Wild character varieties, meromorphic Hitchin systems and lynen dragrams

P. Boalch, CNRS Orsay

The Lax project

Try to classify integrable systems with nice properties

 finite dimensional complex algebraic completely integable Hamiltonian system (M,X)
 admits a Lax representation (any genus)
 upto isomorphism (isogeny, deformation, ...)
 Then look at different representations of each one

The Lax project

E.g. Look at isospectral deformations of rational matrix A(z)

 $\chi = det(A(z) - \lambda) \longrightarrow spectral curve$

 $M^* = \{A \mid \text{ orbits of polar parts fixed }/G \quad \text{symplectic}$

-lots of examples of such integrable systems Jacob:, Garnier,

The Lax project

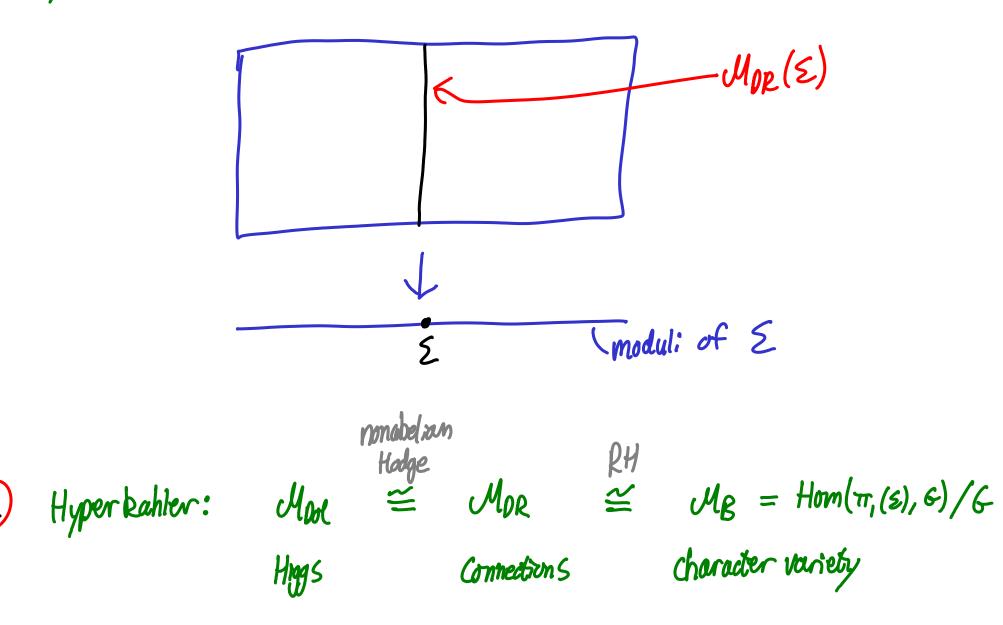
Hitchin systems (fix G=GLn(C), & compact Riemann surface) $T^*Bun_G = \{(V, \Phi) \mid V \text{ stable}, \Phi \in H^\circ(EndV \otimes JZ')\}$ = $\{(V, \overline{Q}) \mid \text{stable pair}\}/\text{iso.}$ Mod (Higgs bundles) Jx H

The Lax project

(fix G=GLn(C), & compact Riemann surface) Hitchin systems $= \{ (V, \Phi) \mid V \text{ stable}, \Phi \in H^{\circ}(EndV \oplus JZ') \}$ T*Bung (1) = $\{(V, \overline{Q}) \mid \text{stable pair}\}/\text{iso.}$ Mod (Higgs bundles) $\int x$ IH nonabel an $\mathcal{M}_{DR} \stackrel{\text{RH}}{\cong} \mathcal{M}_{\mathcal{B}} = Hom(\pi, (s), c)/G$ Hyperkahler: Mod \simeq character variety Connection S Hings

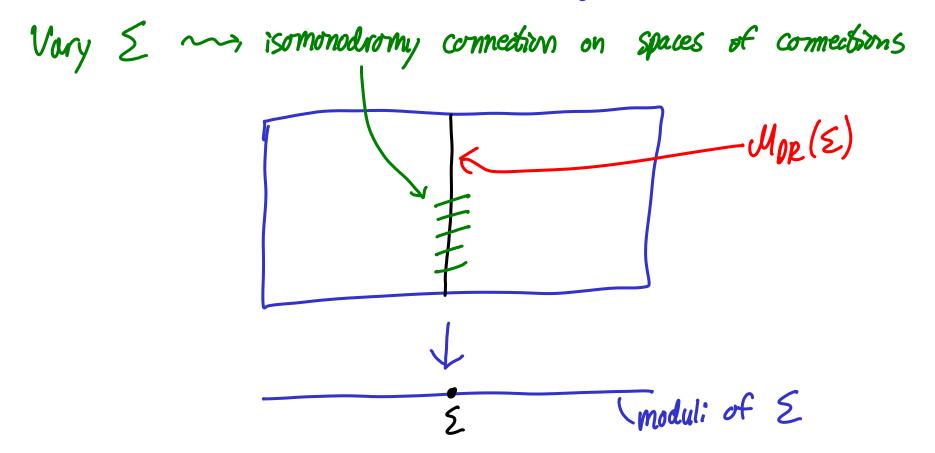
The Lax project

Vary 2 misomonodromy connections on spaces of connections



The Lax project Vary & ~ isomonodromy connection on spaces of connections MOR(E) I moduli of E 5 nonabel an $\mathcal{M}_{\mathcal{DR}} \stackrel{\mathcal{R}}{\simeq} \mathcal{M}_{\mathcal{B}} = Hom(\pi, (s), c)/G$ Hadge Hyperkahler: Mar \simeq character variety Connection S Hings

The Lax project



- Classify both ACIHS & isomonodromy systems at some time (i.e. classify hyperkahler manifolds with such extra structure)

The Lax project

Back to rational matrices:

- A(z) dz is a meromorphic Higgs field (V trivel)
- d Alzadz is a meromorphic connection (U trivial)

(i.e. classify hyperkahler manifolds with such extra structure)

The Lax project

Back to rational matrices:

• A(z) dz is a meromorphic Higgs field (V brivel)

• d - A(z)dz is a meromorphic connection (U trivial)

Theorem Moduli spaces of meromorphic Higgs bundles often have such structure

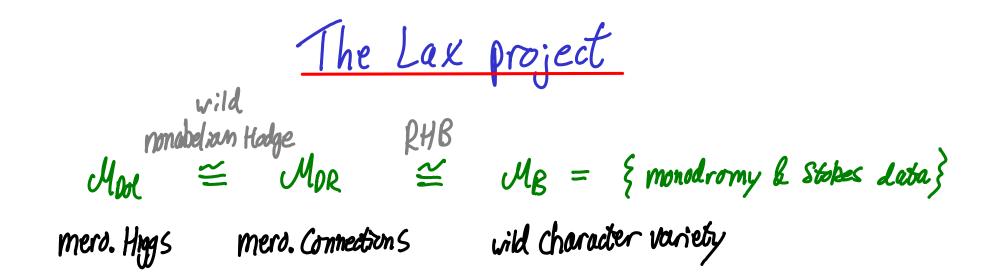
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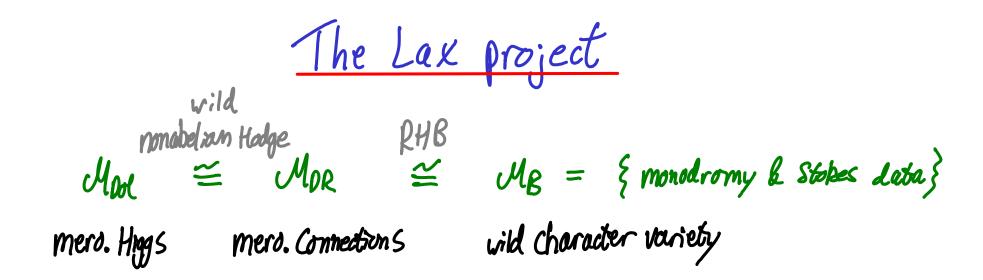
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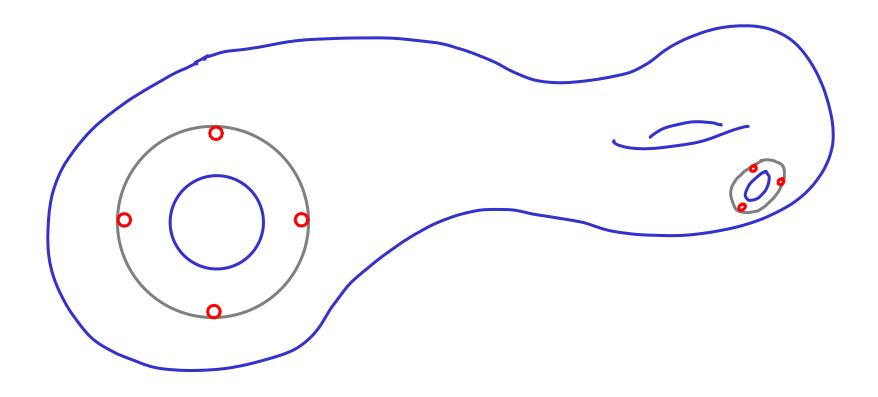
- · Nibsure, Bobtacin, Markman ~ 95 ACIHS in Poisson sense
- PB. '99 Symplectic forms on MOR ≅ MB (mero. Atiyah-Bott/Goldman)
- Bignard-B. OI Hyperkahler structure
- · Algebraic approach to symplectic forms: Woodhouse '00, Krichever '01, B.'02,09,11, B. Yamakawa '15



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| Example | Higgs Integrable system Mod | Connections (somonodiomy system MOR | Monodromy/ Stokes MB |
|------------------------------|--------------------------------------|--|----------------------------|
| $(A_1 + A_2 z) \frac{dz}{z}$ | Manakov | Qual Schlesinger | 6* |

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Connections Higgs Monodromy/ Stokes Integrable system (somonodiomy system Frample $\mathcal{M}_{\mathcal{B}}$ Mool Mor J 6* $(A_1 + A_2 z) \frac{dz}{z}$ Manakov Dual Schlesinger $\sum \frac{A_i}{Z-a_i} dZ$ 6"/6 Schlesinger Garnier (dassical Gaudin) Duolity: $A + P(z-B)^{-1}Q$ $B + Q(z-A)^{-1}P$ $\langle \rangle$ (cypto signs) AttH, Hormed Fourier-Laphce

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| (| Hyperbähler four mo | | |

