

Regular Maps

Darius Young

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Contents

1 RZp@~S^

2 , seG<S YH\ S%bH\ -es

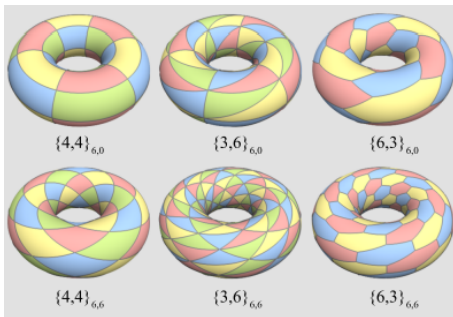
Introduction

Introduction

, qL~Yq\ -e -z "qsz LY^<CS - Lq eP C\ 4C@@C@S^ - <b\ e- <z2 \ - ^SHY@s~<P
zP- z CjCq%H<CS Pb\ Cb\ bœPS& zb - @SW ^@Ss - ~zb\ bœPS\ Lq~e - <zs
qL~Yq%b^ • - Ls fC@LC> fCqC†>H<Cz~eYsgj OCq qL~Yq%à G ^s zP- z zPCqCS
C†- <zYb^C- ~zb\ bœPS\ \ - eeSL - ^%• - L zb - ^%bzPCj

Introduction

, qL~Yq\ - e - z " qz LY^<CS - Lq eP C\ 4C@@C@S^ - <b\ e - <z2 \ - ^SBY@s~<P
zP- z CjCq%H<CS Pb\ Cb\ bœPS< zb - @SW^@Ss - ~zb\ bœPS\ Lq~e - <zs
qL~Yq%b^ • - Ls fC@C> fCqC†>H<Cz~eYsgj OCq qL~Yq%à G^s zP- z zPCqS
C†- <z%b^C- ~zb\ bœPS\ \ - eeSL - ^%• - L zb - ^%bzPCj



Examples

XWV%zPC" qsz C†- \ eYs Hb~^@..GqzPCeYzb^S; sbY@s ..PSP - qC- YqL~Yq\ -es
b^ zPCsePCq

Examples

XWY%zPC" qsz C[- \ eYs Hb~^@..GqzPCeYzb^S; sbY@s ..PSP - qC- YqL~Yq\ - es
b^ zPCsePGq

pL~Yqf%\$ eYs ..C< ^ - ssb<S zC- ~^S ~C- ~zb\ bqPS\ zb CfCq%•- L bHzPC
\ -e>sb \ -es -qS' - ..:%zPC; -%6%Lq eP bHzPCsqb..^ ~zb\ bqPS\ Lq~ei
G-qPCq\ bqC- ^%a -es -~zb\ bqPS\ Lq~e \$ 3 LC^Cq zC@ 4%qC•Czsb^si

Examples

XWY%zPC" qsz C† - \ eYs Hb~^@..GqzPCeYzb^S sbY@s ..PSP - qC- YqL~Yq\ - es
b^ zPCsePGq

pQ~Yqf%\$ eYs ..C< ^ - ssb<S zC- ~^S ~C- ~zb\ bqePS\ zb CfCq%•- L bHzPC
\ -e>sb \ -es -qS' - ..:%zPC; -%G%Lq eP bHzPCsqb..^ - ~zb\ bqePS\ Lq~ei
G-qPCq\ bqC- ^%a - es - ~zb\ bqePS\ Lq~e \$ 3 LC^Cq zC@ 4%q• C-zb^si

rbLSfC^ - \ -e ..C< ^ <b^szq<z Ss - ~zb\ bqePS\ Lq~e - ^@LSfC^ zPCLq~e ..C
< ^ <b^szq<z zPC- ssb<S zC@ \ - ei

