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Seiberg-Witten invariants of mapping tori, symplectic fixed points, and Lefschetz numbers

Dietmar A. Salamon

1. Introduction

Let Y be a compact oriented smooth 3-manifold with nonzero first Betti number. Two nonzero vector fields on Y are called **homologous** if they are homotopic over the complement of a ball in Y . An **Euler structure** on Y is an equivalence class of homologous vector fields (see Turaev [33]). Let $\mathcal{E}(Y)$ denote the space of Euler structures on Y . If Y carries a Riemannian metric then an Euler structure can also be defined as a cohomology class $e \in H^2(SY; \mathbb{Z})$ on the unit sphere bundle SY in TY which restricts to a positive generator on each fiber (with the orientation given by the complex structure $\eta \mapsto v \times \eta$). The correspondence assigns to each unit vector field $v : Y \rightarrow SY$ the Euler structure

$$e_v = \text{PD}(v_*[Y]) \in H^2(SY; \mathbb{Z}).$$

With the second description it follows that there is a free and transitive action of $H^2(Y; \mathbb{Z})$ on the space of Euler structures, given by

$$H^2(Y; \mathbb{Z}) \times \mathcal{E}(Y) \rightarrow \mathcal{E}(Y) : (h, e) \mapsto h \cdot e = e + \pi^*h.$$

Moreover there is a natural map

$$\mathcal{E}(Y) \rightarrow H^2(Y; \mathbb{Z}) : e \mapsto c(e)$$

which assigns to $e = \text{PD}([v])$ the Euler class of the normal bundle v^\perp . These maps are related by $c(h \cdot e) = c(e) + 2h$. Turaev introduces a torsion invariant

$$\mathcal{T} : \mathcal{E}(Y) \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}$$

which is a kind of refinement of the Reidemeister-Milnor torsion. In the case $b_1(Y) = 1$ this function depends on a choice of orientation of $H_1(Y)$.

A unit vector field $v : Y \rightarrow SY$ also determines a spin^c structure γ_v on Y (see Example 3.1 below). Turaev [33] observes that two such spin^c structures γ_{v_0} and γ_{v_1} are isomorphic if and only if the vector fields v_0 and v_1 are homologous, and hence there is a natural bijection between $\mathcal{E}(Y)$ and the set $\mathcal{S}^c(Y)$ of isomorphism classes of spin^c structures on Y (see also [26]). Now the Seiberg-Witten invariants of Y take the form of a function

$$\text{SW} : \mathcal{S}^c(Y) \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
Y & & H_1 Y \quad b_1 Y \\
& & Y \quad Y \\
& & \quad 1
\end{array}$$

T Let Y be a compact oriented Riemann surface and f be an orientation preserving diffeomorphism. Denote by Y_f the mapping torus of f . Then

$$H^2 Y_f \cong H^2 Y \oplus H^1 Y_f$$

for every nonzero vector field v on Y_f .

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
\partial/\partial t & & e_f \quad Y_f \\
& & e_f \\
H^2 Y_f & \cong & H^2 Y_f \oplus H^1 Y_f \\
& & \downarrow \quad \downarrow \\
& & E \quad E \\
& & \downarrow \quad \downarrow \\
& & E \quad E \\
d & \langle c_1(E), \gamma \rangle & e_{d,\bar{f}} \quad Y_f \quad \gamma_{d,\bar{f}} \quad Y_f \\
& & \downarrow \quad \downarrow \\
& & E \quad E \\
& & \downarrow \quad \downarrow \\
& & E \quad E \\
& & \downarrow \quad \downarrow \\
& & E \quad E
\end{array}$$

2

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
M & & \phi M \quad M \\
\Omega_\phi & & x \mathbb{R} \quad M \quad x t \quad \phi x t \quad x \Omega_\phi \\
& & \phi_0, \mathcal{P}_0 \quad \phi_1, \mathcal{P}_1 \\
& & \psi M \quad M \\
& & \mathbf{pi} \\
& & \mathbb{R} \quad M \quad s, t \quad x_s t \\
& & x \quad \phi x \\
& & \Omega_\phi \quad \mathcal{P} \quad \pi_0 \Omega_\phi \quad \phi, \mathcal{P}
\end{array}$$

¹While this paper was written the author received a message that Turaev had proved the conjecture for general 3-manifolds [34]. Turaev's proof is based on the work by Meng-Taubes [20].

$$\text{nd} \int_{\mathcal{P}} \frac{d\phi(x)}{|\det d\phi(x)|} = \int_{\mathcal{P}} \frac{dx}{|\det d\phi(x)|}$$

$$\text{Lefschetz number } L(\phi, \mathcal{P}) = \sum_{x \in \text{Fix}(\phi, \mathcal{P})} \sum_{i=0}^{\dim M} (-1)^i \text{tr}(\phi^i)$$

$$\text{(Fixed point index): } \text{Fix}(\phi, \mathcal{P}) = \sum_{x \in \text{Fix}(\phi, \mathcal{P})} \text{ind}(x, \phi)$$

$$L(\phi, \mathcal{P}) = \sum_{x \in \text{Fix}(\phi, \mathcal{P})} \text{ind}(x, \phi)$$

(Hypothesis):

(Nonsingularity):

(Tf): $\text{Lefschetz number } L(\phi)$

$$L(\phi) = \sum_{\mathcal{P} \in \pi_0(\Omega_\phi)} L(\phi, \mathcal{P}) = \sum_i (-1)^i \text{tr}(\phi^i) = \sum_i \text{tr}(\phi^i) = \sum_i \text{tr}(\phi^i)$$

(Zeta function): $\zeta_\phi(t) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{t^k}{k} L(\phi^k)$

$$\zeta_\phi(t) = \left(\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{t^k}{k} L(\phi^k) \right) = \prod_{i=0}^{\dim M} \frac{1}{1 - t \text{tr}(\phi^i)}$$

$$\text{(Product formula): } \zeta_\phi(t) = \prod_{k=1}^{\infty} \prod_{\bar{x} \in \mathcal{P}(\phi, k)/\mathbb{Z}_k} \frac{1}{1 - \varepsilon(x, \phi^k) t^k}$$

$$\varepsilon(x, \phi^k) = \frac{\det d\phi^k(x)}{|\det d\phi^k(x)|} = \frac{\det d\phi(x)}{|\det d\phi(x)|}$$

“trace formula”

“homotopy”

“fixed point index”

“product formula”

Proof of (1) and the product formula.

$$-A^{-1} \left(\sum_{k \geq 1} \frac{A^k}{k} \right).$$

$$L S^d \phi = \sum_{j=0}^d -^j H_{\text{odd}} \phi - S^{d-j} H_{\text{ev}} \phi,$$

$$-A \sum_{j \geq 0} -^j A^j, \quad -A^{-1} \sum_{k \geq 0} -^k S^k A.$$

$$p^\pm \phi, k \in x, \phi^k \pm \sum_{n|k} \frac{k}{n} (p^+ \phi, k/n - {}^{n-1} p^- \phi, k/n).$$

$$x, \phi^{k\ell} \quad x, \phi^k \in x, \phi^{k\ell-1}.$$

$$\mathcal{P} \phi, k / k$$

$$\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} t^k L \phi^k = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \left(p^+ \phi, k \frac{kt^k}{-t^k} - p^- \phi, k \frac{kt^k}{t^k} \right).$$

$$f E \quad E \quad \mathcal{P}_{d, \bar{f}} \quad \pi_0 \Omega_{S^d f} \quad \mathcal{P}_{1, \bar{f}}$$

