

Lecture 6: "Orbifolds"

Preliminaries:

A category \mathcal{C} can be given either as

- set of objects \mathcal{C}_0 + Hom-sets $\text{Hom}(x, y)$
- set of objects \mathcal{C}_0 + set of morphisms \mathcal{C}_1 ,
+ maps $s, t: \mathcal{C}_1 \rightarrow \mathcal{C}_0$ (source, target) + map $\text{id}: \mathcal{C}_0 \rightarrow \mathcal{C}_1$

If a group G acts on a set X , then $[X/G]$: quotient groupoid with

Objects $X_0 = X$

$$\text{Hom}(x, y) = \{g \in G \mid g \cdot x = y\}$$

or

$$x \sim g \cdot x$$

or

$$X_1 = X \times G$$

$$s(x, g) = x$$

$$t(x, g) = g \cdot x$$

$$\text{id}(x) = (x, 1_G)$$

In this case, $\pi_0([X/G]) = X/G$ isomorphism classes of a groupoid (quotient set).

Manifolds

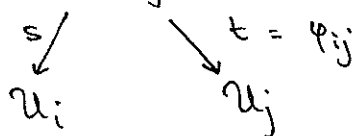
A manifold can be given as: Open sets $U_i \subseteq \mathbb{R}^n$ + $U_{ij} \subseteq U_i$
+ $\varphi_{ij}: U_{ij} \xrightarrow{\sim} U_{ji}$ diffeomorphism (st cycle condition).

To this we associate a groupoid X with

$$X_0 = \coprod U_i$$

$$+ \text{relations: } \underbrace{x}_{\in U_i} \sim \underbrace{\varphi_{ij}(x)}_{\in U_{ji}}$$

$$\text{or: } X_1 = \coprod U_{ij}$$



then $\pi_0(X) = (\coprod U_i) / x \sim \varphi_{ij}(x)$ underlying topological space.

Orbifolds

An orbifold is described as: Open sets $U_i \subseteq \mathbb{R}^n$

+ Finite groups $G_i \curvearrowright U_i$ (acts by diffeomorphism)

+ Open sets $U_{ij} \subseteq U_i$

$$G_{ij} = \{g \in G_i \mid g(U_{ij}) \subseteq U_{ij}\}$$

+ $\Psi_{ij}: G_{ij} \xrightarrow{\sim} G_{ji}$ group morphism

$\varphi_{ij}: U_{ij} \xrightarrow{\sim} U_{ji}$ equivariant:

$$\varphi_{ij}(g \cdot x) = \Psi_{ij}(g) \cdot \varphi_{ij}(x)$$

To this data we associate a groupoid X with:

$$X_0 = \coprod U_i$$

+ morphisms:

$$x \sim \varphi_{ij}(x)$$

$$x \sim g \cdot x$$

In this case $X_1 = \coprod U_{ij} \times G_{ij}$

Locally: $X \approx [U_i/G_i]$

Def: X is a Lie groupoid if:

X_0, X_1 are differential manifolds

$s, t: X_1 \rightarrow X_0$ are smooth submersions. ($\Rightarrow X_1 \times_{X_0} X_1$ is a manifold)

$\text{id}: X_0 \rightarrow X_1$ smooth

"Internal category in Diff"

\uparrow category of ~~smooth~~
differentiable manifolds

So Orbifolds \leftrightarrow Lie groupoids such that s, t are étale (= local diffeomorphism)

+ (s, t) is proper.

Question: What is a morphism of orbifolds?
When are two orbifolds equivalent?

Solution 1: Do everything with local charts
- Can describe a morphism ✓
 But: Very restrictive
- No clear when they are equivalent.

Solution 2: Internal functor / equivalences.

Ex: Internal functor between Lie groupoids $X \rightarrow Y$:
smooth maps $X_0 \rightarrow Y_0$ that is a functor.
 $X_1 \rightarrow Y_1$

Clearly we want: Internal functor of Lie groupoids \Rightarrow Morphism of orbifolds
Internal equivalence \Rightarrow "same" orbifold.

