


Kapustin-Witten Eqs and Higher Teichmüller theory

(joint with R. Mazzeo).

I KW eqs

II Witten's Program.

III ~~Extended~~ Bogomolny eqs (EBE).

IV EBE & higher Teichmüller theory

I KW eqs (06)

$$\begin{array}{ccc} & P \leftarrow G & G = \mathrm{SU}(n) \\ & \downarrow & \\ M \text{ closed 4-mfld} & M & P = G \times M. \end{array}$$

A connection ρ $\mathfrak{g}$ -valued 1-form

Φ 1-form $\mathfrak{g}$ -valued

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} F_A - \Phi \wedge \Phi + * d_A \Phi = 0 \\ d_A * \Phi = 0 \end{array} \right.$$

$$d_A * \Phi = 0$$

Hodge star

$$\Lambda^2 \rightarrow \Lambda^2$$

F_A Curvature $dA + A \wedge A$

• Elliptic $\text{Ind} = -\dim(\mathfrak{g}) \chi(M)$

• $SL_A(\mathbb{C})$ gauge theory equation

$$\underline{sl_n(\mathbb{C})} = \underline{su(n)} \oplus i \underline{su(n)}$$

$$\underline{A} = A + i\Phi$$

• YM eqs. $M = \mathbb{R}_t \times Y$ Y 3-mfld.

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial t} A = \nabla CS(A)$$

KW eqs $M = \mathbb{R}_t \times Y$

$$\frac{d}{dt} \underline{A} = \nabla \text{Im}(CS^{\mathbb{C}}(\underline{A}))$$

• $M = \mathbb{R}^4$ $(\mathbb{R}^4 \otimes \mathbb{C}) \cong \mathbb{C}^4 \cong T^*\mathbb{R}^4$

$T^*\mathbb{R}^4$ YM eq, $\mathbb{R}^4$ direction inv.

$\Rightarrow$ KW eqs.

Thm (KW 06).

M closed 4-mfld, then all sols

to KW eq

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \underline{F_A - \Phi \wedge \Phi + *d_A \Phi = 0} \\ \underline{d_A * \Phi = 0} \end{array} \right. \longleftrightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} F_A - \Phi \wedge \Phi = 0 \\ d_A \Phi = 0 \Leftrightarrow F_{\underline{A}} = 0 \\ d_A * \Phi = 0 \end{array} \right.$$

A flat $SL_n(\mathbb{C})$ connection

$$\leftrightarrow \{ \pi_1(M) \rightarrow SL_n(\mathbb{C}) \} / \sim$$

II Witten's Program 09'.

$$M = Y \times \mathbb{R}_t^+ = (0, \infty) \text{ } t\text{-coordinate}$$

$$K \subset Y \times \{0\}$$



- counting sds with bdry condition

$\Rightarrow$ Jones polynomial.

- $K = \emptyset$ Invariant on 3-mfld.

- Haydys-Witten over $Y \times \mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R}^+$
~~to~~ Khovanov-homology.

$$(\text{Jones conj.}) \quad \mathcal{J}(K) = 1 \stackrel{?}{\Rightarrow} K = \bigcirc ?$$

Nahm pole bdry condition.

$$(y, t) \in Y \times \mathbb{R}^+$$

$$t \rightarrow 0 \quad y \rightarrow K \quad \underline{\Phi \sim \frac{e}{t} + \dots}$$

$$e: TY \rightarrow \mathfrak{g} \subset \mathfrak{su}(2) \text{ isom}$$

$$dy_1, dy_2, dy_3 \quad [t_i, t_j] = \frac{1}{2} \epsilon_{ijk} t_k$$

$$e = t_1 dy_1 + t_2 dy_2 + t_3 dy_3$$

$$t \rightarrow 0 \quad y \rightarrow K (A, \Phi) \text{ \textcircled{X} like a}$$

model solution distinguish
the knot position $\Phi \sim \frac{1}{\text{dist}(K)}$

$$K = \phi, \quad Y = \mathbb{R}^3 \quad (A=0, \Phi = \frac{e}{t})$$

is a solution to KW (Nahm 1978)

$$Y \times \mathbb{R}^+$$



$$t \rightarrow 0 \quad \Phi \sim \infty$$

Nahm pole.

