

# Possible Choices of Complex Co-ordinates for a Surface

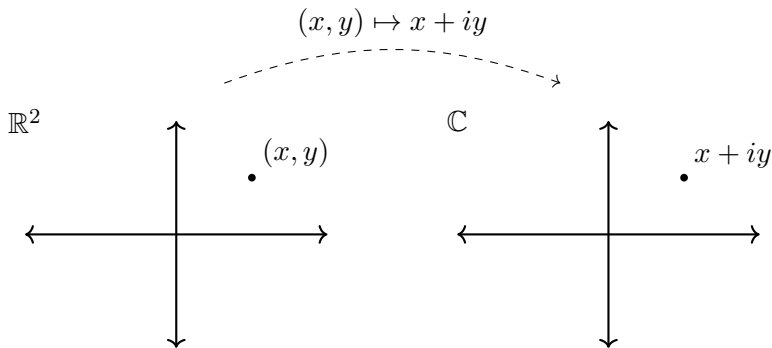
## Moduli Spaces of Riemann Surfaces

Zhaoshen Zhai

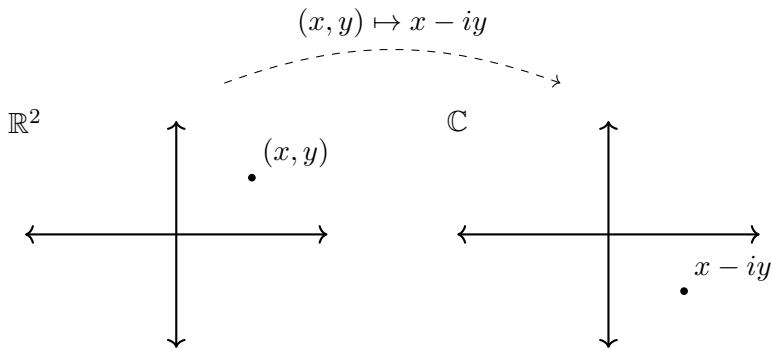
McGill University

April 23, 2023

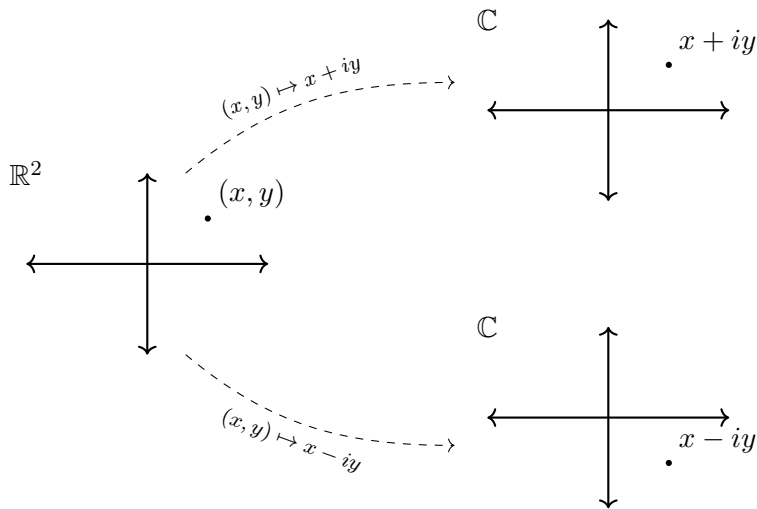
How many complex coordinates on  $\mathbb{R}^2$ ?



