

A survey of homotopy representation theory
Ikumitsu Nagasaki (Osaka Univ., Japan)

Let G be a finite group.

A finite dimensional G -CW complex X is called a homotopy representation of G if for any $H \leq G$, X^H is homotopy equivalent to a sphere S^m or empty, where $m = \dim X^H$.

One purpose of homotopy representation theory is to classify G -homotopy types of homotopy representations. Let $V^0(G)$ be the Grothendieck group of G -homotopy types of hom. rep. under join. Let $v^0(G)$ be the torsion subgroup of $V^0(G)$.

Thm (van Driel-Petrie)

- (1) $\text{rank } V^0(G) = \# \{ (H) \mid H/[H, H] \text{ cyclic} \}$
- (2) $v^0(G) \cong \text{Pic}(G)$.

$V^0(G)$ does not determine strictly G -homotopy types of hom. reps. Laitinen introduced the unstable Picard group $\text{Pic}_m(G)$ instead of $\text{Pic}(G)$ and defined an invariant, which determines G -homotopy types. Using Laitinen's invariant, we can define a linearity invariant $l(X)$ in $\text{Pic}_m(G)/\mathcal{J}_m(G)$.

Thm $l(X)$ vanishes iff X is linear.

(X is called linear if X is G -homotopy equivalent to some linear G -sphere $S(V)$.)

Cor. Any homotopy representation of G is linear iff G is a cyclic p -group or a dihedral 2-group.

11. Jan., 1991

Ikumitsu Nagasaki

18.1.1991

Die Theorie der unregulären Modulformen wird in einem allgemeinen Rahmen - auf festem Gitter der Form

$H = V + iP$, P selbstadjungiert Hermitisch in V
 vorgestellt. Über gewisse \mathbb{Q} -Strukturen der P entsprechende Jordanalgebren
 werden arithmetische Gruppen

$\Gamma = G = \text{Punkt}(H)$
 eingeführt. Dann wird der unreguläre Teil des Spektrums

$$L^2_{\text{reg}}(\Gamma \backslash G) \subset L^2(\Gamma \backslash G)$$

definiert und seine möglichen Punkte in der Spektraltheorie
 Komplexitätsstruktur. Die Theorie ist im Falle der kompakten
 Teils des Spektrums ein Stück weit entwickelt, weitgehend
 vollständig ist die Theorie im hyperbolischen Fall $G = \text{Sp}(n, \mathbb{R})$.

Der kompakte Teil des Spektrums wird durch gewisse
 Theorien erfasst, die linearen Modulformen Γ sowie der
 erzeugenden Theorien können vollständig beschrieben
 werden. Es handelt sich um Verallgemeinerungen der
 klassischen Theorien. Die letzten müssen Folgerungen
 der aus der unregulären Theorie mit hinzugefügt sein.

Wie viel bislang nicht bekannt.

Eberhard Freitag

25.1.91 Sei $X \subset \mathbb{C}^m$ eine quasiprojektive Varietät. Folgende
 Probleme werden gestellt ($A = \text{Ring der ganzalgebraischen Zahlen}$)

- 1) Wann ist $\{x \in X \mid x \in A^m, [\mathbb{Q}(x) : \mathbb{Q}] \leq n\}$ für festes n eine
 endliche bzw. Zariski-dichte Menge?
- 2) Wenn diese Menge Zariski-dicht ist und $f: X \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$

eine algebraische Funktion ist, wird die
 Zahl $f(x)$ für $x \in X \cap A^m$ mit $[K(x):K] \leq n$
 betrachtet. Welche Primideale hat die Zahl $f(x)$
 im Ring der ganzalgebraischen Zahlen von $K(x)/K$

Um diese Fragen zu beantworten, wird jeder Vektor
 X eine Zahl P_X , der Picardindex von X , zugeordnet.
 Dann gilt: Ist $P_X \geq 2n$, so ist die unter
 1) betrachtete Menge null verschieden; hat
 X nur triviale Unterringe X_0 und $P_{X_0} < 2n$, so ist
 diese Menge sogar endlich. Als Folgerung
 ergeben sich Konsequenzen für den Hilbertschen Zer-
 fallsatz

Im Fall der 2. Frage betrachte $Y_u \subset Y \subset X$
 für $1 \leq u \leq k$. Schreibe $Y = \text{Ver}(f_1, \dots, f_m)$.
 Ist für jede q -elementige Menge $S \subset X$ stets
 der Picardindex von $(X - \bigcup_{Y_u \in S} Y_u)$ größer
 gleich $2n$, so hat für eine ^{$Y_u \cap S = \emptyset$} zerfallene Menge
 $X_0 \subset X$ und für jedes $x \in X_0 \cap A^m$ mit
 $[Q(x), Q] \leq n$ stets das Ideal $(f_1(x), \dots, f_m(x))$
 mindestens $g+1$ viele Primideale. Als Konsequenz
 ergeben sich Verknüpfungen des Hilbertschen Zerfalls-
 satzes in Verbindung mit Primzahlfragen.

Schließlich wird noch eine allgemeine Zahlen-
 theoretische kombinatorische Vermutung ausge-
 sprochen, aus der sich zahlreiche bekannte
 Vermutungen (Vermutungen von Fermat für große n)
 ergeben und mit der die obigen Sätze noch
 verknüpft werden können

Klausurprogramm

1. 2. 1991 Maximale Lösungen von
nichtlinearen elliptischen Gleichungen und Anwendungen
in Geometrie und Physik.

Es werden Gleichungen von der Form $\Delta u = f(u)$
in $\Omega \subset \mathbb{R}^N$ betrachtet, wobei $f: \mathbb{R}^+ \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^+$
eine monoton wachsende Funktion ist, die
im Nullpunkt verschwindet und gewissen Wachstums-
bedingungen im Unendlichen genügt. Es zeigt sich,
dass eine maximale Lösung der Form $u(x) =$
 $\sup \{ u : u > 0 \text{ Lösung} \}$ existiert. Das
asymptotische Randverhalten wird bestimmt.
Daraus ergeben sich Eindeutigkeitsätze für Lösungen,
die gegen den Rand unendlich gross sind.
Anwendungen für Metriken mit konstanter Skalare
Krümmung und für Diffusionsprozesse werden
betrachtet.

e. Bodele

8. 2. 1991 Aspekte der Theorie elliptischer Diffe-
rentialgleichungen höherer Ordnung
Günter Woldenham (Universität Rostock)

Die Theorie der elliptischen Differentialgleichungen
höherer Ordnung birgt zu fast bei weitem noch nicht
den Reifegrad der Theorie elliptischer Gleichungen 2. Ordnung.
Dies betrifft insbesondere den Fragenkomplex um das
Dirichlet-Problem. Im Vortrag wird am Beispiel
einiger Problemstellungen demonstriert, wie man
klassische Resultate von Gleichungen zweiter auf Gleichungen
höherer Ordnung verallgemeinern kann. Damit von
Zusammenhang hilft die Erweiterung potentiell-
theoretischer Begriffsbildungen und Methoden.

Am ergebnis werden folgende Themenkomplexe diskutiert.

1. Die Miranda-Magnon-Verzerrung als reelles Beispiel für das kleinste Maximum-Minimum-Prinzip.
2. Die Formulierung des Dirichlet-Problem für beliebig begrenztes Gebiet und die Konstruktion ballgenauer Mönominder Maps.
3. Potentialtheoretische Interpretationen.
4. Darstellung polyharmonischer Funktionen durch ballgenauere Poisson-Integrale.
5. Zusammenhang zwischen Stabilität- und Approximationsfragen.
6. Eine Charakterisierung der „Eindeutigkeitsprinzip“ im Kleinen“ durch eine Approximationsprinzip.

P. Guildenrain

13.4.912 Geometric constructions of ball groups.

It is very well known fact, that the lack of „good“ geometry in complex hyperbolic space $\mathbb{C}H^n \cong B^n$ is a serious obstacle for construction of Poincaré polyeder for given discrete groups of motions. That is why in 1980 I began to look into the constructions following the classical uniformization in B^1 . The idea of „down-stairs“ constructions run as follows: we choose a divisor L of lines in \mathbb{P}^2 and try to reconstruct discrete cocompact group Γ in B^2 , s.t. $B^2/\Gamma \cong \mathbb{P}^2$ with prescribed „branch“ divisor L . It occurs that for simplest configurations

This program can be fulfilled, and moreover some times you~~s~~ can judge about non-arithmeticity of the groups under consideration. The idea of "down-stairs" construction was initiated independently and practically at the same time by F. Hirzebruch; T. Höfer and myself. The ^{finite} number of examples covered all previously known examples of G. Mostow, and also (to commensurability) coincides with Deligne-Mostow list of groups.

