

Freed-Uhlenbeck

"Instantons and Four-manifolds"

§6. Introduction to Taubes's theorem

佐藤光樹 (東大・学振PD)

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§6.0. Outline

§6.1. Instantons on S^4

§6.2. A Grafting procedure
接合する

§6.3. Tools from Analysis

§6.4. Analytic Properties of SDYME

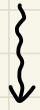
self-dual
Yang-Mills
equation

§6.0. Outline

復習

- M : closed, simply-connected, oriented
4-manifold w/ positive definite
intersection form
- + $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} g: \text{Riem. metric} \\ \eta: \text{principal } SU(2) \text{ bundle over } M \end{array} \right.$ (w/ $k := -c_2(\eta)[M] = 1$)
Chern number
" $C^\infty(\text{ad } \eta \otimes \Lambda^2 T^*M)$: sections
- * $\Omega^2(\eta) \rightarrow \Omega^2(\eta)$: star operator

- D : connection on η



$F_D \in \Omega^2(\eta)$: curvature

$$D: \text{self-dual} \stackrel{\text{def}}{\iff} F_D = * F_D$$

Yang-Mills eq.

$G := C^\infty(\eta) = \text{gauge group}$

$A := \{D: \text{conn. on } \eta\} \cap G$

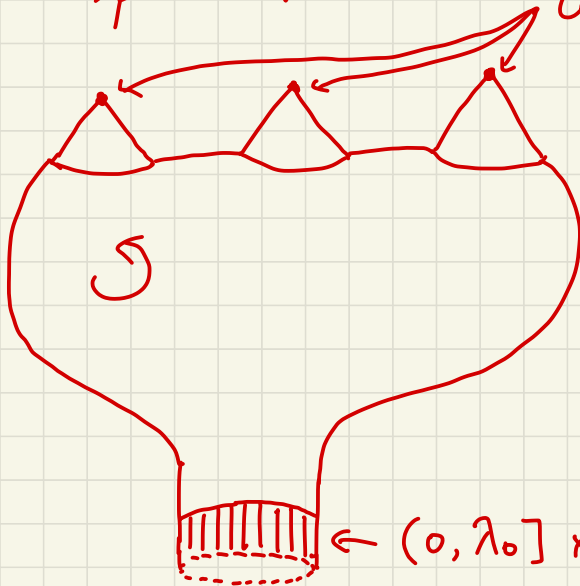
$=$ 本は $\{\text{self-dual conn}\}$ を保つ

$\mathcal{M} := \{D \in A \mid F_D = *F_D\} / G$

: moduli space

$=$ の space の "in"

cone on $\mathbb{C}P^2$



← orientable
smooth 5-mfd

← $(0, \lambda_0] \times M$

になることを示すのが目標

§3 - §5 では

\mathcal{M} : smooth, orientable mfd

w/ finite singularity

まで "確かめられたか", また "

$\mathcal{M} = \emptyset$ (特に reducible のないとき)

の可能性も残っている!

Taubes の定理によつて,

$\mathcal{M} \neq \emptyset$ (実は $(0, \lambda_0) \times M \subset \mathcal{M}$)

が示される.

§6 は その導入.

§6の流れ

§6.1 ... S^4 上の self-dual conn. を
具体的に構成する。

$\mathbb{R}^4 \cong \mathbb{H}$, $S^4 \cong \mathbb{H}P^1$, $\mathfrak{su}(2) \cong \text{Im } \mathbb{H}$
の対応から, 性質のよい bdl
 η_{S^4} を self-dual conn. \textcircled{H} として
構成できる。

さらに, $T_\lambda: S^4 \rightarrow S^4: [x:1] \mapsto [\lambda x:1]$
を用いて, family

$\{\textcircled{H}_\lambda = T_\lambda^* \textcircled{H}\}_{\lambda > 0} \subset \mathcal{M}(S^4)$ を構成する。

($\lambda \rightarrow 0$ のとき \textcircled{H}_λ は $[0:1] \in S^4 = \mathbb{H}P^1$ 上に
局所化する)

