

X

X

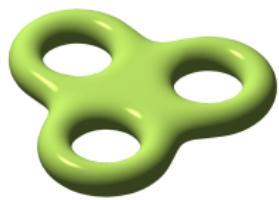
G

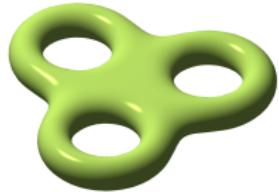
A large, bold, black letter 'X' centered on the left side of the slide.

compact orientable
surface of genus g

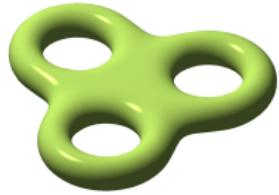
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simple
Lie group



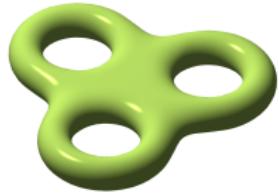


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is given by an element of G^{2g}

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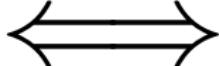
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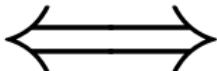
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$$\begin{array}{c} \longleftrightarrow \\ \text{Donaldson, Corlette} \\ X \text{ Riemann surface} \end{array}$$

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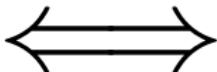
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 G -connections

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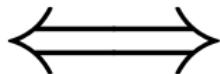


Solutions to
Hitchin equations

$\mathcal{R}(\pi_1 X, G)$

Donaldson, Corlette
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Hitchin, Simpson,
Bradlow, García-Prada,
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 G -Higgs
bundles on X

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RIEMANN



SURFACE

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for G real, non-compact, simple Lie group

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 $\varphi \in H^0(E(\mathfrak{m}^{\mathbb{C}}) \otimes K)$

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HSS \Rightarrow correspondence

Higgs bundles and Hermitian symmetric spaces



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finite coverings

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finite coverings
 G/H Hermitian
with H compact

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G/H cplx

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$\Gamma \subset \Delta_Q$ system of positive strongly orthogonal roots

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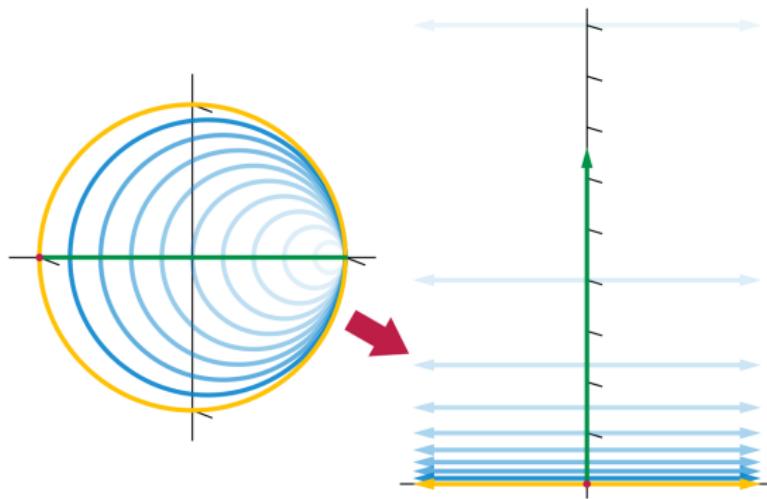
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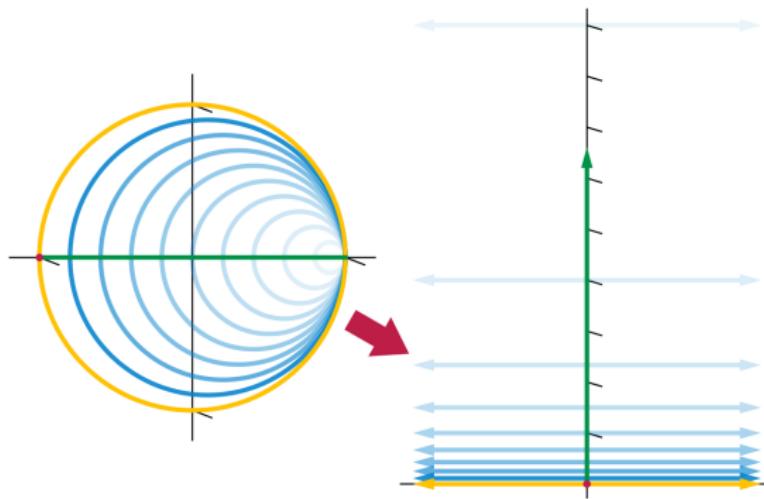
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Realization of Hermitian Symmetric Spaces as Generalized Half-planes