O. Schwarzmann (Moscow Institut of Communications).

P.S. The natural question: is there are only a finite number of complex ball reflection groups in all dimensions?

Harmonische Analyse auf geordneten symmetrischen Räumen

J. Hilgert, Erlangen 26.4.91

Ausgehend von Volterra-Integralgleichungen mit zusätzlicher Symmetrien (z.B. der Bethe-Salpeter-Gleichung) gelangt man in natürlicher Weise zu Faltungsgleichungen auf symmetrischen Räumen, die geordnet sind (Beispiel: das einseitige Hyperboloid im Minkowski-Raum mit der von der Lorentzmetrik (+ Zeitorientierung) induzierten Ordnung). Gefaltet werden Kerne, die invariant unter der Gruppenwirkung und kausal (d.h. $k(x,y) = 0$ falls $x \neq y$) sind. Dies geht nur, falls die Intervalle der Ordnung kompakt sind ("global hyperbolisch"). Unter dieser Voraussetzung ist die Algebra der invarianten kausalen Kerne kommutativ und Faltungsgleichungen können diagonalisiert werden, wenn man genügend Charaktere dieser Algebra kennt. Man kann in Analogie zu den Riemannschen symmetrischen Räumen solche Charaktere mit Hilfe von sphärischen Funktionen

konstruieren. Dazu benötigt man eine ausgefeilte
Strukturtheorie des geordneten symmetrischen
Räume. Die vorgestellten Ergebnisse sind in
Zusammenarbeit mit Jacques Favart und
Gösta Olafsson entstanden.

J. Hilgert

May 10, 1991

Mathematical Haikai

Paulo Ribenboim

The talk is about small but pretty mathematical results,
like the verses "haiku" in Japanese language. In other words
simple consequences from strong theorems - here Faltings theorem
is used to prove: if S_1, S_2, S_3, \dots are finite sets of
natural numbers then exist natural numbers r_1, r_2, \dots such
that the sets $S_i + r_i$ are pairwise disjoint (which is clear)
and for every $n \in \bigcup (S_i + r_i)$, Fermat's last theorem is true
for the exponent $n!$ Much more is possible, like density
results for Fermat's equation, similar equations. The
use of a theorem of Schinzel & Tijdeman allows to
treat questions like Catalan's problem.

This discussion finally leads to a discussion of powerful
numbers Erdős' conjecture (there does not exist 3
consecutive powerful numbers) and how Granville showed
that the truth of Erdős' conjecture implies the known
and difficult theorem of Adelman-Heath-Brown-Frey:
The first case of Fermat's last theorem is true for infinitely
many prime exponents

Paulo Ribenboim

May 17, 1991

A local index theorem for families
of $\bar{\partial}$ -operators on punctured Riemann
surfaces
Peter Zograf, Leningrad

For the determinant line bundle on the moduli space of compact Riemann surfaces its curvature in Quillen's metric is proportional to the Weil-Petersson Kähler form. There is an analog of it on the moduli space of Riemann surfaces with punctures which differs by an additional term. This term is the symplectic form of a new Kähler metric on the moduli space of punctured Riemann surfaces, which is defined in terms of the Eisenstein-Maass series.

Peter Zograf

24. Mai 1991

Über die lokale Struktur endlicher Gruppen

Sei G eine endliche Gruppe und p eine Primzahl, und sei $\text{Loc}_p(G)$ die Menge der p -lokalen Untergruppen von G . Für geeignet gewähltes p hängt die Struktur von G wesentlich von der Struktur der Elemente aus $\text{Loc}_p(G)$ ab.

In dem Vortrag wurden die Elemente aus $\text{Loc}_p(G)$ unter der Voraussetzung: $F^*(P) = O_p(P)$ für alle $P \in \text{Loc}_p(G)$, untersucht. Im Mittelpunkt standen dabei die p -Komponenten von G bezgl. einer p -Sylowuntergruppe $S = \text{Syl}_p(G)$; d.h. Untergruppen E von G , für die gilt:

- (i) $O_p(E) \neq 1$, $E = E'$ und $E/O_p(E)$ quasia einfach,
- (ii) E ist subnormal in $\langle E, S \rangle$.

Unter verschiedenen Voraussetzungen wurde der
Isomorphietyp von $E/O_p(E)$, E p -Komponente
von G , bestimmt.

Beand. Müllerbacher

31. Mai 1991 Multidimensionale konstante lineare Systeme
Ulrich Oberst Innsbruck

Der Vortrag ist eine Einführung in meine
Arbeit "Multidimensional constant
linear systems" erschienen in *Int. Appl.
Math.* 20 (1990), 1-175. Es handelt sich
um die algebraische Behandlung von linearen
Systemen partieller Differential- und
Differenzgleichungen mit konstanten
Koeffizienten und deren Anwendungen.
In der Sprache der Systemtheorie (Kontroll-
theorie, Kybernetik, Bildverarbeitung,
Elektrotechnik) spricht man von der
multidimensionalen (partielle statt
gewöhnliche Diff.-Gleichungen) und
multivariablen (Systeme von Gleichungen
statt nur eine skalare Gleichung) System-
theorie und vom kontinuierlichen bzw.
diskreten Fall bei Differential- bzw.
Differenzgleichungen.

Das Hauptresultat stellt eine Ein-
eindeutige Beziehung zwischen
endlich erzeugten Modulen über einem
multivariablen Polynomring und
den Lösungsräumen der genannten
Systeme her. Genauer: Jeder endlich
erzeugte $\mathbb{C}[s] = \mathbb{C}[s_1, \dots, s_r]$ -Modul

(allgemeiner: ein beliebiges Grundkörper)
 hat bekanntlich bis auf Isomorphie die
 Form $\mathbb{C}[s]^l / \mathbb{C}[s]^k R$, wobei
 $R = (R_{ij}, i=1, \dots, k, j=1, \dots, l) \in \mathbb{C}[s]^{k \times l}$, $R_{ij} = \sum_{m \in \mathbb{N}^r} R_{ij}(m) s^m$,

eine polynomielle $k \times l$ -Matrix ist. Andererseits
 bestimmt R ein System von partiellen
 Differentialgleichungen für l Funktionen
 $w_j = w_j(t) = w_j(t_1, \dots, t_r) \in C^\infty(\mathbb{R}^r)$, $t \in \mathbb{R}^r$,
 oder auch Distributionen $w_j \in \mathcal{D}'(\mathbb{R}^r)$ durch

$$(*) \sum_{j=1, \dots, l, m \in \mathbb{N}^r} R_{ij}(m) \partial_j^{(m)} w_j / (\partial_{t_1}^{m_1} \dots \partial_{t_r}^{m_r}) = 0, i=1, \dots, k$$

und auch seinen Lösungsraum
 $S := \{w \in C^\infty(\mathbb{R}^r)^l : (*) \text{ ist erfüllt} \}$.
 Dieser Lösungsraum heißt einfach
 "lineares System" oder auch "Verhalten
 (behavior) des linearen Systems" in der
 angewandten Systemtheorie und wurde
 dort von Willems (1986) im diskreten und
 von Blomberg-Jensen (1983) im kontinuierlichen
 Fall eingeführt. Kalman (~1960) war der
 erste, der die bekannte Theorie der Moduln
 und Matrizen über dem eindimensionalen
 Polynomring (Keupidealring) auf die
 angewandte Systemtheorie überführt
 hat.

Keupsatz: Die Zuordnung
 $M = \mathbb{C}[s]^l / \mathbb{C}[s]^k R \mapsto S = \{w, (*) \text{ erfüllt} \} \subset C^\infty(\mathbb{R}^r)^l$

ist eine kategoriale Dualität. ||
 Damit steht die gesamte Algebra des

mehrdimensionalen Polynomring
 $\mathbb{C}[s_1, \dots, s_n]$, insbesondere die algorithmische Theorie der Gröbner- oder Standardbasen nach Buchberger, für das Lösen von partiellen Diff.-Gleichungen zur Verfügung. In meiner Arbeit gebe ich zahlreiche Beispiele für diese Methode und Anwendungen. //

31.5.91 Ulrich Oberst

7 June 1991 Intersection Theory on Singular Varieties via K-theory
R. Thomason Université de Paris 7

For X a smooth algebraic variety in projective space, the classical theory of Chow studies the intersection of subvarieties on X by making a graded ring, $\bigoplus A^p(X)$, where $A^p(X)$ is the ~~free~~ abelian group generated by codimension p subvarieties of X , modulo the relation $Z \sim Z'$ if there exists such a codimension p cycle in $X \times \mathbb{P}^1$ whose intersection with $X \times 0$ and $X \times \infty$ is Z and Z' respectively. The product of $Z \in A^p(X)$ and $W \in A^q(X)$ is $Z' \cap W \in A^{p+q}(X)$ where $Z' \sim Z$ is a representative chosen to meet W transversely.