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| | 212 + 224 | $-y^2+z^2+ax+by$ | +cz=d |
| $\cong d$ | /T, d = 543, | dim 6-2. | 2 = 2 |
| ≦ C₁× | Cz x Cz x Cq //GLZ | , dim 4-2- | 2-3=2 |

| Example | Higgs Integrable system | Connections (somonodiomy system | Monodrom,/ Stokes |
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| $(A_1 + A_2 z) \frac{dz}{z}$ | Manakov | Qual Schlesinger | 6* |
| $s(3) \qquad \qquad \sum \frac{A!}{Z-a!} dZ \qquad $ | Garnier (classical Gaudin) | Schlesinger | E"/E |
| Painlevé 6 Mg ≘ | \leq Fricke-Klein- $2yz + z^2 +$ | Ugt surface -yz+zz+ax+by: | +cz =d |
| $\simeq d/T$ | , d = 513, | dim 6-2: | 2 = 2 |
| $\stackrel{\simeq}{=} \begin{array}{c} C_1 \times C_2 \times \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ $ | of Gz dim | , dim 4-2-3 3-6+12-2-14 (BPaluba, JAG | =2 (a=b=c) |

| <u>Example</u> <u>F</u> | Higgs Integrable system Mod | Connections (somonodiomy system MOR | Monodromy/ Stokes MB |
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| $(A_0 + A_1 z + A_2 z^2) dz$ $z \times z$ | | Painleve 2 | |

Connections H.gg5 Monodromy/ Stokes Integrable system (somonodiony system Example $\mathcal{M}_{\mathcal{B}}$ Mool Mor ø 6* $(A_1 + A_2 z) \frac{dz}{z}$ Qual Schlesinger Manakov 6"/6 $\sum \frac{A!}{Z-q_i} dZ$ Schlesinger Garnier (dassical Gaudin) *xy*² +*x*²+*y*²+²² 2x2 *Apoles* Pamlevé 6 +ax+by+cz=dPainleve 2 $(A_0 + A_1 z + A_2 z^2) dz$ MB = Flaschka-Newell surface $xyz + x+y+z = b-b^{-1}$ be C* (New hyperkahler 4 manifold, via Bigword B. OI)

| Example | Higgs Integrable system | Connections (somonodiomy system | Monodrom. / Stokes |
|--|-------------------------------|---------------------------------------|---|
| Ī | Mod | Mor | $\mathcal{M}_{\mathcal{B}}$ |
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| $(A_0 + A_1 z + A_2 z^2) dz$ $z \times z$ | | Painleve'2 | xyz + x+y+z = b-b-1 |
| | | | |

Ankin diagrams Okomoto (1805): P6 has 04 affine Veyl group symmetry $P_2 - A_1$

Ankin diagrams Okomoto (1805): P6 has D4 affine Weyl group symmetry $P_2 A_{i}$ 1 2 1 rk2 M*≈ Dy ALEspace/quiver variety ~> MOR ≅ MB

Ankin diagrams Okomoto (1805): P6 has D4 affine Veyl group symmetry $P_2 -$ *A*, 2 1 rk2 M*≈ Dy ALEspace/quiver variety ~> Mor ≅ MB

Ankin diagrams Okomoto ('805): P6 has D4 affine Veyl group symmetry P2 1 2 1 rk2 M*≈ Dy ALEspace/quiver variety ~> Mor ≅ MB $\mathcal{M}^{*} \cong A_{1} \text{ All Espace}/\text{Equchi-Hanson} \hookrightarrow \mathcal{M}_{\text{DR}} \cong \mathcal{M}_{\text{B}}$ (Ex.3, 0706.2634)

Spaces from graphs/quivers

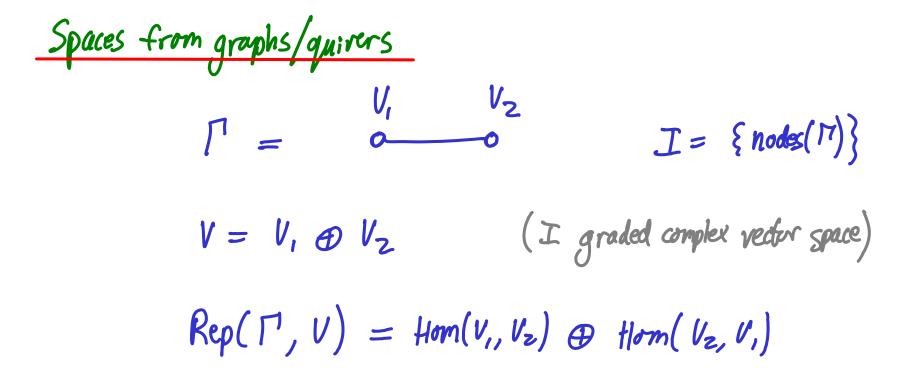
 $\Gamma = 0$

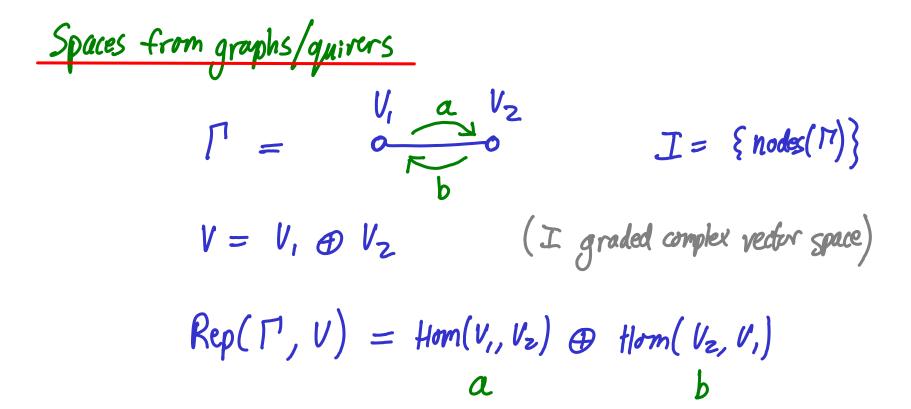
 $J = \{nodes(n)\}$

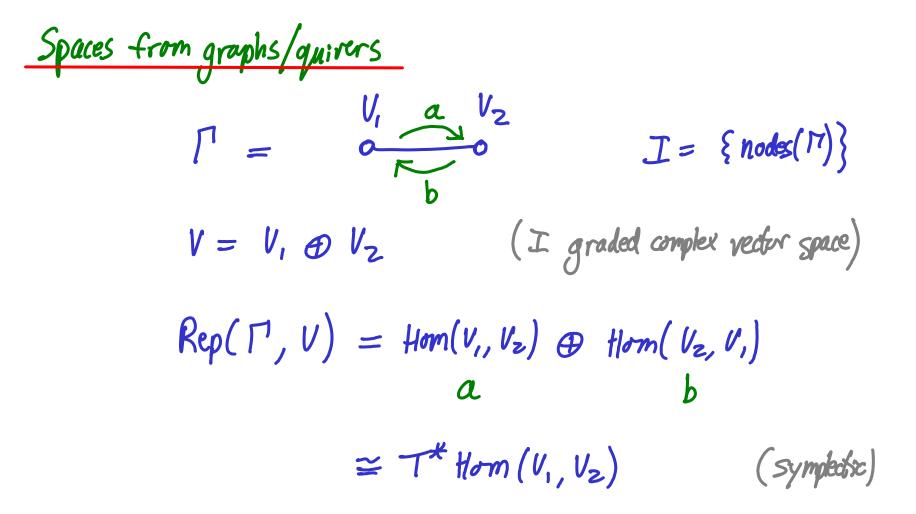
Spaces from grouphs/quivers $V_i \quad V_z$ $\Gamma = 0 \quad 0$

 $\mathcal{I} = \{ nodes(\Pi) \}$

Spaces from graphs/quivers Vz U, o_____ Γ = $J = \{ nodes(\Pi) \}$ 0 (I graded complex vector space) $V = V_1 \oplus V_2$







$$\frac{Spaces - from graphs/quivers}{\Gamma} = \bigcup_{l=0}^{V_{l}} \bigcup_{l=0}^{a} \bigcup_{l=0}^{V_{2}} I = \{nodes(\Pi)\}$$

$$V = V_{1} \oplus V_{2} \qquad (I \text{ graded complex vector space})$$

$$Rep(\Gamma, V) = Hom(V_{1}, V_{2}) \oplus Hom(V_{2}, V_{1})$$

$$a \qquad b$$

$$\cong T^{*} Hom(V_{1}, V_{2}) \qquad (symplectsc)$$

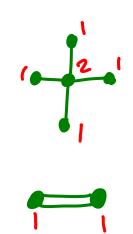
$$H := GL(V_{1}) \times GL(V_{2}) \quad acts \text{ on } Rep(\Pi, V)$$
with proment map $\mu(a, b) = (ab, -ba)$

$$\frac{Spaces \ from \ graphs/quivers}{\Gamma} = \bigcup_{l} a \ V_{2} \qquad I = \{nodes(T)\} \\ V = V, \oplus V_{2} \qquad (I \ graded \ complex \ vector \ space) \\ Rep(\Gamma, V) = Hom(V, V_{2}) \oplus Hom(V_{2}, V_{1}) \\ a \qquad b \\ = T^{*} Hom(V_{1}, V_{2}) \qquad (symples) \\ H := GL(V_{1}) \times GL(V_{2}) \quad acts \ on \ Rep(T, V) \\ with \ moment \ map \qquad \mu(a,b) = (ab, -ba) \\ Alditive/Nobajma : Rep(\Gamma, V) //H = \mu^{-1}(A)/H \qquad (A \in C^{I} = Le(H)^{*}) \\ \end{cases}$$

Spaces from graphs/quivers
Kronheimer '89: If I⁷ an affine ADE Dynkin graph,
dim V: ~ minimal null voot then

$$Rep(\Gamma', V) //_{A}H$$
 is $cx \dim^{n} 2$
 $Rep(\Gamma', V) = Hom(V_{1}, V_{2}) \oplus Hom(V_{2}, V_{1})$
 $a = b$
 $\equiv T^{*} Horm(V_{1}, V_{2})$ (sympletic)
 $H := GL(V_{1}) \times GL(V_{2})$ acts on $Rep(\Gamma, V)$
with moment map $\mu(a,b) = (ab, -ba)$
Additive/Nakajima : $Rep(\Gamma, V) //_{A}H = \mu^{-1}(A)/_{H}$ ($l \in C^{I} \in Lie(H)^{*}$)

Kronheimer '89: If Γ' an affine ADE Dynkin graph, dim $V_i \sim minimal$ null root then $\operatorname{Rep}(\Gamma, V)//_{L}H$ is $\operatorname{cx} \operatorname{dim}^n Z$



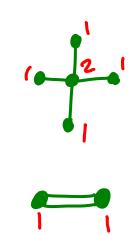
Multiplicative version

$$\Gamma = \frac{V_{i}}{b} \frac{a}{b} \frac{V_{z}}{c} \qquad Rep^{*}(\Gamma, V) = \{(a, b) \mid 1 + ab \text{ invertible} \}$$

$$\int \frac{1}{b} \frac{V_{z}}{c} \qquad Rep^{*}(\Gamma, V) = \{(a, b) \mid 1 + ab \text{ invertible} \}$$

$$\int \frac{1}{c} \frac{1}$$

Kronheimer '89: If Γ an affine ADE Dynkin graph, $\dim V_i \sim \min \operatorname{null} \operatorname{root} \operatorname{then}$ $\operatorname{Rep}(\Gamma, V)//_{i}H$ is $\operatorname{cx} \operatorname{dim}^n Z$



