ADIABATIC LIMITS OF $\eta$-INVARIANTS AND THE MEYER FUNCTION FOR SMOOTH THETA DIVISORS

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Author(s)
Iida, Shuichi

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ADIABATIC LIMITS OF \( \eta \)-INVARIANTS AND THE MEYER FUNCTION FOR SMOOTH THETA DIVISORS

東京大学・数理科学研究科 飯田 修一 (Shuichi Iida)
Graduate school of Mathematical Sciences, the university of Tokyo

CONTENTS

1. Introduction .......................... 1
2. Preliminaries from Riemannian geometry .......... 2
3. \( \eta \)-invariants .......................... 4
4. Family of smooth theta divisors ................. 4
5. The signature cocycle for smooth theta divisors ... 8
6. Construction of the Meyer function .......... 10
7. The first cohomology of \( S_2 \) .............. 12
8. The value for the Dehn twist .................. 15
References .................................. 17

1. Introduction

Let \( \Sigma_g \) be a closed oriented surface of genus \( g \) and let \( \mathcal{M}_g \) be the mapping class group of genus \( g \), namely the group of all isotopy classes of orientation-preserving diffeomorphisms of \( \Sigma_g \). Meyer introduced a cocycle \( \tau_g : \mathcal{M}_g \times \mathcal{M}_g \to \mathbb{Z} \), called the signature cocycle or the Meyer cocycle, and he gave a signature formula for the signature of surface bundles over surfaces ([21]). Let \( [\tau_g] \in H^2(\mathcal{M}_g, \mathbb{Z}) \) denotes the cohomology class of \( \tau_g \). When \( g = 1 \), since \( \mathcal{M}_1 = SL_2(\mathbb{Z}) \), \( H^1(SL_2(\mathbb{Z}), \mathbb{Z}) = 0 \) and \( 3[\tau_1] = 0 \), there exists a unique 1-cocycle \( \phi_1 : SL_2\mathbb{Z} \to \frac{1}{3}\mathbb{Z} \) such that cobounds \( \tau_1 \). The function \( \phi_1 \) is called the Meyer function of genus one, which has the following property: Let \( \pi : Z \to X \) be a \( \Sigma_1 \)-bundle over a compact oriented surface with boundary \( \partial Z = c_1 \cup \cdots \cup c_k \). Let \( A_1, \cdots, A_k \) be the monodromies around each component of the boundary. Since the Picard-Lefschetz transformation along \( c_i \) is an automorphism of \( H^1(\Sigma_1, \mathbb{Z}) \) preserving the intersection form, one has \( A_i \in SL_2(\mathbb{Z}) \) by fixing a symplectic basis of \( H^1(\Sigma_1, \mathbb{Z}) \). Then the signature of \( Z \), which is defined as the signature of the cup-product pairing on \( H^2(Z, \partial Z, \mathbb{R}) \), satisfies

\[
\text{Sign}(Z) = \sum_{i=1}^{k} \phi_1(A_i).
\]

The explicite formula of \( \phi_1 \) was obtained by Meyer ([21]).

When \( g = 2 \), since \( 5[\tau_2] = 0 \in H^2(\mathcal{M}_2, \mathbb{Z}) \cong \mathbb{Z}/10\mathbb{Z} \) and \( H^1(\mathcal{M}_2, \mathbb{Z}) = 0 \), there exists a unique 1-cocycle \( \phi_2 : \mathcal{M}_2 \to \frac{1}{3}\mathbb{Z} \) satisfying (1), for every \( \Sigma_2 \)-bundles over compact oriented surfaces. The function \( \phi_2 \) is called the Meyer function of genus two.

In [1], Atiyah investigated the Meyer function \( \phi_1 \) from the several view points. For an odd dimensional closed oriented Riemannian manifold \( M \), let \( \eta(M) \) be the \( \eta \)-invariant of \( M \) with respect to the signature operator of \( M \) [2]. For \( \sigma \in SL_2\mathbb{Z} \), let \( \pi : \mathcal{M}_g \to S^1 \) be the mapping
torus associated with $\sigma$, i.e., $\Sigma_1$-bundle over $S^1$ with monodromy $\sigma$. Then Atiyah showed the following identity, when $M_\sigma$ is equipped with a certain metric:

$$\phi_1(\sigma) = \eta(M_\sigma)$$

Moreover, he gave several interpretation of $\phi_1$ in terms of the following quantities: (1) Hirzebruch's signature defect; (2) the transformation lows of the logarithm of the Dedekind $\eta$-function; (3) the logarithm of the monodromy of Quillen's line bundle; (4) the special value of the Shimizu $L$-function at the origin.

In this note, we study an extension of the result of Atiyah to the case $g = 2$ and higher dimensional manifold. We shall construct a higher dimensional analogue of the Meyer function for smooth theta divisors of odd dimension.

**Notation:** For a complex manifold $M$, $T^{1,0}M$ (resp. $T^{0,1}M$) denotes the holomorphic (resp. anti-holomorphic) tangent bundle and $TM$ denotes the real tangent bundle. We set $d^c := \frac{1}{4\pi\sqrt{-1}}(\partial - \bar{\partial})$. Hence $dd^c = \frac{\sqrt{-1}}{2\pi}\partial\bar{\partial}$.

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### 2. Preliminaries from Riemannian geometry

In this section, we recall some results of Riemannian geometry which will be used in the proof of the main theorem. Following [10], we define connections of fiber bundles and the connection of relative tangent bundles. Let $M$ be a manifold and let $\pi : Z \to B$ be a fiber bundle with typical fiber $M$.

The **relative tangent bundle** $T(Z/B)$ is the subbundle of $TZ$ defined by

$$T(Z/B) := \ker(\pi_* : TZ \to \pi^*TB).$$

A vector of $T(Z/B)$ is said to be **vertical**.

**Definition 2.1.** A subbundle $T_H Z \subset TZ$ with $TZ = T(Z/B) \oplus T_H Z$ is called a **connection** of the fiber bundle $\pi : Z \to B$.

For a connection, one has $T_H Z \cong \pi^*TB$ via the projection $\pi_* : TZ \to \pi^*TB$. A vector of $T_H Z$ is said to be **horizontal**.

When $Z$ is trivial, i.e., $Z = M \times B$, $T_Z$ is naturally isomorphic to the direct sum $(pr_1)^*TM \oplus (pr_2)^*TB$. This connection is called the **trivial connection** of the trivial fiber bundle.

Given a connection, one can define the projection $P_Z : TZ \to T(Z/B)$ with kernel $T_H Z$. We often identify $P_Z$ with the corresponding connection $T_H Z := \ker(P_Z)$. In the rest of Section 2, we fix a connection $T_H Z$, or equivalently $P_Z$. One can define the pull-back of a connection, as follows: Let $B'$ be a manifold and let $h : B' \to B$ be a $C^\infty$ map. The fiber product $Z' := Z \times_B B'$ is $\{(x, b) \in Z \times B' \mid \pi(x) = h(b)\}$ satisfies the following commutative diagram:

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
Z' & \xrightarrow{\tilde{h}} & Z \\
\downarrow^\pi & & \downarrow^\pi \\
B' & \xrightarrow{h} & B
\end{array}$$

Since the map $P_Z \circ \tilde{h}_* : T(Z') \to h^*T(Z/B)$ is surjective, $\ker(P_Z \circ \tilde{h}_*)$ is a subbundle of $TZ'$. Since $T(Z'/B')$ is canonically isomorphic to $h^*T(Z/B)$, the map $P_Z \circ \tilde{h}_*$ is identified with a projection from $TZ'$ to $T(Z'/B')$. 


2.2. The connection of $\pi': Z'\to B'$ induced from $T_HZ$ by $h$ is defined by

$$T_HZ' := \text{Ker}(P_Z\circ h_* : TZ'\to T(Z/B)),$$

under the identification between $T(Z'/B')$ and $h^*T(Z/B)$. The projection corresponding to $T_HZ'$ is denoted by $h^*P_Z$.

We fix a metric $g^{Z/B}$ on the relative tangent bundle, a Riemannian metric $g^B$ on $B$, and the connection $T_HZ$ and the corresponding projection $P_Z$. We define the Riemannian metric $g^Z$ on the total space $Z$ by

$$g^Z := g^{Z/B} \oplus \pi^*g^B,$$

under the isomorphism $TZ\cong T(Z/B)\oplus T_{H}Z\cong T(Z/B)\oplus \pi^*TB$. Let $\nabla^Z$ be the Levi-Civita connection of $(Z, g^Z)$. We define the connection $\nabla^{Z/B}$ on $TZ/B$ by

$$\nabla^{Z/B} := P_Z \circ \nabla^Z.$$

Then $\nabla^{Z/B}$ preserves the metric $g^{Z/B}$.

Lemma 2.3. The connection $\nabla^{Z/B}$ is independent of a choice of $g^B$

Proof. See [10, Proposition 10.2] .

Lemma 2.4. Let $B'$ be a manifold and let $h : B'\to B$ be a $C^\infty$-map, and set $Z' := Z\times_B B'$. Let $g^{Z'/B'} = h^*g^{Z/B}$ be the metric on $T(Z'/B')$ induced from $g^{Z/B}$, and let $P_{Z'} = h^*P_Z$ be the connection of $Z'$ induced from $P_Z$. Then $\nabla^{Z'/B'} = h^*\nabla^{Z/B}$.


With respect to the decomposition $TZ = T(Z/B) \oplus T_HZ$, we put for $\epsilon \in \mathbb{R}^+$

$$g^{Z,\epsilon} := g^{Z/B} \oplus \epsilon^{-1}\pi^*g^B,$$

The Levi-Civita connections of $(Z, g^{Z,\epsilon})$ and $(B, g^B)$ are denoted by $\nabla^{Z,\epsilon}$ and $\nabla^B$, respectively. Let $R^{Z,\epsilon}$ and $R^B$ be the curvature of $\nabla^{Z,\epsilon}$ and $\nabla^B$, respectively. Then $g^Z := g^{Z,1}$ and $\nabla := \nabla^{Z,1}$. We define another connection $\nabla$ on $Z$ by

$$\nabla := \nabla^{Z/B} \oplus \pi^*\nabla^B,$$

and we put

$$S^{(\epsilon)} := \nabla^{Z,\epsilon} - \nabla \in A^1(\text{End}(TZ)), \quad S := S^{(1)}.$$

Then $\nabla$ preserves the Riemannian metric $g^{Z,\epsilon}$, and $P_Z$ is parallel with respect to $\nabla$, i.e. $\nabla P_Z - P_Z \circ \nabla = 0$.

Let $\{e_1, \cdots, e_k\}$ be a local orthogonal framing for $(T(Z/B), g^{Z/B})$, and let $\{f_1, \cdots, f_l\}$ be a local orthogonal framing for $(T_HZ, \pi^*g^B)$.

