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ON THE SPACE OF MAPS INDUCING ISOMORPHIC CONNECTIONS

by T.R. RAMADAS

1. Introduction.

In this paper we prove the following

THEOREM. – *Let* M *be a smooth compact manifold,* P *a principal bundle on* M *with the unitary group* $U(k)$ *as structure group,* A *a smooth connection on* P, *and* Aut A *the group of gauge transformations* [i.e., *automorphisms of* P *which act trivially on* M] *which leave* A *invariant. Let* B *be the Grassmanian of k-planes in a separable Hilbert space* $\mathcal{H}$, E *the Stiefel bundle of orthonormal* k *frames in* $\mathcal{H}$, *and* ω *the canonical universal connection on* E. *Denote by* $\Sigma(A)$ *the space of maps* $p : M \longrightarrow B$ *such that the pull-back bundle* $p^*(E)$, *with the connection* $p^*\omega$, *is isomorphic to* (P, A).

Then the space $\Sigma(A)$, *with the* C^∞ *topology, has the homotopy type of* $B_{(\mathrm{Aut}\,A)}$ *where* $B_{(\mathrm{Aut}\,A)}$ *is the base-space of a universal bundle for* Aut A.

The connectedness of $\Sigma(A)$ is shown in [6]. We use some ideas from this paper.

To motivate this result, consider the case when P is a principal G-bundle with G a compact Lie group. Let Aut P denote the group of gauge transformations of P. Denote by $\mathcal{C}$ the space of C^∞ connections on P. The group Aut P acts on $\mathcal{C}$, though not freely in general. Denote by $\underset{\sim}{\mathcal{C}}$ the quotient.

By [4] there exists a finite dimensional principal G-bundle $E(G, M) \longrightarrow B(G, M)$ with connection such that the following diagram commutes, and the map φ is onto:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mathrm{Mor}_G(P, E(G,M)) & \xrightarrow{\ \varphi\ } & \mathcal{C} \\ \Big\downarrow {\scriptstyle \mathrm{Aut}\,P} & & \Big\downarrow \\ \mathrm{Mor}_P(M, B(G,M)) & \xrightarrow[\underset{\sim}{\varphi}]{} & \underset{\sim}{\mathcal{C}} \end{array}$$

Here $\mathrm{Mor}_G(P, E(G, M))$ is the space of G-morphisms of P into E and $\mathrm{Mor}_P(M, B(G, M))$ is the component of $C^\infty(M, B(G, M))$ which induces pull-back bundles isomorphic to P. $\underset{\sim}{\varphi}$ is the map given by pulling back the universal connection on $E(G, M)$.

We wish to investigate the fibres of the map $\underset{\sim}{\varphi}$. It is possible to do so when we consider instead of $E(G, M)$ a universal bundle E_G with connection such that E_G is contractible. Suppose then, that in the above diagram we replace $E(G, M)$ by E_G and $B(G, M)$ by B_G. Let $A \in \mathcal{C}$ and $\underset{\sim}{A}$ its class in $\underset{\sim}{\mathcal{C}}$. We argue heuristically:

The spaces $\mathcal{C}$ and $\mathrm{Mor}_G(P, E_G)$ are both contractible. This would imply that $\varphi^{-1}(A)$ is contractible (all the mappings being assumed to be good fibrations). The group Aut A acts on $\varphi^{-1}(A)$ to give $\underset{\sim}{\varphi}^{-1}(\underset{\sim}{A})$. If all goes well this implies

a) $\varphi^{-1}(A) \longrightarrow \underset{\sim}{\varphi}^{-1}(\underset{\sim}{A})$ is a universal Aut A bundle. The fibre over A of the map $\underset{\sim}{\varphi}$ has the same homotopy type as $B_{(\mathrm{Aut}\,A)}$.

b) If G has trivial centre and all connections are generic (i.e. Aut P acts freely on $\mathcal{C}$) $\underset{\sim}{\varphi}$ has a section.

The quotient space $\underset{\sim}{\mathcal{C}}$ is relevant in studies of Yang-Mills theories, at present very popular in Physics. It has been pointed out [1] that the Universal Connection Theorem could possibly provide connections between Yang-Mills theories and so-called σ-models which concern themselves with the space $\mathrm{Mor}(M, B)$. Also in the cases when $\underset{\sim}{\varphi}$ has a section, it could give an alternative to "gauge-fixing" which has been shown to be impossible in general [3, 7, 5].