§6.2 ... $\forall y \in M (= \mathbb{R}^n \subset \mathbb{C}^n)$,

$$\varphi_{\lambda, y} : M \rightarrow S^1 \text{ s.t. } \begin{cases} \varphi_{\lambda, y}(y) = [0:1] \\ \exists U: \text{neighborhood,} \\ \varphi_{\lambda, y}(M \cdot U) = \{[1:0]\} \end{cases}$$

pull-back

$$\varphi_{\lambda, y}^* T_{\lambda}^*(\eta_{S^1})$$

$$D_{\lambda} := \varphi_{\lambda, y}^* T_{\lambda}^*(\mathbb{H}) = \varphi_{\lambda, y}^*(\mathbb{H}_{\lambda})$$

$\varepsilon > 0$ と $\delta > 0$, $1 < \forall p \leq \infty$, $\exists c_1(p), c_2(p) > 0$

$$\|F_{D_{\lambda}}\|_{L^p} \leq c_1(p) \lambda^{\frac{p}{p}-2}$$

$$\|(F_{D_{\lambda}})_{-}\|_{L^p} \leq c_2(p) \lambda^{\frac{2}{p}}$$

が"成り立つ".

§ 6.1. Instantons on S^4 .

\mathbb{R}^4 上の $su(2)$ -valued forms

《Overview》

重要なのは $\mathbb{R}^4 = \mathbb{H}$, $\text{Im } \mathbb{H} \cong su(2)$ の対称性.
これを用いると *quaternions*

$su(2)$ -valued n -form

$\Leftrightarrow \mathbb{H}$ -valued n -form で n 係数の Re が 0

と捉えられる。また、

$$C^\infty(\mathbb{R}^4, \mathbb{R}^4) = C^\infty(\mathbb{R}^4, \mathbb{H}) = \Omega^0(\mathbb{R}^4) \otimes \mathbb{H}$$
$$\xrightarrow{d \otimes 1} \Omega^1(\mathbb{R}^4) \otimes \mathbb{H}$$

という形で $d \otimes 1$ で \mathbb{H} -valued 1-form が 得られる。

$\mathbb{H} \simeq \text{su}(2)$

• $\mathbb{H} = \{x = x_1 + x_2 i + x_3 j + x_4 k \mid x_i \in \mathbb{R}\}$,

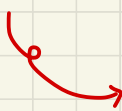
where $i^2 = j^2 = k^2 = ijk = -1$

• $\text{Re } x := x_1$

• $\text{Im } x := x_2 i + x_3 j + x_4 k$

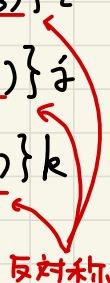
• $\bar{x} := x_1 - x_2 i - x_3 j - x_4 k$

• $ij = k = -ji, jk = i = -kj, ki = j = -ik$ (1)



a \ b	i	j	k
i	-1	k	-j
j	-k	-1	i
k	j	-i	-1

"ab" の表

$$\begin{aligned}xy &= (x_1 + x_2 i + x_3 j + x_4 k)(y_1 + y_2 i + y_3 j + y_4 k) \\&= (x_1 y_1 - \sum_{i=2}^4 x_i y_i) + \left\{ (x_1 y_2 + x_2 y_1) + \underbrace{(x_3 y_4 - x_4 y_3)} \right\} i \\&\quad + \left\{ (x_1 y_3 + x_3 y_1) + \underbrace{(x_4 y_2 - x_2 y_4)} \right\} j \\&\quad + \left\{ (x_1 y_4 + x_4 y_1) + \underbrace{(x_2 y_3 - x_3 y_2)} \right\} k\end{aligned}$$


