AN OPEN FOUR-MANIFOLD HAVING NO INSTANTON

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Abstract. Taubes proved that all compact oriented four-manifolds admit non-flat instantons. We show that there exists a non-compact oriented four-manifold having no non-flat instanton.

1. INTRODUCTION

Taubes [15] proved that all compact oriented Riemannian 4-manifolds admit non-flat instantons. To be precise, if \( X \) is a compact oriented Riemannian 4-manifold then there exists a principal \( SU(2) \)-bundle \( E \) on \( X \) which admits a non-flat anti-self-dual (ASD) connection. (Taubes [15] considered self-dual connections. But recently people usually study anti-self-dual ones. So we consider anti-self-dual connections in this paper.) The purpose of this paper is to show that an analogue of this striking existence theorem does not hold for general non-compact 4-manifolds.

Let \((\mathbb{C}P^2)^{\mathbb{Z}}\) be the connected sum of the infinite copies of the complex projective plane \(\mathbb{C}P^2\) indexed by integers. (The precise definition of this infinite connected sum will be given in Section 2.1) \((\mathbb{C}P^2)^{\mathbb{Z}}\) is a non-compact oriented 4-manifold.

Theorem 1.1. There exists a complete Riemannian metric \( g \) on \((\mathbb{C}P^2)^{\mathbb{Z}}\) satisfying the following. If \( A \) is a \( g \)-ASD connection on a principal \( SU(2) \)-bundle over \((\mathbb{C}P^2)^{\mathbb{Z}}\) satisfying

\[
\int_X |F_A|_g^2 \, d\text{vol}_g < +\infty,
\]

then \( A \) is flat. Here \( F_A \) is the curvature of \( A \). \(|\cdot|_g\) and \( d\text{vol}_g\) are the norm and the volume form with respect to the metric \( g \). A connection \( A \) is said to be \( g \)-ASD if it satisfies \( *_g F_A = -F_A \) where \( *_g \) is the Hodge star with respect to \( g \).

For a more general and precise statement, see Theorem 2.1. As far as I know, this is the first example of oriented Riemannian 4-manifolds which cannot admit any non-flat instanton.

Remark 1.2. I think that the following question is still open: Is there an oriented Riemannian 4-manifold which does not have any non-flat ASD connection (not necessarily

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satisfying the finite energy condition (1))? We studied infinite energy ASD connections and their infinite dimensional moduli spaces in [11], [17], [18].

A naive idea toward the proof of Theorem 1.1 is as follows. Let $g$ be a Riemannian metric on $(\mathbb{C}P^2)^{\mathbb{Z}}$. For each integer $n \geq 0$, let $M(n, g)$ be the moduli space of $SU(2)$ $g$-ASD connections on $(\mathbb{C}P^2)^{\mathbb{Z}}$ satisfying $\int_{(\mathbb{C}P^2)^{\mathbb{Z}}} |F_A|^2 d\text{vol}_g = 8\pi^2 n$. We have $b_1((\mathbb{C}P^2)^{\mathbb{Z}}) = 0$ and, formally, $b_+((\mathbb{C}P^2)^{\mathbb{Z}}) = +\infty$. Therefore, if we formally apply the usual virtual dimension formula [5, Section 4.2.5] to $M(n, g)$, we get

$$\dim M(n, g) = 8n - 3(1 - b_1((\mathbb{C}P^2)^{\mathbb{Z}}) + b_+((\mathbb{C}P^2)^{\mathbb{Z}})) = 8n - \infty = -\infty.$$ 

This suggests the following observation: If we can achieve the transversality of the moduli spaces $M(n, g)$ by choosing the metric $g$ sufficiently generic, then all $M(n, g)$ ($n \geq 1$) become empty. ($M(0, g)$ is the moduli space of flat $SU(2)$ connections, and it does not depend on the choice of a Riemannian metric.)

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2. INFINITE CONNECTED SUM

2.1. Construction. Let $Y$ be a simply-connected compact oriented 4-manifold. Let $x_1, x_2 \in Y$ be two distinct points, and set $\hat{Y} := Y \setminus \{x_1, x_2\}$. Choose a Riemannian metric $h$ on $\hat{Y}$ which becomes a tubular metric on the end (i.e. around $x_1$ and $x_2$). This means that there is a compact set $K \subset \hat{Y}$ such that $\hat{Y} \setminus K = Y_- \cup Y_+$ with $Y_- = (-\infty, -1) \times S^3$ and $Y_+ = (1, +\infty) \times S^3$. Here “$\sim$” means that they are isomorphic as oriented Riemannian manifolds. ($S^3 = S^3(1) = \{x \in \mathbb{R}^4 | |x| = 1\}$ is endowed with the Riemannian metric induced by the standard Euclidean metric on $\mathbb{R}^4$.) We can suppose that there is a smooth function $p : \hat{Y} \to \mathbb{R}$ satisfying the following conditions: $p(K) = [-1, 1]$. $p$ is equal to the projection to $(-\infty, -1)$ on $Y_- = (-\infty, -1) \times S^3$, and $p$ is equal to the projection to $(1, +\infty)$ on $Y_+ = (1, +\infty) \times S^3$. For $T > 2$, we set $Y_T := p^{-1}(-T + 1, T - 1) = (-T + 1, -1) \times S^3 \cup K \cup (1, T - 1) \times S^3$. (Later we will choose $T$ large.)

Let $Y^{(n)}$ be the copies of $Y$ indexed by integers $n \in \mathbb{Z}$. We denote $K^{(n)}$, $Y_-^{(n)}$, $Y_+^{(n)}$, $p^{(n)}$, $Y_T^{(n)}$ as the copies of $K$, $Y_-$, $Y_+$, $p$, $Y_T$. $(K^{(n)}, Y_-^{(n)}, Y_+^{(n)}, Y_T^{(n)}) \subset Y^{(n)}$ and $p^{(n)} : Y^{(n)} \to \mathbb{R}$. We define $X = Y^{\mathbb{Z}}$ by

$$X := \bigsqcup_{n \in \mathbb{Z}} Y_T^{(n)} / \sim,$$

where we identify $Y_T^{(n)} \cap Y_T^{(n)}$ with $Y_T^{(n+1)} \cap Y_T^{(n+1)}$ by

$$Y_T^{(n)} \cap Y_T^{(n)} = (1, T - 1) \times S^3 \ni (t, \theta)$$

$$\sim (t - T, \theta) \in (-T + 1, -1) \times S^3 = Y_T^{(n+1)} \cap Y_T^{(n+1)}.$$
We define $q : X \to \mathbb{R}$ by setting $q(x) := nT + p^{(n)}(x)$ on $Y_T^{(n)}$. This is compatible with the above identification (2). The identification (2) is an orientation preserving isometry. Hence $X$ has an orientation and a Riemannian metric which coincide with the given ones over $Y_T^{(n)}$. We denote the Riemannian metric on $X$ (given by this procedure) by $g_0$. $g_0$ depends on the Riemannian metric $h$ on $Y$ and the parameter $T$.

Since $Y$ is simply-connected, $X$ is also simply-connected. The homology groups of $X$ are given as follows:

$H_0(X) = \mathbb{Z}, \quad H_1(X) = 0, \quad H_2(X) \cong H_2(Y)^{\oplus \mathbb{Z}}, \quad H_3(X) = \mathbb{Z}, \quad H_4(X) = 0.$

$H_2(X)$ is of infinite rank if $b_2(Y) \geq 1$. For every $n \in \mathbb{Z}$, the inclusion $Y_T^{(n)} \cap Y_+^{(n)} \subset X$ induces an isomorphism $H_3(Y_T^{(n)} \cap Y_+^{(n)}) \cong H_3(X)$. The fundamental class of the cross-section $S^3 \subset Y_T^{(n)} \cap Y_+^{(n)} = (1, T-1) \times S^3$ becomes a generator of $H_3(X)$.

2.2. Statement of the main theorem. Theorem 1.1 in Section 1 follows from the following theorem.

**Theorem 2.1.** Suppose $b_-(Y) = 0$ and $b_+(Y) \geq 1$. If $T$ is sufficiently large, then there exists a complete Riemannian metric $g$ on $X = Y^{\mathbb{Z}}$ satisfying the following conditions (a) and (b).

(a) $g$ is equal to the periodic metric $g_0$ (defined in Section 2.1) outside a compact set.
(b) If $A$ is a $g$-ASD connection on a principal $SU(2)$ bundle $E$ on $X$ satisfying

\[ \int_X |F_A|^2 d\text{vol}_g < \infty, \]

then $A$ is flat.

The proof of this theorem will be given in Section 3.

**Remark 2.2.** (i) If a Riemannian metric $g$ on $X$ satisfies the condition (a), then it is complete.

(ii) From the condition (a), the above (3) is equivalent to

\[ \int_X |F_A|_{g_0}^2 d\text{vol}_{g_0} < \infty. \]

(iii) Since $X$ is non-compact, all principal $SU(2)$-bundles on it are isomorphic to the product bundle $X \times SU(2)$. Hence we can assume that the principal $SU(2)$-bundle $E$ in the condition (b) is equal to the product bundle $X \times SU(2)$.

2.3. Ideas of the proof of Theorem 2.1. In this subsection we explain the ideas of the proof of Theorem 2.1. Here we ignore several technical issues. Hence the real proof is different from the following argument in many points.

Let $g$ be a Riemannian metric on $X$ which is equal to $g_0$ outside a compact set. Let $E = X \times SU(2)$ be the product principal $SU(2)$-bundle over $X$. If a $g$-ASD connection
A on $E$ satisfies $\int_X |F_A|^2 g \, dvol_g < \infty$, then we can show that $\frac{1}{8\pi^2} \int_X |F_A|^2 g \, dvol_g$ is a non-negative integer. For each integer $n \geq 0$, we define $M(n, g)$ as the moduli space of $g$-ASD connections $A$ on $E$ satisfying $\frac{1}{8\pi^2} \int_X |F_A|^2 g \, dvol_g = n$. Take $[A] \in M(n, g)$. We want to study a local structure of $M(n, g)$ around $[A]$.

Set $D_A := -d_A^* + d_A^{+s} : \Omega^1(adE) \to (\Omega^0 \oplus \Omega^{+s})(adE)$. Here $d_A^*$ is the formal adjoint of $d_A : \Omega^0(adE) \to \Omega^1(adE)$ with respect to $g_0$, and $d_A^{+s}$ is the $g$-self-dual part of $d_A : \Omega^1(adE) \to \Omega^2(adE)$. (Indeed we need to use appropriate weighted Sobolev spaces, and the definition of $D_A$ should be modified with the weight. But here we ignore these points.) The equation $d_A^* a = 0$ for $a \in \Omega^1(adE)$ is the Coulomb gauge condition, and the equation $d_A^{+s} a = 0$ is the linearization of the ASD equation $F^{+s}(A + a) = 0$. Therefore we expect that we can get an information on the local structure of $M(n, g)$ from the study of the operator $D_A$. The most important point of the proof is to show the following three properties of $D_A$. (In other words, we need to choose an appropriate functional analysis setup in order to establish these properties.)

(i) The kernel of $D_A$ is finite dimensional.
(ii) The image of $D_A$ is closed in $(\Omega^0 \oplus \Omega^{+s})(adE)$.
(iii) The cokernel of $D_A$ is infinite dimensional.

Then the local model (i.e. the Kuranishi description) of $M(n, g)$ around $[A]$ is given by the zero set of a map

$$f : \text{Ker} D_A \to \text{Coker} D_A.$$  

(Rigorously speaking, the map $f$ is defined only in a small neighborhood of the origin.) From the conditions (i) and (iii), this is a map from the finite dimensional space to the infinite dimensional one. Therefore (we can hope that) if we perturb the map $f$ appropriately, then the zero set disappear. The parameter $g$ gives sufficient perturbation, and we can prove that $M(n, g)$ is empty for $n \geq 1$ and generic $g$.

**Organization of the paper:** In Section 3.1 we review the basic facts on anti-self-duality and conformal structure. In the above arguments we consider the moduli space $M(n, g)$ parametrized by Riemannian metrics $g$. But ASD equation depends only on conformal structures, and hence technically it is better to parameterize ASD moduli spaces by conformal structures. Section 3.1 is a preparation for this consideration. In Section 3.2 we prepare some estimates relating to the Laplacians.

In Section 4 we study the decay behavior of instantons over $X$, and show that they decay “sufficiently fast”. This is important in showing that all instantons can be “captured” by the functional analysis setups constructed in Sections 6 and 8.3.

Section 5 is a preparation for Section 6. In Section 6 we study a (modified version of) operator $D_A = -d_A^* + d_A^{+s}$ and establish the above mentioned properties (i), (ii), (iii).

In Section 7 we show that there is no non-flat reducible instantons on $E$. Here the condition $b_-(Y) = 0$ is essentially used.
3. SOME PRELIMINARIES

3.1. Anti-self-duality and conformal structure. In this subsection we review some well-known facts on the relation between anti-self-duality and conformal structure. Specialists of the gauge theory don’t need to read the details of the arguments in this subsection. The references are Donaldson-Sullivan [6, pp. 185-187] and Donaldson-Kronheimer [5, pp. 7-8].

We start with a linear algebra. Let $V$ be an oriented real 4-dimensional linear space. We fix an inner product $g_0$ on $V$. The orientation and inner product give a natural isomorphism $\Lambda^4(V) \cong \mathbb{R}$, and we define a quadratic form $Q : \Lambda^2(V) \times \Lambda^2(V) \to \mathbb{R}$ by $Q(\xi, \eta) := \xi \wedge \eta \in \Lambda^4(V) \cong \mathbb{R}$. The dimensions of maximal positive subspaces and maximal negative subspaces with respect to $Q$ are both 3.

Let $g$ and $g'$ be two inner products on $V$. They are said to be conformally equivalent if there is $c > 0$ such that $g_2 = cg_1$. Let $\text{Conf}(V)$ be the set of all conformal equivalence classes of inner-products on $V$. $\text{Conf}(V)$ naturally admits a smooth manifold structure.

We define $\text{Conf}'(V)$ as the set of all 3-dimensional subspaces $U \subset \Lambda^2(V)$ satisfying $Q(\omega, \omega) < 0$ for all non-zero $\omega \in U$. $\text{Conf}'(V)$ depends on the orientation of $V$, but it is independent of the choice of the inner product $g_0$. $\text{Conf}'(V)$ is an open set of the Grassmann manifold $Gr_3(\Lambda^2(V))$, and hence it is also a smooth manifold.

Let $\Lambda^+$ be the space of $\omega \in \Lambda^2(V)$ which is self-dual with respect to $g_0$, and $\Lambda^-$ be the space of $\omega \in \Lambda^2(V)$ which is anti-self-dual with respect to $g_0$. We define $\text{Conf}''(V)$ be the set of linear map $\mu : \Lambda^- \to \Lambda^+$ satisfying $|\mu| < 1$ (i.e. $|\mu(\omega)| < |\omega|$ for all non-zero $\omega \in \Lambda^-$ where the norm $|\cdot|$ is defined by $g_0$). This is also a smooth manifold as an open set of $\text{Hom}(\Lambda^-, \Lambda^+)$. The map

$$\text{Conf}''(V) \to \text{Conf}'(V), \quad \mu \mapsto \{\omega + \mu(\omega) | \omega \in \Lambda^-\}$$

is a diffeomorphism. Hence $\text{Conf}'(V)$ is contractible. (In particular it is connected.)

**Lemma 3.1.** The map

(4) $\text{Conf}(V) \to \text{Conf}'(V), \quad [g] \mapsto \{\omega \in \Lambda^2(V) | \omega \text{ is anti-self-dual with respect to } g\}$,

is a diffeomorphism.

**Proof.** For $A \in SL(V)$ and $[g] \in \text{Conf}(V)$ we define $[Ag] \in \text{Conf}(V)$ by setting $(Ag)(u, v) := g(A^{-1}u, A^{-1}v)$. In this manner $SL(V)$ transitively acts on $\text{Conf}(V)$, and the isotropy subgroup at $[g_0]$ is equal to $SO(V) = SO(V, g_0)$. Hence $\text{Conf}(V) \cong SL(V)/SO(V)$. On the other hand, the Lie group $SO(\Lambda^2(V), Q) (\cong SO(3, 3))$ naturally acts on $\text{Conf}'(V)$. This
action is transitive. (For \( U \in \text{Conf}'(V) \) set \( U' := \{ \omega \in \Lambda^2(V) \mid Q(\omega, \eta) = 0 \ (\forall \eta \in U) \} \).\( \Lambda^2(V) = U \oplus U' \). \( Q \) is negative definite on \( U \) and positive definite on \( U' \). By choosing orthonormal bases on \( U \) and \( U' \) with respect to \( Q \), we can construct \( A \in SO(\Lambda^2(V), Q) \) satisfying \( A(\Lambda^-) = U. \)

Let \( SO(\Lambda^2(V), Q)_0 \) be the identity component of \( SO(\Lambda^2(V), Q) \). Since \( \text{Conf}'(V) \) is connected, \( SO(\Lambda^2(V), Q)_0 \) also transitively acts on \( \text{Conf}'(V) \). The isotropy group of this action at \( \Lambda^- \in \text{Conf}'(V) \) is equal to \( SO(\Lambda^+) \times SO(\Lambda^-) \). (It is easy to see that if \( A \in SO(\Lambda^2(V), Q)_0 \) fixes \( \Lambda^- \) then it also fixes \( \Lambda^+ \). Hence \( A \in O(\Lambda^+) \times O(\Lambda^-) \).

Since \( \text{Conf}'(V) \) is contractible, the isotropy subgroup must be connected. Therefore \( A \in SO(\Lambda^+) \times SO(\Lambda^-) \). Thus \( \text{Conf}'(V) \cong SO(\Lambda^2(V), Q)_0/ SO(\Lambda^+) \times SO(\Lambda^-) \)

\( SL(V) \) naturally acts on \( \Lambda^2(V) \), and it preserves the quadratic form \( Q \). Hence we have a homomorphism \( f : SL(V) \to SO(\Lambda^2(V), Q)_0 \). A direct calculation shows that it induces an isomorphism between their Lie algebras. Hence the homomorphism \( f : SL(V) \to SO(\Lambda^2(V), Q)_0 \) is a (surjective) covering map. \( f^{-1}(SO(\Lambda^+) \times SO(\Lambda^-)) \) is equal to \( SO(V) \). (It is easy to see that \( SO(V) \subset f^{-1}(SO(\Lambda^+) \times SO(\Lambda^-)) \) and their dimensions are both 6. \( SL(V) \) is connected and \( SL(V)/f^{-1}(SO(\Lambda^+) \times SO(\Lambda^-)) \cong SO(\Lambda^2(V), Q)_0/ SO(\Lambda^+) \times SO(\Lambda^-) \cong \text{Conf}'(V) \) is contractible. Hence \( f^{-1}(SO(\Lambda^+) \times SO(\Lambda^-)) \) must be connected. Therefore it is equal to \( SO(V) \).) Thus \( SL(V)/SO(V) \cong SO(\Lambda^2(V), Q)_0/ SO(\Lambda^+) \times SO(\Lambda^-) \) This gives a diffeomorphism \( \text{Conf}(V) \cong \text{Conf}'(V) \), and this diffeomorphism coincides with the above map \([4]\).

\( \square \)

Let \( M \) be an oriented 4-manifold (not necessarily compact), and \( g_0 \) be a smooth Riemannian metric on \( M \). Two Riemannian metrics \( g \) and \( g' \) on \( M \) are said to be conformally equivalent if there is a positive function \( \varphi : M \to \mathbb{R} \) satisfying \( g' = \varphi g \). Let \( \text{Conf}(M) \) be the set of all conformal equivalence classes of \( C^\infty \)-Riemannian metrics on \( M \).

