

HOMOLOGY OF ORIGAMIS WITH SYMMETRIES (HOMOLOGIE DES ORIGAMIS AVEC SYMÉTRIES)

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ABSTRACT. Given an origami (square-tiled surface) M with automorphism group Γ , we compute the decomposition of the first homology group of M into isotypic Γ -submodules. Through the action of the affine group of M on the homology group, we deduce some consequences for the multiplicities of the Lyapunov exponents of the Kontsevich-Zorich cocycle. We also construct and study several families of interesting origamis illustrating our results.

RÉSUMÉ. Étant donné un origami (surface à petits carreaux) M avec un groupe d'automorphismes Γ , nous déterminons la décomposition du premier groupe d'homologie de M en Γ -submodules isotypiques. Parmi l'action du groupe affine de M sur le groupe d'homologie, nous déduisons quelques conséquences pour les multiplicités des exposants de Lyapunov du cocycle de Kontsevich-Zorich. De plus, nous construisons et étudions plusieurs familles d'origamis intéressants pour illustrer nos résultats.

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Date: September 4, 2013.

2010 Mathematics Subject Classification. Primary: 37D40 (Dynamical systems of geometric origin and hyperbolicity); Secondary: 30F10 (Compact Riemann surfaces and uniformization), 30F60 (Teichmüller theory), 32G15 (Moduli of Riemann surfaces, Teichmüller theory), 20C05 (Group rings of finite groups and their modules).

Key words and phrases. Origamis, square-tiled surfaces, automorphisms group, affine group, representations of finite groups, regular and quasi-regular origamis, Kontsevich-Zorich cocycle, Lyapunov exponents.

Mots-clés. Origamis, surfaces à petits carreaux, groupes d'automorphismes, groupes affines, représentations des groupes finis, origamis réguliers et quasi-réguliers, cocycle de Kontsevich-Zorich, exposants de Lyapunov.

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1. INTRODUCTION

Consider a (compact, connected) Riemann surface M equipped with a non-zero holomorphic 1-form ω . The local primitives of ω form an atlas on $M - \{\text{zeros of } \omega\}$ for which the coordinate changes are given locally by translations, hence the name *translation surface* for the data (M, ω) . These geometric structures and their moduli spaces have attracted a lot of attention since the pioneering work of Masur ([15]) and Veech ([20]) in the early 1980's. Translation surfaces occur naturally in the study of billiards in rational polygons, and as suspension of interval exchange transformations.

Given a translation surface (M, ω) and an element $g \in SL(2, \mathbf{R})$, one obtains an atlas which defines another structure of translation surface on M by postcomposing the preferred charts by g . One defines in this way an action of $SL(2, \mathbf{R})$ on the moduli space of translation surfaces. The restriction of this action to the 1-parameter diagonal subgroup $\text{diag}(e^t, e^{-t})$ is the *Teichmüller flow* on the moduli space. It can also be seen as a suspension of the Rauzy-Veech renormalization algorithm for interval exchange transformations ([19], [22], [30]).

The *Veech group* $SL(M, \omega)$ of a translation surface (M, ω) is the stabilizer for this action of the point represented by (M, ω) in moduli space. The *affine group* $\text{Aff}_+(M, \omega)$ is the group of orientation-preserving homeomorphisms of M which preserve the set of zeros of ω and can be read locally in the preferred charts as affine self-maps of the plane. Similarly, the automorphism group $\text{Aut}(M, \omega)$ is the group of orientation-preserving homeomorphisms of M which preserve the set of zeros of ω and can be read locally in the preferred charts as translations of the plane. Given an affine homeomorphism of (M, ω) , its derivative in the preferred charts is constant and this constant value belongs to the Veech group. We actually have an exact sequence

$$1 \rightarrow \text{Aut}(M) \rightarrow \text{Aff}_+(M) \rightarrow SL(M) \rightarrow 1,$$

where, as in the rest of the paper, we have written M instead of (M, ω) when the translation structure is clear from the context.

A *Veech surface* is a translation surface whose Veech group is a lattice in $SL(2, \mathbf{R})$. In this paper, we will be interested in the simplest class of Veech surfaces: they go in the literature by various names, *arithmetic Veech surfaces*, *square-tiled surfaces* or *origamis*, and can be characterized in several equivalent ways. For instance, they are those translation

surfaces whose Veech group is commensurate to $SL(2, \mathbf{Z})$; they are also (from a theorem of Gutkin-Judge [11]) those translation surfaces (M, ω) such that there exists a covering map $\pi : M \rightarrow \mathbb{T}^2 = \mathbf{C}/\mathbf{Z}^2$ unramified off 0 with $\pi^*(dz) = \omega$. Another more algebraic viewpoint has been developed by Herrlich, Schmihüsen and Zmiaikou ([12] [13] [24]): an origami is a finite set of copies of the standard square with the left (resp. top) side of every square identified with the right (resp. bottom) side of some another (possibly the same) square.

The Kontsevich-Zorich cocycle (KZ cocycle) is a cocycle over the Teichmüller flow first considered in [14], [25], [26], [27], [28], [29] which has been the subject of several important works in the last few years. Roughly speaking, the KZ cocycle is the Gauss-Manin connection acting on the first homology (or cohomology) group. Above the $SL(2, \mathbf{R})$ -orbit of a surface with a non trivial group of automorphisms, the definition requires some extra care and is given in Section 4. Zorich discovered that the Lyapunov exponents of this symplectic cocycle with respect to ergodic $SL(2, \mathbf{R})$ -invariant probability measures on moduli space govern the *deviations of ergodic averages* of typical interval exchange transformations, translation flows and billiards. The knowledge of some of these exponents was recently exploited by Delecroix, Hubert and Lelièvre [6] to confirm the prediction of the physicists J. Hardy and J. Weber of unexpected speed of diffusion of trajectories in “typical realizations” of the periodic Ehrenfest’s wind-tree model for Lorenz gases.

Very different methods have been used to understand the Lyapunov exponents of the KZ-cocycle. Kontsevich and Zorich had conjectured that the Lyapunov exponents with respect to the Masur-Veech measures on connected component of strata of moduli space are all simple. This has been fully proved by A. Avila and M. Viana [1] by using *combinatorial* properties of the so-called Rauzy-Veech induction, after an important partial answer by G. Forni [9] based on *complex analytical* and *potential theoretical* methods. Several authors have used *algebraic-geometric* methods to compute individual values and/or sums of these exponents with respect to ergodic $SL(2, \mathbf{R})$ -invariant probability measures: Bainbridge [2], Bouw and Möller [3], Chen and Möller [4], Yu and Zuo [23], and most importantly Eskin, Kontsevich and Zorich [7], [8].

The purpose of this paper is to study through elementary representation theory the relation between the automorphism group Γ of an origami M and the Lyapunov exponents of the KZ-cocycle over the $SL(2, \mathbf{R})$ -orbit of M in moduli space (equipped with the probability measure derived from Haar measure on $SL(2, \mathbf{R})$). The relation is given by the action of the affine group on homology. On one hand, the Lyapunov exponents can be viewed as limits

$$\theta = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\log \|A_n(v)\|}{\log \|A_n\|}$$

for some appropriate sequence (A_n) of affine homeomorphisms of M . On the other hand, the homology group has the structure of a Γ -module, and this structure is preserved by a subgroup of finite index of the affine group. It follows that the decomposition of the homology group into isotypic Γ -submodules is preserved by the KZ-cocycle. Moreover, the symplectic structure on the homology group given by the intersection form imposes further restrictions, especially when the isotypic components are of complex or quaternionic type.

The paper is organized as follows. Section 2 introduces our preferred setting for origamis: given a finite group G generated by two elements g_r, g_u and a subgroup H of G such that the intersection of the conjugates of H in G is trivial, we associate an origami M by taking for the squares of M the right classes Hg , with Hgg_r to the right of Hg and Hgg_u to the

top of it. The automorphism group Γ is then naturally isomorphic to the quotient by H of the normalizer N of H in G . In this representation, the fiber Σ^* of 0 for the canonical map $\pi : M \rightarrow \mathbb{T}^2$ is given by the action of the commutator c of g_r, g_u on the set of squares. In the end of the section, it is explained how the structure of the homology group as a Γ -module is related to the action of Γ on Σ^* .

In Section 3, we obtain the decomposition of the homology with complex coefficients into isotypic Γ -modules. First, the Γ -module $H_1(M, \mathbf{C})$ splits into a trivial Γ -module of complex dimension 2 denoted $H_1^{st}(M, \mathbf{C})$ and a complementary module denoted $H_1^{(0)}(M, \mathbf{C})$. For any irreducible representation $\rho_\alpha : \Gamma \rightarrow \text{Aut}(V_\alpha)$, a formula for the multiplicity ℓ_α of ρ_α in $H_1^{(0)}(M, \mathbf{C})$ is obtained in terms of the action of the commutator $c = [g_r, g_u] = g_r g_u g_r^{-1} g_u^{-1}$ in the representation induced by ρ_α to G . It shows that this multiplicity is greater or equal than the multiplicity ℓ_0 of the trivial representation. In the simplest case of a *regular* origami, corresponding to $H = \{1\}$, we have

Theorem 1.1. *For the regular origami associated to the generators g_r, g_u of G , the multiplicity of the representation ρ_α in $H_1^{(0)}(M, \mathbf{C})$ is equal to the codimension of the fixed space of $\rho_\alpha([g_r, g_u])$.*

By considering several distinct cases, we prove from the general formula the following interesting fact

Theorem 1.2. *For any origami M , the multiplicity ℓ_α of any irreducible representation ρ_α of $\text{Aut}(M)$ in $H_1^{(0)}(M, \mathbf{C})$ is never equal to 1.*

The formula for the multiplicity suggests to consider a class of origamis slightly larger than the class of regular origamis, namely those for which the trivial representation is not a sub-representation of $H_1^{(0)}(M, \mathbf{C})$. We obtain a structure theorem for such *quasi regular* origamis.

Theorem 1.3. *The origami associated to the data (G, g_r, g_u, H) is quasi regular iff N is normal in G and G/N is abelian.*

The end of Section 3 is a preparation to the study of the affine group. We consider the homology group $H_1^{(0)}(M, \mathbf{R})$ with **real** coefficients and its decomposition into isotypic components. Each such component W_a is of *real*, *complex* or *quaternionic* type. We discuss in each case the nature of the group $Sp(W_a)$ consisting of the Γ -automorphisms of W_a which preserve the restriction of the symplectic form. The group $Sp(W_a)$ is isomorphic to a symplectic group in the real case, a complex unitary group $U_{\mathbf{C}}(p, q)$ in the complex case, a quaternionic unitary group $U_{\mathbf{H}}(p, q)$ in the quaternionic case. The material is fairly classical and is recalled for the sake of the reader not familiar with classical representation theory.

In Section 4, we deduce consequences for the Lyapunov exponents of KZ cocycle over the $SL(2, \mathbf{R})$ -orbit of an origami, equipped with the probability measure derived from Haar measure on $SL(2, \mathbf{R})$. Indeed the decomposition of H_1 into H_1^{st} and $H_1^{(0)}$ is preserved by the affine group, and the decomposition of $H_1^{(0)}$ into isotypic components is preserved by a subgroup of finite index of the affine group. Moreover, this subgroup acts on each component W_a by elements of $Sp(W_a)$. This allows to split the nontrivial Lyapunov exponents into subfamilies associated to the W_a . Regarding the multiplicity of the Lyapunov exponents in each subfamily, we obtain

Theorem 1.4. *Let $\rho_a : \Gamma \rightarrow V_a$ be an \mathbf{R} -irreducible representation of Γ . Let W_a be the associated isotypic component in $H_1^{(0)}(M, \mathbf{R})$.*

- (1) *Each factor in the Oseledets decomposition of W_a is a Γ -submodule. Therefore the multiplicity in W_a of each Lyapunov exponent is a multiple of the dimension (over \mathbf{R}) of V_a .*
- (2) *When V_a is complex or quaternionic, and $Sp(W_a)$ is isomorphic to an unitary group $U(p, q)$, the multiplicity in W_a of the exponent 0 is at least $|q - p| \dim_{\mathbf{R}} V_a$.*

In the last section, we construct and study several (families of) examples. We first consider a family of quasi regular origamis, indexed by an integer $n \geq 2$, such that the automorphism group Γ is isomorphic to the symmetric group S_n . One interesting feature of these origamis, compared to the regular origamis based on the symmetric groups, is that the commutator c of the two generators of G correspond to a transposition which is not a commutator in Γ . In the next subsection, we construct a quasi regular origami such that the quotient G/N is not cyclic. Then, we consider a family of regular origamis associated to the simple groups of Lie type $SL(2, \mathbb{F}_p)$, with a rather natural pair of unipotent generators. We compute the multiplicities of the irreducible representations in $H_1^{(0)}$ from the general formula of Section 3, but stop short of determining the signatures (p, q) in the complex or quaternionic cases.

We don't know of any regular origami where the affine group permutes in a nontrivial way the isotypic components of $H_1^{(0)}(M, \mathbf{R})$. According to Section 4, this would give even higher multiplicity to the Lyapunov exponents of the KZ-cocycle. We construct in Subsection 5.4 a poor substitute for that example.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The authors are thankful to the Collège de France (Paris), the Laboratoire Analyse, Géométrie et Applications (Université Paris 13), the Department of Mathematics of Université Paris-Sud and the Instituto de Matemática Pura e Aplicada (IMPA, Rio de Janeiro) for their hospitality and support during the preparation of this article. The authors were also supported by the French ANR grant "GeoDyM" (ANR-11-BS01-0004) and by the Balzan Research Project of J. Palis.

2. PRELIMINARIES

2.1. Origamis.

Definition 2.1. *A square-tiled surface (or origami) is a ramified covering $\pi : M \rightarrow \mathbb{T}^2 := \mathbf{R}^2/\mathbf{Z}^2$ from a **connected** surface to the standard torus which is unramified off $0 \in \mathbf{R}^2/\mathbf{Z}^2$. We will denote by Σ^* the fiber $\pi^{-1}(0)$. It contains the set Σ of ramification points of π .*

The squares are the connected components of the inverse image $\pi^{-1}((0, 1)^2)$.

The set $\text{Sq}(M)$ of squares is finite and equipped with two one-to-one self maps r (for right) and u (for up) which associate to a square the square to the right of it and above it (resp.). The connectedness of the surface means that the group of permutations of $\text{Sq}(M)$ generated by r and u acts transitively on $\text{Sq}(M)$. Conversely, a finite set \mathcal{O} , equipped with two one-to-one maps r and u such that the group of permutations generated by r and u acts transitively on \mathcal{O} , defines a square-tiled surface.

Definition 2.2. An *automorphism* of the origami $\pi : M \rightarrow \mathbb{T}^2$ is a homeomorphism f of M which satisfies $\pi \circ f = \pi$. It induces a one-to-one map f^* on $\text{Sq}(M)$ commuting with r and u . Conversely, any such map determines a unique automorphism of M . We denote the group of automorphisms of M by $\text{Aut}(M)$.

The following definitions were introduced in [24], where the corresponding point of view was extensively developed.