反対称

特1, $x \bar{x} = \bar{x} x = \sum_{i=1}^4 x_i^2 = |x|^2$

$$\leadsto x^{-1} = \frac{\bar{x}}{|x|^2}$$

• $\text{Im } \mathbb{H} := \{x \in \mathbb{H} \mid \text{Re } x = 0\}$ とおくと,

$$x, y \in \text{Im } \mathbb{H} \Rightarrow \text{Re}(xy - yx) = 0 \Rightarrow xy - yx \in \text{Im } \mathbb{H}$$

よ1, $\text{Im } \mathbb{H}$ は Lie alg.

$$\bullet \text{su}(2) = \left\{ A \in M_2(\mathbb{C}) \mid \begin{array}{l} \overline{A^T} = -A \\ \text{tr} A = 0 \end{array} \right\}$$

$$= \left\{ \begin{bmatrix} ai & b+ci \\ -b+ci & -ai \end{bmatrix} \in M_2(\mathbb{C}) \right\}$$

$$= \left\langle \underbrace{\begin{bmatrix} i & 0 \\ 0 & -i \end{bmatrix}}_{\substack{\parallel \\ i}}, \underbrace{\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}}_{\substack{\parallel \\ j}}, \underbrace{\begin{bmatrix} 0 & i \\ i & 0 \end{bmatrix}}_{\substack{\parallel \\ k}} \right\rangle_{\mathbb{R}}$$

[!?!]

Prop

 $\langle E_2 \rangle_{\mathbb{R}} + su(2)$ は $M_2(\mathbb{C})$ の sub \mathbb{R} -alg.

$$\odot \quad \dot{u}^2 = \dot{u}^2 = k^2 = \dot{u} \dot{u} k = -E_2 \text{ をみたす}$$

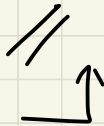
$$\left(\begin{array}{l} \text{例として} \\ \dot{u} \dot{u} k = \begin{bmatrix} i & 0 \\ 0 & -i \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & i \\ i & 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & i \\ i & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & i \\ i & 0 \end{bmatrix} = -E_2 \end{array} \right)$$

$$\text{よって} \quad \begin{array}{c|c|c|c} & \dot{u} & \dot{u} & k \\ \hline \dot{u} & -E_2 & k & -\dot{u} \\ \hline \dot{u} & -k & -E_2 & \dot{u} \\ \hline k & \dot{u} & -\dot{u} & -E_2 \end{array} \quad \text{Z"}$$

$$xy = (x_1 E_2 + x_2 \dot{u} + x_3 \dot{u} + x_4 k) (y_1 E_2 + y_2 \dot{u} + y_3 \dot{u} + y_4 k)$$

(は E_2, \dot{u}, \dot{u}, k の積の基底形和に

$$\text{展開できるから } xy \in \langle E_2 \rangle_{\mathbb{R}} \oplus su(2).$$



Prop

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mathbb{H} & & \langle E_2 \rangle_{\mathbb{R}} + \mathfrak{su}(2) \\ \parallel & & \parallel \\ \langle 1, i, j, k \rangle_{\mathbb{R}} & \xrightarrow[\substack{\text{as} \\ \text{non-comm.} \\ \mathbb{R}\text{-alg.}}]{\cong} & \langle E_2, \hat{i}, \hat{j}, \hat{k} \rangle \\ \cup & & \cup \\ \langle i, \hat{j}, k \rangle_{\mathbb{R}} & & \langle \hat{i}, \hat{j}, \hat{k} \rangle_{\mathbb{R}} \\ \parallel & & \parallel \\ \text{Im } \mathbb{H} & \xrightarrow[\text{as Lie alg.}]{\cong} & \mathfrak{su}(2) \end{array}$$

