

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:

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

Review

Linearization
Continued

D. Zack Garza

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

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

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