

SURGERY FORMULAS FOR SEIBERG-WITTEN INVARIANTS AND FAMILY SEIBERG-WITTEN INVARIANTS

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ABSTRACT. We prove a surgery formula for the ordinary Seiberg-Witten invariants, and surgery formulas for the families Seiberg-Witten invariants of families of 4-manifolds obtained through fibrewise surgery. Our formula expresses the Seiberg-Witten invariants of the manifold after the surgery, in terms of the original Seiberg-Witten moduli space cut down by a cohomology class in the configuration space. We use these surgery formulas to study how a surgery can preserve or produce exotic phenomena.

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1. INTRODUCTION

Let γ be a loop in a closed smooth 4-manifold X . A surgery along γ is removing a neighborhood of γ with a trivialization of the normal bundle, and gluing back a copy of $D^2 \times S^2$. For example, a surgery along $S^1 \times \{pt\} \subset S^1 \times S^3$ would produce S^4 , while a surgery along a trivial loop on S^4 may produce $S^2 \times S^2$ or $\mathbf{C}P^2 \# \overline{\mathbf{C}P^2}$. So such surgery establishes relations between lots of 4-manifolds. The four projects in this paper describe how a surgery can preserve or produce exotic phenomena.

The tool we use comes from the Seiberg-Witten equations, which depends on a metric and a self-dual 2-form. The input of the equation for X includes a Spin^c -structure (they are related to elements in $H^2(X; \mathbb{Z})$), a $U(1)$ -connection, and a “spinor”. The set of equivalence classes of $U(1)$ -connections and spinors under the “gauge group” $\text{Map}(X, S^1)$ is called the **configuration space** (denoted by \mathcal{B}), which is a fiber bundle with fiber $\mathbf{C}P^\infty$ and base a torus $T^{b_1(X)}$. A tuple consisting of a metric and a perturbing 2-form is called a **parameter**. The solution of this equation with a suitable parameter is a smooth compact manifold in the configuration space. This manifold is called the **SW moduli space** (denoted by \mathfrak{M}). Its dimension is computed by the Atiyah-Singer index theorem, and if it is even, we can integrate a product of $c_1(\mathbf{C}P^\infty)$ on the moduli space and get the so-called **SW invariant** (when the dimension is 0, the integral just counts the points with signs). This is an invariant under diffeomorphism. Many examples of exotic 4-manifolds were found by computing this invariant for two homeomorphic manifolds.

The family SW invariant (FSW), on the other hand, can detect higher dimensional exotic phenomena. Given a smooth family of X over a base B and a corresponding family of parameters, the union of the solutions is called the parameterized moduli space, and if its dimension is 0 then FSW is the signed counts of points with orientation. For each $k \geq 0$, Ruberman-Auckly construct a $(k+1)$ -family of X such that the FSW for this family is an invariant of $\pi_k(\text{Diff}(X))$.

In the following projects, we generalize SW and FSW to 1-dimensional moduli space, such that new invariants (we call them SW^Θ and FSW^Θ) can detect exotic phenomena. Then we prove several surgery formulas that show how a surgery changes SW , FSW , SW^Θ and FSW^Θ .

1.1. Surgery formula for homologically nontrivial loop. For a 4-manifold X with

$$H^1(X; \mathbb{Z}) = \mathbb{Z},$$

suppose \mathfrak{s} is a Spin^c -structure such that $\dim \mathfrak{M}(X, \mathfrak{s}) = 1$. The configuration space is homotopy equivalent to a bundle over S^1 with fiber $\mathbf{C}P^\infty$. Let Θ be the pullback of a generator of $H^1(S^1; \mathbb{Z})$. Define the cut-down Seiberg-Witten invariant $SW^\Theta(X, \mathfrak{s})$ be the integral of Θ on $\mathfrak{M}(X, \mathfrak{s})$. We prove that this invariant detects exotic smooth structures.

Let $\gamma \subset X$ be a loop that represents a generator of $H_1(X; \mathbb{Z})/\text{torsion} = \mathbb{Z}$. Suppose a surgery along γ produces X' . We show that any Spin^c -structure \mathfrak{s} on X can be extended to a unique Spin^c -structure \mathfrak{s}' on X' . Since the surgery kills the first cohomology group, $H^1(X'; \mathbb{Z}) = 0$ and therefore

$\dim \mathfrak{M}(X', \mathfrak{s}') = 0$. Hence $SW(X', \mathfrak{s}')$ is defined by counting points in $\mathfrak{M}(X', \mathfrak{s})$. The main theorem of this project is

Theorem 1.1. $SW^\ominus(X, \mathfrak{s}) = SW(X', \mathfrak{s}')$.

