

Twisted cohomology 群の交点数を求めるアルゴリズム  
高山信毅 (神戸大), 松原宰栄 (神戸大, 学振 PD). arxiv:19.03 まもなく

### Twisted period relation とは

K.Cho(趙) and K.Matsumoto(松本), Intersection theory for twisted cohomologies and twisted Riemann's period relations I, Nagoya Mathematical Journal, **139**, (1995), 67–86.

$$I_h^T = P(-\gamma)^T I_{ch}^{-1} P(\gamma) \quad (1)$$

$P(\gamma)$ ,  $P(-\gamma)$  は基本解行列.

$I_h$  homology 交点行列,  $I_{ch}$  cohomology 交点行列.

**例** \* Bessel 関数  $J_\gamma(z)$  の微分方程式

$$\frac{d^2 f}{dz^2} + \frac{1}{z} \frac{df}{dz} + \left(1 - \frac{\gamma^2}{z^2}\right) f = 0$$

$$I_{ch} = \frac{1}{2\pi\sqrt{-1}} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 2/z \\ -2/z & 0 \end{pmatrix}, (I_h)_{11} = \exp(-2\pi\sqrt{-1}\gamma) - 1$$

\*真島, 松本, 高山, Quadratic relations for confluent hypergeometric functions, Tohoku Math. J. (2000), 489–513



## Intersection number とは

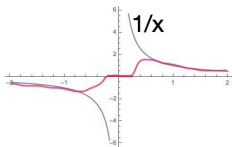
$u(x) = \prod u_i(x)^{\gamma_i}$ ,  $u_i(x)$  は  $x$  の多項式.  $x \in X \subset \mathbf{C}^n$ .  $X$  を  $2n$  次元の smooth real manifold とみなす.  $x_i, \bar{x}_i$ .  $\mathcal{E}_0^k(X)$ : compact support smooth  $k$ -forms.

$$\nabla_{\pm} = d \pm \sum_{j=1}^n \frac{\partial_{x_j} u}{u} dx_j$$

$$\varphi_{\pm} \in \frac{\text{Ker}(\mathcal{E}_0^n(X) \xrightarrow{\nabla_{\pm}} \mathcal{E}_0^{n+1}(X))}{\text{Im}(\mathcal{E}_0^{n-1}(X) \xrightarrow{\nabla_{\pm}} \mathcal{E}_0^n(X))} =: H_c^n(X, \nabla_{\pm}) \quad (2)$$

$$\langle \varphi_+, \varphi_- \rangle := \int_X \varphi_+ \wedge \varphi_- = \text{どう計算?}$$

これは Rational な微分形式たちによる cohomology と同型<sup>†</sup>.  
 松本, Intersection numbers for logarithmic  $k$ -forms, Osaka J. Math. **35** (1998), 873–893.  $u_i$  達が linear, 一般的な位置の時,  $\frac{dx}{x}$  などの compact support でない form を compact support なものに変形  $\Rightarrow I_{ch}$  が計算可能に.



<sup>†</sup>Grothendieck-Deligne comparison theorem

## $I_{ch}$ を求める微分方程式による方法

発見的考察: 次の twisted period relation を  $z$  について微分.

$$I_h^T = P(-\gamma; z)^T I_{ch}^{-1}(z) P(\gamma; z), \quad dP(\gamma) = \Omega P$$

$$\begin{aligned} 0 &= dP(-\gamma)^T I_{ch}^{-1} P(\gamma) + P(-\gamma) dI_{ch}^{-1} P(\gamma) + P(-\gamma) I_{ch}^{-1} dP(\gamma) \\ &= P(-\gamma)^T \Omega_-^T I_{ch}^{-1} P(\gamma) + P(-\gamma) dI_{ch}^{-1} P(\gamma) + P(-\gamma) I_{ch}^{-1} \Omega_+ P(\gamma) \end{aligned}$$

$$0 = \Omega_-^T I_{ch}^{-1} + dI_{ch}^{-1} + I_{ch}^{-1} \Omega_+ \quad (3)$$

### Theorem

$\gamma$  が *generic*,  $u_i$  の係数が *generic*,  $\text{supp } u_i$  のある条件,のもと  $I_{ch}$  は  $z$  の有理式を成分とする行列で方程式 (3) の解. この方程式の有理解の次元は 1.

