

Group actions on Jacobian varieties

Anita M. Rojas

Abstract

Consider a finite group G acting on a Riemann surface S , and the associated branched Galois cover $\pi_G : S \rightarrow Y = S/G$. We introduce the concept of *geometric signature* for the action of G , and we show that it captures much information: the geometric structure of the lattice of intermediate covers, the isotypical decomposition of the rational representation of the group G acting on the Jacobian variety JS of S , and the dimension of the subvarieties of the isogeny decomposition of JS . We also give a version of Riemann's existence theorem, adjusted to the present setting.

1. Introduction

We study the decomposition of Jacobians endowed with a group action, the objective being to find equivariant decompositions of Jacobians into factors of geometric significance [3]. Part of our study follows the line presented in [8], where Ksir finds, in the case of a finite group G acting on a Riemann surface S , the isotypical decomposition of the analytical representation for the action of G on the corresponding Jacobian variety. This is accomplished in [8] for groups whose rational irreducible representations are absolutely irreducible.

We consider any finite group G , and use both representation theory and group actions to find the isotypical decomposition of the rational representation of the action of G on the Jacobian variety. We compute the dimension of the subvarieties in the G -equivariant decomposition of the Jacobian variety, in the sense of [3], Theorem 2.1. These results are obtained in terms of the geometric signature for the action of G on S , which generalizes the usual signature [2]. We give a definition in Section 2.

2000 Mathematics Subject Classification: 14H40, 14L30.

Keywords: Jacobian varieties, Riemann surfaces, group actions, Riemann's existence theorem, geometric signature.

We consider S a closed Riemann surface with an action of a finite group G . This induces an action of G on the Jacobian variety of S , denoted JS , whose rational representation $\rho_{\mathbb{Q}}$ is given by the action of G on the rationalization $H_1(S, \mathbb{Z}) \otimes \mathbb{Q}$ of the first homology group of S . In order to obtain the isotypical decomposition of $\rho_{\mathbb{Q}}$, we study the action of G on JS through the action on the corresponding Riemann surface S .

First we show that the geometric signature reflects the complete geometric structure of the lattice of intermediate covers. In this regard, we prove in Section 3

Theorem 3.7 *Let S be a Riemann surface with G -action. Then there is a bijective correspondence between geometric structures for the lattice of the subgroups of G and geometric signatures for the action of G .*

The fact that the geometric signature captures the information about the intermediate covers allows us to implement an algorithm, supported by G.A.P [6], which gives for any finite group G and any subgroup H of G , the signature for the action of H on S ; the genus of S/H and the branch points of $\pi_H : S \rightarrow S/H$ (associating them with the branch points of $\pi_G : S \rightarrow S/G$). And the cycle structure of the other covering, which is not necessarily Galois, $\pi^H : S/H \rightarrow S/G$ over each branch point of π_G .

We also study, in Section 4, the existence of a Riemann surface with an action of a group G with a given geometric signature. That is, we adapt Riemann's existence theorem to the setting of geometric signature (see Theorem 4.1). We remark that in [18], H. Völklein proved similar results, but restricted to the case in which the quotient by the G -action is the Riemann sphere. We allow any genus for the quotient. Finally, we use the geometric signature to find an equivariant decomposition for the rational representation of the group G acting on JS (Theorem 5.10), and to find the dimension of each subvariety in this isogeny decomposition of JS (Theorem 5.12). As a corollary, we obtain that all of these dimensions are positive if the genus of the orbit surface S/G is greater or equal than 2, which was obtained by different methods in [9], and conditions characterizing the situation when the orbit surface has genus 1. We also present several examples of the geometric signature and contrast it with the usual signature.

Acknowledgments. This article is part of my PhD. thesis written under Professor Rubí Rodríguez at the Pontificia Universidad Católica de Chile. I am very grateful to Professor Rodríguez for sharing, patiently and kindly, her time, knowledge and experience. I would also like to thank: Fundación Andes for generous financial support during my PhD. studies, Professors A. Carocca for helpful advice, and E. Friedman, who helped me to present this work. I also express my acknowledgments to the ICTP, where the final

version of the paper was written. Finally, I have special words of gratitude to Professor Sevín Recillas-Pishmish for sharing his knowledge and, most of all, for his constant concern to encourage and support young mathematicians.

2. Preliminaries

In this section we set up the notation and definitions used throughout this work, as well as recall some known results. In this paper, a Riemann surface is a connected, compact, one-dimensional complex manifold without boundary, i.e. all surfaces here are closed.

The number of elements of a (finite) group G is denoted by $|G|$, and the index of a subgroup H , by $[G : H]$. An action of a group G on a Riemann surface S is given by a monomorphism of the group G onto a subgroup of the analytical automorphism group $\text{Aut}(S)$ of S . We will refer to the “automorphism” g in G . The branched cover associated to the G -action will be denoted by $\pi_G : S \rightarrow S/G$. The orbit of a point $p \in S$ by the subgroup $H \leq G$ is denoted by $\mathbb{O}_p^H = \{y \in S : y = g(p) \text{ for some } g \in H\}$, and the stabilizer in H of $p \in S$ is the cyclic ([1, §3.10, p. 17]) subgroup of H denoted by $H_p = \{g \in H : g(p) = p\}$.

We introduce the concept of geometric signature for the action of G on S as a natural fusion between the known definitions of signature or branching data [2] and of type of a branch value [13], which we now recall.

A branched covering $f : X \rightarrow Y$, between Riemann surfaces X and Y , is by definition a surjective holomorphic map (in particular, non-constant). A point in X is a branch point for f if f fails to be locally one-to-one in there. The image of a branch point is a branch value of f . Let B be the set of branch values of f . For $q \in B$ consider its fiber $f^{-1}(q) = \{p_1, \dots, p_s\} \subset X$. Then the cycle structure of f at q is the s -tuple (n_1, \dots, n_s) where n_j is the ramification index of f at p_j . That is, f is n_j -to-1 at p_j , $n_j > 1$.

Now let S denote a closed Riemann surface with G a group of conformal automorphisms of G . Let $\{p_1, \dots, p_t\} \subset S$ be a maximal collection of non-equivalent branch points with respect to G (i.e. the p_j are in different G -orbits). For each $j = 1, \dots, t$, consider the stabilizer G_j of p_j . The signature or branching data [2] of G on S for the cover $\pi_G : S \rightarrow S/G$ is the tuple $(\gamma; m_1, \dots, m_t)$, where γ is the genus of S/G and $m_j = |G_j|$ for each j . Note that $0 \leq t \leq 2\gamma + 2$, and that there are restrictions on $|G|$ and on the branching data that can occur given by Riemann-Hurwitz formula

$$(2.1) \quad g = |G|(\gamma - 1) + 1 + \frac{|G|}{2} \sum_{j=1}^t \left(1 - \frac{1}{m_j}\right) ,$$

where g denotes the genus of S , and γ that of S/G . We say that the point $\pi_G(p_j) \in S/G$ is marked with the number m_j .

Consider now G_j a (non-trivial) cyclic subgroup of G . According to [13] a branch value $q \in S/G$ is called of type G_j , if G_j is the stabilizer of at least one point in the fiber of q . It is not difficult to show that if there is a point $p \in S$ with non-trivial stabilizer G_p , then the points in its orbit have stabilizers running through the complete conjugacy class of G_p . Hence we will call $q \in S/G$ of type C_j if the stabilizer of the points in its fiber are the elements of the (complete) conjugacy class C_j of G_j . For the computations developed in the following sections, it is not critical to know all the conjugacy classes of cyclic subgroups of G . The type of the branch values can be given by a cyclic subgroup G_j instead of a conjugacy class.

As above, let S be a closed Riemann surface and G a group of conformal automorphisms of S . Let $\{q_1, \dots, q_t\} \subset S/G$ be a maximal collection of branch values for the covering $\pi_G : S \rightarrow S/G$. We define the geometric signature of G on S as the tuple $(\gamma; [m_1, C_1], \dots, [m_t, C_t])$, where γ is the genus of S/G , C_j is the type of the branch value q_j and m_j is the order of any subgroup in C_j . It is clear that the m_j are unnecessary, given the C_j , but we keep them in order to show that this concept is a generalization of the usual signature.

