

博士課程学生 (Doctoral Course Students)

伊藤 要平 (ITO Yohei)

A. 研究概要

\mathcal{D} -加群のフーリエ変換は複素線型空間 $X = \mathbb{C}^N$ 上の代数的 \mathcal{D} -加群と双対空間 Y 上のそれらとの間の変換である. この変換はホロノミー性を保つが正則性を保たない. しかしモノドロミックな正則ホロノミー \mathcal{D} -加群のフーリエ変換は再びモノドロミックかつ正則ホロノミーになる事が 1986 年頃に Brylinski により証明された. つまりモノドロミック性は正則性を保つための十分条件である. そこで次のような問題を考える.

- I 正則性を保つための必要十分条件は何か.
- II 一般の正則ホロノミー \mathcal{D} -加群のフーリエ変換の不確定度はどのように記述されるか.

これらの問題について enhanced ind-sheaf の理論を用いて以下の結果を得た (竹内潔氏との共同).

問題 (I) について

一つ目の結果として, 一般に正則ホロノミー \mathcal{D} -加群 \mathcal{M} のフーリエ変換 \mathcal{M}^\wedge がモノドロミックになる事を示した (発表論文 [3], 口頭発表 [8], ポスター発表 [7]). この結果の系として, \mathcal{M}^\wedge が正則ホロノミーであるならば \mathcal{M} はモノドロミックである事がわかる. これは Brylinski の定理の逆である. つまりモノドロミック性は正則性を保つための必要十分条件である事がわかった. また, 不確定特異点型リーマン-ヒルベルト対応を用いて Brylinski の定理の別証明を与えた.

問題 (II) について

正則ホロノミー \mathcal{D} -加群 \mathcal{M} に対してそのフーリエ変換 \mathcal{M}^\wedge の enhanced solution complex を基本的な enhanced ind-sheaf の直和で記述した (発表論文 [2], 口頭発表 [5, 9], ポスター発表 [7]). この公式により以下の結果を得た. (i) \mathcal{M} の特性多様体から定まる \mathbb{C}^* -conic な Zariski 開集合 Ω 上で \mathcal{M}^\wedge は可積分接続になる (つまり \mathcal{M}^\wedge は Ω 上で特異点を持たない). (ii) Ω の 0 でない点を通る任意の複素直線に沿って, \mathcal{M}^\wedge は 0 を確定特異点, ∞ を不確定特異点に持つ. (iii) \mathcal{M}^\wedge はジェネリックな法スライスに沿って $Y \setminus \Omega$ で不確定特異点をもつ. 更に不確定特異点における \mathcal{M}^\wedge の Hukuhara-Levelt-Turrittin 分解に現れる指数項と重複度を具体的に求めた.

The Fourier transform of \mathcal{D} -modules inter-

changes algebraic \mathcal{D} -modules on complex vector spaces $X = \mathbb{C}^N$ with those on their duals. It always preserves the holonomicity, however does not preserve the regularity in general. In 1986, Brylinski proved that if a regular holonomic \mathcal{D} -module is monodromic then its Fourier transform is again monodromic and regular holonomic. Namely the monodromicity is a sufficient condition for preserving the regularity. So that I consider the following problems.

- I What is a necessary and sufficient condition for preserving the regularity.
- II How the irregularities of the Fourier transform of regular holonomic \mathcal{D} -modules are described.

I proved the following results about these problems (this is a joint work with K. Takeuchi, [2], [3]).

Problem (I)

First, we proved that the Fourier transform \mathcal{M}^\wedge of a regular holonomic \mathcal{D} -module \mathcal{M} is monodromic in general. As a corollary of the first result, we proved that if \mathcal{M}^\wedge is again regular holonomic then \mathcal{M} is monodromic. This result is the converse of Brylinski's theorem. Therefore this result and Brylinski's theorem mean that the monodromicity is a necessary and sufficient condition for preserving the regularity. Moreover we reproved the Brylinski's theorem by using the irregular Riemann-Hilbert theorem of D'Agnolo-Kashiwara.

Problem (II)

We showed that the enhanced solution complex of the Fourier transform \mathcal{M}^\wedge of a regular holonomic \mathcal{D} -module \mathcal{M} is isomorphic to the direct sum of some basic enhanced ind-sheaves. Thanks to this formula, we obtained the following results. (i) The restriction of \mathcal{M}^\wedge to \mathbb{C}^* -conic Zariski open subset Ω of the dual space Y , which depends on the characteristic variety of \mathcal{M} , is an integrable connection. Namely, \mathcal{M}^\wedge does not have singularities in Ω . (ii) \mathcal{M}^\wedge has a regular singularity (resp. an irregular singularity) at 0 (resp. ∞) along any complex line passing through a nonzero point of Ω . (iii) \mathcal{M}^\wedge

has irregular singularities along generic normal slice of $Y \setminus \Omega$. Moreover, we obtained the exponential factors appearing in the Hukuhara-Levelt-Turrittin decomposition of \mathcal{M}^\wedge at the irregular points.

B. 発表論文

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C. 口頭発表

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D. 講義

E. 修士・博士論文

F. 対外研究サービス

G. 受賞

H. 海外からのビジター
連携併任講座