$t \rightarrow \infty$ at cylindrical end.

$$(A, \Phi) \rightarrow \text{flat } \text{SL}_n(\mathbb{C}) \text{ connection } \rho$$

$$\mathcal{M}_\rho = \left\{ \text{sols} \mid \begin{array}{l} t \rightarrow 0 \text{ NP bdry cond} \\ t \rightarrow \infty \text{ convergence to } \rho \end{array} \right\}$$

$$R = \frac{1}{4\pi^2} \int_{Y \times \mathbb{R}^+} \text{Tr}(F_A \wedge F_A)$$

$$\mathcal{M}_p = \frac{1}{k} \mathcal{M}_{p-k}$$

(Witten Conj)

$$J_p(k) = \sum_k \#(\mathcal{M}_{p-k}) q^k$$

counting

$$\dim \mathcal{M}_{p-k} = \chi(Y \times \mathbb{R}^+) = 0$$

$$S^3 \quad \pi_1(S^3) \rightarrow SL_n(\mathbb{C}) \quad J_p(k)$$

$$Y^3 \quad \pi_1(Y^3) \rightarrow SL_n(\mathbb{C}) \quad J_p(k)$$

- p is flat $SL_n(\mathbb{C})$ conn.

$[p]$ is generator of $SL_n(\mathbb{C})$ Floer homology

(Manolescu-Abouzaid) Casson inv homology

- $J(k) = \sum J_{[p]}(k) [p]$

polynomial with coefficients of generators of $SL_n(\mathbb{C})$ Floer homology. ($n=2$)

$$J(\bigcirc) = q^{\frac{1}{2}} + q^{-\frac{1}{2}}$$

Difficulty ① singular bdy condition.

$$\mathcal{L} = \mathcal{D}_1 + \left(\frac{1}{t}\right) \mathcal{D}_0$$

$\mathcal{D}_1$ linearization 1st elliptic operator

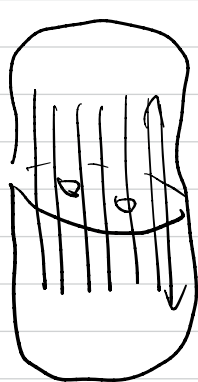
$\mathcal{D}_0$ good 0-order operator
bad coefficients

② Non-cptness.

$\#(\mathcal{M}_{p,k})$

Taubes use $\mathbb{Z}_2$ -harm 1-forms.
singularity.

III Gaiotto-Witten's approach (2011) $SO(2)$



$Y \quad K = \phi$

$E \leftarrow \mathbb{C}^2$, H metric

$\downarrow$ $\det E = 0$

$\Sigma_g \rightarrow$ KW eqs over $\Sigma_g \times \mathbb{R}_t^+$



Extended Bogomonly eqs.

A com ϕ 1-form η , ξ 0-form η

$$\begin{cases} F_A - \phi \wedge \phi = * d_A \xi \\ d_A \phi + * [\phi, \xi] = 0 \\ d_A^* \phi = 0 \end{cases}$$

$\xi = 0$ Hitchine eq.

$\phi = 0$ Bogomonly eq. $F_A = * d_A \xi$

Σ -inv Nahm eq.

$$D_1 = \bar{\partial}_\Sigma \quad D_2 = \phi^{1,0} \quad D_3 = \nabla_t - i\xi$$

$$E \leftrightarrow \begin{cases} [D_i, D_j] = 0 \\ \sum_{i=1}^3 [D_i, D_i^*] = 0 \end{cases} \text{ adjoint.}$$

$$g \in \text{Aut}(E) \quad GL(2, \mathbb{C}).$$

$$D_i \rightarrow g^{-1} \circ D_i \circ g \text{ action}$$

preserve 1st eqs

Moment map eq.