Consider now a lattice of subgroups of G . By the geometric structure of the lattice we mean the complete information about all the intermediate quotients by each subgroup of the lattice; that is, the signature of the covering $\pi_H : S \rightarrow S/H$, and the cycle structure for the covering $\pi^H : S/H \rightarrow S/G$ for each H in the lattice.

We need some known results of representation theory and group actions on abelian varieties, that we include next. We refer to [4], where the following definitions and results may be found. We denote $\text{Irr}_F(G)$ the set of irreducible representations of G up to isomorphism, over the field F . If $\rho \in \text{Irr}_{\mathbb{C}}(G)$, then $\rho : G \rightarrow GL(U)$, where U is a finite-dimensional complex vector space. For all subgroups H of G , $\text{Fix}_H(U)$ denotes the set of fixed points of U under the action of H ; and for all subspaces V of U , $\dim(V)$ is the complex dimension of V . We let L_U denote the field of definition of U and let $K_U = \mathbb{Q}(\chi_U(g) : g \in G)$ denote the field obtained by adjoining to the rational numbers \mathbb{Q} the values of the character χ_U . Then $K_U \subseteq L_U$ and $\ell_U = \ell_{\mathbb{Q}}(U) = [L_U : K_U]$ is the Schur index of U . As usual, we abuse notation by identifying the representation with the underlying vector space.

The next result states the relation between \mathbb{Q} -representations and the G -equivariant isogeny decomposition of an abelian variety with G action, in terms of the (abstract) group G involved.

Theorem 2.1. ([9], [3]) *Let G be a finite group acting on an abelian variety A . Let $\mathcal{W}_1, \dots, \mathcal{W}_r$ denote the irreducible \mathbb{Q} -representations of G up to isomorphism, and $s_j = \dim(U_j)/\ell_j$, where U_j is a complex irreducible*

representation associated to \mathcal{W}_j and ℓ_j is the Schur index of U_j .

Then there are abelian subvarieties B_1, \dots, B_r , such that each $B_j^{s_j}$ is G -stable and associated to the representation \mathcal{W}_j , and there is a G -equivariant isogeny $A \sim B_1^{s_1} \times \dots \times B_r^{s_r}$.

It is important to remark that some of the varieties B_j 's appearing in the Theorem may be of dimension zero for some particular G -actions. For instance, in the case of A being the Jacobian of a Riemann surface S with G action, the variety B corresponding to the trivial representation may be taken as the Jacobian of the Riemann surface S/G , whose genus may be equal to zero.

3. Intermediate covers

In this section we describe the geometric structure of the lattice of intermediate quotients (see Section 2) in terms of the geometric signature.

Let S be a surface with G -action, consider p a point in S and \mathbb{O}_p^G its orbit. It is clear that the orbit \mathbb{O}_p^G has cardinality $\#\mathbb{O}_p^G = [G : G_p]$, where G_p is the stabilizer in G of p . Moreover, $q \in \mathbb{O}_p^G$ if and only if there exists $h \in G$ such that $q = h(p)$. Then $G_p^{h^{-1}} := \{hgh^{-1} : g \in G_p\} = G_q$. By definition, to make packages in \mathbb{O}_p^G (or to pack \mathbb{O}_p^G) is to group the points in \mathbb{O}_p^G into disjoint subsets, such that each subset consists of all the points sharing the same subgroup of G as stabilizer. Each one of these subsets is called a package, and the stabilizer associated to a package is the stabilizer of the points in it. Hence on any orbit, each package is formed by points with the same stabilizer; two different packages have different, albeit conjugate, stabilizers.

Before stating our next result, let us fix some notation: $N_G(H)$ denotes the normalizer in G of the subgroup H , a left transversal of a subgroup H is a set of elements of G which are representatives of the left cosets of H in G , and $H^{l^{-1}} := \{lgl^{-1} : g \in H\}$. The proof of the following Lemma is straightforward.

Lemma 3.1. *Given S a Riemann surface with G -action, let p be a branch point in S . Then*

1. *In \mathbb{O}_p^G there are $[G : N_G(G_p)]$ packages. The stabilizer of any point in a package in \mathbb{O}_p^G is conjugate to G_p by an element of a left transversal of its normalizer $N_G(G_p)$. Conversely, for any element l of a left transversal of $N_G(G_p)$ there is a package in \mathbb{O}_p^G whose points are stabilized by $G_p^{l^{-1}}$.*
2. *Every package has $[N_G(G_p) : G_p]$ points.*

3.1. Signature for the covering $\pi_H : S \rightarrow S/H$

Let S be a Riemann surface with G -action and let H be any subgroup of G . As the covering π_H is Galois, its structure is described by giving the signature for the action of H . For this we need to compute the genus of S/H and the branch values of π_H in terms of the geometric signature for the action of G . We first describe the genus of S/H as follows.

Proposition 3.2. *Let S be a Riemann Surface with G -action of geometric signature $(\gamma; [m_1, C_1], \dots, [m_t, C_t])$. Then for each subgroup $H \leq G$ the genus of S/H is given by*

$$(3.1) \quad g_{S/H} = [G : H](\gamma - 1) + 1 + \frac{1}{2} \sum_{j=1}^t \sum_{l \in \Omega_{G_j}} \frac{|N_G(G_j)|}{|H|} \left(1 - \frac{|G_j^{l-1} \cap H|}{|G_j|} \right),$$

where G_j is a representative for the conjugacy class C_j , and Ω_{G_j} is a left transversal of the normalizer $N_G(G_j)$ of G_j in G .

Proof. Consider the cover $\pi^H : S/H \rightarrow S/G$. We will prove the proposition by computing the terms appearing in its corresponding Riemann-Hurwitz formula:

$$(3.2) \quad g_{S/H} = [G : H](\gamma - 1) + 1 + \frac{b}{2}$$

where the ramification contribution b is obtained by considering the three coverings involved. Namely, $\pi_G : S \rightarrow S/G$, $\pi_H : S \rightarrow S/H$, and $\pi^H : S/H \rightarrow S/G$. First, we associate to any point of S its stabilizer for the total covering π_G . Using the geometric signature and Lemma 3.1, we observe that for every branch value of C_j -type we have $[N_G(G_j) : G_j]$ points on S with stabilizer G_j^{l-1} (with G_j and l as in the Proposition). For each one of these points, the stabilizer for the H -action has order $|G_j^{l-1} \cap H|$, and the branch points for the covering π^H are precisely those points for which this order is different from one. Therefore, for any branch value of π_G of type G_j and each $l \in \Omega_{G_j}$, we have

$$\frac{[N_G(G_j) : G_j]}{|\mathbb{O}_p^H|} = \frac{[N_G(G_j) : G_j] \cdot |G_j^{l-1} \cap H|}{|H|}$$

points with ramification index $(|G_j^{l-1}| / |G_j^{l-1} \cap H|) - 1$. Thus, the contribution b from the ramification divisor is

$$b = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{j=1}^t \sum_{l \in \Omega_{G_j}} \frac{[N_G(G_j) : G_j] \cdot |G_j^{l-1} \cap H|}{|H|} \left(\frac{|G_j^{l-1}|}{|G_j^{l-1} \cap H|} - 1 \right).$$



Proposition 3.2 and its proof will prove useful in computing data about the intermediate coverings beyond the genus, such as type of branch values and cycle structure. The following Lemma allows us to rewrite Equation 3.1, as in [8].

Lemma 3.3. *Let G be a finite group having subgroups H and K , and let $H \backslash G / K$ be the corresponding set of double cosets. Then its cardinality is given by*

$$|H \backslash G / K| = \sum_{l_j \in \Omega_K} \frac{[N_G(K) : K] \cdot |K^{l_j^{-1}} \cap H|}{|H|},$$

where Ω_K is a left transversal of $N_G(K)$ in G .