Let \( \Lambda^+ \) and \( \Lambda^- \) be the sub-bundles of \( \Lambda^2 := \Lambda^2(T^*M) \) consisting of self-dual and anti-self-dual 2-forms with respect to \( g_0 \). For \( [g] \in \text{Conf}(M) \) we define a sub-bundle \( \Lambda^+_g \subset \Lambda^2 \) as the set of anti-self-dual 2-forms with respect to \( g \). There is a \( C^\infty \)-bundle map \( \mu_g : \Lambda^- \to \Lambda^+ \) such that \( |(\mu_g)_x| < 1 \ (x \in M) \) and that \( \Lambda^+_g \) is equal to the graph \( \{ \omega + \mu_g(\omega) \mid \omega \in \Lambda^- \} \). Here \( |(\mu_g)_x| < 1 \ (x \in M) \) means that \( |\mu_g(\omega)| < |\omega| \) for all non-zero \( \omega \in \Lambda^- \). \( |\cdot| \) is the norm defined by \( g_0 \). From the previous argument, we get the following result.

**Corollary 3.2.** The map

\[
\text{Conf}(M) \to \{ \mu : \Lambda^- \to \Lambda^+ : C^\infty\text{-bundle map} \mid |\mu_x| < 1 \ (x \in M) \}, \quad [g] \mapsto \mu_g,
\]

is bijective.

3.2. Eigenvalues of the Laplacians on differential forms over \( S^3 \). We will sometimes need estimates relating to lower bounds on the eigenvalues of the Laplacians on \( S^3 \). Here the 3-sphere \( S^3 \) is endowed with the Riemannian metric induced by the inclusion
\[ S^3 = \{ x \in \mathbb{R}^4 \mid x_1^2 + x_2^2 + x_3^2 + x_4^2 = 1 \} \subset \mathbb{R}^4. \] (\( \mathbb{R}^4 \) has the standard Euclidean metric.) The formal adjoint of \( d : \Omega^i \to \Omega^{i+1} \) is denoted by \( d^* : \Omega^{i+1} \to \Omega^i \).

**Lemma 3.3.** The first non-zero eigenvalue of the Laplacian \( \Delta = d^* d \) acting on functions over \( S^3 \) is 3.

**Proof.** See Sakai [13], p. 272, Proposition 3.13]. \( \square \)

**Lemma 3.4.** Let \( \text{Ker}(d^*) \subset \Omega^1 \) be the space of 1-forms \( a \) over \( S^3 \) satisfying \( d^* a = 0 \). Then the first eigenvalue of the Laplacian \( \Delta = d^* d + dd^* \) acting on \( \text{Ker}(d^*) \) is 4.

**Proof.** See Donaldson-Kronheimer [5], p. 310, Lemma (7.3.4)]. \( \square \)

As a corollary we get the following. (This is given in [5], p. 310, Lemma (7.3.4)].)

**Corollary 3.5.** (i) Let \( a \) be a smooth 1-form over \( S^3 \) satisfying \( d^* a = 0 \). Then
\[
\int_{S^3} |a|^2 \text{dvol} \leq \frac{1}{4} \int_{S^3} |d a|^2 \text{dvol}.
\]
(ii) For any smooth 1-form \( a \) on \( S^3 \), we have
\[
\left| \int_{S^3} a \wedge d a \right| \leq \frac{1}{2} \int_{S^3} |d a|^2 \text{dvol}.
\]

**Proof.** (i) \( \int |d a|^2 = \int \langle a, \Delta a \rangle \geq 4 \int |a|^2 \).
(ii) There is a smooth function \( f \) on \( S^3 \) such that \( b := a - d f \) satisfies \( d^* b = 0 \). Then
\[
|\int a \wedge d a| = |\int b \wedge d b| \leq \sqrt{\int |b|^2} \sqrt{\int |d b|^2} \leq \frac{1}{2} \int |d b|^2 = \frac{1}{2} \int |d a|^2. \] \( \square \)

4. **Decay estimate of instantons**

4.1. **Classification of adapted connections.** Let us go back to the situation of Section 2.1. \( Y \) is a simply connected, compact oriented 4-manifold, and \( X = Y^{2\mathbb{Z}} \) is the connected sum of the infinite copies of \( Y \) indexed by \( \mathbb{Z} \). Since \( X \) is non-compact, every principal \( SU(2) \)-bundle on it is isomorphic to the product bundle \( E = X \times SU(2) \). Following Donaldson [4], Definition 3.5], we make the following definition.

**Definition 4.1.** An adapted connection \( A \) on \( E \) is a connection on \( E \) which is flat outside a compact set. (That is, there is a compact set \( L \subset X \) such that \( F_A = 0 \) over \( X \setminus L \).) Two adapted connections \( A_1 \) and \( A_2 \) on \( E \) are said to be equivalent as adapted connections if there is a gauge transformation \( u : E \to E \) such that \( u(A_1) \) is equal to \( A_2 \) outside a compact set.

For \( m \in \mathbb{Z} \), let \( u_m : X \to SU(2) \) be a smooth map such that \( (\rho_m)_* : H_3(X) \to H_3(SU(2)) \) satisfies \((\rho_m)_*( [S^3] ) = m \{ SU(2) \} \). (Here \([S^3] \) is the fundamental class of the cross-section \( S^3 \subset Y^{(n)} \cap Y^{(n)}_+ \), and it is a generator of \( H_3(X) \cong \mathbb{Z} \). See Remark 4.2 below.) This means that the restriction of \( u_m \) to the cross-section \( S^3 \subset Y^{(n)} \cap Y^{(n)}_+ \) becomes a map of degree \( m \) from \( S^3 \) to \( SU(2) \) (for every \( n \in \mathbb{Z} \)).
Remark 4.2. The cross-section $S^3 \subset Y_T^{(n)} \cap Y_T^{(n)}$ is endowed with the orientation so that the identification $Y_T^{(n)} \cap Y_T^{(n)} = (1, T - 1) \times S^3$ is orientation preserving. (The interval $(1, T - 1)$ has the standard orientation.) The orientation on the Lie group $SU(2)$ is chosen as follows: Let $\theta \in \Omega^1 \otimes su(2)$ be the left invariant 1-form (on $SU(2)$) valued in the Lie algebra $su(2)$ satisfying $\theta(X) = X$ for all $X \in su(2) = T_1SU(2)$. (In the standard notation, we can write $\theta = g^{-1}dg$ for $g \in SU(2)$.) We choose the orientation on $SU(2)$ so that

$$
\frac{1}{8\pi^2} \int_{SU(2)} tr(\theta \wedge d\theta + \frac{2}{3}\theta^3) = \frac{-1}{24\pi^2} \int_{SU(2)} tr(\theta^3) = 1.
$$

Since $E$ is the product bundle, $u_m$ becomes a gauge transformation of $E$. Let $\rho$ be the product flat connection on $E = X \times SU(2)$, and set $\rho_m := u_m^{-1}(\rho)$. Let $A(m)$ be a connection on $E$ which is equal to $\rho$ over $q^{-1}(-\infty, -1)$ and equal to $\rho_m$ over $q^{-1}(1, +\infty)$. $A(m)$ is an adapted connection on $E$. For $t > 1$ we have

$$
\frac{1}{8\pi^2} \int_X tr(F(A(m))^2) = \frac{1}{8\pi^2} \int_{q^{-1}(t)} u_m^* \left( tr(\theta \wedge d\theta + \frac{2}{3}\theta^3) \right) = m.
$$

Here we have used (5) and $\deg(u_m|_{q^{-1}(t)} : q^{-1}(t) \to SU(2)) = m$.

Proposition 4.3. For $m_1 \neq m_2$, $A(m_1)$ and $A(m_2)$ are not equivalent as adapted connections. If $A$ is an adapted connection on $E$, then $A$ is equivalent to $A(m)$ as an adapted connection where

$$
m = \frac{1}{8\pi^2} \int_X trF_A^2.
$$

(An important point for us is that there are only countably many equivalence classes of adapted connections.)

Proof. The first statement follows from the equation (5).

Let $A$ be an adapted connection on $E$. There is $M > 0$ such that $A$ is flat on $q^{-1}(-\infty, -M]$ and $q^{-1}[M, \infty)$. We choose $M > 1$ so that $q^{-1}(M) = S^3 \subset Y_T^{(n)} \cap Y_T^{(n)}$ and $q^{-1}(-M) = S^3 \subset Y_T^{(-n)} \cap Y_T^{(-n)}$ for some $n > 0$. Since $q^{-1}(-\infty, -M]$ and $q^{-1}[M, \infty)$ are simply connected, there are gauge transformations $u$ on $q^{-1}(-\infty, -M]$ and $u'$ on $q^{-1}[M, \infty)$ such that $u(A) = \rho$ and $u'(A) = \rho$. We can extend $u$ all over $X$. Hence we can suppose that $u = 1$ and that $A$ is equal to $\rho$ over $q^{-1}(-\infty, -M]$. Set $m := \deg(u'|_{q^{-1}(M)} : q^{-1}(M) \to SU(2))$. The degree of the map $(u_m^{-1}u')|_{q^{-1}(M)} : q^{-1}(M) \to SU(2)$ is zero. Then there is a gauge transformation $u''$ of $E$ such that $u'' = u_m^{-1}u'$ on $q^{-1}[M, +\infty)$ and $u'' = 1$ on $q^{-1}(-\infty, M - 1)$. Then $u''(A)$ is equal to $\rho$ over $q^{-1}(-\infty, -M]$ and equal to $u_m^{-1}(\rho)$ over $q^{-1}[M, +\infty)$. Hence $u''(A)$ is equal to $A(m)$ outside a compact set. We have

$$
m = \frac{1}{8\pi^2} \int_X trF(A(m))^2 = \frac{1}{8\pi^2} \int_X trF_A^2.
$$

$\square$
4.2. Preliminaries for the decay estimate. We need the following. (This is a special case of [9 Proposition 3.1, Remark 3.2].)

**Proposition 4.4.** Let \( Z \) be a simply-connected compact Riemannian 4-manifold with (or without) boundary, and \( W \subset Z \) be a compact subset with \( W \cap \partial Z = \emptyset \). Then there are positive numbers \( \varepsilon_1(W, Z) \) and \( C_{1,k}(W, Z) \) \((k \geq 0)\) satisfying the following: Let \( A \) be an ASD connection on the product principal \( SU(2) \)-bundle over \( Z \) satisfying \( \|F_A\|_{L^2(Z)} \leq \varepsilon_1(W, Z) \). Then \( A \) can be represented by a connection matrix \( \hat{A} \) over a neighborhood of \( W \) satisfying

\[
\|\hat{A}\|_{C^k(W)} \leq C_{1,k} \|F_A\|_{L^2(Z)},
\]

for all \( k \geq 0 \).

**Proof.** See Fukaya [9 Proposition 3.1, Remark 3.2]. \( \square \)

**Lemma 4.5.** Let \( L > 2 \). There exist positive numbers \( \varepsilon_2 \) and \( C_{2,k} \) \((k \geq 0)\) independent of \( L \) satisfying the following. If \( A \) is an ASD connection on the product principal \( SU(2) \)-bundle \( G \) over \((0, L) \times S^3 \) satisfying \( \|F_A\|_{L^2((0,L) \times S^3)} \leq \varepsilon_2 \), then \( A \) can be represented by a connection matrix \( \hat{A} \) over a neighborhood of \([1, L - 1] \times S^3\) satisfying

\[
|\nabla^k \hat{A}(t, \theta)| \leq C_{2,k} \|F_A\|_{L^2((t-1,t+1) \times S^3)},
\]

for \((t, \theta) \in [1, L - 1] \times S^3 \) and \( k \geq 0 \).

**Proof.** Proposition 4.4 implies the following. There exist positive numbers \( \varepsilon'_2 \) and \( C'_{2,k} \) \((k \geq 0)\) such that if \( B \) is an ASD connection on the product principal \( SU(2) \)-bundle over \([0, 1] \times S^3 \) satisfying \( \|F_B\|_{L^2([0,1] \times S^3)} \leq \varepsilon'_2 \) then \( B \) can be represented by a connection matrix \( \hat{B} \) over a neighborhood of \([1/4, 3/4] \times S^3\) satisfying

\[
|\nabla^k \hat{B}(x)| \leq C'_{2,k} \|F_B\|_{L^2([0,1] \times S^3)} \quad (x \in [1/4, 3/4] \times S^3, k \geq 0).
\]

Let \( \varepsilon_2 \) be a small positive number with \( \varepsilon_2 < \varepsilon'_2 \). We will fix \( \varepsilon_2 \) later. Suppose that \( A \) is an ASD connection on the product principal \( SU(2) \)-bundle \( G \) over \((0, L) \times S^3 \) satisfying \( \|F_A\|_{L^2((0,L) \times S^3)} \leq \varepsilon_2 \). For \( 2 \leq n \leq [4L - 4] \), set \( I_n := [n/4, n/4 + 1/2] \) and \( J_n := [n/4 - 1/4, n/4 + 3/4] \). We have \( I_n \subset J_n \). For each \( n \), there is a local trivialization \( h_n \) of \( G \) over a neighborhood of \( I_n \times S^3 \) such that the connection matrix \( A_n := h_n(A) \) satisfies

\[
|\nabla^k A_n(x)| \leq C'_{2,k} \|F_A\|_{L^2(J_n \times S^3)} \quad (x \in I_n \times S^3, k \geq 0).
\]

Set \( g_n := h_{n+1}^{-1} : (I_n \cap I_{n+1}) \times S^3 \rightarrow SU(2) \). Then \( g_n(A_n) = A_{n+1} \) \((i.e. \ dg_n = g_nA_n - A_{n+1}g_n)\). In particular \( |dg_n| \leq 4C'_{2,0} \varepsilon_2 \). Fix a reference point \( x_0 \in S^3 \). By multiplying some constant gauge transformations on \( h_n \)’s, we can assume that \( g_n(n/4 + 1/4, x_0) = 1 \). Then \( |g_n - 1| \leq \text{const} \cdot \varepsilon_2 \) over \((I_n \cap I_{n+1}) \times S^3\) where const is independent of \( L, n \). Since the exponential map \( \exp : su(2) \rightarrow SU(2) \) is locally diffeomorphic around \( 0 \in su(2) \), if \( \varepsilon_2 \) is
sufficiently small (but independent of $L, n$), we have $u_n := (\exp)^{-1}g_n : (I_n \cap I_{n+1}) \times S^3 \to su(2)$. (Here we have fixed $\varepsilon_2 > 0$.) Then $g_n = e^{u_n}$ over $(I_n \cap I_{n+1}) \times S^3$ with

$$|\nabla^k u_n(x)| \leq C_{2,k}' \|F_A\|_{L^2((I_n \cup I_{n+1}) \times S^3)} \quad (x \in (I_n \cap I_{n+1}) \times S^3, k \geq 0).$$

Let $\varphi$ be a smooth function in $\mathbb{R}$ such that supp$(d\varphi) \subset (1/4, 1/2)$, $\varphi(t) = 0$ for $t \leq 1/4$ and $\varphi = 1$ for $t \geq 1/2$. Set $\varphi_n(t) := \varphi(t - n/4)$. (supp$(d\varphi_n) \subset \text{Interior}(I_n \cap I_{n+1})$.) We define a trivialization $h$ of $G$ over the union of $(I_n \cap I_{n+1}) \times S^3$ ($2 \leq n \leq [4L - 4]$) by setting $h := e^{\varphi_n u_n} \circ h_n$ on $(I_n \cap I_{n+1}) \times S^3$. Then $h$ is smoothly defined over a neighborhood of $[1, L - 1] \times S^3$, and the connection matrix $\tilde{\Lambda} := h(A)$ satisfies $\theta$.

Let us go back to the given manifolds $Y$ and $Y_T = p^{-1}(-T + 1, T - 1)$.

**Lemma 4.6.** Let $T > 4$. There exist positive numbers $\varepsilon_3$ and $C_{3,k}$ ($k \geq 0$) independent of $T$ satisfying the following. If $A$ is an ASD connection on the product principal $SU(2)$-bundle over $Y_T$ satisfying $\|F_A\|_{L^2(Y_T)} \leq \varepsilon_3$, then $A$ can be represented by a connection matrix $\tilde{A}$ over $Y_{T-1}$ such that

$$|\nabla^k \tilde{A}(x)| \leq C_{3,k} \|F_A\|_{L^2(p^{-1}(-6,t+6) \cap Y_T)} \quad (t = p(x)),
$$

for $x \in Y_{T-1}$ and $k \geq 0$.

**Proof.** Set $Z := p^{-1}[-3, 3]$ and $W := p^{-1}[-5/2, 5/2] \subset Z$. We apply Proposition 4.4 to these $Z$ and $W$: There is $\varepsilon_3' > 0$ (depending only on $Z$, $W$ and hence independent of $T$) such that if $\|F_A\|_{L^2(Z)} \leq \varepsilon_3'$ then $A$ can be represented by a connection matrix $A_1$ over a neighborhood of $W$ such that

$$|\nabla^k A_1(x)| \leq \text{const}_k \|F_A\|_{L^2(Z)} \quad (x \in W, k \geq 0).$$

On the other hand, by applying Lemma 4.5 to the tubes $p^{-1}(-T + 1, -1) = (-T + 1, -1) \times S^3$ and $p^{-1}(1, T - 1) = (1, T - 1) \times S^3$, if $\|F_A\|_{L^2(Y_T)} \leq \varepsilon_2$ (the positive constant introduced in Lemma 4.5) then $A$ can be represented by a connection matrix $A_2$ over a neighborhood of $p^{-1}([-T + 2, -2] \cup p^{-1}[2, T - 2] = [-T + 2, -2] \times S^3 \cup [2, T - 2] \times S^3$ such that

$$|\nabla^k A_2(t, \theta)| \leq C_{2,k} \|F_A\|_{L^2((-1,t+1) \times S^3)} \quad ((t, \theta) \in [-T + 2, -2] \times S^3 \cup [2, T - 2] \times S^3, k \geq 0).$$

Then by patching $A_1$ and $A_2$ over $p^{-1}(-5/2, -2)$ and $p^{-1}(2, 5/2)$ as in the proof of Lemma 4.5 we get the desired connection matrix $\tilde{A}$. □

**4.3. Exponential decay.** In this subsection we study a decay estimate of instantons on the product principal $SU(2)$-bundle $E = X \times SU(2)$. The results in this section will be used in Section 9. Our method is based on the arguments of Donaldson [4, Section 4.1] and Donaldson-Kronheimer [5, Section 7.3]. In this subsection we always suppose $T > 4$. Let $g$ be a Riemannian metric on $X$ which is equal to $g_0$ (the Riemannian metric given in Section 2.1) outside a compact set. Let $A$ be a $g$-ASD connection on $E$ satisfying

$$\int_X |F_A|^2_g \text{dvol}_g < \infty.$$
For \( t \in \mathbb{R} \), set
\[
J(t) := \int_{q^{-1}(t, +\infty)} |F_A|^2 d\text{vol}_g.
\]
For \( t \gg 1 \) we have \( J(t) = \int_{q^{-1}(t, +\infty)} |F_A|^2 d\text{vol} \) where \( |\cdot| \) and \( d\text{vol} \) are the norm and volume form with respect to the periodic metric \( g_0 \). Recall that for each integer \( n \) we have
\[
q^{-1}(nT + 1, (n + 1)T - 1) = Y_T^{(n)} \cap Y_+^{(n)} = (1, T - 1) \times S^3.
\]

**Lemma 4.7.** There is \( n_0(A) > 0 \) such that for \( n \geq n_0(A) \)
\[
J'(t) \leq -2J(t) \quad (nT + 2 \leq t \leq (n + 1)T - 2).
\]
(The value \(-2\) is not optimal.)