This is proved by applying the classical gluing result in Nicolaescu's book [Nic00] twice. Let $S^1 \times D^3$ be a neighborhood of γ , and let $X_0 = X - S^1 \times D^3$. Then gluing X_0 with $S^1 \times D^3$ produces X , while gluing X_0 with $D^2 \times S^2$ produces X' . The classical gluing result says, if a certain "obstruction space" is trivial on X_0 , then $\mathfrak{M}(X)$ is the fiber product $\mathfrak{M}(X_0) \times_{\mathfrak{M}(S^1 \times S^2)} \mathfrak{M}(S^1 \times D^3)$ while $\mathfrak{M}(X')$ is the fiber product $\mathfrak{M}(X_0) \times_{\mathfrak{M}(S^1 \times S^2)} \mathfrak{M}(D^2 \times S^2)$. We prove that since γ is homologically nontrivial, for generic parameters such obstruction space is trivial. Furthermore, we can choose suitable metrics such that $\mathfrak{M}(S^1 \times D^3) \rightarrow \mathfrak{M}(S^1 \times S^2)$ is the identity map of a circle, and $\mathfrak{M}(D^2 \times S^2) \rightarrow \mathfrak{M}(S^1 \times S^2)$ is the inclusion of one point into a circle. Hence if we cut $\mathfrak{M}(X')$, we get $\mathfrak{M}(X)$, and the theorem follows.

As lots of exotic smooth structures are detected by SW , we can now generalize those results to nonsimply connected manifolds, for example:

Corollary 1.2. $E(n) \# S^1 \times S^3$ admits infinitely many exotic smooth structures.

The method developed in this project also works for the homologically trivial case. Let $\gamma \subset X$ be a loop that represents $0 \in H_1(X; \mathbb{Z})$. Suppose a surgery along γ produces X' . We show that for any extension \mathfrak{s}' of any Spin^c -structure \mathfrak{s} on X with $\dim \mathfrak{M}(X, \mathfrak{s}) = 0$, we have $\dim \mathfrak{M}(X', \mathfrak{s}') = 0$. Since γ is homologically trivial, we will have

Theorem 1.3. $SW(X', \mathfrak{s}') = 0$.

This generalizes the vanishing result of the connected sum with $S^2 \times S^2$. Theorem 1.3 can also be obtained by the generalized adjunction formula ([KM94]), but the method in this project fits in the proof of family surgery formula below, where a homologically trivial loop has nontrivial higher exotic phenomena.

1.2. Family surgery formula for homologically nontrivial loop. The motivation for this work is the following question:

Q: If X is a smooth manifold with an exotic diffeomorphism, can we find an exotic diffeomorphism on $X \# (\mathbb{S}^1 \times \mathbb{S}^3)$?

Here, an exotic diffeomorphism f is a self diffeomorphism of X such that f is continuously isotopic to the identity, but f is not smoothly isotopic to the identity. Ruberman [Rub98] proves that $\mathbb{C}P^2 \# 2\overline{\mathbb{C}P}^2 \# E(2)$ admits an exotic diffeomorphism by the family Seiberg-Witten invariant (which would be explained later). Baraglia and Konno show that

$$n(\mathbb{S}^2 \times \mathbb{S}^2) \# (nK3)$$

for $n \leq 2$ and

$$2n\mathbb{C}P^2 \# (m\overline{\mathbb{C}P}^2)$$

for $n \leq 2$ and $m \leq 10n + 1$ admit exotic diffeomorphisms, by a gluing formula of the family Seiberg-Witten invariant. All these examples are simply connected.

In this project we consider a nonsimply connected manifold X with $H_1(X; \mathbb{Z}) = \mathbb{Z}$ and a smooth family E_X of X indexed by the parameter space B . Let E_{S^1} be a subbundle such that each fiber of E_{S^1} is a loop that represents a generator of $H_1(X; \mathbb{Z}) = \mathbb{Z}$. Suppose a family of surgeries along

E_{S^1} produces $E_{X'}$. Suppose \mathfrak{s} is a Spin^c -structure such that $\dim \mathfrak{M}(X, \mathfrak{s}) = \dim B + 1$. As before any Spin^c -structure \mathfrak{s} on X can be extended to a unique Spin^c -structure \mathfrak{s}' on X' , and we are able to define Θ similarly. Since the surgery kills the first cohomology group, $H^1(X'; \mathbb{Z}) = 0$ and therefore the parameterized moduli space on X' has dimension $\dim \mathcal{FM}(X', \mathfrak{s}') = 0$. Hence $FSW(X', \mathfrak{s}')$ is defined by counting points in $\mathcal{FM}(X', \mathfrak{s}')$. The main theorem of this project is

Theorem 1.4. $FSW^\Theta(E_X, \mathfrak{s}) = FSW(E_{X'}, \mathfrak{s}')$.

The main issue here is that the parameterized moduli space on X is 1-dimensional. Then locally there would be two cases:

- 1) For an isolated parameter the solution is 1-dimensional, and there is no other nearby parameter such that the equation has solutions;
- 2) There exists a 1-dimensional family of parameters such that the solutions are 0-dimensional for each of them.

