

On a nbhd of a torus lent of a certain class of hol. foliations on cpx surfaces

X : cpx mtd. (surf.)

Y : cpx submtd s.t. $N_{Y/X}$: "flat".
(curve) (i.e. $\dim N_{Y/X} = 0$)
 \Rightarrow cpx. triv.

Q What kind of cpx analytic property does a tub. nbhd of Y have?
(or {p.s.h. functions on a tub. nbhd of Y })

Q1. $\exists?$ hol. foliation $\tilde{\mathcal{F}}$ on a tub. nbhd of Y s.t. $Y \in \tilde{\mathcal{F}}$?

Q when $\exists?$ $\tilde{\mathcal{F}}$ — \mathcal{F}

s.t. $\{Y \in \tilde{\mathcal{F}} \text{ and } \text{Hol}_{\tilde{\mathcal{F}}|_Y} = \pi_1(Y, *)\}$
 $\tilde{\mathcal{F}}$ has (lin. holom)?

today's topic.

Q when $\exists?$ a tub. nbhd of Y

which is bihol. to a tub. nbhd of the 0-sectn. in $N_{Y/X}$?

Example 1

C : sm. ellipse. curve.

$f \in \mathcal{O}_{C,0}$: a germ of hol. func.

$$\text{s.t. } \begin{cases} f(0) = 0 \\ |f'(0)| = 1 \end{cases}$$

$U_1 := C \setminus \beta$

$U_2 := \beta$ -nbhd

$$C = U_1 \cup U_2$$

$$U_1 \cap U_2 = \begin{array}{c} \text{disc} \subset \mathbb{C} \\ \underbrace{\quad}_{U_1^+} \quad \underbrace{\quad}_{U_1^-} \end{array}$$

$$X = X_{(C,f)} := \underbrace{U_1 \times \Delta}_{(z,w)} \cup \underbrace{U_2 \times \Delta}_{(z,w)} / \sim$$

$$\begin{aligned} & (z,w) \sim (z,w) \text{ on } U_1^+ \\ & (z,w) \sim (z, f(w)) \text{ on } U_1^- \end{aligned}$$

\leadsto ① $U_i \times \Delta \xrightarrow{p_i} U_i$ glue up to define $\pi: X \rightarrow C$.

② $\tilde{\mathcal{F}} := \{w = \text{const}\}$: hol. fol. of X

③ $Y := \{w = 0\} \subset X$: submtd, $Y = C$

$$N_{Y/X} \hookrightarrow p_{N_{Y/X}}: \pi_1(C, *) \rightarrow U(1)$$

$$\text{Hol}_{\tilde{\mathcal{F}}|_Y}: \pi_1(Y, *) \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_{C,0}^*$$

$$\downarrow \alpha \mapsto f$$

$$\downarrow \beta \mapsto (\text{id})$$

Obs $f: \text{lin'ble}$ (i.e. $\exists g \in \mathcal{O}_{C,0}$ s.t. $g^{-1} \circ f \circ g = \lambda \cdot \text{id}$ ($\lambda := f'(0)$))
 $\Rightarrow (Y, X): \text{"type } \beta"$ $\Leftrightarrow \exists \pi: \text{hol. foliation on } X \text{ with } Y \in \pi$
 s.t. $\pi_*(Y, t) \xrightarrow{\text{hol. } \pi, Y} U(1): \text{linear}$
 \Uparrow
 $(Y \text{ has a sys. of a psd-flat nbhd's}) \Leftrightarrow \text{the hol. l.f. } [Y]: \text{flat on a nbhd of } Y$

Main result:

Thm 2 $(C, (\alpha, \beta)), f, X = X_{C, \alpha, \beta}, Y: \text{as in Example 1}, \lambda := f'(0)$
 Then $(Y, X): \text{type } \beta \Leftrightarrow f: \text{lin'ble}$ non-torsion EWC (*)

- §1. Motivation (from Veda theory)
 §2. Outline of proof of Thm 2.

§1.

