

× 双対平坦空間とシンプレクティック構造 II

On dually flat spaces and symplectic structures II



Hesse 断面曲率一定の Hesse 多様体について
坊向伸隆氏 (OCAMI) との共同研究に基づく

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統計多様体の幾何学とその周辺 (3) / 幾何学と諸科学の連携調査
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M : connected C^∞ manifold

g : (pseudo) Riemannian metric

∇ : affine connection, $T^\nabla = 0$, $R^\nabla = 0$

$\{x^1, \dots, x^n\}$: affine coord.

(M, ∇, g) : Hessian if

(i) $\nabla g \in \text{Sym}^3$

(ii) $(\nabla_X g)(Y, Z) = (\nabla_Y g)(X, Z)$

(iii) $g(\gamma_X Y, Z) = g(Y, \gamma_X Z)$

但し $\gamma_X Y := \nabla_X^g Y - \nabla_X Y$: difference tensor

(iv) $g = \nabla d\varphi$

$$g_{ij} = \frac{\partial^2 \varphi}{\partial x^i \partial x^j} \quad \vdots$$

Hessian & Kählerian

◎ (M, ∇) flat

$\{x^1, \dots, x^n\}$: affine

$$\pi : TM \rightarrow M$$

$$\begin{cases} \xi^i := x^i \circ \pi \\ \xi^{n+i} := dx^i \end{cases} \quad \& \quad z^j := \xi^j + \sqrt{-1}\xi^{n+j}$$

$\Rightarrow \{z^1, \dots, z^n\}$: hol. coord. i.e. $\exists J$

◎ g : Riemannian metric on M

$$g^T := \sum_{i,j} (g_{ij} \circ \pi) dz^i d\bar{z}^j$$

$\Rightarrow (TM, J, g^T)$: Hermitian

Fact

(M, ∇) flat, g Riem.

g : Hessian for $(M, \nabla) \iff g^T$: Kähler for (TM, J)

$H(X, Y)Z = \underbrace{(\nabla_X)_Y Z - (\nabla_Y)_X Z}_{\text{difference tensor}}$: Hessian curv. tensor

Fact

次は同値:

- $2H(X, Y)Z = c(g(X, Y)Z + g(Z, X)Y)$
- (M, ∇, g) : Hessian sec. curv = c
- (TM, J, g^T) : hol. sec. curv. = $-c$

このとき (M, g) は曲率 $-c/4$ の空間形

目標

(M, ∇, g) s.t.

(i) M is simply connected;

(ii) ∇ is **complete** affine conn. s.t. $T^\nabla = 0, R^\nabla = 0$;

(iii) g is a Riem. metric s.t. $\nabla g \in \text{Sym}^3$,

$(\nabla, g) : \text{Hesse 断面曲率} = c$;

を決定する (up to 統計等長変換) 。

cf. [Furuhata-Kurose]

Fact 1.

$\exists f : (M^n, \nabla) \rightarrow (\mathbb{R}^n, D)$ affine iso., where

- (i) M is simply connected;
- (ii) ∇ is **complete** affine conn. s.t. $T^\nabla = 0, R^\nabla = 0$;
- (iii) D is the stand. affine conn. on \mathbb{R}^n

$\Rightarrow (\mathbb{R}^n, D)$ に対し

(i) $Dh \in \text{Sym}^3$

(ii) $(D, h) : \text{Hessian sec. curv.} = c$

なる Riemann 計量 h を定めれば良い。

Theorem 1. ($c = 0$)

(\mathbb{R}^n, D) に対し Riem. 計量 h が

(i) $Dh \in \text{Sym}^3$

(ii) $(D, h) : \text{Hessian sec. curv.} = 0$

$\Rightarrow \exists k \in \mathbb{N} (0 \leq k \leq n)$ s.t.

$$h_{ij} = \begin{cases} \alpha_i^2 \delta_{ij} & (1 \leq i \leq n - k) \\ (\alpha_i \exp(\alpha_i x^i + \beta_i))^2 \delta_{ij} & (n - k + 1 \leq i \leq n) \end{cases}$$

where $\alpha_i, \beta_i \in \mathbb{R}, \alpha_i \neq 0$

$\{x^1, \dots, x^n\} : \text{stand. affine coord.}$

Theorem 2. ($c > 0$)

M : simply conn.

