

Dąbrowski

- note we get intertwiners from $\text{id}: \text{SO}(n) \rightarrow \text{SO}(n)$
 $\uparrow \quad \parallel$
 $S: \text{Spin}(n) \rightarrow \text{SO}(n)$
 which gives us:
 $\exists \text{ s.s.} \Rightarrow \tilde{F} \times_S \mathbb{R}^n \simeq F \times_{\text{id}} \mathbb{R}^n \simeq TM$

Elftord bds & spinor fields

- let $\mathcal{C}(M) = \bigsqcup_{x \in M} \mathcal{C}(T_x M) \otimes \mathbb{C}$ vbdl of algebras

$$\tilde{F} \times_{\bigoplus_{k=0}^{\infty} S^{1,k}} (\wedge \mathbb{R}^n)$$

$$\mathcal{C}(T_x M)$$

$$-(\mathcal{C}(M))_x = \text{End}_{\mathbb{R}}(\Sigma_x)$$

$$\tilde{F} \times_{\mathbb{C}} \mathbb{C}^{2^n}$$

$$x \quad M$$

- fibrewise multiplication $[\tilde{e}, a] \cdot [\tilde{e}, s] = [\tilde{e}, \gamma(x)s]$ ♥

- reformulate in terms of modules ..
- $\Gamma(\mathcal{C}(M))$ is an algebra and ♥ defines left action $\Gamma(\mathcal{C}(M)) \times \Gamma(\mathcal{E}) \rightarrow \Gamma(\mathcal{E})$

- we also insist on $\Gamma(\mathcal{E})$ being a $C^\infty(M)$ -module on the right

- after completion we have $\Gamma_0(\mathcal{E})$ a $\Gamma_0(\mathcal{C}(M)) - \mathcal{E}_0(M)$ -bimodule and $\Gamma_0(\mathcal{C}(M))$ and $\mathcal{E}_0(M)$ are strongly Morita equivalent

Obs. \exists s.s. $\Leftrightarrow \Gamma(\mathcal{E}(M)) \stackrel{\text{nos.}}{\sim} \mathcal{E}(M)$

Digression on Serre-Swan

- $M \subset \mathbb{R}^n$, $E \rightarrow M$ finite rk v.b.d.
 $\Rightarrow \Gamma^\infty(E)$ is fin. gen. proj. module over $C^\infty(M) =: A$.
 (finite)

- we construct a projector

- let $\{\mathcal{U}_\alpha\}_{\alpha=1, \dots, r}$ open covering of M , $\{f_\alpha\} \subset C^\infty(M)$ s.t.
 $f_\alpha \geq 0$, $\text{supp } f_\alpha \subset \mathcal{U}_\alpha$, $\sum_\alpha f_\alpha = 1$ "part. of unity"

- write sections as $s|_{\mathcal{U}_\alpha} = \sum_{j=1}^N b_{\alpha j} s_{\alpha j}$
 local coordinates

and let $\tilde{s}_\alpha = \begin{cases} f_\alpha s_\alpha & \text{in } \mathcal{U}_\alpha \\ 0 & \text{in } M \setminus \mathcal{U}_\alpha \end{cases}$

so $\tilde{s}_\alpha \in \mathcal{E}^\infty(M, \mathbb{C}^N)$

\rightarrow we got a map $\Gamma(E) \xrightarrow{\kappa} A^{\oplus r \cdot N}$,
 of A -modules

- define $\mathcal{H}: A^{\oplus r \cdot N} \rightarrow \Gamma(E)$

$$t \equiv \{t_\alpha\} \mapsto \hat{t}_\alpha := \sum_\beta \varphi_{\alpha\beta} t_\beta$$

- check: $\hat{t}_\alpha = \sum_\beta \varphi_{\alpha\beta} t_\beta$
 $= \sum_\beta \varphi_{\alpha\gamma} \varphi_{\gamma\beta} t_\beta = \varphi_{\alpha\gamma} \hat{t}_\gamma$

so truly $\hat{t}_\alpha \in \Gamma(E|_{\mathcal{U}_\alpha})$

- compute $\mathcal{H} \circ K(s) |_{u_x} = b_2 \sum_{\beta} \overbrace{f_{\beta}^2 \varphi_{\alpha\beta} s_{\beta}}^{= s_{\alpha}}$
 $= s_2 b_2 \cdot 1 = s$

$\Rightarrow \mathcal{H} \circ K = \text{id}_{\Gamma(\mathcal{E})}$

- for $p = K \circ \mathcal{H}$ we get

$p^2 = K \circ \overbrace{\mathcal{H} \circ K}^{= \text{id}_{\Gamma(\mathcal{E})}} \circ \mathcal{H} = p$

- can be shown to be projection

$\Rightarrow \Gamma(\mathcal{E}) \cong p A^{\oplus N}$

- explicitly $p_{\alpha\beta} = f_{\alpha}(\varphi_{\alpha\beta})_{ij} f_{\beta} \in A, p \in \text{Mat}_N(A)$

- vice-versa let $\Sigma = p A^N$
 where $p = p^2 \in \text{Mat}_N(A) \cong C^{\infty}(M, \text{Mat}_N(\mathbb{C}))$
 $\text{Mat}_N(\mathbb{C})$

and $\mathcal{E}_x := \Sigma / \ker \text{ev}_x$
 $= p(x) \mathbb{C}^N$

$\rightarrow p(x) \text{ is } p \in C^{\infty}(M, \text{Mat}_N(\mathbb{C}))$

locally constant

- so $\dim \mathcal{E}_x$ loc. constant

- we need to see $\mathcal{E} := \bigsqcup_{x \in M} \mathcal{E}_x$ is loc. triv.

- this is basically automatic

- pick $e_1, \dots, e_n \in \mathcal{E}_x \subseteq \mathbb{C}^N$

let s_1, \dots, s_n sect'n's of E s.t. $s_i(x) = e_i$

$i \in 1, \dots, \dim \mathcal{E}_x$, collections of $k \times N$ matrices

with a $k \times k$ minor with $\det \neq 0$ (?)

so we can define trivialisations

Thm (Serre-Swan) $\begin{matrix} E \\ \downarrow \\ M \end{matrix}$ vbl of fin. rk

\Leftrightarrow finite proj. modules over $\mathcal{C}^0(M)$.

$$\begin{matrix} \text{Spin}^c & \hookrightarrow & U \\ \downarrow \text{S} & & \downarrow \pi \end{matrix}$$

$$SO \xrightarrow{i} PU = U(U(1) \cdot \mathbb{1})$$

- gives us Spin^c -structures

$$\begin{matrix} \text{Spin}^c & \twoheadrightarrow & \mathbb{R}^2 \\ \gamma \downarrow & & \\ \mathbb{R} & & \end{matrix}$$