

ON FINITE INDEX SUBGROUPS OF THE MAPPING CLASS GROUP OF A NONORIENTABLE SURFACE

BLAŻEJ SZEPIETOWSKI

University of Gdańsk, Poland

ABSTRACT. Let $\mathcal{M}(N_{h,n})$ denote the mapping class group of a compact nonorientable surface of genus $h \geq 7$ and $n \leq 1$ boundary components, and let $\mathcal{T}(N_{h,n})$ be the subgroup of $\mathcal{M}(N_{h,n})$ generated by all Dehn twists. It is known that $\mathcal{T}(N_{h,n})$ is the unique subgroup of $\mathcal{M}(N_{h,n})$ of index 2. We prove that $\mathcal{T}(N_{h,n})$ (and also $\mathcal{M}(N_{h,n})$) contains a unique subgroup of index $2^{g-1}(2^g - 1)$ up to conjugation, and a unique subgroup of index $2^{g-1}(2^g + 1)$ up to conjugation, where $g = \lfloor (h-1)/2 \rfloor$. The other proper subgroups of $\mathcal{T}(N_{h,n})$ and $\mathcal{M}(N_{h,n})$ have index greater than $2^{g-1}(2^g + 1)$. In particular, the minimum index of a proper subgroup of $\mathcal{T}(N_{h,n})$ is $2^{g-1}(2^g - 1)$.

1. INTRODUCTION

For a compact surface F , its *mapping class group* $\mathcal{M}(F)$ is the group of isotopy classes of all, orientation preserving if F is orientable, homeomorphisms $F \rightarrow F$ equal to the identity on the boundary of F . A compact surface of genus g with n boundary components will be denoted by $S_{g,n}$ if it is orientable, or by $N_{g,n}$ if it is nonorientable.

It is well known that $\mathcal{M}(S_{g,n})$ is residually finite ([4]), and since $\mathcal{M}(N_{g,n})$ embeds in $\mathcal{M}(S_{g-1,2n})$ for $g + 2n \geq 3$ ([2, 17]), it is residually finite as well. It means that mapping class groups have a rich supply of finite index subgroups. On the other hand, Berrick, Gebhardt and Paris ([1]) proved that for $g \geq 3$ the minimum index of a proper subgroup of $\mathcal{M}(S_{g,n})$ is $m_g^- = 2^{g-1}(2^g - 1)$ (previously it was known that the minimum index is greater than $4g + 4$ ([12])). More specifically, it is proved in [1] that

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$\mathcal{M}(S_{g,n})$ contains a unique subgroup of index m_g^- up to conjugation, a unique subgroup of index $m_g^+ = 2^{g-1}(2^g + 1)$ up to conjugation, and all other proper subgroups of $\mathcal{M}(S_{g,n})$ have index strictly greater than m_g^+ . The subgroups of indices m_g^- and m_g^+ are constructed via the symplectic representation $\mathcal{M}(S_{g,n}) \rightarrow \mathrm{Sp}(2g, \mathbb{Z})$ induced by the action of $\mathcal{M}(S_{g,n})$ on $H_1(S_{g,0}, \mathbb{Z}) = \mathbb{Z}^{2g}$ (after gluing a disc along each boundary component of $S_{g,n}$). Passing mod 2 we obtain an epimorphism $\theta_{g,n}: \mathcal{M}(S_{g,n}) \rightarrow \mathrm{Sp}(2g, \mathbb{Z}_2)$. The orthogonal groups $O^-(2g, \mathbb{Z}_2)$ and $O^+(2g, \mathbb{Z}_2)$ are subgroups of $\mathrm{Sp}(2g, \mathbb{Z}_2)$ of indices respectively m_g^- and m_g^+ (see [1] and references therein), and thus $\mathcal{O}_{g,n}^- = \theta_{g,n}^{-1}(O^-(2g, \mathbb{Z}_2))$ and $\mathcal{O}_{g,n}^+ = \theta_{g,n}^{-1}(O^+(2g, \mathbb{Z}_2))$ are subgroups of $\mathcal{M}(S_{g,n})$ of indices respectively m_g^- and m_g^+ .

Note that for $g \in \{1, 2\}$ the minimum index of a proper subgroup of $\mathcal{M}(S_{g,n})$ is 2. Indeed, the abelianization of $\mathcal{M}(S_{g,n})$ is \mathbb{Z}_{12} for $(g, n) = (1, 0)$, \mathbb{Z}^n for $g = 1$ and $n > 0$, and \mathbb{Z}_{10} for $g = 2$ (see [7]). On the other hand, $\mathcal{M}(S_{g,n})$ is perfect for $g \geq 3$. Zimmermann ([19]) proved that for $g \in \{3, 4\}$ the smallest nontrivial quotient of $\mathcal{M}(S_{g,0})$ is $\mathrm{Sp}(2g, \mathbb{Z}_2)$. The problem of determining the smallest nontrivial quotient of $\mathcal{M}(S_{g,n})$ for $g \geq 5$ is open. On the other hand, Masbaum and Reid ([10]) proved that for fixed $g \geq 1$, every finite group occurs as a quotient of some finite index subgroup of $\mathcal{M}(S_{g,0})$.

In this paper we consider the case of a nonorientable surface. For $h \geq 2$ and $n \geq 0$, $\mathcal{M}(N_{h,n})$ contains a subgroup of index 2, namely the *twist subgroup* $\mathcal{T}(N_{h,n})$ generated by all Dehn twists about two-sided curves ([9, 15]). If $h \geq 7$, then $\mathcal{T}(N_{h,n})$ is perfect and equal to the commutator subgroup $[\mathcal{M}(N_{h,n}), \mathcal{M}(N_{h,n})]$ (see Theorem 2.5). In particular, for $h \geq 7$, $\mathcal{T}(N_{h,n})$ is the unique subgroup of $\mathcal{M}(N_{h,n})$ of index 2. The motivating question for this paper is as follows.

What is the minimum index of a proper subgroup of $\mathcal{T}(N_{h,n})$?

To avoid complication, we restrict our attention to $n \leq 1$. The reason is that for $n \leq 1$, $\mathcal{M}(N_{h,n})$ and $\mathcal{T}(N_{h,n})$ have particularly simple generators. We emphasize, however, that finite generating sets for these groups are known for arbitrary n ([15, 16]). It is worth mentioning at this point, that the first finite generating set for $\mathcal{M}(N_{h,0})$, $h \geq 3$, was obtained by Chillingworth ([3]) using Lickorish's results ([8, 9]).