Problem: too restrictive!

Solution 3: Differentiable stacks

Diff is a site! : Cover of M : $\{U_i \xrightarrow{\varphi_i} M\}$ st $\cup \varphi_i(U_i) = M$.
We work with stacks over Diff.

Def: A differentiable stack is a stack \mathcal{F} over Diff such that
 \exists atlas $\underline{X} \rightarrow \mathcal{F}$ (ie. representable morphism) smooth, surjective submersion

($\Rightarrow \forall U \in \text{Diff}$, $\underline{X} \times_{\mathcal{F}} \underline{U} \cong \underline{V}$ for V manifold and
 $\underline{X} \times_{\mathcal{F}} \underline{U} \rightarrow \underline{U}$ is induced by $V \rightarrow U$ which is smooth, surjective submersion)

Example:

1) If X manifold $\rightarrow \underline{X}$ differentiable stack with atlas X .

2) If $G \curvearrowright X \rightarrow [X/G]$ given by $P \xrightarrow{G\text{-equiv}} X$
 \downarrow principal
 U G -bundle
 \downarrow
 U

Atlas: X

If X_0, X_1 is a Lie groupoid, we associate a differentiable stack $[X_0/X_1]$ as follows:

$$\mathcal{X} = [X_0/X_1]$$

Objects: \mathcal{P} surjective submersion
 $\begin{array}{c} \mathcal{P} \\ \downarrow q \\ U \end{array}$

$$+ \varphi: \mathcal{P} \rightarrow X_0$$

$$+ g: \mathcal{P} \times_{\varphi, X_0, s} X_1 \rightarrow \mathcal{P}$$

such that:

$$1) q(g(p, g)) = q(p) \quad p \in \mathcal{P}, g \in X_1$$

$$2) \forall p, p' \in \mathcal{P}, q(p) = q(p')$$

$$\Rightarrow \exists! g \in X_1, p' = g(p, g)$$

$$3) \varphi(g(p, g)) = t(g), \quad g \in X_1, p \in \mathcal{P}$$

Prop: If φ of $[X/G]$: $g: G \curvearrowright \mathcal{P}$

1): action preserves the fibers

2): action transitive on fibers

$$\varphi: \mathcal{P} \rightarrow X$$

3): G -equivariant

$\Rightarrow [X_0/X_1]$: differentiable stack with atlas X_0 .

Reverse direction: Let \mathcal{X} be a differentiable stack with atlas X .

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \underline{V} \cong \underline{X} \times_{\mathcal{X}} \underline{X} & \rightarrow & \underline{X} \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ \underline{X} & \rightarrow & \mathcal{X} \end{array}$$

we take $X_0 = X$

$$X_1 = V$$

with $s, t: X_1 \rightarrow X$

$\Rightarrow X_0, X_1$ is a Lie groupoid.

Def 1: An orbifold is a differentiable stack \mathcal{X} such that the associated Lie groupoid has s, t étale and (s, t) proper.

Def 2: An orbifold is a DM stack, i.e. the atlas $X \rightarrow \mathcal{X}$ smooth, surjective, étale ($\Rightarrow s, t$ étale) & the diagonal $\Delta: \mathcal{X} \rightarrow \mathcal{X} \times \mathcal{X}$ is proper.

If X is a Lie groupoid, then $\pi_0(X)$ topological space is the "coarse moduli space":

\forall manifold M , every morphism $X \rightarrow M$ factors through $\pi_0(X)$.

If \mathcal{X} is a stack over Diff, then

$$U \mapsto \pi_0(\mathcal{X}(U))$$

is a sheaf over Diff.

Case where \mathcal{X} DM stack: this sheaf is associated to a manifold \rightsquigarrow "the coarse moduli space".