Elliptic Functions

Abel-Jacobi theorem

§7.1 Abel-Jacobi theorem

Recall: a period of $\omega_1 = \dfrac{dz}{\sqrt{\varphi(z)}} = \dfrac{dz}{w}$ belongs to $\Gamma := \mathbb{Z}\Omega_A + \mathbb{Z}\Omega_B$:

$$\Omega_A := \int_A \omega_1, \qquad \Omega_B := \int_B \omega_1.$$

$\Longrightarrow$ The *Abel-Jacobi map*:

$$AJ : \bar{\mathcal{R}} \ni P \mapsto \int_{P_0}^{P} \omega_1 \bmod \Gamma \in \mathbb{C}/\Gamma$$

is well-defined. (P_0: a fixed point in $\bar{\mathcal{R}}$.)

Remark: The Abel-Jacobi map is defined for any compact Riemann surface.

Theorem (Abel-Jacobi theorem)

(i) The Abel-Jacobi map AJ is bijective.

(ii) It is an isomorphism of complex manifolds between $\bar{\mathcal{R}}$ and $\mathbb{C}/\Gamma$.

Proof of (ii) $\Longleftarrow$ (i):

- AJ is holomorphic ($\Leftarrow$ definition).
- Complex analysis:

  The inverse map of a holomorphic bijection is holomorphic.

$\square$

§7.2 Surjectivity of AJ (Jacobi's theorem)

Recall:

- The image of a compact set by a continuous map is compact.
- A compact subset of a Hausdorff space is closed.

AJ: holomorphic, in particular, continuous.

$\bar{\mathcal{R}}$: compact.

$\Longrightarrow AJ(\bar{\mathcal{R}})$ is *closed* in $\mathbb{C}/\Gamma$.

On the other hand,

- A holomorphic map is open, i.e., the image of an open set is open.

$\Longrightarrow AJ(\bar{\mathcal{R}})$ is *open* in $\mathbb{C}/\Gamma$.

$AJ(\bar{\mathcal{R}})$ is closed & open in $\mathbb{C}/\Gamma$.

$$\Longrightarrow AJ(\bar{\mathcal{R}}) \text{ is a connected component of } \mathbb{C}/\Gamma.$$

But $\mathbb{C}/\Gamma$ *is connected!*

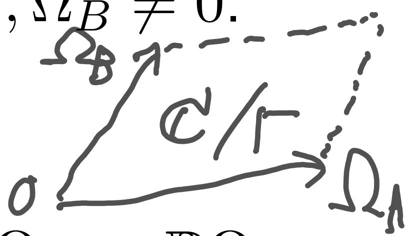
Hence,

$$AJ(\bar{\mathcal{R}}) = \mathbb{C}/\Gamma.$$

$\square$

Corollary:

Ω_A and Ω_B are linearly independent over $\mathbb{R}$. In particular, $\Omega_A, \Omega_B \neq 0$.



Proof: $\bar{\mathcal{R}}$: compact $\Longrightarrow \mathbb{C}/\Gamma = AJ(\bar{\mathcal{R}})$: compact.

$\leftrightarrow$ If Ω_A & Ω_B: linearly dependent/$\mathbb{R}$, $\Gamma = \mathbb{Z}\Omega_A + \mathbb{Z}\Omega_B \subset \mathbb{R}\Omega_A$ or $\mathbb{R}\Omega_B$.

$\Longrightarrow \mathbb{C}/\Gamma$ is not compact. $\square$

§7.3 Injectivity of AJ (Abel's theorem)

Assumption: $AJ(P_1) = AJ(P_2)$, but $P_1 \neq P_2$.

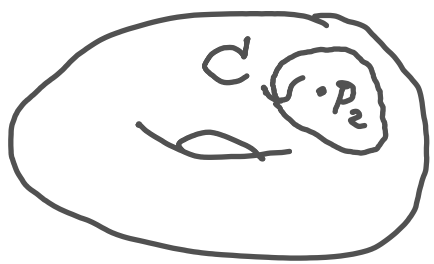
Goal: Construct a meromorphic function $F(z)$ on $\bar{\mathcal{R}}$ such that

- F has a unique pole at P_2, which is simple.
- $F(z) = 0 \Leftrightarrow z = P_1$. (This property will not be used.)

But such F cannot exist!

