# 8.8 Part 2, Computing the Index of L

## D. Zack Garza

# Monday 25<sup>th</sup> May, 2020

# **Contents**

0.1	Main Results																				2	2
0.2	8.8.5:																				2	2

What we're trying to prove:

- 8.1.5:  $(d\mathcal{F})_u$  is a Fredholm operator of index  $\mu(x) \mu(y)$ .
- Define

$$L: W^{1,p}\left(\mathbf{R} \times S^1; \mathbf{R}^{2n}\right) \longrightarrow L^p\left(\mathbf{R} \times S^1; \mathbf{R}^{2n}\right)$$
$$Y \longmapsto \frac{\partial Y}{\partial s} + J_0 \frac{\partial Y}{\partial t} + S(s,t)Y$$

where

$$S: \mathbb{R} \times S^1 \longrightarrow \operatorname{Mat}(2n; \mathbb{R})$$
$$S(s,t) \stackrel{s \longrightarrow \pm \infty}{\longrightarrow} S^{\pm}(t).$$

- 8.7: Shows L is Fredholm
- By the end of 8.8: replace L by  $L_1$  with the same *index* 
  - (not the same kernel/cokernel)
- Compute Ind  $L_1$ : explicitly describe ker  $L_1$ , coker  $L_1$ .
- Replace in two steps:
  - $-L \rightsquigarrow L_0$ , modified outside  $B_{\sigma_0}(0)$  in s.
    - \* Replace S(s,t) by a matrix

$$\tilde{S}(s,t) = \begin{cases} S^{-}(t) & s \le -\sigma_0 \\ S^{+}(t) & s \ge \sigma_0 \end{cases}.$$

- \* Idea: approximate by cylinders at infinity.
- \* Use invariance of index under small perturbations.
- $-L_0 \rightsquigarrow L_1$  by a homotopy, where  $S_{\lambda}: S \rightsquigarrow S(s)$  a diagonal matrix that is a constant matrix outside  $B_{\varepsilon}(0)$ .
  - \* Use invariance of index under homotopy.

## 0.1 Main Results

• Theorem 8.8.1:

$$\operatorname{Ind}(L) = \mu (R^{-}(t)) - \mu (R^{+}(t)) = \mu(x) - \mu(y).$$

• Prop 8.8.2: Construct an operator

$$L_1: W^{1,p}\left(\mathbf{R} \times S^1; \mathbf{R}^{2n}\right) \longrightarrow L^p\left(\mathbf{R} \times S^1; \mathbf{R}^{2n}\right)$$

$$Y \longmapsto \frac{\partial Y}{\partial s} + J_0 \frac{\partial Y}{\partial t} + S(s)Y$$

where  $S: \mathbb{R} \longrightarrow \operatorname{Mat}(2n; \mathbb{R})$  is a path of diagonal matrices depending on  $\operatorname{Ind}(R^{\pm}(t))$ ; then

$$\operatorname{Ind}(L) = \operatorname{Ind}(L_1) = \operatorname{Ind}(R^-(t)) - \operatorname{Ind}(R^+(t)).$$

- Han's Talk:
  - Prop 8.8.3, using Lemma 8.8.5
- Me
  - Proof of 8.8.5

## 0.2 8.8.5:

Contents 2