T 2 Let f be a compact oriented Riemann surface, E be a Hermitian line bundle of degree d , γ be an orientation preserving diffeomorphism and $\bar{f}: E \rightarrow E$ be an automorphism that descends to f . Then

$$Y_f, \gamma_{d, \bar{f}} = L S^d f, \mathcal{P}_{d, \bar{f}}.$$

Theorem 2.1 implies Theorem 1.1.

$$Y_f, e_{d, \bar{f}} = L S^d f, \mathcal{P}_{d, \bar{f}}.$$

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□

C y 2 2 Let Y be a compact oriented Riemann surface of genus g and f be an orientation preserving diffeomorphism. Then

$$\sum_{\gamma \in \mathcal{S}^c(Y_f)} \int_{Y_f, \gamma} t^{(\gamma) \cdot \Sigma / 2} t^{1-g} \zeta_f t,$$

Proof.

$$\int_{Y_f, \bar{f}} c \int_{Y_f, \bar{f}} d - g \quad \square$$

$$f \quad H^1 \quad \zeta_f \quad H^1 \quad b_1 \quad Y_f$$

3

$$Y \quad \gamma \quad TY \quad W \quad Y \quad W, \gamma \quad W \quad Y$$

$$\int_{\gamma} v \int_{\gamma} w \quad \int_{\gamma} v \quad w - \langle v, w \rangle$$

$$v, w \quad T_y Y \quad \mathbf{i} \quad \mathbf{i} \quad \gamma \quad c \quad \gamma \quad c_1 \quad W \quad H^2 \quad Y$$

Example $W = \mathbb{C} \oplus v$

$$v \quad Y \quad TY \quad W, \gamma$$

$$\gamma \quad \eta \quad \begin{pmatrix} \theta_0 \\ \theta_1 \end{pmatrix} \quad \begin{pmatrix} -i \langle \eta, v \rangle \theta_0 & \langle \eta, \theta_1 \rangle & i \langle v, \eta, \theta_1 \rangle \\ \langle \eta, v \rangle v & \theta_1 - \theta_0 & \eta - \langle \eta, v \rangle v - \theta_0 v \quad \eta \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\theta_0 \quad \mathbb{C} \quad \theta_1 \quad v \quad \eta \quad TY \quad c \quad \gamma$$

$c_1 v$

$$\mathcal{A} \quad \gamma \quad W \quad A \quad \mathcal{A} \quad \gamma \quad W^{1/2} \quad \nabla_A$$

$$W \quad Y \quad TY$$

$$\mathcal{D}_A, \quad \gamma * F_A * \eta, \quad 0,$$

$$A \quad \mathcal{A} \quad \gamma \quad C^\infty Y, W \quad \mathcal{D}_A \quad C^\infty Y, W \quad C^\infty Y, W$$

$$C^\infty Y, \quad W \quad \nabla_A \quad F_A \quad \Omega^2 Y, i\mathbb{R} \quad \theta \quad \langle \cdot, \theta \rangle \quad - | \cdot |^2 \theta / \quad \theta \quad C^\infty Y, W \quad 0$$

$$TY \quad T Y \quad \gamma \quad W \quad T Y \otimes \mathbb{C}$$

$$\eta \quad \Omega^2 Y, i\mathbb{R} \quad d \quad \gamma^{-1} \quad 0 \quad i \quad \langle \mathcal{D}_A, \cdot \rangle$$

η

Remark . (i)

$$\mathcal{C} \mathcal{D}_\eta A, \gamma \in C^\infty(Y, W) \quad \mathbb{R}$$

$$\mathcal{C} \mathcal{D}_\eta A, \quad \int_Y (A - A_0) \wedge F_A - F_{A_0} \quad \eta = \int_Y \langle \mathcal{D}_A \psi, \theta \rangle .$$

(ii)

$$A, \quad \neq$$

$$\int_Y |\psi|^2 \leq \int_Y \left(|\eta| - \frac{s}{2} \right),$$

$$s \in Y \quad \mathbb{R}$$

(iii)

$$\mathcal{H}_{A,\theta} \quad \Omega^0(Y, i\mathbb{R}) \oplus \Omega^1(Y, i\mathbb{R}) \oplus C^\infty(Y, W)$$

$$\mathcal{H}_{A,\theta} \begin{pmatrix} \psi \\ \alpha \\ \theta \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} d\psi & d\alpha - i \langle \psi, \theta \rangle \\ *d\alpha - \gamma^{-1} \theta & \theta \\ -\mathcal{D}_A \theta - \gamma \alpha & -\psi \end{pmatrix} .$$

A,

/

$$\mathcal{H}_{A,\theta} \mathcal{H}_{A,\theta} \begin{pmatrix} \psi \\ \alpha \\ \theta \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \psi & |\psi|^2 \\ \alpha & |\alpha|^2 - i \langle \nabla_A \psi, \theta \rangle \\ \mathcal{D}_A \mathcal{D}_A \theta & |\theta|^2 - \nabla_{A,\alpha} \psi \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\psi, \alpha, \theta \quad \mathcal{H}_{A,\theta} \quad \psi$$

$$d^2 \mathcal{C} \mathcal{D}_\eta A,$$

$$\Omega^1(Y, i\mathbb{R}) \quad C^\infty(Y, W) / \{ d\xi, -\xi \mid \xi \in \Omega^0(Y, i\mathbb{R}) \}.$$

A,

/

$$\mathbf{n} \quad \mathbf{nd} \quad \mathbf{n}$$

$$\mathcal{H}_{A,\theta}$$

η

A,

fi

$$- , \exists s \quad \mathcal{H}_s \quad \mu^{\text{SW}} A, \quad \mathcal{H}_s \quad \mathcal{H}_{A,s\theta} \quad \leq s \leq$$

$$\mathcal{H}_s = \begin{pmatrix} s\pi_0 & d \\ d & *d \quad s\pi_1 \\ & & \mathcal{D}_A \end{pmatrix}, \quad - \leq s \leq .$$

$s <$

fi

$$\mu^{\text{SW}} A,$$

$$\mathcal{H}_{A,\theta}$$

$$\mu^{\text{SW}} u A, u^{-1} - \mu^{\text{SW}} A, \quad \left[\frac{u^{-1} du}{\pi i} \right] \quad c_1 W$$

$$u \in Y \subset S^1$$

$$b_1(Y, \gamma) = \sum_{[A, \Theta] \in \text{Crit}(CSD_\eta)} \mu^{\text{SW}}(A, \Theta)$$

$$b_1(Y, \gamma) > \eta$$

Remark .

$$b_1(Y, \eta)$$

$$\left[\frac{i\eta}{\pi} \right] c_1 W$$

$$g \in Y \quad \alpha_g \in \Omega^1 Y$$

$H^1 Y$

$$\varepsilon_\gamma(g, \eta) = - \int_Y \frac{i\eta}{\pi} \wedge \alpha_g - c_1 W \quad \alpha_g <$$

