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## **Isospectral Flat Connexions**

S Srinivas Rau and G Sudhaamsh Mohan Reddy

ABSTRACT: Isospectral flat connexions are constructed for higher rank bundles over compact Riemann surfaces

Key Words: Flat connexions ; Spectrum; compact Riemann surfaces.

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# 1. Isospectral Flat Connexions

We use R.Kuwabara's construction [3] of isospectral flat line bundles over certain compact Riemann surfaces to show similar examples in rank n. This gives distinct unitary representations of a Fuchsian group with the same Selberg Zeta function (since the spectrum determines the Zeta function via the length spectrum ([1], [2], [5])).

Let X be a compact Riemann surface of genus g > 1. X is a quotient of the upper half plane  $H = \{x+iy|y>0\}$  by a subgroup  $\Gamma$  of  $SL_2(R)$  under the Moebius action.  $\Gamma$  is isomorphic to the fundamental group of X,  $\pi_1(X)$ . Let  $Pic_n(X)$  be the set of equivalence classes of irreducible unitary representations

$$\chi:\pi_1(X)\to U(n)$$

. Using the values of  $\chi$  for (locally constant)transition functions, one has an indecomposable flat holomorphic vector bundle  $E_{\chi} \rightarrow X([4, \text{Sec4}]).$ 

 $\Delta_H$  denotes the Laplace - Beltrami operator in the upper half plane.

$$\Delta_H = -y^2 \left(\frac{\delta^2}{\delta x^2} + \frac{\delta^2}{\delta y^2}\right)$$

Let  $C^{\infty}(\Gamma, \chi)$  be the space of  $C^{\infty}$  functions f with values in  $C^n$  and equivariant for  $(\Gamma, \chi)$ 

i.e.  $f(\gamma \chi) = \chi(\gamma) f(x)$  for  $x \in H, \gamma \in \Gamma$ .

 $\Delta_H$  acts on  $C^{\infty}(\Gamma, \chi)$  by the natural diagonal extension.  $\Delta_H$  maps  $C^{\infty}(\Gamma, \chi)$  to itself and the restriction map is denoted by  $\Delta_{\chi}$ . Elements of  $C^{\infty}(\Gamma, \chi)$ ) correspond

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naturally to smooth sections of  $E_{\chi}$ . Under this correspondence  $\Delta_{\chi}$  is identified with the Laplacian of the flat connexion on  $E_{\chi}$ .

The determinant map gives for each unitary representation  $\chi$ , a unitary character  $det\chi$ . Now the determinant bundle of  $E_{\chi}$ ,  $detE_{\chi}$  is the same as  $E_{det\chi}$  since the transition functions of the two bundles are the same. Also there is a natural map  $f \to \tilde{f}$  from  $C^{\infty}(\Gamma, \chi)$  to  $C^{\infty}(\Gamma, det\chi)$  given by multiplying the coordinate functions of  $f = (f_1, f_2, ..., f_n)$ . If f is an eigenfunction of  $\Delta_{\chi}$  for eigenvalue  $\lambda$  $\lambda \geq 0$ , then  $\tilde{f}$  is an eigenfunction of  $\Delta_{det\chi}$  for eigenvalue  $\lambda^n$ . Thus the assignment  $\lambda \mapsto \lambda^n$  gives an injection from Spectrum  $\Delta_{\chi}$  into Spectrum  $\Delta_{det\chi}$ . Equivalent representations have identical determinants.

**Proposition 1.1.** There exist inequivalent irreducible representations  $\chi_1, \chi_2$ :  $\pi_1(X) \to U(n)$  with spectrum  $\Delta_{\chi_1} = spectrum \Delta_{\chi_2}$  (for suitable X).

**Proof:** Let  $\rho_1, \rho_2 : \pi_1(X) \to S^1 = U(1)$  denote Kuwabara's examples [3, p 472]. Observe that the range of  $\rho_1, \rho_2$  is  $\{+1, -1, i, -i\}$ . Recall that  $\pi_1(X)$  has a presentation  $\{a_1, b_1, ..., a_g, b_g \mid \prod_{i=1}^g [a_i, b_i] = 1\}$ . Now in Kuwabara's construction  $b_i \mapsto 1$  for each i = 1, 2, ..., g. Using 2 x 2 blocks of rotation matrices one constructs irreducible sets of n x n unitary matrices  $\{A_1, ..., A_g\}$  and  $\{A'_1, ..., A'_g\}$ such that

$$det A_i = \rho_1(a_i), \quad det A_i = \rho_2(a_i) \qquad (i = 1, 2, ..., g)$$

Set  $\chi_1(a_i) = A_i, \ \chi_2(a_i) = A'_i, \ \chi_2(b_i) = \chi_1(b_i) = \text{identity}$  (i=1,2,...,g). Since spectrum  $\Delta_{\rho_1} = \text{spectrum } \Delta_{\rho_2}$ , one has spectrum  $\Delta_{\chi_1} = \text{spectrum } \Delta_{\chi_2}$ . Now  $\rho_1 = det_{\chi_1}, \rho_2 = det_{\chi_2}$  and  $\rho_1$  is not equivalent to  $\rho_2$ .

Hence  $\chi_1$  is not equivalent to  $\chi_2$ , and  $\chi_1, \chi_2$  give distinct points of  $Pic_n(X)$ .  $\Box$ 

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S Srinivas Rau FST, IFHE University, Dontanapalli,Shankarpalli Road, Hyderabad-501504,INDIA E-mail address: rauindia@yahoo.co.in

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G Sudhaamsh Mohan Reddy FST, IFHE University, Dontanapalli,Shankarpalli Road, Hyderabad-501504,INDIA E-mail address: dr.sudhamshreddy@gmail.com