

1. Record Nr.	UNINA9910144421503321
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Titolo	Lectures on Seiberg-Witten Invariants // by John D. Moore
Pubbl/distr/stampa	Berlin, Heidelberg : , : Springer Berlin Heidelberg : , : Imprint : Springer, , 2001
ISBN	3-540-40952-1
Edizione	[2nd ed. 2001.]
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (VIII, 121 p.)
Collana	Lecture Notes in Mathematics, , 0075-8434 ; ; 1629
Classificazione	58E15
Disciplina	510 s 514/.74
Soggetti	Algebra Algebraic topology Calculus of variations Global analysis (Mathematics) Manifolds (Mathematics) System theory Geometry, Algebraic Algebraic Topology Calculus of Variations and Optimal Control; Optimization Global Analysis and Analysis on Manifolds Systems Theory, Control Algebraic Geometry
Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia
Note generali	Bibliographic Level Mode of Issuance: Monograph
Nota di bibliografia	Includes bibliographical references and index.
Sommario/riassunto	Riemannian, symplectic and complex geometry are often studied by means of solutions to systems of nonlinear differential equations, such as the equations of geodesics, minimal surfaces, pseudoholomorphic curves and Yang-Mills connections. For studying such equations, a new unified technology has been developed, involving analysis on infinite-dimensional manifolds. A striking application of the new technology is Donaldson's theory of "anti-self-dual" connections on SU(2)-bundles over four-manifolds, which applies the Yang-Mills equations from mathematical physics to shed light on the relationship

between the classification of topological and smooth four-manifolds. This reverses the expected direction of application from topology to differential equations to mathematical physics. Even though the Yang-Mills equations are only mildly nonlinear, a prodigious amount of nonlinear analysis is necessary to fully understand the properties of the space of solutions. . At our present state of knowledge, understanding smooth structures on topological four-manifolds seems to require nonlinear as opposed to linear PDE's. It is therefore quite surprising that there is a set of PDE's which are even less nonlinear than the Yang-Mills equation, but can yield many of the most important results from Donaldson's theory. These are the Seiberg-Witten equations. These lecture notes stem from a graduate course given at the University of California in Santa Barbara during the spring quarter of 1995. The objective was to make the Seiberg-Witten approach to Donaldson theory accessible to second-year graduate students who had already taken basic courses in differential geometry and algebraic topology.
