Ihara Theory on the Heisenberg Covering Tower of $\mathbb{P}^1 \setminus \{0, 1, \infty\}$

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Introduction

Let $X = \mathbb{P}^1_{\mathbb{Q}} \setminus \{0, 1, \infty\}$ be the projective *t*-line over \mathbb{Q} minus the three points and pick the tangential basepoint $\vec{01} : \operatorname{Spec}\mathbb{Q}((t)) \to X$, associated to the embedding $\mathbb{Q}(t) \hookrightarrow \mathbb{Q}((t))$. After fixing $\overline{\mathbb{Q}} \hookrightarrow \mathbb{C}$ and an odd prime number ℓ , the ℓ -component of the geometric fundamental group $\pi_1(X_{\overline{\mathbb{Q}}}, \vec{01})$ is identified with the pro- ℓ completion of the



Examples: Fermat and Heisenberg Curves

• If $\mathcal{N} = \mathcal{F}'$, then $\mathcal{G} = \mathbb{Z}_{\ell} \times \mathbb{Z}_{\ell}$ and each Y_n curve has group $\operatorname{Gal}(Y_n/\mathbb{P}^1) = \mathbb{Z}/\ell^n \mathbb{Z} \times \mathbb{Z}/\ell^n \mathbb{Z}$. This can be realized by the subgroup $\mathcal{F}' \cdot \langle x^{\ell^n}, y^{\ell^n}, z^{\ell^n} \rangle$, which corresponds to the function field $\overline{\mathbb{Q}}(t, t^{1/\ell^n}, (t-1)^{1/\ell^n})$ with Y_n being its non-singular projective model, the Fermat curve $X^{\ell^n} + Y^{\ell^n} = Z^{\ell^n}$.

topological fundamental group $\pi_1^{\text{top}}(X_{\mathbb{C}}, \vec{01})$.

Denote the ℓ -component of $\pi_1(X_{\overline{\mathbb{Q}}}, \vec{01})$ by \mathcal{F} . It is free profinite on two generators x, y representing the classes of loops around 0, 1 and admits a presentation $\mathcal{F} = \langle x, y, z \mid xyz = 1 \rangle$.



The exact sequence of profinite groups

 $1 \longrightarrow \mathcal{F} \longrightarrow \pi_1(\mathbb{P}^1_{\mathbb{Q}} - \{0, 1, \infty\}, \vec{01}) \longrightarrow \operatorname{Gal}(\overline{\mathbb{Q}}/\mathbb{Q}) \longrightarrow 1$

gives rise to the Galois representation $\phi_{\vec{01}}$:

$$\phi_{\vec{0}\vec{1}} : \operatorname{Gal}(\overline{\mathbb{Q}}/\mathbb{Q}) \longrightarrow \operatorname{Aut}(\mathcal{F})$$
$$\sigma \longmapsto \left(x \mapsto x^{\chi_{\ell}(\sigma)}, \quad y \mapsto f_{\sigma}^{-1} \, y^{\chi_{\ell}(\sigma)} \, f_{\sigma} \right)$$

• If $\mathcal{N} = [\mathcal{F}, \mathcal{F}'] = \mathcal{F}(3)$ as in the lower central series, then \mathcal{G} is the pro- ℓ Heisenberg group: $\mathcal{H}_{\ell} := \begin{pmatrix} 1 & \mathbb{Z}_{\ell} & \mathbb{Z}_{\ell} \\ 0 & 1 & \mathbb{Z}_{\ell} \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$

and since $[\mathcal{F}, \mathcal{F}'] \leq \mathcal{F}'$ each Heisenberg curve Y_n is a covering of the ℓ^n -level Fermat curve, unramified outside $0, 1, \infty$ with group $\operatorname{Gal}(Y_n/\mathbb{P}^1) = \mathcal{H}_\ell \mod \ell^n$.