However if X is singular, the transversality argument fails. In fact, we know we can't make a good intersection ring of equivalence classes of linear combinations of subvarieties. Even for divisors, the codimension 1 subvarieties (Weil divisors) are known to malfunction: $A^1(X)$ should be the group of Cartier divisors instead. A Cartier divisor is a monomorphism of a line bundle $\mathcal{O}_X \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_X$.

Inspired by "Bloch's formula", proved by Quillen, which gives an expression of $A^p(X)$ in terms of Zariski cohomology of X with coefficients in the sheaf of Quillen's higher algebraic K-groups \mathcal{K}_p for X non-singular

$$A^p(X) = H_{\text{Zar}}^p(X, \mathcal{K}_p),$$

we propose to define an intersection ring for singular X

$$\bigoplus H_{Nis}^p(X, K_p)$$

The product is induced by cup product in cohomology. Here H_{Nis}^p is the Nisnevich cohomology of X , slightly finer than the Zariski topology.

This theory agrees with the classical $A^p(X)$ for X regular, and an arbitrary map of varieties $f: X \rightarrow Y$ induces a ring map

$$\bigoplus H^p(Y, K_r) \rightarrow \bigoplus H^p(X, K_p). \quad \text{Rationally } \bigoplus H_{Nis}^p(X, K_p) \otimes \mathbb{Q}$$

is the associated graded for the γ -filtration on $K_0(X) \otimes \mathbb{Q}$, and so agrees with Grothendieck's $\bigoplus A^p(X) \otimes \mathbb{Q}$ for X singular.

$H_{Nis}^2(X, K_1)$ is the group of Cartier divisors modulo rational equivalence.

For $f: X \rightarrow Y$ a smooth morphism of fibre dimension d , one expects there should be a map $f_*: H_{Nis}^p(X, K_p) \rightarrow H_{Nis}^{p-d}(Y, K_{p-d})$, a direct image of cycles. This is true for $d=0$, and $f_* \otimes \mathbb{Q}$ exists for all d .

It appears likely that there is a geometric interpretation of elements of $H_{Nis}^p(X, K_p)$ in terms of complexes of algebraic vector bundles over X which are cohomologically supported in codimension $\geq p$.

~~The end~~

Ab. 91 Moderne, Gegenmoderne und Modernisierung des Mathematik um 1900

Im Laufe des 19. Jahrhunderts entsteht die begrifflich-
strukturelle, axiomatische Mathematik. Um 1900
und mit Hilbert als Hauptsprecher diese "Moderne"
als programmatisches Selbstverständnis einer
avantgarde deklariert: axiomatische Methode,
Existenz und Wahrheit = Widerspruchsfreiheit.
Euphemistisch wird mathematische Arbeit
als "freie Schöpfung" dargestellt, unabhängig
von den Schranken der physischen Wirklich-
keit. Nach Hausdorff ist Mathematik

"experimentelles Denken". Dagegen steht der Vorwurf von "Schöpferwillkür", formulierte aus der Position der 'Gegenmoderne', die Sinn und Wahrheit in einem Wesen, einem Ur-Grund der Mathematik gesichtet wissen will, bei Klein in der räumlichen Anschauung, bei Poincaré und ~~Hilbert~~ Brouwer in der Ur-Intuition des Eins-nach-dem-anderen. 'Moderne' und 'Gegenmoderne' haben in dieser Form Parallelen in der Kunst. Es geht um ein nicht nur auf mathematische Beschränktes kulturelles Phänomen. Die Gegenmoderne ist weder un- noch antimodern. Sie hat ihren konstitutiven Anteil an der Modernisierung der Mathematik in der Entwicklung von Standardspolitik, der Institutionalisierung von angewandter Mathematik und von Mathematikdidaktik. In Göttingen ist dieses komplementäre Zusammenwirken zweier polarer Haltungen zur mathematischen Arbeit besonders deutlich und besonders erfolgreich. Heber (Göttingen)

1991 VI 19 Einige meiner kombinatorischen und
Zahlentheoretischen Probleme.

Paul Erdős

Gibt es ein komb. Kongruenzsystem für jedes ϵ

$$(1) \quad a_i \pmod{m_i}, \quad 1 \leq m_1 < m_2 < \dots < m_k$$

so dass jede ganze Zahl mindestens eine der Kongruenzen (1)
befriedigt? Ich gebe 1000 Dollar für Beweis oder Widerlegung
 $\epsilon = 2^{-4}$ ist der jetzige Rekord.

Erdős-Faber-Rovins Vermutung: K_1, \dots, K_m seien m kantenfremde
vollständige Graphen. Ist es wahr dass $\cup K_i$ chromatische Zahl m
hat. (500 Dollar) Kündlich zeigte Jeff Kahn dass die chromatische
Zahl $\leq (1 + o(1))m$ ist.

Darstellungen projektiver Geometrie, die mit Ham-
morphisamen zusammenhängen.

Es sei K ein Körper und R ein Teilring von K mit
 $\lambda \in R$. Ist F ein freier R -Rechtsmodul und ist
 $\Delta_R(F)$ die Menge der Teilmoduln T von F , für die
 F/T torsionsfrei ist, so sind die Verbände $(\Delta_R(F), \subseteq)$
und $(L_K \subset M \subset R \mid \subseteq)$ isomorph, wobei $L_K \subset M$ die
Menge der Teilräume des K -Vektorraumes be-
zeichnen

22.6.1991 (H.) Lüneburg (Kaiserslautern)

28 June 1991 On the packing density in \mathbb{R}^n
S.A. Stepanov, Moscow

Let \mathbb{R}^n be Euclidean n -dimensional space, Λ be a lattice in \mathbb{R}^n with fundamental determinant $\Delta = \text{mes}(\mathbb{R}^n/\Lambda)$ providing a lattice packing of \mathbb{R}^n by unit balls $B_n(1)$ and $V_n(1)$ be the volume of $B_n(1)$. Define the density of the packing as

$$\delta_n = \frac{V_n(1)}{\Delta}$$

In 1983 V.I. Levenstein proved that for all $n \geq 1$

$$\delta_n \leq \frac{j_n(\frac{n}{2})}{4^n \Gamma^2(\frac{n}{2} + 1)},$$

where $j(\frac{n}{2})$ is the least zero of Bessel's function $J_{\frac{n}{2}}(x)$, and obtained the following asymptotic inequality

$$\delta_n \lesssim \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi n}} 2^{-0,557305 n}, \quad n \rightarrow \infty.$$

Recently A. Yudin (1990) proposed significantly more simple approach for getting of these result.

The talk is about slightly simplified variant of Yudin's proof.



28 Juni 1991

Toeplitz-Operatoren und Quantisierung im \mathbb{C}^n
Harald Gynner, Kansas

Der klassische Weyl-Kalkül ordnet jeder Funktion f auf dem Phasenraum \mathbb{R}^{2n} den Operator

$$W(f)\psi(q) = h^{-n} \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} f\left(\frac{q+q'}{2}, p\right) e^{2\pi i \frac{(q-q') \cdot p}{h}} \psi(q') dq' dp$$

auf dem Zustandsraum $L^2(\mathbb{R}^n)$ zu. Die Wick'sche Methode betrachtet stattdessen den Toeplitz-Operator $T_f \psi = E(f\psi)$ auf dem Segal-Bargmann S^0 Raum $H^2(\mathbb{C}^n)$ von holomorphen Funktionen. Hier bedeutet E die Orthogonalprojektion. Wir betrachten Toeplitz-Operatoren auf gekrümmten Phasenräumen, z.B. beschränkten symmetrischen Gebieten im \mathbb{C}^n und Reinhardt-Gebieten im \mathbb{C}^n . Im ersten Falle ist die Toeplitz C^* -algebra vom Type I, mit einer geometrischen Stratifizierung. Im zweiten Falle erhält man Algebren nicht vom Type I, mit Blätterungs- C^* -algebren im Rande. Diese Foezlin-Wick Quantisierung hat keine günstigen pseudo-differential Eigenschaften, da sie zu stark glättet. Statt dessen führen wir einen verallgemeinerten Weyl-Kalkül, für symmetrische Gebiete, ein, der für jede (diskrete Serre-) Darstellung der holomorphen Automorphismengruppe sinnvoll ist, und zu einem neuartigen Symbolkalkül für Mannigfaltigkeiten mit konischen Singularitäten führt (mit A. Unterberger).