≡ 四元ユニタリ群 (= "四元ユニタリ群 $U(n, \mathbb{H})$ ")

$$\text{Def. } Sp(n) := \left\{ A \in GL(n, \mathbb{H}) \mid A \bar{A}^T = E_n \right\}$$

$$\text{とすると, } Sp(1) = \{ x \in \mathbb{H} \mid \bar{x}x = 1 \} (= S^3)$$

$$\begin{array}{c} \downarrow \text{is as Lie group} \\ SU(2) = \left\{ A \in GL(2, \mathbb{C}) \mid \begin{array}{l} A \bar{A}^T = E_2 \\ \det A = 1 \end{array} \right\} \end{array}$$

$$= \left\{ \begin{bmatrix} z & w \\ -\bar{w} & \bar{z} \end{bmatrix} \mid z, w \in \mathbb{C}, |z|^2 + |w|^2 = 1 \right\}$$

$$= \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x_1 E_2 + x_2 \hat{i} \\ + x_3 \hat{j} + x_4 \hat{k} \end{array} \mid x_i \in \mathbb{R}, \sum_{i=1}^4 x_i^2 = 1 \right\}$$

$$\underline{dx, d\bar{x} \in \Omega^1(\mathbb{R}^4) \otimes \mathbb{H}}$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} x: \begin{array}{ccc} \mathbb{R}^4 & \longrightarrow & \mathbb{H} \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ (x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4) & \longmapsto & x_1 + x_2 i + x_3 j + x_4 k \end{array} \\ \\ \bar{x}: \begin{array}{ccc} \mathbb{R}^4 & \longrightarrow & \mathbb{H} \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ (x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4) & \longmapsto & x_1 - x_2 i - x_3 j - x_4 k \end{array} \end{array} \right.$$

$\rightarrow dx, d\bar{x} \in \Omega^1(\mathbb{R}^4) \otimes \mathbb{H}$

where

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} dx = dx_1 + dx_2 i + dx_3 j + dx_4 k \\ d\bar{x} = dx_1 - dx_2 i - dx_3 j - dx_4 k \end{array} \right.$$

このとき,

$$\begin{aligned} x \bar{x} &= (x_1 x_1 + \sum_{i=2}^4 x_i x_i) + \{(-x_1 x_2 + x_2 x_1) - (x_3 x_4 - x_4 x_3)\} i \\ &\quad + \{(-x_1 x_3 + x_3 x_1) - (x_4 x_2 - x_2 x_4)\} j \\ &\quad + \{(-x_1 x_4 + x_4 x_1) - (x_2 x_3 - x_3 x_2)\} k \end{aligned}$$

を参照すると

(6.1)

$$dx \wedge d\bar{x} = -2 \left\{ \begin{aligned} &\underbrace{(dx_1 \wedge dx_2 + dx_3 \wedge dx_4)}_{\Omega_+^2(\mathbb{R}^4) \text{ の basis}} i \\ &+ \underbrace{(dx_1 \wedge dx_3 - dx_2 \wedge dx_4)}_{\Omega_+^2(\mathbb{R}^4) \text{ の basis}} j \\ &+ \underbrace{(dx_1 \wedge dx_4 + dx_2 \wedge dx_3)}_{\Omega_+^2(\mathbb{R}^4) \text{ の basis}} k \end{aligned} \right\}$$

$$= * (dx \wedge d\bar{x}) : \text{self-dual}$$

$$d\bar{x} \wedge dx = 2 \left\{ \begin{aligned} &\underbrace{(dx_1 \wedge dx_2 - dx_3 \wedge dx_4)}_{\Omega_-^2(\mathbb{R}^4) \text{ の basis}} i \\ &+ \underbrace{(dx_1 \wedge dx_3 + dx_2 \wedge dx_4)}_{\Omega_-^2(\mathbb{R}^4) \text{ の basis}} j \\ &+ \underbrace{(dx_1 \wedge dx_4 - dx_2 \wedge dx_3)}_{\Omega_-^2(\mathbb{R}^4) \text{ の basis}} k \end{aligned} \right\}$$

$$= - * (d\bar{x} \wedge dx) : \text{anti-self-dual}$$

また,

$$dx \wedge d\bar{x}, d\bar{x} \wedge dx \in \Omega^2(\mathbb{R}^4) \otimes \text{Im } \mathbb{H} = \Omega^2(\mathbb{R}^4) \otimes \text{su}(2)$$

