

Higher rho-numbers  
and  
metric with positive  
scalar curvature

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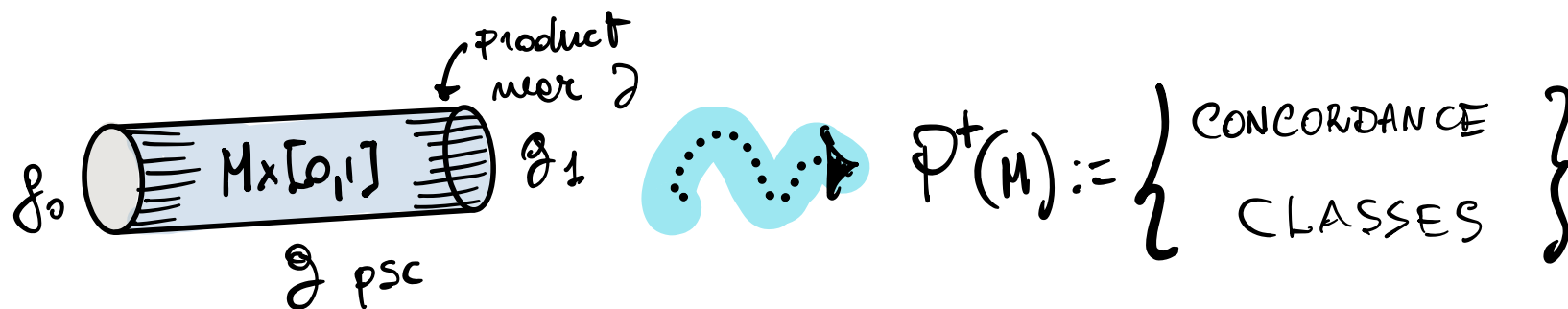
$$\mathcal{R}^+(M) := \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Riemannian metrics on } M \\ \text{such that } \text{scal}(g) > 0 \end{array} \right\}$$

- SMOOTH and CLOSED
- $\dim M = n$  ODD
- $M$  Spin

**DEF** 
$$\frac{\text{Vol}(B_x^{(M,g)}(r))}{\text{Vol}(B_0^{\mathbb{R}^n}(r))} = 1 - \frac{\text{scal}_x(g)}{6(n+2)} r^2 + O(r^4)$$

**Q:** How Rich is  $\mathcal{R}^+(M)$ ?

LET'S DEFINE THE FOLLOWING EQUIVALENCE RELATION



$$P^+(M) \xleftrightarrow[\text{Stolz}]{\text{Spin}} R_{n+1}^{\text{Spin}}(\pi_1(M)) \text{ bordism group}$$

Stolz sequence

$\square = psc$

Diagram illustrating the Stolz sequence:

$$\dots \rightarrow R_{n+1}^{\text{Spin}}(M) \xrightarrow{\partial} P_{os}^{\text{Spin}}(M) \rightarrow \Omega_n^{\text{Spin}}(M) \rightarrow \dots$$

The diagram also shows the mapping of manifolds with boundary to manifolds without boundary:

$$W^{\text{Spin}} \xrightarrow{F} M/\sim \quad (N_{1g}^{\text{Spin}}) \xrightarrow{f} M/\sim \quad N^{\text{Spin}} \xrightarrow{f} M/\sim$$

$\text{Diffeo}(M)$  acts on  $\mathcal{P}^+(M)$



$$\varphi \cdot [g] = [\varphi^* g]$$

DEF

$$\tilde{\mathcal{P}}^+(M) := \mathcal{P}^+(M) / \text{Diffeo}(M)$$

CONCORDANCE  
MODULI  
SPACE



$$\mathcal{R}_{n+1}^{\text{Spin}}(M) / \text{Diffeo}(M)$$

$U$ -cobordisms

$$A_U := A / \langle a - ma \rangle$$

DEF  $\text{vrk} \tilde{D}^+(M) := \sup_{[U: \text{Diff}(M)] < +\infty} \text{rk} R_{u+1}^{\text{Spin}}(M)_U$

↑  
virtual rank

GOAL

ESTIMATING  
 $\text{vrk} \tilde{D}^+(M)$

TO THIS AIM WE WILL USE

HIGHER DELOCALIZED INVARIANTS  
OF THE ~~D~~IRAC OPERATORS ON  $M$ .

$(M, g)$  Riemannian Spin  $\leadsto \mathcal{S}_g \rightarrow M$   
spinor bundle

**DEF**  $\mathcal{D}_g : s \mapsto \sum c(e_i) \nabla_{e_i} s \in C^\infty(M; \mathcal{S}_g)$

Elliptic differential  $\Rightarrow$  Fredholm.