Triangle groups

$p, q, r \in \mathbb{N}$ are relatively prime integers. The triangle group $\Delta(p, q, r)$ is the group of orientation-preserving isometries of the Poincaré disk model of the hyperbolic plane, generated by reflections across the sides of a triangle with interior angles $\frac{\pi}{p}, \frac{\pi}{q}, \frac{\pi}{r}$. The group $\Delta(p, q, r)$ is a discrete subgroup of $\mathrm{PSL}(2, \mathbb{C})$ if and only if $\frac{1}{p} + \frac{1}{q} + \frac{1}{r} < \frac{1}{2}$. The group $\Delta(p, q, r)$ is a Fuchsian group of the first kind if and only if $\frac{1}{p} + \frac{1}{q} + \frac{1}{r} = \frac{1}{2}$. The group $\Delta(p, q, r)$ is a Fuchsian group of the second kind if and only if $\frac{1}{p} + \frac{1}{q} + \frac{1}{r} > \frac{1}{2}$.

Triangle groups

$\Gamma(l; k; m) = \langle x, y, z \mid x^l = y^k = z^m = (xy)^l = (yz)^k = (zx)^m = 1 \rangle$

$$4(l; k; m) = \langle x, y, z \mid x^l = y^k = z^m = (xy)^l = (yz)^k = (zx)^m = 1 \rangle$$

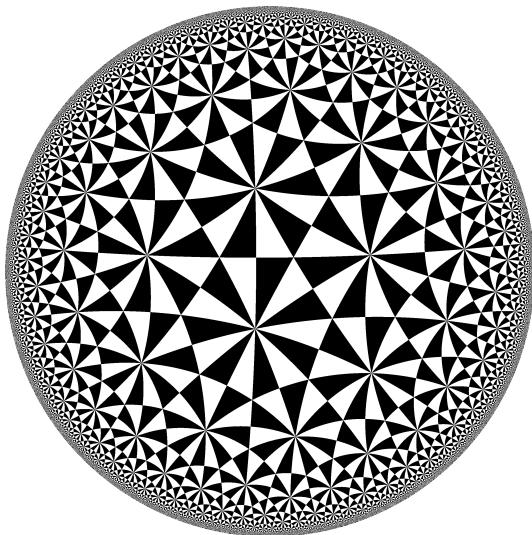
Triangle groups

Let Γ be a group generated by three elements x, y, z satisfying the relations $x^l = y^k = z^m = (xy)^l = (yz)^k = (zx)^m = 1$. Then Γ is a triangle group $\Delta(l; k; m)$.

$$\Delta(l; k; m) = \langle x, y, z \mid x^l = y^k = z^m = (xy)^l = (yz)^k = (zx)^m = 1 \rangle$$

The group $\Delta(l; k; m)$ is a discrete subgroup of $PSL(2, \mathbb{C})$ acting on the complex plane. It is a Fuchsian group if $l, k, m > 2$. The quotient space \mathbb{H}^2 / Γ is a hyperbolic triangle with angles $\pi/l, \pi/k, \pi/m$.

Triangle groups



Triangle group quotients are maps

$\mathbb{H}^2 / \Gamma(2; m; k) \cong \mathbb{H}^2 / \Gamma(2; 2; k)$ if $k \equiv 1 \pmod{2}$,
 $\mathbb{H}^2 / \Gamma(2; m; k) \cong \mathbb{H}^2 / \Gamma(2; 2; k)$ if $k \equiv 0 \pmod{2}$ and $m \equiv 1 \pmod{2}$,
 $\mathbb{H}^2 / \Gamma(2; m; k) \cong \mathbb{H}^2 / \Gamma(2; 2; k)$ if $k \equiv 0 \pmod{2}$ and $m \equiv 0 \pmod{2}$.

Triangle group quotients are maps

$\mathbb{H}^2 / \langle S, T \rangle \cong \mathbb{H}^2 / \langle S, T, R \rangle$ if R is a relation in the kernel of the map to the quotient.

Let Γ be a Fuchsian group. Then \mathbb{H}^2 / Γ is a Riemann surface. If Γ is a triangle group, then \mathbb{H}^2 / Γ is a orbifold.

