火2 数理科学 +力 13

OH3 エルミートモデル

· Bryant o 表現公式

H3n CMC-1曲面

[ Lawson xth.

R3の極小曲面 (H=0)

$$\mathbb{L}^{4} = \left\{ \begin{bmatrix} \chi_{0} \\ \chi_{1} \\ \chi_{2} \\ \chi_{3} \end{bmatrix} \in \mathbb{R}^{4} \mid \langle \chi \mathcal{D} \rangle = -\chi_{0} \mathcal{D}_{0} + \chi_{1} \mathcal{D}_{1} + \chi_{2} \mathcal{D}_{2} + \chi_{3} \mathcal{D}_{3} \right\}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix}
\chi_0 \\
\chi_1 \\
\chi_2 \\
\chi_3
\end{pmatrix}
\qquad
\begin{pmatrix}
\chi_0 + \chi_3 & \chi_1 + i\chi_2 \\
\chi_1 - i\chi_2 & \chi_0 - \chi_3
\end{pmatrix}
\in H_{eym}(2)$$

$$Herm(2) = \left\{ X \in M_2(\mathbb{C}) \mid X = X^* \right\}$$
  $(ILI - 1-9731)$   
 $(X^* := \overline{X})$ 

$$\mathbb{H}^3 = \left\{ \chi \in \mathbb{L}^4 \left| \langle \chi, \chi \rangle = -1, \quad \chi_i > 0 \right. \right\}$$

く・,・>はHerm(2)ででう表せるか?

Lemma 3.4.1

X. Y ∈ Herm (2) 1= \$\$17.

$$\langle X,Y \rangle = -\frac{1}{2} t_{F}(X\widetilde{Y})$$

が成性へ (~~ Yo 余因子行列)

$$Y = \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix}$$
  $E \not\supset UT$ ,  $Y = \begin{pmatrix} d & -b \\ -c & a \end{pmatrix}$   $Y = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ -c & a \end{pmatrix}$ 

$$\left(\det Y \neq 0 \Rightarrow Y^{-1} = \frac{1}{\det Y} \right)$$

$$Y\widetilde{Y} = \widetilde{Y}Y = (de(Y))e_{\circ} (e_{\circ} = (0))$$

Remark

Herm(2) = 
$$\left\{ \begin{pmatrix} \chi_0 + \chi_3 & \chi_1 + \hat{\chi}\chi_2 \\ \chi_1 - \hat{\chi}\chi_2 & \chi_0 - \chi_3 \end{pmatrix} \middle| \chi_0, \dots, \chi_3 \in \mathbb{R} \right\}$$

$$(\widetilde{Y} = (\chi_0 + \chi_3) \chi_1 + \tilde{\chi}\chi_2) (\chi_0 - \chi_3) - (\chi_1 + \tilde{\chi}\chi_2)$$

$$X\widetilde{Y} = \begin{pmatrix} \chi_0 + \chi_3 & \chi_1 + \overline{\epsilon}\chi_2 \\ \chi_1 - \overline{\epsilon}\chi_2 & \chi_0 - \chi_3 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \chi_0 - \chi_3 & -(\chi_1 + \overline{\epsilon}\chi_2) \\ -(\chi_0 - \overline{\epsilon}\chi_2) & \chi_0 + \chi_3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \frac{\left(\chi_0 + \chi_3\right)(\chi_0 - \chi_3) - (\chi_1 + \tilde{\varrho}\chi_2)(\chi_1 - \tilde{\varrho}\chi_2)}{\left(\chi_0 + \tilde{\varrho}\chi_2\right)(\chi_1 + \tilde{\varrho}\chi_2) + (\chi_0 - \chi_3)(\chi_0 + \chi_3)}$$

chotr 12

$$t_{Y} = 2\chi_{0} - 2\chi_{3} \eta_{3} - 2\chi_{1} \eta_{1} - 2\chi_{2} \eta_{2}$$

$$= -2\langle \chi, \gamma \rangle_{\mu}$$

補題 34.1 (続き)

$$\langle x, \chi \rangle = - \det X$$

$$\langle X, X \rangle = -\frac{1}{2} \operatorname{tr}(X\widetilde{X}) \qquad \text{e.} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$
$$= -\frac{1}{2} \left( \operatorname{dee} X \right) \operatorname{tr}(\text{e.})$$

= - detX,

$$\mathcal{C}_{a}(x) := a \times a^{*} (x \in Herm(2))$$

Ythere, 
$$\left\{ \cdot \left\langle \P_{a}(X), \, \Psi_{a}(Y) \right\rangle = \left\langle X, Y \right\rangle - - \cdot \right\}$$
  