Definition 2.3. The subgroup of the permutation group $\mathcal{S}(\text{Sq}(M))$ generated by r and u is called the *monodromy group* of M and denoted by $\text{Mon}(M)$.

Observe that the stabilizers of the points of $\text{Sq}(M)$ form a conjugacy class of subgroups of $\text{Mon}(M)$ whose intersection is reduced to the identity.

Conversely, let G be a finite group and g_r, g_u be two elements of G which span G . Let H be a subgroup of G which does not contain a normal subgroup of G distinct from the identity. We associate to these data an origami by taking for squares the right classes mod H , and defining

$$r(Hg) = Hgg_r, \quad u(Hg) = Hgg_u.$$

The monodromy group of this origami is then canonically isomorphic to G and the stabilizer of the class of the identity element is equal to H .

Observe that two sets of data (G, g_r, g_u, H) , (G', g'_r, g'_u, H') determine isomorphic origamis iff there exists an isomorphism Φ from G onto G' such that $\Phi(g_r) = g'_r$, $\Phi(g_u) = g'_u$ and $\Phi(H)$ is conjugate to H' . In particular, the group of automorphisms of the origami determined by (G, g_r, g_u, H) is canonically isomorphic to the quotient $N(H)/H$ of the normalizer $N(H)$ of H by H , acting on the left on \mathcal{O} by

$$n.Hg = Hng.$$

Definition 2.4. An origami $\pi : M \rightarrow \mathbb{T}^2$ is *regular* if the automorphism group $\text{Aut}(M)$ acts transitively on $\text{Sq}(M)$. This is equivalent to ask that the stabilizer in the monodromy group of some (any) element of $\text{Sq}(M)$ is reduced to the identity, i.e., we have $H = \{1\}$ in the construction above.

See [24] for some examples of regular origamis.

Until the end of Section 4, we fix an origami $\pi : M \rightarrow \mathbb{T}^2$, presented as above from a group G , a pair of generators g_r, g_u , and a subgroup H which does not contain a normal subgroup distinct from the identity. We thus identify $\text{Sq}(M)$ with $H \backslash G$. We denote by N the normalizer of H in G and by c the commutator $c = g_r g_u g_r^{-1} g_u^{-1}$ of the preferred generators of G . The subset $\Sigma^* = p^{-1}(0)$ is identified with the set of orbits for the action of the subgroup $\langle c \rangle$ generated by c on $H \backslash G$. This action also determines the stratum of the moduli space of translation surfaces containing M .

2.2. Exact sequences for homology groups. Let \mathbf{K} be a subfield of \mathbf{C} . Consider the \mathbf{K} -vector space $\mathbf{K}(M) := \mathbf{K}^{H \backslash G}$ having a canonical basis (e_s) indexed by the squares of M . Consider also the sum $\mathbf{K}(M) \oplus \mathbf{K}(M)$ of two copies of $\mathbf{K}(M)$. We write $(\sigma_s)_{s \in H \backslash G}$ for the canonical basis of the first factor and $(\zeta_s)_{s \in H \backslash G}$ for the canonical basis of the second factor. There is a canonical map ϖ from $\mathbf{K}(M) \oplus \mathbf{K}(M)$ to the relative homology group $H_1(M, \Sigma^*, \mathbf{K})$ defined as follows: for each $s \in H \backslash G$

- $\varpi(\sigma_s)$ is the homology class associated to the lower side of the square s , going rightwards;
- $\varpi(\zeta_s)$ is the homology class associated to the left side of the square s , going upwards.

We write \square_s for the element

$$\square_s = \sigma_s + \zeta_{sg_r} - \sigma_{sg_u} - \zeta_s,$$

of $\mathbf{K}(M) \oplus \mathbf{K}(M)$. Its image in $H_1(M, \Sigma^*, \mathbf{K})$ is equal to 0. Moreover, we have

$$\sum_s \square_s = 0.$$

We denote by ι the linear map from $\mathbf{K}(M)$ to $\mathbf{K}(M) \oplus \mathbf{K}(M)$ sending e_s to \square_s for all $s \in H \setminus G$. Observe that $\mathbf{K}(M)$, $\mathbf{K}(M) \oplus \mathbf{K}(M)$ and $H_1(M, \Sigma^*, \mathbf{K})$ are naturally equipped with the structure of left $\text{Aut}(M)$ -modules and the maps ι , ϖ are morphisms for these structures. We also equip \mathbf{K} with the structure of a trivial left $\text{Aut}(M)$ -module and define $\epsilon : \mathbf{K} \rightarrow \mathbf{K}(M)$ to be the morphism sending 1 to $\sum_s e_s$.

We obtain thus a resolution of the relative homology group:

Proposition 2.5. *The following is an exact sequence of left $\text{Aut}(M)$ -modules:*

$$(2.1) \quad 0 \rightarrow \mathbf{K} \xrightarrow{\epsilon} \mathbf{K}(M) \xrightarrow{\iota} \mathbf{K}(M) \oplus \mathbf{K}(M) \xrightarrow{\varpi} H_1(M, \Sigma^*, \mathbf{K}) \rightarrow 0.$$

Proof. Denote by $\text{Sk}(M)$ the complement in M of the union of the (open) squares of M . The exact sequence above is nothing else than the exact homology sequence associated to the triple $\Sigma^* \subset \text{Sk}(M) \subset M$: we have $H_2(\text{Sk}(M), \Sigma^*, \mathbf{K}) = H_1(M, \text{Sk}(M), \mathbf{K}) = 0$, and the homology groups $H_2(M, \Sigma^*, \mathbf{K})$, $H_2(M, \text{Sk}(M), \mathbf{K})$, $H_1(\text{Sk}(M), \Sigma^*, \mathbf{K})$ identify respectively with \mathbf{K} , $\mathbf{K}(M)$ and $\mathbf{K}(M) \oplus \mathbf{K}(M)$. \square

Corollary 2.6. *As a $\text{Aut}(M)$ -module, the relative homology group $H_1(M, \Sigma^*, \mathbf{K})$ is isomorphic to the direct sum of $\mathbf{K}(M) \oplus \mathbf{K}$.*

Recall the homology exact sequence of left $\text{Aut}(M)$ -modules:

$$(2.2) \quad 0 \rightarrow H_1(M, \mathbf{K}) \rightarrow H_1(M, \Sigma^*, \mathbf{K}) \rightarrow H_0(\Sigma^*, \mathbf{K}) \rightarrow \mathbf{K} \rightarrow 0.$$

This will be used to determine the structure of left $\text{Aut}(M)$ -module of the absolute homology group $H_1(M, \mathbf{K})$: the relative homology group $H_1(M, \Sigma^*, \mathbf{K})$ is given by the corollary above, and we will study in the next section the left $\text{Aut}(M)$ -module $H_0(\Sigma^*, \mathbf{K})$.

On the other hand, one has a direct sum decomposition into $\text{Aut}(M)$ -submodules (see [16])

$$(2.3) \quad H_1(M, \mathbf{K}) = H_1^{st}(M, \mathbf{K}) \oplus H_1^{(0)}(M, \mathbf{K}).$$

Here, $H_1^{st}(M, \mathbf{K})$ is the 2-dimensional subspace (with trivial $\text{Aut}(M)$ -action) generated by $\sum_s \sigma_s$ and $\sum_s \zeta_s$, while $H_1^{(0)}(M, \mathbf{K})$ is the kernel of the map $\pi^* : H_1(M, \mathbf{K}) \rightarrow H_1(\mathbb{T}^2, \mathbf{K})$.

Observe that the two copies of \mathbf{K} in $H_1(M, \mathbf{K})$ coming from the exact sequences (2.1) and (2.2) correspond to $H_1^{st}(M, \mathbf{K})$, so we have (as left $\text{Aut}(M)$ -modules)

$$(2.4) \quad H_1^{(0)}(M, \mathbf{K}) = \mathbf{K}(M) \ominus H_0(\Sigma^*, \mathbf{K}).$$

3. STRUCTURE OF THE $\text{Aut}(M)$ -MODULE $H_1(M, \mathbf{K})$

3.1. Action of N on Σ^* . The set $\Sigma^* = p^{-1}(0)$ can be identified with the set of orbits for the action of $\langle c \rangle$ on $H \backslash G$, or equivalently to the set of orbits of the action on G of the product group $H \times \langle c \rangle$ given by $(h, c^m, g) \mapsto hgc^{-m}$. We will denote by A_g the point of Σ^* corresponding to the orbit of g under this action, and by $\text{Stab}(g) \subset N$ the stabilizer of A_g for the left action of N on Σ^* . We have

$$(3.1) \quad \text{Stab}(g) = N \cap H \langle gcg^{-1} \rangle = H(N \cap \langle gcg^{-1} \rangle).$$

We will denote by $n(g)$ (resp. $h(g)$) the least positive integer such that $gc^{n(g)}g^{-1}$ belongs to N (resp. H). Then $n(g)$ is a divisor of $h(g)$ and $h(g)$ is a divisor of the order κ of c in G . Moreover $N \cap \langle gcg^{-1} \rangle$ is the cyclic group of order $\frac{\kappa}{n(g)}$ generated by $gc^{n(g)}g^{-1}$ and $\text{Stab}(g)/H$ is cyclic of order $\frac{h(g)}{n(g)}$. We thus obtain:

Proposition 3.1. *The size of the orbit Σ_g of A_g under the action of N on Σ^* is $\frac{n(g)}{h(g)} \#(N/H)$. The number of elements g' such that $A_{g'}$ belongs to Σ_g is $n(g) \#N$.*

The permutation representation of $\text{Aut}(M) = N/H$ on \mathbf{K}^{Σ_g} is induced by the trivial representation of $\text{Stab}(g)/H$. The character χ_g of this representation is given, for $n \in N$ with image $\bar{n} \in N/H$, by

$$\begin{aligned} \chi_g(\bar{n}) &= (\#\text{Stab}(g)/H)^{-1} \sum_{\bar{\nu} \in N/H} \mathbf{1}_{\text{Stab}(g)/H}(\bar{\nu}\bar{n}\bar{\nu}^{-1}) \\ &= \frac{n(g)}{h(g)} (\#H)^{-1} \sum_{\nu \in N} \mathbf{1}_{\text{Stab}(g)}(\nu n \nu^{-1}). \end{aligned}$$

Thus, the character χ_{Σ^*} of the representation of $\text{Aut}(M) = N/H$ on $H_0(\Sigma^*, \mathbf{K})$ is given by

$$\begin{aligned} \chi_{\Sigma^*}(\bar{n}) &= \sum_{g \in G} (\#Nn(g))^{-1} \chi_g(\bar{n}) \\ &= \frac{1}{\#N \#H} \sum_{g \in G} \sum_{\nu \in N} h(g)^{-1} \mathbf{1}_{\text{Stab}(g)}(\nu n \nu^{-1}). \end{aligned}$$

3.2. Decomposition of $H_0(\Sigma^*, \mathbf{C})$ into isotypic components. In this subsection, we assume that $\mathbf{K} = \mathbf{C}$.

Let χ_α be an irreducible character (over \mathbf{C}) of the group N/H . We also write χ_α for the corresponding character of N . The multiplicity m_α of χ_α in χ_{Σ^*} is given by:

$$\begin{aligned}
m_\alpha &= (\#N/H)^{-1} \sum_{\bar{n} \in N/H} \chi_\alpha(\bar{n}) \chi_{\Sigma^*}(\bar{n}) \\
&= (\#N)^{-1} \sum_{n \in N} \chi_\alpha(n) \chi_{\Sigma^*}(\bar{n}) \\
&= (\#N)^{-2} (\#H)^{-1} \sum_{\nu \in N} \sum_{g \in G} \sum_{n \in N} h(g)^{-1} \chi_\alpha(n) \mathbf{1}_{\text{Stab}(g)}(\nu n \nu^{-1}) \\
&= (\#N)^{-2} (\#H)^{-1} \sum_{g \in G} \sum_{s \in \text{Stab}(g)} \sum_{\nu \in N} \sum_{n \in N} h(g)^{-1} \chi_\alpha(\nu n \nu^{-1}) \delta_{s, \nu n \nu^{-1}} \\
&= (\#N)^{-2} (\#H)^{-1} \sum_{g \in G} \sum_{s \in \text{Stab}(g)} \sum_{\nu \in N} h(g)^{-1} \chi_\alpha(s) \\
&= (\#N)^{-1} (\#H)^{-1} \sum_{g \in G} h(g)^{-1} \sum_{s \in \text{Stab}(g)} \chi_\alpha(s).
\end{aligned}$$

For $g \in G$, we have

$$\begin{aligned}
(\#H)^{-1} \sum_{s \in \text{Stab}(g)} \chi_\alpha(s) &= \sum_{\bar{s} \in \text{Stab}(g)/H} \chi_\alpha(\bar{s}) \\
&= \sum_{0 \leq j < \frac{h(g)}{n(g)}} \chi_\alpha(gc^{jn(g)}g^{-1}) \\
&= \frac{h(g)}{n(g)} \dim \text{Fix}_\alpha(gc^{n(g)}g^{-1}),
\end{aligned}$$

where $\text{Fix}_\alpha(n)$ denotes the subspace of fixed vectors under n for the representation corresponding to χ_α . We obtain thus

Proposition 3.2. *The multiplicity of χ_α in χ_{Σ^*} is*

$$(3.2) \quad m_\alpha = (\#N)^{-1} \sum_G n(g)^{-1} \dim \text{Fix}_\alpha(gc^{n(g)}g^{-1}).$$

3.3. Decomposition of $H_1^{(0)}(M, \mathbf{C})$ into isotypic components. Let ℓ_α be the multiplicity of χ_α in the character of the N/H -module $H_1^{(0)}(M, \mathbf{C})$. The representation of N/H associated to $\mathbf{C}(M)$ is the direct sum of $[G : N]$ copies of the regular representation. From formula (2.4), we have

$$\ell_\alpha = \frac{\#G}{\#N} \dim(\chi_\alpha) - m_\alpha.$$

With the formula for m_α above, this gives

$$\begin{aligned}
\ell_\alpha &= \frac{\#G}{\#N} \dim(\chi_\alpha) - \frac{1}{\#N} \sum_G n(g)^{-1} \dim \text{Fix}_\alpha(gc^{n(g)}g^{-1}) \\
&= \frac{1}{\#N} \sum_G (\dim(\chi_\alpha) - n(g)^{-1} \dim \text{Fix}_\alpha(gc^{n(g)}g^{-1})).
\end{aligned}$$

Observe that the term in the sum is constant in each class Ng of G . Choose representatives $g_1 = 1, \dots, g_r$ of these classes (with $r = \frac{\#G}{\#N}$). We have

$$\ell_\alpha = \sum_1^r (\dim(\chi_\alpha) - n(g_i)^{-1} \dim \text{Fix}_\alpha(g_i c^{n(g_i)} g_i^{-1})).$$

The representation associated to χ_α defines a representation of N (by composition with the homomorphism $N \rightarrow N/H$). Let ψ_α be the representation of G induced by this representation of N . We have

$$\dim \psi_\alpha = r \dim \chi_\alpha.$$

Write the total space F_α of the representation of ψ_α as

$$F_\alpha = \bigoplus_1^r g_i^{-1} \cdot E_\alpha,$$

where E_α is the total space of the representation of χ_α .