The paper is organized as follows. In § 2 we imbed E and B as closed submanifolds of Hilbert spaces. In § 3 we describe a one parameter family of isometries $A_t : \mathcal{H} \longrightarrow \mathcal{H}$, and also give the

C^∞ topology to be used on the function spaces $\mathrm{Mor}_{U(k)}(P, E)$ and $\mathrm{Mor}_P(M, B)$. In § 4 we prove that $\varphi^{-1}(A)$ is contractible [Proposition 4.1] using the isometries A_t. Then we prove [Proposition 4.3] that $\varphi^{-1}(A) \longrightarrow \underset{\sim}{\varphi}^{-1}(\underset{\sim}{A})$ is a locally trivial principal fibre space with Aut A as structure group. This involves, among other things, proving that the above projection is closed [Lemma 4.4], which is done by studying a certain differential equation. The completeness of the C^∞ topology is crucial, and the imbeddings obtained in § 2 simplify proofs throughout.

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2. The bundle of orthonormal k-frames in a Hilbert space.

Fix an integer $k > 0$. Let $\mathcal{H}$ be an infinite dimensional separable Hilbert space over the complex numbers. Denote by E the space of orthonormal k-frames in $\mathcal{H}$. The group $U(k)$ acts on E on the right and the quotient is the Grassmannian B of k-dimensional subspaces of $\mathcal{H}$. In fact E is a universal principal bundle for $U(k)$. It also carries a natural connection, which is a universal connection for $U(k)$.

It will be useful, in the following, to have characterizations of E and B as closed submanifolds of Hilbert spaces.

We shall identify a point p in B with the orthogonal projector onto the corresponding subspace, denoted by $H(p)$. Thus $H(p) = \{x \in \mathcal{H} \mid px = x\}$. For $p_0 \in B$, define

$$\mathcal{R}_0 = \{p \in B \mid H(p_0) \cap \ker p = \{0\}\}.$$

Then we have a bijection $L_0 : \mathcal{R}_0 \longrightarrow \mathcal{L}(H(p_0), \ker p_0)$ such that for $p \in \mathcal{R}_0$ its image $L \equiv L_0(p)$ has $H(p)$ as graph.

LEMMA 2.1 [2]. – *The charts* $\{(\mathcal{R}_0, L_0)\}$ *give* B *the structure of a* C^∞ *Hilbert manifold.*

Let $\mathcal{I}_2$ denote the Hilbert space of Hilbert-Schmidt operators on $\mathcal{H}$.

PROPOSITION 2.2. – *Let* ψ *denote the injection* $B \longrightarrow \mathcal{J}_2$ *given by associating to each k-dimensional subspace its orthogonal projector. Then* ψ *is a* C^∞ *immersion, and a homeomorphism onto its image.*

Proof. – Follows from Lemmas 2.3 and 2.4.

Remark. – This shows that B, with the manifold structure given in Lemma 2.1 is a submanifold of $\mathcal{J}_2$.

LEMMA 2.3. – *On a chart* $(\mathcal{R}_0, L_0)$ ψ *is given by* (1 – 3). *It is a* C^∞ *immersion.*

Proof. – Let $L \in \mathcal{L}(H(p_0), \ker p_0)$ and let $p = \psi L_0^{-1}(L)$. Write

$$p = A + LA \tag{1}$$

where $A : \mathcal{H} \longrightarrow H(p_0)$. Then we claim that A satisfies

$$A = p_0 + L^+(1 - p_0) - L^+ LA \tag{2}$$

which can be solved to give

$$A = \frac{1}{1 + L^+L} \; (p_0 + L^+(1 - p_0)). \tag{3}$$

To see that p given by (2.1)-(2.3) is indeed equal to $\psi L_0^{-1}(L)$, we verify:

a) Image of $p = \{x + Lx \mid x \in H(p_0)\}$. The map is clearly into this set. In fact it is onto since A is invertible on $H(p_0)$.

b) $p^2 = p$. This follows since $Ap = p$, which in turn is clear because Ap satisfies the same equation as p.

$$\begin{aligned} Ap = p_0 p + L^+(1 - p_0)\, p - L^+ LAp &= A + L^+LA - L^+LAp \\ &= p_0 + L^+(1 - p_0) - L^+LAp . \end{aligned}$$

c) p is an orthogonal projector, for

$$\ker p = \{y - L^+ y \mid y \in \ker p_0\}$$

which is the orthogonal subspace to $\operatorname{Im} p$.

(i) ψ is C^∞ : To see this split ψ into the steps:

$$\begin{array}{ccccc}
 & \mathcal{L}(\mathcal{H}, H(p_0)) & \hookrightarrow & \mathcal{L}(\mathcal{H},\mathcal{H}) & \\
\nearrow & \{p_0 + L^+(1-p_0)\} & & \{p_0 + L^+(1-p_0)\} & \searrow \\
\mathcal{L}(H(p_0), \ker p_0) & & & & \mathcal{L}(\mathcal{H},\mathcal{H}) \\
\{L\} & & & & \uparrow \\
\searrow & \left[\begin{array}{l}\text{Positive, hermitian} \\ \text{operators on } H(p_0)\end{array}\right] & & & \\
 & \mathcal{L}^{+,h}(H(p_0), H(p_0)) & \longrightarrow & \mathcal{L}(H(p_0), H(p_0)) \longrightarrow & \mathcal{L}(\mathcal{H},\mathcal{H}) \\
 & \{L^+L\} & & \left\{\dfrac{1}{1+L^+L}\right\} & \left\{p_0\left[\dfrac{1}{1+L^+L}\right]p_0\right\}
\end{array}$$

ψ is in fact real-analytic.

