

Instantons, Quotient Singularities,
and the
Geometrization of Four-Manifolds

Claude LeBrun
Stony Brook University

Vienna, Sept 10, 2012



For Mike Eastwood



For Mike Eastwood

who taught me
never to be afraid of
a Dynkin diagram



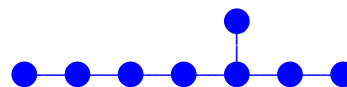
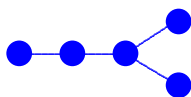
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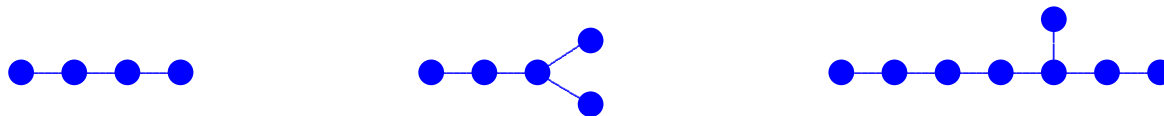
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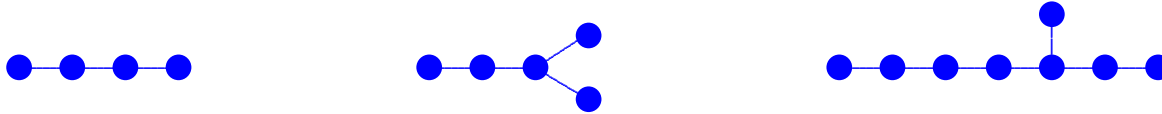


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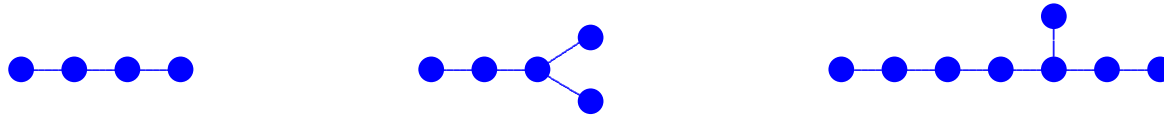
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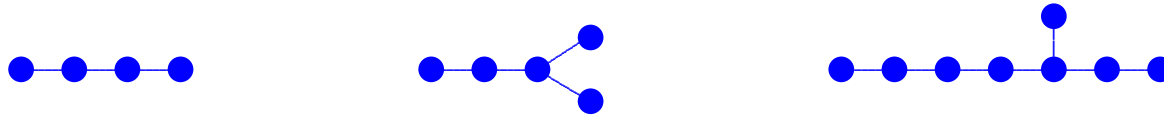
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But it is directly related to representation theory.

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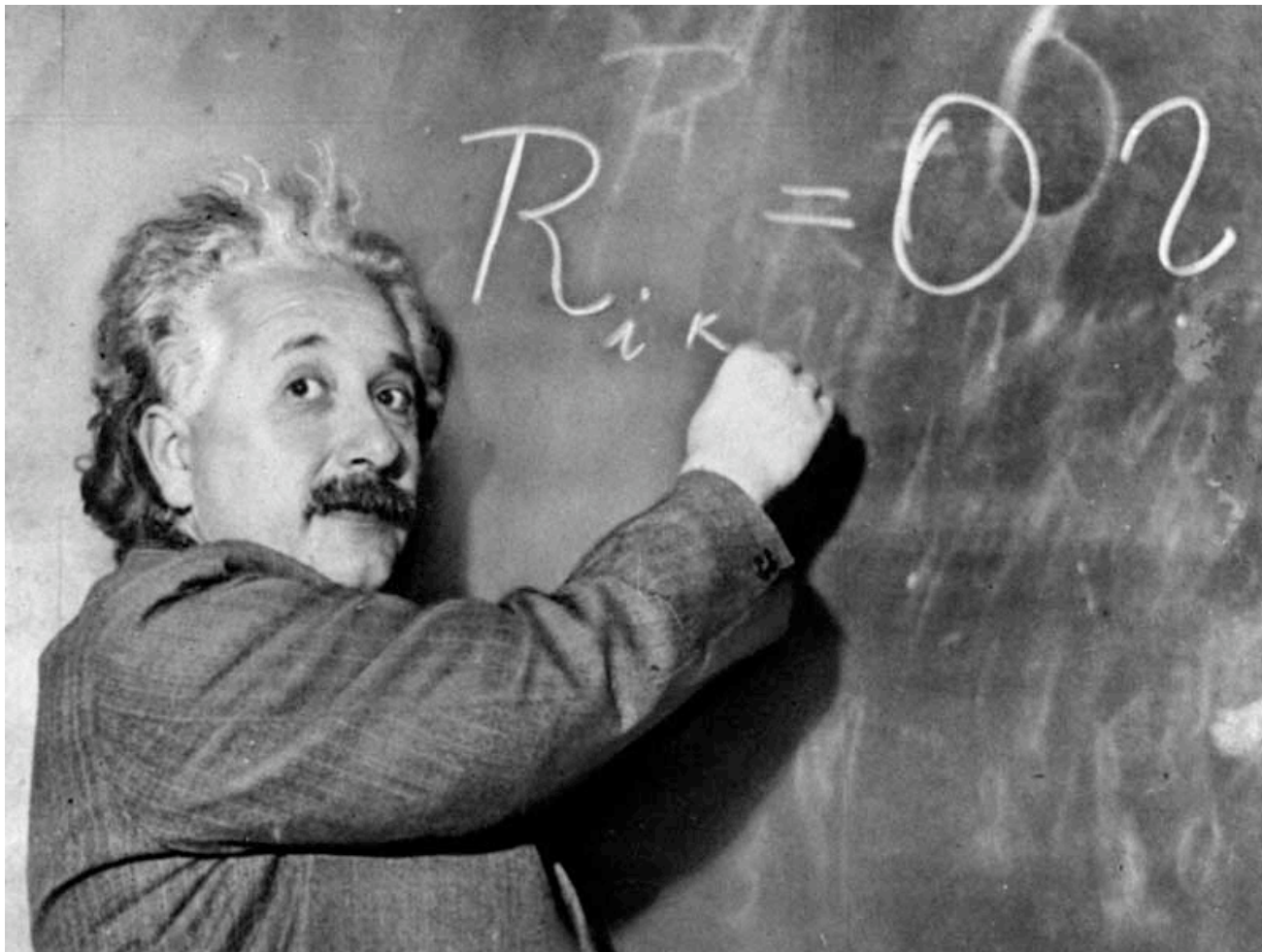
“... the greatest blunder of my life!”

— A. Einstein, to G. Gamow

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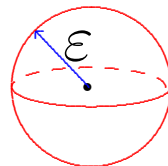
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Try to find Einstein metrics by minimizing?

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is realized by an *Einstein* metric g_j with $\lambda < 0$.

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Proposition. (Λ^+, ∇) is *SD* $\iff g$ is *Einstein*.

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 \implies differential topological invariants of M^4 .

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$$D^{\vartheta} : \Gamma(\mathbb{V}_+) \rightarrow \Gamma(\mathbb{V}_-)$$

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$$\begin{aligned} D^{\vartheta} \Phi &= 0 \\ F_{\vartheta}^{+} &= -\frac{1}{2} \Phi \odot \bar{\Phi} \end{aligned}$$

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$$d^{*}(\vartheta - \vartheta_0) = 0$$

imposed to eliminate automorphisms of $L \rightarrow M$.

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gives scalar curvature key role in theory.

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For complex surfaces, b_1 even \iff Kähler type.

Theorem (L '99). Let M^4 be underlying smooth manifold of a compact complex surface (M, J) with b_1 even. Then $\mathcal{I}_s(M) \neq 0 \iff (M, J)$ is of general type.

Recall: $\mathcal{I}_s(M^4) := \inf_g \int_M s_g^2 d\mu_g$

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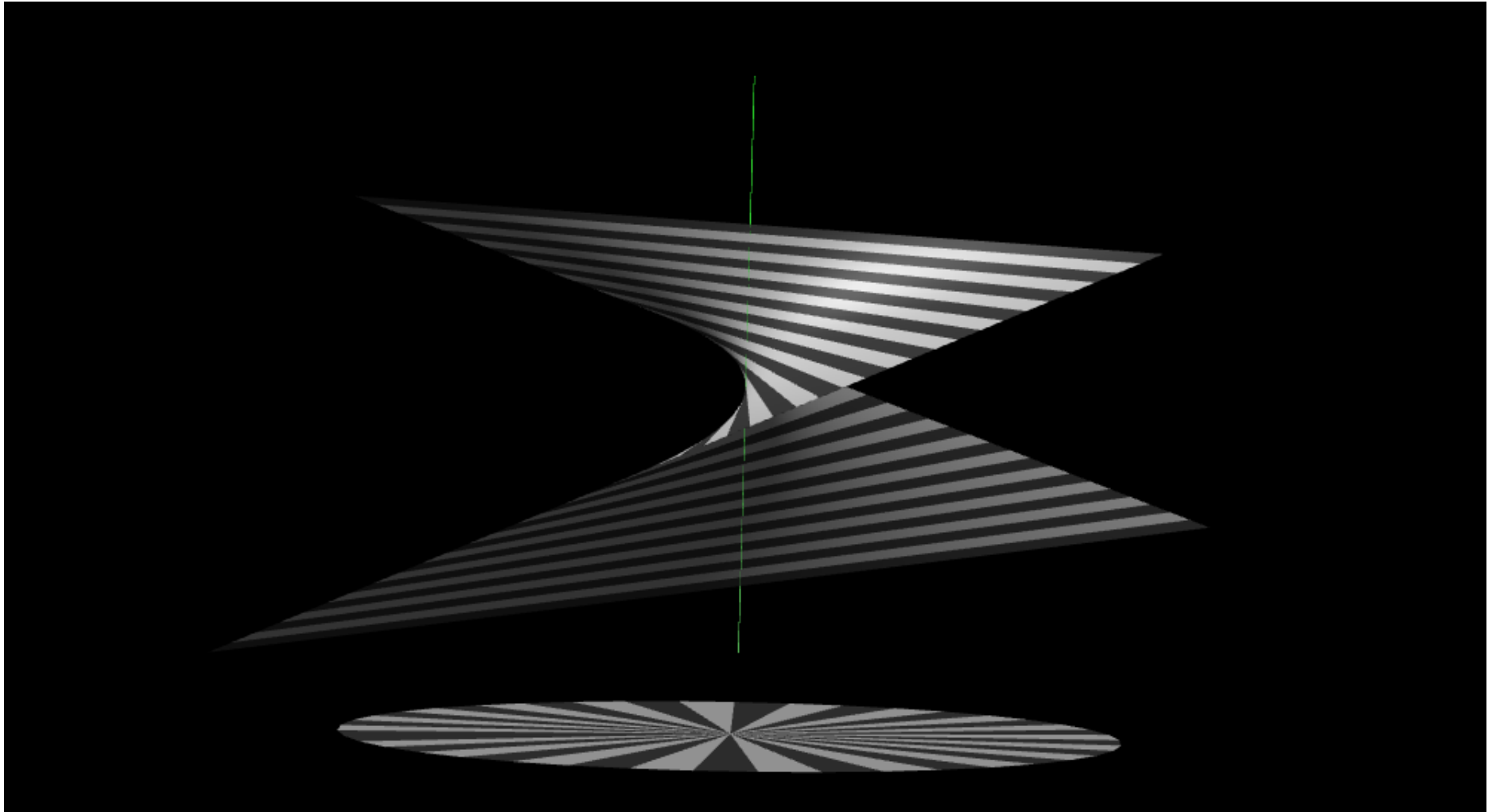
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Conjecture. For any compact complex surface (M^4, J) with b_1 odd, $\mathcal{I}_s(M) = 0$.