Proof. Set $n = |H \backslash G / K|$ and consider the action of H on the left cosets I_K of K in G given by multiplication on the left. Then the stabilizer of $g_i \in I_K$ in H is $K^{g_i^{-1}} \cap H$, and therefore the cardinality of the orbit of g_i under H is $[H : K^{g_i^{-1}} \cap H]$.

Let $k = |I_K / H|$ be the number of different orbits under the action of H on I_K . Then

$$[G : K] = |I_K| = \sum_{i=1}^k |\mathbb{O}^H(g_i K)| = \sum_{i=1}^k [H : K^{g_i^{-1}} \cap H].$$

Hence $k = n$; that is, $|I_K / H| = |H \backslash G / K|$.

On the other hand, consider the action of G on I_K given by multiplication on the left. Then the stabilizer of $g_i \in I_K$ in G is $K^{g_i^{-1}}$. Let us associate to each point $g_i \in I_K$ its stabilizer in G . Then we have the set I_K divided into $[G : N_G(K)]$ packages, and each package has $[N_G(K) : K]$ points associated to the same stabilizer. Consider now the action restricted to $H \leq G$. Then the stabilizer in H of an element $g_i \in I_K$ is $K^{g_i^{-1}} \cap H$. Therefore, the cardinality of the orbit $|\mathbb{O}^H(g_i K)|$ is $|H| / |K^{g_i^{-1}} \cap H|$. Considering the action of H , for each package of points with the same stabilizer in G we will have

$$\frac{\text{number of points in the package}}{\text{cardinality of the orbit}} = \frac{[N_G(K) : K] \cdot |K^{g_i^{-1}} \cap H|}{|H|}$$

points in I_K / H .

Taking all the representatives of left cosets of $N_G(K)$, we obtain all the packages of points in I_K , and therefore the cardinality of I_K / H . ■

Combining this lemma with Equation 3.1 we obtain a result in [8] that will be used in the proof of Theorem 5.10.

Corollary 3.4. *In the notation of Proposition 3.2, we have, for any subgroup $H \leq G$,*

$$(3.3) \quad g_{S/H} = [G : H](\gamma - 1) + 1 + \frac{1}{2} \sum_{j=1}^t ([G : H] - |H \backslash G/G_j|) .$$

As the cover π_H is Galois, the description of any branch value is done by marking it with a number: the order of the stabilizer of any point in its fiber. We will also mark other special points in S/H : the points which are not branch values in S/H (for the cover $S \rightarrow S/H$) but which project to a branch value of the cover $S \rightarrow S/G$ will be marked with a one. These points, together with the branch values, will be called marked points for the cover $S \rightarrow S/H$.

As in Proposition 3.2, for each j choose any element $l_1 \in \Omega_{G_j}$ and build the set

$$L_1^j := \{l \in \Omega_{G_j} : |G_j^{l^{-1}} \cap H| = |G_j^{l_1^{-1}} \cap H|\} .$$

If $L_1^j \subsetneq \Omega_{G_j}$, choose any $l_2 \in \Omega_{G_j} \setminus L_1^j$ and form the corresponding set L_2^j as before; and so on. Obviously this is a finite algorithmic process. If we call ν_j the number of sets L_k^j obtained in this way, we have $\sum_{k=1}^{\nu_j} |L_k^j| = [G : N_G(G_j)]$. With the above notation, we can describe the marked points for the cover $S \rightarrow S/H$ as follows.

Proposition 3.5. *Let S be a Riemann Surface with G -action and geometric signature $(\gamma; [m_1, C_1], \dots, [m_t, C_t])$. Then, there are*

$$c_k^j := |L_k^j| \cdot \left(\frac{[N_G(G_j) : G_j] \cdot |G_j^{l_k^{-1}} \cap H|}{|H|} \right) \quad (1 \leq j \leq t, 1 \leq k \leq \nu_j)$$

points on S/H marked with the number $|G_j^{l_k^{-1}} \cap H|$ for the action of $H \leq G$.

3.2. Cycle structure for the cover $\pi^H : S/H \rightarrow S/G$

Proposition 3.6. *Let S be a Riemann Surface with G -action and geometric signature $(\gamma; [m_1, C_1], \dots, [m_t, C_t])$, and let c_k^j be as in Proposition 3.5. Let $q \in S/G$ be a branch value of type C_j for the total covering $\pi_G : S \rightarrow S/G$. Then the cycle structure of $\pi^H : S/H \rightarrow S/G$ over q is given by an N_j -tuple, where $N_j = \sum_{k=1}^{\nu_j} c_k^j$, which is of the form*

$$\left(\dots, \underbrace{\frac{|G_j|}{|G_j^{l_k^{-1}} \cap H|}, \dots, \frac{|G_j|}{|G_j^{l_k^{-1}} \cap H|}}_{c_k^j \text{ - times}}, \dots \right) .$$

Proof. This follows directly from Propositions 3.2 and 3.5. ■

Propositions 3.2, 3.5 and 3.6 can be implemented algorithmically, which we did using the software G.A.P. [6]. We do not include the routines here, but they can be found in [12]. These propositions show that the geometric signature determines the geometric structure for the lattice of intermediate quotients under the action of $H \leq G$, for all subgroups $H \leq G$. The converse is also true, as we show next.

Theorem 3.7. *Let S be a Riemann surface with G -action. Then there is a bijective correspondence between geometric structures for the lattice of the subgroups of G and geometric signatures for the action of G .*

Proof. As we have seen in Propositions 3.2, 3.5 and 3.6, if we know the geometric signature then we know the signature for $\pi_H : S \rightarrow S/H$ and cycle structure for $\pi^H : S/H \rightarrow S/G$ for any subgroup H of G . That is, we know the geometric structure for this lattice.

Conversely, to have G acting on S with two different geometric signatures means that for at least one cyclic subgroup G_j , the number of branch values of type G_j is different. If we take the quotient of S by this G_j , the quotient projection will have different branching data in both cases. In fact, the genus of S/G_j will be different in the two given cases. ■

4. Existence of a Riemann surface with G -action with a given geometric signature

In this section we prove a result which allows us to assure not only the existence of a Riemann surface with the action of a given (finite) group, but at the same time allows control on the behaviour of the intermediate quotients and on the dimensions of the subvarieties appearing in the decomposition of its Jacobian, among other things. This is a subtle difference (but important in our setting) with the usual Riemann's existence theorem (see [2, Prop. 2.1, p. 239]) and with the work of Singerman (see [15, Thm. 1, p. 320]). We thank the referee for pointing us the relation, of which we were not aware, between our approach and Singerman's. Examples 4.2 and 4.3 illustrate the difference, which relies mainly on point *iii*) of Theorem 4.1.

Following ([2, Def. 2.2, p. 239]), we call a $(2\gamma + t)$ -tuple

$$(a_1, \dots, a_\gamma, b_1, \dots, b_\gamma, c_1, \dots, c_t)$$

of elements of G a generating vector of type $(\gamma; m_1, \dots, m_t)$ if the following conditions are satisfied:

- i) G is generated by the elements $\{a_1, \dots, a_\gamma, b_1, \dots, b_\gamma, c_1, \dots, c_t\}$;
- ii) $\text{order}(c_j) = m_j$;
- iii) $\prod_{i=1}^\gamma [a_i, b_i] \prod_{j=1}^t c_j = 1$, where $[a_i, b_i] = (a_i \cdot b_i \cdot a_i^{-1} \cdot b_i^{-1})$.