$X: \text{cpx surf.}$

$Y: \text{cpx curve, } N_{Y/X}: \text{flat.}$

Veda's classification

$(Y, X): \text{of type } (\alpha) \Leftrightarrow \exists n \geq 1, [Y] \not\cong \tilde{N}_{Y/X} \text{ in } n\text{-jet along } Y.$
 $(H^1(Y, U(1)) \cong H^1(\text{cub. nbhd}, U(1)))$
 $\tilde{N}_{Y/X} \rightarrow \tilde{N}$
 of type $(\beta) \Leftrightarrow (*)$ holds. $[Y] \cong \tilde{N}$ family
 of type $(\gamma) \Leftrightarrow \forall n, [Y] \cong \tilde{N}_{Y/X} \text{ in } n\text{-jet along } Y,$
 however $(*)$ does not hold

Thm (Veda '83)

Pr: (i) $(Y, X): \text{of type } (\alpha) \Rightarrow Y \text{ admits a sys. of str. psdconvex nbhd's.}$
 (ii) $[Y] \cong_{\text{family}} \tilde{N}$ and $N_{Y/X}: \text{torsion} \Rightarrow (Y, X): \text{type } (\beta).$
 in $H^1(Y, U(1))$
 (iii) $[Y] \cong_{\text{family}} \tilde{N}$ and $N_{Y/X}: \text{"Diophantine"} \Rightarrow \text{---}$
 $(-\log d(\tilde{N}, N_{Y/X})) = O(\log n)$

$N_{Y/X}$	torsion	non-torsion
$[Y] \not\equiv \tilde{N}$ formally	(α)	
$[Y] \equiv \tilde{N}$ formally	(β)	$(\beta) \text{ or } (\gamma)$

Obs $X = X(c, t) \supset Y$: as in Example 1.

- \leadsto ① $N_{Y/X} : \text{torsion} \Leftrightarrow \lambda := f'(c_0) : \text{torsion} \in U(1)$
 ② $N_{Y/X} : \text{Dioph} \Leftrightarrow \lambda : \text{Dioph.} \in U(1)$
 \Downarrow Sigel's Unramified theorem
 $f : \text{lin'ble} (\Rightarrow \text{type}(\beta))$
 ③ $\lambda \in U(1) : \text{non-torsion} \Rightarrow f : \text{"formally lin'ble"}$
 $\Rightarrow [Y] \equiv \tilde{N} \text{ (formally)} (\Rightarrow \text{type}(\beta) \text{ or } (\gamma))$

Q \exists ? Criteria for " $(Y, X) : \text{type}(\gamma)$ "?

Rmk Ueda's example of type(r)-pair.

"3 $\frac{1}{2}$ Cremona's cond."

... Take $\lambda \in U(1)$, s.t. $\exists A > 1$, $\exists d \geq 2$, $\lim_{\ell \rightarrow \infty} A^\ell |1 - \lambda^{\frac{1}{d^{\ell-1}}}| = 0$.
 ① $f \in \mathcal{O}_{c,0}$: poly of $dy = d$, $f(c) = 0$, $f'(c) = 1$.

Cremona-type argument. $\exists \{m_\nu\} \subset \mathbb{N}$, $m_\nu \rightarrow \infty$,
 $\exists \{c_{\nu,1}, \dots, c_{\nu,m_\nu}\}$: periodic cycle of f ,
 s.t. $\max_{1 \leq k \leq m_\nu} |c_{\nu,k}| \rightarrow 0$ as $\nu \rightarrow \infty$.
 ("small cycle")

$\leadsto \Gamma_\nu := \{w \in \{c_{\nu,1}, \dots, c_{\nu,m_\nu}\} \subset X = X(c, t)\}$
 : cpe (cyclic point) of f , $\Gamma_\nu \sim_{\text{homologically}} m_\nu \gamma$.

$\rightarrow (c, X) : \text{of type } (\gamma)$ (\because type $(\alpha) \Rightarrow$ \nexists such cpe (cyclic point) around c ,
 type $(\beta) \Rightarrow$ unif. course).

Thm (K- Arxiv / 1510.02287)

for this Ueda's e.g. of type (γ) -pair (Y, X) ,
 $\forall w : Y$ -nbhd $\subset X$, $\forall \varphi : w \rightarrow (-\infty, \infty]$: conti.,
 $\varphi|_{w^{\text{cyc}}} : \text{psh} \Rightarrow \varphi$: bdd from above
 (u.s.c. + " $\partial \varphi \geq 0$ ")

$$\lambda := f(0) \in U(1) \text{ "non-torsion"}$$

§2. Outline of prf. \leftarrow prf. of " f : non-linear \Rightarrow type 0"

Obs ... $\text{type}(P) \Rightarrow \exists \psi: X \times Y \rightarrow \mathbb{R} : p \mapsto \psi(p, y)$ (harmonic)

s.t. $\psi(p) \sim -1/2 \text{ dist}(p, Y)$ as $p \rightarrow Y$

\Rightarrow Enough to show;

$\forall W: Y$ -ribld, $\forall \psi: W \rightarrow (-\infty, \infty] : \text{conti.}$

$\psi|_{W \times Y} : p, (s, y) \mapsto \psi(p, y) \Rightarrow \psi$ bld from above //

Main idea ... Apply Pérez-Marco's theory on "Hedgehog".