Triangle group quotients are maps

$\langle x, y, z \mid x^2 = y^2 = z^2 = (xyz)^k = 1 \rangle$

$\langle x, y, z \mid x^2 = y^2 = z^2 = (xyz)^k = 1, x^2 = y^2 = z^2 = 1 \rangle$

$\langle x, y, z \mid x^2 = y^2 = z^2 = (xyz)^k = 1, x^2 = y^2 = z^2 = 1, (xy)^2 = 1 \rangle$

$$G = \langle x, y, z \mid x^2 = y^2 = z^2 = (yz)^k = (zx)^m = (xy)^2 = 1 \rangle$$

Reflexible and Chiral

$\text{Aut}^+(M)$ is a reflexible and chiral group.

Reflexible and Chiral

$\text{Aut}^+(M)$ is a reflexible and chiral group if and only if $\text{Aut}^+(M) \cong \text{Aut}^+(M)^{\text{op}}$ and $\text{Aut}^+(M) \not\cong \text{Aut}^+(M)^{\text{op}}$.

$\text{Aut}^+(M)$ is a reflexible and chiral group if and only if $\text{Aut}^+(M) \cong \text{Aut}^+(M)^{\text{op}}$ and $\text{Aut}^+(M) \not\cong \text{Aut}^+(M)^{\text{op}}$.

A useful formula

„ $C^b \dots @CjC- ^G<Cs- q\%b^@Sb^ Hq- fk;mg \ -e zb C\ Sz$

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$$jGj = 4E = 2mF = 2kV$$

A useful formula

„ $C^b \dots$ $C^j C^k$ $^C C^s$ $q^s b^s$ $^S S^H$ q^k $fk; mg \setminus -e$ $z b C^k S^z$

$$jGj = 4E = 2mF = 2kV$$

B~Yqs Hbq \ ~Y 2 $2g = V$ $E + F$ $LSjCs$ $\sim s$ $zPCD$ $\sim zS^A$

$$2 \quad 2g = \frac{jGj}{2} \quad \frac{1}{k} + \frac{1}{m} \quad \frac{1}{2}$$

A useful formula

„ $C^b \dots @CjC- ^C<C-s q\%sb^ @SS^ Hbq- fk; mg \setminus -e zb C\ Sz$

$$jGj = 4E = 2mF = 2kV$$

B~Yqs Hbq \ ~Y 2 $2g = V \quad E + F \quad LSjCs \sim s zPCD \sim \sim zS^>$

$$2 \quad 2g = \frac{jGj}{2} \quad \frac{1}{k} + \frac{1}{m} \quad \frac{1}{2}$$

a q Hbq zPCbq C^z zS^ eqsCqjSL < sC

$$2 \quad 2g = jG^+ j \quad \frac{1}{k} + \frac{1}{m} \quad \frac{1}{2}$$

A special family of maps

Hurwitz maps

yb LGz sb\ CC\ - \ eYs ..C<- ^ YbbW-z b^CSzCqszSLH\ S%bH\ -es>zPCsb <- YC@
O~q.S\ -esi yPGC<b\ CHp\ zPCqf S-zb^ 4%O~q.S zP-zzPCbq@CqbHzPC
<b^Hq - YbqC^z-zb^ eqsCqfSL -~zb\ bqPS\ Lp~e bH ^%s~qH<CbHLC^~s g S
4b~^@C@- 4bjC 4%84(g 1)i