Let ρ be the permutation of $\{1, \dots, r\}$ corresponding to the action of c on G/N , i.e., satisfying

$$c g_i^{-1} \in g_{\rho(i)}^{-1} N.$$

We have then

$$\psi_\alpha(c)(g_i^{-1} \cdot E_\alpha) = g_{\rho(i)}^{-1} \cdot E_\alpha.$$

Thus, for any $1 \leq i \leq r$, the integer $n(g_i)$ is the length of the cycle of ρ containing i and is in particular the same for all elements of this cycle. Observe also that the action of $\psi_\alpha(c^{n(g_i)})$ on the invariant subspace $g_i^{-1} \cdot E_\alpha$ is conjugate to the action of $\chi_\alpha(g_i c^{n(g_i)} g_i^{-1})$ on E_α . The sum over a cycle C of ρ , of length n_C , of the terms

$$n(g_i)^{-1} \dim \text{Fix}_\alpha(g_i c^{n(g_i)} g_i^{-1})$$

is therefore equal to the dimension $f_\alpha(C)$ of the fixed space of $\psi_\alpha(c^{n_C})$ in any $g_i^{-1} \cdot E_\alpha$, $i \in C$. The final formula for ℓ_α is thus

Theorem 3.3. *The multiplicity ℓ_α of χ_α in the character of the N/H -module $H_1^{(0)}(M, \mathbf{C})$ is given by*

$$(3.3) \quad \ell_\alpha = \dim \psi_\alpha - \sum_{C \text{ cycle of } \rho} f_\alpha(C).$$

Corollary 3.4. *The multiplicity ℓ_α is at least equal to the multiplicity ℓ_0 of the trivial character.*

Proof. Indeed, one has

$$\begin{aligned} \ell_\alpha &= \sum_{C \text{ cycle of } \rho} (n_C \dim \chi_\alpha - f_\alpha(C)) \\ &\geq \sum_{C \text{ cycle of } \rho} (n_C - 1) \dim \chi_\alpha \\ &\geq \sum_{C \text{ cycle of } \rho} (n_C - 1) \\ &= \ell_0. \end{aligned}$$

□

3.4. The case of regular origami. Assume that $\pi : M \rightarrow \mathbb{T}^2$ is a regular origami. In this case, we have $H = \{1\}$ and $G = N$ in the discussion above. Consequently, we have $n(g) = 1$ for all $g \in G$. This gives

Corollary 3.5. *In the regular case, the multiplicities of χ_α in $H_0(\Sigma^*, \mathbf{C})$ and $H_1^{(0)}(M, \mathbf{C})$ are given by*

$$(3.4) \quad m_\alpha = \dim \text{Fix}_\alpha(c), \quad \ell_\alpha = \text{codim } \text{Fix}_\alpha(c).$$

Corollary 3.6. *When $\dim \chi_\alpha = 1$, one has $m_\alpha = 1$, $\ell_\alpha = 0$.*

Proof. Indeed, c is a commutator, and therefore belongs to the kernel of any homomorphism from G into \mathbf{C}^* . \square

Conversely,

Corollary 3.7. *When $\dim \chi_\alpha > 1$, one has $\ell_\alpha > 1$.*

Thus the multiplicity ℓ_α in the regular case is never equal to 1. We will see below that this is actually true for all origamis, regular or not!

Proof. First we show that $\ell_\alpha > 0$. If we had $\ell_\alpha = 0$, this would mean that c belongs to the kernel of the irreducible representation π_α of G with character χ_α of $\dim \chi_\alpha > 1$. But G is generated by g_r, g_u which have c as commutator, hence π_α would factor through an abelian group. As π_α is irreducible, this is only possible when $\dim \chi_\alpha = 1$.

Assume now by contradiction that $\ell_\alpha = 1$. Thus $\pi_\alpha(c)$ fixes a hyperplane in the space E_α of π_α . But, as c is a commutator, one has $\det \pi_\alpha(c) = 1$. Thus 1 is the only eigenvalue of $\pi_\alpha(c)$. As $\pi_\alpha(c)$ is of finite order, this can only happen when $\pi_\alpha(c) = 1$, a case which was excluded above. \square

3.5. Quasiregular origamis. As a special case of Corollary 3.6, we see that the trivial representation is never a factor of $H_1^{(0)}(M, \mathbf{C})$ when M is a regular origami.

Definition 3.8. An origami $\pi : M \rightarrow \mathbb{T}^2$ is *quasiregular* if the trivial representation is not a factor of $H_1^{(0)}(M, \mathbf{C})$, i.e., $\ell_0 = 0$.

Proposition 3.9. *The origami M associated to the data G, H, g_r, g_u is quasiregular iff the commutator c is contained in the intersection of the conjugates of N , or, equivalently, the normal subgroup generated by c is contained in N .*

Proof. Indeed, from Theorem 3.3, we see that $\ell_0 = 0$ iff $n(g) = 1$, i.e., $g c g^{-1} \in N$, for all $g \in G$. \square

Corollary 3.10. *Assume that the origami M is not quasiregular. Then all irreducible representations (over \mathbf{C}) of $\text{Aut}(M)$ have multiplicities > 1 in $H_1^{(0)}(M, \mathbf{C})$.*

Proof. By Corollary 3.4, it is sufficient to show that the multiplicity ℓ_0 of the trivial representation is > 1 . Let ρ be the permutation of G/N associated to the action of c . From Theorem 3.3, ℓ_0 is equal to the number of elements of G/N minus the number of cycles of ρ . Since c is a commutator, ρ is an even permutation, and, in particular, ρ is not a transposition. Also, as M is not quasiregular, ρ is not the identity. This shows that ℓ_0 is at least equal to 2. \square

Example 3.11. Let p be a prime number and let G be the Heisenberg group over the field \mathbb{F}_p : the elements of G are the matrices

$$M(a, b, c) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & a & c \\ 0 & 1 & b \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix},$$

with $a, b, c \in \mathbb{F}_p$. We take $g_r = M(1, 0, 0)$, $g_u = M(0, 1, 0)$, $H = \langle g_u \rangle$. Then the normalizer N is formed of matrices $M(a, b, c)$ with $a = 0$ and N/H is isomorphic to \mathbb{F}_p . As N is a normal subgroup containing the commutator of g_r, g_u , the origami M defined by these data is quasiregular but not regular.

In Subsection 5.1 we will give more sophisticated examples where the automorphism group is not abelian.

Proposition 3.12. *The origami M associated to the data G, H, g_r, g_u is quasiregular iff the normalizer N is a normal subgroup of G and the quotient group G/N is abelian.*

Remark 3.13. When M is quasiregular, the quotient G/N is generated by the images of g_r, g_u , therefore it is either cyclic or the product of two cyclic groups. In Subsection 5.2, we give an example where G/N is not cyclic.

Proof. If N is normal with G/N abelian, then the commutator c belongs to N and M is quasiregular according to Proposition 3.9. Conversely, assume that M is quasiregular. Let N_0 be the intersection of the conjugates of N . Then N_0 is a normal subgroup of G and G/N_0 , which is generated by the images of g_r, g_u , is abelian since the commutator c belongs to N_0 (by Proposition 3.9). But then N/N_0 is a normal subgroup of G/N_0 , hence N is normal in G . As the images of g_r, g_u in G/N span G/N and commute, G/N is abelian. \square

Proposition 3.14. *Let M be a quasiregular origami. The multiplicity in $H_1^{(0)}(M, \mathbf{C})$ of any irreducible representation (over \mathbf{C}) of $\text{Aut}(M)$ is never equal to 1.*

Proof. Let k_r, k_u be the respective orders of the images of g_r, g_u in the abelian group G/N . Denote by n_r, n_u the elements $g_r^{k_r}, g_u^{k_u}$ of N . For $0 < i \leq k_r, 0 < j \leq k_u$, define $c_{i,j} := g_r^i g_u^j g_r^{-i} g_u^{-j}$. One has $c_{1,1} = c$ and $c_{k_r, k_u} = n_r n_u n_r^{-1} n_u^{-1}$. For any $0 < i \leq k_r, 0 < j \leq k_u$, we have

$$\begin{aligned} c_{1,j} &= c_{1,1} (g_u c_{1,1} g_u^{-1}) \dots (g_u^{j-1} c_{1,1} g_u^{1-j}) \\ c_{i,j} &= (g_r^{i-1} c_{1,j} g_r^{1-i}) \dots (g_r c_{1,j} g_r^{-1}) c_{1,j} \end{aligned}$$

Thus c_{k_r, k_u} is the product (in the appropriate order) of the conjugates $g_r^i g_u^j c g_u^{-j} g_r^{-i}$ for $0 \leq i < k_r, 0 \leq j < k_u$. By Theorem 3.3, the multiplicity ℓ_α in $H_1^{(0)}(M, \mathbf{C})$ of an irreducible representation π_α of $\text{Aut}(M)$ is the sum of the codimensions of the fixed spaces of the $g_r^i g_u^j c g_u^{-j} g_r^{-i}$.

We can now argue as in the regular case. The determinant of $\pi_\alpha(c_{k_r, k_u})$ is equal to 1 since c_{k_r, k_u} is a commutator in N . Then either all determinants of the $\pi_\alpha(g_r^i g_u^j c g_u^{-j} g_r^{-i})$ are equal to 1 or at least two are distinct from 1. In the second case, at least two of the codimensions of the fixed spaces are > 0 and $\ell_\alpha > 1$. In the first case, if some $\pi_\alpha(g_r^i g_u^j c g_u^{-j} g_r^{-i})$ is distinct from the identity, the corresponding fixed space has codimension at least 2. Otherwise $\ell_\alpha = 0$. \square

As a direct consequence of Corollary 3.10 and Proposition 3.14, we get the following statement (announced right after Corollary 3.7)

Corollary 3.15. *For any origami M (quasiregular or not), the multiplicity ℓ_α is never equal to 1.*

3.6. Decomposition of $H_1^{(0)}(M, \mathbf{K})$ for other subfields of \mathbf{C} . One has $H_1^{(0)}(M, \mathbf{C}) = H_1^{(0)}(M, \mathbf{K}) \otimes \mathbf{C}$. The decompositions of $H_1^{(0)}(M, \mathbf{K})$ and $H_1^{(0)}(M, \mathbf{C})$ into isotypic components are thus related by the following standard facts of the theory of representations (or semisimple algebras) that we recall for the convenience of the reader (see [18] and references therein for more details). We denote by $\mathcal{J}rr_{\mathbf{K}}(\Gamma)$ the set of isomorphism classes of irreducible representations over \mathbf{K} of a finite group Γ , by χ_α the character of the representation $\alpha \in \mathcal{J}rr_{\mathbf{K}}(\Gamma)$. We denote by $\overline{\mathbf{K}}$ the algebraic closure of \mathbf{K} in \mathbf{C} .

- A theorem of Brauer (c.f. Theorem 24 in [18]) asserts that $\mathcal{J}rr_{\mathbf{K}}(\Gamma) = \mathcal{J}rr_{\mathbf{C}}(\Gamma)$ as soon as \mathbf{K} contains the m^{th} roots of unity for any m which is the order of some element of Γ . In particular we always have $\mathcal{J}rr_{\overline{\mathbf{K}}}(\Gamma) = \mathcal{J}rr_{\mathbf{C}}(\Gamma)$.
- The Galois group $\text{Gal}(\overline{\mathbf{K}}/\mathbf{K})$ acts in a natural way on $\mathcal{J}rr_{\overline{\mathbf{K}}}(\Gamma)$. The elements of $\mathcal{J}rr_{\mathbf{K}}(\Gamma)$ are in canonical one-to-one correspondence with the orbits of this action. If a is such an orbit, one has

$$\chi_a = m_a \sum_{\alpha \in a} \chi_\alpha,$$

where the integer $m_a \geq 1$ is the *Schur index* of a .

For the multiplicities in the decompositions of $H_1^{(0)}(M, \mathbf{K})$, $H_1^{(0)}(M, \mathbf{C})$ into isotypic components (with $\Gamma = \text{Aut}(M)$), it means that the multiplicities ℓ_α , $\alpha \in a$ (in the decomposition of $H_1^{(0)}(M, \mathbf{C})$) are equal and related to the multiplicity ℓ_a (in the decomposition of $H_1^{(0)}(M, \mathbf{K})$) through $\ell_\alpha = m_a \ell_a$.

- Let V_a be an irreducible $\mathbf{K}(\Gamma)$ -module, associated to an orbit a as above. The commuting algebra of $\mathbf{K}(\Gamma)$ in $\text{End}_{\mathbf{K}}(V_a)$ is a skew-field D_a . The degree of D_a over its center is the square m_a^2 of the Schur index.

For $\Gamma = \text{Aut}(M)$, by writing W_a for the isotypic component of type a in $H_1^{(0)}(M, \mathbf{K})$ and ℓ_a for the corresponding multiplicity, it means that the commuting algebra of $\mathbf{K}(\Gamma)$ in $\text{End}_{\mathbf{K}}(W_a)$ is isomorphic (through the choice of an isomorphism of $\mathbf{K}(\Gamma)$ -modules $W_a \rightarrow V_a^{\ell_a}$) to the matrix algebra $M(\ell_a, D_a)$ over the skew-field D_a .

3.7. The case $\mathbf{K} = \mathbf{R}$. When $\mathbf{K} = \mathbf{R}$, the discussion of the last subsection takes a particularly simple form. There are three types of irreducible representations:

- *Real* representations correspond to the case of an orbit a having a single element and $m_a = 1$. One has $D_a \simeq \mathbf{R}$.
- *Complex* representations correspond to the case of an orbit a having two distinct elements which are deduced from each other by complex conjugation. One has $D_a \simeq \mathbf{C}$ and $m_a = 1$.
- *Quaternionic* representations correspond to the case of an orbit a having a single element and $m_a = 2$. One has $D_a \simeq \mathbf{H}$, the field of quaternions.

Let

$$H_1^{(0)}(M, \mathbf{R}) = \bigoplus_{a \in \mathcal{J}rr_{\mathbf{R}}(\text{Aut}(M))} W_a$$

be the decomposition into isotypic components. The canonical symplectic form $\{.,.\}$ on $H_1^{(0)}(M, \mathbf{R})$ is invariant under $\text{Aut}(M)$, hence it induces an isomorphism between the $\text{Aut}(M)$ -module $H_1^{(0)}(M, \mathbf{R})$ and its dual. This isomorphism leaves invariant each isotypic component W_a , which means that these components are orthogonal to each other

w.r.t. the symplectic form $\{.,.\}$ and the restriction of the symplectic form $\{.,.\}|_{W_a}$ to each W_a is non-degenerate, i.e., $\{.,.\}|_{W_a}$ is a symplectic form on W_a .

Denote by $Sp(W_a)$ the group of automorphisms of the $\text{Aut}(M)$ -module W_a which preserve the symplectic form. We discuss separately the three types of representations (using a set of notes [5] by Y. Cornulier as source of inspiration) and denote by V_a an irreducible representation of type a .

- Assume first that a is real. Choose a $\text{Aut}(M)$ -invariant scalar product $\langle.,.\rangle$ on V_a (unique up to a scalar).