LICHNEROWICZ FORMULA

$$\mathcal{D}_g^2 = \nabla^* \nabla + \frac{1}{4} \text{scal}(g)$$

**COR**  $\text{scal}(g) > 0 \Rightarrow \mathcal{D}_g$  invertible

$\Gamma \rightarrow \tilde{M} \rightarrow M$  UNIVERSAL COVERING  
 $\Rightarrow \tilde{D}_g$   $\Gamma$ -invariant left

$$\text{scal}(g) > 0 \Rightarrow \frac{\tilde{D}_g}{|\tilde{D}_g|} \quad \begin{array}{l} \text{well-defined unitary} \\ \text{in } \mathcal{F}_\Gamma^0(\tilde{M}) \\ (\Gamma\text{-equivariant } \Psi\text{DOs}) \end{array}$$

Ex: Lott's delocalized  $\eta$ -invariants

$$\eta_{\langle \alpha \rangle}(g) := \frac{1}{2} \sum_{\gamma \in \langle \alpha \rangle} \int_{\mathcal{H}_\gamma} \text{Tr} \left( \frac{\hat{D}_g}{|\hat{D}_g|} (\tilde{m}_\gamma, \tilde{m}_\gamma) \right) d\text{vol}_g(\tilde{m})$$

$\uparrow$   
 conjugacy class of  $\Gamma$

$\mathcal{H}_\gamma$  fundamental domain

Q1: How do we realize

$$\begin{aligned}\Phi^+(M) &\longrightarrow \mathbb{C} \\ [g] &\longmapsto \eta_{\langle x \rangle}(g)\end{aligned}$$

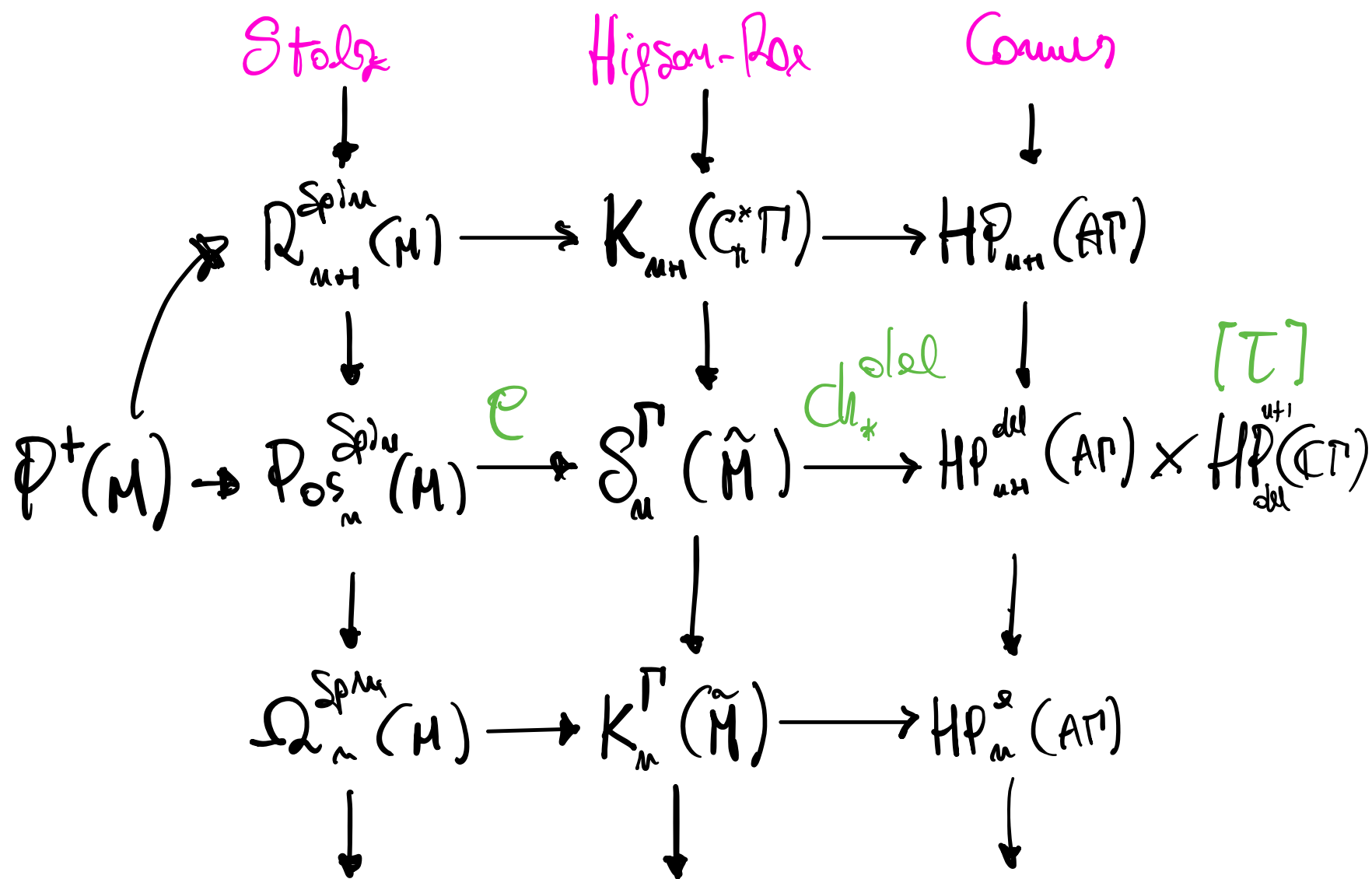
As a "group homomorphism"?