By analysing Hodge star operator and an exact sequence, it turns out that these cases depend purely on topological properties of X_0 . When γ is homologically nontrivial, we prove that for a generic parameter, the parameterized moduli space on X_0 is of case 1, and the dimension of the obstruction space on X_0 is equal to $\dim B$, and therefore we can apply a method developed by Baraglia-Konno[BK20].

This cut-down family invariant generalizes exotic diffeomorphisms found by Ruberman[Rub98] and Baraglia-Konno[BK20]. For example:

Corollary 1.5. *Let X be one of the following manifolds:*

- $\mathbb{C}\mathbb{P}^2 \# (\#^2 \overline{\mathbb{C}\mathbb{P}^2}) \# Y$ and $b_2^+(Y) > 2$.
- $\#^n (\mathbb{S}^2 \times \mathbb{S}^2) \# (\#^n K3)$ for $n \geq 2$.
- $\#^{2n} \mathbb{C}\mathbb{P}^2 \# (\#^m \overline{\mathbb{C}\mathbb{P}^2})$ for $n \geq 2$ and $m \geq 10n + 1$.

Then $X \# (\mathbb{S}^1 \times \mathbb{S}^3)$ admits an exotic diffeomorphism.

Ruberman[Rub02] gives examples of simply connected manifolds for which the space of positive scalar curvature (psc) metrics is disconnected. This is demonstrated using family Seiberg-Witten invariant. We can generalize these results by the family surgery formula:

Corollary 1.6. *Let X be one of the following manifolds:*

- $\mathbb{C}\mathbb{P}^2 \# (\#^2 \overline{\mathbb{C}\mathbb{P}^2}) \# Y$ for $n \geq 2$ and $b_2^+(Y) \geq 3$.
- $\#^{2n} \mathbb{C}\mathbb{P}^2 \# (\#^m \overline{\mathbb{C}\mathbb{P}^2})$ for $n \geq 2$ and $m \geq 10n + 1$.

Then the space of psc metrics on $X \# (\mathbb{S}^1 \times \mathbb{S}^3)$ has infinite many path components.

Konno proves that $\pi_0(\text{Diff}(X))$ is not finitely generated for some simply connected 4-manifold. We can generalize his result to nonsimply connected 4-manifolds:

Corollary 1.7. *There exists a simply connected 4-manifold X that is not a sphere, such that*

$$\pi_0(\text{Diff}(X \# (\mathbb{S}^1 \times \mathbb{S}^3)))$$

is not finitely generated.

1.3. **Family surgery formula for homologically trivial loops.** In this project, we suppose each fiber of E_{S^1} is a homologically trivial loop. Then we have

Theorem 1.8. *Use the notation as before and assume the following:*

- $\dim B > 0$;
- E_{S^1} is an orientable S^1 -subbundle of E_X .

Then

$$FSW(E_{X'}, s') = 0.$$

As we remark above, a surgery along a homologically trivial loop can produce nontrivial exotic phenomena:

Theorem 1.9. *Use the notation as before and assume the following:*

- B is a circle;
- E_{S^1} is an S^1 -subbundle of E_X , and it is a Klein bottle;

Then

$$FSW^{\mathbb{Z}/2}(E_{X'}, s') \equiv SW(X, s) \pmod{2}.$$

(Here the family invariant is defined by counting the points mod 2.)

When γ is homologically trivial, we prove that for a generic parameter, the parameterized moduli space on X_0 is of case 2: there exists a 1-dimensional family of parameters such that the solutions are 0-dimensional for each of them. The dimension of the obstruction space on X_0 is one higher than $\dim B$, and therefore we have to generalize the method developed by Baraglia-Konno and estimate the errors by some inequalities.

A special example of these theorems is that each fiber of E_{S^1} is a homotopically trivial loop. In this case X' is $X \# (S^2 \times S^2)$ or $X \# \mathbf{C}P^2 \# \overline{\mathbf{C}P^2}$, and the results for $X \# (S^2 \times S^2)$ were previously obtained by Baraglia-Konno[BK20]. But Theorem 5.22 works also for a homotopically nontrivial loop, so it has the potential to produce exotic diffeomorphisms on a irreducible manifold.

2. SETUP FOR THE 1-SURGERY FORMULA

2.1. **Spin^C structure.** The definition of the Seiberg-Witten moduli space depends on a choice of the Spin^C structure, so we first review the theory of the Spin^C structure. Definitions in this subsection can be found in section 1.4.2 and 2.4.1 of [GS99]. We also provide some auxiliary examples (Example 2.4 and Remark 2.8). The main theorem in this subsection is Theorem 2.9. It deals with the change of Spin^C structures by a 1-surgery.

To understand the Spin^C structure, we first review the theory of the spin structure.

Definition 2.1.

$$\text{Spin}(4) = SU(2) \times SU(2)$$

is called the spin group of dimension 4.

Note that, Spin(4) is the connective double cover of $SO(4) = SU(2) \times SU(2) / \{\pm(I, I)\}$.

