

§ 8. Goldman Lie 代数の中心について

\mathfrak{g} : Lie algebra

$Z(\mathfrak{g}) := \{Z \in \mathfrak{g} : \forall X \in \mathfrak{g}, [X, Z] = 0\}$ center of \mathfrak{g}

S : connected oriented surface

$\hat{\pi} = \hat{\pi}(S) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} [S^1, S] = \pi_1(S) / \text{conj}$

$\mathcal{Q}\hat{\pi}$: Goldman Lie algebra

$1 \in \hat{\pi}$ the constant loop

$1 \in Z(\mathcal{Q}\hat{\pi})$

$Z(\mathcal{Q}\hat{\pi})$ について

定理 8.1. (Goldman: Theorem 5.17 (i) p.299)

$\alpha, \beta \in \hat{\pi}$, α は SCC を代表する

$\alpha \neq 1$

$[\alpha, \beta] = 0 \iff \alpha \cap \beta = \emptyset$ (free homotopy 同値な α, β は disjoint になる)

(証明略) Weil-Petersson geometry on the Teichmüller space

系 8.2 $S = \Sigma_g = \underbrace{\text{---} \cup \text{---} \cup \text{---}}_g$, $g \geq 2$, $\alpha \neq 1$

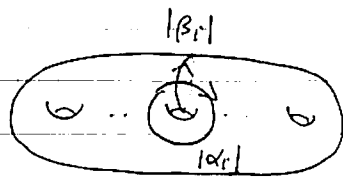
$\hat{\pi} \cap Z(\mathcal{Q}\hat{\pi}) = \{1\}$

証明 $\beta \in \hat{\pi} \cap Z(\mathcal{Q}\hat{\pi})$ とする

$\alpha = (|\alpha|, |\beta|, \alpha \neq 1)$ について

Thm 8.1 により $\alpha \cap \beta = \emptyset$

S は双曲計量 λ を持つ $|\alpha|, |\beta|$, $\beta \neq 1$ の測地系 α, β の集合



$\beta \in S \setminus \left(\bigcup_{i=1}^g (|\alpha_i| \cup |\beta_i|) \right) \approx \mathbb{D}^2 \approx *$

$\varphi(\beta) = 1$

$$Z(\mathbb{Q}\hat{\pi}) \stackrel{?}{=} \mathbb{Q}1$$

定理 8.3 (Etingof: Chas-Sullivan 予想)

$$S = \Sigma_g \text{ かつ } Z(\mathbb{Q}\hat{\pi}) = \mathbb{Q}1$$

証明のあたり: $N \geq 1$

$M_N := \text{Hom}(\pi_1(\Sigma_g), \text{GL}_N(\mathbb{C})) / \text{GL}_N(\mathbb{C})$ symplectic manifold

$C^\infty(M_N)$ Poisson bracket による Lie algebra

$$Z(C^\infty(M_N)) = \mathbb{R} \text{ (constant function)}$$

trace function による Lie alg. homom

$$\mathbb{Q}\hat{\pi} \rightarrow C^\infty(M_N), \alpha \mapsto [\phi] \mapsto \text{trace } \phi(\alpha)$$

($N \rightarrow \infty$)

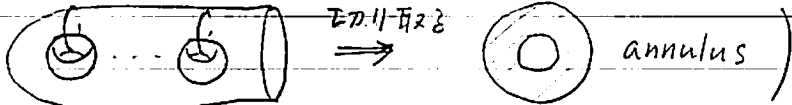
こちらを使う //

[一般化した] Chas-Sullivan 予想

S の曲面 S による $Z\mathbb{Q}\hat{\pi} = \mathbb{Q}(\hat{\pi} \cap Z\mathbb{Q}\hat{\pi})$ が成立するか?

$$S = \Sigma_{g,1} = \text{torus with boundary } S$$

$$\text{系 8.4 } \hat{\pi} \cap Z(\mathbb{Q}\hat{\pi}) = \{ |S^n| : n \in \mathbb{Z} \}$$

(証明  $\xrightarrow{\text{Etingof}} \text{annulus}$)

Chas-Sullivan 予想は $\Sigma_{g,1}$ による未解決

ここで $g \rightarrow \infty$ としたときの limit を証明する

$$\Sigma_{\infty,1} \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \lim_{g \rightarrow \infty} \Sigma_{g,1} = \text{infinite strip}$$

定理 8.5. (Kuno-K.)