By ADAM KORÁNYI* and JOSEPH A. WOLF**

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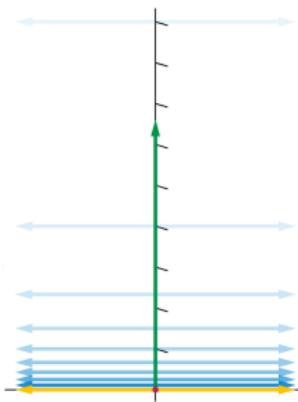
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Using Cartan's classification, there are four classical families:

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- ▶ $Sp(2n, \mathbb{R})$
- ▶ $SO_0(2, n)$
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And two exceptional cases:

- ▶ E_6^{-14}
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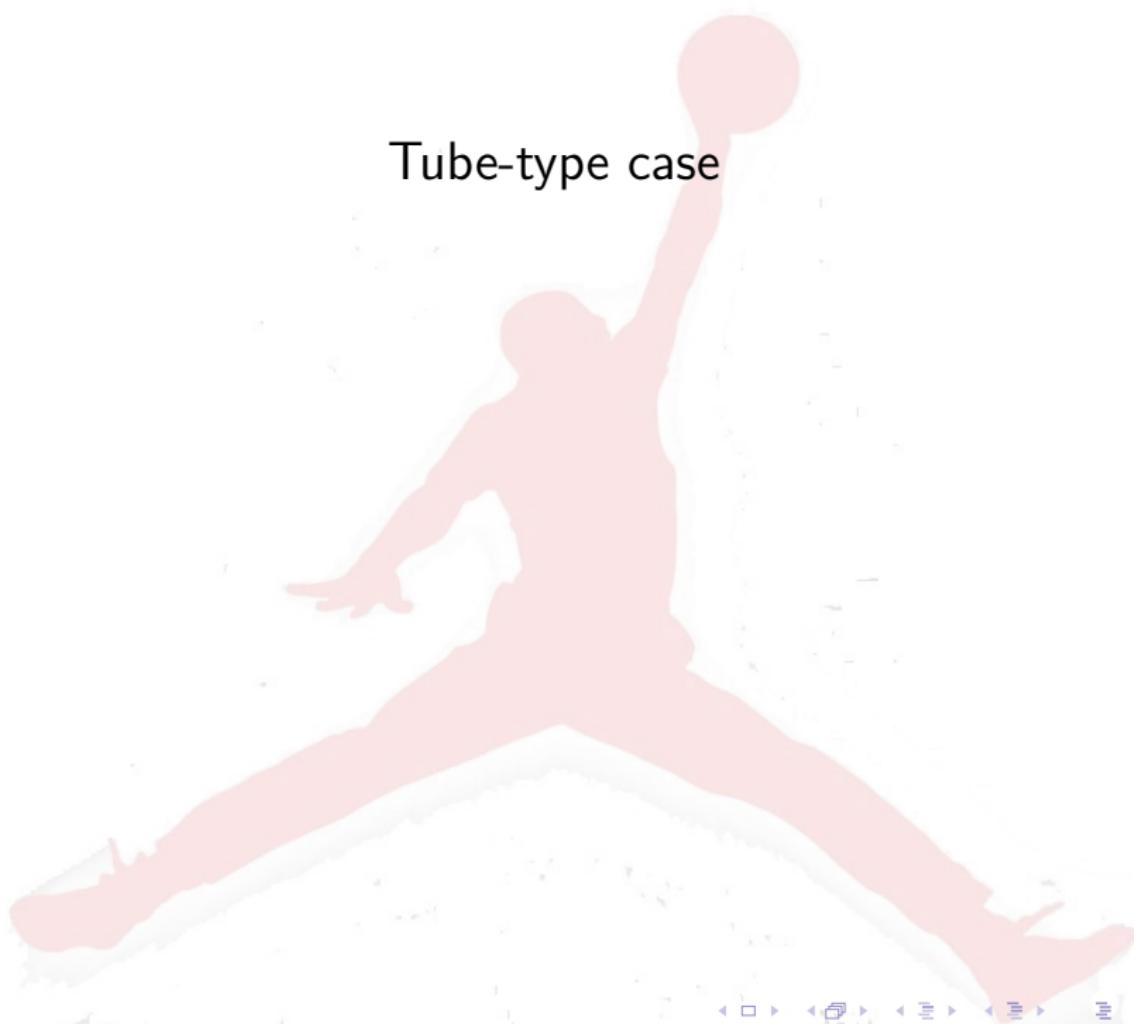