∇ : **complete** affine conn., $T^\nabla = 0$, $R^\nabla = 0$

$\Rightarrow \exists g$: Hessian sec. curv = $c > 0$

Ex. ([志磨], 命題 3.2.8)

$$\Omega = \{x \in \mathbb{R}^n ; x^n > \frac{1}{2} \sum_i^{n-1} (x^i)^2\}$$

$$\varphi = -\frac{1}{c} \log(x^n - \frac{1}{2} \sum_i^{n-1} (x^i)^2), \quad c > 0$$

$$g = \frac{1}{2}(d \log f)^2 + \frac{1}{2} \sum_i^{n-1} (dx^i)^2, \quad f = x^n - \frac{1}{2} \sum_i^{n-1} (x^i)^2$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{l} \mathbb{H} = \{(y^1, \dots, y^n); y^n > 0\} \\ g = \frac{1}{(y^n)^2} (\sum^{n-1} (dy^i)^2 + \frac{4}{c} (dy^n)^2) \end{array} \right) \quad \text{と等長の}$$

Proof of Theorem 1 ($c=0$)

$$K(X, Y) = D_X Y - \nabla_X^h Y \quad : \text{--- (差テンソル)}$$

Lemma ([Kurose])

$$\begin{aligned} (1a) \quad K(X, Y) &= K(Y, X) & T^\nabla &= 0 \\ (1b) \quad h(K(X, Y), Z) &= h(Y, K(X, Z)) & \nabla h &\in \text{Sym}^3 \\ (2') \quad K(Y, K(X, Z)) &= K(X, K(Y, Z)) & R^\nabla &= 0 \\ (3') \quad (\nabla^h K)(X, Y; V) &= -K(V, K(X, Y)) + K(K(V, X), Y) \\ &\quad + K(X, K(V, Y)) & c &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\exists k \in \mathbb{N} \quad (0 \leq k \leq n)$$

$$\exists (u^1, \dots, u^n) : \text{ONB} \quad \text{s.t.}$$

$$K\left(\frac{\partial}{\partial u^i}, \frac{\partial}{\partial u^j}\right) = \begin{cases} 0 & (1 \leq i \leq n - k) \\ \frac{-1}{u^i} \delta_{ij} \frac{\partial}{\partial u^j} & (n - k + 1 \leq i \leq n) \end{cases}$$

\therefore) (1b) $\Rightarrow K(X, \cdot)$ is symmetric w.r.t. h

(2') $\Rightarrow K(X, \cdot)$ と $K(Y, \cdot)$ は可換

$\Rightarrow K(X, \cdot)$ は同時対角化可能

(1a) $\Rightarrow K_{jk}^i = c_i \delta_{ijk}$

$$\Gamma_{ij}^{(h)k} = 0 \quad ((u^1, \dots, u^n) : \text{ONB w.r.t. } h)$$

affine coord. ではない

⇒

$$D_{\frac{\partial}{\partial u^i}} \frac{\partial}{\partial u^j} = \begin{cases} 0 & (1 \leq i \leq n - k) \\ -\frac{1}{u^i} \delta_{ij} \frac{\partial}{\partial u^j} & (n - k + 1 \leq i \leq n) \end{cases} \quad \dots (*)$$

h の決定:

$(x^1, \dots, x^n) : \text{stand. affine coord. on } \mathbb{R}^n$

$$h_{ij} := h\left(\frac{\partial}{\partial x^i}, \frac{\partial}{\partial x^j}\right)$$

$$(*) \ \& \ D_{\frac{\partial}{\partial x^i}} \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial x^j}\right) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow u^i = \begin{cases} \alpha_i x^i + \beta_i & (1 \leq i \leq n - k) \\ \exp(\alpha_i x^i + \beta_i) & (n - k + 1 \leq i \leq n) \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
h_{ij} &= h\left(\frac{\partial}{\partial x^i}, \frac{\partial}{\partial x^j}\right) \\
&= h\left(\sum_a \frac{\partial u^a}{\partial x^i} \frac{\partial}{\partial u^a}, \sum_b \frac{\partial u^b}{\partial x^j} \frac{\partial}{\partial u^b}\right) \\
&= \sum \frac{\partial u^a}{\partial x^i} \frac{\partial u^a}{\partial x^j} \\
&= \begin{cases} \alpha_i^2 \delta_{ij} & (1 \leq i \leq n - k) \\ (\alpha_i \exp(\alpha_i x^i + \beta_i))^2 \delta_{ij} & (n - k + 1 \leq i \leq n) \end{cases}
\end{aligned}$$



Proof of Theorem 2 ($c > 0$)

Fact

$h : \mathbb{R}^n$ 上の Riem. 計量。次は同値:

(i) $(\mathbb{R}^n, D, h) : \text{Hessian sec. curv} = c$

(ii) $(T\mathbb{R}^n, J_0, h^T) : \text{Kähler, hol. sec. curv.} = -c$

Fact 2.

(\mathbb{C}^n, J_0) 上には hol. sec. curv. $c < 0$ の Kähler 計量は存在しない

$f^{-1} : (\mathbb{R}^n, D) \rightarrow (M, \nabla) : \text{affine iso.}$

g : Hessian metric on M , $c > 0$

$\Rightarrow h = f^{-1*}g : (\mathbb{R}^n, \nabla)$ 上の Hesse, $c > 0$

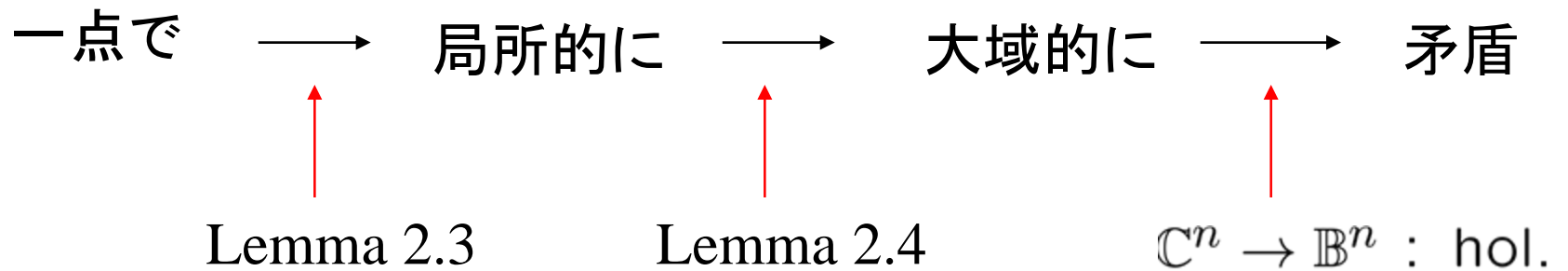
$\Rightarrow h^T : \mathbb{C}^n$ 上の Kähler, hol. sec. curve $-c$

← 矛盾

Fact 2.

(\mathbb{C}^n, J_0) 上には hol. sec. curv. $c < 0$ の Kähler 計量は存在しない

流れ:



Lemma 2.3.

(V, J, \bar{g}) connected Kähler

f_1, f_2 : hol. tot. geod. isom. imm.

$$f_i : (V, J, \bar{g}) \rightarrow (\mathbb{B}^n, J_B, g_B)$$

$\Rightarrow \exists \phi : (\mathbb{B}^n, J_B, g_B) \xrightarrow{\mathcal{O}}$ hol. isom. s.t. $\phi \circ f_1 = f_2$.

Lemma 2.4.