 $\cdot \left\{ \cdot \left\langle \P_{a}(X), \, \Psi_{a}(Y) \right\rangle = \left\langle X, Y \right\rangle - - \cdot \right\}$   
 $\cdot \left\{ \cdot \left\langle \Pi_{a}(X), \, \Pi_{a}(Y) \right\rangle = \left\langle X, Y \right\rangle - - \cdot \right\}$ 

$$SL(2,\mathbb{C}) = \left\{ \alpha \in M_2(\mathbb{C}) \mid \det \alpha = 1 \right\}$$
 (din  $\mathbb{C}=3$ )

$$\begin{aligned} \langle \mathbf{P}_{\alpha}(\mathbf{r}) \rangle &= \operatorname{tr}(\mathbf{r}) \left( \mathbf{r} \mathbf{r} - \mathbf{r} \mathbf{r} \mathbf{r} \right) \\ \langle \mathbf{P}_{\alpha}(\mathbf{x}), \mathbf{P}_{\alpha}(\mathbf{r}) \rangle &= -\frac{1}{2} \operatorname{tr} \left( \mathbf{P}_{\alpha}(\mathbf{x}), \mathbf{P}_{\alpha}(\mathbf{r}) \right) \\ &= -\frac{1}{2} \operatorname{tr} \left( \mathbf{a} \mathbf{x} \mathbf{a}^{*} \mathbf{a}^{*} \mathbf{a}^{*} \mathbf{r} \mathbf{a} \right) \\ &= -\frac{1}{2} \operatorname{tr} \left( \mathbf{a} \mathbf{x} \mathbf{a}^{*} \mathbf{a}^{*} \mathbf{a}^{*} \mathbf{r} \mathbf{a} \right) \\ &= -\frac{1}{2} \operatorname{tr} \left( \mathbf{a} \mathbf{x} \mathbf{a}^{*} \mathbf{a}^{*} \mathbf{r} \mathbf{a} \right) \\ &= -\frac{1}{2} \operatorname{tr} \left( \mathbf{a} \mathbf{x} \mathbf{a}^{*} \mathbf{a} \mathbf{r} \mathbf{r} \mathbf{a} \right) \\ &= -\frac{1}{2} \operatorname{tr} \left( \mathbf{a} \mathbf{x} \mathbf{r} \mathbf{r} \mathbf{a} \mathbf{r} \mathbf{r} \mathbf{r} \mathbf{r} \right) \end{aligned}$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2} \operatorname{tr}(\widetilde{a} \widetilde{a} X \widetilde{\gamma})$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2} \operatorname{tr}(X \widetilde{\gamma}) = \langle X, Y \rangle$$

$$SL(2,\mathbb{C}) \cap \mathbb{H}^3$$

$$\forall \alpha \in SL(2,C), \exists T\alpha \in SO^{\dagger}(1,3)$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
\text{Pa}(X) & \longmapsto & \text{Ta}(X) \\
\text{Pa}(X) & \longmapsto & \text{Pa}(X)
\end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{cccc}
\text{Pa}(X) & \longmapsto & \text{Pa}(X) \\
\text{Pa}(X) & \longmapsto & \text{Pa}(X)
\end{array}$$

) = 
$$n \not = \infty$$
  $SL(2, \mathbb{C}) \ni \alpha \longmapsto T_{\alpha} \in SO^{+}(1.3)$ 

SL(2.C) は単連結 たので、

 $T: SL(2,C) \longrightarrow SO^{+}(1,3)$ 

は"普遍被覆"を与る

## みへつトル積 (in エルミートモデル)

## 補題 3.4.3

PEH3 (SHerm (2)) X. YETP (H3) (SHerm (2)) 1: \$\$17

が成立する

Bryant の 表現公式 (定理 3.4.4)

DCC: 单連結領域

云∈ ): 固定(基点)

h:D ->C:正则関数

9: □ → □: 有理型関数

→ 特異点は極のみ

$$Z := \{z \in D \mid h(z) = 0\} = \{z \in D \mid z + 3 n \neq b\}$$

で知、QEZがhon 2k位の零点图

(一) aがりの人位の板、とする

$$\begin{cases} F' = F \begin{bmatrix} 9 - 9^2 \\ 1 - 9 \end{bmatrix} h \\ 0 = (Z - \alpha)^3 H(Z) (H(\alpha) + 0) \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} F' = F \begin{bmatrix} 9 - 9^2 \\ 1 - 9 \end{bmatrix} h \\ 0 = h Z = \alpha c + 3 H Z = 2$$

 $\left( \begin{bmatrix} -(z_0) = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \right) \cdot \lim_{Z \to 0} (Z - \alpha)^{2} g(Z) = \exists d \neq 0$ 

znx+, f(z):= F(z) F(z)\* (z∈D)