Theorem 1 [Ihara]

The Galois action on \mathcal{N}/\mathcal{N}' induces a cocycle $\psi : \operatorname{Gal}(\overline{\mathbb{Q}}/\mathbb{Q}) \longrightarrow \mathbb{Z}_{\ell}[[\mathcal{G}]]^{\times}, \quad \psi(\sigma) = \pi \left(f_{\sigma} + \frac{\partial f_{\sigma}}{\partial y}(y-1)\right)$ Theorem 2 [Ihara]

The group $\mathcal{F}'/\mathcal{F}''$ is a free $\mathbb{Z}_{\ell}[[\mathbb{Z}_{\ell} \times \mathbb{Z}_{\ell}]]$ -module of rank 1, generated by [x, y].

The action via $\phi_{\vec{0}\vec{1}}$ induces the Ihara power series F_{σ} in $\mathbb{Z}_{\ell}[[\mathbb{Z}_{\ell} \times \mathbb{Z}_{\ell}]]$ by $\sigma \cdot [x, y] = F_{\sigma} \cdot [x, y]$. The power series F_{σ} are of high number theoretic

with χ_{ℓ} : $\operatorname{Gal}(\overline{\mathbb{Q}}/\mathbb{Q}) \to \mathbb{Z}_{\ell}$ being the cyclotomic character and $f_{\sigma} \in \mathcal{F}' = [\mathcal{F}, \mathcal{F}]$ representing $[\operatorname{path} : 0 \to 1]^{-1} \cdot \sigma([\operatorname{path} : 0 \to 1]).$

Towers of Curves

Assume a pro- ℓ exact sequence where ${\cal N}$ is a closed subgroup of ${\cal F}$

 $1 \longrightarrow \mathcal{N} \longrightarrow \mathcal{F} \xrightarrow{\pi} \mathcal{G} \longrightarrow 1$

If $\{Y_n/\mathbb{P}^1\}_{n=1}^{\infty}$ are finite Galois covers of \mathbb{P}^1 unramified outside $0, 1, \infty$ such that $\mathcal{G} = \varprojlim \operatorname{Gal}(Y_n/\mathbb{P}^1)$ then there is the natural identification

 $\mathcal{N}/\mathcal{N}' \simeq \varprojlim T_{\ell}(\operatorname{Jac}(Y_n)) \simeq \varprojlim H_1(Y_n, \mathbb{Z}_{\ell})$

Blanchfield-Lyndon Theorem

The profinite version of Fox Free Differential calculus developed by Ralph Fox utilizes continuous, \mathbb{Z}_{ℓ} -linear mappings

interest, its specializations are related to the Vandiver conjecture, and they coincide with $\psi(\sigma)$ for $\mathcal{N} = \mathcal{F}'$ up to some units.

Goal

Understand $\psi(\sigma)$ regarding the Heisenberg tower and introduce a noncommutative Heisenberg analogue of F_{σ} .

Result/Obstruction

The $\mathbb{Z}_{\ell}[[\mathcal{H}_{\ell}]]$ -module $\mathcal{F}(3)/\mathcal{F}(3)'$ is neither free nor cyclic. Related result regarding each Heisenberg curve

Let Y_n be the Heisenberg curve as above, K a field of characteristic 0 containing the ℓ^n -th roots of unity and $G = \mathcal{H}_\ell \mod \ell^n$. Using a generalized version of the Blanchfield-Lyndon Theorem, the Crowell exact sequence, the first homology group $H_1(Y_n, K)$ has been classified as a K[G]-module.

References

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$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x_i} : \mathbb{Z}_{\ell}[[\mathcal{F}]] \to \mathbb{Z}_{\ell}[[\mathcal{F}]]$$

$$\frac{\partial x_j}{\partial x_i} = \delta_{ij}, \quad \frac{\partial ab}{\partial x_i} = \frac{\partial a}{\partial x_i} + a \frac{\partial b}{\partial x_i}$$

The Blanchfield-Lyndon theorem asserts that

$$\mathcal{N}/\mathcal{N}' \simeq \{(\xi,\eta) \in \mathbb{Z}_{\ell}[[\mathcal{G}]]^2 : \xi(\pi(x)-1) + \eta(\pi(y)-1) = 0\}$$

as $\mathbb{Z}_{\ell}[[\mathcal{G}]]$ -modules! via the mapping $w \in \mathcal{N}/\mathcal{N}' \mapsto \left(\pi \frac{\partial w}{\partial x}, \pi \frac{\partial w}{\partial y}\right)$.

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