Proposition 2.5. With respect to the splitting $TZ = T(Z/B) \oplus T_HB$, the following identity holds:

$$\lim_{\epsilon \to 0} R^{Z,\epsilon} = \begin{pmatrix} R^{Z/B} & P_Z(\nabla S) \\ 0 & \pi^*R^B \end{pmatrix}.$$

3. \(\eta\)-invariants

In this section, we recall the definition and some properties of \(\eta\)-invariants. Let \((M, g^M)\) be a coed oriented Riemannian manifold of dimension \((2l - 1)\). Denote the space of \(C^\infty\) \(k\)-forms on \(M\) by \(A^k(M)\). Let \(*: A^k(M) \to A^{2l-k-1}(M)\) be the Hodge star operation with respect to \(g^M\). The signature operator \(D: \oplus_{p\geq 0} A^{2p}(M) \to \oplus_{p\geq 0} A^{2p}(M)\) of \(M\) is defined by

\[
D : \omega \mapsto (\pm 1)^{l-p-1}(\ast d - d\ast)\omega, \quad \omega \in A^{2p}(M).
\]

Then \(D\) is an elliptic self-adjoint differential operator of first order acting on \(\oplus_{p\geq 0} A^{2p}(M)\). Let \(\sigma(D)\) be the spectrum of \(D\). The \(\eta\)-function of \(M\) is defined by

\[
\eta(s) := \sum_{\lambda \in \sigma(D) \setminus \{0\}} \frac{\operatorname{sign}\lambda}{\lambda^s},
\]

for \(s \in \mathbb{C}\) with \(\operatorname{Re}(s) > 0\). Then \(\eta(s)\) extends meromorphically to \(\mathbb{C}\) and is holomorphic at \(s = 0\) by \([2], [7]\).

**Definition 3.1.** The real number \(\eta(0)\) is called the \(\eta\)-invariant of \((M, g^M)\) and is denoted by \(\eta(M, g^M)\).

Let \((X, g^X)\) be a 4\(k\)-dimensional, oriented, compact, Riemannian manifold with boundary \(Y\). Put \(g^X := g^X|_Y\) and fix a color neighborhood \(U \supset Y > 0\) such that \(U \cong Y \times [0, 1]\). Assume that \(g^X|_U = g^Y \oplus dt^2\) under the above isomorphism. Let \(\nabla^L\) be the Levi-Civita connection of \((X, g^X)\).

**Theorem 3.2** (Atiyah-Patodi-Singer \([2]\)). *The following equation holds:*

\[
\operatorname{Sign}(X) = \int_X L(TX, \nabla^L) - \eta(Y, g^Y)
\]

*Here \(L\) denotes the Hirzebruch \(L\)-polynomial, which is a multiplicative genus associated with the power series: \(L(x) := x/\tanh(x)\).*

Let \(X, B\) and \(M\) be closed oriented manifolds. Let \(\pi: X \to B\) be a \(C^\infty\)-submersion, whose fibers are isomorphic to \(M\). Assume that \(\dim X = 4k\). Let \(g^{X/B}\) be a metric on \(T(X/B)\) and let \(g^B\) be a metric on \(TB\). Let \(T_H X \subset TX\) be a connection. We identify \(T_H X\) with \(\pi^* TB\) via \(\pi\). With respect to the decomposition \(TX = T(X/B) \oplus \pi^* TB\), we define the metric on \(X\) by \(g^X := g^{X/B} \oplus \pi^* g^B\) and we consider the one parameter family of metrics on \(X\) defined by \(g^{X, \epsilon} := g^{X/B} \oplus \epsilon^{-1} \pi^* g^B\), \(\epsilon \in \mathbb{R}^+\).

**Theorem 3.3** (Bismut-Cheeger, \([6]\)). *The limit \(\lim_{\epsilon \to 0} \eta(X, g^{X, \epsilon})\) exists.*

The limit \(\lim_{\epsilon \to 0} \eta(X, g^{X, \epsilon})\) is called the adiabatic limit of the \(\eta\)-invariants and is denoted by \(\eta^0(X)\). By definition, \(\eta^0(X, g^X)\) depends on the three data: \(g^{X/B}, g^B\) and \(T_H X\).

4. Family of smooth theta divisors

We fix the following notation. Let \(\mathcal{G}_g\) be the Siegel upper-half space of degree \(g\) and let \(\Gamma_g\) be the integral symplectic group, i.e.,

\[
\mathcal{G}_g := \{ \tau \in M(g, \mathbb{C}) \mid \tau = \tau^*, \ \operatorname{Im}\tau > 0\}
\]

\[
\Gamma_g := \{ \gamma \in GL(2g, \mathbb{Z}) \mid \gamma J_g = \gamma J_g\},
\]

where \(J_g = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1_g \\ -1_g & 0 \end{pmatrix}\) and \(1_g\) denotes the \(g \times g\) identity matrix. \(\Gamma_g\) acts on \(\mathcal{G}_g\) by

\[
\gamma \cdot \tau := (A\tau + B)(C\tau + D)^{-1}, \quad \gamma = \begin{pmatrix} A & B \\ C & D \end{pmatrix} \in \Gamma_g, \ \tau \in \mathcal{G}_g.
\]
For \( \tau \in \mathcal{G}_g \), write \( \tau = \zeta(\tau_1, \cdots, \tau_g) \) and set
\[
\Lambda_{\tau} := \mathbb{Z}e_1 \oplus \cdots \oplus \mathbb{Z}e_g \oplus \mathbb{Z}\tau_1 \oplus \cdots \oplus \mathbb{Z}\tau_g \subset \mathbb{C}^g
\]
where \( 1_g = \zeta(e_1, \cdots, e_g) \) and \( \tau = \zeta(\tau_1, \cdots, \tau_g) \in \mathcal{G}_g \). Define the \( \mathbb{Z}^{2g} \)-action on \( \mathbb{C}^g \times \mathcal{G}_g \) by
\[
(m, n) \cdot (z, \tau) := (z + m\tau + n, \tau), \quad (z, \tau) \in \mathbb{C}^g \times \mathcal{G}_g, \quad m, n \in \mathbb{Z}^{2g}.
\]
Then
\[
f : \mathbb{A}_g := (\mathbb{C}^g \times \mathcal{G}_g)/\mathbb{Z}^{2g} \to \mathcal{G}_g
\]
is the universal family of principally polarized Abelian varieties over \( \mathcal{G}_g \), whose fiber at \( \tau \) is \( \mathcal{A}_\tau := \mathbb{C}^g/\Lambda_{\tau} \).

For \((a, b) \in \mathbb{R}^{2g}, z \in \mathbb{C}^g \) and \( \tau \in \mathcal{G}_g \) we define the theta function with characteristic by
\[
\vartheta_{a,b}(z, \tau) := \sum_{n \in \mathbb{Z}^g} e\left( \frac{1}{2} (n + a)^t (n + a) + (n + a)^t (z + b) \right),
\]
where \( e(t) = \exp(2\pi \sqrt{-1}t) \).

Let \( f : \Theta_{a,b} := \{(z, \tau) \in \mathbb{A}_g | \vartheta_{a,b}(z, \tau) = 0\} \to \mathcal{G}_g \) be the universal family of theta divisors. For simplicity we write \( \vartheta \) for \( \vartheta_{0,0} \) and set \( \Theta = \Theta_{0,0} \).

On \( \mathbb{A}_g \), \( \Gamma_g \) acts by
\[
\gamma(z, \tau) := (z(C\tau + D)^{-1}, (A\tau + B)(C\tau + D)^{-1}), \quad \gamma = \begin{pmatrix} A & B \\ C & D \end{pmatrix} \in \Gamma_g, \quad z \in \mathbb{C}^g, \quad \tau \in \mathcal{G}_g.
\]

For any \((m, n) \in \mathbb{R}^{2g}\), we define an automorphism \( t_{m,n} : \mathbb{A}_g \to \mathbb{A}_g \) by
\[
(z, \tau) := (z + m\tau + n, \tau).
\]

Then \( t_{m,n} \) has no fixed points when \((m, n) \in \mathbb{R}^{2g} \setminus \mathbb{Z}^{2g}\) and the subgroup \( \mathbb{Z}^{2g} \subset \mathbb{R}^{2g} \) acts trivially on \( \mathbb{A}_g \). For \( \gamma = \begin{pmatrix} A & B \\ C & D \end{pmatrix} \), we define
\[
\tilde{\gamma} := t_{m,n} \circ \gamma \in \mathrm{Aut}(\mathbb{A}_g), \quad (m, n) := \frac{1}{2} ((C^tD)_0, (A^tB)_0).
\]

Then \( \tilde{\gamma} \) preserves the family \( f : \Theta \to \mathcal{G}_g \).

**Proposition 4.1.** For any \( \gamma_1, \gamma_2 \in \Gamma_g \),
\[
\tilde{\gamma}_1 \circ \tilde{\gamma}_2 = \tilde{\gamma}_1 \tilde{\gamma}_2.
\]

**Proof.** See [15] \( \square \)

We set
\[
g_{\mathbb{A}^g/\mathcal{G}_g} := dz \cdot (\text{Im}\tau)^{-1} \cdot d\bar{z}.
\]

Then \( g_{\mathbb{A}^g/\mathcal{G}_g} \) is a \( \Gamma_g \)-invariant Hermitian metric on the relative tangent bundle \( T(\mathbb{A}_g/\mathcal{G}_g) \). The next purpose of this section is to construct a \( \Gamma_g \)-invariant Kähler metric on \( T\mathbb{A}_g \) such that \( g_{\mathbb{A}^g/\mathcal{G}_g} |_{\Lambda_{\tau}} = dz \cdot (\text{Im}\tau)^{-1} \cdot d\bar{z} \) for all \( \tau \in \mathcal{G}_g \).

Put \( T^{2g} := \mathbb{R}^{2g}/\mathbb{Z}^{2g} \). Define a \( \mathbb{Z}^{2g} \)-action on \( \mathbb{R}^{2g} \times \mathcal{G}_g \) by \((m, n) \cdot (x, y, \tau) := (x + m, y + n, \tau) \) for \((m, n) \in \mathbb{Z}^{2g}, (x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^{2g}, \tau \in \mathcal{G}_g \). Then \( (\mathbb{R}^{2g} \times \mathcal{G}_g)/\mathbb{Z}^{2g} \) is the trivial \( T^{2g} \)-bundle \( T^{2g} \times \mathcal{G}_g \).