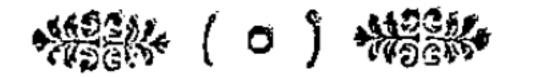
Multiplicative version

$$\Gamma = \bigcup_{k=0}^{l_{1}} a V_{2} \\ Rep^{*}(\Gamma, V) = \{(a, b) \mid 1 + ab \text{ invertible} \} \\ \bigcap_{k=0}^{l_{1}} (I_{1}, V) = \{(a, b) \mid 1 + ab \text{ invertible} \} \\ \bigcap_{k=0}^{l_{1}} (I_{1}, V) = \{(a, b) \mid 1 + ab \text{ invertible} \} \\ Rep^{*}(\Gamma, V) \\ (I_{1}, V) = \{(I_{1}, V) \mid 1 \leq a \text{ invertible representations}^{(n)} \} \\ (I_{1}, V) = \{(I_{1}, V) \mid 1 \leq a \text{ invertible representations}^{(n)} \} \\ (I_{1}, V) = \{(I_{1}, V) \mid 1 \leq a \text{ invertible representations}^{(n)} \} \\ (I_{1}, V) = \{(I_{1}, V) \mid 1 \leq a \text{ invertible representations}^{(n)} \} \\ (I_{1}, V) = \{(I_{1}, V) \mid 1 \leq a \text{ invertible representations}^{(n)} \} \\ (I_{1}, V) = \{(I_{1}, V) \mid 1 \leq a \text{ invertible representations}^{(n)} \} \\ (I_{1}, V) = \{(I_{1}, V) \mid 1 \leq a \text{ invertible representations}^{(n)} \} \\ (I_{1}, V) = \{(I_{1}, V) \mid 1 \leq a \text{ invertible representations}^{(n)} \} \\ (I_{1}, V) = \{(I_{1}, V) \mid 1 \leq a \text{ invertible representations}^{(n)} \} \\ (I_{1}, V) = \{(I_{1}, V) \mid 1 \leq a \text{ invertible representations}^{(n)} \} \\ (I_{1}, V) = \{(I_{1}, V) \mid 1 \leq a \text{ invertible representations}^{(n)} \} \\ (I_{1}, V) = \{(I_{1}, V) \mid 1 \leq a \text{ invertible representations}^{(n)} \} \\ (I_{1}, V) = \{(I_{1}, V) \mid 1 \leq a \text{ invertible representations}^{(n)} \} \\ (I_{1}, V) = \{(I_{1}, V) \mid 1 \leq a \text{ invertible representations}^{(n)} \} \\ (I_{1}, V) = \{(I_{1}, V) \mid 1 \leq a \text{ invertible representations}^{(n)} \} \\ (I_{1}, V) = \{(I_{1}, V) \mid 1 \leq a \text{ invertible representations}^{(n)} \} \\ (I_{1}, V) = \{(I_{1}, V) \mid 1 \leq a \text{ invertible representations}^{(n)} \} \\ (I_{1}, V) = \{(I_{1}, V) \mid 1 \leq a \text{ invertible representations}^{(n)} \} \\ (I_{1}, V) = \{(I_{1}, V) \mid 1 \leq a \text{ invertible representations}^{(n)} \} \\ (I_{1}, V) = \{(I_{1}, V) \mid 1 \leq a \text{ invertible representations}^{(n)} \} \\ (I_{1}, V) = \{(I_{1}, V) \mid 1 \leq a \text{ invertible representations}^{(n)} \} \\ (I_{1}, V) = \{(I_{1}, V) \mid 1 \leq a \text{ invertible representations}^{(n)} \} \\ (I_{1}, V) = \{(I_{1}, V) \mid 1 \leq a \text{ invertible representations}^{(n)} \} \\ (I_{1}, V) = \{(I_{1}, V) \mid 1 \leq a \text{ invertible representations}^{(n)} \} \\ (I_{1}, V) = \{(I_{1}, V) \mid 1 \leq a \text{ inve$$

Spaces from grouphs/quivers Kronheimer '89: If 1° an affine ADE Dynkin graph, dim Vi ~ minimal null voot them Rep(r,v)//1 is cx dimⁿ 2 `B(V1, V2): Multiplicative version $\Gamma = \bigcup_{\substack{i \\ b}}^{V_i} \bigcup_{\substack{a \\ b}}^{a \\ V_2}$ $Rep^{*}(\Gamma, \nu) = \{(a, b) \mid 1 + ab \text{ invertible} \}$ $\bigcap_{\substack{n \\ \text{Rep}(\Gamma, \nu)}} (\Gamma, \nu) = \{(a, b) \mid 1 + ab \text{ invertible} \}$ (hm (Vanden Bergh '04) Rep* (1,1) is a "multiplicative" (or "quas: ") Hamiltonian H-space with group volved moment map $\mu(a,b) = (1+ab, (1+ba)^{-1}) \in H$ E.g. Multi-Quiver Var. $\left(\begin{array}{c} 1 \\ 1 \\ 2 \end{array} \right) \cong \left\{ \chi y z + \chi^2 + \chi^2 + z^2 = a \chi + b y + c z + d \right\}$

$$\frac{Qn}{dhen} \quad Suppose \quad \Gamma = 0 \quad or \quad O \quad O \quad etc$$

$$\frac{dhen}{dhen} \quad what \quad is \quad Rep^{*}(\Gamma, U) \quad ?$$



SPECIMEN ALGORITHMI SINGVLARIS.

Auctore L, $E \lor L E R O$.

I.

Confideratio fractionum continuarum, quarum vlum vberrimum per totam Analyfin iam aliquoties ostendi, deduxit me ad quantitates certo quodam modo ex indicibus formatas, quarum natura ita est comparata, vt fingularem algorithmum requirat. Cum igitur fumma Analyfeos inuenta maximam partem algorithmo ad certas quasdam quantitates accommodato

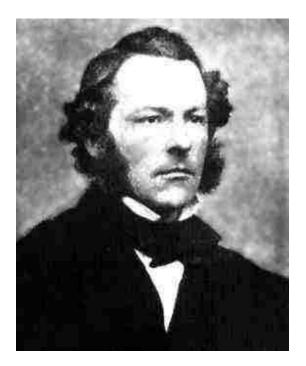


6. Haec ergo teneatur definitio fignorum (), inter quae indices ordine a finistra ad dextram scribere constitui; atque indices hoc modo clausulis inclusi inposterum denotabunt numerum ex istis indicibus formatum. Ita a simplicissi casibus inchoando, habebimus:

(a) $\equiv a$ (a,b) $\equiv ab+1$ (a,b,c) $\equiv abc+c+a$ (a,b,c,d) $\equiv abcd+cd+ad+ab+1$ (a,b,c,d,c) $\equiv abcde+cde+ade+abc+abc+e+c+a$ etc.

"Euler's continuant polynomials"

CX.



G. G. Stokes 1857

VI. On the Discontinuity of Arbitrary Constants which appear in Divergent Developments. By G. G. STOKES, M.A., D.C.L., Sec. R.S., Fellow of Pembroke College, and Lucasian Professor of Mathematics in the University of Cambridge.

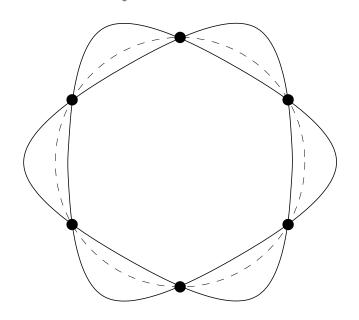
[Read May 11, 1857.]

In a paper "On the Numerical Calculation of a class of Definite Integrals and Infinite Series," printed in the ninth volume of the *Transactions* of this Society, I succeeded in developing the integral $\int_0^{\infty} \cos \frac{\pi}{2} (w^3 - mw) dw$ in a form which admits of extremely easy numerical calculation when *m* is large, whether positive or negative, or even moderately large. The method there followed is of very general application to a class of functions which frequently occur in physical problems. Some other examples of its use are given in the same paper; and I was enabled by the application of it to solve the problem of the motion of the fluid surrounding a pendulum of the form of a long cylinder, when the internal friction of the fluid is taken into account *.

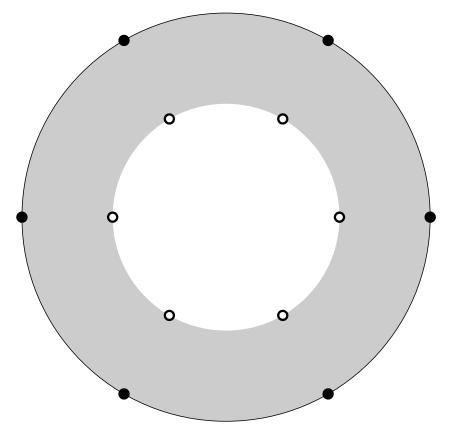
These functions admit of expansion, according to ascending powers of the variables, in series which are always convergent, and which may be regarded as defining the functions for all values of the variable real or imaginary, though the actual numerical calculation would involve a labour increasing indefinitely with the magnitude of the variable. They satisfy certain linear differential equations, which indeed frequently are what present themselves in the first instance, the series, multiplied by arbitrary constants, being merely their integrals. In my former paper, to which the present may be regarded as a supplement, I have employed these equations to obtain integrals in the form of descending series multiplied by exponentials. These integrals, when once the arbitrary constants are determined, are exceedingly convenient



<u>Stokes structures</u> (Sibuya 1975, Deligne 1978, Malgronge 1980...)



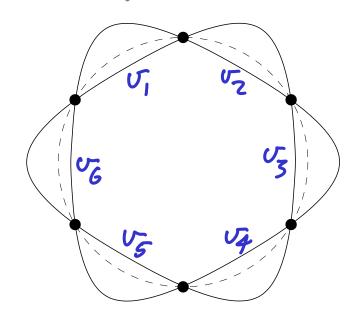
Stokes diagram with Stokes directions



Halo at ∞ with singular directions

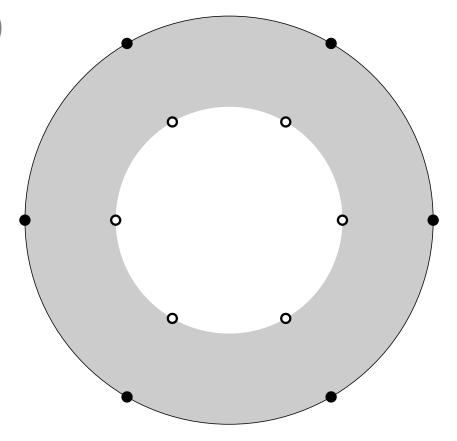


(Sibuya 1975, Deligne 1978, Malgronge 1980...)