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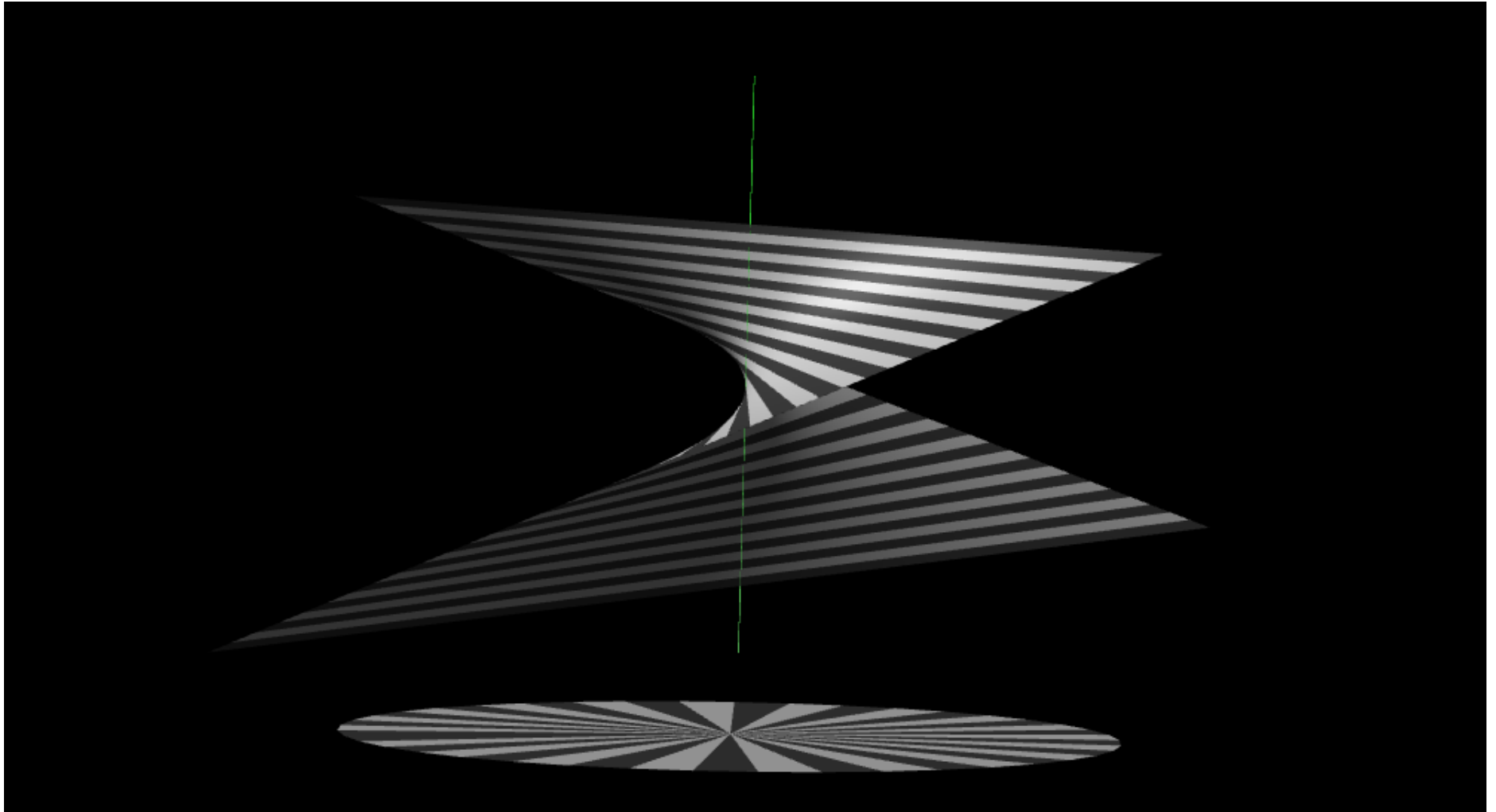


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Any complex surface M can be obtained from a minimal surface X by blowing up a finite number of times:

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One says that X is **minimal model** of M .

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Then must exhibit sequence g_j with

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Strategy: replace neighborhood of each orbifold
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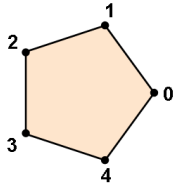
$$w = \frac{1}{2}(z_1^m - z_2^m), \quad x = \frac{i}{2}(z_1^m + z_2^m), \quad y = z_1 z_2,$$

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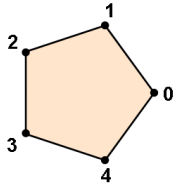
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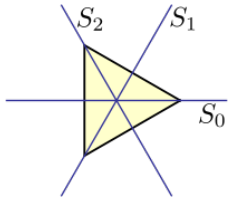
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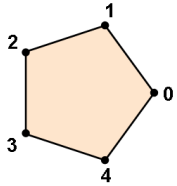
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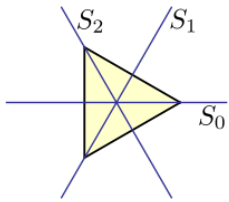
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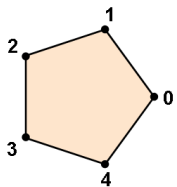
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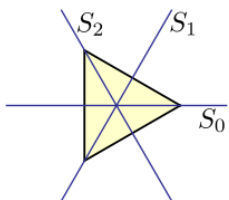
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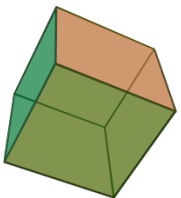
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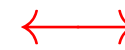
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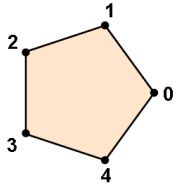


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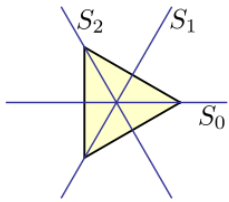
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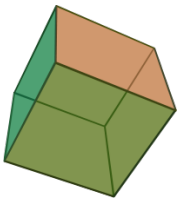
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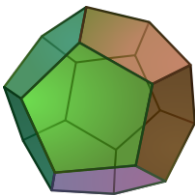
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Prototypical Klein singularity:

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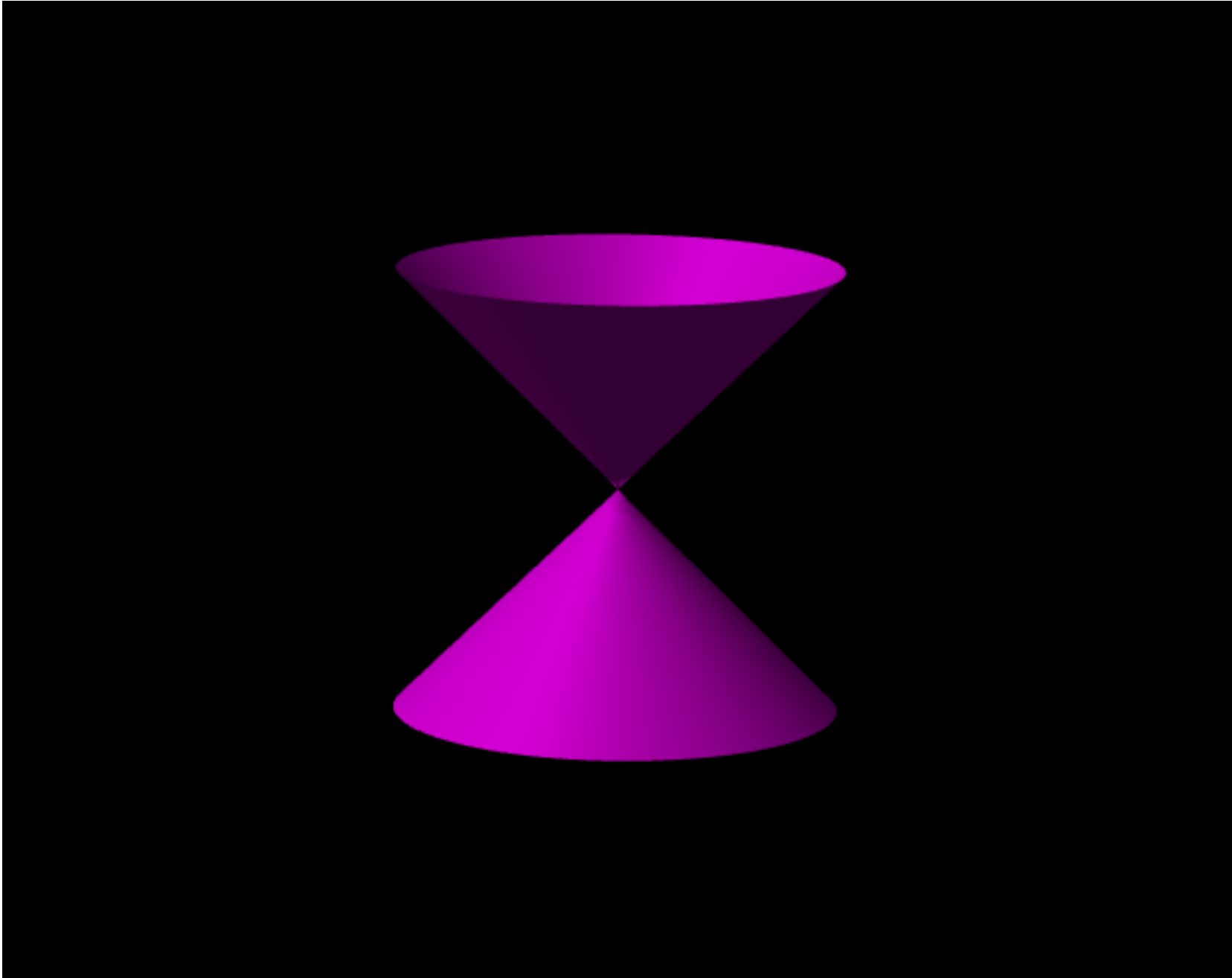
- Smooth it, by deformation:

