

接触型の Gauss-Schwarz 理論をめぐって

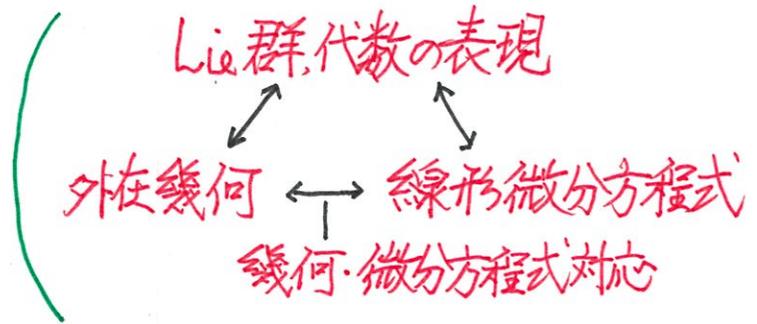
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$$u = u(x, y) \text{ on } \Omega \subset \mathbb{C}^2$$

$$1) \begin{cases} u_{xx} = 0 \\ u_{yy} = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$u = 1, x, y, xy$$

rk=4 (解は1点で,  $u, u_x, u_y, u_{xy}$  で決まる)



$$(x, y) \longmapsto [1, x, y, xy] \in \mathbb{P}^3 = \mathbb{P}(V^4) \hookrightarrow \text{SL}(4)$$

$$x_1 x_4 - x_2 x_3 = 0 \quad Q^2 = \mathbb{P}^1 \times \mathbb{P}^1 \hookrightarrow \text{SL}(2) \times \text{SL}(2) \cong \text{SO}(4)$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} \bullet & \bullet \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{Segre} \\ A_1 \times A_1 = D_2 \quad \text{テンソル積}$$

$$2) \begin{cases} u_{xx} = 0 \\ u_{yy} = 0 \\ u_{xy} = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$u = 1, x, y$$

rk=3 (解は1点で,  $u, u_x, u_y$  で決まる)

$$\begin{pmatrix} \bullet & \bullet \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{標準表現} \\ A_2$$

$$(x, y) \longmapsto [1, x, y] \in \mathbb{P}^2 = \mathbb{P}(V^3) \hookrightarrow \text{SL}(3)$$

# 接触化 (1,2) の

$$\mathbb{C}^3 : (x, y, z) \begin{cases} X := \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \\ Y := \frac{\partial}{\partial y} + x \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ Z := \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \end{cases}$$

$$[X, Y] = XY - YX = \frac{\partial}{\partial z} = Z$$

$$D := \langle X, Y \rangle = \text{Ker } \theta \quad (\theta = dz - xdy)$$

$u = u(x, y, z)$  on  $\Omega \subset \mathbb{C}^3$  接触構造

$$(1) \begin{cases} X^2 u = 0 \\ Y^2 u = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$u = 1, x, y, z, xy, xz, y(z-xy), z(z-xy)$$

rk = 8 (解は1点で,  $u, Xu, Yu, Zu, XYu, XZu, YZu, Z^2u$  で決まる)

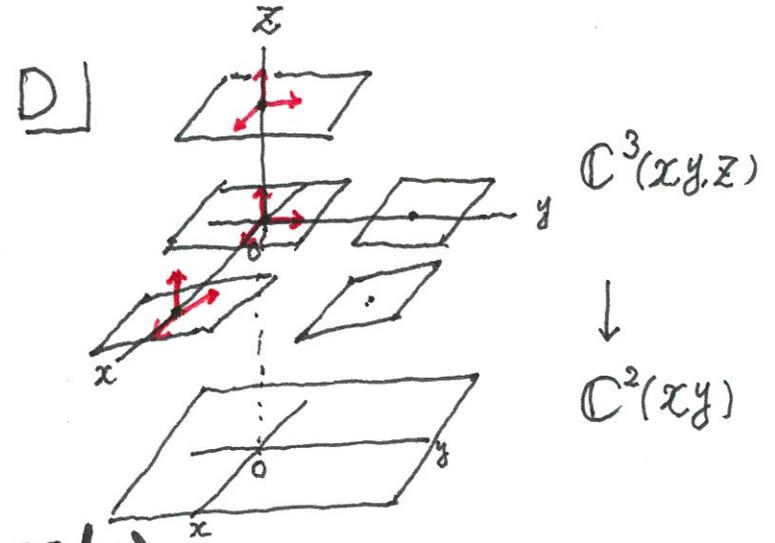
$$(x, y, z) \longrightarrow [1, x, y, z, \underbrace{z-xy}_{x_5}, xz, y(z-xy), z(z-xy)] \in P^7 = P(V^8) \hookrightarrow \text{SL}(8)$$

$$x_1 x_6 - x_2 x_4 = 0, x_1 x_7 - x_3 x_5 = 0$$

$$x_1 x_8 - x_4 x_5 = 0, x_3 x_8 - x_4 x_7 = 0$$

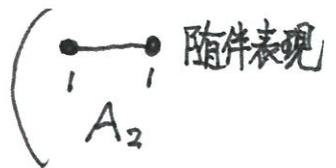
$$-2x_1 x_8 - x_2 x_7 - x_3 x_6 + x_4^2 + x_5^2 = 0$$

$V^8$  上実で (5,3) 型 2次形式



$$\begin{cases} X^2 u = \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} \\ Y^2 u = \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} + 2x \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y \partial z} + x^2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial z^2} \end{cases}$$

$$PTP^3 = P_x^2 P_z^2 \subset \mathbb{Q}^6$$



随伴表現

$$(2) \begin{cases} X^2 u = 0 \\ Y^2 u = 0 \\ (XY + YX)u = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$u = 1, x, y, xy - 2z$$

$$\underline{rk=4} \quad (\text{解は1点で } u, Xu, Yu, XYu \text{ (or } Zu) \text{ で決まる})$$

$$\begin{aligned} (XY + YX)u &= (2XY - Z)u \\ &= 2\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y} + 2x\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial z} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} \end{aligned}$$

$$(x, y, z) \mapsto [1, x, y, xy - 2z] \in \mathbb{P}^3 = \mathbb{P}(V^4) \hookrightarrow \text{SL}(4) \supset \text{Sp}(4)$$

$$\Omega(f, g) = \frac{1}{2}Z(f)g - \frac{1}{2}Z(g)f + X(f)Y(g) - X(g)Y(f) \text{ on } V^4 \quad \left( \begin{array}{c} \longleftarrow \\ 1 \quad 0 \\ \phantom{1} \quad \phantom{0} \\ C_2 \end{array} \right)$$

$$\Omega = \begin{matrix} 1 \\ x \\ y \\ -xy + 2z \end{matrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$V^4$ 上 シンプレクティック形式  
 $\mathbb{P}^3$ 上 射影接触構造

