



SEMINARIO CRUZ DEL SUR

Potential Versus Actual Signature Space

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RESUMEN.

Riemann's Existence Theorem tells us that necessary conditions for a group G containing elements of order m_1, m_2, \dots, m_r , to act on a Riemann surface X with quotient genus h and signature $(h; m_1, \dots, m_r)$ is if (1) the Riemann Hurwitz formula is satisfied, and (2) if there are elements $a_1, b_1, \dots, a_h, b_h, g_1, \dots, g_r \in G$, with m_i being the order of the element g_i , so that $\{a_1, b_1, \dots, a_h, b_h, g_1, \dots, g_r\}$ generate the group and

$$\prod_{j=1}^h [a_j, b_j] \prod_{i=1}^r g_i = 1_G,$$
 the identity of G . We call de numbers

h, m_1, m_2, \dots, m_r which satisfy (1) *potential signatures*.

Fix a group G and consider all potential signatures $(h; m_1, \dots, m_r)$. For which groups are all but a finite number of potential signatures in fact actual signatures?

We present several new classification results towards answering this question.

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