

ニユートラル共形計量と null 曲線にまつわる特異点

Neutral conformal metrics and singularities related to null curves

Goo ISHIKAWA

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A talk based on joint works with Y. Machida & M. Takahashi

D₃

$V = \mathbb{R}^{3,3}$ 6-dim. vector space, signature (3,3)

$$Z = \{(V_1, V_3^+, V_3^-) \mid \begin{array}{l} V_1 \subset V_3^+ \cap V_3^- \subset V \\ \text{null} \quad 1\text{-dim} \quad 3\text{-dim} \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{l} V_1 \subset V_3^+ \\ V_3^- \end{array} \quad \dim(V_3^+ \cap V_3^-) = 2\} \cong \{(V_1, V_2) \mid V_1 \subset V_2 \text{ null}\}$$

$$M = \{V_1 \subset V \text{ null lines}\} \subset P(V) \quad \dim M = 4 \quad M \cong \text{Gr}(2, \mathbb{R}^4)$$

$$N = \{V_2 \subset V \text{ null 2-space}\} \quad \dim N = 5$$

$$Q = \{V_3 \subset V \text{ null 3-space}\} = Q_+ \sqcup Q_-$$

$$Q_{\pm} \cong SO(3) \cong \mathbb{P}^3 \cong \text{Gr}(1, \mathbb{R}^4)$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} Z^6 & & V_1 \subset V_2 \subset V_3^+ \subset V_2^\perp \subset V_1^\perp \subset V \\ \pi' \downarrow & \pi \downarrow & V_3^- \subset V_2^\perp \subset V_1^\perp \\ \text{contact } N^5 & M^4 & \\ \pi_+ \downarrow \quad \pi_- \downarrow & & (2,2) \text{ metric} \\ Q_+ \quad Q_- & & \end{array}$$

$E \subset TZ$ canonical distribution

$$E = \ker \pi'_* \oplus \ker \pi_* \quad \text{rank } E = 3$$

growth (3, 5, 6)

$$E^{(2)} = E + [E, E] \quad \text{rank} = 5$$

E^2 induces $D \subset TN$ contact structure rank $D = 4$

$$D = \underbrace{\ker \pi'_*}_{\parallel} \oplus \underbrace{\ker \pi_*}_{\parallel} \quad \text{Lagrange pair}$$

$$D = D_+ \oplus D_-$$



$$p = V_1 \in M \quad T_p M \cong V_1^\perp / V_1 \quad (2,2)\text{-vector space}$$

$\Gamma: I \rightarrow Z$: E -integral curve $f(t) = (V_1(t), V_3^+(t), V_3^-(t))$

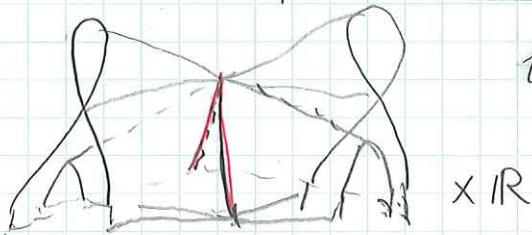
$$\pi \circ \Gamma = r: \overset{\text{interval}}{P(V_2(t))} \subset \overset{\text{null curve}}{P(V_1^+(t)) \cap M} \overset{\text{normal}}{\longrightarrow}$$

$$V_2(t)^\perp = V_3^+(t) + V_3^-(t)$$

envelope of $P(V_1^\perp(t)) \cap M$: D₃-evolute of γ .

Lemma D₃-evolute of γ is given by $\bigcup_t P(V_3^+(t)) \cup P(V_3^-(t))$
It is a solution of Hamilton Jacobi equation.

Ex.



tri-umbrella "相合傘"

("Kazarian's umbrella")

tangent surface

$$\bigcup_t P(V_2(t)) \subseteq \bigcup_t P(V_3^+(t)) \cap \bigcup_t P(V_3^-(t))$$



break-to-break

相合傘のFC break-to-break

Th \vee generic E -integral curve $\Gamma: I \rightarrow Z$ $\forall t \in I$

$$\tan(\pi \circ \Gamma), \tan(\pi_+ \circ \pi'_+ \circ \Gamma), \tan(\pi_- \circ \pi'_- \circ \Gamma)$$

CE

CE

CE

OSW

M

M

CE

FU

SW

CE

SW

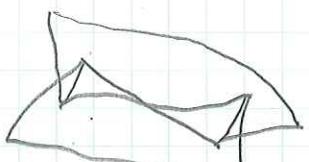
FU



Cuspidal Edge



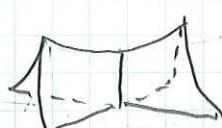
Open Swallowtail



Mond surface



Swallowtail



Folded Umbrella

M : semi-Riemannian manifold of signature (2, 2).