V q

$$\mathcal{J}_E \quad g \quad \omega \in \Omega^2$$

$$d \langle c_1 E, \cdot \rangle$$

$$\mathcal{A} E \quad \mathcal{A} E \quad E \quad \mathcal{J} \quad \mathcal{J} E$$

$$\partial_{J,A} C^\infty, E \quad \Omega_J^{0,1}, E$$

$$\partial_{J,A} 0, \quad *iF_A \frac{|0|^2}{\tau}$$

$$\mathcal{A} \mathcal{A} E \quad 0 \quad C^\infty, E \quad \tau \quad \mathbb{R}$$

$$\int_\Sigma \tau \omega > \pi d.$$

$$\mathcal{M}_{J,\tau} = \mathcal{M}_{\Sigma,d} \{ A, \theta_0 \mid \int_{\Sigma} \alpha \wedge \alpha = \int_{\Sigma} \langle \theta_0, \theta_0 \rangle \omega, \int_{\Sigma} * \alpha, i \theta_0 = \tau \} / S^1.$$

$$\mathcal{G} = \{ (A, \theta_0) \mid \int_{\Sigma} \alpha \wedge \alpha = \int_{\Sigma} \langle \theta_0, \theta_0 \rangle \omega, \int_{\Sigma} * \alpha, i \theta_0 = \tau \} / S^1.$$

$$\mathcal{A}E = C^\infty(\Sigma, E) \times C^\infty(\Sigma, A) \times \mathbb{R} / \sim.$$

$$\mathcal{X}_J = \{ (A, \theta_0) \mid \partial_A \theta_0 = 0, \theta_0 \neq 0 \} / \mathcal{G}.$$

Remark . $\mathcal{M}_{\Sigma,d} \{ J, \tau \} = \mathcal{A}E \times \mathbb{R} / \sim$ where θ_0, α_1

$$\partial_{J,A} \theta_0 = \alpha_1 \theta_0, \quad \partial_J \alpha_1 = - \langle \theta_0, \theta_0 \rangle \omega.$$

$$d \alpha - * i d \alpha = \alpha_1 \theta_0, \quad d \alpha - i \langle \theta_0, \theta_0 \rangle \omega = \alpha_1 \theta_0.$$

$$\mathcal{D}_{A,\theta_0} = \mathcal{D}_{A,\theta_0} \mathcal{D}_{A,\theta_0} \bar{\partial} \mid \int_{\Sigma} \alpha \wedge \alpha = \int_{\Sigma} \langle \theta_0, \theta_0 \rangle \omega / \mathcal{M}_{J,\tau}$$

Remark . $\mathcal{A}^\omega E \sim \mathcal{A}E$, $\mathcal{A}^\omega E = \left\{ A \mid * i F_A = \frac{\pi d}{2} \right\}$.

$$u \in \mathcal{A}^\omega E \implies u^{-1} \partial u - u^{-1} \bar{\partial} u = * i d f - * i F_{u^* A} - * i F_A = d f - * i F_A.$$

Remark . $\mathcal{M}_{\Sigma,d} J, \tau \xrightarrow{u} \mathbb{R} \times \mathcal{X}_J/\mathcal{G}$
 $*iF_{u^*A} - *iF_A \quad d \, df \quad u \quad e^{-f} \quad \mathbb{R}$
 $\quad \quad \quad u \quad A, u^{-1} \quad 0$

$$d \, df \quad e^{2f} \frac{|0|^2}{\tau - *iF_A}.$$

$$\mathcal{M}_{\Sigma,d} J, \tau \xrightarrow{f} \mathbb{R} \times \mathcal{X}_J/\mathcal{G} \sim \mathcal{X}_J/\mathcal{G}.$$

$\mathcal{M}_{\Sigma,d} J, \tau \xrightarrow{A, 0} \mathcal{M}_{\Sigma,d} J$
 $A \quad A \quad E \quad \partial_A \leq$

Remark . $\mathcal{M}_{\Sigma,d} J, \tau \sim \mathcal{X}_J/\mathcal{G}$

$$\mathcal{M}_{\Sigma,d} J, \tau \sim S^d \times \frac{S^d}{S_d}.$$

$\mathcal{X}_J \quad S^d$
 $J \quad \mathcal{J} \quad A, 0 \quad S^d \quad 0$

5 T

$$\mathcal{M}_{\Sigma,d} J, \tau$$

τ
T 5 Let $\mathcal{J} \in C^\infty$ be a smooth function such that $\int_{\Sigma} \tau \omega > 0$ and choose $\sigma \in \Omega^1$ such that $\tau = *d\sigma$. Then there is a symplectomorphism

$$\psi : \mathcal{M}_{J_0, \tau_0} \rightarrow \mathcal{M}_{J_1, \tau_1}$$

defined by $A \in \mathcal{A}_0 \rightarrow A \in \mathcal{A}_1$, where

$$iA = \langle 0, 1 \rangle - \sigma, \quad i \circ \partial_{J,A} = 1,$$

and $1 = 1 + t \Omega_{J_t}^{0,1}$, E is the unique solution of the elliptic equation

$$\partial_{J,A} \partial_{J,A}^{-1} \frac{|0|^2}{1} = \partial_{J,A} \circ J \circ \sigma^{0,1}.$$

If $J_0 = J_1, \tau_0 = \tau_1$, and $\int_0^1 \sigma_s ds = 0$ then ψ is Hamiltonian.

$\sigma \ast df$ f \mathbb{R}
 $\tau \quad d \ast df$ \mathbb{H} i n n n i n $\psi_{\{J_t, \tau_t\}}$ $\mathcal{M}_{J_0, \tau_0}$ $\mathcal{M}_{J_1, \tau_1}$
 $\mathcal{M}_{J, \tau}$ C_m^∞ \mathcal{J} C_m^∞

$m > \pi d$

Remark A t 0 t 1 t
 $i A - d\Psi$ $\langle 0, 1 \rangle - \sigma$, i 0 Ψ 0 $\partial_{J, A}$ 1 ,
 \mathcal{G} t u t
 $u^{-1}u$ Ψ A A $u^{-1}du$, 0 u^{-1} 0 , 1 u^{-1} 1

Exercise $J \equiv J$ $\tau \equiv \tau$ ψ $\mathcal{M}_{J, \tau}$ $\mathcal{M}_{J, \tau}$
 σ dh ψ
 H $A, 0$ $-\int_\Sigma ih F_A$ $\{\psi\}$ $H^1 \mathcal{M}_{J, \tau}$

$$T_{[A, \Theta_0]} \mathcal{M}_{J, \tau} \mathbb{R} \alpha, \theta_0 \int_\Sigma i\sigma \wedge \alpha, \sigma \int_0^1 \sigma_s ds.$$

$$\mathcal{X}_{J, \sigma} \{ A, 0 \quad A E \quad C^\infty X, E \mid \partial_{J, A+i\sigma} 0, 0 \neq \}$$

L 52 For every $J \in \mathcal{J}$ and every $\alpha \in \Omega^1$ the space $\mathcal{X}_{J, \sigma}$ is a complex submanifold of $A E \in C^\infty X, E$ with respect to the complex structure $\alpha, \theta_0 \ast_J \alpha, i\theta_0$.