Our starting observation is that $\mathcal{M}(N_{h,n})$ and $\mathcal{T}(N_{h,n})$ admit epimorphisms onto $\mathrm{Sp}(2g, \mathbb{Z}_2)$, where $g = \lfloor (h-1)/2 \rfloor$, hence they contain subgroups of indices m_g^- and m_g^+ . Here is the construction. Set $V_h = H_1(N_{h,0}, \mathbb{Z}_2)$. It is a \mathbb{Z}_2 -module of rank h . It was proved by McCarthy and Pinkall ([11]) that if φ is an automorphism of V_h which preserves the mod 2 intersection pairing, then φ is induced by a homeomorphism which is a product of Dehn twists. In other words the natural maps $\mathcal{M}(N_{h,0}) \rightarrow \mathrm{Aut}(V_h, \iota)$ and $\mathcal{T}(N_{h,0}) \rightarrow \mathrm{Aut}(V_h, \iota)$ are epimorphisms, where ι is the mod 2 intersection pairing on V_h .

and $\text{Aut}(V_h, \iota)$ is the group of automorphisms preserving ι . By pre-composing these epimorphisms with those induced by gluing a disc along the boundary of $N_{h,1}$, respectively $\mathcal{M}(N_{h,1}) \rightarrow \mathcal{M}(N_{h,0})$ and $\mathcal{T}(N_{h,1}) \rightarrow \mathcal{T}(N_{h,0})$, we obtain epimorphisms from $\mathcal{M}(N_{h,1})$ and $\mathcal{T}(N_{h,1})$ onto $\text{Aut}(V_h, \iota)$. By [6, Section 3] and [18, Lemma 8.1] we have isomorphisms

$$\text{Aut}(V_h, \iota) \cong \begin{cases} \text{Sp}(2g, \mathbb{Z}_2) & \text{if } h = 2g + 1 \\ \text{Sp}(2g, \mathbb{Z}_2) \times \mathbb{Z}_2^{2g+1} & \text{if } h = 2g + 2 \end{cases}$$

In either case there is an epimorphism $\text{Aut}(V_h, \iota) \rightarrow \text{Sp}(2g, \mathbb{Z}_2)$. By pre-composing this epimorphism with the map from $\mathcal{M}(N_{h,n})$ (resp. $\mathcal{T}(N_{h,n})$) onto $\text{Aut}(V_h, \iota)$, we obtain for $n \in \{0, 1\}$ epimorphisms

$$\tilde{\varepsilon}_{h,n}: \mathcal{M}(N_{h,n}) \rightarrow \text{Sp}(2g, \mathbb{Z}_2) \quad (\text{resp. } \varepsilon_{h,n}: \mathcal{T}(N_{h,n}) \rightarrow \text{Sp}(2g, \mathbb{Z}_2)).$$

Set

$$\begin{aligned} \tilde{\mathcal{H}}_{h,n}^- &= \tilde{\varepsilon}_{h,n}^{-1}(O^-(2g, \mathbb{Z}_2)), & \tilde{\mathcal{H}}_{h,n}^+ &= \tilde{\varepsilon}_{h,n}^{-1}(O^+(2g, \mathbb{Z}_2)), \\ \mathcal{H}_{h,n}^- &= \varepsilon_{h,n}^{-1}(O^-(2g, \mathbb{Z}_2)), & \mathcal{H}_{h,n}^+ &= \varepsilon_{h,n}^{-1}(O^+(2g, \mathbb{Z}_2)). \end{aligned}$$

Here is our main result.

THEOREM 1.1. *Let $h = 2g + r$ for $g \geq 3$, $r \in \{1, 2\}$ and $n \in \{0, 1\}$.*

- (1) $\mathcal{T}(N_{h,n})$ is the unique subgroup of $\mathcal{M}(N_{h,n})$ of index 2.
- (2) $\tilde{\mathcal{H}}_{h,n}^-$ (resp. $\mathcal{H}_{h,n}^-$) is the unique subgroup of $\mathcal{M}(N_{h,n})$ (resp. $\mathcal{T}(N_{h,n})$) of index m_g^- , up to conjugation.
- (3) $\tilde{\mathcal{H}}_{h,n}^+$ (resp. $\mathcal{H}_{h,n}^+$) is the unique subgroup of $\mathcal{M}(N_{h,n})$ (resp. $\mathcal{T}(N_{h,n})$) of index m_g^+ , up to conjugation.
- (4) All other proper subgroups of $\mathcal{M}(N_{h,n})$ or $\mathcal{T}(N_{h,n})$ have index strictly greater than m_g^+ , and at least $5m_{g-1}^- > m_g^+$ if $g \geq 4$.

The nontrivial content of Theorem 1.1 consists in points (2), (3), (4). The idea of the proof is as follows. Suppose that H is a proper subgroup of $\mathcal{T}(N_{h,1})$ (for definiteness) of index $m \leq m_g^+$. The group $\mathcal{T}(N_{h,1})$ contains an isomorphic copy of $\mathcal{M}(S_{g,1})$ and we prove in Lemma 4.3 that $H \cap \mathcal{M}(S_{g,1})$ has index m in $\mathcal{M}(S_{g,1})$. Therefore, by [1], $H \cap \mathcal{M}(S_{g,1})$ is conjugate either to $\mathcal{O}_{g,1}^-$ or to $\mathcal{O}_{g,1}^+$. Then we prove in Theorem 4.2 that $\mathcal{H}_{h,1}^-$ (resp. $\mathcal{H}_{h,1}^+$) is the unique up to conjugacy subgroup of $\mathcal{T}(N_{h,1})$ of index m_g^- (resp. m_g^+) such that $\mathcal{H}_{h,1}^- \cap \mathcal{M}(S_{g,1}) = \mathcal{O}_{g,1}^-$ (resp. $\mathcal{H}_{h,1}^+ \cap \mathcal{M}(S_{g,1}) = \mathcal{O}_{g,1}^+$).

For $h \in \{5, 6\}$ the abelianization of $\mathcal{T}(N_{h,n})$ is \mathbb{Z}_2 , hence the minimum index of a proper subgroup is 2. We prove in Theorem 4.1 that for $h \in \{5, 6\}$ and $n \in \{0, 1\}$, there are 4 conjugacy classes of proper subgroups of $\mathcal{T}(N_{h,n})$ of index at most $m_2^+ = 10$. By [15], the abelianization of $\mathcal{T}(N_{h,n})$ is \mathbb{Z}_{12} for $(h, n) = (3, 0)$, \mathbb{Z}_{24} for $(h, n) = (3, 1)$, and $\mathbb{Z}_2 \times \mathbb{Z}$ for $(h, n) = (4, 0)$. In particular, every positive integer occurs as an index of a subgroup of $\mathcal{T}(N_{4,0})$.

2. PRELIMINARIES

2.1. *Permutations.* Let \mathfrak{S}_m denote the full permutation group of $\{1, \dots, m\}$. The main tool used in this paper is the following well known relationship between index m subgroups and maps to \mathfrak{S}_m . A group homomorphism $\varphi: G \rightarrow \mathfrak{S}_m$ is transitive if the image acts transitively on $\{1, \dots, m\}$. If $\varphi: G \rightarrow \mathfrak{S}_m$ is transitive, then $\text{Stab}_\varphi(1) = \{x \in G \mid \varphi(x)(1) = 1\}$ is a subgroup of G of index m . Conversely, if H is a subgroup of G of index m , then the action of G on the right cosets of H gives rise to a transitive homomorphism $\varphi: G \rightarrow \mathfrak{S}_m$ such that $H = \text{Stab}_\varphi(1)$. Such φ will be called *permutation representation associated with H* .