**Proof.** In this proof we always suppose \( nT + 2 \leq t \leq (n + 1)T - 2 \) and \( n \gg 1 \). We have
\[
J'(t) = -\int_{q^{-1}(t)} |F_A|^2 d\text{vol} = -2 \|F(A_t)\|_{L^2(S^3)}^2 \quad (A_t := A|_{q^{-1}(t)}).
\]
Here we have used the fact \( |F_A|^2 = 2|F(A_t)|^2 \). This is the consequence of the ASD condition. From Lemma 4.5 we can assume that, for \( n \gg 1 \), a connection matrix of \( A \) over \( q^{-1}[nT + 2, (n + 1)T - 2] \) is as small as we want with respect to the \( C^1 \)-norm (or any other \( C^k \)-norm). In particular we have \( \|F(A_t)\|_{L^2} \ll 1 \) for \( n \gg 1 \). Then, by using [5, Proposition 4.4.11], we can suppose that \( A_t \) is represented by a connection matrix satisfying
\[
\|A_t\|_{L^2(S^3)} \leq \text{const} \|F(A_t)\|_{L^2(S^3)}.
\]
Then we can prove

**Sublemma 4.8.**
\[
J(t) = -\int_{S^3} \text{tr}(A_t \wedge dA_t + \frac{2}{3}A_t^3) \quad (=: -\theta(A_t)).
\]

**Proof.** For \( m > n \gg 1 \) and \( mT + 2 \leq s \leq (m + 1)T - 2 \),
\[
\int_{q^{-1}[t,s]} |F_A|^2 d\text{vol} \equiv \theta(A_s) - \theta(A_t) \mod 8\pi^2\mathbb{Z}.
\]
We can suppose that the connection matrix \( A_s \) also satisfies (8). Then both of the left and right hand sides of the above equation (9) are sufficiently small. Hence
\[
\int_{q^{-1}[t,s]} |F_A|^2 d\text{vol} = \theta(A_s) - \theta(A_t).
\]
We have \( \theta(A_s) \to 0 \) as \( m \to +\infty \). Then we get the above result. \( \square \)

From Corollary 3.5 (ii),
\[
\left| \int_{S^3} \text{tr}(A_t \wedge dA_t) \right| \leq \frac{1}{2} \int_{S^3} |dA_t|^2.
\]
Since $dA_t = F(A_t) - A_t^2$, $\|dA_t\|_{L^2(S^3)}^2 \leq \|F(A_t)\|_{L^2}^2 + 2\|F(A_t)\|_{L^2} \|A_t^2\|_{L^2} + \|A_t^2\|_{L^2}^2$. We have $L^2(S^3) \hookrightarrow L^6(S^3)$. Hence $\|A_t^2\|_{L^2} \leq \text{const} \|A_t\|_{L^2}^2 \leq \text{const} \|F(A_t)\|_{L^2}^2$ by (8). Hence $\|dA_t\|_{L^2}^2 \leq (1 + \text{const} \|F(A_t)\|_{L^2}) \|F(A_t)\|_{L^2}^2$. In a similar way, we have

$$\left|\int_{S^3} \text{tr}(A_t^3)\right| \leq \text{const} \|A_t\|_{L^3}^3 \leq \text{const} \|F(A_t)\|_{L^2}^3.$$

Thus we have

$$J(t) = -\theta(A_t) \leq \left(\frac{1}{2} + \text{const} \|F(A_t)\|_{L^2}\right) \|F(A_t)\|_{L^2}^2.$$

Since $J'(t) = -2\|F(A_t)\|_{L^2}^2$ and $\|F(A_t)\|_{L^2} \ll 1$, we have $J(t) \leq \|F(A_t)\|_{L^2}^2 = -\frac{1}{2}J'(t)$. Hence $J'(t) \leq -2J$. \hfill \Box

**Corollary 4.9.** For $t \geq n_0(A)T + 2$,

$$J(t) \leq \text{const}_{A,T} \cdot e^{-2(1-4/T)t}.$$

Here $\text{const}_{A,T}$ is a positive constant depending on $A$ and $T$.

**Proof.** First note that $J(t)$ is monotone non-increasing. For $nT + 2 \leq t \leq (n + 1)T - 2$ ($n \geq n_0(A) =: n_0$), we have $J(t) \leq e^{-2(t-(nT-2))}J(nT + 2)$ by Lemma 4.7.

Set $a_n := J(nT + 2)$ ($n \geq n_0$). $a_{n+1} \leq J((n + 1)T - 2) \leq e^{-2(1-4)}a_n$. Hence $a_n \leq e^{2(T-4)(n-n_0)}a_{n_0}$.

For $nT + 2 \leq t \leq (n + 1)T - 2$, $J(t) \leq e^{-2(t-(nT-2))}a_n \leq e^{-2(t-4n)}e^{4+2nT-8n_0}a_{n_0}$. Since $t \geq nT + 2$, we have $t - 4n \geq (1 - 4/T)t + 8/T$. Hence $J(t) \leq \text{const}_{A,T}e^{-2(1-4/T)t}$.

For $(n + 1)T - 2 < t < (n + 1)T + 2$, $J(t) \leq J((n + 1)T - 2) \leq \text{const}_{A,T}e^{-2(1-4/T)t}$. \hfill \Box

In the same way we can prove the following.

**Lemma 4.10.** For $t \gg 1$ we have

$$\int_{q^{-1}(-\infty,-t)} |F_A|^2 d\text{vol} \leq \text{const}_{A,T} \cdot e^{-2(1-4/T)t}.$$

**Corollary 4.11.** There exists an adapted connection $A_0$ on $E$ satisfying

$$|\nabla^k_{A_0}(A(x) - A_0(x))| \leq \text{const}_{k,A,T} \cdot e^{-(1-4/T)|t|} \quad (t = q(x)),$$

for all integers $k \geq 0$.

**Proof.** For $|n| \gg 1$, we have $\|F_A\|_{L^2(Y_t^{(n)})} \leq \varepsilon_3$. ($\varepsilon_3$ is a positive constant introduced in Lemma 4.6) Then by Lemma 4.6, Corollary 4.9 and Lemma 4.10, $A$ can be represented by a connection matrix $A_n$ on $Y_t^{(n)}$ ($|n| \gg 1$) such that

$$|\nabla^k A_n(x)| \leq \text{const}_{k,A,T} \cdot e^{-(1-4/T)|t|} \quad (x \in Y_t^{(n)}, t = q(x), k \geq 0).$$

By patching these connection matrices over $Y_{T-1}^{(n)} \cap Y_{T-1}^{(n+1)}$ ($|n| \gg 1$) as in the proof of Lemma 4.5, $A$ can be represented by a connection matrix $\tilde{A}$ on $\{||t| \gg 1\}$ such that

$$|\nabla^k \tilde{A}(x)| \leq \text{const}_{k,A,T} \cdot e^{-(1-4/T)|t|} \quad (||t| \gg 1, k \geq 0).$$
To be more precise, there are \( t_0 \gg 1 \) and a trivialization \( h : E|_{\{|t|>t_0\}} \to \{|t| > t_0\} \times SU(2) \) such that \( h(A) \) satisfies
\[
|\nabla^k_p(h(A) - \rho)| \leq \text{const}_{k,A,T} \cdot e^{-((1-4)/T)|t|} \quad (|t| > t_0, k \geq 0),
\]
where \( \rho \) is the product connection. This means that
\[
|\nabla^k_{h^{-1}(\rho)}(A - h^{-1}(\rho))| \leq \text{const}_{k,A,T} \cdot e^{-((1-4)/T)|t|} \quad (|t| > t_0, k \geq 0).
\]
Take a connection \( A_0 \) on \( E \) which is equal to \( h^{-1}(\rho) \) over \( \{|t| \geq t_0 + 1\} \). Then \( A_0 \) is an adapted connection satisfying the desired property.

\[ \square \]

5. Preliminaries for linear theory

In this section, we study differential operators over \( X \). The results in this section will be used in Section 6. All arguments in Sections 5.1 and 5.2 are essentially given in Donaldson [4] Chapters 3 and 4.

5.1. Preliminary estimates over the tube. Let \( \alpha \) be a real number with \( 0 < |\alpha| < 1 \).

In this subsection we study some differential operators over \( \mathbb{R} \times S^3 \). We denote \( t \) as the parameter of the \( \mathbb{R} \)-factor (i.e. the natural projection \( t : \mathbb{R} \times S^3 \to \mathbb{R} \)). Let \( d^* : \Omega^1_{\mathbb{R} \times S^3} \to \Omega^0_{\mathbb{R} \times S^3} \) be the formal adjoint of the derivative \( d : \Omega^0_{\mathbb{R} \times S^3} \to \Omega^1_{\mathbb{R} \times S^3} \) over \( \mathbb{R} \times S^3 \). We have \( d^* = - \ast d^* \) where \( \ast \) is the Hodge star over \( \mathbb{R} \times S^3 \). We define a differential operator \( d^{*,\alpha} : \Omega^1_{\mathbb{R} \times S^3} \to \Omega^0_{\mathbb{R} \times S^3} \) by setting \( d^{*,\alpha} b := e^{-2\alpha t} d^* (e^{2\alpha t} b) \) \((b \in \Omega^1_{\mathbb{R} \times S^3})\). Then
\[
d^{*,\alpha} b = d^* b - 2\alpha \ast (dt \wedge \ast b).
\]

If \( f \in \Omega^0_{\mathbb{R} \times S^3} \) and \( b \in \Omega^1_{\mathbb{R} \times S^3} \) have compact supports, then
\[
\int_{\mathbb{R} \times S^3} e^{2\alpha t} \langle df, b \rangle d\text{vol} = \int_{\mathbb{R} \times S^3} e^{2\alpha t} \langle f, d^{*,\alpha} b \rangle d\text{vol}.
\]
Consider \( d^+ := \frac{1}{2} (1 + \ast) d : \Omega^1_{\mathbb{R} \times S^3} \to \Omega^+_{\mathbb{R} \times S^3} \), and set \( D^\alpha := -d^{*,\alpha} + d^+ : \Omega^1_{\mathbb{R} \times S^3} \to \Omega^0_{\mathbb{R} \times S^3} \oplus \Omega^+_{\mathbb{R} \times S^3} \).

Let \( \Lambda^i_{S^3} (i \geq 0) \) be the bundle of \( i \)-forms over \( S^3 \). Consider the pull-back of \( \Lambda^i_{S^3} \) by the projection \( \mathbb{R} \times S^3 \to S^3 \), and we also denote it as \( \Lambda^i_{S^3} \) for simplicity. We can identify the bundle \( \Lambda^1_{\mathbb{R} \times S^3} \) of 1-forms on \( \mathbb{R} \times S^3 \) with the bundle \( \Omega^0_{S^3} \oplus \Omega^1_{S^3} \) by
\[
\Lambda^0_{S^3} \oplus \Lambda^1_{S^3} \ni (b_0, \beta) \longmapsto b_0 dt + \beta \in \Lambda^1_{\mathbb{R} \times S^3}.
\]
We also naturally identify the bundle \( \Lambda^0_{\mathbb{R} \times S^3} \) with \( \Lambda^0_{S^3} \). The bundle \( \Lambda^1_{\mathbb{R} \times S^3} \) of self-dual forms can be identified with the bundle \( \Lambda^1_{S^3} \) by
\[
\Lambda^1_{S^3} \ni \beta \longmapsto \frac{1}{2} (dt \wedge \beta + \ast_3 \beta) \in \Lambda^+_{\mathbb{R} \times S^3} \quad (\ast_3 : \text{the Hodge star on } S^3).
\]
We define \( L : \Gamma(\Lambda^0_{S^3} \oplus \Lambda^1_{S^3}) \to \Gamma(\Lambda^0_{S^3} \oplus \Lambda^1_{S^3}) \) by setting
\[
L \begin{pmatrix} b_0 \\ \beta \end{pmatrix} := \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -d^*_3 \\ -d_3 & \ast_3 d_3 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} b_0 \\ \beta \end{pmatrix},
\]
where $d_3$ is the exterior derivative on $S^3$ and $d_3^* = -*_3 d_3*$. Let $b = (b_0, \beta) \in \Gamma(\Lambda^0_{S^3} \oplus \Lambda^1_{S^3}) = \Omega^1_{\mathbb{R} \times S^3}$ (i.e. $b = b_0 dt + \beta$). Then $D^\alpha b \in \Omega^0_{\mathbb{R} \times S^3} \oplus \Omega^1_{\mathbb{R} \times S^3} = \Gamma(\Lambda^0_{S^3} \oplus \Lambda^1_{S^3})$ is given by

$$D^\alpha b = \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \begin{pmatrix} b_0 \\ \beta \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} L + \begin{pmatrix} 2\alpha & 0 \\ 0 & -\alpha \end{pmatrix} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} b_0 \\ \beta \end{pmatrix}.$$ 

For $u \in \Omega^i_{\mathbb{R} \times S^3}$ $(i \geq 0)$, we define the Sobolev norm $\|u\|_{L^2_k}$ $(k \geq 0)$ by

$$\|u\|_{L^2_k}^2 := \sum_{j=0}^k \int_{\mathbb{R} \times S^3} |\nabla^j u|^2 \mathrm{dvol}. \quad (10)$$

We define the weighted Sobolev norm $\|u\|_{L^2_k, \alpha}$ by

$$\|u\|_{L^2_k, \alpha} := \|e^{\alpha t} u\|_{L^2_k}. \quad (11)$$

The map $L^2_{k, \alpha}(\mathbb{R} \times S^3, \Lambda^i_{\mathbb{R} \times S^3}) \ni u \mapsto e^{\alpha t} u \in L^2_{k}(\mathbb{R} \times S^3, \Lambda^i_{\mathbb{R} \times S^3})$ is an isometry.

$D^\alpha$ becomes a bounded linear map from $L^2_{k, \alpha}(\mathbb{R} \times S^3, \Lambda^1_{\mathbb{R} \times S^3})$ to $L^2_{k}(\mathbb{R} \times S^3, \Lambda^0_{\mathbb{R} \times S^3} \oplus \Lambda^1_{\mathbb{R} \times S^3})$. For $b = b_0 dt + \beta \in \Omega^1_{\mathbb{R} \times S^3}$ as above, we have

$$e^{\alpha t} D^\alpha (e^{-\alpha t} b) = \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \begin{pmatrix} b_0 \\ \beta \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} L + \begin{pmatrix} \alpha & 0 \\ 0 & -\alpha \end{pmatrix} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} b_0 \\ \beta \end{pmatrix}. \quad (12)$$

Set

$$L^\alpha := L + \begin{pmatrix} \alpha & 0 \\ 0 & -\alpha \end{pmatrix}. \quad (13)$$

Recall that we have assumed $0 < |\alpha| < 1$.

**Lemma 5.1.** Consider $L^\alpha$ as an essentially self-adjoint elliptic differential operator acting on $\Omega^0_{S^3} \oplus \Omega^1_{S^3}$ over $S^3$. If $\lambda$ is an eigenvalue of $L^\alpha$, then $|\lambda| \geq |\alpha|$. Moreover if $\lambda \neq \alpha$, then $|\lambda| > 1$.

**Proof.** We have

$$\Omega^0_{S^3} \oplus \Omega^1_{S^3} = (\Omega^0_{S^3} \oplus d_3(\Omega^0_{S^3})) \oplus \ker d_3^*,$$

where $d_3^* = -*_3 d_3* : \Omega^1_{S^3} \rightarrow \Omega^0_{S^3}$. The subspaces $\Omega^0_{S^3} \oplus d_3(\Omega^0_{S^3})$ and $\ker d_3^*$ are both $L^\alpha$-invariant.

For $\beta \in \ker d_3^*$, $L^\alpha(0, \beta) = (0, *_3 d_3* \beta - \alpha \beta)$. Suppose that $L^\alpha(0, \beta) = \lambda(0, \beta)$ and $\beta$ is not zero. Since $d_3^* \beta = 0$ and $H^1(S^3) = 0$, we have $d_3 \beta \neq 0$. Then $*_3 d_3 \beta = (\lambda + \alpha) \beta$ and $\lambda + \alpha \neq 0$. Since we have (Corollary 3.5 (ii))

$$\left| \int_{S^3} \beta \wedge d_3 \beta \right| \leq \frac{1}{2} \int_{S^3} |d_3 \beta|^2 \mathrm{dvol}$$

and $(\lambda + \alpha) \beta \wedge d_3 \beta = |d_3 \beta|^2 \mathrm{dvol}$, we have

$$2 \leq |\lambda + \alpha|.$$

Then $|\lambda| \geq 2 - |\alpha| > 1 > |\alpha|$. 

Lemma 5.2. For \( (f, d_3g) \in \Omega^0_{S^3} \oplus d_3(\Omega^1_{S^3}) \) (\( f \) and \( g \) are smooth functions on \( S^3 \)),

\[
L^\alpha \left( \begin{array}{c} f \\ d_3g \end{array} \right) = \left( \begin{array}{c} \alpha f - \Delta_3 g \\ -d_3 f - \alpha d_3 g \end{array} \right),
\]

(\( \Delta_3 = d_3^* d_3 \) is the Laplacian on functions over \( S^3 \)). Suppose that \( L^\alpha(f, d_3g) = \lambda(f, d_3g) \) and \( (f, d_3g) \) is not zero. Then

\[
\Delta_3 g = (\alpha - \lambda)f, \quad d_3 f = -(\alpha + \lambda)d_3 g.
\]

**Case 1:** Suppose \( \alpha + \lambda = 0 \). Then \( f \) is a constant, and

\[
0 = \int_{S^3} \Delta_3 g \, d\text{vol} = 2\alpha \int_{S^3} f \, d\text{vol}.
\]

Hence \( f \equiv 0 \). This implies \( \Delta_3 g \equiv 0 \) and hence \( d_3 g \equiv 0 \). This is a contradiction.

**Case 2:** Suppose \( \alpha + \lambda \neq 0 \). Then \( \Delta_3 f = (\lambda^2 - \alpha^2)f \). Since the first non-zero eigenvalue of the Laplacian \( \Delta_3 \) is 3 (Lemma 3.3), \( \lambda^2 - \alpha^2 = 0 \) or \( \lambda^2 - \alpha^2 \geq 3 \). Since \( \lambda \neq -\alpha \), we have

\[
\lambda = \alpha \quad \text{or} \quad |\lambda| \geq \sqrt{3 + \alpha^2} \geq \sqrt{3}.
\]

\[\square\]

Lemma 5.2. For \( a \in L^2_{1,\alpha}(\mathbb{R} \times S^3, \Lambda^1_{\mathbb{R} \times S^3}) \), we have \( \|a\|_{H^1_{\alpha}} \leq \sqrt{2}|\alpha|^{-1} \|D^\alpha a\|_{L^2_{\alpha}} \). Moreover \( \|a\|_{H^1_{\alpha}} \leq \text{const}_a \|D^\alpha a\|_{L^2_{\alpha}} \).

**Proof.** We can suppose that \( a \) is smooth and compact supported. Set \( b := e^{\alpha t} a = b_0 dt + \beta \) where \( (b_0, \beta) \in \Gamma(\mathbb{R} \times S^3, \Lambda^0_{\mathbb{R} \times S^3} \oplus \Lambda^1_{\mathbb{R} \times S^3}) \). Let \( \{\varphi_\lambda\}_\lambda \) be a complete orthonormal basis of \( L^2(S^3, \Lambda^0_{S^3} \oplus \Lambda^1_{S^3}) \) consisting of eigen-functions of \( L^\alpha \) over \( S^3 \) with \( L^\alpha \varphi_\lambda = \lambda \varphi_\lambda \) where \( \lambda \) runs over all eigenvalues of \( L^\alpha \). From Lemma 5.1, we have \( |\lambda| \geq |\alpha| \). Decompose \( (b_0, \beta) \) by \( \{\varphi_\lambda\} \) as

\[
(b_0(t, \theta), \beta(t, \theta)) = \sum_\lambda c_\lambda(t) \varphi_\lambda(\theta).
\]

Since \( a \) is compact supported, the functions \( c_\lambda \) are also compact supported. \( (\partial/\partial t + L^\alpha)(b_0, \beta) = \sum_\lambda (c'_\lambda(t) + \lambda c_\lambda(t)) \varphi_\lambda \). If \( (\partial/\partial t + L^\alpha)(b_0, \beta) = (b_1, \gamma) \), then \( e^{\alpha t} D^\alpha (e^{-\alpha t} b) = (b_1, \gamma) \). Hence \( |e^{\alpha t} D^\alpha (e^{-\alpha t} b)| = \sqrt{|b_1|^2 + |\gamma|^2}/2 \geq |(\partial/\partial t + L^\alpha)(b_0, \beta)|/\sqrt{2} \).