Theorem 4.1. *Given a finite group G , there is a compact Riemann surface S of genus g on which G acts with geometric signature $(\gamma; [m_1, C_1], \dots, [m_t, C_t])$ if and only if the following three conditions hold.*

i) (Riemann-Hurwitz)

$$g = |G|(\gamma - 1) + 1 + \frac{|G|}{2} \sum_{j=1}^t \left(1 - \frac{1}{m_j}\right) .$$

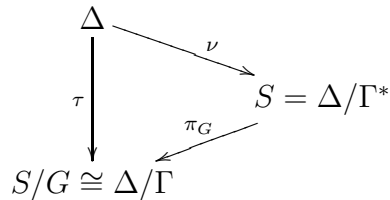
ii) The group G has a generating vector $(a_1, b_1, \dots, a_\gamma, b_\gamma, c_1, \dots, c_t)$ of type $(\gamma; m_1, \dots, m_t)$.

iii) The elements c_1, \dots, c_t of the generating vector are such that the subgroup generated by c_j is in the conjugacy class C_j , $j = 1, \dots, t$.

Proof. Let us suppose first that there is a compact Riemann surface S of genus g , where G acts with signature $(\gamma; m_1, \dots, m_t)$. Condition (i) is clearly satisfied. In order to prove conditions (ii) and (iii) we need to find a generating vector for G of the desired type.

Consider the unit disc $\Delta = \{z \in \mathbb{C} : |z| < 1\}$, the uniformization theorem ([5], [7]) gives us the existence of a discrete torsion-free subgroup Γ^* of $\text{Aut}(\Delta)$ such that $S = \Delta/\Gamma^*$ and $\text{Aut}(S) \cong N(\Gamma^*)/\Gamma^*$, where $N(\Gamma^*)$ is the normalizer of Γ^* in $\text{Aut}(\Delta)$. As G acts on S , there is a Fuchsian subgroup Γ of $N(\Gamma^*)$ containing Γ^* as a normal subgroup and such that $G \cong \Gamma/\Gamma^*$.

Considering the natural isomorphism between Δ/Γ and S/G , we have the following diagram:



where all of the covers are Galois.

In our situation, the geometric signature $(\gamma; [m_1, C_1], \dots, [m_t, C_t])$ allows us ([5, Theorem IV.9.12., p. 234]) to conclude that there are elements $\alpha_1, \beta_1, \dots, \alpha_\gamma, \beta_\gamma, \delta_1, \dots, \delta_t$ of $\text{Aut}(\Delta)$ which generate the group Γ which as the presentation

$$\Gamma = \langle \alpha_1, \beta_1, \dots, \alpha_\gamma, \beta_\gamma, \delta_1, \dots, \delta_t : \delta_1^{m_1}, \dots, \delta_t^{m_t}, \prod_{i=1}^{\gamma} [\alpha_i, \beta_i] \prod_{j=1}^t \delta_j \rangle .$$

Here we have written $(t + 1)$ relations after the colon. Furthermore, the covering $\tau: \Delta \rightarrow \Delta/\Gamma = S/G$ has branch values in a finite set $\{q_j, j = 1, \dots, t\}$

and its ramification index is m_j for each j . Moreover, according to ([1, §3.2, p. 8]), the stabilizers of the points in the fiber $\tau^{-1}(q_j)$ are the subgroups in the conjugacy class of $\langle \delta_j \rangle$.

Let θ be the isomorphism between Γ/Γ^* and G . A generating vector of type $(\gamma; m_1, \dots, m_t)$ for G consist of the images under θ of the generating elements for $\Gamma \bmod \Gamma^*$:

$$(\theta([\alpha_1]_{\Gamma^*}), \theta([\beta_1]_{\Gamma^*}), \dots, \theta([\alpha_g]_{\Gamma^*}), \theta([\beta_g]_{\Gamma^*}), \theta([\delta_1]_{\Gamma^*}), \dots, \theta([\delta_t]_{\Gamma^*})) .$$

It remains to show that $\theta([\delta_j]_{\Gamma^*}) \in C_j$. Equivalently, we will show that any branch value q_j is of type $\theta([\delta_j]_{\Gamma^*})$ for $j = 1, \dots, t$.

Consider q_j a branch value on S/G and a point u in its fiber under τ . Without loss of generality we may assume that the stabilizer of u is $\langle \delta_j \rangle \leq \Gamma$. Using the fact that the group acting on Δ/Γ^* is Γ/Γ^* , we have that $\nu(u) \in \pi_G^{-1}(q_j)$ with stabilizer $\langle \delta_j \rangle \Gamma^*/\Gamma^* \leq \Gamma/\Gamma^*$, which corresponds to the subgroup $\langle \theta([\delta_j]_{\Gamma^*}) \rangle$.

Conversely, suppose there is a tuple of generating vectors $(a_1, b_1, \dots, a_\gamma, b_\gamma, c_1, \dots, c_t)$ for G . Let Y be a compact Riemann surface of genus γ , set $B = \{q_1, \dots, q_t\} \subset Y$ and let $q \in Y \setminus B$ be a base point. Then the fundamental group for $Y \setminus B$ has a presentation of the form

$$\pi_1(Y \setminus B, q) = \langle \alpha_1, \beta_1, \dots, \alpha_\gamma, \beta_\gamma, \delta_1, \dots, \delta_t : \prod_{i=1}^{\gamma} [\alpha_i, \beta_i] \prod_{j=1}^t \delta_j \rangle .$$

Let $\phi : G \rightarrow S_{|G|}$ be the permutation representation of G and define the group homomorphism $\rho : \Pi_1(Y \setminus B, q) \rightarrow S_{|G|}$ by $\alpha_i \mapsto \phi(a_i)$, $\beta_i \mapsto \phi(b_i)$, for $i = 1, \dots, \gamma$ and $\delta_j \mapsto \phi(c_j)$, for $j = 1, \dots, t$.

The image of ρ is $\phi(G)$, which is a transitive subgroup of $S_{|G|}$. Therefore, there is an associated branched covering $f : S \rightarrow Y$ of degree $|G|$ and branch values in B . According to [10], this covering corresponds to the subgroup

$$H = \{[\gamma] \in \Pi_1(Y \setminus B, q) : \rho([\gamma]) \in S_{|G|-1} \cap \phi(G)\} \cong \ker(\rho) .$$

Hence the Galois group of the regular covering $f : S \rightarrow Y$ is

$$\text{Gal}(f : S \rightarrow Y) \cong \frac{\pi_1(Y \setminus B, q)}{f_*(\pi_1(S \setminus f^{-1}(B), p))} = \frac{\pi_1(Y \setminus B, q)}{\ker(\rho)} \cong \text{Im} \rho \cong G .$$

Thus G acts on S and $S/G \cong Y$. Furthermore, as the Riemann-Hurwitz formula holds, the genus of S is g and the marked points are $\{q_1, \dots, q_t\}$. Considering the natural homomorphism between the fundamental group of S/G and G , we see that the type of q_j is $\phi(c_j)$. ■

Example 4.2. Consider the dihedral group $D_4 = \langle x, y : x^4, y^2, (xy)^2 \rangle$. There is a Riemann surface with D_4 -action with signature $(0; 4, 2, 2)$. In fact, it is the Riemann sphere, where D_4 acts with geometric signature $(0; [4, \bar{x}], [2, \bar{y}], [2, \overline{xy}])$. But there is no Riemann surface where D_4 acts and geometric signature $(0; [4, \bar{x}], [2, \overline{x^2}], [2, \overline{x^2}])$, because we cannot find a generating vector of D_4 whose elements belong to these conjugacy classes.

Example 4.3. Consider the Weyl group WC_3 of type C_3 [17], isomorphic to $\mathbb{Z}_2^3 \rtimes \mathcal{S}_3$, where $\mathcal{S}_3 = \langle a, b : a^3, b^2, (ab)^2 \rangle$. We denote by x, y, z generators of \mathbb{Z}_2^3 . Using Theorem 4.1, we can prove that there are two actions of G on genus 3 surfaces, with different geometric signatures given

$$(0; [\overline{G_5}, 6], [\overline{G_3}, 4], [\overline{G_1}, 2]) \quad \text{and} \quad (0; [\overline{G_5}, 6], [\overline{G_4}, 4], [\overline{G_2}, 2])$$

where the (different) conjugacy classes $\overline{G_j}$ are given by the following representatives:

| Representative | $G_1 = \langle xyzb \rangle$ | $G_2 = \langle yzab \rangle$ | $G_3 = \langle xyab \rangle$ | $G_4 = \langle yab \rangle$ | $G_5 = \langle xa^2 \rangle$ |
|----------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------------|
| Order | 2 | 2 | 4 | 4 | 6 |

First, we verify that condition (i) of the Theorem holds. Then, we find a generating vector verifying conditions (ii) and (iii) for each case as follows, $c_5 = xa^2$, $c_3 = xyab$ and $c_1 = xyzb$, for the first one; and $d_5 = xa^2$, $d_4 = zab$ and $d_2 = b$, for the second one.

