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Dedicated to Professor Tadasi Nagano on his sixtieth birthday

1. Introduction

Let $\tilde{M}$ be a compact Riemann surface and $g$ a holomorphic map of $\tilde{M}$ onto $S^2(1)$. We denote by $\Delta_g$ the Laplacian for the branched metric induced by $g$. Then we call the number of eigenfunctions with eigenvalues smaller than 2 index of $g$, the space of eigenfunctions with eigenvalue 2 null space of $g$ and the dimension of the null space nullity of $g$. Note that the index is same as the Morse index with respect to the area functional of a complete minimal surface of finite curvature whose (extended) Gauss map is $g$ (see [F]) and the element of the nullity space corresponds to a bounded Jacobi field of the minimal surface. Since the pull back functions of coordinate functions on $S^2(1) \subset R^3$ (which are called linear functions) are eigenfunctions with eigenvalue 2, the nullity is not less than 3. We call the eigenfunction of eigenvalue 2 other than coordinate functions an extra eigenfunction. In [E-K1] and [M-R], an algebraic constructing method of extra eigenfunction is given as an application of a characterization of extra eigenfunctions.

THEOREM. ([E-K1] and [M-R]). Let $g$ be a holomorphic map of a compact Riemann surface $\tilde{M}$ onto $S^2(1)$. Then the nullity of $g \geq 4$ if and only if there exists a complete, finitely branched, minimal surface with planar ends and finite total curvature whose (extended) Gauss map is $g$.

As another point of view, we would like to consider why extra eigenfunctions occur. Note that a holomorphic map of $\tilde{M}$ onto $S^2(1)$ is a non-full branched minimal immersion in $S^3(1)$. The index of $g$ is equivalent to the index of the Jacobi operator of the minimal surface in $S^3(1)$ and the null space is taken as the space of the Jacobi fields. So an extra eigenfunction corresponds to a non-Killing Jacobi field. We can determine all Jacobi fields of the non-full minimal surface in $S^3(1)$ [E-K1] and [M-R]. Thus an extra eigenfunction is closely related to minimal deformations of a non-full minimal surface. Gen-
erally, we do not know the existence of a minimal deformation for a given
Jacobian field. Note that we have a local minimal deformation for a given
Jacobi field \([L]\). When there exists a minimal deformation such that full
minimal surfaces converge to a non-full minimal surface in \(S^3(1)\), there exists
an extra eigenfunction. Precisely, we have the following. Let \(g\) be a holomor-
phic map of \(\bar{M}\) onto \(S^3(1)\). Let \(\psi_t\) be a smooth 1-parameter family of weakly
conformal full harmonic maps in \(S^k(1)\) \((k \geq 3)\) except \(t = 0\) and \(\psi_0 = g\).
Then we consider an operator \(\Delta + 2e(\psi_t)\) for a fixed Riemannian metric
compatible with the conformal structure of \(\bar{M}\), where \(\Delta\) is the Laplacian
for the metric and \(e(\psi_t)\) is the energy function of \(\psi_t\). Note that \(f\) satisfies
\(\Delta f + 2e(\psi_t)f = 0\) if and only if \(f\) satisfies \(\Delta_{\psi_t}f + 2f = 0\). Since \(\Delta_{\psi_t}\psi_t + 2\psi_t = 0\).
\(\dim \{ f : \Delta f + 2e(\psi_t)f = 0 \} \geq k + 1\). Since \(e(\psi_t)\) is smooth on \(t\), the spectrum
for \(\Delta + 2e(\psi_t)\) are continuous on \(t\) by [K-S] and hence the nullity of \(g \geq k + 1\).

It is natural to consider a problem whether all extra eigenfunction comes
from as above. That is, if a holomorphic map of \(\bar{M}\) onto \(S'(1)\) admits an extra
eigenfunction, then, is \(g\) a limit of a one parameter family of full minimal
surfaces in \(S^N(1)(N \geq 3)\)? In the case of the genus of \(\bar{M} = 0\), we should consider
\(N \geq 4\), because there does not exist a full minimal surface of genus 0 in \(S^3(1)\).
In this paper, we give a positive answer, that if the genus of \(\bar{M} = 0\), then the
above observation is generically yes.

First of all, we give a relation between minimal surfaces in \(R^3\) and the twistor
theory. Fix a horizontal line \(P^1\) in the 3-dimensional complex projective space
\(P^3\) of holomorphic sectional curvatures 1. Let \(g\) be a holomorphic map of a simply
connected domain \(D\) in \(C\) into \(P^1\) without ramification locus. Then a minimal
surface with the Gauss map \(g\) induces an infinitesimal horizontal deformations of
\(g\) in \(P^3\) and the converse is also true. Note that this is a local correspondence.
As a global result, we get the following.

THEOREM A. Let \(g\) be a holomorphic map of \(\bar{M}\) onto \(P^1\). Then \(g\) admits a
non-linear infinitesimal horizontal (holomorphic) deformation in \(P^3\) if and only if
there exist a complete, finitely branched minimal surface of planar ends and finite
total curvature whose (extended) Gauss map is \(g\) and it's conjugate minimal
surface exists.

Using Theorem A and the results on the moduli space of harmonic maps of
\(S^2\) into \(S^d(1)\) by Loo [Loo], we obtain a formula to calculate the nullity of a
holomorphic map of \(S^2\) onto \(S^2(1)\). Let \(G(2, d + 1)\) be the Grassmannian of
planes in \(C^{d+1}\). Let \([P \wedge Q]\) denote the plane spanned by two vectors
\(P = (a_d, \ldots, a_0)\) and \(Q = (b_d, \ldots, b_0)\). Then we get a point \([\alpha_{2d-2}, \ldots, \alpha_0]\) of
\(P^{2d-2}\) such that

\[Q(z)P(z)' - P(z)Q(z)' = \alpha_{2d-2}z^{2d-2} + \cdots + \alpha_0,\]
where $P(z) = a_d z^d + \cdots + a_0$ and $Q(z) = b_d z^d + \cdots + b_0$. Let $\Psi_d$ be the map of $G(2, d+1)$ onto $P^{2d-2}$ defined by

$$\Psi_d([P \wedge Q]) = [a_{2d-2}, \ldots, a_0].$$

Then $\Psi_d$ is a branched covering map of $G(2, d+1)$ onto $P^{2d-2}$. Let $f$ be a holomorphic map of $P^1$ onto $P^1$ of degree $d$. Then $f$ is given by a rational function of the form $Q(z)/P(z)$, where

$$P(z) = a_d d^d + a_{d-1} z^{d-1} + \cdots + a_1 z + a_0$$

and

$$Q(z) = b_d z^d + b_{d-1} z^{d-1} + \cdots + b_1 z + b_0$$

such that $a_i, b_i \in \mathbb{C}$. Note that $\max\{\text{degree of } P, \text{ degree of } Q\} = d$ and the resultant of $P(z)$ and $Q(z)$ is not zero. Let $P, Q$ denote vectors $(a_d, a_{d-1}, \ldots, a_1, a_0), (b_d, b_{d-1}, \ldots, b_1, b_0) \in \mathbb{C}^{d+1}$, respectively. Then we obtain the following.

**THEOREM B.** Let $P(z)/Q(z)$ be a holomorphic map of $S^2$ onto $S^2(1)$ of degree $d$ defined by polynomials $P(z)$ and $Q(z)$. Then

$$\text{the nullity of } \frac{P(z)}{Q(z)} = 3 + 2 \dim_C(\ker \Psi_d \ast [P \wedge Q]).$$

Let $M_d$ be the space of meromorphic functions of degree $d$ on $P^1$, which is $P(C^{d+1} \times C^{d+1} - \mathcal{R}) \subset P^{2d+2}$, where $\mathcal{R}$ is the irreducible resultant divisor. $A \in \text{GL}(2, \mathbb{C})$ acts on $C^{d+1} \times C^{d+1}$:

$$A \cdot (P, Q) = (\alpha P + \beta Q, \gamma P + \delta Q).$$

Thus we obtain an action of $\text{PSL}(2, \mathbb{C})$ on $P(C^{d+1} \times C^{d+1} - \Delta)$, where $\Delta = \{(P, Q): P \wedge Q = 0\}$. The orbit space is $G(2, d+1)$. So $M_d$ is the total space of a $\text{PSL}(2, \mathbb{C})$-bundle on $G(2, d+1)$–the image of $\mathcal{R}$. Note that the action of

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix}$$
for $P(z)/Q(z)$ is given by

$$A \frac{P(z)}{Q(z)} = \frac{\alpha P(z) + \beta Q(z)}{\gamma P(z) + \delta Q(z)}.$$

Theorem B states that holomorphic maps of $S^2$ onto $S^2(1)$ of degree $d$ with an extra eigenfunction is the total space of a $PSL(2, \mathbb{C})$-principal bundle on $\mathfrak{R}$ [the ramification locus of $\Psi_d$—the resultant]. Note that $\mathfrak{R}$ is a hypersurface with singularities (see, for example, [Nam]) in $G(2, d + 1)$. Furthermore Theorem B is a positive answer for a problem posed in [M-R] and [E-K2].