Therefore

\[
\int_{\mathbb{R} \times S^3} |e^{\alpha t} D^\alpha (e^{-\alpha t} b)|^2 \, d\text{vol} \geq \frac{1}{2} \sum_\lambda \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} |c'_\lambda + \lambda c_\lambda|^2 \, dt.
\]

\[
|c'_\lambda + \lambda c_\lambda|^2 = |c'_\lambda|^2 + \lambda (c_\lambda'^2 + \lambda^2 c_\lambda^2). \quad \text{Since} \quad |\lambda| \geq |\alpha| \quad \text{and} \quad \text{the functions} \quad c_\lambda \quad \text{are compact supported,}
\]

\[
\sum_\lambda \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} |c'_\lambda + \lambda c_\lambda|^2 \, dt \geq \alpha^2 \sum_\lambda \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} |c_\lambda|^2 \, dt = \alpha^2 \|b\|^2_{L^2}.
\]

Then

\[
\|D^\alpha a\|_{L^2_{\alpha}} = \|e^{\alpha t} D^\alpha (e^{-\alpha t} b)\|_{L^2} \geq |\alpha| \sqrt{2} \|b\|_{L^2} = \frac{|\alpha|}{\sqrt{2}} \|a\|_{L^2_{\alpha}}.
\]
Since $e^{at}D^αe^{-at} = \frac{∂}{∂t} + L^α$ is a translation invariant elliptic differential operator, for every $n ∈ \mathbb{Z}$ we have

$$\|b\|^2_{L^2((n, n+1) × S^3)} ≤ \text{const}_α \left(\|b\|^2_{L^2((n-1, n+2) × S^3)} + \|e^{at}D^α(e^{-at}b)\|^2_{L^2((n-1, n+2) × S^3)}\right).$$

Here $\text{const}_α$ is independent of $n$. By summing up this estimate over $n ∈ \mathbb{Z}$, we get

$$\|b\|^2_{L^2(\mathbb{R} × S^3)} ≤ \text{const}_α \left(\|b\|^2_{L^2(\mathbb{R} × S^3)} + \|e^{at}D^α(e^{-at}b)\|^2_{L^2(\mathbb{R} × S^3)}\right).$$

This shows $\|a\|^2_{L^2, α} ≤ \text{const}_α(\|a\|^2_{L^2, α} + \|D^αa\|^2_{L^2, α}) ≤ \text{const}_α' \|D^αa\|^2_{L^2, α}.\ \Box$

**Lemma 5.3.** (i) Suppose $α > 0$. Let $a$ be a smooth 1-form over the negative half tube $(-∞, 0) × S^3$ satisfying $\int_{(-∞, 0) × S^3} e^{2at}|a|^2dvol < +∞$. Suppose $D^αa = 0$. Then

$$|a|, |∇a| ≤ \text{const}_α e^{(1-α)t} \quad (t < -2).$$

(ii) Suppose $α < 0$. Let $a$ be a smooth 1-form over the positive half tube $(0, +∞) × S^3$ satisfying $\int_{(0, +∞) × S^3} e^{2at}|a|^2dvol < +∞$, and suppose $D^αa = 0$. Then

$$|a|, |∇a| ≤ \text{const}_α e^{-(1+α)t} \quad (t > 2).$$

**Proof.** We give the proof of the case (i) ($α > 0$). The case (ii) can be proved in the same way. Set $b := e^{at}a = b_0dt + β$ where $(b_0, β) ∈ Γ(\mathbb{R} × S^3, Λ^0_{S^3} ⊕ Λ^1_{S^3})$. Then $e^{at}D^α(e^{-at}b) = 0$. Choose $\{ϕ_λ\}_λ$ as in the proof of Lemma 5.2. Decompose $(b_0, β)$ by $\{ϕ_λ\}$ as $(b_0(t, θ), β(t, θ)) = \sum λ c_λ(t)ϕ_λ(θ)$. Since $(∂/∂t + L^α)(b_0, β) = \sum (c_λ'(t) + λc_λ(t))ϕ_λ = 0$, we have $c_λ(t) = d_λ e^{-λt}$ where $d_λ$ is a constant. For $t < 0$,

$$\int_{\{t\} × S^3} |b|^2dvol_3 = \sum_λ |c_λ|^2 = \sum_λ |d_λ|^2 e^{-2λt} ≥ |d_λ|^2 e^{-2λt}.$$

Since the $L^2$-norm of $b$ over $(-∞, 0) × S^3$ is finite, we have $d_λ = 0$ for $λ ≥ 0$. Set

$$B := e^2 \int_{(-∞, 0) × S^3} |b|^2dvol_3 = e^2 \sum_{λ < 0} |d_λ e^λ|^2 < ∞.$$

From Lemma 5.1 negative eigenvalues $λ$ satisfy $λ < -1$. Hence for $t < -1$

$$\int_{\{t\} × S^3} |b|^2dvol_3 = \sum_{λ < 0} |d_λ e^λ|^2 e^{-2λ(t+1)} ≤ \sum_{λ < 0} |d_λ e^λ|^2 e^{2(t+1)} = B e^{2t}.$$

Then for $t < -2$,\n
$$\int_{(t-1, t+1) × S^3} |b|^2dvol ≤ B \int_{t-1}^{t+1} e^{2s}ds ≤ B e^{2(t+1)}.$$

Since $e^{at}D^α(e^{-at}b) = 0$ (and this is a translation invariant equation), the elliptic regularity implies

$$|b|, |∇b| ≤ \text{const}_α \sqrt{B} \cdot e^t \quad (t < -2).$$

(Indeed we can choose $\text{const}_α$ independent of $α$. But it is unimportant for us.) Since $a = e^{-at}b$, we have

$$|a|, |∇a| ≤ \text{const}_α' e^{(1-α)t} \quad (t < -2).$$
5.2. Preliminary results over $\hat{Y}$. Recall that $Y$ is a simply connected closed oriented 4-manifold and that $\hat{Y} = Y \setminus \{x_1, x_2\}$. $\hat{Y}$ has cylindrical ends, and we have $p : \hat{Y} \to \mathbb{R}$. For a section of $u$ of $\Lambda^i$ ($i \geq 0$) over $Y$, we define the Sobolev norm $\|u\|_{L^k_2}$ ($k \geq 0$) as in [10]. We define the weighted Sobolev norm by $\|u\|_{L^k_2} := \|e^{\alpha x}u\|_{L^k_2}$, where $t = p(x)$ ($x \in \hat{Y}$). Recall $0 < |\alpha| < 1$.

For a 1-form $\alpha$ over $\hat{Y}$ we set $D^{\alpha}a := -d^{*,\alpha}a + d^+a = -e^{-2\alpha t}d^*(e^{2\alpha t}a) + d^+a$.

**Lemma 5.4.** Let $\alpha$ be a 1-form over $\hat{Y}$ with $\|\alpha\|_{L^2_1} < \infty$. If $D^{\alpha}a = 0$, then $a = 0$.

**Proof.** We give the proof of the case $\alpha > 0$. The case $\alpha < 0$ can be proved in the same way. We divide the proof into three steps.

**Step 1:** We will show that the above assumption implies $da = 0$. First we want to show $a, da \in L^2$. We have

$$\int_{t > 0} |a|^2 \text{dvol} \leq \int_{t > 0} e^{2\alpha t}|a|^2 \text{dvol} < \infty,$$

$$\int_{t > 0} |da|^2 \text{dvol} \leq \int_{t > 0} e^{2\alpha t}|da|^2 \text{dvol} < \infty.$$  

Lemma [5.3] implies that the $L^2$-norms of $a$ and $da$ over $Y_- = (-\infty, -1) \times S^3$ are finite. Hence $a, da \in L^2$. For $R > 1$, let $\beta_R$ be a smooth function over $\hat{Y}$ such that $\beta_R = 1$ over $p^{-1}(-R, R)$, $\beta_R = 0$ over $p^{-1}(-\infty, -2R) \cup p^{-1}(2R, \infty)$ and $|d\beta_R| \leq 2/R$.

$$0 = \int d(\beta_R a \wedge da) = \int \beta_R da \wedge da + \int d\beta_R \wedge a \wedge da.$$  

Since $d^+a = 0$, we have $da \wedge da = -|da|^2 \text{dvol}$ and hence

$$\int \beta_R |da|^2 \text{dvol} = \int d\beta_R \wedge a \wedge da \leq \frac{2}{R} \|a\|_{L^2} \|da\|_{L^2}.$$  

Let $R \to +\infty$. Then $\int |da|^2 \text{dvol} = 0$. Hence $da = 0$.

**Step 2:** We have

$$|a| \leq \text{const}_{a,\alpha} e^{-\alpha t} (t > 1), \quad |a| \leq \text{const}_{a,\alpha} e^{(1-\alpha)t} (t < -1).$$  

The latter estimate comes from Lemma [5.3]. The former one comes from the elliptic regularity and the following estimate: For $t > 1$,

$$\int_{p^{-1}(t, +\infty)} |a|^2 \text{dvol} \leq e^{-2\alpha t} \int_{p^{-1}(t, +\infty)} e^{2\alpha p(x)}|a(x)|^2 \text{dvol}(x) \leq \|a\|^2_{L^2_{2,\alpha}} e^{-2\alpha t}.$$  

**Step 3:** From Step 1 and $H^1_{dR}(\hat{Y}) = 0$, there is a smooth function $f$ on $\hat{Y}$ satisfying $a = df$. From Step 2, the limits $f(+\infty) := \lim_{t \to +\infty} f(t, \theta)$ and $f(-\infty) := \lim_{t \to -\infty} f(t, \theta)$ exist and independent of $\theta \in S^3$. In particular $f$ is bounded. We can assume $f(+\infty) = 0$. Then for $t > 1$

$$f(t, \theta) = -\int_t^\infty \frac{\partial f}{\partial s}(s, \theta) ds.$$  

Since $|\partial f/\partial s| \leq |a| \leq \text{const}_{a,\alpha} e^{-at}$ for $t > 1$ (Step 2),

(13) $|f| \leq \text{const}_{a,\alpha} \cdot e^{-at}$ \ ($t > 1$).

Let $\beta_R$ be the cut-off function used in Step 1. Since $e^{-2at}d^*(e^{2at}a) = d^*a = 0$,

$$0 = \int e^{2at}\langle \beta_R f, d^*a \rangle \, \text{dvol} = \int e^{2at}\langle d(\beta_R f), a \rangle \, \text{dvol}$$

$$= \int e^{2at}f \langle d\beta_R, a \rangle \, \text{dvol} + \int e^{2at}\beta_R |a|^2 \, \text{dvol}.$$  

Hence

(14) $$\int e^{2at}\beta_R |a|^2 \, \text{dvol} \leq \frac{2}{R} \int_{\text{supp}(d\beta_R)} e^{2at} |f| |a| \, \text{dvol}.$$  

We have $\text{supp}(d\beta_R) \subset p^{-1}(-2R, -R) \cup p^{-1}(R, 2R)$. Since $|f|$ and $|a|$ are bounded,

$$\int_{p^{-1}(-2R, -R)} e^{2at} |f| |a| \, \text{dvol} \to 0 \quad (R \to +\infty).$$  

On the other hand, by the above (13)

$$\frac{2}{R} \int_{p^{-1}(R, 2R)} e^{2at} |f| |a| \, \text{dvol} \leq \frac{\text{const}_{a,\alpha}}{R} \int_{p^{-1}(R, 2R)} e^{at} |a| \, \text{dvol}$$

$$\leq \frac{\text{const}_{a,\alpha}}{R} \sqrt{\text{vol}((R, 2R) \times S^3)} \sqrt{\int_{p^{-1}(R, 2R)} e^{2at} |a|^2 \, \text{dvol}} \leq \text{const}_{a,\alpha} \|a\|_{L^2,\alpha} / \sqrt{R}.$$  

This goes to 0 as $R \to +\infty$. From (14),

$$\int e^{2at} |a|^2 = 0.$$  

Thus $a = 0$. \hfill \Box

**Lemma 5.5.** For $a \in L^2,\alpha(\hat{Y}, \Lambda^1)$,

$$\|a\|_{L^2,\alpha(\hat{Y})} \leq \text{const}_a \|D^a a\|_{L^2,\alpha(\hat{Y})}.$$  

**Proof.** Set $U := p^{-1}(-2, 2) \subset \hat{Y}$. By using Lemma 5.2 for all $a \in L^2,\alpha(\hat{Y})$

(15) $$\|a\|_{L^2,\alpha(\hat{Y})} \leq \text{const}_a \left( \|a\|_{L^2(U)} + \|D^a a\|_{L^2,\alpha(\hat{Y})} \right).$$  

We want to show $\|a\|_{L^2(U)} \leq \text{const}_a \|D^a a\|_{L^2,\alpha(\hat{Y})}$. Suppose on the contrary there exist a sequence $a_n$ ($n \geq 1$) in $L^2,\alpha(\hat{Y}, \Lambda^1)$ such that

$$1 = \|a_n\|_{L^2(U)} > n \|D^a a_n\|_{L^2,\alpha(\hat{Y})}.$$  

From the above (15), $\{a_n\}$ is bounded in $L^2,\alpha(\hat{Y})$. Hence, if we take a subsequence (also denoted by $a_n$), the sequence $a_n$ weakly converges to some $a$ in $L^2,\alpha(\hat{Y})$. We have $D^a a = 0$. Hence Lemma 5.4 implies $a = 0$. By Rellich’s lemma, $a_n$ strongly converges to 0 in $L^2(U)$. (Note that $U$ is pre-compact.) This contradicts $\|a_n\|_{L^2(U)} = 1$. \hfill \Box
5.3. Preliminary results over $X = Y^\mathbb{Z}$. Recall that $X = Y^\mathbb{Z}$ has the periodic metric $g_0$ which is compatible with the given metric $h$ over every $Y^{(n)}$ $(n \in \mathbb{Z})$, and that $g_0$ depends on the parameter $T > 2$. We define the Sobolev norm $\| \cdot \|_{L^2_k}$ over $X$ as in by using the metric $g_0$ and its Levi-Civita connection. We define the weighted Sobolev norm by $\| u \|_{L^2_k} := e^{\alpha t} \| L^2_k \|$ where $t = q(x)$ $(x \in X)$. For a 1-form $a$ over $X$ we set $D^\alpha a := -d^* a + d^+ a = -e^{-2\alpha t}d^* (e^{2\alpha t} a) + d^+ a$.

**Lemma 5.6.** There exists $T_\alpha > 2$ such that if $T \geq T_\alpha$ then for any $a \in L^2_1(X, \Lambda^1)$ we have

$$\| a \|_{L^2_1, \alpha(X)} \leq \text{const}_\alpha \| D^\alpha a \|_{L^2, \alpha(X)}.$$  

The important point is that $T_\alpha$ depends only on $\alpha$.

**Proof.** Let $\beta^{(n)}$ be a smooth function on $X$ such that $0 \leq \beta^{(n)} \leq 1$, supp$\beta^{(n)} \subset Y_T^{(n)} = q^{-1}((n-1)T + 1, (n+1)T - 1)$, $\beta^{(n)} = 1$ over $q^{-1}((n-1/2)T, (n+1/2)T)$ and $|d\beta^{(n)}| \leq 3/T$. Since $t = q(x) = \beta^{(n)}(x) + nT$ over $Y_T^{(n)}$, by applying Lemma 5.5 to $\beta^{(n)} a$, we get

$$\| \beta^{(n)} a \|_{L^2_1, \alpha(X)} = e^{\alpha n T} \| e^{\alpha p^{(n)}(x)} \beta^{(n)} a \|_{L^2_1(Y_T^{(n)})} \leq \text{const}_\alpha \cdot e^{\alpha n T} \| e^{\alpha p^{(n)}(x)} D^\alpha (\beta^{(n)} a) \|_{L^2(Y_T^{(n)})} = \text{const}_\alpha \| D^\alpha (\beta^{(n)} a) \|_{L^2, \alpha(X)} \leq \frac{\text{const}_\alpha}{T} a \|_{L^2, \alpha(Y_T^{(n)})} + \text{const}_\alpha \| D^\alpha a \|_{L^2, \alpha(Y_T^{(n)})}.$$  

Then

$$\| a \|_{L^2_1, \alpha(X)}^2 \leq \sum_{n \in \mathbb{Z}} \| \beta^{(n)} a \|_{L^2_1, \alpha(X)}^2$$

$$\leq \frac{\text{const}_\alpha}{T^2} \sum_{n \in \mathbb{Z}} a \|_{L^2, \alpha(Y_T^{(n)})}^2 + \text{const}_\alpha \sum_{n \in \mathbb{Z}} \| D^\alpha a \|_{L^2, \alpha(Y_T^{(n)})}^2$$

$$\leq \frac{\text{const}_\alpha}{T^2} a \|_{L^2, \alpha(X)}^2 + \text{const}_\alpha \| D^\alpha a \|_{L^2, \alpha(X)}^2.$$  

If $T \gg 1$, then

$$\| a \|_{L^2_1, \alpha(X)}^2 \leq \text{const}_\alpha \| D^\alpha a \|_{L^2, \alpha(X)}^2.$$

□

For a 1-form $a$ on $X$ we set $D a := -d^* a + d^+ a$. Its formal adjoint $D^*$ is given by $D^* (u, \xi) = -du + d^* \xi = -du - *d\xi$ for $(u, \xi) \in \Omega^0 \oplus \Omega^+$. We consider $D$ as an unbounded operator from $L^2(X, \Lambda^1)$ to $L^2(X, \Lambda^0 \oplus \Lambda^+)$. The additive Lie group $\mathbb{Z}$ naturally acts on $X = Y^\mathbb{Z}$. Set $Y^+ := X/\mathbb{Z}$. We have $b_1(Y^+) = 1$ and $b_+(Y^+) = b_+(Y)$. The operator $D$ is preserved by the $\mathbb{Z}$-action, and its
Suppose that $\eta$ is a function satisfying $\|\eta\|_{L^1_2(X)} < +\infty$, and $\rho \in L^2_1(X)$. In particular $u, \xi \in L^2_1(X)$ and hence $\langle du, d^*\xi \rangle_{L^2} = 0$. Then

$$0 = \langle D^*\rho, du \rangle_{L^2} = -\|du\|_{L^2}. $$

So $du = 0$. This means that $u$ is constant. But $u \in L^2$. Hence $u = 0$. Therefore $d^*\xi = 0$. Thus we get the following result.

**Lemma 5.7.** Suppose $b_+(Y) \geq 1$. The space of $\xi \in L^2_1(X, \Lambda^+)$ satisfying $d^*\xi = 0$ is infinite dimensional.

Take and fix a smooth function $| \cdot |' : \mathbb{R} \to \mathbb{R}$ satisfying $|t|' = |t|$ for $|t| \geq 1$. For $0 < |\alpha| < 1$, set $W(x) := e^{\alpha|q(x)|'}$ for $x \in X$. Hence $W$ is a positive smooth function on $X$ satisfying $W(x) = e^{\alpha|q(x)|}$ for $|q(x)| \geq 1$. For a section $\eta$ of $\Lambda^i$ $i \geq 0$ we set $\|\eta\|_{L^2_{2W}(X)} := \|W\eta\|_{L^2_1(X)}$. For a self-dual form $\eta$ over $X$, we set $d^{*,W}\eta := -W^{-2} \ast d(W^2\eta)$. If $a \in \Omega^1_X$ and $\eta \in \Omega^1_X$ have compact supports, then $\int_X W^2\langle da, \eta \rangle dv = \int_X W^2\langle a, d^{*,W}\eta \rangle dv$.

**Lemma 5.8.** Suppose $b_+(Y) \geq 1$ and $\alpha > 0$. Then the space of $\eta \in L^2_{2W}(X, \Lambda^+)$ satisfying $d^{*,W}\eta = 0$ is infinite dimensional. Moreover it is closed in $L^2_{2W}(X, \Lambda^+)$. 

**Proof.** Suppose that $\xi \in L^2_1(X, \Lambda^+)$ satisfies $d^*\xi = 0$. Set $\eta := W^{-2}\xi$. Then $d^{*,W}\eta = 0$ and $\|\eta\|_{L^2_{2W}(X)} = \|W^{-1}\xi\|_{L^2_1(X)} < \infty$ from $\alpha > 0$. Thus Lemma 5.7 implies the first statement.