# 変形 (1).2); (1).2)の)

$$1) \begin{cases} U_{xx} = a_1 U_{xy} + a_2 U_x + a_3 U_y + a_4 U \\ U_{yy} = b_1 U_{xy} + b_2 U_x + b_3 U_y + b_4 U \end{cases} \quad (\text{I.C.}) \quad \begin{matrix} (a_i, b_i \text{ は } x, y \text{ の関数} \\ \text{rk}=4 \end{matrix}$$

$$2) \begin{cases} U_{xx} = a_1 U_x + a_2 U_y + a_3 U \\ U_{yy} = b_1 U_x + b_2 U_y + b_3 U \\ U_{xy} = c_1 U_x + c_2 U_y + c_3 U \end{cases} \quad (\text{I.C.}) \quad \begin{matrix} (a_i, b_i, c_i \text{ は } x, y \text{ の関数} \\ \text{rk}=3 \end{matrix}$$

( $a_i, b_i$  は  $x, y, z$  の関数  
rk=8)

# 接触化 (1).2)の)

$$(1) \begin{cases} X^2 u = a_1 Z^2 u + a_2 XZu + a_3 YZu + a_4 Zu + a_5 XYu + a_6 Xu + a_7 Yu + a_8 u \\ Y^2 u = b_1 Z^2 u + b_2 XZu + b_3 YZu + b_4 Zu + b_5 XYu + b_6 Xu + b_7 Yu + b_8 u \end{cases} \quad (\text{I.C.})$$

$$(2) \begin{cases} X^2 u = a_1 Xu + a_2 Yu + a_3 u \\ Y^2 u = b_1 Xu + b_2 Yu + b_3 u \\ (XY + YX)u = c_1 Xu + c_2 Yu + c_3 u \end{cases} \quad (\text{I.C.}) \quad \begin{matrix} (a_i, b_i, c_i \text{ は } x, y, z \text{ の関数} \\ \text{rk}=4 \end{matrix}$$

局所同値問題では、係数は holomorphic で考える。  
(smooth)

超幾何微分方程式の係数は、確定特異性をとつ。

接触化ではどう拡張するか。

超幾何関数

3つの顔

- ・級数
- ・微分方程式
- ・積分表示

基本素材として、2変数超幾何関数

Appell の  $F_1, F_4$

$rk=3$   $rk=4$

# めざすべきもの

○ 3変数接触型の非可換微分作用素の

(1) 超幾何関数の構成

(2) Gauss-Schwarz理論の構成

※ マッチー, 白秋の夢!!

cf. クロネッカー, 青春の夢

( 人生の四季  
玄冬, 青春, 朱夏, 白秋

# (1) 超幾何関数の構成

## ○ 1変数 GAUSS

### • 級数

$$\begin{aligned} F(a, b, c; x) &= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(a)_n (b)_n}{(c)_n n!} x^n \\ &= 1 + \frac{a \cdot b}{c \cdot 1} x + \frac{a(a+1)b(b+1)}{c(c+1) \cdot 2 \cdot 1} x^2 + \dots \end{aligned}$$

Pochhammerの記号

$$\begin{cases} (a)_m = \begin{cases} 1 & (m=0) \\ a(a+1) \cdots (a+m-1) & (m \geq 1) \end{cases} \\ * m! = (1)_m \\ * (a)_m = \frac{\Gamma(a+m)}{\Gamma(a)} \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} c \notin \mathbb{Z}_{\leq 0}, a, b, c \in \mathbb{C} \\ a, b \notin \mathbb{Z}_{\leq 0} \text{ と } \text{L.T.}, |x| < 1 \end{cases}$$

### • 微分方程式

$E(a, b, c):$

$$x(1-x)u'' + (c - (a+b+1)x)u' - ab u = 0$$

- $\mathbb{C} \setminus \{0, 1\}$  で解析接続, 多価関数  
 $x=0$  で正則,  $u(0)=1$  とし,  $u = F(a, b, c; x)$

- $x=0$  で  $\begin{cases} u_1(x) = F(a, b, c; x) \\ u_2(x) = x^{1-c} F(a-c+1, b-c+1, 2-c; x) \end{cases}$

(2階, 線形, ODE  
特異点は,  $x=0, 1$  ( $\infty \notin \lambda$ )  
確定特異点型 i.e. Fuchs型

⊙  $D = x \frac{d}{dx}$  として,

$$((D+c-1)D - x(D+a)(D+b))u=0$$

$$\rightarrow ((1-x)D^2 + (c-1-(a+b)x)D - abx)u=0$$

## • 積分表示

$$F(a, b, c; x) = \frac{\Gamma(c)}{\Gamma(a)\Gamma(c-a)} \int_0^1 u^{a-1} (1-u)^{c-a-1} (1-xu)^{-b} du$$

(広義積分の収束のため,  $\operatorname{Re}(a) > 0, \operatorname{Re}(c-a) > 0$ )



さらなること

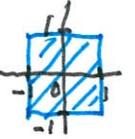
- 線形 Pfaff 系
- 特異点集合 (特異ロカス)
- Riemann 図式
- モノドロミー群 (基本群と)

