

Thurston problem

- topologise $\hat{M}_k \ni a = ([A_n], \{x_1, \dots, x_m\})$
by picking open geod. ball $B_\varepsilon(x_i)$,
 $k_\varepsilon := B - \bigcup_i B_\varepsilon(x_i)$ is cpt.
- $\mathcal{U}_\varepsilon := \{ a' \in \hat{M}_k \mid \begin{array}{l} \text{1) } \exists \varphi: P_{a'}|_{k_\varepsilon} \xrightarrow{\sim} P_a|_{k_\varepsilon} \\ \text{s.t. } \|A'_{a'} - \varphi^* A_a\|_{L^2_2(k_\varepsilon)} < \varepsilon \\ \text{2) } |p_a - p_{a'}| < \varepsilon \text{ in weak-}^* \text{ top} \\ \text{3) } \sup \left\{ \left| \int_B t_i p_a - \int_B t_i p_{a'} \right| \mid i=1, \dots, m \right\} < \varepsilon \end{array} \}$

- $k = C_2(P) = 1$, $b_2^+ = 0$, $\dim M_k = 8k - 3(1 + b_2^+) =: d$

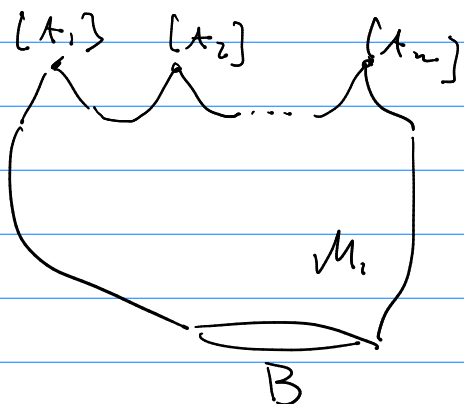
Thm (Donaldson) \exists fund. class $[\bar{M}_k] \in H_d(M_k, \mathbb{Z})$

- $H_d(M_k^*, \mathbb{Z}) \rightarrow H_d(M_k^*, M_k - \{x\}, \mathbb{Z})$

$[\bar{M}_k]|_{M_k^*} \xrightarrow{\sim} [1]$

- so M_k^* is oriented, $M_k^* \subset M_k \subset \bar{M}_k$

- $0 \leq m \leq b_2^-$

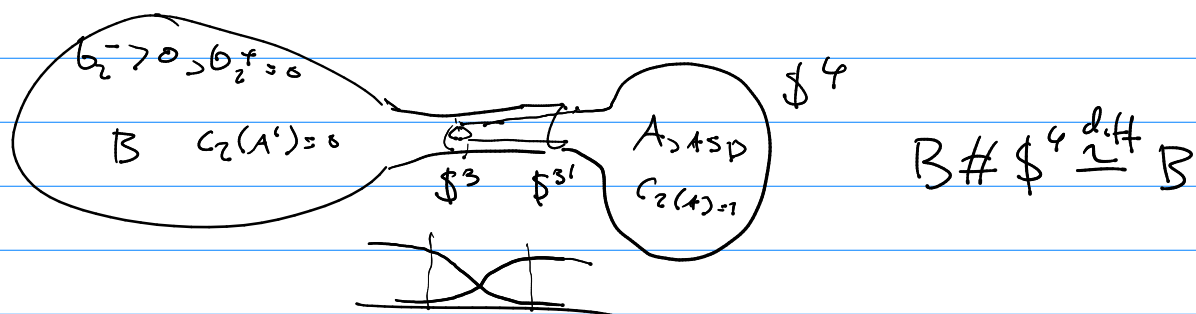
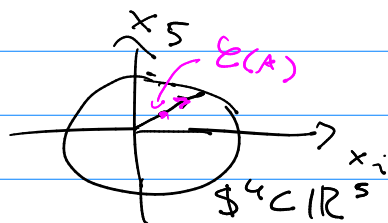


$\bar{M}_1 - M_1 = B$

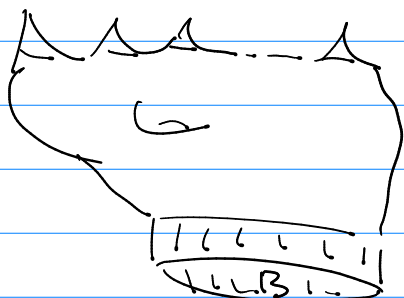
$\hat{M}_1 = M_1 \sqcup \underbrace{\{x\}}_{M_0} \times B$

- $B = \mathbb{S}^4$, $M_1(\mathbb{S}^4) = B^5$, with $\mathbb{S}^4 = \partial B^5$
- let $\int_{\mathbb{S}^4} x_i |F_A|^2 d\text{Vol} = x_i(A)$, $\mathcal{E}(A) = \{x_1(A), \dots, x_5(A)\}$

$$x \mapsto \lambda x, \lambda \rightarrow 0,$$



- it can be shown that \exists a collar



- $B \cup \mathbb{CP}_i^2 = \partial(\underbrace{M_1}_{\text{sm. 5-dim mfd w bdy}} \setminus \text{cones})$
- $\mathcal{G}(\omega) = \tau_+ - \tau_-$, signature of int. form
- result: $\mathcal{G}(B) + \sum_i \mathcal{G}(\mathbb{CP}_i^2) = 0$

- $\mathcal{G}(\mathbb{CP}^2) = 1 - 0 = 1$, $H^2(\mathbb{CP}^2, \mathbb{Z}) = \mathbb{Z}[\mathbb{CP}^2]$
 $\omega_{\mathbb{CP}^2} = (1)$

- opposite orient., $\mathcal{G}(\overline{\mathbb{CP}}^2) = -1$, $\omega_{\overline{\mathbb{CP}}^2} = (-1)$
- $\mathcal{G}(B) = \pm b_2^-$

$$\Rightarrow \pm b_2^- + \sum_{i=1}^2 (\pm 1) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \omega_B = (-1) \oplus - \oplus (-1)$$

$$\omega_{\bar{B}} = (1) \oplus \cdot - \oplus (1)$$