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Volume XVI

Transformation Groups and Moduli Spaces of Curves

Editors: Lizhen Ji and Shing-Tung Yau

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Transformation Groups and Moduli Spaces of Curves

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Preface

Transformation groups have played a fundamental role in many areas of mathematics such as differential geometry, geometric topology, algebraic topology, algebraic geometry, number theory. One of the basic reasons for their importance is that symmetries are described by groups (or rather group actions). Indeed, the existence of group actions makes the spaces under study more interesting, and properties of groups can also be understood better by studying their actions on suitable spaces.

Quotients of smooth manifolds by group actions are usually not smooth manifolds. On the other hand, if the actions of the groups are proper, then the quotients are orbifolds.

The notion of V-manifolds was first introduced by Satake in 1956 in the context of locally symmetric spaces and automorphic forms. V-manifolds were reintroduced and renamed orbifolds by Thurston near the end of 1978 in connection with the Thurston geometrization conjecture on the geometry of three dimensional manifolds. Basically, orbifolds are locally quotients of smooth manifolds by finite groups. Besides arising from transformation groups, many natural spaces in number theory and algebraic geometry are orbifolds.

An important example of such interaction is given by the action of the mapping class groups on the Teichmüller spaces, and the quotients give the moduli spaces of Riemann surfaces (or algebraic curves) and are orbifolds. One reason for the importance of this group action is that Riemann surfaces are fundamental objects in complex analysis, differential and complex geometry, low dimensional topology, algebraic geometry, number theory, mathematical physics etc., and the Teichmüller spaces are moduli spaces of marked Riemann surfaces. These moduli spaces and their variants have played a fundamental role in algebraic geometry and string theory. Properties of the moduli spaces can sometimes be understood more easily through this action on the Teichmüller spaces.

The moduli spaces of algebraic curves are noncompact and admit a well-known compactification, called the Deligne-Mumford compactification. An important fact is that the Deligne-Mumford compactification is also a compact orbifold.

The above discussions show that orbifolds arise naturally from different contexts. Recently, orbifolds have also found striking applications in algebraic geometry and string theory such as the McKay correspondence.

To introduce these basic and important concepts to the younger generation, two consecutive summer schools were organized at the Center of Mathematical Sciences, Zhejiang University: *Transformation Groups and Orbifolds* from June

30 to July 11, 2008, and *Geometry of Teichmüller Spaces and Moduli Spaces of Curves* from July 14 to July 20, 2008. Experts on topics related to transformation groups, orbifolds, Teichmüller spaces, mapping class groups, and moduli spaces of curves were invited to give expository lecture series. This book contains the expanded lecture notes of some of these lecture series.¹

We would like to thank the speakers for their hard work in preparing the talks and writing up the lecture notes, and the referees for carefully reading the lecture notes and making valuable suggestions and comments. We hope that this book will convey the lively spirit and freshness of the lectures at the summer schools, and believe that it will be a valuable source for people who want to learn these beautiful topics.

Lizhen Ji
Shing-Tung Yau
January 22, 2010

¹The last lecture of C.C. Liu is related to the paper *Formulae of one-partition and two-partition Hodge integrals*, *Geometry & Topology Monographs* 8 (2006) 105–128. We would like to thank the editors of the *Geometry & Topology Monographs* for their permission to allow us to reprint this paper here.

Contents

Lectures on Orbifolds and Group Cohomology

<i>Alejandro Adem and Michele Klaus</i>	1
1 Introduction	1
2 Classical orbifolds	2
3 Examples of orbifolds	3
4 Orbifolds and manifolds.....	5
5 Orbifolds and groupoids.....	6
6 The orbifold Euler characteristic and K -theory.....	10
7 Stringy products in K -theory.....	13
8 Twisted version.....	15
References.....	18

Lectures on the Mapping Class Group of a Surface

<i>Thomas Kwok-Keung Au, Feng Luo and Tian Yang</i>	21
Introduction.....	21
1 Mapping class group	22
2 Dehn-Lickorish Theorem	31
3 Hyperbolic plane and hyperbolic surfaces.....	37
4 Quasi-isometry and large scale geometry	48
5 Dehn-Nielsen Theorem.....	54
References.....	60

Lectures on Orbifolds and Reflection Groups

<i>Michael W. Davis</i>	63
1 Transformation groups and orbifolds	63
2 2-dimensional orbifolds.....	71
3 Reflection groups	76
4 3-dimensional hyperbolic reflection groups.....	83
5 Aspherical orbifolds.....	87
References.....	93

Lectures on Moduli Spaces of Elliptic Curves

<i>Richard Hain</i>	95
1 Introduction to elliptic curves and the moduli problem	96
2 Families of elliptic curves and the universal curve	104

3	The orbifold $\mathcal{M}_{1,1}$	110
4	The orbifold $\overline{\mathcal{M}}_{1,1}$ and modular forms	120
5	Cubic curves and the universal curve $\overline{\mathcal{E}} \rightarrow \overline{\mathcal{M}}_{1,1}$	127
6	The Picard groups of $M_{1,1}$ and $\overline{\mathcal{M}}_{1,1}$	141
7	The algebraic topology of $\overline{\mathcal{M}}_{1,1}$	148
8	Concluding remarks	151
	Appendix A Background on Riemann surfaces	156
	Appendix B A very brief introduction to stacks	163
	References	166
An Invitation to the Local Structures of Moduli of Genus One Stable Maps		
	<i>Yi Hu</i>	167
1	Introduction	167
2	The structures of the direct image sheaf	170
3	Extensions of sections on the central fiber	188
	References	193
Lectures on the ELSV Formula		
	<i>Chiu-Chu Melissa Liu</i>	195
1	Introduction	195
2	Hurwitz numbers and Hodge integrals	197
3	Equivariant cohomology and localization	201
4	Proof of the ELSV formula by virtual localization	207
	References	214
Formulae of One-partition and Two-partition Hodge Integrals		
	<i>Chiu-Chu Melissa Liu</i>	217
1	Introduction	217
2	The Mariño–Vafa formula of one-partition Hodge integrals	219
3	Applications of the Mariño–Vafa formula	222
4	Three approaches to the Mariño–Vafa formula	224
5	Proof of Proposition 4.3	227
6	Generalization to the two-partition case	231
	References	235
Lectures on Elements of Transformation Groups and Orbifolds		
	<i>Zhi Lü</i>	239
1	Topological groups and Lie groups	239
2	G -actions (or transformation groups) on topological spaces	241
3	Orbifolds	249
4	Homogeneous spaces and orbit types	251
5	Twisted product and slice	253
6	Equivariant cohomology	255

7	Davis-Januszkiewicz theory	265
	References.....	275
The Action of the Mapping Class Group on Representation Varieties		
	<i>Richard A. Wentworth</i>	277
1	Introduction	277
2	Action of $\text{Out}(\pi)$ on representation varieties.....	279
3	Action on the cohomology of the space of flat unitary connections	286
4	Action on the cohomology of the $\text{SL}(2, \mathbb{C})$ character variety.....	291
	References.....	296