Proof. $\mathcal{X}_{J, \sigma}$ $A, 0$
 $\mathcal{D}_{J, A+i\sigma, \Theta_0} \Omega^1, i\mathbb{R} C^\infty, E \Omega^{0,1}, E$
 $\mathcal{D}_{J, A+i\sigma, \Theta_0} \alpha, \theta_0 \partial_{J, A+i\sigma} \theta_0 \alpha^{0,1} 0.$
 $\ast_J \alpha^{0,1} i\alpha^{0,1} L^2$
 $\mathcal{D}_{J, A+i\sigma, \Theta_0} \Omega^{0,1}, E \Omega^1, i\mathbb{R} C^\infty, E$

$$\mathcal{D}_{J, A+i\sigma, \Theta_0} \theta_1 i \langle 0, \theta_1 \rangle, \partial_{J, A+i\sigma} \theta_1.$$

$$i \langle 0, \theta_1 \rangle^{0,1} \langle 0, \theta_1 \rangle /$$

$$\mathcal{D}_{J, A+i\sigma, \Theta_0} \mathcal{D}_{J, A+i\sigma, \Theta_0} \theta_1 \partial_{J, A+i\sigma} \partial_{J, A+i\sigma} \theta_1 - |0|^2 \theta_1.$$

$$\mathcal{D}_{J, A+i\sigma, \Theta_0} \mathcal{X}_{J, \sigma}$$

□

$\mathcal{M}(J, \tau)$

$$\bigcup_{J, \sigma} \{ J, \sigma \} \quad \mathcal{X}_{J, \sigma} \rightarrow \mathcal{J} \quad \Omega^1 \quad .$$

$\mathcal{J} \quad \Omega^1 \quad \mathcal{A} \in C^\infty, E$

niv $J, \sigma, A, \theta_0 \quad \Omega \quad T_{(A, \Theta_0)} \mathcal{X}_J$
 y p i n n i n n

P p i i n 5 3 A smooth path $t \rightarrow J(t), \sigma(t), B(t), \theta_0(t)$ is horizontal with respect to the universal connection on \mathcal{X}_J if and only if

$$iA \in \langle \theta_0, \theta_1 \rangle, \quad i \theta_0 \in \partial_{J, A+i\sigma} \theta_1,$$

$$\partial_{J, A+i\sigma} \partial_{J, A+i\sigma} \theta_1 - \frac{| \theta_0 |^2}{1} \theta_1 = \partial_{J, A+i\sigma} \theta_0 \circ J \sigma^{0,1} \theta_0.$$

Every horizontal path satisfies

$$\frac{d}{dt} \left(*iF_A \frac{| \theta_0 |^2}{1} \right) = 0.$$

Proof. $t \rightarrow J(t), \sigma(t), A(t), \theta_0(t)$

$$*_J A, i \theta_0 \perp \mathcal{D}_{J, A+i\sigma, \Theta_0}$$

t

$$*_J A, i \theta_0 \in \mathcal{D}_{J, A+i\sigma, \Theta_0}.$$

$$*_J A \in \langle \theta_0, \theta_1 \rangle, \quad i \theta_0 \in \partial_{J, A+i\sigma} \theta_1$$

$$\Omega^{0,1} \in E \quad *_J \langle \theta_0, \theta_1 \rangle \quad \langle \theta_0, i \theta_1 \rangle \quad \langle \theta_0, \theta_1 \rangle,$$

$$A, \theta_0 \quad \mathcal{X}_{J, \sigma} \quad t$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} \partial_{J, A+i\sigma} \theta_0$$

$$\partial_{J, A+i\sigma} \theta_0 \in A^{0,1} \theta_0 \quad i \sigma^{0,1} \theta_0 \quad \frac{i}{1} d_{A+i\sigma} \theta_0 \circ J$$

$$-i \partial_{J, A+i\sigma} \partial_{J, A+i\sigma} \theta_1 - i \frac{| \theta_0 |^2}{1} \theta_1 \quad \frac{i}{1} \partial_{J, A+i\sigma} \theta_0 \circ J \quad i \sigma^{0,1} \theta_0$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& A \quad , \quad 0 \quad \mathcal{X}_{J(0),\sigma(0)} \quad t \quad J t , \sigma t , A t , \quad 0 t \\
& \quad \quad \quad \frac{d}{dt} \partial_{J,A+i\sigma} \quad 0 \quad - \quad i \quad \partial_{J,A+i\sigma} \quad 0 \quad \circ J \\
& \partial_{J,A+i\sigma} \theta_0 \quad \frac{\partial_{J,A+i\sigma} \quad 0}{\alpha^{0,1} \quad 0} \quad t \\
& \quad \quad \quad *J A \quad i \quad \langle i \quad 0, \quad 1 \rangle, \\
& \Omega \quad A, \quad 0, \quad \alpha, \theta_0 \quad \int_{\Sigma} \left(\langle *J A, \alpha \rangle \quad \langle i \quad 0, \theta_0 \rangle \right) \omega \\
& \quad \quad \quad \int_{\Sigma} \left(\langle i \quad \langle i \quad 0, \quad 1 \rangle, \alpha \rangle \quad \langle \partial_{J,A+i\sigma} \quad 1, \theta_0 \rangle \right) \omega \\
& \quad \quad \quad \int_{\Sigma} \langle \quad 1, \partial_{J,A+i\sigma} \theta_0 \quad \alpha^{0,1} \quad 0 \rangle \omega \\
& \quad \quad \quad \cdot \\
& d \quad *J i A \quad d \quad \langle \quad 0, i \quad 1 \rangle \quad d \langle \quad 0, \quad 1 \rangle \quad \langle \quad 0, \partial_{J,A+i\sigma} \quad 1 \rangle - \langle \partial_{J,A+i\sigma} \quad 0, \quad 1 \rangle. \quad *idA \\
& \quad \quad \quad \frac{d}{dt} \left(*iF_A \quad \frac{|\quad 0|^2}{\quad} \right) \quad *idA \quad \langle \quad 0, \quad 0 \rangle \\
& \quad \quad \quad d \quad \langle \quad 0, i \quad 1 \rangle - \langle \quad 0, i \partial_{J,A+i\sigma} \quad 1 \rangle \\
& \quad \quad \quad - \langle \partial_{J,A+i\sigma} \quad 0, i \quad 1 \rangle \\
& \quad \quad \quad \cdot
\end{aligned}$$

□

Proof of Theorem 5.1.

$$\begin{aligned}
& A t \quad \mathcal{A} E \quad \sigma t \quad \Omega^1 \quad , E \\
& A t \quad A t - i\sigma t, \quad \sigma t \quad \int_0^1 \sigma_s ds. \\
& \mathcal{X}_{J(\cdot)} \quad \mathcal{X}_{J(\cdot),\sigma'(\cdot)} \quad A t, \quad 0 t \quad A t, \quad 0 t \quad \dots \\
& iA \quad iA \quad \sigma \quad \langle \quad 0, \quad 1 \rangle, \quad i \quad 0 \quad \partial_{J,A} \quad 1 \quad \partial_{J,A'+i\sigma'} \quad 1 \\
& \mathcal{X}_{J(0),\sigma'(0)} \quad \mathcal{X}_{J(1),\sigma'(1)} \quad A \quad \sigma \quad A \quad \sigma \\
& \quad \quad \quad A \quad , \quad 0 \quad A \quad , \quad 0 \\
& \quad \quad \quad \mathcal{X}_{J(\cdot),\sigma'(\cdot)} \quad \mathcal{X}_{J(\cdot)} \\
& \mathcal{X}_{J(0)} \quad \overset{\tilde{\psi}}{-} \quad \mathcal{X}_{J(1)} \quad A \quad , \quad 0 \quad A \quad , \quad 0
\end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} \left(\int_{A'} *iF_{A'} - \frac{1}{2} | \omega |^2 \right)$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} \left(\int_{A'} *iF_{A'} - \frac{1}{2} | \omega |^2 \right) = \frac{d}{dt} \int_{A'} \tau *id A - A \frac{d}{dt} \int_{A'} \tau *d\sigma$$

$$\int_{A'} \tau *id A - A \frac{d}{dt} \int_{A'} \tau *d\sigma = \int_{J_0, \tau_0}^{J_1, \tau_1} \psi \mathcal{M} \int_0^1 \sigma_s ds - \int_{J_0, \tau_0}^{J_1, \tau_1} \psi \sigma$$

