

Hitchin moduli space

1986

4d Anti Self duality equation
(ASD)

$$\mathbb{R}^4 \ni x = (x_0, x_1, x_2, x_3)$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{l} \mathbb{H} : \text{quaternion} \\ x = x_0 + x_1 i + x_2 j + x_3 k \\ i^2 = j^2 = k^2 = -1 \\ ij = k \end{array} \right.$$

connection $A = \sum_{\alpha=0}^3 \underbrace{A_\alpha(x)}_{\text{skew Hermitian matrix}} dx_\alpha$

$$\nabla_\alpha = \frac{\partial}{\partial x_\alpha} + A_\alpha$$

differential operator
acting on vector
valued fct.

curvature

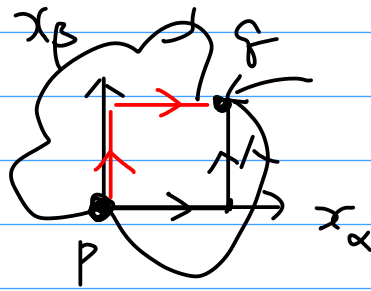
$$F_{\alpha\beta} \stackrel{\text{def.}}{=} [\nabla_\alpha, \nabla_\beta]$$

$$= \frac{\partial A_\beta}{\partial x_\alpha} - \frac{\partial A_\alpha}{\partial x_\beta} + [A_\alpha, A_\beta]$$

$$F_A = \sum_{\alpha < \beta} F_{\alpha\beta} dx_\alpha \wedge dx_\beta$$

curvature
2-form

$$F_{\alpha\beta} = 0 \quad \forall \alpha, \beta$$



solution

が"同じ"

pathの取り方
によらぬ.

より一般に、どんな道を通っても

同じ

(連続変形
どういふ)

いいかえ: pから出発し、解を考えたこと.

pに矢印子 \wedge^k HL

同 \rightarrow $\frac{1}{2}$ qに矢印子 \wedge^k HL

(\wedge^k HL束 + connection の自明化が"でき"る)

$F_{\alpha\beta}$

α, β

(0,1), (0,2), (0,3)

(1,2), (1,3)

(2,3)

6 components

$$\text{ASD equation: } \begin{cases} F_{01} = -F_{23} \\ F_{02} = -F_{31} \\ F_{03} = -F_{12} \end{cases}$$

Q, meaning?

① Hodge star operator

$$* : \Lambda^2 \rightarrow \Lambda^2$$

$$*^2 = 1.$$

$$\Lambda^2 = \Lambda^2_+ \oplus \Lambda^2_-$$

$$F_A \in \Lambda^2_- : \text{ASD}$$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad \begin{aligned} z_0 &= x_0 + iz_1 \\ z_1 &= x_2 + iz_3 \end{aligned} \quad \begin{aligned} \mathbb{R}^4 &\cong \mathbb{H} \\ &\cong \mathbb{C}^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\star [\nabla_0 + i\nabla_1, \nabla_2 + i\nabla_3] = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} F_{02} - F_{13} = 0 \\ F_{12} + F_{03} = 0 \end{cases}$$

2 components of ³ ASD eqn.

Analog

of Cauchy

Riemann

equation

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial \bar{z}} f = 0$$

($u+iv$)

$\star \Leftrightarrow$ holomorphic (local) trivialization
が存在

$$S \text{ s.t. } \begin{cases} (\nabla_0 + i\nabla_1)S = 0 \\ (\nabla_2 + i\nabla_3)S = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} w_0 = x_0 + jx_2 \\ w_1 = x_1 - jx_3 \end{cases}$$

$$[\nabla_0 + j\nabla_2, \nabla_1 - j\nabla_3] = 0$$

remaining component of ASD eqn.

$$\begin{cases} F_{01} + F_{23} = 0 \\ F_{03} + F_{12} = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\text{ASD} \iff \begin{cases} \text{CR eqn. for } z_0, z_1 \\ \text{" " " " } w_0, w_1 \end{cases}$$

Remark. quartermionic CR equation?

$$\text{CR eqn} \iff \text{Jacobi 行列} \text{ の } \mathbb{C}\text{-linear}$$

\iff
det. ?

\mathbb{H}



二条件を一つで置き換える
自明な解

Hitchin's (A)SD equation

= 2d reduction of ASD eqn.