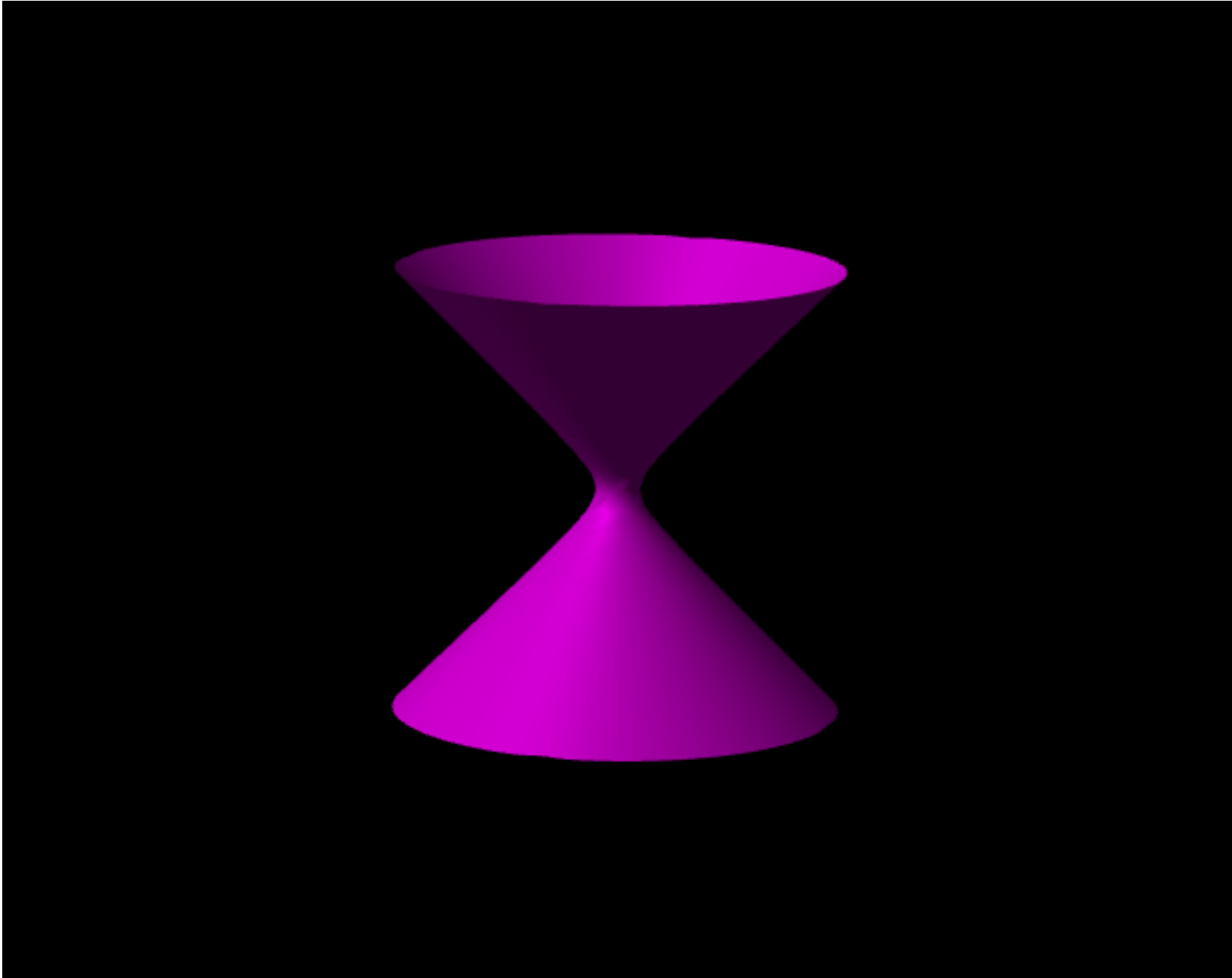
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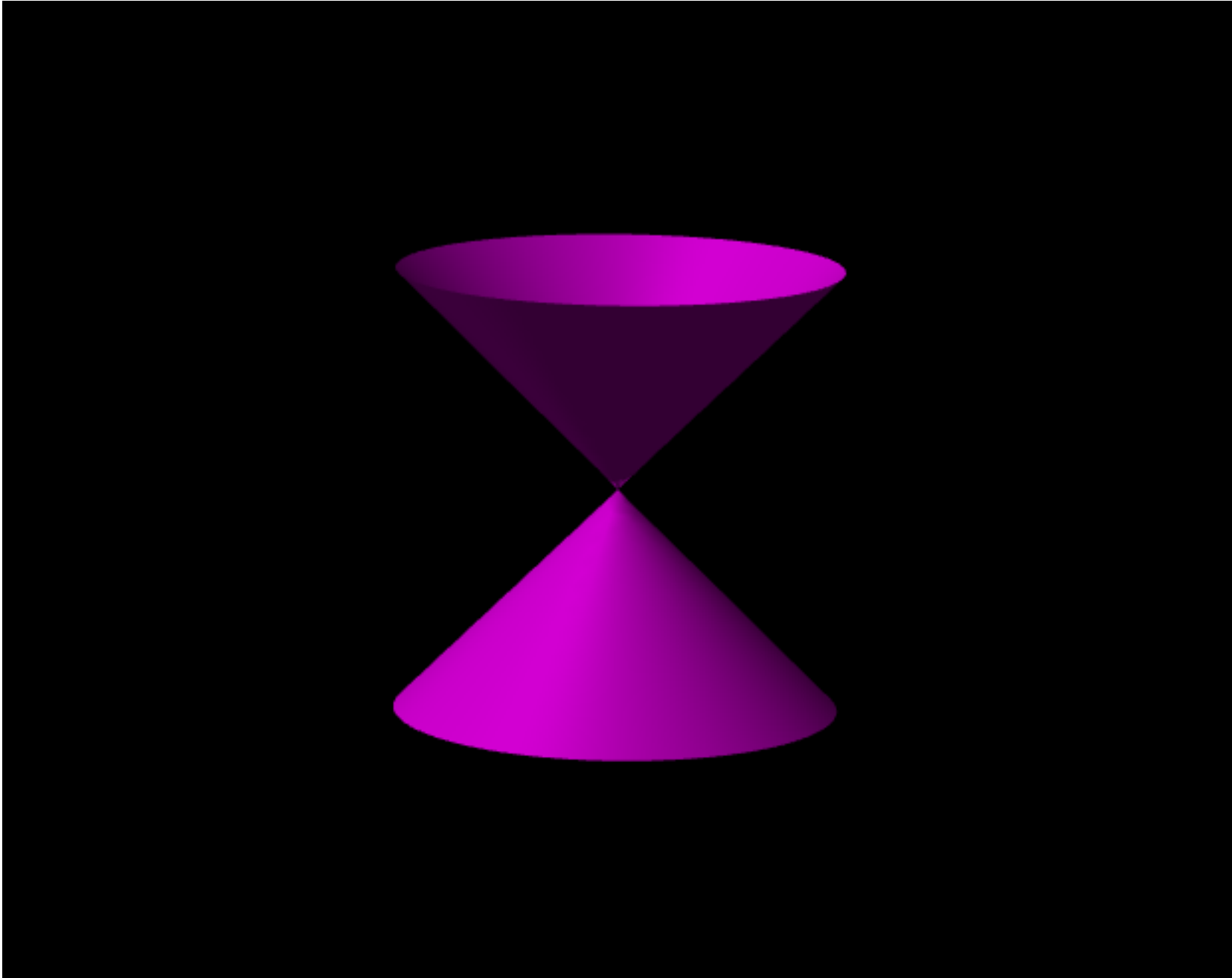
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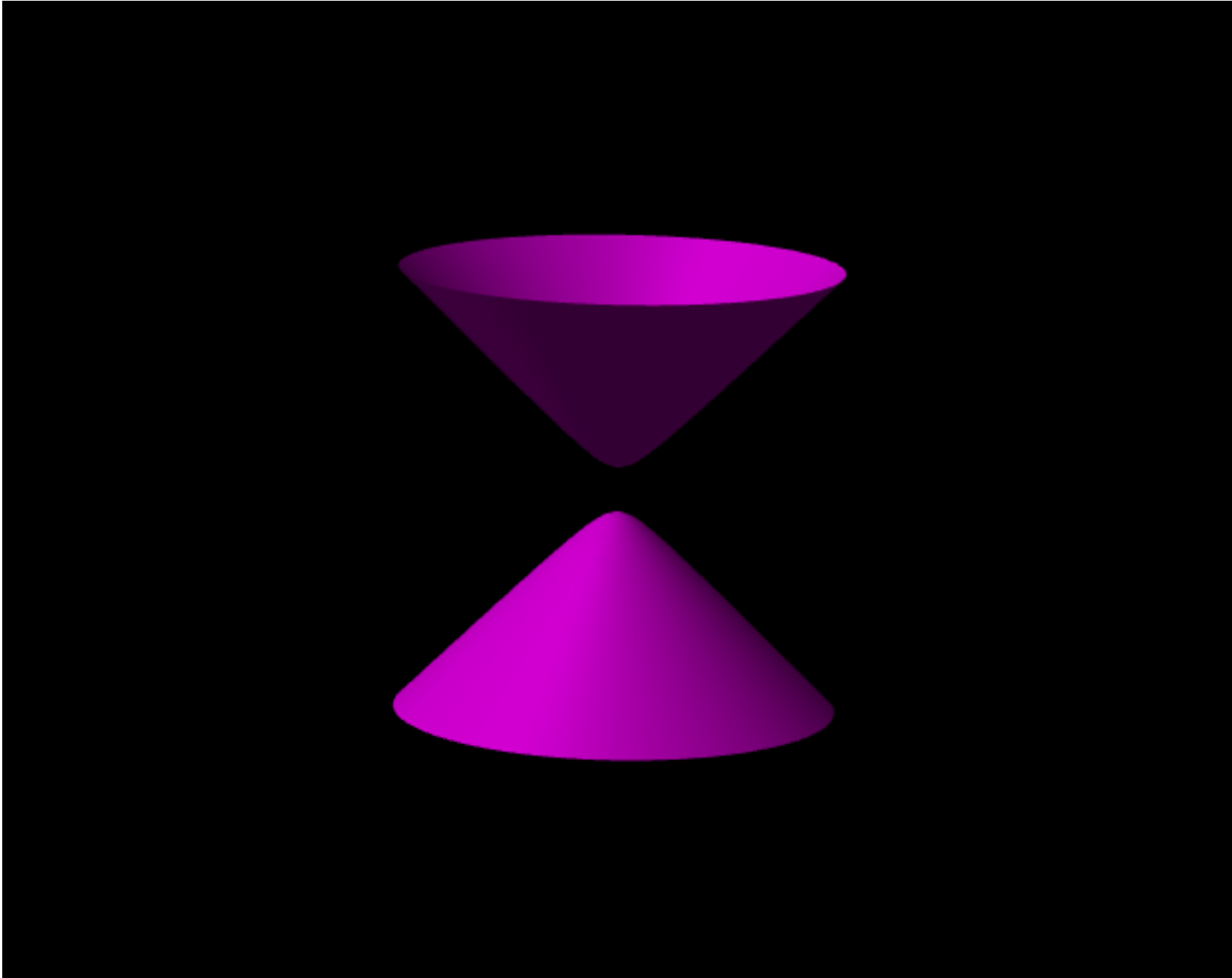
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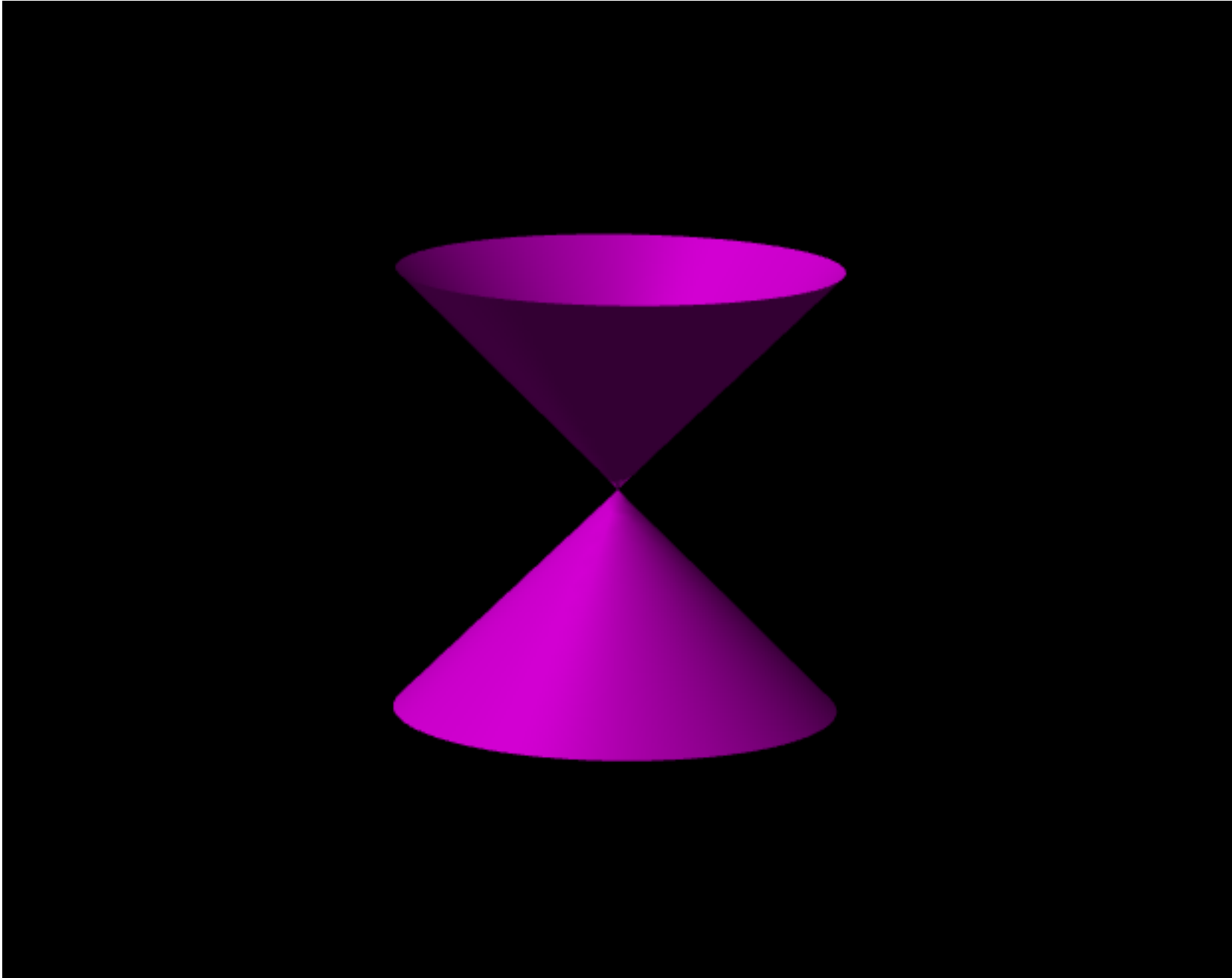
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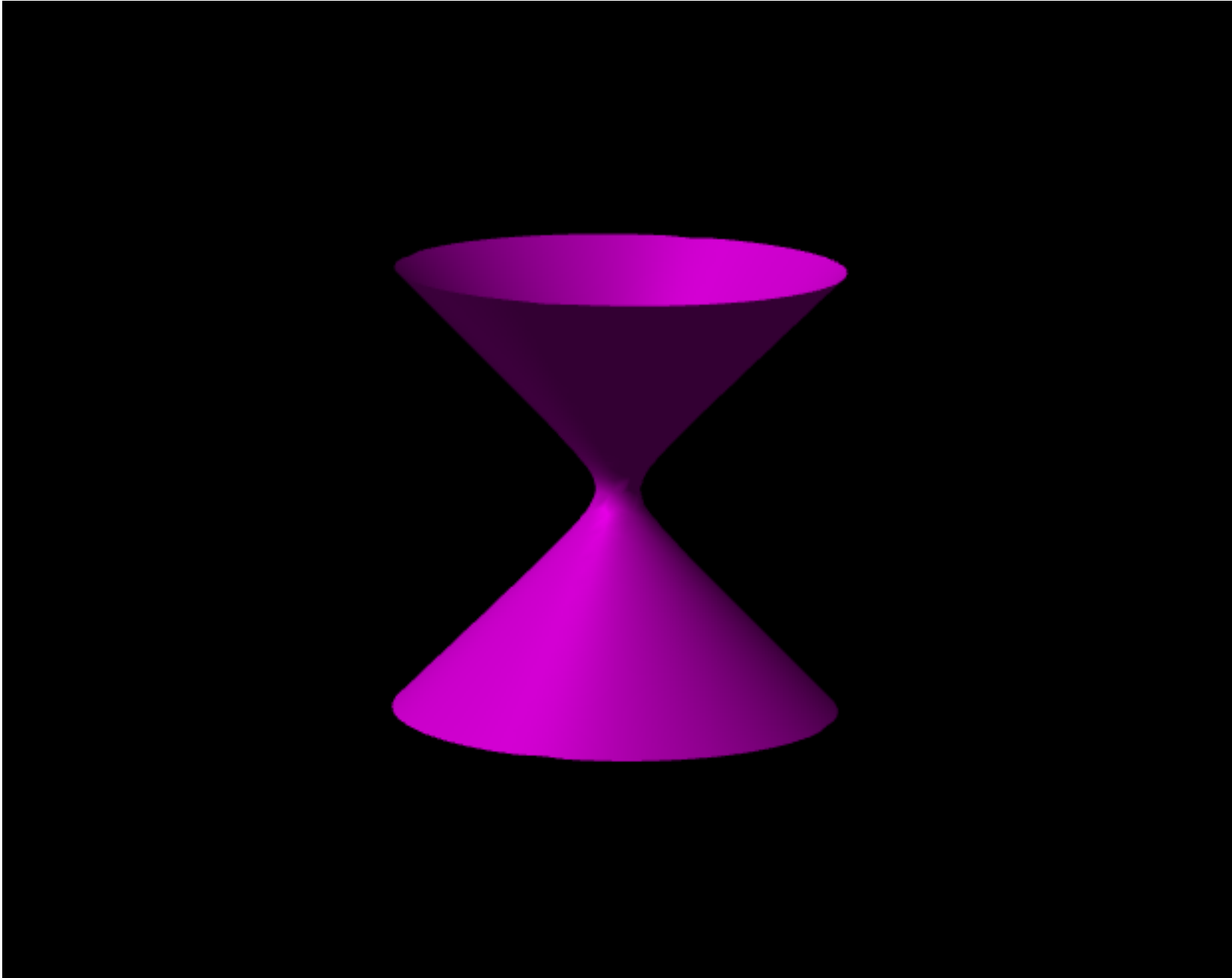