ここで、 $su(2)$ 上の内積 (ref. (2.12)) は

$$(A, B) = -\operatorname{tr}(AB)$$

$$\text{ここで、 } \operatorname{tr}(E_2) = 2, \operatorname{tr}(i) = \operatorname{tr}(j) = \operatorname{tr}(k) = 0$$

だから、

$$\begin{aligned} -\operatorname{tr}(AB) &= -\operatorname{tr}((a_2 i + a_3 j + a_4 k)(b_2 i + b_3 j + b_4 k)) \\ &= 2(a_2 b_2 + a_3 b_3 + a_4 b_4) \\ &= 2 \operatorname{Re}((a_2 i + a_3 j + a_4 k) \overline{(b_2 i + b_3 j + b_4 k)}) \end{aligned}$$

よって、 $-\operatorname{tr}(AB)$ は $\operatorname{Im} \mathbb{H}$ 上で Re は

$$2 \operatorname{Re}(x \bar{y}) \text{ に 対応している。}$$

$$\text{したがって、 } \operatorname{vol} = dx_1 \wedge dx_2 \wedge dx_3 \wedge dx_4 \text{ と } \mathbb{R}^4$$

(6.2)

$$\begin{aligned} \|dx \wedge d\bar{x}\|^2 \operatorname{vol} &= 2 \operatorname{Re}\{(dx \wedge d\bar{x}) \wedge \overline{(dx \wedge d\bar{x})}\} \\ &= 2 \operatorname{Re}\{(dx \wedge d\bar{x}) \wedge \overline{(dx \wedge d\bar{x})}\} \end{aligned}$$

$$= 2 \cdot (-2)^2 \cdot \left\{ \begin{aligned} &(dx_1 \wedge dx_2 + dx_3 \wedge dx_4)^2 \\ &+ (dx_1 \wedge dx_3 - dx_2 \wedge dx_4)^2 \\ &+ (dx_1 \wedge dx_4 + dx_2 \wedge dx_3)^2 \end{aligned} \right\}$$

$$= 8 \cdot (2+2+2) \operatorname{vol} = 48 \operatorname{vol}.$$

$\mathbb{F}T = 1$

$$\|d\bar{x} \wedge dx\|^2_{vol} = 2 \operatorname{Re} \{ (d\bar{x} \wedge dx) \wedge \overline{(d\bar{x} \wedge dx)} \}$$

$$= -2 \operatorname{Re} \{ (d\bar{x} \wedge dx) \wedge \overline{(d\bar{x} \wedge dx)} \}$$

$$= -2 \cdot 2^2 \cdot \left\{ \begin{array}{l} (dx_1 \wedge dx_2 - dx_3 \wedge dx_4)^2 \\ + (dx_1 \wedge dx_3 + dx_2 \wedge dx_4)^2 \\ + (dx_1 \wedge dx_4 - dx_2 \wedge dx_3)^2 \end{array} \right\}$$

$$= -8 \cdot (-2 - 2 - 2)_{vol} = 48_{vol}.$$

S^4 上の主SU(2)束 (w/ Chern number $k=1$)

《 Overview 》

$S^4 \cong \mathbb{H}P^1$, $Sp(1) = SU(2)$ という事実には注目すれば、これはまさに

$$\mathbb{R}^2 \supset S^1 \longrightarrow \mathbb{R}P^1 \cong S^1 : O(1) = \mathbb{Z}_2\text{-bd}$$

$$\mathbb{C}^2 \supset S^3 \longrightarrow \mathbb{C}P^1 \cong S^2 : U(1)\text{-bd}$$

の analogy

$$\mathbb{H}^2 \supset S^7 \longrightarrow \mathbb{H}P^1 \cong S^4 : Sp(1) (= SU(2))\text{-bd}$$

