



1. Abel's map

2. Theta functions

3. Kronecker function

4. Striving for higher genus



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Holomorphic Differentials

Existence of holomorphic differentials

The dimension of the space of holomorphic differentials is $\dim \mathcal{H}^1 = q$, the genus of the compact Riemann surface.

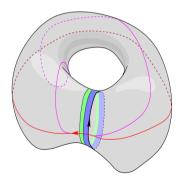
Proof:

- $\dim \mathcal{H}^1 < \#$ of a-cycles = q
- # of harmonic differentials = $\dim H > 2q$
- $h = fdz + gd\bar{z} \implies \dim H = 2\dim \mathcal{H}^1$
- $q \le \dim \mathcal{H}^1 \le q \implies \dim \mathcal{H}^1 = q$

Normalization & period matrix:

$$\int_{a_i} \omega_j = \delta_{ij}$$

$$\int_{b_i} \omega_j = au_{ij}$$



Regions used to define harmonic differentials Bertola 2006

Abel's map

Formal definition of Abel's map

For a particular choice of a point P_0 on the fundamental domain \mathcal{L} , using the normalized harmonic differentials ω_i , we have Abel's map

$$\mathbf{u}: \mathcal{L} \mapsto \mathbb{C}^g$$

$$P \mapsto \begin{pmatrix} \int_{P_0}^P \omega_1 \\ \vdots \\ \int_{P_0}^P \omega_g \end{pmatrix}$$

Analytic continuation beyond the fundamental domain:

$$\mathbf{u}(P+a_i) = \mathbf{u}(P) + \begin{pmatrix} \int_{a_i} \omega_1 \\ \vdots \end{pmatrix} = \mathbf{u}(P) + \begin{pmatrix} \delta_{i1} \\ \vdots \end{pmatrix}$$
$$\mathbf{u}(P+b_i) = \mathbf{u}(P) + \begin{pmatrix} \tau_{i1} \\ \vdots \end{pmatrix}$$

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Abel's map at genus 1

Appropriate differential

$$\omega = dz$$

Abel's map

$$\mathbf{u}(z) = \int_0^z \omega = z$$



Fundamental domain and continuation at genus 1 ImageSource

What about higher genus?

- How do we represent the fundamental domain?
- What choice of differentials can we make?
- What consequences does this have for Abel's map?

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Theta functions

Definition of the Theta function

Given a symmetric matrix τ with positive definite imaginary part, the Theta function is

$$\Theta(\vec{z}, \tau) := \sum_{\vec{n} \in \mathbb{Z}^g} \exp\left(2\pi i \left[\frac{1}{2} \vec{n}^T \tau \vec{n} + \vec{n}^T \vec{z}\right]\right)$$

Properties: For $\vec{\lambda} \in \mathbb{Z}^g$

$$\begin{split} \Theta(-\vec{z}) &\overset{\vec{n}\mapsto -\vec{n}}{=} \Theta(\vec{z}) \\ \Theta(\vec{z}+\vec{\lambda}) = \sum_{\vec{n}\in\mathbb{Z}^g} \exp(2\pi i \vec{n}^T \vec{\lambda}) \exp(\ldots) = \Theta(\vec{z}) \\ \Theta(\vec{z}+\tau\vec{\lambda}) = \begin{bmatrix} \text{shift } \vec{n} \\ \text{use } \tau \text{ symmetry} \end{bmatrix} = \exp\left(2\pi i \left[-\frac{1}{2}\vec{\lambda}^T \tau \lambda - \vec{\lambda}^T \vec{z}\right]\right) \Theta(\vec{z}) \end{split}$$

Theta function on a compact Riemann surface

Definition of Theta function on a compact Riemann surface

For a compact Riemann surface \mathcal{M} of genus g, with period matrix τ and Abel's map \mathbf{u} , we can identify

$$\theta: \mathcal{M} \mapsto \mathbb{C}$$

$$P \mapsto \Theta(\mathbf{u}(P))$$

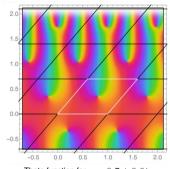
Properties:

$$\theta(P + a_i) = \theta(P)$$

$$\theta(P + b_i) = \exp\left(2\pi i \left[-\frac{1}{2}\tau_{ii} - \mathbf{u}_i(P)\right]\right)\theta(P)$$

Theta function at genus 1

$$\theta(z) = \sum_{n \in \mathbb{Z}} \exp(2\pi i \left[\frac{1}{2}n^2\tau + nz\right])$$
$$\theta(z) = \theta(-z)$$
$$\theta(z+1) = \theta(z)$$
$$\theta(z+\tau) = \theta(z)$$



Theta function for $\tau = 0.7 + 0.6i$ Chan 2022

What about higher genus?

• What does the Theta function look like at higher genus?

(Application) Decomposing meromorphic functions

meromorphic

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kronecker

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motivation

References



Bertola, Marco (2006). Riemann Surfaces and Theta Functions.



Chan, Zhi Cong (2022). "Towards a Higher-Genus Generalization of the Kronecker Function Using Schottky Covers". In.