6

$$H^j S^d \sim \bigoplus_{j=0}^j \bigoplus_{j-2}^{d-j} \mathbb{R}^2, \quad j \leq d$$

$$\chi S^d = \sum_{j=0}^d \binom{d-j}{j} \mathbb{R}^2$$

$$\chi S^d = \sum_{j=0}^d \binom{d-j}{j} \mathbb{R}^2 = \sum_{j=0}^d \binom{d-j}{j} \mathbb{R}^2$$

$$L S^d f = \sum_{j=0}^d \binom{d-j}{j} \mathbb{R}^2 = \sum_{j=0}^d \binom{d-j}{j} \mathbb{R}^2$$

$$H^1 S^d f$$

$$d E > g -$$

$$S^d H^0, E$$

$$\mathbb{P}H^0, E \sim \mathbb{C}P^{d-g}$$

$$A \pi_2 S^d$$

$$c_1 A \quad d \quad -g$$

$$d \quad g -$$

$$d$$

P p i i n 6 The space

$$\mathcal{M}_{\Sigma,d} = \mathcal{M}_{\Sigma,d} / J, \tau = \{ A, \tau \mid A \in C^\infty, E \mid \}$$

is connected. If $d \geq 2$ then $\mathcal{M}_{\Sigma,d}$ is simply connected and

$$\pi_1 \mathcal{M}_{\Sigma,d} = \pi_0 \mathcal{G} \cong \mathbb{Z}^{2g}.$$

If $d = 1$ then $\mathcal{M}_{\Sigma,1} \cong \mathcal{M}_{\Sigma,1}/S^1$ is the Torelli group.

Proof.

$$\mathcal{M}_{\Sigma,d}$$

$$\mathcal{G} \subset \mathcal{M}_{\Sigma,d} \subset \mathcal{M}_{\Sigma,d}.$$

$$\begin{aligned} A, \tau \in \mathcal{M}_{\Sigma,d} & \quad u \in \mathcal{G} \quad d \quad A, \tau \in \mathcal{M}_{\Sigma,d} \\ & \quad u \in \mathcal{G} \quad u \in \mathcal{M}_{\Sigma,d} \\ & \quad g \quad \mathcal{M}_{\Sigma,d} \quad \pi_0 \mathcal{G} \quad C \subset S^1 \quad u \end{aligned}$$

$$\left[\frac{u^{-1}du}{\pi i} \right] \in C.$$

$$\begin{aligned} 0 \in C & \quad d \quad A, \tau \in \mathcal{M}_{\Sigma,d} \\ & \quad \pi_1 S^d \cong H_1 \cong \mathbb{Z}^{2g}. \end{aligned}$$

$$\gamma_i \in S^1 \quad S^d \quad \gamma_1, \dots, \gamma_d \in S^1 \quad S^d \quad d \quad c$$

$$\begin{aligned} \gamma_1, \dots, \gamma_d \sim c, \dots, c, \gamma_1 \quad \gamma_d \cdot \\ \gamma_i \in \pi_1 S^d \quad \alpha \in H^1 \quad \gamma \in S^1 \end{aligned}$$

$$\langle \alpha, \gamma \rangle \quad c, \dots, c, \gamma \quad \pi_1 S^d \quad H_1 \quad S^d \quad \alpha \in H^1$$

$$\partial_{J,A} \cdot$$

$$\mathbb{C}P^1$$

$$\begin{aligned} H \in \mathbb{C}P^1 & \quad \mathbb{C}^2 \\ \ell \in \mathbb{C}^2, \mathbb{C} & \quad \ell, \mathbb{C} \\ u \in \mathbb{C}P^1 & \quad d \quad E \in H \quad H \quad J \quad J \quad d \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc}
& & & & \mathbb{C}P^1 & & \partial_{J,A} \\
& & d & & \mathcal{M}_{J,d} & & J \\
\tau & & & & J & & \\
& & \pi_1 \mathcal{G} & \pi_1 \mathcal{M}_{\Sigma,d} & \pi_1 \mathcal{M}_{\Sigma,d} & \pi_0 \mathcal{G} & . \\
& & \pi_1 \mathcal{M}_{\Sigma,d} & \sim^{2g} & d & \pi_0 \mathcal{G} & \sim^{2g} \\
& \pi_1 \mathcal{M}_{\Sigma,d} & \pi_0 \mathcal{G} & & & & \\
& & \pi_1 \mathcal{M}_{\Sigma,d} & \pi_1 \mathcal{M}_{\Sigma,d} & & \pi_1 \mathcal{G} & \\
& & \pi_1 \mathcal{G} & \pi_1 \mathcal{M}_{\Sigma,d} & & & \\
& & S^1 & \mathcal{M}_{\Sigma,d} & J, \tau & e^i & A, e^i \quad 0 . \\
& & d & & & & J \quad \mathcal{J} \\
& A & A E & & \partial_{J,A} & & \\
& & & & & \pi_1 \mathcal{G} & \pi_1 \mathcal{M}_{\Sigma,d} \\
& J & & & J & & \\
& \mathcal{M}_{\Sigma,d} & & & & & \square
\end{array}$$

7

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc}
& & , \omega / & , \omega - & \mathcal{M}_{J, \tau, \Omega} / & \mathcal{M}_{J, \tau, \Omega} . \\
& & , \omega & & & & \\
& & , \omega & & & & \\
f & & , \omega & f & f & & E \\
& f, f & E & E & & & \\
& & & f & m u \circ f & f \circ m u \circ f & \\
& & u & \mathcal{G} & m u & E & E & u & \mathbb{R} & \mathcal{J} \\
t & J & & & & & & & & \\
& & & & J_{+1} & f & J . \\
& \psi & \mathcal{M}_{J_0, \tau} & \mathcal{M}_{J, \tau} & & & & & & \\
& & \tau & \tau & \sigma & & & & & \\
& & \phi_{d,f} & \phi_{d,f, \{J_t\}} & \psi_1^{-1} \circ f & \mathcal{M}_{J_0, \tau} & \mathcal{M}_{J_0, \tau} & & & \\
& & & & f & & & & & \\
& & & & \{J\} & & & & &
\end{array}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& \mathcal{M} J, \tau \quad \mathbb{R} \quad \mathcal{A} E \quad C^\infty, E \quad t \quad \Omega_{\phi_{d,f}} \quad \mathcal{P}_{d,\bar{f}} \quad \mathcal{A} t, \quad 0 t \\
& \quad \mathcal{A} t \quad f \quad \mathcal{A} t, \quad 0 t \quad f \quad 0 t. \\
& \mathcal{G}_f \quad \mathbb{R} \quad \mathcal{G} \quad t \quad u \quad t \\
& \quad u \quad t \quad t \quad u \quad t \quad \circ \quad f \\
& \quad \mathcal{P}_{d,\bar{f}} \quad \mathcal{P}_{d,\bar{f}} / \mathcal{G}_f. \\
& \psi^{-1} \quad \mathcal{A} t, \quad 0 t \quad \mathcal{P}_{d,\bar{f}} \quad \gamma \quad \mathbb{R} \quad \Omega_{\phi_{d,f}} \quad \mathcal{M} J_0, \tau \quad \gamma \quad t \\
& \quad f \quad \Omega_{\phi_{d,f}} \quad \mathcal{P}_{d,\bar{f}} \quad \mathcal{P}_{d,\bar{f}} \quad \Omega_{\phi_{d,f}} \\
& \pi_0 \Omega_{\phi_{d,f}} \sim \frac{H^1}{-f}.
\end{aligned}$$

