

Section 8.6 - 8.8: Setup for Computing the Index

May 27, 2020

Summary/Outline

Outline

What we're trying to prove:

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

What we have so far:

- Define

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

where

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

Outline

- Took $R^\pm : I \longrightarrow \text{Sp}(2n; \mathbb{R})$: symplectic paths associated to S^\pm
- These paths defined $\mu(x), \mu(y)$
- Section 8.7:

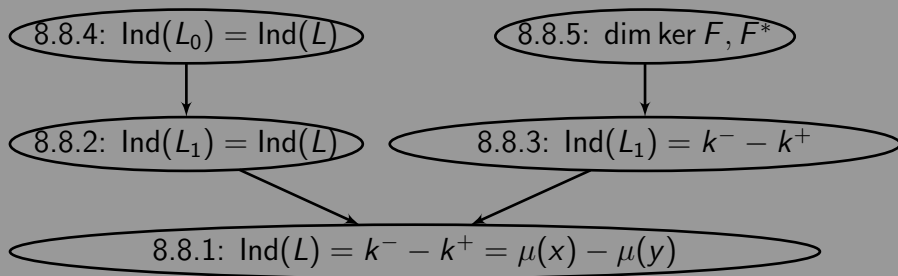
$$R^\pm \in \mathcal{S} := \left\{ R(t) \mid R(0) = \text{id}, \det(R(1) - \text{id}) \neq 0 \right\} \implies L \text{ is Fredholm.}$$

- WTS 8.8.1:

$$\text{Ind}(L) \stackrel{\text{Thm?}}{=} \mu(R^-(t)) - \mu(R^+(t)) = \mu(x) - \mu(y).$$

From Yesterday

- Han proved 8.8.2 and 8.8.4.
 - So we know $\text{Ind}(L) = \text{Ind}(L_1)$
- Today: 8.8.5 and 8.8.3:
 - Computing $\text{Ind}(L_1)$ by computing kernels.



8.8.5: $\dim \ker F, F^*$

Recall

$$\begin{aligned} L : W^{1,p}(\mathbb{R} \times S^1; \mathbb{R}^{2n}) &\longrightarrow L^p(\mathbb{R} \times S^1; \mathbb{R}^{2n}) \\ Y &\longmapsto \frac{\partial Y}{\partial s} + J_0 \frac{\partial Y}{\partial t} + S(s, t) Y \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} L_1 : W^{1,p}(\mathbb{R} \times S^1; \mathbb{R}^{2n}) &\longrightarrow L^p(\mathbb{R} \times S^1; \mathbb{R}^{2n}) \\ Y &\longmapsto \frac{\partial Y}{\partial s} + J_0 \frac{\partial Y}{\partial t} + S(s) Y \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} L_1^* : W^{1,q}(\mathbb{R} \times S^1; \mathbb{R}^{2n}) &\longrightarrow L^q(\mathbb{R} \times S^1; \mathbb{R}^{2n}) \\ Z &\longmapsto -\frac{\partial Z}{\partial s} + J_0 \frac{\partial Z}{\partial t} + S(s)^t Z \end{aligned}$$

Here $\frac{1}{p} + \frac{1}{q} = 1$ are conjugate exponents.

Reductions

$$L_1^* = -\frac{\partial}{\partial s} + J_0 \frac{\partial}{\partial t} + S(s)^t.$$

- Since $\text{coker } L_1 \cong \ker L_1^*$, it suffices to compute $\ker L_1^*$.
- We have

$$J_0^1 := \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \implies J_0 = \begin{bmatrix} J_0^1 & & \\ & J_0^1 & \\ & & \ddots \\ & & & J_0^1 \end{bmatrix} \in \bigoplus_{i=1}^n \text{Mat}(2; \mathbb{R}).$$

- This allows us to reduce to the $n = 1$ case.