(ii) It is enough to check the differential at $L = 0$. Here $\delta p = \delta L^+(1-p_0) + p_0 \delta L$ which is clearly injective. Also the image, being defined by $p_0 \delta p p_0 = (1-p_0)\,\delta p(1-p_0) = 0$ and $\delta p^+ = \delta p$, is closed, and hence admits a supplement.

LEMMA 2.4. – *The inverse* ψ^{-1} *is given by (4) and is continuous.*

Proof. – Consider a chart $(\mathcal{P}_0, L_0)$. Let $p \in \mathcal{P}_0$ and let $Q = (p_0|_{H(p)})^{-1}$. Then for $x \in H(p)$, $Qx = x + (1-p_0)pQx$. This gives, for $L = (1-p_0)Q$, $L = (1-p_0)p(1+L)$.

This can be solved to give $p \overset{}{\underset{\psi^{-1}}{\longmapsto}} L$ such that

$$Lx = (1-p_0)\,\frac{1}{1-(1-p_0)p}\,x\,, x \in H(p_0). \tag{4}$$

The continuity of ψ^{-1} follows easily.

We turn now to E. This can be identified with a closed subset of $\mathcal{L}(\mathbf{C}^k, \mathcal{H})$: $E = \{U : \mathbf{C}^k \longrightarrow \mathcal{H} \mid U^+U = 1\}$. Standard arguments show:

LEMMA 2.5. – E *is a closed submanifold of* $\mathcal{L}(\mathbf{C}^k, \mathcal{H})$. *It is a principal* $U(k)$ *bundle on* B. *The* $u(k)$*-valued one-form* U^+dU *is a connection on* E.

LEMMA 2.6. – E *is contractible and hence a universal* U(k) *bundle. The connection is a universal* U(k) *connection.*

Proof. – Both statements are well-known. The first follows also from the remarks after Lemma 4.2. The second is a consequence of the Universal Connection Theorem.

3. Some preliminary remarks and definitions.

(i) A one-parameter-family of isometries on $\mathcal{H}$.

Following [6], we introduce, on $\mathcal{H}$, a one-parameter family of isometries which we will use later. Define, for $t \in [0, 1]$ an isometry $A_t : \mathcal{H} \longrightarrow \mathcal{H}$ as follows. Fix an orthonormal basis, so that $\mathcal{H} \approx$ {square-summable sequences in **C**}. Then let A_0 = Identity

$$A_t(a_0, a_1, a_2, \dots) = (a_0, a_1 \dots a_{n-2}, a_{n-1} \cos\theta_n(t), a_{n-1} \sin\theta_n(t)$$
$$a_n \cos\theta_n(t), a_n \sin\theta_n(t)\ a_{n+1} \cos\theta_n(t), a_{n+1} \sin\theta_n(t) \dots)$$

for $\frac{1}{n+1} \leqslant t \leqslant \frac{1}{n}$ where $\theta_n(t) = \frac{\pi}{2}\, n[(n+1)t - 1]$.

The A_t are continuous in t w.r. to the strong operator topology. Note that

$$A\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)(a_0, a_1, \dots) = (a_0, 0, a_1 0, \dots) \in \mathcal{H}_{\text{even}}$$
$$A(1)(a_0, a_1, \dots) \quad = (0, a_0, 0, a_1 \dots) \in \mathcal{H}_{\text{odd}}$$

where $\mathcal{H}_{\text{even}}$ and $\mathcal{H}_{\text{odd}}$ denote obvious subspaces of $\mathcal{H}$.

(ii) The topology of the function spaces $\text{Mor}_{U(k)}(P, E)$ Mor(M, B).

We topologize $\text{Mor}_{U(k)}(P, E)$ as a (closed) subset of

$$C^\infty(P, \mathcal{L}(\mathbf{C}^k, \mathcal{H})),$$

and Mor(M, B) as a (closed) subset of $C^\infty(M, \mathcal{J}_2)$. The C^∞ topology is described below:

Let X be a compact manifold and $\mathcal{J}$ a Hilbert space. Let $X_1, \dots, X_q$ be a set of vector fields on X which together span the tangent space at each point of X. For a multi index $\alpha = (\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_2)$

set $D^\alpha = X_1^{\alpha_1}, \ldots, X_q^{\alpha_q}$. We make $C^\infty(X, \mathcal{J})$ a Frechet space w.r. to the seminorms $\|f\|_\alpha = \sup_x \|D^\alpha f\|$ where the heavy bars $\|\ \|$ denote the Hilbert space norm. The topology is clearly independent of the choice of $X_1, \ldots, X_q$. If $N \subset \mathcal{J}$ is a closed submanifold then $C^\infty(X, N)$ is a closed subset of $C^\infty(X, \mathcal{J})$ and we give it the relative topology, which makes it a complete metric space.