Stokes diagram with Stokes directions

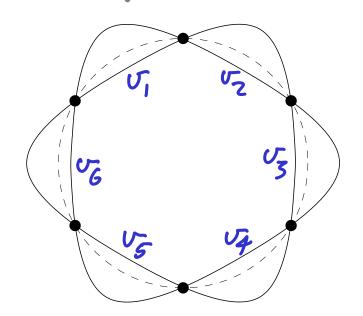
Subdominant solutions U: HUiti



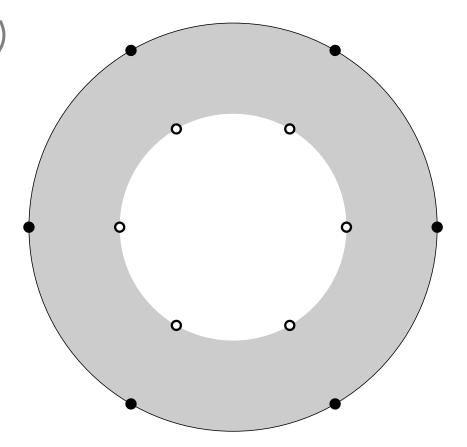
Halo at ∞ with singular directions



(Sibuya 1975, Deligne 1978, Malgrange 1980 ...)



Stokes diagram with Stokes directions



Halo at ∞ with singular directions

Subdominant solutions U: HUZH $\mathcal{M}_{\mathcal{B}} \cong \{ x_{yz} + x_{+y+z} = b - b^{-1} \}$ $\cong \left\{ \begin{array}{l} (\rho_{1},...,\rho_{6}) \in (P')^{6} \\ (\rho_{1}^{2}-\rho_{2})(\rho_{3}^{2}-\rho_{4})(\rho_{5}^{2}-\rho_{6}) \\ (\rho_{2}^{2}-\rho_{3})(\rho_{4}^{2}-\rho_{5})(\rho_{6}^{2}-\rho_{1}) \end{array} \right\} / PS_{2}(\mathbb{C})$

00-d Ham geometry Cartoon eg connections on Coo bundles/Riemann surfaces Hamiltonian geometry quasi-Hamiltonian geometry ECG, D=GXG 8cg*, T*6 mult. sp. quotient (1)/G μ⁻'(0)/G Multiplicative symplectic geometry Additive symplectic geometry Betti spaces, character varieties 0, x ... x Om //G

00-d Ham geometry Cartoon eg connections on Co bundles/Riemann surfaces Hamiltonian geometry quasi-Hamiltonian geometry $C \subset G$, $D = G \times G$ 8cg*, T*6 mult. sp. quotient pr'(1)/G μ⁻'(0)/G Multiplicative symplectic geometry Additive symplectic geometry Betti spaces, character varieties 0, x ... x Om //G $\left\{ d-\sum_{z-a_i}^{A_i} dz \mid A; \in \Theta_i, \sum A_i = 0 \right\} / G$

00-d Ham geometry Cartoon eg connections on Co bundles/Riemann surfaces Hamiltonian geometry quasi-Hamiltonian geometry CCG, D=GXG 8cg*, T*6 mult. sp. quotient (1)/G μ⁻'(0)/G Multiplicative symplectic geometry Additive symplectic geometry RH Betti spaces, character varieties 0, x ... x Om //G (M* MB

00-d Ham geometry Cartoon eg connections on Co bundles/Riemann surfaces Hamiltonian geometry quasi-Hamiltonian geometry CCG, D=GXG 8cg*, T*6 mult. sp. quotient (1)/G μ⁻'(0)/G Multiplicative symplectic germetry Additive symplectic geometry RHB Betti spaces, Character varieties 0, x ... x Om //G (M* MB

Wild Character Varieties

Wild Character Varieties Fix
$$G$$
 (e.g. $GLn(\mathbb{C})$)
Symplectic variety
 Σ compact Riemann Surface $\implies M_{B} = Hom(T_{i}, (\Sigma), G)/G$

$$\frac{\text{Wild Character Varieties}}{\text{Eix } G \quad (e.g \quad GLn(\mathbb{C}))}$$

$$symplectic \quad variety$$

$$\Sigma \quad compact \quad Riemann \quad Surface \quad \Longrightarrow \quad M_{B} = Hom(\tau_{i}, (\Sigma), G)/G$$

$$\|\int_{RH}$$

$$M_{DR} = \{Alg. \quad connections \quad on \quad G-bundles \quad on \quad \Sigma\}$$
isom

$$\frac{Wild Character Varieties}{Wild Character Varieties} Fix G (e.g. GLn(C))$$

$$Poisson Variety$$

$$E compact Riemann Surface $\implies M_{B}^{tume} = Hom(Ti_{1}(S^{o}), G)/G$

$$with marked points$$

$$a = (a_{1}, ..., a_{m})$$

$$I|(RH)$$

$$E^{o} = E \setminus a$$

$$M_{DR} = \{Alg. connections on G bundles on S^{o}\}$$

$$With reg. sing s$$$$

Wild Character VarietiesFix G(e.g. GLn(C))Poisson scheme (ao-bype)E compact Riemann Surface
$$\Rightarrow$$
With marked points $A = (a_1, ..., a_m)$ $\|\int RHB$ $\mathcal{E}^\circ = \mathcal{E} \setminus a$ $\mathcal{M}_{DR} = \{Alg. connections on G-bundles on $\mathcal{E}^\circ_{Jisom}$$

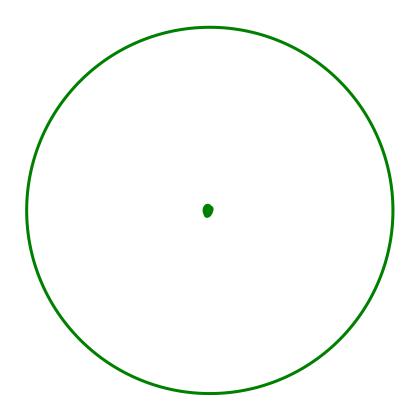
Fix G (e.g $GLn(\mathbb{C})$) Wild Character Varieties Porsson variety 5 compact Riemann Surface MR \Rightarrow with marked points $\underline{a} = (a_1, \dots, a_m)$ *||*{ *RHB* and irregular types More = { Alg. connections on G-bundles on 2[°]} with irreg. types Q /isom $Q = Q_1, \ldots, Q_m$ 5° = 51 a

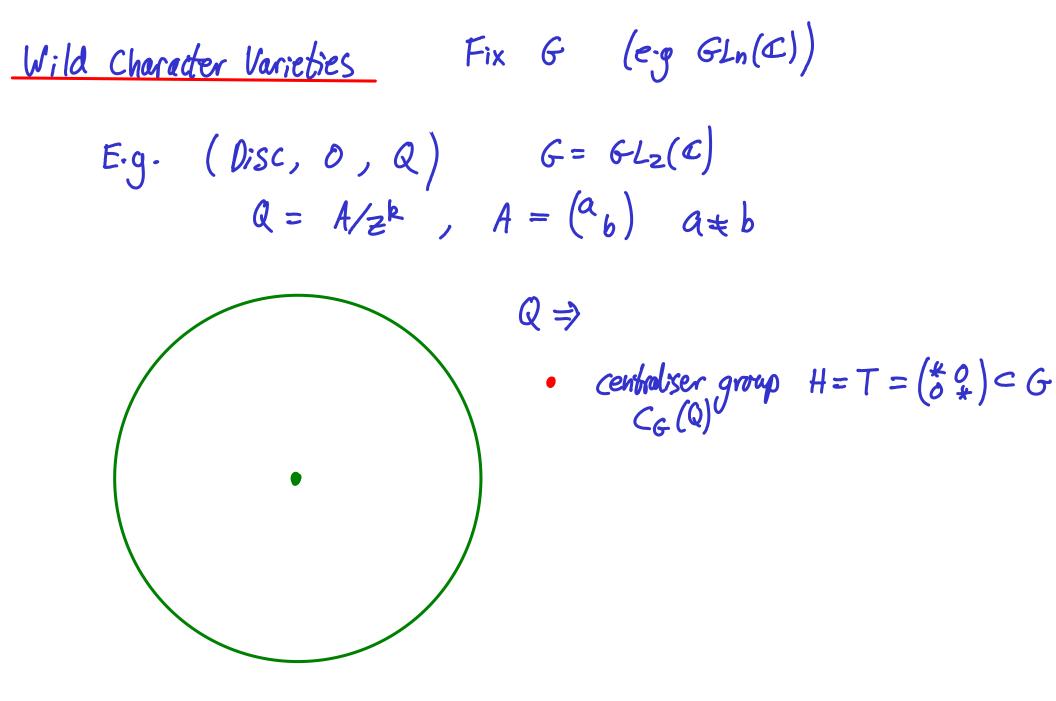
Fix G (e.g $GLn(\mathbb{C})$) Wild Character Varieties Porsson variety E compact Riemann Surface MR \Rightarrow with marked points $\underline{a} = (a_1, \dots, a_m)$ ||{ RHB and irregular types More = { Alg. connections on G-bundles on 2[°]} with irreg. types Q /isom $Q = Q_1, \ldots, Q_m$ 5° = 5 \ a Carton Subolg. $Q_i \in T_i \subset O_f((z_i))$

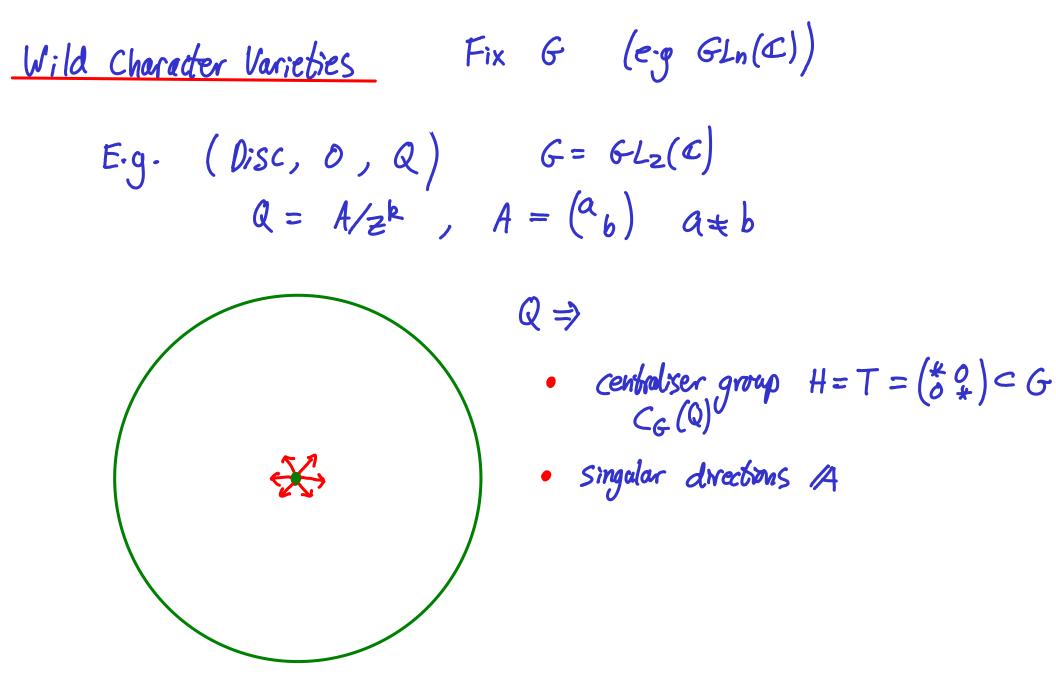
 $(e \cdot g G Ln(\mathbb{C}))$ Fix G Wild Character Varieties Poisson variety E compact Riemann Surface MR \Rightarrow with marked points $\underline{a} = (a_1, \ldots, a_m)$ and irregular types $\mathcal{M}_{DR} = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} Alg. \ connections \ on \ 6-bundles \ on \ 5^\circ \\ with \ irreg. \ bypes \ Q \ isom \\ \hline \nabla \cong \ dQ: + \ \Lambda; \ \underline{dz:} + \ holom. \end{array} \right.$ $Q = Q_1, \ldots, Q_m$ 5° = 51a Carton Subolg. $Q_i \in t(z_i) \subset o_t(z_i)$ · t c J C-9-

