

Sectional split extensions arising from lifts of groups

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Regular covering

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fibres $p^{-1}(v)$ and $p^{-1}(d) =$ orbits of a semiregular subgroup CT_p .

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Lifting automorphism along regular coverings

$\tilde{X} = \tilde{X}'$ and $p = p' \Rightarrow g$ **lifts along** p .

Stating Problem

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X a connected graph,

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Covers are given in terms of **voltage assignments** $\zeta: X \rightarrow \Gamma \cong \text{CT}_p$.

Introducing a new vertex

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 ζ on $X \Rightarrow$ an extension $\widehat{\zeta}$ on $\widehat{X}(\Omega)$ with

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ζ on $\widehat{X}(\Omega)$ with the extra darts carrying the trivial voltage $\Rightarrow \bar{\zeta}$ a restriction to X .

Converting Problem

Theorem 1 Let $p: \tilde{X} \rightarrow X$ be a regular covering projection of connected graphs. Then the following statements are equivalent

- (1) G lifts along p as a sectional split extension over Ω
- (2) p can be reconstructed by ζ on X such that \hat{G} lifts along $p_{\hat{\zeta}}: \text{Cov}(\hat{\zeta}) \rightarrow \hat{X}(\Omega)$.

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Theorem 2 Let ζ be an assignment on $\widehat{X}(\Omega)$, that is trivial on the set of extra darts, and reconstructs p admitting the lift of \widehat{G} . If the restriction $\bar{\zeta}$ to X is connected, then G lifts along $p_{\bar{\zeta}}$ as a sectional split extension over Ω . Any connected regular cover of X along which G lifts as a sectional split extension over Ω arises in this way.

Reducing up to equivalence

Lemma 1 Let ζ and ζ' be two equivalent connected voltage assignments on $\widehat{X}(\Omega)$, which are trivial on the set of extra darts. Then their restrictions $\bar{\zeta}$ and $\bar{\zeta}'$ to X are also equivalent. Hence they are either both connected or both disconnected.

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Note: if ζ and ζ' are two nonequivalent connected assignments on $\widehat{X}(\Omega)$, it still might happen that their restrictions $\bar{\zeta}$ and $\bar{\zeta}'$ to X are both connected yet equivalent.

Example

All pairwise nonequivalent connected regular \mathbb{Z}_p^k covers of K_4 along which \mathbb{Z}_4 lifts as a sectional split extension over $\Omega = K_4$

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Line	Condition	Dim	Voltage array
1.	$p \equiv -1 (4)$	1	$[1], [1], [1], [1], [0], [0]$
2.		2	$\begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$
3.		3	$\begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$
4.	$p \equiv 1 (4), \lambda_0^2 = -1$	1	$[1], [1], [1], [1], [0], [0]$
5.		1	$[1], [\lambda_0], [-1], [-\lambda_0], [0], [0]$
6.		1	$[1], [-\lambda_0], [-1], [\lambda_0], [0], [0]$
7.		2	$\begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -\lambda_0 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ \lambda_0 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$
8.		2	$\begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ \lambda_0 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -\lambda_0 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$
9.		2	$\begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} \lambda_0 \\ -\lambda_0 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ \lambda_0 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$
10.		3	$\begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ \lambda_0 \\ -\lambda_0 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -\lambda_0 \\ \lambda_0 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$
11.	$p = 2$	1	$[1], [1], [1], [1], [1], [1]$
12.		2	$\begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$

Thank you!