Remark 2.2. Double covers of X correspond to $H^1(X; \mathbb{Z}_2) = [X, \mathbf{R}P^\infty]$. The correspondence is given by the sphere bundle of pull back of the universal line bundle (tautological line bundle over $\mathbf{R}P^\infty$). For $SO(4)$, $H^1(SO(4); \mathbb{Z}_2) = [SO(4), \mathbf{R}P^\infty] = \mathbb{Z}_2$. So the double covers of $SO(4)$ are characterized by

the homotopy class of the image of the nontrivial loop of $SO(4)$ in $\mathbf{R}P^\infty$. If that loop is homotopic to a constant loop in $\mathbf{R}P^\infty$, then the corresponding double cover is $SO(4) \sqcup SO(4)$. If that loop is homotopic to the 1-cell of $\mathbf{R}P^\infty$, then the double cover is $\text{Spin}(4)$.

Definition 2.3. A spin structure \mathfrak{s} on a 4-manifold M is a principal $\text{Spin}(4)$ -bundle $P_{\text{Spin}(4)} \rightarrow M$, with a bundle map from $P_{\text{Spin}(4)}$ to the frame bundle $P_{SO(4)}$ of M , which restricts to the double cover $\rho : \text{Spin}(4) \rightarrow SO(4)$ on each fiber.

Note that $P_{\text{Spin}(4)}$ is a double cover of $P_{SO(4)}$, which restricts to the double cover $\rho : \text{Spin}(4) \rightarrow SO(4)$ on each fiber. By Remark 2.2, this corresponds to an element in $H^1(P_{SO(4)}; \mathbb{Z}_2) = [P_{SO(4)}, \mathbf{R}P^\infty]$ which restricts to the nontrivial element in $H^1(SO(4); \mathbb{Z}_2) = [SO(4), \mathbf{R}P^\infty]$ on each fiber. From the Leray-Serre spectral sequence, we have the following exact sequence:

$$0 \rightarrow H^1(M, \mathbb{Z}_2) \rightarrow H^1(P_{SO(4)}, \mathbb{Z}_2) \xrightarrow{i^*} H^1(SO(4), \mathbb{Z}_2) \xrightarrow{\delta} H^2(M, \mathbb{Z}_2).$$

Here $\delta(1) = w_2(P_{SO(4)})$, and i^* is the restriction map. By the discussion above, the set of spin structures on M is in one-to-one correspondence with $(i^*)^{-1}(1)$. When $\delta(1) = w_2(P_{SO(4)}) = 0$, $(i^*)^{-1}(1)$ is nonempty, and

$$\begin{aligned} \#(i^*)^{-1}(1) &= \#(i^*)^{-1}(0) \\ &= \# \text{im}(H^1(M, \mathbb{Z}_2) \rightarrow H^1(P_{SO(4)}, \mathbb{Z}_2)) \\ &= \#H^1(M, \mathbb{Z}_2). \end{aligned}$$

So the set of spin structures on M is in noncanonical one-to-one correspondence with $H^1(M, \mathbb{Z}_2)$. When $\delta(1) = w_2(P_{SO(4)}) \neq 0$, $(i^*)^{-1}(1)$ is empty.

Example 2.4. Let $M = \mathbb{S}^1 \times \mathbb{R}^3$. Then $w_2(TM) = 0$ and $H^1(M, \mathbb{Z}_2) = \mathbb{Z}_2$. Hence there are two spin structures on M . They are principal $\text{Spin}(4)$ -bundles that cover the trivial bundle $P_{SO(4)} = M \times SO(4)$, and the covering maps are nontrivial on each fiber. Namely, the preimage of the nontrivial loop of $SO(4)$ is \mathbb{S}^1 , and the covering maps restrict to this preimage are both

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbb{S}^1 &\xrightarrow{2} \mathbb{S}^1 \\ z &\mapsto z^2. \end{aligned}$$

These two spin structures are distinguished by the covering maps on the \mathbb{S}^1 factor of M . They are nontrivial double cover $\mathbb{S}^1 \xrightarrow{2} \mathbb{S}^1 \subset SO(4)$ and trivial double cover $\mathbb{S}^1 \sqcup \mathbb{S}^1 \rightarrow \mathbb{S}^1 \subset SO(4)$, respectively.