We define a \( C^{\infty} \)-map \( \tilde{\rho} : \mathbb{R}^{2g} \times \mathcal{G}_g \to \mathbb{C}^g \times \mathcal{G}_g \) by
\[
\tilde{\rho}(x, y, \tau) := (x\tau + y, \tau), \quad x, y \in \mathbb{R}^{2g}, \quad \tau \in \mathcal{G}_g.
\]

Since \( \tilde{\rho} \) is a \( \mathbb{Z}^{2g} \)-equivariant map, \( \tilde{\rho} \) induces a \( C^{\infty} \)-isomorphism \( \rho : T^{2g} \times \mathcal{G}_g \to \mathbb{A}_g \) as \( T^{2g} \)-bundles over \( \mathcal{G}_g \). Define a \( \Gamma_g \)-action on \( T^{2g} \times \mathcal{G}_g \) by
\[
\gamma \cdot ((x, y), \tau) := ((x, y)\gamma^{-1}, \gamma \cdot \tau), \quad \gamma \in \Gamma_g.
\]
Then for any $\gamma \in \Gamma_g$, the following diagram is commutative.

$$
\begin{array}{ccc}
T^{2g} \times \mathcal{S}_g & \xrightarrow{\rho} & A_g \\
\gamma \downarrow & & \gamma \\
T^{2g} \times \mathcal{S}_g & \xrightarrow{\rho} & A_g 
\end{array}
$$

Since the trivial connection on $T^{2g} \times \mathcal{S}_g$ is $\Gamma_g$-invariant, $A_g$ has the induced $\Gamma_g$-invariant connection $T_H A_g \subset TA_g$ via the $\Gamma_g$-equivariant isomorphism $\rho$. We denote the $\Gamma_g$-equivariant projection corresponding to $T_H A_g$ by $P_\rho$. Let $P_\rho^C : TA_g \otimes \mathbb{C} \rightarrow T(A_g/\mathcal{S}_g) \otimes \mathbb{C}$ be the complexification of $P_\rho$. Then $P_\rho^C$ is also $\Gamma_g$-equivariant.

Under the projection, the horizontal lift of a $(1, 0)$ (resp. $(1, 0)$) tangent vector is a $(1, 0)$ (resp. $(1, 0)$) tangent vector. Therefore the extension $P_\rho^C : TA_g \otimes \mathbb{C} \rightarrow T(A_g/\mathcal{S}_g) \otimes \mathbb{C}$ decomposes

(2) $P_\rho^C = P_\rho^{1,0} \oplus P_\rho^{0,1},$

under the isomorphism $TA_g \otimes \mathbb{C} = T^{1,0} A_g \oplus T^{0,1} A_g$ and $T(A_g/\mathcal{S}_g) \otimes \mathbb{C} = T^{1,0}(A_g/\mathcal{S}_g) \oplus T^{0,1}(A_g/\mathcal{S}_g)$. Hence $P_\rho$ induces a $\Gamma_g$-equivariant $C^\infty$-isomorphism

(3) $T^{1,0} A_g \cong T^{1,0}(A_g/\mathcal{S}_g) \oplus f^* T^{1,0} \mathcal{S}_g.$

Let $g^{\mathcal{S}_g}$ be the Bergman metric on $\mathcal{S}_g$ with Kähler form

(4) $\omega_{\mathcal{S}_g} = -2\sqrt{-1} \partial \bar{\partial} \log \det \mathrm{Im} \tau.$

Then $g^{\mathcal{S}_g}$ is $\Gamma_g$-invariant. Using the $\Gamma_g$-equivariant isomorphism (3), we define the $\Gamma_g$-invariant Hermitian metric $g^{A_g}$ on $TA_g$ by

$$
g^{A_g} := g^{\mathcal{S}_g} \oplus f^* g^{\mathcal{S}_g}.
$$

**Theorem 4.2.** The Hermitian metric $g^{A_g}$ is Kähler.

**Proof.** See [15] \qed

We put

$$A_k(\Gamma_g, \chi) = \{ f \in \mathcal{O}(\mathcal{S}_g) \mid f(\gamma \cdot \tau) = j(\tau, \gamma) \chi(\gamma) f(\tau), \ \gamma \in \Gamma_g \}$$

where $\chi$ is a character of $\Gamma_g$ and $j(\tau, \gamma) = \det(C \tau + D)$ for $\gamma \in \begin{pmatrix} A & B \\ C & D \end{pmatrix}$. An element of $A_k(\Gamma_g, \chi)$ is called a *Siegel modular form* of weight $k$ with character $\chi$. In particular, an element of $A_k(\Gamma_g, 1)$ is called a *Siegel modular form*. Let $\mathcal{F}_g^k := \mathcal{S}_g \times \mathbb{C}^g$ be the trivial holomorphic line bundle over $\mathcal{S}_g$ with the $\Gamma_g$-action

$$\gamma(\tau, \xi) := (\gamma \cdot \tau, j(\gamma, \tau)^k \xi).$$

A Siegel modular form of weight $k$ is regarded as a $\Gamma_g$-invariant holomorphic section of $\mathcal{F}_g^k$. Define the *Peterson metric* on $\mathcal{F}_g^k$ by

$$\| \xi \|^2_{\mathcal{F}_g^k} := (\det \mathrm{Im} \tau)^k |\xi|^2, \quad (\tau, \xi) \in \mathcal{F}_g^k.$$

By the automorphic property of $\det \mathrm{Im}(\gamma \cdot \tau) = |j(\tau, \gamma)|^{-2} \det \mathrm{Im} \tau$, we see that $\| \cdot \|_{\mathcal{F}_g^k}$ is $\Gamma_g$-invariant.

Let $\mathcal{N}_g := \{ \tau \in \mathcal{S}_g \mid \text{Sing} \Theta_\tau \neq \emptyset \}$ be the Andreotti-Mayer locus, which is the locus of Abelian varieties whose theta divisors is singular. The followings are known for the locus $\mathcal{N}_g$. 

Theorem 4.3 ([12]). \( N_g \) is a divisor of \( \mathcal{G}_g \), consisting of two irreducible components as a divisor of the modular variety \( \Gamma_g \backslash \mathcal{G}_g \):
\[
N_g = \theta_{null,g} + 2N_g'.
\]
Here \( \theta_{null,g} \) is the zero divisor of Igusa's modular form \( \chi_g(\tau) \) which is the Siegel modular form of weight \( 2g - 2(2g + 1) \) defined as the product of all even theta constants and \( N_g' = 0 \) for \( g = 2, 3 \).

For a generic point \( \tau \in \theta_{null,g} \), \( \text{Sing}(\Theta, r) \) consists of one ordinary double point.

Theorem 4.4 ([25]). There is a Siegel cusp form \( \Delta_g(\tau) \) of weight \( \frac{(g+3)i}{2} \) with zero divisor \( N_g \). By the Proposition 4.3, this implies that there exists \( J_g(\tau) \) which is a Siegel modular form of weight \( \frac{(g+3)i}{2} - 2(2g + 1) \) with zero divisor \( N_g' \) such that
\[
\Delta_g := \chi_g(\tau)J_g(\tau)^2.
\]

We put \( \mathcal{G}_g' := \mathcal{G}_g - N_g, \mathcal{S}_g' := \Theta|_{\mathcal{G}_g'} \). Then \( f : \Theta' \to \mathcal{G}_g' \) is a family of smooth theta divisors.

Endow \( T^{1,0}(\Theta'/\mathcal{G}_g') \) the Hermitian metric \( g^{\Theta'/\mathcal{G}_g'} := g^{\mathcal{A}g}|_{\Theta'} \). Let \( \mathcal{G}_g' := g^{\mathcal{A}g}|_{\Theta'} \) be the restriction of the Kähler metric \( g^{\mathcal{A}g} \). Consider \( g^{\mathcal{A}g}/\Theta' \) and \( g^{\mathcal{A}g} \) as Riemannian metric on \( T(\Theta'/\mathcal{G}_g') \) and \( T\Theta' \). Let
\[
T_H\Theta' := (T(\Theta'/\mathcal{G}_g'))^\perp
\]
be the orthogonal complement of \( T(\Theta'/\mathcal{G}_g') \) in \( T\Theta' \), which induces a connection \( \mathcal{P}_g' : T\Theta' \to T\Theta'/\mathcal{G}_g' \).

Hence we obtain the connection \( \nabla^{\Theta'/\mathcal{S}_g'} \) on \( T(\Theta'/\mathcal{G}_g') \) by using \( g^{\mathcal{A}g}/\Theta' \) and \( \mathcal{P}_g' \) as in Section 2.2.

Let \( \nabla^h \) be the holomorphic Hermitian connection on \( T^{1,0}(\Theta'/\mathcal{G}_g') \) with respect to the Hermitian metric \( g^{\Theta'/\mathcal{G}_g'} \).

Lemma 4.5. Under the \( C^\infty \)-isomorphism \( T(\Theta'/\mathcal{G}_g') \otimes \mathbb{C} \cong T^{1,0}(\Theta'/\mathcal{G}_g') \otimes T^{0,1}(\Theta'/\mathcal{G}_g') \), the following equality of connections holds.
\[
\nabla^{\Theta'/\mathcal{S}_g'} \otimes \mathbb{C} = \nabla^h \otimes \nabla^h
\]

Proof. Let \( \nabla^L \) be the Levi-Civita connection on \( TA_g \) and let \( \nabla^H \) be the holomorphic Hermitian connection on \( T^{1,0}A_g \).

Since \( g^{\mathcal{A}g} \) is Kähler, the following equality holds ([18])
\[
\nabla^L \otimes \mathbb{C} = \nabla^H \otimes \nabla^H
\]
under the isomorphism \( TA_g \otimes \mathbb{C} \cong T^{1,0}A_g \otimes T^{0,1}A_g \). By (2), we get
\[
\nabla^{\Theta'/\mathcal{S}_g'} \otimes \mathbb{C} = (P^L \nabla^L P^L) \otimes \mathbb{C} = P^C (\nabla^L \otimes \mathbb{C}) P^C = P^1,0,0^1,0 P^0,1 P^0,1 \nabla^H P^0,1.
\]
Since \( P^1,0,0^1,0 P^0,1 = \nabla^h \) (see [18] Capter I, Section 6), we get the result. \( \square \)

Let \( g_{1_a} \) be the restriction of the Hermitian metric \( |dz|^2 \) on \( TA_g/\mathcal{G}_g \) to the relative tangent bundle \( T\Theta'/\mathcal{G}_g \). Let \( F(T\Theta'/\mathcal{G}_g, g_{1_a}) \) be the corresponding Chern-Weil form for \( F(x) \) and the holomorphic Hermitian connection of \( (T\Theta'/\mathcal{G}_g, g_{1_a}) \).