In order to prove the closedness of $\text{Ker}(d^{*,W}) \subset L^2_{12W}(X, \Lambda^+)$ in $L^2_{2W}(X, \Lambda^+)$, it is enough to show that if $\eta \in L^2_{2W}(X, \Lambda^+)$ satisfies $d^{*,W}\eta = 0$ (as a distribution) then $\eta \in L^1_{2W}(X, \Lambda^+)$. $\eta$ is smooth by the (local) elliptic regularity. The differential operator $d^{*,W}$ on $Y^{(n)}_T$ ($n > 0$) are naturally isomorphic to each other. The same statement also hold for $n < 0$. Hence, by the elliptic regularity,

$$\|W\eta\|_{L^2_{12}(q^{-1}((n-1/2)/T, (n+1/2)/T))} \leq \text{const}_{T,\alpha} \cdot (\|W\eta\|_{L^2_{2W}(Y_2^{(n)})} + \|d^{*,W}(W\eta)\|_{L^2_{2W}(Y_2^{(n)})}) \leq \text{const}_{T,\alpha} \|W\eta\|_{L^2_{12}(Y_2^{(n)})}. $$

Here $\text{const}_{T,\alpha}$ are independent of $n \in \mathbb{Z}$. Thus $\|\eta\|_{L^2_{12W}(X)} \leq \text{const}_{T,\alpha} \|\eta\|_{L^2_{2W}(X)} < \infty$. □
Lemma 5.9. Suppose $b_+(Y) \geq 1$ and $\alpha > 0$. For any $\varepsilon > 0$ and any pre-compact open set $U \subset X$, there is $\eta \in L^{2,W}_1(X, \Lambda^+)$ such that $\eta = 0$ over $U$ and

$$\|d^{*,W} \eta\|_{L^2(W(X))} < \varepsilon \|\eta\|_{L^2(W(X))}.$$  

Proof. First we prove the following statement: For any $\varepsilon > 0$ and any pre-compact open set $U \subset X$ there exists $\eta \in L^{2,W}_1(X, \Lambda^+)$ satisfying $d^{*,W} \eta = 0$ and $\|\eta\|_{L^2(W(U))} < \varepsilon \|\eta\|_{L^2(W(X))}$. Suppose that this statement does not hold. Then there are $\varepsilon > 0$ and a pre-compact open set $U \subset X$ such that all $\eta \in \text{Ker}(d^{*,W}) \subset L^{2,W}_1(X, \Lambda^+)$ satisfies

$$\|\eta\|_{L^2(W(U))} \geq \varepsilon \|\eta\|_{L^2(W(X))}.$$  

Ker$(d^{*,W})$ is an infinite dimensional closed subspace in $L^{2,W}(X, \Lambda^+)$ (Lemma 5.8). Let $\{\eta_n\}_{n \geq 1}$ be a complete orthonormal basis of Ker$(d^{*,W})$ with respect to the inner product of $L^{2,W}(X, \Lambda^+)$. They satisfies

$$\|\eta_n\|_{L^2(W(U))} \geq \varepsilon.$$  

The sequence $\eta_n$ weakly converges to 0 in $L^2(W(X))$, and hence $\eta_n|_U$ weakly converges to 0 in $L^{2,W}(U)$. Then, by the elliptic regularity and Rellich’s lemma, a subsequence of $\eta_n|_U$ strongly converges to 0 in $L^{2,W}(U)$. But this contradicts $\|\eta_n\|_{L^2(W(U))} \geq \varepsilon$.

Next take a pre-compact open set $V \subset X$ satisfying the following: $U \subset V$ and there exists a smooth function $\beta$ such that $0 \leq \beta \leq 1$, $\beta = 0$ on $U$, $\beta = 1$ on $X \setminus V$, supp$(d\beta) \subset V$, and $|d\beta| \leq \varepsilon$. By the previous argument there exists $\eta \in L^{2,W}_1(X, \Lambda^+)$ satisfying $d^{*,W} \eta = 0$ and $\|\eta\|_{L^2(W(V))} < (1/3) \|\eta\|_{L^2(W(X))}$. Then $\|\beta \eta\|_{L^2(W(X))} > (2/3) \|\eta\|_{L^2(W(X))}$. Since $d^{*,W}(\beta \eta) = - * (d\beta \wedge \eta)$ is supported in $V$,

$$\|d^{*,W}(\beta \eta)\|_{L^2(W(X))} \leq \varepsilon \|\eta\|_{L^2(W(V))} < (\varepsilon/3) \|\eta\|_{L^2(W(X))} < (\varepsilon/2) \|\beta \eta\|_{L^2(W(X))}.$$  

Hence $\beta \eta \in L^{2,W}_1(X, \Lambda^+)$ satisfies $\beta \eta = 0$ over $U$ and $\|d^{*,W}(\beta \eta)\|_{L^2(W(X))} < \varepsilon \|\beta \eta\|_{L^2(W(X))}$. □

6. Linear theory

In this section we always assume $0 < \alpha < 1$ and

$$\tag{16} T \geq \max(T_\alpha, T_{-\alpha}).$$  

Here $T_\alpha$ and $T_{-\alpha}$ are the positive constants introduced in Lemma 5.6. (Recall that they depend only on $\alpha$.) The purpose of this section is to prove several basic properties of the linear operators $D_A$ and $D_A'$ introduced below. The constants introduced in this section often depend on several parameters $(\alpha, T, A_0, A, \mu)$. But we usually don’t explicitly write their dependence on parameters unless it causes a confusion.
6.1. The image of $D_A$ is closed. Let $E = X \times SU(2)$ be the product principal $SU(2)$-bundle over $X$, and $A_0$ be an adapted connection on $E$ (see Definition 4.1). Let $W = e^{\alpha(g(x))}$ be the weight function on $X$ introduced in Section 5.3. For a section $u$ of $\Lambda^i(adE)$ $(i \geq 0)$, we define the Sobolev norm $\|u\|_{L_b^k}$ by using the periodic metric $g_0$ and the connection $A_0$. We define the weighted Sobolev norm by $\|u\|_{L_b^k} := \|Wu\|_{L_b^k}$.

Let $\Lambda^+$ and $\Lambda^-$ be the bundles of self-dual and anti-self-dual forms (with respect to the metric $g_0$) on $X$, and $\mu : \Lambda^- \to \Lambda^+$ be a smooth bundle map. We assume $|\mu_x| < 1$ for all $x \in X$ (i.e. $|\mu(\omega)| < |\omega|$ for all non-zero $\omega \in \Lambda^-$ where the norm $|\cdot|$ is defined by the metric $g_0$). Moreover we assume that $\mu$ is compact supported. Hence $\mu$ corresponds to a conformal structure on $X$ which coincides with $[g_0]$ outside a compact set (see Section 3.1).

We define $A = A_{A_0}$ as the space of $L_3^{2W}$-connections (with respect to $A_0$) on $E$:

$$A := \{A_0 + a | a \in L_3^{2W}(X, \Lambda^1(adE))\}.$$  

(Recall that the connection $A_0$ is used in the definition of the weighted Sobolev space $L_3^{2W}(X, \Lambda^1(adE))$.) We will need the following multiplication rule: If $k \geq 3$ and $k \geq l$, then $L_k^{2W} \times L_l^{2W} \to L_l^{2W}$, i.e. for $f_1 \in L_k^{2W}$ and $f_2 \in L_l^{2W}$ $(k \geq 3$, $k \geq l \geq 0)$

$$\|f_1 f_2\|_{L_l^{2W}} \leq \text{const} \|f_1\|_{L_k^{2W}} \|f_2\|_{L_l^{2W}}.$$  

In particular, for $A = A_0 + a \in A$, we have $F(A) = F(A_0) + d_{A_0} a + a \wedge a \in L_2^{2W}$. For $b \in \Omega^1(adE)$ over $X$, we set

$$D_A b := -d_A^* b + (d_A^* - \mu d_A)b = -W^{-2} d_A^* (W^2 b) + (d_A^* - \mu d_A)b.$$  

Here $d_A^* b = -*d_A(*b)$ and $d_A^* b = \frac{1}{2}(1 \pm *) d_A$. ($*$ is the Hodge star defined by the metric $g_0$.) $D_A$ is an elliptic differential operator since we assume $|\mu_x| < 1$ for all $x \in X$. Rigorously speaking, we should use the notation $D_A^{2W}$ instead of $D_A$. But here we use the above notation for simplicity. We have

$$D_A b = D_{A_0} b + *(a \wedge *b) + [a \wedge b]^+ - \mu([a \wedge b]^-).$$  

From this and the above (17), the map $D_A : L_{k+1}^{2W}(X, \Lambda^1(adE)) \to L_k^{2W}(X, (\Lambda^0 \oplus \Lambda^+)(adE))$ $(0 \leq k \leq 3)$ becomes a bounded linear map.

Let $r$ be a positive integer such that $q^{-1}(-rT, rT)$ contains the supports of $F(A_0)$ and $\mu$. Set $U := q^{-1}(-(r + 5/2)T, (r + 5/2)T)$.

Lemma 6.1. (i) For any $b \in L_k^{2W}(X, \Lambda^1(adE))$ $(k \geq 0)$ we have

$$\|b\|_{L_k^{2W}(X)} \leq \text{const} \left(\|b\|_{L^2(U)} + \|D_{A_0} b\|_{L_k^{2W}(X)}\right).$$  

(19) Here const is a positive constant independent of $b$. (We will usually omit this kind of obvious remark below.)
(ii) For any $A = A_0 + a \in \mathcal{A}$, there is a pre-compact open set $U_A \subset X$ (which depends on $\mu, \alpha, T, A_0, A$) such that for any $b \in L^2_{k+1}(X, \Lambda^1(\text{ad}E))$ ($0 \leq k \leq 3$)

\begin{equation}
\|b\|_{L^2_{k+1}(X)} \leq \text{const} (\|b\|_{L^2(U_A)} + \|D_A b\|_{L^2_{k}(X)}).
\end{equation}

Proof. (i) We first consider the case $k = 0$. From Lemma 5.6 and the condition (16), for any $b_1 \in L^2_{1} (X, \Lambda^1)$ and $b_2 \in L^2_{1-\alpha} (X, \Lambda^1)$

\begin{align}
\|b_1\|_{L^2_{1}} &\leq \text{const} \|D^\alpha b_1\|_{L^2_{1}}, \\
\|b_2\|_{L^2_{1-\alpha}} &\leq \text{const} \|D^{-\alpha} b_2\|_{L^2_{1-\alpha}}.
\end{align}

Let $b \in L^2_{1} (X, \Lambda^1(\text{ad}E))$. Let $\beta$ be a smooth function on $X$ such that $\beta = 0$ on $t \leq (r + 1/2)T$ and $\beta = 1$ on $t \geq (r + 1)T$. Recall that $\text{supp}(\mu)$ and $\text{supp}(F_{A_0})$ are contained in $q^{-1}(-rT, rT)$ and that $W = e^{\alpha t}$ for $t \geq 1$. By applying the above (21) to $\beta$, we get

\begin{equation}
\|\beta b\|_{L^2_{1}(X)} \leq \text{const} \|D_{A_0}(\beta b)\|_{L^2_{1}(X)} \leq \text{const} (\|b\|_{L^2(U)} + \|D_{A_0} b\|_{L^2_{1}(X)}).
\end{equation}

Let $\beta'$ be a smooth function on $X$ such that $\beta' = 0$ on $t \geq -(r + 1)T$ and $\beta' = 1$ on $t \leq -(r + 1)T$. By applying (22) to $\beta'b$, we get

\begin{equation}
\|\beta' b\|_{L^2_{1}(X)} \leq \text{const} \|D_{A_0}(\beta' b)\|_{L^2_{1}(X)} \leq \text{const} (\|b\|_{L^2(U)} + \|D_{A_0} b\|_{L^2_{1}(X)}).
\end{equation}

From the elliptic regularity,

\begin{equation}
\|b\|_{L^2_{1}(X(q^{-1}(-(r+3/2)T,(r+3/2)T)))} \leq \text{const} (\|b\|_{L^2(U)} + \|D_{A_0} b\|_{L^2_{1}(U)}).
\end{equation}

This estimate and the above (23) and (24) imply

\begin{equation}
\|b\|_{L^2_{1}(X)} \leq \text{const} (\|b\|_{L^2(U)} + \|D_{A_0} b\|_{L^2_{1}(X)}).
\end{equation}

Next let $b \in L^2_{k+1}(X, \Lambda^1(\text{ad}E))$. From the elliptic regularity, for any $n \in \mathbb{Z}$

\begin{align}
\|b\|_{L^2_{k+1}(X(q^{-1}((n-1/2)T, (n+1/2)T)))} = \|W b\|_{L^2_{k+1}(X(q^{-1}((n-1/2)T, (n+1/2)T)))} \\
&\leq \text{const} (\|W b\|_{L^2_{k}(Y^{(n)}_T)} + \|D_{A_0}(W b)\|_{L^2_{k}(Y^{(n)}_T)}) \\
&\leq \text{const} (\|b\|_{L^2_{k}(Y^{(n)}_T)} + \|D_{A_0} b\|_{L^2_{k}(Y^{(n)}_T)}).
\end{align}

The above two “const” are independent of $n \in \mathbb{Z}$. Therefore

\begin{equation}
\|b\|_{L^2_{k+1}(X)} \leq \text{const} (\|b\|_{L^2_{k+1}(X)} + \|D_{A_0} b\|_{L^2_{k}(X)}).
\end{equation}

By using this estimate and the above (25), we can inductively prove (19).

(ii) From (i)

\begin{equation}
\|b\|_{L^2_{k+1}(X)} \leq C(\|b\|_{L^2(U)} + \|D_{A_0} b\|_{L^2_{k}(X)}),
\end{equation}

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where the positive constant $C$ depends on $\mu, \alpha, T, A_0$. Take $\varepsilon > 0$ so that $C\varepsilon < 1$. From (17), (18) and $a \in L^2_3$, there is a positive integer $r_A > r$ ($U_A := q^{-1}(-r_A + 5/2)T, (r_A + 5/2)T) \supset U$) such that

$$
\|D_A b - D_{A_0} b\|_{L^2_k(W(X))} \leq \varepsilon \|b\|_{L^2_k(W(X))} \quad (0 \leq k \leq 3).
$$

On the other hand

$$
\|D_A b - D_{A_0} b\|_{L^2_k(U_A)} \leq \text{const} \|b\|_{L^2_k(U_A)}.
$$

Therefore, from (27),

$$
\|b\|_{L^2_{k+1}(X)} \leq \text{const} \left( \|b\|_{L^2_k(U_A)} + \|D_A b\|_{L^2_k(W(X))} \right) + C\varepsilon \|b\|_{L^2_k(W(X))}.
$$

Since $C\varepsilon < 1$, we get

$$
\|b\|_{L^2_{k+1}(X)} \leq \text{const} \left( \|b\|_{L^2_k(U_A)} + \|D_A b\|_{L^2_k(W(X))} \right).
$$

By the induction on $k$, we get (27). \hfill \Box

**Proposition 6.2.** Let $A \in \mathcal{A}$. If $b \in L^2_k(X, \Lambda^1(\text{ad}E))$ satisfies $D_A b = 0$ as a distribution, then $b \in L^2_k(X)$. Let $0 \leq k \leq 3$. The kernel of the map $D_A : L^2_{k+1}(X, \Lambda^1(\text{ad}E)) \to L^2_k(X, (\Lambda^0 \oplus \Lambda^+)(\text{ad}E))$ is of finite dimension, and the image $D_A(L^2_{k+1}(X, \Lambda^1(\text{ad}E)))$ is closed in $L^2_k(X, (\Lambda^0 \oplus \Lambda^+)(\text{ad}E))$.

**Proof.** The first regularity statement ($D_A b = 0 \Rightarrow b \in L^2_k$) follows from Lemma 6.1 (ii). Let $\text{Ker}D_A$ be the space of $b \in L^2_k(X, \Lambda^1(\text{ad}E))$ satisfying $D_A b = 0$. For any $b \in \text{Ker}D_A$, $\|b\|_{L^2_k(W(X))} \leq \text{const} \|b\|_{L^2(U_A)}$ by Lemma 6.1 (ii). Here $U_A$ is a pre-compact open set. Then the standard argument using Rellich’s lemma shows the finite dimensionality of $\text{Ker}D_A$.

**Sublemma 6.3.** If $b \in L^2_{k+1}(X, \Lambda^1(\text{ad}E))$ ($0 \leq k \leq 3$) is $L^2_k$-orthogonal to $\text{Ker}D_A$ (i.e. $\int_X W^2(b, \beta)\text{dvol} = 0$ for all $\beta \in \text{Ker}D_A$) then

$$
\|b\|_{L^2_{k+1}(X)} \leq \text{const} \|D_A b\|_{L^2_k(W(X))}.
$$

**Proof.** It is enough to prove $\|b\|_{L^2(U_A)} \leq \text{const} \|D_A b\|_{L^2_k(W(X))}$. Since $U_A$ is pre-compact, this follows from the standard argument using Lemma 6.1 (ii) and Rellich’s lemma. \hfill \Box

Let $H \subset L^2_{k+1}(X, \Lambda^1(\text{ad}E))$ be the $L^2_k$-orthogonal complement of $\text{Ker}D_A$. Then Sublemma 6.3 shows that $\text{image}(D_A) = D_A(H)$ is a closed subspace in $L^2_k(X, \Lambda^1(\text{ad}E))$. \hfill \Box

### 6.2. The kernel of $D_A^*$ is infinite dimensional.

For $\mu : \Lambda^- \to \Lambda^+$ we define $\mu^* : \Lambda^+ \to \Lambda^-$ by

$$
\mu(\xi) \wedge \eta = \xi \wedge \mu^*(\eta) \quad (\xi \in \Lambda^-, \eta \in \Lambda^+).
$$

Let $A = A_0 + a \in \mathcal{A}$. For $\omega \in \Omega^2(\text{ad}E)$, we set $d_A^* W^2 \omega = -W^{-2} \ast d_A(*W^2 \omega)$. If $b \in \Omega^1(\text{ad}E)$ and $\omega \in \Omega^2(\text{ad}E)$ have compact supports, then $\int_X W^2(\langle d_A b, \omega \rangle)\text{dvol} = \int_X W^2(b, d_A^* W^2 \omega)\text{dvol}$. For $\rho = (u, \eta) \in \Omega^0(\text{ad}E) \oplus \Omega^+(\text{ad}E)$, we set

$$
D_A^* \rho = -d_A u + d_A^* W^2 (1 + \mu^*) \eta = -d_A u - W^{-2} \ast (1 - \mu^*) \eta.
$$
$D_A$ is an elliptic differential operator. If $b \in \Omega^1(adE)$ and $\rho \in \Omega^0(adE) \oplus \Omega^+(adE)$ have compact supports, then $\int_X W^2(D_A b, \rho) d\text{vol} = \int_X W^2(b, D'_A \rho) d\text{vol}$. We have

$$D'_A(u, \eta) = D'_{A_0}(u, \eta) - [a, u] - a \wedge (1 - \mu^*) \eta].$$

From the multiplication rule (17), $D'_A$ defines a bounded linear map $D'_A : L^2_{k+1}(X, (\Lambda^0 \oplus \Lambda^+) (adE)) \to L^2_k(X, \Lambda^1(adE))$ for $0 \leq k \leq 3$.

Lemma 6.4. For any $\rho \in L^2_{k+1}(X, (\Lambda^0 \oplus \Lambda^+) (adE)) \ (0 \leq k \leq 3)$,

$$\|\rho\|_{L^2_{k+1}(X)} \leq \text{const} \|\rho\|_{L^2_{k+1}(X)} + \|D'_A \rho\|_{L^2_k(X)}.$$

Hence if $\rho \in L^2_k(X)$ satisfies $D'_A \rho = 0$ as a distribution, then $\rho \in L^2_k(X)$.