# ○ 2変数 Appell

## ● 級数

$$F_1(a, b, b', c; x, y) = \sum_{m, n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(a)_{m+n} (b)_m (b')_n}{(c)_{m+n} m! n!} x^m y^n$$

$$(|x| < 1, |y| < 1)$$



$$F_4(a, b, c, c'; x, y) = \sum_{m, n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(a)_{m+n} (b)_{m+n}}{(c)_m (c')_n m! n!} x^m y^n$$

$$(\sqrt{|x|} + \sqrt{|y|} < 1)$$



( $F_2(a, b, b', c, c'; x, y)$ ,  $F_3(a, a', b, b', c; x, y)$ )  
他に, Hornのリスト10個

## ● 微分方程式

$$E_1(a, b, b', c) \begin{cases} x(1-x)u_{xx} + y(1-x)u_{xy} + (c - (a+b+1)x)u_x - byu_y - abu = 0 \\ y(1-y)u_{yy} + x(1-y)u_{xy} + (c - (a+b'+1)y)u_y - b'xu_x - ab'u = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$E_4(a, b, c, c') \begin{cases} x(1-x)u_{xx} - y^2u_{yy} - 2xyu_{xy} + (c - (a+b+1)x)u_x - (a+b+1)yu_y - abu = 0 \\ y(1-y)u_{yy} - x^2u_{xx} - 2xyu_{xy} + (c' - (a+b+1)y)u_y - (a+b+1)xu_x - ab'u = 0 \end{cases}$$

○  $D_x = x \frac{\partial}{\partial x}, D_y = y \frac{\partial}{\partial y}$  とし,

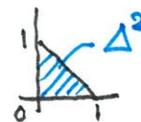
$$E_1(a, b, b', c) \begin{cases} ((D_x + D_y + c - 1)D_x - x(D_x + D_y + a)(D_x + b))u = 0 \\ ((D_x + D_y + c - 1)D_y - y(D_x + D_y + a)(D_y + b'))u = 0 \\ \left\{ \begin{aligned} ((1-x)D_x^2 + (1-x)D_x D_y + (c-1-(a+b)x)D_x - b'x D_y - ab'x)u &= 0 \\ ((1-y)D_y^2 + (1-y)D_x D_y + (c-1-(a+b')y)D_y - b'y D_x - ab'y)u &= 0 \end{aligned} \right. \end{cases}$$

$$E_4(a, b, c, c') \begin{cases} ((D_x + c - 1)D_x - x(D_x + D_y + a)(D_x + D_y + b))u = 0 \\ ((D_y + c' - 1)D_y - y(D_x + D_y + a)(D_x + D_y + b))u = 0 \\ \left\{ \begin{aligned} ((1-x)D_x^2 - xD_y^2 - 2xD_x D_y + (c-1-(a+b)x)D_x - (a+b)x D_y - abx)u &= 0 \\ ((1-y)D_y^2 - yD_x^2 - 2yD_x D_y + (c'-1-(a+b')y)D_y - (a+b')y D_x - ab'y)u &= 0 \end{aligned} \right. \end{cases}$$

## ● 積分表示

$$F_1(a, b, b', c; x, y) = \frac{\Gamma(c)}{\Gamma(a)\Gamma(c-a)} \int_0^1 u^{a-1} (1-u)^{c-a-1} (1-xu)^{-b} (1-yu)^{-b'} du$$

$$= \frac{\Gamma(c)}{\Gamma(b)\Gamma(b')\Gamma(c-b-b')} \iint_{\Delta^2} u_1^{b-1} u_2^{b'-1} (1-u_1-u_2)^{c-b-b'-1} (1-xu_1-yu_2)^{-a} du_1 du_2$$



$$F_4(a, b, c, c'; x, y) = \frac{\Gamma(1-a)}{\Gamma(1-c)\Gamma(1-c')\Gamma(c+c'-a-1)} \iint_{\Delta^2} u_1^{-c} u_2^{-c'} (1-u_1-u_2)^{c+c'-a-2} \left(1 - \frac{x}{u_1} - \frac{y}{u_2}\right)^{-b} du_1 du_2$$



$$E_1(a, b, b', c) \begin{cases} U_{xx} = -\frac{y}{x} U_{xy} - \frac{c - (a+b+1)x}{x(1-x)} U_x + \frac{by}{x(1-x)} U_y + \frac{ab}{x(1-x)} U \\ U_{yy} = -\frac{x}{y} U_{xy} - \frac{c - (a+b'+1)y}{y(1-y)} U_y + \frac{b'x}{y(1-y)} U_x + \frac{ab'}{y(1-y)} U \\ U_{xy} = \frac{b'}{x-y} U_x - \frac{b}{x-y} U_y \end{cases}$$

(Schwarz 微分)

$$E_4(a, b, c, c') \begin{cases} U_{xx} = \frac{2y}{1-x-y} U_{xy} - \frac{c(1-y) - (a+b+1)x}{x(1-x-y)} U_x - \frac{c'y - (a+b+1)y}{x(1-x-y)} U_y + \frac{ab}{x(1-x-y)} U \\ U_{yy} = \frac{2x}{1-x-y} U_{xy} - \frac{cx - (a+b+1)x}{y(1-x-y)} U_x - \frac{c'(1-x) - (a+b+1)y}{y(1-x-y)} U_y + \frac{ab}{y(1-x-y)} U \end{cases}$$

$E_1(a, b, b', c)$  について:

- $(x, y) = (0, 0)$  で正則  $U(0, 0) = 1$  とし  $U = F_1(a, b, b', c; x, y)$
- 解は, 3次元ベクトル空間
- 特異点集合  $\mathbb{C}^2 \supset S = \{x=0\} \cup \{x=1\} \cup \{y=0\} \cup \{y=1\} \cup \{x=y\}$   
 $\hat{\mathbb{P}}^2 \supset \bar{S} = SU L_\infty$  (無限遠直線)

$(x, y) = (0, 0)$  で

基本系

$$\begin{cases} \cdot F_1(a, b, b', c; x, y) \\ \cdot x^{1-c} F_1(a+1-c, b+1-c, b', 2-c; x, y) \\ \cdot y^{1-c} F_1(a+1-c, b, b'+1-c, 2-c; x, y) \end{cases}$$