L 7 Suppose that $d \in \mathbb{R}$. Then, for every unitary lift $f \in E$ of f , the space $\mathcal{P}_{d,\bar{f}}$ is a connected component of $\Omega_{\phi_{d,f}}$. Two such lifts f and f' determine the same component if and only if there exists a $u \in \mathcal{G}$ such that $f' = f \circ m u$ and

$$\left[\frac{u^{-1} du}{\pi i} \right] - f \in H^1.$$

Proof.

$$\begin{aligned}
& \mathcal{P}_{d,\bar{f}} \quad \mathcal{P}_{d,\bar{f}} \quad f \quad f \\
& \text{(i): } \mathcal{P}_{d,\bar{f}} = \mathcal{P}_{d,\bar{f}'} \\
& \text{(ii): } \mathcal{P}_{d,\bar{f}} \cap \mathcal{P}_{d,\bar{f}'} = \emptyset \\
& \text{(iii): } u \in \mathcal{G} \quad f = f \circ m u \\
& \quad \sigma \in \Omega^1 \quad S^1 \quad v^{-1} dv / \pi i - \sigma \quad u^{-1} du / \pi i - \sigma = f \circ \sigma \quad v \\
& \quad \mathbb{R} \quad \mathcal{G} \quad t \quad v \quad t \quad v \circ f \quad u \quad S^1 \quad v \quad v \\
& \quad v \quad t \quad v \quad t \quad \circ \quad f \quad u. \\
& t \in \mathcal{A} t, \quad 0 t \quad \mathcal{P}_{d,\bar{f}} \\
& \mathcal{A} t \quad v \quad t \quad \mathcal{A} t, \quad 0 t \quad v \quad t^{-1} \quad 0 t, \quad f = f \circ m u.
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& A t & v t & A t \\
& & v t & f A t \\
& & u v t \circ f & f A t \\
& & u f v t & A t \\
& & f A t & .
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& A t, \quad \circ t & \mathcal{P}_{d,\bar{f}} & A t & \circ t & t \\
& \mathcal{P}_{d,\bar{f}} & \mathcal{P}_{d,\bar{f}} & \{A t, \quad \circ t\} & \{v t A t, v t^{-1} \circ t\} . \\
& & & & \mathcal{P}_{d,\bar{f}} / \emptyset
\end{aligned}$$

□

$$\begin{aligned}
& \phi_{d,f} & \mathcal{P}_{d,\bar{f}} \\
\mathbb{R} & \mathcal{A} E & C^\infty, i\mathbb{R} & C^\infty, E & \Omega^{0,1}, E \\
& t & A t, \Psi t, \quad \circ t, \quad \circ t
\end{aligned}$$

$$\partial_{J_t, A} \quad , \quad *iF_A \quad \frac{| \circ |^2}{\tau}$$

$$* A - d\Psi \quad i \quad \langle \circ, \circ \rangle, \quad i \quad \circ \quad \Psi \quad \circ \quad \partial_{J, A} \quad \circ,$$

$$\partial_{J_t, A} \partial_{J_t, A} \quad \circ \quad \frac{| \circ |^2}{\circ} \quad \circ \quad - \partial_{J_t, A} \quad \circ \quad \circ J,$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& A t & f A t, & \Psi t & \Psi t \circ f, \\
& \circ t & f \circ t, & \circ t & f \circ t.
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& A t, \quad \circ t & \mathcal{M} J, \tau & t \\
t & A t, \quad \circ t & & \mathcal{P}_{d,\bar{f}} \\
& t & A t, \quad \circ t &
\end{aligned}$$

$$A, \Psi, \quad \circ, \quad \circ \quad B \quad u^{-1} du, \Psi \quad u^{-1} u, u^{-1} \quad \circ, u^{-1} \quad \circ$$

$$u \quad \mathcal{G}_f$$

8 M

$$f, \omega \quad g \quad \omega$$

$$Y_f \mathbb{R} / \sim$$

$$t, z \sim t, f z .$$

$$\mathbb{R} \mathcal{J} \quad J_{+1} f J$$

$$\langle , \rangle \quad \omega , J \quad i\omega ,$$

$$\begin{matrix} T \\ Y_f \end{matrix} \quad J \quad \omega$$

T n ni pin^c

$$\begin{matrix} Y_f \\ \gamma_f TY_f \end{matrix} \quad W_f . \quad \{J\}$$

$$W_f Y_f$$

$$W_f \left\{ t, z, 0, 1 \mid t \in \mathbb{R}, z \in \mathbb{C}, 1 \in {}^{0,1}T_z \right\} / \sim .$$

$$t, z, 0, 1 \sim t, f z, 0, 1 \circ df z^{-1}$$

γ_f

$$\gamma_f t, z, \tau, \zeta \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} -i\tau & 0 - \sqrt{\quad} & 1 \zeta \\ i\tau & 1 & \langle , \zeta \rangle & 0 / \sqrt{\quad} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{matrix} t, \tau \in \mathbb{R} & \zeta \in T_z \\ \partial/\partial t & \gamma \in {}^{0,1}T & \theta_1 \in \mathbb{R} \end{matrix}$$

$$-\langle , \theta_1 \rangle / \sqrt{\quad} .$$

L 8 Let $\eta = \eta_2 - \eta_1 \wedge dt \in \Omega^2 Y_f, i\mathbb{R}$, i.e. $\eta_2 \in \Omega^2, i\mathbb{R}$ and $\eta_1 \in \Omega^1, i\mathbb{R}$ satisfy $\eta_i \in \Omega^i$. Then

$$\gamma_f * \eta_2 - \eta_1 \wedge dt = 0$$

if and only if

$$*i\eta_2 = \frac{|0|^2 - |1|^2}{\quad} , \quad *\eta_1 = i\sqrt{\quad} \langle 0, 1 \rangle .$$

Proof.