Proof. In the same way as in the proof of the estimate (26), we get

$$\|\rho\|_{L^2_k(X)} \leq \text{const} \|\rho\|_{L^2_{k+1}(X)} + \|D'_A \rho\|_{L^2_k(X)}.$$

By using the multiplication rule (17), we get the desired estimate. The regularity statement easily follows from the above estimate. \(\square\)

Let $\text{Ker} D_A$ be the space of $b \in L^2_4(X, \Lambda^1(adE))$ satisfying $D_A b = 0$, and $\text{Ker} D'_A$ be the space of $\rho \in L^2_4(X, (\Lambda^0 \oplus \Lambda^+) (adE))$ satisfying $D'_A \rho = 0$.

Lemma 6.5. Let $A \in \mathcal{A}$ and $0 \leq k \leq 3$.

(i) We have the following $L^2_k$-orthogonal decomposition:

$$L^2_k(X, (\Lambda^0 \oplus \Lambda^+) (adE)) = D_A(L^2_{k+1}(X, \Lambda^1(adE))) \oplus \text{Ker} D'_A.$$

(ii) If $\rho \in L^2_{k+1}(X, (\Lambda^0 \oplus \Lambda^+) (adE))$ is $L^2_k$-orthogonal to the space $\text{Ker} D'_A$, then

$$\|\rho\|_{L^2_{k+1}(X)} \leq \text{const} \|D'_A \rho\|_{L^2_k(X)}.$$

Hence $D'_A(L^2_{k+1}(X, (\Lambda^0 \oplus \Lambda^+) (adE)))$ is a closed subspace in $L^2_k(X, \Lambda^1(adE))$.

(iii) We have the following $L^2_k$-orthogonal decomposition:

$$L^2_k(X, \Lambda^1(adE)) = D'_A(L^2_{k+1}(X, (\Lambda^0 \oplus \Lambda^+) (adE))) \oplus \text{Ker} D_A.$$

Proof. (i) $\text{Ker} D'_A$ is closed in $L^2_k$. From Proposition 0.2, $D_A(L^2_{k+1})$ is closed in $L^2_k$, and it is $L^2_k$-orthogonal to $\text{Ker} D'_A$. If $\rho \in L^2_k((\Lambda^0 \oplus \Lambda^+) (adE))$ is $L^2_k$-orthogonal to the space $D_A(L^2_{k+1})$, then $D'_A \rho = 0$ as a distribution. Hence $L^2_k = D_A(L^2_{k+1}) \oplus \text{Ker} D'_A$. By this decomposition, for $\rho \in L^2_k((\Lambda^0 \oplus \Lambda^+) (adE))$, there are $b \in L^2_k$ and $\rho' \in \text{Ker} D'_A$ satisfying $\rho = D_A b + \rho'$. By Lemma 6.4, $\rho' \in L^2_k$ and hence $D_A b = \rho - \rho' \in L^2_k$. Then by Lemma 6.4 (ii), $b \in L^2_{k+1}$. This shows $L^2_k = D_A(L^2_{k+1}) \oplus \text{Ker} D_A$.

(ii) By (i), there is $b \in L^2_{k+1}(X, \Lambda^1(adE))$ satisfying $\rho = D_A b$. We can choose $b$ so that it is $L^2_k$-orthogonal to $\text{Ker} D_A$ and that $\|b\|_{L^2_k} \leq \text{const} \|D_A b\|_{L^2_k} = \text{const} \|\rho\|_{L^2_k}$ (by Sublemma 0.3). Then

$$\|\rho\|_{L^2_k}^2 = \langle \rho, D_A b \rangle_{L^2_k} = \langle D'_A \rho, b \rangle_{L^2_k} \leq \|D'_A \rho\|_{L^2_k} \|b\|_{L^2_k} \leq \text{const} \|D'_A \rho\|_{L^2_k} \|\rho\|_{L^2_k}.$$
Thus \( \|\rho\|_{L^2, W} \leq \text{const} \|D_A'\rho\|_{L^2, W} \). Then by using Lemma 6.4, we get the desired estimate.

(iii) \( D_A'(L^{2, W}_{k+1}) \) is \( L^{2, W} \)-orthogonal to \( \text{Ker} D_A \). If \( b \in L^{2, W}(X, \Lambda^1(\text{ad}E)) \) is \( L^{2, W} \)-orthogonal to the space \( D_A'(L^{2, W}_1) \), then \( D_A b = 0 \) as a distribution. Hence \( L^{2, W} = D_A'(L^{2, W}_1) \oplus \text{Ker} D_A \).

From this result, for any \( b \in L^{2, W}_k(X, \Lambda^1(\text{ad}E)) \), there are \( \rho \in L^{2, W}_1(X, (\Lambda^0 \oplus \Lambda^+)(\text{ad}E)) \) and \( \beta \in \text{Ker} D_A \) satisfying \( b = D_A' \rho + \beta \). From Lemma 6.2, \( \beta \in L^{2, W}_4 \). Thus \( D_A' \rho \in L^{2, W}_k \), and hence (Lemma 6.3) \( \rho \in L^{2, W}_{k+1} \).

**Lemma 6.6.** Let \( 0 \leq k \leq 3 \), and \( A \in \mathcal{A} \) be a \( \mu \)-ASD connection (i.e. \( F_A^+ = \mu(F_A^-) \)). Let \( \text{Ker} d_A^W \cap L^2_W \) be the space of \( b \in L^2_{k+1}(X, \Lambda^1(\text{ad}E)) \) satisfying \( d_A^W b = W^{-2} d_A(W^2 b) = 0 \) as a distribution. Then the following map is isomorphic:

\[
(L^{2, W}_{k+1}(X, \Lambda^0(\text{ad}E)) \oplus (\text{Ker} d_A^W \cap L^2_W) \to L^{2, W}_k(X, \Lambda^1(\text{ad}E)), \quad (u, \eta) \mapsto -d_A u + \eta.
\]

**Proof.** The above map (29) is a bounded linear map. If \( (u, b) \in L^2_{k+1} \oplus (\text{Ker} d_A^W \cap L^2_W) \) satisfies \( -d_A u + b = 0 \), then \( \|b\|_{L^2, W} = \langle b, d_A u \rangle_{L^2, W} = 0 \) by \( d_A^W b = 0 \). Hence \( b = d_A u = 0 \). If \( d_A u = 0 \) implies that \( |u| \) is constant. But \( u \in L^2, W \). Hence \( u = 0 \). Therefore the map (29) is injective.

Let \( b \in L^{2, W}_k(X, \Lambda^1(\text{ad}E)) \). By Lemma 6.3 (iii), there exists \( (u, \eta) \in L^{2, W}_{k+1}(X, (\Lambda^0 \oplus \Lambda^+)(\text{ad}E)) \) and \( \beta \in \text{Ker} D_A \) satisfying

\[
b = D_A'(u, \eta) + \beta = -d_A u + d_A^W (1 + \mu^*) \eta + \beta.
\]

Since \( D_A \beta = 0 \), we have \( d_A^W \beta = 0 \). Since \( A \) is \( \mu \)-ASD, we have \( d_A^W d_A^W (1 + \mu^*) \eta = 0 \). Thus \( d_A^W (d_A^W (1 + \mu^*) \eta + \beta) = 0 \). This argument shows that the map (29) is surjective and hence isomorphic.

**Proposition 6.7.** Suppose \( b_+ (Y) \geq 1 \). For any \( A = A_0 + a \in \mathcal{A} \), the space \( \text{Ker} D_A' \subset L^2_{4, W}(X, (\Lambda^0 \oplus \Lambda^+)(\text{ad}E)) \) is infinite dimensional.

**Proof.** Suppose that \( \text{Ker} D_A' \) is finite dimensional. Then there is a pre-compact open set \( V \subset X \) such that for any non-zero \( \rho \in \text{Ker} D_A' \) we have \( \rho|_V \neq 0 \). Then

\[
\|\rho\|_{L^2, W(X)} \leq \text{const} \|\rho\|_{L^2, (V)} \quad (\rho \in \text{Ker} D_A').
\]

We want to prove the following: There exists a positive constant \( C \) depending on \( \mu, \alpha, T, A_0, A \) such that for any \( \rho \in L^2_{1, W}(X, (\Lambda^0 \oplus \Lambda^+)(\text{ad}E)) \)

\[
\|\rho\|_{L^2, W(X)} \leq C(\|\rho\|_{L^2, (V)} + \|D_A' \rho\|_{L^2, W(X)}).
\]

Let \( \rho \in L^2_{1, W}(X, (\Lambda^0 \oplus \Lambda^+)(\text{ad}E)) \), and \( \rho = \rho_0 + \rho_1 \) be a decomposition such that \( \rho_0 \in \text{Ker} D_A' \) and that \( \rho_1 \in L^2_{1, W}(X) \) is \( L^2, W \)-orthogonal to \( \text{Ker} D_A' \). Then

\[
\|\rho\|_{L^2, W(X)} \leq \|\rho_0\|_{L^2, W(X)} + \|\rho_1\|_{L^2, W(X)} \leq \text{const} \|\rho_0\|_{L^2, (V)} + \|\rho_1\|_{L^2, W(X)} \leq \text{const} \|\rho\|_{L^2, (V)} + (1 + \text{const}) \|\rho_1\|_{L^2, W(X)}.
\]
From Lemma 6.5 (ii)
\[ \|\rho_1\|_{L^2,w(X)} \leq \text{const} \|D_A'\rho_1\|_{L^2,w(X)} = \text{const} \|D_A'\rho\|_{L^2,w(X)}. \]
From this and the above (31), we get (30).

Take \( \varepsilon > 0 \) satisfying \( 2\varepsilon C < 1 \) (\( C \) is a constant in (30)). For this \( \varepsilon \), we can choose a positive integer \( R \) such that \( V' := q^{-1}(-(R + 1)/2), (R + 1)/2) \) contains \( V \cup \text{supp}(\mu) \cup \text{supp}(F_A) \) and that for any \( \rho \in (\mathcal{O}^0 + \mathcal{O}^+)(\text{ad}E) \) we have (see (28))
\[ |D_A'\rho(x) - D_A'\rho(x)| \leq \varepsilon|\rho(x)| \quad (x \in X \setminus V'). \]
From Lemma 5.9 there is \( \eta \in L^2_1,\Lambda^+(\text{ad}E) \) such that \( \eta = 0 \) over \( V' \) and \( \|D_A'\eta\|_{L^2,w(X)} < \varepsilon\|\eta\|_{L^2,w(X)} \). (Here \( D_A'\eta := D_A'(0, \eta) \).) Then \( \|D_A'\eta\|_{L^2,w(X)} < 2\varepsilon\|\eta\|_{L^2,w(X)} \). But the above (30) implies
\[ \|\eta\|_{L^2,w(X)} \leq C\|D_A'\eta\|_{L^2,w(X)} < 2C\varepsilon\|\eta\|_{L^2,w(X)} \cdot \]
Since we choose \( 2C\varepsilon < 1 \), this is a contradiction. \( \square \)

Let \( \text{Ker}(d^{+W}_A(1 + \mu^*)) \) be the space of \( \eta \in L^2_w(X, \Lambda^+(\text{ad}E)) \) satisfying \( d^{+W}_A(1 + \mu^*)\eta = 0 \) as a distribution. If \( \eta \in \text{Ker}(d^{+W}_A(1 + \mu^*)) \), then \( D_A'(0, \eta) = 0 \). Hence \( \eta \in L^2_4,\Lambda^+(X) \) by Lemma 6.4. The space \( \text{Ker}(d^{+W}_A(1 + \mu^*)) \) is closed in \( L^2_w(X, \Lambda^+(\text{ad}E)) \), and hence it is closed in \( L^2_k,\Lambda^+(\text{ad}E) \) for all \( 0 \leq k \leq 4 \). The following proposition is the conclusion of this section.

**Proposition 6.8.** Suppose that \( A \in \mathcal{A} \) is a \( \mu \)-ASD connection.

(i) Let \( (u, \eta) \in L^2_w(X, (\Lambda^0 \oplus \Lambda^+)\text{ad}(E)) \). We have \( D_A'(u, \eta) = 0 \) if and only if \( u = 0 \) and \( d^{+W}_A(1 + \mu^*)\eta = 0 \). Hence \( \text{Ker}D_A' = \text{Ker}(d^{+W}_A(1 + \mu^*)) \). Moreover if \( b_+(Y) \geq 1 \) then the space \( \text{Ker}(d^{+W}_A(1 + \mu^*)) \) is infinite dimensional.

(ii) Let \( 0 \leq k \leq 3 \). Let \( \text{Ker}d^{+W}_A \cap L^2_{k+1} \) be the space of \( b \in L^2_{k+1}(X, \Lambda^1(\text{ad}E)) \) satisfying \( d^{+W}_Ab = 0 \). Then the space \( (d^+_A - \mu d^-_A)(\text{Ker}d^{+W}_A \cap L^2_{k+1}) \) is closed in \( L^2_k,\Lambda^+(\text{ad}E) \), and we have the following \( L^2-W \)-orthogonal decomposition:
\[ L^2_k(X, \Lambda^+(\text{ad}E)) = \text{Ker}(d^{+W}_A(1 + \mu^*)) \oplus (d^+_A - \mu d^-_A)(\text{Ker}d^{+W}_A \cap L^2_{k+1}). \]

**Proof.** (i) Suppose \( D_A'(u, \eta) = -d_A^iu + d^{+W}_A(1 + \mu^*)\eta = 0 \). Then \( (u, \eta) \in L^2_w(X) \) by Lemma 6.4. Since \( A \) is \( \mu \)-ASD, \( d_A^iu \) and \( d^{+W}_A(1 + \mu^*)\eta \) are \( L^2-W \)-orthogonal to each other. Hence \( d_A^iu = d^{+W}_A(1 + \mu^*)\eta = 0 \). Then \( u = 0 \) and \( d^{+W}_A(1 + \mu^*)\eta = 0 \). Therefore \( \text{Ker}D_A' = \text{Ker}(d^{+W}_A(1 + \mu^*)) \). If \( b_+(Y) \geq 1 \), then \( \text{Ker}(d^{+W}_A(1 + \mu^*)) = \text{Ker}D_A' \) is infinite dimensional by Proposition 6.7.

(ii) By Lemma 6.5 (i), \( \eta \in L^2_{k+1}(X, \Lambda^+(\text{ad}E)) \) is \( L^2-W \)-orthogonal to \( \text{Ker}(d^{+W}_A(1 + \mu^*)) \) if and only if there exists \( b \in L^2_{k+1}(X, \Lambda^1(\text{ad}E)) \) satisfying \((0, \eta) = D_Ab \) (i.e. \( d^{+W}_Ab = 0 \) and \( (d^+_A - \mu d^-_A)b = \eta \)). This shows that \( (d^+_A - \mu d^-_A)(\text{Ker}d^{+W}_A \cap L^2_{k+1}) \) is closed in \( L^2_k(X, \Lambda^+(\text{ad}E)) \) and that we have the decomposition (32) (the factors of the decomposition are \( L^2-W \)-orthogonal to each other). \( \square \)
7. Non-existence of reducible instantons

Lemma 7.1. Let $I \subset \mathbb{R}$ be an open interval. Let $\omega$ be a smooth anti-self-dual 2-form on $I \times S^3$ satisfying $d\omega = 0$. Then there exists a smooth 1-form $a$ on $I \times S^3$ satisfying $da = \omega$ and $\|a\|_{L^2(I \times S^3)} \leq (1/\sqrt{8}) \|\omega\|_{L^2(I \times S^3)}$.

Proof. Since $\omega$ is ASD, it can be written as:

$$\omega = dt \wedge \phi - *_3 \phi,$$

where $\phi \in \Gamma(I \times S^3, \Lambda^1_{S^3})$ (cf. Section 5.1). Then $d\omega = 0$ is equivalent to

$$\frac{\partial \phi}{\partial t} = - *_3 d_3 \phi, \quad d_3^* \phi = 0.$$

Let $\text{Ker}(d_3^*) \subset \Omega^1_{S^3}$ be the space of co-closed 1-forms in $S^3$, and consider the operator $*_3 d_3 : \text{Ker}(d_3^*) \to \text{Ker}(d_3^*)$. This is an isomorphism by $H^1_{dR}(S^3) = 0$, and its inverse is given by $*_3 d_3 \Delta_3^{-1} : \text{Ker}(d_3^*) \to \text{Ker}(d_3^*)$. We set $a := -*_3 d_3 \Delta_3^{-1} \phi \in \Gamma(I \times S^3, \Lambda^1_{S^3})$. $a$ satisfies $d_3^* a = 0$ and $*_3 d_3 a = -\phi$. Then

$$*_3 d_3 \left( \frac{\partial a}{\partial t} \right) = - \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial t} = *_3 d_3 \phi.$$

Since $\partial a/\partial t$ and $\phi$ are both contained in $\text{Ker}(d_3^*)$, we have $\partial a/\partial t = \phi$. Then we have $da = \omega$. Moreover (Corollary 3.3 (i))

$$\int_{\{t\} \times S^3} |\phi|^2 d\text{vol}_3 = \int_{\{t\} \times S^3} |d_3 a|^2 d\text{vol}_3 \geq 4 \int_{\{t\} \times S^3} |a|^2 d\text{vol}_3.$$

Since $|\omega|^2 = 2|\phi|^2$, we get $\|\omega\|_{L^2(I \times S^3)} \geq \sqrt{8} \|a\|_{L^2(I \times S^3)}$. \hfill \Box

Let $\mu : \Lambda^- \to \Lambda^+$ be a compact-supported smooth bundle map satisfying $|\mu_x| < 1$ for all $x \in X$. A 2-form $\omega$ on $X$ is said to be $\mu$-ASD if it satisfies $\omega^+ = \mu(\omega^-)$ where $\omega^+$ and $\omega^-$ are the self-dual and anti-self-dual parts of $\omega$ with respect to the periodic metric $g_0$. $\omega$ is $\mu$-ASD if and only if $\omega$ is ASD with respect to the conformal structure corresponding to $\mu$. (See Corollary 3.2)

Proposition 7.2. Suppose $b_- (Y) = 0$. If $\omega$ is a smooth $\mu$-ASD 2-form on $X$ satisfying $d\omega = 0$ and $\|\omega\|_{L^2(X)} < \infty$, then $\omega = 0$. (Indeed, if $\omega \in L^2(X, \Lambda^2)$ is $\mu$-ASD and satisfies $d\omega = 0$ as a distribution, then $\omega$ is smooth by the elliptic regularity. Hence the assumption of the smoothness of $\omega$ can be weakened.)

Proof. Suppose $\omega \neq 0$. We can assume $\|\omega\|_{L^2(X)} = 1$. We have $\int_X \omega \wedge \omega = \int_X (|\mu(\omega^-)|^2 - |\omega^-|^2) d\text{vol} < 0$. So we can take $\delta > 0$ so that $\int_X \omega \wedge \omega < -\delta$. Let $\epsilon > 0$ be a positive number satisfying

$$2 + \epsilon \leq \delta/2.$$
Let \( N > 0 \) be a large integer such that \( U := q^{-1}(-NT, NT) \) satisfies \( U \supset \text{supp}(\mu) \) and
\[
\frac{2T - 3}{T - 2} \| \omega \|_{L^2(X \setminus U)} \leq \varepsilon.
\]
(Recall \( T > 2 \).) Set \( V := q^{-1}(-(N + 1)T + 1, -(NT - 1) \cup q^{-1}(NT + 1, (N + 1)T - 1) \). \( V \) is isometric to the disjoint union of the two copies of \( (1, T - 1) \times S^3 \), and we have \( V \subset X \setminus U \). From Lemma 7.1, there exists a 1-form \( a \) on \( V \) satisfying \( da = \omega \) and \( \| a \|_{L^2(V)} \leq (1/\sqrt{8}) \| \omega \|_{L^2(V)} \). Let \( \beta \) be a smooth function on \( X \) such that \( 0 \leq \beta \leq 1 \), \( \text{supp}(d\beta) \subset V \), \( \beta = 0 \) over \( |t| \geq (N + 1)T - 1 \), \( \beta = 1 \) over \( |t| \leq NT + 1 \) and \( |d\beta| \leq 2/(T - 2) \).

