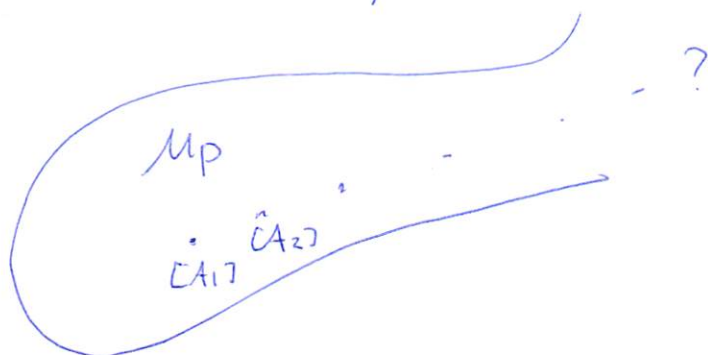


# §8 Uhlenbeck compactness.



## Thm 1 (Uhlenbeck)

$X$ : closed, oriented smooth  $G$ -manifold.

$P \rightarrow X$ , principal  $G$ -bundle over  $X$

Let's take  $G = SU(2)$

Let  $\{A_n\}$ : sequence of  $L^2_2$ -ASD connections on  $P$

Then after taking a subsequence,

(1)  $\exists \{p_1, \dots, p_k\} \subset X$ , finite set of points

(2)  $\exists \{m_1, \dots, m_k\} \subset \mathbb{Z}_{>0}$

(3)  $\exists A_{\infty}$ :  $L^2_2$ -ASD connection on a smooth  $SU(2)$ -bundle  $\exists P'$  over  $X$

with  $c_2(P') \leq c_2(P)$

$$\left( c_2(P) = c_2(P') + \sum_{j=1}^k m_j \right)$$

(4)  $\exists L^2_3$ -gauge transformations

$$g_n : P' |_{X \setminus \cup p_j} \xrightarrow{\cong} P |_{X \setminus \cup p_j}$$

such that

(i) for  $\forall K \subset X \setminus U P_j$   
cpc

$$g_n(A_n|_K) \rightarrow A_{\infty}|_K \text{ in } L^2$$

(ii)  $\int |F_{A_n}|^2 d\nu \rightarrow \int |F_{A_{\infty}}|^2 d\nu + \sum_j m_j \delta_{P_j}$

as measures on  $X$  in the weak- $*$  topology,  
where  $\delta_{P_j}$  is the  $\delta$ -measure (of total mass  $m_j$ )

weak- $*$  convergence

$X$ : normed space

$\{f_n\} \subset X'$ : dual of  $X$

For each  $x \in X$ ,  $\{f_n\}$  converges to  $f_{\infty} \in X'$   
in the weak- $*$  topology

$$\Leftrightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} f_n(x) = f_{\infty}(x) \quad \text{for } \forall x \in X$$

Thm (Uhlenbeck gauge)

Let  $B^4$  : 4-ball of radius 1, and consider the trivial bundle on it. Fix a reference metric, say  $A_0$

Then  $\exists \varepsilon > 0, \exists C > 0, \forall A$  : connection on  $\overline{B^4}$ , if  $\|F_A\|_{L^2} < \varepsilon$ , then

$\exists g : L^2_3$  - gauge transformation such that

$$(1) \quad d_{A_0}^*(g(A) - A_0) = 0$$

$$(2) \quad \lim_{|x| \rightarrow 1} g(A_r) = 0, \quad A_r: \text{the radial component of } A$$

$$(3) \quad \|g(A) - A_0\|_{L^2} \leq C \|F_A\|_{L^2}$$

Using this, one can prove:

Thm (Regularity)

$A$  : ASD connection on the trivial bundle over a 4-ball  $B^4$  of radius 1

Suppose  $\|F_A\|_{L^2(B_1)} < \varepsilon$

then  $\exists g \in \mathcal{G}_{L^2_3}$  on  $B_{1/2}^4$  such that

$$\|g(A)\|_{C^k(B_{1/2})} \leq C(k) \|F_A\|_{L^2(B_1)}$$

In particular,  $\max_{B_{1/2}^4} |F_A| \leq C \|F_A\|_{L^2(B_1)}$

Thm (Removal singularity)

$A$ : ASD connection on a principal  $G$ -bundle  $P$  over a punctured 4-ball, say  $B^4 \setminus \{0\}$

with

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} L^2 \text{ over } \forall K \subset B^4 \setminus \{0\} \\ \text{compact} \\ \|F_A\|_{L^2(B^4)} < \infty \end{array} \right.$$

Then  $\exists P'$ : principal  $G$ -bundle over  $B^4$ ,  
extension of  $P$

and  $\exists A'$ : ASD  $L^2$ -connection on  $P'$ ,  
extension of  $A$ .