**Idea:** 方程式 (3) は  $\mathbf{DM} \otimes_{\mathcal{O}} M$  の方程式.

$\text{Hom}_{\mathcal{O}}(M, M) = \mathbf{DM} \otimes_{\mathcal{O}}^L M$ . Schur の補題.

S.-J. Matsubara-Heo(松原), Euler and Laplace integral representations of GKZ hypergeometric functions, arxiv 19.03 まもなく

$\gamma$  generic,  $I_A$  が homogeneous で,  $A$  が unimodular triangulation を持つ時の  $I_h$  の明示公式.  $\Rightarrow$  一意に  $I_{ch}$  を決めるアルゴリズム<sup>‡</sup>.

```
$ openxm fep asir
```

```
This is Risa/Asir, Version 20180612 (Kobe Distribution).
```

```
[1827] load("a-hg-cohom.rr");
```

```
[2976] check2c(); // Gauss HG の場合
```

```
1 ooo 2 .ooo
```

```
Base=[[1]*<<0,0,0,0>>, (x4)*<<0,0,0,1>>]
```

```
Rule=[[b_0, -b_0], [b_1, -b_1], [b_2, -b_2]]
```

```
Eq for 0-th variable
```

```
Solving linear equations, no of vars=16
```

```
[ cc_0_1 (-cc_0_1)/(b_2-b_0)
```

```
(cc_0_1)/(b_2-b_0) (-cc_0_1*b_1-cc_0_1*b_0)/((b_2^2-b_0*b_2)*b_1) ]
```

<sup>‡</sup>上記松原条件を満たす場合一次元の不定性も決まる. 有理解を決定するアルゴリズムいろいろあり: たとえば T.Oaku, N.Takayama, H.Tsai, Polynomial and rational solutions of holonomic systems. J. Pure and Applied Alg (2001), 199–220.

例

N.Narumiya(成宮) and H.Shiga(志賀), The mirror map for a family of K3 surfaces induced from the simplest 3-dimensional reflexive polytope, In Proceedings on Moon-shine and related topics (Montréal, QC, 1999), volume 30 of CRM Proc. Lecture Notes, 139–161, Amer. Math. Soc., Providence, RI, 2001.

$k = 1$ ,  $z_j = z_j^{(1)}$ , 下記  $c_{ij}$  は有理式 (略), 基底は  $(1, \partial_5, \partial_4, \partial_5^2)f_{\Gamma}(z)$  に対応.  
 $z_1 = z_2 = z_3 = 1$ .

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 3 & 2 & 2 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \gamma = c = \begin{pmatrix} 1/2 \\ 1 + \varepsilon \\ \varepsilon \end{pmatrix},$$

$$I = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & \frac{z_5}{\varepsilon} & \frac{z_5 + 1/4z_4^2 - 1}{\varepsilon z_4} & 0 \\ \frac{-z_5}{\varepsilon} & \frac{-8z_5^2}{4\varepsilon^2 - \varepsilon} & c_{23} & 0 \\ \frac{-z_5 - 1/4z_4^2 + 1}{\varepsilon z_4} & c_{32} & \frac{-2z_4^2 + 8}{4\varepsilon^2 - \varepsilon} & c_{34} \\ 0 & 0 & c_{43} & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$u_1 = x_1^3 + x_1^2 x_2 + x_1^2 x_2^{-1} + z_4 x_1^2 + z_5 x_1, u_2 = x_1, u_3 = x_2.$$