We choose now, once and for all, a set of vector fields $X_1, \ldots, X_p$ spanning the tangent space of M at each point. Let $\hat{X}_1, \ldots \hat{X}_p$ be their lifts to P w.r. to some connection, and let $\hat{Y}_1, \ldots, \hat{Y}_{k^2}$ be vertical vector fields on P, the images of a fixed basis $Y_1, \ldots, Y_{k^2}$ in $u(k)$ by the group action. We will use these to determine the seminorms. Note that $[\hat{X}_i, \hat{Y}_\ell] = 0 \ \forall X_i$ and Y_ℓ. We will let let $\alpha_L = (\alpha_1, \ldots, \alpha_{k^2})$ and $\alpha = (\alpha_1, \ldots, \alpha_p)$, and write the seminorms as $\|f\|_{\alpha_L, \alpha} = \sup_{x \in P} \|D^{\alpha_L} D^{\alpha_f}\|$.

When there is no need to distinguish between the vertical and horizontal vectors we simply denote (α_L, α) by γ.

LEMMA 3.1. – $\mathrm{Mor}_{U(k)}(P, E)$ *and* $\mathrm{Mor}(M, B)$ *are closed subsets of* $C^\infty(P, \mathcal{L}(C^k, \mathcal{H}))$ *and* $C^\infty(M, \mathcal{J}_2)$ *respectively. The map* $\mathrm{Mor}_{U(k)}(P, E) \longrightarrow \mathrm{Mor}(M, B)$ *is continuous.*

Proof. – For $g \in U(k)$ the map $C^\infty(P, E) \longrightarrow C^\infty(P, E)$ given by $f \underset{g}{\longmapsto} f^g$, $f^g(x) \equiv f(xg)g^{-1}$ $(x \in P)$, is continuous. This follows since

$$\begin{aligned} \|f_1^g - f_2^g\|_{\alpha_L, \alpha} &= \sup_{x \in P} \|D_x^{\alpha_L} D_x^\alpha (f_1(xg)g^{-1} - f_2(xg)g^{-1})\| \\ &= \sup_{x \in P} \|D_x^{\alpha_L} D_x^\alpha (f_1(xg) - f_2(xg))\| \\ &= \sup_{xg \in P} \|D_{xg}^{[\alpha_L, g]} D_{xg}^\alpha (f_1(xg) - f_2(xg))\| \\ &= \|f_1 - f_2\|_{[\alpha_2, g], \alpha} \end{aligned}$$

where $D^{[\alpha_L, g]}$ denotes the differential operator

$$D^{[\alpha_L, g]} = (\widehat{g^{-1} Y_1 g})^{\alpha_1} \ldots (\widehat{g^{-1} Y_{k^2} g})^{\alpha_k}.$$

Here $\widehat{g^{-1} Y_i g}$ is the image of the Lie algebra element $\widehat{g^{-1} Y_i g}$. This proves the first statement. To prove the second statement, let $f_n \longrightarrow f$ in $\mathrm{Mor}_{U(k)}(P, E)$ and let $p_n = f_n f_n^+$. Then

$$\|p_n - p\|_\alpha = \sup_{x\in B} \|D^\alpha(p_n - p)\| \quad (\text{where } D^\alpha = X_1^{\alpha_1}\dots X_n^{\alpha_n})$$
$$= \sup_{x\in P} \|D^\alpha(p_n - p)\| \quad (\text{where } D^\alpha = \hat{X}_1^{\alpha_1}\dots \hat{X}_n^{\alpha_n})$$
$$= \sup_{x\in P} \|\sum_{\beta\leqslant\alpha} \binom{\alpha}{\beta} (D^{\alpha-\beta} f_n D^\beta f_n^+ - D^{\alpha-\beta} f D^\beta f^+)\|$$
$$\leqslant \alpha\,|\sum_{\beta<\alpha} \|f_n\|_\beta \|f_n - f\|_{\alpha-\beta} + \|f\|_{\alpha-\beta}\|f_n - f\|_\beta \,.$$

This proves $p_n \longrightarrow p$ in $\mathrm{Mor}(M, B)$.

4. The topology of the fibres.

We will be interested in the fibres of the map $\underset{\sim}{\varphi}$. Consider first a fibre of φ.