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \eta_1 \quad * \quad Y_f \\
 & \quad * \quad \eta_2 - \eta_1 \wedge dt \quad * \eta_2 dt \quad * \eta_1, \\
 & \quad * \quad v \quad T \\
 & \quad * \quad \eta_1 - \eta_1 \circ J \\
 & \theta_1 Jv \quad \langle \eta_1^{0,1}, \theta_1 \rangle, \quad \langle \cdot, Jv \rangle \quad \eta_1^{0,1}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \gamma_f * \eta_2 - \eta_1 \wedge dt \quad \begin{pmatrix} \theta_0 \\ \theta_1 \end{pmatrix} & \quad \gamma_f * \eta_2 dt \quad * \eta_1 \quad \begin{pmatrix} \theta_0 \\ \theta_1 \end{pmatrix} \\
 & \quad \begin{pmatrix} -i * \eta_2 \theta_0 - i \sqrt{\cdot} \theta_1 Jv \\ i * \eta_2 \theta_1 \quad i \langle \cdot, Jv \rangle \theta_0 / \sqrt{\cdot} \end{pmatrix} \\
 & \quad \begin{pmatrix} - * i \eta_2 \theta_0 - i \sqrt{\cdot} \langle \eta_1^{0,1}, \theta_1 \rangle \\ * i \eta_2 \theta_1 \quad i \sqrt{\cdot} \eta_1^{0,1} \theta_0 \end{pmatrix}.
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \theta \quad \begin{pmatrix} \lambda \theta_0 & \langle \cdot, \theta_1 \rangle & 0 \\ -\lambda \theta_1 & \langle \cdot, \theta_0 \rangle & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \lambda \quad \frac{|\theta_0|^2 - |\theta_1|^2}{\cdot} \\
 & * i \eta_2 \quad \lambda \\
 & \langle \cdot, \theta_1 \rangle \quad i \sqrt{\cdot} \eta_1^{0,1} \quad i \eta_1 / \sqrt{\cdot} - \eta_1 \circ J / \sqrt{\cdot} \quad i \eta_1 / \sqrt{\cdot} \quad * \eta_1 / \sqrt{\cdot} \\
 & \eta_1 \quad i \langle \cdot, \theta_1 \rangle \quad * \eta_1 / \sqrt{\cdot}
 \end{aligned}$$

□

T **n ni** **pin^c** **nn** **i n**

$$\begin{aligned}
 Y_f \quad S^1 \\
 \mathbb{C} \quad \nabla_f \quad W_f \quad \nabla \quad \nabla_f \quad W_f \\
 \{t\} \quad \partial/\partial t \quad \omega, J
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \nabla \quad \cdot \quad \cdot \quad - \quad \cdot \circ JJ. \\
 & \nabla \quad \cdot \quad A_f \\
 & \nabla_f \quad A_f \\
 & F_{A_f} \quad - \frac{iK}{\cdot} \omega - \frac{\alpha}{\cdot} \wedge dt,
 \end{aligned}$$

$$K \quad \mathbb{R} \quad \omega, J \quad \alpha \quad \Omega^1, i\mathbb{R}$$

$$\alpha J \quad \nabla \quad -J \nabla J.$$

T S i b - W i n q i n

$$E \quad E \quad f E \quad E \quad f$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} E & \xrightarrow{\tilde{f}} & E \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ E & \xrightarrow{f} & E \end{array}$$

$$E_{\tilde{f}} \quad \mathbb{R} \quad E_f / \sim \quad Y_f$$

$$t, z, \theta_0 \sim t, f z, f z \theta_0.$$

$$E_{\tilde{f}} \quad A t \quad \Psi t \quad dt \quad A t \quad \mathcal{A} E \quad \Psi t \quad \Omega^0, i\mathbb{R}$$

$$F_{A+\Psi d} \quad F_A - A - d\Psi \wedge dt.$$

$$\gamma_{d,\tilde{f}} \quad TY_f \quad W_{d,\tilde{f}}, \quad W_{d,\tilde{f}} \quad W_f \otimes E_{\tilde{f}}.$$

$$J \quad \sqrt{\quad}$$

$$\nabla_0 \quad \Psi_0, \quad \nabla_1 \quad \Psi_1 \quad - \quad \circ J J$$

$$0 \quad 0 t \quad C^\infty, E \quad 1 \quad 1 t \quad \Omega^{0,1}, E$$

$$-i\nabla_0 \quad \sqrt{\quad} \partial_{J,A} \quad 1, \quad i\nabla_1 \quad \sqrt{\quad} \partial_{J,A} \quad 0.$$

$$*i F_A \quad \eta_2 \quad \frac{K}{\quad} \quad \frac{|0|^2 - |1|^2}{\quad},$$

$$* \left(A - d\Psi \quad \frac{\alpha}{\quad} \quad \eta_1 \right) \quad i\sqrt{\quad} \quad \langle 0, 1 \rangle.$$

$$\eta \quad \eta_2 - \eta_1 \wedge dt \quad \Omega^2 Y_f, i\mathbb{R}$$

$$Y_f$$

$$\gamma_{d,\tilde{f}}$$

$$\phi_{d,f}$$

$$\mathcal{P}_{d,\tilde{f}}$$

$$\eta \quad \eta_2 - \eta_1 \wedge dt, \quad \eta_2 \quad i \left(\frac{\tau}{\quad} \quad \frac{K}{\quad} \right) \omega, \quad \eta_1 \quad -\frac{\alpha}{\quad}.$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& \tau \int_{\Sigma_0} \sqrt{g} \left(\omega^{\text{new}} - \omega^{\text{old}}, \quad K^{\text{new}} - K^{\text{old}} \right) \\
& \quad * \int_{\Sigma_0} \sqrt{g} \left(\omega^{\text{new}} - \omega^{\text{old}}, \quad K^{\text{new}} - K^{\text{old}} \right) \\
& \quad i \nabla_{J,A} \omega, \quad -i \nabla_{J,A} \omega, \\
& \quad * i F_A \left(|\omega_0|^2 - |\omega_1|^2 \right) \tau, \\
& \quad * (A - d\Psi) \cdot \langle \omega_0, \omega_1 \rangle.
\end{aligned}$$

T C n-Si n-Di f n i n

$$A_f A_0 \quad \eta \quad i \tau \omega / - F_{A_f} \quad A_0 t \quad \mathcal{A} E \quad Y_f \quad A_0 t \quad f A_0 t \quad \gamma_{d,\bar{f}} \quad \omega \quad 0$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\mathcal{C} \mathcal{D}_\tau A, \Psi, & \quad - \int_0^1 \int_\Sigma (A - A_0) \wedge A \quad A_0 \quad dt \\
& \quad - \int_0^1 \int_\Sigma \left(\Psi F_A \quad i \tau \omega \quad \langle \omega_1, \partial_{J_t, A} \omega_0 \rangle \omega \right) dt \\
& \quad - \int_0^1 \int_\Sigma \left(\langle i \nabla_{J_t, A} \omega_0, \omega_0 \rangle - \langle i \nabla_{J_t, A} \omega_1, \omega_1 \rangle \right) \omega dt \\
& \quad 1 \quad A t, \quad \omega_0 t \quad \mathcal{M} J, \tau \\
\mathcal{C} \mathcal{D}_\tau A, \Psi, & \quad - \int_0^1 \int_\Sigma \left((A - A_0) \wedge A \quad A_0 \quad \langle i \nabla_{J_t, A} \omega_0, \omega_0 \rangle \omega \right) dt. \\
& \quad t \quad A t, \quad \omega_0 t
\end{aligned}$$

