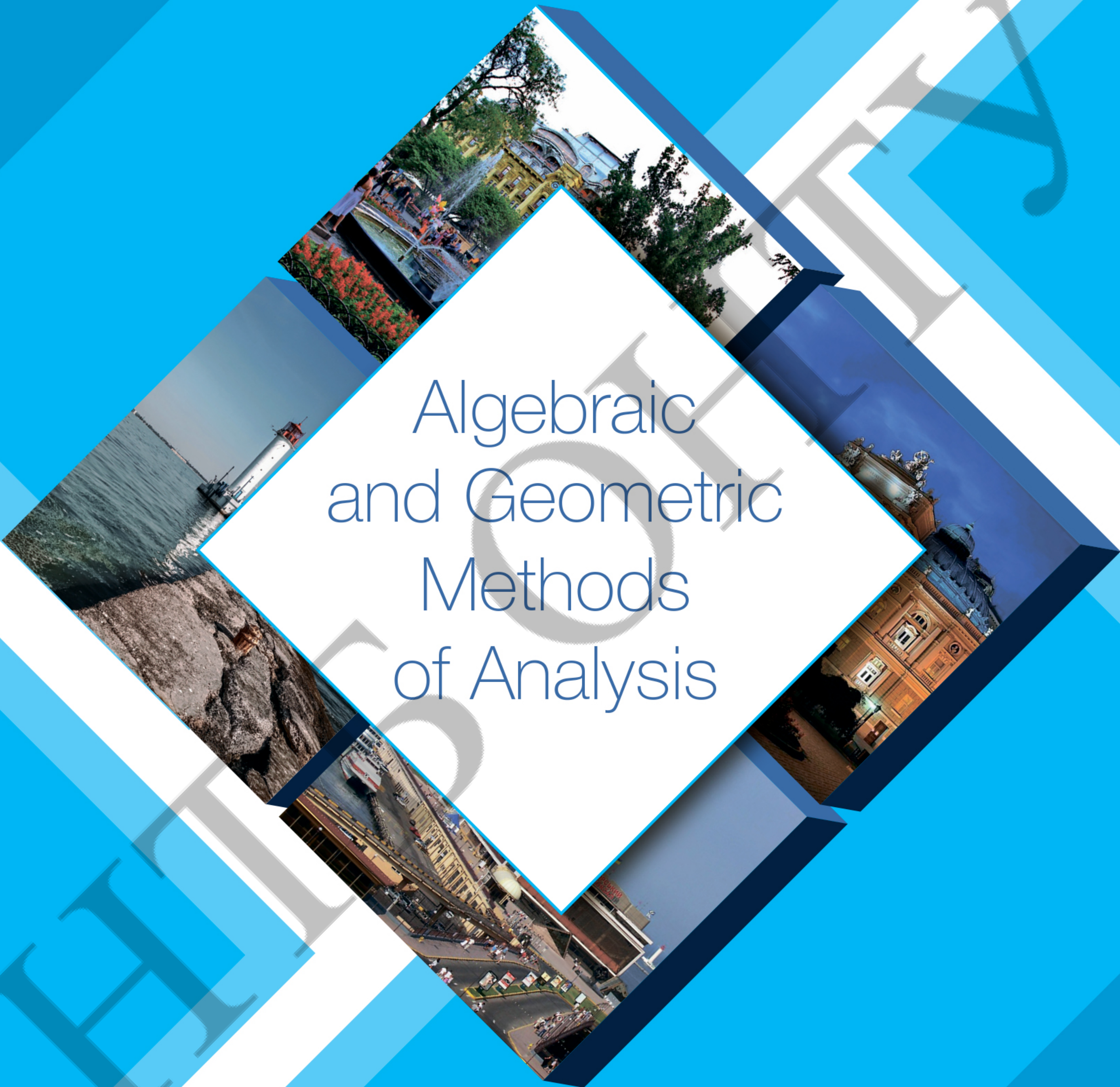
International Scientific Conference



Algebraic and Geometric Methods of Analysis

27-30 May 2024

Odesa, Ukraine

The purpose of this conference is to bring together researchers in geometry, topology, algebra, analysis and dynamical systems and to provide for them a forum to present their recent work to colleagues from different nationalities. This way we aim to stimulate discussion about the latest findings in geometrical and topological methods in analysis and to increase international collaboration.