Proposition 4.6 ([24], Proposition 2.1). The following equality holds:
\[
[F(T\Theta'/\mathcal{G}_g, g_{1_a})]^{(g_a)} = 0.
\]
In particular one has
\[
[f, F(T\Theta'/\mathcal{G}_g, g_{1_a})]^{(1,1)} = 0.
\]
Let $\|\Delta_{2g}(\tau)\|^{2} := (\det \text{Im} \tau)^{\frac{(2g+3)(2g)!}{2}} |\Delta_{2g}(\tau)|^{2}$ denote the Peterson norm of the Siegel modular form $\Delta_{2g}(\tau)$ and let $B_k$ be the $k$-th Bernoulli number, i.e.,

$$\frac{x}{e^x - 1} = 1 - \frac{x}{2} + \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{k+1} B_k \frac{x^{2k}}{(2k)!}.$$ 

**Theorem 4.7.** The following equality holds:

$$\left[ f_{*}L\left(T^1,0(\mathfrak{S}/\mathfrak{S}_{2g}), \nabla^{0}/\mathfrak{S}_{2g}\right)\right]^{(2)} = \frac{(-1)^{g}2^{2g+1}(2^{2g+2} - 1)}{(2g + 1)(g + 1)} B_{g+1}dd^{c}\log \det \text{Im} \tau$$

$$= \frac{(-1)^{g}2^{2g+3}(2^{2g+2} - 1)}{(2g + 3)!} B_{g+1}dd^{c}\log |\Delta_{2g}(\tau)|^{2}.$$ 

By Lemma 4.5 and the fact that $(\nabla^h)^{2}$ is a $(1,1)$-form, we see that the left-hand side is equal to $\left[f_{*}L\left(T^{1,0}(\mathfrak{S}/\mathfrak{S}_{2g}), \nabla^h\right)\right]^{(1,1)}$. By Proposition 4.6 we obtain

$$[L(T^{1,0}(\mathfrak{S}/\mathfrak{S}_{2g}), \nabla^h)]^{(1,1)} = -dd^{c} f_{*} \left[L(T^{1,0}(\mathfrak{S}/\mathfrak{S}_{2g}), g_{1_{g}}, g^{\Theta'/6_{2g)}}^{(2g-1,2g-1)}ight].$$

Hence we deduced the proof to the computation of the Bott-Chern form and we can compute it by using the same idea in [25]. Since this is rather complicated, we omit the proof.

**Remark 4.8.** In Section 5, it will be crucial that $dd^{c}\log |\Delta_{g}(\tau)|^{2}$ is $\Gamma_{g}$-invariant and that $dd^{c}\log |\Delta_{g}(\tau)|^{2}$ is an exact form as a 2-form on $\Gamma_{g} \backslash \mathfrak{S}_{g}$.

5. The signature cocycle for smooth theta divisors

Since $\Gamma_{g}$ acts on $\mathfrak{S}_{g}$ properly discontinuously the space $\Gamma_{g} \backslash \mathfrak{S}_{g}$ has naturally orbifold structure and can be regarded as the moduli space of smooth theta divisors. We shall consider the orbifold fundamental group of $\Gamma_{g} \backslash \mathfrak{S}_{g}$ and construct a 2-cocycle of this group.

In the rest of this section we fix a generic base point $* \in \mathfrak{S}_{g}$, i.e., $*$ satisfies $\{\gamma \in \Gamma_{g} | \gamma * = *\} = \{\pm 1_{2g}\}$. Let $(B, b)$ be a topological space with a base point and let $\pi : \tilde{B} \rightarrow B$ be the universal covering. Then the fundamental group $\pi_{1}(B, b)$ acts on $\tilde{B}$ as the deck transformation. Fix a lift $\tilde{b} \in \tilde{B}$ of $b \in B$. We set

$$[B, \Gamma_{g} \backslash \mathfrak{S}_{g}]^{\text{orb}} := \{(p, \beta) | p : \tilde{B} \rightarrow \mathfrak{S}_{g}, \beta : \pi_{1}(B, b) \rightarrow \Gamma_{g}, \text{ s.t. } p(\tilde{b}) = *, p(\gamma \cdot x) = \beta(\gamma) \cdot p(x)\} / \sim.$$ 

Here the relation $(p_{0}, \beta_{0}) \sim (p_{1}, \beta_{1})$ holds if and only if $\beta_{0} = \beta_{1}$ and there is a map $\tilde{p} : \tilde{B} \times [0, 1] \rightarrow \mathfrak{S}_{g}$ such that $\tilde{p}(x, 0) = p_{0}, \tilde{p}(x, 1) = p_{1}$ and $p(\gamma \cdot x, t) = \beta(\gamma) \cdot p(x, t)$ for any $\gamma \in \Gamma_{g}, x \in \tilde{B}, t \in [0, 1]$.

**Definition 5.1.** We define the orbifold fundamental group of $\Gamma_{g} \backslash \mathfrak{S}_{g}$ by

$$S_{g} := \left[S^{1}, \Gamma_{g} \backslash \mathfrak{S}_{g}\right]^{\text{orb}}$$

$$= \{(\alpha, \gamma) | \gamma \in \Gamma_{g}, \alpha : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathfrak{S}_{g}, \text{s.t. } \alpha(0) = *, \alpha(t) = \gamma \cdot \alpha(t + 1), t \in \mathbb{R}\} / \sim.$$ 

Then

$$S_{g} = \{(\alpha, \gamma) | \gamma \in \Gamma_{g}, \alpha : [0, 1] \rightarrow \mathfrak{S}_{g}, \text{s.t. } \alpha(0) = \gamma \cdot \alpha(1) = *) / \sim.$$ 

Here $(\alpha_{0}, \gamma_{0}) \sim (\alpha_{1}, \gamma_{1})$ if and only if $\gamma_{0} = \gamma_{1}$ and there exists a homotopy $\alpha(s, t) : [0, 1] \times [0, 1] \rightarrow \mathfrak{S}_{g}$ connecting $\alpha_{0}$ and $\alpha_{1}$, such that $\alpha(s, 0) = \gamma_{0} \cdot \alpha(s, 1) = *$ for $s \in [0, 1]$.

The group law of $S_{g}$ is defined as follows. Let $[(\alpha_{1}, \gamma_{1}), [(\alpha_{2}, \gamma_{2})] \in S_{g}$. Then $\gamma_{2}^{-1} \cdot \alpha_{1}$ is a path path from $\gamma_{2}^{-1} \cdot *$ to $(\gamma_{1} \gamma_{2})^{-1} \cdot *$. We define the new path $\alpha : [0, 1] \rightarrow \mathfrak{S}_{g}$ by $\alpha(t) := \alpha_{2}(2t)$ for $0 \leq t \leq \frac{1}{2}$, $\alpha(t) := \gamma_{2}^{-1} \cdot \alpha_{1}(2t - 1)$ for $\frac{1}{2} \leq t \leq 1$. Then we define $[(\alpha_{1}, \gamma_{1}), [(\alpha_{2}, \gamma_{2})] := [(\alpha, \gamma_{1} \gamma_{2})] \in S_{g}$. 


Let $p : S_g \to \Gamma_g$ be the projection to the second factor. Since the kernel of $p$ is isomorphic to $\pi_1(\mathcal{S}_g^\ast, \ast)$, we have an exact sequence
\begin{equation}
1 \to \pi_1(\mathcal{S}_g^\ast, \ast) \to S_g \to \Gamma_g \to 1.
\end{equation}

**Remark 5.2.** When $g = 1$, $\Gamma_1 \setminus \mathcal{S}_1^1 = SL_2 \mathbb{Z} \setminus \mathcal{S}_1$ is the moduli space of curves of genus 1 and $S_1 = \mathcal{M}_1$. When $g = 2$, $\Gamma_2 \setminus \mathcal{S}_2^1$ is the moduli space of curves of genus 2 by the Torelli theorem and $S_2 = \mathcal{M}_2$.

Recall that a $\pi_1(B, b)$-equivariant map $f : (\tilde{B}, \tilde{b}) \to (\mathcal{S}_g^\ast, \ast)$ induces the homomorphism of groups $f_* : \pi_1(B, b) \to S_g$ such that $f_*([c]) = [f \circ c]$ for $[c] \in \pi_1(B, b)$. The following is true.

**Proposition 5.3.** Let $(B, b)$ be a compact orientable surface with base point and with non empty boundary. Then the map
\begin{equation}
[B, \Gamma_g \setminus \mathcal{S}_g^1]^{orb} \ni [f] \mapsto f_* \in \text{Hom}(\pi_1(B, b), S_g).
\end{equation}
is a bijection.

**Proof.** It is known that $B$ is homotopy equivalent to an $n$-bouquet $\bigvee_{k=1}^{n} S_{k}^{1}$ for some $n$ and the fundamental group $\pi_1(B, b) \cong \pi_1(\bigvee_{k=1}^{n} S_{k}^{1}, o)$ is isomorphic to the free group of rank $n$. Hence we get
\begin{equation}
[B, \Gamma_g \setminus \mathcal{S}_g^1]^{orb} \cong [\bigvee_{k=1}^{n} S_{k}^{1}, \Gamma_g \setminus \mathcal{S}_g^1]^{orb} \cong \text{Hom}(\pi_1(\bigvee_{k=1}^{n} S_{k}^{1}, o), S_g) \cong \text{Hom}(\pi_1(B, b), S_g),
\end{equation}
which completes the proof. \qed

In the rest of this section we assume that $B = S^2 - \Pi_{k=1}^{3} D_k$, where $D_1, D_2, D_3$ are mutually disjoint open discs. Since $B$ is homotopy equivalent to a 2-bouquet $\pi_1(B, b)$ is the free group of rank 2. Let $g_1, g_2$ be generators of $\pi_1(B, b)$ represented by the loops which are mutually homotopy equivalent to $\partial D_1$, $\partial D_2$. By Proposition 5.3 we have a bijection
\begin{equation}
[B, \Gamma_g \setminus \mathcal{S}_g^1]^{orb} \cong S_g \times S_g,
\end{equation}
which is given by $[f] \mapsto (f_*(g_1), f_*(g_2)) \in S_g \times S_g$ for $[f] \in [B, \Gamma_g \setminus \mathcal{S}_g^1]^{orb}$.

For $[f] \in [B, \Gamma_g \setminus \mathcal{S}_g^1]^{orb}$ the fiber product $\pi : \tilde{B} \times_f \Theta \to \tilde{B}$ is a $\pi_1(B, b)$-equivariant fiber bundle because $f : B \to \mathcal{S}_g^1$ is a $\pi_1(B, b)$-equivariant map. We get the fiber bundle $\pi : (\tilde{B} \times_f \Theta) / \pi_1(B, b) \to B$, which is uniquely determined by $[f] \in [B, \Gamma_g \setminus \mathcal{S}_g^1]^{orb}$ up to an isomorphism and which is 2g-dimensional compact oriented manifold with boundary. For $(\sigma_1, \sigma_2) \in S_g \times S_g$, Let $\pi : X(\sigma_1, \sigma_2) \to B$ denote the corresponding fiber bundle under the isomorphism (6).