$$Z\mathbb{Q}\hat{\pi}(\Sigma_{\infty,1}) = \mathbb{Q}1$$

Thm A (と Thm B を少し) 使う

まず $g \geq 1$ に対して $S = \sum_{g=1}^g \Sigma_{g,1}$

$$Z(Q\hat{\pi}(\Sigma_{g,1}))$$

Σ 1 5 1 2

$$\pi = \pi_1(\Sigma_{g,1}, *) \quad * \in \partial \Sigma_{g,1}$$

$$H = H_1(\Sigma_{g,1}; \mathbb{Q}), \dots$$

$$\theta: \pi \rightarrow \hat{T} \text{ symplectic expansion}$$

$$\lambda_\theta: Q\hat{\pi} \rightarrow N(\hat{T}_1) = \sigma_g^-, \quad u \mapsto \lambda_\theta(u) := N\theta(u)$$

定理 A (再)

(1) $-\lambda_\theta$: Lie algebra homom

(2) $\text{Ker } \lambda_\theta = Q1$

(3) $\text{Image } \lambda_\theta \stackrel{\text{dense}}{\subset} \sigma_g^-$

$$Q\hat{\pi}(p) := \lambda_\theta^{-1} N(\hat{T}_p) = (N\theta)^{-1} N(\hat{T}_p), \quad p \geq 1$$

Lie subalgebra ($\because N(\hat{T}_p) < N(\hat{T}_1) = \sigma_g^-$ Lie subalgebra)

系 8.6. (1) $\bigcap_{p=1}^{\infty} Q\hat{\pi}(p) = Q1$

(2) $Z(Q\hat{\pi}) \subset \lambda_\theta^{-1} Z(\sigma_g^-)$

証明 (1) $\bigcap_{p=1}^{\infty} N(\hat{T}_p) = 0, \text{ Ker } \lambda_\theta = Q1$

(2) $\text{Image } \lambda_\theta \stackrel{\text{dense}}{\subset} \sigma_g^- //$

補題 8.7 θ' : 別々の (symplectic かつ 有限の) Magnus expansion

$$Q\hat{\pi}(p) = (N\theta')^{-1} N(\hat{T}_p)$$

つまり $Q\hat{\pi}(p)$ は θ の場合と異なる

証明のあたりを 次の 2 つの事実を使う

(1) $\exists U: \hat{T} \rightarrow \hat{T}$ alg. isom st. $\theta' = U \circ \theta$ (cf. pt of Thm 5.1)

$$U(\hat{T}_p) = \hat{T}_p \quad (\forall p \geq 1)$$

(2) $0 \rightarrow Q1 + [\hat{T}, \hat{T}] \rightarrow \hat{T} \rightarrow N(\hat{T}_1) \rightarrow 0$ (exact) //

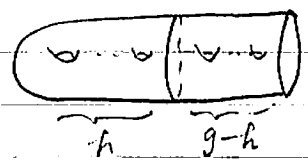
よって問題 8 $Q\hat{\pi}(p) = |Q1 + (I\pi)^p|$ を示す

(5 5 1)

$$1 \leq h \leq g$$

$z_g^h : \Sigma_{h,1} \hookrightarrow \Sigma_{g,1}$ inclusion

$z_g^h : Q\hat{\pi}(\Sigma_{h,1}) \rightarrow Q\hat{\pi}(\Sigma_{g,1})$ 単射準同型
 要証明



系 8.8 $(z_g^h)^{-1}(Q\hat{\pi}(\Sigma_{g,1})(p)) = Q\hat{\pi}(\Sigma_{h,1})(p)$
 ($Q\hat{\pi}(p) = \lambda \delta$ という性質は 容れ毛の $Q\hat{\pi}(\Sigma_{h,1})$ に与えられる)

$Z(\sigma_g^-)$ を求める

($\sigma_g := N(\hat{T}_2) \subset \sigma_g^-$ subalgebra)

degree 2 part は 着目する

$sp = N(H^{\otimes 2}) \subset \sigma_g^-$ T_2 から

$$Z(\sigma_g^-) \subset (\sigma_g^-)^{sp} = \sigma_g^{sp} \quad (\because H^{sp} = 0)$$

$\forall z \in$

$$Z(\sigma_g^-) \subset Z(\sigma_g^{sp})$$

現状: $Z(\sigma_g^{sp})$ は未だ決定できていないから $Z(\lim_{g \rightarrow \infty} \sigma_g)$ は分かった

" $\lim_{g \rightarrow \infty}$ " σ_g^{sp} = the Lie algebra of oriented chord diagrams

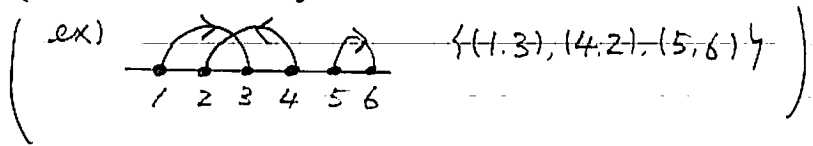
$$\sigma_g^{sp} \subset \prod_{n=2}^g (H^{\otimes n})^{sp}$$

定理 8.9 (Weyl)

$(H^{\otimes n})^{sp} = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{if } n: \text{odd} \\ \text{spanned by "linear chord diagrams" of } n/2 \text{ chords} & \text{if } n: \text{even and } n \leq 2g \end{cases}$

$C = \{(i_1, j_1), \dots, (i_m, j_m)\}$ labeled linear chord diagram
 $\{i_1, \dots, i_m, j_1, \dots, j_m\} = \{1, 2, \dots, 2m\}$ l. c. d.

