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Higher codimensional Ueda theory
on cpt submfd, with Uniray Hay
normal bds.

Thm1 (T. Ueda '83)

X : cpx mfd

Y : non-sing cpt hyp. surf. with $N_{Y/X} \in H^1(Y, \mathcal{O}(1))$.

Assume

$$\mathcal{O}_X(Y) \otimes \mathcal{O}_X / I_Y^n \cong \mathcal{O}_X(\tilde{N}_{Y/X}) \otimes \mathcal{O}_X / I_Y^n \text{ for } n \geq 1$$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad \left(\begin{array}{l} V: \text{a tub. n.b.h.d of } Y \text{ in } X, \\ \tilde{N}_{Y/X}: \text{hol. l.b. / } V \text{ s.t. } H^1(V, \mathcal{O}(1)) \cong H^1(Y, \mathcal{O}(1)) \\ \tilde{N}_{Y/X} \hookrightarrow N_{Y/X} \end{array} \right)$$

I_Y / I_Y^{n+1}

$$\cong \mathcal{O}_Y(\tilde{N}_{Y/X}^*) \otimes \mathcal{O}_Y / I_Y^n \otimes N_{Y/X} (SH^1(Y, \mathcal{O}(1))); \text{ torsion on "Diophantine"}$$

$$(\exists A > 0 \text{ s.t. } \forall n \geq 1, d(1_Y, N_{Y/X}^n) \geq \frac{1}{(2n)^A})$$

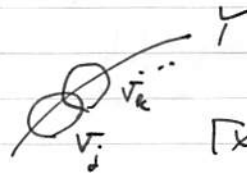
Then $\exists V$: a nbhd of Y in X

$$\text{s.t. } [Y]|_V \cong \tilde{N}_{Y/X}|_V \quad (*)$$

Obs

$$(*) \Leftrightarrow \exists W_i: \text{a def. func of } V_i \cap Y \text{ in } V_i$$

$$\text{s.t. } W_i = \sum_{j \in I} t_{ij} \cdot W_j \text{ on } V_{i \cap j} \text{ in } \mathcal{O}(1)$$



$$\Leftrightarrow \exists \mathcal{F}: \text{non-sing hol. foliation of codim} = 1$$

$$\text{s.t. } Y \in \mathcal{F} \text{ (i.e. } Y \text{ is a leaf)}$$

$$\text{Hol}_{\mathcal{F}, Y} = \underbrace{P_{N_{Y/X}}}_{\text{holonomy}} \left(\underbrace{(\pi_1(Y, *) \rightarrow \mathcal{O}(1))}_{\text{the monodromy of } (N_{Y/X}, \nabla_{\text{flat}})} \right)$$

Goal of this talk: • Generalize Thm1 to the case when $\text{codim}_X Y \geq 1$.
• Apply it to "the semi-positivity problem".

Schedule

- §1. Main result.
- §2. Application
- §3. Outline of the proof.

§ Main result

Thm 2 (K-16)

X : cpx mfd | $r := \text{codim}_x Y \geq 1$
 Y : cpx cpx submfd with | $N_{Y/X} \in H^1(Y, U(r))$

Assume

- (• $I_Y/I_Y^{n+1} \cong \mathcal{O}_Y(N_{Y/X}^*) \otimes \mathcal{O}_Y/I_Y^n$ for $n \geq 1$) (•)
 • " $N_{Y/X}$: torsion" or "Diophantine".

Then

- (i) $\exists V$: a nbhd of Y in X
 $\exists \mathcal{F}$: non-sing hol. foliation on V of $\text{codim} = r$
 s.t. $\begin{cases} Y \in \mathcal{F} \\ \text{Hol}_{\mathcal{F}, Y} = P_{N_{Y/X}} \end{cases}$

- (ii) $\forall S$: non-sing hyp. surf $\subset V$
 with $\begin{cases} Y \subset S \\ N_{Y/S} \in H^1(Y, U(r-1)) \end{cases}$

- $\Rightarrow \exists V' (= V_S) \subset X$: a Y -nbhd,
 $\exists \mathcal{G} (= \mathcal{G}_S)$: non-sing hol. foliation of $\text{codim} = 1$ on V'

- s.t. $\begin{cases} S' := S \cap V' \in \mathcal{G} \\ \text{Hol}_{\mathcal{G}, S'} : \pi_1(Y, *) \rightarrow U(1) \text{ "linear holonomy"} \\ \mathcal{G} : \mathbb{R}\text{-inv} \text{ (i.e. } \forall L \in \mathcal{G}, \forall L' \in \mathcal{F}, \\ L \supset L' \text{ or } L \cap L' = \emptyset \text{)} \\ \text{hol. inv.} \end{cases}$