Because, as ω_1 is a holomorphic nowhere vanishing differential,

- $F(z)\,\omega_1$ has a simple pole at P_2. $\Longrightarrow \displaystyle\int_C F(z)\,\omega_1 \neq 0$.
- $F(z)\,\omega_1$ is holomoprhic elsewhere. $\Longrightarrow \displaystyle\int_C F(z)\,\omega_1 = 0$.



(C: a small circle around P_2; Figure)

Contradiction $\Longrightarrow P_1 = P_2$. □

Construction of $F(z)$:

We define $F(z)$ by

$$F(z) := \exp\left(\int_{Q_0}^{z} \omega_3(P_1, P_0) - \int_{Q_0}^{z} \omega_3(P_2, P_0) - \frac{2\pi i N}{\Omega_A} \int_{Q_0}^{z} \omega_1\right).$$

Notations:

- Q_0: a fixed point $\neq P_0, P_1, P_2$.
- $\omega_3(P, Q)$: an normalised Abelian differential of the third kind with simple poles at P and Q normalised by
  - $\mathrm{Res}_P\, \omega_3(P, Q) = 1$, $\mathrm{Res}_Q\, \omega_3(P, Q) = -1$.
  - $\displaystyle\int_A \omega_3(P, Q) = 0$.

  Existence of such ω_3 shall be proved later.
- N: an integer determined later.

Need to show:

- $F(z)$ has a simple pole at P_2 (and a simple zero at P_1).
- $F(z)$ is a single-valued meromorphic function on $\bar{\mathcal{R}}$.

<u>$F(z)$ has a simple pole at P_2.</u> (The proof of $F(P_1) = 0$ is similar.)

$$\omega_3(P_2, P_0) = \left(\frac{1}{z - P_2} + (\text{holomorphic function}) \right) dz \text{ at } P_2.$$

$$\Longrightarrow \int_{Q_0}^{z} \omega_3(P_2, P_0) = \log(z - P_2) + (\text{holomorphic function}).$$

When $z \to P_2$, only this term in the definition of $F(z)$ diverges.

$$\Longrightarrow \quad F(z) \sim \exp\left(-\log(z - P_2) + (\text{holomorphic function})\right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{z - P_2} \times (\text{non-zero holomorphic function}).$$

$\square$

Single-valuedness of $F(z)$.

Possible multi-valuedness $\leftarrow$ ambiguity of integration contours.

Three kinds of contours should be checked.

(i) contours around singularities of $\omega_3(P_1, P_0)$ and $\omega_3(P_2, P_0)$.

(ii) contours around the A-cycle.

(iii) contours around the B-cycle.

- Case (i).

When z goes around P_1: (The proofs for P_2 and P_0 are the same.)

$$\int_{Q_0}^{z \circlearrowleft_{P_1}} \omega_3(P_1, P_0) = \int_{Q_0}^{z} \omega_3(P_1, P_0) + 2\pi i.$$

($z \circlearrowleft_{P_1}$ means that the contour additionally goes around P_1.)

$\Longrightarrow F(z) \mapsto F(z) \times e^{2\pi i} = F(z)$. OK!

• Case (ii).

Recall $\int_A \omega_3(P,Q) = 0 \Longrightarrow \int_{Q_0}^{z\circlearrowleft_A} \omega_3(P_i, P_0) = \int_{Q_0}^{z} \omega_3(P_i, P_0)$.

($z \circlearrowleft_A$: the contour additionally goes around the A-cycle.)

On the other hand, $\int_{Q_0}^{z\circlearrowleft_A} \omega_1 = \int_{Q_0}^{z} \omega_1 + \Omega_A$.

$\Longrightarrow F(z) \mapsto F(z) \times \exp\left(-\frac{2\pi i N}{\Omega_A}\Omega_A\right) = F(z)$. OK!

• Case (iii).

Lemma: $\exists$ contour $C : Q \to P$ such that

$$\int_B \omega_3(P,Q) = \frac{2\pi i}{\Omega_A} \int_C \omega_1.$$

□

We prove this lemma later.