According to ([2, p.255]), these two actions are topologically equivalent. Nevertheless, we see from Section 3 that since they have different geometric signatures, they also have different geometric structures for the lattice of intermediate quotients. In fact, consider $H_1 = \langle y, z, xyzab \rangle$ and $H_2 = \langle y, z, ab \rangle$, two non-conjugate subgroups of order 8, both isomorphic to D_4 . Using Section 3, we can describe the genus of the intermediate quotients of S by H_1 and H_2 . In the first case, the genus of the quotient by H_1 is 0 and by H_2 is 1. In the second case the genus of the quotient by H_1 is 1 and by H_2 is 0.

As we will show on Section 5, this difference is also reflected in the isotypical decomposition of the rational representation for the action of G on the Jacobian variety JS of S .

In this case, we can find the affine equation for the surface with these G -actions, $S : y^2 = x^8 + 14x^4 + 1$. The two actions presented arise from the existence of two different injections from the group WC_3 to $\text{Aut}(S)$. We can summarize them as follows:

| | | | | | | |
|--------|---------------|--|---------------|--|---------------|---|
| Case 1 | $c_5 \mapsto$ | $x \rightarrow \frac{x+i}{x-i}$ $y \rightarrow \frac{4y}{(x-i)^4}$ | $c_3 \mapsto$ | $x \rightarrow \frac{x-1}{x+1}$ $y \rightarrow \frac{-4y}{(x+1)^4}$ | $c_1 \mapsto$ | $x \rightarrow \frac{i}{x}$ $y \rightarrow \frac{-y}{x^4}$ |
| | $d_4 \mapsto$ | $x \rightarrow \frac{x-1}{x+1}$ $y \rightarrow \frac{4y}{(x+1)^4}$ | $d_2 \mapsto$ | $x \rightarrow \frac{i}{x}$ $y \rightarrow \frac{y}{x^4}$ | $d_5 \mapsto$ | $x \rightarrow \frac{x+i}{x-i}$ $y \rightarrow \frac{4y}{(x-i)^4}$ |
| Case 2 | $d_5 \mapsto$ | $x \rightarrow \frac{x+i}{x-i}$ $y \rightarrow \frac{4y}{(x-i)^4}$ | $c_3 \mapsto$ | $x \rightarrow \frac{x-1}{x+1}$ $y \rightarrow \frac{4y}{(x+1)^4}$ | $c_1 \mapsto$ | $x \rightarrow \frac{i}{x}$ $y \rightarrow \frac{y}{x^4}$ |
| | $d_4 \mapsto$ | $x \rightarrow \frac{x-1}{x+1}$ $y \rightarrow \frac{-4y}{(x+1)^4}$ | $d_2 \mapsto$ | $x \rightarrow \frac{i}{x}$ $y \rightarrow \frac{-y}{x^4}$ | $c_5 \mapsto$ | $x \rightarrow \frac{x+i}{x-i}$ $y \rightarrow \frac{4y}{(x-i)^4}$ |

Remark 4.4. This is an useful example, although it is not new. As Wolfart pointed in [20], it plays an important role in several respects, he proved in [19] (theorem 5, p. 116), that it is the only exception to the fact that compact Riemann surface of genus 3 with many automorphisms have Jacobians of CM type. The same is pointed in [16].

5. Isotypical decomposition for the rational representation

We start by giving some results which follow directly from the representation theory in [4], [8] and [14]. Let $U \in \text{Irr}_{\mathbb{C}}(G)$ be a complex irreducible representation. We recall that ℓ_U is the Schur index of U , and K_U is a field extension of \mathbb{Q} (see Section 2). We call the set $\{U^\sigma : \sigma \in \text{Gal}(K_U/\mathbb{Q})\}$ the Galois class of U .

Theorem 5.1. ([4, §70, p.479]) *Let $\{U_1, \dots, U_r\}$ be a full set of representatives of Galois classes from the set $\text{Irr}_{\mathbb{C}}(G)$ and let $K_j = K_{U_j}$. Then for each rational irreducible representation \mathcal{W} of G there exists precisely one U_j satisfying*

$$(5.1) \quad \mathcal{W} \otimes_{\mathbb{Q}} \mathbb{C} \cong \bigoplus_{i=1}^{\ell_j} \bigoplus_{\sigma \in \text{Gal}(K_j/\mathbb{Q})} U_j^\sigma =: \left(\bigoplus_{\sigma \in \text{Gal}(K_j/\mathbb{Q})} U_j^\sigma \right)^{\ell_j}.$$

Conversely, the right-hand side of (5.1) is the complexification of a rational irreducible representation of G for each U_j .

Lemma 5.2. ([4], [14]) *Let $\rho : G \rightarrow GL(U)$ be a complex irreducible representation. Then $\dim(\text{Fix}_G(U \otimes U^*)) = 1$.*

Corollary 5.3. ([4], [14]) *Let $\theta : G \rightarrow GL(V)$ be a complex representation of the group G with isotypical decomposition*

$$V = U_1^{n_1} \oplus \dots \oplus U_s^{n_s},$$

with $\rho_j : G \rightarrow GL(U_j)$. Then:

1. $\dim(\text{Fix}_G(V \otimes U_j^*)) = n_j$ for $j = 1, \dots, s$.
2. The representation of G on the space $\text{Fix}_G(V \otimes U_j^*)$ is $n_j \rho_0$, with ρ_0 the trivial one-dimensional representation of G .
3. The isotypical component $U_j^{n_j}$ is isomorphic as a G -module to $U_j \otimes \text{Fix}_G(V \otimes U_j^*)$.

Corollary 5.3 combined with Theorem 5.1, give the following decomposition of any complex representation.

Theorem 5.4. (cf. [8]) *Given a complex representation $\rho : G \rightarrow GL(V)$, we can write the isotypical decomposition for V as follows:*

$$V \cong \bigoplus_{U \in \text{Irr}_{\mathbb{C}} G} U \otimes \text{Fix}_G(V \otimes U^*).$$

We use Theorems 5.4 and 5.1 to write the isotypical decomposition for the complexification of any rational representation of G in the following way.

Proposition 5.5. *Let G be a finite group and consider $\{U_1, \dots, U_r\}$, a set constructed by taking one representative from each Galois class of all the complex irreducible representations of G . Then every rational representation \mathcal{W} of G can be written as*

$$\mathcal{W} \otimes \mathbb{C} \cong \bigoplus_{j=1}^r \left(\bigoplus_{\sigma} U_j^{\sigma} \right) \otimes V_j,$$

where

$$K_j = \mathbb{Q}(\chi_{U_j}(g) : g \in G), \quad V_j = \text{Fix}_G(\mathcal{W} \otimes U_j^*),$$

and σ runs over $\text{Gal}(K_j/\mathbb{Q})$.

Proof. Just decompose the direct sum from Theorem 5.4 using the Galois classes. ■

When the group G acts on a Riemann Surface S , there is a naturally associated rational representation $\rho_{\mathbb{Q}} : G \rightarrow GL(H_1(S, \mathbb{Z}) \otimes \mathbb{Q})$. We want to find the dimension of each complex irreducible representation in the complexification of $\rho_{\mathbb{Q}}$.