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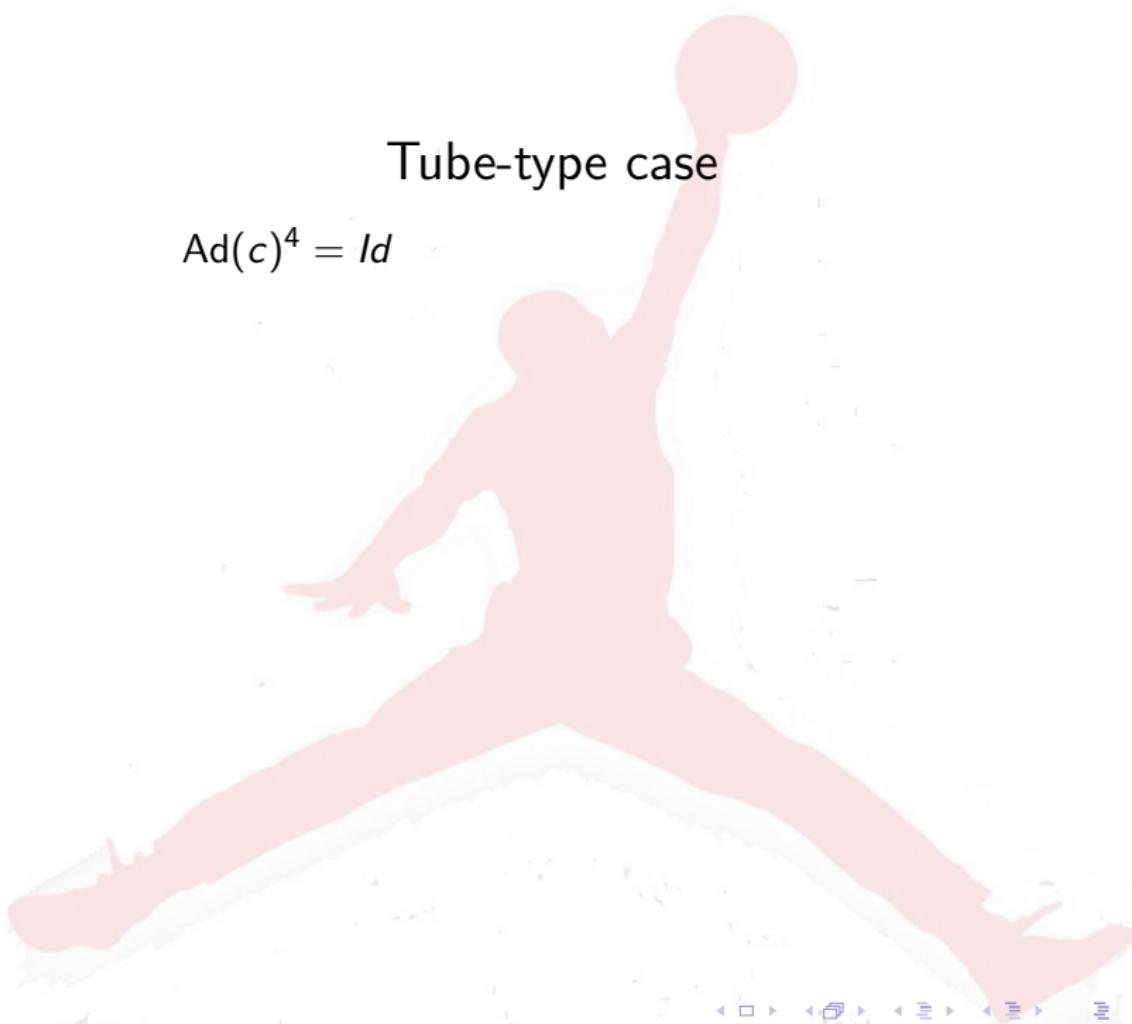
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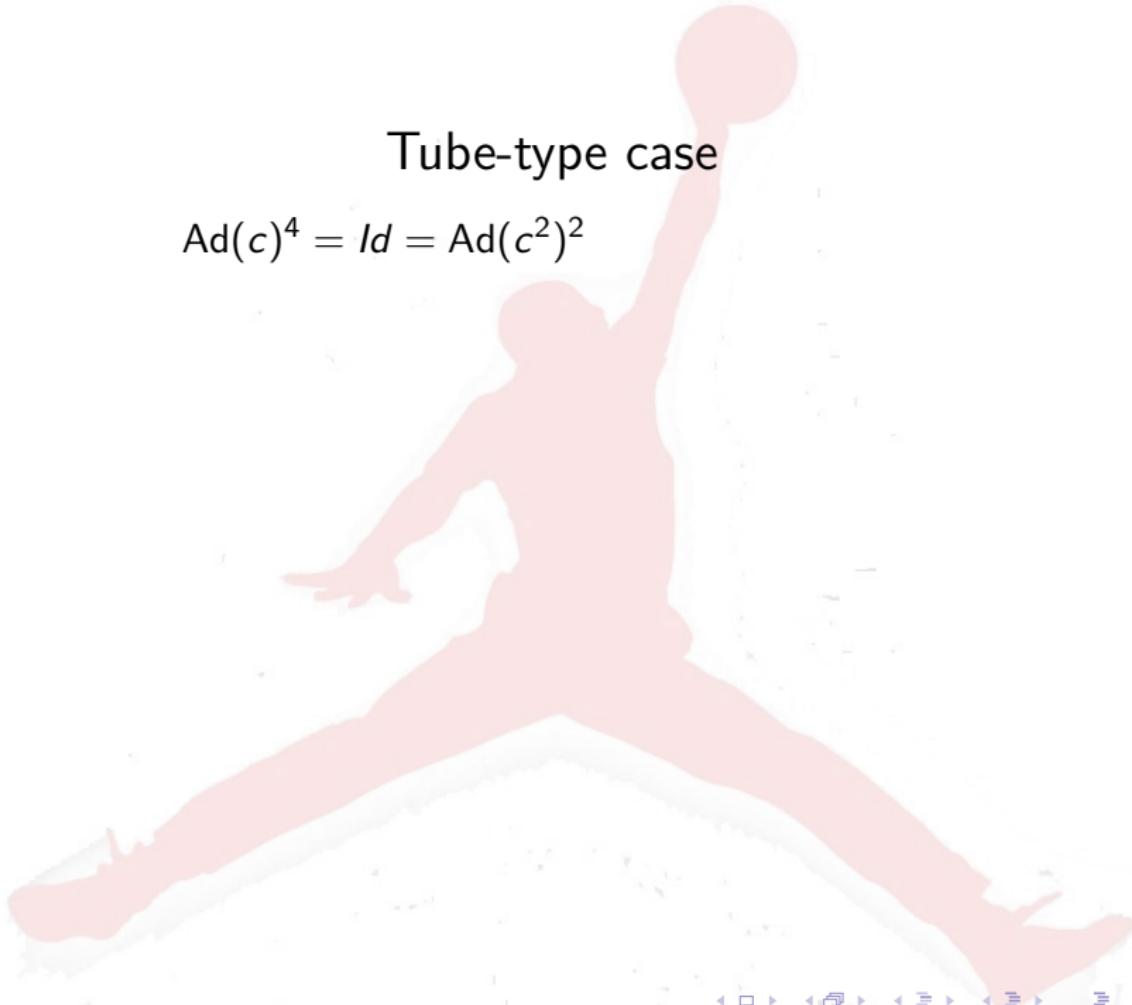
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Theorem (α -Milnor-Wood inequality)