**THEOREM C.** Let $g$ be a holomorphic map of $S^2$ onto $S^2(1)$ of degree $d$. Then, if $g$ is an element of $PSL(2, \mathbb{C})$-principal bundle on the regular part of $\mathfrak{R}$, then $g$ has exactly two extra eigenfunctions and admits $\psi_t$ of $S^2$ into $S^4(1)$ such that $\psi_0 = g$ and $\psi_t (t \neq 0)$ gives a full branched minimal surface of genus 0 in $S^4(1)$. Furthermore a holomorphic map with extra eigenfunctions is a limit of these holomorphic maps.

2. **Infinitesimal horizontal deformation**

Let $P^3$ be the 3-dimensional complex projective space with constant holomorphic sectional curvature 1. Then $P^3$ is the twistor space of $S^4(1)$. In fact, we consider $P^3 = \text{the reductive homogeneous space } SO(5)/1 \times U(2)$ and $S^4(1) = SO(5)/1 \times SO(4)$. Let $p$ be the projection of $S(5)1 \times U(2)$ on $SO(5)/1 \times SO(4)$ defined by $p(a(1 \times U(2)) = a(1 \times SO(4))$. Then $p$ is a Riemannian submersion, which is called the Penrose map. Let $H$ and $V$ denote the projections of the tangent space of $P^3$ onto the subspaces of horizontal and vertical vectors, respectively. For a point $a(1 \times U(2))$ in $P^3$, the tangent space is identified with the space $\tau$, which is given by

$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & \mu & v \\ -t_\mu & A & C \\ -t_\nu & C & -A \end{pmatrix}$$

$A$ and $C$ are skew symmetric $2 \times 2$ matrices, $\mu, v \in \mathbb{R}^2$.

The metric and the complex structure $J$ are given by

$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & \mu & v \\ -t_\mu & A & C \\ -t_\nu & C & -A \end{pmatrix}^2 = |\mu|^2 + |v|^2 + 2|A|^2 + 2|C|^2$$
Horizontal vectors are given by

\[
\begin{pmatrix}
0 & \mu & v \\
-\mu & A & C \\
-\nu & C & -A
\end{pmatrix}
\]

and

\[
\begin{pmatrix}
0 & -\nu & \mu \\
\mu & -C & A \\
-\nu & A & C
\end{pmatrix}
\]

vertical vectors are given by

\[
\begin{pmatrix}
0 & 0 & 0 \\
0 & A & C \\
0 & C & -A
\end{pmatrix}
\]

O'Neill [O'N] defined two tensor fields \(\mathcal{S}\) and \(\mathcal{A}\) for a Riemannian submersion. For the Penrose map \(p\), since vertical fibres are totally geodesic, \(\mathcal{S} = 0\) holds. Let \(X\) and \(Y\) be vectors at \(q = p(a(1 \times U(2))\) and \(\tilde{X}\) and \(\tilde{Y}\) are horizontal lifts at \(a(1 \times U(2))\), respectively. Then

\[
\mathcal{A}\tilde{Y} = \frac{1}{2}\tau\text{-component for matrix }
\begin{pmatrix}
0 & 0 & 0 \\
0 & (\langle R_y e_j, e_k \rangle) \\
0 & 
\end{pmatrix}
\]

where \(a = (q, e_1, e_2, e_3, e_4)\), and \(R\) is the curvature tensor of \(S^4(1)\). Let \(S^2(1)\) be a fixed totally geodesic surface in \(S^4(1)\). Then we have a horizontal line \(P^1\) in \(P^3\) such that \(p(P^1) = S^2(1)\). We have a horizontal line \(P^1\) in \(P^3\) such that \(p(P^1) = S^2(1)\). Then we obtain three vector bundles \(\mathcal{V}, \mathcal{N}, \mathcal{S}\) on \(P^1\) such that \(\mathcal{V}\) is spanned by vertical vectors, \(\mathcal{N}\) is spanned by horizontal, normal vectors, \(\mathcal{S}\) is spanned by horizontal, tangential vectors. It is easy to see that these are \(J\)-invariant. \(\mathcal{V}^C, \mathcal{N}^C, \mathcal{S}^C\) are complexified vector bundles of \(\mathcal{V}, \mathcal{N}, \mathcal{S}\). Furthermore let \(\mathcal{V}^{1,0}\) and \(\mathcal{V}^{0,1}\) are line subbundles spanned by type (1, 0)-
vectors and type (0, 1)-vectors, respectively. Similarly we can define line bundles \( \mathcal{N}^{1,0}, \mathcal{N}^{0,1}, \mathcal{F}^{1,0}, \mathcal{F}^{0,1} \). Since the normal bundle of \( S^2(1) \) in \( S^4(1) \) is a trivial bundle, there exist two orthonormal vector fields for the normal bundle. Thus we obtain a vector field \( E_2 \) of \( \mathcal{N}^{0,1} \) with square length 2 globally defined on \( P^1 \), i.e.,

\[
JE_2 = -iE_2 \quad \text{and} \quad |E_2|^2 = 2.
\]

Let \( \tilde{\nabla} \) and \( \tilde{\mathcal{R}} \) be the covariant differentiation and the curvature tensor of \( P^3 \), respectively. Using the formula for \( \mathcal{A} [O'N] \), we obtain the following.

**Lemma 2.1** (see, for example, [E1] and [E-S]).

Let \( E_1 \) be a tangent vector field locally defined of \( \mathcal{F}^{0,1} \) such that

\[
JE_1 = -iE_1 \quad \text{and} \quad |E_1|^2 = 2.
\]

Then \( \tilde{\nabla}_{E_1}E_2 \) is a vertical vector field of type (0, 1) and square length 2, which is denoted by \( E_3 \). Furthermore

\[
\tilde{\nabla}_{E_1}E_2 = 0, \quad (\tilde{\nabla}_{E_1}E_3)^H = 0, \quad (\tilde{\nabla}_{E_1}E_3)^H = -E_2
\]

hold. Let \( \omega \) be the connection form for \( \mathcal{V} \) given by

\[
(\tilde{\nabla}_X E_3)^\nu = -i\omega(X)E_3
\]

and \( \rho^2|dz|^2 \) be the metric for a complex coordinate \( z = x + iy \) of \( P^1 \). We set

\[
E_1 = \frac{2}{\rho} \frac{\partial}{\partial \bar{z}}.
\]

Then

\[
(\tilde{\nabla}_{E_1}E_3)^\nu = \frac{2\rho^2}{\rho^2} E_3.
\]

**Proof:** It is enough to prove the last statement.

\[
\omega(E_1) = -\frac{i}{2} \langle \tilde{\nabla}_{E_1}E_3, E_3 \rangle = -\frac{i}{2} \langle \tilde{\nabla}_{E_1}E_3, E_2, E_3 \rangle
\]

\[
= -\frac{i}{2} \left( \tilde{\nabla}_{\partial_1 \rho \bar{z}} \frac{2}{\rho} \tilde{\nabla}_{\partial_1 \bar{z}} E_2, E_3 \right)
\]
Let $M$ be a compact Riemann surface and $g$ a holomorphic map of $M$ onto $S^2(1)$. Then we may consider that $g$ is a map of $M$ onto $P^1$ (into $P^3$). Let $\Gamma(g^* (N + V))$. For $V \in \Gamma(g^* (N + V))$, $V$ is given by

$$V = fE_2 + fE_2 + \xi + \xi,$$

where $f$ is a function on $M$ and $\xi \in \Gamma(g^* (V^{1,0}))$. We consider the condition where $V$ is an infinitesimal horizontal deformation of $g$. Let $\phi_t$ be a variation of $g$ such that the variational vector field at $t = 0$ is $V$. Then $V$ is an infinitesimal horizontal deformation of $g$ if and only if, for any vertical field $U$, we have

$$\frac{d}{dt}_{t=0} \left( \phi_t(X), \ U \right) = 0,$$

where $X$ is a tangent vector field. Let $z = x + iy$ be a complex coordinate of $M$. Then

$$\frac{d}{dt}_{t=0} \left( \phi_t \left( \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \right), \ U \right) = \langle \tilde{\nabla}_{\partial/\partial z} V, \ U \rangle + \langle \phi_t \left( \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \right), \tilde{\nabla}_V U \rangle.$$

