

**AN INTRODUCTION TO SEIBERG-WITTEN INVARIANTS -  
PROBLEM SESSION 3**

Here are some problems on the Seiberg-Witten equations related to the material of Lectures 3 and 4.

**Problem 1.\*** Given a  $\text{spin}^c$  structure on a 4-manifold, show that real-valued self-dual forms act via the Clifford multiplication as elements of  $\mathfrak{su}(S^+) \subset \text{End}(S)$ .

**Problem 2.\*** Show that if  $(A, \Phi)$  is a solution to the Seiberg-Witten equations, then for every gauge transformation  $u : X \rightarrow S^1$ , the configuration  $u \cdot (A, \Phi)$  is a solution too.

**Problem 3.** Show that on an oriented Riemannian 4-manifold the operator

$$d^* + d^+ : \Omega^1 \rightarrow \Omega^0 \oplus \Omega^+$$

is elliptic. Use the Hodge theorem to show that it has index  $b_1 - (1 + b^+)$ .

**Problem 4.\*** Consider the torus  $T^4$  equipped with a flat metric.

- Show that there exists a  $\text{spin}^c$  structure  $\mathfrak{s}$  on  $T^4$  for which the spinor bundles  $S^\pm$  are trivial.
- Describe the space of self-dual harmonic forms
- Exhibit an explicit self-dual form  $\omega^+$  for which the perturbed Seiberg-Witten equations do not have reducible solutions.

**Problem 5.** Use Fourier series as in Problem Session 1 to show that the natural inclusion of  $L^2_1(S^1)$  into  $L^2(S^1)$  is compact (i.e. the image of bounded sets is precompact). Hint: try to construct a convergent subsequence by hand using a diagonal argument.

**Bonus problem 1.** In the case in which  $b_1(X)$  is not necessarily zero, show that each homotopy class of maps  $X \rightarrow S^1$  contains exactly one  $S^1$ -family of gauge transformations  $u$  for which  $u \cdot A$  is in Coulomb gauge with respect to the base connection  $A_0$ . Using the correspondence between such homotopy classes and elements of  $H^1(X; \mathbb{Z})$ , show that in general  $\mathcal{B}^*(X, \mathfrak{s})$  is homotopy equivalent to  $T^{b_1(X)} \times \mathbb{C}P^\infty$ .

**Bonus problem 2.** On an oriented Riemannian 4-manifold  $M$ , consider the operator  $\varepsilon$  on  $\Omega^*(M)$  acting on  $\Omega^p$  as  $(-1)^{\frac{p(p-1)}{2}+1}*$ .

- Show that  $\varepsilon^2$  is the identity; denote the  $\pm 1$  eigenspaces by  $A_+$  and  $A_-$ .
- Show that  $d+d^*$  anticommutes with  $\varepsilon$ , so that it defines an operator  $A_+ \rightarrow A_-$ .

Use the Hodge theorem to show that the operator  $d+d^* : A_+ \rightarrow A_-$  has index  $\sigma(M)$ . Hint: try to match odd degree harmonic forms in  $A_+$  and  $A_-$  using  $\varepsilon$ .

**Bonus bonus problem.** Consider a compact oriented 4-manifold  $X$  equipped with a scalar flat metric, i.e.  $s \equiv 0$ , and assume that  $X$  admits a  $\text{spin}^c$  structure  $(S, \rho)$  with  $c_1(S^+)$  torsion.

- Show that there is a  $\text{spin}^c$  connection  $A_0$  with  $A_0^t$  flat.
- Show that the kernel of  $D_{A_0}^+$  consists of  $A_0$ -parallel sections.
- Conclude that  $\sigma(X) \geq -16$ . Is the inequality sharp?