Applying Proposition 5.5 to $\rho_{\mathbb{Q}}$ we obtain

Corollary 5.6. *Let S be a Riemann surface with G -action. Consider a full set of representatives $\{U_1, \dots, U_r\}$ of the different Galois classes of complex irreducible representations of G , and the rational representation $\rho_{\mathbb{Q}}$ for the action of G on the corresponding Jacobian variety. Then*

$$\rho_{\mathbb{Q}} \otimes \mathbb{C} \cong \bigoplus_{j=1}^r \left(\bigoplus_{\sigma} U_j^{\sigma} \right) \otimes V_j,$$

where $K_j = \mathbb{Q}(\chi_{U_j}(g) : g \in G)$, $V_j = \text{Fix}_G(\rho_{\mathbb{Q}} \otimes U_j^*)$ and σ runs over $\text{Gal}(K_j/\mathbb{Q})$.

The multiplicities we are looking for are precisely the complex dimensions of the vector spaces V_j . We will use the information concerning the intermediate coverings to find these dimensions.

Proposition 5.7. *In the notation of Corollary 5.6, for each subgroup $H \leq G$ we have*

$$(5.2) \quad \dim(\text{Fix}_H(\rho_{\mathbb{Q}} \otimes \mathbb{C})) = \sum_{j=1}^r \sum_{\sigma \in \text{Gal}(K_j/\mathbb{Q})} \dim(\text{Fix}_H(U_j^{\sigma})) \cdot \dim(V_j).$$

Proof. For any vector space V having a G -equivariant decomposition $V = U \oplus W$, we have $\text{Fix}_H(V) = \text{Fix}_H(U) \oplus \text{Fix}_H(W)$, for all $H \leq G \leq GL(V)$. Using $\text{Fix}_H(V_j) = V_j$, we obtain from the decomposition given by Corollary 5.6 that $\text{Fix}_H(\rho_{\mathbb{Q}} \otimes \mathbb{C}) \cong \bigoplus_{j=1}^r \text{Fix}_H(\bigoplus_{\sigma} U_j^{\sigma}) \otimes V_j$. Comparing dimensions, we obtain (5.2). ■

Since $\dim(\text{Fix}_H(\rho_{\mathbb{Q}} \otimes \mathbb{C})) = 2g_{S/H}$ for all $H \leq G$ ([5, §V.2.2.]), (5.2) gives a square system of linear equations when H runs over the set $\{H_1, \dots, H_r\}$ of all cyclic subgroups of G up to conjugacy. The r unknowns are $\dim(V_j)$. To solve this system is equivalent to find the multiplicity of each complex irreducible representation in the isotypical decomposition of $\rho_{\mathbb{Q}} \otimes \mathbb{C}$.

The system for the “unknowns” $\dim(V_i)$ is:

$$(5.3) \quad 2g_{S/H_j} = \sum_{i=1}^r \dim(V_i) \cdot \sum_{\sigma \in \text{Gal}(K_i/\mathbb{Q})} \dim(\text{Fix}_{H_j}(U_i^{\sigma})) \quad (j = 1, \dots, r).$$

Our next step will be to show that the system 5.3 admits a unique solution. We will prove this in Lemma 5.8, by showing the invertibility of the $r \times r$ matrix $\Omega = (a_{ij})$, where

$$a_{ij} := \sum_{\sigma \in \text{Gal}(K_i/\mathbb{Q})} \dim(\text{Fix}_{H_j}(U_i^{\sigma})).$$

After this, we will write down the solution in Theorem 5.10.

Lemma 5.8. *The matrix Ω defined above is invertible.*

Proof. Consider the complex character table of G arranged in the following way: the rows are indexed by representatives c_i of the conjugacy classes of elements of G arranged by increasing order ($|c_i| \leq |c_{i+1}|$), the columns are indexed by the complex irreducible characters χ_i arranged in packages of complete Galois classes. The coefficients of the table are, as usual, the value of the character on the representative. To simplify notation, we consider σ as being in the appropriate Galois group. The table looks as follows:

$$\begin{array}{c|cccccc}
 & \chi_1 & \chi_1^\sigma & \cdots & \chi_j & \chi_j^\sigma & \cdots \\
 c_1 & \chi_1(c_1) & \chi_1^\sigma(c_1) & \cdots & \chi_j(c_1) & \chi_j^\sigma(c_1) & \cdots \\
 \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\
 c_s & \chi_1(c_s) & \chi_1^\sigma(c_s) & \cdots & \chi_j(c_s) & \chi_j^\sigma(c_s) & \cdots
 \end{array}$$

which defines an invertible $s \times s$ matrix A , due to the orthogonality relations of characters. We will use this fact to show that Ω is also invertible.

Let B be the $s \times r$ matrix resulting from adding the columns of A associated to representations of the same Galois class. This matrix B has maximal rank r , where r is the number of cyclic subgroups of G up to conjugacy. Call θ_j the following class function

$$\theta_j := \sum_{\sigma \in \text{Gal}(K_j:\mathbb{Q})} \chi_j^\sigma .$$

We can write B as follows:

$$\begin{array}{c|cccccc}
 & \theta_1 & \cdots & \theta_j & \cdots & \theta_r \\
 c_1 & \theta_1(c_1) & \cdots & \theta_j(c_1) & \cdots & \theta_r(c_1) \\
 \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\
 c_s & \theta_1(c_s) & \cdots & \theta_j(c_s) & \cdots & \theta_r(c_s)
 \end{array}$$

As $\theta_j(c_i) = \theta_j(c_k)$, when $\langle c_i \rangle$ and $\langle c_k \rangle$ are conjugate cyclic subgroups of G , we erase some rows of B and keep just one row among those corresponding to elements generating conjugate subgroups of G . Thus we obtain a new invertible square matrix B' of size r :

$$\begin{array}{c|cccccc}
 & \theta_1 & \cdots & \theta_j & \cdots & \theta_r \\
 c_1 & \theta_1(c_1) & \cdots & \theta_j(c_1) & \cdots & \theta_r(c_1) \\
 \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\
 c_r & \theta_1(c_r) & \cdots & \theta_j(c_r) & \cdots & \theta_r(c_r)
 \end{array}$$

where c_i is now a representative of the set we denote by $[c_i]$, consisting of all the elements of the conjugacy class of c_i and all the elements of the conjugacy class of c_j when c_i and c_j generate conjugate cyclic subgroups of G .

On the other hand, Ω is a square matrix of size r with coefficients given by

$$a_{ij} := \sum_{\sigma \in \text{Gal}(K_i/\mathbb{Q})} \dim(\text{Fix}_{H_j}(U_i^\sigma)) = \frac{1}{|H_j|} \sum_{\sigma \in \text{Gal}(K_i/\mathbb{Q})} \sum_{h \in H_j} \chi_i(h).$$

Rearranging the sums and using the notation above, we obtain

$$a_{ij} = \frac{1}{|H_j|} \sum_{h \in H_j} \theta_i(h) = \frac{1}{|H_j|} \sum_{k=1}^r \theta_i(c_k) |[c_k] \cap H_j|.$$

We also rearrange Ω using the same order as for B' . It is clear that every row i of Ω results from elementary operations applied to the rows $k = 1, \dots, i$ of B' . As B' is invertible, so is Ω . ■

Lemma 5.9. *In the notation of Lemma 3.3, we have*

$$|H \backslash G / K| = \frac{1}{|H|} \sum_{a \in H} \frac{|G| \cdot |K \cap \bar{a}|}{|K| \cdot |\bar{a}|}$$

where \bar{a} means the conjugacy class of a in G .