By the lemma:

$$\left(\int_{Q_0}^{z\circlearrowleft_B} \omega_3(P_1, P_0) - \int_{Q_0}^{z\circlearrowleft_B} \omega_3(P_2, P_0)\right)$$

$$- \left(\int_{Q_0}^{z} \omega_3(P_1, P_0) - \int_{Q_0}^{z} \omega_3(P_2, P_0)\right)$$

$$= \int_B \omega_3(P_1, P_0) - \int_B \omega_3(P_2, P_0) = \frac{2\pi i}{\Omega_A} \left(\int_{P_0}^{P_1} \omega_1 - \int_{P_0}^{P_2} \omega_1\right).$$

Assumption $AJ(P_1) = AJ(P_2)$ means

$$\int_{P_0}^{P_1} \omega_1 - \int_{P_0}^{P_2} \omega_1 = M\Omega_A + N\Omega_B$$

for some $M, N \in \mathbb{Z}$. This is the "N" in the definition of $F(z)$.

$$
\begin{aligned}
\Longrightarrow F(z) \mapsto F(z) &\exp\left(\frac{2\pi i}{\Omega_A}(M\Omega_A + N\Omega_B) - \frac{2\pi i N}{\Omega_A}\int_B \omega_1\right) \\
&= F(z)\exp\left(2\pi i M + \frac{2\pi i N \Omega_B}{\Omega_A} - \frac{2\pi i N}{\Omega_A}\Omega_B\right) \\
&= F(z).
\end{aligned}
$$

Single-valuedness proved!! $=$ End of the proof of the Abel-Jacobi theorem.

□

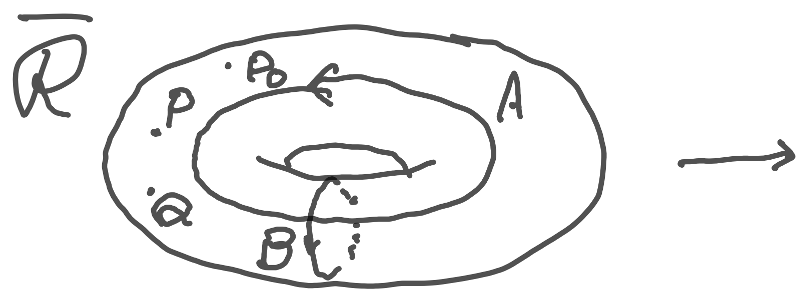
It remains to show:

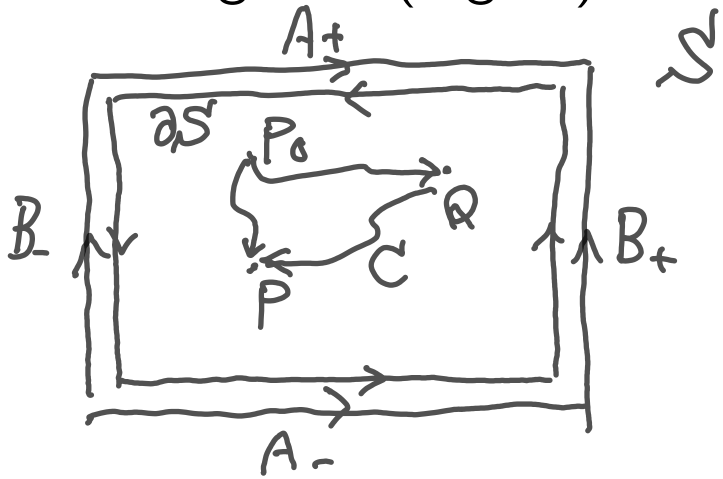
- Lemma.
- Existence of $\omega_3(P,Q)$.

- <u>Proof of the lemma.</u>

$aj(z) := \int_{P_0}^{z} \omega_1$: multivalued holomorphic function on $\bar{\mathcal{R}}$.

Cut $\bar{\mathcal{R}}$ along A- and B-cycles to a rectangle S: (Figure)





By the residue theorem,

$$\frac{1}{2\pi i}\int_{\partial S} aj(z)\,\omega_3(P,Q) = \mathrm{Res}_P\, aj(z)\,\omega_3(P,Q) + \mathrm{Res}_Q\, aj(z)\,\omega_3(P,Q)$$

$$= aj(P) - aj(Q) = \int_{P_0}^{P}\omega_1 - \int_{P_0}^{Q}\omega_1 = \int_{Q}^{P}\omega_1.$$

(All the contours are in S.)

