

2017.08.04.Fri

Tsutaya

Homotopy theoretic classifications of gauge groups No. 1 (Young Researchers ... 2017 @ Kyoto).

§1 Gauge groups

History James 1963, Gottlieb 1972

Homotopy theory of bundle maps



Applications to gauge theory

Atiyah, Jones, Bott, ...

Masbaum 1991, Kono 1991

Homotopy types of $G(P)$ and $BG(P)$



for $SU(2)$ -bundles / S^4 .

Various classifications 1992 ~

Kono, Sutherland, Tsukuda, Crabb, ...

$P \rightarrow B$: prin. G -bdl.

$$G(P) = \left\{ \begin{array}{c} f: P \rightarrow P \\ \uparrow \quad \downarrow \\ B \end{array} \right\} : G\text{-equivar.} \right\} : \text{gauge } \mathcal{GP}.$$

evaluation fiber seq.

$$G(P) \rightarrow G \rightarrow \underbrace{\text{Map}_0(B, BG)}_{\text{path comp.}} \rightarrow \underbrace{\text{Map}(B, BG)}_{\text{path comp.}} \rightarrow BG$$

$\alpha: B \rightarrow BG$: classifying map of P .

§2 Classification of homotopy types.

$\varepsilon: S^d \rightarrow BG$: fix. (not divisible by ≥ 2).

Estimate from above $P_k \rightarrow S^d$: classified by $k\varepsilon$ ($k \in \mathbb{Z}$).

Prop. (Whitehead, 1946).

$$G \xrightarrow{\text{Map}_0(S^d, BG)} \Omega^d BG \simeq \Omega^{d-1} G$$

iterated loop sp.

is homotopic to the adjoint of the Snaith prod.

$$\langle k\varepsilon, \text{id}_G \rangle: S^{d-1} \wedge G \rightarrow G$$

□

Continued

Prop. (Hamanaka-Kono, Theriault)Suppose $N\langle k\varepsilon, \text{id}_G \rangle = 0$ in $[S^{d-1} \wedge G, G]$.Then, $\underbrace{(N, k)}_{\text{GCD}} = (N, l) \Rightarrow g(P_k) \cong g(P_l)$. □Estimate from below

Find appropriate htpy invariants.

Ex.

(Kono, 1991)

$$G = \text{SU}(2), B = S^4 \Rightarrow \pi_2(g(P_k)) \cong \mathbb{Z}/(12, k)\mathbb{Z}.$$

(Hamanaka-Kono, 2006).

$$G = \text{SO}(n), B = S^4 \Rightarrow$$

$$\dots \Rightarrow \dots \# [\sum^{2n-6} \mathbb{C}\mathbb{P}^2, g(P_k)] = \frac{(n-2)! (n(n^2-1), k) (n-1)! (n, k)}{2}$$

(Kishimoto-Theriault-T, 2017)

unstable K-theory
↓ and Chern character
technique of unstable homotopy theory

$$G = G_2, B = S^4, C_k : "k\text{-skeleton}" \text{ of } g(P_k)$$

They studied $H^*(C_k)$. □

§3 Classification of A_n -types.

I.G. (G : top. gp.s)Def. (Sugawara 1960, Stasheff 1963) $f: G \rightarrow G'$: ptd. mapis an A_n -map if f admits an A_n -form
 $\{f_i: I^{\times(i-1)} \times G^{\times i} \rightarrow G'\}_{i=1}^n$ s.t. (i) $f_1 = f$.

$$(ii) f(t_1, \dots, t_n; g_1, \dots, g_k) = \begin{cases} f_1(t_1, \dots, t_k, t_{k+1}, \dots, t_n; g_1, \dots, g_k, g_{k+1}, \dots, g_n) t_k \\ f_k(t_1, \dots, t_{k-1}; g_1, \dots, g_k) f_{k+1}(t_{k+1}, \dots, t_n; g_{k+1}, \dots, g_n) \end{cases}$$

$t_k = 1$

If an A_n -map f is a htpy eq., f is called an A_n -equivalence. A_n -eq. is an equivalence relation on top. gp.s. □

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Rem.

A_1 -eq. \Leftrightarrow htpy. eq.

A_2 -eq. \Leftrightarrow H-equiv. (eq. as H-sp.s).

A_∞ -eq. \Leftrightarrow the classifying sp.s are htpy. eq. \square

Thm $\left(\begin{array}{l} \text{Crabb-Sutherland } (n=1,2), 2000; \\ T \quad (n \geq 3), 2012 \end{array} \right)$

G : opt. conn. Lie gp., B : fin. opx., $1 \leq n < \infty$.

$\Rightarrow \#(\{g(p) \mid p \rightarrow B: \text{prin } G\text{-bdl.}\}) / A_n\text{-eq.} < \infty$. \square

Ex

$G = SU(2)$, $B = S^4$

(Kondo, 1991)

$g(P_k) \underset{A_1}{\simeq} g(P_\ell) \Leftrightarrow (12, k) = (12, \ell) \quad 12 = 2^2 \cdot 3$

(Crabb-Sutherland, 2000)

$g(P_k) \underset{A_2}{\simeq} g(P_\ell) \Leftrightarrow (180, k) = (180, \ell) \quad 180 = 2^2 \cdot 3^2 \cdot 5$

(T, 2015)

$\underbrace{g(P_k)[\frac{1}{2}]}_{\text{localized away from 2}} \underset{A_\infty}{\simeq} g(P_\ell)[\frac{1}{2}] \Leftrightarrow (\prod_{p: \text{prime}} p^{[\frac{2n}{p-1}]}, k) = (\prod_{p: \text{prime}} p^{[\frac{2n}{p-1}]}, \ell)$

(Tsukuda, 2001)

$g(P_k) \underset{A_\infty}{\simeq} g(P_\ell) \Leftrightarrow |k| = |\ell|$

(or $(k, 0) = (\ell, 0)$). \square

In [Tsukuda, 2001] and [T, 2015], the extension problem

$$S^4 \vee HP^n \xrightarrow{\text{krid}} HS^4 \vee HP^\infty$$

\downarrow \downarrow (incl, id).

$$S^4 \times HP^n \dashrightarrow \dots \dashrightarrow HP^\infty_{(p)}$$

is studied. If \dots exists, $g(P_k)_{(p)} \underset{A_\infty}{\simeq} g(P_\ell)_{(p)}$.

Ex

(Kishimoto-T, 2015)

G : simple opt. conn. $\# \pi_1(BG) = \infty$

$\Rightarrow \#(\{g(p) \mid p \rightarrow \text{sd: prn. } G\text{-bdl.}\}) / A_\infty\text{-eq.} = \infty$. \square

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No.4

Open problems (remaining rank 2 case over S^4).

- $G = G_2, B = S^4$?

$(84, k) = (84, l) \Rightarrow g(P_k)_p \simeq g(P_l)_{(p)}$ for any prime p and $p=0$.

" $(168, k) = (168, l) \Rightarrow \dots$ " ok! cf. Kishimoto-Theriault-T, 2017)

- (genus problem)

Is there any case when $g(P_k)_p \simeq g(P_l)_{(p)}$ for any prime p and $p=0$ but $g(P_k) \not\simeq g(P_l)$.

! (An-types)

Classification of An-types of $g(P_k)$ for $G \neq SU(2)$.

- (non-connected case)

Classification of htpy types of $g(P_k)$ for G : non-conn.

(e.g. $G = O(n), Pin(n)$)