**Definition 5.4.** Define the map $c_{2g} : S_{2g} \times S_{2g} \to \mathbb{Z}$ by

$$c_{2g}(\sigma_1, \sigma_2) := \text{Sign}(X(\sigma_1, \sigma_2)).$$

We call $c_{2g}$ the signature cocycle for smooth theta divisors.

**Remark 5.5.** We only consider the case of an even genus because in the case of an odd genus $\text{Sign}(X(\sigma_1, \sigma_2))$ always vanishes.

**Lemma 5.6.** The following relation holds:

$$c_{2g}(\sigma_1, \sigma_2) + c_{2g}(\sigma_1 \sigma_2, \sigma_3) = c_{2g}(\sigma_2, \sigma_3) + c_{2g}(\sigma_2 \sigma_3, \sigma_1),$$

for any $\sigma_1, \sigma_2, C \in S_{2g}$. In particular, $c_{2g}$ is a 2-cocycle of the group $S_{2g}$ ([11]).

**Proof.** By the same argument in [1], we obtain the assertion. \qed

Let $[c_{2g}] \in H^2(S_{2g}, \mathbb{Z})$ be the cohomology class of $c_{2g}$. When $g = 1$, $c_2$ is the Meyer cocycle.
6. Construction of the Meyer function

Let \( \sigma = [(\alpha, \gamma)] \) be an element of \( S_{2g} \), where \( \alpha : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow G'_{2g} \) and \( \gamma \in \Gamma_{2g} \). Let \( \mathbb{R} \times _{\alpha} \Theta' \) be the fiber product, which has a natural \( \pi_{1}(S^{1}) \)-action. We define the mapping torus \( M_{\sigma} \) for \( \sigma \) by

\[
\pi : M_{\sigma} := (\mathbb{R} \times _{\alpha} \Theta')/\pi_{1}(S^{1}) \rightarrow S^{1}.
\]

Since the metric \( g^{\Theta'}/\mathbb{S}_{2g} \) on \( T(\Theta' / \mathbb{S}_{g}) \) and the connection \( P_{\Theta}' \) on \( \Theta' \) are \( \Gamma_{2g} \)-invariant and the map \( p : S^{1} = \mathbb{R} \rightarrow G'_{2g} \) is \( \pi_{1}(S^{1}) \)-equivariant, the metric \( g^{M_{\sigma}/S^{1}} \) on \( T(M_{\sigma}/S^{1}) \) and the connection on \( P_{\sigma} \) on \( M_{\sigma} \) are naturally induced via the map \( p \). Using the connection \( P_{\sigma} \) we define the 1-parameter family of Riemannian metrics \( \{g^{M_{\sigma}, \epsilon}\}_{\epsilon > 0} \) on \( M_{\sigma} \) by

\[
g^{M_{\sigma}, \epsilon} := g^{M_{\sigma}/S^{1}} \otimes e^{-\epsilon \pi^{*}dt^{2}}, \quad \epsilon \in \mathbb{R}_{> 0}.
\]

Here we regard \( S^{1} \) as \( \mathbb{R}/\mathbb{Z} \) and \( t \in \mathbb{R} \) as a coordinate of \( S^{1} \). By the theorem 3.3, the adiabatic limit

\[
\eta^{0}(M_{\sigma}, g^{M_{\sigma}, \epsilon}) := \lim_{\epsilon \rightarrow 0} \eta(M_{\sigma}, g^{M_{\sigma}, \epsilon})
\]

exists. Recall that the Siegel modular form \( \Delta_{2g}(\tau) \) with zero divisors \( N_{2g} \) (see Section 3.3.). Since the 1-form \( d^{c}\log\|\Delta_{2g}(\tau)\|^{2} \) is \( \Gamma_{2g} \)-invariant the pull-back \( p^{*}d^{c}\log\|\Delta_{2g}(\tau)\|^{2} \) can be regarded as a 1-form on \( S^{1} \).

**Definition 6.1.** For \( \sigma \in S_{2g} \) we fix \( (p, \gamma) \) which represents \( \sigma = [(p, \gamma)] \), where \( \gamma \in \Gamma_{2g} \) and \( p : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow G'_{2g} \). We set

\[
\Phi_{2g}(p, \gamma) := \eta^{0}(M_{\sigma}, g^{M_{\sigma}, \epsilon}) + \frac{(-1)^{g}2g+3(2g+2)-1}{(2g+3)!} \int_{S^{1}} p^{*}d^{c}\log\|\Delta_{2g}(\tau)\|^{2}.
\]

The following theorem is the main result of this paper.

**Theorem 6.2.** (a) The value \( \Phi_{2g}(p, \gamma) \) is independent of a choice of \( (p, \gamma) \) which represents \( \sigma \in S_{2g} \). In particular \( \Phi_{2g} \) is a function on \( S_{2g} \).

(b) The cocycle \(-c_{2g}\) is the coboundary of the function \( \Phi_{2g} \). In particular \([c_{2g}] \otimes \mathbb{Q} = 0 \in H^{2}(S_{2g}, \mathbb{Z})\).

As a corollary of the Theorem 6.2, it follows that \( \phi_{2} = \Phi_{2} \) by the uniqueness of Meyer's function of genus 2. On the other hand, \( \Delta_{2}(\tau) \) coincides with the Igusa's modular form \( \chi_{2}(\tau) \) ([25]), which is the product of all even theta constants. Then we can derive the following formula:

**Corollary 6.3 ([15]).** Let \( \sigma = [(p, \gamma)] \) be an element of \( S_{2} = M_{2} \) as before. Then we have

\[
\Phi_{2}(\sigma) = \eta^{0}(M_{\sigma}, g^{M_{\sigma}, \epsilon}) - \frac{2}{15} \int_{S^{1}} p^{*}d^{c}\log\|\chi_{2}(\tau)\|^{2}.
\]

**Proof of Theorem 6.2.** (a) Assume that \( (p_{0}, \gamma) \) and \( (p_{1}, \gamma) \) represents the same element \( \sigma \in S_{2g} \). Put \( I := [0, 1] \). There is a map

\[
\tilde{p} : I \times \mathbb{R} \rightarrow G'_{2g}
\]

which satisfies \( \tilde{p}(s, 0) = * \) for \( s \in I \) and \( \tilde{p}(s, t) = \gamma \cdot \tilde{p}(s, t + 1) \) for \( (s, t) \in I \times \mathbb{R} \) and the following condition

\[
(7) \quad \tilde{p}(s, t) = p_{0}(t), \quad s \in [0, \frac{1}{2}] \quad \text{and} \quad \tilde{p}(s, t) = p_{1}(t), \quad s \in [\frac{1}{2}, 1].
\]

Since \( \tilde{p} \) is \( \pi_{1}(I \times \mathbb{R}) \)-equivariant, the fiber product \( (I \times \mathbb{R}) \times _{\mathbb{S}} \Theta' \) has the \( \pi_{1}(I \times S^{1}) \)-action and the quotient space

\[
\tilde{\pi} : \tilde{M}_{\sigma} := (I \times \mathbb{R}) \times _{\mathbb{S}} \Theta' / \pi_{1}(I \times S^{1}) \rightarrow I \times S^{1}
\]
has the induced metric $g_{M_{\sigma}/I \times S^1}$ on $T(\bar{M}_{\sigma}/I \times S^1)$ from the metric $g_{\Theta'/\mathfrak{S}}$ and the connection $P_{\sigma}$ on $\bar{M}_{\sigma}$ from the connection $P_{\Theta'}$ mutually via the map $p$. Using the connection $\bar{P}_{\sigma}$ we set

$$g_{\bar{M}_{\sigma}, \epsilon} := g_{\bar{M}_{\sigma}/I \times S^1} + \epsilon^{-1} \pi^{*}(ds^2 \otimes dt^2), \quad \epsilon \in \mathbb{R}_{>0}. $$

Let $g_{M_{\sigma}, \epsilon}^{\bar{M}_{\sigma}}$ be the metrics on $M_{\sigma}$, induced from the map $p_{i}$ for $i = 0, 1$ as above. The condition (7) implies that

$$g_{\bar{M}_{\sigma}, \epsilon}^{\bar{M}_{\sigma}}|_{(0, \frac{1}{2}) \times S^1} = g_{M_{\sigma}, \epsilon}^{M_{\sigma}} + \epsilon^{-1} dt^2, \quad g_{\bar{M}_{\sigma}, \epsilon}^{\bar{M}_{\sigma}}|_{(\frac{1}{2}, 1) \times S^1} = g_{1}^{M_{\sigma}, \epsilon} + \epsilon^{-1} dt^2. $$

Then we can apply the Atiyah-Patodi Singer’s index theorem to $(\bar{M}_{\sigma}, g_{\bar{M}_{\sigma}, \epsilon})$:

$$\text{Sign}(\bar{M}_{\sigma}) = \int_{I \times S^1} \bar{\pi}_{*}(L(T(\bar{M}_{\sigma}/(I \times S^1))), \nabla_{\bar{M}_{\sigma}/(I \times S^1)}))^{(2)} $$

Since $\bar{M}_{\sigma}$ is isomorphic to the product $M_{\sigma} \times I$, we have (see [3]),

$$\text{Sign}(\bar{M}_{\sigma}) = \text{Sign}(M_{\sigma}) \times \text{Sign}(I) = 0. $$

By Proposition 2.4 and the Proposition 2.5, we get

$$\lim_{\epsilon \to 0} \int_{I \times S^1} \bar{\pi}_{*}(L(T(\bar{M}_{\sigma}/(I \times S^1))), \nabla_{\bar{M}_{\sigma}/(I \times S^1)}))^{(2)} $$

where $\nabla_{\bar{M}_{\sigma}/(S^1 \times I)}$ is the connection on the relative tangent bundle $T(\bar{M}_{\sigma}/(S^1 \times I))$ associated with $g_{\bar{M}_{\sigma}/(S^1 \times I)}$ and $\bar{P}_{\sigma}$ and we used the commutativity of fiber integrals and base changes in the last equation. By the Proposition 4.7, we have

$$\int_{I \times S^1} \bar{\pi}_{*}(L(T(\bar{M}_{\sigma}/(S^1 \times I))), \nabla_{\bar{M}_{\sigma}/(S^1 \times I)})^{(2)} $$

which completes the proof of (a).