PROPOSITION 4.1. – *Let* $A \in \mathcal{C}$. *Then* $\varphi^{-1}(A)$ *is contractible. In other words th space of morphisms* $P \longrightarrow E$ *which induce a fixed connection on* P *is contractible.*

Proof. – The proof proceeds in two steps.

(i) Define a map

$$\xi : \varphi^{-1}(A) \times [0\,,\,1/2] \longrightarrow \varphi^{-1}(A)$$

by

$$\xi_t(f)\,(x) = A_t \circ f(x) \quad \begin{cases} f\in\varphi^{-1}(A) \\ x\in P \\ t\in[0\,,1/2]\,. \end{cases}$$

The map is into $\varphi^{-1}(A)$ since,

a) $\xi_t(f)\,(xg) = A_t \circ f(xg)\ (g\in U(k)) = A_t \circ f(x)\circ g$
$= \xi_t(f)\,(x)\circ gU$

b) $\xi_t(f)^+\, d\xi_t(f) = f^+ df = A$.

By lemma 4.2 below ξ is continuous.

(ii) There exists a $f_0 \in \varphi^{-1}(A)$ s.t. $\forall x\in P, f_0(x)$ maps $\mathbf{C}^k$ into $\mathcal{H}_{\mathrm{odd}}$ [Apply A_1 to any $f\in\varphi^{-1}(A)$ to get such an f_0]. Define for $t\in[1/2\,,1]$ a map $\eta : \varphi^{-1}(A)\times[1/2\,,1] \longrightarrow \varphi^{-1}(A)$ by

$$\eta_t(f)\,(x)v = (\sin t\pi)\, A_{1/2}\, f(x)v - \cos t\pi\, f_0(x)\,v\,.$$

Again the map is into $\varphi^{-1}(A)$. Note that $A_{1/2}f$ maps into $\mathcal{H}_{\text{even}}$. This means that $\forall\ (x, t)$, $\eta_t f(x)$ defines an isometry of $\mathbf{C}^k$ into $\mathcal{H}$, for, given $v, v' \in \mathbf{C}^k$,

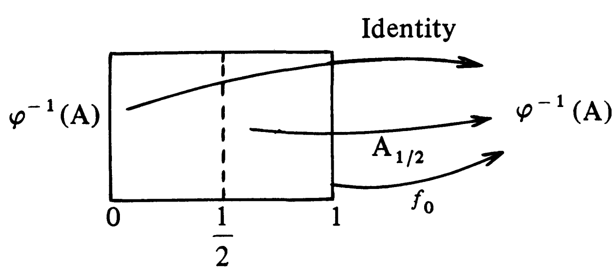
$$(\eta_t f(x) v, \eta_t f(x) v') = \sin^2 t\pi\ (A_{1/2} f(x) v, A_{1/2} f(x) v') + (\cos^2 t\pi)\ (f_0(x) v, f_0(x) v') = (v, v')$$

where (,) denotes the inner product.

The points a), b) above can be checked easily. Lemma 4.2 gives continuity.

(iii) Compose ξ and η to get the contraction

$$\psi : \varphi^{-1}(A) \times [0,1] \longrightarrow \varphi^{-1}(A). \text{ (See diagram)}$$



LEMMA 4.2. – *The maps* ξ, η *constructed in the proof of Proposition 4.1 are continuous (in the product topology).*

Proof. – Consider the map ξ. Let (f_n, t_n) be a sequence in $\varphi^{-1}(A) \times [0, 1/2]$. Then

$$\|\xi_{t_n}(f_n) - \xi_t(f)\|_\gamma = \sup_{x\in P} \|A_{tn} \circ D^\gamma f_n - A_t \circ D^\gamma f\|$$

$$= \sup_{x\in P} \|A_{tn} \circ D^\gamma (f_n - f) + (A_{t_n} - A_t) \circ D^\gamma f\|$$

$$\leqslant \|f_n - f\|_\gamma + \|(A_{t_n} - A_t) f\|_\gamma .$$

This shows continuity of ξ. The continuity of η follows similarly.

Remark. – The proof of Proposition 4.1 can be extended to prove contractivility of $\mathrm{Mor}_{U(k)}(P, E)$. In particular, taking $P = U(k)$, we see that E itself is contractible.

We turn now to the fibres of the map $\underset{\sim}{\varphi}$. Note that if $A \in \mathcal{C}$ and $\underset{\sim}{A} \in \underset{\sim}{\mathcal{C}}$ is its class, then $\varphi^{-1}(A)$ projects onto $\underset{\sim}{\varphi}^{-1}(\underset{\sim}{A})$. Also if Aut A is the subgroup of Aut that leaves A fixed Aut(A) acts freely on $\varphi^{-1}(A)$, the quotient being in bijection with $\underset{\sim}{\varphi}^{-1}(\underset{\sim}{A})$.