The conference continues the traditional annual conference «Geometry in Odesa» holding from 2004, and hosted by Odesa National University of Technology (Odesa National Academy of Food Technologies till 2021). From 2017 the conference was renamed to «Algebraic and geometric methods of analysis» (AGMA).

The Conference languages: Ukrainian and English.

List of topics

- Algebraic methods in geometry
- Differential geometry in the large
- Geometry and topology of differentiable manifolds
- General and algebraic topology
- Dynamical systems and their applications
- Geometric and topological methods in natural sciences
- Geometric problems in mathematical analysis

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On the connection between algebraic, geometric, and topological methods in the classification of algebraic surfaces and curves

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The classification of algebraic curves and surfaces in a moduli space is a challenging subject in algebraic geometry. Moduli spaces are spaces that parameterize families of algebraic surfaces. They can be used to study the geometry of algebraic surfaces and to compare different surfaces. Classifying algebraic surfaces and curves is an important task because of the comparison between different objects that we study. The moduli space of curves for example, is a space that parameterizes families of algebraic curves of a fixed genus.

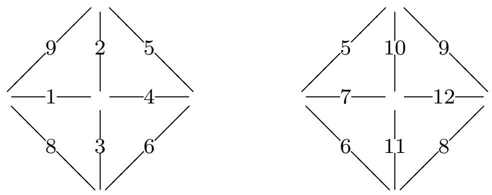
The objects we study and classify can be algebraic curves (via fundamental groups and finding Zariski pairs), algebraic surfaces, and gluing of algebraic surfaces (via deformations and projections).

There are methods that can assist in this classification, for example: topological classification, intersection theory, singularities, cohomology, symmetric groups, etc. There are known algorithmic methods as well, and the choice of a method depends on the specific properties of the surface or curve in question and the desired level of detail in the classification.

From the geometric and topological point of view: we consider planar and non-planar deformations and projections to find branch curves of algebraic surfaces. From the algebraic and computational point of view: researchers in the mathematical community use the computer programs Magma, Singular, Maple, and so on. These are just a few examples of software packages that can be used for classifying algebraic surfaces and curves. In our research we use Magma as well, because we investigate fundamental groups and the Magma is a great tool for this goal. We have built some computer softwares to overcome the complicated algebraic computations in the fundamental groups.

Firstly, in order to understand the complexity of the computations in the classification of algebraic surfaces, let us look at the following figure. We can see a high multiplicity of singularities. It happens especially when we glue two planar deformations or when we consider a non-planar deformation. The following figure shows two planar deformations glued together along four edges, and we get a non-planar deformation with multiplicity 4 in all singularities. In this case, the fundamental group of the Galois cover of the surface that has such a deformation is metabelian of order 2^{23} [1].

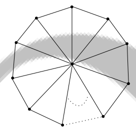
Now we explain how classification of algebraic surfaces works. We take an algebraic surface embedded in a projective space and project it with a generic projection onto the projective plane. We get the branch curve and then we are able to calculate G - the fundamental group of its complement. A special software gives as an output all braids relating to the branch curve and also



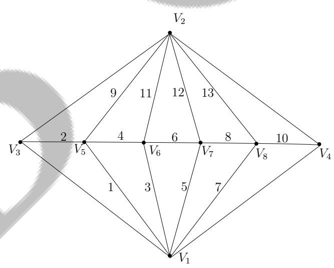
the presentation of G. We then find a certain quotient of G, which is going to be the fundamental group of the Galois cover of the surface. This latter group is an invariant in the classification of algebraic surfaces, and has a geometric significance because it is equal for all the surfaces in the same connected component in the moduli space. We can define an isomorphism between our group and some Coxeter quotient, and we can determine the fundamental groups, using the ideas in [2].

