Higgs bundles and fixed points

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UIUC

July 14, 2014

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Higgs bundles and fixed points

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- Some Higgs bundle background
- Examples
- Fixed points
- Examples and an application

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$$g_{\lambda}\phi g_{\lambda}^{-1} = \lambda \phi$$

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Corlette's Theorem for Harmonic metrics on flat bundles

$$\tilde{\Sigma} \rightarrow SL(n, \mathbb{C})/SU(n)$$

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$$\pi_{1}(\Sigma) \xrightarrow{\rho} PSL(n, \mathbb{R})$$

$$Fuchsian \xrightarrow{} friction = PSL(2, \mathbb{R})$$

Can do the same thing for $PSP(2n, \mathbb{R})$.

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As a $SL(2n, \mathbb{C})$ bundle $(V \oplus V^*, \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \beta \\ \gamma & 0 \end{pmatrix})$.

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Hitchin's parameterization of Hitchin Component

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$$K^{\frac{n-1}{2}} \oplus K^{\frac{n-3}{2}} \oplus \cdots \oplus K^{-\frac{n-3}{2}} \oplus K^{-\frac{n-1}{2}}$$

Is a **holomorphic** splitting.

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 $\mathcal{E} = \mathcal{E}_1 \oplus \mathcal{E}_2 \oplus \cdots \oplus \mathcal{E}_\ell$

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With respect to this splitting $\phi_{ij} : \mathcal{E}_j \rightarrow \mathcal{E}_i \otimes K$.

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Question: When is the harmonic metric solving the Higgs bundle equations compatible with the holomorphic splitting?

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 $(\mathcal{E},\phi)\cong(\mathcal{E},\lambda\phi)$ for all $\lambda\in U(1)$, (K-Twisted) Holomorphic chain:

$$(\mathcal{E},\phi) = \mathcal{E}_1 \xrightarrow{\phi_1} \mathcal{E}_2 \xrightarrow{\phi_2} \cdots \xrightarrow{\phi_{\ell-2}} \mathcal{E}_{\ell-1} \xrightarrow{\phi_{\ell-1}} \mathcal{E}_{\ell}$$

If $H = H_1 \oplus \cdots \oplus H_\ell$, and $F_H + [\phi, \phi^{*_H}] = 0$ then $[\phi, \phi^{*_H}]$ must be diagonal.

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 $(\mathcal{E},\phi)\cong(\mathcal{E},\lambda\phi)$ for all $\lambda\in U(1)$, (K-Twisted) Holomorphic chain:

$$(\mathcal{E},\phi) = \mathcal{E}_1 \xrightarrow{\phi_1} \mathcal{E}_2 \xrightarrow{\phi_2} \cdots \xrightarrow{\phi_{\ell-2}} \mathcal{E}_{\ell-1} \xrightarrow{\phi_{\ell-1}} \mathcal{E}_{\ell}$$

as a matrix

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Lemma

If $\lambda \in U(1)$ and g_{λ} acts by $(\mathcal{E}, \phi) \mapsto (\mathcal{E}, \lambda \phi)$ then g_{λ} is unitary.

Theorem (C.)

Let (\mathcal{E}, ϕ) be a stable $SL(n, \mathbb{C})$ -Higgs bundle and $\zeta_k = e^{\frac{2\pi i}{k}}$ then $(\mathcal{E}, \phi) \cong (\mathcal{E}, \zeta_k \phi)$ if and only if

• (\mathcal{E}, ϕ) is fixed by all of U(1) or,

• $\mathcal{E} \cong \mathcal{E}_1 \oplus \mathcal{E}_2 \oplus \cdots \oplus \mathcal{E}_k$ and

$$\phi = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & & \phi_k \\ \phi_1 & 0 & & \\ & \phi_2 & 0 & \\ & \ddots & \ddots & \\ & & \phi_{k-1} & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

 $\phi_j : \mathcal{E}_j \rightarrow \mathcal{E}_{j+1} \otimes K$ is nonzero for all *j*. Furthermore, the harmonic metric splits as $H = H_1 \oplus \cdots \oplus H_k$.

As a twisted quiver bundle,

$$\mathcal{E}_1 \underbrace{\overbrace{\phi_1}^{\phi_k}}_{\phi_1} \mathcal{E}_2 \underbrace{\overbrace{\phi_2}}_{\phi_2} \mathcal{E}_3 \underbrace{\overbrace{\phi_3}}_{\phi_3} \cdots \underbrace{\overbrace{\phi_{k-2}}}_{\phi_{k-2}} \mathcal{E}_{k-1} \underbrace{\overbrace{\phi_{k-1}}}_{\phi_{k-1}} \mathcal{E}_k$$

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Higgs bundles and fixed points

Remarks



When k = 2

Brian Collier (UIUC)

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When k = 2 the action is $(\mathcal{E}, \phi) \mapsto (\mathcal{E}, -\phi)$.