We can construct these principal $\text{Spin}(4)$ -bundles explicitly. Let $\{U_\alpha, U_\beta\}$ be a good cover of M such that U_α and U_β are diffeomorphic to $\mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R}^3$. Let $U_0 \sqcup U_1 = U_\alpha \cap U_\beta$. Let $P_{SO(4)}$ be the frame bundle of M with local trivialization on $\{U_\alpha, U_\beta\}$ and transition functions $g_i : U_i \rightarrow SO(4)$ for $i = 0, 1$. Fix $m_i \in U_i$ and a lift

$$\widetilde{g_i(m_i)} \in \text{Spin}(4)$$

for $g_i(m_i)$ respectively. Since $P_{\text{Spin}(4)} \rightarrow P_{SO(4)}$ is a fibration and U_i is contractible, we can lift g_i to a map $\tilde{g}_i : U_i \rightarrow \text{Spin}(4)$ such that

$$\tilde{g}_i(m_i) = \widetilde{g_i(m_i)}.$$

This gives the transition functions for a principal $\text{Spin}(4)$ -bundle $P_{\text{Spin}(4)}$ over M which is locally trivial on $\{U_\alpha, U_\beta\}$. To construct another principal $\text{Spin}(4)$ -bundle, we choose the same lift of $g_0(m_0)$ but a different lift of $g_1(m_1)$.

For example, if

$$g_i(m) = [I, I] \in SO(4) = SU(2) \times SU(2) / \{\pm(I, I)\}$$

and

$$\tilde{g}_i(m) = (I, I) \in \text{Spin}(4) = SU(2) \times SU(2)$$

for any i and $m \in U_i$, then the principal $\text{Spin}(4)$ -bundle is trivial. For the loop $l = \mathbb{S}^1 \times \{0\} \times \{I\} \subset M \times SO(4) = P_{SO(4)}$, the preimage of l under the double cover $P_{\text{Spin}(4)} \rightarrow P_{SO(4)}$ is $\mathbb{S}^1 \sqcup \mathbb{S}^1 \subset P_{\text{Spin}(4)}$. On the other hand, if

$$\tilde{g}_0(m) = (I, I), m \in U_0$$

$$\tilde{g}_1(m) = (-I, -I), m \in U_1,$$

then geometrically, when a particle runs along l , its preimage under the double cover $P_{\text{Spin}(4)} \rightarrow P_{SO(4)}$ changes to another orbit when this particle passes U_1 . Thus the preimage of l is a single $\mathbb{S}^1 \subset P_{\text{Spin}(4)}$. This example shows that the set of spin structures on M is in one-to-one correspondence with $H^1(M, \mathbb{Z}_2)$. Moreover, such correspondence is noncanonical: There is not a priori choice of the lift of $g_i(m_i)$.

Now we introduce the $\text{spin}^{\mathbb{C}}$ structure.

Definition 2.5.

$$\text{Spin}^{\mathbb{C}}(4) = \{(A, B) \in U(2) \times U(2); \det(A) = \det(B)\}$$

is called the $\text{spin}^{\mathbb{C}}$ group of dimension 4.

Note that, $\text{Spin}^{\mathbb{C}}(4)$ is isomorphic to $S^1 \times SU(2) \times SU(2) / \{\pm(1, I, I)\}$, while $SO(4)$ is isomorphic to $SU(2) \times SU(2) / \{\pm(I, I)\}$. Hence we have an S^1 -fibration

$$(2.1) \quad \rho^c : \text{Spin}^{\mathbb{C}}(4) \rightarrow SO(4)$$

$$(2.2) \quad [(z, A, B)] \mapsto [(A, B)].$$

Definition 2.6. A $\text{spin}^{\mathbb{C}}$ structure \mathfrak{s} on a manifold M is a principal $\text{Spin}^{\mathbb{C}}(4)$ -bundle $P_{\text{Spin}^{\mathbb{C}}(4)} \rightarrow M$, with a bundle map from $P_{\text{Spin}^{\mathbb{C}}(4)}$ to the frame bundle $P_{SO(4)}$ of M , which restricts to ρ^c on each fiber.

Looking at the definition of ρ^c , we find that a $\text{spin}^{\mathbb{C}}$ structure contains one more information than the frame bundle:

Definition 2.7. Let

$$(2.3) \quad \det : \text{Spin}^{\mathbb{C}}(4) \rightarrow S^1$$

$$(2.4) \quad [(z, A, B)] \mapsto z^2.$$

The line bundle $\mathcal{L} = P_{\text{Spin}^{\mathbb{C}}(4)} \times_{\det} \mathbb{C}$ is called the determinant line bundle associated to the $\text{spin}^{\mathbb{C}}$ structure \mathfrak{s} .

A $\text{spin}^{\mathbb{C}}$ structure is actually a double cover of the frame bundle tensor the determinant line bundle. We have an exact sequence

$$(2.5) \quad 1 \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}_2 \rightarrow \text{Spin}^{\mathbb{C}}(4) \xrightarrow{\rho^c} S^1 \times SO(4) = SO(2) \times SO(4) \rightarrow 1$$

$$(2.6) \quad [(z, A, B)] \mapsto (z^2, [(A, B)]).$$

The double cover ρ' can be extended to a double cover of $SO(6)$ (see page 56 of [GS99]). Hence the $\text{spin}^{\mathbb{C}}$ structure exists if and only if the second Stiefel-Whitney class $w_2(P_{\mathbb{S}^1 \times SO(4)})$ vanishes, by the theory of the existence of spin structures mentioned above. Namely,

$$(2.7) \quad w_2(P_{\mathbb{S}^1 \times SO(4)}) = w_2(P_{\mathbb{S}^1}) + w_2(P_{SO(4)})$$

$$(2.8) \quad = w_2(\mathcal{L}) + w_2(TM)$$

$$(2.9) \quad = 0 \in \mathbb{Z}/2.$$

Namely, $w_2(TM) \equiv c_1(\mathcal{L}) \pmod{2}$. An integral cohomology class congruent to $w_2(TM)$ is called characteristic element. The set of characteristic elements is nonempty for any 4-manifold (see Proposition 5.7.4 of [GS99]). Thus the $\text{spin}^{\mathbb{C}}$ structure always exists.