Hurwitz maps

yb LGz sb \ CC \ eYs ..C < ^ YbbW-z b^CSzCqszSLH \ S%bH \ -es>zPCsb <- YC@
O~q.S \ -esi yPGC <b \ CHp \ zPCq S-zb^ 4%D~q.S zP-zzPCbq@CqbHzPC
<b^Hq - YbqC^z-zb^ eqsCqfSL - ~zb \ bqPS \ Lq~e bH ^%s~qH<CbHLC^~s g S
4b~^@@- 4bjC 4%84(g 1)i

$$2 \quad 2g = jG^+ j \quad \frac{1}{k} + \frac{1}{m} \quad \frac{1}{2}$$

Hurwitz maps

yb LGz sb \ CC \ eYs ..C < ^ YbbW-z b^CSzCqszSLH \ S%bH \ -es>zPCsb <- YC@
O~q.S \ -esi yPGC <b \ CHp \ zPCq S-zS^ 4%O~q.S zP-zzPCbq@CqbHzPC
<b^Hq - YbqC^z-zS^ eqsCqfSL - ~zb \ bqPS \ Lq-e bH ^%s~qH<CbHLC^~s g S
4b~^@@- 4bjC 4%84(g 1)i

$$2 \quad 2g = jG^+ j \quad \frac{1}{k} + \frac{1}{m} \quad \frac{1}{2}$$

$$(2 \quad 2g) \quad \frac{1}{k} + \frac{1}{m} \quad \frac{1}{2} \quad ^1 = jG^+ j$$

Hurwitz maps

yb LGz sb \ CC \ e Ys .. C < ^ YbbW-z b ^ CS z Cqsz SL H \ S % b H \ - es > z PC sb < - YC @
O-q. S \ - esi y PG C < b \ CH p \ z PC q S - S ^ 4 % O-q. S z P-z z PC b q @ C q b H z PC
< b ^ H q - Y b q ^ z - S ^ eq S C q S L - ~ z b \ b q P S \ L q - e b H ^ % s - q H < C b H L C ^ ~ s g S
4 b ~ ^ @ @ - 4 b f C 4 % 8 4 (g - 1) i

$$2 \quad 2g = jG^+ j \quad \frac{1}{k} + \frac{1}{m} \quad \frac{1}{2}$$

$$(2 \quad 2g) \quad \frac{1}{k} + \frac{1}{m} \quad \frac{1}{2} \quad ^1 = jG^+ j$$

] b .. $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{k}$ $\frac{1}{m}$ S \ S S S C @ .. PC ^ m = 3 - ^ @ k = 7 .. PC ^ S s f - Y C S $\frac{1}{42}$ PC ^ < G

Hurwitz maps

$2g = jG^+ j \left(\frac{1}{k} + \frac{1}{m} + \frac{1}{2} \right)$
 $(2g) \left(\frac{1}{k} + \frac{1}{m} + \frac{1}{2} \right) = jG^+ j$

$$\left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{k} + \frac{1}{m} \right) \cdot 84(g-1) = jG^+ j$$

Finding Hurwitz maps

$jG^+ j = 84(g-1)i^3 - z @ b - ^\% C j C^ C \dagger S z m$

Finding Hurwitz maps

$O \sim q. S \setminus -es - qzPCqHqzPC \setminus -es Hq..PSp zPS 4b \sim ^@S -zz S'@S'C..PC^$
 $jG^+ j = 84(g - 1)i - 3z @b - ^\%CjC^ C \dagger Sz m$

$\wedge GsF zPCs \setminus - Ysz LC^ \sim s O \sim q. S \setminus -e S zPC - \sim zb \setminus b \wp PS \setminus L \wp \sim e b H z PC V Y S$
 $l \sim \sim q S \setminus L S j C^ 4 \% z PC \setminus C \wp s Cz b H x^3 y + y^3 z + z^3 x i y PS L \wp \sim e P \sim s b \wp C q$
 $168 = 84(3 - 1) sb S LC^ \sim s \{ i$

