

On the Split Structure of Lifted groups, I

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Joint work with Rok Požar

Symmetries of Discrete Objects
Queenstown, New Zealand

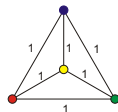
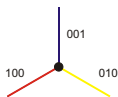
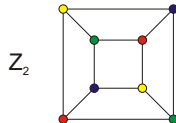
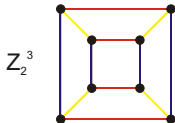
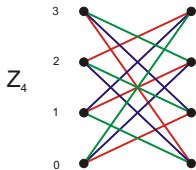
February 14, 2012

Regular covering projection of connected graphs

A surjective mapping $p: \tilde{X} \rightarrow X$ s.t.
fibers $p^{-1}(v)$ and $p^{-1}(e) =$ **orbits of a semi-regular subgroup** CT_p

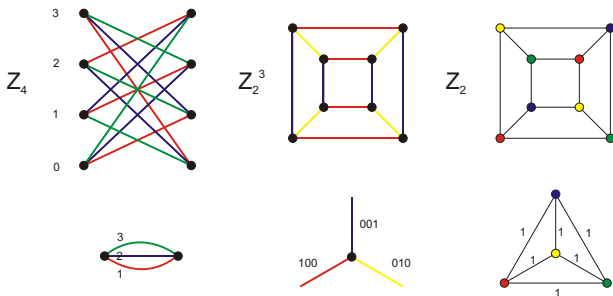
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Construction/reconstruction
 by a **voltage assignment** $\zeta: X \rightarrow \Gamma \cong CT_p$

Motivation in AGT: Studying symmetries of graphs

Lifting automorphisms along regular covering projections

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \tilde{X} & \xrightarrow{\tilde{g}} & \tilde{X} \\ p \downarrow & & \downarrow p \\ X & \xrightarrow{g} & X. \end{array}$$

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Applications

Construction of infinite families, compiling lists,
and classification of graphs with interesting symmetry properties.

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- Efficient algorithms? Computer implementation?

Basic lifting lemma

Lemma 1. Let $p: \tilde{X} \rightarrow X$ be given by Cayley voltages $\zeta: X \rightarrow \Gamma$. Then $g \in \text{Aut } X$ lifts \Leftrightarrow there exists an automorphism $g^{\sharp b} \in \text{Aut } \Gamma$ defined by

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 - g^{\sharp} can be 'represented' by a matrix over \mathbb{Z} (not uniquely)

Split extensions $1 \rightarrow \mathrm{CT}_\rho \rightarrow \tilde{G} \rightarrow G \rightarrow 1$

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- **Abelian covers:** there is an algorithm using group presentations **without explicit construction of \tilde{G}** .

Split extensions via presentations (abelian covers)

Lemma 2. Let $G = \langle g_1, g_2, \dots, g_n \mid R_1, R_2, \dots, R_m \rangle$. Then the extension $\text{id} \rightarrow \text{CT}_p \rightarrow \tilde{G} \rightarrow G \rightarrow \text{id}$ splits \Leftrightarrow some set of lifts $\{\bar{g}_1, \bar{g}_2, \dots, \bar{g}_n\}$ satisfies the above relations R_1, \dots, R_m .

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conjugate complements \Leftrightarrow solution differ by an inner derivation.

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- Can be used to test for the existence of **normal complements**.

Split extensions – special cases wrt the action of \bar{G}

Some \bar{G} acts transitively

$\Rightarrow G$ acts transitively on X and on \tilde{X} (via $\bar{G} \cong G$).

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Strongly split extension (over Ω)

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- However, for **abelian** covers there is an efficient algorithm.

Abelian covers: Finding a sectional complement

Adapting the algorithm for finding an orbit

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Note.

- Computations can be carried out over \mathbb{Z} .

Finding all covers of X s.t. \tilde{G} strongly splits over Ω

Define

$\text{Cone}_X(\Omega) = X + *$, where $*$ adjacent to Ω
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Theorem 7. Let G lift along $p: Y \rightarrow \text{Cone}_X(\Omega)$. If $Z = Y \setminus \text{fib}_*$ is connected, then \tilde{G} along $p_Z: Z \rightarrow X$ splits strongly over Ω . Also, any $\tilde{X} \rightarrow X$ s.t. \tilde{G} splits strongly over Ω arises in this way.

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Note.

- We can explicitly find all elementary abelian covers along which G lifts as a strongly split extension.
- The problem reduces to finding invariant subspaces of matrix group linearly representing the action of G on $H_1(X, \mathbb{Z}_p)$.

Example – finding all elementary abelian G -split covers

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Find all connected regular \mathbb{Z}_p^k -covers of K_4 such that \mathbb{Z}_4 lifts as a split extension with an invariant section.

Line	Condition	Dim	Voltage array
1.	$p \equiv -1 (4)$	1	$[1], [1], [1], [1], [0], [0]$
2.		2	$\begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$
3.		3	$\begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$
4.	$p \equiv 1 (4), \lambda_0^2 = -1$	1	$[1], [1], [1], [1], [0], [0]$
5.		1	$[1], [\lambda_0], [-1], [-\lambda_0], [0], [0]$
6.		2	$\begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -\lambda_0 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ \lambda_0 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$
7.		2	$\begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} \lambda_0 \\ -\lambda_0 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} -\lambda_0 \\ \lambda_0 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$
8.		3	$\begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ \lambda_0 \\ -\lambda_0 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -\lambda_0 \\ \lambda_0 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$
9.	$p = 2$	1	$[1], [1], [1], [1], [1], [1]$
10.		2	$\begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$

Thank you!