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Higgs bundles and fixed points



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Higgs bundles and fixed points

Let (\mathcal{E}, ϕ) be a stable $SL(n, \mathbb{C})$ -Higgs bundle and $\zeta_k = e^{\frac{2\pi i}{k}}$ then $(\mathcal{E}, \phi) \cong (\mathcal{E}, \zeta_k \phi)$ if and only if

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As a twisted quiver bundle,



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As a twisted quiver bundle

Image: A matrix

As a twisted quiver bundle $\phi =$

$$K^{\frac{n-1}{2}}$$
 $K^{\frac{n-3}{2}}$ $K^{\frac{n-5}{2}}$... $K^{-\frac{n-5}{2}}$ $K^{-\frac{n-3}{2}}$ $K^{-\frac{n-1}{2}}$

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As a twisted quiver bundle $\phi =$



As a twisted quiver bundle $\phi =$



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As a twisted quiver bundle $\phi =$



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If we only have a q_n

As a twisted quiver bundle $\phi =$



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In the Hitchin component, (\mathcal{E}, Q, ϕ) is a fixed point of $\langle \zeta_k \rangle$ if and only if

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Lemma

In the Hitchin component, (\mathcal{E}, Q, ϕ) is a fixed point of $\langle \zeta_k \rangle$ if and only if

$$(\mathcal{E}, \mathcal{Q}, \phi) = s_h(q_2, \ldots, q_n)$$

with $q_j = 0$ for $j \neq 0 \mod k$.

Let (V, β, γ) be a $SP(2n, \mathbb{R})$ -Higgs bundle that is stable and simple then $(V, \zeta_k \beta, \zeta_k \gamma) \cong (V, \beta, \gamma)$ if and only if (V, β, γ) is fixed by all of U(1) or

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$$V = V_1 \oplus V_2 \oplus V_3 \oplus \cdots \oplus V_{\frac{k}{2}-1} \oplus V_{\frac{k}{2}}$$

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Furthermore the metric solving the Higgs bundle equations splits as

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Let $[E, Q, \phi]$ be a stable simple $SL(n, \mathbb{R})$ -Higgs bundle

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$$Q = \begin{pmatrix} Q_1 & & & \\ & & Q_2 \\ & & \ddots & \\ & & Q_2^T & & \end{pmatrix} \qquad \phi = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & & & \phi_k \\ \phi_1 & 0 & & & \\ 0 & \phi_2 & 0 & & \\ & & \ddots & \ddots & \\ & & & \phi_{k-1} & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

with $\phi^T Q = Q \phi$.

Let $[E, Q, \phi]$ be a stable simple $SL(n, \mathbb{R})$ -Higgs bundle then $[E, Q, \phi] = [E, Q, \zeta_{\mu}\phi]$ if and only if $[E, Q, \phi]$ fixed by all of U(1) or 1. $E \cong E_1 \oplus E_2 \oplus \cdots \oplus E_{k-1} \oplus E_k$ $Q = \begin{pmatrix} Q_1 & & & \\ & & Q_2 \\ & & \ddots & \\ & & Q_2^T & & \end{pmatrix} \qquad \phi = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & & & \phi_k \\ \phi_1 & 0 & & & \\ 0 & \phi_2 & 0 & & \\ & & \ddots & \ddots & \\ & & & \phi_{k-1} & 0 \end{pmatrix}$ with $\phi^T Q = Q \phi$. 2. *n*-even, $E \cong E_1 \oplus \cdots \oplus E_k$ $Q = \begin{pmatrix} Q_1 \\ Q_2 \\ \vdots \\ Q_1^T \end{pmatrix} \qquad \phi = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \cdots & \phi_k \\ \phi_1 & 0 & \cdots & \phi_k \\ 0 & \phi_2 & 0 & \cdots & \vdots \\ \vdots & \ddots & \ddots & \vdots \\ \vdots & \vdots & \phi_{k-1} & 0 \end{pmatrix}$ with $\phi^T Q = Q \phi$.

Let $[E, Q, \phi]$ be a stable simple $SL(n, \mathbb{R})$ -Higgs bundle then $[E, Q, \phi] = [E, Q, \zeta_{\mu}\phi]$ if and only if $[E, Q, \phi]$ fixed by all of U(1) or 1. $E \cong E_1 \oplus E_2 \oplus \cdots \oplus E_{k-1} \oplus E_k$ $Q = \begin{pmatrix} Q_1 & & & \\ & & Q_2 \\ & & \ddots & \\ & & Q_2^T & \end{pmatrix} \qquad \phi = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & & & \phi_k \\ \phi_1 & 0 & & & \\ 0 & \phi_2 & 0 & & \\ & & \ddots & \ddots & \\ & & & \phi_{k-1} & 0 \end{pmatrix}$ with $\phi^T Q = Q \phi$. 2. *n*-even, $E \cong E_1 \oplus \cdots \oplus E_k$ $Q = \begin{pmatrix} & Q_1 \\ Q_2 & \\ & \ddots & \\ Q_1^T & & \end{pmatrix} \qquad \phi = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & & & \phi_k \\ \phi_1 & 0 & & \\ 0 & \phi_2 & 0 & & \\ & \ddots & \ddots & \\ & & & \phi_1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$ with $\phi^T Q = Q \phi$. Furthermore, the metric splits as $H_1 \oplus \cdots \oplus H_k$ and satisfies det(H) = 1 and $H^T Q H = Q$.

