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# Algebraic and Geometric Methods of Analysis

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## LIST OF TOPICS

- Algebraic methods in geometry
- Differential geometry in the large
- Geometry and topology of differentiable manifolds
- General and algebraic topology
- Dynamical systems and their applications
- Geometric problems in mathematical analysis
- Geometric and topological methods in natural sciences

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ІНТЕРНАЦІОНАЛЬНИЙ ЦЕНТР СПІВРОБОТИ

## Automorphisms of cellular divisions of 2-sphere induced by functions with isolated critical points

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In general, if  $f : M \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  is an arbitrary smooth function with isolated critical points, then a certain part of its “combinatorial symmetries” is reflected by a so-called *Kronrod-Reeb* graph  $\Delta_f$ , see e.g. [6, 2, 5, 4, 14, 13, 12, 1]. Such a graph is obtained by shrinking each connected component of each level set  $f^{-1}(c)$ ,  $c \in \mathbb{R}$ , of  $f$  into a point.

Let  $\mathcal{D}(M)$  the group of diffeomorphisms of  $M$  and

$$\mathcal{S}(f) = \{h \in \mathcal{D}(M) \mid f(h(x)) = f(x) \text{ for all } x \in M\}$$

be the group of diffeomorphisms  $h$  of  $M$  which “preserve”  $f$  in the sense that  $h$  leaves invariant each level set  $f^{-1}(c)$ ,  $c \in \mathbb{R}$ , of  $f$ . Hence it yields a certain permutation of connected components of  $f^{-1}(c)$  being points of  $\Delta_f$ , and thus induces a certain map  $\rho(h) : \Delta_f \rightarrow \Delta_f$ . It can be shown that  $\rho(h)$  is a homeomorphism of  $\Delta_f$ , and the correspondence  $\rho : h \mapsto \rho(h)$  is a *homomorphism* of groups

$$\rho : \mathcal{S}(f) \rightarrow \mathcal{H}(\Delta_f),$$

where  $\mathcal{H}(\Delta_f)$  is the group of homeomorphisms of  $\Delta_f$ . One can also verify that the image of  $\rho(\mathcal{S}(f))$  is a *finite* group.

Let also  $\mathcal{D}_{id}(M)$  be the identity path component of  $\mathcal{D}(M)$ , and

$$\mathcal{S}'(f) = \mathcal{S}(f) \cap \mathcal{D}_{id}(M)$$

be the group of  $f$ -preserving diffeomorphisms which are isotopic to the identity via an isotopy consisting of not necessarily  $f$ -preserving diffeomorphisms. We will be interested in the group

$$G_f = \rho(\mathcal{S}'(f))$$

of automorphisms of  $\Delta_f$  induced by elements from  $\mathcal{S}'(f)$ .

Suppose that the set  $\text{Fix}(G_f)$  of common fixed points of all elements of  $G_f$  in  $\Delta_f$  is non-empty. Let also  $v \in \text{Fix}(G_f)$  be a vertex of  $\Delta_f$  fixed under  $G_f$  and  $\text{Star}(v)$  be a *star* of  $v$ , i.e. a small  $G_f$ -invariant neighborhood of  $v$ . Then each  $\gamma \in G_f$  induces a homeomorphism of  $\text{Star}(v)$ , and we can also define the group

$$G_v^{loc} = \{\gamma|_{\text{Star}(v)} \mid \gamma \in G_f\}$$

of restrictions of elements of  $G_f$  to  $\text{Star}(v)$ . We will call  $G_v^{loc}$  the *local stabilizer* of  $v$ .

**Remark 1.** We will give now an equivalent description of the group  $G_v^{loc}$ . Let  $K$  be the critical component of a level-set of  $f$  corresponding to the vertex  $v \in \Delta_f$ . Since  $v \in \text{Fix}(G_f)$ , we obtain that  $h(K) = K$  for all  $h \in \mathcal{S}'(f)$ . Let  $c = f(K)$  be the value of  $f$  on  $K$ , and  $\varepsilon > 0$  be a small number such that the segment  $[c - \varepsilon, c + \varepsilon]$  contains no other critical values of  $f$  except for  $c$ . Let also  $N_K$  be the connected component of  $f^{-1}[c - \varepsilon, c + \varepsilon]$  containing  $K$ . Notice that the quotient map  $p$  induces a bijection between connected components  $\partial N_K$  and edges of  $\text{Star}(v)$ . Moreover,  $h(N_K) = N_K$  for all  $h \in \mathcal{S}'(f)$ , and hence  $h$  induces a permutation  $\sigma_h$  of connected components of  $\partial N_K$ . Then  $G_v^{loc}$  is the same as the group of permutations of connected components of  $\partial N_K$  induced by  $h$ .

In [9, 7, 8, 10, 11], the groups  $G_v^{loc}$  were calculated for all Morse functions on all orientable surfaces distinct from  $S^2$ . In the present paper, we give a complete description of the structure of the group  $G_v^{loc}$  to the case when  $M = S^2$ . For the convenience of the reader we present a general statement about the structure of the group  $G_v^{loc}$  for all orientable surfaces.

**Theorem 2.** *Let  $f \in C^\infty(M, \mathbb{R})$  be a Morse function and  $v \in \text{Fix}(G_f)$  be some vertex.*

(1) *If  $M \neq S^2, T^2$ , then  $G_v^{loc} \approx \mathbb{Z}_n$ , for some  $n \geq 1$ , [9].*

(2) *If  $M = T^2$ , then  $G_v^{loc} \approx \mathbb{Z}_m \times \mathbb{Z}_{mn}$ , for some  $m, n \geq 1$ , [7, 8, 10].*

(3) *Let  $M = S^2$ . Then the following statements hold.*

(a) *For each vertex  $v \in \text{Fix}(G_f)$ , the group  $G_v^{loc}$  is isomorphic to a finite subgroup of  $SO(3)$ , that is, to one of the following groups, see [3, pp. 21-23]:*

$$\mathbb{Z}_n, \mathbb{D}_n, \mathbb{A}_4, \mathbb{S}_4, \mathbb{A}_5, \quad (n \geq 1). \quad (1)$$

(b) *If  $\text{Fix}(G_f)$  has at least one edge, then for any vertex  $v \in \text{Fix}(G_f)$ , the group  $G_v^{loc}$  is cyclic.*

(c) *If  $\text{Fix}(G_f)$  consists of a unique vertex  $v$  and  $G_v^{loc}$  is non-trivial and cyclic, then  $G_v^{loc} \cong \mathbb{Z}_2$ .*

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