$$hR; S j R^3 = (RS)^2 = S^7 = (RS^{-2})^4 = 1i$$

Finding more Huwitez maps

Finding more Huwitez maps

$XZ G 4C - O - q . S \times Lp \sim e bHLC^{\wedge} \sim s g .. P S P \langle b q f s e b^{\wedge} @ s z b - ^{\wedge} b q \setminus - Y s \sim 4 L p \sim e K$
 $b H S^{\wedge} @ C \ddagger 84 (g \quad 1) S^{\wedge} 4 (2 ; 3 ; 7) i y P C^{\wedge} z W z P C s \sim 4 L p \sim e X E [K ; K] K^m z P S S$
 $z P C s \sim 4 L p \sim e L C^{\wedge} C q z @ 4 \% s b \setminus \setminus \sim z z b q s - ^{\wedge} @ m^{th} e b . C q s S^{\wedge} K i y P S s \sim 4 L p \sim e S$
 $\langle Y C q \% s P - q \langle z C q s z s f S^{\wedge} f \phi^{\wedge} z \sim ^{\wedge} @ C q - \sim z b \setminus b q P S \setminus g - ^{\wedge} @ z P C q H b C S^{\wedge} b q \setminus - Y S^{\wedge}$
 $4 (2 ; 3 ; 7) i$

Finding more Huwitez maps

$X \subset G$ 4C- $O \sim q \cdot S \sim L \phi \sim e \ b \ H \ C \wedge \sim s \ g \ .. \ P \ S \ P \ \langle b \ q \ f \ s \ e \ b \wedge \ @ \ s \ z \ b \ - \wedge \ b \ q \ \backslash \ - \ Y \ s \sim 4 \ L \phi \sim e \ K$
 $b \ H \ S \wedge \ C \uparrow \ 84 \ (g \ 1) \ S \wedge \ 4 \ (2; 3; 7) \ i \ y \ P \ C \wedge \ z \ W \ z \ P \ C \ s \sim 4 \ L \phi \sim e \ X \ E \ [K; K] \ K^m \ z \ P \ S \ S$
 $z \ P \ C \ s \sim 4 \ L \phi \sim e \ L \ C \wedge \ C \uparrow \ z \ C \ @ \ 4 \ % \ s \ b \ \backslash \ \sim \ z \ z \ b \ q \ s \ - \wedge \ @ \ m^{th} \ e \ b \ . \ C \ q \ S \wedge \ K \ i \ y \ P \ S \ s \sim 4 \ L \phi \sim e \ S$
 $\langle Y \ C \ q \ % \ s \ P \ - \ q \ \langle \ z \ C \ q \ s \ S \ \langle \ f \ S \ f \ - \ q \ \wedge \ z \ \sim \wedge \ @ \ C \uparrow \ - \ \sim \ z \ b \ \backslash \ b \ q \ P \ S \ \backslash \ g \ - \wedge \ @ \ z \ P \ C \uparrow \ H \ b \ C \ S \ \wedge \ b \ q \ \backslash \ - \ Y \ S$
 $4 \ (2; 3; 7) \ i$

$r \ S \ \langle \ C \ K \ \backslash \ \sim \ s \ z \ 4 \ C \ - \ s \sim \ q \ H \ \langle \ C \ L \phi \sim e \ S \ P \ - \ s \ e \ q \ S \ C \wedge \ z \ z \ b \wedge \ S \wedge \ S \wedge \ z \ C \downarrow \ s \ b \ H \ 2 \ g \ L \ C \wedge \ C \uparrow \ z \ b \ q \ s$
 $A_i; B_i \ H \ b \ q \ i \ 2 \ f \ 1; \dots; g \ g \ .. \ S \ P \ b \wedge \ C \ q \ Y \ z \ b \wedge \ i \ g \ [A_i; B_i] \ i \ k \ \sim \ b \ z \ C \wedge \ S \ L \ 4 \ % \ L \ P \ - \ s \ z \ P \ C$
 $C \ C \ z \ b \ H \ - \ W \ L \ z \ P \ C \ L \ C \wedge \ C \uparrow \ z \ b \ q \ s \ \langle \ b \ \backslash \ \sim \ z \ C \ - \wedge \ @ \ P \ - \ f \ C \ b \ q \ @ \ C \uparrow \ m \ s \ b$