(b) Let $\sigma_1 = [(p_1, \gamma_1)], \sigma_2 = [(p_2, \gamma_2)], \sigma_3 := (\sigma_1 \sigma_2)^{-1} = (p_3, (\gamma_1 \gamma_2)^{-1}) \in S_{2g}$. Set $B := S^2 - \bigcup_{k=1}^{3} D_k$. Recall that the fiber bundle $\pi : X(\sigma_1, \sigma_2) \to B$ for $\sigma_1, \sigma_2$ defined at the Section 3.2. By the definition of $\Phi_{2g}$, we have $\Phi_{2g}(\sigma^{-1}) = -\Phi_{2g}(\sigma)$ for any $\sigma \in S_{2g}$. Therefore to show that $-c_{2g}$ is the coboundary of $\Phi$, we have to show that

$$\text{Sign}(X(\sigma_1, \sigma_2)) = -\sum_{i=1}^{3} \Phi_{2g}(\sigma_i). $$
Let $U_i$ be the neighborhood of $\partial D_i$ in $B$ such that $U_i \cong [0, 1) \times \partial D_i$. Let $\beta_i : \tilde{U}_i \cong [0, 1) \times \mathbb{R} \to \tilde{B}$ be the lift of the map $U_i \to B$. Let $g_1, g_2 \in \pi_1(B, b)$ be the generators represented by the loops $\partial D_1, \partial D_2$. Let $[(p, \alpha)] \in [B, \Gamma_{2g} \backslash \mathcal{G}_{2g}]^{orb}$ be the corresponding element for $(\sigma_1, \sigma_2) \in S_{2g} \times S_{2g}$ under the isomorphism (6) where $\alpha : \pi_1(B, b) \to \Gamma_{2g}$ is a group homomorphism and $p : \tilde{B} \to \mathcal{G}_{2g}$ is a $\pi_1(B, b)$-equivariant homomorphism preserving the basepoint. Since $\partial D_1, \partial D_2$ and $\partial D_3$ are homotopy equivalent to the loops which represent $g_1, g_2$ and $(g_1g_2)^{-1} \in \pi_1(B, b)$ we can assume that

$$p_0 \beta_i|_{\tilde{U}_i}(s, t) = p_i(t), \quad (s, t) \in \tilde{U}_i \cong [0, 1) \times \mathbb{R}, \quad i = 1 \sim 3.$$}

Let $g^{X(\sigma_1, \sigma_2)}/B$ and $P_{X(\sigma_1, \sigma_2)}$ be the metric on $TX(\sigma_1, \sigma_2)$ and the connection on $X(\sigma_1, \sigma_2)$ induced from the metric $g^{\Theta'}/\mathcal{G}_{2g}'$ and the connection $P_{\Theta'}$ via the map $p$. Let $g^B$ be the metric on $TB$ such that $g^B|_{U_i} = ds_i^2 \oplus dt^2$. Using the connection $P_{X(\sigma_1, \sigma_2)}$ we define the metric on $TX(\sigma_1, \sigma_2)$ by

$$g^{X(\sigma_1, \sigma_2), \epsilon} := g^{X(\sigma_1, \sigma_2)/B} \oplus \epsilon^{-1} g^B, \quad \epsilon \in \mathbb{R}_{>0}.$$}

Let $g^{M_{\epsilon_{i}}, \epsilon}$ be the metric on $M_{\epsilon_i}$ induced from $p_i$ for $i = 1 \sim 3$ as above. Let $\nabla^{X(\sigma_1, \sigma_2)}/B$ be the connection on $T(X(\sigma_1, \sigma_2))$ defined by the metric $g^{X(\sigma_1, \sigma_2)}/B$ and the connection $P_{X(\sigma_1, \sigma_2)}$. Since the condition (13) implies that the metric $g^{X(\sigma_1, \sigma_2), \epsilon}$ is a product metric near the boundary of $X(\sigma_1, \sigma_2)$ we can apply the Atiyah-Patodi-Singer’s index theorem to $(X(\sigma_1, \sigma_2), g^{X(\sigma_1, \sigma_2), \epsilon})$:

$$\text{Sign}(X(\sigma_1, \sigma_2)) = \int_{X(\sigma_1, \sigma_2)} L(TX(\sigma_1, \sigma_2), g^{X(\sigma_1, \sigma_2), \epsilon}) - \sum_{i=1}^{3} \eta(M_{\sigma_i}, g^{M_{\epsilon_{i}}, \epsilon})$$

$$= \int_{B} \pi_* L(T(X(\sigma_1, \sigma_2)/B), \nabla^{X(\sigma_1, \sigma_2)/B}) - \sum_{i=1}^{3} \eta^0(M_{\sigma_i}, g^{M_{\epsilon_{i}}, \epsilon})$$

$$= \int_{B} p^* [f_i L(T(\Theta'/\mathcal{G}_{2g}', \nabla^{\Theta'/\mathcal{G}_{2g}'})]^{(2)} - \sum_{i=1}^{3} \eta^0(M_{\sigma_i}, g^{M_{\epsilon_{i}}, \epsilon})$$

$$= - \sum_{i=1}^{3} \frac{2^{2g+3}(2^{2g+2} - 1)B_{2g+2}d\log||\Delta_{2g}(\tau)||^2}{(2g + 3)!}$$

$$- \sum_{i=1}^{3} \eta^0(M_{\sigma_i}, g^{M_{\epsilon_{i}}, \epsilon})$$

$$= - \sum_{i=1}^{3} \Phi_{2g}(\sigma_i)$$

which completes the proof of (b).

7. The first cohomology of $S_9$

The uniqueness of a 1-cocycle that cobounds the 2-cocycle $c_{2g}$ is equivalent to the vanishing of $H^1(S_{2g}, \mathbb{Z})$. In deed, if there is another 1-cocycle $\Phi'_{2g} : S_{2g} \to \mathbb{R}$ that cobounds $c_{2g}$, the difference $\Phi_{2g} - \Phi'_{2g}$ is an element of $\text{Hom}(S_{2g}, \mathbb{R}) \cong H^1(S_{2g}, \mathbb{R})$. While $H^1(S_1, \mathbb{Z}) = H^1(S_2, \mathbb{Z}) = 0$, the uniqueness no longe valid for higher genus.

**Theorem 7.1.** The following holds:

$$H^1(S_g, \mathbb{Z}) = \begin{cases} 0 & 1 \leq g \leq 3, \\ \mathbb{Z} & g \geq 4. \end{cases}$$
In particular, the cochain cobounding the signature cocycle $c_{2g}$ is not unique when $g \geq 2$.

By (5) and [11], we have the 5-term exact sequence

\begin{equation}
1 \rightarrow H^1(\Gamma_g, \mathbb{Z}) \rightarrow H^1(S_g, \mathbb{Z}) \rightarrow H^1(\pi_1(\mathfrak{S}_{g}', \mathbb{Z}), \mathbb{Z})^\Gamma_{g'} \rightarrow H^2(\Gamma_g, \mathbb{Z}) \rightarrow H^2(S_g, \mathbb{Z}).
\end{equation}

We have $H^1(\Gamma_g, \mathbb{Z}) = 0$ for $g \geq 1$ and $H^2(\Gamma_g, \mathbb{Z}) = \mathbb{Z}$ for $g \geq 3$. By the Hurwitz theorem we see that

\begin{equation}
H^1(\pi_1(\mathfrak{S}_{g}', \mathbb{Z}), \mathbb{Z}) \cong H^1(\mathfrak{S}_{g}', \mathbb{Z}).
\end{equation}

**Lemma 7.2.** Let $X$ be a connected complex manifold of $\dim_{\mathbb{C}} X \geq 2$. Assume that

\begin{equation}
H^1(X, \mathbb{Z}) = H^2(X, \mathbb{Z}) = 0.
\end{equation}

Let $D = \sum_{\lambda \in \Lambda} n_{\lambda} D_{\lambda}$ be a divisor on $X$ such that $n_{\lambda} \neq 0$ and $D_{\lambda}$ is irreducible for all $\lambda \in \Lambda$. Then

\begin{equation}
H^1(X - D, \mathbb{Z}) \cong \mathbb{Z}^\Lambda.
\end{equation}

The generator of the cohomology $H^1(X - D, \mathbb{Z})$ corresponding to $\lambda \in \Lambda$ is represented by the map $l_\lambda \mapsto 1$ and $l_{\mu} \mapsto 0$ for $\mu \neq \lambda \in \Lambda$, where $l_{\mu}$ denotes the loop around a small disk and intersecting $D_{\mu}$ transversally.

**Proof.** Since the real codimension of $\text{Sing} D$ in $X$ is greater than or equal to 4, we have $\pi_k(X, X - \text{Sing} D, *) = 0$ for $1 \leq k \leq 3$. The relative Hurwitz theorem asserts that $H_k(X, X - \text{Sing} D, \mathbb{Z}) = 0$ for $k \leq 3$. Hence $H^k(X, X - \text{Sing} D, \mathbb{Z}) = 0$ for $k \leq 3$, which together with the cohomology exact sequence for the triple $(X, X - \text{Sing} D, X - D)$, yields that

\begin{equation}
H^2(X, X - D, \mathbb{Z}) \cong H^2(X - \text{Sing} D, X - D, \mathbb{Z}).
\end{equation}

By the cohomology exact sequence for the pair $(X, X - D)$ and (16), we obtain

\begin{equation}
H^1(X - D, \mathbb{Z}) \cong H^2(X, X - D, \mathbb{Z}).
\end{equation}

Since $D - \text{Sing} D$ is a closed submanifold in $X - \text{Sing} D$ and $X - D = (X - \text{Sing} D) - (D - \text{Sing} D)$, the Thom isomorphism asserts that

\begin{equation}
H^2(X - \text{Sing} D, X - D, \mathbb{Z}) \cong H^0(D - \text{Sing} D, \mathbb{Z}).
\end{equation}

By the irreducibility of $D_{\lambda}$, $D_{\lambda} - \text{Sing} D_{\lambda}$ is path connected so that

\begin{equation}
H^0(D - \text{Sing} D, \mathbb{Z}) \cong \mathbb{Z}^\Lambda.
\end{equation}

The result follows from (17)~(20). $\square$

**Lemma 7.3.** The following holds:

\begin{equation}
H^1(\pi_1(\mathfrak{S}_{g}', \mathbb{Z}), \mathbb{Z})^\Gamma_{g'} = \begin{cases} 
\mathbb{Z} & 1 \leq g \leq 3 \\
\mathbb{Z}^2 & g \geq 4.
\end{cases}
\end{equation}

By regarding $H^1(\mathfrak{S}_{g}', \mathbb{C})$ as the de Rham cohomology group, the image of the generators under the natural map $H^1(\mathfrak{S}_{g}', \mathbb{Z}) \rightarrow H^1(\mathfrak{S}_{g}', \mathbb{C})$ is represented by the 1-forms $\frac{1}{2\pi\sqrt{-1}}\log \chi_g(\tau)$ and $\frac{1}{2\pi\sqrt{-1}} \log J_g(\tau)$. Here $J_g(\tau) \equiv 1$ and hence $\log J_g(\tau) = 0$ for $1 \leq g \leq 3$.