Since $\tilde{\nabla}_V U$ is vertical, $\langle \phi_t (\partial/\partial z), \tilde{\nabla}_V U \rangle = 0$. We get

$$\frac{d}{dt}_{t=0} \left( \phi_t \left( \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \right), \ U \right) = \langle \tilde{\nabla}_{\partial/\partial z} V, \ U \rangle + \langle \phi_t \left( \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \right), \mathcal{A}_V U \rangle$$

$$= \langle \tilde{\nabla}_{\partial/\partial z} V, \ U \rangle - \langle \mathcal{A}_V \phi_t \left( \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \right), U \rangle$$

$$= \langle \tilde{\nabla}_{\partial/\partial z} V, \ U \rangle + \langle \mathcal{A}_{\phi_t (\partial/\partial z)} V^H, U \rangle,$$

which implies that $V$ is a horizontal deformation of $g$ if and only if

$$= -\frac{i}{\rho} \left( \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \rho \right) \langle \tilde{\nabla}_{\partial/\partial z} E_2, E_3 \rangle - \frac{i2}{\rho^2} \langle \tilde{\nabla}_{\partial/\partial z} \tilde{\nabla}_{\partial/\partial z} E_2, E_3 \rangle$$

$$= 2i \frac{\rho^2}{\rho^2} - \frac{4}{\rho^2} \langle \tilde{R}_{\partial/\partial z} \partial/\partial z E_2, E_3 \rangle = 2i \frac{\rho^2}{\rho^2}.$$
LEMMA 2.2. $V = f E_2 + \overline{f E_2} + \zeta + \overline{\zeta}$ is an infinitesimal horizontal deformation of $g$ if and only if

\[
\zeta \text{ is a holomorphic section of } g^*(V_{1,0}), \tag{2.1}
\]
\[
2f(\overline{\partial/\partial \bar{z}}E_2) + (\overline{\partial/\partial \bar{z}}\zeta) = 0. \tag{2.2}
\]

Proof. Since the ramification locus of $g$ are isolated points, it is enough to prove (2.1) and (2.2) on the points except ramification locus. Using a complex coordinate $z$, we put

\[
E_1 = \frac{1}{g_* \left( \frac{\partial}{\partial \bar{z}} \right)} g_* \left( \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \right)
\]

and $\overline{\nabla}_E E_2 = E_3$. Then there exists a function $h$ such that $\overline{\zeta} = hE_3$. By Lemma 2.1, we get

\[
(\overline{\nabla}_E, V^h) = (\overline{\nabla}_E, (hE_2 + \overline{hE_2})) = hE_3,
\]
\[
(\overline{\nabla}_E, V) = (E_1 h)E_3 + (E_1 \overline{h})E_3 - i\hbar \omega(E_1)E_3 + i\hbar \omega(E_1)E_3.
\]

So we get

\[
2fE_3 + (\overline{\nabla}_E, hE_3) = 0 \quad \text{and} \quad (\overline{\nabla}_E, hE_3) = 0.
\]

So the first equation, together with $\overline{\nabla}_E E_2 = E_3$, implies (2.2). The second equation says that $\zeta (-hE_3)$ is holomorphic in $g^*(V_{1,0})$. Q.E.D.

Next we consider the condition that $V$ is an infinitesimal holomorphic deformation of $g$. $V$ is holomorphic if and only if the $(1, 0)$-component $V^{1,0}$ of $V$ satisfies

\[
\overline{\partial/\partial \bar{z}} V^{1,0} = 0.
\]

Since $V^{1,0} = f E_2 + \zeta$,
Thus $V$ is infinitesimal homomorphic if and only if $\xi$ is holomorphic in $g^* (v^{-1,0})$ and

$$\nabla_{\partial \bar{z}} (fE_2 + \xi) = (\nabla_{\partial \bar{z}})^v + (\nabla_{\partial \bar{z}} \xi)^H + \frac{\partial}{\partial \bar{z}} fE_2.$$

This completes the following.

**LEMMA 2.3.** $V = fE_2 + fE_2 + \xi + \bar{\xi}$ is an infinitesimal holomorphic deformation if and only if

$$\xi$$ is a holomorphic section of $v^{-1,0}$,

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial \bar{z}} = -\frac{1}{2} \langle \nabla_{\partial \bar{z}} \xi, E_2 \rangle.$$

We prove that an infinitesimal horizontal deformation is also an infinitesimal holomorphic deformation.

**LEMMA 2.4.** Let $V$ be an infinitesimal horizontal deformation of $g$. Then $V$ is an infinitesimal holomorphic deformation.

**Proof.** Since $\xi$ is holomorphic, zero points of $\xi$ is isolated. So it is enough to give a proof for points except ramification locus of $g$ and zero points of $\xi$. Let $V = fE_2 + fE_2 + \xi + \bar{\xi}$ be an infinitesimal horizontal deformation. Then $\xi$ is holomorphic in $g^* (v^{-1,0})$ and

$$2f(\nabla_{\partial \bar{z}} E_2)^v + (\nabla_{\partial \bar{z}} \bar{\xi}) = 0.$$

We get a covariant differentiation of both sides by $\nabla_{\partial \bar{z}}$.

$$2 \frac{\partial f}{\partial \bar{z}} (\nabla_{\partial \bar{z}} E_2)^v + 2f \nabla_{\partial \bar{z}} (\nabla_{\partial \bar{z}} E_2)^v + \nabla_{\partial \bar{z}} (\nabla_{\partial \bar{z}} \bar{\xi})^v = 0.$$

So we obtain

$$
\left(2 \frac{\partial f}{\partial \bar{z}} + \langle \nabla_{\partial \bar{z}} \xi, E_2 \rangle \right) (\nabla_{\partial \bar{z}} E_2)^v = \langle \nabla_{\partial \bar{z}} \xi, E_2 \rangle (\nabla_{\partial \bar{z}} E_2)^v
- 2f (\nabla_{\partial \bar{z}} (\nabla_{\partial \bar{z}} E_2)^v - (\nabla_{\partial \bar{z}} (\nabla_{\partial \bar{z}} \xi)^v)^v.
$$
First of all, we calculate the second part of the right hand side.

\[
(\tilde{\nabla}_{\partial/\partial \bar{z}}(\tilde{\nabla}_{\partial/\partial z} E_2))' = \left(\tilde{\nabla}_{\partial/\partial \bar{z}} \left\{ \frac{1}{|\xi|^2} \langle \tilde{\nabla}_{\partial/\partial \bar{z}} E_2, \xi \rangle \bar{\xi} \right\} \right)'
\]

\[
= -\frac{1}{|\xi|^4} \langle \bar{\xi}, \tilde{\nabla}_{\partial/\partial \bar{z}} E_2 \rangle \langle \tilde{\nabla}_{\partial/\partial \bar{z}} E_2, \xi \rangle \bar{\xi}
\]

\[
+ \frac{1}{|\xi|^2} \langle \tilde{\nabla}_{\partial/\partial \bar{z}} \tilde{\nabla}_{\partial/\partial z} E_2, \xi \rangle \bar{\xi} + \frac{1}{|\xi|^2} \langle \tilde{\nabla}_{\partial/\partial \bar{z}} E_2, \tilde{\nabla}_{\partial/\partial z} \xi \rangle \bar{\xi}
\]

\[
= -\frac{1}{|\xi|^2} \langle \tilde{R}_{\partial/\partial z, \partial/\partial \bar{z}} E_2, \xi \rangle \bar{\xi} = 0.
\]

Next we calculate the third part.

\[
(\tilde{\nabla}_{\partial/\partial \bar{z}}(\tilde{\nabla}_{\partial/\partial z} \bar{\xi}))' = (\tilde{\nabla}_{\partial/\partial \bar{z}} \bar{\xi})'\]

\[
= (-\tilde{R}_{\partial/\partial z, \partial/\partial \bar{z}} \bar{\xi})' + (\tilde{\nabla}_{\partial/\partial \bar{z}}(\tilde{\nabla}_{\partial/\partial z} \frac{1}{2} \bar{\xi}, E_3) E_3)^H)'
\]

\[
= (-\tilde{R}_{\partial/\partial z, \partial/\partial \bar{z}} \bar{\xi})' + \frac{1}{2} \bar{\xi}, E_3) \left(\tilde{\nabla}_{\partial/\partial \bar{z}} \left(\frac{\rho}{2} \tilde{\nabla}_{\partial \bar{z}} E_3 \right)^H\right)'
\]

\[
= (-\tilde{R}_{\partial/\partial z, \partial/\partial \bar{z}} \bar{\xi})' + \frac{\rho}{4} \bar{\xi}, E_3) (-\tilde{\nabla}_{\partial/\partial \bar{z}} E_2)' \]

\[
= (-\tilde{R}_{\partial/\partial z, \partial/\partial \bar{z}} \bar{\xi})' - \frac{\rho^2}{8} \bar{\xi}, E_3) (\tilde{\nabla}_{\partial \bar{z}} E_2)'
\]

\[
= (-\tilde{R}_{\partial/\partial z, \partial/\partial \bar{z}} \bar{\xi})' - \frac{\rho^2}{4} \bar{\xi}.
\]