(x_0, x_1)



Assume $A_\alpha = A_\alpha(x_0, x_1)$ $\alpha=0,1,2,3$

independent of x_2, x_3

$$\begin{cases} \phi_2 = A_2 \\ \phi_3 = A_3 \end{cases}$$

matrix valued fct on \mathbb{R}^2
 \Downarrow
 $(x_0, x_1) \in \mathbb{C}$

$$\star \Rightarrow [\nabla_0 + i\nabla_1, \phi_2 + i\phi_3] = 0 \quad (H1)$$

matrix
-valued

Cauchy Riemann 方程式

fct on \mathbb{C}

i.e. $\phi_2 + i\phi_3 = \phi$

is holomorphic

$$F_{01} = -F_{23} = -[\phi_2, \phi_3] = \frac{i}{2} [\phi, \phi^*] \quad (H2)$$

$A_0 dx_0 + A_1 dx_1$
 on curvature

Hitchin's observation

This pair of equations (H1, H2) makes sense for a (compact) Riemann surface X

1-dim cpx manifold

$E \rightarrow X$ cpx vectn b'dle + herm. metric

∇ : connection on E

$\bar{\Phi}$: section of $\text{End } E \otimes K_X$

canonical b'dle

$$(H1) \quad \nabla_{\frac{\partial}{\partial \bar{z}}} \bar{\Phi} = 0 \quad \bar{\Phi}: E \rightarrow E \otimes K_X$$

$$(H2) \quad F_{\nabla} = -[\bar{\Phi}, \bar{\Phi}^*]$$

\uparrow
 2-form $\otimes dz \wedge d\bar{z}$

Analogue of CR equation for w_0, w_1

$$(\star\star) \quad [\nabla_0 + j \nabla_2, \nabla_1 - j \nabla_3] = 0$$

\downarrow \downarrow
 ϕ_2 ϕ_3

$\alpha z \bar{z}$

flatness equation for a connection \mathcal{D}

とみまわす. Hermitian metric ξ
係 γ と β 係 ξ 係.

where $\mathcal{D} = \nabla + i(\phi dz - \phi^* d\bar{z})$

$$(\star\star) \Leftrightarrow [\mathcal{D}_0, \mathcal{D}_1] = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow F_{\mathcal{D}} = 0$$

$$(H1) \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} (H1) \nabla_{\frac{\partial}{\partial z}} \Phi = 0 \\ (H2) F_{\nabla} + [\Phi, \Phi^*] = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow F_{\mathcal{D}} = 0$$

(Hitchin's equation)

(H1), $F_{\mathcal{D}} = 0$ は Hermitian metric ξ
考 ξ と β 係 ξ 係.

Hitchin's

main result

(non-abelian Hodge theory)

Converses of $\Leftrightarrow, \Rightarrow$ が "成り立つ"

(逆も成り立つ)

Def. X : compact

E : $\mathbb{C}P^1$ vector bundle
 $\nabla_{\frac{\partial}{\partial z}}$ is defined on E

$\Phi \in \text{End } E \otimes \mathcal{K}_X$ a section $\nabla_{\frac{\partial}{\partial z}} \Phi = 0$

Def. (E, Φ) is stable (open condition)

$0 \neq S \subsetneq E$

holomorphic subbundle, $\Phi(S) \subset S \otimes \mathcal{K}_X$
 $\dim S < \dim E$.

$$\frac{\deg S}{\text{rank } S} < \frac{\deg E}{\text{rank } E}$$

$\Rightarrow \exists$ hermitian metric s.t. (H1, H2) is satisfied
(for $\nabla = \text{Chern connection}$)

E : as above

\mathcal{A} : (projectively) flat connection

Def. \mathcal{A} is irreducible

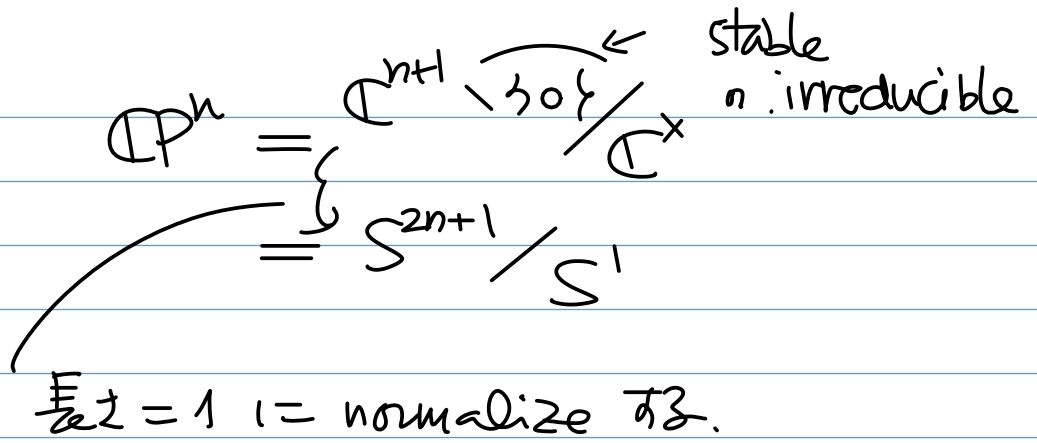
\nexists nontrivial subbundle preserved by \mathcal{A}

