

18.155 LECTURE 23
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ABSTRACT. Elliptic operators on manifolds

BEFORE LECTURE

- Diffeomorphism invariance of Sobolev spaces
- Partitions of unity on (compact) manifolds
- Sobolev spaces on manifolds
- Linear differential operators
- Symbols and ellipticity
- Elliptic operators are Fredholm
- Laplace Beltrami operator
- deRham and Hodge Theorems

AFTER LECTURE

Three big theorems dealing with differential operators to understand!

(1)

Theorem 1 (deRham). *On any compact C^∞ manifold the deRham cohomology groups (i.e. linear spaces)*

$$(1) \quad H_{\text{dR}}^k(M) = \{u \in C^\infty(M; \Lambda^k); du = 0\} / dC^\infty(M; \Lambda^{k-1}) \\ \xrightarrow{\cong} \{u \in C^{-\infty}(M; \Lambda^k); du = 0\} / dC^{-\infty}(M; \Lambda^{k-1})$$

are naturally isomorphic with the singular (or simplicial or Čech) cohomology groups with complex coefficients.

(2)

Theorem 2 (Hodge). *On any compact C^∞ manifold equipped with a Riemann metric the space of harmonic forms, the null space of the Laplace-Beltrami operator*

$$(2) \quad H_{\text{Ho}}^k(M) = \{u \in C^\infty(M; \Lambda^k); \Delta u = 0\} \xrightarrow{\cong} H_{\text{dR}}^k(M).$$

(3)

Theorem 3 (Atiyah-Singer). *On any compact C^∞ manifold there is a commutative diagram*

(3)

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 \{\text{Elliptic (pseudo-)differential operators on } M\} & \xrightarrow{\text{symbol data}} & K^0(T^*M) \\
 \searrow \text{ind} & & \swarrow \pi_1 \\
 & \mathbb{Z} = K^0(pt) &
 \end{array}$$

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