**Proof.** By Proposition 4.3, Proposition 4.4, the isomorphism (15) and Lemma 7.2, we get the assertion. $\square$
Recall that the automorphic factor $j(\tau, \gamma)$ is a nowhere vanishing holomorphic function on $\mathfrak{S}_g$. Since $\mathfrak{S}_g$ is simply connected, the logarithm of $j(\tau, \gamma)$ makes sense. Choose a branch of the logarithm of $j(\tau, \gamma)$ and denote it by $\log_{\sigma} j(\tau, \gamma)$ for $\gamma \in \Gamma_g$. Define the function $\lambda_{\sigma} : \Gamma_g \times \Gamma_g \to \mathbb{Z}$ by
\begin{equation}
(21) \quad \lambda_{\sigma}(A, B) := \frac{1}{2\pi\sqrt{-1}} \{ \log_{\sigma} j(\tau, AB) - \log_{\sigma} j(B \cdot \tau, A) - \log_{\sigma} j(\tau, B) \}, \quad (A, B) \in \Gamma_g \times \Gamma_g.
\end{equation}

**Lemma 7.4.** The function $\lambda_{\sigma}$ is a 2-cocycle of $\Gamma_g$, whose cohomology class generates $H^2(\Gamma_g, \mathbb{Z})$.

**Proof.** For $g = 1$ see [4]. When $g \geq 1$, we follow [4]. Let $G := Sp(2g, \mathbb{R})$ be the symplectic group and let $G^d$ be the same group endowed with the discrete topology. Let $u \in H^2(G^d, \mathbb{Z})$ be the cohomology class corresponding to the universal covering
\[ 0 \to \mathbb{Z} \to \tilde{G} \to G \to 1. \]

We choose the branch $\log_{\sigma} j(\tau, \gamma)$ satisfying
\begin{equation}
(22) \quad \mathrm{Im} \log_{\sigma} j(\sqrt{-1} \cdot 1_{2g}, \gamma) \in [0, 2\pi). \tag{22}
\end{equation}

Since the function $\tilde{\lambda}_{\sigma}$ is measurable, the cohomology class $[\tilde{\lambda}_{\sigma}]$ is a constant multiple of $u$ by [20]. Therefore it suffices to determine the restriction of the cohomology class $[\tilde{\lambda}_{\sigma}]$ to the maximal compact subgroup of $G$. We shall identify the unitary group $U(g)$ with the maximal compact subgroup of $G$ by the inclusion map defined as
\[ \iota : U(g) \ni Z \mapsto \begin{pmatrix} \Re Z & \Im Z \\ -\Im Z & \Re Z \end{pmatrix} \in G, \quad Z \in U(g). \]

Since $j(\sqrt{-1} \cdot 1_{2g}, \iota(Z)) = \det(Z)^{-1}$ for $Z \in U(g)$ and the isotropy subgroup at $\sqrt{-1} \cdot 1_{2g} \in \mathfrak{S}_g$ is just $U(g)$, we have
\begin{equation}
(23) \quad 2\pi\sqrt{-1}\tilde{\lambda}_{\sigma}(Z_1, Z_2) = -\log_g \det(Z_1Z_2) + \log_g \det(Z_1) + \log_g \det(Z_2)
\end{equation}
for $(Z_1, Z_2) \in U(g) \times U(g)$. By (23), the restriction of the cohomology class $[\tilde{\lambda}_{\sigma}]$ to $U(g)$ is the pull-back of the cohomology class corresponding to the universal covering $0 \to \mathbb{Z} \to \tilde{U}(1) \cong \mathbb{R} \to U(1) \to 1$, via the map $\det : U(g) \to U(1)$. Since the induced map $(\det)_* : \pi_1(U(g)) \to \pi_1(U(1))$ is an isomorphism, we have $[\tilde{\lambda}_{\sigma}] = u$. Since the cohomology class $[\tilde{\lambda}_{\sigma}]$ is independent of the choice of the branch of $\log_{\sigma} j(\tau, \gamma)$ and since the restriction of $u$ to $\Gamma_g$ is the generator of the cohomology $H^2(\Gamma_g, \mathbb{Z})$ we obtain the assertion. \(\Box\)

**Lemma 7.5.** Let $g \geq 2$. The map $\delta : H^1(\pi_1(\mathfrak{S}_g', *), \mathbb{Z}) \to H^2(\Gamma_g, \mathbb{Z})$ is given by
\[ (m, n) \mapsto (k_1(g)m + k_2(g)n) \in H^2(\Gamma_g, \mathbb{Z}) \cong \mathbb{Z} \]
for $(m, n) \in H^1(\pi_1(\mathfrak{S}_g', *), \mathbb{Z}) \cong \mathbb{Z}^{2g}$. Here,
\[ k_1(g) = 2^{g-2}(2^g + 1), \quad k_2(g) = \frac{(g + 3)g!}{4} - 2^{g-3}(2^g + 1) \]
are the weights of Siegel modular forms $\chi_g(\tau)$, $J_g(\tau)$, respectively.

**Proof.** Let $\sigma : \Gamma_g \to S_g$ be a section, and write $\sigma(\gamma) = [(l_\gamma, \gamma)] \in S_g$ for $\gamma \in \Gamma_g$. We can assume that $l_{\gamma^{-1}} = -\gamma \cdot l_\gamma$, where $l(\gamma) := l(1 - \gamma), \quad \tau \in [0, 1]$ for a path $l(\gamma)$. Hence $\sigma(\gamma^{-1}) = \sigma(\gamma)^{-1}$. Let $\alpha$ be an element of $H^1(\pi_1(\mathfrak{S}_g', *), \mathbb{Z})^{\tau_*} \cong \text{Hom}(\pi_1(\mathfrak{S}_g', *), \mathbb{Z})^{\tau_*}$. Then $\delta(\alpha) : \Gamma_g \times \Gamma_g \to \mathbb{Z}$ is given by
\[ (A, B) \mapsto \alpha(\sigma(A)\sigma(B)\sigma(AB)^{-1}) \in \mathbb{Z}, \quad (A, B) \in \Gamma_g \times \Gamma_g, \]
where we identify $\sigma(\sigma(A)\sigma(B)\sigma(AB)^{-1}) \in \text{Im} \{ \pi_1(\mathfrak{S}_g', *) \to S_g \}$ with the corresponding preimage of $\pi_1(\mathfrak{S}_g', *)$ under the inclusion $\pi_1(\mathfrak{S}_g', *) \hookrightarrow S_g$. Write $\sigma(A)\sigma(B)\sigma(AB)^{-1} = [(l_{(A,B)}, 1)] \in \pi_1(\mathfrak{S}_g', *)$. 


Here $l_{(A,B)}$ is a loop on $\mathcal{S}_g'$, which is the composition of the paths $l_B, B^{-1}l_A$ and $-l_{AB}$. Under the identification $H^1(\pi_1(\mathcal{S}_g', \ast), \mathbb{Z})^e \cong \mathbb{Z}^2$ given in Lemma 7.3, the cochain $\delta(m, n)$ is given by

$$
\delta(m, n)(A, B) = \frac{1}{2\pi \sqrt{-1}} \int_{l_{(A,B)}} \text{dlog} \chi_g(\tau)^m J_g(\tau)^n \in \mathbb{Z}, \quad (A, B) \in \Gamma_g \times \Gamma_g,
$$

for $(m, n) \in H^1(\pi_1(\mathcal{S}_g', \ast), \mathbb{Z})^e \cong \mathbb{Z}^2$. Using $\sigma$, we choose the branch $\log_{\sigma}j(\tau, \gamma)$ for $\gamma \in \Gamma_g$ such that

$$
\log_{\sigma}j(\ast, \gamma) := \frac{1}{k_1(g)} \int_{l_{\ast}} \text{dlog} \chi_g(\tau).
$$

Then we get

$$
2\pi \sqrt{-1} \delta(1, 0)(A, B) = \int_{l_{(A,B)}} \text{dlog} \chi_g(\tau)
$$

$$
= \int_{A \cdot l_{(A,B)}} \text{dlog} \chi_g(AB \cdot \tau)
$$

$$
= \int_{A \cdot l_{(A,B)}} [k_1(g)\log_{\sigma}j(\tau, AB) + \text{dlog} \chi_g(\tau)]
$$

$$
= \int_{A \cdot l_{(A,B)}} \text{dlog} \chi_g(\tau) + \int_{A \cdot l_{(A,B)}} \text{dlog} \chi_g(\tau) - \int_{A \cdot l_{(A,B)}} \text{dlog} \chi_g(\tau)
$$

$$
= \int_{A \cdot l_{(A,B)}} \text{dlog} \chi_g(\tau) - \int_{A \cdot l_{(A,B)}} \text{dlog} \chi_g(\tau) + \int_{l_{(A,B)-1}} \text{dlog} \chi_g(\tau)
$$

$$
= \int_{l_{(A,B)-1}} [k_1(g)\log_{\sigma}j(\tau, A) + \text{dlog} \chi_g(\tau)]
$$

$$
- k_1(g)\log_{\sigma}j(\ast, A) + k_1(g)\log_{\sigma}j(\ast, AB)
$$

$$
= k_1(g) [\log_{\sigma}j(B \cdot \ast, A) + \log_{\sigma}j(\ast, A) - \log_{\sigma}j(\ast, B)]
$$

$$
- \log_{\sigma}j(\ast, A) + \log_{\sigma}j(\ast, AB)
$$

$$
= k_1(g) [\log_{\sigma}j(\ast, AB) - \log_{\sigma}j(B \cdot \ast, A) - \log_{\sigma}j(\ast, B)].
$$

By Lemma 7.4 we get $\delta(1, 0) = k_1(g) \in H^2(\Gamma_g, \mathbb{Z}) \cong \mathbb{Z}$. Similarly, $\delta(0, 1) = k_2(g) \in H^2(\Gamma_g, \mathbb{Z}) \cong \mathbb{Z}$.

This completes the proof.

**Proof of Theorem 7.1.** Since $H^1(\Gamma_g, \mathbb{Z})$ in the exact sequence (5), we get $H^1(S_g, \mathbb{Z}) = \ker \delta$. By Lemma 7.5, we get $\ker \delta = 0$ for $1 \leq g \leq 3$ and $\ker \delta \cong \mathbb{Z}$ for $g \geq 4$. This completes the proof of Theorem 7.1. 