Proposition 3.16. *The multiplicity ℓ_a is even. One can choose an isomorphism of $\text{Aut}(M)$ -modules $\iota : V_a^{\ell_a} \rightarrow W_a$ such that the symplectic form on W_a is given (with $\ell_a = 2\ell'_a$) by*

$$\langle \iota(v_1, \dots, v_{\ell_a}), \iota(v'_1, \dots, v'_{\ell_a}) \rangle = \sum_{j=1}^{\ell'_a} (\langle v_j, v'_{j+\ell'_a} \rangle - \langle v'_j, v_{j+\ell'_a} \rangle).$$

Any $A \in Sp(W_a)$ can be written as $\iota^{-1} \circ A \circ \iota(v_1, \dots, v_{\ell_a}) = (v'_1, \dots, v'_{\ell_a})$ with $v'_i = \sum_j a_{i,j} v_j$. The map $A \mapsto (a_{i,j})$ is an isomorphism from $Sp(W_a)$ onto the symplectic group $Sp(\ell_a, \mathbf{R})$.

Proof. Observe first that endomorphisms of the $\text{Aut}(M)$ -module $V_a^{\ell_a}$ are exactly the maps $A(v_1, \dots, v_{\ell_a}) = (v'_1, \dots, v'_{\ell_a})$ such that $v'_i = \sum_j a_{i,j} v_j$ for some matrix $(a_{i,j}) \in M(\ell_a, \mathbf{R})$. Choose any isomorphism $\iota' : V_a^{\ell_a} \rightarrow W_a$. Transferring the symplectic form to $V_a^{\ell_a}$ through ι' , we get an isomorphism from $V_a^{\ell_a}$ to its dual, which is identified to $V_a^{\ell_a}$ by the scalar product on V_a . As the symplectic form is non-degenerate and $\text{Aut}(M)$ -invariant, this isomorphism is $\mathbf{R}(\text{Aut}(M))$ -linear and thus associated to a matrix in $M(\ell_a, \mathbf{R})$, which is antisymmetric and invertible. This implies that ℓ_a is even. Composing ι' by an appropriate automorphism of the $\text{Aut}(M)$ -module $V_a^{\ell_a}$, we get $\iota : V_a^{\ell_a} \rightarrow W_a$ such that the symplectic form is given by the required canonical expression. The last assertion is an immediate verification. \square

- Assume now that a is complex. Choose an isomorphism between D_a and \mathbf{C} ; this amounts to choose one of the two elements of a , call it α . Equip V_a with the structure of \mathbf{C} -vector space deduced from the action of D_a . The character of V_a as $\mathbf{C}(\text{Aut}(M))$ -module is χ_α . Choose a $\text{Aut}(M)$ -invariant hermitian scalar product $\langle.,.\rangle$ on V_a (unique up to a positive real scalar). The real and the imaginary part of this hermitian scalar product form a basis of the $\text{Aut}(M)$ -invariant \mathbf{R} -bilinear forms on V_a .

Proposition 3.17. *There exist integers p, q with $p + q = \ell_a$ and an isomorphism of $\text{Aut}(M)$ -modules $\iota : V_a^{\ell_a} \rightarrow W_a$ such that the symplectic form on W_a is given by*

$$\langle \iota(v_1, \dots, v_{\ell_a}), \iota(v'_1, \dots, v'_{\ell_a}) \rangle = \Im \left(\sum_{m=1}^p \langle v_m, v'_m \rangle - \sum_{m=p+1}^{p+q} \langle v_m, v'_m \rangle \right).$$

Any $A \in Sp(W_a)$ can be written as $\iota^{-1} \circ A \circ \iota(v_1, \dots, v_{\ell_a}) = (v'_1, \dots, v'_{\ell_a})$ with $v'_m = \sum_n a_{m,n} v_n$, $a_{m,n} \in \mathbf{C}$. The map $A \mapsto (a_{m,n})$ is an isomorphism from $Sp(W_a)$ onto the unitary group $U_{\mathbf{C}}(p, q)$ of the hermitian form $\sum_1^p |z_m|^2 - \sum_{p+1}^{p+q} |z_m|^2$.

Proof. Choose some isomorphism of $\text{Aut}(M)$ -modules $\iota' : V_a^{\ell_a} \rightarrow W_a$. Transfer the symplectic form from W_a to $V_a^{\ell_a}$ through ι' and write it as

$$\{\iota'(v_1, \dots, v_{\ell_a}), \iota'(v'_1, \dots, v'_{\ell_a})\} = \sum_{m,n} b_{m,n}(v_m, v'_n),$$

for \mathbf{R} -bilinear forms $b_{m,n}$ on V_a . As $\{, \}$ is $\text{Aut}(M)$ -invariant, the same is true of the $b_{m,n}$. All invariant bilinear forms b on V_a satisfy $b(iv, iv') = b(v, v')$, hence we have (writing $v = (v_1, \dots, v_{\ell_a}), v' = (v'_1, \dots, v'_{\ell_a})$)

$$\{\iota'(iv), \iota'(iv')\} = \{\iota'(v), \iota'(v')\}.$$

Define then

$$H_{\iota'}(v, v') := \{\iota'(iv), \iota'(v')\} + i\{\iota'(v), \iota'(v')\}.$$

This is a non degenerate hermitian form on $V_a^{\ell_a}$ which is $\text{Aut}(M)$ -invariant (because the symplectic form is $\text{Aut}(M)$ -invariant and $\text{Aut}(M)$ acts \mathbf{C} -linearly). In particular, we can write

$$H_{\iota'}(v, v') = \sum_{m,n} c_{m,n} \langle v_m, v'_n \rangle$$

where $c_{m,n} \in \mathbf{C}$ and $c_{n,m} = \overline{c_{m,n}}$.

It follows that we can compose ι' with an appropriate automorphism of the $\text{Aut}(M)$ -module $V_a^{\ell_a}$ to get $\iota : V_a^{\ell_a} \rightarrow W_a$ such that

$$H_{\iota}(v, v') := \{\iota(iv), \iota(v')\} + i\{\iota(v), \iota(v')\} = \sum_{m=1}^p \langle v_m, v'_m \rangle - \sum_{m=p+1}^{p+q} \langle v_m, v'_m \rangle$$

for some integers $p, q \geq 0$ with $p + q = \ell_a$. This proves the first part of the statement of the proposition. Then, again, the last assertion is an immediate verification. \square

- Consider finally the case where a is quaternionic. We fix an isomorphism between D_a and \mathbf{H} . We equip V_a with the structure of a right vector space over \mathbf{H} by setting

$$vz = \bar{z}v, \quad z \in \mathbf{H}, v \in V_a.$$

Here, $\bar{z} = a - bi - cj - dk$ is the conjugate of the quaternion $z = a + bi + cj + dk$.

Recall that an hermitian form on a right vector space V over \mathbf{H} is a map $H : V \times V \rightarrow \mathbf{H}$ which satisfies

$$H(v, v_1z_1 + v_2z_2) = H(v, v_1)z_1 + H(v, v_2)z_2, \quad \forall v, v_1, v_2 \in V, z_1, z_2 \in \mathbf{H},$$

$$H(v, v') = \overline{H(v', v)}, \quad \forall v, v' \in V.$$

Writing $H = H_0 + H_i i + H_j j + H_k k$, the \mathbf{R} -bilinear form H_0 is symmetric, and the \mathbf{R} -bilinear forms H_i, H_j, H_k are alternate. They are related by

$$H_0(v, v') = H_i(v, v' i) = H_j(v, v' j) = H_k(v, v' k).$$

For $v, v' \in V, z \in \mathbf{H}$, we have $H(vz, v'z) = \bar{z}H(v, v')z$, hence

$$\begin{aligned} H_i(vi, v'i) &= H_i(v, v'), \\ H_i(vj, v'j) &= -H_i(v, v'), \\ H_i(vk, v'k) &= -H_i(v, v'). \end{aligned}$$

Conversely, if a \mathbf{R} -bilinear alternate form H_i satisfy these relations, one defines an hermitian form by

$$H(v, v') = H_i(v, v' i) + H_i(v, v')i + H_i(v, v' k)j - H_i(v, v' j)k.$$

On the irreducible $\text{Aut}(M)$ -module V_a , there exists, up to a positive real scalar, a unique positive definite $\text{Aut}(M)$ -invariant hermitian form $\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle$ (obtained as usual by averaging over the group an arbitrary positive definite hermitian form). The space of $\text{Aut}(M)$ -invariant \mathbf{R} -bilinear forms on V_a is 4-dimensional, generated by the four components of $\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle$.

Proposition 3.18. *There exists an isomorphism of $\text{Aut}(M)$ -modules $\iota : V_a^{\ell_a} \rightarrow W_a$ and integers p, q with $p + q = \ell_a$ such that one has, for $v = (v_1, \dots, v_{\ell_a})$, $v' = (v'_1, \dots, v'_{\ell_a}) \in V_a^{\ell_a}$*

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_1^p \langle v_m, v'_m \rangle - \sum_{p+1}^{p+q} \langle v_m, v'_m \rangle &= \{\iota(v), \iota(v'i)\} + \{\iota(v), \iota(v')\}i \\ &\quad + \{\iota(v), \iota(v'k)\}j - \{\iota(v), \iota(v'j)\}k. \end{aligned}$$

An element of $Sp(W_a)$ is of the form $\iota^{-1} \circ A \circ \iota(v_1, \dots, v_{\ell_a}) = (v'_1, \dots, v'_{\ell_a})$ with $v'_m = \sum_n v_n a_{n,m}$, $a_{n,m} \in \mathbf{H}$. The map $A \mapsto (a_{m,n})$ is an isomorphism from $Sp(W_a)$ onto the unitary group $U_{\mathbf{H}}(p, q)$ of the hermitian form $\sum_1^p \bar{z}_m z_m - \sum_{p+1}^{p+q} \bar{z}_m z_m$ over \mathbf{H}^{ℓ_a} .

The proof of this proposition relies on the following three lemmas:

Lemma 3.19. *Let G be a finite group, and let W be an isotypic G -module of quaternionic type. Let B be an alternate non-degenerate G -invariant bilinear form on W . Then, there exists a non-zero vector $v \in W$ and $g \in G$ such that $B(v, g.v) \neq 0$.*

Proof. Assume that the conclusion of the lemma does not hold. Then, one has $B(v, g.v') + B(v', g.v) = 0$ for all $v, v' \in W$. As B is alternate and G -invariant, one has $B(v, g^2.v') = B(v, v')$ for all $v, v' \in W$, $g \in G$. As B is non-degenerate, this implies that $g^2.v' = v'$ for all $v' \in W$, $g \in G$. Thus G acts through a group where all non trivial elements are of order 2. Such a group is abelian and W cannot be quaternionic. \square

Lemma 3.20. *Under the hypotheses of the lemma above, one can write*

$$W = V_1 \oplus \dots \oplus V_{\ell},$$

where V_1, \dots, V_{ℓ} are irreducible G -modules which are orthogonal for B .

Proof. This is an immediate induction on the multiplicity ℓ of W . From the lemma above, one can find $v \in W$ such that the restriction of B to the irreducible G -module V_1 generated by v is nonzero. Because V_1 is irreducible and B is G -invariant, this restriction is non-degenerate. Then, the B -orthogonal W' of V_1 in W is G -invariant and satisfies $W = V_1 \oplus W'$. We conclude by applying to W' the induction hypothesis. \square

Lemma 3.21. *Let b be an alternate $\text{Aut}(M)$ -invariant nonzero \mathbf{R} -bilinear form on V_a . There exists $u \in \mathbf{H}$ with $\bar{u}u = 1$ such that the form $b_u(v, v') := b(vu, v'u)$ satisfies*

$$\begin{aligned} b_u(vi, v'i) &= b_u(v, v'), \\ b_u(vj, v'j) &= -b_u(v, v'), \\ b_u(vk, v'k) &= -b_u(v, v'). \end{aligned}$$

Proof. Any nonzero alternate $\text{Aut}(M)$ -invariant \mathbf{R} -bilinear form b on V_a is non-degenerate. This allows to define an adjoint map $\sigma_b : \mathbf{H} \rightarrow \mathbf{H}$ through $b(v, v'a) = b(v\sigma_b(a), v')$ (the \mathbf{R} -endomorphism $\sigma_b(a)$ of V_a belongs to \mathbf{H} as it commutes with the action of $\text{Aut}(M)$). The map σ_b is a \mathbf{R} -linear involution satisfying $\sigma_b(aa') = \sigma_b(a')\sigma_b(a)$ and $\sigma_b(a) = a$ for $a \in \mathbf{R}$. Therefore σ_b preserves the set of quaternions a such that $a^2 = -1$, which is nothing else than the purely imaginary quaternions of norm 1. Observe that, for the i -component B_i of the hermitian scalar product on V_a , one has

$$\sigma_{B_i}(i) = -i, \quad \sigma_{B_i}(j) = j, \quad \sigma_{B_i}(k) = k,$$

and that the properties of b_u required in the statement of the lemma are equivalent to $\sigma_{b_u} = \sigma_{B_i}$.

As any nonzero alternate $\text{Aut}(M)$ -invariant \mathbf{R} -bilinear form b on V_a is a linear combination of the imaginary components B_i, B_j, B_k of \langle, \rangle and thus can be deformed to B_i through nonzero alternate $\text{Aut}(M)$ -invariant \mathbf{R} -bilinear forms, we conclude that σ_b is the identity on a hyperplane of \mathbf{H} containing \mathbf{R} , and that there exists a unique (up to sign) quaternion a_0 of norm 1 such that $\sigma_b(a_0) = -a_0$. Moreover, a_0 is purely imaginary.

