

On The Cohomology of Congruence Subgroups

Anja Meyer

University of Manchester

- Group Cohomology
- Congruence Subgroups
- Motivation
- Cohomology of Congruence Subgroups

$H^*(G, M)$

G a group, M a kG -module, group cohomology assigns a graded ring

$$H^*(G, M) = \bigoplus H^i = H^0 \oplus H^1 \oplus \dots$$

$H^*(G, M)$

G a group, M a kG -module, group cohomology assigns a graded ring

$$H^*(G, M) = \bigoplus H^i = H^0 \oplus H^1 \oplus \dots$$

Examples

- $H^*(\mathbb{Z}/5\mathbb{Z}, \mathbb{F}_5) = S(x) \otimes \Lambda(y) \quad |x| = 2, \quad |y| = 1$

$H^*(G, M)$

G a group, M a kG -module, group cohomology assigns a graded ring

$$H^*(G, M) = \bigoplus H^i = H^0 \oplus H^1 \oplus \dots$$

Examples

- $H^*(\mathbb{Z}/5\mathbb{Z}, \mathbb{F}_5) = S(x) \otimes \Lambda(y) \quad |x| = 2, \quad |y| = 1$
- $H^*((\mathbb{Z}/3\mathbb{Z})^3, \mathbb{F}_3) = S(x_1, x_2, x_3) \otimes \Lambda(y_1, y_2, y_3) \quad |x_i| = 2, \quad |y_j| = 1$

Why Group Cohomology?

Why Group Cohomology?

Algebraic Invariant

$$G \cong G' \Rightarrow H^*(G) = H^*(G')$$
$$H^*(G) \neq H^*(G') \Rightarrow G, G' \text{ not homomorphic}$$

Why Group Cohomology?

Algebraic Invariant

$$G \cong G' \Rightarrow H^*(G) = H^*(G')$$
$$H^*(G) \neq H^*(G') \Rightarrow G, G' \text{ not homomorphic}$$

Low Dimensional Cohomology Groups

$$H^0(G, M) = M^G$$

Why Group Cohomology?

Algebraic Invariant

$$G \cong G' \Rightarrow H^*(G) = H^*(G')$$
$$H^*(G) \neq H^*(G') \Rightarrow G, G' \text{ not homomorphic}$$

Low Dimensional Cohomology Groups

$$H^0(G, M) = M^G = \{m \in M \mid gm = m\}$$

Why Group Cohomology?

Algebraic Invariant

$$G \cong G' \Rightarrow H^*(G) = H^*(G')$$
$$H^*(G) \neq H^*(G') \Rightarrow G, G' \text{ not homomorphic}$$

Low Dimensional Cohomology Groups

$$H^0(G, M) = M^G = \{m \in M \mid gm = m\}$$

H^2 classifies group extensions $0 \rightarrow G' \rightarrow G \rightarrow G'' \rightarrow 0$

Why Group Cohomology?

Algebraic Invariant

$$G \cong G' \Rightarrow H^*(G) = H^*(G')$$
$$H^*(G) \neq H^*(G') \Rightarrow G, G' \text{ not homomorphic}$$

Low Dimensional Cohomology Groups

$$H^0(G, M) = M^G = \{m \in M \mid gm = m\}$$

H^2 classifies group extensions $0 \rightarrow G' \rightarrow G \rightarrow G'' \rightarrow 0$

GROUP ACTIONS!

- Helps understand actions of groups on sets, spaces, curves, etc.

Why Group Cohomology?

Algebraic Invariant

$$G \cong G' \Rightarrow H^*(G) = H^*(G')$$
$$H^*(G) \neq H^*(G') \Rightarrow G, G' \text{ not homomorphic}$$

Low Dimensional Cohomology Groups

$$H^0(G, M) = M^G = \{m \in M \mid gm = m\}$$

H^2 classifies group extensions $0 \rightarrow G' \rightarrow G \rightarrow G'' \rightarrow 0$

GROUP ACTIONS!

- Helps understand actions of groups on sets, spaces, curves, etc.
- Varying M , ex: integers, p-adics, modulo prime p,...