$\langle \zeta_{n-1} \rangle$ Fixed points in the Hitchin component

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An application or two

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Simplification of Equations and Asymptotics

Lemma

Let (E, Q, ϕ) in the Hitchin component be a fixed point of $\langle \zeta_n \rangle$ or $\langle \zeta_{n-1} \rangle$ then

Lemma

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on the line bundles

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Lemma

Let (E, Q, ϕ) in the Hitchin component be a fixed point of $\langle \zeta_n \rangle$ or $\langle \zeta_{n-1} \rangle$ then the metric solving the Higgs bundle equations splits as a direct sum

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The adjoint of ϕ is given by $\phi^* = H^{-1}\bar{\phi}^T H$. Since the metric splits as $h_1 \oplus h_2 \oplus \cdots \oplus h_2^{-1} \oplus h_1^{-1}$,

$$\phi^* = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & h_1^{-1}h_2 & & & \\ & & h_2^{-1}h_3 & & \\ & & & \ddots & \\ h_1h_2\bar{q}_{n-1} & & & 0 & h_1^{-1}h_2 \\ 0 & & h_1h_2\bar{q}_{n-1} & & & 0 \end{pmatrix} \qquad \phi^* = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & h_1^{-1}h_2 & & & \\ & & h_2^{-1}h_3 & & \\ & & & \ddots & \\ h_1h_2\bar{q}_n & & & 0 & h_1^{-1}h_2 \\ 0 & & & h_1h_2\bar{q}_{n-1} & & & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

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In both cases we will scale the differential by a real parameter t.

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Theorem (C.-Li)

Let (\mathcal{E}, ϕ) be a Higgs bundle in the $SL(n, \mathbb{R})$ -Hitchin component with

$$\phi = \tilde{e}_1 + tq_{n-1}e_{n-2}$$
 or $\phi = \tilde{e}_1 + tq_ne_{n-1}$,

for $t \in \mathbb{R}$. Then, for all $p \in \Sigma$ away from the zeros of q_{n-1} or q_n , as $t \to \infty$, the metric solving the Higgs bundle equations has the following form:

1. For
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, the metric on $K^{\frac{n+1-2j}{2}}$ is

$$h_j(p) = \begin{cases} (t|q_{n-1}(p)|)^{-\frac{n+1-2j}{n-1}} (1+O(t^{-\frac{2}{n-1}})) & \text{for } j=1 \text{ and } j=n \\ (2t|q_{n-1}(p)|)^{-\frac{n+1-2j}{n-1}} (1+O(t^{-\frac{2}{n-1}})) & \text{for } 1 < j < n \end{cases}$$

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Toledo invariant for $SP(2n, \mathbb{R})$

For $SP(2n, \mathbb{R})$ -Higgs bundles, the deg(V) provides a topological invariant.

Facts Let (V, β, γ) be a $SP(2n, \mathbb{R})$ Higgs bundles • |deg(V)| < 2g - 2

Facts

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•
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- Get new invariants from K^2 -twisted Higgs pairs (Cayley partners)

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Examples in maximal $SP(4, \mathbb{R})$ components

Bradlow, García-Prada, Gothen

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When $q_2 = 0$, $\left(N \oplus N^{-1}K, \begin{pmatrix} \beta_1 & 0 \\ 0 & \beta_2 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}\right)$ is a fixed point of $\langle \zeta_4 \rangle$.
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When $q_2 = 0$, $\left(N \oplus N^{-1}K, \begin{pmatrix} \beta_1 & 0\\ 0 & \beta_2 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1\\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}\right)$ is a fixed point of $\langle \zeta_4 \rangle$. So the metric solving the Higgs bundle equations splits as $h_1 \oplus h_2$ on

$$N \oplus N^{-1}K.$$

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Theorem (Labourie)

Let $\rho : \pi_1(\Sigma) \rightarrow SP(4, \mathbb{R})$ be a maximal representation, then there exists a conformal structure on Σ so that the $q_2 = 0$.

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Theorem (Labourie)

Let $\rho : \pi_1(\Sigma) \rightarrow SP(4, \mathbb{R})$ be a maximal representation, then there exists a conformal structure on Σ so that the $q_2 = 0$.

Baraglia used this in his thesis to give description of $SP(4, \mathbb{R})$ -Hitchin component in terms of 4-cyclic Higgs bundles.

Thank you

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