Next we relate, for $\bar{u}u = 1$, σ_{b_u} to σ_b . For $v, v' \in V_a$, we have

$$\begin{aligned} b_u(v, v'a) &= b(vu, v'au) \\ &= b(vu, v'u\bar{u}au) \\ &= b(vu\sigma_b(\bar{u}au), v'u) \\ &= b(vu\sigma_b(\bar{u}au)\bar{u}u, v'u) \\ &= b_u(vu\sigma_b(\bar{u}au)\bar{u}, v'), \end{aligned}$$

and thus $\sigma_{b_u}(a) = u\sigma_b(\bar{u}au)\bar{u}$. Hence, we have $\sigma_{b_u} = \sigma_{B_i}$ iff $\bar{u}iu = \pm a_0$. As a_0 is purely imaginary of norm 1, it is possible to choose u such that $\bar{u}iu = a_0$, so that b_u has the required properties. \square

Proof of Proposition 3.18. According to Lemma 3.20 above, one can choose an isomorphism of $\text{Aut}(M)$ -modules $\iota_0 : V_a^{\ell_a} \rightarrow W_a$ such that the symplectic form is written in a diagonal way as

$$\{\iota_0(v), \iota_0(v')\} = \sum_1^{\ell_a} \hat{b}^{(m)}(v_m, v'_m),$$

for some alternate nonzero $\text{Aut}(M)$ -invariant \mathbf{R} -bilinear forms $\hat{b}^{(m)}$ on V_a . According to Lemma 3.21, one can find quaternions u_1, \dots, u_{ℓ_a} of norm 1 such that, setting $\iota_1(v_1, \dots, v_{\ell_a}) = \iota_0(u_1v_1, \dots, u_{\ell_a}v_{\ell_a})$, one has

$$\{\iota_1(v), \iota_1(v')\} = \sum_1^{\ell_a} b^{(m)}(v_m, v'_m),$$

with the alternate nonzero $\text{Aut}(M)$ -invariant \mathbf{R} -bilinear forms $b^{(m)}$ satisfying, for all $1 \leq m \leq \ell_a$,

$$\begin{aligned} b^{(m)}(vi, v'i) &= b^{(m)}(v, v'), \\ b^{(m)}(vj, v'j) &= -b^{(m)}(v, v'), \\ b^{(m)}(vk, v'k) &= -b^{(m)}(v, v'). \end{aligned}$$

Set $H_i(v, v') := \{\iota_1(v), \iota(v')\}$ and

$$H(v, v') := H_i(v, v'i) + H_i(v, v'j)i + H_i(v, v'k)j - H_i(v, v'j)k.$$

This is a non-degenerate $\text{Aut}(M)$ -invariant hermitian form on W_a which can be written as

$$H(v, v') = \sum_1^{\ell_a} c_m \langle v_m, v'_m \rangle,$$

for some nonzero real numbers c_m . Composing ι_1 with a real diagonal map and permuting the coordinates if necessary, we may assume that $c_m = 1$ for $1 \leq m \leq p$, $c_m = -1$ for $p+1 \leq m \leq p+q = \ell_a$ (for some integers p, q), which proves the first assertion of the proposition. For the second assertion, any automorphism A of the $\text{Aut}(M)$ -module W_a is of the form $\iota^{-1} \circ A \circ \iota(v_1, \dots, v_{\ell_a}) = (v'_1, \dots, v'_{\ell_a})$ with $v'_m = \sum_n v_n a_{n,m}$, $a_{n,m} \in \mathbf{H}$. Moreover A preserves the symplectic form on W_a iff $\iota^{-1} \circ A \circ \iota$ preserves the hermitian form

$$\sum_1^p \langle v_m, v'_m \rangle - \sum_{p+1}^{p+q} \langle v_m, v'_m \rangle$$

on $V_a^{\ell_a}$. But this last condition is equivalent to the property that the matrix $(a_{m,n})$ belongs to the unitary group $U_{\mathbf{H}}(p, q)$ of the hermitian form $\sum_1^p \bar{z}_m z_m - \sum_{p+1}^{p+q} \bar{z}_m z_m$ over \mathbf{H}^{ℓ_a} . \square

4. THE AFFINE GROUP AND THE KONTSEVICH-ZORICH COCYCLE

4.1. The affine group. Let $\pi : M \rightarrow \mathbb{T}^2$ be an origami. We assume that it is *reduced*, i.e. one cannot factor $\pi = p \circ \pi'$ with $\pi' : M \rightarrow \mathbb{T}^2$ an origami and $p : \mathbb{T}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{T}^2$ a covering of degree > 1 .

Definition 4.1. The affine group of M , denoted by $\text{Aff}(M)$, is the group of homeomorphisms of M which are lifts of linear automorphisms of \mathbb{T}^2 .

We identify the group of linear automorphisms of \mathbb{T}^2 with $GL(2, \mathbf{Z})$. The image of the affine group in $GL(2, \mathbf{Z})$ is a subgroup of finite index called the *Veech group* of M and denoted by $GL(M)$. We thus have an exact sequence

$$1 \rightarrow \text{Aut}(M) \rightarrow \text{Aff}(M) \rightarrow GL(M) \rightarrow 1.$$

We will denote by $\text{Aff}_+(M)$ the subgroup (of index 1 or 2) of $\text{Aff}(M)$ formed by the orientation-preserving homeomorphisms. Its image in $GL(2, \mathbf{Z})$ is the intersection of $GL(M)$ with $SL(2, \mathbf{Z})$ and is denoted by $SL(M)$.

Let \mathbf{K} be a subfield of \mathbf{C} . The group $\text{Aff}(M)$ acts on $H_1(M, \mathbf{K})$, and preserves the decomposition

$$H_1(M, \mathbf{K}) = H_1^{st}(M, \mathbf{K}) \oplus H_1^{(0)}(M, \mathbf{K}).$$

Identifying $H_1^{st}(M, \mathbf{K})$ with \mathbf{K}^2 , the action on $H_1^{st}(M, \mathbf{K})$ is given by the homomorphism $\text{Aff}(M) \rightarrow GL(M)$ composed with the canonical action of $GL(M) \subset GL(2, \mathbf{K})$ on \mathbf{K}^2 . In order to study the action on $H_1^{(0)}(M, \mathbf{K})$, we restrict to a subgroup of finite index of $\text{Aff}(M)$ in the following way.

The affine group acts by conjugation on the automorphism group $\Gamma := \text{Aut}(M)$. We thus have a natural homomorphism from $\text{Aff}(M)$ into the finite group $\text{Aut}(\Gamma)$. We denote by $\text{Inn}(\Gamma)$ the (normal) subgroup of inner automorphisms and by $\text{Out}(\Gamma)$ the quotient $\text{Aut}(\Gamma)/\text{Inn}(\Gamma)$.

Definition 4.2. The intersection of $\text{Aff}_+(M)$ with the kernel of the morphism

$$\text{Aff}(M) \rightarrow \text{Aut}(\Gamma)$$

is called the *special restricted affine group* and is denoted by $\text{Aff}_{**}(M)$.

The intersection of $\text{Aff}_+(M)$ with the kernel of the composition

$$\text{Aff}(M) \rightarrow \text{Aut}(\Gamma) \rightarrow \text{Out}(\Gamma)$$

is called the *restricted affine group* and is denoted by $\text{Aff}_*(M)$. It is equal to the subgroup of $\text{Aff}_+(M)$ generated by $\Gamma = \text{Aut}(M)$ and $\text{Aff}_{**}(M)$. Thus the images of $\text{Aff}_{**}(M)$ and $\text{Aff}_*(M)$ in $SL(M)$ are equal. This image is called the *restricted Veech group* and denoted by $SL_*(M)$.

The group $\text{Out}(\Gamma)$ acts on the set $\mathcal{Jrr}_{\mathbf{K}}(\Gamma)$ of isomorphism classes of irreducible representations over \mathbf{K} of Γ . Composing with the homomorphism $\text{Aff}(M) \rightarrow \text{Out}(\Gamma)$, we get an action of $\text{Aff}(M)$ on $\mathcal{Jrr}_{\mathbf{K}}(\Gamma)$ with a trivial restriction to $\text{Aff}_*(M)$. Let

$$H_1^{(0)}(M, \mathbf{K}) = \bigoplus_{a \in \mathcal{Jrr}_{\mathbf{K}}(\Gamma)} W_a$$

be the decomposition into isotypic components.

Proposition 4.3. For any $A \in \text{Aff}(M)$, $a \in \mathcal{Jrr}_{\mathbf{K}}(\Gamma)$, we have $A(W_a) = W_{A.a}$.

Proof. Let $A \in \text{Aff}(M)$, $a \in \mathcal{Jrr}_{\mathbf{K}}(\Gamma)$. For any $g \in \Gamma$, AgA^{-1} preserves $A(W_a)$; in view of the definitions, $A(W_a)$ is a Γ -submodule of $W_{A.a}$. The same argument applied to A^{-1} and $A.a$ shows that $A(W_a) = W_{A.a}$. \square

Corollary 4.4. For any $A \in \text{Aff}_*(M)$, $a \in \mathcal{Jrr}_{\mathbf{K}}(\Gamma)$, A preserves W_a . Moreover, if $A \in \text{Aff}_{**}(M)$ and $\mathbf{K} = \mathbf{R}$, the restriction of A to W_a belongs to the group $Sp(W_a)$.

Proof. Indeed, $\text{Aff}_*(M)$ acts trivially on $\mathcal{Jrr}_{\mathbf{K}}(\Gamma)$, therefore any $A \in \text{Aff}_*(M)$ preserves each W_a . When $A \in \text{Aff}_{**}(M)$, A commutes with Γ and its restriction to W_a is an automorphism of Γ -module. As A is orientation-preserving, the symplectic form is also preserved. \square

Remark 4.5. In Section 5.4 below, we discuss an example where $\text{Aff}(M)$ acts in a nontrivial way on $\mathcal{Jrr}_{\mathbf{R}}(\Gamma)$. However, we do not know an example where $\text{Aff}(M)$ acts in a nontrivial way on the isotypic components W_a of $H_1^{(0)}(M, \mathbf{R})$.

4.2. Definition of the Kontsevich-Zorich cocycle in presence of automorphisms. The definition of the Kontsevich-Zorich cocycle over an origami with a nontrivial automorphism group requires a small adjustment with respect to the usual definition (in, e.g., [9]).

Let $\pi : M \rightarrow \mathbb{T}^2$ be a reduced origami. Any $g \in GL(2, \mathbf{R})$ induces a diffeomorphism \bar{g} from \mathbb{T}^2 to the torus $\mathbf{R}^2/g(\mathbf{Z}^2)$. When $g \in GL(2, \mathbf{Z})$, the composition $\bar{g} \circ \pi$ is an origami, which is isomorphic to π iff $g \in GL(M)$. In this case, an isomorphism from $\bar{g} \circ \pi$ to π is just an affine map of M lifting \bar{g} , but such a map is not unique when the automorphism group $\Gamma := \text{Aut}(M)$ is not trivial.

One way around this problem is to *mark* origamis in the following way. We choose a point p^* in the fiber $\Sigma^* = \pi^{-1}(0)$, and a rightward horizontal separatrix \mathcal{G}_0 from p^* . The number of such separatrices is the ramification index κ of π at p^* . Denote by $\widetilde{SL}(2, \mathbf{R})$ the unique connected group (up to isomorphism) which is a covering of degree κ of $SL(2, \mathbf{R})$, and write \tilde{g} for the image in $SL(2, \mathbf{R})$ of an element $\tilde{g} \in \widetilde{SL}(2, \mathbf{R})$ by the canonical projection. There is a unique continuous map $\tilde{g} \mapsto \mathcal{G}(\tilde{g})$ such that

- (1) $\mathcal{G}(\mathbf{1}) = \mathcal{G}_0$;
- (2) for any $\tilde{g} \in \widetilde{SL(2, \mathbf{R})}$, $\mathcal{G}(\tilde{g})$ is a rightward horizontal separatrix from p^* for $\bar{g} \circ \pi$.

Denote by $\widetilde{SL_0(M)}$ the inverse image of $SL(M)$ in $\widetilde{SL(2, \mathbf{R})}$ and by $\widetilde{SL(M)}$ the set of $\tilde{g} \in \widetilde{SL_0(M)}$ such that there exists an isomorphism between the origamis $\bar{g} \circ \pi$ and π sending $\mathcal{G}(\tilde{g})$ on \mathcal{G}_0 . Observe that such an isomorphism is unique, because an automorphism of a translation surface with a fixed point which is not a ramification point must be the identity.

The subgroup $\widetilde{SL(M)}$ has finite index in $\widetilde{SL_0(M)}$. Thus the natural map from $\widetilde{SL(2, \mathbf{R})}/\widetilde{SL(M)}$ to $SL(2, \mathbf{R})/SL(M) \simeq \widetilde{SL(2, \mathbf{R})}/\widetilde{SL_0(M)}$ is a finite covering, and there is a canonical isomorphism between $\widetilde{SL(M)}$ and a subgroup of finite index of the affine group $\text{Aff}(M)$.

Recall that the Teichmüller flow on $SL(2, \mathbf{R})/SL(M)$ is the left multiplication by the one-parameter diagonal subgroup $g^t := \text{diag}(e^t, e^{-t})$ of $SL(2, \mathbf{R})$. There is a unique lift of this flow (still called the Teichmüller flow) to $\widetilde{SL(2, \mathbf{R})}/\widetilde{SL(M)}$.

Definition 4.6. The Kontsevich-Zorich (KZ) cocycle is the cocycle over the Teichmüller flow on $\widetilde{SL(2, \mathbf{R})}/\widetilde{SL(M)}$ obtained by taking the quotient of the trivial cocycle on $\widetilde{SL(2, \mathbf{R})} \times H_1(M, \mathbf{R})$ by the action of $\widetilde{SL(M)}$ (this action on the second factor being defined through the embedding in $\text{Aff}(M)$).

4.3. Lyapunov exponents of the KZ-cocycle. We recall a special case of a standard result, consequence of the classical Hopf argument ([21]).

Lemma 4.7. *Let X be any connected covering space of $SL(2, \mathbf{R})/SL(M)$ of finite degree. Then the lift to X of the Teichmüller flow is ergodic w.r.t. the lift of the Haar measure.*

Proof. Indeed, from the hyperbolicity of the Teichmüller flow, any ergodic component for the lift of the Teichmüller flow is open. \square

This holds in particular for the covering $\widetilde{SL(2, \mathbf{R})}/\widetilde{SL(M)}$ introduced in the last section. We can thus apply Oseledets multiplicative ergodic theorem to the KZ-cocycle and obtain a.e. constant Lyapunov exponents. The vector bundle of the KZ-cocycle splits into a 2-dimensional subbundle associated to $H_1^{\text{st}}(M, \mathbf{R})$, giving rise to the extremal exponents ± 1 , and a complementary subbundle associated to $H_1^{(0)}(M, \mathbf{R})$, which corresponds to the exponents in the open interval $(-1, +1)$.

Although the covering space $\widetilde{SL(2, \mathbf{R})}/\widetilde{SL(M)}$ was needed to **define** the KZ-cocycle, one can **compute** the Lyapunov exponents directly on $SL(2, \mathbf{R})/SL(M)$. Indeed, choose an open neighborhood U_0 of the identity in $SL(2, \mathbf{R})$ which is disjoint from its right translates by nontrivial elements of $SL(M)$. Let U be the image of U_0 in $SL(2, \mathbf{R})/SL(M)$. There is a full measure set $Z \subset SL(2, \mathbf{R})/SL(M)$ such that:

- (1) all points in Z are recurrent for the Teichmüller flow;
- (2) any point in $\widetilde{SL(2, \mathbf{R})}/\widetilde{SL(M)}$ above Z is regular for Oseledets theorem.

Let now $x \in U \cap Z$, and let $\tilde{x} \in \widetilde{SL(2, \mathbf{R})}/\widetilde{SL(M)}$ be any point above x ; as x is recurrent, there exists a sequence $(t_n)_{n \in \mathbf{Z}}$ going to $\pm\infty$ as n goes to $\pm\infty$ such that $g^{t_n}.x \in U$. Write x_0 for the inverse image of x in U_0 . We can write in a unique way $g^{t_n}.x_0 = y_n.h_n$, with $y_n \in U_0$ and $h_n \in SL(M)$. Let A_n be **any** affine map with derivative h_n . Let

$v \in H_1(M, \mathbf{R})$ be a unit vector associated to the exponent θ above the orbit of \tilde{x} . We have then

$$(4.1) \quad \theta = \lim_{n \rightarrow \pm\infty} \frac{\log \|A_n(v)\|}{\log \|A_n\|}.$$

Observe that, if we choose a Γ -invariant norm on $H_1(M, \mathbf{R})$, the right-hand term does not depend on A_n but only on its derivative h_n .