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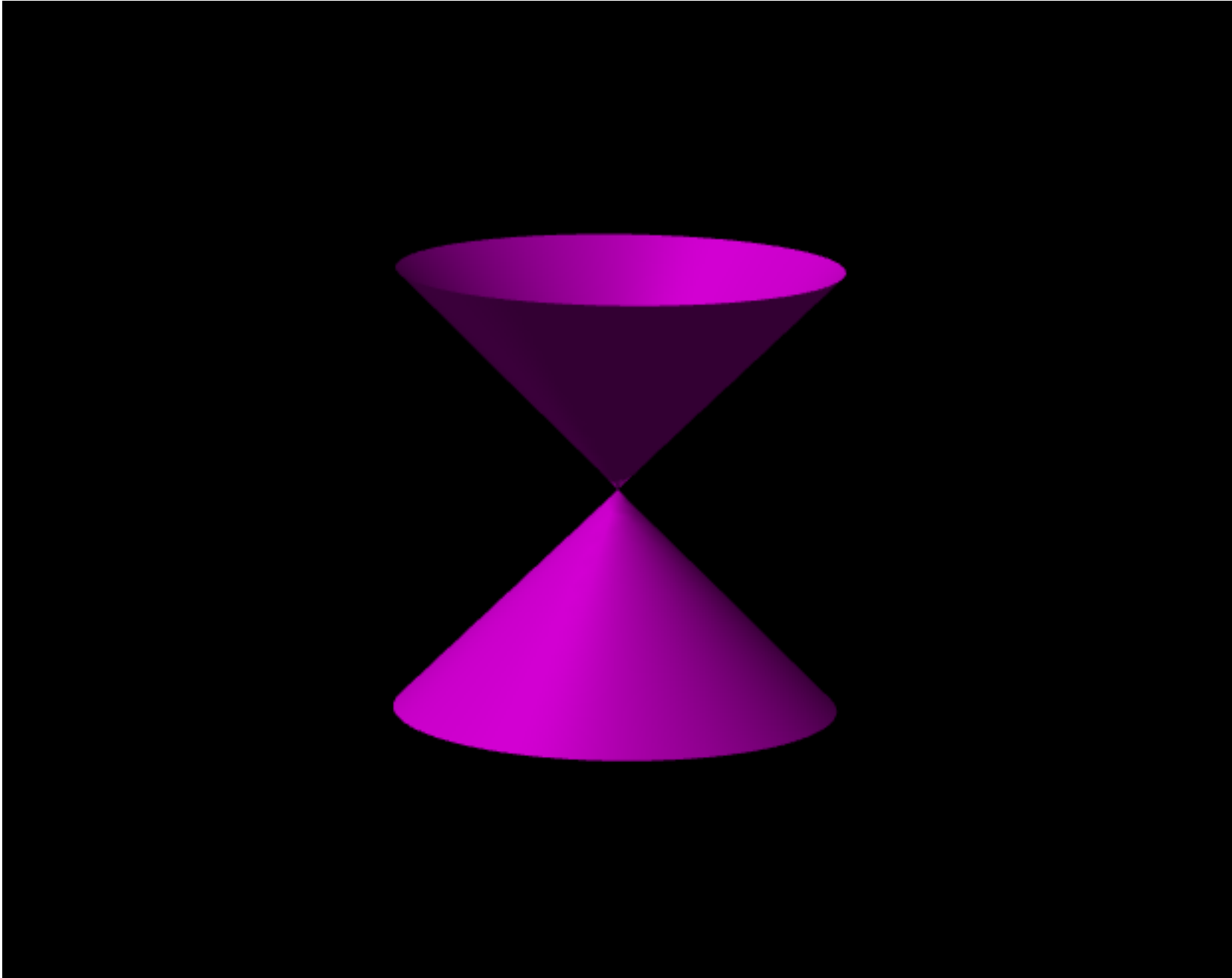
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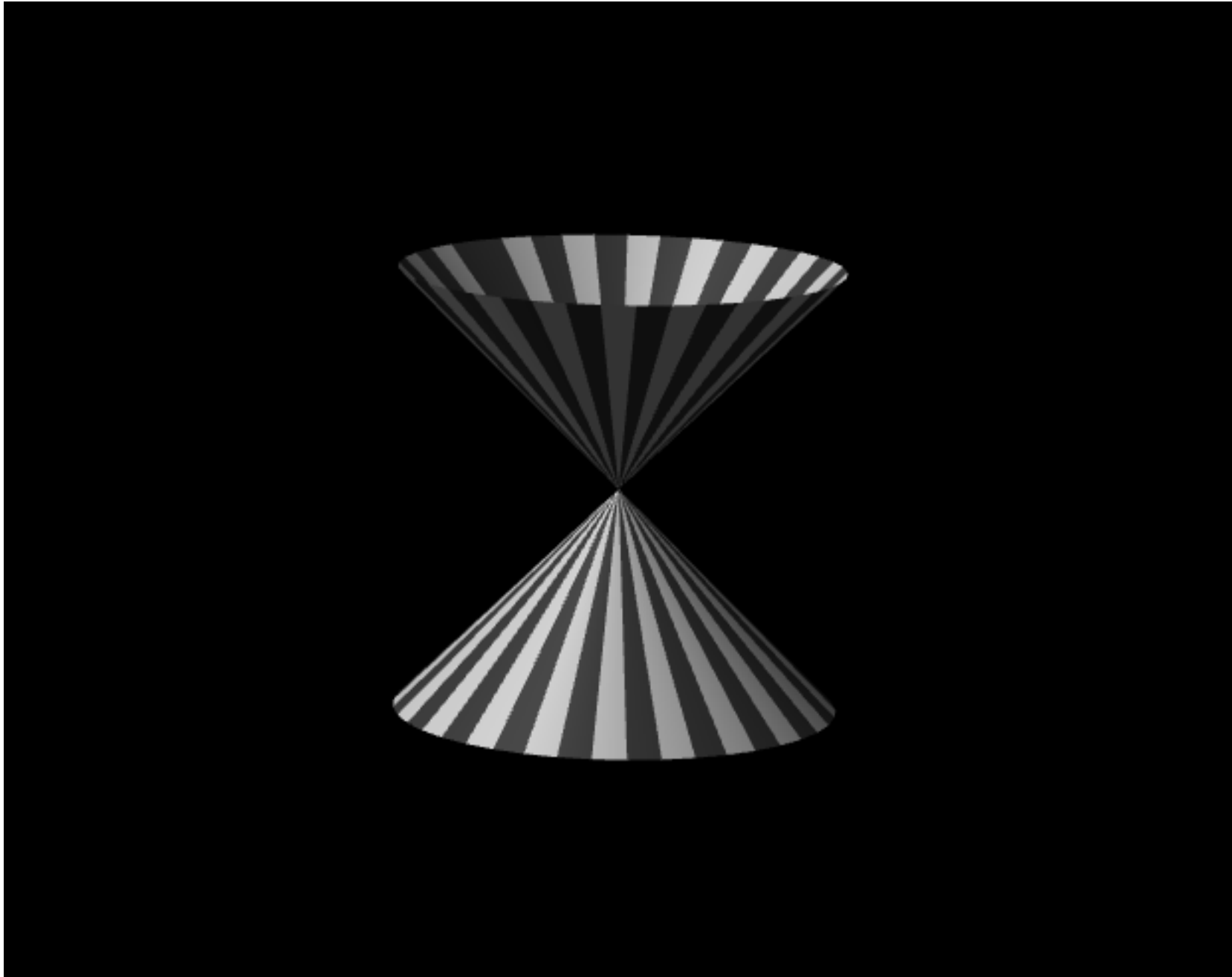
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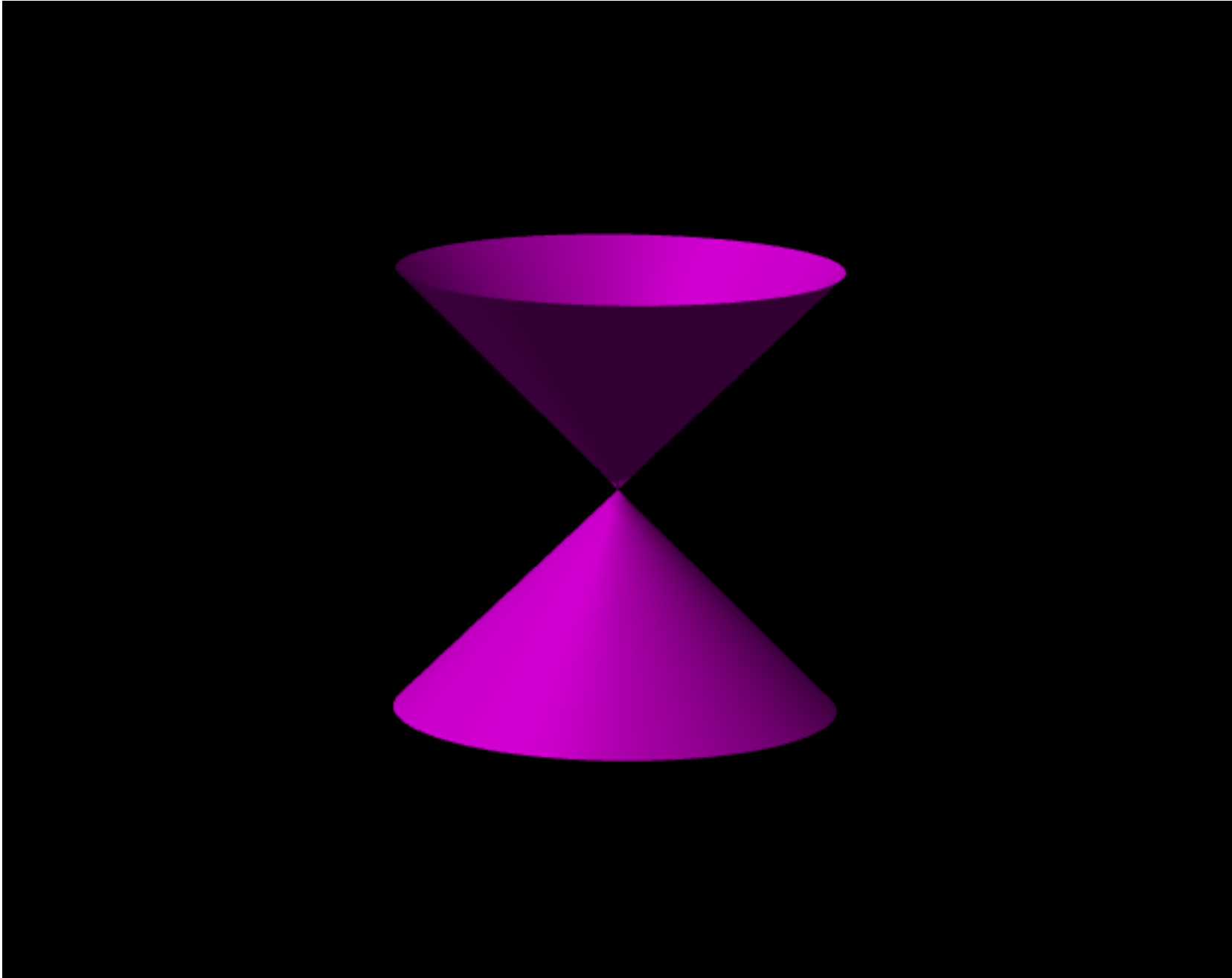
- Resolve it, by blowing up, iteratively:

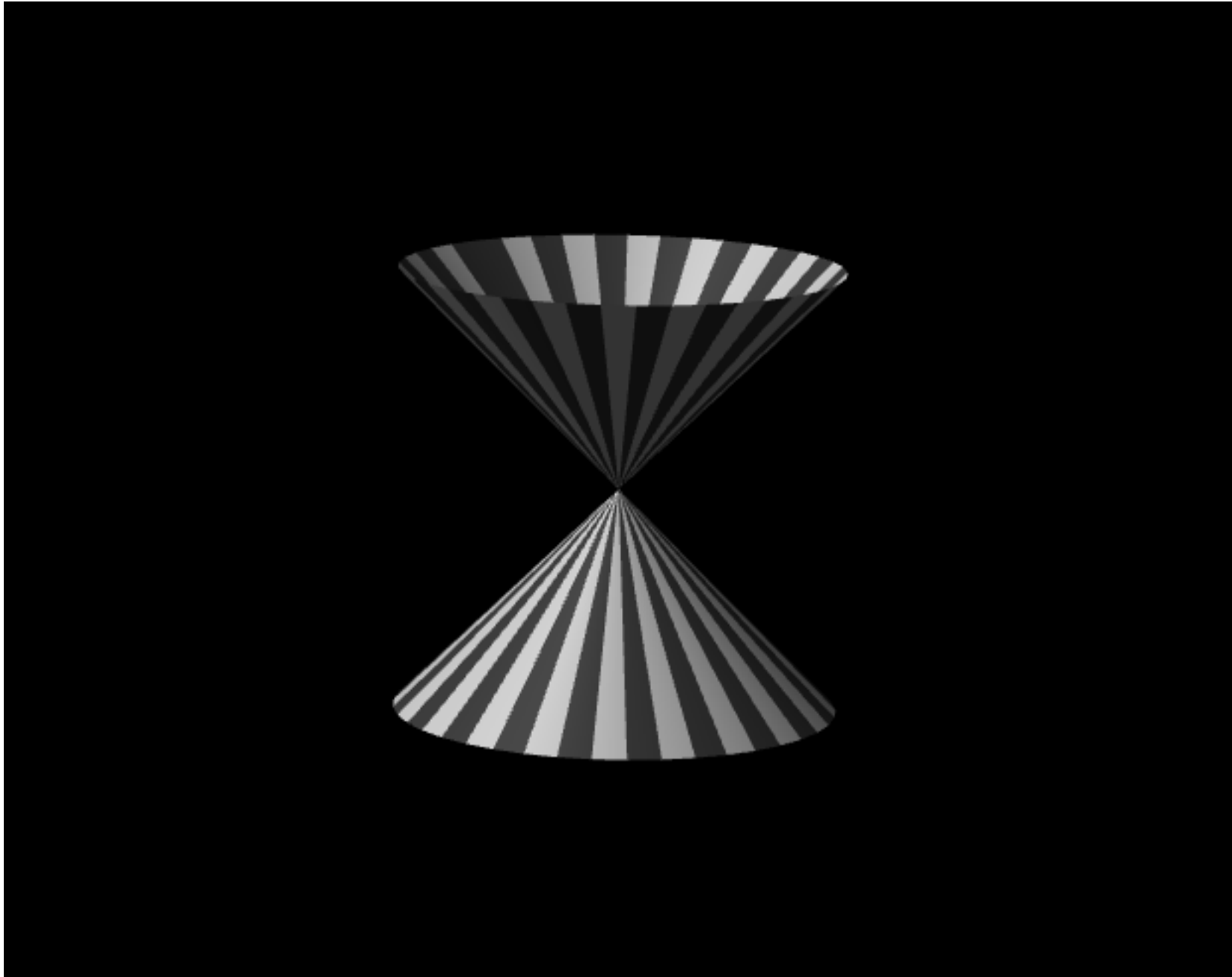
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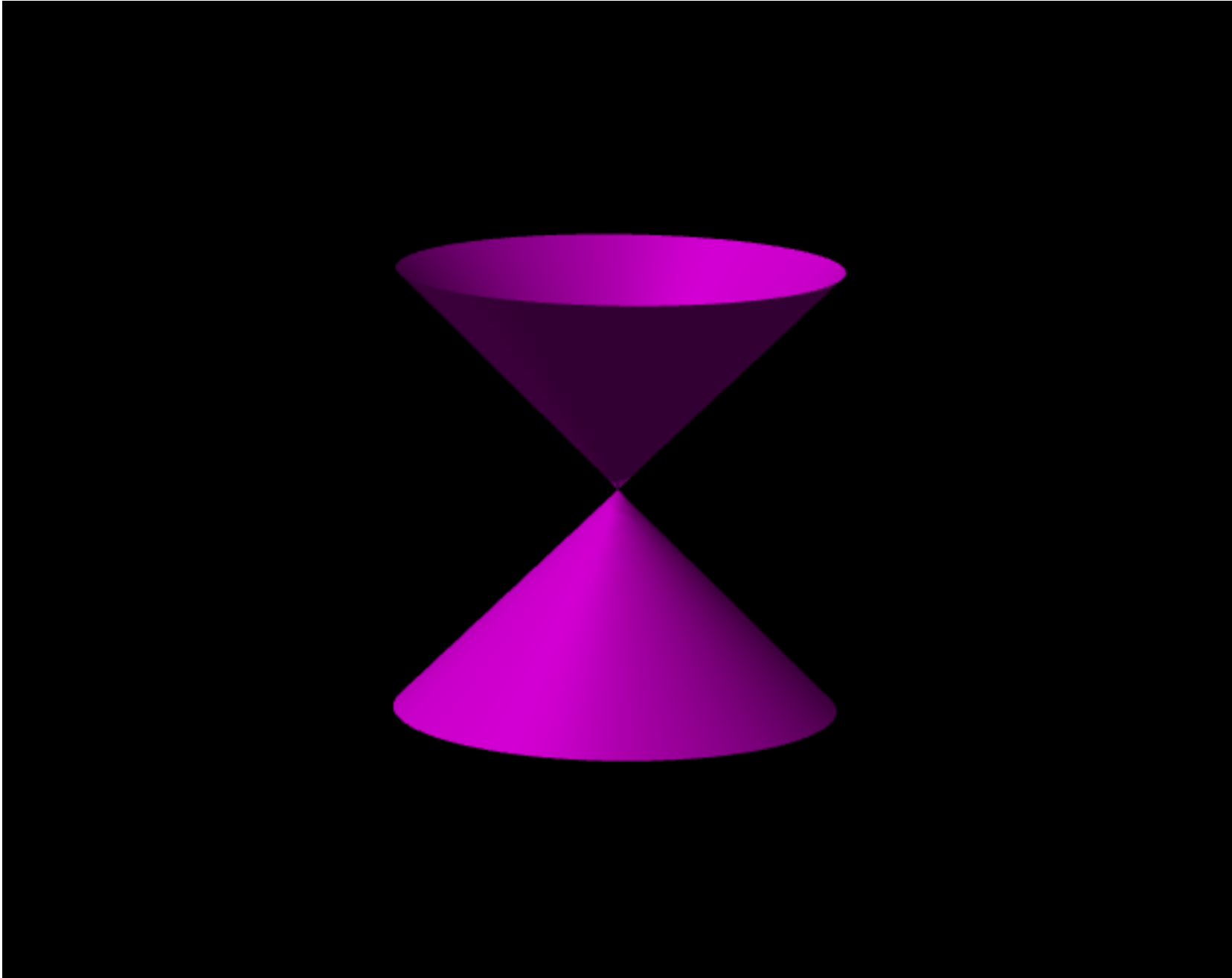
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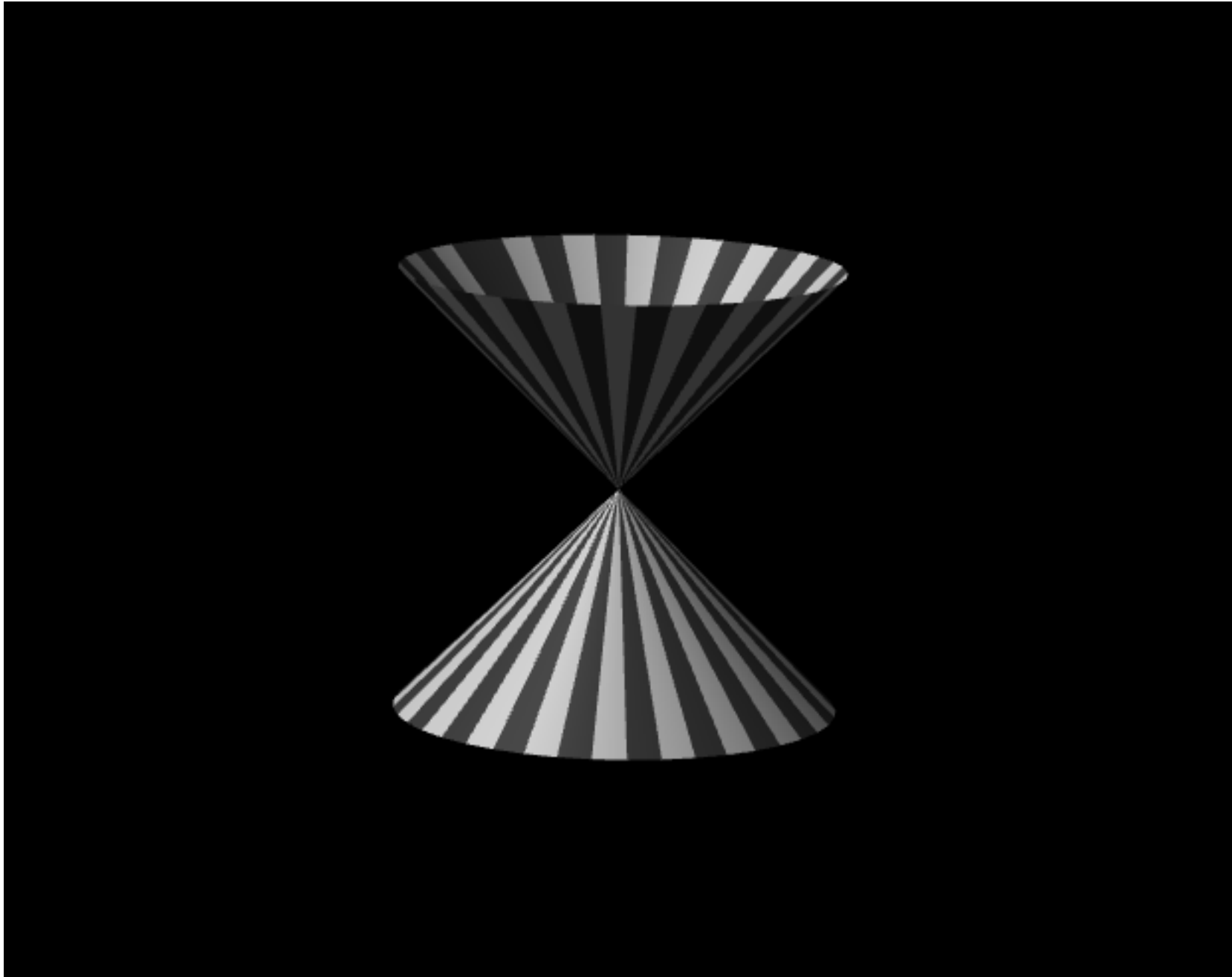












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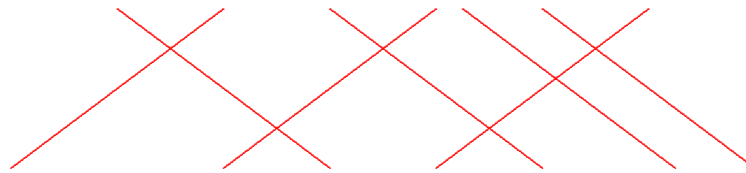
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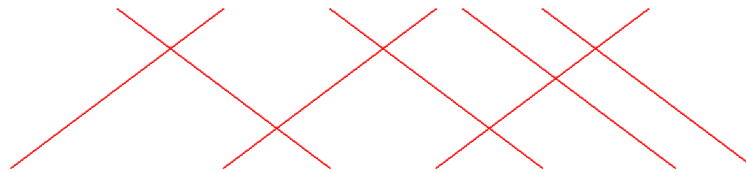
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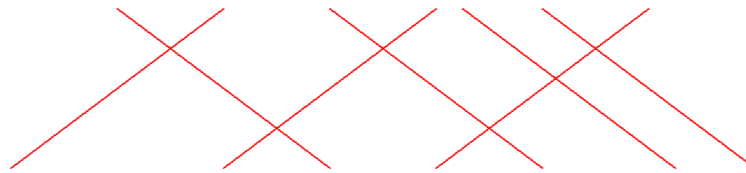
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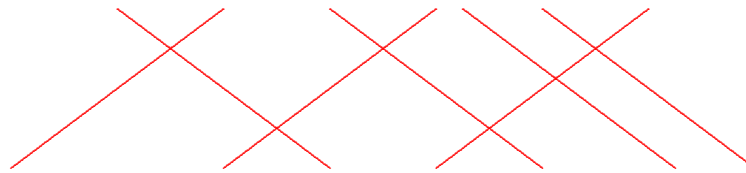
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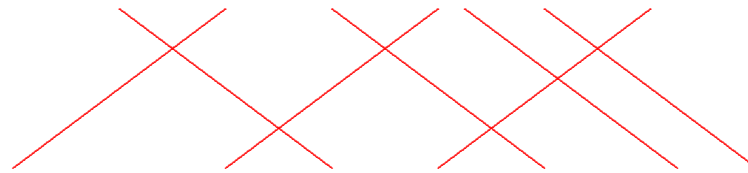
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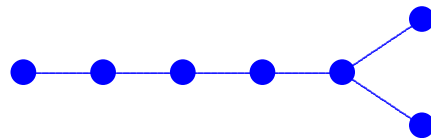
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Intersection pattern dual to Dynkin diagram!