H. Gynner

Harmonic Approximation on Unbounded Closed Sets and Applications

M. Goldstein

Let Ω denote an open set in \mathbb{R}^N where N is assumed to be ≥ 2 . Let F be a non-empty relatively closed subset of Ω . Let Ω^* denote the one point compactification of Ω . For $r > 0$, let $B(x, r)$ denote the open ball centered at x and radius r . Let $B_0(x, r) = B(x, r) \setminus \{x\}$. Let

$$U(x, y) = -\log \|x - y\| \quad (N=2)$$

$$U(x, y) = \|x - y\|^{2-N} \quad (N \geq 3)$$

Note that for each fixed x , the functions $U(x, \cdot)$ and $U(\cdot, x)$ are harmonic on $\mathbb{R}^N \setminus \{x\}$.

If for some $r > 0$, a function u is harmonic on $B_0(x, r)$ but not on $B(x, r)$, then we call x a singularity of u . If further, u can be represented on some $B_0(x, r)$ in the form $u = h + \lambda U(x, \cdot)$, where h is harmonic on $B(x, r)$ and $\lambda \in \mathbb{R}$, then we call x a Newtonian singularity of u . If x is a singularity of u and u is bounded on some $B_0(x, r)$, then we call x a removable singularity of u ; in this case u has a harmonic continuation to $B(x, r)$.

Let $\mathcal{S}(E)$ (respectively $\mathcal{N}(E)$, respectively $\mathcal{H}(E)$) denote the set of ~~the~~ functions harmonic on some open set containing E except possibly for singularities (respectively Newtonian singularities, respectively removable singularities) where E denotes a non-empty subset of \mathbb{R}^N . Let $N = \{0, 1, 2, \dots\}$. If $\alpha = (\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_N) \in N^N$, let $|\alpha| = \alpha_1 + \dots + \alpha_N$ and let

$$D^\alpha = \partial^{|\alpha|} / \partial x_1^{\alpha_1} \dots \partial x_N^{\alpha_N}$$

Theorem 1. Let F be a non-empty relatively closed subset of an open set Ω in \mathbb{R}^N , $N \geq 2$, if $u \in \mathcal{S}(F)$, then for each $\varepsilon > 0$, each $\mu \geq 0$, and each $k \in \mathbb{N}$, $\exists v \in \mathcal{S}(\Omega)$ such that

$$|D^\alpha (v - u)(x)| < \varepsilon (1 + \|x\|)^{-\mu} \quad (x \in F, |\alpha| \leq k).$$

Moreover, if $\Omega^* \setminus F$ is connected and locally connected and $u \in \mathcal{H}(F)$, then we may take $v \in \mathcal{H}(\Omega)$.

Theorem 2. Let F be a non-empty relatively closed subset of an open set Ω in \mathbb{R}^N ($N \geq 2$) such that $\Omega \setminus F$ and $\Omega \setminus F^\circ$ are thin at the same points. If $u \in \mathcal{S}(F^\circ)$ and u is defined, finite, and continuous at each point of $\partial F \cap \Omega$, then for each $\varepsilon > 0$ and each $\mu \geq 0$, $\exists v \in \mathcal{S}(\Omega)$ such that

$$|v - u|(x) < \varepsilon (1 + \|x\|)^{-\mu} \quad (x \in F).$$

Moreover, if $\Omega^* \setminus F$ is connected and locally connected and $u \in \mathcal{H}(F^\circ) \cap C(F)$, then we may take $v \in \mathcal{H}(\Omega)$.

We shall now consider L^p approximation where $1 \leq p < +\infty$. Conditions are known which ensure that a compact set K in \mathbb{R}^N , $N \geq 2$ has the property that every function in $\mathcal{H}(K^\circ) \cap L^p(K)$ can be approximated in the L^p -norm on K by functions in $\mathcal{H}(K)$. We shall now consider the situation where K is replaced by a relatively closed subset F of an open set Ω in \mathbb{R}^N .

If F is a non-empty relatively closed subset of an open set Ω in \mathbb{R}^N , we shall say that F has the L^p approximation property if every function in $\mathcal{H}(F^\circ) \cap L^p(F)$ can be approximated in the L^p -norm on F by functions in $\mathcal{S}(\Omega) \cap \mathcal{H}(F)$, and we shall say that F has the

local L^p -approximation property if \exists a sequence $\{\Omega_n\}_{n=1}^{\infty}$ of open subsets of $\mathbb{R}^N \ni \bar{\Omega}_n \subset \Omega_{n+1}, \forall n \geq 1$ and $\bigcup_{n=1}^{\infty} \Omega_n = \Omega$, and for every function $u \in \mathcal{N}(F^0) \cap L^p(F)$ and every n , there are functions in $\mathcal{N}(F \cap \bar{\Omega}_n)$ which approximate u arbitrarily closely in the L^p -norm on $F \cap \bar{\Omega}_n$.

Theorem 3. Let F be a non-empty relatively closed subset of an open set Ω in \mathbb{R}^N , let $p \geq 1$ and F has the local L^p -approximation property, then F has the L^p -approximation property. If further, $\Omega^* \setminus F$ is connected and locally connected, then every function $u \in \mathcal{N}(F^0) \cap L^p(F)$ can be approximated in the L^p -norm on F by functions in $\mathcal{N}(\Omega)$.

We shall now consider applications. If ω is an open set in \mathbb{R}^N and f is a real-valued function on $\partial\omega$, we shall say that the Dirichlet problem (ω, f) has a classical solution if $\exists u \in \mathcal{N}(\omega) \ni u(x) \rightarrow f(y)$ as $x \rightarrow y$ for each $y \in \partial\omega$.

Theorem 4. Let ω be an open set in \mathbb{R}^N such that every point of $\partial\omega$ is regular (in the sense of the Perron-Wiener-Brelot approach to the Dirichlet problem). Suppose also that \exists an open set Ω in $\mathbb{R}^N \ni \bar{\omega} \subset \Omega$ and $\Omega^* \setminus \partial\omega$ is connected and locally connected. If $f: \partial\omega \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ is continuous on $\partial\omega$, then the Dirichlet problem (ω, f) has a classical solution.

Now let f be a real- or complex-valued function on \mathbb{R}^N ($N \geq 2$) and suppose that f is integrable on each $(N-1)$ -dimensional hyperplane L in \mathbb{R}^N . The Radon Transform \hat{f} of f is defined on the set L^N of all such hyperplanes by

$$\hat{f}(P) = \int_P f d\lambda$$

where λ denotes $(N-1)$ -dimensional Lebesgue measure on L . If f is continuous and integrable on R^N and $\hat{f} \equiv 0$ on L^N , then $f \equiv 0$.

Theorem 5. There exists a non-constant harmonic function h on R^N ($N \geq 2$) such that $\hat{h} \equiv 0$ on L^N .

Myron Goldstein

8 July 1991

Upper and Lower bounds for ^{the} nilpotency class of the maximal finite periodic group of given exponent n and m generators

S.I. Adian (Moscow, The Steklov Institute)

The Burnside problem (1902): Is the group

$$B(m, n) = \langle a_1, \dots, a_m; x^n = 1 \rangle$$

generated by m generators and satisfying an identity relation $x^n = 1$ one of finite order, and if so what is its order?

The answer is positive for $n \leq 3$ (Burnside, 1902), $n = 4$ (Sanov, 1940) and $n = 6$ (M. Hall, 1957) (for any m)

The negative solution of this problem for $m \geq 1$ and odd $n > 4381$ was published in joint article of P.S. Novikov and S.I. Adian in "Izvestija AN SSSR, ser. Math." (1968), v. 32 №№ 1, 2, 3.

This result was improved for odd $n \geq 665$ (Adian, 1975) and for odd $n \geq 115$ (Lysionok, 1991) (nonpublished)

The restricted Burnside Problem (Magnus, 1950):

Does there exist a maximal finite m -generator group of a given exponent n and what is its order?
($R(m, n)$)

A.I. Kostrikin and G. Higman in 1956 gave independent proofs of the existence of $R(m, s)$. Higman's proof gave a linear by m bound of the nilpotency class of $R(m, s)$

Kostrikin (1959-1979-1986) proved the existence of $R(m, p)$ for any m and prime p . His proof was non-effective and did not give any information about the order or the nilpotency class of $R(m, p)$.

Adian and Razborov in 1987 (Uspechi Math. Nauk.) published the first effective proof of Kostrikin's theorem finding upper bounds for the nilpotency classes

of the groups $R(m, p)$.