$E_4(a, b, c, c')$  について:

- $(x, y) = (0, 0)$  で正則  $U(0, 0) = 1$  とし  $U = F_4(a, b, c, c'; x, y)$
- 解は, 4次元ベクトル空間
- 特異点集合  $\mathbb{C}^2 \supset S = \{x=0\} \cup \{y=0\} \cup C \cup A$   
 $\hat{\mathbb{P}}^2 \supset \bar{S} = SU L_\infty$   $C = \{(x-y)^2 - 2(x+y) + 1 = 0\}$   
1. -) x, y = 1 目からわかる

$(x, y) = (0, 0)$  で

基本系

$$\begin{cases} \cdot F_4(a, b, c, c'; x, y) \\ \cdot x^{1-c} F_4(a+1-c, b+1-c, 2-c, c'; x, y) \\ \cdot y^{1-c} F_4(a+1-c, b, c, 2-c'; x, y) \\ \cdot x^{1-c} y^{1-c} F_4(a+2-c, b+2-c, 2-c, 2-c'; x, y) \end{cases}$$

# ◎ 3变数 接触型

•  $\mathbb{C}^3: (x, y, z)$

$$X = \frac{\partial}{\partial x}$$

$$Y = \frac{\partial}{\partial y} + x \frac{\partial}{\partial z}$$

$$Z = \frac{\partial}{\partial z}$$

$$\begin{cases} [X, Y] = Z \\ D = \langle X, Y \rangle = \text{Ker } \theta \quad (\theta = dz - xdy) \end{cases}$$

•  $D_x := xX + xyZ = x\left(\frac{\partial}{\partial x} + y\frac{\partial}{\partial z}\right)$

$$D_x x^p = p x^{p-1}$$

$D_y := yY = y\left(\frac{\partial}{\partial y} + x\frac{\partial}{\partial z}\right)$

$$D_y y^q = q y^{q-1}$$

$D_z := -(xy-z)Z$

$$D_z (xy-z)^r = r(xy-z)^{r-1}$$

•  $\begin{cases} * (D_x (x^p y^q (xy-z)^r) = p x^{p-1} y^q (xy-z)^r \\ D_y (x^p y^q (xy-z)^r) = q x^p y^{q-1} (xy-z)^r \\ D_z (x^p y^q (xy-z)^r) = r x^p y^q (xy-z)^{r-1} \end{cases}$

\*  $\begin{cases} D_x (y^q (xy-z)^r) = 0 \\ D_y (x^p (xy-z)^r) = 0 \\ D_z (x^p y^q) = 0 \end{cases}$

\*  $\begin{cases} D_x D_y = D_y D_x \quad \text{i.e.} \quad [D_x, D_y] = 0 \\ D_x D_z = D_z D_x \quad \text{i.e.} \quad [D_x, D_z] = 0 \\ D_y D_z = D_z D_y \quad \text{i.e.} \quad [D_y, D_z] = 0 \end{cases}$

•  $f(x, y, z) = \sum_{p, q, r=0}^{\infty} A_{p, q, r} x^p y^q (xy-z)^r$  として,

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{A_{p+1, q, r} x^{p+1} y^q (xy-z)^r}{A_{p, q, r} x^p y^q (xy-z)^r} =: \frac{F(p, q, r)}{F'(p, q, r)} x \\ \frac{A_{p, q+1, r} x^p y^{q+1} (xy-z)^r}{A_{p, q, r} x^p y^q (xy-z)^r} =: \frac{G(p, q, r)}{G'(p, q, r)} y \\ \frac{A_{p, q, r+1} x^p y^q (xy-z)^{r+1}}{A_{p, q, r} x^p y^q (xy-z)^r} =: \frac{H(p, q, r)}{H'(p, q, r)} (xy-z) \end{array} \right.$$

Prop.

$f(x, y, z)$  は、次の微分方程式をみたす:

$$(F'(D_x - 1, D_y, D_z) - xF(D_x, D_y, D_z))f = 0$$

$$(G'(D_x, D_y - 1, D_z) - yG(D_x, D_y, D_z))f = 0$$

$$(H'(D_x, D_y, D_z - 1) - (xy-z)H(D_x, D_y, D_z))f = 0$$

• 級数 接触型・3変数超幾何関数  $\mathcal{F}_1, \mathcal{F}_4$

$$\mathcal{F}_1(a, b, b', b'', c; x, y, z) = \sum_{p, q, r=0}^{\infty} \frac{(a)_{p+q+r} (b)_p (b')_q (b'')_r}{(c)_{p+q+r} p! q! r!} x^p y^q (xy-z)^r$$

$$\mathcal{F}_4(a, b, c, c', c''; x, y, z) = \sum_{p, q, r=0}^{\infty} \frac{(a)_{p+q+r} (b)_{p+q+r}}{(c)_p (c')_q (c'')_r p! q! r!} x^p y^q (xy-z)^r$$