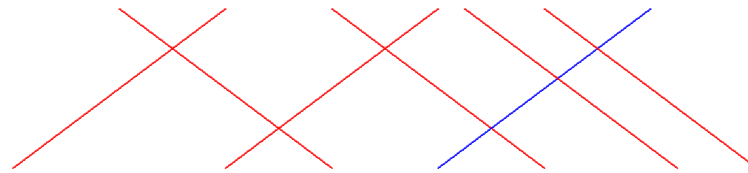
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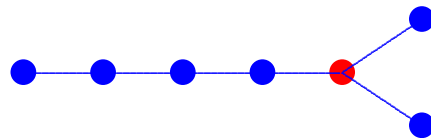
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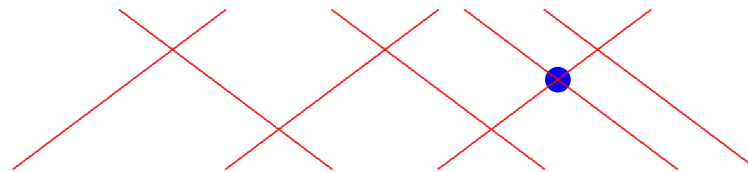
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\forall Klein singularity $V \subset \mathbb{C}^3$, $\exists!$ resolution

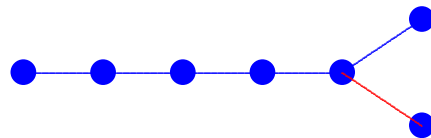
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with $c_1(T^{1,0}\hat{V}) = 0$.

Replaces origin with a union of $\mathbb{C}P_1$'s,
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Intersection pattern dual to Dynkin diagram!



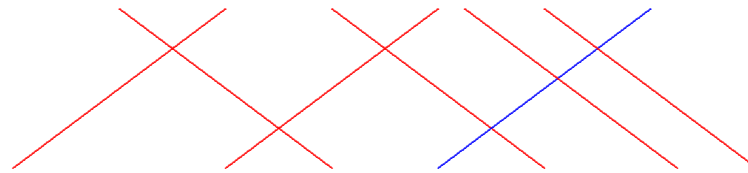
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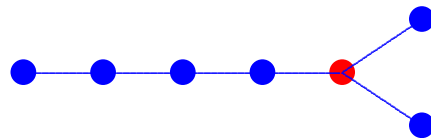
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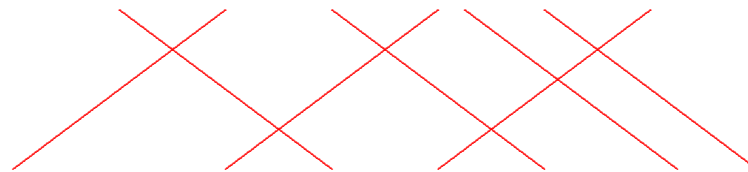
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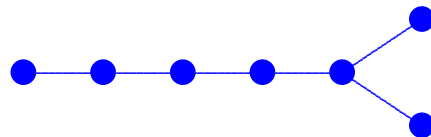
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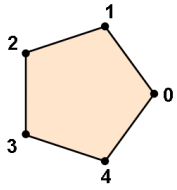
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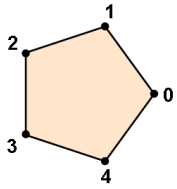
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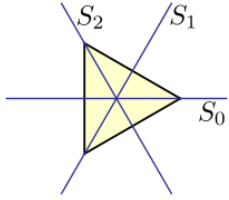


$$\mathbb{Z}_{k+1} \longleftrightarrow A_k$$

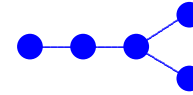


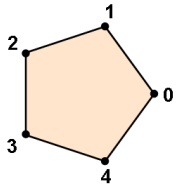


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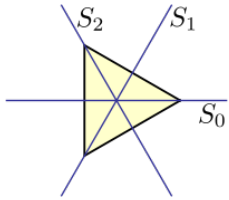


$$\text{Dih}_{k-2}^* \longleftrightarrow D_k$$

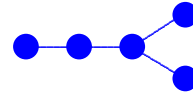




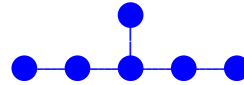
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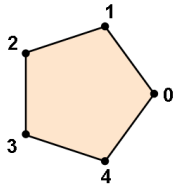


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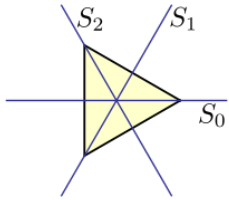


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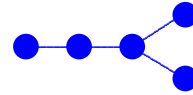




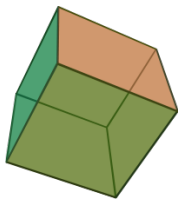
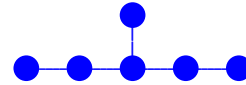
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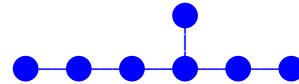
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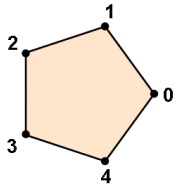


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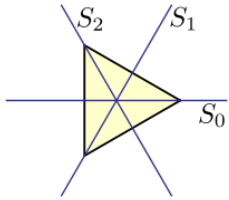


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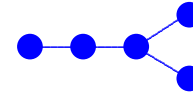




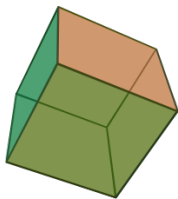
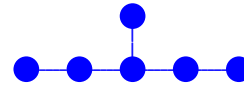
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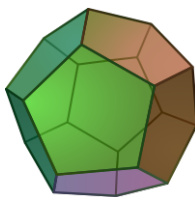
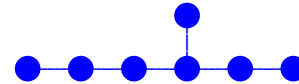
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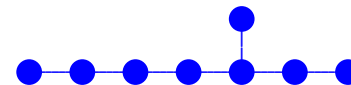
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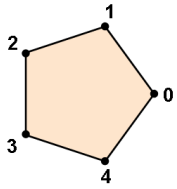
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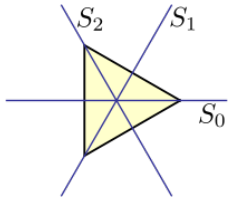
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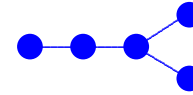
Reproduces Dynkin diagram of crepant resolution!