$C \subset TM$ null cone field

$PC = (C \setminus \text{zero section}) / \mathbb{R}^\times$ projectivization

$\pi: PC \rightarrow M \quad (S^1 \times S^1) / \mathbb{Z}_2 \cong S^1 \times S^1$ bundle

$E \subset T(PC)$ tautological subbundle

U_i
 \cap

$(x, U_1) \in PC \quad E_{(x, U_1)} = \pi_x^{-1}(U_1), \quad \pi_x: T_{(x, U_1)} PC \rightarrow T_x M$

rank $E = 3$ growth (3, 5, 6)

Lemma \exists intrinsic pseudo-product structure on E

$$E = E_1 \oplus E_2$$

rank $E_1 = 1$, rank $E_2 = 2$, E_1, E_2 integrable

E_1, E_2 is defined only by E using "singular curves"

Rem. E_1 : directions of null geodesics

E_2 : — of π -fibres

$(x, U_1) \in PC \quad \hookleftarrow (2, 2)$ vector sp.

$\exists 2$ null 2-spaces $U_2^+, U_2^- \subset C_x \subset T_x M$

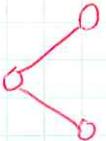
$$U_1 = U_2^+ \cap U_2^- \subseteq U_2^+ \subseteq U_2^- \subseteq U_1^\perp \subset T_x M$$

$$L_{(x, U_1)}^\pm := T_{(x, U_1)} P(U_2^\pm) \subset (E_2)_{(x, U_1)}$$

$$E_2 = L^+ \oplus L^-$$

$$\text{Define } \tilde{D}^\pm := E_1 + L^\pm + [E_1, L^\pm] = (E_1 \oplus L^\pm)^{(2)}$$

$$\text{rank } \tilde{D}^\pm = 3$$



$$PC = \mathbb{Z}$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} & \pi' \swarrow & \searrow \pi \\ N = PC/E_1 & & PC/E_2 = M \end{array}$$

$\exists D$: contact structure on N , $D^+, D^- \subset D$ Lag subbundle

$$\pi'^{-1}D = E^{(2)}, \quad \pi'^{-1}D^\pm = \tilde{D}^\pm$$

$D = D^+ \oplus D^-$ Lagrangian pair.

Prop. The followings are equivalent:

(i) M is conformally flat

(ii) D^+, D^- integrable

(iii) $(N, D; D^+, D^-)$ standard

$$PT^*P^3 \cong PT^*P^{3*}$$

$$P^3 \leftarrow \rightarrow P^{3*}$$

$\Gamma: I \rightarrow PC$: E -integral map

$\gamma: \pi \circ \Gamma: I \rightarrow M$ null-directed curve

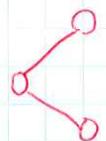
$$\Gamma(t) = (\gamma(t), [u(t)]) \quad \gamma(t) = \exists_{c(t)} u(t) \quad u(t) \neq 0$$

$$u(t)^\perp \subset T_{\gamma(t)} M \quad 3\text{-space}$$

$H_t = \text{Exp}(u(t)^\perp)$: 1-parameter family of hypersurfaces along γ

$$\begin{aligned} S_t &= \text{Exp}(u(t)^\perp \cap C_{\gamma(t)}) : \text{--- of Schubert variety of dim 2} \\ &= S_t^+ \cup S_t^- \end{aligned}$$

Lemma Envelope of H_t is given by $\gamma S_t = (\gamma S_t^+) \cup (\gamma S_t^-)$
 $(D_3$ -evolutes of null directed curve γ)



Suppose M is oriented $(2,2)$ -manifold.

$A \rightarrow M$ S^1 -bundle of α -planes

$B \rightarrow M$ ————— β -planes

twistor

$E^\alpha \subset TA$ tautological plane bundle, rank $E^\alpha = 2$

$E^\beta \subset TB$ ————— rank $E^\beta = 2$

Th (Penrose) E^β : integrable $\Leftrightarrow M$: self-dual
 E^α : " $\Leftrightarrow M$: anti-self dual

$PC \rightarrow M$ is the fibre-product of

$$\begin{array}{ccc} & B & \\ & \downarrow & \\ M & \xleftarrow{\pi_\beta} & A \end{array}$$



Lemma $\tilde{D}^+ = (\rho_\alpha)_*^{-1} E^\alpha$, $\tilde{D}^- = (\rho_\beta)_*^{-1} E^\beta$

Lemma \tilde{D}^+ integrable $\Leftrightarrow E^\alpha$ integrable

\tilde{D}^- " $\Leftrightarrow E^\beta$ "

Lemma \tilde{D}^\pm integrable $\Leftrightarrow D^\pm$ integrable

< Proof of Prop >

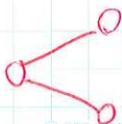
(i) \Rightarrow (iii) \Rightarrow (ii') $\Leftrightarrow E^\alpha, E^\beta$ integrable $\Leftrightarrow M$: self-dual
 anti-self-dual
 $\Rightarrow M$ conformally flat

References

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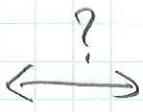
SGCライツ社 (2014) サイエンス社 (2014)



Global

contact 5-mfd (N, D)
with Lagrangian pair

$$D = D^+ \oplus D^-$$



4-mfd M with $(2,2)$
neutral metric

?

✓ maximal Legendre submfd
of D^+ or D^- is S^2 or RP^2

?

Zollfrei

✓ maximal null geodesic
is S^1