Aut A is the space of maps $\hat{g} : P \longrightarrow U(k)$ such that

(i) $\hat{g}(xh) = h^{-1} g(x) h \quad x \in P,\ h \in U(k)$

(ii) $A = \hat{g}^{-1} A \hat{g} + \hat{g}^{-1} d\hat{g}$.

Since $\hat{g} \in \text{Aut A}$ is determined by its value at a fixed point in P, we shall, fixing $y_0 \in P$ (projecting onto $x_0 \in M$) identify $\text{Aut A} \ni \hat{g} \sim \hat{g}(y_0) \in U(k)$.

Thus Aut A is a closed subgroup of $U(k)$ [This is seen either from the equation (ii) above, or noting the fact that under the above identification Aut A is the centralizer of the holonomy group at y_0] and hence a Lie subgroup.

From now on we assume that the vector fields $\hat{X}_1 \ldots \hat{X}_p$ have been lifted to P w.r. to A. Note that then $\hat{X}_i(\hat{g}) = 0$ for $\hat{g} \in \text{Aut A}$.

PROPOSITION 4.3. – $\varphi^{-1}(A) \longrightarrow \underset{\sim}{\varphi}^{-1}(\underset{\sim}{A})$ *is a locally trivial principal fibre space with* Aut A *as structure group.*

Proof. – The proof proceeds in four steps.

a) Aut (A) acts continuously on $\varphi^{-1}(A)$. For suppose $(f_n, \hat{g}_n) \in \varphi^{-1}(A) \times \text{Aut A}$ and $(f_n, \hat{g}_n) \longrightarrow (f, \hat{g})$. Then for any α_L, α

$$\|f_n \circ \hat{g}_n - f \circ \hat{g}\|_{\alpha_L,\alpha} \leqslant \|(f_n - f) \circ \hat{g}_n\|_{\alpha_L,\alpha} + \|f \circ (\hat{g}_n - \hat{g})\|_{\alpha_L,\alpha}$$

$$= \sup_x \|D^{\alpha_L}([D^\alpha (f_n - f)]\, \hat{g}_n)\| + \sup_x \|D^{\alpha_L}([D^\alpha f]\, (\hat{g}_n - \hat{g}))\| \qquad (\text{since } D^\alpha \hat{g} = 0)$$

$$= \sup_x \Big\| \sum_{\beta_L \leqslant \alpha_L} \binom{\alpha_L}{\beta_L} D^{\alpha_L - \beta_L} D^\alpha (f_n - f)\, D^{\beta_L} \hat{g}_n \Big\|$$

$$+ \sup_x \Big\| \sum_{\beta_L \leqslant \alpha_L} \binom{\alpha_L}{\beta_L} D^{\alpha_L - \beta_L}\, D^\alpha f\, D^{\beta_L} (\hat{g}_n - \hat{g}) \Big\|$$

$$\leqslant \alpha_L! \Big\| \sum_{\beta_L \leqslant \alpha_L} \|f_n - f\|_{\alpha_L - \beta_L, \alpha}\, \|\hat{g}_n\|_{\beta_L} + \|f\|_{\alpha_L - \beta_L, \alpha}\, \|\hat{g}_n - \hat{g}\|_{\beta_L}.$$

Now, for any $\hat{Y}_i$, $\hat{g} \in \text{Aut A}$

$$\hat{Y}_i(\hat{g}) = \lim_{t \to 0} \frac{\hat{g}(x \exp t\, Y_i) - \hat{g}(x)}{t} = [\hat{g}(x), Y_i].$$

Also, if $\hat{g}_1, \hat{g}_2$ are in Aut A, $d(\text{Tr}(\hat{g}_1 - \hat{g}_2)^+ (\hat{g}_1 - \hat{g}_2)) = 0$, so that $\|\hat{g}_1(x) - \hat{g}_2(x)\| = \|\hat{g}_1(y_0) - \hat{g}_2(y_0)\|$.

So, we have

$$\|f_n \circ \hat{g}_n - f \circ \hat{g}\|_{\alpha_L, \alpha} \leqslant \alpha_L! \sum_{\beta_L \leqslant \alpha_L} \|f_n - f\|_{\alpha_L - \beta_L, \alpha} \|\hat{g}_n\|_{\beta_L}$$
$$+ \|f\|_{\alpha_L - \beta_L, \alpha}\, C_{\beta_L} \|\hat{g}_n(p_0) - \hat{g}(p_0)\|$$

where C_{β_L} is a constant depending on the multiindex β_L.

b) Denote by **G** the graph of the equivalence relation defined by Aut A on $\varphi^{-1}(A)$. Then the map $\mathbf{G} \longrightarrow \text{Aut A}$ is continuous. This follows since the map is given by $(f_1, f_2) \longmapsto f_1^+(y_0) f_2(y_0)$ which is clearly continuous.