On the other hand, writing $\widetilde{SL}_*(M)$ for the subgroup of $\widetilde{SL}(M)$ formed of the elements whose image in $SL(M)$ belongs to $SL_*(M)$, we may also consider the lift of the Teichmüller flow and of the KZ-cocycle to the covering space $\widetilde{SL}(2, \mathbf{R})/\widetilde{SL}_*(M)$. From the lemma, the flow is still ergodic. The Lyapunov exponents produced by Oseledets theorem at this level are the same than for $\widetilde{SL}(2, \mathbf{R})/\widetilde{SL}(M)$.

However, over $\widetilde{SL}(2, \mathbf{R})/\widetilde{SL}_*(M)$, the vector bundle associated to $H_1^{(0)}(M, \mathbf{R})$ splits into subbundles associated to the isotypic components W_a , $a \in \text{Irr}_{\mathbf{R}}(\Gamma)$, each being invariant under the KZ-cocycle. We can apply Oseledets theorem to each of these subbundles and conclude that the list of non-extremal Lyapunov exponents (counted with multiplicity) for the KZ-cocycle splits into sublists, one for each $a \in \text{Irr}_{\mathbf{R}}(\Gamma)$. Observe that the restriction of the KZ-cocycle to each subbundle is still symplectic, so the Lyapunov exponents in each sublist are still symmetric with respect to 0.

Proposition 4.8. *Let $A \in \text{Aff}(M)$, $a \in \text{Irr}_{\mathbf{R}}(\Gamma)$. The Lyapunov exponents (counted with multiplicity) associated to W_a and $W_{A.a}$ are identical.*

Proof. Let U_0, U, Z be as above. Let $h \in SL(M)$ be the derivative of A . From the lemma, the lift of the Teichmüller flow to $\widetilde{SL}(2, \mathbf{R})/\widetilde{SL}_*(M)$ is ergodic. Therefore, for almost all $x \in U \cap Z$, there exists $T > 0$ such that $g^T.x_0 = y_0.\bar{h}$, where x_0 is the preimage of x in U_0 , $y_0 \in U_0$ and $h^{-1}\bar{h} \in SL_*(M)$. Any $\bar{A} \in \text{Aff}(M)$ with derivative \bar{h} acts on $\text{Irr}_{\mathbf{R}}(\Gamma)$ in the same way as A , in particular we have $\bar{A}.a = A.a$. Let \tilde{x}_*, \tilde{y}_* be the images of x_0, y_0 in $\widetilde{SL}(2, \mathbf{R})/\widetilde{SL}_*(M)$ (we take U_0 small enough to lift it as a neighborhood of the identity in $SL(2, \mathbf{R})$). Let $v \in W_a$ be a unit vector associated to some exponent θ above the orbit of \tilde{x}_* . Then, from the formula (4.1) above, it follows that $\bar{A}.v \in W_{A.a}$ is a vector associated to the same exponent θ above the orbit of \tilde{y}_* . This proves that any exponent in W_a is also an exponent in $W_{A.a}$, and the statement of the proposition follows immediately. \square

4.4. The Lyapunov exponents associated to an isotypic component W_a of $H_1^{(0)}(M, \mathbf{R})$.

In this section, we fix some isotypic component W_a of $H_1^{(0)}(M, \mathbf{R})$. We consider the restriction of the KZ-cocycle to the associated subbundle over $\widetilde{SL}(2, \mathbf{R})/\widetilde{SL}_*(M)$. For a Lyapunov exponent θ of this restriction, and an Oseledets regular point $x \in \widetilde{SL}(2, \mathbf{R})/\widetilde{SL}_*(M)$, we denote by $W_a(\theta, x)$ the subspace of W_a associated to the exponent θ over the orbit of x .

Proposition 4.9. *Every subspace $W_a(\theta, x)$ is invariant under the action of $\Gamma = \text{Aut}(M)$.*

Proof. Proceeding as in the last section, one can find a sequence (A_n) in $\text{Aff}_{**}(M)$ (depending on x !) such that

$$(4.2) \quad W_a(\theta, x) - \{0\} = \{v \in W_a - \{0\}, \lim_{n \rightarrow \pm\infty} \frac{\log \|A_n(v)\|}{\log \|A_n\|} = \theta\}.$$

In this formula, we can choose a Γ -invariant norm on W_a . Let $g \in \Gamma$. For all $v \in W_a$, $g \in \Gamma$, we have, as $(A_n) \in \text{Aff}_{**}(M)$

$$\|A_n \circ g(v)\| = \|g \circ A_n(v)\| = \|A_n(v)\|.$$

In view of the characterization of $W_a(\theta, x)$, the proof of the proposition is complete. \square

Corollary 4.10. *Every subspace $W_a(\theta, x)$ is isomorphic as a $\mathbf{R}(\Gamma)$ -module to the direct sum of a finite number of the irreducible $\mathbf{R}(\Gamma)$ -module V_a . In particular, the multiplicity of every Lyapunov exponent in W_a is a multiple of $\dim_{\mathbf{R}} V_a$.*

Depending on the type (real, complex, quaternionic) of $a \in \text{Irr}_{\mathbf{R}}(\Gamma)$, we may sometimes say more about the exponents using Corollary 4.4 and the discussion about $Sp(W_a)$ in Section 3.7.

- When a is **real**, there is nothing to say beyond what is true for general symplectic cocycles: if θ is a Lyapunov exponent for W_a , then $-\theta$ is also an exponent, with the same multiplicity than θ .
- Assume that a is **complex** or **quaternionic**. From Propositions 3.17 and 3.18, there exists nonnegative integers p, q with $p + q = \ell_a$ such that $Sp(W_a)$ is isomorphic to $U_{\mathbf{K}}(p, q)$, with $\mathbf{K} = \mathbf{C}$ or \mathbf{H} .

Proposition 4.11. *The multiplicity of the exponent 0 in W_a is at least $|q - p| \dim_{\mathbf{R}} V_a$.*

Proof. From Propositions 3.17 and 3.18, there is a nondegenerate symmetric bilinear form B of signature $(p \dim_{\mathbf{R}} V_a, q \dim_{\mathbf{R}} V_a)$ which is preserved by the elements of $Sp(W_a)$, and in particular by the elements A_n associated in formula (4.2) to a regular point x . Let $W_a^s(x)$ be the subspace of W_a associated to the negative Lyapunov exponents. For $v, w \in W_a^s(x)$, we have

$$B(v, w) = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} B(A_n \cdot v, A_n \cdot w) = 0,$$

hence $W_a^s(x)$ is an isotropic subspace for B . But the maximal dimension of an isotropic subspace for a nondegenerate symmetric bilinear form of signature (P, Q) is $\min(P, Q)$. Therefore the dimension of $W_a^s(x)$ is $\min(p, q) \dim_{\mathbf{R}} V_a$ at most. Similarly, the dimension of the subspace of W_a associated to the positive Lyapunov exponents is at most $\min(p, q) \dim_{\mathbf{R}} V_a$. The proposition follows. \square

5. EXAMPLES

The main goal of this section is the illustration of our general discussion by a few concrete examples of regular and quasiregular origamis. These examples are based on the representation theory of some classical finite groups, for which we refer to [10].

5.1. A family of quasiregular origamis. Let $n \geq 2$ be an integer, and let G be the group consisting of all permutations of the set $\{1, \dots, 2n\}$ which respect the natural partition into even and odd numbers. Let $g_r := (1, 2, \dots, 2n)$ and $g_u := (24)$, so that $c = g_r^{-1} g_u^{-1} g_r g_u = (13)(24)$.

Let E_{2n} be the set of even numbers in $\{1, \dots, 2n\}$, and O_{2n} be the set of odd numbers. Define $N = \{g \in G : g(E_{2n}) = E_{2n}\}$, and $H := \{g \in N : g|_{E_{2n}} = \text{id}|_{E_{2n}}\}$.

Proposition 5.1. *The following properties hold:*

- g_r and g_u generate G ;
- $H \cap g_r H g_r^{-1} = \{id\}$;
- N is the normalizer of H in G and $N/H \simeq S_n$;

– N is a normal subgroup of G of index 2.

Proof. Observe that $g_r H g_r^{-1} = \{g \in G : g|_{O_{2n}} = \text{id}|_{O_{2n}}\}$, so that the second item is clear. Also, N is a subgroup of index 2 of G , hence N is normal, so that the fourth item follows. For the third item, note that N normalizes H , and is a maximal nontrivial subgroup of G ; as H is not normal by the second item, N is the normalizer of H . Finally, for the first item, one notices that, for $-1 \leq i \leq 2n-4$, $g_r^i g_u g_r^{-i}$ is the transposition $(i+2, i+4)$. An easy induction on n shows that S_n is generated by the transpositions $(1, 2), \dots, (n-1, n)$. Applying this separately to E_{2n} and O_{2n} , we obtain that the elements $g_r^i g_u g_r^{-i}$, $-1 \leq i \leq 2n-4$ generate N . Since $g_r \notin N$ and N has index 2 in G , we conclude that g_r and g_u generate G . \square

This proposition says that the data (G, H, g_r, g_u) determine an origami M_n with automorphism group $\text{Aut}(M_n) \simeq N/H \simeq S_n$. Moreover, by Proposition 3.12, the fact that N is normal in G and G/N is Abelian implies that M_n is quasiregular.

Remark 5.2. For the sake of comparison of M_n with the case of regular origamis associated to the group S_n , observe that the image \bar{c} of the commutator c of g_r, g_u in the automorphism group $S_n \simeq N/H$ of M_n is $\bar{c} = (1, 2)$: by definition, the image \bar{c} of c is computed by looking at the action of c on the even numbers in $\{1, \dots, 2n\}$ (in this case it is just the transposition $(2, 4)$) and then renormalizing the even numbers in $\{1, \dots, 2n\}$ (by multiplication by $1/2$) in order to get a permutation of $S_n \simeq N/H$. In particular, \bar{c} is not the commutator of a pair of elements of S_n (as such commutators are necessarily even permutations).

Let ρ_λ be an irreducible representation of S_n . Since N has index 2 in G and $g_r \notin N$, by Theorem 3.3, the multiplicity ℓ_λ of ρ_λ in $H_1^{(0)}(M_n, \mathbb{C})$ is given by

$$\ell_\lambda = \text{codim } \text{Fix}_\lambda(\bar{c}) + \text{codim } \text{Fix}_\lambda(g_r \bar{c} g_r^{-1})$$

On the other hand, because

$$g_r c g_r^{-1} = \begin{cases} (2, 4)(1, 3) & \text{if } n = 2 \\ (2, 4)(3, 5) & \text{if } n > 2 \end{cases}$$

we have that $g_r \bar{c} g_r^{-1} = (1, 2) = \bar{c}$ (after considering the action only on even numbers and renormalizing by multiplication by $1/2$). Thus, the previous formula simplifies to

$$(5.1) \quad \ell_\lambda = 2 \text{codim } \text{Fix}_\lambda(\bar{c})$$

In order to compute the right-hand side of this formula, we will briefly recall some aspects of the (very classical) representation theory of S_n (along the lines of [10]).

A *Young diagram* is a non-increasing sequence $\lambda = (\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \dots)$ of nonnegative integers with $\lambda_i = 0$ for large i . Writing $|\lambda| := \sum \lambda_i$, we arrange $|\lambda|$ boxes in a left-justified way, the first row consisting of λ_1 boxes, the second row consisting of λ_2 boxes, etc. The *dual* Young diagram λ^* of λ is obtained by exchanging the lines and columns of λ : $\lambda_i^* = \sup\{n, \lambda_n \geq i\}$.

A conjugacy class of S_n is given by the order of the cycles of its elements, so conjugacy classes are associated to Young diagrams λ with $|\lambda| = n$. Such Young diagrams are also associated to the \mathbb{C} -irreducible representations of S_n (see [10]). All such representations are defined over \mathbb{Q} , in particular they are real.

Example 5.3. For the simplest Young diagrams, we have:

– The list $\lambda = (n)$ corresponds to the *trivial* representation U .

- The dual $\underbrace{(1, \dots, 1)}_n := (1^n) = (n)^*$ of (n) corresponds to the *alternating (signature)* representation U' .
- The list $\lambda = (n-1, 1)$ gives rise to the *standard* representation $V^{n-1} = \{v = (a_1, \dots, a_n) : \sum_{j=1}^n a_j = 0\}$ (such that $\mathbb{C}^n = U \oplus V^{n-1}$ is the usual *permutation* representation of S_n).
- The dual $(2, 1^{n-2}) = (n-1, 1)^*$ of $(n-1, 1)$ is the representation $V \otimes U'$ obtained by taking the tensor product of the standard representation V with the alternating representation U' .

Remark 5.4. More generally, the representation associated to the dual λ^* of λ can be obtained by taking the tensor product $V_\lambda \otimes U'$ of the representation V_λ corresponding to λ with the signature representation U' .

The dimension of the irreducible representation V_λ can be computed with the aid of the *hook-length formula*:

$$\dim V_\lambda = \frac{n!}{\prod_{i=1}^n H_i}$$

where H_i is the hook length of the box of number i , that is, the number of boxes to the right in the same row of i plus the number of boxes below in the same column of i plus one (for the box itself).

Coming back to our concrete example of quasi-regular origami M_n , since \bar{c} is a transposition, we get from (5.1) that

$$(5.2) \quad \ell_\lambda = \dim V_\lambda - \chi_\lambda(\bar{c}).$$

The value $\chi_\lambda(\bar{c})$ is given by *Frobenius formula* (specialized here to the case of a transposition \bar{c}):

Theorem 5.5 (Frobenius formula). *One has*

$$\chi_\lambda(\bar{c}) = \dim V_\lambda \cdot \frac{p_2(\lambda)}{|\lambda|(|\lambda| - 1)}$$

where $p_2(\lambda) := \sum_{i \geq 1} \lambda_i(\lambda_i - 2i + 1)$.

Observe that $p_2(\lambda^*) = -p_2(\lambda)$. Since $\dim V_\lambda = \dim V_{\lambda^*}$ (cf. Remark 5.4) and $|\lambda| = |\lambda^*|$, we have the following corollary of Frobenius formula (and (5.2)):

Corollary 5.6. $\ell_\lambda + \ell_{\lambda^*} = 2 \dim V_\lambda$.

Example 5.7. – For $\lambda = (n)$, $\ell_\lambda = 0$ (this is coherent with the fact that M_n is quasi-regular, i.e., the trivial representation has multiplicity zero in $H_1^{(0)}(M_n, \mathbb{C})$). By Corollary 5.6, for $\lambda = \underbrace{(1, \dots, 1)}_n = (n)^*$, we have $\ell_\lambda = 2$.

- For $n \geq 2$ and $\lambda = (n-1, 1)$ we have $\dim V_\lambda = n-1$, $p_2(\lambda) = n(n-3)$ and thus $\ell_\lambda = 2$. Also, by Corollary 5.6, for $\lambda = (2, \underbrace{1, \dots, 1}_{n-2}) = (n-2, 2)^*$, we have $\ell_\lambda = 2n-4$.