(N, J, \bar{g}) simply connected Kähler, $x \in N$ fix

$\forall p \in N, \exists V_p$: convex

$\exists f_p : (V_p, J, \bar{g}) \rightarrow (\mathbb{B}^n, J_B, g_B)$ hol. tot. geod. isom. imm.

$\Rightarrow \exists \tilde{f} : (N, J, \bar{g}) \rightarrow (\mathbb{B}^n, J_B, g_B)$ hol. tot. geod. isom. imm.

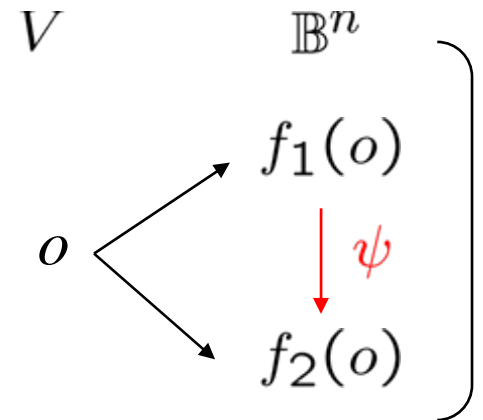
s.t. $\tilde{f}|_{V_x} = f$.

Proof of Lemma 2.3

$o \in V$ fix

- $\bar{o} := f_1(o) = f_2(o)$ と仮定

$$\left(\begin{array}{l} \because) \quad G : \text{hol isom. gp. of } (\mathbb{B}^n, J_B, g_B) \\ \quad G \curvearrowright \mathbb{B}^n : \text{transitive} \\ \Rightarrow \quad \exists \psi \in G \text{ s.t. } \psi(f_1(o)) = f_2(o) \end{array} \right.$$



- $\exists A \in \underline{U(n)_{\bar{o}}}$ s.t. $A \circ (df_1)_o = (df_2)_o$

\uparrow unitary gp. of $(T_{\bar{o}}\mathbb{B}^n, J_B, g_B)$

◎ $\{e_a, Je_a\}_{a=1}^k$: ONB for (T_oV, \bar{g})

$\Rightarrow \{df_1(e_a), J_B(df_1(e_a))\}_{a=1}^k$: ON $(\because f \text{ hol. isom.})$

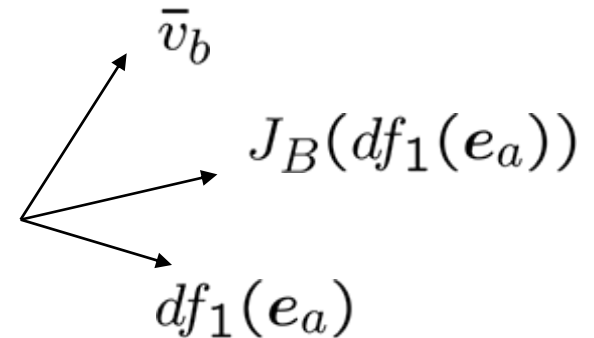
$\Rightarrow \exists \{\bar{v}_b\} \subset T_{\bar{o}}\mathbb{B}^n$ s.t. $\{df_1(e_a), J_B(df_1(e_a))\} \cup \{\bar{v}_b\}$

ONB for $(T_{\bar{o}}\mathbb{B}^n, g_B)$

◎ $\exists \{\bar{w}_b\} \subset T_{\bar{o}}\mathbb{B}^n$ s.t. $\{df_2(e_a), J_B(df_2(e_a))\} \cup \{\bar{w}_b\}$

◎ $A : T_{\bar{o}}\mathbb{B}^n \rightarrow T_{\bar{o}}\mathbb{B}^n$ by

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} A(df_1(e_a)) := df_2(e_a) \\ A(\bar{v}_b) := \bar{w}_b \\ A(J_B(df_1(e_a))) := J_B(df_2(e_a)) \\ A(J_B(\bar{v}_b)) := J_B(\bar{w}_b) \end{array} \right.$$