On the other hand,

$$\int_{\partial S} aj(z)\,\omega_3(P,Q) = \left(\int_{A_-} - \int_{A_+} + \int_{B_+} - \int_{B_-}\right) aj(z)\,\omega_3(P,Q).$$

From the multi-valuedness of $aj(z)$,

$$\begin{aligned}
&\int_{A_-} aj(z)\,\omega_3(P,Q) - \int_{A_+} aj(z)\,\omega_3(P,Q) \\
&= \int_A (aj(z) - aj(z \circlearrowleft_B))\,\omega_3(P,Q) \\
&= \int_A \left(-\int_B \omega_1\right) \omega_3(P,Q) = -\left(\int_B \omega_1\right) \left(\int_A \omega_3(P,Q)\right) \\
&= 0. \qquad \left(\text{Recall the normalisation : } \int_A \omega_3(P,Q) = 0.\right)
\end{aligned}$$

Similarly,

$$\int_{B_+} aj(z)\,\omega_3(P,Q) - \int_{B_-} aj(z)\,\omega_3(P,Q)$$
$$= \left(\int_A \omega_1\right)\left(\int_B \omega_3(P,Q)\right) = \Omega_A \int_B \omega_3(P,Q).$$

As a result,

$$2\pi i \int_Q^P \omega_1 = \Omega_A \int_B \omega_3(P,Q).$$

$\square$

- Proof of the existence of $\omega_3(P,Q)$.

We have only to show existence of $\tilde{\omega}_3(P,Q)$ with simple poles at P and Q,

$$\mathrm{Res}_P\, \tilde{\omega}_3(P,Q) = 1, \qquad \mathrm{Res}_Q\, \tilde{\omega}_3(P,Q) = -1.$$

Because:

- $\tilde{\omega}_3(P,Q) + \lambda\omega_1$ has the same property for any $\lambda \in \mathbb{C}$.
- $\displaystyle\int_A \omega_1 = \Omega_A \neq 0$.

$\Longrightarrow$ If $\lambda = -\dfrac{1}{\Omega_A}\displaystyle\int_A \tilde{\omega}_3(P,Q)$,

$$\omega_3(P,Q) := \tilde{\omega}_3(P,Q) + \lambda\omega_1$$

satisfies all the conditions, including $\displaystyle\int_A \omega_3(P,Q) = 0$.

• Construction of $\tilde{\omega}_3(P,Q)$.

Recall: $\bar{\mathcal{R}}$ = compactification of $\mathcal{R} = \{(z,w) \mid w^2 = \varphi(z)\}$,

$$\varphi(z) = a(z-\alpha_0)(z-\alpha_1)(z-\alpha_2)(z-\alpha_3).$$

Case I. $P, Q \neq \infty_\pm$.

Denote $P = (z_1, w_1 = \sqrt{\varphi(z_1)})$, $Q = (z_2, w_2 = \sqrt{\varphi(z_2)})$.

(Branches of $\sqrt{\ }$ are defined appropriately.)

$$\tilde{\omega}_3(P,Q) := \frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{w+w_1}{z-z_1} - \frac{w+w_2}{z-z_2}\right)\frac{dz}{w}.$$

Exercise: Check that this $\tilde{\omega}_3(P,Q)$ satisfies the required properties: holomorphic on $\bar{\mathcal{R}} \setminus \{P,Q\}$, simple poles at P, Q, $\mathrm{Res}_P = 1$, $\mathrm{Res}_Q = -1$.

(Use an appropriate coordinate, especially at $\infty_\pm$ and $(z,w) = (\alpha_i, 0)$!)

Case II. $P = \infty_+$, $Q \neq \infty_\pm$.

Case III. $P = \infty_+$, $Q = \infty_-$.

Exercise: Find $\tilde{\omega}_3(P, Q)$ for the cases II and III.

(Hint: When $z_1 \to \infty$, $w_1 \sim \pm\sqrt{a}\, z_1^2$. $\Longrightarrow \tilde{\omega}_3(P, Q)$ of Case I diverges.

Find an appropriate $\lambda = \lambda(z_1)$ and take $\lim_{z_1 \to \infty} (\tilde{\omega}_3(P, Q) - \lambda\omega_1)$.)

Exercise*: Find $\tilde{\omega}_3(P, Q)$ when $\deg\varphi = 3$.

Remark:

There is such $\omega_3(P, Q)$ on any compact Riemann surface.

The proof requires much analysis!