Sketch of proof of Thm 1

Fix  $\varepsilon > 0$  in Thm (Ohlenbeck gauge)

• First  $\{ |F_{A_n}|^2 \text{dvol}_g \}$  has a converging subsequence to a measure  $\mu$  in the weak- $*$  topology.

as it has the constant  $L^1$ -norm  $8\pi^2 c_2(P)$

Consider

$$S := \left\{ x \in X \mid \begin{array}{l} \mu \text{ has a } \delta\text{-mass} \\ \text{of norm at least } \frac{\varepsilon}{2} \end{array} \right\}$$

Since the norm of  $\mu$  is  $8\pi^2 c_2(P)$ , and  $X$  is compact

$S$  is a finite set of points

If  $x \in S$ , after taking a subsequence:

$\exists U$  : sufficiently small ball containing  $x$

$\exists g_n$  :  $L^2_3$ -gauge transformations on  $P|_U$ .

Such that

$$g_n(A_n) \rightarrow A_\infty \quad \text{in } L^2_2(U)$$

Then cover  $X \setminus S$  by countably-many such balls  $U$  and take a diagonal subsequence.

patch together the local gauge transformations  
to global gauge transformations  $g_n$  on  $X \setminus S$

Then  $\exists \hat{P}$  over  $X \setminus S$   
 $\exists$  bundle isomorphisms

$$\hat{g}_n : \hat{P} \rightarrow P|_{X \setminus S}$$

$\exists \tilde{A}$  : ASD connections on  $\hat{P}$  such that

$$\hat{g}_n(A_n) \rightarrow \tilde{A} \text{ in } L^2_2$$

on  $\forall K \subset X \setminus S$   
compact

Finally by removal singularity theorem,

extend  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \hat{P} \text{ to } P' \text{ over } X \\ \tilde{A} \text{ to } A' : \text{ASD connections on } P' \end{array} \right.$

Rmk.

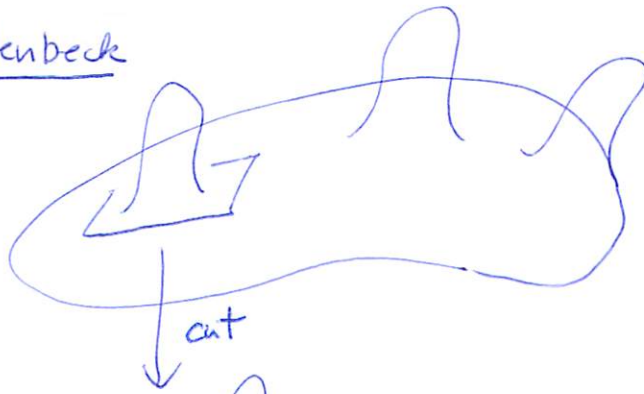
$$0 \leq C_2(P') \leq C_2(P)$$



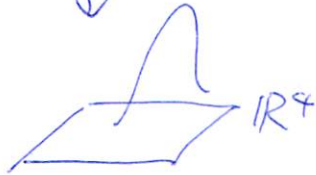
# §9 Taubes' gluing

(VI) - (7)