Definition

Definition

projection $\pi_n : SL_2(\mathbb{Z}) \rightarrow SL_2(\mathbb{Z}/n\mathbb{Z})$

$$\Gamma(n) = \{1 + nX \mid X \in M_{2 \times 2}(\mathbb{Z})\} = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 1 + na & nb \\ nc & 1 + nd \end{pmatrix} \right\}$$

Congruence Subgroups Γ

Definition

projection $\pi_n : SL_2(\mathbb{Z}) \rightarrow SL_2(\mathbb{Z}/n\mathbb{Z})$

$$\Gamma(n) = \{1 + nX \mid X \in M_{2 \times 2}(\mathbb{Z})\} = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 1 + na & nb \\ nc & 1 + nd \end{pmatrix} \right\}$$

Friends Wanted!

Definition

projection $\pi_n : SL_2(\mathbb{Z}) \rightarrow SL_2(\mathbb{Z}/n\mathbb{Z})$

$$\Gamma(n) = \{1 + nX \mid X \in M_{2 \times 2}(\mathbb{Z})\} = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 1 + na & nb \\ nc & 1 + nd \end{pmatrix} \right\}$$

Friends Wanted!

- Galois/Continuous cohomology
- Modular curves
- Representation theory of elliptic curves

Motivation

My case

Want: $H^*(SL_2(\mathbb{Z}/p^n\mathbb{Z}), \mathbb{F}_p) \forall n \in \mathbb{N}, p\text{-prime.}$

Motivation

My case

Want: $H^*(SL_2(\mathbb{Z}/p^n\mathbb{Z}), \mathbb{F}_p) \forall n \in \mathbb{N}, p\text{-prime.}$

Spectral Sequences

Motivation

My case

Want: $H^*(SL_2(\mathbb{Z}/p^n\mathbb{Z}), \mathbb{F}_p) \forall n \in \mathbb{N}, p\text{-prime.}$

Spectral Sequences

Let $0 \rightarrow A \rightarrow B \rightarrow C \rightarrow 0$ be a short exact sequence of groups.

My case

Want: $H^*(SL_2(\mathbb{Z}/p^n\mathbb{Z}), \mathbb{F}_p) \forall n \in \mathbb{N}, p\text{-prime.}$

Spectral Sequences

Let $0 \rightarrow A \rightarrow B \rightarrow C \rightarrow 0$ be a short exact sequence of groups.

A *spectral sequence* is a computational tool to find $H^*(B)$ with help of $H^*(A)$ and $H^*(C)$.

My case

Want: $H^*(SL_2(\mathbb{Z}/p^n\mathbb{Z}), \mathbb{F}_p) \forall n \in \mathbb{N}, p\text{-prime.}$

Spectral Sequences

Let $0 \rightarrow A \rightarrow B \rightarrow C \rightarrow 0$ be a short exact sequence of groups.

A *spectral sequence* is a computational tool to find $H^*(B)$ with help of $H^*(A)$ and $H^*(C)$.

My case

Want: $H^*(SL_2(\mathbb{Z}/p^n\mathbb{Z}), \mathbb{F}_p) \forall n \in \mathbb{N}, p\text{-prime.}$

Spectral Sequences

Let $0 \rightarrow A \rightarrow B \rightarrow C \rightarrow 0$ be a short exact sequence of groups.

A *spectral sequence* is a computational tool to find $H^*(B)$ with help of $H^*(A)$ and $H^*(C)$.

Sylow-p-subgroups $S_p(n)$

- $S_p(n)$ Sylow-p-subgroup of $SL_2(\mathbb{Z}/p^n\mathbb{Z})$

My case

Want: $H^*(SL_2(\mathbb{Z}/p^n\mathbb{Z}), \mathbb{F}_p) \forall n \in \mathbb{N}, p\text{-prime.}$

Spectral Sequences

Let $0 \rightarrow A \rightarrow B \rightarrow C \rightarrow 0$ be a short exact sequence of groups.

A *spectral sequence* is a computational tool to find $H^*(B)$ with help of $H^*(A)$ and $H^*(C)$.