と見て得られる。

$$\underline{S^1 \cong \mathbb{H}P^1}$$

$$\mathbb{H}P^1 := \mathbb{H}^2 \setminus \{0\} / \langle q_1, q_2 \rangle \sim \langle p q_1, p q_2 \rangle \quad (p \in \mathbb{H} \setminus \{0\})$$

$$U_\alpha = \{ [1, q_2] \in \mathbb{H}P^1 \} \xrightarrow[\cong]{\varphi_\alpha} \{ q_2 \in \mathbb{H} \} = \mathbb{H}$$

$$U_\beta = \{ [q_1, 1] \in \mathbb{H}P^1 \} \xrightarrow[\cong]{\varphi_\beta} \{ q_1 \in \mathbb{H} \} = \mathbb{H}$$

$$U_\alpha \cap U_\beta = \{ [q_1, q_2] \in \mathbb{H}P^1 \mid q_1, q_2 \neq 0 \}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \varphi_\beta \circ \varphi_\alpha^{-1}(q) &= \varphi_\beta([1, q]) \\ &= \varphi_\beta([q^{-1}, 1]) \\ &= q^{-1} \end{aligned}$$

$$- \text{h, } S^4 = \{x \in \mathbb{R}^5 \mid |x|^2 = 1\} \quad \text{L} \Rightarrow \text{1, 2} \neq$$

$$V_\alpha = S^4 \setminus \{(0, 0, 0, 0, 1)\} \xrightarrow[\cong]{\psi_\alpha} \mathbb{H}$$

$$\downarrow \quad \downarrow$$

$$(x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4, x_5) \longmapsto \frac{x_1}{1-x_5} + \frac{x_2}{1-x_5}i + \frac{x_3}{1-x_5}j + \frac{x_4}{1-x_5}k$$

$$V_\beta = S^4 \setminus \{(0, 0, 0, 0, -1)\} \xrightarrow[\cong]{\psi_\beta} \mathbb{H}$$

$$\downarrow \quad \downarrow$$

$$(x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4, x_5) \longmapsto \frac{x_1}{1+x_5} - \frac{x_2}{1+x_5}i - \frac{x_3}{1+x_5}j - \frac{x_4}{1+x_5}k$$

$$V_\alpha \cap V_\beta = S^4 \setminus \{(0, 0, 0, 0, \pm 1)\}$$

$$\text{L} \Rightarrow \text{2, } \varrho \in \psi_\alpha(V_\alpha \cap V_\beta) = \mathbb{H} \setminus \{0\},$$

$$\varrho = \psi_\alpha(x) \quad \text{L} \Rightarrow \text{3} \text{ L}$$

$$\varrho \cdot (\psi_\beta \circ \psi_\alpha^{-1}(\varrho)) = \psi_\alpha(x) \cdot \psi_\beta(x)$$

$$= \frac{1}{1-x_5^2} (x_1 + x_2i + x_3j + x_4k) \overline{(x_1 + x_2i + x_3j + x_4k)}$$

$$= \frac{\sum_{i=1}^4 x_i^2}{1-x_5^2} = 1.$$

$$\text{L} \Rightarrow \text{2, } \psi_\beta \circ \psi_\alpha^{-1}(\varrho) = \varrho^{-1}.$$

$$\pi: S^7 \rightarrow \mathbb{H}P^1$$

$$\tilde{\pi}: \mathbb{H}^2 \setminus \{0\} \rightarrow \mathbb{H}P^1, \langle \ell_1, \ell_2 \rangle \mapsto [\ell_1, \ell_2]$$

の S^7 への制限 $\tilde{\pi}|_{S^7}$ を π とかくと,

$$\pi^{-1}([\ell_1, \ell_2]) = \tilde{\pi}^{-1}([\ell_1, \ell_2]) \cap S^7$$

$$= \{ \langle p\ell_1, p\ell_2 \rangle \in \mathbb{H}^2 \setminus \{0\} \mid p \in \mathbb{H} \setminus \{0\} \} \cap S^7$$

$$= \left\{ \left\langle p \frac{\ell_1}{\sqrt{|\ell_1|^2 + |\ell_2|^2}}, p \frac{\ell_2}{\sqrt{|\ell_1|^2 + |\ell_2|^2}} \right\rangle \mid p \in S_{p(1)} = SU(2) \right\} \cong SU(2)$$