(label = 各 edge の向き)



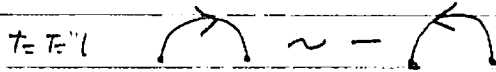
$$\mapsto a(C) := \begin{pmatrix} 1 & z & \dots & z_{m-1} & z_m \\ z_1 & j_1 & \dots & z_m & 1 \end{pmatrix} \omega^{\otimes m} \in (H^{\otimes 2m})^{SP}$$

$$\therefore \omega = \sum_{i=1}^g A_i B_i - B_i A_i \in H^{\otimes 2} \text{ symplectic form}$$

$\{A_i, B_i\}_{i=1}^g \subset H$ symplectic basis

$$\left(\begin{array}{l} \text{例1} \sum_{i,j,k} A_i B_j B_i A_j (A_k B_k - B_k A_k) - B_i B_j A_i A_j (A_k B_k - B_k A_k) \\ - A_i A_j B_i B_j (A_k B_k - B_k A_k) + B_i A_j A_i B_j (A_k B_k - B_k A_k) \end{array} \right)$$

$\mathcal{L}\mathcal{C}_m := \mathcal{Q} \{ \text{labeled l.c.d. of } m \text{ chords} \} / \sim$



$a: \mathcal{L}\mathcal{C}_m \xrightarrow{\cong} (H^{\otimes 2m})^{SP}$ isomorphism if $m \leq g$ 「安定同型」
(\because) Thm 8.9

$$V = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & z & \dots & z_{m-1} & z_m \\ z & 3 & & & \\ & & & z_m & 1 \end{pmatrix} \rightsquigarrow \mathcal{L}\mathcal{C}_m$$

$$C = \{(z_i, j_i), \dots, (z_m, j_m)\} \mapsto VC = \{(vz_i, vj_i), \dots, (vz_m, vj_m)\}$$

$$\langle V \rangle \cong \mathbb{Z}/2m$$

labeled chord diagram $\stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \langle V \rangle$ -orbit of a labeled l.c.d.

$$N(a(C)) = \sum_{k=0}^{2m-1} a(v^k C) \in N(\hat{T}_1) = \sigma_g^-$$

$\mathcal{C} := \bigoplus_{m=1}^{\infty} \mathcal{C}_m$, $\mathcal{C}_m := \mathcal{L}\mathcal{C}_m^{\langle V \rangle}$ the Lie algebra of oriented chord diagrams.

例1

$\forall z_k \text{ } \langle \text{arrow up-right} \rangle = 0 \in \mathcal{C}_1$, $\forall z_k \text{ } \langle \text{arrow down-left} \rangle = 0$

例2

$\forall z_1 \text{ } \langle \text{arrow up-right} \rangle = 0 \in \mathcal{C}_2$

$a: \mathcal{C} \rightarrow \sigma_g^{SP}$ 「安定同型」

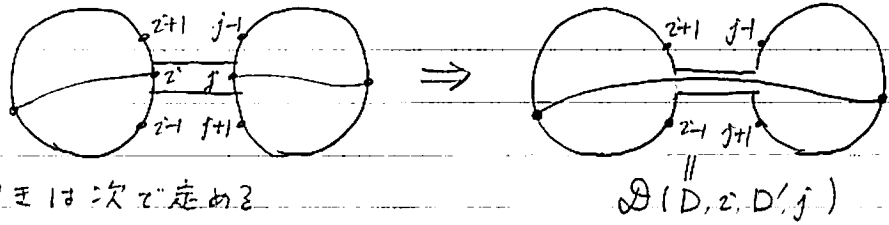
σ_g^{SP} の Lie bracket が \mathcal{C} に 貴伝 可

計算によつて次がわかる

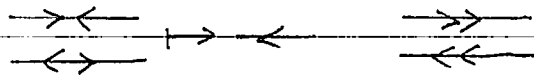
補題 8.10 D (resp. D'): labeled chord diagram of m (n) chords

$$[a(D), a(D')] = \sum_{i=1}^{2m} \sum_{j=1}^{2n} a(\mathcal{D}(D, i, D', j)) \in \sigma\mathcal{L}_g^-$$

こゝで



向きは次で定める



レポート問題 99 補題 8.10. を示せ.

