

Linearization Continued

Section 8.4 Follow-Up

D. Zack Garza

April 2020

Review

Linearization
Continued

D. Zack Garza

- The Floer equation is given by

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial s} + J(u) \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} + \text{grad } H_t(u) = 0.$$

- We fixed a solution and lifted it to a sphere:

$$u \in C^\infty(S^1 \times \mathbb{R}; W) \quad \mapsto \quad \tilde{u} \in C^\infty(S^2; W)$$

- We use the assumption:

*For every $w \in C^\infty(S^2, W)$ there exists a symplectic trivialization of the fiber bundle w^*TW , i.e. $\langle c_1(TW), \pi_2(W) \rangle = 0$ where c_1 denotes the first Chern class of the bundle TW .*

- We use this to trivialize the pullback \tilde{u}^*TW to obtain an orthonormal unitary frame

$$\{Z_i\}_{i=1}^{2n} \subset T_{u(s,t)}W$$

Review

Linearization
Continued

D. Zack Garza

- We used the chosen frame $\{Z_i\}$ to define a chart centered at u of $\mathcal{P}^{1,p}(x, y)$ given by

$$\begin{aligned}\iota : W^{1,p}(\mathbb{R} \times S^1; \mathbb{R}^{2n}) &\longrightarrow \mathcal{P}^{1,p}(x, y) \\ Y = (y_1, \dots, y_{2n}) &\longmapsto \exp_u \left(\sum y_i Z_i \right).\end{aligned}$$

- We regard $Y(s, t)$ as a tangent vector to W in some Euclidean embedding.

Review

Linearization
Continued

D. Zack Garza

- We seek to compute the composite map in charts:

$$\begin{array}{c}
 \begin{array}{ccccccc}
 & & & \mathcal{F}_u & & & \\
 & & \nearrow & & \searrow & & \\
 W^{1,p}(\mathbb{R} \times S^1; \mathbb{R}^{2n}) & \xrightarrow{\iota} & \mathcal{P}^{1,p}(x, y) & \xrightarrow{\mathcal{F}} & L^p(\mathbb{R} \times S^1; TW) & \longrightarrow & L^p(\mathbb{R} \times S^1; \mathbb{R}^m) \\
 & & \nwarrow & & \nearrow & & \\
 & & & \mathcal{F} & & &
 \end{array} \\
 \\
 u & \xrightarrow{\mathcal{F}} & \frac{\partial u}{\partial s} + J(u) \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} - X_t(u) \right) \\
 \\
 (y_1, \dots, y_{2n}) & \longrightarrow & \exp_u \left(\sum y_i Z_i \right)
 \end{array}$$

Add a Tangent

Linearization
Continued

D. Zack Garza

$$\begin{aligned}\mathcal{F}(u) &= \frac{\partial u}{\partial s} + J(u) \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} - J(u) X_t(u) \\ \mathcal{F}(u + Y) &= \frac{\partial(u+Y)}{\partial s} + J(u+Y) \frac{\partial(u+Y)}{\partial t} - J(u+Y) X_t(u+Y)\end{aligned}$$

Extract the part that is linear in Y and collect terms:

$$\begin{aligned}(d\mathcal{F})_u(Y) &= \frac{\partial Y}{\partial s} + (dJ)_u(Y) \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} + J(u) \frac{\partial Y}{\partial t} - (dJ)_u(Y) X_t - J(u) (dX_t)_u(Y) \\ &= \left(\frac{\partial Y}{\partial s} + J(u) \frac{\partial Y}{\partial t} \right) \\ &\quad + \left((dJ)_u(Y) \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} - (dJ)_u(Y) X_t - J(u) (dX_t)_u(Y) \right)\end{aligned}$$

Review

Recall the Leibniz rule

$$(dJ)(Y) \cdot v = d(Jv)(Y) - Jdv(Y)$$

$$\begin{aligned}(d\mathcal{F})_u(Y) &= \left(\frac{\partial Y}{\partial s} + J(u) \frac{\partial Y}{\partial t} \right) \\ &\quad + \left((dJ)_u(Y) \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} - (dJ)_u(Y) X_t - J(u) (dX_t)_u(Y) \right) \\ &= \sum_{i=1}^{2n} \left(\frac{\partial y_i}{\partial s} Z_i + \frac{\partial y_i}{\partial t} J(u) Z_i \right) \\ &\quad + \sum_{i=1}^{2n} y_i \left(\frac{\partial Z_i}{\partial s} + J(u) \frac{\partial Z_i}{\partial t} + (dJ)_u(Z_i) \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} \right. \\ &\quad \left. - J(u) (dX_t)_u Z_i - (dJ)_u(Z_i) X_t \right).\end{aligned}$$

Use the fact that this is $O_1 + O_0$ in Y .

Review

Linearization
Continued

D. Zack Garza

Study O_1 first, which (claim) reduces to

$$O_1 = \sum_{i=1}^{2n} \left(\frac{\partial y_i}{\partial s} + J_0 \frac{\partial y_i}{\partial t} \right) Z_i = \bar{\partial}(y_1, \dots, y_{2n}).$$

where J_0 is the standard complex structure on $\mathbb{R}^{2n} = \mathbb{C}^n$

Use this to write

$$(d\mathcal{F})_u = \bar{\partial}Y + SY$$

where $S \in C^\infty(\mathbb{R} \times S^1; \text{End}(\mathbb{R}^n))$ is a linear operator of order 0.