# • 微分方程式 接触型 · 3变数超几何方程式 $\mathcal{E}_1, \mathcal{E}_4$

$\mathcal{E}_1(a, b, b', b'', c)$

$$\begin{cases} \{(D_x + D_y + D_z + c - 1)D_x - x(D_x + D_y + D_z + a)(D_x + b)\}u = 0 \\ \{(D_x + D_y + D_z + c - 1)D_y - y(D_x + D_y + D_z + a)(D_y + b')\}u = 0 \\ \{(D_x + D_y + D_z + c - 1)D_z - (xy - z)(D_x + D_y + D_z + a)(D_z + b'')\}u = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} ((1-x)D_x^2 + (1-x)D_x D_y + (1-x)D_x D_z + (c-1-(a+b)x)D_x - bx D_y - bx D_z - abx)u = 0 \\ ((1-y)D_y^2 + (1-y)D_x D_y + (1-y)D_y D_z + (c-1-(a+b')y)D_y - b'y D_x - b'y D_z - ab'y)u = 0 \\ ((1-(xy-z))D_z^2 + (1-(xy-z))D_x D_z + (1-(xy-z))D_y D_z + (c-1-(a+b'')(xy-z))D_z - b''(xy-z)D_x - b''(xy-z)D_y - ab''(xy-z))u = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} x(1-x)X^2u + y(1-x)XYu + (1-x)yzZ^2u + (1-x)(xy+z)XZu + (1-x)y^2YZu \\ \quad + (c-(a+b+1)x)y + b(xy-z)Zu + (c-(a+b+1)x)Xu - byYu - abu = 0 \\ y(1-y)Y^2u + x(1-y)XYu + (1-y)zYZu - b'zZu - b'xXu + (c-(a+b+1)y)Yu - ab'u = 0 \\ z(xy-z-1)Z^2u + x(xy-z-1)XZu + y(xy-z-1)YZu + \frac{(a+1)xy - (a+b''+1)z - c}{-(c-(a+b''+1)(xy-z)) - b''xy}Zu - b''xXu - b''yYu - ab''u = 0 \end{cases}$$

# $\mathcal{E}_4(a, b, c, c')$

$$\begin{cases} ((D_x + c - 1)D_x - x(D_x + D_y + D_z + a)(D_x + D_y + D_z + b))u = 0 \\ ((D_y + c' - 1)D_y - y(D_x + D_y + D_z + a)(D_x + D_y + D_z + b))u = 0 \\ ((D_z + c'' - 1)D_z - (xy - z)(D_x + D_y + D_z + a)(D_x + D_y + D_z + b))u = 0 \end{cases}$$



$$\begin{cases} ((1-x-y)D_x^2 - xD_z^2 - 2xD_xD_y - 2xD_xD_z - 2xD_yD_z + (c-1-(a+b)x)D_x + (c'-(a+b+1)x)D_y - (a+b)xD_z - abx)u = 0 \\ ((1-x-y)D_y^2 - yD_z^2 - 2yD_xD_y - 2yD_xD_z - 2yD_yD_z + (c'-1-(a+b)y)D_y + (c-(a+b+1)y)D_x - (a+b)yD_z - aby)u = 0 \\ (D_x^2 + D_y^2 + (1 - \frac{1}{xy-z})D_z^2 + 2D_xD_y + 2D_xD_z + 2D_yD_z + (a+b - \frac{c''-1}{xy-z})D_z + (a+b)D_x + (a+b)D_y + ab)u = 0 \end{cases}$$



$$\begin{cases} x(1-x-y)X^2u + (xy^2(1-y) - z^2)Z^2u - 2xyXYu + 2x(-y^2 + y - z)XZu - 2yzYZu + (c(1-y) - (a+b+1)x)Xu + (c' - (a+b+1)y)Yu + (cy(1-y) - (a+b+1)z)Zu - abu = 0 \\ y(1-x-y)Y^2u + (x^2y^2 - z^2)Z^2u - 2xyXYu + 2x(xy - z)XZu - 2yzYZu + (c - (a+b+1)x)Xu + (c'(1-x) - (a+b+1)y)Yu + (cxy - (a+b+1)z)Zu - abu = 0 \\ -x^2X_u^2 - y^2Y_u^2 + (xy - z - z^2)Z_u^2 - 2xyXYu - 2xzXZu - 2yzYZu - (a+b+1)xXu - (a+b+1)yYu - (c'' + (a+b+1)z)Zu - abu = 0 \end{cases}$$

# Prop. $\mathcal{E}_1(a, b, b', b'', c)$ について

•  $(x, y, z) = (0, 0, 0)$  で正則,  $u(0, 0, 0) = 1$  とし,  $u = \mathcal{F}_1(a, b, b', b'', c; x, y, z)$

• 解は, 4次元 ベクトル空間

$c \neq 1$  とし, 次の4つの独立解をとつ:

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \mathcal{F}_1(a, b, b', b'', c; x, y, z) \\ \underline{x^{1-c}} \cdot \mathcal{F}_1(a+1-c, b+1-c, b', b'', 2-c; x, y, z) \\ \underline{y^{1-c}} \cdot \mathcal{F}_1(a+1-c, b, b'+1-c, b'', 2-c; x, y, z) \\ \underline{(xy-z)^{1-c}} \cdot \mathcal{F}_1(a+1-c, b, b', b''+1-c, 2-c; x, y, z) \end{array} \right.$$

# $\mathcal{E}_4(a, b, c, c', c'')$ について

•  $(x, y, z) = (0, 0, 0)$  で正則,  $u(0, 0, 0) = 1$  とし,  $u = \mathcal{F}_4(a, b, c, c', c''; x, y, z)$

• 解は, 8次元 ベクトル空間

$c \neq 1, c' \neq 1, c'' \neq 1$  とし, 次の8つの独立解をとつ:

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \mathcal{F}_4(a, b, c, c', c''; x, y, z) \\ \underline{x^{1-c}} \cdot \mathcal{F}_4(a+1-c, b+1-c, 2-c, c', c'') \\ \underline{y^{1-c'}} \cdot \mathcal{F}_4(a+1-c', b+1-c', c, 2-c', c'') \\ \underline{(xy-z)^{1-c''}} \cdot \mathcal{F}_4(a+1-c'', b+1-c'', c, c', 2-c'') \\ \underline{x^{1-c} y^{1-c'}} \cdot \mathcal{F}_4(a+2-c-c', b+2-c-c', 2-c, 2-c', c'') \\ \underline{x^{1-c} (xy-z)^{1-c''}} \cdot \mathcal{F}_4(a+2-c-c'', b+2-c-c'', 2-c, c', 2-c'') \\ \underline{y^{1-c'} (xy-z)^{1-c''}} \cdot \mathcal{F}_4(a+2-c'-c'', b+2-c'-c'', c, 2-c', 2-c'') \\ \underline{x^{1-c} y^{1-c'} (xy-z)^{1-c''}} \cdot \mathcal{F}_4(a+2-c-c'-c'', b+2-c-c'-c'', 2-c, 2-c', 2-c'') \end{array} \right.$$