We say that two homomorphisms φ and ψ from G_1 to G_2 are conjugate if there exists $y \in G_2$ such that $\varphi(x) = y\psi(x)y^{-1}$ for all $x \in G_1$. It is easy to see that two subgroups of G are conjugate if and only if the associated permutation representations are conjugate.

For $u \in \mathfrak{S}_m$ we have the partition of $\{1, \dots, m\}$ into the fixed set $F(u)$ and the support $S(u)$ of u . We will repeatedly use the fact that if $u, v \in \mathfrak{S}_m$ commute, then v preserves $F(u)$ and $S(u)$.

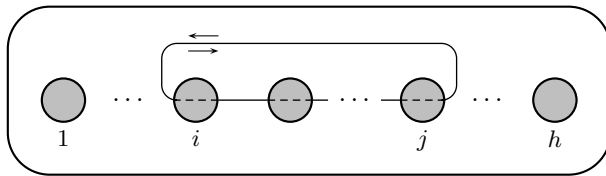


FIGURE 1. The surface $N_{h,1}$ and the curve $\gamma_{i,j}$.

2.2. *Mapping class group of a nonorientable surface.* Fix $h = 2g + r$, where $g \geq 2$, $r \in \{1, 2\}$. Let us represent $N_{h,1}$ as a disc with h crosscaps. This means that interiors of h small pairwise disjoint discs should be removed from the disc, and then antipodal points in each of the resulting boundary components should be identified. Let us arrange the crosscaps as shown on Figure 1 and number them from 1 to h . The closed surface $N_{h,0}$ is obtained by gluing a disc along the boundary of $N_{h,1}$. The inclusion of $N_{h,1}$ in $N_{h,0}$ induces epimorphisms $\mathcal{M}(N_{h,1}) \rightarrow \mathcal{M}(N_{h,0})$ and $\mathcal{T}(N_{h,1}) \rightarrow \mathcal{T}(N_{h,0})$. For $i \leq j$ let $\gamma_{i,j}$ denote the simple closed curve on $N_{h,1}$ from Figure 1. If $j - i$ is odd then $\gamma_{i,j}$ is two-sided and we will denote by $T_{\gamma_{i,j}}$ the Dehn twist about $\gamma_{i,j}$ in the direction indicated by arrows on Figure 1. For $1 \leq i \leq h - 1$ set $\alpha_i = \gamma_{i,i+1}$, $\alpha_0 = \gamma_{1,4}$ and $\alpha_{2g+2} = \gamma_{1,2g}$ (if $g = 2$ then $\alpha_0 = \alpha_6$). We can alter the curves α_i by an isotopy, so that they intersect each other minimally. Let Σ (resp. Σ') be a regular neighbourhood of the union of α_i for $1 \leq i \leq 2g$ (resp. $1 \leq i \leq 2g - 2$). These neighbourhoods may be chosen

so that $\Sigma' \subset \Sigma$, $\alpha_{2g+2} \subset \Sigma$, and $\alpha_0 \subset \Sigma'$ if $g \geq 3$. Note that Σ and Σ' are homeomorphic to, and hence will be identified with, respectively $S_{g,1}$ and $S_{g-1,1}$. Figure 2 shows the configuration of the curves α_i on $S_{g,1}$. Observe

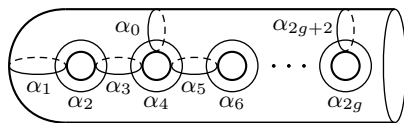


FIGURE 2. The surface $S_{g,1}$.

that the closure of $N_{h,1} \setminus \Sigma$ is homeomorphic to $N_{r,2}$. By [14, Cor. 3.8] the inclusions $S_{g-1,1} \subset S_{g,1} \subset N_{h,1}$ induce injective homomorphisms

$$\mathcal{M}(S_{g-1,1}) \hookrightarrow \mathcal{M}(S_{g,1}) \hookrightarrow \mathcal{T}(N_{h,1}).$$

We treat $\mathcal{M}(S_{g-1,1})$ and $\mathcal{M}(S_{g,1})$ as subgroups of $\mathcal{T}(N_{h,1})$. Set $T_i = T_{\alpha_i}$. It is well known that $\mathcal{M}(S_{g,1})$ is generated by T_i for $0 \leq i \leq 2g$ (originally it was proved by Humphries ([5]) that these $2g + 1$ twists generate $\mathcal{M}(S_{g,0})$, if $S_{g,0}$ is obtained by gluing a disc along the boundary of $S_{g,1}$). We define *crosscap transposition* U to be the isotopy class of the homeomorphism interchanging the two rightmost crosscaps as shown on Figure 3, and equal to the identity outside a disc containing these crosscaps. The composition $T_{h-1}U$ is the Y -homeomorphism defined in [8]. In particular $U \in \mathcal{M}(N_{h,n}) \setminus \mathcal{T}(N_{h,n})$. The

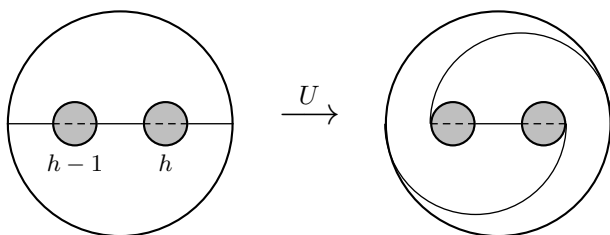


FIGURE 3. The crosscap transposition U .

next theorem can be deduced from the main result of [13].

THEOREM 2.1. *For $h \geq 4$ and $n \leq 1$, $\mathcal{M}(N_{h,n})$ is generated by U and T_i for $0 \leq i \leq h - 1$.*

For $i \neq j$ we either have $T_i T_j = T_j T_i$ if $\alpha_i \cap \alpha_j = \emptyset$, or $T_i T_j T_i = T_j T_i T_j$ if $|\alpha_i \cap \alpha_j| = 1$. The last equality is called *braid relation*. Evidently U commutes with T_i for $1 \leq i \leq h - 3$, and if $h \geq 6$ then also with T_0 . Observe that U

preserves (up to isotopy) the curve α_{h-1} and reverses orientation of its regular neighbourhood. Hence

$$(2.1) \quad UT_{h-1}U^{-1} = T_{h-1}^{-1}$$

There is no similarly short relation between U and T_{h-2} . Observe, however, that up to isotopy, $U(\alpha_{h-2})$ intersects α_{h-2} in a single point. Because the local orientation used to define T_{h-2} and that induced by U do not match at the point of intersection, $UT_{h-2}U^{-1}$ satisfies the braid relation with T_{h-2}^{-1} . Similarly, if $g = 5$ then UT_0U^{-1} satisfies the braid relation with T_0^{-1} .