**8. The value for the Dehn twist**

In this section, we shall compute the value of $\Phi_{2g}$ for the Dehn twist, which is defined as follows (cf. [16]). Let $\Delta \subset C$ be the unit disk. Recall that the Andreotti-Mayer locus $N_{2g}$ has two irreducible components $\theta_{null,2g}$ and $\mathcal{N}_\sigma$ by Theorem 4.3. Let $\rho : \Delta \to \mathbb{S}_{2g}$ be a $C^\infty$-map such that $\rho(0) \in \theta_{null,2g}$ is a generic point, $\rho(z) \notin \mathcal{N}_{2g}$ for $z \in \Delta \setminus \{0\}$ and $\rho(\Delta)$ intersects with $\theta_{null,2g}$ at $\rho(0)$ transversally. For simplicity we assume that the base point $\ast$ lies in $\rho(\Delta)$ and we denote the monodromy corresponding to the loop $\rho|_{\partial \Delta} : \partial \Delta \to \mathbb{S}_{2g}$ by $\sigma_{2g} \in \mathcal{S}_{2g}$. The element $\sigma_{2g}$ is called the Dehn twist. We put

$$
\omega : X_{2g} := \Delta \times \rho \Theta \to \Delta,
$$

which is smooth family of theta divisors over $\Delta$ induced from the universal family $\pi : \Theta \to \mathcal{S}_{2g}$ by $\rho$. Let $\tilde{\rho} : X_{2g} \to \Theta$ be the lift of the map $\rho$ defined as the projection to the second factor. By
the assumption of $\rho$ and the Theorem 4.3, $\text{Sing}(\varpi^{-1}(0))$ consists of one ordinary double point and $\varpi^{-1}(z)$ is a smooth theta divisor for $z \in \Delta \setminus \{0\}$. Notice that $\partial X_{2g}$ endowed with the orientation induced from $X_{2g}$ is diffeomorphic to the mapping torus $M_{ \sigma_{2g} }$ endowed with the natural orientation, i.e., $\partial X_{2g} = -M_{\sigma_{2g}}$.

**Theorem 8.1.** The following equality holds:

$$
\Phi_{2g}(\sigma_{2g}) = \begin{cases} 
-\frac{2}{3} & \text{if } g = 1, \\
(1-\frac{2}{3})^{\frac{1}{3}+1}(2g+1)2^{2g+2}(g+2)B_{g+1} & \text{if } g > 1.
\end{cases}
$$

**Proof.** Put $\Delta_r := \{z \in \Delta \mid |z| < r\} \subset \Delta$ for $0 < r < 1$. We choose $\rho$ such that the restriction $\rho|_{\Delta_1/3} : \Delta_1/3 \to \rho(\Delta_1/3) \subset \mathbb{S}_{2g}$ is a holomorphic embedding that

$$
\rho(re^{-i\theta}) = \left(\frac{2}{3}e^{-i\theta}\right)^{2g} \quad \frac{2}{3} < r \leq 1, \quad 0 \leq \theta < 2\pi.
$$

Let $g^\Delta$ be the metric on $T\Delta$ which is a product metric near the boundary $\partial \Delta$ and coincides with the metric $\rho^*g^{\Theta_{\sigma_{2g}}}$ on $\Delta_1/3$. Let $p \in X_{2g}$ be the unique singular point on the singular fiber $X_0$. Let $g^{X_{2g}/\Delta}$ be the metric on $T(X_{2g}/\Delta)|_{X_{2g} - \{p\}}$ induced from the metric $g^{\Theta_{\sigma_{2g}}}$ via the map $\rho$. Let $g^{X_{2g}}$ be the metric on $TX_{2g'}$ which coincides with $g^{X_{2g}/\Delta} \oplus \varpi^*g^\Delta$, where we used the connection induced from the connection $P_{\rho'}$ on $\Theta'$ via the map $\rho$, on $X_{2g} - \{p\}$ and coincides with the metric induced from the metric $g^{\Theta'}$ via the map $\rho$ on a neighbourhood of $p$. Set

$$
g^{X_{2g},\epsilon} := g^{X_{2g}} \oplus e^{-\epsilon} \varpi^*g^\Delta, \quad \epsilon \in \mathbb{R}_{>0}.
$$

By the assumption of $g^\Delta$ and the condition (24), $g^{X_{2g},\epsilon}$ is the product metric near the boundary $\partial X_{2g}$ for $\epsilon \in \mathbb{R}_{>0}$. By the Atiyah-Patodi-Singer index theorem,

$$
\text{Sign}(X_{2g}) = \int_{X_{2g}} L(TX_{2g},g^{X_{2g},\epsilon}) + \eta(M_{\sigma_{2g}},g^{M_{\sigma_{2g}},\epsilon}).
$$

Here $\partial X_{2g}$ is identified with $-M_{\sigma_{2g}}$, and $g^{M_{\sigma_{2g}},\epsilon}$ is the restriction of $g^{X_{2g},\epsilon}$ to the boundary $\partial X_{2g} \cong -M_{\sigma_{2g}}$. By the formula in [26], the first term of the right-hand side of (25):

$$
\lim_{\epsilon \to 0} L(TX_{2g},g^{X_{2g},\epsilon}) = L(T(X_{2g}/\Delta),\nabla^{X_{2g}/\Delta} + P(-t,\cdots,(-t)^{2g})|_{t^{2g}} \cdot \mu(p)) \delta_p
$$

Here $L(T(X_{2g}/\Delta),\nabla^{X_{2g}/\Delta})$ is only defined on $X_{2g} - \{p\}$ but has the natural smooth extension on whole $X_{2g}$. The constant $\mu(p)$ is the Milnor number of the singular point $p$, $\delta_p$ is the Dirac delta current supported at $p$ and $P(x_1,\cdots,x_{2g}) \in \mathbb{C}[x_1,\cdots,x_{2g}]$ is defined by

$$
\prod_{k=1}^{2g} L(x_k) = P(\sigma_1,\cdots,\sigma_{2g}),
$$

where $L(x) = x/\tanh(x)$ and $\sigma_1 = \sum_k x_k, \sigma_2 = \sum_{i>j} x_i x_j, \cdots, \sigma_{2g} = \prod_k x_k$ are the fundamental symmetric polynomials. Notice that

$$
P(-t,\cdots,(-t)^{2g})|_{t^{2g}} = L^{-1}(t)|_{t^{2g}}.
$$

Since $p$ is a non-degenerate critical point of $\pi : X \to \Delta$, we get $\mu(p) = 1$, which together with (25), (26) and Theorem 4.7, yields that

$$
\text{Sign}(X_{2g}) = \frac{(-1)^g 2^{2g+1}(2g+2-1)}{(g+1)(2g+1)} B_{g+1} \int_{\Delta} \rho^*dd^c \log \det \Im \tau + \frac{(-1)^g 2^{2g+2}(2g+2-1)}{(2g+2)!} B_{g+1} + \eta^{0}(M_{\sigma_{2g}},g^{M_{\sigma_{2g},\epsilon}}).
$$
By (27) and Definition 6.1, we get
\[
\Phi_{2g}(\sigma_{2g}) = \eta^0(M_{\sigma_{2g}}, g^{M_{\sigma_{2g}}}) + \left(\frac{(-1)^g2^{2g+3}(2^{2g+2}-1)}{(2g+3)!}\right) B_{g+1} + \text{Sign}(X_{2g})
\]
where we used the Poincaré-Lelong formula and Theorem 4.4 to get the last equality. When \( g = 1 \), since the singular fiber has two irreducible components and \( \text{Sign}(X_2) = -1 \), we obtain the proof for the case \( g = 1 \). We complete the proof by the following Lemma in the case \( g > 1 \).

**Lemma 8.2.** Let \( \pi : \mathfrak{X} \to \Delta \) be a Lefschetz degeneration of relative dimension \( 2n - 1 \), i.e., \( \pi \) is a proper holomorphic surjective map from a \( 2n \)-dimensional complex manifold \( \mathfrak{X} \) to the unit disk \( \Delta \) and there is a point \( p \in \mathfrak{X} \) and an open neighbourhood \( p \in U \equiv \{(z_1, \cdots, z_{2n}) \in \mathbb{C}^{2n} | \sum_{k=1}^{2n} |z_k|^2 < 1 \} \) such that
\[
\pi(z_1, \cdots, z_{2n}) = \sum_{k=1}^{2n} z_k^2, \quad (z_1, \cdots, z_{2n}) \in U
\]
and \( \pi_* \) has maximal rank on \( \mathfrak{X} \setminus p \). Assume that \( n > 1 \). Then \( \text{Sign}(\mathfrak{X}) = 0 \).

**Proof.** For \( \in \Delta \), we set \( U_t := \mathfrak{X}_t \cap U \). Then a sequence of inclusions
\[
\mathfrak{X}_0 \setminus U_0 \subset \mathfrak{X}_0 \setminus \{p\} \subset \mathfrak{X}_0 \subset \mathfrak{X}
\]
induces a sequence of isomorphisms:
\[
H_{2n}(\mathfrak{X}_0 \setminus U_0, \mathbb{Z}) \cong H_{2n}(\mathfrak{X}_0 \setminus \{p\}, \mathbb{Z}) \cong H_{2n}(\mathfrak{X}_0, \mathbb{Z}) \cong H_{2n}(\mathfrak{X}, \mathbb{Z}).
\]
Here the first isomorphism follows from the homotopy equivalence of \( \mathfrak{X}_0 \setminus U_0 \) and \( \mathfrak{X}_0 \setminus \{p\} \), the second isomorphism follows from the fact \( \text{codim}_\mathfrak{X}(p) = 4n - 2 > 2n + 1 \), and the third isomorphism follows from the fact that the inclusion \( \mathfrak{X}_0 \hookrightarrow \mathfrak{X} \) is a deformation retraction. By Ehresman's Theorem, \( \mathfrak{X} \setminus U \) is diffeomorphic to \( (\mathfrak{X}_0 \setminus U_0) \times \Delta \) as a fiber bundle over \( \Delta \). Since \( \Delta \) is contractible, the inclusion \( \mathfrak{X}_1 \setminus U_1 \hookrightarrow \mathfrak{X} \setminus U \) induces an isomorphism \( H_{2n}(\mathfrak{X}_1 \setminus U_1, \mathbb{Z}) \cong H_{2n}(\mathfrak{X} \setminus U, \mathbb{Z}) \). By (28), the inclusion \( \mathfrak{X}_1 \setminus U_1 \hookrightarrow \mathfrak{X} \) induces an isomorphism \( H_{2n}(\mathfrak{X}_1 \setminus U_1, \mathbb{Z}) \rightarrow H_{2n}(\mathfrak{X}, \mathbb{Z}) \). Hence, for any \( \in \Delta \), any element of \( H_{2n}(\mathfrak{X}, \mathbb{Z}) \) can be represented by a cycle contained in \( \mathfrak{X}_1 \). Therefore the intersection matrix of \( H_{2n}(\mathfrak{X}, \mathbb{Z}) \) is trivial and \( \text{Sign}(\mathfrak{X}) = 0 \). This completes the proof.

**Remark 8.3.** When \( g = 1 \), \( \sigma_2 \in \mathcal{M}_2 \) is the Dehn twist along a separating simple closed curve on a Riemann surface of genus two. Since \( \text{Sign}(X_2) = -1 \) and \( B_2 = \frac{1}{30} \), we obtain \( \Phi_2(\sigma_2) = \Phi_2(\sigma_2) = -\frac{4}{5} \), which confirms a result of Matsumoto ([19]).

**References**