# • 積分表示

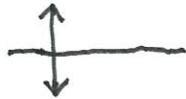
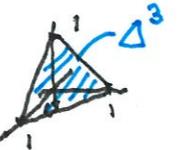
$$F_1(a, b, b', b'', c; x, y, z)$$

$$= \frac{\Gamma(c)}{\Gamma(a)\Gamma(b-a)} \int_{\Delta^1} u^{a-1} (1-u)^{b-a-1} (1-xu)^{-a} (1-yu)^{-b'} (1-(xy-z)u)^{-b''} du$$

$$= \frac{\Gamma(c)}{\Gamma(b)\Gamma(b')\Gamma(b'')\Gamma(c-b-b'-b'')} \int_{\Delta^3} u_1^{b-1} u_2^{b'-1} u_3^{b''-1} (1-u_1-u_2-u_3)^{c-b-b'-b''-1} \left(1 - \frac{x}{u_1} - \frac{y}{u_2} - \frac{xy-z}{u_3}\right)^{-a} du_1 du_2 du_3$$

$$F_4(a, b, c, c', c'', x, y, z)$$

$$= \frac{\Gamma(1-a)}{\Gamma(1-c)\Gamma(1-c')\Gamma(1-c'')\Gamma(c+c'+c''-a-2)} \int_{\Delta^3} u_1^{-c} u_2^{-c'} u_3^{-c''} (1-u_1-u_2-u_3)^{c+c'+c''-a-3} \left(1 - \frac{x}{u_1} - \frac{y}{u_2} - \frac{xy-z}{u_3}\right)^{-a} du_1 du_2 du_3$$



## (2) Gauss-Schwarz 理論の構成

### 関数写像

1対多 — 多価関数  
多対1 — 周期関数

vf. (1即多 華嚴経  
多即一

ex. ・ 指数関数  $\leftrightarrow$  対数関数

◎ 楕円関数  $\leftrightarrow$  超幾何関数

### 1変数

#### Gauss の HGDE

$$E(a, b, c): x(1-x)u'' + (c - (a+b+1)x)u' - abu = 0$$

$$a, b, c \in \mathbb{Q} (\subset \mathbb{R} \subset \mathbb{C})$$

基本解  $u_1(x), u_2(x)$

Riemann 図式

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{ccc} x=0 & x=1 & x=\infty \\ 0 & 0 & a \\ 1-c & c-a-b & b \end{array} \right\}$$

$$\downarrow \\ u_1(x) = F(a, b, c; x)$$

$$u_2(x) = x^{1-c} F(a-c+1, b-c+1, 2-c; x)$$

$\zeta(x) := \frac{u_1(x)}{u_2(x)}$  多価, 局所的に正則

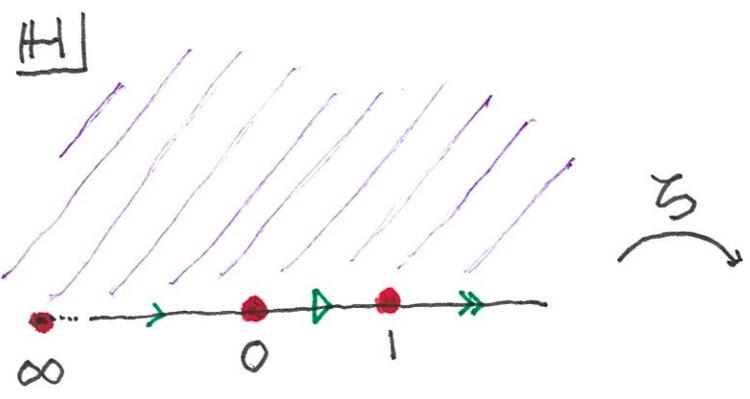
$\zeta: \mathbb{C} - \{0, 1\} \rightarrow \mathbb{P}^1$  Schwarz写像

$(\mathbb{P}^1 - \{0, 1, \infty\})$   
 $\zeta$ の像を調べる.

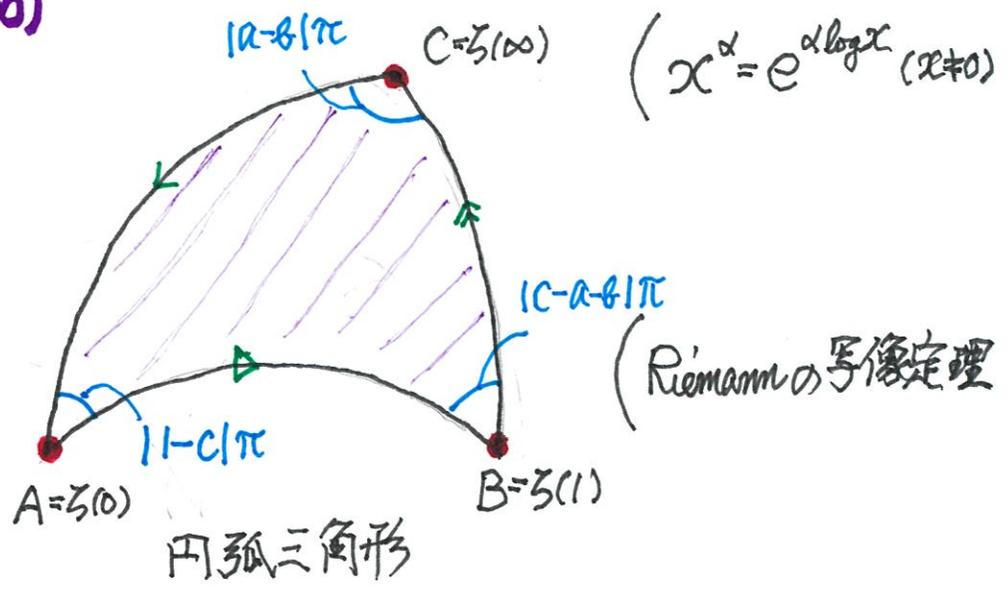
別の基本解  $\tilde{u}_1, \tilde{u}_2$   
 $\begin{cases} \tilde{u}_1 = au_1 + bu_2 \\ \tilde{u}_2 = cu_1 + du_2 \end{cases} \quad \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix} \in GL(2)$   
 $\frac{\tilde{u}_1}{\tilde{u}_2} = \frac{au_1 + bu_2}{cu_1 + du_2} = \frac{a\zeta(x) + b}{c\zeta(x) + d}$   
 1次分教変換 円対称性

