

Deck Transformation

Analogy: Galois theory.

given a finite field ext $i: F \hookrightarrow E$

$$\text{Aut}(E/F) = \left\{ \varphi: E \rightarrow E \mid \varphi|_F = \text{id} \quad (\text{or } \varphi \circ i = i) \right\}$$

eg. $\mathbb{Q} \hookrightarrow \mathbb{Q}[\sqrt{2}, \sqrt{3}]$

$$\text{Aut} = \mathbb{Z}_2 * \mathbb{Z}_2$$

$$\sqrt{2} \mapsto \pm \sqrt{2}$$

$$\sqrt{3} \mapsto \pm \sqrt{3}$$

$$\mathbb{Q} \hookrightarrow \mathbb{Q}[\sqrt[3]{2}]$$

$$\text{Aut} = 1$$

intermediate subfields

subgroups

E

1

$\uparrow$

$n1$

K

H

$\uparrow$

$n1$

F

$$G = \text{Aut}(E/F)$$

$$K \xrightarrow{\hspace{10em}} \text{Aut}(E/K)$$

$$\text{fixed field} \xleftarrow{\hspace{10em}} H$$

$$\{e \in E \mid \varphi(e) = e \quad \forall \varphi \in H\}$$

E/F is Galois if

$$|\text{Aut}(\overline{E}/F)| = [E:F] \quad (\text{not smaller})$$

or equivalently

fixed field of $\text{Aut}(\overline{E}/F)$ is F (not bigger)

then corresp. above is a bijection

E/K is Galois $\forall$ intermediate field K

if K corresp. to $H \trianglelefteq G$ then K/F is Galois

$$\text{Aut}(K/F) = G/H.$$

Back to covering spaces

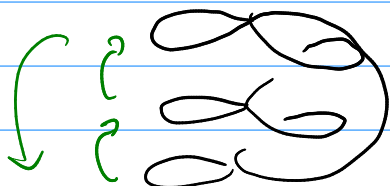
given $p: \tilde{X} \rightarrow X$, define

$$\text{Aut}(\tilde{X}/X) = \left\{ \varphi: \tilde{X} \rightarrow \tilde{X} \mid p \circ \varphi = p \right\}$$

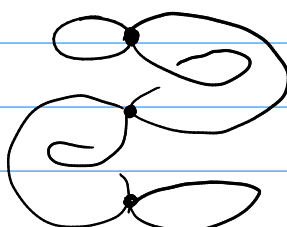
"group of deck transformations"

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \tilde{X} & \xrightarrow{\varphi} & \tilde{X} \\ p \searrow & & \swarrow p \\ & X & \end{array}$$

examples:



$$\text{Aut} = \mathbb{Z}/3$$

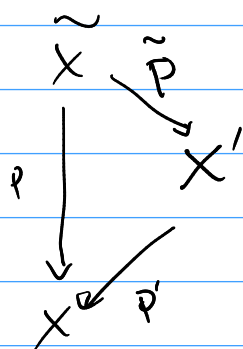


$$\text{Aut} = 1$$

Correspondence

intermediate covers

subgroups



1
~
H
~

$$G = \text{Aut}(\tilde{X}/X)$$

$$X' \longmapsto \text{Aut}(\tilde{X}/X') \subset G$$

$$\tilde{X}/H \longleftarrow H$$

analogue of a Galois extension
is a normal cover:

either $\text{Aut}(\tilde{X}/X) \longrightarrow \text{fiber } p^{-1}(x_0)$
is a bij. and not just inj.

or $\tilde{X}/\text{Aut} = X$ and not bigger

$$\text{or } p_* \pi_1(\tilde{X}) \triangleleft \pi_1(X)$$

$$\text{then } \text{Aut} = \pi_1(X) / p_* \pi_1(\tilde{X})$$

- corresp is a bijection.
- $\tilde{X}/X'$ is normal $\forall$ intermediate X'

- if $\text{Aut}(X'/X) \triangleleft \text{Aut}(\tilde{X}/X)$ then $X' \rightarrow X$ is normal
 $\uparrow$ $\uparrow$
 H G And $\text{Aut}(X'/X) = G/H$

Thm: let $p: \tilde{X} \rightarrow X$ be a cover. choose base points
 then TFAE:

① $p_* \pi_1(\tilde{X}) \trianglelefteq \pi_1(X)$

② the map $\text{Aut}(\tilde{X}/X) \rightarrow p^{-1}(x_0)$ $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{always} \\ \text{injective.} \end{array} \right.$
 $\varphi: \tilde{X} \hookrightarrow \tilde{X} \mapsto \varphi(\tilde{x}_0)$
 is a bijection

③ $\tilde{X}/\text{Aut} = X$ not bigger

Pf ① $\Rightarrow$ ②

let $\varphi, \varphi' \in \text{Aut}(\tilde{X})$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} & \tilde{X} & \\ \varphi, \varphi' \nearrow & \downarrow p & \\ \tilde{X} & \xrightarrow{p} & X \end{array}$$

if $\varphi(\tilde{x}_0) = \varphi'(\tilde{x}_0)$
 then $\varphi = \varphi'$ by last time

given $\tilde{x}_0, \tilde{x}_1 \in p^{-1}(x_0)$, we want $\varphi: \tilde{X} \rightarrow \tilde{X}$
 such that $\varphi(\tilde{x}_0) = \tilde{x}_1$