On the other hand, since $P^3$ has holomorphic sectional curvature 1, we obtain

\[
(\tilde{R}_{\partial/\partial z, \partial/\partial \bar{z}} \bar{\xi})' = \frac{\rho^2}{4} \bar{\xi},
\]

which implies

\[
(\tilde{\nabla}_{\partial/\partial \bar{z}}(\tilde{\nabla}_{\partial/\partial z} \bar{\xi}))' = -\frac{\rho^2}{2} \bar{\xi}.
\]

Furthermore we calculate the first part.
Thus we obtain

\[ \langle \nabla_{\partial/\partial z} \zeta, E_2 \rangle (\nabla_{\partial/\partial z} E_2)^Y = \langle \nabla_{\partial/\partial z} \zeta, E_2 \rangle \frac{1}{|\zeta|^2} \langle \nabla_{\partial/\partial z} E_2, \zeta \rangle \bar{\zeta} \\
= -\frac{\rho^2}{4|\zeta|^2} \langle \nabla_{E_2} E_2, \bar{\zeta} \rangle \langle \nabla_{E_2} E_2, \zeta \rangle \bar{\zeta} = -\frac{\rho^2}{2} \bar{\zeta}. \]

Thus we obtain

\[ \left( 2 \frac{\partial f}{\partial z} + \langle \nabla_{\partial/\partial z} \zeta, E_2 \rangle \right) (\nabla_{\partial/\partial z} E_2)^Y = 0. \]

Since \( \nabla_{\partial/\partial z} E_2 \) is non-zero, we get a proof. Q.E.D.

Now we consider the condition for \( f \) such that \( V = f E_2 + \bar{f} E_2 + \xi + \bar{\xi} \in \Gamma(g^*(\mathcal{N}^* + \mathcal{Y}^*)) \) is an infinitesimal horizontal deformation. Note that \( V \) must be an infinitesimal holomorphic deformation and hence satisfies (2.4). Thus \( \zeta \) is determined by \( f \) as

\[ \zeta = 2 \left( \frac{\partial f}{\partial z} \right) \frac{1}{\langle \nabla_{\partial/\partial z} E_2, E_3 \rangle} E_3 \]  

(2.5)

for a point where \( \langle \nabla_{\partial/\partial z} E_2, E_3 \rangle \) does not vanish. We denote it by \( \zeta_f \). Since \( \rho^2 |dz|^2 \) is the metric induced by \( g \). Then

\[ \rho^2 = 2 \left( \frac{\partial g}{\partial z}, \frac{\partial g}{\partial z} \right). \]

Set

\[ E_1 = \frac{2}{\rho} \frac{\partial g}{\partial z} \quad \text{if } \rho \neq 0 \]

and choose \( E_3 \) defined by \( \nabla_E E_2 = E_3 \). Thus we obtain a local expression of \( \zeta_f \) by

\[ \zeta_f = 2 \left( \frac{\partial f}{\partial z} \right) \frac{1}{\rho} E_3. \]  

(2.6)

Thus the singularity of \( \zeta_f \) holds only at zeros of \( s \), that is, a point of the ramification locus of \( g \).
LEMMA 2.5. $f \bar{E}_2 + \bar{f} E_2 + \xi_f + \bar{\xi}_f$ satisfies (2.2) if and only if

$$\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial z \partial \bar{z}} + \frac{\rho^2}{2} f = 0 \quad (\Delta_g f + 2 f = 0). \tag{2.7}$$

**Proof.** Since

$$(\tilde{\nabla}_{\partial / \partial z} \bar{E}_2)^\gamma = \frac{\rho}{2} E_3$$

and

$$(\tilde{\nabla}_{\partial / \partial z} \bar{\xi})^\gamma = \left(\tilde{\nabla}_{\partial / \partial z} \frac{2}{\rho} \frac{\partial f}{\partial z} E_3 \right)^\gamma$$

$$= \frac{2}{\rho} \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial z^2} E_3 - \frac{2\rho_z}{\rho^2} \frac{\partial f}{\partial z} E_3 - i \frac{2}{\rho} \frac{\partial f}{\partial z} \omega \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial \bar{z}}\right) E_3,$$

by Lemma 2.1, we obtain

$$2f(\tilde{\nabla}_{\partial / \partial z} \bar{E}_2)^\gamma + (\tilde{\nabla}_{\partial / \partial z} \bar{\xi})^\gamma = \left(\frac{2}{\rho} \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial z^2} + \rho f\right) E_3.$$ Q.E.D.

$\xi_f$ for $f$ which satisfies (2.7) is not generally holomorphic in $V^{1.0}$. We obtain another condition that $\xi_f$ is holomorphic.

LEMMA 2.6. $\xi_f$ is a holomorphic section of $V^{1.0}$ if and only if

$$\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial z^2} - 2 \frac{\partial f}{\partial z} \frac{\rho_z}{\rho} = 0. \tag{2.8}$$

**Proof.**

$$(\tilde{\nabla}_{\partial / \partial z} \xi_f)^\gamma = \left(\tilde{\nabla}_{\partial / \partial z} \frac{2}{\rho} \frac{\partial f}{\partial z} \bar{E}_3 \right)^\gamma$$

$$= \frac{2}{\rho} \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial z^2} E_3 - \frac{2\rho_z}{\rho^2} \frac{\partial f}{\partial z} E_3 + i \frac{2}{\rho} \frac{\partial f}{\partial z} \omega \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial \bar{z}}\right) \bar{E}_3.$$
By Lemma 2.1, we obtain
\[
(\nabla_{\partial/\partial z} \xi)_f = \left( \frac{2}{\rho} \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial z^2} - \frac{4\rho_z}{\rho^2} \frac{\partial f}{\partial z} \right) E_3.
\]
Q.E.D.

Remark that (2.8) implies \( \text{Hess } f(\partial/\partial z, \partial/\partial z) = 0 \). Note that \( V = f E_2 + \overline{f} E_2 + \xi_f + \overline{\xi_f} \) is an infinitesimal holomorphic deformation if and only if \( f \) satisfies (2.8). Furthermore, the condition that \( V \) becomes an infinitesimal horizontal deformation requires (2.7) instead of (2.8). So we need to investigate a complex valued function on \( M \) which satisfies

\[
\Delta_g f = -2f \quad \text{and } \text{Hess } f \left( \frac{\partial}{\partial z}, \frac{\partial}{\partial \bar{z}} \right) = 0. \tag{2.9}
\]

First of all, we study local solutions of (2.9). Let \( U \) be a simply connected open set of \( R^2 (= C) \) and \( z \) a complex coordinate on \( U \). Let \( \chi_1 \) be a branched minimal immersion of \( U \) into \( R^3 \). Then \( \chi_1 \) is given by

\[
\text{Re } \left\{ \int \Phi \, dz \right\} + c_1,
\]

where \( \Phi = (\partial/\partial z) \chi_1 \) and \( c_1 \in R^3 \). Since \( U \) is simply connected, there exists a conjugate branched minimal surface whose branched immersion \( \chi_2 \) is given by

\[
\text{Re } \left\{ \int i \Phi \, dz \right\} + c_2.
\]

Let \( g \) be the Gauss map of \( U \) into \( S^2(1) \). Then we can define a function \( f \) by \( \langle \chi_1 + i\chi_2, g \rangle \). Since

\[
\frac{\partial}{\partial z} (\chi_1 + i\chi_2) = \Phi + i(i \Phi) = 0,
\]

we obtain

\[
\frac{\partial f}{\partial z} = \langle \chi_1 + i\chi_2, \frac{\partial g}{\partial z} \rangle \quad \text{and} \quad \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial^2 z} = \langle \chi_1 + i\chi_2, \frac{\partial^2 g}{\partial^2 z} \rangle.
\]
\[ \langle g, g \rangle = 1, \quad \left( g, \frac{\partial g}{\partial z} \right) = \left( \frac{\partial g}{\partial z}, \frac{\partial g}{\partial \bar{z}} \right) = 0. \]

So

\[ \left( \frac{\partial^2 g}{\partial z^2}, g \right) = -\left( \frac{\partial g}{\partial z}, \frac{\partial g}{\partial \bar{z}} \right) = 0 \]

and

\[ \left( \frac{\partial^2 g}{\partial z^2}, \frac{\partial g}{\partial \bar{z}} \right) = 0 \]

and hence

\[ \frac{\partial^2 g}{\partial z^2} = \left( \frac{\partial^2 g}{\partial z^2}, g \right) g + \frac{1}{|g|^2} \left( \left( \frac{\partial^2 g}{\partial z^2}, \frac{\partial g}{\partial z} \right) \frac{\partial g}{\partial z} + \left( \frac{\partial^2 g}{\partial z^2}, \frac{\partial g}{\partial \bar{z}} \right) \frac{\partial g}{\partial \bar{z}} \right) \]

\[ = 2 \frac{\rho z}{\rho} \frac{\partial g}{\partial z}. \]

Thus \( f \) satisfies (2.9). Conversely let \( g \) be a non-constant holomorphic map of \( U \) into \( S^2(1) \) without branched points. Let \( f = f_1 + if_2 \) be a function on \( U \) satisfying (2.9). Then \( f_1 \) satisfies (2.7). Generally we have the following.