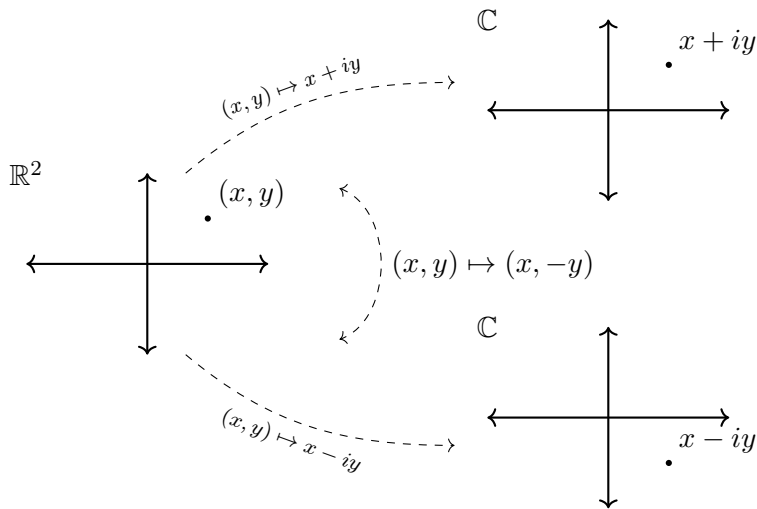
How many complex coordinates on  $\mathbb{R}^2$ ?



How many complex coordinates on  $\mathbb{R}^2$ ?



How many complex coordinates on  $\mathbb{R}^2$ ?



# Refined question

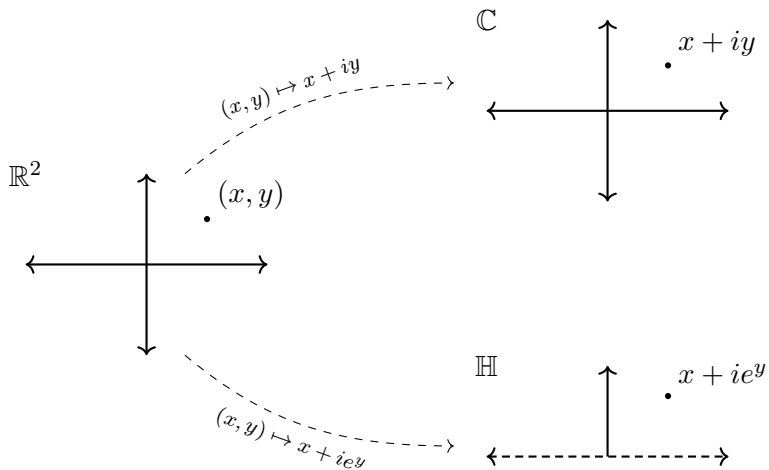
How many complex coordinates on  $\mathbb{R}^2$ ?

# Refined question

~~How many complex coordinates on  $\mathbb{R}^2$ ?~~

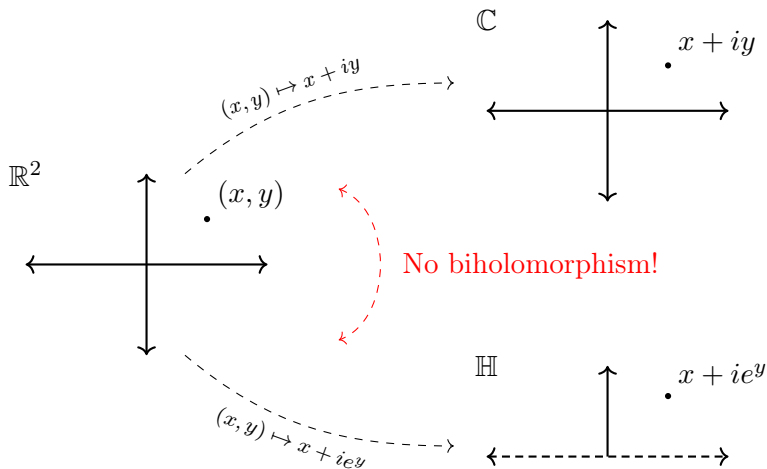
How many complex coordinates on  $\mathbb{R}^2$  *up to biholomorphism*?

# $\mathbb{C}$ and $\mathbb{H}$





# $\mathbb{C}$ and $\mathbb{H}$



# Riemann surfaces

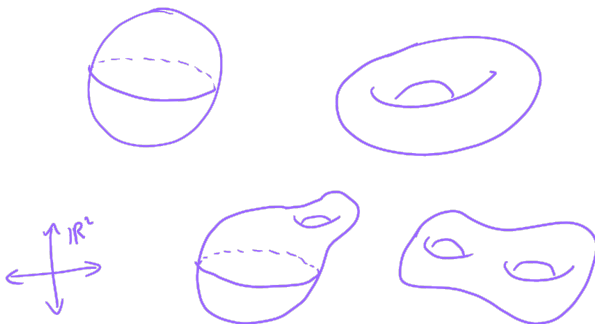
What about for manifolds?