Order 0 Symmetry in the Limit

Linearization
Continued

D. Zack Garza

Theorem (8.4.4, CR + Symmetric in the Limit)

If u solves Floer's equation, then

$$(d\mathcal{F})_u = \bar{\partial} + S(s, t)$$

where

- 1** S is linear
- 2** S tends to a symmetric operator as $s \rightarrow \pm\infty$, and
- 3** We have the limiting behavior

$$\frac{\partial S}{\partial s}(s, t) \xrightarrow{s \rightarrow \pm\infty} 0 \quad \text{uniformly in } t$$

Proof

Collect terms in the order zero part:

$$\begin{aligned} O_0 = S(y_1, \dots, y_{2n}) &= \sum_{i=1}^{2n} y_i \left[\frac{\partial Z_i}{\partial s} + J(u) \frac{\partial Z_i}{\partial t} + (dJ)_u(Z_i) \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} \right. \\ &\quad \left. - J(u)(dX_t)_u Z_i - (dJ)_u(Z_i) X_t \right] \\ &= \sum_{i=1}^{2n} y_i \left[\frac{\partial Z_i}{\partial s} + (dJ)_u(Z_i) \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} - (Z_i) X_t \right) \right. \\ &\quad \left. + J(u) \frac{\partial Z_i}{\partial t} - J(u)(dX_t)_u Z_i \right]. \end{aligned}$$

- Claim: the terms in blue and orange vanish in the limit $s \rightarrow \pm\infty$, so it suffices to prove that the red term limits to a symmetric operator.

Proof: Blue Term Vanishes

Linearization
Continued

D. Zack Garza

$$(dJ)_u(Z_i) \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} - (Z_i)X_t \right) \longrightarrow 0$$

The term in blue vanishes: since u is a solution and

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial s} \xrightarrow{s \rightarrow \pm\infty} 0 \quad \text{uniformly}$$

as do its derivatives, we have

$$\left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} - X_t(u) \right) \xrightarrow{s \rightarrow \pm\infty} 0$$

This seems to be the full argument for the blue term.

Proof: Orange Term Vanishes (1 and 3)

Linearization
Continued

D. Zack Garza

$$\frac{\partial Z_i}{\partial s} \xrightarrow{s \rightarrow \pm\infty} 0$$

Follows since the frame Z_i was chosen such that

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial s}, \quad \frac{\partial^2}{\partial s^2}, \quad \frac{\partial^2}{\partial s \partial t} \quad \curvearrowright \quad Z_i \xrightarrow{s \rightarrow \pm\infty} 0 \quad \text{for each } i$$

This also implies

$$\frac{\partial S}{\partial s} \xrightarrow{s \rightarrow \pm\infty} 0.$$

This shows parts (1) and (3) of the theorem: linearity and limits to zero uniformly in t ?

Proof: Symmetry

Linearization
Continued

D. Zack Garza

Write the remaining red term as

$$A := A(y_1, \dots, y_{2n}) = \sum y_i \left(J(u) \frac{\partial Z_i}{\partial t} - J(u) (dX_t)_u(Z_i) \right).$$

Extract the j th component:

$$A_j = \sum y_i \left\langle J(u) \frac{\partial Z_i}{\partial t} - J(u) (dX_t)_u(Z_i), Z_j \right\rangle.$$

We'll show that

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{s \rightarrow \pm\infty} & \left\langle J(u) \frac{\partial Z_i}{\partial t} - J(u) (dX_t)_u(Z_i), Z_j \right\rangle \\ & - \left\langle J(u) \frac{\partial Z_j}{\partial t} - J(u) (dX_t)_u(Z_j), Z_i \right\rangle = 0. \end{aligned}$$

Proof: Symmetry

Linearization
Continued

D. Zack Garza

Use the fact that the frame $\{Z_i\}$ is unitary:

$$\begin{aligned} 0 &= \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \langle J(u)Z_i, Z_j \rangle \\ &= \left\langle (dJ)_u \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} \right) Z_i, Z_j \right\rangle + \left\langle J(u) \frac{\partial Z_i}{\partial t}, Z_j \right\rangle + \left\langle J(u)Z_i, \frac{\partial Z_j}{\partial t} \right\rangle \\ &= \left\langle (dJ)_u \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} \right) Z_i, Z_j \right\rangle + \left\langle J(u) \frac{\partial Z_i}{\partial t}, Z_j \right\rangle - \left\langle Z_i, J(u) \frac{\partial Z_j}{\partial t} \right\rangle. \end{aligned}$$