The same trick for soluble maps

yPC-4bfCzG^P^S ~C<-YC@zPC [-<4GzP yq\$W. \$s~qf\$SLY%σsCHY\$Z <- ^
-Yb 4C~sC@zb sPb...zP-zzPGq-qC HqC†-\ eYCS” ^SCY%δ - ^%sbY4Y\ - esi

The same trick for soluble maps

Let $\mathcal{S} \sim \mathcal{C} \leftarrow \mathbb{Y} @ \mathcal{Z} \mathcal{P} \left[- < 4G \mathcal{Z} \mathcal{P} \mathcal{Y} \mathcal{Q} \mathcal{S} \mathcal{W}. \mathcal{S} \mathcal{s} \sim \mathcal{q} \mathcal{q} \mathcal{S} \mathcal{S} \mathcal{L} \mathcal{Y} \mathcal{o} \mathcal{s} \mathcal{C} \mathcal{H} \mathcal{Y} \mathcal{S} \mathcal{Z} < ^\wedge \right.$
 $\left. - \mathcal{Y} \mathcal{b} \mathcal{4} \mathcal{C} \sim \mathcal{s} \mathcal{C} @ \mathcal{z} \mathcal{b} \mathcal{s} \mathcal{P} \mathcal{b} \dots \mathcal{z} \mathcal{P} \sim \mathcal{z} \mathcal{z} \mathcal{P} \mathcal{C} \mathcal{q} \mathcal{C} \sim \mathcal{q} \mathcal{C} \mathcal{H} \mathcal{q} \mathcal{C} \mathcal{z} \sim \mathcal{e} \mathcal{Y} \mathcal{C} \mathcal{S} \right" ^\wedge \mathcal{S} \mathcal{C} \mathcal{Y} \mathcal{o} \mathcal{\Delta} \sim ^\wedge \mathcal{o} \mathcal{s} \mathcal{b} \mathcal{Y} \mathcal{4} \mathcal{C} \mathcal{z} \sim \mathcal{e} \mathcal{s} \mathcal{i}$

Let $G \mathcal{4} \mathcal{C} \sim \mathcal{s} \mathcal{b} \mathcal{Y} \mathcal{4} \mathcal{C} \mathcal{q} \mathcal{L} \sim \mathcal{Y} \mathcal{q} \mathcal{z} \sim \mathcal{e} \mathcal{b} \mathcal{H} \mathcal{L} \mathcal{C} \mathcal{z} \sim \mathcal{s} \mathcal{g} \dots \mathcal{P} \mathcal{S} \mathcal{P} \mathcal{z} \mathcal{b} \mathcal{q} \mathcal{C} \mathcal{s} \mathcal{e} \mathcal{b} \mathcal{z} \mathcal{z} \mathcal{b} \sim ^\wedge \mathcal{b} \mathcal{q} \mathcal{z} \sim \mathcal{Y}$
 $\mathcal{s} \sim \mathcal{4} \mathcal{L} \mathcal{q} \mathcal{z} \sim \mathcal{e} \mathcal{K} \mathcal{b} \mathcal{H} \mathcal{S} \mathcal{z} \mathcal{C} \mathcal{z} \mathcal{n} \mathcal{S} \mathcal{T} = \mathcal{4} (2; m; k) \mathcal{i} \mathcal{y} \mathcal{P} \mathcal{C} \mathcal{z} \sim \mathcal{L} \mathcal{S} \mathcal{z} \mathcal{W} \mathcal{z} \mathcal{P} \mathcal{C} \mathcal{s} \sim \mathcal{4} \mathcal{L} \mathcal{q} \mathcal{z} \sim \mathcal{e}$
 $L = [K; K] \mathcal{K} \mathcal{d} \mathcal{i}, \mathcal{L} \mathcal{S} \dots \mathcal{C} \mathcal{P} \mathcal{z} \mathcal{f} \mathcal{C} \mathcal{z} \mathcal{P} \sim \mathcal{z} \mathcal{K} / \mathcal{L} \mathcal{S} \sim \mathcal{4} \mathcal{C} \mathcal{S} \mathcal{z} \mathcal{f} \sim ^\wedge @ \mathcal{z} \mathcal{P} \mathcal{C} \mathcal{q} \mathcal{H} \mathcal{q} \mathcal{C} \mathcal{s} \mathcal{b} \mathcal{Y} \mathcal{4} \mathcal{C} \mathcal{z} \sim ^\wedge @$
 $T / L \mathcal{S} \sim \mathcal{q} \mathcal{L} \sim \mathcal{Y} \mathcal{q} \mathcal{z} \sim \mathcal{e} \mathcal{i}$