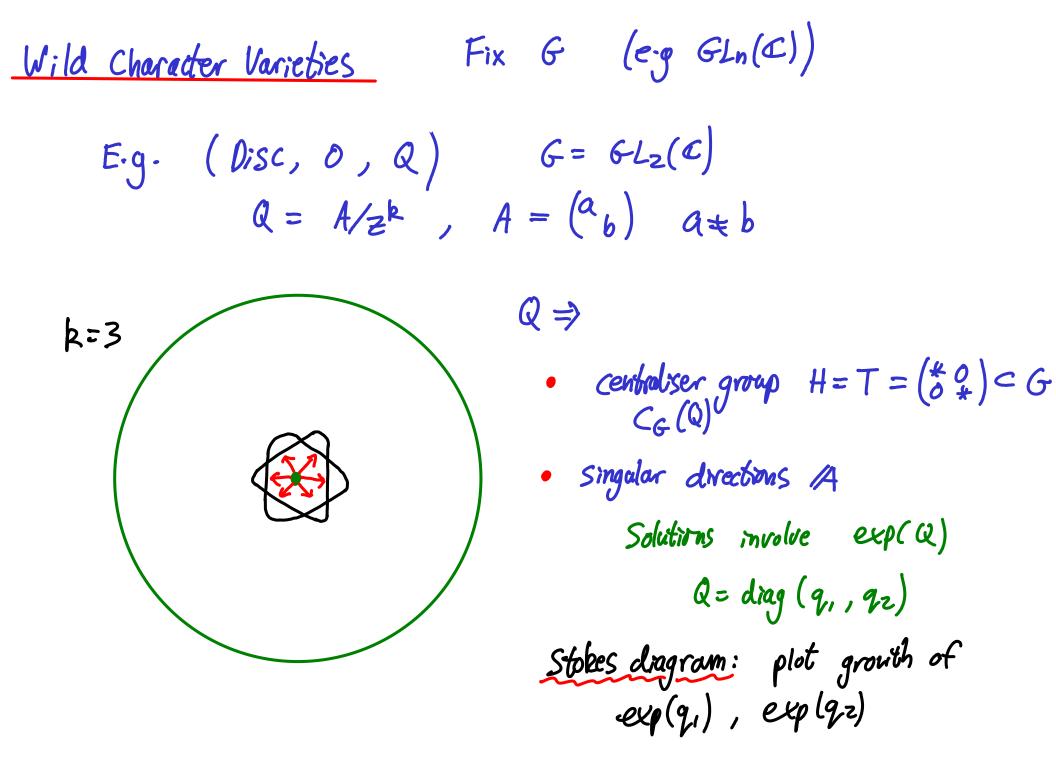
Fix G (e.g GLn(C)) Wild Character Varieties E.g. (Disc, 0, Q) $G = GL_2(C)$ $Q = A/z^{k}$, $A = \begin{pmatrix} a_{b} \end{pmatrix}$ $a \neq b$

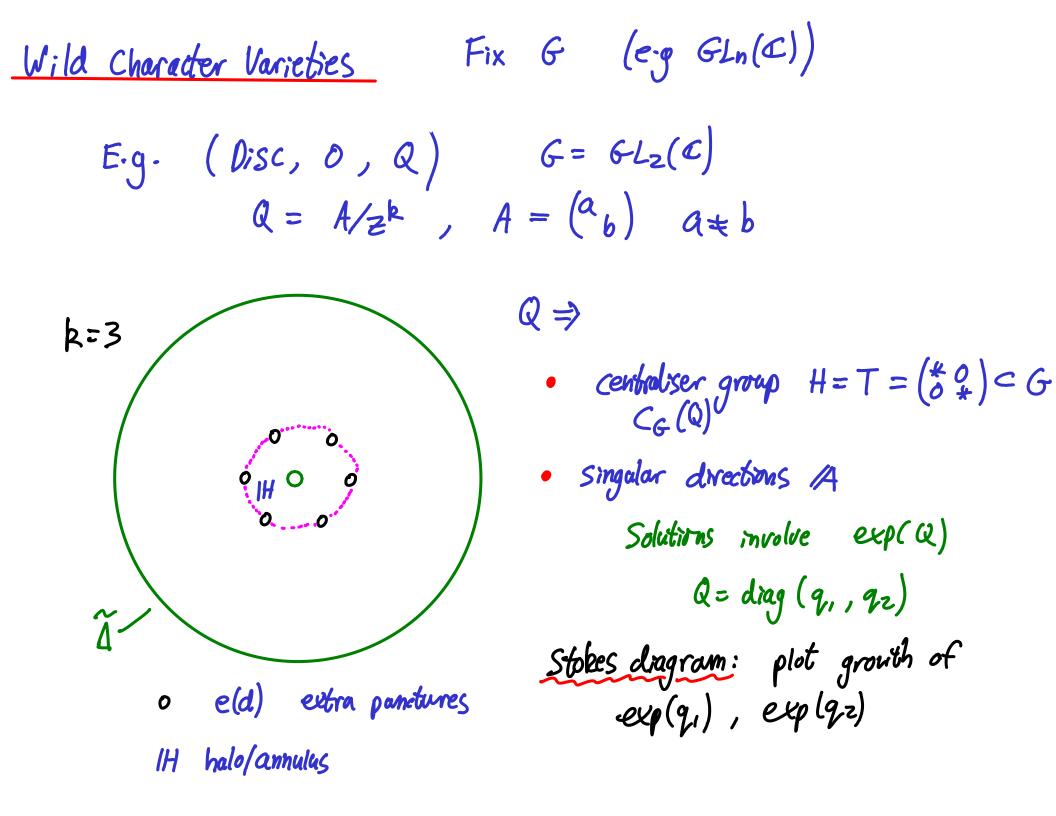
Wild Character Varieties Fix G (e.g. GLn(C)) E.g. (Disc, 0, Q) $G = GL_2(C)$ $Q = A/z^k$, $A = \begin{pmatrix} a \\ b \end{pmatrix}$ $a \neq b$

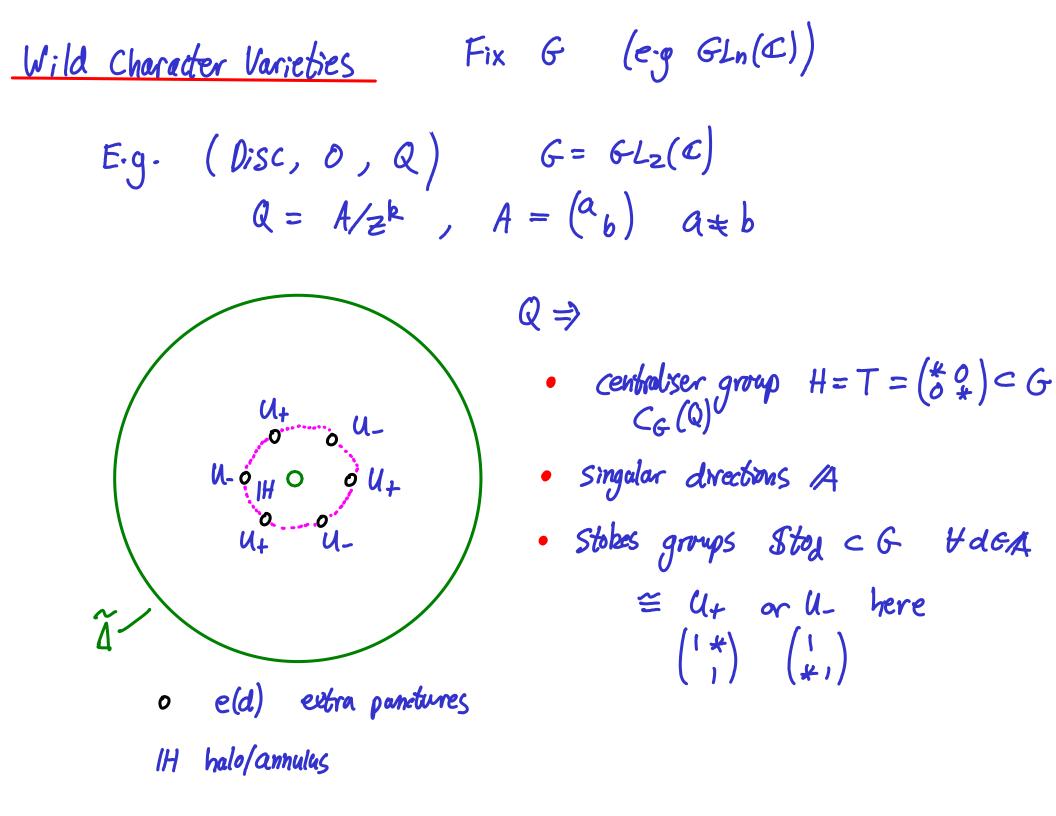


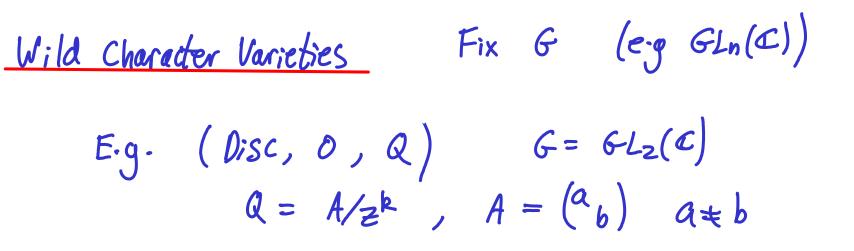


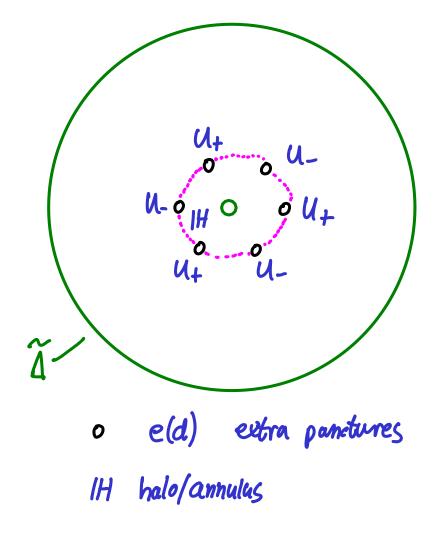






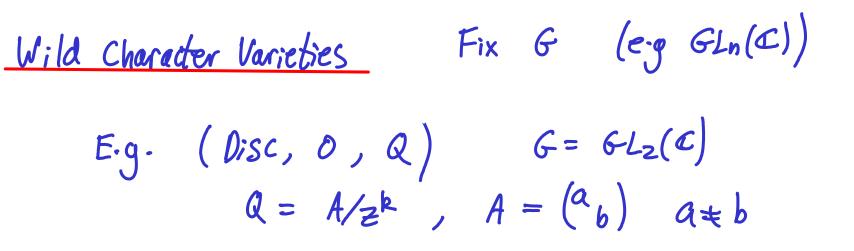


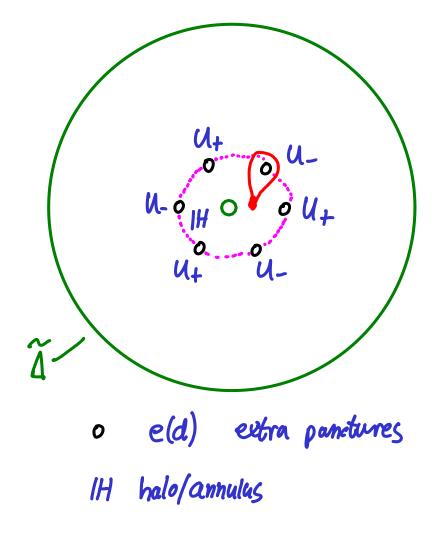




Stokes local system:

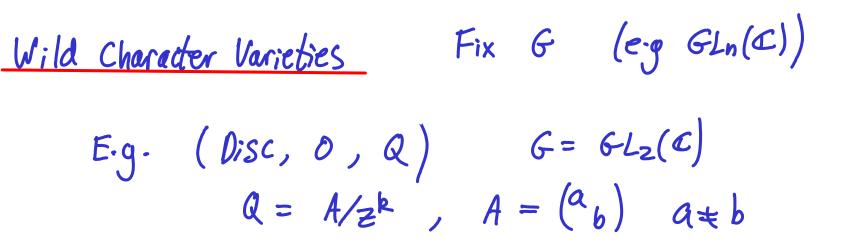
- G local system on $\widetilde{\Delta}$
- · flat reduction to H in IH
- · monodromy around e(d) in Stop

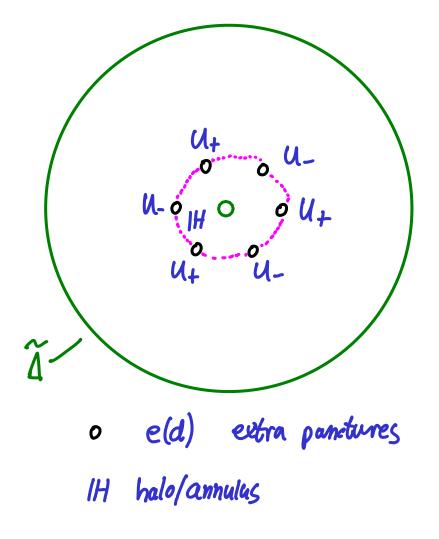




Stokes local system:

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Stokes local system:

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- Topological data that the multisummation opproach to states data gives

{ connections with } \ Stokes local } irreg. type Q } \ Stokes local } systems }

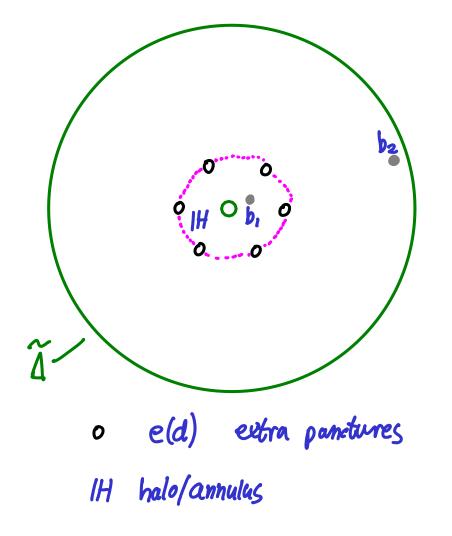
Fix G (e.g GLn(C)) Wild Character Varieties E.g. (Disc, 0, Q) $G = GL_2(C)$ $Q = A/z^{k}$, $A = \begin{pmatrix} a_{b} \end{pmatrix}$ $a \neq b$ basepoints b, bz

o e(d) extra panetures

halo/annulus

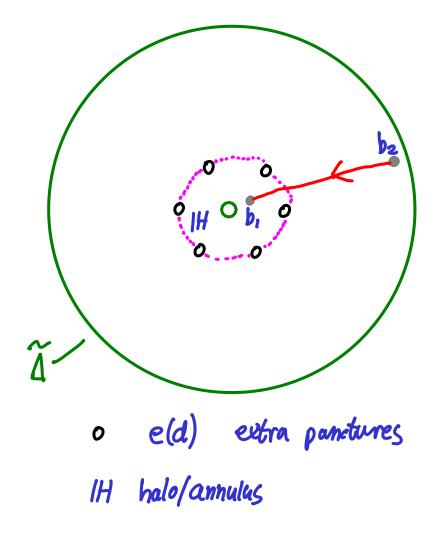
IH

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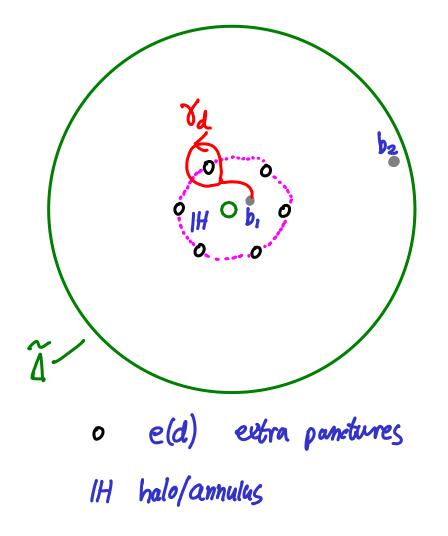
basepoints b_1, b_2 $TI = TI, (\tilde{\Delta}, \{b_1, b_2\})$

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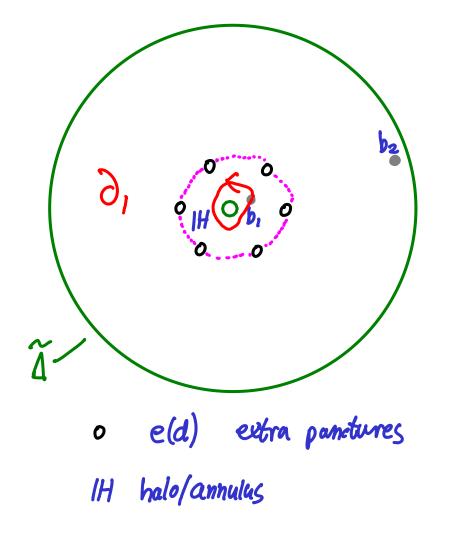
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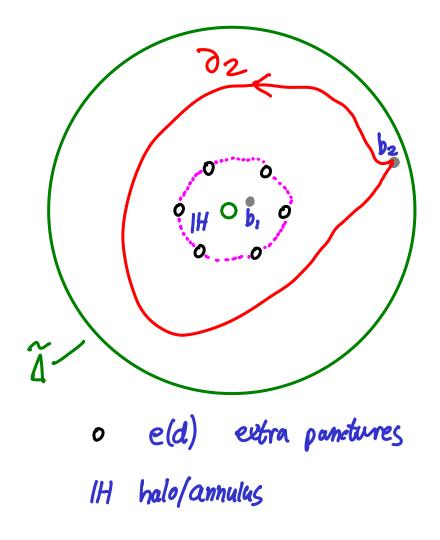
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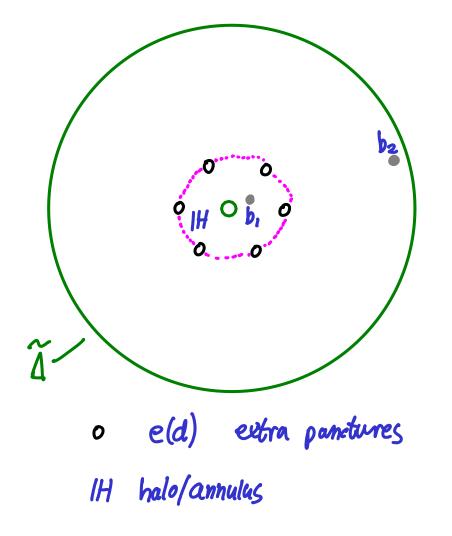
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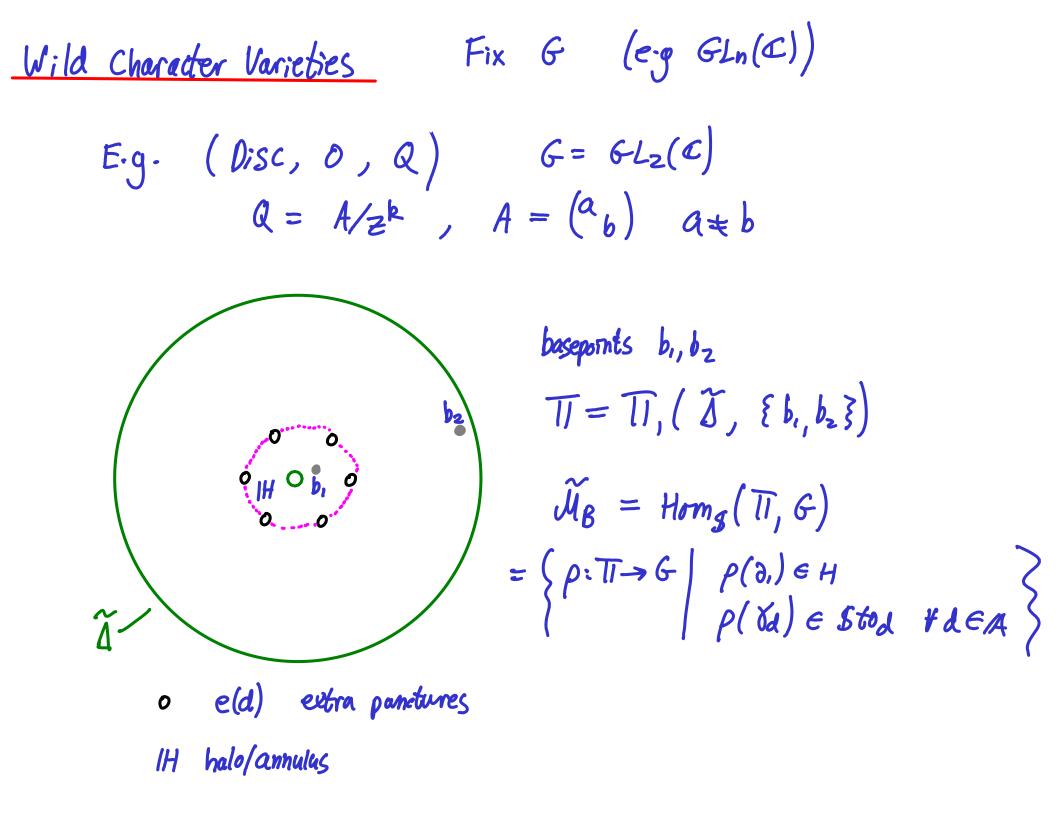