YbYY、f:D→H³(SHerm(2))は使随面を定める

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さらに 第一/二基本都式」、Iについて、

$$\begin{cases} I = (1+191^{2}) |h|^{2} dz d\bar{z} \\ I = Q + \bar{Q} + \bar{I} \\ (Q = -h9' dz^{2}) \end{cases}$$

Ro Weinstrass 表现公主と ACI Q 573

が成り立っ

逆に、チンラれた CMC-1曲面で かロスなアでないものは この形で(局所的に)表はれる

Remark

 $R^3$ のH=0 曲面、 $\widetilde{f}: D \to R^3$ に対け、 (面)

f. Flo I cQ t共存效

Ho 金町乗を除いて意

証明の方針)

·f=FF\*のIIQを取める

· 廷は、Lawson 対応、Weierstras 表現が従う、

Example (TID X717)

$$F(z) = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 6 \\ z & 1 \end{bmatrix} : \mathbb{C} \longrightarrow SL(2,\mathbb{C})$$

$$F' = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}, F' = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ -2 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$
  $\forall x \in [-2]$ 

$$F'F' = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ -Z & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 9 & -9^2 \\ 1 & -9 \end{pmatrix} h$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 9 & -9^2 \\ 1 & -9 \end{pmatrix} h$$

:.FはJ=O. h=1 Yltxtきのじ分方程式の解

$$f = FF^* = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & \overline{Z} \\ \overline{Z} & |+|\overline{Z}|^2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\xrightarrow{\frac{1}{Z}} \begin{pmatrix} u^2 + v^3 + 2 \\ 2 & 4 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} u^2 + V^2 + 2 \\ 2 u \\ -2 v \\ -u^2 - v^2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\left( \begin{array}{c} \psi : \text{ Hem}(2) \ni \begin{bmatrix} \alpha_0 + \alpha_3 & \alpha_1 + \alpha_2 \\ \alpha_1 - \alpha_2 & \alpha_0 - \alpha_3 \end{bmatrix} \\ & \mapsto (\alpha_0, \alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3) \in \mathbb{L}^4 \end{array} \right)$$

$$I = \langle df, df \rangle \qquad \left( df = f_z dz + f_{\overline{z}} d\overline{z} \right)$$

$$= \langle f_{\overline{z}}, f_{\overline{z}} \rangle dz^2 + 2 \langle f_{\overline{z}}, f_{\overline{z}} \rangle dz d\overline{z} + \langle f_{\overline{z}}, f_{\overline{z}} \rangle d\overline{z}^2$$

$$(1+|g|^2)^2|h|^2$$

を示したり

$$F' = Fd$$
  $\left( d := \begin{pmatrix} 9 & -9^2 \\ 1 & -9 \end{pmatrix} h \right)$ 

= Fx = \*

$$\Rightarrow F_{\bar{z}} = 0$$

$$F^* = \overline{F} + (\overline{F})_z = (\overline{F}_{\overline{z}}) = 0$$

$$= F \alpha^{\dagger} F^{*}$$

$$= \langle \varphi_{F}(d), \varphi_{F}(d) \rangle$$

$$= \langle \Psi_{F}(d), \Psi_{F}(d) \rangle$$

$$=\langle d, d \rangle$$

$$= -det(d) = 0$$

$$= \langle d, d^* \rangle \left( = \langle d^*, d \rangle \right)$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2} tr \left( d^* \widetilde{d} \right)$$

$$d^* = \begin{bmatrix} \overline{g} \\ -\overline{g}^2 - \overline{g} \end{bmatrix} \overline{h}, \quad \overset{\bullet}{\mathbf{X}} \quad \overset{\bullet}{\mathcal{A}} = \begin{bmatrix} -\overline{g} \\ -\overline{g} \end{bmatrix} \overline{h} \quad \text{for } : \quad \overset{\bullet}{\mathbf{Q}}$$

$$\frac{(3)}{(1+3)^{2}} = \frac{1}{1} \left( \frac{3}{1} - \frac{1}{1} \right) \left( \frac{-9}{1} - \frac{9}{2} \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{1} \left( \frac{-9}{1} - \frac{1}{1} \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{1} \left( \frac{-9}{1} - \frac{1}{1} \right)$$

$$+ \frac{(9)^{2}}{(1+2)^{2}} - \frac{1}{1} \left( \frac{1}{1} + \frac{1}{1} + \frac{1}{1} \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{1} \left( \frac{1}{1} + \frac{1}{1} + \frac{1}{1} \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{1} \left( \frac{1}{1} + \frac{1}{1} + \frac{1}{1} \right)$$

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