9 A

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \omega_\varepsilon = \varepsilon^2 \omega, \quad \tau_\varepsilon = \varepsilon^{-2} \tau, \\
 & \tau \omega \qquad \qquad \qquad \eta \\
 & i\nabla_0 = \varepsilon^{-2} \partial_{J,A}^{-1}, \quad -i\nabla_1 = \partial_{J,A}^0, \\
 & \varepsilon^{-2} * iF_A \left(\frac{|0|^2 - \varepsilon^{-2}|1|^2}{\varepsilon^{-2}\tau} \right) \\
 & \quad * (A - d\Psi) \quad i \quad \langle 0, 1 \rangle. \\
 & \varepsilon \\
 & \varepsilon_0^{\text{new}} = \varepsilon \varepsilon_0^{\text{old}}, \quad \varepsilon_1^{\text{new}} = \varepsilon^{-1} \varepsilon_1^{\text{old}}. \\
 & i\nabla_0 = \partial_{J_t,A}^{-1}, \quad -i\nabla_1 = \varepsilon^{-2} \partial_{J_t,A}^0, \\
 & \varepsilon^{-2} \left(*iF_A \left(\frac{|0|^2}{\varepsilon^{-2}\tau} \right) \frac{|1|^2}{\varepsilon^{-2}\tau} \right) \\
 & \quad * (A - d\Psi) \quad i \quad \langle 0, 1 \rangle. \\
 & \varepsilon \\
 & \varepsilon \\
 & 1 \qquad \qquad \qquad 1 \\
 & 1 \qquad \qquad \qquad 1
 \end{aligned}$$

L 9 Every solution of (29), (30), and (31) satisfies

$$\partial_{J_t,A} \partial_{J_t,A}^{-1} \frac{|0|^2}{\varepsilon^{-2}\tau} - \partial_{J_t,A}^0 \circ J = \varepsilon^2 \nabla \nabla^{-1}.$$

Proof.

$$\nabla \partial_{J_t,A}^0 = \frac{d}{dt} \partial_{J_t,A}^0 \Psi \partial_{J_t,A}^0 - \partial_{J_t,A}^0 \circ JJ.$$

$$id_{A^0} = \partial_{J_t,A}^0 \circ J - \partial_{J_t,A}^0 \circ J$$

$$\nabla \partial_{J_t, A} \psi_0 - \partial_{J_t, A} \nabla \psi_0 = A - d\Psi^{0,1} \psi_0 - \partial_{J_t, A} \psi_0 \circ J J.$$

$$i A - d\Psi^{0,1} \psi_0 = -\langle \psi_0, \psi_1 \rangle.$$

$$\begin{aligned} \partial_{J_t, A} \partial_{J_t, A} \psi_1 &= i \partial_{J_t, A} \nabla \psi_0 \\ i \nabla \partial_{J_t, A} \psi_0 - i A - d\Psi^{0,1} \psi_0 - \frac{i}{\varepsilon} \partial_{J_t, A} \psi_0 \circ J J & \\ \varepsilon^2 \nabla \nabla \psi_1 - -\langle \psi_0, \psi_1 \rangle \psi_0 - \partial_{J_t, A} \psi_0 \circ J &. \end{aligned}$$

□

Remark .

$$Y = S^1$$

$$W_d = S^1 \oplus E \oplus \mathbb{R}^{0,1} T \otimes E \oplus E_t = W_d, \quad d$$

ε

$$\partial_{J_t, A} \partial_{J_t, A} \psi_1 - \nabla \nabla \psi_1 = \frac{|\psi_0|^2}{\varepsilon} \psi_1.$$

$$\int_0^1 \int_{\Sigma} \left(|\partial_A \psi_1|^2 + |\nabla \psi_1|^2 - |\psi_0|^2 |\psi_1|^2 \right) \omega dt.$$

$$\int_0^1 \int_{\Sigma} \left(|\partial_A \psi_1|^2 + |\nabla \psi_1|^2 - |\psi_0|^2 |\psi_1|^2 \right) \omega dt = \int_{S^1} \tau - *iF_A$$

$$S^1, \gamma_d \chi S^d, S^1, e_d.$$

f

$$\tau - *iF_A \quad L^2 \quad \int_0^1 t \int_{\Omega_{J_t}^{0,1}} \phi_{d,f} \quad E \quad \varepsilon$$

$$\varepsilon > \quad \mathcal{P}_{d,\tilde{f}}$$

$$Y_f, \gamma_{d,\tilde{f}}$$

$$\mu^{\text{SW}} \quad \text{fl}$$

0 F

$$\mathbb{R} \quad Y_f$$

$$\nabla_s \circ \quad i\nabla \circ \quad \partial_{J_t,A} \quad 1, \quad \nabla_s \quad 1 - i\nabla \quad 1 \quad \varepsilon^{-2} \partial_{J_t,A} \quad 0.$$

$$\varepsilon^{-2} \left(*iF_A \quad \frac{|\cdot_0|^2}{\varepsilon} - \tau \right) \quad \frac{|\cdot_1|^2}{\varepsilon} \quad i \partial \quad - \partial_s \Psi,$$

$$\partial_s A - d \quad * \quad \partial A - d\Psi \quad i \quad \langle \cdot_0, \cdot_1 \rangle.$$

$$\mathbb{R} \quad Y_f \quad \int_{\mathcal{M}_{\Sigma,d}} \int_{J,\tau} \Psi dt \quad \mathbb{R} \quad E_{\tilde{f}}$$

$$\mathcal{M}_{\Sigma,d} \quad J, \tau \sim S^d$$

$$\partial_{J_t,A} \quad 0 \quad , \quad *iF_A \quad |\cdot_0|^2 / \quad \tau,$$

$$\partial_s A - d \quad * \quad \partial A - d\Psi \quad i \quad \langle \cdot_0, \cdot_1 \rangle,$$

$$\nabla_s \quad 0 \quad i\nabla \quad 0 \quad \partial_{J_t,A} \quad 1,$$

$$\partial_{J_t,A} \quad \partial_{J_t,A} \quad 1 \quad \frac{|\cdot_0|^2}{\varepsilon} \quad 1 \quad - \partial_{J_t,A} \quad 0 \quad \circ J.$$

ε

C nj 0 For every $f \in \mathcal{M}_{\Sigma, d}$, ω and every lift \tilde{f} of f to a unitary automorphism of a line bundle E of degree d there is a natural isomorphism between Seiberg-Witten and symplectic Floer homologies

$$\text{SW } Y_f, \gamma_{d, \tilde{f}} \cong \text{symp } \phi_{d, f}, \mathcal{P}_{d, \tilde{f}} .$$

These isomorphisms intertwine the natural product structures:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \text{SW } Y_f, \gamma_{d, \tilde{f}} \otimes \text{SW } Y_g, \gamma_{d, \tilde{g}} & & \text{SW } Y_{fg}, \gamma_{d, \tilde{f}\tilde{g}} \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ \text{symp } \phi_{d, f}, \mathcal{P}_{d, \tilde{f}} \otimes \text{symp } \phi_{d, g}, \mathcal{P}_{d, \tilde{g}} & & \text{symp } \phi_{d, fg}, \mathcal{P}_{d, \tilde{f}\tilde{g}} \end{array} .$$

fl

ε

$$\begin{array}{ccc} d & & g \\ & \mathcal{M}_{\Sigma, d} & \\ & \underline{g} & < d < g - . \end{array}$$

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