上半平面  $\mathbb{H} = \{x \in \mathbb{C} \mid \text{Im } x > 0\}$  単連結領域

境界の実軸の  $(-\infty, 0), (0, 1), (1, +\infty)$

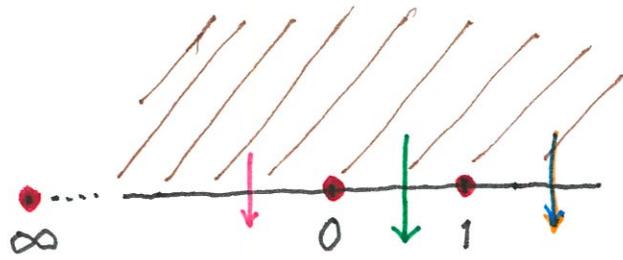


$\zeta$

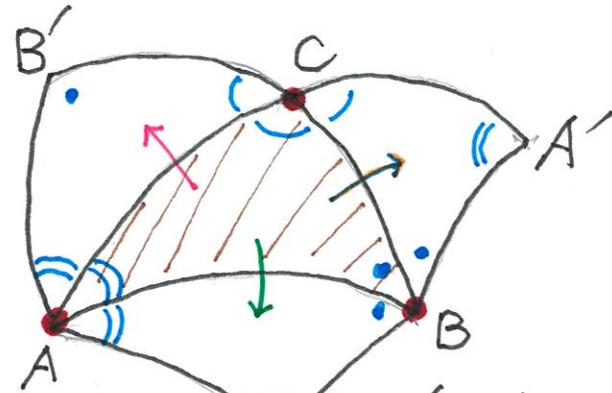


$x^\alpha = e^{\alpha \log x} \quad (x \neq 0)$

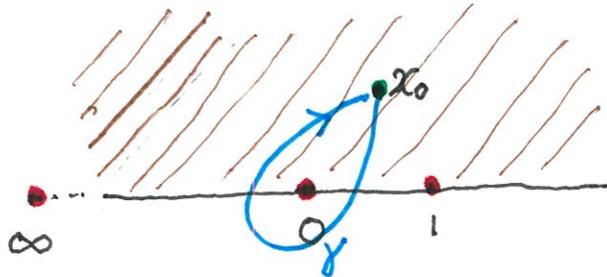
円弧三角形



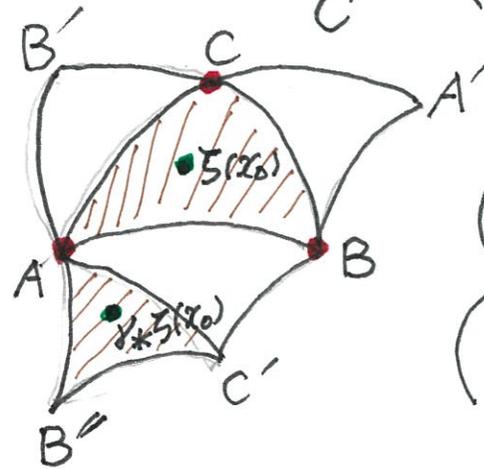
↷



(Schwarzの鏡像原理)



↷



( $\gamma \in \pi_1(\mathbb{C} - \{0, 1\}, x_0)$ )

(モノドロミー群  
 $M: \pi_1(\mathbb{C} - \{0, 1\}, x_0) \rightarrow GL(2)$ )

上半平面, 下半平面の像となる円弧三角形が互いに重なり合わずに分割される i.e.

## 円弧三角形のタイルばり

⇔  $\gamma$  の逆写像  $\gamma^{-1}$  が  $\gamma$  の像領域上 1 価となる.

これを仮定する

$$\begin{aligned} \angle A &= |1-c|\pi = \frac{\pi}{l} && \text{i.e. } |1-c| = \frac{1}{l} \\ \angle B &= |c-a-b|\pi = \frac{\pi}{m} && \text{i.e. } |c-a-b| = \frac{1}{m} \\ \angle C &= |a-b|\pi = \frac{\pi}{n} && \text{i.e. } |a-b| = \frac{1}{n} \end{aligned} \quad l, m, n \in \mathbb{N}_{\geq 2} \cup \{+\infty\}$$

$\triangle ABC$ の内角の和

$$\angle A + \angle B + \angle C \begin{cases} > \pi \\ = \pi \\ < \pi \end{cases} \iff \frac{1}{l} + \frac{1}{m} + \frac{1}{n} \begin{cases} > 1 \\ = 1 \\ < 1 \end{cases}$$

- $\iff$   $\begin{cases} \text{(I)} & P' \text{ での三角形のタイルばり} & \rightarrow & \text{この像は } P' \\ \text{(II)} & C \text{ での} & \rightarrow & C \\ \text{(III)} & \triangle \cong D \cong H \text{ での} & \rightarrow & \triangle \cong D \cong H \end{cases}$
- $P'$ での  
ある円板
- 単位円板

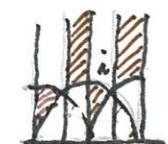
- $\begin{cases} \text{(I)} & 4 \text{種類} & (2,2,k), (2,3,3), (2,3,4), (2,3,5) \\ \text{(II)} & 4 \text{個} & (2,2,\infty), (2,3,6), (2,4,4), (3,3,3) \\ \text{(III)} & \text{無限個} & (2,3,\infty), (\infty,\infty,\infty) \mid (2,3,7) \text{ など} \end{cases}$

(2,2,k)



(2,3,∞)

(∞,∞,∞)



1 0 1  
1 2 3 4 1

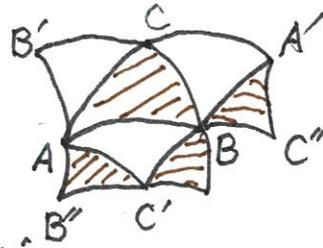


1 0 1  
1 2 3 4 1

# 鏡映群, モノロミー群

折り返して生成される.

