

④ The Drinfeld-Ihara map

lift action $\text{Gal}(\bar{\mathbb{Q}}/\mathbb{Q}) \rightarrow \text{Out}(\hat{F}_2)$ to $\text{Aut}(\hat{F}_2)$

need to choose (tangential) base pts

given $\sigma \in \text{Gal}(\bar{\mathbb{Q}}/\mathbb{Q})$

action on x : $\sigma(x) = x^\alpha$

for $\alpha \in \hat{\mathbb{Z}}^\times$

(loop x around 0 generates central gp of 0 in $\bar{\mathbb{Q}}(t)/\mathbb{Q}(t)$,
 $\hat{=}$ covering only trivial at 0 is locally $t \mapsto t^u$
 then σ acts via cyclotomic elements

(for details w/ Puiseux series see Ihara paper)

similar at 1 and ∞ , but keep track of tangential base pt $\vec{o}_i$ at 0,

$$\Rightarrow \sigma(y) = g^{-1} y^\beta g, \quad \sigma(z) = h^{-1} z^\gamma h$$

$$\beta, \gamma \in \hat{\mathbb{Z}}^\times, \quad g, h \in \hat{F}_2$$

remark:

$$\alpha = \beta = \gamma \quad \text{since } x^\alpha y^\beta z^\gamma = 1 \quad \text{in } \hat{F}_2^{\text{ab}} \simeq \hat{\mathbb{Z}} \times \hat{\mathbb{Z}}$$

$$\text{assume } g = x^\delta y^\varepsilon \text{ in } \hat{F}_2^{\text{ab}}, \quad \text{def } f = y^{-\varepsilon} g x^\delta$$

$\Rightarrow$ lift of action has the form

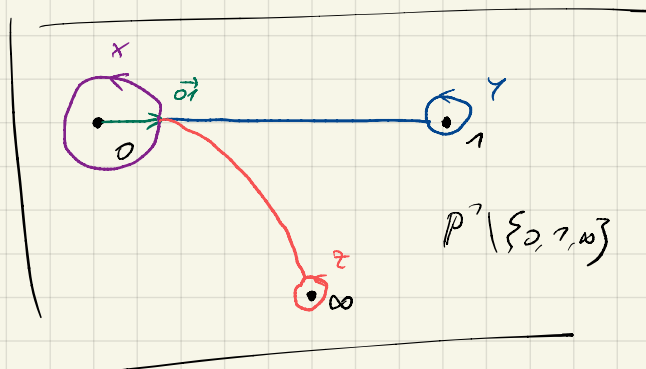
$$\left[\begin{array}{l} \sigma(x) = x^\alpha \\ \sigma(y) = f^{-1} y^\alpha f \end{array} \right]$$

$$\text{w/ } \alpha = \chi(\sigma) \in \hat{\mathbb{Z}}^\times$$

$$f \in \hat{F}_2'$$

(commutator / derived subgroup)

(lift unique w/ these conditions)



$$\Rightarrow \text{map } \boxed{\text{Gal}(\bar{\mathbb{Q}}/\mathbb{Q}) \rightarrow \hat{\mathbb{Z}}^\times \times \hat{\mathbb{F}}_2'}$$

(not a gp homomorphism, $\sigma \mapsto (1_\sigma, f_\sigma)$,
 $\tau \mapsto (1_\tau, f_\tau)$)

then $\sigma, \tau \mapsto (1_\sigma 1_\tau, f_\sigma f_\tau(f_\tau))$ w/ $F_\sigma \in \text{Aut}(\hat{\mathbb{F}}_2) : x \mapsto x^{f_\sigma}$
 $y \mapsto f_\sigma^{-1} 1_\sigma f_\sigma$

rather maps $\text{Gal}(\bar{\mathbb{Q}}/\mathbb{Q})$ into ext $1 \rightarrow \hat{\mathbb{F}}_2' \rightarrow \square \rightarrow \hat{\mathbb{Z}}^\times \rightarrow 1$

can see as evidence for Shafarevich conj.

Q: how to understand $\text{Gal}(\bar{\mathbb{Q}}/\mathbb{Q})$ using this map?

(using Cassida d'infinit, will see that action $\text{Gal}(\bar{\mathbb{Q}}/\mathbb{Q}) \rightarrow \text{Aut}(\hat{\mathbb{F}}_2)$
 is faithful and Dirichlet-Dedekind map injective using Belgie's theorem)

how can we determine the image?

conj. given by Grothendieck-Tate's gp. $\hat{G}_T$

subgp of $\hat{\mathbb{Z}}^\times \times \hat{\mathbb{F}}_2'$

defined in terms of

$$\pi_n(\mathbb{P}^1 \setminus \{0, 1, \infty\}) = \pi_n(M_{0,3})$$

$$\& \pi_n(M_{0,5})$$

⑤ Visualizing the action: dessins d'enfant

Def: Dessin d'enfant triple $X_0 \subset X_1 \subset X_2$

$\begin{cases} X_0 \text{ finite set of pts, } X_2 \text{ gpt. compact Riemann surface, genus } g \\ X_1 \text{ set of edges connecting vertices in } X_0 \text{ s.t.} \\ X_2 \setminus X_1 \text{ disjoint union of open cells (simply connected / contractible)} \end{cases}$