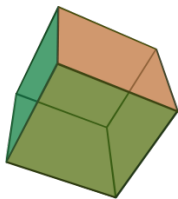
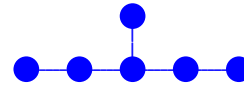
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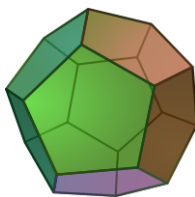
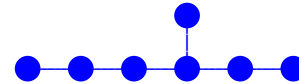
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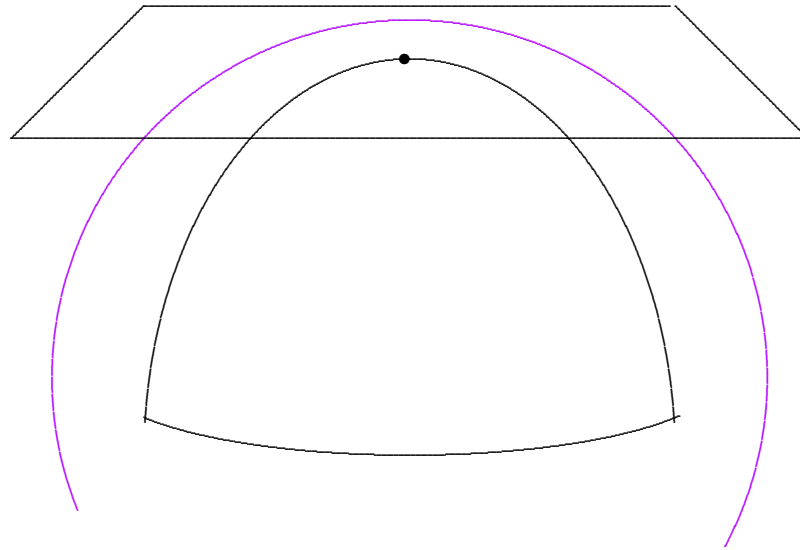
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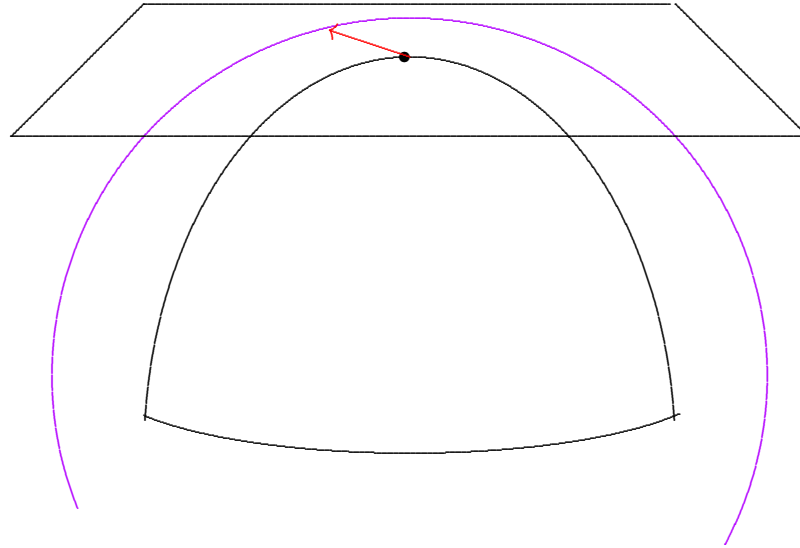
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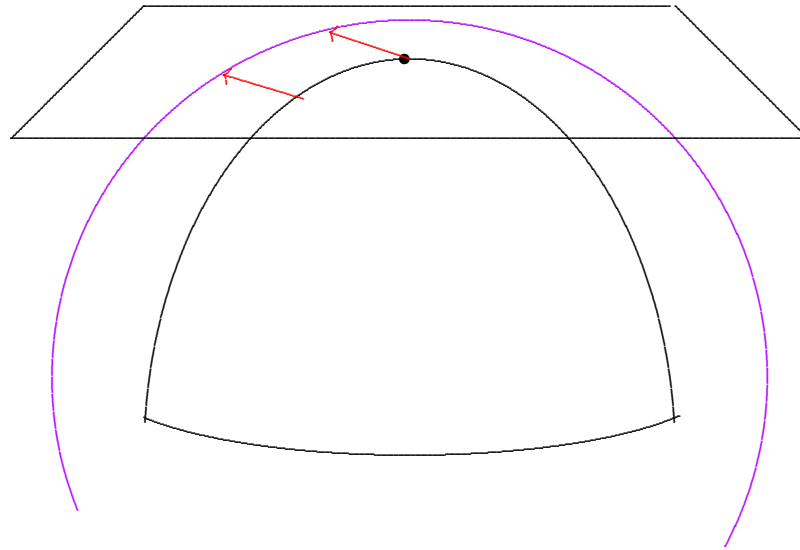
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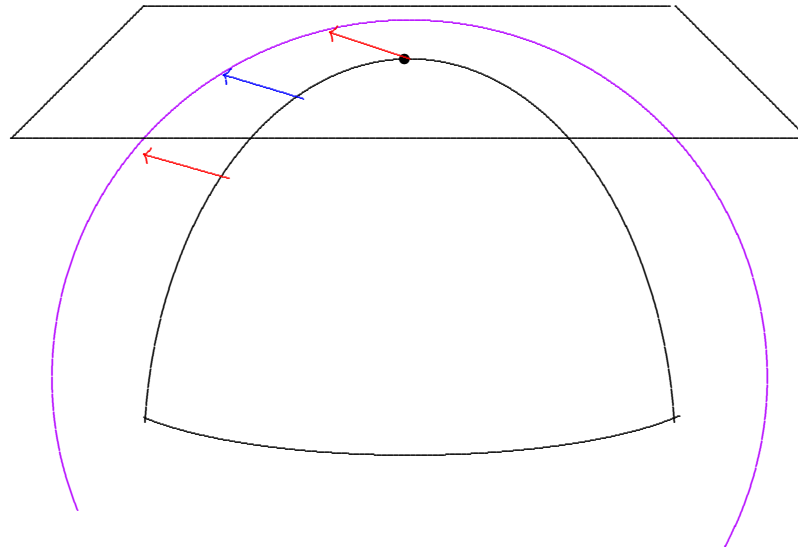
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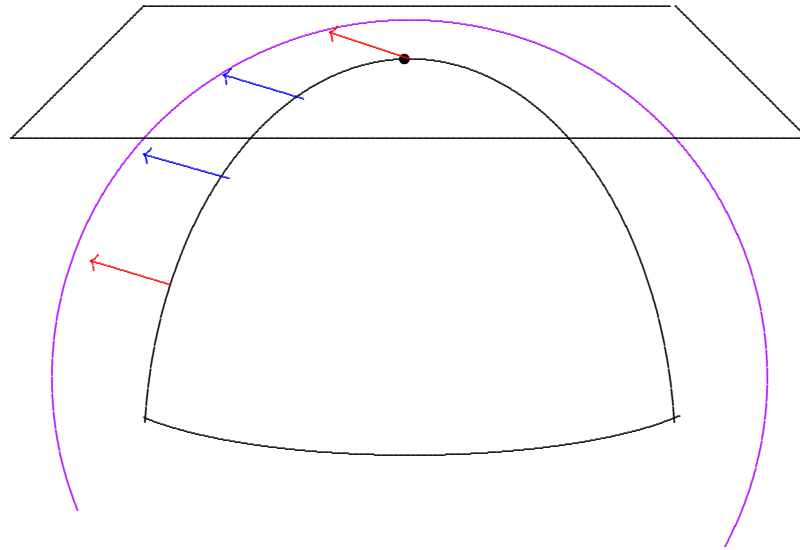
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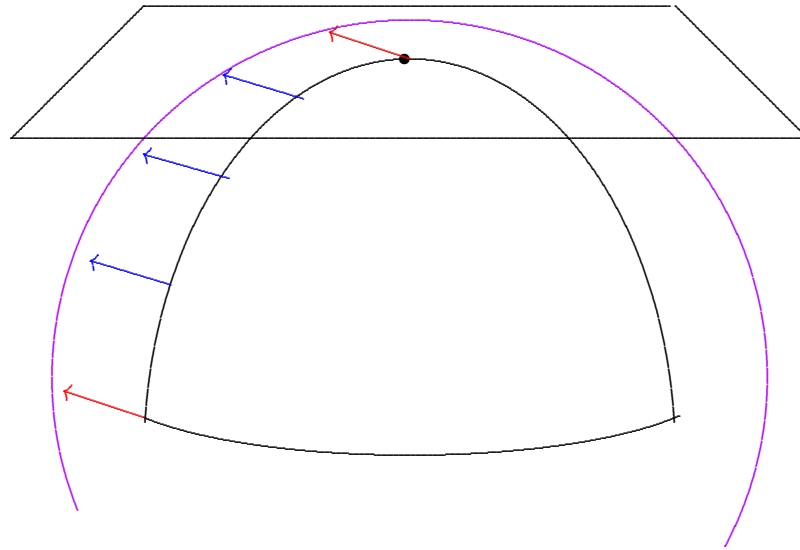
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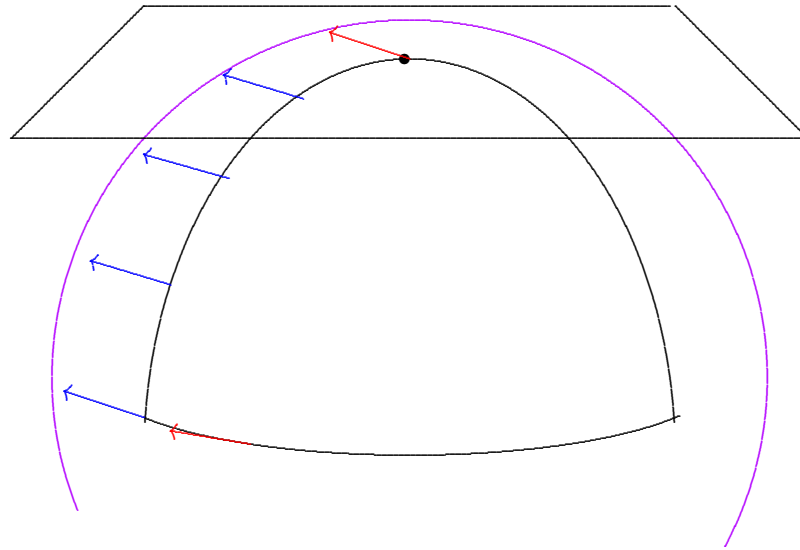
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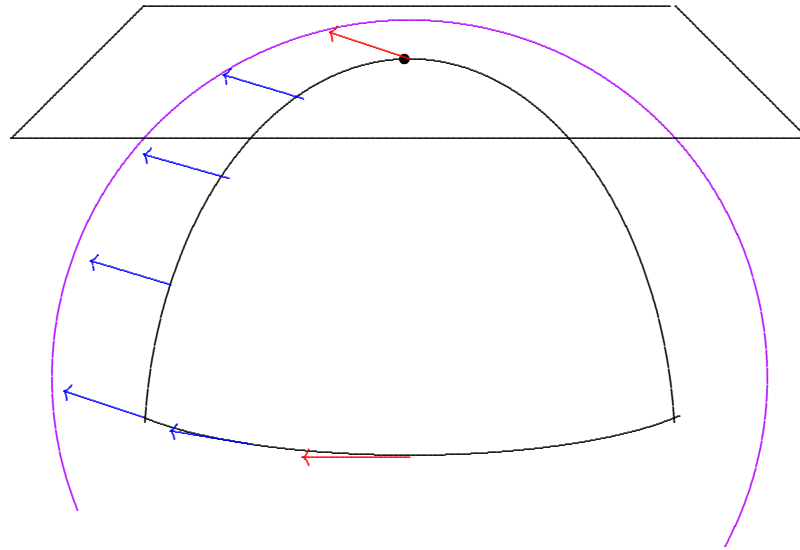
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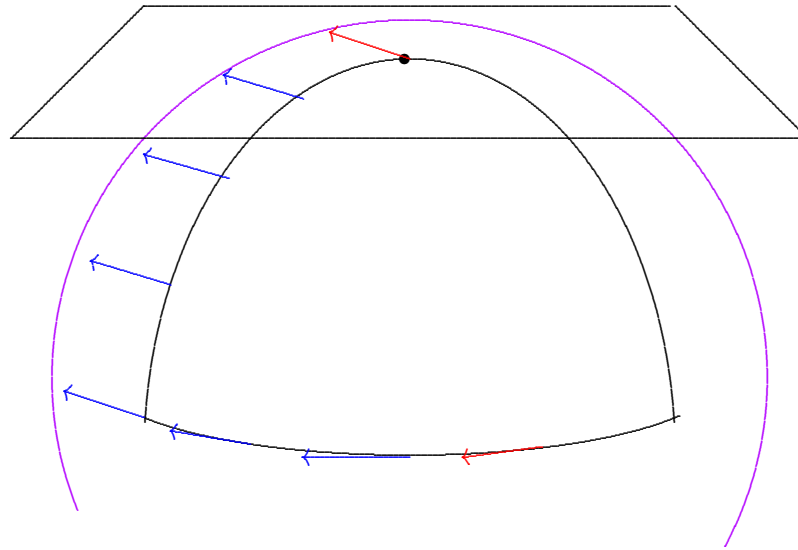
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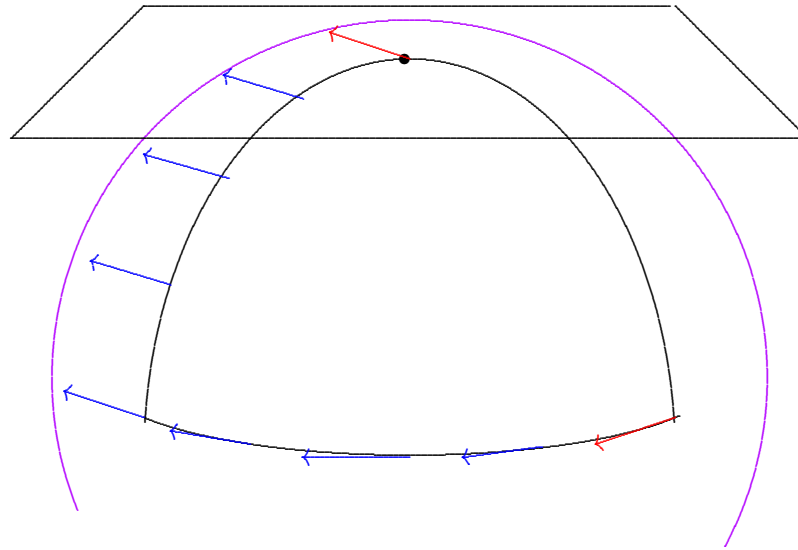
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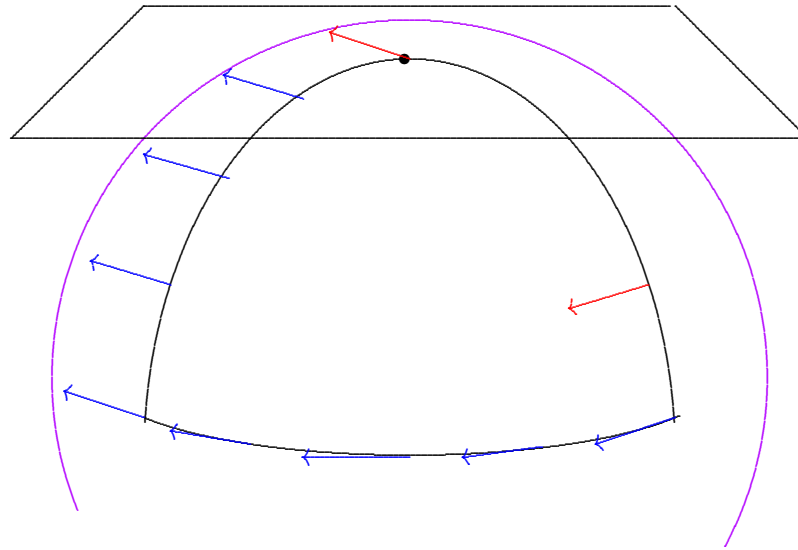