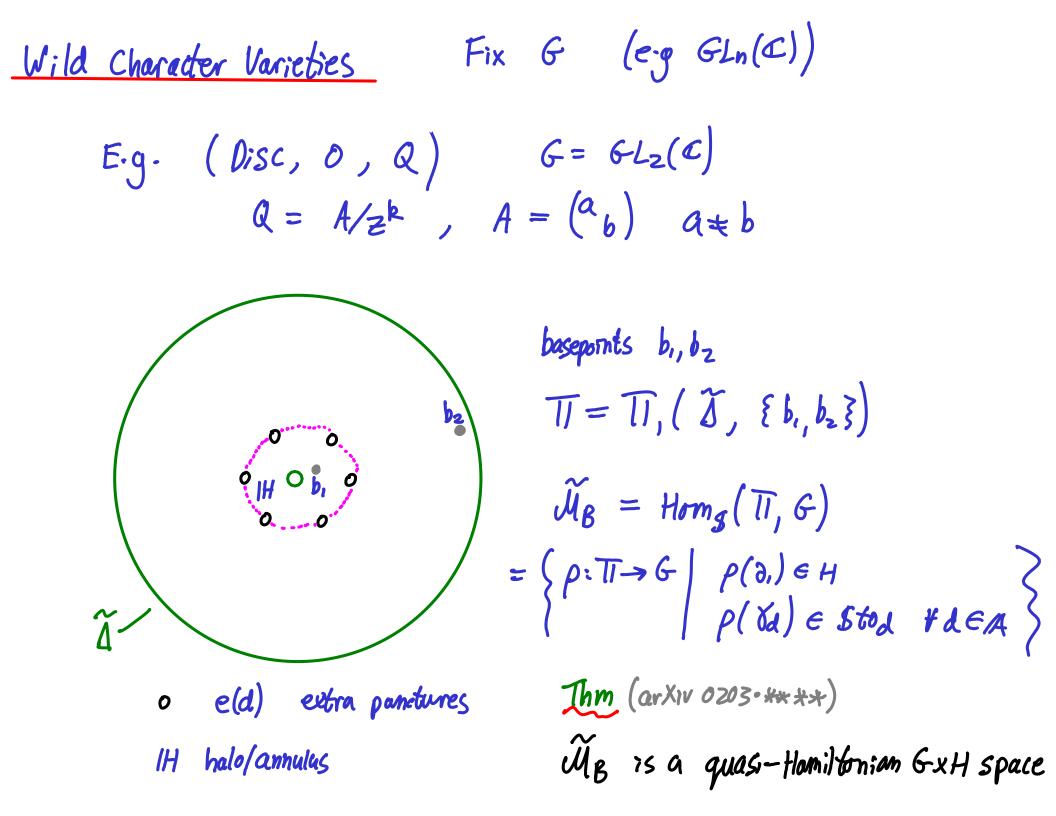
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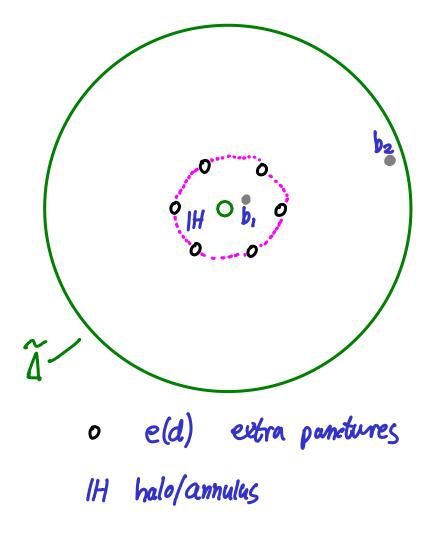


basepoints b_1, b_2 $TI = TI, (\tilde{\Delta}, \{b_1, b_2\})$



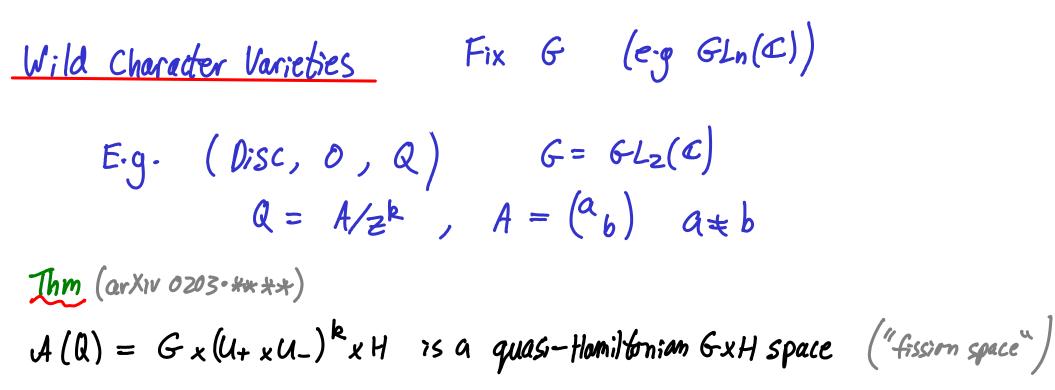


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basepoints b_{1}, b_{2} $TI = TI, (\tilde{\Delta}, \{b_{1}, b_{2}\})$ $\tilde{\mathcal{M}}_{\mathcal{B}} = Hom_{g}(TI, G)$ $\cong G_{x}(\mathcal{U}_{+} \times \mathcal{U}_{-})^{k} \times H$

Thm (arXiv 0203.****) MB is a quasi-Homiltonian GXH space



-

(or. $\{(S,h)\in (U+xU-)^k \times H \mid hS_{2k} \dots S_{2}S, =1\}$ is a quasi-Hamiltonian H-space

(or. $\{(S,h)\in (U_{+x}U_{-})^{k} \times H \mid hS_{2k} \dots S_{2}S_{n} = 1\} \text{ is } \alpha \text{ quasi-Hamiltionian } H\text{-space}$ $\cong \{(S_{2},\dots,S_{2k-1}) \mid S_{2k-1} \dots S_{3}S_{2} \in G^{\circ} = U_{-}HU_{+} \subset G\}$

$\begin{array}{l} \underbrace{(or.} \\ \{(S,h) \in (U_{+x}U_{-})^{k} \times H \ | \ hS_{2k} \dots S_{2}S_{i} = 1 \} \ is \ \alpha \ quasi - Hamiltionian \ H-space \\ \end{array}$ $\begin{array}{l} \cong \left\{ (S_{2}, \dots, S_{2k-1}) \ \right\} \ S_{2k-1} \dots S_{3}S_{2} \in G^{\circ} = U_{-}HU_{+} \subset G \\ \cong \left\{ (S_{2}, \dots, S_{2k-1}) \ \right\} \ (S_{2k-1} \dots S_{3}S_{2})_{ij} \neq 0 \\ \end{array}$

$$\begin{array}{l} \underbrace{(or.} \\ \left(\begin{array}{c} (S,h) \in (U_{+x}U_{-})^{k} \times H \right) & hS_{2k} \dots S_{2}S_{1} = 1 \end{array} \right) & s \ \alpha \ quasi - Hamiltionian \ H-space \\ \end{array} \\ \end{array} \\ \end{array} \\ \begin{array}{l} \cong \ \left\{ \begin{array}{c} \left(S_{2}, \dots, S_{2k-1} \right) \\ \end{array} \right) & S_{2k-1} \dots S_{3}S_{2} \\ \end{array} \\ \begin{array}{l} \in \ G^{\circ} = U_{-} HU_{+} \\ \subset G \end{array} \\ \end{array} \\ \begin{array}{l} \cong \ \left\{ \begin{array}{c} \left(S_{2}, \dots, S_{2k-1} \right) \\ \end{array} \right) & \left(S_{2k-1} \dots S_{3}S_{2} \right)_{||} \\ \end{array} \\ \end{array} \\ \begin{array}{l} = \ \left\{ \begin{array}{c} Gauss \\ Gauss \end{array} \right) \\ \end{array} \\ \end{array} \\ \end{array} \\ \end{array} \\ \begin{array}{l} E-g \\ E-g \\ \end{array} \\ \begin{array}{l} E-g \\ R = 2 \end{array} \\ \left(\begin{array}{c} \left(1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{array} \right) \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{array} \right)_{||} \\ \end{array} \\ \end{array} \\ = \ \left. 1 + \alpha b \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} \underbrace{\left(\begin{array}{c} c \end{array}\right)}{\left\{ \left(\begin{array}{c} S \\ s \\ + x \end{matrix}\right) \in \left(\end{matrix}\right)^{k} \times H \left| \begin{array}{c} h S_{2k} \dots S_{2} S_{1} = 1 \right\} & \text{is a quasi-Hamiltonian H-space} \\ \end{array} \\ \end{array} \\ \end{array} \\ \begin{array}{c} \cong \left\{ \left(\begin{array}{c} S_{2} \\ \ldots \\ \end{array}\right) \times S_{2k-1} \end{array}\right) & S_{2k-1} \dots S_{3} S_{2} \in G^{\circ} = U_{-} H U_{+} \subset G \\ \end{array} \\ \end{array} \\ \begin{array}{c} \cong \left\{ \left(\begin{array}{c} S_{2} \\ \ldots \\ \end{array}\right) \times S_{2k-1} \end{array}\right) & \left(\begin{array}{c} S_{2k-1} \dots S_{3} S_{2} \\ \end{array}\right)_{II} \\ \end{array} \\ \end{array} \\ \begin{array}{c} = I + ab \\ \end{array} \\ \begin{array}{c} S_{0} \\ \end{array} \\ \begin{array}{c} B(Q) \\ \end{array} \\ \end{array} \\ \begin{array}{c} \cong B(V) \\ M = h^{-1} = \left(\begin{array}{c} I + ab \\ \end{array} \right) \\ \end{array} \\ \begin{array}{c} M = h^{-1} = \left(\begin{array}{c} I + ab \\ \end{array} \\ \end{array}$$

$$\begin{cases} (or: \\ \{(\$, h) \in (U_{+*}U_{-})^{k} \times H \ | \ hS_{2k} \dots S_{*}S_{*} = 1 \} \text{ is } a \text{ quasi-Homiltonian } H\text{-space} \\ \cong \{(S_{2}, \dots, S_{2k-1})\) \ S_{2k-1} \dots S_{3}S_{2} \in G^{\circ} = U_{-}HU_{+} c \ 6 \} \\ \cong \{(S_{2}, \dots, S_{2k-1})\) \ (S_{2k-1} \dots S_{3}S_{2})_{II} \neq 0 \} \ (Gauss) \\ E \cdot g \cdot k = 2 \ \left(\binom{Ia}{0}\binom{Io}{b_{1}}\right)_{II} = I + ab \\ So \ B(a) \cong B(V) \ of \ Van \ den \ Bergh \\ p_{I} = h^{-1} = (I + ab, (I + ba)^{-1}) \\ Lemma \ \left(\binom{Ia_{1}}{0}\binom{Io}{b_{1}} \dots \binom{Ia_{r}}{0}\binom{Io}{b_{r}}\right)_{II} = (a_{1}, b_{1}, \dots, a_{r}, b_{r})$$