⊙ linear isotropy gp. of G at $\bar{o} = U(n)$

$$\Rightarrow \exists \phi \in G \text{ s.t. } \phi(\bar{o}) = \bar{o}, (d\phi)_{\bar{o}} = A$$

$$\phi(f_1(o)) = \bar{o} = f_2(o),$$

\vdots

$$d(\phi \circ f_1)_o = A \circ (df_1)_o = (df_2)_o$$

⊙ $V' := \{p \in V ; \phi(f_1(p)) = f_2(p), d(\phi \circ f_1)_p = (df_2)_p\}$

$$\Rightarrow V' = V$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{l} \cdot V' : \text{closed} \\ \cdot V' : \text{open} \end{array} \right)$$



Lemma 2.4.

lemma 2.4

(N, J, \bar{g}) simply connected Kähler, $x \in N$ fix

$\forall p \in N, \exists V_p : \text{convex}$

$\exists f_p : (V_p, J, \bar{g}) \rightarrow (\mathbb{B}^n, J_B, g_B)$ hol. tot. geod. isom. imm.

$\Rightarrow \exists \tilde{f} : (N, J, \bar{g}) \rightarrow (\mathbb{B}^n, J_B, g_B)$ hol. tot. geod. isom. imm.

s.t. $\tilde{f}|_{V_x} = f$.

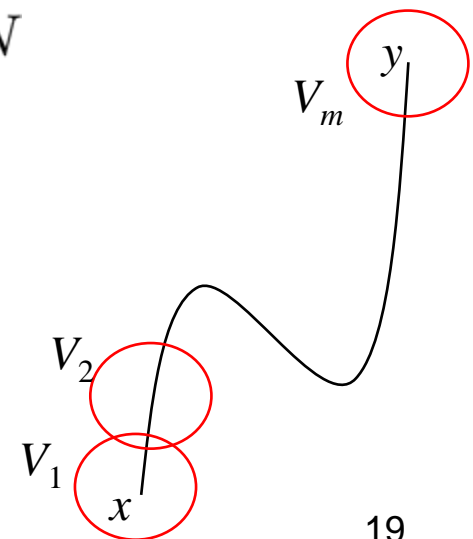
$c(t) : [0, 1] \rightarrow N$ s.t. $c(0) = x, c(1) = y \in N$

$\{V_i\}_{i=1}^m$ s.t. $x \in V_1, y \in V_m, V_i \cap V_{i+1} \neq \emptyset$



$V_i \cap V_{i+1} \neq \emptyset$

$\Rightarrow \exists \phi \in G$ s.t. $\phi \circ f_{i+1} = f_i$



Fact 2.

(\mathbb{C}^n, J_0) 上には hol. sec. curv. $c < 0$ の Kähler 計量は存在しない

背理法:

$\exists \bar{g}$: Kähler on (\mathbb{C}^n, J_0) , hol. sec. curv. $\bar{c} < 0$

$$\begin{aligned} & \forall p \in \mathbb{C}^n, \\ (*) & \quad p \in \exists V \subset \mathbb{C}^n, \exists U \subset \mathbb{B}^n \text{ s.t. } \exists f : (U, J_0, \bar{g}') \rightarrow (U, J_B, g_B) \quad \text{hol. isom. iso.} \\ & \quad \text{where } \bar{g}' = \lambda \bar{g}, \lambda = -\frac{\bar{c}(n+1)}{2} \end{aligned}$$

Lemma 2.4 & (*)

$\Rightarrow \exists f : (\mathbb{C}^n, J_0, \bar{g}') \rightarrow (\mathbb{B}^n, J_B, g_B) : \text{hol. tot. geod. isom. imm}$

s.t. $\tilde{f}|_V = f.$



Rem.

- (i) \bar{g}', g_B : hol. sec. curv. $\frac{-2}{n+1}$
- (ii) Fact 2 は複素構造を変えると成立しない。
- (iii) $c < 0$ の場合は出来てません。

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