Q2: How do these (and higher order)

invariants behave

w.r.t. the action of  $\text{Diff}_0(M)$ ?





$$[g] \mapsto p(g) \mapsto \langle \text{Ch}_*^{\text{del}}(o(g)), \tau \rangle := \mathcal{P}_\tau(g) \in \mathbb{C}$$

## DEFINITION/THEOREM (Z. 2019)

The Higson-Roe exact sequence is induced in  $K$ -theory by the following SES:

$$0 \rightarrow \Sigma \otimes C_r^*(\tilde{M} \times_{\Gamma} \tilde{M}) \rightarrow (C(M) \hookrightarrow \varphi_r^0(\tilde{M})) \rightarrow C_0(T^*M) \rightarrow 0$$

## THEOREM/DEFINITION (BURGHELEA)

$$HP^*(\Gamma) \cong \bigoplus_{k \in \mathbb{N}} \left( \underset{\substack{\uparrow \\ \text{LOCALIZED} \\ \text{COCYCLES}}}{H^{*+2k}(\Gamma)} \times \prod_{\langle x \rangle \in \langle \Gamma \rangle^{\text{fin}}} \underset{\substack{\uparrow \\ \text{DELOCALIZED} \\ \text{COCYCLES}}}{H^{*+2k}(\Gamma_x)} \right)$$

$\uparrow$   
centralizer

**THEOREM** (Piazza - Schick - Z. 2019 - 2021)

•  $\dim M \geq 5$  s.t.  $\exists g$  with  $\text{scal}(g) > 0$

•  $\Gamma := \pi_1(M)$  hyperbolic

s.t.  $|\text{Out}(\Gamma)| < +\infty$

THEN

•  $\rho_\tau(g) := \frac{1}{k!} \sum_{\substack{\gamma_0, \dots, \gamma_n \\ \langle c \rangle}} \int_{\tilde{M}^{n+1}} \tau \left( \chi(\tilde{\alpha}_0) \pi_{\gamma_0}(\tilde{x}_0, \gamma_0, x_1) \chi(\tilde{\alpha}_1) \dots \chi(\tilde{\alpha}_n) \pi_{\gamma_n}(\tilde{x}_n, \gamma_n, \tilde{x}_0) \right) d\text{vol}_g \cdot \tau(\gamma_0, \dots, \gamma_n)$   
is well-defined

•  $\text{virk}(\tilde{\mathcal{P}}^+(M)) \geq \sum_{\substack{k \geq 0 \\ \Phi = \emptyset, 1}} \dim \text{HC}^{u+1-4k-2p}(\Gamma)$

# WORKING PROGRESS

## $(M, \mathcal{F})$ Foliation

2. 2019

$$\partial_F \quad \text{PSC} \longrightarrow \mathcal{P}(\partial_F) \in K_* \left( C^*_\pi \left( \text{Mon}(M, \mathcal{F})_{\text{ad}}^{(\text{to}_1)} \right) \right)$$

$$\downarrow \text{Ch}_S^{\text{del}} \text{ complete transversal étale groupoid}$$

$$HP_*^{\text{del}} \left( \mathcal{Q}(\text{Mon}_S(M, \mathcal{F})) \right)$$


$$\times$$

$$HP_*^{\text{del}} \left( C^*_c(\text{Mon}_S(M, \mathcal{F})) \right)$$

Well-defined?

$\mathcal{P}_t(\partial_F) \in \mathbb{C}$  if the monodromy gp is hyperbolic

- easy for Riemannian foliated bundles
- challenging for general foliations.



THANK YOU  
FOR  
THE ATTENTION