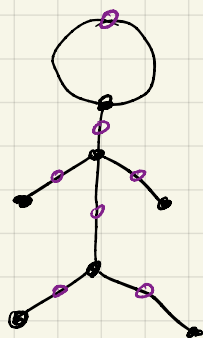
+ bicolourable, i.e. $\exists$ partition $X_0 = Y \sqcup Z$
s.t. endpoints of each edge have different colour.

rem: alternative: clean dessins: only one type of vertex, other type as under a $X_1 \setminus X_0$

iso morphism of dessins: homeo $X_2 \rightarrow X_2'$ inducing homeos $X_1 \rightarrow X_1'$
 $X_0 \rightarrow X_0'$

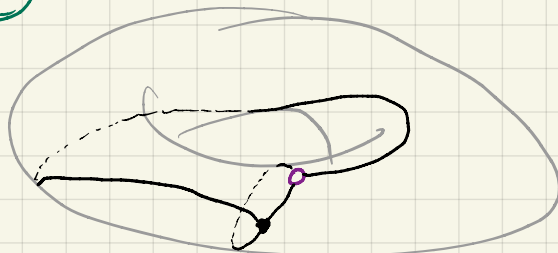
example:

①



in $\mathbb{CP}^1$

②



Natural bijections:

$\{ \text{dessins d'enfant} \}$

① $\Leftrightarrow \{ \text{finite covers of } \mathbb{P}^1 \text{ unramified outside } \{0, 1, \infty\} \}$

② $\Leftrightarrow \{ \text{finite étale covers of } \mathbb{P}^1 \setminus \{0, 1, \infty\} \}$

③ $\Leftrightarrow \{ \text{conjugacy classes of finite-index subgps } \Gamma \leq F_2 \}$

$\Leftrightarrow \{ \text{finite ext. of } \overline{\mathbb{Q}}(\tau) \text{ unramified outside } (\tau), (\tau, \tau), (\frac{\tau}{\tau}) \}$

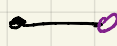
reminds a bijection:

②, ③ standard covering space theory

$$\pi_1(\mathbb{P}^1 \setminus \{0, 1, \infty\}) \cong F_2$$

① given cover $\beta: X \rightarrow \mathbb{P}^1$, dessin is $\beta^{-1}([0, 1])$

other direction from:

bicoloured 

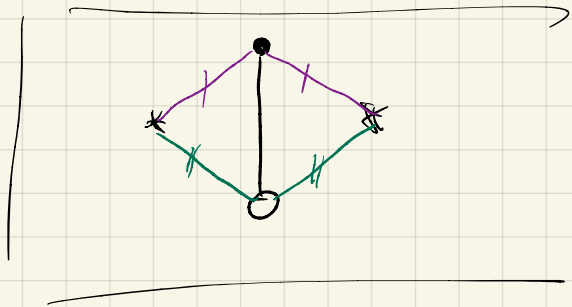
visualizing the covering

add vertex $*$ in each face, add edges to vertices $0, 1$

$\rightarrow$ triangulation of dessin

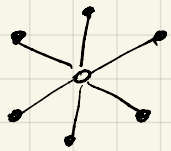
then identify marked edges

$\Rightarrow$ quotient $\mathbb{P}^1$ w/ 3 marked pts



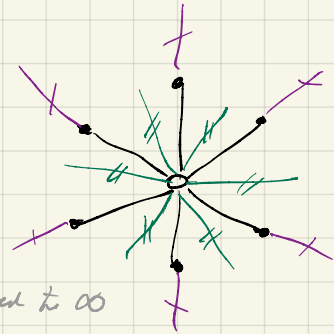
Expl:

dessin



n edges

triangulation



all joined to ∞

identify quotient w/ $\mathbb{P}^1$, 3 marked points,

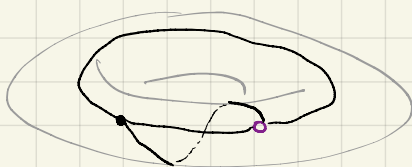
covering map $\mathbb{C} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}^*$.

note: graph determines covering $X \rightarrow \mathbb{P}^1$

covering uniquely determines analytic structure on X

✓

Expl:



ell. curve $E: y^2 = x(x-1)(x-S_0)$

$$S_0 = \frac{1 + \sqrt{-3}}{2}$$

curve has order 3 autom (rotation of lattice

$$\mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{Q}(S_3)} \subseteq \mathbb{C}$$

Belyi map $E \rightarrow \mathbb{P}^1$ is quotient map.