**Lemma 2.7** (see, for example, [E3]). Let \( h \) be a real-valued function on \( U \) which satisfies (2.7) and \( \text{grad} \ h \) the gradient vector fields on \( U \) for the metric induced by \( g \). We identify \( \text{grad} \ h \) with \( g^* (\text{grad} \ h) \) and may consider that \( \text{grad} \ h \) is a vector field in \( R^3 \). Then the map \( \chi_h \) of \( U \) into \( R^3 \) by

\[ \chi_h = hg + \text{grad} \ h \]

is a branched minimal immersion of \( U \) into \( R^3 \) or a constant map. \( \chi_h \) is a constant map if and only if \( h \) satisfies (2.8).

When \( \chi_{f_1} \) is a constant, \( f_1 \) is a linear function and satisfies (2.8). Since \( f \) satisfies (2.9), \( f_2 \) also satisfies (2.9) and hence \( f_2 \) is a linear function. Thus \( f \) is a linear function. Assumed that \( \chi_{f_1} \) is not a constant. Then \( \chi_{f_1} \) gives a branched minimal surface. Since \( U \) is simply connected, we obtain a conjugate minimal surface \( \chi_2 \) defined on \( U \). So \( \langle \chi_{f_1} + i\chi_2, g \rangle \) satisfies (2.9).
i(f - \langle \chi_f, + i\chi_2, g \rangle) is a real valued function satisfying (2.9), which implies 

\[ f = \langle \chi_f, + i\chi_2, g \rangle + a \text{ linear function.} \]

By a parallel translation of \( \chi_f \), and \( \chi_2 \), we know 

\[ f = \langle \chi_f, + i\chi_2, g \rangle. \]

Next we study the global solutions of (2.9). For a global solution of (2.7), we have the following.

**THEOREM 2.3 ([E-K1], [M-R]).** Let \( g \) be a holomorphic map of \( \tilde{M} \) onto \( S^2(1) \) and \( h \) a solution of (2.7). Without loss of generality, we may consider that \( h \) is not a linear function. Then 

\[ \chi_h = hg + \text{grad} \, h \]

gives a complete, finitely branched minimal surface of planar ends and finite total curvature whose map is defined on \( \tilde{M} - \{ \text{finite points} \} \) and (extended) Gauss map is \( g \) ([E-K1], [M-R]). If \( \tilde{M} \) has the genus 0, then \( \chi_h \) has a conjugate minimal surface.

Generally, there is no conjugate minimal surface of the above minimal surface for non-zero genus. But if there exists a solution of (2.9), we have two real solutions of (2.7) which are the real part and imaginary part. These solutions give two complete, finitely branched minimal surface of planar ends whose extended Gauss map is \( g \). One of them is a conjugate minimal surface of the other by (2.8). Conversely we obtain the following.

**PROPOSITION 2.2.** Let \( f \) be a function satisfying (2.9) on \( \tilde{M} \). Then \( f \) is constructed by a complete, finitely branched minimal surface of planar ends and its conjugate minimal surface.

Let \( f \) be a function satisfying (2.9). Now we investigate the behaviour of \( \xi_f \) at a branch point \( q \) of \( g \). Let \( z \) be a complex coordinate such that \( z(q) = 0 \). Then there exists \( n \) such that 

\[ \partial g / \partial z = z^n n(z), \]

where \( n(0) \neq 0 \). We set 

\[ E_1 = \frac{1}{|n(z)| n(z)} \quad \text{and} \quad E_3 = \bar{\nabla}_E E_2. \]

Then \( \xi_f \) is given by 

\[ \frac{\partial f}{\partial z} \frac{1}{z^n |n|} E_3. \]

By Proposition 2.2, we have a complete, finitely branched minimal surface \( \chi_1 \) of planar ends and finite total curvature and its conjugate minimal surface \( \chi_2 \) (whose extended Gauss maps are \( g \)) such that 

\[ f = \langle \chi_1 + i\chi_2, g \rangle. \]

Thus we have 

\[ \frac{\partial f}{\partial z} = \langle \chi_1 + i\chi_2, \frac{\partial g}{\partial z} \rangle. \]

For \( (\partial / \partial z) \chi_1 = \Phi \), we obtain
Let

\[ \frac{a_{-k}}{z^k} + \cdots + \frac{a_{-2}}{z^2} + a_0 + a_1z + \cdots \]

be the Laurent expansion of \( \Phi \) at 0, where \( a_{-k}, \ldots \in \mathbb{C}^3 \). We denote by \( l(z) z^k \Phi \). Then \( l \) is holomorphic and \( \langle g, l \rangle = \langle g, \bar{I} \rangle = \langle l, l \rangle = 0 \) holds. We have \( p_1 \) and \( p_2 \) such that

\[ \frac{\partial}{\partial z} l = p_1 l + p_2 g. \]

Taking the differentiation of both sides by \( \partial/\partial \bar{z} \), we note that

\[ \frac{\partial g}{\partial z} = -\frac{p_2}{|l|^2} \bar{I}, \]

\[ \frac{\partial}{\partial \bar{z}} p_2 = 0, \quad \frac{\partial}{\partial \bar{z}} p_1 = \frac{|p_2|^2}{|l|^2}. \]

For a planar end, we have the following.

**LEMMA 2.8 ([E-K1] and [M-R]).**

\[ k \leq n + 1. \]

Since \( g(0), l(0) \) and \( \bar{l}(0) \) is a basis of \( \mathbb{C}^3 \), we obtain

\[ \left\langle \chi_1 + i\chi_2, \frac{\partial g}{\partial z} \right\rangle = \left\langle \chi_1 + i\chi_2, g(0) \right\rangle \left\langle g(0), \frac{\partial g}{\partial z} \right\rangle \]

\[ + \left\langle \chi_1 + i\chi_2, l(0) \right\rangle \left\langle l(0), \frac{\partial g}{\partial z} \right\rangle \frac{1}{|l(0)|^2} \]

\[ + \left\langle \chi_1 + i\chi_2, \bar{l}(0) \right\rangle \left\langle l(0), \frac{\partial g}{\partial z} \right\rangle \frac{1}{|l(0)|^2}. \]

It is easy to show the following.
LEMMA 2.9.

$$\langle l(z), g(0) \rangle = z^{n+1} \#$$
$$\langle l(z), l(0) \rangle = z^{2n+2} \#,$$

where, \# means non-zero functions.

Since

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial \bar{z}} \langle \chi_1 + i\chi_2, g(0) \rangle = \frac{1}{\bar{z}^k} \langle l(z), g(0) \rangle = z^{n+1-k} \#,$$

$$\langle \chi_1 + i\chi_2, g(0) \rangle$$ is holomorphic. By

$$\left\langle \bar{l}(0), \frac{\partial g}{\partial \bar{z}} \right\rangle = \left\langle l(0), -\frac{P_2}{|l|^2} l(z) \right\rangle = -\frac{P_2}{|l|^2} \bar{z}^{2n+2}$$

$$\langle \chi_1 + i\chi_2, l(0) \rangle = \frac{1}{\bar{z}^{k-1}} \#,$$

we obtain

$$\langle \chi_1 + i\chi_2, l(0) \rangle \left\langle \bar{l}(0), \frac{\partial g}{\partial \bar{z}} \right\rangle = z^{2n+2-k+1} \#.$$

Similarly we obtain

$$\langle \chi_1 + i\chi_2, \bar{l}(0) \rangle = \bar{z}^{2n+2-k+1} \#,$$

$$\left\langle \bar{l}(0), \frac{\partial g}{\partial \bar{z}} \right\rangle = \left\langle l(0), -\frac{P_2}{|l|^2} \bar{l} \right\rangle.$$

Using these estimates, we have $|\xi_f| < \text{a constant}$ and hence $\xi_f$ is holomorphic at $p$.