Sylow-p-subgroups $S_p(n)$

- $S_p(n)$ Sylow-p-subgroup of $SL_2(\mathbb{Z}/p^n\mathbb{Z})$
- Have short exact sequence

$$\Gamma(p)^n \rightarrow S_p(n) \rightarrow S_p(1)$$

Understanding $\Gamma(p^n)$

The Structure

- $\Gamma(p)^n$ is **not** a subgroup of $\Gamma(p)^{n+1}$

The Structure

- $\Gamma(p)^n$ is **not** a subgroup of $\Gamma(p)^{n+1}$
- $\Gamma(p)^n$ is a p group, i.e. $(1 + p^n X)^p \equiv 1 \pmod{p^n}$

The Structure

- $\Gamma(p)^n$ is **not** a subgroup of $\Gamma(p)^{n+1}$
- $\Gamma(p)^n$ is a p group, i.e. $(1 + p^n X)^p \equiv 1 \pmod{p^n}$
- $\Gamma(p)^2$ is elementary abelian and nonabelian for $n > 2$. In fact,

$$\Gamma(p)^2 \cong (\mathbb{Z}/p\mathbb{Z})^3$$

Understanding $\Gamma(p^n)$

The Structure

- $\Gamma(p)^n$ is **not** a subgroup of $\Gamma(p)^{n+1}$
- $\Gamma(p)^n$ is a p group, i.e. $(1 + p^n X)^p \equiv 1 \pmod{p^n}$
- $\Gamma(p)^2$ is elementary abelian and nonabelian for $n > 2$. In fact,

$$\Gamma(p)^2 \cong (\mathbb{Z}/p\mathbb{Z})^3$$

Look at Layers

We reduce mod p^{n-1}

$$\left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 1 + p^{n-1}a & p^{n-1}b \\ p^{n-1}c & 1 + p^{n-1}d \end{pmatrix} \right\} = \Gamma(p)_{p-1}^n \rightarrow SL_2(\mathbb{Z}/p^n\mathbb{Z}) \xrightarrow{\gamma_{n-1}} SL_2(\mathbb{Z}/p^{n-1}\mathbb{Z})$$

Theorem

Theorem

Let the group $\Gamma(p)^n$ be defined via the short exact sequence below:

$$\Gamma(p)^n \rightarrow SL_2(\mathbb{Z}/p^n\mathbb{Z}) \xrightarrow{\gamma_n} SL_2(\mathbb{Z}/p\mathbb{Z})$$

where γ_n is reduction modulo p . Then $\forall n > 1 \in \mathbb{N}$

$$H^*(\Gamma(p)^n, \mathbb{F}_p) = \Lambda[x_1, \dots, x_p] \otimes S[y_1, \dots, y_p]$$

Recall

$$H^*((\mathbb{Z}/3\mathbb{Z})^3, \mathbb{F}_3) = S(x_1, x_2, x_3) \otimes \Lambda(y_1, y_2, y_3) \quad |x_i| = 2, \quad |y_i| = 1$$

More theory

Recall

$$H^*((\mathbb{Z}/3\mathbb{Z})^3, \mathbb{F}_3) = S(x_1, x_2, x_3) \otimes \Lambda(y_1, y_2, y_3) \quad |x_i| = 2, \quad |y_i| = 1$$

More theory

- $\Gamma(p)^n$ is a **powerful pro-p group**
- $\Gamma(p)^n$ is Ω -extendable for all $n > 1$.

Continuation of my Project

Theorem

Let $p = 3$.

$$H^*(S_3(n), \mathbb{F}_3) = H^*(S_3(2), \mathbb{F}_3) \quad \forall n > 2.$$

Continuation of my Project

Theorem

Let $p = 3$.

$$H^*(S_3(n), \mathbb{F}_3) = H^*(S_3(2), \mathbb{F}_3) \quad \forall n > 2.$$

Conjecture

Continuation of my Project

Theorem

Let $p = 3$.

$$H^*(S_3(n), \mathbb{F}_3) = H^*(S_3(2), \mathbb{F}_3) \quad \forall n > 2.$$

Conjecture

$$H^*(SL_2(\mathbb{Z}/3^n\mathbb{Z}), \mathbb{F}_3) = H^*(SL_2(\mathbb{Z}/3^2\mathbb{Z}), \mathbb{F}_3) \quad \forall n > 2.$$

Thank you for listening :)