COROLLARY 2.2. *For $h \geq 4$ and $n \leq 1$, $\mathcal{T}(N_{h,n})$ is generated by T_i for $0 \leq i \leq h-1$, U^2 , $UT_{h-2}U^{-1}$, and if $h \leq 5$ then also UT_0U^{-1} .*

PROOF. Set $X = \{T_i\}_{0 \leq i \leq h-1}$. By Theorem 2.1, $\mathcal{M}(N_{h,1})$ is generated by X and U . Since $\mathcal{T}(N_{h,1})$ is an index 2 subgroup of $\mathcal{M}(N_{h,1})$, $X \subset \mathcal{T}(N_{h,1})$ and $U \in \mathcal{M}(N_{h,1}) \setminus \mathcal{T}(N_{h,1})$, thus $\mathcal{T}(N_{h,1})$ is generated by X , UXU^{-1} and U^2 . By the remarks preceding the corollary we have $UXU^{-1} \subset X \cup X^{-1} \cup \{UT_{h-2}U^{-1}\}$ if $h > 5$, and $UXU^{-1} \subset X \cup X^{-1} \cup \{UT_{h-2}U^{-1}, UT_0U^{-1}\}$ if $h \leq 5$. \square

For a subset X of a group G , we denote by $C_G X$ the centraliser of X in G .

COROLLARY 2.3. *Let $G = \mathcal{M}(N_{h,1})$ or $G = \mathcal{T}(N_{h,1})$ for $h \geq 6$. Then G is generated by $\mathcal{M}(S_{g,1}) \cup C_G \mathcal{M}(S_{g-1,1})$.*

PROOF. Every generator of G from Theorem 2.1 or Corollary 2.2 is either supported on $S_{g,1}$, or restricts to the identity on $S_{g-1,1}$. \square

For $x, y \in G$ we write $[x, y] = xyx^{-1}y^{-1}$. The commutator subgroup of G is denoted by $[G, G]$, and the abelianization $G/[G, G]$ by G^{ab} .

LEMMA 2.4. *Let $h \geq 5$, $n \in \{0, 1\}$, $N = N_{h,n}$. Suppose that T_α and T_β are Dehn twists about two-sided simple closed curves α and β on N , intersecting at one point. Then $[\mathcal{M}(N), \mathcal{M}(N)] = [\mathcal{T}(N), \mathcal{T}(N)]$ is the normal closure in $\mathcal{T}(N)$ of $[T_\alpha, T_\beta]$.*

PROOF. Let K be the normal closure in $\mathcal{T}(N)$ of $[T_\alpha, T_\beta]$. Evidently $K \subseteq [\mathcal{T}(N), \mathcal{T}(N)]$. Let F be a regular neighbourhood of $\alpha \cup \beta$. Then F is homeomorphic to $S_{1,1}$ and $N \setminus F$ is a nonorientable surface of genus $h-2 \geq 3$. It follows that there is a homomorphism $y: N \rightarrow N$ equal to the identity on F and not isotopic to a product of Dehn twists on N (for example, y may be taken to be a crosscap transposition supported on $N \setminus F$). Now, for $f \in \mathcal{M}(N) \setminus \mathcal{T}(N)$ we have $f[T_\alpha, T_\beta]f^{-1} = (fy)[T_\alpha, T_\beta](fy)^{-1} \in K$. It follows that K is normal in $\mathcal{M}(N)$. By applying [18, Lemma 3.3] to the canonical projection $\mathcal{M}(N) \rightarrow \mathcal{M}(N)/K$ we have that $\mathcal{M}(N)/K$ is abelian, hence $[\mathcal{M}(N), \mathcal{M}(N)] \subseteq K$. \square

The following theorem is proved in [6] for $n = 0$ and generalised to $n > 0$ in [15, 16].

THEOREM 2.5. *For $h \in \{5, 6\}$ we have $\mathcal{M}(N_{h,n})^{\text{ab}} = \mathbb{Z}_2 \times \mathbb{Z}_2$ and $\mathcal{T}(N_{h,n})^{\text{ab}} = \mathbb{Z}_2$. For $h \geq 7$ we have $\mathcal{M}(N_{h,n})^{\text{ab}} = \mathbb{Z}_2$ and $\mathcal{T}(N_{h,n})^{\text{ab}} = 0$.*

3. SOME PERMUTATION REPRESENTATIONS OF $\mathcal{M}(S_{g,1})$.

For $g \geq 2$ let $\phi_{g,n}^-: \mathcal{M}(S_{g,n}) \rightarrow \mathfrak{S}_{m_g^-}$ and $\phi_{g,n}^+: \mathcal{M}(S_{g,n}) \rightarrow \mathfrak{S}_{m_g^+}$ be the representations associated with the subgroups $\mathcal{O}_{g,n}^-$ and $\mathcal{O}_{g,n}^+$ respectively. The case $g = 2$ is special, as $\mathcal{M}(S_{2,n})$ contains another subgroup of index $m_2^- = 6$, not conjugate to $\mathcal{O}_{2,n}^-$, which we will now describe (see [1] for references for the facts used in this paragraph). The group $\text{Sp}(4, \mathbb{Z}_2) = \mathfrak{S}_6$ has a noninner automorphism α defined by

$$\alpha: \begin{cases} (1\ 2) \mapsto (1\ 2)(3\ 5)(4\ 6) \\ (2\ 3) \mapsto (1\ 3)(2\ 4)(5\ 6) \\ (3\ 4) \mapsto (1\ 2)(3\ 6)(4\ 5) \\ (4\ 5) \mapsto (1\ 3)(2\ 5)(4\ 6) \\ (5\ 6) \mapsto (1\ 2)(3\ 4)(5\ 6) \end{cases}$$

It turns out that $\alpha(O^-(4, \mathbb{Z}_2))$ is a subgroup of $\text{Sp}(4, \mathbb{Z}_2)$ of index 6, which is not conjugate to $O^-(4, \mathbb{Z}_2) = \mathfrak{S}_5$ (on the other hand $\alpha(O^+(4, \mathbb{Z}_2))$ is conjugate to $O^+(4, \mathbb{Z}_2)$). Let $\phi_n^\alpha: \mathcal{M}(S_{2,n}) \rightarrow \mathfrak{S}_6$ be the representation associated with the subgroup $\theta_{2,n}^{-1}(\alpha(O^-(4, \mathbb{Z}_2)))$.