Theorem 1. Any m -generator Lie algebra with the Engel identity: $(E_n): [x, y^n] = 0$

over a field \mathbb{F} of characteristic $p > n$ or 0 is nilpotent and its class of nilpotency is

$$\leq F(n, m, N(n, 10) \cdot 6^{n+12}),$$

where $F(n, r, d)$ and $N(n, z)$ defined by equations:

$$F(n, z, 0) = 1, \quad F(n, z, d+1) = n \cdot z^{3F(n, z, d)}$$

$$N(n, 4) = 6, \quad N(n, z+1) = F(n, r+1, N^2(n, z) \cdot 3^{n+6})$$

From theorem 1 we obtain for $\forall m$ and prime exp. p the upper bound for the order of the group $R(m, p)$:

$$|R(m, p)| < p^{m \cdot F(p-1, m, N(p-1, 10) \cdot 6^{n+12})}$$

exponential

The lower bounds for the orders of groups $R(m, p)$ were ~~found~~ published in the joint paper of Adian and Repin in Mathem. Zametki (1988, v. 44, N2).

Theorem 2. There exists a natural number N such that for all prime $p > N$

$$|R(2, p)| > p^{2^c}, \quad \text{where } c = \frac{1}{15}, 5.$$

For the nilpotency class of groups $R(2, p)$ for $p > N$ we obtain a lower bound 2^2 , where $c = \frac{1}{15}, 4$.

The last result is proved first for the Lie algebra $L(B(2, p))$ that associated with the free Burnside group $B(2, p)$ of the exponent p .

CAg

The Number of Groups of Order n

12 July 1991

Keith Dennis

Cornell University

Let $g(n)$ denote the number of groups of order n . We seek to determine the values attained by this function. It has been independently studied, first by Cayley in 1878, G.A. Miller in the 20's, and recently its approximate behavior has been studied by Erdős, Murty & Murty + C. Spiro among others.

However, it appears that the work of O. Hölder in 1895 (Nachrichten von der Königl. Gesellschaft der Wissenschaften zu Göttingen, Math.-phys. Klasse) will lead to a determination of the values of $g(n)$. He showed that every group of squarefree order $n = md$ is a semi-direct product $\mathbb{Z}_m \rtimes \mathbb{Z}_d$ and gave an explicit formula for the number of such groups.

We give a description in terms of digraphs first considered by Erdős-Murty-Murty. Let $\mathcal{H}(n)$ denote the graph whose vertices are the primes p with $p|n$ and whose (directed) edges are $p \rightarrow q$, $p, q|n$, $p|q-1$. Note that no graph $\mathcal{H}(n)$ contains an oriented loop. Conversely, it is easy to see via Dirichlet's Theorem on primes in an arithmetic progression, that any digraph with no oriented loops arises as an $\mathcal{H}(n)$ for

infinitely many integers n .

For Γ a digraph with labelled vertices we define a polynomial in the labels via

$$h(\Gamma) = \sum_{S \subset V(\Gamma)} \prod_{v \in S} \frac{a_v(S') - 1}{v - 1}$$

where $a_v(S')$ is the number of arrows starting in v and terminating in S' , the complement of S .

Holder's Theorem: n square free
Then $g(n) = h(\mathcal{H}(n))$.

A number of simple formulas relating the behavior of the function h to the geometric properties of h allow one to study the function $g(n)$ in this case.

Since it is notoriously difficult to study the functions given by polynomials in primes we restrict to the case where the function is constant: forests of rooted trees. We let Tree denote the set of all rooted trees (finite) and define a multiplication - adjoint at the root. Then $h: \text{Tree} \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}$ is a multiplicative homomorphism. Let T^+ be the tree formed from T by adjoining a new root at the old one; let T^0 denote "pruning" off the old root. Then the value of the function h on trees is completely determined by the rules:

$$1) h(\bullet) = 1$$

$$2) h(T_1, T_2) = h(T_1) h(T_2)$$

$$3) h(T^+) = h(T) + h(T^0)$$

By studying the pairs $(h(T^0), h(T))$ we see that generating the values of $h(T)$ is equivalent to studying pairs of integers S generated by

$$1) (1,1) \in S$$

$$2) \text{ if } (a,b), (a',b') \in S, \text{ then } (aa', bb') \in S$$

$$3) \text{ if } (a,b) \in S, \text{ then } (b, a+b) \in S.$$

It can be easily shown that if T has n vertices, $h(T) \leq 2^{n-1}$. On the other hand, Pólya enumeration theory shows that the number of trees grows roughly like p^n (where p is about 3). Thus if the values of h are distributed the least bit randomly, one expects that ultimately all values ~~are~~ arise.

Computations to 50,000,000 show that a set of 508 numbers

{7, 11, 19, 29, 31, 47, 49, 53, 67, 71, 73, 79, 87, 91,
 ..., 55487}

do not occur among the values of h .

Conjecture I. The values of h omit precisely 508 integers.

Other graphs, e.g. p - 2 , which gives $p+2$, can be found to fill in the remaining values.

Conjecture II. $g(n)$ takes on every positive integer as a value on infinite number of times.
 Keith Devlin

3 September 1991 Automorphism groups of three-dimensional hyperbolic manifolds
 Alexander D. Mednykh (Omsk)

Let $M = H^n / \Gamma$, $n=2,3$ be hyperbolic manifold and $Vol(M) < \infty$.
 It is well-known

$n=2, |Isom(M)| \leq c_2 Vol(M)$, $c_2 = \frac{1}{\min Vol(O^2)} = \frac{24}{\pi}$
Hurwitz 849-1 Theorem

$n=3, |Isom(M)| \leq c_3 Vol(M)$, $c_3 = \frac{1}{\min Vol(O^3)} = ?$
Thurston, Jørgensen

$n=3, |Isom(M)| \leq 3.276 Vol M$ if M has only one cusp
Adams (1991)

Main problem: how to find $Isom(M)$?

1 Algebraic approach, $M = S^3 / \mathbb{Z}_2$, $Isom(M) = D_4$, Magnus (1931)

2 Topological approach, $M = S^3 / \mathbb{Z}_2$, $Isom(M) = D_4$, Riley

3 Geometrical approach, M closed hyperbolic manifold

$|Isom(M)| \leq c Vol(M)$, $c = \frac{1}{\min_{M \in O^3} Vol(M)}$
regular covering

Theorem 1. M - Seifert-Weber dodecahedron space, then
 $Isom M = S_5$.

Theorem 2. M - Löbell manifold then
 $Isom M = \mathbb{Z}_2^3 \rtimes (D_6 \rtimes \mathbb{Z}_2)$

Theorem 3. M - Al'jubovii manifold, then
 $Isom M = \mathbb{Z}_2^3$

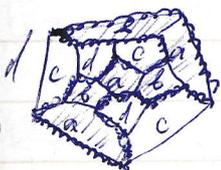
Denote by $\Delta(P)$ the group generated by reflections in faces of P .

Theorem 4. $P \subset H^3$ right angled polyhedron

$\theta: \Delta(P) \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}^3$ is induced by regular 4-color coloring, $\Gamma = Ker \theta$. Then

$M = H^3 / \Gamma$ is closed oriented hyperbolic manifold.

Example. If $a=(100), b=(010), c=(001), d=(111) \in \mathbb{Z}_2^3$ and θ is induced by coloring of regular dodecahedron P



Then $M = H^3 / \Gamma$ hyperelliptic manifold

$\exists \tau \in \Gamma$ such that

$M / \langle \tau \rangle$ is homeomorphic to S^3 .

Mednykh

18. Oktober 1991 : D-elliptische Garben und die Langlands-Korrespondenz
M. Rapoport (Wuppertal)

Im Vortrag wurde eine gemeinsame Arbeit mit G. Laumon und U. Stuhler vorgestellt. Es wird der Begriff der D-elliptischen Garbe definiert und gezeigt, daß der Modulraum der D-elliptischen Garben ein projektives glattes Schema über einem Funktionenkörper in einer Variable über einem endlichen Körper ist. Es handelt sich um eine kompakte Variante des Drinfeld'schen Modulraums der elliptischen Moduln. Die l-adische Kohomologie dieses Modulraums kann mit Hilfe der Methoden von Drinfeld, Langlands und Kottwitz analysiert werden. Insbesondere kann der folgende Satz bewiesen werden.

