

E. van Erp Index theory for elliptic operators

fredholm (1903)

$$\text{Thm} \quad (1) \quad \lambda u(x) - \int_a^b K(x,y) u(y) dy = 0 \quad \lambda \in \mathbb{C} - \{0\}$$

$$(2) \quad \text{---} \quad " \quad \text{---} \quad = f(x)$$

K - cont. on $[a,b] \times [a,b]$

Either (1) has no non-trivial sols. $u \neq 0$

or (2) has solutions for 'all' f .

Reformulated: $H = L^2([a,b])$

$K \in \mathcal{K}(H) \leftarrow \text{compact operator}$

Thm $\dim \ker(\lambda - K) > 0$

or $\dim \operatorname{coker}(\lambda - K) = 0$

Def Operator $T \in \mathcal{L}(H) \leftarrow \text{bounded linear operator}$
 is fredholm if:

1) $\exists S \in \mathcal{L}(H)$ s.t. $TS - I, ST - I \in \mathcal{K}(H)$

\Leftrightarrow 2) $\dim \ker T < \infty, \dim \operatorname{coker} T < \infty$.

Fredholm index $T = \dim \ker T - \dim \operatorname{coker} T$

fact $\text{index } T_0 = \text{index } T_1$, iff

\exists a homotopy $T_t, t \in [0,1]$ of fredholm operators

$$T_0 \xrightarrow{\sim} T_1$$

Riesz-Holm's theorem

$$\text{Index } \lambda \mathbb{I} - K = \text{Index } \lambda \cdot \mathbb{I} = 0.$$

Index formulas

$$\text{Analytic formulas: Index } T = \text{Tr}(I - ST) - \text{Tr}(I - TS)$$

$$= \text{Tr}(e^{-T^*T}) - \text{Tr}(e^{-TT^*})$$

= etc.

want: 'topological' formulas

Example $S^{2n+1} \subset \mathbb{C}^{n+1}$ unit sphere

Hardy space $H^2(S^{2n+1}) \subset L^2(S^{2n+1})$

completion of $\{f \text{ cont. on } \bar{B} \text{ and holom. on } B^\circ\}$

Szegő projection: $L^2 \rightarrow H^2$

Def Toeplitz operator $T_f \in \mathcal{L}(H^2)$ is an operator of form

$$T_f = Sm_f : H^2 \xrightarrow{m_f} L^2 \xrightarrow{s} H^2$$

where

$f : S^{2n+1} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ continuous fns.

γ = Toeplitz alg = alg. generated by $\{T_f\}$
(norm closed)

Lemma $T_f T_g = T_{fg} + \text{compact}$

$$0 \rightarrow \mathcal{K} \rightarrow \gamma \xrightarrow{\frac{T_f \mapsto f}{\sigma}} e(S^{2n+1}) \rightarrow 0$$

T_f is Fredholm $\Leftrightarrow f: S^{2n+1} \rightarrow \mathbb{C} \setminus \{0\}$

simplest case $n=0$ $f: S^1 \rightarrow \mathbb{C} \setminus \{0\}$

Thm on S^1 Index $T_f = -\text{winding}(f)$.

$$= -\frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_{S^1} f' \bar{f} d\beta \quad (\text{if } f \text{ is smooth})$$

proof Explicitly compute for

$$f: \mathbb{C} \setminus \{0\} \rightarrow \mathbb{C} \setminus \{0\}$$

$$e^{i\theta} \mapsto e^{ik\theta}$$

~~that~~ T_f has index $-k$.

On S^{2n+1} : systems of operators

$$H = H^2(S^{2n+1}) \oplus \dots \oplus H^2 = n^2 \otimes \mathbb{C}^r$$

$$f: S^{2n+1} \rightarrow GL(r, \mathbb{C})$$

$$T_f G H^2 \otimes \mathbb{C}^r$$

Thm

$$\text{Index } T_f = c_n \int_{S^{2n+1}} \text{Tr}(f' \bar{f})^{2n+1} \quad f \in C^\infty$$

Remarks - $f \in \Pi_{2n+1}(GL(r, \mathbb{C})) \rightarrow \Pi_{2n+1}(GL(\infty, \mathbb{C}))$

17 Bott periodicity.

- can rephrase the formula:

$$M = S^{2n+1} \times S^1$$

$E_f \rightarrow M$ vector bundle w/ fibre \mathbb{C}^r

$$\circ \text{id} \circ P$$

$$[E_f] \in K^0(M) \otimes \mathbb{Q}$$

$$\xrightarrow{\sim} \text{ch} \downarrow \text{chain character}$$

$$\bigoplus_{\mathbb{Z}} H^{2k}(M)$$

Fredholm operators \rightsquigarrow symbol \rightsquigarrow cohomology class

Thm $\text{Index } T_f = \int_M \text{ch}(E_f)$

Atiyah - Singer (1961) Topological index formula
for elliptic differential operators.

Recently - extended to non-elliptic differential operators

Example $S^{2n+1} \subset \mathbb{C}^{n+1}$

$$N = \mathbb{R} - \text{codim } 1 \text{ sub-bundle } TS^{2n+1}$$

Closed under mult. w/ $\sqrt{-1}$

choose an orthonormal frame locally on S^{2n+1}

$$\underbrace{w_1, \dots, w_{2n}, T}_{\text{span } N}$$

\uparrow Reeb field

$$\Delta_N = - \sum_{j=1}^{2n} W_j^2$$

(sub-Laplacian)

Non-elliptic operator:

$$P_f = \Delta_n + iFT = \Delta_n \otimes I_r + iT \otimes f$$

acts on $C^\infty(S^{2n+1}, \mathbb{C}^r)$

$$f: S^{2n+1} \rightarrow M(r, \mathbb{C})$$

Thm P_f is Fredholm iff $\forall n \in \mathbb{Z}^{2n+1}$

$f(n) - kI_r \in GL(r, \mathbb{C})$, smooth

for all $k = \pm n, \pm(n+2), \pm(n+4), \dots$

Thm [E. E., Paul Baum]

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Index } P_f &= \sum_{\substack{k=n+2j \\ j=0,1,2,\dots}} \int_M ch(E_f^k \otimes \overset{\circ}{\text{Sym}} H^{1,0}) \\ &\quad + \sum_{\substack{k=-(n+2j) \\ j=0,1,2,\dots}} \int_{\overline{M}} ch(E_f^k \otimes \overset{\circ}{\text{Sym}} \overline{H}^{1,0}) \end{aligned}$$