Remark 2.8. Different choices of the double covers of $P_{\mathbb{S}^1 \times SO(4)}$ (with the covering map ρ' fiberwise) do not always give different $\text{spin}^{\mathbb{C}}$ structures. Indeed, the set of $\text{spin}^{\mathbb{C}}$ structures over M is in (non-canonical) one-to-one correspondence with the isomorphism classes of complex line bundles over M . Recall that,

$$(2.10) \quad SO(4) = SU(2) \times SU(2) / \{\pm(I, I)\}$$

$$(2.11) \quad \text{Spin}(4) = SU(2) \times SU(2)$$

$$(2.12) \quad \text{Spin}^{\mathbb{C}}(4) = S^1 \times SU(2) \times SU(2) / \{\pm(1, I, I)\} = S^1 \times \text{Spin}(4) / \{\pm(1, I)\}.$$

Thus the transition functions of a principal $\text{Spin}^{\mathbb{C}}(4)$ -bundle over M are given by $[z_{\alpha\beta}, g_{\alpha\beta}]$ where $z_{\alpha\beta} : U_{\alpha\beta} \rightarrow S^1$ and $g_{\alpha\beta} : U_{\alpha\beta} \rightarrow \text{Spin}(4)$ for a good cover $\{U_{\alpha}\}$. Suppose we have two $\text{spin}^{\mathbb{C}}$ structures

$$P_{\text{Spin}^{\mathbb{C}}(4)}^{(1)} \rightarrow M$$

$$P_{\text{Spin}^{\mathbb{C}}(4)}^{(2)} \rightarrow M$$

with transition functions $[z_{\alpha\beta}^{(1)}, g_{\alpha\beta}^{(1)}]$ and $[z_{\alpha\beta}^{(2)}, g_{\alpha\beta}^{(2)}]$ respectively. Note that by the definition of the $\text{spin}^{\mathbb{C}}$ structure,

$$\rho^c([z_{\alpha\beta}^{(i)}, g_{\alpha\beta}^{(i)}]) = [g_{\alpha\beta}^{(i)}] \in SO(4)$$

would be the transition functions of the frame bundle $P_{SO(4)}$. Hence we have either

$$g_{\alpha\beta}^{(1)} = g_{\alpha\beta}^{(2)} \in \text{Spin}(4)$$

or

$$g_{\alpha\beta}^{(1)} = -g_{\alpha\beta}^{(2)} \in \text{Spin}(4).$$

If it's the latter case, we can always choose a different representative of $[z_{\alpha\beta}^{(2)}, g_{\alpha\beta}^{(2)}]$. Thus we can assume that $g_{\alpha\beta}^{(1)} = g_{\alpha\beta}^{(2)}$. Then

$$\theta_{\alpha\beta} = z_{\alpha\beta}^{(2)} / z_{\alpha\beta}^{(1)}$$

would give the transition functions of a complex line bundle \mathcal{L} over M , such that

$$P_{\text{Spin}^{\mathbb{C}}(4)}^{(1)} \otimes \mathcal{L} \cong P_{\text{Spin}^{\mathbb{C}}(4)}^{(2)}.$$

(This shows that the action of $H^2(M; \mathbb{Z}) = [M, \mathbb{C}P^{\infty}]$ on the set of $\text{spin}^{\mathbb{C}}$ -structures is transitive. Actually this action is also free.)

By the definition of the determinant line bundle,

$$\det(P_{\text{Spin}^c(4)}^{(1)} \otimes \mathcal{L}) = \det(P_{\text{Spin}^c(4)}^{(1)}) \otimes \mathcal{L}^2.$$

Hence

$$c_1(\det(P_{\text{Spin}^c(4)}^{(1)} \otimes \mathcal{L})) = c_1(\det(P_{\text{Spin}^c(4)}^{(1)})) + 2c_1(\mathcal{L}).$$