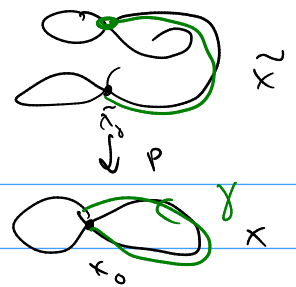
$$\begin{array}{ccc} & \tilde{X} & \\ \varphi \dashrightarrow & \downarrow p & \\ \tilde{X} & \xrightarrow{p} & X \end{array}$$

know that φ exists iff

$$p_* \pi_1(\tilde{X}, \tilde{x}_0) \subseteq p_* \pi_1(\tilde{X}, \tilde{x}_1)$$

also know these two are conjugate subgroups
 so if they're normal, they're the same.

② $\Rightarrow$ ① we've seen that



$$\begin{aligned} \pi_1(X, x_0) &\longrightarrow p^{-1}(x_0) \\ [\gamma] &\longmapsto \tilde{\gamma}(1) \\ p_* \pi_1(\tilde{X}, \tilde{x}_0) &\hookrightarrow \tilde{x}_0 \quad (\text{stabilizer}) \end{aligned}$$

is surjective

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \text{|| get a group hom here ||} & \longrightarrow & \text{Aut}(\tilde{X}/x) \\ & & \downarrow \text{assumed bijective} \\ \pi_1(X, x_0) & \longrightarrow & p^{-1}(x_0) \end{array}$$

ker of hom. is $p_* \pi_1(\tilde{X}, \tilde{x}_0)$

so that must have been a normal subgroup.

[Bonus: $\text{Aut}(\tilde{X}/x) = \pi_1(\tilde{X}) / p_* \pi_1(X)$]

② $\Leftrightarrow$ ③

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \tilde{X} & \searrow & \tilde{X}/\text{Aut} \\ p \downarrow & \swarrow & \\ X & \swarrow & \end{array}$$

fiber of this over x_i is

$$p^{-1}(x_0) / \text{Aut}$$

this = one point iff

Aut acts transitively on $p^{-1}(x_i)$

sketchy but $\square$

Then if $p: \bar{X} \rightarrow X$ is a normal cover then

① corresp. between intermediate covers
and $H \leq G = \text{Aut}(\bar{X}/X)$
is a bijection

② $\forall \quad \bar{X} \xrightarrow{\tilde{p}} X' \xrightarrow{p'} X$, have

(a) $\bar{X} \rightarrow X'$ is normal

(b) if $\text{Aut}(\bar{X}/X') \triangleleft \text{Aut}(\bar{X}/X)$
then $X' \rightarrow X$ is normal, and $\text{Aut}(X'/X) = G/H$.

Pf ② is easier: consider

$$p_* \pi_1(\bar{X}) \leq p'_* \pi_1(X') \leq \pi_1(X)$$

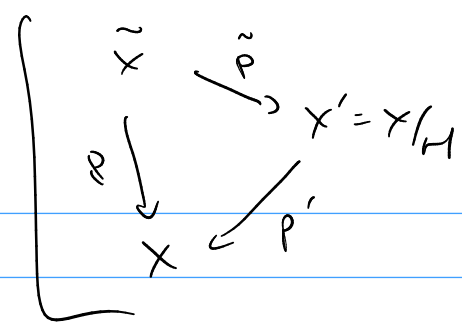
② if $p_* \pi_1(\bar{X})$ is normal in $\pi_1(X)$
then normal in $p'_* \pi_1(X')$

③ use lattice iso thm: divide by $p_* \pi_1(\bar{X})$, get

$$1 \leq \frac{p'_* \pi_1(X')}{p_* \pi_1(\bar{X})} \leq \frac{\pi_1(X)}{p_* \pi_1(\bar{X})}$$

$$\text{aka } 1 \leq \text{Aut}(\bar{X}/X') \stackrel{H}{=} \text{Aut}(\bar{X}/X) \stackrel{G}{=}$$

$$\text{and then } \text{Aut}(X'/X) = \frac{\pi_1(X)}{\pi_1(X')} = \frac{\pi_1(X)/\pi_1(\bar{X})}{\pi_1(X')/\pi_1(\bar{X})} = \frac{G}{H}$$



① given $H \leq G$, let $X' = \tilde{X}/H$

want to show $\text{Aut}(\tilde{X}/X') = H$ and not bigger
 H is naturally a subgroup

$$H \leq \text{Aut}(\tilde{X}/X') \longleftrightarrow \tilde{p}^{-1}(\text{point}) \quad \left\{ \right.$$

but by def of quot map $\tilde{X} \rightarrow \tilde{X}/H$,

the map $H \rightarrow \tilde{p}^{-1}(\text{point})$ is surjective.

so they're all the same

second, given $\tilde{X} \xrightarrow{\tilde{p}} X' \xrightarrow{p'} X$ intermediate cover,
 (let $H = \text{Aut}(\tilde{X}/X')$)

want $\tilde{X}/H = X'$ not bigger

or equivalently $\tilde{p}_* \pi_1(\tilde{X}) \trianglelefteq \pi_1(X')$

look at $p'_* \tilde{p}_* \pi_1(\tilde{X}) \leq p'_* \pi_1(X') \leq \pi_1(X)$