Proof. Following the proof of Lemma 3.3, the idea is to obtain the cardinality of I_K/H in a different way. The cardinality of the orbit of $g_i \in I_K$ under $a \in H$ is $|\bar{a}|/|\bar{a} \cap K|$. The number of orbits on I_K under $a \in H$ is $[G : K] \cdot |\bar{a} \cap K|/|\bar{a}|$. Therefore, the number of H -orbits in I_K is

$$\sum_{a \in H} \frac{|G| \cdot |K \cap \bar{a}|}{|K| \cdot |\bar{a}|}.$$
■

Theorem 5.10. *Let G be a finite group acting on a Riemann surface S , with geometric signature $(\gamma; [m_1, C_1], \dots, [m_t, C_t])$. For each non trivial complex irreducible representation $\theta_i : G \rightarrow GL(U_i)$, the multiplicity n_i of θ_i in the isotypical decomposition of $\rho_{\mathbb{Q}} \otimes \mathbb{C}$ is given by*

$$(5.4) \quad n_i = 2 \dim(U_i)(\gamma - 1) + \sum_{k=1}^t (\dim(U_i) - \dim(\text{Fix}_{G_k}(U_i)))$$

where G_k is a representative of the conjugacy class C_k .

Proof. As we noted before Proposition 5.7, the multiplicity n_i of each complex irreducible representation in the isotypical decomposition of $\rho_{\mathbb{Q}}$, corresponds to the factor $\dim(V_i)$ in (5.3). The idea of the proof is to replace in (5.3) the expression (5.4) for n_i and the expression for g_{S/H_j} given in Corollary 3.4, and to then verify that we indeed have equality.

In the following we omit some parentheses in order to simplify the notation.

We write the multiplicity for the trivial complex representation U_1 , which we know is 2γ , in the same way

$$(5.5) \quad n_1 = \dim V_1 = 2 + 2 \dim U_1(\gamma - 1) + \sum_{k=1}^t (\dim U_1 - \dim \text{Fix}_{G_k} U_1) .$$

On the other hand, we rewrite each equation (5.3) producing a new system

$$(5.6) \quad 2g_{S/H_j} = n_1 \sum_{\sigma \in \text{Gal}(K_1:\mathbb{Q})} \dim \text{Fix}_{H_j} U_1^\sigma + \sum_{i=2}^r n_i \sum_{\sigma} \dim \text{Fix}_{H_j} U_i^\sigma$$

where $j = 1, \dots, r$, and in the second sum σ runs over $\text{Gal}(K_i/\mathbb{Q})$. Replacing in (5.6) the expressions for n_1 and n_i ($i = 2, \dots, r$) given in (5.5) and (5.4), we obtain:

$$2g_{S/H_j} = \sum_{\sigma} \dim \text{Fix}_{H_j} U_1^\sigma (2 + 2 \dim U_1(\gamma - 1) + \sum_{k=1}^t (\dim U_i - \dim \text{Fix}_{G_k} U_i)) + \sum_{i=2}^r \left(\sum_{\sigma} \dim \text{Fix}_{H_j} U_i^\sigma \right) (2 \dim U_i(\gamma - 1) + \sum_{k=1}^t (\dim U_i - \dim \text{Fix}_{G_k} U_i))$$

where σ runs over the appropriate Galois group. Grouping the term for U_1 with the sum and simplifying, the system now looks as follows:

$$(5.7) \quad g_{S/H_j} = 1 + \sum_{i=1}^r \sum_{\sigma} \dim \text{Fix}_{H_j} U_i^\sigma (\dim U_i(\gamma - 1) + \frac{1}{2} \sum_{k=1}^t (\dim U_i - \dim \text{Fix}_{G_k} U_i)) .$$

We compare, term by term, the expressions for g_{S/H_j} given by (5.7) versus the one given by Equation (3.3), taking $H = H_j$. The terms corresponding to the factor $(\gamma - 1)$ are

$$\sum_{i=1}^r \sum_{\sigma \in \text{Gal}(K_i/\mathbb{Q})} (\dim \text{Fix}_{H_j} U_i^\sigma) \dim U_i \quad \text{vs.} \quad \frac{|G|}{|H_j|}$$

For the left term we have

$$\sum_{i=1}^r \sum_{\sigma \in \text{Gal}(K_i/\mathbb{Q})} (\dim \text{Fix}_{H_j} U_i^\sigma) \dim U_i = \frac{1}{|H_j|} \sum_{h \in H_j} \sum_{i=1}^r \sum_{\sigma} \chi_i^\sigma(h) \chi_i(\text{id}) .$$

But $\chi_i(\text{id}) = \chi_i^\sigma(\text{id})$ for all σ in the corresponding Galois group and for all i . Thus, the former is equal to

$$\frac{1}{|H_j|} \sum_{h \in H_j} \chi_{REG}(h) = \frac{|G|}{|H_j|}.$$

The terms associated to the geometric signature are

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{i=1}^r \sum_{\sigma \in \text{Gal}(K_i/\mathbb{Q})} (\dim \text{Fix}_{H_j} U_i^\sigma) \left(\frac{1}{2} \sum_{k=1}^t (\dim U_i - \dim \text{Fix}_{G_k} U_i) \right) \\ \text{vs. } \frac{1}{2} \sum_{k=1}^t \left(\frac{|G|}{|H_j|} - |H_j \backslash G/G_k| \right). \end{aligned}$$

It is then clear that all that remains to prove is the equality

$$\sum_{i=1}^r \sum_{\sigma \in \text{Gal}(K_i/\mathbb{Q})} (\dim \text{Fix}_{H_j} U_i^\sigma) (\dim \text{Fix}_{G_k} U_i) = |H_j \backslash G/G_k|.$$

The left term may be written as follows

$$(5.8) \quad \frac{1}{|H_j| \cdot |G_k|} \sum_{i=1}^r \sum_{\sigma \in \text{Gal}(K_i/\mathbb{Q})} \left(\sum_{a \in H_j} \sum_{b \in G_k} \overline{\chi_i^\sigma}(a) \chi_i^\sigma(b) \right),$$

using the next two known results [4],

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{|G|}{|\bar{g}|} &= \sum_{\chi \in \text{Irr}_{\mathbb{C}} G} \overline{\chi(g)} \chi(g) = \sum_{i=1}^r \sum_{\sigma \in \text{Gal}(K_i/\mathbb{Q})} \overline{\chi_i^\sigma}(g) \chi_i^\sigma(g), \\ \sum_{\chi \in \text{Irr}_{\mathbb{C}} G} \overline{\chi(g_1)} \chi(g_2) &= \sum_{i=1}^r \sum_{\sigma \in \text{Gal}(K_i/\mathbb{Q})} \overline{\chi_i^\sigma}(g_1) \chi_i^\sigma(g_2) = 0 \end{aligned}$$

if g_1 is not conjugate to g_2 . Thus, the term of Equation 5.8 vanishes unless $b \in G_k$ is conjugate to $a \in H_j$. In this case it is equal to $|G|/|\bar{a}|$, and this happens precisely on $|G_k \cap \bar{a}|$ elements of G_k . Using Lemma 5.9, the Theorem is proved. ■

Corollary 5.11. *Let G be a finite group acting on a Riemann surface S with geometric signature $(\gamma; [m_1, C_1], \dots, [m_t, C_t])$. Then for each non trivial rational irreducible representation \mathcal{W}_i of G , the multiplicity e_i of \mathcal{W}_i in the isotypical decomposition of $\rho_{\mathbb{Q}}$ is given by*

$$(5.9) \quad e_i = \frac{2 \dim(U_i)(\gamma - 1) + \sum_{k=1}^t (\dim U_i - \dim \text{Fix}_{G_k} U_i)}{\ell_i},$$

where G_k is a representative of the conjugacy class C_k , $\dim(U_i)$ is the dimension of the complex irreducible representation associated to \mathcal{W}_i , and ℓ_i is the Schur index of U_i .

We can compute (in terms of the geometric signature) the dimension of each subvariety in the isogeny G -equivariant decomposition of the Jacobian variety as follows (cf. Theorem 2.1).