- THEOREM 3.1** ([1]).
- (1) *Suppose that $m \leq 10$ and $\phi: \mathcal{M}(S_{2,n}) \rightarrow \mathfrak{S}_m$ is a nonabelian transitive representation. Then $m \in \{6, 10\}$. If $m = 6$ then ϕ is conjugate either to $\phi_{2,n}^-$ or to ϕ_n^α . If $m = 10$ then ϕ is conjugate to $\phi_{2,n}^+$.*
 - (2) *Suppose $g \geq 3$, $m \leq m_g^+$ and $m < 5m_{g-1}^-$ if $g \geq 4$, and $\phi: \mathcal{M}(S_{g,n}) \rightarrow \mathfrak{S}_m$ is a non-trivial transitive representation. Then either $m = m_g^-$ and ϕ is conjugate to $\phi_{g,n}^-$, or $m = m_g^+$ and ϕ is conjugate to $\phi_{g,n}^+$.*
 - (3) *For $g \geq 3$ and $n \geq 1$, $\phi_{g,n}^-$ is conjugate to an extension of $(\phi_{g-1,n}^-)^3 \oplus \phi_{g-1,n}^+$ from $\mathcal{M}(S_{g-1,n})$ to $\mathcal{M}(S_{g,n})$, and $\phi_{g,n}^+$ is conjugate to an extension of $(\phi_{g-1,n}^+)^3 \oplus \phi_{g-1,n}^-$ from $\mathcal{M}(S_{g-1,n})$ to $\mathcal{M}(S_{g,n})$.*
 - (4) *Let $g \geq 3$ and suppose that T_α is a Dehn twist about a nonseparating simple closed curve on $S_{g,n}$. Then $\phi(T_\alpha)$ is an involution for $\phi \in \{\phi_{g,n}^-, \phi_{g,n}^+\}$.*

Implicit in the statement of (3) is the fact that for $n \geq 1$, $\mathcal{M}(S_{g-1,n})$ naturally embeds in $\mathcal{M}(S_{g,n})$. Such embedding is defined in [1], and it is coherent with our identification of $\mathcal{M}(S_{g-1,1})$ as a subgroup of $\mathcal{M}(S_{g,1})$.

For the proof of the next lemma we need explicit expressions of the images of the generators of $\mathcal{M}(S_{2,1})$ under $\phi_{2,1}^-$, ϕ_1^α and $\phi_{2,1}^+$ (see [1, Lemma 3.1]).

$$\phi_{2,1}^-: \begin{cases} T_1 \mapsto (1\ 2) \\ T_2 \mapsto (2\ 3) \\ T_3 \mapsto (3\ 4) \\ T_4 \mapsto (4\ 5) \\ T_0 \mapsto (5\ 6) \end{cases} \quad \phi_1^\alpha: \begin{cases} T_1 \mapsto (1\ 2)(3\ 5)(4\ 6) \\ T_2 \mapsto (1\ 3)(2\ 4)(5\ 6) \\ T_3 \mapsto (1\ 2)(3\ 6)(4\ 5) \\ T_4 \mapsto (1\ 3)(2\ 5)(4\ 6) \\ T_0 \mapsto (1\ 2)(3\ 4)(5\ 6) \end{cases}$$

$$\phi_{2,1}^+: \begin{cases} T_1 \mapsto (3\ 5)(6\ 8)(9\ 10) \\ T_2 \mapsto (2\ 3)(4\ 6)(7\ 9) \\ T_3 \mapsto (1\ 2)(6\ 10)(8\ 9) \\ T_4 \mapsto (2\ 4)(3\ 6)(5\ 8) \\ T_0 \mapsto (4\ 7)(6\ 9)(8\ 10) \end{cases}$$

The following lemma will be used in the next section to prove our main result.

LEMMA 3.2. *Let $\phi \in \{\phi_{g,1}^-, \phi_{g,1}^+ \mid g \geq 2\} \cup \{\phi_1^\alpha\}$. Set $m = m_g^-$ if $\phi = \phi_{g,1}^-$, $m = m_g^+$ if $\phi = \phi_{g,1}^+$, $m = 6$ if $\phi = \phi_1^\alpha$. For $0 \leq i \leq 2g$ and $i = 2g + 2$ set $w_i = \phi(T_i)$. Then*

- (a) $C_{\mathfrak{S}_m} \{w_1, w_2, w_4\} = \{1, w_4\}$ for $g = 2$,
- (b) $C_{\mathfrak{S}_m} \{w_0, w_1, \dots, w_{2g-2}, w_{2g-1}\} = \{1, w_{2g+2}\}$ for $g \geq 2$,
- (c) $C_{\mathfrak{S}_m} \{w_0, w_1, \dots, w_{2g-2}, w_{2g}\} = \{1, w_{2g}\}$ for $g \geq 3$,
- (d) $C_{\mathfrak{S}_m} \phi(\mathcal{M}(S_{g,1})) = \{1\}$ for $g \geq 2$.

PROOF. The proof is by induction on g . For $g = 2$ the assertions (a), (b) and (d) may be easily verified by using the expressions for w_i given above. Fix $g \geq 3$ and assume that the lemma is true for $g - 1$. By (4) of Theorem 3.1, w_i are involutions.

Note that $w_{2g} \neq w_{2g+2}$. For suppose $w_{2g} = w_{2g+2}$. Then, from

$$w_{2g-1}w_{2g+2} = w_{2g+2}w_{2g-1} \quad \text{and} \quad w_{2g}w_{2g-1}w_{2g} = w_{2g-1}w_{2g}w_{2g-1},$$

we have $w_{2g-1} = w_{2g}$. By repeating this argument it is easy to show that all w_i are equal. It follows that the image of ϕ is cyclic of order 2, a contradiction. Since $\phi(\mathcal{M}(S_{g,1}))$ is generated by $\{w_0, w_1, \dots, w_{2g}\}$, (d) follows immediately from (b) and (c).

Let G be the subgroup of \mathfrak{S}_m generated by $\{w_0, w_1, \dots, w_{2g-2}\}$ and note that $G = \phi(\mathcal{M}(S_{g-1,1}))$. By (3) of Theorem 3.1, the restriction of ϕ_g^- (resp. ϕ_g^+) to $\mathcal{M}(S_{g-1,1})$ is conjugate to $(\phi_{g-1,1}^-)^3 \oplus \phi_{g-1,1}^+$ (resp. $\phi_{g-1,1}^- \oplus (\phi_{g-1,1}^+)^3$). It follows that there are three orbits of cardinality k of G and one orbit of cardinality l of G , where $k \neq l$. The centraliser $C_{\mathfrak{S}_m} G$ preserves the l -orbit and permutes the k -orbits, which gives a homomorphism $\theta: C_{\mathfrak{S}_m} G \rightarrow \mathfrak{S}_3$. If $u \in C_{\mathfrak{S}_m} G$ preserves an orbit X of G , then the restriction of u to X commutes

with the action of G , and by (d) of the induction hypothesis, u restricts to the identity on X . It follows that θ is injective.

