g} &\longmapsto \gamma(\phi_F(g)) \cdot s_F \gamma(\phi_F(1)) \cdot (\gamma(\phi_F(g)))^{-1} \\ &= \gamma(\phi_F(g)) \cdot s_F \cdot \gamma(\phi_F(1)\phi_F(g)) \\ &= \gamma(\phi_F(g)) s_F \gamma(g) \end{aligned}$$

$$1 \longrightarrow \pi_1(M) \xrightarrow{\alpha} W_P \begin{array}{c} \xrightarrow{\psi} \\ \xleftarrow{\gamma} \end{array} \mathbb{Z}_2^n \longrightarrow 1$$

# Main Result

## *Theorem (Wu-Yu, 2017)*

*Let  $M$  be a small cover over a simple polytope  $P$  and  $f$  be a proper face of  $P$ . The following two statements are equivalent.*

- The facial submanifold  $M_f$  is  $\pi_1$ -injective in  $M$ .*
- For any  $F, F' \in \mathcal{F}(f^\perp)$ , we have  $f \cap F \cap F' \neq \emptyset$ .*

**Rk:** The  $\pi_1$ -injectivity of facial submanifold of small cover only depended on  $P$ .

## Notations.

$f$	$F_1 \cap F_2 \cap \cdots \cap F_k.$
$\mathcal{F}(f^\perp)$	$\{F : f \cap F \neq \emptyset, F \in \mathcal{F} - \{F_1, \cdots, F_k\}\}.$
$M_f$	$\pi^{-1}(f)$ , the submanifold of $M$ .
$i$	$(M_f \rightarrow M)$ , the inclusion.
$i_*$	$(\pi_1(M_f) \rightarrow \pi_1(M))$ , the group homomorphism induced by $i$ .
$j_*$	$W_f \rightarrow W_P$ , a natural group homomorphism as transformation group.



*Proof.*

*Proof.*

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc}
 1 & \longrightarrow & \pi_1(M_f) & \xrightarrow{\alpha_f} & W_f & \longrightarrow & \mathbb{Z}_2^k \longrightarrow 1 \\
 & & \downarrow i_* & & \downarrow j_* & & \uparrow q \\
 1 & \longrightarrow & \pi_1(M) & \xrightarrow{\alpha} & W_P & \longrightarrow & \mathbb{Z}_2^n \longrightarrow 1
 \end{array}$$

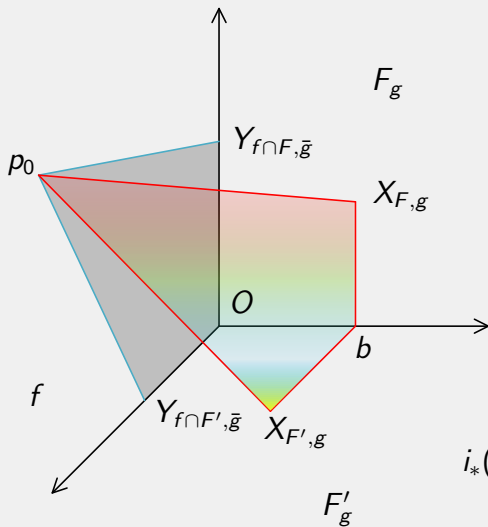
$$j : W_f \longrightarrow W_P$$

$$S_{f \cap F} \longmapsto S_F$$

$$q : \mathbb{Z}_2^n \longrightarrow \mathbb{Z}_2^k = \mathbb{Z}_2^n / \langle \lambda(F) : f \in F \rangle$$

$$g \longmapsto \bar{g}$$

Continuing.



$$i_*(Y_{f \cap F, \bar{g}}) = X_{F, g}$$

Continuing.







$$\begin{array}{ccccc}
 \pi_1(M_f)/\alpha_f^{-1}(\ker j_*) & \xrightarrow{\alpha'_f} & W_f/\ker j_* & & \\
 \downarrow i'_* & & \downarrow j'_* & & \\
 \pi_1(M) & \xrightarrow{\alpha} & W_P & \xrightarrow{\eta} & W_P/\langle s_F : f \subset F \rangle
 \end{array}$$

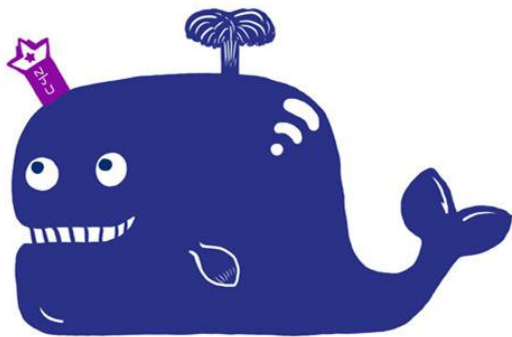
- $\eta \circ j'_* \circ \alpha'_f = \eta \circ \alpha \circ i'_*$
- $\eta \circ j'_* \circ \alpha'_f$  injective  $\implies i'_*$  injective
- $\ker j_* = \langle [F, F'] : F, F' \in \mathcal{F}(f^\perp), f \cap F \cap F' = \emptyset \rangle$



**End**

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