Satz (Lokale Langlands-Vermutung im Funktionenkörperfall): Es sei F ein lokaler Körper der Charakteristik p . Es sei für $d \geq 1$

$$\mathcal{G}_F^\circ(d) = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Isomorphieklassen von irreduziblen komplexen Darstellungen} \\ \text{der Dimension } d \text{ von } \text{Gal}(\bar{F}/F) \text{ mit Determinantencharakter} \\ \text{endlicher Ordnung} \end{array} \right\}$$

$$\mathcal{A}_F^\circ(d) = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Isomorphieklassen von irreduziblen supercuspidalen Darstellungen} \\ \text{von } \text{GL}_d(F) \text{ mit zentralen Charakter endlicher} \\ \text{Ordnung} \end{array} \right\}.$$

Dann existieren Bijektionen für alle $d \geq 1$,

$$\mathcal{A}_F^\circ(d) \longrightarrow \mathcal{G}_F^\circ(d) : \pi \longmapsto \sigma_\pi$$

mit folgenden Eigenschaften.

$$\begin{aligned} L(\sigma_\pi \otimes \sigma_{\pi'}, s) &= L(\pi \times \pi', s) & \pi \in \mathcal{A}_F^\circ(d), \pi' \in \mathcal{A}_F^\circ(d') \\ \varepsilon(\sigma_\pi \otimes \sigma_{\pi'}, \psi, s) &= \varepsilon(\pi \times \pi', \psi, s) & \pi \in \mathcal{A}_F^\circ(d), \pi' \in \mathcal{A}_F^\circ(d') \\ \sigma_{\pi \chi} &= \sigma_\pi \otimes \sigma_\chi & \chi \in \mathcal{A}_F^\circ(1) \\ (\sigma_\pi)^\vee &= \sigma_\pi^\vee & \end{aligned}$$

M. Rapoport

25 October, 1991 An Inequality for wheels and windows.

Bernard Meeskit (Stony Brook + IHES)

The first formulation of the problem starts with a compact 3-manifold M , with incompressible boundary, admitting a geometrically finite hyperbolic structure. Let $C \subset N$ be the characteristic submanifold - then C is a disjoint union of Seifert fiber spaces (each with exactly one central fiber), and I -bundles over a possibly unorientable surfaces. Let $\gamma \in M$ be a geodesic, in the hyperbolic metric, where γ is freely homotopic to a central fiber of a Seifert fiber space, or a boundary loop at the base of an I -bundle in the characteristic submanifold. In Thurston's terminology, these are on the boundary of the window base; he shows that the length of such a geodesic is bounded, where the bound depends on the topology of M , independent of the choice of hyperbolic structure.

The second formulation of the problem starts with a Kleinian group G , several connected components $\Delta_1, \dots, \Delta_n$ of the set of discontinuity of G , where the intersection of the stabilizers of the Δ_i contains a loxodromic subgroup J (if $n=2$, then this intersection might be quasifuchsian, in this case, we require J to consist of boundary elements). Assume that J is maximal, and that j is a generator of J . The goal is to find an inequality relating the trace of j , the sum of the hyperbolic areas of the Δ_i , modulo their stabilizers, and n . The background to this is that one wants to show that the sequence of canonical splittings of a Kleinian group (these are the analogues of the characteristic submanifold, and are stated in terms of systems of swirls and wheels) ends after finitely many steps.

Thm. Let $j \in J$ be as above. Assume G has been normalized so that $j(z) = \lambda z$, $|\lambda| > 1$. Assume area $\Delta_i / \text{stabilizer}(\Delta_i) \leq K$. Then (1) $\log|\lambda| \leq 6\pi K$, and (2) $n \leq \max \left\{ \frac{16\pi K}{\log|\lambda|}, \frac{\log|\lambda|}{\pi K} \right\}$

Bernard Meeskit

The first part of the paper is devoted to a general discussion of the problem. It is shown that the problem is well-posed in the sense of Hadamard. The second part is devoted to the construction of the solution. The third part is devoted to the study of the properties of the solution. The fourth part is devoted to the study of the stability of the solution. The fifth part is devoted to the study of the convergence of the solution. The sixth part is devoted to the study of the uniqueness of the solution. The seventh part is devoted to the study of the regularity of the solution. The eighth part is devoted to the study of the asymptotic behavior of the solution. The ninth part is devoted to the study of the numerical solution of the problem. The tenth part is devoted to the study of the applications of the problem.

New Makey Functors and Applications

MASAHARU MORIMOTO

Okayama University, Okayama Japan

We are interested in pairs (G, Θ) of finite groups G and finite G -sets Θ . Let R be a commutative ring, and $R[G]$ the group ring of G over R . A pair (M, α) of an $R[G]$ -module M and a G -map $\alpha : \Theta \rightarrow M$ is called an $(R[G], \Theta)$ -module. Let $f : (G, \Theta) \rightarrow (G', \Theta')$ be a morphism, that is, f is a pair of a group homomorphism $f_G : G \rightarrow G'$ and f_G -equivariant map $f_\Theta : \Theta \rightarrow \Theta'$. Then the induction of (M, Θ) by f , denoted by $(f_\# M, f_\# \alpha)$, is defined as follows: Firstly,

$$f_\# M = R[G'] \otimes_{R[G]} M$$

and secondly

$$f_\# \alpha(y) = \sum \{ g' \otimes \alpha(x) \mid [g', x] \in G' \times_G \Theta, g' f_\Theta(x) = y \}$$

for $y \in \Theta'$. Let Z be a finite G -set. Let $\Theta : \mathcal{S}(G) \rightarrow \mathcal{P}(Z) ; H \mapsto \Theta_H$ be a G -map. If $\Theta_H \cap \Theta_K = \Theta_{H \cap K}$ for any H and $K \in \mathcal{S}(G)$, then categories consisting of $(R[H], \Theta_H)$ -modules with certain properties and structures fit to making Mackey functors. For examples, $K_0(R[G], \Theta)$, $GW_0(R, G, \Theta)$, $L_n(R[G], \Theta)$. Furthermore, study of these abelian groups is important from the view point of Transformation Groups.

THEOREM 1. (With A. Bak.) Let Y be a compact, 1-connected, oriented, smooth G -manifold of dimension $n = 2k \geq 6$. Suppose $\dim Y_s \leq k$ and certain hypotheses. Then, one has a G -surgery obstruction group $W_n(Y)$ for G -framed maps $f : X \rightarrow Y$ having the following properties:

(a) $W_n(Y)$ depends only on the following four data: Θ , $\rho : \Theta \rightarrow \mathcal{S}(G)$, Q and S , where Θ is the set of all k -dim. conn. comp's of Y^H for some $H \subset G$, $\rho(Y_\alpha)$ is the intersection of all isotropy subgroups at y in Y_α , $Q = \{g \in G \mid g^2 = 1, \dim Y^g = k - 1\}$ and $S = \{g \in G \mid g^2 = 1, \dim Y^g = k\}$.

(b) The correspondence $H \mapsto W_n(\text{Res}_H^G Y)$ is a Green module over the Green functor $H \mapsto GW_0(R, H, \Theta_H)$.

As applications of my joint research with A. Bak on $W_n(Y)$ above, we get

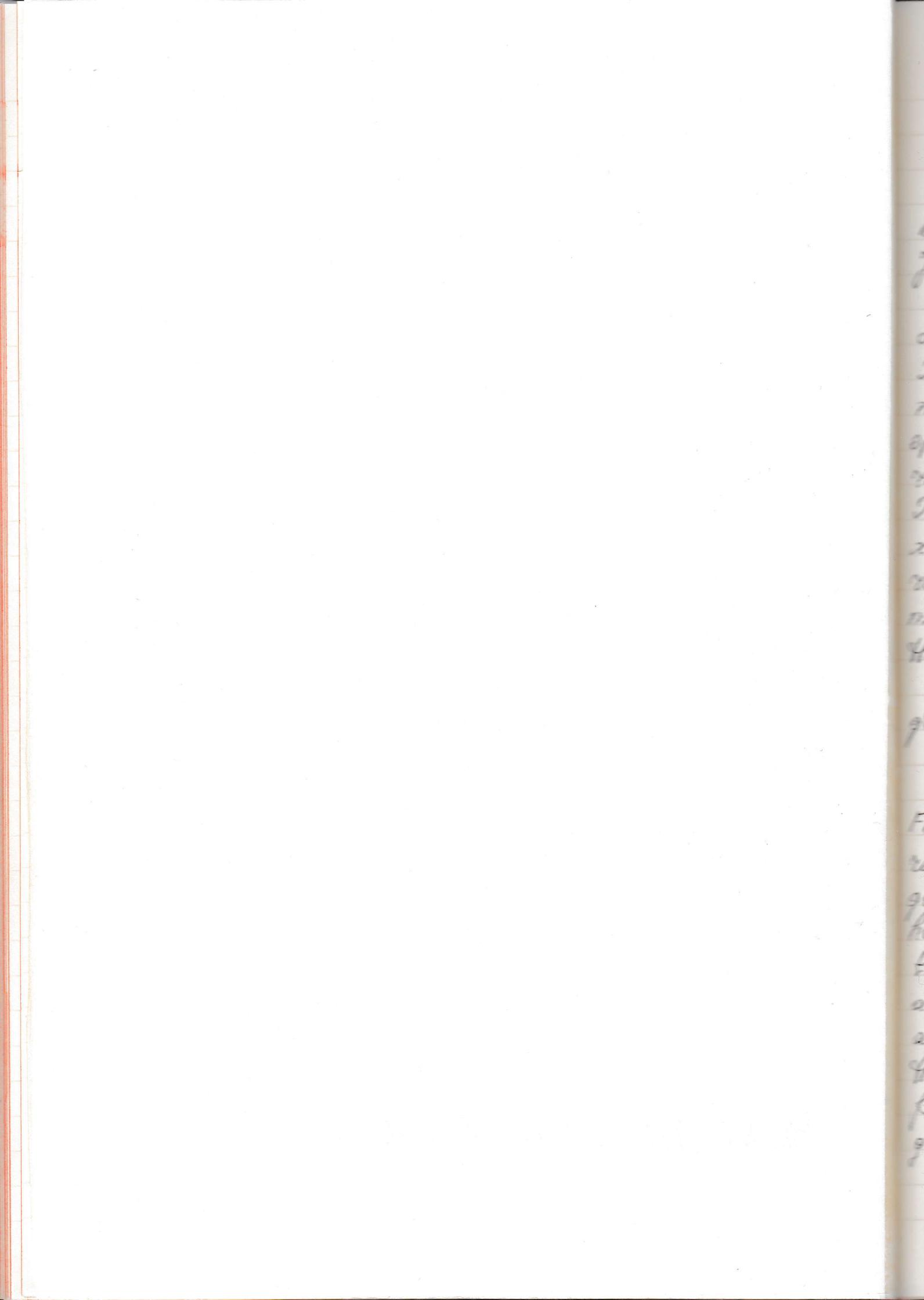
THEOREM 2. (a) (With A. Bak.) There exists a smooth G -action on S^n with exactly one G -fixed point from some finite group G if and only if $n \geq 6$.