# Riemann surfaces

What about for manifolds?

## Definition

A Riemann surface is a connected 1-dimensional complex manifold.



# Compact Riemann surfaces

## Theorem (Classification)

*Every compact Riemann surface is classified by its genus.*

# Compact Riemann surfaces

## Theorem (Classification)

*Every compact Riemann surface is classified by its genus.*



# Topological torus

## Theorem

*Every torus is the quotient  $\mathbb{C}/\Gamma$  where  $\Gamma = \mathbb{Z}\omega_1 \oplus \mathbb{Z}\omega_2$  for some linearly independent  $\omega_1, \omega_2 \in \mathbb{C}$ .*

# Topological torus

## Theorem

*Every torus is the quotient  $\mathbb{C}/\Gamma$  where  $\Gamma = \mathbb{Z}\omega_1 \oplus \mathbb{Z}\omega_2$  for some linearly independent  $\omega_1, \omega_2 \in \mathbb{C}$ .*



## Theorem

*There is, up to homeomorphism, only one topological torus.*



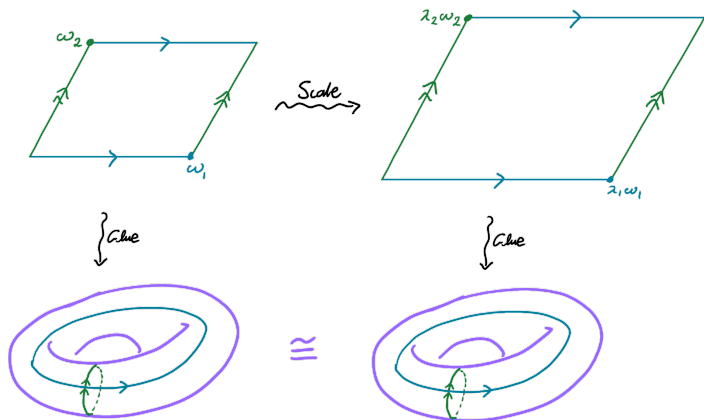
## Theorem

*There is, up to homeomorphism, only one topological torus.*

## Question

*In how many ways can we give the torus complex coordinates?*

# Complex tori



# Complex tori

## Theorem

*Every complex tori is the quotient  $X_\tau := \mathbb{C}/\Gamma$  where  $\Gamma = \mathbb{Z} \oplus \mathbb{Z}\tau$  for some  $\tau \in \mathbb{H}$ .*

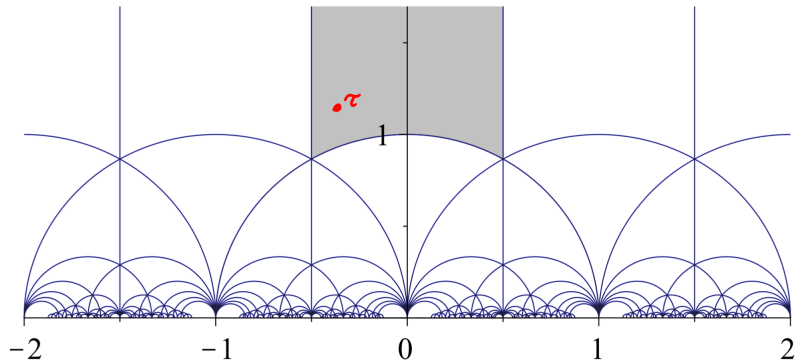
## Theorem

*Every complex tori is the quotient  $X_\tau := \mathbb{C}/\Gamma$  where  $\Gamma = \mathbb{Z} \oplus \mathbb{Z}\tau$  for some  $\tau \in \mathbb{H}$ . Indeed, for all linearly independent  $\omega_1, \omega_2 \in \mathbb{C}$ ,*