Details about the fundamental groups of Galois cover of an algebraic surface and some interesting examples can be found in our works [3, 4, 5, 6]. In these recent works, we study algebraic surfaces with deformations that have Zappatic R_n singularities (for any n) [3], and also their gluings [4], and surfaces that have non-planar deformations, in which singularities with high complexity appear [6]. Moreover, we study deformations with Zappatic E_n singularities [5].

Theorem 1 ([5]). *The fundamental group of the Galois cover of surfaces that have deformation with one Zappatic E_n singularity is trivial for $n \geq 4$.*



Theorem 2. *Galois covers of a union of two Zappatic surfaces of type R_n are simply-connected surfaces of general type, for any n.*



As for algebraic curves, we can use the software that we constructed in order to produce braids and presentations of fundamental groups and determine these fundamental groups. These computations enable us to get Zariski pairs, see examples in [7, 8]. Moreover, the study of families of curves is an inseparable part of the classification of curves because there we can also calculate invariants, perform deformations, and check how these processes affect the classification [9].

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Nilpotent structures of oriented neutral vector bundles

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Let E be an oriented vector bundle over a manifold M of rank $4n$ and h a neutral metric of E. We call a section N of $\operatorname{End} E$ a *nilpotent structure* of E if on a neighborhood of each point of M, there exists an ordered frame field $e = (e_1, \dots, e_{2n}, e_{2n+1}, \dots, e_{4n})$ of E satisfying

$$h(e_i, e_i) = -h(e_{2n+i}, e_{2n+i}) = 1 \ (i = 1, \dots, 2n), \quad h(e_i, e_j) = 0 \ (i \neq j) \tag{1}$$

and $Ne = e\Lambda_n$, where

$$\Lambda_n := \begin{bmatrix} O_n & -I_n & O_n & I_n \\ I_n & O_n & I_n & O_n \\ O_n & I_n & O_n & -I_n \\ I_n & O_n & I_n & O_n \end{bmatrix},$$

I_n is the $n \times n$ unit matrix and O_n is the $n \times n$ zero matrix. Let N be a nilpotent structure of E. We call N an *ε-nilpotent structure* ($\varepsilon \in \{+, -\}$) if on a neighborhood of each point of M, there exists an ordered frame field e giving the orientation of E and satisfying (1) and $NeI'_{4n,\varepsilon} = eI'_{4n,\varepsilon}\Lambda_n$ with

$$I'_{4n,\varepsilon} := \begin{bmatrix} I_n & O_n & O_n & O_n \\ O_n & I_n & O_n & O_n \\ O_n & O_n & I_n & O_n \\ O_n & O_n & O_n & I_{n,\varepsilon} \end{bmatrix}, \qquad I_{1,\pm} := \pm 1, \quad I_{n,\pm} := \begin{bmatrix} \pm 1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & \ddots & \vdots \\ \vdots & \ddots & \ddots & 0 \\ 0 & \cdots & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \ (n \geq 2).$$

Let N be an ε-nilpotent structure of E. Then such a frame field as e is called an *admissible frame field* of N. For an admissible frame field e of N, we set $\xi = \xi_1 \wedge \cdots \wedge \xi_{2n}$, where

$$\begin{aligned} \xi_1 &:= e_1 - e_{2n+1}, & \xi_i &:= e_i - e_{2n+i}, \\ \xi_{n+1} &:= e_{n+1} + \varepsilon e_{3n+1}, & \xi_{n+i} &:= e_{n+i} + e_{3n+i} \end{aligned} \quad (i = 2, \dots, n).$$

Then ξ does not depend on the choice of an admissible frame field e of N ([3]). Therefore N gives a section ξ_N of the $2n$-fold exterior power $\bigwedge^{2n} E$ of E. A nilpotent structure is characterized by

(i) $\operatorname{Im} N = \operatorname{Ker} N$, and $\pi_N := \operatorname{Im} N = \operatorname{Ker} N$ is a light-like subbundle of E of rank $2n$,

(ii) $h(\phi, N\phi) = 0$ for any local section ϕ of E

Table of contents