(b) (With E. Laitinen and K. Pawalowski.) For each nonsolvable finite group G , there exists a smooth G -action on S^n of certain dimension n with exactly one G -fixed point.

At last, not at least, I wish to express my hearty thanks to members of Fakultät für Mathematik, Universität Bielefeld for their invitation and kind hospitality.

8th Nov. 1991 Masaharu Morimoto

Typeset by $\mathcal{A}\mathcal{M}\mathcal{S}$ -TEX



15. November 1991.

Generalized Triangle and Tetrahedron Groups

E. B. Vinberg (Moscow)

In a series of works by R. Ree, N.S. Mendelsohn, B. Fine, J. Howie, F. Levin, G. Rosenberger, G. Baumslag, J.W. Morgan, P.B. Shalen and others the groups of the form

$$G = \langle x, y \mid x^k = y^l = w(xy)^m = e \rangle \quad (k, l, m \geq 2)$$

called generalized triangle groups were investigated. It was shown that any such group admits a homomorphism $\varphi: G \rightarrow \mathrm{PSL}_2(\mathbb{C})$ such that the orders of $\varphi(x)$, $\varphi(y)$ and $\varphi(w(xy))$ are equal to k , l and m respectively. (Such homomorphisms are called special.)

It follows from this theorem that the orders of x , y and xy themselves are also equal to k , l and m respectively. Making use of ~~existing~~ a special homomorphism, Baumslag, Morgan, and Shalen proved that if $\frac{1}{k} + \frac{1}{l} + \frac{1}{m} \leq 1$ then G is infinite.

In the talk a notion of a generalized tetrahedron group was proposed. This is a group of the form

$$G = \langle x, y, z \mid x^k = y^l = z^m = u(y, z)^p = v(z, x)^q = w(x, y)^r = e \rangle$$

$$(k, l, m, p, q, r \geq 2)$$

Following the lines of the investigation of generalized triangle groups one can prove that any generalized tetrahedron group admits a special homomorphism into $\mathrm{PSL}_2(\mathbb{C})$, either. It follows that the orders of x , y , z , $u(y, z)$, $v(z, x)$, $w(x, y)$ are equal to k , l , m , p , q , r respectively. One can also show that if $\frac{1}{k} + \frac{1}{l} + \frac{1}{m} + \frac{1}{p} + \frac{1}{q} + \frac{1}{r} \leq 2$, then G is infinite. The classification of all finite ~~tri~~ generalized triangle and tetrahedron groups is still an open problem.

Отсутствует

November 22, 1991

Polar Actions on Symmetric Spaces

R.S. Palais (Brandeis Univ. + MPI, Bonn)

The action of a compact group G isometrically on a Riemannian manifold X is called polar iff it has a section, i.e., a closed submanifold that meets all G -orbits orthogonally. It is easy to see that a section must be totally geodesic, and if it is also flat then the action is called hyperpolar. Equivalent characterizations of polar are that a normal vector to a principal orbit that is equivariant is parallel in the Riemannian sense, or that the principal orbits are isoparametric submanifolds (i.e. their normal bundle is Riemannian flat and the principal curvatures along a parallel normal field are constant). Classical examples are the conjugation action of $O(n)$ on $n \times n$ symmetric matrices (diagonal matrices are a section) and the adjoint action of a compact Lie group on itself (with its \mathfrak{K} -invariant metric), for which a maximal torus is a section. Polar representations were classified by J. Dadok, who showed that they are " ω -equivalent" to an isotropy representation of a symmetric space (ω -equivalence means "having exactly the same orbits as" - although the group may differ).

This is a report on "joint effort" of E. Heintze, R. Palais, C.-L. Terng, and G. Thorbergsson to better understand hyperpolar actions of a compact Lie group H on a compact symmetric space G/H . We first reduce the problem to the "group case" i.e. given a compact group G with its \mathfrak{K} -invariant metric and all subgroups H of $G \times G$ acting on G by $(h_1, h_2)g = h_1 g h_2^{-1}$ such that the action of H on G is hyperpolar. After developing an algebraic criterion and recovering the classical examples of Bott-Samelson, R. Hermann, and L. Carlson, we present some general structure theorems and a partial classification theorem.

Rudolf S. Palais

November 29, 1991

The Riemann Hypothesis: New Results

Richard S. Varga (Kent State University, Kent, OH 44242; USA)

It is difficult to imagine that a numerical analyst would ever dream of working on the Riemann Hypothesis, when extremely brilliant and well-known mathematicians have worked on this Hypothesis (Hardy, Pólya, de Bruijn, N. Levinson, etc.). But, my training was in function theory at Harvard University, with Prof. J.L. Walsh ^{as} my advisor, so that I feel, in some sense, "allowed" to work in this area.

In some joint work with G. Cordas (Univ. of Hawaii), we answered in 1985 (affirmatively) an open conjecture of G. Pólya, related to the RH, which had been unsolved since 1927. There, we showed that if

$$\Phi(t) := \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (2n^2 \pi^4 e^{9t} - 3\pi n^2 e^{5t}) \exp(-\pi n^2 e^{4t}) \quad (t \in \mathbb{R}),$$

then

$\log \Phi(\sqrt{x})$ is strictly concave on $(0, +\infty)$, which is sufficient to solve the Pólya Conjecture of 1927.

Since then, we have been interested in lower bounds for the de Bruijn-Newman constant Λ , where if

$$H_{\lambda}(x) := \int_0^{x^2} e^{-xt^2} \Phi(t) \cos(xt) dt \quad (\lambda \in \mathbb{R}; x \in \mathbb{C}),$$

then it is known that

- i) H_{λ} has only real zeros if $\lambda \geq \Lambda$;
- ii) H_{λ} has some nonreal zeros if $\lambda < \Lambda$;
- iii) $-\infty < \Lambda \leq 1/2$; and
- iv) RH is true $\Rightarrow \Lambda \leq 0$.

The following results for lower bounds for Λ are known:

$$-50 < \Lambda \quad (\text{Cordas, Norfolk, V., 1988, Numer. Math.})$$

$$-5 < \Lambda \quad (\text{de Riele, 1991, Numer. Math.})$$

$$-0.385 < \Lambda \quad (\text{Norfolk, Ruttan, V., 1991})$$

$$-0.0991 < \Lambda \quad (\text{Cordas Ruttan, V., 1991})$$

While the above numerical results used high precision, we can now show that

$$-6 \cdot 10^{-9} \leq \Lambda,$$

this is remarkably close to a lower bound of zero. But this is, of course, close to (iv) above!

Richard S. Varga

Dec. 6, 1991

Polynomial Identities for Matrices

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We give a survey on the polynomial identities of the $k \times k$ matrix algebra M_k over a field K of characteristic 0 on the trace algebra \overline{F}_m of m generic $k \times k$ matrices and its centre \overline{C}_m - the algebra of SL_k -simultaneous invariants of m generic matrices.