Set $C_1 = C_{\mathfrak{S}_m} \{w_0, w_1, \dots, w_{2g-2}, w_{2g-1}\}$. We have $C_1 \subset C_{\mathfrak{S}_m} G$ and $w_{2g} \in (C_{\mathfrak{S}_m} G) \setminus C_1$. Indeed, w_{2g} does not commute with w_{2g-1} . For otherwise we would have $w_{2g} = w_{2g-1}$ by the braid relation, and we would obtain a contradiction as above, by arguing that the image of ϕ is cyclic. It follows that $\theta(C_1)$ is a proper subgroup of \mathfrak{S}_3 containing $\theta(w_{2g+2})$, hence $\theta(C_1) = \{1, \theta(w_{2g+2})\}$ and (b) follows by injectivity of θ . Similarly, setting $C_2 = C_{\mathfrak{S}_m} \{w_0, w_1, \dots, w_{2g-2}, w_{2g}\}$ we have that $\theta(C_2)$ is a proper subgroup of \mathfrak{S}_3 , because $\theta(w_{2g+2}) \notin \theta(C_2)$, hence $\theta(C_2) = \{1, \theta(w_{2g})\}$ and (c) follows. \square

4. PROOFS OF THE MAIN RESULTS

In this section we prove Theorem 1.1, and the analogous result for surfaces of genera 5 and 6 which we will now state. Let $h = 4 + r$ for $r \in \{1, 2\}$ and $n \in \{0, 1\}$. Set $\tilde{\mathcal{H}}_{h,n}^\alpha = \tilde{\varepsilon}_{h,n}^{-1}(\alpha(O^-(4, \mathbb{Z}_2)))$ and $\mathcal{H}_{h,n}^\alpha = \varepsilon_{h,n}^{-1}(\alpha(O^-(4, \mathbb{Z}_2)))$. Recall that $\alpha(O^-(4, \mathbb{Z}_2))$ is a subgroup of $\text{Sp}(4, \mathbb{Z}_2)$ of index 6 not conjugate to $O^-(4, \mathbb{Z}_2)$.

THEOREM 4.1. *Let $h = 4 + r$ for $r \in \{1, 2\}$ and $n \in \{0, 1\}$.*

- (1) *$[\mathcal{M}(N_{h,n}), \mathcal{M}(N_{h,n})]$ is the unique subgroup of $\mathcal{M}(N_{h,n})$ of index 4 and the unique subgroup of $\mathcal{T}(N_{h,n})$ of index 2.*
- 1. *There are three subgroups of $\mathcal{M}(N_{h,n})$ of index 2.*
- (2) *$\tilde{\mathcal{H}}_{h,n}^-$ and $\tilde{\mathcal{H}}_{h,n}^\alpha$ (resp. $\mathcal{H}_{h,n}^-$ and $\mathcal{H}_{h,n}^\alpha$) are the only subgroups of $\mathcal{M}(N_{h,n})$ (resp. $\mathcal{T}(N_{h,n})$) of index 6, up to conjugation.*
- (3) *$\tilde{\mathcal{H}}_{h,n}^+$ (resp. $\mathcal{H}_{h,n}^+$) is the unique subgroup of $\mathcal{M}(N_{h,n})$ (resp. $\mathcal{T}(N_{h,n})$) of index 10, up to conjugation.*
- (4) *All other proper subgroups of $\mathcal{M}(N_{h,n})$ or $\mathcal{T}(N_{h,n})$ have index strictly greater than 10.*

Let $G = \mathcal{M}(N_{h,n})$ or $G = \mathcal{T}(N_{h,n})$ for $h \geq 5$ and $n \in \{0, 1\}$, and $g = \lfloor (h - 1)/2 \rfloor$. Suppose that H is a proper subgroup of G . If H contains $[G, G]$, then by Theorem 2.5 either $H = [G, G]$, or H is one of the three subgroups of index 2 of $\mathcal{M}(N_{h,n})$ for $h \in \{5, 6\}$. Suppose that H does not contain $[G, G]$. Then the associated permutation representation $G \rightarrow \mathfrak{S}_m$ is nonabelian. To prove Theorem 1.1 and Theorem 4.1 it suffices to show that there are only two (three if $g = 2$) conjugacy classes of nonabelian transitive permutation representations $G \rightarrow \mathfrak{S}_m$ of degree $m \leq m_g^+$ and $m < 5m_{g-1}^-$ if $g \geq 4$. Thus, Theorem 1.1 and Theorem 4.1 follow from Theorem 4.2 below and the fact that $\mathcal{M}(N_{h,0})$ (resp. $\mathcal{T}(N_{h,0})$) is a quotient of $\mathcal{M}(N_{h,1})$ (resp. $\mathcal{T}(N_{h,1})$).

THEOREM 4.2. *Suppose $h = 2g + r$ for $g \geq 2$ and $r \in \{1, 2\}$, $m \leq m_g^+$ and $m < 5m_{g-1}^-$ if $g \geq 4$, $G = \mathcal{M}(N_{h,1})$ or $G = \mathcal{T}(N_{h,1})$, and $\varphi: G \rightarrow \mathfrak{S}_m$ is a*

nonabelian, transitive representation. Then $m \in \{m_g^-, m_g^+\}$. If $m = m_g^-$ then φ is, up to conjugation, the unique extension of $\phi_{g,1}^-$ (or ϕ_1^α if $g = 2$) from $\mathcal{M}(S_{g,1})$ to G . If $m = m_g^+$ then φ is, up to conjugation, the unique extension of $\phi_{g,1}^+$ from $\mathcal{M}(S_{g,1})$ to G .

For the proof of Theorem 4.2 we need the following lemma.

LEMMA 4.3. Suppose that G, g, r, m and $\varphi: G \rightarrow \mathfrak{S}_m$ are as in Theorem 4.2. Then $m \in \{m_g^-, m_g^+\}$ and the restriction of φ to $\mathcal{M}(S_{g,1})$ is transitive.

PROOF. Let φ' be the restriction of φ to $\mathcal{M}(S_{g,1})$. The image of φ' is not abelian, for otherwise φ would be abelian (by Lemma 2.4, $[G, G]$ is normally generated by $[T_1, T_2]$). By Theorem 3.1 ((1) and (2)), there is an orbit X of $\varphi(\mathcal{M}(S_{g,1}))$ of order m_g^- or m_g^+ . Since $2m_g^- > m_g^+$ and $2m_g^- > 5m_{g-1}^-$, X is the unique orbit of $\varphi(\mathcal{M}(S_{g,1}))$ of order at least m_g^- . We want to show that $m = |X|$. By transitivity of φ , it suffices to show that $\varphi(G)$ preserves X .

Suppose $g \geq 3$ and $|X| = m_g^-$ (the proof is completely analogous for $|X| = m_g^+$). By (2) of Theorem 3.1, $\varphi(\mathcal{M}(S_{g,1}))$ acts trivially on the complement of X in $\{1, \dots, m\}$, and the subrepresentation $x \mapsto \varphi(x)|_X$ for $x \in \mathcal{M}(S_{g,1})$ is conjugate to $\phi_{g,1}^-$. By (3) of Theorem 3.1, $X = Y \cup Z_1 \cup Z_2 \cup Z_3$, where Y is an orbit of $\varphi(\mathcal{M}(S_{g-1,1}))$ of length m_{g-1}^+ and Z_i are orbits of $\varphi(\mathcal{M}(S_{g-1,1}))$ of length m_{g-1}^- . All other orbits of $\varphi(\mathcal{M}(S_{g-1,1}))$ have length one. Since $\varphi(C_G \mathcal{M}(S_{g-1,1}))$ permutes the orbits of $\varphi(\mathcal{M}(S_{g-1,1}))$, it preserves X . By Corollary 2.3, $\varphi(G)$ preserves X .