„ $\mathcal{C} \dots ^\wedge \mathcal{z} \mathcal{z} \mathcal{b} \mathcal{s} \mathcal{P} \mathcal{b} \dots \mathcal{z} \mathcal{P} \sim \mathcal{z} \mathcal{T} / \mathcal{L} \mathcal{S} \mathcal{s} \mathcal{b} \mathcal{Y} \mathcal{4} \mathcal{C} \mathcal{z} \mathcal{3} \sim \mathcal{z} \mathcal{z} \mathcal{P} \mathcal{S} \mathcal{4} \mathcal{C} \mathcal{z} \mathcal{b} \mathcal{z} \mathcal{G} \mathcal{s} < \mathcal{Y} \mathcal{C} \mathcal{q} \mathcal{b} \mathcal{z} \mathcal{z} \mathcal{C} \dots \mathcal{C} \sim \mathcal{e} \mathcal{e} \mathcal{Y} \mathcal{o} \mathcal{z} \mathcal{P} \mathcal{C}$
 $2^{nd} \mathcal{L} \mathcal{q} \mathcal{z} \sim \mathcal{e} \mathcal{S} \mathcal{b} \mathcal{z} \mathcal{b} \mathcal{q} \mathcal{P} \mathcal{S} \mathcal{z} \mathcal{z} \mathcal{P} \mathcal{C} \mathcal{b} \mathcal{q} \mathcal{z} \mathcal{z} \dots \mathcal{P} \mathcal{S} \mathcal{P} \mathcal{z} \mathcal{C} \mathcal{Y} \mathcal{S} \mathcal{z} \sim \mathcal{s} \mathcal{z} \mathcal{P} \sim \mathcal{z}$

$$(T/L)/(K/L) = T/K = G$$

Density of Regular Maps

Let X be a variety over \mathbb{C} . For any $n \geq 1$, the set of regular maps $\mathbb{A}^1 \rightarrow X$ is dense in the set of all maps $\mathbb{A}^1 \rightarrow X$.

Let $X_n = X \setminus \{1, 2, 3, \dots, n\}$. Then the set of regular maps $\mathbb{A}^1 \rightarrow X_n$ is dense in the set of all maps $\mathbb{A}^1 \rightarrow X_n$.

$$|X_n| = \frac{|X|}{n}$$

Let S be a set of regular maps $\mathbb{A}^1 \rightarrow X$. Then the set of regular maps $\mathbb{A}^1 \rightarrow X$ is dense in the set of all maps $\mathbb{A}^1 \rightarrow X$.