\uparrow
 $p \in \mathbb{H}, |p|^2 = 1$

$$\textcircled{!} \quad |p\ell_1|^2 = p\ell_1 \overline{p\ell_1} = p\ell_1 \overline{p} \overline{\ell_1} = p\ell_1 \overline{\ell_1} \overline{p} = |p|^2 |\ell_1|^2$$

$$\text{よって} \quad |p\ell_1|^2 + |p\ell_2|^2 = |p|^2 (|\ell_1|^2 + |\ell_2|^2).$$

よって,

$$\langle p\ell_1, p\ell_2 \rangle \in S^7 \iff |p| = \frac{1}{\sqrt{|\ell_1|^2 + |\ell_2|^2}}$$

$$\iff \exists p' \in SU(2), \quad p = \frac{p'}{\sqrt{|\ell_1|^2 + |\ell_2|^2}}$$

よって、 $SU(2) \curvearrowright S^3$, $p \cdot \langle \ell_1, \ell_2 \rangle = \langle p\ell_1, p\ell_2 \rangle$

とすれば "fiber preserving".

fiber 上で "free" か "transitive".

$\leadsto \pi: S^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{H}P^1 (\cong S^2)$ は 主 $SU(2)$ 束. $\leftarrow \eta_{S^4}$
とかく

η_{S^4} は (2.9) の意味で " $k=1$ bdl. すなわち,

$$k = -c_1(\eta_{S^4})[S^4] = 1 \text{ となる.}$$

(²証明は (6.6) で.)

S^2 上の self-dual conn.

《 Overview 》

行列の積によって定まる action

$S^1 \curvearrowright Sp(2)$ は isometry が transitive S^2 ,

$$TS^1_{\langle \ell_1, \ell_2 \rangle} = VTS^1_{\langle \ell_1, \ell_2 \rangle} \oplus (VTS^1_{\langle \ell_1, \ell_2 \rangle})^\perp$$

よって $Sp(2)$ -action 不変な $SU(2)$ -conn. ④ が定まる

④ の curvature Ω は

$$\Omega_{\langle 0, 1 \rangle} = d\ell_1 \wedge d\bar{\ell}_1 = \text{self-dual}$$

と S^1 , $Sp(2)$ -action によつて

Ω は 全 S^2 self-dual とわかる

$$\underline{S^7 \cap Sp(2)}$$

$$\bullet \mathbb{H}^2 \times \mathbb{H}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{H}, (\langle p_1, p_2 \rangle, \langle q_1, q_2 \rangle) = p_1 \bar{q}_1 + p_2 \bar{q}_2 \\ = \langle p_1, p_2 \rangle \cdot \overline{\langle q_1, q_2 \rangle}^T$$

$$\bullet Sp(2) := \left\{ A \in M_2(\mathbb{H}) \mid A \bar{A}^T = E_2 \right\}$$

$x, y \in \mathbb{H}$ について一般に $xy \neq yx$ た"か"す

\mathbb{H} -matrix について一般に $(AB)^T \neq B^T A^T$ に注意!

一方 $\overline{xy} = \bar{y} \bar{x}$ た"か"す $\overline{(AB)^T} = \bar{B}^T \bar{A}^T$ は成り立つ。

よって $\forall A \in Sp(2)$ について

$$(\langle p_1, p_2 \rangle A, \langle q_1, q_2 \rangle A)$$

$$= \langle p_1, p_2 \rangle A \bar{A}^T \overline{\langle q_1, q_2 \rangle}^T = (\langle p_1, p_2 \rangle, \langle q_1, q_2 \rangle)$$

$$\text{特に, } \langle q_1, q_2 \rangle \in S^7 \Rightarrow \langle q_1, q_2 \rangle A \in S^7$$

また, $\mathbb{H}^2 \cong \mathbb{R}^8$ 上の実内積は $\text{Re}(\langle p_1, p_2 \rangle, \langle q_1, q_2 \rangle)$ と