Setup

L_1 used a path of diagonal matrices constant near ∞ :

$$S(s) := \begin{pmatrix} a_1(s) & 0 \\ 0 & a_2(s) \end{pmatrix}, \quad \text{with } a_i(s) := \begin{cases} a_i^- & \text{if } s \leq -s_0 \\ a_i^+ & \text{if } s \geq s_0 \end{cases}.$$



Statement of Later Lemma (8.8.5)

Let $p > 2$ and define

$$F : W^{1,p}(\mathbb{R} \times S^1; \mathbb{R}^2) \longrightarrow L^p(\mathbb{R} \times S^1; \mathbb{R}^2)$$
$$Y \mapsto \frac{\partial Y}{\partial s} + J_0 \frac{\partial Y}{\partial t} + S(s)Y.$$

Note: F is L_1 for $n = 1$:

$$L_1 : W^{1,p}(\mathbb{R} \times S^1; \mathbb{R}^{2n}) \longrightarrow L^p(\mathbb{R} \times S^1; \mathbb{R}^{2n})$$
$$Y \longmapsto \frac{\partial Y}{\partial s} + J_0 \frac{\partial Y}{\partial t} + S(s)Y.$$

Statement of Lemma

$$F : W^{1,p}(\mathbb{R} \times S^1; \mathbb{R}^2) \longrightarrow L^p(\mathbb{R} \times S^1; \mathbb{R}^2)$$

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

Suppose $a_i^\pm \notin 2\pi\mathbb{Z}$.

- ① Suppose $a_1(s) = a_2(s)$ and set $a^\pm := a_1^\pm = a_2^\pm$. Then

$$\dim \text{Ker } F = 2 \cdot \# \left\{ \ell \in \mathbb{Z} \mid 2\pi\ell \in (a^-, a^+) \subset \mathbb{R} \right\}$$

$$\dim \text{Ker } F^* = 2 \cdot \# \left\{ \ell \in \mathbb{Z} \mid 2\pi\ell \in (a^+, a^-) \subset \mathbb{R} \right\}.$$

- ② Suppose $\sup_{s \in \mathbb{R}} \|S(s)\| < 1$, then

$$\dim \text{Ker } F = \# \left\{ i \in \{1, 2\} \mid a_i^- < 0 \text{ and } a_i^+ > 0 \right\}$$

$$\dim \text{Ker } F^* = \# \left\{ i \in \{1, 2\} \mid a_i^+ < 0 \text{ and } a_i^- > 0 \right\}.$$

Statement of Lemma

In words:

- 1 If $S(s)$ is a scalar matrix, set $a^\pm = a_1^\pm = a_2^\pm$ to the limiting scalars and count the integer multiples of 2π between a^- and a^+ .
- 2 Otherwise, if S is uniformly bounded by 1, count the number of entries the flip from positive to negative as s goes from $-\infty \rightarrow \infty$.

$$S_K := \begin{bmatrix} a_1^- & 0 \\ 0 & a_2^- \end{bmatrix} \quad S(s) = \begin{bmatrix} a_1(s) & 0 \\ 0 & a_2(s) \end{bmatrix} \quad S_K^* = \begin{bmatrix} a_1^+ & 0 \\ 0 & a_2^+ \end{bmatrix}$$

The diagram below shows a horizontal axis for s , ranging from $-\infty$ to ∞ . A bracket above the axis indicates a transition between $-S_0$ and S_0 .

Proof of Assertion 1

- ① Suppose $a_1(s) = a_2(s)$ and set $a^\pm := a_1^\pm = a_2^\pm$. Then

$$\begin{aligned}\dim \ker F &= 2 \cdot \# \left\{ \ell \in \mathbb{Z} \mid 2\pi\ell \in (a^-, a^+) \subset \mathbb{R} \right\} \\ \dim \ker F^* &= 2 \cdot \# \left\{ \ell \in \mathbb{Z} \mid 2\pi\ell \in (a^+, a^-) \subset \mathbb{R} \right\}.\end{aligned}$$