(Here \( t = q(x) \).) We define a compact-supported 2-form \( \omega' \) by
\[
\omega' := \begin{cases}
\omega & \text{on } |t| \leq NT + 1 \\
d(\beta a) & \text{on } V \\
0 & \text{on } |t| \geq (N + 1)T - 1.
\end{cases}
\]
\( \omega' \) is a closed 2-form \((d\omega' = 0)\).

\[
\|d(\beta a)\|_{L^2(V)} \leq \frac{2}{T - 2} \| a \|_{L^2(V)} + \| \omega \|_{L^2(V)} \leq \frac{1}{T - 2} \| \omega \|_{L^2(V)} + \| \omega \|_{L^2(V)} \leq \frac{T - 1}{T - 2} \| \omega \|_{L^2(V)}.
\]
Then, by (33), \( \| \omega' - \omega \|_{L^2(X)} \leq \frac{2T - 3}{T - 2} \| \omega \|_{L^2(X \setminus U)} \leq \varepsilon \) and \( \| \omega' \|_{L^2(X)} \leq 1 + \varepsilon \).

\[
\left| \int_X \omega \wedge \omega - \int_X \omega' \wedge \omega' \right| \leq (\| \omega \|_{L^2(X)} + \| \omega' \|_{L^2(X)}) \| \omega - \omega' \|_{L^2(X)} \leq (2 + \varepsilon)\varepsilon \leq \delta/2.
\]
Here we have used (33). Since we have \( \int_X \omega \wedge \omega < -\delta \),
\[
\int_X \omega' \wedge \omega' \leq -\delta/2.
\]
On the other hand, since \( \omega' \) is closed and compact-supported \((\text{supp}(\omega') \subset q^{-1}(-(N + 1)T + 1, (N + 1)T - 1))\), \( \omega' \) can be considered as a closed 2-form defined on \( Y^{(2N+1)} \) (the connected sum of the \((2N + 1)\)-copies of \( Y \)). Since \( b_\perp(Y) = 0 \), the intersection form of \( Y^{(2N+1)} \) is positive definite. Hence
\[
0 \leq \int_{Y^{(2N+1)}} \omega' \wedge \omega' = \int_X \omega' \wedge \omega' \leq -\delta/2.
\]
Here \( \delta \) is positive. This is a contradiction. \( \square \)

Recall that \( E = X \times SU(2) \) is the product principal \( SU(2) \)-bundle over \( X \).

**Corollary 7.3.** Suppose \( b_\perp(Y) = 0 \). If \( A \) is a reducible \( \mu \)-ASD connection on \( E \) satisfying
\[
\int_X |F_A|^2 d\text{vol} < +\infty,
\]
then \( A \) is flat.
8. Moduli theory

8.1. Sard-Smale’s theorem. In this subsection we review a variant of Sard-Smale’s theorem [14] which will be used later. Let $M_1$, $M_2$, $M_3$ be Banach manifolds. We assume that they are all second countable. Let $f : M_1 \times M_2 \to M_3$ be a $C^\infty$-map. Let $(x_0, y_0) \in M_1 \times M_2$ and set $z_0 := f(x_0, y_0) \in M_3$. Suppose that the following two conditions hold.

(i) The derivative $df(x_0, y_0) : T_{x_0} M_1 \oplus T_{y_0} M_2 \to T_{z_0} M_3$ is surjective.
(ii) The partial derivative $d_1 f(x_0, y_0) : T_{x_0} M_1 \to T_{z_0} M_3$ with respect to $M_1$-direction is a Fredholm operator with $\dim \text{Ker}(d_1 f(x_0, y_0)) < \dim \text{Coker}(d_1 f(x_0, y_0))$.

Under these conditions we want to prove the following proposition. (Recall that a subset of a topological space is said to be of first category if it is a countable union of nowhere-dense subsets.)

**Proposition 8.1.** There exists an open neighborhood $U \times U' \subset M_1 \times M_2$ of $(x_0, y_0)$ such that the set $\{ y \in U' | \exists x \in U : f(x, y) = z_0 \}$ is of first category in $M_2$.

I believe that this is a standard result. But for the completeness of the argument we will give its brief proof below.

**Lemma 8.2.** There is a bounded linear map $Q : T_{z_0} M_3 = T_{x_0} M_1 \oplus T_{y_0} M_2$ which is a right inverse of $df(x_0, y_0)$, i.e. $df(x_0, y_0) \circ Q = 1$.

**Proof.** Set $D := d_1 f(x_0, y_0) : T_{x_0} M_1 \to T_{z_0} M_3$. Since $D$ is Fredholm, we have decompositions: $T_{x_0} M_1 = \text{Ker} D \oplus V$ and $T_{z_0} M_3 = \text{Im} D \oplus W$ where $V$ and $W$ are closed subspaces and moreover $W$ is finite dimensional. The restriction $D|_V : V \to \text{Im} D$ is an isomorphism. Since $df(x_0, y_0)$ is surjective and $W$ is finite dimensional, there is a bound linear map $T : W \to T_{x_0} M_1 \oplus T_{y_0} M_2$ satisfying $df(x_0, y_0) \circ T = 1$. Then the map

$$Q : T_{z_0} M_3 = \text{Im} D \oplus W \to T_{x_0} M_1 \oplus T_{y_0} M_2, \quad (u, v) \mapsto (D|_V)^{-1}(u) + T(v),$$

gives a right inverse of $df(x_0, y_0)$. \qed

By the implicit function theorem, there is an open neighborhood $U \times U' \subset M_1 \times M_2$ of $(x_0, y_0)$ such that

$$M := \{(x, y) \in U \times U' | f(x, y) = z_0 \}$$

is a smooth submanifold of $M_1 \times M_2$, and that for any $(x, y) \in U \times U'$ the derivative $df(x, y) : T_x M_1 \oplus T_y M_2 \to T_{f(x,y)} M_3$ is surjective. Let $\pi : M \to M_2$ be the natural projection.

The set of Fredholm operators is open in the space of bounded operators, and the index is locally constant on it. Hence we can choose $U$ and $U'$ so small that for any $(x, y) \in U \times U'$ the map $d_1 f(x, y) : T_x M_1 \to T_{f(x,y)} M_3$ is Fredholm and satisfies $\dim \text{Ker}(d_1 f(x, y)) < \dim \text{Coker}(d_1 f(x, y))$. For $(x, y) \in M$ we have

$$T(x,y) M = \{(u, v) \in T_x M_1 \oplus T_y M_2 | d_1 f(x, y) u + d_2 f(x, y) v = 0 \}.$$
Then it is easy to see that \( \pi : M \to M_2 \) is a Fredholm map with \( \text{Ker}(d\pi) = \text{Ker}(d_1f(x,y)) \) and \( \text{Coker}(d\pi) = \text{Coker}(d_1f(x,y)) \) for \( (x, y) \in M \). (The maps \( \text{Ker}(d_1f(x,y)) \) and \( \text{Coker}(d_1f(x,y)) \) give isomorphisms.) In particular \( \text{Index}(d\pi) < 0 \) for \( (x, y) \in M \). Then a point \( y \in M_2 \) is regular for \( \pi \) if and only if \( \pi^{-1}(y) \) is empty. We apply Sard-Smale's theorem to the map \( \pi \) and conclude that \( \pi(M) \) is of first category in \( M_2 \). This proves Proposition 8.1.

8.2. Review of Floer's function space. Here we review a function space introduced by Floer [7]. Let \( \vec{\tau} = (\tau_0, \tau_1, \tau_2, \cdots) \) be a sequence of positive real numbers indexed by \( \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 0} \). (We will choose a special \( \vec{\tau} \) below.) Let \( C^\infty(\mathbb{R}^n) \) be the set of all \( C^\infty \)-functions in \( \mathbb{R}^n \). (We will need only the case \( n = 4 \).) For \( f \in C^\infty(\mathbb{R}^n) \) we set \( |\nabla^k f(x)| := \max_{|\alpha| = k} |\partial^\alpha f(x)| \) \( (k \geq 0) \) where \( \alpha = (\alpha_1, \cdots, \alpha_n) \in \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 0}^n \) and \( |\alpha| := \alpha_1 + \cdots + \alpha_n \). We define the norm \( \|f\|_{\vec{\tau}} \) by

\[
\|f\|_{\vec{\tau}} := \sum_{k \geq 0} \tau_k \sup_{x \in \mathbb{R}^n} |\nabla^k f(x)|.
\]

We define \( C^{\vec{\tau}}(\mathbb{R}^n) \) as the set of all \( f \in C^\infty(\mathbb{R}^n) \) satisfying \( \|f\|_{\vec{\tau}} < \infty \). \( (C^{\vec{\tau}}(\mathbb{R}^n), \|\cdot\|_{\vec{\tau}}) \) becomes a Banach space. For an open set \( U \subset \mathbb{R}^n \) we define \( C^\vec{\tau}_0(U) \) as the space of all \( f \in C^{\vec{\tau}}(\mathbb{R}^n) \) satisfying \( f(x) = 0 \) for all \( x \in \mathbb{R}^n \setminus U \). \( C^\vec{\tau}_0(U) \) is a closed subspace in \( C^{\vec{\tau}}(\mathbb{R}^n) \).

Lemma 8.3. For any bounded open set \( U \subset \mathbb{R}^n \), \( C^\vec{\tau}_0(U) \) is separable.

Proof. Let \( C_0(\mathbb{R}^n) \) be the Banach space of all continuous functions \( f \in \mathbb{R}^n \) which vanish at infinity (i.e. for any \( \varepsilon > 0 \) there is a compact set \( K \subset \mathbb{R}^n \) such that \( |f(x)| \leq \varepsilon \) for all \( x \in \mathbb{R}^n \setminus K \)). Let \( B \) be the set of all sequences \( \vec{f} = (f_\alpha)_{\alpha \in \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 0}^n} \) with \( f_\alpha \in C_0(\mathbb{R}^n) \) satisfying

\[
\|\vec{f}\|_B := \sum_{k \geq 0} \tau_k \max_{|\alpha| = k} \|f_\alpha\|_{C_0(\mathbb{R}^n)} < \infty, \quad (\|f_\alpha\|_{C_0(\mathbb{R}^n)} := \sup_{x \in \mathbb{R}^n} |f_\alpha(x)|).
\]

\( (B, \|\cdot\|_B) \) is a Banach space. Since \( C_0(\mathbb{R}^n) \) is separable, \( B \) is also separable. The map

\[
C^\vec{\tau}_0(U) \to B, \quad f \mapsto (\partial^\alpha f)_{\alpha \in \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 0}^n},
\]

is an isometric embedding. (Note that \( \partial^\alpha f \) vanishes at infinity because \( f = 0 \) outside \( U \) and \( U \) is bounded.) Hence \( C^\vec{\tau}_0(U) \) is separable.

Let \( \beta : \mathbb{R} \to \mathbb{R} \) be a \( C^\infty \)-function satisfying \( \beta(x) = 0 \) for \( x \leq 1/3 \) and \( \beta(x) = 1 \) for \( x \geq 2/3 \). We define positive numbers \( a_k \ (k \geq 0) \) by setting

\[
a_k := \max_{x \in \mathbb{R}} |\beta^{(k)}(x)| + a_{k-1} \quad (a_{-1} := 0).
\]

Here \( \beta^{(k)} \) is the \( k \)-th derivative of \( \beta \). We set \( \tau_k := (a_k^k)^{-1} \ (k \geq 1) \) and \( \tau_0 := 1 \).

For \( 0 < \delta < L \), we define a \( C^\infty \)-function \( \beta_{\delta,L} : \mathbb{R} \to \mathbb{R} \) by

\[
\beta_{\delta,L}(x) := \begin{cases} 
\beta(\frac{x+L}{\delta}) & (x \leq 0) \\
\beta(\frac{-x+L}{\delta}) & (x \geq 0). 
\end{cases}
\]
\( \beta_{\delta,L} \) approximates the characteristic function of the interval \([-L, L]\) as \( \delta \to 0 \). We have
\[
|\beta_{\delta,L}^{(k)}(x)| \leq \delta^{-k}a_k \quad (k \geq 0).
\]
Note that the right-hand-side is independent of \( L \). For \( y \in \mathbb{R}^n \) and \( 0 < \delta < L \) we set
\[
f_{y,\delta,L}(x) := \prod_{i=1}^n \beta_{\delta,L}(x_i - y_i).
\]
\( f_{y,\delta,L} \) is supported in the open cube \( K_{y,L} := (y_1 - L, y_1 + L) \times \cdots \times (y_n - L, y_n + L) \), and
\[
\lim_{\delta \to 0} f_{y,\delta,L} = 1_{K_{y,L}} \quad \text{(the characteristic function of \( K_{y,L} \)) in \( L^r(\mathbb{R}^n) \) for \( 1 \leq r < \infty \).
\]

**Lemma 8.4.** \( f_{y,\delta,L} \) is contained in \( C_0^\infty(K_{y,L}) \).

**Proof.** For \( \alpha = (\alpha_1, \cdots, \alpha_n) \), \( \partial^{\alpha} f_{y,\delta,L}(x) = \prod_{i=1}^n \beta_{\delta,L}^{(\alpha_i)}(x_i - y_i) \). By using (35),
\[
|\partial^{\alpha} f_{y,\delta,L}(x)| \leq \prod_{i=1}^n (\delta^{-\alpha_i}a_{\alpha_i}) \leq \delta^{-|\alpha|}a_{|\alpha|}.
\]
Hence \( |\nabla^k f_{y,\delta,L}(x)| = \max_{|\alpha|=k} |\partial^{\alpha} f_{y,\delta,L}(x)| \leq \delta^{-k}a_k^n \). Therefore
\[
\sum_{k \geq 0} \tau_k \sup_{x \in \mathbb{R}^n} |\nabla^k f_{y,\delta,L}(x)| \leq 1 + \sum_{k \geq 1} (a_k^n k^{-1})^{-k}a_k^n = 1 + \sum_{k \geq 1} (k\delta)^{-k} < \infty.
\]
Thus \( \|f_{y,\delta,L}\|_r < \infty \). \( \square \)

**Lemma 8.5.** For any open set \( U \subset \mathbb{R}^n \) and \( 1 \leq r < \infty \), the space \( C_0^\infty(U) \) is dense in \( L^r(U) \).

**Proof.** It is enough to prove that for any \( \varepsilon > 0 \) and any measurable set \( E \subset U \) with \( \text{vol}(E) < \infty \) there exists \( f \in C_0^\infty(U) \) satisfying \( \|f - 1_E\|_{L^r(\mathbb{R}^n)} < \varepsilon \).

There is an open set \( V \subset U \) satisfying \( E \subset V \) and \( \text{vol}(V \setminus E) < (\varepsilon/4)^r \). By Vitali’s covering theorem, there are open cubes \( K_i = K_{y_i,L_i} \subset V \) (\( i = 1, 2, \cdots, N \)) such that \( K_i \cap K_j = \emptyset \) (\( i \neq j \)) and \( \text{vol}(E \setminus \bigcup_{i=1}^N K_i) < (\varepsilon/4)^r \). Then
\[
\left\| 1_E - \sum_{i=1}^N 1_{K_i} \right\|_{L^r} \leq \left( \text{vol}(E) + \text{vol}(V \setminus E) \right)^{1/r} \leq \varepsilon/2.
\]
From Lemma 8.4 there are \( f_i \in C_0^\infty(K_i) \subset C_0^\infty(U) \) (\( i = 1, \cdots, N \)) satisfying \( \|1_{K_i} - f_i\|_{L^r} < \varepsilon/2^{i+1} \). Then
\[
\left\| 1_E - \sum_{i=1}^N f_i \right\|_{L^r} \leq \left\| 1_E - \sum_{i=1}^N 1_{K_i} \right\|_{L^r} + \sum_{i=1}^N \|1_{K_i} - f_i\|_{L^r} < \varepsilon.
\]
\( \square \)

Let us go back to our infinite connected sum space \( X = Y^{\mathbb{Z}} \). Take two non-empty pre-compact open sets \( U \) and \( V \) in \( X \) such that \( \overline{U} \subset V \) and \( V \) is diffeomorphic to \( \mathbb{R}^4 \). We fix a diffeomorphism between \( V \) and \( \mathbb{R}^4 \) (i.e. a coordinate chart on \( V \)). Moreover we fix bundle trivializations of \( \Lambda^+ \) and \( \Lambda^- \) over \( V \). Here \( \Lambda^+ \) and \( \Lambda^- \) are the vector bundles of self-dual
and anti-self-dual 2-forms with respect to $g_0$. Then a bundle map $\mu : \Lambda^-|_V \rightarrow \Lambda^+|_V$ over $V$ can be identified with a matrix-valued function in $\mathbb{R}^4$ by using the coordinate chart on $V$ and the bundle trivializations of $\Lambda^+|_V$ and $\Lambda^-|_V$. So we can consider its norm $\|\mu\|_\mathcal{F}$. We define a function space $C^\mathcal{F}_0(U, \text{Hom}(\Lambda^-, \Lambda^+))$ as the set of all $C^\infty$-bundle maps $\mu : \Lambda^-|_V \rightarrow \Lambda^+|_V$ satisfying $\|\mu\|_\mathcal{F} < \infty$ and $\mu_x = 0$ for all $x \in V \setminus U$. From Lemmas 8.3 and 8.5 we get the following.

**Lemma 8.6.** The Banach space $C^\mathcal{F}_0(U, \text{Hom}(\Lambda^-, \Lambda^+))$ is separable, and it is dense in $L^r(U, \text{Hom}(\Lambda^-, \Lambda^+))$ ($1 \leq r < \infty$).

Since $\mu \in C^\mathcal{F}_0(U, \text{Hom}(\Lambda^-, \Lambda^+))$ vanishes outside of $U$ and $\overline{U} \subset V$, $\mu$ can be smoothly extended all over $X$ by zero. By this extension, we consider that all $\mu \in C^\mathcal{F}_0(U, \text{Hom}(\Lambda^-, \Lambda^+))$ are defined over $X$.

### 8.3. Metric perturbation

Recall that $X = Y^{r\mathbb{Z}}$ is the infinite connected sum space with the periodic metric $g_0$ and the weight function $W = e^{a|q(x)|}$, and that $E = X \times SU(2)$ is the product principal $SU(2)$-bundle on $X$. In this subsection we suppose that $0 < \alpha < 1$ and the condition (16) in Section 6 holds. Therefore we can use the results proved in Section 6.

Let $A_0$ be an adapted connection on $E$. We define $\mathcal{A} = \mathcal{A}_{A_0}$ as the set of connections $A = A_0 + a$ with $a \in L^2_{3,W}(X, \Lambda^1(\text{ad}E))$ (Section 6.1). Note that the definition of the Sobolev space $L^2_{3,W}(X, \Lambda^1(\text{ad}E))$ uses the connection $A_0$. Let $\mathcal{C} \subset C^\mathcal{F}_0(U, \text{Hom}(\Lambda^-, \Lambda^+))$ be the set of all $\mu \in C^\mathcal{F}_0(U, \text{Hom}(\Lambda^-, \Lambda^+))$ satisfying $|\mu_x| < 1$ for all $x \in X$. Here the norm $|\mu_x|$ is defined by using the metric $g_0$. $\mathcal{C}$ is an open set in $C^\mathcal{F}_0(U, \text{Hom}(\Lambda^-, \Lambda^+))$. Each $\mu \in \mathcal{C}$ defines a conformal structure which coincides with $[g_0]$ outside $U$ (see Corollary 3.2). A connection $A$ on $E$ is said to be $\mu$-ASD if it satisfies $F_A^+ = \mu(F_A^-)$ where $F_A^+$ and $F_A^-$ are the self-dual and anti-self-dual parts of $F_A$ with respect to $g_0$.

**Lemma 8.7.** (i) For any $A \in \mathcal{A}$ we have $\int_X \text{tr}(F_A \wedge F_A) = \int_X \text{tr}(F_{A_0} \wedge F_{A_0})$.

