

## 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:

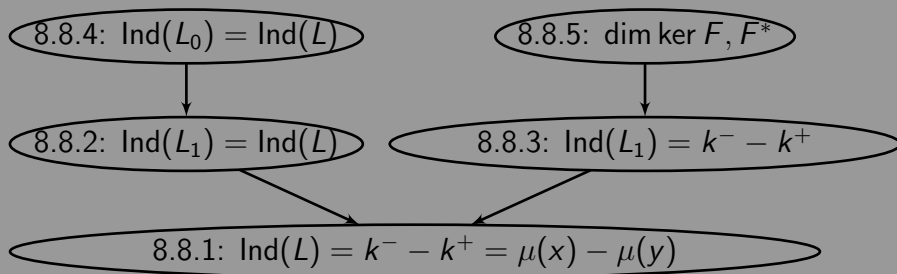
$$R^\pm \in \mathcal{S} := \left\{ R(t) \mid R(0) = \text{id}, \det(R(1) - \text{id}) \neq 0 \right\} \implies L \text{ is Fredholm.}$$

- WTS 8.8.1:

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

# 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

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

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

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

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  $\infty$ :

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



# 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  $2\pi$  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  $-\infty \rightarrow \infty$ .



# Proof of Assertion 1

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

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

## 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  $L^1_{\text{loc}}$ , so elliptic regularity  $\implies C^\infty$ .
- The real/imaginary parts of  $\tilde{Y}$  are  $C^\infty$  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:

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

Use

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

to write

$$Y(s, t) = \sum_{\ell \in \mathbb{Z}} e^{2\pi s \ell} \begin{bmatrix} e^{-A(s)} & 0 \\ 0 & e^{-A(s)} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \cos(2\pi \ell t) & -\sin(2\pi \ell t) \\ \sin(2\pi \ell t) & \cos(2\pi \ell t) \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \alpha_\ell \\ \beta_\ell \end{bmatrix}.$$

For  $s \leq s_0$  this yields for some constants  $K, K'$ :

$$Y(s, t) = \sum_{\ell \in \mathbb{Z}} e^{2\pi \ell - a^-} \begin{bmatrix} e^K (\alpha_\ell \cos(2\pi \ell t) - \beta_\ell \sin(2\pi \ell t)) \\ e^{K'} (\alpha_\ell \sin(2\pi \ell t) + \beta_\ell \cos(2\pi \ell t)) \end{bmatrix}.$$

?

For  $s \leq s_0$  we had

$$Y(s, t) = \sum_{\ell \in \mathbb{Z}} e^{2\pi\ell - a^-} \begin{bmatrix} e^K(\alpha_\ell \cos(2\pi\ell t) - \beta_\ell \sin(2\pi\ell t)) \\ e^{K'}(\alpha_\ell \sin(2\pi\ell t) + \beta_\ell \cos(2\pi\ell t)) \end{bmatrix}$$

and similarly for  $s \geq s_0$ , for some constants  $C, C'$  we have:

$$Y(s, t) = \sum_{\ell \in \mathbb{Z}} e^{2\pi\ell - a^+} \begin{bmatrix} e^C(\alpha_\ell \cos(2\pi\ell t) - \beta_\ell \sin(2\pi\ell t)) \\ e^{C'}(\alpha_\ell \sin(2\pi\ell t) + \beta_\ell \cos(2\pi\ell t)) \end{bmatrix}.$$

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

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