Step 1: Transform to Cauchy-Riemann Equations

- Write $a(s) := a_1(s) = a_2(s)$.
- Start with equation on \mathbb{R}^2 ,

$$\mathbf{Y}(s, t) = [Y_1(s, t), Y_2(s, t)].$$

- Replace with equation on \mathbb{C} :

$$\mathbf{Y}(s, t) = Y_1(s, t) + iY_2(s, t).$$

Assertion 1, Step 1: Reduce to CR

- Expand definition of the PDE

$$F(\mathbf{Y}) = 0 \rightsquigarrow \bar{\partial}\mathbf{Y} + S\mathbf{Y} = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial s}\mathbf{Y} + \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \frac{\partial}{\partial t}\mathbf{Y} + \begin{pmatrix} a(s) & 0 \\ 0 & a(s) \end{pmatrix} \mathbf{Y} = 0.$$

- Change of variables: want to reduce to $\bar{\partial}\tilde{Y} = 0$
- Choose $B \in \text{GL}(1, \mathbb{C})$ such that $\bar{\partial}B + SB = 0$
- Set $Y = B\tilde{Y}$, which (?) reduces the previous equation to

$$\bar{\partial}\tilde{Y} = 0.$$

Assertion 1, Step 1: Reduce to CR

Can choose (and then solve)

$$B = \begin{bmatrix} b(s) & 0 \\ 0 & b(s) \end{bmatrix} \quad \text{where} \quad \frac{\partial b}{\partial s} = -a(s)b(s)$$

$$\implies b(s) = \exp \left(\int_0^s -a(\sigma) d\sigma \right) := \exp(-A(s)).$$

Remarks:

- For some constants C_i , we have

$$A(s) = \begin{cases} C_1 + a^- s, & s \leq -\sigma_0 \\ C_2 + a^+ s, & s \geq \sigma_0 \end{cases}.$$

- The new \tilde{Y} satisfies CR, is continuous and L^1_{loc} , so elliptic regularity $\implies C^\infty$.
- The real/imaginary parts of \tilde{Y} are C^∞ and harmonic.

Assertion 1, Step 2: Solve CR

- Identify $s + it \in \mathbb{R} \times S^1$ with $u = e^{2\pi z}$
- Apply Laurent's theorem to $\tilde{Y}(u)$ on $\mathbb{C} \setminus \{0\}$ to obtain an expansion of \tilde{Y} in z .
- Deduce that the solutions of the system are given by

$$\tilde{Y}(u) = \sum_{\ell \in \mathbb{Z}} c_\ell u^\ell \implies \tilde{Y}(s + it) = \sum_{\ell \in \mathbb{Z}} c_\ell e^{(s+it)2\pi\ell}.$$

where $\{c_\ell\}_{\ell \in \mathbb{Z}} \subset \mathbb{C}$ converges for all s, t .

Assertion 1, Step 2: Solve CR

Use $e^{s+it} = e^s(\cos(t) + i \sin(t))$ to write in real coordinates:

$$\tilde{Y}(s, t) = \sum_{\ell \in \mathbb{Z}} e^{2\pi s \ell} \left(\alpha_\ell \begin{pmatrix} \cos 2\pi \ell t \\ \sin 2\pi \ell t \end{pmatrix} + \beta_\ell \begin{pmatrix} -\sin 2\pi \ell t \\ \cos 2\pi \ell t \end{pmatrix} \right).$$

Use

$$Y = B\tilde{Y} = \begin{bmatrix} e^{A(s)} & 0 \\ 0 & e^{A(s)} \end{bmatrix} \tilde{Y} \implies Y = B^{-1}\tilde{Y} = \begin{bmatrix} e^{-A(s)} & 0 \\ 0 & e^{-A(s)} \end{bmatrix}$$

to write

$$Y(s, t) = \sum_{\ell \in \mathbb{Z}} e^{2\pi s \ell} \left(\alpha_\ell \begin{pmatrix} e^{-A(s)} \cos 2\pi \ell t \\ e^{-A(s)} \sin 2\pi \ell t \end{pmatrix} + \beta_\ell \begin{pmatrix} -e^{-A(s)} \sin 2\pi \ell t \\ e^{-A(s)} \cos 2\pi \ell t \end{pmatrix} \right).$$

$$8.8.3: \text{Ind}(L_1) = k^- - k^+$$

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