$\mathbb{C}^2$ Kähler mfd $z_1, \dots, z_n$

$$D_i = \bar{\partial}_{z_i}$$

$$\int_n [D_i, D_j] = 0 \quad \begin{cases} F_A^{0,2} = 0 \\ \wedge F_A^{1,1} = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^n [D_i, D_i^\dagger] = 0$$

HYM (DUPYthm)

* Geom meaning of the 1st equation

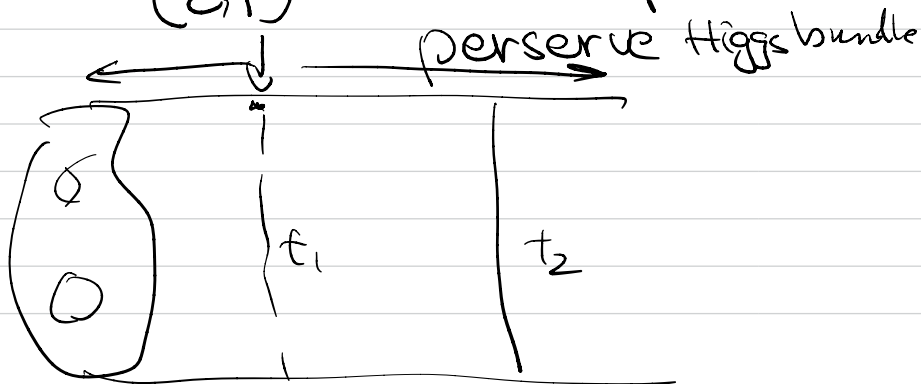
$$D_1 = \bar{\partial}_Z \quad D_2 = [\varphi, \cdot] \quad \varphi = \phi^{1,0}, \quad D_3 = \nabla_t - i\partial_s$$

$$[D_1, D_2] = 0 \Leftrightarrow \bar{\partial}_Z \varphi = 0 \quad (\bar{\partial}_Z, \varphi)$$

Higgs bundle

D_3 parallel transport on t -direction

$$[D_3, D_1] = 0 \quad [D_3, D_2] = 0 \Leftrightarrow \text{parallel transport} \\ (\varepsilon, \varphi)$$



bdry condition ~~$s \in \mathbb{C}$~~ $\mathbb{C}^2$

$$\mathcal{G} = \frac{1}{t} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} dz$$

$$D_t = \partial_t + \frac{1}{2t} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \quad t \rightarrow 0$$

$$D_t s = 0 \quad s \text{ section} \quad s = \begin{pmatrix} a t^{-1/2} \\ b t^{1/2} \end{pmatrix}$$

a, b constant

$$t \rightarrow 0 \quad a=0, b \neq 0$$

exists a vanishing line bundle

$$L \quad s = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\mathcal{G} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad \mathcal{G} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$\text{Span}\{L \otimes K, \mathcal{G}(L)\} = E \otimes K$ at all points

$$L \xrightarrow{\mathcal{G}} E \otimes K \rightarrow (E/L) \otimes K \cong L^\perp$$

$$L \cong L^\perp \otimes K \Rightarrow L \cong K^{1/2}$$

$$E = K^{-1/2} \oplus K^{1/2}$$

$$\mathcal{G} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ \beta & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad \beta: K^{-1/2} \rightarrow K^{1/2} \otimes K$$
$$\beta \in H^0(K^2)$$

$$1: K^{\frac{1}{2}} \rightarrow K^{-\frac{1}{2}} \otimes K = K^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

Hitchin component.

$$\rho: \pi_1(\Sigma) \rightarrow \mathrm{PSL}_2(\mathbb{R}) \quad e=2g-2?$$

$\mathbb{C}^n$ from NP $\Rightarrow$ Higher Teichmüller component

Conj

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

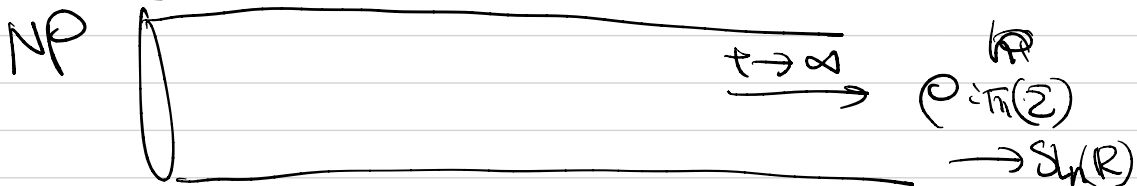
$\{\text{Gaiotto-Witten}\}$

$\{\text{Sols to EBF with Nahm Pole } \mathrm{SU}(n)\} / \mathcal{G}$

$\longleftrightarrow \{\text{Teichmüller component of } \mathrm{PSL}_n(\mathbb{C})\} / \sim$