c) The projection $\varphi^{-1}(A) \longrightarrow \underset{\sim}{\varphi}^{-1}(\underset{\sim}{A})$ is continuous and closed. Continuity follows from lemma 3.1 and lemma 4.4 shows that it is closed. Thus $\underset{\sim}{\varphi}^{-1}(\underset{\sim}{A})$ has the quotient topology w.r. to the projection.

d) Thus we have shown that $\varphi^{-1}(A) \longrightarrow \underset{\sim}{\varphi}^{-1}(\underset{\sim}{A})$ is a principal fibre space. Now note that there is a Aut A-morphism

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \varphi^{-1}(A) & \longrightarrow & E \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ \varphi^{-1}(\underset{\sim}{A}) & \longrightarrow & E/\text{Aut A} \end{array}$$

given by $f \longmapsto f(y_0)$. Since $E \longrightarrow E/\text{Aut A}$ is locally trivial, the proof is complete.

LEMMA 4.4. – *The map* $\varphi^{-1}(A) \longrightarrow \underset{\sim}{\varphi}^{-1}(\underset{\sim}{A})$ *is closed.*

Proof. – Let $f_n \in \varphi^{-1}(A)$ s.t. $p_n = f_n f_n^+ \longrightarrow p$ in $\underset{\sim}{\varphi}^{-1}(\underset{\sim}{A})$.

It is enough to prove that $\{f_n\}$ contains a convergent subsequence. Since $p_n(x_0) \longrightarrow p(x_0)$ and E has compact fibres one can assume $f_n(y_0) \longrightarrow g_0 \in E$ without loss of generality. Note that the f_n satisfy

$$df_n = f_n A + dp_n f_n \, . \tag{5}$$

We now prove that the f_n are Cauchy in the C^0 norm so that $\exists$ a C^0 function f such that $f_n \longrightarrow f$. Put $D = f_n - f_m$. Then from (5) we have

$$d(DD^+) = DD^+ dp_n + dp_n DD^+ + d(p_n - p_m) f_m D^+ + Df_m^+ d(p_n - p_m).$$

Evaluating on a vector field X_t, taking the trace and then absolute value of both sides we get

$$\begin{aligned} |X_t \operatorname{Tr}(DD^+)| &\leqslant |\operatorname{Tr}(DD^+ X_t p_n)| + |\operatorname{Tr}(X_t(p_n) DD^+)| \\ &\quad + |\operatorname{Tr}(X_t(p_n - p_m) f_m D^+)| + |\operatorname{Tr}(Df_m^+ X_t(p_n - p_m))| \\ &\leqslant 2\{\|D\|^2 \, \|X_t p_n\| + \|D\| \, \|X_t(p_n - p_m)\|\} \end{aligned}$$

or,

$$|X_t \, \|D\|^2| \leqslant 2\,\{\|D\|^2 \, \|X_t p_n\| + \|X_t(p_n - p_m)\|\} . \tag{6}$$

Consider now the set $\{X_i, Y_\ell\}$ which we collectively denote by $\{Z_j\}$. They give a map from $P \times \mathbf{R}^N$ (where $N = k^2 + p$) to the tangent bundle TP which is onto:

$$(x, (t_1 \ldots t_N)) \longmapsto (x, \sum_i t_i Z_i(x)) .$$

Take the obvious metric on the vector bundle $P \times \mathbf{R}^n$. This induces a splitting of the above map as well as a Riemannian metric on P. Then we have the following obvious result: if X is a vector field on P of norm $\leqslant 1$ and we express $X = \Sigma \, a_i Z_i$ with respect to the above splitting then $|a_i| \leqslant 1 \ \forall i$.

Now let $y \in P$ and let $\Gamma(y)$ be a minimal geodesic joining y_0 to y [such a geodesic exists for P compact] parametrized with respect to arc-length. Then the length of $\Gamma(y) < T$ for some constant T independent of y. Now let X_t be the tangent vector field to Γ (which is necessarily of norm one). This gives

$$\|X_t(p_n - p_m)\| = \sum_i \|p_n - p_m\|_i \quad \text{where} \quad \|p\|_i = \sup_x \|Z_i p\|$$
$$= \sum_{|\alpha|=1} \|p_n - p_m\|_\alpha \, .$$