- Euler's continuants are group valued moment maps

$$\begin{array}{l} \underbrace{\left(S^{\prime}\right)}_{i} \in \left(\mathcal{U}_{+} \times \mathcal{U}_{-}\right)^{k} \times \mathcal{H} \quad \left| \quad hS_{2k} \dots S_{2}S_{i} = 1\right\} \quad is \quad \alpha \quad qnas: -\mathcal{H}amiltionican \quad \mathcal{H}-space \\ \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} \cong \quad \left\{\left(S_{2}, \dots, S_{2k-1}\right)\right) \quad S_{2k-1} \dots S_{3}S_{2} \quad \mathcal{E} \quad \mathcal{G}^{\circ} = \quad \mathcal{U}_{-} \mathcal{H}\mathcal{U}_{+} \subset \mathcal{G}\right\} \\ \cong \quad \left\{\left(S_{2}, \dots, S_{2k-1}\right)\right) \quad \left(S_{2k-1} \dots S_{3}S_{2}\right)_{i,i} \quad \neq 0\right\} \quad \left(\mathcal{G}auss\right) \\ \cong \quad \left\{\left(S_{2}, \dots, S_{2k-1}\right)\right) \quad \left(S_{2k-1} \dots S_{3}S_{2}\right)_{i,i} \quad \neq 0\right\} \quad \left(\mathcal{G}auss\right) \\ \cong \quad \left\{\left(S_{2}, \dots, S_{2k-1}\right)\right) \quad \left(\left(S_{2k-1} \dots S_{3}S_{2}\right)_{i,i} \quad \neq 0\right\} \quad \left(\mathcal{G}auss\right) \\ \cong \quad \left\{\left(S_{2}, \dots, S_{2k-1}\right)\right) \quad \left(\left(S_{2k-1} \dots S_{3}S_{2}\right)_{i,i} \quad \neq 0\right\} \quad \left(\mathcal{G}auss\right) \\ \cong \quad \left\{\left(S_{2}, \dots, S_{2k-1}\right)\right) \quad \left(\left(S_{2k-1} \dots S_{3}S_{2}\right)_{i,i} \quad \neq 0\right\} \quad \left(\left(S_{2k-1} \dots S_{3}S_{2}\right)_{i,i} \quad \neq 0\right\} \\ = \quad \left\{\left(S_{2}, \dots, S_{2k-1}\right)\right\} \quad \left(\left(S_{2k-1} \dots S_{3}S_{2}\right)_{i,i} \quad \neq 0\right\} \quad \left(\left(S_{2k-1} \dots S_{3}S_{2}\right)_{i,i} \quad \neq 0\right\}$$

$$\underbrace{\left(\begin{pmatrix} 1 & a_{i} \\ 0 & i \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ b_{i} & i \end{pmatrix} \cdots \begin{pmatrix} 1 & a_{r} \\ 0 & i \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ b_{r} & i \end{pmatrix} \right)_{II}}_{II} = (a_{i}, b_{i}, \dots, a_{r}, b_{r})$$

- Euler's continuants are group valued moment maps

 $\underbrace{lemma}_{((ia_{i})(ib_{i}))\cdots((ia_{r})(b_{r}))}_{||} = (a_{i}, b_{i}, ..., a_{r}, b_{r})$

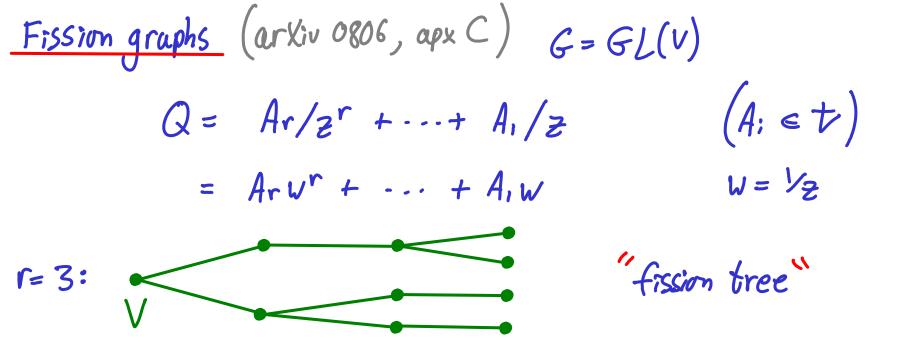
- Euler's continuants are group valued moment maps

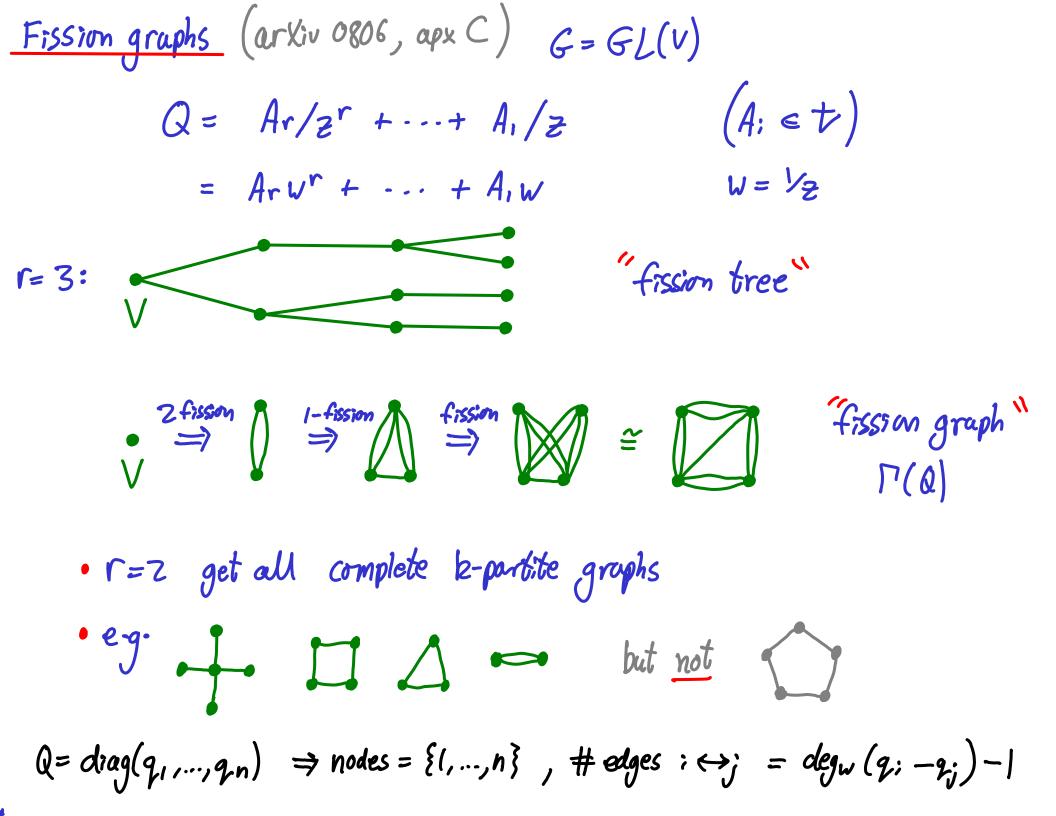
$$\begin{array}{l} (or. \\ \{(s,h) \in (u_{+x}u_{-})^{k} \times H \mid h S_{2k} \dots S_{2} S_{1} = 1\} \text{ is } a \text{ quasi-Hamiltonian } H\text{-space} \\ \\ \cong \{(S_{2}, \dots, S_{2k-1}) \mid S_{2k-1} \dots S_{3} S_{2} \in G^{\circ} = U_{-}HU_{+} \subset G\} \\ \\ \cong \{(S_{2}, \dots, S_{2k-1}) \mid (S_{2k-1} \dots S_{3} S_{2})_{||} \neq 0\} \quad (Gauss) \\ \\ \cong \{a, b \in Rep(\Gamma, V) \mid (a_{1}, b_{1}, \dots, a_{k-1}, b_{k-1}) \neq 0\} \\ \\ =: Rep^{*}(\Gamma, V) \quad \Gamma^{2} = \bigoplus^{k-1} , \quad V = C \oplus C \end{array}$$

$$\begin{cases} Similarly for & V = V_1 \oplus V_2 & ony dimension \\ (2009-2015) & \Gamma & ony "fission graph" \\ \mu(q_{1},...,b_{k-1}) = ((a_{1},b_{1},...,a_{k-1},b_{k-1}), (b_{k-1},...,b_{1},a_{1})^{-1}) \end{cases}$$

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In this example $((P', 0, R) \quad Q = A/3^k, GL_2(C))$

"multiplicative gniver variety"

In this example
$$((P', 0, R) \quad Q = A/3^k, GL_2(C))$$

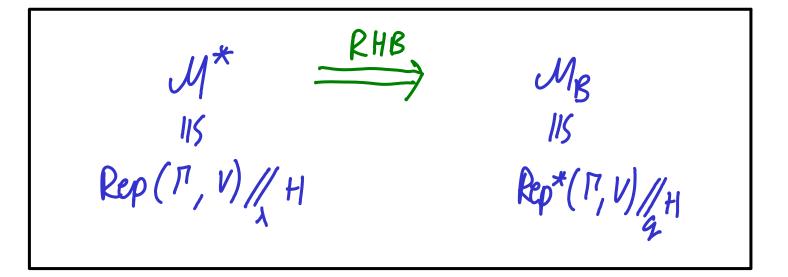
E.g.
$$k=3$$
 (Pamhevé Z Betti space)
 $M_B \cong \left\{ xyz + x + y + z = b - b^{-1} \right\}$ $b \in \mathcal{C}^+$ constant
(Flaschka-Newell surface)

In this example
$$((P', 0, R) \quad R = A/3^{k}, GL_2(C))$$

 $M_{g} = Rep^{*}(\Gamma, V) / H \quad \Gamma = \bigoplus^{k-1}, V = C \oplus C$
"multiplicative quiver variety"
Also $M^{*} \cong Rep(\Gamma, V) / H \quad "Nakeyima / additive quiver variety"$
 $(PB 2008, Hiroe - Yamekawa 2013)$
E.g. $k = 3$ (Pamkeré 2 Betti space)
 $M_{B} \cong \{xy \neq + x + y + \neq = b - b^{-1}\}$ be c^{*} constant
 $(Flaschka - Neurell surface)$

In this example
$$((P', 0, Q) \quad Q = A/3^k, GL_2(C))$$

 $M_B = Rep^*(\Gamma, V) // H \quad \Gamma = \bigoplus^{k-1}, V = C \oplus C$
"multiplicative gniver variety"
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 $(PB 2008, Hiroe - Yamekawa 2013)$



Conjectural classification (of Us) in dim_c = Z: (Non abeban Hodge surfaces) (1203.6607) "K2 surfaces"