Proof: Symmetry

Linearization
Continued

D. Zack Garza

Therefore it suffices to show

$$\begin{aligned} & - \left\langle J(u) (dX_t)_u (Z_i), \quad Z_j \right\rangle \\ & + \left\langle J(u) (dX_t)_u (Z_j), \quad Z_i \right\rangle \\ & - \left\langle (dJ)_u \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} \right) Z_i, \quad Z_j \right\rangle \end{aligned}$$

$$\xrightarrow{s \rightarrow \pm\infty} 0.$$

Proof: Symmetry

Linearization
Continued

D. Zack Garza

Using the fact that

$$\left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} - X_t(u) \right) \xrightarrow{s \rightarrow \pm \infty} 0$$

we can equivalently show

$$\begin{aligned} & - \langle J(u) (dX_t)_u (Z_i), \quad Z_j \rangle \\ & + \langle J(u) (dX_t)_u (Z_j), \quad Z_i \rangle \\ & - \langle (dJ)_u (X_t) Z_i, \quad Z_j \rangle \end{aligned}$$

$$\xrightarrow{s \rightarrow \pm \infty} 0$$

For a fixed (s, t) , this expression only depends on Z_i at the point $u(s, t)$.

Lemma

Linearization
Continued

D. Zack Garza

Lemma: For $p \in W$, $\{Z_i\}$ a unitary basis of $T_p W$,

$$\begin{aligned} & - \langle J(p)(dX_t)_p(Z_i), Z_j \rangle \\ & + \langle J(p)(dX_t)_p(Z_j), Z_i \rangle \\ & - \langle (dJ)_p(X_t)Z_i, Z_j \rangle \\ & = 0. \end{aligned}$$

Claim: This lemma immediately concludes the previous proof?

Proof of Lemma

Linearization
Continued

D. Zack Garza

Extend $\{Z_i\}$ to a chart containing p and use the Leibniz rule to rewrite

$$- \langle J(p)(dX_t)_p(Z_i), Z_j \rangle + \langle J(p)(dX_t)_p(Z_j), Z_i \rangle - \langle (dJ)_p(X_t) Z_i, Z_j \rangle = 0$$

as

$$- \langle J(dX_t)(Z_i), Z_j \rangle + \langle J(dX_t)(Z_j), Z_i \rangle + \langle J(dZ_i)(X_t), Z_j \rangle - \langle d(JZ_i)(X_t), Z_j \rangle$$

$$= \langle J[X_t, Z_i], Z_j \rangle + \langle J(dX_t)(Z_j), Z_i \rangle - \langle d(JZ_i)(X_t), Z_j \rangle.$$

where we'll rewrite the red terms.

Proof of Lemma

Now use

$$X_t \langle JZ_i, Z_j \rangle = 0 \implies \langle d(JZ_i)(X_t), Z_j \rangle + \langle JZ_i, (dZ_j)(X_t) \rangle = 0.$$

We now rewrite the RHS from before:

$$\begin{aligned} \langle J[X_t, Z_i], Z_j \rangle + \langle J(dX_t)(Z_j), Z_i \rangle + \langle JZ_i, (dZ_j)(X_t) \rangle \\ = \langle J[X_t, Z_i], Z_j \rangle + \langle J(dX_t)(Z_j) - J(dZ_j)(X_t), Z_i \rangle \\ = \langle J[X_t, Z_i], Z_j \rangle - \langle J[X_t, Z_j], Z_i \rangle \\ = \omega([X_t, Z_i], Z_j) - \omega([X_t, Z_j], Z_i). \end{aligned}$$

The symmetry follows from ω being closed and

$$\begin{aligned} 0 &= d\omega(X_t, Z_i, Z_j) \\ &= X_t \cdot \omega(Z_i, Z_j) - Z_i \cdot \omega(X_t, Z_j) + Z_j \cdot \omega(X_t, Z_i) \\ &\quad - \omega([X_t, Z_i], Z_j) + \omega([X_t, Z_j], Z_i) - \omega([Z_i, Z_j], X_t) \\ &= -X_t \cdot \langle Z_j, JZ_i \rangle + Z_i \cdot (dH_t)(Z_j) - Z_j \cdot (dH_t)(Z_i) \\ &\quad - (dH_t)([Z_i, Z_j]) - \omega([X_t, Z_i], Z_j) + \omega([X_t, Z_j], Z_i) \\ &= d(dH_t)(Z_i, Z_j) - \omega([X_t, Z_i], Z_j) + \omega([X_t, Z_j], Z_i) \\ &= -\omega([X_t, Z_i], Z_j) + \omega([X_t, Z_j], Z_i). \end{aligned}$$



Linearization of Hamilton's Equation

Linearization
Continued

D. Zack Garza

Write O_1 as a map $Y \mapsto S \cdot Y$, so $S \in C^\infty(\mathbb{R} \times S^1; \text{End}(\mathbb{R}^{2n}))$ and define the symmetric operators

$$S^\pm := \lim_{s \rightarrow \pm\infty} S(s, \cdot) \quad \text{respectively}$$

Theorem

The equation

$$\partial_t Y = J_0 S^\pm Y$$

linearizes Hamilton's equation

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial t} = X_t(z) \quad \text{at} \quad \begin{cases} x = \lim_{s \rightarrow -\infty} u & \text{for } S^- \\ y = \lim_{s \rightarrow \infty} u & \text{for } S^+ \end{cases} \quad \text{respectively.}$$