一致するから, その意味でも $S^7 \cap Sp(2)$ は

isometry

$$\pm S^1 =,$$

$$\mathbb{H} = \mathbb{C} \oplus (\mathbb{C} \cdot j) \quad (x = (x_1 + x_2 i) + (x_3 + x_4 i) j)$$

に注目して $\forall \langle q_1, q_2 \rangle \in S^7$ について

$$q_\mu = q_{\mu 1} + q_{\mu 2} j \quad (q_{\mu\nu} \in \mathbb{C}) \text{ と表すとき,}$$

$$\langle q_1, q_2 \rangle = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \langle 1, 0 \rangle \left[\begin{array}{cc} q_1 & q_2 \\ \frac{\left(\begin{array}{c} -q_{11} \bar{q}_{21} \\ -\bar{q}_{12} q_{22} \end{array} \right) + \left(\begin{array}{c} -q_{12} \bar{q}_{21} \\ +\bar{q}_{11} q_{22} \end{array} \right) j}{|q_1|^2} & 1 \end{array} \right] \\ \quad \begin{array}{l} \curvearrowright \\ \text{Sp}(2) \\ \curvearrowleft \end{array} & \text{(if } q_1 \neq 0 \text{)} \\ \langle 1, 0 \rangle \left[\begin{array}{cc} q_1 & q_2 \\ 1 & \frac{\left(\begin{array}{c} -q_{21} \bar{q}_{11} \\ -\bar{q}_{22} q_{12} \end{array} \right) + \left(\begin{array}{c} -q_{22} \bar{q}_{11} \\ +\bar{q}_{21} q_{12} \end{array} \right) j}{|q_1|^2} \end{array} \right] \\ & \text{(if } q_2 \neq 0 \text{)} \end{array} \right.$$

と書けるから $S^7 \curvearrowright \text{Sp}(2) = \text{transitive}$.

$$\textcircled{?} \begin{bmatrix} h_1 & h_2 \\ h_3 & h_4 \end{bmatrix} \in Sp(2)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{bmatrix} h_{11} & h_{12} & h_{21} & h_{22} \\ -\overline{h_{12}} & \overline{h_{11}} & -\overline{h_{22}} & \overline{h_{21}} \\ h_{31} & h_{32} & h_{41} & h_{42} \\ -\overline{h_{32}} & \overline{h_{31}} & -\overline{h_{42}} & \overline{h_{41}} \end{bmatrix} \in U(4)$$

$t_{\mathbb{H}}$ の \mathbb{R} 上、 $\langle h_1, h_2 \rangle \in S^1$, $h_1 \neq 0$ ならば

$$\begin{bmatrix} h_{11} & h_{12} & h_{21} & h_{22} \\ -\overline{h_{12}} & \overline{h_{11}} & -\overline{h_{22}} & \overline{h_{21}} \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \text{ の 3 行目 に}$$

直交化法を適用すれば h_3, h_4 が求まる //

Connection ④

$T\mathbb{H}^2_{\langle \ell_1, \ell_2 \rangle} \cong \mathbb{H}^2$ の同-視のもとで"

$$TS^3_{\langle 1, 0 \rangle} = \{ \langle p, x \rangle \in \mathbb{H}^2 \mid p \in \text{Im } \mathbb{H}, x \in \mathbb{H} \}$$

$$VTS^3_{\langle 1, 0 \rangle} = \{ \langle p, 0 \rangle \mid p \in \text{Im } \mathbb{H} \}$$

$$(VTS^3_{\langle 1, 0 \rangle})^\perp = \{ \langle 0, x \rangle \mid x \in \mathbb{H} \}$$

← 実直交補空間

こゝに $Sp(2)$ の元を作用させれば、

$\forall \langle \ell_1, \ell_2 \rangle \in S^7$ で" 分解

$$TS^3_{\langle \ell_1, \ell_2 \rangle} = VT$$