LEMMA 2.10. Let $f$ be a function satisfying (2.9) on $\bar{M}$. Then,

$$fE_2 + \bar{f}E_2 + \xi_f + \bar{\xi}_f$$

is an infinitesimal horizontal (holomorphic) deformation.

By Theorem 2.3 and Lemma 2.10, we obtain Theorem A.
REMARK. We can see that our argument is closely related to the theory of holomorphic null maps [Br]. In fact, we can give a relation between meromorphic sections of \( \mathcal{V}^{-1,0} \) and holomorphic null maps of \( \tilde{M} \to \{ \text{isolated points} \} \) into \( C^3 \). Precise result in a forthcoming paper.

### 3. Infinitesimal contact deformation

In this section, we use Loo' notations in [Loo].

Recall the diagram:

\[
P^3 \xleftarrow{\beta} X \xrightarrow{\psi} Y
\]

\[
p \downarrow \quad \pi \downarrow \quad \pi
\]

\[S^4 \xrightarrow{p} P^1 \times P^1 = P^1 \times P^1\]

Let \( N \) and \( S \) denote the north and south poles of \( S^4(1) \), respectively. Consider the two lines \( L_1 = p^{-1}(N) \) and \( L_2 = p^{-1}(S) \). Then we get \( L_1 = \{(0, 0, z_2, z_3) | (z_2, z_3) \in P^1\} \) and \( L_2 = \{(z_0, z_1, 0, 0) | (z_0, z_1) \in P^1\} \). Let \( X \) be a blow up of \( P^3 \) along \( L_1 \) and \( L_2 \). Then \( X \) is given by \( X := \{(z_0, z_1, z_2, z_3), \[y_0, y_1, y_2, y_3]\} | z_0y_1 = z_1y_0, z_2y_3 = z_3y_2\}. \) Let \( Y \) be the projective cotangent bundle \( PT^*(P^1 \times P^1) \) on \( P^1 \times P^1 \). Let \( \psi: X \to Y \) be defined by

\[
\psi([z_0, z_1, z_2, z_3], [y_0, y_1, [y_2, y_3]]) = ([y_0, y_1], [y_2, y_3], [z_0 \cdot y_1 - z_1 \cdot y_0, z_2 \cdot y_3 - z_3 \cdot y_2]).
\]

Let \( \sigma_1 \) and \( \sigma_2 \) be \( \beta^{-1}(L_1) \) and \( \beta^{-1}(L_2) \), respectively. Then we observe that \( \psi(\sigma_1) = \{(y_0, y_1), [y_2, y_3], [0, 1] : [y_0, y_1] \in P^1 \text{ and } [y_2, y_3] \in P^1\} \) and \( \psi(\sigma_2) = \{(y_0, y_1), [y_2, y_3], [1, 0] : [y_0, y_1] \in P^1 \text{ and } [y_2, y_3] \in P^1\}. \) Let \([q]\) be a point of \( Y \). Then we have a tangent line \( l_{(q)} \) of \( T(P^1 \times P^1) \) such \( q \) annihilate \( l_{(q)} \), and the plane \( \mathcal{X}_{(q)} \) such that \( X \in T_{(q)} Y \) satisfies \( \pi(X) \in l_{(q)} \). Hence we obtain a plane field \( \mathcal{X} \) on \( Y \), which is called a contact plane field. For a holomorphic map \( F: \Sigma \to P^1 \times P^1 \), we have a canonical Gauss lift \( \tilde{F} \) to \( Y \) defined by

\[
\tilde{F}(z) = \left( F(z), \left[ \text{the annihilator of } F_* \left( \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \right) \right] \right).
\]

Note that \( \tilde{F}_*(\partial/\partial z) \in \mathcal{X}_{\tilde{F}(z)} \). That is, \( \tilde{F} \) is a contact curve. We know the relation between the horizontal plane field on \( P^3 \) and the contact plane field on \( Y \).
LEMMA 3.1 ([Loo]). $\psi$ is contact map, i.e. $\psi_*$ sends the horizontal plane field $\mathcal{H}$ in $X$ to the contact plane field $\mathcal{K}$ in $Y$.

Let $\Sigma$ be a horizontal curve in $P^3$ which does not intersect $L_1$ and $L_2$. Then $\Sigma$ is also a horizontal curve in $X$ and hence $\psi(\Sigma)$ is a contact curve in $Y$. Conversely, if a contact curve does not intersect $\psi(\sigma_1)$ and $\psi(\sigma_2)$, then there exists a horizontal curve $\tilde{\Sigma}$ such that $\tilde{\Sigma}$ does not intersect $L_1$ and $L_2$, $\psi(\tilde{\Sigma})$ is a finite covering of the contact curve. Furthermore, if $V$ is an infinitesimal horizontal (holomorphic) deformation of $\Sigma$, then $V$ gives an infinitesimal contact (holomorphic) deformation $U$ of $\psi(\Sigma)$.

Let $(s, t, w)$ be a complex coordinate of $Y$ corresponding $s = y_1/y_0$, $t = y_3/y_2$ and $ds + w dt$. Then we consider a line $s \rightarrow (s, s, -1)$ as $\psi(P^1)$. Thus we may identify a holomorphic map of $P^1$ onto $P^1$ in $P^3$ with a holomorphic map of $P^1$ onto $\psi(P^1)$ in $Y$. Let $g(z)$ be $Q(z)/P(z)$, where $P(z)$ and $Q(z)$ are polynomials such that $\max(\deg P(z), \deg Q(z)) = \deg g$. Since $U$ is an infinitesimal holomorphic deformation of $g$ in $Y$, we have three meromorphic functions $v^1(z)$, $v^2(z)$ and $v^3(z)$ on $P^1$ such that

$$U^{1,0} = v^1 \frac{\partial}{\partial s} + v^2 \frac{\partial}{\partial t} + v^3 \frac{\partial}{\partial w}.$$ 

$v^1$ and $v^2$ may be considered as infinitesimal holomorphic deformations of a holomorphic map $g$ of $P^1$ onto $P^1$. It is easy to find two one parameter families of holomorphic maps $h^1_t$ and $h^2_t$ of $P^1$ onto $P^1$ such that

$$v^1(z) = \frac{d}{dt}\bigg|_{t=0} h^1_t(z), \quad v^2(z) = \frac{d}{dt}\bigg|_{t=0} h^2_t(z),$$

where we consider that $h^1_t$ and $h^2_t$ are two one parameter families of meromorphic functions.

LEMMA 3.2. $U$ is an infinitesimal contact deformation if and only if

$$\frac{\partial v^1}{\partial z} - \frac{\partial v^2}{\partial z} + v^3 \frac{\partial g}{\partial z} = 0.$$ 

Proof. Let $\phi_t$ be a smooth deformation of $g$ in $Y$ such that the variation vector field at $t = 0$ is $U$. Then, since $U$ is an infinitesimal contact deformation, we get
\[
\frac{d}{dt}_{|t=0} (ds + w \, dt) \left( \frac{\partial \phi_t}{\partial z} \right)^{1.0} = 0,
\]

which implies a proof. Q.E.D.

We set

\[
h_1^r(z) = \frac{a_d z^d + \cdots + a_0}{b_d z^d + \cdots + b_0} = \frac{P_t(z)}{Q_t(z)},
\]

\[
h_2^r(z) = \frac{\tilde{a}_d z^d + \cdots + \tilde{a}_0}{\tilde{b}_d z^d + \cdots + \tilde{b}_0} = \frac{\tilde{P}_t(z)}{\tilde{Q}_t(z)},
\]

where \(a_d, \ldots, b_0\) are smooth functions for \(t\).