For the rest of the proof assume $g = 2$. If $|X| = m_2^+$ then obviously $m = m_2^+$. Suppose that $|X| = m_2^- = 6$. Let $X' = \{1, \dots, m\} \setminus X$. By (1) of Theorem 3.1, the action of $\varphi(\mathcal{M}(S_{2,1}))$ on X' is abelian. Since the twists T_i for $0 \leq i \leq 4$ are all conjugate in $\mathcal{M}(S_{2,1})$, they induce the same permutation τ of X' . Since $|X'| \leq 4$ and $\mathcal{M}(S_{2,1})^{\text{ab}} = \mathbb{Z}_{10}$ (see [7]), thus $\tau^2 = 1$. After a conjugacy in \mathfrak{S}_m we may suppose that $X = \{1, \dots, 6\}$ and $\varphi(T_i) = \phi(T_i)\tau$ for $0 \leq i \leq 4$, where $\phi \in \{\phi_{2,1}^-, \phi_1^\alpha\}$ and $\tau \in \{1, (7\ 8), (7\ 8)(9\ 10)\}$. We will use the expressions for $\phi(T_i)$ given in Section 3. Set $w_i = \varphi(T_i)$ for $0 \leq i \leq 3+r$, $v = \varphi(U^2)$, and $u = \varphi(U)$ if $G = \mathcal{M}(N_{4+r,1})$. We will repeatedly use the following two easy observations.

Observation 1. Suppose that $a \in \mathfrak{S}_m$ preserves $S(\tau)$ and for some $i, j \in \{0, \dots, 4\}$ we have $w_i a = a w_i$ and $w_j a w_j = a w_j a$. Then the restriction of a to $S(\tau)$ is equal to τ .

Observation 2. Suppose that $a \in \mathfrak{S}_m$ preserves $X \cup S(\tau)$ and for some $i \in \{0, \dots, 4\}$ we have $w_i a w_i = a w_i a$. Then $S(a) \subseteq X \cup S(\tau)$.

CASE $r = 1$. Set $w'_3 = \varphi(UT_3U^{-1})$, $w'_0 = \varphi(UT_0U^{-1})$. Observe that, up to isotopy, $U(\alpha_3)$ is disjoint from $T_4(\alpha_3)$ and α_1 , and it intersects each of the curves α_3 and α_2 in a single point. Hence w'_3 commutes with $w_4 w_3 w_4$ and

w_1 , and satisfies the braid relation with w_3 and w_2 . Similarly, w'_0 commutes with w_1, w_2, w'_3 and satisfies the braid relation with w_0 and w_4 . Note, that v and u commute with w_i for $i = 1, 2$, and by (2.1) also with w_4 .

By Theorem 2.1 and Corollary 2.2, to prove that $\varphi(G)$ preserves X it suffices to show that w'_3, w'_0 and v preserve X if $G = \mathcal{T}(N_{5,1})$, and u preserves X if $G = \mathcal{M}(N_{5,1})$.

SUBCASE 1A: $\phi = \phi_2^-$. First assume $G = \mathcal{T}(N_{5,1})$. Since w'_3 commutes with $w_1 = (1\ 2)\tau$ and $w_4w_3w_4 = (3\ 5)\tau$, it follows easily that w'_3 preserves $\{1, 2\}, \{3, 5\}$ and $S(\tau)$. Write $w'_3 = v_1v_2v_3v_4$, where $S(v_1) \subseteq \{1, 2\}, S(v_2) \subseteq \{3, 5\}, S(v_3) \subseteq S(\tau)$ and $\{1, 2, 3, 5\} \cup S(\tau) \subseteq F(v_4)$. Note that v_i commute with each other for $i \in \{1, \dots, 4\}$. By observation 1 we have $v_3 = \tau$. Since w_2 commutes with v_4 (disjoint supports), by the braid relation $w'_3w_2w'_3 = w_2w'_3w_2$ we have $v_4 = 1$. Similarly, from $w_3w_1 = w_1w_3$ and $w'_3w_3w'_3 = w_3w'_3w_3$, we have $v_1 = 1$ and $v_2 = (3\ 5)$. Hence $w'_3 = (3\ 5)\tau$.

Since w'_0 commutes with w_1, w_2, w'_3 , we have $\{1, 2, 3, 5\} \subseteq F(w'_0)$ and w'_0 preserves $S(\tau)$. By observation 1 and braid relations $w'_0w_iw'_0 = w_iw'_0w_i$ for $i = 0, 4$, we have $w'_0 = (4\ 6)\tau$.

Since v commutes with w_1, w_2 and w_4 , we have $\{1, 2, 3\} \subseteq F(v)$ and v preserves $\{4, 5\}$ and $S(\tau)$. We claim that $\{4, 5\} \subset F(v)$. For suppose $v(4) = 5$. Then $vw_3v^{-1} = (3\ 5)\tau'$, where $\tau' = v\tau v^{-1}$. Note that τ' commutes with τ , and hence $[vw_3v^{-1}, w'_3] = 1$. This implies, by Lemma 2.4, that the image of φ is abelian, because $U^2(\alpha_3)$ intersects $U(\alpha_3)$ in a single point (up to isotopy), a contradiction. Hence $v(4) = 4$ and $v(5) = 5$. We also have $v(6) = 6$, for otherwise $vw_0v^{-1} = (5\ i)\tau'$ for $i \notin X \cup S(\tau)$, which contradicts the braid relation between vw_0v^{-1} and w'_0 .

Suppose that $G = \mathcal{M}(N_{5,1})$. We have to show that $u = \varphi(U)$ preserves X . Since u commutes with w_1, w_2 and w_4 , we have $\{1, 2, 3\} \subseteq F(u)$ and u preserves $S(\tau)$. We have $uw_3u^{-1} = w'_3 = (3\ 5)\tau$ and $uw_0u^{-1} = w'_0 = (4\ 6)\tau$. It follows that $u(4) = 5, u(5) = 4$ and $u(6) = 6$.

SUBCASE 1B: $\phi = \phi_1^\alpha$. Because u, v and w'_0 commute with w_1 and w_2 , they also commute with $w_2w_1 = (1\ 4\ 5)(2\ 3\ 6)$. It follows that u, v and w'_0 preserve $S(w_2w_1) = X$.

Since w'_3 commutes with w_1 , it preserves $S(w_1) = X \cup S(\tau)$. It also commutes with $w_1w_4w_3w_4 = (1\ 6)(2\ 4)$. By observation 2, it follows that w'_3 can be written as v_1v_2 , where v_1 is one of the permutations $(1\ 6)(2\ 4)$ or $(1\ 2)(4\ 6)$ or $(1\ 4)(2\ 6)$, and $S(v_2) \subseteq \{3, 5\} \cup S(\tau)$. If $\tau = 1$, then we are done. Suppose that $\tau \neq 1$ and w'_3 does not preserve $\{3, 5\}$. Then, up to a permutation of $S(\tau)$, we either have $v_2 = (3\ 7)(5\ 8)$, or $v_2 = (3\ 7)(5\ 8)(9\ 10)$. It can be checked, that for each of the three possibilities for v_1 , w'_3 does not satisfy the braid relation either with w_2 or with w_3 . Hence $v_2 = (3\ 5)\tau$ and w'_3 preserves X .