Theorem 5.12. *Let G be a finite group acting on a Riemann surface S with geometric signature $(\gamma; [m_1, C_1], \dots, [m_t, C_t])$. Then the dimension of any subvariety B_i associated to a non trivial rational irreducible representation \mathcal{W}_i , in the G -equivariant isogeny decomposition of the corresponding Jacobian variety JS , is given by*

$$(5.10) \quad \dim B_i = k_i(\dim U_i(\gamma - 1) + \frac{1}{2} \sum_{k=1}^t (\dim U_i - \dim \text{Fix}_{G_k} U_i)) ,$$

where G_k is a representative of the conjugacy class C_k , $\dim U_i$ is the dimension of a complex irreducible representation U_i associated to \mathcal{W}_i ,

$$K_i = \mathbb{Q}(\chi_{U_i}(g) : g \in G),$$

ℓ_i is the Schur index of U_i , and $k_i = \ell_i \cdot |\text{Gal}(K_i : \mathbb{Q})|$.

Proof. Consider the decomposition of JS given in Theorem 2.1

$$JS \sim B_1^{s_1} \times \dots \times B_r^{s_r}$$

where $s_i = \dim(U_i)/\ell_i$. Thus, each G -stable factor $B_i^{s_i}$ has dimension $\dim(B_i) \dim(U_i)/\ell_i$. Comparing the dimension of each factor with the isotypical \mathbb{Q} -decomposition for $\rho_{\mathbb{Q}}$ given in Corollary 5.11, we have

$$2 \frac{\dim(B_i) \dim(U_i)}{\ell_i} = \dim(U_i) \ell_i |\text{Gal}(K_i : \mathbb{Q})| e_i ,$$

where e_i is the multiplicity given in Corollary 5.11. ■

We observe that even though B_i is defined only up to isogeny, its dimension is well defined.

It follows immediately from (5.10) that if $\gamma \geq 2$, then the dimension of each subvariety B_i in the G -equivariant decomposition of JS is positive, a result already obtained in [9]. If $\gamma = 0$, then we know that at least the dimension of B_1 (corresponding to the trivial representation of G) is zero.

In our next result we analyze the case $\gamma = 1$.

Corollary 5.13. *In the notation of Theorem 5.12, assume that $\gamma = 1$. Consider B_i a subvariety associated to a non trivial representation \mathcal{W}_i , and U_i a complex irreducible representation associated to \mathcal{W}_i .*

Then the following conditions are equivalent.

1. *The dimension of B_i is 0;*
2. *$C_k \subseteq \ker(U_i)$ for all $k = 1, \dots, t$;*
3. *the covering $\pi^{\ker U_i} : S/\ker U_i \rightarrow S/G$ is unramified;*
4. *the genus of $S/\ker U_i$ is 1.*

Moreover, if $\dim B_i = 0$ then the degree of U_i is 1.

Proof. Suppose $\dim(B_i) = 0$. Then from equation (5.10) we obtain that $\dim(U_i) = \dim(\text{Fix}_{G_k}(U_i))$ for all G_k .

Therefore $G_k \leq \ker(U_i)$ for all k . As $\ker(U_i)$ is a normal subgroup of G , $G_k^l \leq \ker(U_i)$ for all $l \in G$, and we obtain (2). Furthermore, the ramification divisors for the coverings $\pi_G : S \rightarrow S/G$ and $\pi_{\ker(U_i)} : S \rightarrow S/\ker(U_i)$ coincide, and therefore the covering $\pi^{\ker U_i} : S/\ker U_i \rightarrow S/G$ is unramified. Computing Riemann-Hurwitz for this covering, we obtain that the genus of $S/\ker(U_i)$ is one.

In general, the Jacobian variety $J(S/\ker U_i)$ decomposes as the following product (see [3])

$$J(S/\ker U_i) \sim \times_j B_j^{\langle \text{Ind}_{\ker U_i}^G 1, U_j \rangle} .$$

In particular, B_i appears in this decomposition with positive exponent. If the genus of $S/\ker U_i$ is 1, all the subvarieties appearing on the decomposition of $J(S/\ker U_i)$ with positive exponent, except the one associated to the trivial representation, have dimension 0 (in particular B_i), completing the proof of the equivalences.

For the proof of the last statement, consider the natural epimorphism $\phi : G \rightarrow G/\ker U_i$. If $\{a, b, c_1, \dots, c_t\}$ is a generating vector for G , then $\{\bar{a} := \phi(a), \bar{b} := \phi(b)\}$ is a set of generators for $G/\ker U_i$. Since $[\bar{a}, \bar{b}] = \phi([a, b]) = 1$, $G/\ker U_i$ is abelian. Consider the representation $\bar{\theta}_i$ of $G/\ker U_i$ determined by θ_i (the representation afforded by U_i); i.e., for $\bar{k} \in G/\ker U_i$ define $\bar{\theta}_i(\bar{k}) = \theta_i(k)$, where k is a representative for \bar{k} . It is a well defined representation; moreover, it is irreducible if and only if θ_i is, and its degree is the same as the degree of θ_i . As $G/\ker U_i$ is abelian, the degree of θ_i is 1. ■

Example 5.14. Consider the group $G = \mathbb{Z}/4\mathbb{Z}$, the cyclic group of order 4, with generator x . G has three rational irreducible representations: the trivial one θ_0 , another of degree one θ_1 , and θ_2 of degree 2.

It acts on a Riemann surface S of genus 3 ([2, Table 5]), with signature $(1; 2, 2)$. For this signature the only possibility for the stabilizer of points is $H = \langle x^2 \rangle$. Computing the intermediate covering for the subgroup H , we see that S/H has genus one and $\pi^H : S/H \rightarrow S/G$ is a degree two unramified covering. Computing the dimension of the subvarieties on the isogeny decomposition of JS , we obtain that the dimension of the subvariety B_1 (corresponding to θ_1) is 0.

Theorem 5.10 states that the geometric signature for the action of a group G on a Riemann surface S determines the isotypical decomposition for the rational representation for the action of G on the corresponding Jacobian variety. The converse is also true, as we show next.

Theorem 5.15. *Let S be a Riemann surface with G -action. Then the geometric signature of the action of G uniquely determines the isotypical decomposition for the complexification of the rational representation for the action of G on the corresponding Jacobian variety. Conversely, this decomposition uniquely determines the geometric signature for the action.*

Proof. The forward implication is Theorem 5.10. Conversely, if we have two different geometric signatures, we know by Theorem 3.7 that the genera of the intermediate quotients by the cyclic subgroups of G are different in at least one case. Considering (5.3), we have the same matrix Ω but different values of g_{S/H_j} . Thus, both solutions must be different. ■

Example 5.16. Continuing with Example 4.3, we want to show that the two different injections of G into $\text{Aut}(S)$ give two different decompositions for the rational representation associated to the action of WC_3 on the Jacobian variety corresponding to S . Therefore, there are two different ways of describing the subvarieties appearing in the isogeny decomposition of JS .

WC_3 has ten rational irreducible representations, all of them are absolutely irreducible. Computing the multiplicity of each one in the isotypical decomposition of $\rho_{\mathbb{Q}} \otimes \mathbb{C}$ by using Theorem 5.10, we find that in the first case just one representation, θ_1 , has multiplicity different from 0 in fact, the multiplicity is 2. In the second case, again just one representation has multiplicity different from 0 (again, the multiplicity is 2), but it is θ_2 in this case. The characters of these representations of WC_3 are as follows:

$$\begin{bmatrix} & \text{Id} & xyz & xy & xyzb & zyb & x & z y a b & x y z a^2 & y z a^2 & z a b \\ \theta_1 & 3 & -3 & -1 & -1 & -1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ \theta_2 & 3 & -3 & -1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & -1 & 0 & 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

If we compute the dimensions of the respective components of the isogeny decomposition of the corresponding Jacobian variety, we find that in both cases the corresponding B_j (cf. Theorem 2.1) has complex dimension one. Therefore, in both situations JS is isogenous to a product of three elliptic curves. In the first situation G acts through the representation θ_1 , and in the other one through θ_2 .

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Recibido: 13 de octubre de 2003

Revisado: 11 de octubre de 2005

Anita M. Rojas
Departamento de Matemáticas
Facultad de Ciencias
Universidad de Chile
Las Palmeras 3425, Ñuñoa
Santiago, Chile.
anirojas@uchile.cl