Def $N_{Y/X}$: torsion $\Leftrightarrow \#(\text{Image}(P_{N_{Y/X}} : \pi_1(Y, *) \rightarrow U(r))) < \infty$
 : Dioph. $\Leftrightarrow \exists N_1, \dots, N_r \in H^1(Y, U(1))$,
 $\Leftrightarrow \exists A > 0$,
 s.t. $\begin{cases} N_{Y/X} = N_1 \oplus \dots \oplus N_r \text{ (up to fin. cov)} \\ \forall \alpha = (\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_r) \in \mathbb{Z}^r, \\ |\alpha| := \sum \alpha_i \geq 1 \Rightarrow d(\mathbb{I}_Y, \bigotimes_{i=1}^r N_i^{\alpha_i}) \geq \frac{1}{(2|\alpha|)^A} \end{cases}$

Obs In Thm 2 (ii), $\begin{cases} S' : \mathbb{R}\text{-inv} \\ [S'] \in H^1(V', U(1)) \end{cases}$

(24)

Rmk.

$$\textcircled{a} (\star) \Leftarrow H^1(Y, N_{Y/X} \otimes S^{n+1} N_{Y/X}^*) = 0 \quad \text{for } \forall n \geq 1.$$

\Leftarrow for e.g. Y : sm. ellipt. curve and $N_{Y/X}$: Dioph. $(\star\star)$

\textcircled{a} Anol'd '76 ... Thm 2 (i) for $(\star\star)$ (and $r=1$?)

Veda '83 ... ~~th~~ for $r=1$ (Thm 1).

(k-15) K. N. Ogawa '16 ... $r=2$.

4

§2. Application.

→ 30% success?

Def L : hol l.b. / a cpx mtd.

L : Semi-positive $\Leftrightarrow \exists h$: C^∞ Herm. metric with semi-positive curvature.

Q ~~when~~ Semi-positivity criterion (for not l.b. / proj. mtd) ?
a typical (simple) configuration:

X : cpx mtd. $\Leftarrow L$: a hol. line bdl / X .

$D_1, \dots, D_{n-1} \in |L|$

$$Y = \bigcap_{\lambda=1}^{n-1} D_\lambda.$$

Obs $\textcircled{a} \Rightarrow$ Sing Herm. metric h_{Bergman} on L s.t. $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \sum \Theta_h \geq 0 \\ h|_{Y \cap D_i} = \infty = Y \\ h|_{X \setminus Y} : C^\infty \end{array} \right.$
 ("Bergman type metric")

$\textcircled{a} \underline{I} \Rightarrow \exists V$: Y -nbhd $\subset X$ s.t.

$\exists h_V$: C^∞ Herm metric on $L|_V$ with semi-positive curvature.

Then we can construct a C^∞ Herm metric on \underline{L} with semi-positive curvature ("regularized min. cover")

Obs + Thm 2(ii)

Cor Assume D_1, \dots, D_{n-1} intersect transversely aly Y ,
 Y : sm. ellipse + $L|_Y$: Dioph.

Then L : semi-positive.

Q regularization とおける L^2 -norm. とおいて?

Q $\pi: V \rightarrow Y$ の \mathbb{R} (nd. tub. bundle) のために?

Example $(V, F)_{\text{ample}}$: sm. del Pezzo intd of $d_Y = 1$.
(i.e. $F^{n-1} = K_V^{-1}$, $(F^n) = 1$)

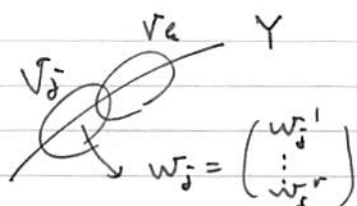
Take $p \in V$

Cor $\Rightarrow K_{B|pV}^{-1}$: (not, not semi-ample, and)
Semi-positive
for "general" p

(c.f. $n=2$ --- $B|_{\text{pts}} \mathbb{P}^2$, Anol'd-Ueda-Brunella)

§3. Outline of the proof

↑ 40% 53%



we can take $\{w_j\}$

s.t. $\exists T_{jk} \in U(r)$,

$$T_{jk} \begin{pmatrix} dw_j^1 \\ \vdots \\ dw_j^r \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} dw_k^1 \\ \vdots \\ dw_k^r \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow T_{jk} \cdot w_k = w_j + O(|w_j|^2) \text{ on } V_{jk}.$$

① Solve a "Schrödinger type functional eq."

$$w_j = v_j + \sum_{|k| \geq 2} F_{j,k}(z_j) \cdot v_j^k$$

\uparrow $\begin{pmatrix} v_j^1 \\ \vdots \\ v_j^r \end{pmatrix}$ \uparrow $\begin{pmatrix} \cdot \\ \cdot \\ \cdot \end{pmatrix}$

to constr. $\{v_j\}$ with $v_j = T_{jk} \cdot v_k$.

(existence of "nice" $\{F_{j,k}\} \in (\mathcal{F})$ $\Rightarrow \mathcal{F} := \{v_j = \text{const}\}$
(conv. of the func. eq. $\in N_{r/k}$: torsion or Dioph.))

② For (ii), choose $\{w_j\}$ more carefully
so that $\{w_j^1 = 0\} = S \cap V_j$

the solution $\{v_j\}$ also enjoys $\{v_j^1 = 0\} = S \cap V_j$.

$\Rightarrow \mathcal{F} := \{v_j^1 = \text{const}\}$.