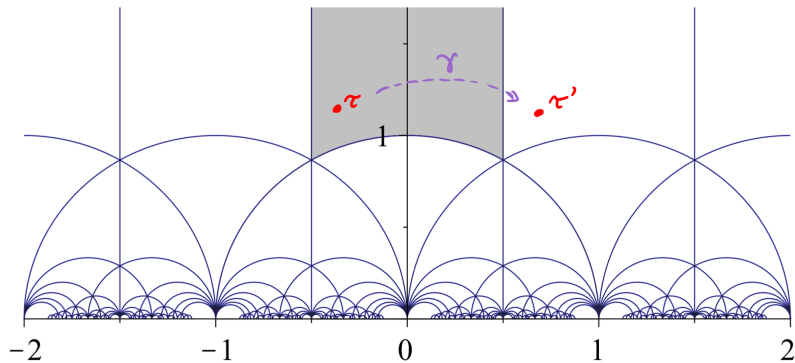
$$\mathbb{C}/(\mathbb{Z}\omega_1 \oplus \mathbb{Z}\omega_2) \cong X_\tau$$

*for  $\tau := \omega_2/\omega_1 \in \mathbb{H}$ .*

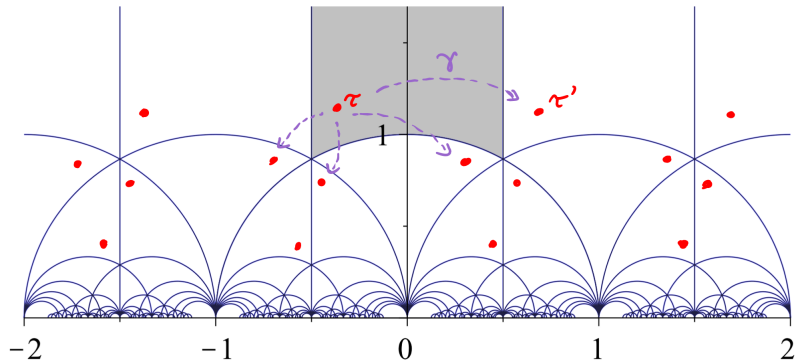
# Complex tori



# Complex tori



# Complex tori



## Definition

The modular group  $\mathrm{PSL}_2(\mathbb{Z})$  is the group of functions  $\gamma : \mathbb{H} \rightarrow \mathbb{H}$  mapping

$$\tau \mapsto \frac{a\tau + b}{c\tau + d}$$

for some  $a, b, c, d \in \mathbb{Z}$  with  $ad - bc = 1$ .



# Complex tori

## Definition

The modular group  $\mathrm{PSL}_2(\mathbb{Z})$  is the group of functions  $\gamma : \mathbb{H} \rightarrow \mathbb{H}$  mapping

$$\tau \mapsto \frac{a\tau + b}{c\tau + d}$$

for some  $a, b, c, d \in \mathbb{Z}$  with  $ad - bc = 1$ .

## Theorem

For any  $\tau, \tau' \in \mathbb{H}$ , the tori  $X_\tau$  and  $X_{\tau'}$  are biholomorphic iff there exists some  $\gamma \in \mathrm{PSL}_2(\mathbb{Z})$  such that  $\tau' = \gamma(\tau)$ .

# Complex tori

## Definition

The modular group  $\mathrm{PSL}_2(\mathbb{Z})$  is the group of functions  $\gamma : \mathbb{H} \rightarrow \mathbb{H}$  mapping

$$\tau \mapsto \frac{a\tau + b}{c\tau + d}$$

for some  $a, b, c, d \in \mathbb{Z}$  with  $ad - bc = 1$ .

## Theorem

For any  $\tau, \tau' \in \mathbb{H}$ , the tori  $X_\tau$  and  $X_{\tau'}$  are biholomorphic iff there exists some  $\gamma \in \mathrm{PSL}_2(\mathbb{Z})$  such that  $\tau' = \gamma(\tau)$ .

## Corollary

The moduli space of complex tori is  $\mathbb{H} / \mathrm{PSL}_2(\mathbb{Z})$ .