When $H^2(M; \mathbb{Z})$ has no 2-torsion, $2c_1(\mathcal{L}) = 0$ iff $c_1(\mathcal{L}) = 0$, iff \mathcal{L} is trivial. Hence $c_1 \circ \det$ is injective. If $P_{\text{Spin}^c(4)}^{(1)}$ and $P_{\text{Spin}^c(4)}^{(2)}$ are two different choices of the double covers of $P_{\mathbb{S}^1 \times SO(4)}$ (with the covering map ρ' fiberwise), then the difference line bundle \mathcal{L} has transition functions $\theta_{\alpha\beta} = \pm 1$ such that \mathcal{L}^2 is trivial. Hence

$$\det(P_{\text{Spin}^c(4)}^{(2)}) = \det(P_{\text{Spin}^c(4)}^{(1)} \otimes \mathcal{L}) = \det(P_{\text{Spin}^c(4)}^{(1)}) \otimes \mathcal{L}^2 = \det(P_{\text{Spin}^c(4)}^{(1)})$$

and therefore $c_1 \circ \det$ sends them to the same element. Hence they are isomorphic $\text{spin}^{\mathbb{C}}$ structures.

In conclusion, although it seems that by (2.5) and (2.12) a $\text{spin}^{\mathbb{C}}$ structure encodes some information of the spin structure, and by Example 2.4, each element of H^1 would produce a different spin structure, but that difference comes from the different choice of the lift of $\text{Spin}(4) \rightarrow SO(4)$, which can be passed to the difference of the complex line bundle in $P_{\text{Spin}^c(4)}$.

For a 1-surgery along a nontrivial loop, all $\text{spin}^{\mathbb{C}}$ structures can be extended to the new manifold. The extension is not unique. However, it would not change the index of Dirac operator.

Theorem 2.9. *Let X be any 4-manifold with $H^1(X; \mathbb{Z}) = \mathbb{Z}$. Let α be a generator of $H^1(X; \mathbb{Z})$. Let γ be the loop we choose to do the surgery, with $\langle \alpha, \gamma \rangle = 1$. Let $N = \mathbb{S}^1 \times D^3$ be a small enough tubular neighborhood of γ . Let X_0 be the complement of N . Let $X' = X_0 \cup_{\mathbb{S}^1 \times \mathbb{S}^2} (D^2 \times \mathbb{S}^2)$ be the manifold obtained by doing the surgery on X along γ . Let \mathfrak{s} be any $\text{Spin}^{\mathbb{C}}$ structure over X and \mathcal{L} be the corresponding determinant line bundle. Let $\mathcal{S}(X')$ be the set of $\text{spin}^{\mathbb{C}}$ structures on X' , and*

$$\mathcal{S}(X', \mathfrak{s}) := \{\Gamma \in \mathcal{S}(X'); \Gamma|_{X_0} = \mathfrak{s}|_{X_0}\}.$$

Then $\mathcal{S}(X', \mathfrak{s})$ contains a unique (up to an isomorphism) $\text{Spin}^{\mathbb{C}}$ structure \mathfrak{s}' over X' , and the determinant line bundles \mathcal{L}' associated to \mathfrak{s}' satisfies

$$\langle c_1(\mathcal{L}')^2, X' \rangle = \langle c_1(\mathcal{L})^2, X \rangle.$$

In particular, above results do not depend on the framing of the 1-surgery.

Proof. We first show that $\mathcal{S}(X', \mathfrak{s})$ is nonempty. Let \mathfrak{s}' be any $\text{Spin}^{\mathbb{C}}$ structure over X' . By Remark 2.8, the difference between $\mathfrak{s}'|_{X_0}$ and $\mathfrak{s}|_{X_0}$ is a complex line bundle L_0 over X_0 , namely, $\mathfrak{s}'|_{X_0} \otimes L_0 = \mathfrak{s}|_{X_0}$.

We claim that L_0 can be extended to a complex line bundle L' over X' . Indeed, for the inclusions

$$\begin{aligned} i_{\partial} : \partial X_0 = \mathbb{S}^1 \times \mathbb{S}^2 &\rightarrow D^2 \times \mathbb{S}^2 \\ i : X_0 &\rightarrow X', \end{aligned}$$

the induced homomorphisms

$$\begin{aligned} i_{\partial}^* : H^2(D^2 \times \mathbb{S}^2) &\rightarrow H^2(\mathbb{S}^1 \times \mathbb{S}^2) \\ i^* : H^2(X') &\rightarrow H^2(X_0) \end{aligned}$$

are all isomorphisms. This follows from the following Mayer-Vietoris sequence (the last three terms form a split short exact sequence):

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc}
H^1(X_0) \oplus H^1(D^2 \times \mathbb{S}^2) & \rightarrow & H^1(\mathbb{S}^1 \times \mathbb{S}^2) & \xrightarrow{0} & H^2(X') & \xrightarrow{i^*} & H^2(X_0) \oplus H^2(D^2 \times \mathbb{S}^2) \longrightarrow H^2(\mathbb{S}^1 \times \mathbb{S}^2) \\
\downarrow \cong & & \downarrow \cong & & & & \downarrow \cong \\
\mathbb{Z} & \xrightarrow{\cong} & \mathbb{Z} & & & \xrightarrow{i_o^*} & \mathbb{Z}
\end{array}$$