\mathcal{C} 上の bracket \mathcal{L}

$$[D, D'] := \sum_{i=1}^{2m} \sum_{j=1}^{2n} \mathcal{D}(D, i, D', j) \in \mathcal{C}_{m+n-1}$$

と定義すれば

\mathcal{C} : Lie 代数

$a: \mathcal{C} \rightarrow \sigma\mathcal{L}_g^{SP}$ Lie 代数の安定同型

となる. 中心は次の通り

定理 8.11 $Z(\mathcal{C}) = \bigoplus_{m=2}^{\infty} \mathbb{Q} \Omega_m$ ($\Omega_m = \text{球面} \in \mathcal{C}_m$)

(証明略; arXiv: 1009.4985 v2)

議論を精密に 12 次までやる.

系 8.12 $m(g) := \lfloor \frac{g-1}{4} \rfloor + 1 \quad 1 \leq g \leq 2$

$\forall u \in Z(\mathbb{Q}\hat{\pi}(\Sigma_{g,1})) \exists f|S| \in \mathbb{Q}[S] \subset \mathbb{Q}\hat{\pi}$

s.t. $u \equiv |f|S| \pmod{\mathbb{Q}\hat{\pi}(m(g))}$

($\Sigma_{g,1} \quad 1 \leq g \leq 2$ の Chas-Sullivan 予想の検証証明を考慮せよ)

背理法で定理 8.5 $Z(Q\hat{\pi}(\Sigma_{\infty,1})) = Q1$ を証明する

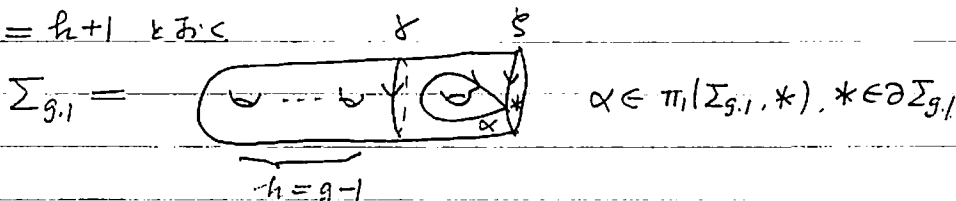
$\exists u \in Z(Q\hat{\pi}(\Sigma_{\infty,1})) \setminus Q1$ と仮定して矛盾を導く

$\exists g_0 \geq 1, u \in Q\hat{\pi}(\Sigma_{g_0,1})$

$\exists p \geq 2, u \in Q\hat{\pi}(p-1) \setminus Q\hat{\pi}(p)$ ($\because u \notin Q1 = \bigcap_{p=1}^{\infty} Q\hat{\pi}(p)$)

$h \geq g_0$ と $Zm(h) \geq p$ とする事ができる

$g := h+1$ とおく



$\theta: \pi_1(\Sigma_{g,1}) \rightarrow \hat{T}$ symplectic expansion

① $u \in ZQ\hat{\pi}(\Sigma_{g,1})$

\Downarrow Cor 8.12

$\exists f_g(\xi) \in Q[\xi]$ s.t. $u \equiv |f_g(\xi)| \pmod{Q\hat{\pi}(p)}$

$N\theta(f_g(\xi)) \equiv N\theta(u) \not\equiv 0 \pmod{N(\hat{T}_p)}$

$\equiv N_{\mathbb{F}_{p-1}}(f_g(\xi)) = C N(\omega^{(p-1)/2})$ ($0 \neq C \in \mathbb{Q}$)

$\theta(\alpha) = 1 + A + \text{higher terms} \in \hat{T}$, $A := [\alpha]$

$(N\theta(f_g(\xi)))\theta(\alpha) \equiv \frac{1}{2}(p-1)C \{ \omega^{(p-3)/2} A - A \omega^{(p-3)/2} \} + \text{higher terms}$
 $\notin \hat{T}_{p-1}$ $\neq 0$

② $u \in ZQ\hat{\pi}(\Sigma_{h,1})$

\Downarrow Cor 8.12

$\exists f_h(\xi) \in Q[\xi]$ s.t. $u \equiv |f_h(\xi)| \pmod{Q\hat{\pi}(p)}$

$\xi \cap \alpha = \emptyset$, 定理 B.1 を用いて

$(N\theta(f_h(\xi)))\theta(\alpha) = 0$

他方 $|f_g(\xi)| \equiv u \equiv |f_h(\xi)| \pmod{Q\hat{\pi}(p)}$

$\wedge p \geq 1$

$(N\theta(f_g(\xi)))\theta(\alpha) \equiv (N\theta(f_h(\xi)))\theta(\alpha) \pmod{\hat{T}_{p-1}}$

① $\frac{A}{\hat{T}_{p-1}}$

② $\parallel 0$

これは矛盾

定理 8.5 が示された

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