## Uhlenbeck



cut



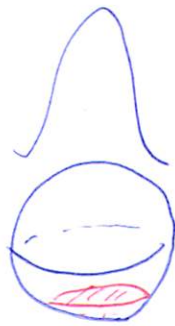
$\mathbb{R}^4$

⇒  
removal  
singularity



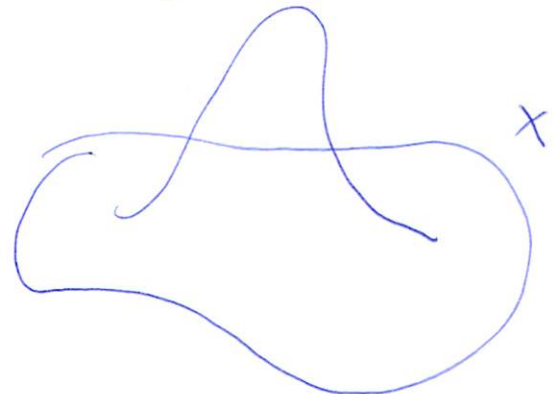
$S^4$

## Taubes



$S^4$

glue



Thm (Taubes)

Let

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} X : \text{closed, oriented, smooth 4-manifold} \\ \text{with } b^+(X) = 0 \\ \\ P \rightarrow X : \text{principal } SU(2)\text{-bundle over } X \\ \text{with } c_2(P) > 0 \end{array} \right.$$

Then  $P$  admits smooth irreducible ASD connections.

Rmk

can drop the assumption  $b^+(X) = 0$ ,

but need  $c_2(P) \gg 1$  depending upon  $b^+(X)$  instead.

proof is gluing of ASD connections on  $S^4$  as depicted earlier.



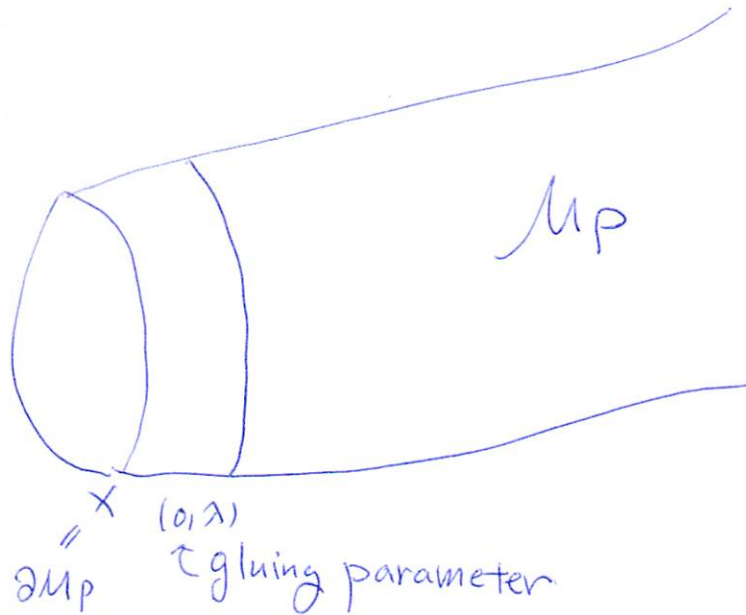
$C_2(P) = 1$

$\Rightarrow$  bubbling is at a point on  $X$

if  $b^+(X) = 0$  and  $\pi_1(X) = \{1\}$ , then

$$\begin{aligned} \text{-index} &= \delta C_2(P) - 3(1 + b^+) \\ &= 5 \end{aligned}$$

collar theorem coming from Taubes' theorem



§10 Donaldson's theorem

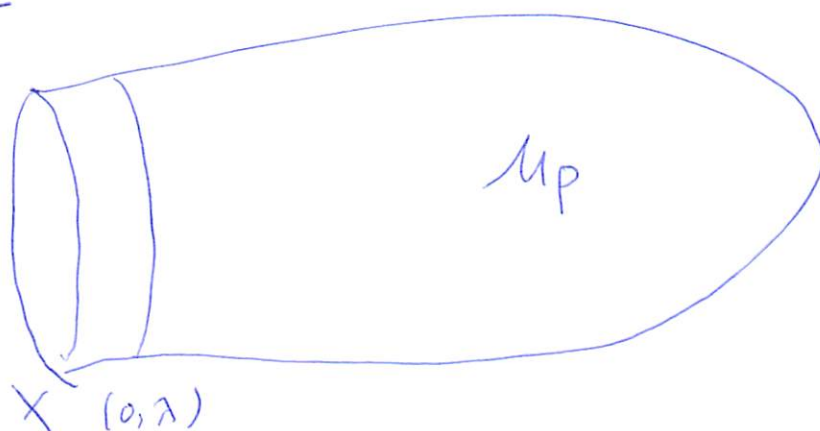
$X$ : closed, oriented, smooth 4-manifold