- For $n \geq 4$ and $\lambda = (n-2, 2)$ we have $\dim V_\lambda = \frac{n(n-3)}{2}$, $p_2(\lambda) = (n-1)(n-4)$ and thus $\ell_\lambda = 2(n-3)$. Also, by Corollary 5.6, for $\lambda = (2, 2, \underbrace{1, \dots, 1}_{n-4}) = (n-2, 2)^*$, we have $\ell_\lambda = (n-2)(n-3)$.
- For $n \geq 3$ and $\lambda = (n-2, 1, 1)$ we have $\dim V_\lambda = \frac{(n-1)(n-2)}{2}$, $p_2(\lambda) = n(n-5)$ and thus $\ell_\lambda = 2(n-2)$. Also, by Corollary 5.6, for $\lambda = (3, \underbrace{1, \dots, 1}_{n-3}) = (n-2, 1, 1)^*$, we have $\ell_\lambda = (n-2)(n-3)$.

Remark 5.8. The examples above give the multiplicities of all irreducible representations for $n \leq 5$. For $n = 6$, it remains

- $\lambda = (3, 3)$, for which $\dim V_\lambda = 5$, $p_2(\lambda) = 6$ and $\ell_\lambda = 4$;
- $\lambda = (2, 2, 2) = (3, 3)^*$, for which $\dim V_\lambda = 5$, $p_2(\lambda) = -6$ and $\ell_\lambda = 6$;
- $\lambda = (3, 2, 1) = (3, 2, 1)^*$, for which $\dim V_\lambda = 8$, $p_2(\lambda) = 0$ and $\ell_\lambda = 8$.

Remark 5.9. Still concerning regular origamis associated to symmetric groups, we observe that a theorem of O. Ore (cf. [17]) says that *every* element c of A_n is the commutator $c = [g_r, g_u]$ of two elements g_r, g_u in S_n . However, it is not obvious that, for a given c , one can choose g_r and g_u with $c = [g_r, g_u]$ and (g_r, g_u) generates A_n or S_n . It has been shown in the PhD thesis [24, Theorem 4.26] that there always exists a generating pair (g_r, g_u) of A_n with $c = [g_r, g_u]$ when c has a large support (namely, when c moves at least $p+2$ points, where p is a prime such that $\lceil \frac{3n}{4} \rceil \leq p \leq n-3$).

5.2. A quasi-regular origami $H \setminus G$ with G/N Abelian not cyclic. As announced in Remark 3.13, this subsection contains the description of a quasiregular origami $H \setminus G$ such that the normalizer N of H is normal in G and G/N is the product of two cyclic groups but is not cyclic.

The basic idea is to slightly modify the family of examples considered in the previous subsection. More precisely, denote by $E = \{0, 1, \dots, 7\}$ and consider the natural partition

$$E = E_0 \cup E_1 \cup E_2 \cup E_3 = \{0, 4\} \cup \{1, 5\} \cup \{2, 6\} \cup \{3, 7\}$$

by residues modulo 4. Let $g_r := (01)(45)(2367)$ and $g_u := (02)(46)(1357)$, and consider

- $G := \langle g_r, g_u \rangle$ the group generated by g_r and g_u ;
- $H := \{g \in G : g|_{E_0} = \text{id}\}$.

Note that g_r and g_u act on the partition $E_0 \cup E_1 \cup E_2 \cup E_3$ by the permutations $\overline{g_r} = (E_0, E_1)(E_2, E_3)$ and $\overline{g_u} = (E_0, E_2)(E_1, E_3)$, so that $G = \langle g_r, g_u \rangle$ acts on $E_0 \cup E_1 \cup E_2 \cup E_3$ by Klein's group $\mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z} \times \mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z}$.

Also, observe that $\bigcap_{g \in G} gHg^{-1} = \{\text{id}\}$ because $g_rHg_r^{-1} = \{g \in G : g|_{E_1} = \text{id}\}$, $g_uHg_u^{-1} = \{g \in G : g|_{E_2} = \text{id}\}$ and $g_u g_r H g_r^{-1} g_u^{-1} = \{g \in G : g|_{E_3} = \text{id}\}$. Thus, the data $M = (G, H, g_r, g_u)$ defines an origami. Observe that M is *not* a regular origami because H is not trivial: for instance, $g_r^2 = (26)(37) \in H$ and $g_u^2 = (15)(37) \in H$.

Now we consider the normalizer N of H in G . Since G acts by Klein's group on E_0, \dots, E_3 , one has that $nHn^{-1} = H$ if and only if $n(E_i) = E_i$ for all $i = 0, \dots, 3$. It follows that N is a normal subgroup of G and G/N is isomorphic to Klein's group $\mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z} \times \mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z} \simeq \langle \overline{g_r}, \overline{g_u} \rangle$, that is, the origami M has the required properties.

5.3. A family of regular origamis associated to $SL(2, \mathbb{F}_p)$. Let $p \geq 3$ be an odd prime and $G = SL(2, \mathbb{F}_p)$. The order of G is $|G| = (p-1)p(p+1)$. The elements

$$g_r = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & a \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{and} \quad g_u = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ b & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

generate G whenever $\pi := ab \neq 0$. We will study the regular origami associated to this generating pair.

Notations. In the sequel, $\mathbb{F} = \mathbb{F}_p$, ε is a generator of the cyclic group \mathbb{F}^* ; $\mathbb{F}' = \mathbb{F}_{p^2}$ is a quadratic extension of \mathbb{F} (unique up to isomorphism); C is the cyclic subgroup of order $p+1$ of $(\mathbb{F}')^*$ consisting of elements x with $N(x) := x^{p+1} = 1$, η a generator of C . Choosing a basis of \mathbb{F}' over \mathbb{F} , we identify C with a subgroup of $SL(2, \mathbb{F})$.

5.3.1. Conjugacy classes in $SL(2, \mathbb{F}_p)$. The following table (taken from [10]) presents the information we will need about the conjugacy classes of $SL(2, \mathbb{F})$, namely, it gives representatives for each “type” of class (in the first column), the number of elements on each class of a given “type” (in the second column), and the number of classes of a given “type” (in the third column).

Representative	# of elements in the class	# of classes
$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$	1	1
$\begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$	1	1
$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$	$(p^2 - 1)/2$	1
$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & \varepsilon \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$	$(p^2 - 1)/2$	1
$\begin{pmatrix} -1 & -1 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$	$(p^2 - 1)/2$	1
$\begin{pmatrix} -1 & -\varepsilon \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$	$(p^2 - 1)/2$	1
$\begin{pmatrix} \varepsilon^j & 0 \\ 0 & \varepsilon^{-j} \end{pmatrix}, 0 < j < \frac{(p-1)}{2}$	$p(p+1)$	$(p-3)/2$
$\eta^j, 0 < j < \frac{(p+1)}{2}$	$p(p-1)$	$(p-1)/2$

The total number of conjugacy classes is $p+4$.

5.3.2. Irreducible representations. Below we list the $p+4$ irreducible representations of $G = SL(2, \mathbb{F})$ (see [10]).

- the trivial representation U .
- the standard representation V coming from the action of G on $\mathbb{P}^1(\mathbb{F}_p)$ (that is, we have a permutation representation of G that we write as $U \oplus V$). The character χ_V is given in the following table

	χ_V
$\pm \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$	p
$\pm \begin{pmatrix} 1 & * \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$	0
$\begin{pmatrix} \varepsilon^j & 0 \\ 0 & \varepsilon^{-j} \end{pmatrix}$	1
η^j	-1

(c) let $\tau : \mathbb{F}^* \rightarrow \mathbb{C}^*$ be a character with $\text{Im}\tau(\varepsilon) > 0$ (there are $(p-3)/2$ possible choices of τ), and let

$$B = \left\{ g = \begin{pmatrix} a & c \\ 0 & a^{-1} \end{pmatrix} \in SL(2, \mathbb{F}_p) \right\}$$

be the usual *Borel subgroup*. Define the character $B \rightarrow \mathbb{C}^*$, $g \mapsto \tau(a)$ and consider the induced representation W_τ of $SL(2, \mathbb{F}_p)$. One has $\dim W_\tau = p+1 = [G : B]$, and the character χ_{W_τ} is given in the following table

	χ_{W_τ}
$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$	$p+1$
$\begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$	$(p+1)\tau(-1)$
$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & * \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$	1
$\begin{pmatrix} -1 & * \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$	$\tau(-1)$
$\begin{pmatrix} \varepsilon^j & 0 \\ 0 & \varepsilon^{-j} \end{pmatrix}$	$\tau(\varepsilon^j) + \tau(\varepsilon^{-j})$
η^j	0

(d) in the case of the character τ_* with $\tau_*(\varepsilon) = -1$, the induced representation W_{τ_*} is *reducible*: indeed, $W_{\tau_*} = W' \oplus W''$ is the sum of two irreducible representations. Observe that $\tau_*(\varepsilon) = -1$ implies that $\tau_*(-1) = (-1)^{(p-1)/2}$. The characters $\chi_{W'}, \chi_{W''}$ are given in the following tables.
For $p \equiv 1 \pmod{4}$,

	$\chi_{W'}$	$\chi_{W''}$
$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$	$(p+1)/2$	$(p+1)/2$
$\begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$	$(p+1)/2$	$(p+1)/2$
$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$	$(1 + \sqrt{p})/2$	$(1 - \sqrt{p})/2$
$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & \varepsilon \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$	$(1 - \sqrt{p})/2$	$(1 + \sqrt{p})/2$
$\begin{pmatrix} -1 & -1 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$	$(1 + \sqrt{p})/2$	$(1 - \sqrt{p})/2$
$\begin{pmatrix} -1 & -\varepsilon \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$	$(1 - \sqrt{p})/2$	$(1 + \sqrt{p})/2$
$\begin{pmatrix} \varepsilon^j & 0 \\ 0 & \varepsilon^{-j} \end{pmatrix}$	$(-1)^j$	$(-1)^j$
η^j	0	0

and, for $p \equiv 3 \pmod{4}$,

	$\chi_{W'}$	$\chi_{W''}$
$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$	$(p+1)/2$	$(p+1)/2$
$\begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$	$-(p+1)/2$	$-(p+1)/2$
$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$	$(1 + i\sqrt{p})/2$	$(1 - i\sqrt{p})/2$
$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & \varepsilon \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$	$(1 - i\sqrt{p})/2$	$(1 + i\sqrt{p})/2$
$\begin{pmatrix} -1 & -1 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$	$(-1 - i\sqrt{p})/2$	$(-1 + i\sqrt{p})/2$
$\begin{pmatrix} -1 & -\varepsilon \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$	$(-1 + i\sqrt{p})/2$	$(-1 - i\sqrt{p})/2$
$\begin{pmatrix} \varepsilon^j & 0 \\ 0 & \varepsilon^{-j} \end{pmatrix}$	$(-1)^j$	$(-1)^j$
η^j	0	0

- (e) let $\varphi : C \rightarrow \mathbb{C}^*$ be a character with $\text{Im}\varphi(\eta) > 0$ (there are $(p-1)/2$ possible choices of φ). Using φ it is possible to construct a representation X_φ whose character χ_{X_φ} is given by the following table

	χ_{X_φ}
$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$	$p - 1$
$\begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$	$(p - 1)\varphi(-1)$
$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & * \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$	-1
$\begin{pmatrix} -1 & * \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$	$-\varphi(-1)$
$\begin{pmatrix} \varepsilon^j & 0 \\ 0 & \varepsilon^{-j} \end{pmatrix}$	0
η^j	$-(\varphi(\eta^j) + \varphi(\eta^{-j}))$

(f) let φ_* be the character with $\varphi_*(\eta) = -1$. In this case, X_{φ_*} is *reducible*: indeed, $X_{\varphi_*} = X' \oplus X''$ is the direct sum of two irreducible representations. Observe that $\varphi_*(\eta) = -1$ implies that $\varphi_*(-1) = (-1)^{(p+1)/2}$. The characters $\chi_{X'}, \chi_{X''}$ are given in the following tables.

For $p \equiv 1 \pmod{4}$,

	$\chi_{X'}$	$\chi_{X''}$
$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$	$(p - 1)/2$	$(p - 1)/2$
$\begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$	$-(p - 1)/2$	$-(p - 1)/2$
$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$	$(-1 + \sqrt{p})/2$	$(-1 - \sqrt{p})/2$
$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & \varepsilon \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$	$(-1 - \sqrt{p})/2$	$(-1 + \sqrt{p})/2$
$\begin{pmatrix} -1 & -1 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$	$(1 - \sqrt{p})/2$	$(1 + \sqrt{p})/2$
$\begin{pmatrix} -1 & -\varepsilon \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$	$(1 + \sqrt{p})/2$	$(1 - \sqrt{p})/2$
$\begin{pmatrix} \varepsilon^j & 0 \\ 0 & \varepsilon^{-j} \end{pmatrix}$	0	0
η^j	$(-1)^{j+1}$	$(-1)^{j+1}$

and, for $p \equiv 3 \pmod{4}$,

	$\chi_{X'}$	$\chi_{X''}$
$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$	$(p-1)/2$	$(p-1)/2$
$\begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$	$(p-1)/2$	$(p-1)/2$
$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$	$(-1 + i\sqrt{p})/2$	$(-1 - i\sqrt{p})/2$
$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & \varepsilon \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$	$(-1 - i\sqrt{p})/2$	$(-1 + i\sqrt{p})/2$
$\begin{pmatrix} -1 & -1 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$	$(-1 + i\sqrt{p})/2$	$(-1 - i\sqrt{p})/2$
$\begin{pmatrix} -1 & -\varepsilon \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$	$(-1 - i\sqrt{p})/2$	$(-1 + i\sqrt{p})/2$
$\begin{pmatrix} \varepsilon^j & 0 \\ 0 & \varepsilon^{-j} \end{pmatrix}$	0	0
η^j	$(-1)^{j+1}$	$(-1)^{j+1}$

In summary, the $p+4$ irreducible representations are U, V, W_τ ($(p-3)/2$ of them), W', W'', X_φ ($(p-1)/2$ of them), X', X'' .

The representations U and V are defined over \mathbf{Q} . To determine whether the other irreducible representations are real, complex or quaternionic, we observe first from the previous tables that the characters are real-valued except for W', W'', X', X'' when $p \equiv 3 \pmod{4}$. These four representations are thus *complex* (when $p \equiv 3 \pmod{4}$). Observe also that, when $p \equiv 1 \pmod{4}$, the dimension of W', W'' is odd so these representations are *real*.

Recall the general criterion based on the so-called *Frobenius-Schur indicator*:

Theorem 5.10. *Let χ be a character of an irreducible representation of a finite group G . Then,*

$$\frac{1}{|G|} \sum_{g \in G} \chi(g^2) = \begin{cases} 1, & \text{for } \chi \text{ real} \\ 0, & \text{for } \chi \text{ complex} \\ -1, & \text{for } \chi \text{ quaternionic} \end{cases}$$

Applying this criterion (with the aid of the previous character tables), one can check that

- X', X'' are *quaternionic* when $p \equiv 1 \pmod{4}$;
- for $\tau(\varepsilon) = \exp(2\pi i j / (p-1))$ (with $0 < j < (p-1)/2$), W_τ is *real* when j is even, and W_τ is *quaternionic* when j is odd;
- for $\varphi(\eta) = \exp(2\pi i j / (p+1))$ (with $0 < j < (p+1)/2$), X_φ is *real* when j is even, and X_φ is *quaternionic* when j is odd.