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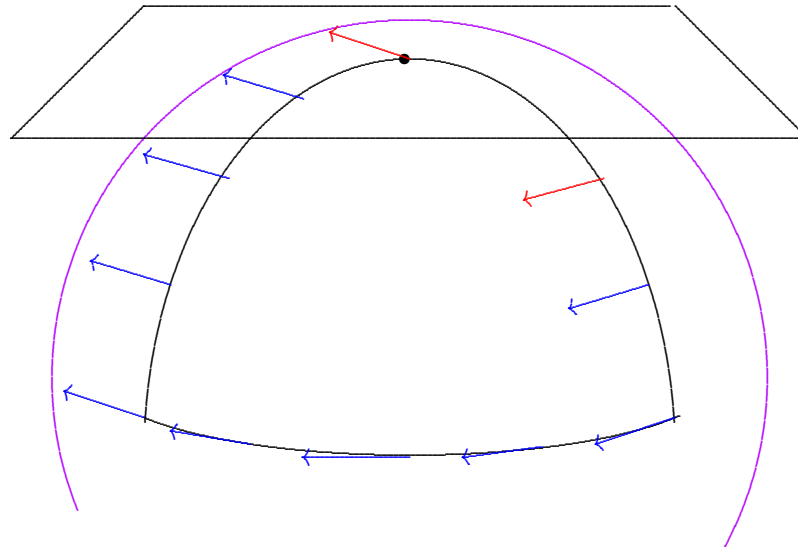
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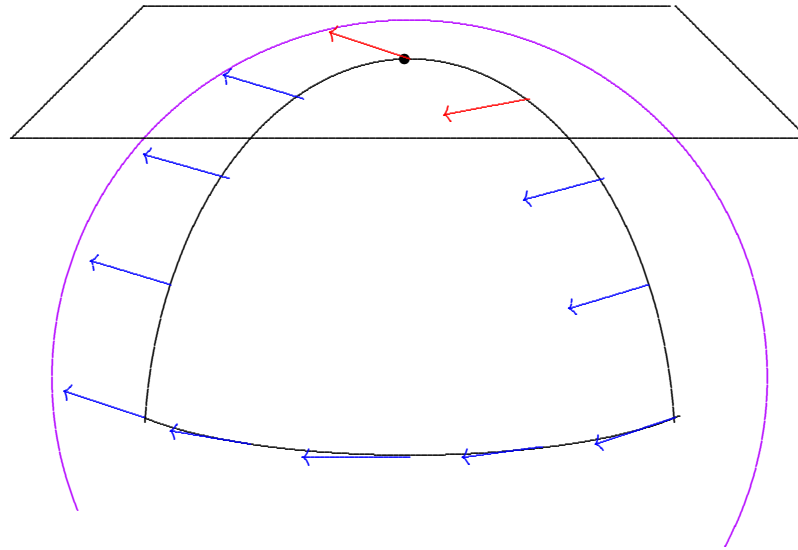
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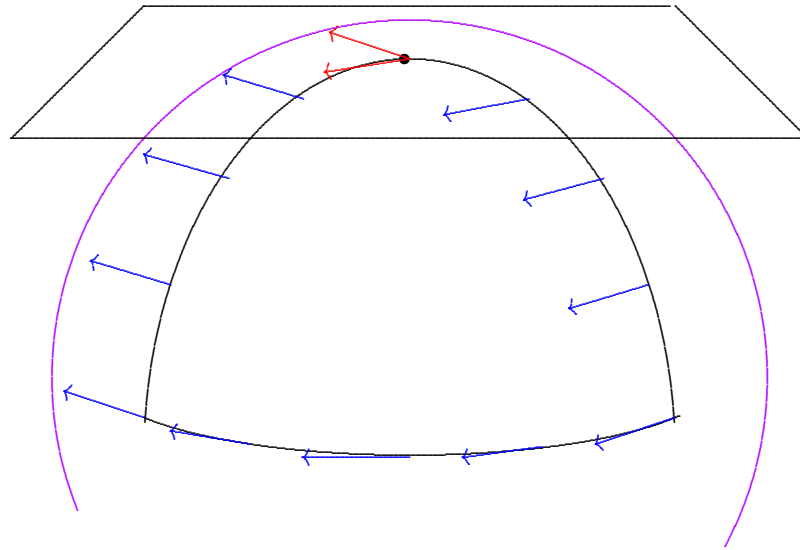
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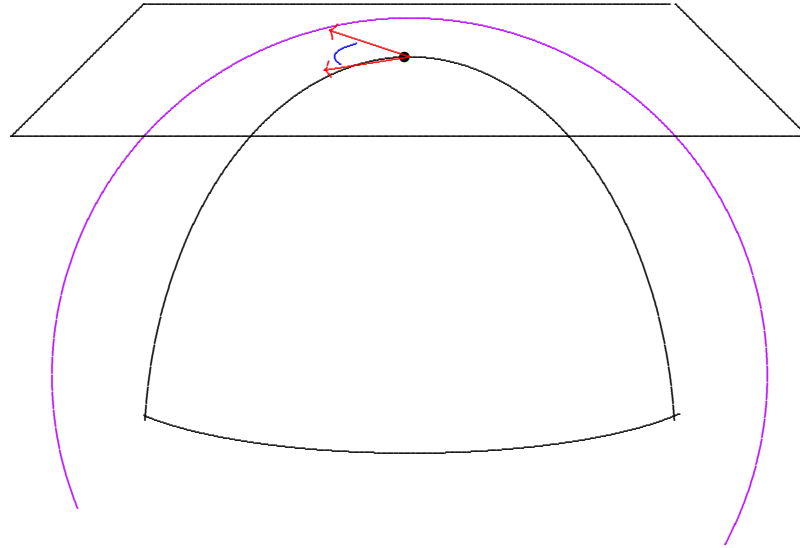
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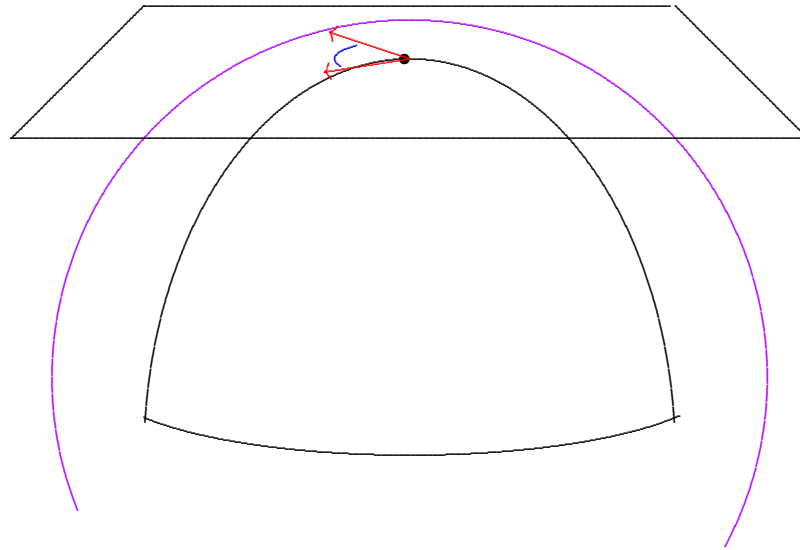
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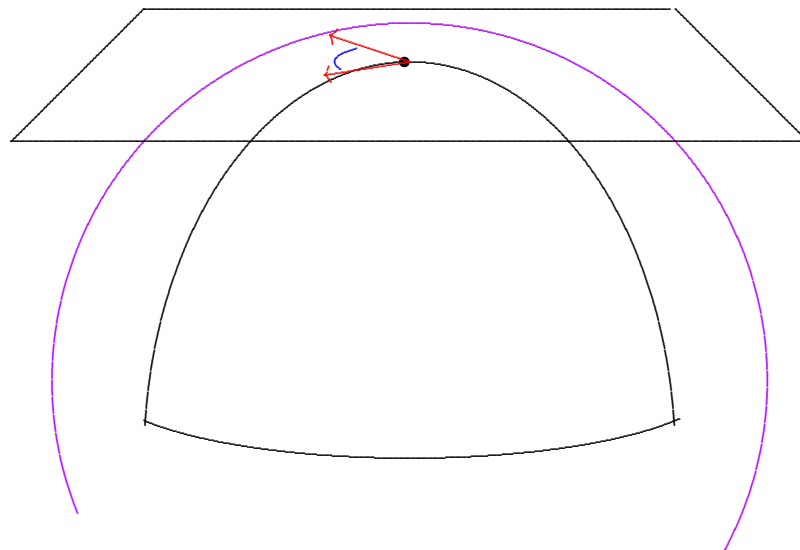
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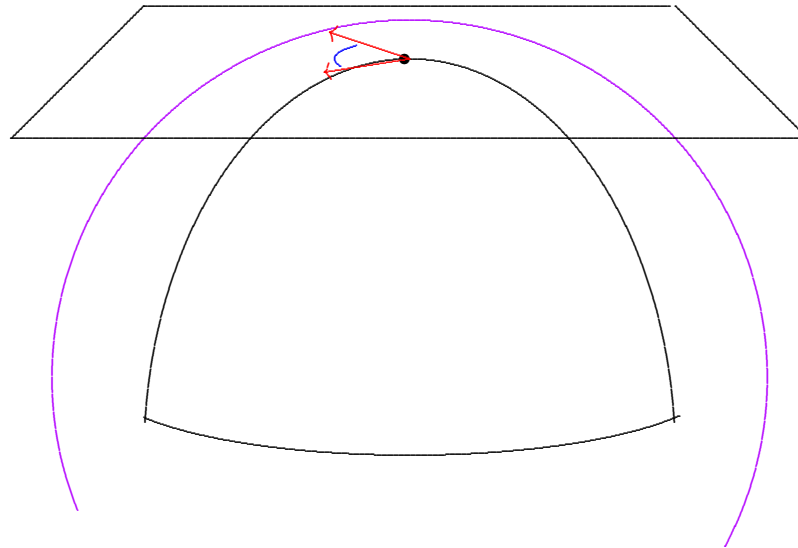
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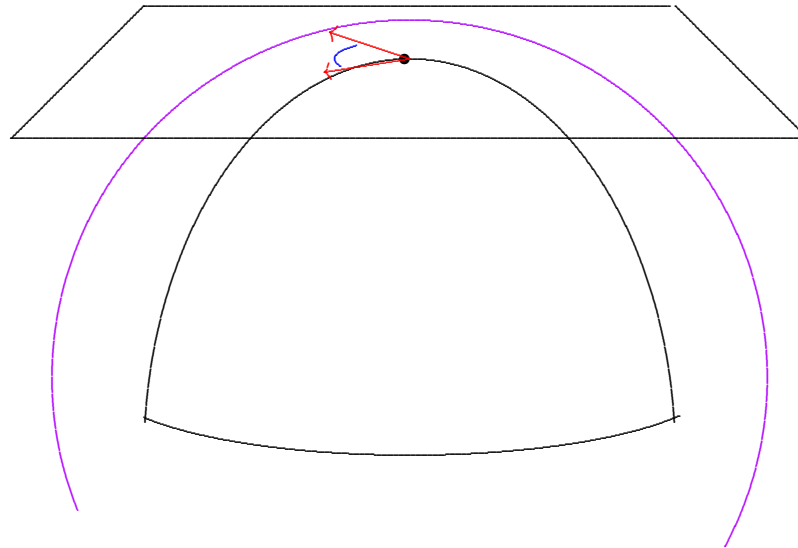
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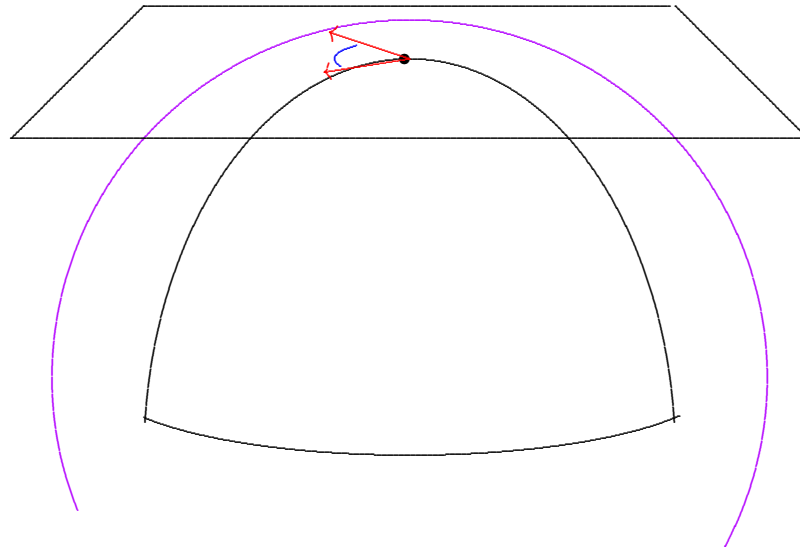
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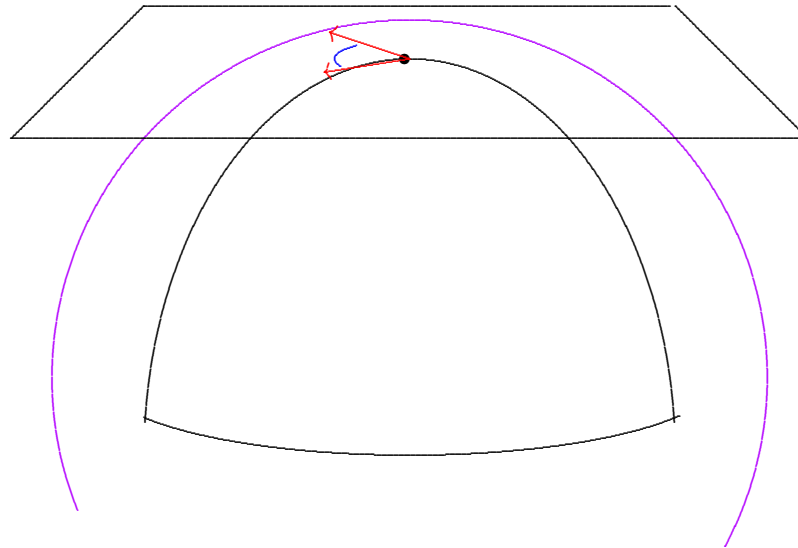
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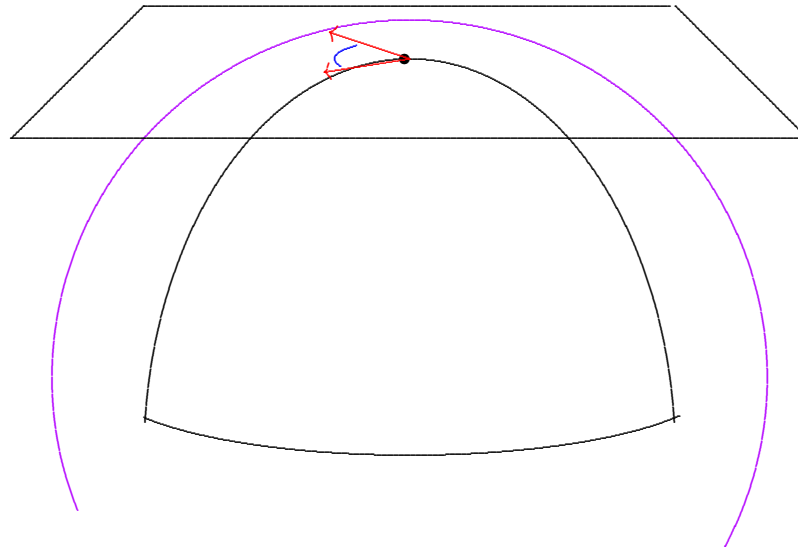
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D_k : conjectured by Hitchin

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Construction depends on ζ : $3k$ parameters.

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