$$\tau_2(X) = \{1\}, \quad b^+ = 0$$

Consider  $SU(2)$ -bundle  $\hat{P}$  with  $c_2(P) = 1$

$\Rightarrow$  -index = virtual dimension of  $\mathcal{M}_P = 5$

Taubes



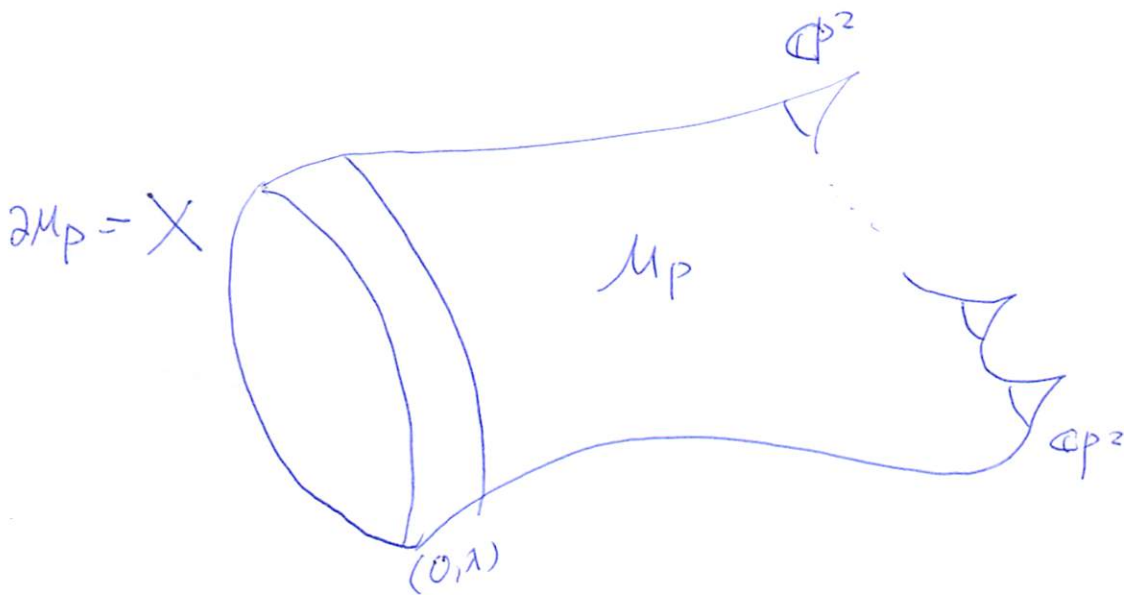
$\mathcal{M}_P$  is a smooth, oriented 5-dimensional manifold with  $\partial \mathcal{M}_P = X$ , except at reducible ASD connections for a generic choice of Riemannian metrics on  $X$ .

Recall in §6 (Lect 5)

the number of reducible connections is

$$m := \frac{1}{2} \left| \left\{ \alpha \in H^2(X, \mathbb{Z}) \mid Q(\alpha, \alpha) = 1 \right\} \right|$$

Locally at these points,  $M_p$  is a cone over  $\mathbb{C}P^d$ , where  $d = 4c_2(P) - 2 = 2$



So  $X$  is oriented cobordant to  $\frac{1}{m} \overline{\mathbb{C}P^2}$

Thm (Donaldson)

Let  $X$  : closed oriented, simply-connected,  
Smooth 4-manifold  
with negative (or positive) definite intersection form.

Then the intersection form can be diagonalised  
over  $\mathbb{Z}$

cf. M. Freedman:

any unimodular symmetric form can be  
realized as the intersection form of a compact  
simply-connected topological 4-manifold.

Donaldson's theorem above gives a restriction  
on the intersection form of the smooth 4-manifolds  
with negative (or positive) definite intersection forms.

( also it can be used to prove the existence  
of exotic  $\mathbb{R}^4$ s )