In 1985 jointly with Azniv Kasparian we found a central polynomial of degree 8 for the 3×3 matrices which did not enter the general scheme for obtaining central polynomials. We have been trying to explain the existence of this polynomial. The Razmyslov method for constructing central polynomials is via essential weak polynomial identities (polynomials from $K\langle X \rangle$ which vanish on $sl_k \subset M_k$ but not on M_k).

Theorem 1. (jointly with Tsetska Rashkova) (i) All weak polynomial identities for $k \times k$ matrices of the form $f(x, y_1, \dots, y_{k-1})$, $\deg_y f = k-1$, are consequences of $w_k(x, y_1, \dots, y_{k-1}) = \sum (\text{sign } \sigma) x^{\sigma(0)} y_1^{\sigma(1)} \dots y_{k-2}^{\sigma(k-2)} y_{k-1}^{\sigma(k)}$, where the sum is on all permutations of $\{0, 1, \dots, k-2, k\}$.

(ii) All weak polynomial identities of degree 6 for M_3 are consequences of $w_3(x, y_1, y_2)$ and the standard polynomial $S_6(x_1, \dots, x_6)$.

In some sense this result is negative because it gives only known central polynomials and cannot explain the existence of the central polynomial of degree 8.

Theorem 2. Let $\overline{F}_m, \overline{C}_m$ be the trace ring and the ring of invariants for m generic 2×2 matrices y_1, \dots, y_m and let $z_i = y_i - \frac{1}{2} \text{tr} y_i$.

(i) (Procesi) $\overline{F}_m = K[\text{tr} y_1, \dots, \text{tr} y_m] \otimes_K \langle z_1, \dots, z_m \rangle$, where $\langle z_1, \dots, z_m \rangle$ is the algebra generated by z_1, \dots, z_m ;

(ii) (jointly with P.E. Koshlukov) Let $D(\overline{F}_m) = \langle [z_1^2, z_2^2], S_4(z_1, z_2, z_3, z_4) \rangle^{GL_m}$ be the GL_m -module generated by the elements in $\langle \dots \rangle^{GL_m}$. Then

$D(\overline{F}_m)$ is a set of defining relations for the algebra $\langle z_1, \dots, z_m \rangle$;

(iii) $\overline{C}_m = K[\text{tr} y_1, \dots, \text{tr} y_m] \otimes_K \langle \text{tr}(z_i z_j), \text{tr}(S_3(z_i, z_j, z_k)) \mid i \leq j \rangle$ and

$D(\overline{C}_m) = \langle u_1, u_2, u_3 \rangle^{GL_m}$ is a set of defining relations for the commutative algebra $\langle \text{tr}(z_i z_j), \text{tr}(S_3(z_i, z_j, z_k)) \rangle$, where

$$u_1 = 2(\text{tr}(S_3(z_1, z_2, z_3)))^2 - 3 \sum_{\sigma \in S_3} (-1)^\sigma \text{tr}(z_1 z_{\sigma(1)}) \text{tr}(z_2 z_{\sigma(2)}) \text{tr}(z_3 z_{\sigma(3)}),$$

$$u_2 = \sum_{i=1}^4 (-1)^i \text{tr}(S_3(z_1, \dots, \hat{z}_i, \dots, z_4)) \text{tr}(z_1 z_i),$$

$$u_3 = \sum_{\sigma \in S_5} (-1)^\sigma \text{tr}(S_3(z_{\sigma(1)}, z_{\sigma(2)}, z_{\sigma(3)})) \text{tr}(S_3(z_{\sigma(4)}, z_{\sigma(5)}, z_1))$$

and $(-1)^\sigma = \text{sign } \sigma$.

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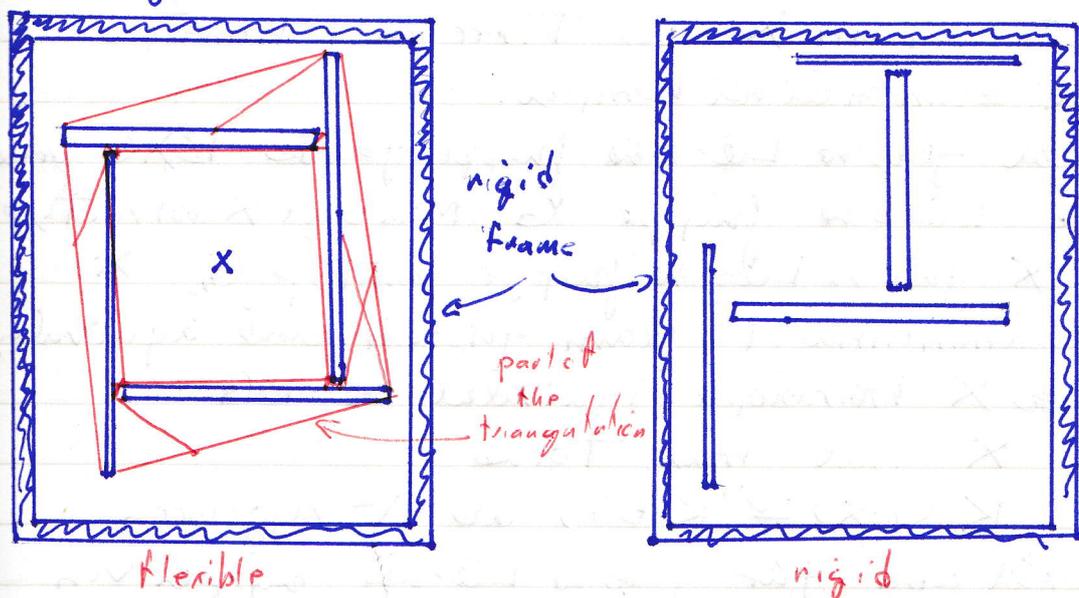
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Rigid Membranes with Holes

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Suppose that one takes a piece of paper and clamps it rigidly around its edges, the way a picture is put in frame. Suppose further that someone cuts out some disjoint convex polygonal holes. When is it possible to fold the resulting surface so that it will flex in three-space?

For example, the picture on the left folds as indicated and flexes ~~into~~ up into space. The picture on the right is rigid, no matter how it is triangulated (= folded).



If there is a convex polytope that projects onto the picture, ~~the~~ with each hole the projection of one of the faces of the polytope (in 3-space), then ~~the~~ any triangulation of the surface (with holes) is rigid.

For example, any polytope projecting onto the picture on the left must have the point x below each of the planes corresponding to each of the 4 holes. But there must be some point on the surface determined by these 4 planes. So there is no such convex surface.

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Von dem Gesichtspunkt einer Homotopie-Theoretiker besteht eine Lie'sche-Gruppe aus:

- eine topologische Gruppe
- eine kompakte Mannigfaltigkeit

Aber warum soll beide Strukturen auf dem selben Raum? Es reicht(?) doch in der Homotopie Typ eine topologische Gruppe und eine kompakte Mannigfaltigkeit zu finden? Also führen wir ein

Defⁿ X heißt endlicher Schleifenraum wenn

X hat die homotopie Typ eine topologische Gruppe

X hat die homotopie Typ eine kompakte Mfkt.

Wenn ist ein endlicher Schleifenraum eine Lie'sche Gruppe?

Defⁿ Ein max. Torus für X ist eine Abbildung

$f: BT \rightarrow BX$ wobei $B(-) =$ klassifizierender Raum

(1) $\text{rank } T = \text{rank } X$ (2) Fibre von f homotopie

äquivalent zum endlichen Komplex.

X heißt falsche Lie'sche Gruppe falls $BX \in \text{Invol}(BG)$ für eine Lie'sche Gruppe G . Man sagt X ist vom Typ G .

Satz: X falsche Lie'sche Gruppe vom Typ G , X einfach zusammenhängt dann folgende sind äquivalent

(1) BX homotopie äquivalent zu BG

(2) X hat max. Torus

(3) $K(BX) \cong K(BG)$ ab λ -Algebren

Der Satz fehlt aber für falsche Lie'sche Gruppen vom Typ $U(n)$. Ist doch wahr für $U(2)$. In dem Vortrag habe ich von den falschen Unitargruppen $FU(n)$ erzählt und ihrer Klassifikation. Die $FU(n)$ sind Lie'sche Gruppen und wir haben

Satz X falsche Lie'sche Gruppe vom Typ $U(n)$.

Dann sind folgende äquivalent

(1) ~~X~~ X hat max. Torus

(2) $\exists FU(n) \mid BX$ homotopie äq. $B(FU(n))$

(3) $K(BX) \cong K(BFU(n))$ ab λ -Algebren

N.B. Zusammenarbeitet mit D. Notbohm (Göttingen)

L. Smith