Invariants of coverings / dessins d'enfant

Degree of covering $\beta: X \rightarrow \mathbb{P}^1 = \# \text{ edges in dessin}$

Genus of X from Riemann-Hurwitz formula

$f: Y \rightarrow X$ map of Riemann surfaces

$$2g(Y) - 2 = (2g(X) - 2) \deg f + \sum_{P \in Y} (e_P - 1)$$

$$\text{for dessin: } 2g - 2 = \deg \beta - \# \beta^{-1}(0) - \# \beta^{-1}(1) - \# \beta^{-1}(\infty)$$

Expl: ① 14 edges $\rightarrow \deg \beta = 14$ $2g_X - 2 = -2 \deg \beta + \sum (e_P - 1)$

2 • - preimages of 0
7 • - preimages of 1
2 cells - preimages of ∞

for each of 0, 1, ∞
expected preimages (= deg)
— actual preimages

$$\Rightarrow -2 = -28 + 7 + 7 + 12, \text{ so genus } 0$$

② $\deg 3$, 1 preimage for each of 0, 1, ∞

$$\rightarrow 0 = -6 + 3 \cdot 2, \text{ so genus } 1.$$

Belyi's theorem: connection to alg. curves / $\bar{\mathbb{Q}}$

X sm proj. gph. curve

Then X defined over $\bar{\mathbb{Q}}$ iff there is a

finite morphism $\beta: X \rightarrow \mathbb{CP}^1$ ramified at most over 0, 1, ∞ .

Then: moduli field: fixed field of $\{ \sigma \in \text{Aut}(\mathbb{C}/\bar{\mathbb{Q}}) \mid X^\sigma/\mathbb{C} \cong X/\mathbb{C} \} \subseteq \text{Aut}(\mathbb{C}/\bar{\mathbb{Q}})$

" $\Leftarrow$ " if ramified only at 0, 1, ∞ , only finitely many possibilities for fixed degree

$\Rightarrow$ subgroup defining moduli field is finite index $\rightarrow$ moduli field is number field

Can show that the curve also defined over a number field

" $\Rightarrow$ " if curve def. $\bar{\mathbb{Q}}$, get $X \rightarrow \mathbb{P}_{\bar{\mathbb{Q}}}^1$,

then explicit modification to get $\bar{\mathbb{Q}}$ -rational ramification,
 $\bar{\mathbb{Q}}$ reduction of number of ramification pts.

Galois action on dessins

in terms of action on

Belyi morphism $\beta: X \rightarrow \mathbb{P}^1$.

$$\sigma \in \text{Gal}(\bar{\mathbb{Q}}/\mathbb{Q})$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{autom } \sigma^*: \text{Spec}(\bar{\mathbb{Q}}) \rightarrow \text{Spec}(\bar{\mathbb{Q}})$$

$\varphi: X \rightarrow \text{Spec}(\bar{\mathbb{Q}})$
structure morphism of scheme

$$\rightsquigarrow \sigma^* \varphi = (\sigma^*)^* \circ \varphi: X \xrightarrow{\varphi} \text{Spec}(\bar{\mathbb{Q}}) \xrightarrow{(\sigma^*)^*} \text{Spec}(\bar{\mathbb{Q}})$$

scheme X defined by σ applied to polynomials defining X .

Ex 1: $E/\mathbb{C}$ elliptic curve def'd by $y^2 = x^3 + ax + b$,

for $\sigma \in \text{Gal}(\bar{\mathbb{Q}}/\mathbb{Q})$,

def'd / $\bar{\mathbb{Q}}$ iff $a, b \in \bar{\mathbb{Q}}$

$$\sigma^* E \text{ def'd by } y^2 = x^3 + \sigma(a)x + \sigma(b)$$

$$\rightarrow \boxed{E = \sigma^* E \text{ as Riemann surfaces iff } j(E) = \frac{4a^3}{4a^3 + 27b^2} \text{ is fixed by } \sigma.}$$

Ex 1: P^1 def'd / $\mathbb{Q} \Rightarrow$ for $\sigma \in \text{Gal}(\bar{\mathbb{Q}}/\mathbb{Q})$ get comm. diag

$$\begin{array}{ccc} P^1 & \xrightarrow{\beta \circ \sigma^*} & P^1 \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ \text{Spec}(\bar{\mathbb{Q}}) & \xrightarrow{(\sigma^*)^*} & \text{Spec}(\bar{\mathbb{Q}}) \end{array}$$

i.e. $(\sigma^*)^*$ lifts to autom of P^1 ,
 $\Rightarrow P^1 \xrightarrow{\sim} \sigma^* P^1$

$$\boxed{\sigma \in \text{Gal}(\bar{\mathbb{Q}}/\mathbb{Q}) \text{ maps } \beta: X \rightarrow P^1 \text{ to } \sigma^* \beta = \beta \circ \sigma^*: \sigma^* X \rightarrow P^1.}$$

Galois action is faithful:

$$\sigma \neq 1 \in \text{Gal}(\bar{\mathbb{Q}}/\mathbb{Q})$$

Choose $\alpha \in \bar{\mathbb{Q}}$ w/ $\sigma(\alpha) \neq \alpha$

Choose E elliptic curve / $\bar{\mathbb{Q}}$ w/ $j(E) = \alpha$

by ex 1 above $\sigma^* E \neq E$ / assoc Belyi morphism

$\beta: E \rightarrow P^1$ not fixed by σ .