斜線と白色の三角形を2つ合わせ「四角形」が基本領域



## $\Gamma = \Gamma(l, m, n)$ Schwarzの三角群

(I) 有限群

$$\Gamma(2, 2, k) = D_k$$

$$\# = 2k$$

2面体群

$$\Gamma(2, 3, 3) = G(P_4) \cong A_4$$

$$\# = 12$$

正4面体群

$$\Gamma(2, 3, 4) = G(P_8) \cong S_4$$

$$\# = 24$$

正8面体群

$$\Gamma(2, 3, 5) = G(P_{20}) \cong A_5$$

$$\# = 60$$

正20面体群

(II) 無限群

$$\mathbb{Z}, \mathbb{Z} \oplus \mathbb{Z}$$

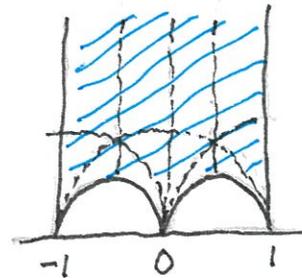
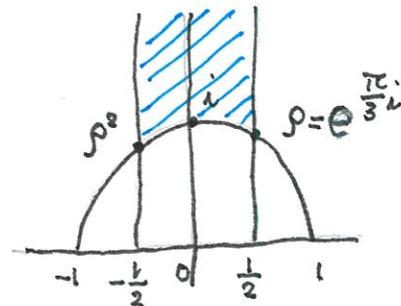
(III) 無限群

$$\Gamma(2, 3, \infty) = SL(2, \mathbb{Z})$$

モジュラー群

$$\Gamma(\infty, \infty, \infty) = \Gamma(2) = \{g \in SL(2, \mathbb{Z}) \mid g \equiv I \pmod{2}\}$$

レベル2の主合同部分群



# Schwarzの保型関数 $\eta = z^{-1}$

- (I) ガロア的有理関数  $\Gamma$ は  $D_k, G(P_4), G(P_8), G(P_{20})$   
 次数  $2k, 12, 24, 60$
- (II) 周期関数 - 三角関数  $\Gamma$ は  $\mathbb{Z}$   
2重周期関数 - 楕円関数  $\Gamma$ は  $\mathbb{Z} \oplus \mathbb{Z}$
- (III)  $(l, m, n) = (2, 3, \infty)$  - 楕円モジラ-関数  $J(z)$   $\Gamma$ は  $SL(2, \mathbb{Z})$   
 $(l, m, n) = (\infty, \infty, \infty)$  - モジラ-関数  $\lambda(z)$   $\Gamma$ は  $\Gamma(2)$

まとめ

GaussのHGDE:  $E(a, b, c)$  given

Schwarz写像

$\zeta: M = \mathbb{P}^1 - \{0, 1, \infty\}$

多価

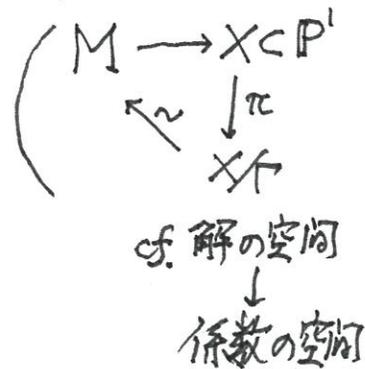
1価,  $\Gamma$ -不変

$X = \zeta(M) = \mathbb{P}^1 \setminus \{0, 1, \infty\} \curvearrowright \Gamma = \Gamma(l, m, n)$

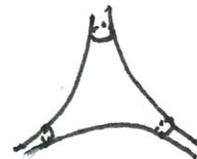
$\mathbb{P}^1$

$Aut(\mathbb{P}^1) = PGL(2)$

Schwarzの保型関数



四角形が  $\Gamma$  の基本領域



軌道体 orbifold



# ○ 2変数

既知

- $rk=3$  ex.  $E_1(\frac{2}{3}, \frac{1}{3}, \frac{1}{3}, \frac{4}{3})$  Picard

$$M = \mathbb{C}^2 - S \longrightarrow \mathbb{P}^2$$



S



S

$X = \mathbb{B}^2 \cap \Gamma = \text{SU}(2, 1) \cdot \mathbb{Z} \langle e^{\frac{2\pi i}{3}} \rangle$   
 $\widehat{\text{PSU}}(2, 1)$   
 $\widehat{\text{PSL}}(3)$

- $rk=4$  ex.  $E_4(a, b, c, c'), \underline{c+c'=a+b+1}$

$$M = \mathbb{C}^2 - S \longrightarrow \mathbb{P}^3$$



S



S

$X = \underline{Q^2 = P^1 \times P^1} \cap \Gamma$   
 $\begin{cases} U_{xx} = p(x)u \\ U_{yy} = q(y)u \end{cases}$  is reduction  
 $\Gamma$  is 1変数のテンソル積

# ◦ 接触型 3 变数

未知

•  $rk=4$   $E_1(a, b, b', b'', c)$

$$M = \mathbb{C}^3 - S \xrightarrow{\text{contact str.}} \mathbb{P}^3$$

$$X = B^3 \cup \mathbb{P}^3 \cap \Gamma$$

•  $rk=8$   $E_4(a, b, c, c', c'')$

$$M = \mathbb{C}^3 - S \xrightarrow{\substack{\text{2次条件} \\ \cup}} \mathbb{P}^7 \quad \underline{c+c'+c''=a+b+1}$$

$$\Gamma \cap X = \underline{\mathbb{P}^2 \times \mathbb{P}^* \subset \mathbb{Q}^6}$$

$tr=0$

$$\begin{cases} X^2 u = p(x, z) u \\ Y^2 u = q(x, z) u \end{cases} \quad \text{reduction}$$