In a nutshell, our discussions so far can be resumed as follows:

- for $p \equiv 1 \pmod{4}$, there are $(p+5)/2 = 2 + 2 + (p-3)/2$ real representations, $(p+3)/2 = 2 + (p-1)/2$ quaternionic representations, and 0 complex representations.
- for $p \equiv 3 \pmod{4}$, there are $(p+1)/2 = 2 + (p-3)/2$ real representations, $(p-1)/2$ quaternionic representations, and $4 = 2 + 2$ complex representations.

This concludes our quick review of the representation theory of $G = SL(2, \mathbb{F})$. Now, we pass to the study of the regular origami.

5.3.3. *The regular origami* (G, g_r, g_u) . Recall that we have chosen

$$g_r = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & a \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{and} \quad g_u = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ b & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

with $\pi := ab \neq 0$. Their commutator $c = g_r^{-1} g_u^{-1} g_r g_u$ is

$$c = \begin{pmatrix} 1 + ab + a^2 b^2 & a^2 b \\ -a^2 b & 1 - ab \end{pmatrix}$$

and hence its trace is $\text{tr}(c) = 2 + \pi^2$. The nature of the eigenvalues of c is described by the discriminant

$$(\text{tr}(c))^2 - 4 = \pi^2(\pi^2 + 4)$$

There are three cases:

- *parabolic*: when $\pi^2 = -4$ (this can only happen when $p \equiv 1 \pmod{4}$ as -1 must be a square), then c is conjugated to $\begin{pmatrix} -1 & * \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$; the order of c is $2p$.
- *hyperbolic*: when $\pi^2 + 4 \neq 0$ is a square in \mathbb{F} , c is conjugated to $\begin{pmatrix} \varepsilon^j & 0 \\ 0 & \varepsilon^{-j} \end{pmatrix}$ for some $0 < j < \frac{p-1}{2}$. The integer j is *even*: writing $\pi^2 + 4 = u^2$, $u := \lambda + \lambda^{-1}$ with $\lambda^{\pm 1} := \frac{1}{2}(u \pm \pi) \in \mathbb{F}^*$, we have $\lambda^2 + \lambda^{-2} = u^2 - 2 = \pi^2 + 2 = \text{tr}(c)$. The order of c is > 2 and divides $\frac{p-1}{2}$.
- *elliptic*: when $\pi^2 + 4$ is not a square in \mathbb{F} , c is conjugated to η^j for some $0 < j < \frac{p+1}{2}$. The integer j is *odd*: if we had $c = c'^2$, with $\text{tr}(c') = \lambda + \lambda^{-1} \in \mathbb{F}$ for some $\lambda \in \mathbb{F}'$, then we would have $\pi^2 + 4 = \text{tr}(c) + 2 = \lambda^2 + \lambda^{-2} + 2 = (\text{tr}(c'))^2$. The order of c is > 2 , even, and divides $p + 1$.

Recall that (see [24]) the genus g of the regular origami (G, g_r, g_u) is related to $\text{ord}(c)$ by the formula:

$$g = 1 + \frac{1}{2}|G| \left(1 - \frac{1}{\text{ord}(c)} \right)$$

Remark 5.11. Observe that

$$\#\{\pi^2 : \pi^2 + 4 \neq 0 \text{ is a square}\} = \begin{cases} (p-5)/4, & \text{if } p \equiv 1 \pmod{4} \\ (p-3)/4, & \text{if } p \equiv 3 \pmod{4} \end{cases}$$

and

$$\#\{\pi^2 : \pi^2 + 4 \text{ is not a square}\} = \begin{cases} (p-1)/4, & \text{if } p \equiv 1 \pmod{4} \\ (p+1)/4, & \text{if } p \equiv 3 \pmod{4} \end{cases}$$

Remark 5.12. In the hyperbolic or elliptic cases, the order of c can be computed as follows: the sequence $t_n := \text{tr}(c^n)$ satisfies $t_0 = 2$, $t_1 = 2 + \pi^2$ and the recurrence relation $t_{n+1} = t_1 t_n - t_{n-1}$ (derived for instance from the general formula $\text{tr}(A^2 B) = \text{tr}(A) \cdot \text{tr}(AB) - \text{tr}(B)$ for $A, B \in SL(2)$). The order of c is the smallest positive integer n such that $t_n = 2$.

For the first values of p , one gets the following tables (where $\left(\frac{a}{p}\right)$ is the Legendre symbol).

For $p = 5$:

π^2	$\pi^2 + 4$	$\left(\frac{\pi^2 + 4}{p}\right)$	$\text{ord}(c)$
1	0	0	10
4	3	-1	6

For $p = 7$:

π^2	$\pi^2 + 4$	$\binom{\pi^2 + 4}{p}$	$\text{ord}(c)$
1	5	-1	8
4	1	1	3
2	6	-1	8

For $p = 11$:

π^2	$\pi^2 + 4$	$\binom{\pi^2 + 4}{p}$	$\text{ord}(c)$
1	5	1	5
4	8	-1	12
9	2	-1	4
5	9	1	5
3	7	-1	12

For $p = 13$:

π^2	$\pi^2 + 4$	$\binom{\pi^2 + 4}{p}$	$\text{ord}(c)$
1	5	-1	14
4	8	-1	14
9	0	0	26
3	7	-1	14
12	3	1	6
10	1	1	3

In the next subsections, we use Corollary 3.5, the tables for the characters and the formula

$$(5.3) \quad \dim \text{Fix}_\lambda(c) = \frac{1}{\text{ord}(c)} \sum_{j=0}^{\text{ord}(c)-1} \chi_\lambda(c^j)$$

to compute the multiplicities in $H_1^{(0)}$ of the irreducible representations of G . The computations are straightforward but fastidious and are omitted.

5.3.4. *Multiplicities in the parabolic case.* The parabolic case occurs only when $p \equiv 1 \pmod{4}$. We have then

$$\dim \text{Fix}_\lambda(c) = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{for } \lambda = U, V, W', W'' \\ 0 & \text{for } \lambda = X_\varphi, X', X'' \\ 1 + \tau(-1) \in \{0, 2\} & \text{for } \lambda = W_\tau \end{cases}$$

From Corollary 3.5, we then get for the multiplicities

$$\ell_\lambda = \text{codimFix}_\lambda(c) = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{for } \lambda = U \\ p-1 & \text{for } \lambda = V \\ (p-1)/2 & \text{for } W', W'' \\ p-1 & \text{for } \lambda = X_\varphi \\ (p-1)/2 & \text{for } \lambda = X', X'' \\ p-\tau(-1) & \text{for } \lambda = W_\tau \end{cases}$$

5.3.5. *Multiplicities in the hyperbolic case.* In the hyperbolic case, the order of c is > 2 and divides $\frac{p-1}{2}$. We discuss according to the parity of $\text{ord}(c)$, noticing that $\text{ord}(c)$ can be even only when $p \equiv 1 \pmod{4}$.

- (1) We first assume that $\text{ord}(c)$ is even.
- for $\lambda = U$, we have $\ell_\lambda = 0$.
 - for $\lambda = V$, we have $\ell_\lambda = (p-1)(1 - \frac{2}{\text{ord}(c)})$.
 - for $\lambda = W_\tau$ with $\tau(c) = 1$, we have $\ell_\lambda = (p-1)(1 - \frac{2}{\text{ord}(c)})$.
 - for $\lambda = W_\tau$ with $\tau(c) \neq 1$, we have $\ell_\lambda = 2 + (p-1)(1 - \frac{1+\tau(-1)}{\text{ord}(c)})$.
 - for $\lambda = W'$ or W'' , we have $\ell_\lambda = \frac{p-1}{2}(1 - \frac{2}{\text{ord}(c)})$.
 - for $\lambda = X_\varphi$, we have $\ell_\lambda = (p-1)(1 - \frac{1+\varphi(-1)}{\text{ord}(c)})$.
 - for $\lambda = X'$ or X'' , we have $\ell_\lambda = \frac{p-1}{2}$.
- (2) We now assume that $\text{ord}(c)$ is odd.
- for $\lambda = U$, we have $\ell_\lambda = 0$.
 - for $\lambda = V$, we have $\ell_\lambda = (p-1)(1 - \frac{1}{\text{ord}(c)})$.
 - for $\lambda = W_\tau$ with $\tau(c) = 1$, we have $\ell_\lambda = (p-1)(1 - \frac{1}{\text{ord}(c)})$.
 - for $\lambda = W_\tau$ with $\tau(c) \neq 1$, we have $\ell_\lambda = 2 + (p-1)(1 - \frac{p-1}{\text{ord}(c)})$.
 - for $\lambda = W'$ or W'' , we have $\ell_\lambda = \frac{p-1}{2}(1 - \frac{1}{\text{ord}(c)})$.
 - for $\lambda = X_\varphi$, we have $\ell_\lambda = (p-1)(1 - \frac{1}{\text{ord}(c)})$.
 - for $\lambda = X'$ or X'' , we have $\ell_\lambda = \frac{p-1}{2}(1 - \frac{1}{\text{ord}(c)})$.

5.3.6. *Multiplicities in the elliptic case.* In the elliptic case the order of c is even. The multiplicities are as follows

- for $\lambda = U$, we have $\ell_\lambda = 0$.
- for $\lambda = V$, we have $\ell_\lambda = (p+1)(1 - \frac{2}{\text{ord}(c)})$.
- for $\lambda = W_\tau$, we have $\ell_\lambda = (p+1)(1 - \frac{1+\tau(-1)}{\text{ord}(c)})$.
- for $\lambda = W'$ or W'' , we have

$$\ell_\lambda = \begin{cases} (p+1)(\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{\text{ord}(c)}) & \text{for } p \equiv 1 \pmod{4} \\ \frac{p+1}{2} & \text{for } p \equiv 3 \pmod{4} \end{cases}$$

- for $\lambda = X_\varphi$ with $\varphi(c) = 1$, we have $\ell_\lambda = (p+1)(1 - \frac{2}{\text{ord}(c)})$.
- for $\lambda = X_\varphi$ with $\varphi(c) \neq 1$, we have $\ell_\lambda = -2 + (p+1)(1 - \frac{1+\varphi(-1)}{\text{ord}(c)})$.
- for $\lambda = X'$ or X'' , we have

$$\ell_\lambda = \begin{cases} \frac{p-1}{2} & \text{for } p \equiv 1 \pmod{4} \\ -1 + (p+1)(\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{\text{ord}(c)}) & \text{for } p \equiv 3 \pmod{4} \end{cases}$$

Remark 5.13. It would be interesting to compute the signatures of the natural Hermitian forms on the isotypic components of complex or quaternionic type.

5.4. **A regular origami \mathcal{O} with a non trivial action of the affine group on $Jrrr_{\mathbf{R}}(\text{Aut}(\mathcal{O}))$.** As in example 3.11, we consider a prime number p and the Heisenberg group G over the field $\mathbb{F} := \mathbb{F}_p$: the elements of G are the matrices

$$M(a, b, c) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & a & c \\ 0 & 1 & b \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix},$$

with $a, b, c \in \mathbb{F}$. We consider the *regular* origami \mathcal{O} associated to the choice $g_r = M(1, 0, 0)$, $g_u = M(0, 1, 0)$ of generators of G . This origami was studied in [12], [24]. As for any regular origami, the automorphism group of \mathcal{O} is canonically identified with G . Its Veech group is equal to $GL(2, \mathbf{Z})$ (see [12], [24]).

The automorphism group of $G = \text{Aut}(\mathcal{O})$ fits into an exact sequence

$$1 \rightarrow \text{Inn}(G) \simeq \mathbb{F}^2 \rightarrow \text{Aut}(G) \rightarrow GL(2, \mathbb{F}) \simeq \text{Out}(G) \rightarrow 1 .$$

Here, the automorphism of G associated to a pair $(c, c') \in \mathbb{F}^2$ sends g_r to $M(1, 0, c)$ and g_u to $M(0, 1, c')$. The morphism r from $\text{Aut}(G)$ to $GL(2, \mathbb{F})$ is defined as follows: let $\varphi \in \text{Aut}(G)$; write $\varphi(g_r) = M(a, b, c)$, $\varphi(g_u) = M(a', b', c')$; then $r(\varphi)$ is the matrix $\begin{pmatrix} a & a' \\ b & b' \end{pmatrix}$. Observe that

$$\varphi(M(0, 0, 1)) = M(0, 0, \det r(\varphi)) .$$

Let us briefly recall what are the irreducible representations of G over \mathbf{C} . There are p^2 1-dimensional representations, indexed by $(m, n) \in \mathbb{F}^2$, defined by the homomorphisms

$$\chi_{m,n}(M(a, b, c)) = \exp \frac{2\pi i}{p}(ma + nb) ,$$

and $(p-1)$ irreducible representations of dimension p , indexed by primitive roots ζ of order p , defined (up to isomorphism) by

$$\begin{aligned} \rho_\zeta(g_r)(e_i) &= \zeta^i e_i, \\ \rho_\zeta(g_u)(e_i) &= e_{i+1}, \end{aligned}$$

where (e_i) is the canonical basis of $\mathbf{C}^{\mathbb{F}}$. Observe that

$$\begin{aligned} \rho_\zeta(M(0, 0, 1))(e_i) &= \rho_\zeta(g_r g_u g_r^{-1} g_u^{-1})(e_i) \\ &= \zeta e_i. \end{aligned}$$

All irreducible representations except for the trivial one are of complex type, the complex conjugacy being given by $(m, n) \leftrightarrow (-m, -n)$, $\zeta \leftrightarrow \bar{\zeta}$.

The action of $\text{Out}(G)$ on $\text{Irr}_{\mathbf{C}}(G)$ is as follows. For $(m, n) \in \mathbb{F}^2$ and $\varphi \in \text{Aut}(G)$, one has

$$\chi_{m,n} \circ \varphi = \chi_{m',n'}, \quad (m', n') = (m, n) \cdot r(\varphi) .$$

For a primitive root ζ of order p , one has $\rho_\zeta \circ \varphi \simeq \rho_{\zeta'}$ with $\zeta' = \zeta^{\det r(\varphi)}$.

Finally, it is easy to check that the morphism

$$\text{Aff}(\mathcal{O})/\text{Aut}(\mathcal{O}) \simeq GL(M) = GL(2, \mathbf{Z}) \longrightarrow \text{Out}(G) \simeq GL(2, \mathbb{F})$$

induced by the conjugacy in the affine group is simply the reduction modulo p .

We conclude that the image of $\text{Aff}(\mathcal{O})$ in $\text{Out}(G)$ is the group of matrices with determinant ± 1 . It acts nontrivially on the set of 1-dimensional irreducible representations of G . However, these representations do not appear in the decomposition of $H_1^{(0)}(\mathcal{O}, \mathbf{C})$. On the other hand, the representation ρ_ζ is transformed either in itself or its complex conjugate, so every **real** irreducible representation of dimension $2p$ is fixed by the action of the affine group.

Question: Is there a regular origami M for which the action of the affine group on the set of isotypic components of $H_1^{(0)}(M, \mathbf{R})$ is nontrivial?

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