Thus we have, from (6)

$$|X_t \, \|D\|^2| = 2\,\{a \, \|D\|^2 + b \, \|D\|\}$$

with $$a = \sum_{|\alpha|=1} \|p\|_\alpha + c\,,\ c > 0$$

and $$b = \sum_\alpha \|p_n - p_m\|_\alpha\,.$$

Consider the ordinary differential equation

$$\frac{du^2}{dt^2} = 2(au^2 + bu)$$

$$u(0) = \mathrm{D}(y_0)\,.$$

The solution is clearly:

$$u(t) = \mathrm{D}(y_0)\, e^{at} + \frac{(e^{at} - 1)}{a}\, b\,.$$

Consider the set $\mathrm{K} = \{t \geqslant 0 \mid \|\mathrm{D}(t)\| > u(t)\}$. K is open, and hence a union of disjoint open intervals. Let t_0 be its least boundary point. Clearly $\mathrm{D}(t_0) = u(t_0)$. From the polygonal approximations to $\|\mathrm{D}(t_0)\|^2$ and $u^2(t)$ it is clear that in an interval $(t_0\,, t_0 + \epsilon)$ we have $\|\mathrm{D}(t)\| \leqslant u(t)$. Thus $\mathrm{K} = \phi$. We have finally,

$$\|\mathrm{D}(y)\| \leqslant \mathrm{D}(y_0)\ e^{a\mathrm{T}} + \frac{(e^{a\mathrm{T}} - 1)}{a}\ b$$

which clearly shows that $\{f_n\}$ are Cauchy in the C^0 norm.

Let f be the C^0 limit. We now turn back to (5) and 'bootstrap' the above result to show that f is C^∞ and $f_n \longrightarrow f$ in the C^∞ topology. Assume, therefore, that f is C^k and $f_n \longrightarrow f$ in C^k. For any multi-index $\gamma(|\gamma| \geqslant 1)$ define γ' and $\mathrm{X}^{(\gamma)}$ [here $\mathrm{X}^{(\gamma)}$ is one of the vector fields Z_i] by $\mathrm{D}^\gamma = \mathrm{D}^{\gamma'}\mathrm{X}^{(\gamma)}$ so that $\mathrm{D}^{\gamma'}$ is of order $|\gamma| - 1$. Let $|\gamma| = k + 1$. Then

$$\mathrm{D}^\gamma f_n = \mathrm{D}^{\gamma'}\mathrm{X}^{(\gamma)}(f_n) = \mathrm{D}^{\gamma'}(f_n\,\mathrm{A}(\mathrm{X}^{(\gamma)}) + \mathrm{X}^{(\gamma)}(p_n)f_n)$$
$$= \sum_{\delta < \gamma'} \binom{\gamma'}{\delta} [\mathrm{D}^{\gamma'-\delta} f_n \mathrm{D}^\delta \mathrm{A}(\mathrm{X}^{(\gamma)}) + \mathrm{D}^{\gamma'-\delta}\mathrm{X}^{(\gamma)}(p_n)\,\mathrm{D}^\delta f_n]\,.$$

Then

$$\|\mathrm{D}f_n - \sum_{\delta<\gamma'} \binom{\gamma'}{\delta} [\mathrm{D}^{\gamma'-\delta} f\ \mathrm{D}^\delta \mathrm{A}(\mathrm{X}^{(\gamma)}) + \mathrm{D}^{\gamma'-\delta}\mathrm{X}^{(\gamma)}(p)\,\mathrm{D}^\delta f]\|$$
$$\leqslant \gamma! \sum_{\delta<\gamma'} \|f_n - f\|_{\gamma-\delta}\ \|\mathrm{A}(\mathrm{X}^{(\gamma)})\|_\delta + \|p_n\|_{\gamma'-\delta,\mathrm{X}^{(\gamma)}}\ \|f_n - f\|_\delta$$
$$+ \|p_n - p\|_{\gamma'-\delta,\mathrm{X}^{(\gamma)}}\ \|f\|_\delta$$

where $\|f\|_{\gamma'-\delta,\mathrm{X}^{(\gamma)}} \equiv \sup_x \|\mathrm{D}^{\gamma'-\delta}\,\mathrm{X}^{(\gamma)}f\|\,.$

This shows $D^\gamma f_n$ tends uniformly to a C^0 function, and hence f is C^{k+1}. By induction f is C^∞ and $f_n \longrightarrow f$ in $C^\infty(P, E)$. The proof also shows $df = fA + pf$.

Since $\mathrm{Mor}_{U(k)}(P, E)$ is closed, $f \in \mathrm{Mor}_{U(k)}(P, E)$ and $p = ff^+$ by continuity of the projection $\mathrm{Mor}_{U(k)}(P, E) \longrightarrow \mathrm{Mor}_p(M, B)$. (One can now easily show that $f^+ df = A$, thus showing that the fibre $\underset{\sim}{\varphi}^{-1}(\underset{\sim}{A})$ is closed. This is because we have nowhere in the proof used the fact that $p \in \underset{\sim}{\varphi}^{-1}(\underset{\sim}{A})$).

The Theorem stated in the Introduction now follows.

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