CASE $r = 2$. Set $w'_4 = \varphi(UT_4U^{-1})$. By Theorem 2.1 and Corollary 2.2, to prove that $\varphi(G)$ preserves X it suffices to show that w'_4, w_5 and v preserve X if $G = \mathcal{T}(N_{6,1})$, and w_5 and u preserve X if $G = \mathcal{M}(N_{6,1})$.

SUBCASE 2A: $\phi = \phi_2^-$. Since w_5, u and v commute with w_1, w_2, w_3 and w_0 , they preserve X . Furthermore, we have $\{1, 2, 3, 4\} \subseteq F(w_5)$ and it follows easily from observations 1 and 2 and the braid relation $w_5w_4w_5 = w_4w_5w_4$ that $w_5 = (5\ 6)\tau$. Observe that, up to isotopy, $U(\alpha_4)$ is disjoint from $T_5(\alpha_4)$. Hence w'_4 commutes with $w_5w_4w_5 = (4\ 6)\tau$. As it also commutes with w_1, w_2 , we have $\{1, 2, 3\} \subseteq F(w'_4)$ and w'_4 preserves $S(\tau)$ and $\{4, 6\}$. Let $w'_4 = v_1v_2$, where $S(v_1) \subseteq \{4, 6\} \cup S(\tau)$ and $\{1, 2, 3, 4, 6\} \cup S(\tau) \subseteq F(v_2)$. From $w_3v_2 = v_2w_3$ and $w_3w'_4w_3 = w'_4w_3w'_4$ we have $v_2 = 1$, hence w'_4 preserves X .

SUBCASE 2B: $\phi = \phi_1^\alpha$. Since w_5, w'_4, v and u commute with w_2w_1 , they preserve $X = S(w_2w_1)$. □

PROOF OF THEOREM 4.2. Let ϕ be the restriction of φ to $\mathcal{M}(S_{g,1})$. By Lemma 4.3 and Theorem 3.1, up to conjugation we may assume $\phi \in \{\phi_{g,1}^-, \phi_{g,1}^+\}$ or $\phi = \phi_1^\alpha$ if $g = 2$. We will prove that φ is determined by ϕ . Set $w_i = \phi(T_i)$ for $0 \leq i \leq 2g$ and $i = 2g + 2$.

Consider $\varphi^U: G \rightarrow \mathfrak{S}_m$ defined by $\varphi^U(x) = \varphi(UxU^{-1})$ for $x \in G$. By Lemma 4.3, the restriction ϕ^U of φ^U to $\mathcal{M}(S_{g,1})$ is transitive, and by Theorem 3.1, ϕ^U is conjugate to ϕ . Hence, there exist $a \in \mathfrak{S}_m$, such that $\phi^U(x) = a\phi(x)a^{-1}$ for $x \in \mathcal{M}(S_{g,1})$.

Suppose that $r = 1$. If $g \geq 3$, then for $0 \leq i \leq 2g - 2$ we have $\phi^U(T_i) = \phi(T_i)$, and by (2.1) and (4) of Theorem 3.1, also $\phi^U(T_{2g}) = \phi(T_{2g}^{-1}) = \phi(T_{2g})$. Hence $a \in C_{\mathfrak{S}_m}\{w_0, w_1, \dots, w_{2g-2}, w_{2g}\}$. Similarly, for $g = 2$ we have $a \in C_{\mathfrak{S}_m}\{w_1, w_2, w_4\}$. By (c) and (a) of Lemma 3.2 we have $a \in \{1, w_{2g}\}$. We claim that $a = w_{2g}$. For suppose $a = 1$. Then $\varphi(UT_{2g-1}U^{-1}) = \phi^U(T_{2g-1}) = \varphi(T_{2g-1})$. However, since $[UT_{2g-1}U^{-1}, T_{2g-1}]$ normally generates $[G, G]$ by Lemma 2.4, φ is abelian, a contradiction. Now suppose that $r = 2$. Then we have $a \in C_{\mathfrak{S}_m}\{w_0, w_1, \dots, w_{2g-2}, w_{2g-1}\}$. By (b) of Lemma 3.2 we have $a \in \{1, w_{2g+2}\}$, and by similar argument as above, we obtain $a = w_{2g+2}$. We conclude that $\varphi(UT_{2g-1}U^{-1}) = w_{2g}w_{2g-1}w_{2g}$ if $r = 1$ and $\varphi(UT_{2g}U^{-1}) = w_{2g+2}w_{2g}w_{2g+2}$ if $r = 2$. If $(g, r) = (2, 1)$, then $\varphi(UT_0U^{-1}) = w_4w_0w_4$.

If $G = \mathcal{M}(N_{2g+r})$ then $\varphi^U(x) = \varphi(U)\varphi(x)\varphi(U)^{-1}$ and by above arguments we obtain $\varphi(U) = w_{2g}$ if $r = 1$, and $\varphi(U) = w_{2g+2}$ if $r = 2$. In particular $\varphi(U^2) = 1$. We claim that $\varphi(U^2) = 1$ also for $G = \mathcal{T}(N_{2g+r})$. Set $v = \varphi(U^2)$. Suppose that $r = 1$. If $g \geq 3$, then $v \in C_{\mathfrak{S}_m}\{w_0, w_1, \dots, w_{2g-2}, w_{2g}\}$, and if $g = 2$ then $v \in C_{\mathfrak{S}_m}\{w_1, w_2, w_4\}$. By (c) and (a) of Lemma 3.2 we have $v \in \{1, w_{2g}\}$. Suppose $v = w_{2g}$. Then $\varphi(U^2T_{2g-1}U^{-2}) = w_{2g}w_{2g-1}w_{2g} = \varphi(UT_{2g-1}U^{-1})$. However, since $[U^2T_{2g-1}U^{-2}, UT_{2g-1}U^{-1}]$ normally generates $[G, G]$ by Lemma 2.4, φ is abelian, a contradiction. For $r = 2$ the argument is similar, using (b) of Lemma 3.2.

Suppose that $r = 2$. Then $\varphi(T_{2g+1}) \in C_{\mathfrak{S}_m} \{w_0, w_1, \dots, w_{2g-2}, w_{2g-1}\}$. By (b) of Lemma 3.2 we have $\varphi(T_{2g+1}) \in \{1, w_{2g+2}\}$. Since $\varphi(T_{2g+1})$ is conjugate to w_{2g} , it is not trivial, and $\varphi(T_{2g+1}) = w_{2g+2}$.

We have shown that the values of φ on the generators of G given in Theorem 2.1 and Corollary 2.2 are determined by ϕ . Hence φ is the unique extension of ϕ from $\mathcal{M}(S_{g,1})$ to G . \square

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B. Szepietowski
Institute of Mathematics
Gdańsk University
Wita Stwosza 57, 80-952 Gdańsk
Poland

E-mail: blaszep@mat.ug.edu.pl

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