Thm 3 (Pérez-Marco '97) (λ : non-tor, f : non-linear)

\rightarrow for any suff. small disc $\Omega \subset \mathbb{C}$, $\text{concave} = 0$,
 $\exists K = K(\Omega) : \text{"Hedgehog"}$

s.t. $\begin{cases} K: \text{cpt conn.} \\ \mathbb{C} \setminus K: \text{conn.} \\ \Omega \not\subseteq K, \\ f(K) = f^{-1}(K) = K, \\ K \cap \partial\Omega \neq \emptyset \end{cases}$



Known

① $K(\Omega) =$ the conn. comp. containing 0
 of $\{z \in \Omega \mid f^n(z) \in \Omega \text{ for } \forall n \in \mathbb{Z}\}$.

② $\exists \mu_K : \text{"harmonic measure" on } K$ $\text{supp. } \mu_K = \partial K$,
 $\mu_K(K) = 1$.

③ for μ_K -a.e. $z \in K$,
 $\partial K \cap \{f^n(z) \mid z \in \Omega\} : \text{dense in } \partial K //$
 $\mathcal{O}(z)$.

Simple argument. $\exists z \in K, \exists a \in K \setminus \Omega$,
 s.t. $\{0, a\} \subset \left(\text{the set of all accumulation pts of } \mathcal{O}^+(z) := \{f^n(z) \mid n \geq 1\} \right)$

$\Gamma := \{w \in \mathcal{O}(z)\} \in \mathcal{A}$. $\Gamma \subseteq W$
 \cup
 $\Sigma := \{w \in \mathcal{O}^+(z)\}$

$\Rightarrow \exists F: \mathbb{C}^* \rightarrow X : \text{hol, s.t. } I_{\mathbb{C}^*}(F) = \Gamma,$

$(\Delta^* := \{z \mid 0 < |z| < 1\}) \mid F(\Delta^*) = \Sigma.$

Assume $\exists \psi: W \rightarrow (-\infty, \infty]$, ^{cont.} unbdd,
s.t. $\psi|_{W \setminus \gamma}$ psh.

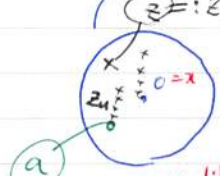
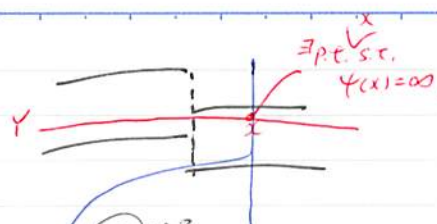
Take $x \in \gamma$ s.t. $\psi(x) = \infty$.

$$Z_0 := \{w = z \mid \pi^{-1}(\pi(x)) \leftarrow \text{line}\}$$

$$Z_{n+1} := \{w = f(z) \mid \pi^{-1}(\pi(x))\}$$

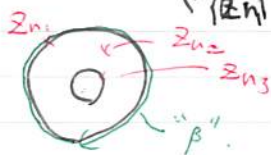
\leadsto Take appropriate $1 \leq n_1 \leq n_2 \leq n_3$

s.t. $\{Z_{n_1}, Z_{n_3}\}$ suff. ^{close} near to $a (= \{w = a \mid \pi^{-1}(\pi(x))\})$
 $Z_{n_2} : \text{---}$ $x (= \gamma \cap \pi^{-1}(\pi(x)))$



$\pi(x)$ -fiber $\cong \Delta \subset \mathbb{C}$

$$\leadsto F^*\psi|_{A_{n,n_3}} \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \cup \{\infty\}.$$



$$F^*\psi|_{\partial\mathcal{A}} \sim \psi(a) < \infty.$$

$$F^*\psi|_{\underbrace{F^{-1}(z_{n_2})}_{\uparrow \text{Int } A}} = \psi(z_{n_2}) \sim \underbrace{\psi(x)}_{\infty}.$$

\leadsto ^{maximal principle} contradiction! //

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