Thm (H. = Mazzeo)

The Conj of Gaiotto and Witten is $\xrightarrow{t \rightarrow \infty}$ true.



Find a metric H $\Omega_H = 0$

Step 1: Find good approximate solution
 H_0

$$H = H_0 e^s$$

Step 2: C^0 -estimate
 $\Delta |s|^2 \leq M |\Omega_{H_0}| \quad M > 0$

$$\Rightarrow |s|_{C^0} \leq C$$

Step 3: $\Omega_H = 0$ by method of continuation

$$\left(\Delta + \frac{1}{t^2}\right)s + B\left(\nabla + \frac{1}{t}\right)s + C\left(\nabla + \frac{1}{t}\right)s \otimes \left(\nabla + \frac{1}{t}\right)s = 0$$

$$(t^2 \Delta + 1)s + B(t \nabla + 1)s + C(t \nabla + 1)s \otimes (t \nabla + 1)s = 0$$

rescale invariant

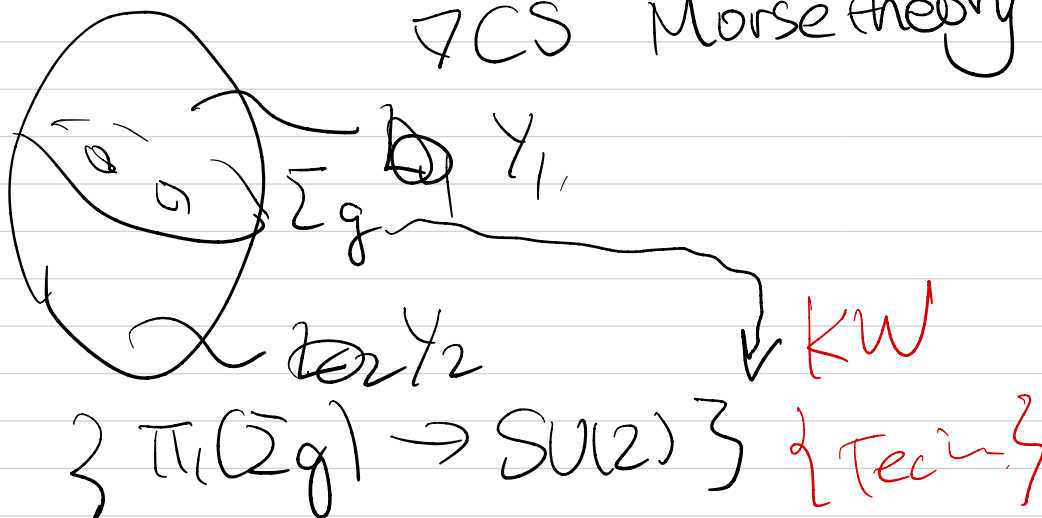
s higher derivative estimate

find a solution.

SU(2) Floer theory

Atiyah-Floer conjecture

7CS Morse theory



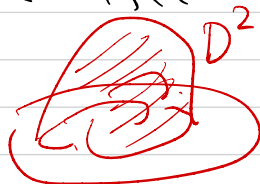
$$L_i = \{ \pi_1(Y_i) \rightarrow SU(2) \}$$

$$L_1 \cap L_2 \cong \text{Floer homology}$$

~~Morse theory~~

Fukaya-Ali

$$T^*S^3$$



$\cup$ - Ekhlova

$$\hat{f} = \phi^{-1} \circ J(a)$$

$$\rho \in \pi_1(Y) \rightarrow \text{PSL}_2(\mathbb{C})$$

?

$$q = e^{i\frac{\pi}{k}}$$