(ii) If $A_0$ is not equivalent to a flat connection as an adapted connection, then any $A \in \mathcal{A}$ is not flat.

(iii) If $A_0$ is equivalent to a flat connection as an adapted connection and if $A \in \mathcal{A}$ is $\mu$-ASD for some $\mu \in \mathcal{C}$, then $A$ is flat.

(iv) If $\int_X \text{tr}(F_{A_0} \wedge F_{A_0}) < 0$, then for any $\mu \in \mathcal{C}$ there is no $\mu$-ASD connection in $\mathcal{A}$.

**Proof.** (i) It is enough to prove that for any compact-supported smooth $a \in \Omega^1(\text{ad}E)$ we have $\int_X \text{tr}(F(A_0 + a)^2) = \int_X \text{tr}(F(A_0)^2)$. Since we have $\text{tr}(F(A_0 + a)^2) - \text{tr}(F(A_0)^2) = d\text{tr}(2a \wedge F(A_0) + a \wedge dA_0a + \frac{2}{3}a^3)$, it follows from Stokes’ theorem.

(ii) Since $A_0$ is not equivalent to the flat connection as an adapted connection, the integral $\int_X \text{tr}(F(A_0)^2)$ is not equal to zero. (See Proposition 4.3) Hence the result follows from (i).
(iii) If \( A \in \mathcal{A} \) is \( \mu \)-ASD, then \( \text{tr}(F_A^2) = (|F_A^-|^2 - |\mu(F_A^-)|^2)\text{dvol} \) (\( \text{dvol} \) is the volume form with respect to \( g_0 \)). We have \( |F_A^-|^2 - |\mu(F_A^-)|^2 \geq 0 \), and moreover if \( F_A \) is not zero at \( x \in X \) then \( |F_A^-|^2 - |\mu(F_A^-)|^2 > 0 \) at \( x \in X \). If \( A_0 \) is equivalent to the flat connection, then \( \int_X \text{tr}(F(\mathcal{A}_0)^2) = 0 \). Hence if \( A \in \mathcal{A} \) is \( \mu \)-ASD then

\[
\int_X (|F_A^-|^2 - |\mu(F_A^-)|^2)\text{dvol} = 0.
\]

Therefore \( F_A = 0 \) all over \( X \). We can prove (iv) by a similar argument. \( \square \)

We define \( \mathcal{M} \subset \mathcal{A} \times \mathcal{C} \) by

\[
\mathcal{M} := \{(A, \mu) \in \mathcal{A} \times \mathcal{C} | A \text{ is } \mu\text{-ASD}\}.
\]

Let \( \pi : \mathcal{M} \to \mathcal{C} \) be the projection. The main purpose of this subsection is to prove the following proposition by using the metric perturbation technique originally due to Freed-Uhlenbeck \( \mathbf{[8]} \).

**Proposition 8.8.** Suppose that \( b_+(Y) \geq 1 \) and \( b_-(Y) = 0 \) and that \( A_0 \) is not equivalent to a flat connection as an adapted connection. Then \( \pi(\mathcal{M}) \) is of first category in \( \mathcal{C} \).

In the rest of this subsection we always assume that \( b_+(Y) \geq 1 \) and \( b_-(Y) = 0 \) and that \( A_0 \) is not equivalent to a flat connection as an adapted connection.

Fix \( (A, \mu) \in \mathcal{M} \). Let \( \text{Ker}d^\ast_{A} \cap L^2_{3}^{W} \) be the space of \( b \in L^2_{3}^{W}(X, \Lambda^1(\text{ad}E)) \) satisfying \( d^\ast_{A} b = 0 \). Let \( \text{Ker}D_{A} \) be the space of \( b \in L^2_{3}^{W}(X, \Lambda^1(\text{ad}E)) \) satisfying \( D_{A} b = -d^\ast_{A} b + (d^\ast_{A} - \mu d^\ast_{A})b = 0 \), and \( \text{Ker}(d^\ast_{A} + \mu) \) be the space of \( \eta \in L^2_{3}^{W}(X, \Lambda^+(\text{ad}E)) \) satisfying \( d^\ast_{A} + \mu \eta = 0 \). \( D_{A} \) is finite dimensional (Proposition 6.2), and \( \text{Ker}(d^\ast_{A} + \mu) \) is infinite dimensional (Proposition 6.8). Hence we can take a finite dimensional sub-vector space \( H \subset \text{Ker}(d^\ast_{A} + \mu) \) satisfying \( \dim H \geq \dim \text{Ker}D_{A} \). Let \( H' \subset \text{Ker}(d^\ast_{A} + \mu) \) be the \( L^2_{3}^{W} \)-orthogonal complement of \( H \) in \( \text{Ker}(d^\ast_{A} + \mu) \). Since \( \text{Ker}(d^\ast_{A} + \mu) \) is closed in \( L^2_{3}^{W}(X, \Lambda^+(\text{ad}E)) \), \( H' \) is a closed subspace in \( L^2_{3}^{W}(X, \Lambda^+(\text{ad}E)) \). The spaces \( (d^\ast_{A} - \mu d^\ast_{A})(\text{Ker}d^\ast_{A} \cap L^2_{3}^{W}) \) and \( H' \) are closed subspaces in \( L^2_{3}^{W}(X, \Lambda^+(\text{ad}E)) \), and they are \( L^2_{3}^{W} \)-orthogonal to each other (Proposition 6.8 (ii)). Moreover, from Proposition 6.8 (ii),

\[
L^2_{3}^{W}(X, \Lambda^+(\text{ad}E)) = (d^\ast_{A} - \mu d^\ast_{A})(\text{Ker}d^\ast_{A} \cap L^2_{3}^{W}) \oplus H \oplus H'.
\]

Let \( \Pi : L^2_{3}^{W}(X, \Lambda^+(\text{ad}E)) \to (d^\ast_{A} - \mu d^\ast_{A})(\text{Ker}d^\ast_{A} \cap L^2_{3}^{W}) \oplus H \) be the projection with respect to this decomposition. We define

\[
f : (\text{Ker}d^\ast_{A} \cap L^2_{3}^{W}) \times \mathcal{C} \to (d^\ast_{A} - \mu d^\ast_{A})(\text{Ker}d^\ast_{A} \cap L^2_{3}^{W}) \oplus H,
\]

\[
(b, \nu) \mapsto \Pi\{F^+(A + b) - \nu(F^-(A + b))\}.
\]
We have \( f(0, \mu) = 0 \). The derivative of \( f \) at \((0, \mu)\) is given by

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{df}_{(0, \mu)} : (\text{Kerd}_A^{*W} \cap L_3^{2W}) &\oplus C_0^r(U, \text{Hom}(\Lambda^-, \Lambda^+)) \to (d_A^+ - \mu d_A)(\text{Kerd}_A^{*W} \cap L_3^{2W}) \oplus H, \\
(b, \nu) &\mapsto (d_A^+ - \mu d_A)b - \Pi(\nu(F_A^-)).
\end{align*}
\]

Lemma 8.9. (i) The map \((38)\) is surjective.
(ii) The partial derivative \( d_1 f_{(0, \nu)} : \text{Kerd}_A^{*W} \cap L_3^{2W} \to (d_A^+ - \mu d_A)(\text{Kerd}_A^{*W} \cap L_3^{2W}) \oplus H, \)
\( b \mapsto (d_A^+ - \mu d_A)b, \) with respect to \((\text{Kerd}_A^{*W} \cap L_3^{2W})\)-direction is a Fredholm operator with its index \( < 0 \).

Proof. The statement (ii) is obvious because \( \text{Kerd}_A \) and \( H \) are both finite dimensional and satisfy \( \dim \text{Kerd}_A < \dim H \).

Next we will show (i) by using the argument of Donaldson-Kronheimer [51 p. 154]. Let

\[
\Pi_H : L_2^{2W}(X, \Lambda^+ (\text{ad}E)) \to H
\]

be projection to \( H \) with respect to the decomposition \((36)\). It is enough for the proof of (i) to show that the map \( \Pi_H \circ df_{(0, \mu)} : (\text{Kerd}_A^{*W} \cap L_3^{2W}) \oplus C_0^r(U, \text{Hom}(\Lambda^-, \Lambda^+)) \to H \) is surjective. Here we have \( \Pi_H \circ df_{(0, \mu)}(b, \nu) = -\Pi_H(\nu(F_A^-)). \)

Suppose that it is not surjective. Since \( H \) is finite dimensional, this implies that there exists a non-zero \( \eta \in H \) satisfying \( \langle \eta, \nu(F_A^-) \rangle_{L_2^{2W}} = 0 \) for all \( \nu \in C_0^r(U, \text{Hom}(\Lambda^-, \Lambda^+)) \).

(Here \( \langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle_{L_2^{2W}} \) is the \( L_2^{2W} \)-inner product.) This is equivalent to \( \langle F_A^- \cdot \eta, \nu \rangle_{L_2^{2W}} = 0 \) for \( \nu \in C_0^r(U, \text{Hom}(\Lambda^-, \Lambda^+)) \). Here \( F_A^- \cdot \eta \in \Gamma(\Lambda^- \otimes \Lambda^+) \) is the contraction of \( F_A^- \otimes \eta \in \Gamma(\Lambda^- (\text{ad}E) \otimes \Lambda^+ (\text{ad}E)) \) by the inner product of \( \text{ad}E \), and we identify \( \Lambda^- \otimes \Lambda^+ \) with \( \text{Hom}(\Lambda^-, \Lambda^+) \) by the metric \( g_0 \). Since \( C_0^r(U, \text{Hom}(\Lambda^-, \Lambda^+)) \) is dense in \( L^2(U, \text{Hom}(\Lambda^-, \Lambda^+)) \) (Lemma 8.6), the above means that \( F_A^- \cdot \eta = 0 \) over \( U \). Then for every point \( x \in U \), the images of the maps

\[
(F_A^-)_x : (\Lambda^-)^*_x \to (\text{ad}E)_x, \quad \eta_x : (\Lambda^+)^*_x \to (\text{ad}E)_x,
\]

are orthogonal to each other. Since the rank of \( \text{ad}E \) is equal to \( \dim su(2) = 3 \), this implies that \( \min(\text{rank}(F_A^-)_x, \text{rank}(\eta_x)) \leq 1 \) for every \( x \in U \). Then we use the following sublemma. This is [5] Lemma (4.3.25).

Sublemma 8.10. Let \( \mathcal{O} \subset X \) be a non-empty open set. Suppose that one of the following conditions (i), (ii) is satisfied. Then \( A \) is reducible over \( X \).
(i) There is \( \phi \in \Gamma(\mathcal{O}, \Lambda^-(\text{ad}E)) \) such that \( \phi \) has rank 1 over \( \mathcal{O} \) (as a map from \( (\Lambda^-)^* \) to \( \text{ad}E \)) and \( d_A(1 + \mu)\phi = 0 \) over \( \mathcal{O} \).
(ii) There is \( \phi \in \Gamma(\mathcal{O}, \Lambda^+(\text{ad}E)) \) such that \( \phi \) has rank 1 over \( \mathcal{O} \) (as a map from \( (\Lambda^+)^* \) to \( \text{ad}E \)) and \( d_A(1 - \mu^*) \phi = 0 \) over \( \mathcal{O} \).

Proof. We assume the condition (i). The case (ii) can be proved in the same way. By making \( \mathcal{O} \) smaller, we can assume that \( \phi = s \otimes \omega \) where \( s \in \Gamma(\mathcal{O}, \text{ad}E) \) and \( \omega \in \Gamma(\mathcal{O}, \Lambda^-) \) with \( |s| = 1 \). Here \( \omega \) is not zero at any point of \( \mathcal{O} \). \( d_A(1 + \mu)\phi = d_A(s \otimes (1 + \mu)\omega) = 0 \)
implies
\[ d_As \wedge (1 + \mu)\omega + s \otimes d(1 + \mu)\omega = 0. \]
Since \(|s| = 1\), we have \(0 = d(s, s) = 2(d_As, s)\). From this and the above equation, we get
\[ d_As \wedge (1 + \mu)\omega = 0. \]
Since \(\omega \in \Omega^-\) and \(\mu(\omega) \in \Omega^+\),
\[ |d_As \wedge \omega| = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}|d_As||\omega|, \quad |d_As \wedge \mu(\omega)| = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}|d_As||\mu(\omega)|. \]
Since \(|\mu(\omega)| < |\omega|\), \(d_As \wedge (1 + \mu)\omega = 0\) implies \(d_As = 0\). This shows that \(A\) is reducible over \(\mathcal{O}\). Since \(X\) is simply-connected and \(A\) is \(\mu\)-ASD, the unique continuation principle ([5, Lemma (4.3.21)]) implies that \(A\) is reducible over \(X\.
\]
We have \(d_A(1+\mu)F_A^- = d_AF_A = 0\) and \(d_A((1-\mu^*)W^2\eta) = 0\) since \(\eta \in H \subset \text{Ker}(d_A^*(W(1+\mu^*))\). If \(F_A^-\) is zero on some non-empty open set, then \(A\) is flat on it. Then the unique continuation principle ([5 pp. 150-152], [1], [2 p. 248, Remark 3]) implies that \(A\) is flat all over \(X\). But this contradicts Lemma 8.7 (ii) because \(A_0\) is not equivalent to a flat connection as an adapted connection. Therefore \(F_A^-\) cannot vanish on any non-empty open set. The unique continuation principle also implies that \(\eta\) cannot vanish on any non-empty open set. (Note that \((1 - \mu^*)W^2\eta\) is self-dual with respect to the conformal structure corresponding to \(\mu\).)

Since we have \(\min(\text{rank}(F_A^-), \text{rank}(\eta_x)) \leq 1\) for every \(x \in U\), there is a non-empty open set \(\mathcal{O} \subset U\) such that one of \(F_A^-\), \(\eta\) has rank 1 over \(\mathcal{O}\). Then one of the conditions (i), (ii) in Sublemma 8.10 is satisfied. Thus \(A\) is reducible on \(X\). Then, from Corollary 7.3 \(A\) is flat over \(X\). But this contradicts Lemma 8.7 (ii).

\(\text{Ker}d_A^W \cap L_3^{2W}\) and \(C \subset C^\pi(U, \text{Hom}(\Lambda^-, \Lambda^+))\) are both separable (see Lemma 8.6) and hence second countable. Therefore we can apply Proposition 8.1 to the map \(f\) in (37) and conclude that there exists an open neighborhood \(U \times U'\) of \((0, \mu)\) in \((\text{Ker}d_A^W \cap L_3^{2W}) \times C\) such that the set \(\{\nu \in U' \mid \exists b \in U : f(b, \nu) = 0\}\) is of first category in \(C\).

**Lemma 8.11.** There exists an open neighborhood \(\mathcal{V}\) of \((A, \mu)\) in \(\mathcal{M}\) such that \(\pi(\mathcal{V})\) is of first category in \(\mathcal{C}\).

**Proof.** Consider the following map (Coulomb gauge):
\[ L_4^{2W}(X, \Lambda^0(\text{ad}E)) \times (\text{Ker}d_A^W \cap L_3^{2W}) \to \mathcal{A}, \quad (u, b) \mapsto e^u(A + b). \]
The derivative of this map at \((0, 0)\) is given by
\[ L_4^{2W}(X, \Lambda^0(\text{ad}E)) \oplus (\text{Ker}d_A^W \cap L_3^{2W}) \to L_3^{2W}(X, \Lambda^1(\text{ad}E)), \quad (u, b) \mapsto -d_Au + b. \]
This is isomorphic (Lemma 6.6). Therefore, by the inverse mapping theorem, there is an open neighborhood \(\mathcal{W}\) of \(A\) in \(\mathcal{A}\) such that for any \(B \in \mathcal{W}\) there are \(u \in L_4^{2W}(X, \Lambda^0(\text{ad}E))\) and \(b \in \mathcal{U} \subset (\text{Ker}d_A^W \cap L_3^{2W})\) satisfying \(B = e^u(A + b)\). Set \(\mathcal{V} := (\mathcal{W} \times \mathcal{U}') \cap \mathcal{M}\). Then \(\pi(\mathcal{V})\) is contained in the set \(\{\nu \in \mathcal{U}' \mid \exists b \in \mathcal{U} : f(b, \nu) = 0\}\), which is of first category in \(\mathcal{C}\).
\[ \square \]
Since $\mathcal{M} \subset \mathcal{A} \times \mathcal{C}$ is second countable, Lemma 8.11 implies Proposition 8.8

9. Proof of Theorem 2.1

We will prove Theorem 2.1 in this section. So we assume $b_-(Y) = 0$ and $b_+(Y) \geq 1$. We fix $0 < \alpha < 1$. (For example, $\alpha = 1/2$ will do.) We choose a positive parameter $T$ so that

$$T > \max \left( T_\alpha, T_{-\alpha}, \frac{4}{1 - \alpha} \right).$$

This implies

$$T > 4, \quad T \geq \max(T_\alpha, T_{-\alpha}), \quad 1 - 4/T > \alpha.$$ 

Recall that we assumed $T > 4$ in Section 4.3 and $T \geq \max(T_\alpha, T_{-\alpha})$ in Sections 6 and 8.3. The condition $1 - 4/T > \alpha$ is related to Corollary 4.11. We will show that there is a complete Riemannian metric $g$ on $X$ satisfying the conditions (a) and (b) in Theorem 2.1.

Let $A(m) \ (m \in \mathbb{Z})$ be adapted connections on $E$ introduced in Section 4.1. They satisfy

$$\int_X \text{tr}(F(A(m))^2) = 8\pi^2 m. \quad A(0) \text{ is equivalent to a flat connection as an adapted connection.} \quad \{A(m) \mid m \in \mathbb{Z}\} \text{ becomes a complete system of representatives of equivalence classes of adapted connections on } E. \quad \text{(See Proposition 4.3.)}$$

We define $A_m$ as the set of all connections $A(m) + a$ such that $a \in L^2_{3,loc}(X, \Lambda^1(\text{ad}E))$ satisfies $\nabla^k_{A(m)} a \in L^{2,1W}$ for $0 \leq k \leq 3$. We set

$$\mathcal{M}_m := \{(A, \mu) \in A_m \times \mathcal{C} \mid A \text{ is } \mu\text{-ASD}\}.$$ 

Here $\mathcal{C}$ is the space of $\mu \in C^\infty_0(U, \text{Hom}(\Lambda^-, \Lambda^+))$ satisfying $|\mu_x| < 1 \ (x \in X)$ as in Section 8.3. If $m < 0$, then $\mathcal{M}_m$ is empty by Lemma 8.7 (iv). $(A, \mu) \in \mathcal{M}_0$ if and only if $A$ is flat by Lemma 8.7 (iii).

Let $\pi_m : \mathcal{M}_m \to \mathcal{C}$ be the natural projection. Then $\bigcup_{m \geq 1} \pi_m(\mathcal{M}_m)$ is of first category in $\mathcal{C}$ by Proposition 8.8. $\mathcal{C}$ is an open set in the Banach space $C^\infty_0(U, \text{Hom}(\Lambda^-, \Lambda^+))$. Thus, by Baire’s category theorem, there exists $\mu \in \mathcal{C} \setminus \bigcup_{m \geq 1} \pi_m(\mathcal{M}_m)$. Let $g$ be a Riemannian metric on $X$ whose conformal equivalence class corresponds to $\mu$. (See Corollary 3.2.) Since $\mu$ is zero outside $U$ (a pre-compact open set in $X$), we can choose $g$ so that it is equal to $g_0$ outside a compact set. In particular it is a complete metric.

We want to prove that there is no non-flat instanton with respect to the metric $g$. Suppose, on the contrary, that there exists a non-flat $g$-ASD connection $A$ on $E$ satisfying $\int_X |F_A|^2 \text{dvol} < \infty$. Then by Corollary 4.11 and the condition $1 - 4/T > \alpha$, there is a gauge transformation $u : E \to E$ such that $u(A)$ is contained in some $A_m$. This means that $\mu \in \pi_m(\mathcal{M}_m)$. Since $A$ is not flat, we have $m \geq 1$. This contradicts the choice of $\mu$.

We have completed all the proofs of Theorem 2.1.
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