Let $\alpha \in i\mathfrak{z}$ such that $\alpha = i\lambda J$ for $\lambda \in \mathbb{R}$. Let (E, β, γ) be an α -semistable G -Higgs bundle. Then, the Toledo invariant $d = \frac{1}{q_T} \deg(E(\tilde{\chi}_T))$ satisfies:

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$$-\text{rk}(\beta)(2g - 2) - \left(\frac{2 \dim \mathfrak{m}}{N} - \text{rk}(\beta) \right) \lambda \leq d$$

$$d \leq \text{rk}(\gamma)(2g - 2) + \left(\frac{2 \dim \mathfrak{m}}{N} - \text{rk}(\gamma) \right) \lambda.$$

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G of tube type

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Theorem (Cayley correspondence)

Let G be a simple Hermitian group of tube type and H be a maximal compact subgroup. Let H^* be the non-compact dual of H in $H^{\mathbb{C}}$. Let J be the element in the centre of the Lie algebra \mathfrak{g} giving the almost complex structure on \mathfrak{m} . If the order of $e^{2\pi J} \in H^{\mathbb{C}}$ divides $(2g - 2)$, then there is an injection of complex algebraic varieties

$$\mathcal{M}_{\max}(G) \rightarrow \mathcal{M}_{K^2}(H^*).$$

Moreover, stable G -Higgs bundles correspond to stable K^2 -twisted H^* -Higgs pairs.

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- ▶ Role played by invariants of the group , e.g., $o(e^{2\pi J})$.

G of non-tube type

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Theorem

Let G be a simple Hermitian group of non-tube type and let H be its maximal compact subgroup. Then, there are no stable G -Higgs bundles with maximal Toledo invariant. In fact, every polystable maximal G -Higgs bundle reduces to a stable $N_G(\mathfrak{g}_T)_0$ -Higgs bundle, where $N_G(\mathfrak{g}_T)_0$ is the identity component of the normalizer of \mathfrak{g}_T in G .

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Deconstructing **Herrry**

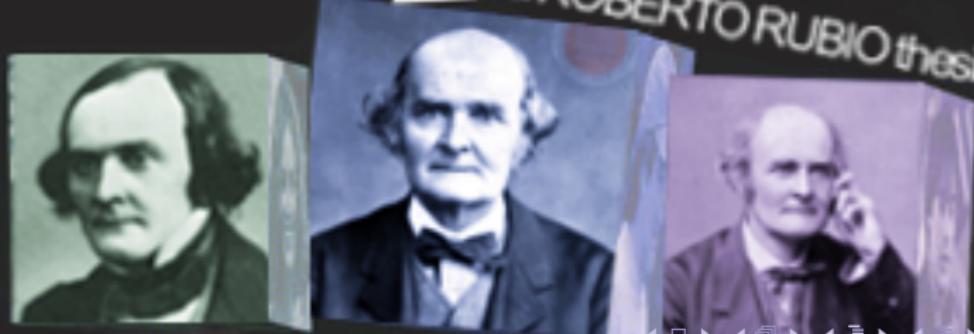
a WOODY ALLEN Film





Deconstructing **Chestey**

a ROBERTO RUBIO thesis



Higgs bundles and Hermitian symmetric spaces