$\Rightarrow \exists \rho$ s.t. (H1, 2) is satisfied

証明は難し

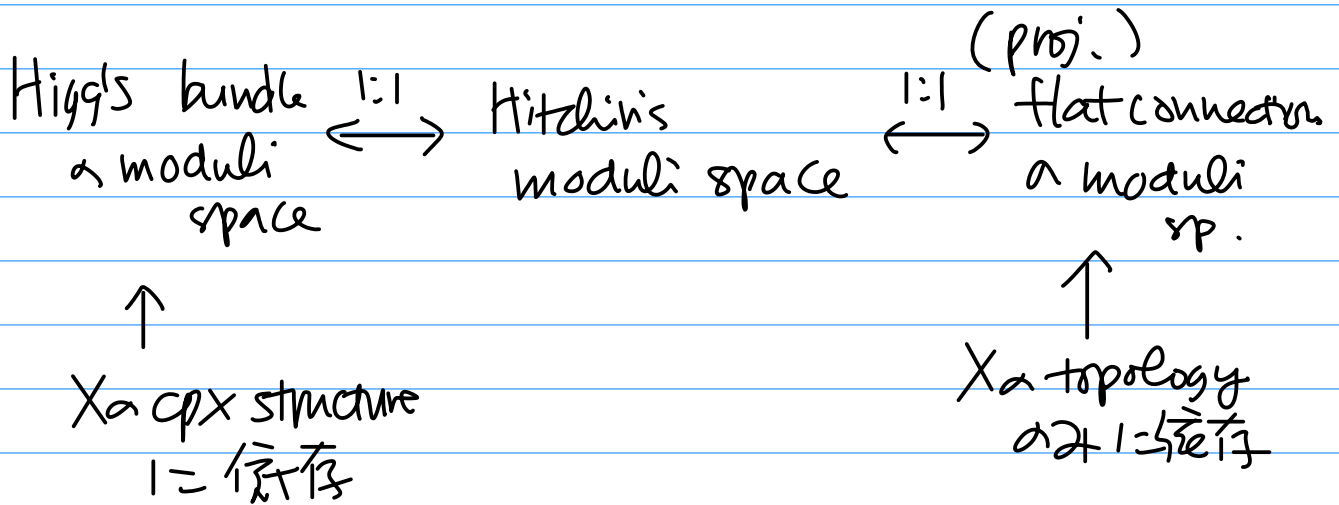
(Kobayashi-Hitchin conjecture)

toy model



"Hermitian metric" の構成 好了

moduli space = solutions of (H1,2) (modulo gauge equivalence)



cf. Hodge decomp. X : cpt Kähler mfd

$$\bigoplus_{p+q=k} H^{p,q}(X) \cong H^k(X, \mathbb{C})$$

Dolbeault cohomology deRham coh.

課題 以下から1題以上を解答せよ。

知られた結果を使って議論する場合は引用をきちんと行うこと

問1. 授業の途中で言及した結果

$$[\nabla_0 + i\nabla_1, \nabla_2 + i\nabla_3] = 0$$

が成立するとき, $0 \in \mathbb{C}^2$ の近傍で定義された

$$\begin{cases} (\nabla_0 + i\nabla_1) s = 0 \\ (\nabla_2 + i\nabla_3) s = 0 \end{cases}$$

の解が "たくさん" あること, ある任意の与えられたベクトル s_0 に対し $S(0) = s_0$ とするよりの上での方程式の解が存在することを示せ.

問2. $f: \mathbb{H} \rightarrow \mathbb{H}$ が \mathbb{C}^∞ 級の Jacobi 行列が \mathbb{H} 線型の時.

" \mathbb{R}^4 " " \mathbb{R}^4 "

f が "アインシュタイン変換" であることを示せ.

問3. $4d \rightarrow 2d$ の代わりに $4d \rightarrow 1d$ a reduction

を考えよ. $(\nabla_0 = d + A_0, \phi_1, \phi_2, \phi_3)$ を解とせよ.

さらに定義域 (あるいは階) $[0, 1]$ とせよ.

解 $(\nabla_0, \phi_1, \phi_2, \phi_3)$ と $g: [0, 1] \rightarrow U(n)$ に対し

$$(g \circ \nabla_0 \circ g^{-1}, g \phi_1 g^{-1}, g \phi_2 g^{-1}, g \phi_3 g^{-1})$$

$n \times n$ unitary 行列全体

(による) 新しい解を定め,

$$d + g d(g^{-1}) + g A_0 g^{-1}$$

さらに $g(0) = g(1) = I$ のとき

$$(\nabla_0, \phi_1, \phi_2, \phi_3) \text{ と } (g \circ \nabla_0 \circ g^{-1}, g \phi_1 g^{-1}, g \phi_2 g^{-1}, g \phi_3 g^{-1})$$

は gauge 同値であるという。

解の gauge 同値類の全体のなすモジュライ空間を決定せよ.