By the definition of \(v_1\) and \(v_2\), we get

\[
v_1 = \frac{1}{Q^2} (P'Q - PQ') \quad \text{and} \quad v_2 = \frac{1}{Q^2} (\tilde{P}'Q - P\tilde{Q}'),
\]

where

\[
P' = \left. \frac{d}{dt} \right|_{t=0} P_t(z), \quad Q' = \left. \frac{d}{dt} \right|_{t=0} Q_t(z),
\]

\[
\tilde{P}' = \left. \frac{d}{dt} \right|_{t=0} \tilde{P}_t(t) \quad \text{and} \quad \tilde{Q}' = \left. \frac{d}{dt} \right|_{t=0} \tilde{Q}_t(z).
\]

Therefore

\[
\frac{\partial v_1}{\partial z} = \frac{1}{Q^2} \left( \frac{\partial P'}{\partial z} Q - P' \frac{\partial Q}{\partial z} - P \frac{\partial Q'}{\partial z} + 2 \frac{\partial Q}{\partial z} \frac{PQ'}{Q^3} \right),
\]

\[
\frac{\partial v_2}{\partial z} = \frac{1}{Q^2} \left( \frac{\partial \tilde{P}'}{\partial z} Q - \tilde{P}' \frac{\partial Q}{\partial z} - \tilde{P} \frac{\partial Q'}{\partial z} + 2 \frac{\partial Q}{\partial z} \frac{P\tilde{Q}'}{Q^3} \right) \tag{3.1}
\]

Set

\[
P(t) = (a_d, \ldots, a_0), \quad Q(t) = (b_d, \ldots, b_0)
\]

\[
\tilde{P}(t) = (\tilde{a}_d, \ldots, \tilde{a}_0), \quad \tilde{Q}(t) = (\tilde{b}_d, \ldots, \tilde{b}_0).
\]
Then we have two curves $\gamma(t)$ and $\tilde{\gamma}(t)$ in $P^{2d-2}$ defined by

$$
\Psi_d[P_1 \wedge Q_2,] \quad \text{and} \quad \Psi_d[\tilde{P}_1 \wedge \tilde{Q}_2,].
$$

where $\Psi_d$ is defined in the introduction. Let $y$ and $\tilde{y}$ be two curves in $C^{2d-1}$ given by

$$
\gamma(t) = \Psi_d[P_1 \wedge Q_2,] \quad \text{and} \quad \tilde{\gamma}(t) = \Psi_d[\tilde{P}_1 \wedge \tilde{Q}_2,].
$$

**Lemma 3.3.**

Proof. Using (3.1), we get the following:

$$
\frac{d\tilde{y}}{dt}(0) - \frac{dy}{dt}(0) = \text{coef} \left\{ \left( v^{12} + 2 \frac{Q'-\tilde{Q}'}{Q} \right) \left( -Q^2 \frac{\partial g}{\partial z} \right) \right\}. 
$$

**Proof.** Using (3.1), we get the following:

$$
Q^2 \left( \frac{\partial v^1}{\partial z} - \frac{\partial v^2}{\partial z} \right) = \frac{d}{dt} \bigg|_{t=0} \tilde{y} - \frac{d}{dt} \bigg|_{t=0} y - 2 \frac{Q'-\tilde{Q}'}{Q} \left( Q \frac{\partial P}{\partial z} - P \frac{\partial Q}{\partial z} \right).
$$

On the other hand, since

$$
\frac{\partial v^1}{\partial z} - \frac{\partial v^2}{\partial z} = -v^3 \frac{\partial g}{\partial z},
$$

we get

$$
\frac{d}{dt} \bigg|_{t=0} \tilde{y} - \frac{d}{dt} \bigg|_{t=0} y = \left( v^3 + 2 \frac{Q'-\tilde{Q}'}{Q} \right) \left( -Q^2 \frac{\partial g}{\partial z} \right). \quad (3.2)
$$

This completes a proof.

Q.E.D.

Without loss of generality, we may assume that $Q$ and $\partial Q/\partial z$ has no common divisor and degree of $Q^2(\partial g/\partial z)$ is $2d - 2$.

Using $w = -1$ for $\psi(P^1)$, we obtain
LEMMA 3.4.

\[ v^3(z) = \frac{\beta}{\alpha} \]

where \( \alpha \) and \( \beta \) are polynomials. Furthermore zeros of \( \alpha \) are contained in zeros of \( Q \).

Proof. If \( z_0 \) is not zero point of \( Q(z) \), then \( Q_t(z_0) \) is non-zero and hence \( P(z_0)/Q(z_0) \) is finite, which implies \( v^3(z_0) \) is finite, because \( w \)-coordinate of \( \psi(P^1) \) in \( Y \) is \(-1\), and hence \( z_0 \) is not a point of zeros of \( \alpha(z) \). Q.E.D.

Since the left hand side of (3.2) is degree \( 2d - 2 \),

\[ \text{degree} \left( \frac{\beta}{\alpha} + 2 \frac{Q' - \tilde{Q}'}{Q} \left( -Q^2 \frac{\partial g}{\partial z} \right) \right) \leq 2d - 2, \]

Since \( Q^2(\partial g/\partial z) \) is a polynomial \( P'Q - PQ' \) of degree \( 2d - 2 \) which does not have common divisor with \( Q \), we obtain \( \beta/\alpha + 2(Q' - \tilde{Q}'/Q) \) is constant by Lemma 3.5. Using Lemma 3.4, we get \( \gamma_*(0) = \tilde{\gamma}_*(0) \). That is,

\[ \Psi_d([\widetilde{P_t} \wedge \widetilde{Q_t}])_*(0) = \Psi_d([\widetilde{P_t} \wedge \widetilde{Q_t}])_*(0). \]

Now we consider a linear map \( \Omega \) of the space \( \mathcal{E} \) of infinitesimal contact deformations into ker \( \Psi_{d*} \) at \([P \wedge Q]\) defined by

\[ X \rightarrow X_1 - X_2 \]

where \( X_1 \) is the tangent vector of \([P_t \wedge Q_t]\) and \( X_2 \) is the tangent vector of \([\widetilde{P_t} \wedge \widetilde{Q_t}]\). We already proved \( X_1 - X_2 \in \text{ker } \Psi_{d*} \).

LEMMA 3.5. \( \Omega \) is onto.

Proof. Let \( \xi \in \text{ker } \Psi_{d*} \). Then there is a curve \( P_t(z)/Q_t(z) \) such that \( \xi \) is the tangent vector of \([P_t \wedge Q_t]\) at \( t = 0 \). We define a section \( \eta \) of the bundle \( g^*(TPT^*(P^1 \times P^1)) \)

\[ \frac{P'Q - PQ'}{Q^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial s} + 2 \frac{Q' \partial}{Q \partial w}. \]

Of course, since we use the coordinate \((s, t, z)\) of \( PT^*(P^1 \times P^1) \), for \( P/Q = \infty \), we should prove that \( \eta \) is well-defined. And it is easy. Using \( \xi \in \text{ker } \Psi_{d*} \), we obtain
\[ \frac{\partial P'}{\partial z} Q + \frac{\partial P}{\partial z} Q' - \frac{\partial Q'}{\partial z} P - \frac{\partial Q}{\partial z} P' = 0, \]

which implies that \( \eta \) is an infinitesimal contact deformation and \( \Omega(\eta) = \xi \). Q.E.D.

Next we investigate the kernel (ker \( \Omega \)) of \( \Omega \).

Let \( P_t/Q_t \) be a one parameter family of holomorphic maps such that \( g = P_0/Q_0 \). Then \( p \cdot P_t/Q_t \) is a map of \( P^1 \) onto \( S^2(1) \) in \( S^4(1) \), which gives a minimal deformation of \( p \cdot g \) and hence horizontal deformation in \( P^3 \) and contact deformation in \( Y \). Its infinitesimal contact deformation is called an infinitesimal contact deformation of type 1. Let \( I_t \) be a one parameter subgroup of isometries of \( S^4(1) \). Then \( I_t \cdot g \) is a minimal deformation of \( p \cdot g \). Since \( I_t \) is a one parameter subgroup of isometries of \( P^3 \) which preserves \( H \), \( I_t \cdot g \) is a horizontal deformation of \( g \) and hence gives a contact deformation of \( g \) in \( Y \). We call the infinitesimal contact deformation an infinitesimal contact deformation of type 2.

**Lemma 3.6.** Infinitesimal contact deformations of type 1 and type 2 are in \( \ker \Omega \). Conversely, let \( W \) be in \( \text{Ker} \Omega \). Then \( W \) is the sum of infinitesimal contact deformations of type 1 and type 2.