Density of Regular Maps

Conjecture (Thomas Tucker)

$X_{m;k} \subset \mathbb{N} \times \mathbb{C}^z$ PCs Cz bHLC^Cq bHS~qH<Gs Hhqq..PSP-@ S- qL~Yq\ -e bH
z%aCfm;kgi yPC^>

$$(X_{m;k}) = 0:$$

a q4%o4-sCbH^bz zS^ (m;k)i

a qd ~Sf Y^zY%zPC @C^sS%bHzPCsCz bHS @C;Cs bHzqS^ HqCl ~bzS^zs bH
zqS ^LYLq~es S <Cpi

Progress so far

$\chi^2(m; k) = 0$

Theorem (Bertram's Theorem)

$\chi^2(B) = 1$

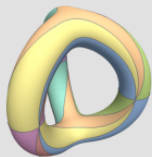
$\chi^2(m; k) = 0$

Density of soluble regular maps

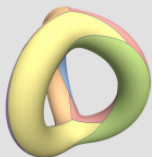
, ^bzPCq@C^sS%qYzC@ <b^Uz-q fzPb~LP zPS zS C..C qUqzb @C^sS%bHKCqz S
z@aCs bH\ -es ..SPS zPCsCz bHqL~Yq\ -es -s beebSC@zb @C^sS%bHLC^~s S zPC
^-z-q YgS -4b-z zPC @C^sS%bHsbY4Y qL~Yq\ -es>S P-s 4CC^ <PCW@
<b\ e~z-zS^- Y%4%b -qzb^ ; b^@CqzP-z-4b-z 95h bH YbqC^z-4YqL~Yq\ -es
bHLC^~s 4Cb...{ CE -q sbY4Y

yPCq sb^ HbqzPS S ^bz-z-Yb4fS~s -^@zPb~LP S S <b^Uz-q@zP-z zPS
-4-^@ ^<CbHsbY4Y\ -es <b^zS~Cs HbqPSLPCqLC^~s zPCqS ^bz \ ~<P
zPCqzS- YCfS@^<zb s~eebq zPS %zi } sSL zPC [-<4G zP zqW.CsPb..C@zP-z
SHPCqCfSzs b^CsbY4Y\ -e bH%@C fm; kg zPC^ zPCq -qS" ^S@%d -^%oR S
-s\ -Ye-q bH\ %dP? eqUz-zb eqfCzP-z b^CsbY4Y\ -e CfSzs Hbq- ^%o
P@Cq4bS \ -e bH%@C fm; kg ..CP-fC- \ CzPb@zb <b^szq-z sbY4Yl ~bzC^zs
zP-z..C4CqfC..SY-Y.:%o..bqW4~z zPC eqbHS ^bz %Gz <b\ eYzG

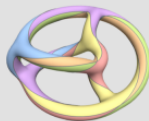
Thank you!



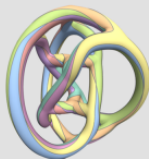
R2.1 {3, 8} 16 triangles
 $\rightarrow H_3$



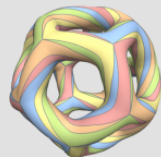
R2.1' {3, 8} 6 octagons
 $\rightarrow H_3$



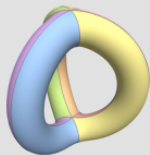
R4.3' {6, 4} 12 hexagons
 $\rightarrow \{6, 3\}_{1,1}$



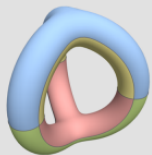
R9.3' {6, 4} 32 hexagons
 $\rightarrow R2.1' \rightarrow H_3$



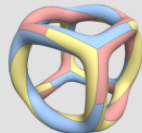
R11.1 {4, 6} 60 quads
 $\rightarrow D$



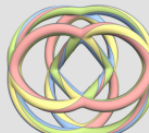
R2.2 {4, 6} 6 quads
 $\rightarrow H_3$



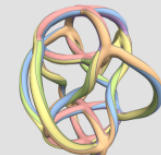
R2.2' {6, 4} 4 hexagons
 $\rightarrow H_3$



R5.1' {8, 3} 24 octagons
 $\rightarrow C$



R9.4' {6, 4} 32 hexagons
 $\rightarrow \{4, 4\}_{2,2}$



R13.2' {12, 3} 24 faces
 $\rightarrow R3.4' \rightarrow H_4$