**Proof.** Let \( P_t/Q_t \) be a one parameter family of holomorphic maps of \( P^1 \) onto \( P^1 \) such that \( P_0/Q_0 = P/Q \). Then \( P_t/Q_t \) gives an horizontal deformation of \( g \) in \( P^3 \), which fix \( P^4 \) as the image, and hence a contact deformation of \( g \) in \( Y \). It is given by the canonical Gauss lifts of maps

\[ \left( \frac{P_t}{Q_t}, \frac{P_t}{Q_t} \right). \]

Its infinitesimal contact deformation is

\[ \left( \frac{d}{dt}_{t=0} \frac{P_t}{Q_t} \right) \frac{\partial}{\partial s} + \left( \frac{d}{dt}_{t=0} \frac{P_t}{Q_t} \right) \frac{\partial}{\partial t}, \]

which is contained in \( \text{Ker} \Omega \). Conversely, for an infinitesimal contact deformation of this form \( v(\partial/\partial s) + v(\partial/\partial t) \), we have a one parameter family of holomorphic maps \( P_t/Q_t \) of \( P^1 \) onto \( P^1 \) such that

\[ \frac{d}{dt}_{t=0} \frac{P_t}{Q_t} = v. \]
Next let $I_t$ be a one parameter family of isometries of $S^4(1)$. Then $I_t$ is also a one parameter family of isometries of $P^3$ which preserves $\mathcal{H}$. Thus $I_t \cdot g$ is a horizontal deformation of $g$ and gives a contact deformation of $g$ in $Y$. It is easy to see ([Loo]) that it is

$$\left( A_t \cdot \frac{P}{Q}, B_t \cdot \frac{P}{Q}, -\frac{d}{dt} \left( A_t \cdot \frac{P}{Q} \right), -\frac{d}{dt} \left( B_t \cdot \frac{P}{Q} \right) \right),$$

where $A_t, B_t$ in $GL(2, C)$. Since $A_t \cdot P/Q, B_t \cdot P/Q$ give a point $[P \wedge Q]$ in $G(2, d + 1)$, the infinitesimal contact deformation of this contact deformation is in $\text{Ker } \Omega$. These deformations always give non-full branched surface in $S^4(1)$.

Conversely, let $V$ be in $\text{Ker } \Omega$. We set

$$V^{1,0} = v^1 \frac{\partial}{\partial s} + v^2 \frac{\partial}{\partial t} + v^3 \frac{\partial}{\partial w}.$$

Then we have one parameter families $P_t/Q_t, \tilde{P}_t/\tilde{Q}_t$ whose variation vector fields $v^1, v^2$. Since $V \in \text{Ker } \Omega$ holds, we get

$$[P_t \wedge Q_t]_s(0) = [\tilde{P}_t \wedge \tilde{Q}_t]_s(0).$$

So there exists one parameter subgroup $A_t$ of $GL(2, C)$ such that

$$\frac{d}{dt} \bigg|_{t=0} A_t \cdot \frac{P_t}{Q_t} = \frac{d}{dt} \bigg|_{t=0} \frac{\tilde{P}_t}{\tilde{Q}_t}.$$

We define a one parameter family of holomorphic maps of $P^1$ into $P^1 \times P^1$ by

$$\left( \frac{P_t}{Q_t}, A_t \cdot \frac{P_t}{Q_t} \right).$$

The canonical Gauss lift gives a one parameter family of contact curves, whose infinitesimal contact deformation is $V$ by Lemma 3.2. So $V$ is a sum of infinitesimal contact deformation of type 1 and type 2. Q.E.D.

Let $g(z) = P(z)/Q(z)$ be a holomorphic map of $P^1$ onto $P^1$. Then, identifying the space of infinitesimal horizontal deformations of $g$ in $P^3$ with $\mathcal{E}$ for $g$ in $Y,$
we get a linear map, which is also denoted by $\Omega$, of $P$ into $\text{Ker } \psi_\partial$ at $[P \wedge Q]$. Let $\mathcal{D}$ be the quotient space by subspace of type 1. By Lemma 3.6, we can define a linear map of $\mathcal{D}$ into $\text{Ker } \psi_\partial$. It is clear that the kernel is induced by one parameter isometries of $S^4(1)$ which fix $S^2(1)$. So $\dim \mathcal{D} - 3 = \dim_R \text{Ker } \psi_\partial$. Since $\mathcal{D}$ is identified with the null space of $g$ by Theorem A, we get a proof of Theorem B.

Generally, let $\Theta$ be a branched covering map of an $m$-dimensional complex manifold $M$ into an $m$-dimensional complex manifold $N$. Then the ramification locus of $\Theta$ is a complex hypersurface $\mathfrak{R}$ with singularities. For a regular point $p$ of $\mathfrak{R}$, there exists a positive integer $d$ and coordinate neighborhoods $(z^1, \ldots, z^m; U_1)$ at $p$ and $(w^1, \ldots, w^m; U_2)$ at $\Theta(p)$ such that

$$w^1 \cdot \Theta(z^1, \ldots, z^m) = (z^1)^d, \ w^k \cdot \Theta(z^1, \ldots, z^m) = z^k \quad (k \neq 1).$$

Using this fact (see, for example, [Nam]), we note that, for $g \in$ the regular part of $\mathfrak{R}$, the dimension of the null space of $g$ is 5. Furthermore, there exists two smooth curves $r_1(s), \ r_2(s)$ in $G(2, d + 1)$ such that $r_1(0) = r_2(0) = g, \ r_1(s) \neq r_2(s)$ for $S \neq 0$ and $\Psi_d(r_1(s)) = \Psi_d(r_2(s))$. So we get two one parameter families of holomorphic maps $P_t(z)/Q_t(z)$ and $\tilde{P}_t(z)/\tilde{Q}_t(z)$ of $P^1$ onto $P^1$ such that

$$g(z) = \frac{P_0(z)}{Q_0(z)} = \frac{\tilde{P}_0(z)}{\tilde{Q}_0(z)}.$$

$[P_t \wedge Q_t] \neq [\tilde{P}_t \wedge \tilde{Q}_t]$ and $\psi_\partial[P_t \wedge Q_t] = \psi_\partial[\tilde{P}_t \wedge \tilde{Q}_t]$ for $t \neq 0$. Then the canonical Gauss lift of $(P_t(z)/Q_t(z), \ \tilde{P}_t(z)/\tilde{Q}_t(z))$ gives a contact deformation of $g$ in $Y$ and hence horizontal deformation of $g$ in $P^3$. Since these maps are full for $t \neq 0$, we get Theorem C.

**COROLLARY 3.1.** In the space of holomorphic maps of $S^2$ onto $S^2(1)$ of degree $d$, where nullity is not less than 5, generically, the nullity is 5.

### 4. A problem

We give a problem on the index for a holomorphic map of $S^2$ onto $S^2(1)$.

(4.1) **PROBLEM.** Let $g$ be a holomorphic map of $S^2$ onto $S^2(1)$ of degree $d$. Then, if the nullity of $g = 3 + 2v$, then is the index $= 2d - 1 - v$?
If [E2], we study equivariant minimal branched immersion of $S^2$ into $S^{2m}(1)$ with type $(m_1, \ldots, m_m)$. In particular, for $m = 2$, we obtain some limits of equivariant minimal branched immersion of $S^2$ into $S^4(1)$ with type $(m_1, m_2)$ as in [E-K2]. That is, the limit holomorphic map is given by

$$g(z) = z^{m_2} \left( \frac{m_2 + m_1}{m_2 - m_1} \alpha \right) \left( \frac{z^{m_1} - \alpha}{z^{m_1} - \alpha} \right),$$

where $\alpha \in C^*$. 

In [Nay], if $m_1 = 1$, then the index $= 2(m_2 + 1) - 2$ and the nullity $= 5$ hold. By [E-K2], this one parameter family of branched minimal surfaces preserves the multiplicity of eigenvalue 2 and equivariant branched minimal immersions have the multiplicity 5 for eigenvalue 2. By the continuity of spectrum, equivariant branched minimal immersion of type $(1, m_2)$ has $2(m_2 + 1) - 2$ eigenfunctions of eigenvalues smaller than 2. Since $m_1 = 1$ means that the branched minimal immersion has no branched point (see, for example, [E2]), we get the following.

The number of eigenfunctions of eigenvalues smaller than 2 for an equivariant minimal immersion of $S^2$ into $S^4(1)$ of area $4\pi d$ is equal to $2d - 2$.

By Theorem B, we see that $g(z)$ as in (4.2) has the nullity 5. So the index of $g$ = the number of eigenfunctions with eigenvalues smaller than 2 for equivariant branched minimal immersion of $S^2$ into $S^4(1)$ of type $(m_1, m_2)$. If the problem (4.1) is true, then we can obtain that the number of eigenfunctions with eigenvalues smaller than 2 for equivariant minimal branched surfaces of genus $g$ with area $4\pi d$ in $S^4(1)$ is $2d - 2$. Thus we may consider that the problem (4.1) is useful to calculate such number for minimal branched surfaces of genus $g$ in $S^{2m}(1)$.

References


[Nay] S. Nayatani, Morse index and Gauss maps of complete minimal surfaces in Euclidean 3-space, preprint.