Topologically, the dual of $c_1(L_0)|_{\partial X_0}$ is some copies of $\mathbb{S}^1 \times \{pt\} \subset \mathbb{S}^1 \times \mathbb{S}^2 = \partial X_0$, and they can be extended to $D^2 \times \{pt\} \subset D^2 \times \mathbb{S}^2$. Anyway, there exists a cohomology class in $H^2(X', \mathbb{Z}) = [X', \mathbf{C}P^\infty]$ such that it restricts to $c_1(L_0) \in H^2(X_0, \mathbb{Z})$, and by the property of the universal complex line bundle over $\mathbf{C}P^\infty$, the pullback L' is a complex line bundle over X' that restricts to L_0 . Therefore, we have

$$(\mathfrak{s}' \otimes L')|_{X_0} = \mathfrak{s}'|_{X_0} \otimes L_0 = \mathfrak{s}|_{X_0}.$$

So $\mathfrak{s}' \otimes L' \in \mathcal{S}(X', \mathfrak{s})$.

Next, we prove that all elements in $\mathcal{S}(X', \mathfrak{s})$ are isomorphic. Let $\mathfrak{s}'_{(1)}, \mathfrak{s}'_{(2)} \in \mathcal{S}(X', \mathfrak{s})$. Let L' be a complex line bundle on X' such that

$$\mathfrak{s}'_{(1)} \otimes L' = \mathfrak{s}'_{(2)}.$$

Then

$$\begin{aligned}
\mathfrak{s}'_{(2)}|_{X_0} &= (\mathfrak{s}'_{(1)} \otimes L')|_{X_0} \\
&= \mathfrak{s}'_{(1)}|_{X_0} \otimes L'|_{X_0} \\
&= \mathfrak{s}|_{X_0} \otimes L'|_{X_0} \\
&= \mathfrak{s}'_{(2)}|_{X_0} \otimes L'|_{X_0}.
\end{aligned}$$

Remark 2.8 shows that the action of $H^2(X_0) = [X_0, \mathbf{C}P^\infty]$ on $\mathcal{S}(X_0)$ is transitive. Actually this action is also free. Hence $c_1(L'|_{X_0}) = 0 \in H^2(X_0, \mathbb{Z})$. Note that $i^*(c_1(L')) = c_1(L'|_{X_0})$ and i^* is an isomorphism. Therefore $c_1(L') = 0 \in H^2(X', \mathbb{Z})$. So L' is trivial and $\mathfrak{s}'_{(1)} = \mathfrak{s}'_{(2)}$.

Lastly, we show that

$$\langle c_1(\mathcal{L}')^2, X' \rangle = \langle c_1(\mathcal{L})^2, X \rangle.$$

The intersection between a generic section of \mathcal{L} and the zero section is a 2-manifold $\Sigma \subset X$. For dimension reason we can assume $\gamma \cap \Sigma = \emptyset$. By choosing a small enough neighborhood of γ we can further assume $\Sigma \subset X_0$. $\langle c_1(\mathcal{L})^2, X \rangle$ is the self-intersection $[\Sigma]^2$ of Σ .

Since $\mathfrak{s}'|_{X_0} = \mathfrak{s}|_{X_0}$, $\mathcal{L}'|_{X_0} = \det(\mathfrak{s}')|_{X_0} = \det(\mathfrak{s})|_{X_0} = \mathcal{L}|_{X_0}$. As a complex line bundle, $\mathcal{L}|_{\mathbb{S}^1 \times D^3}$ must be trivial. Hence it's a trivial line bundle over ∂X_0 . Since $i^* : H^2(X') \rightarrow H^2(X_0)$ is an isomorphism, \mathcal{L}' is the unique extension of $\mathcal{L}'|_{X_0} = \mathcal{L}|_{X_0}$, and therefore it must extend $\mathcal{L}|_{\partial X_0}$ trivially. Hence the generic section of $\mathcal{L}|_{X_0}$ mentioned above can be extended to X' without additional zeros. Hence $\langle c_1(\mathcal{L}')^2, X' \rangle = [\Sigma]^2 = \langle c_1(\mathcal{L})^2, X \rangle$. \square

In the gluing theory of Seiberg-Witten monopoles, the Seiberg-Witten equations and thus the spin^c structure of the boundary $\partial X_0 = \partial N = \mathbb{S}^1 \times \mathbb{S}^2$ would be considered. Hence one has to consider how to restrict the spin^c structure of the 4-manifold X_0 to the 3-manifold $\mathbb{S}^1 \times \mathbb{S}^2$.

Let X be any 4-manifold with boundary ∂X . Identify $TX|_{\partial X}$ with $T\partial X \oplus \nu$ where ν is the normal bundle of $\partial X \subset X$. Let $P_{SO(4)}, P_{SO(3)}$ be the frame bundles of $T\partial X \oplus \nu$ and $T\partial X$, Let $g^{(4)} \in SO(4)$, $g^{(3)} \in SO(3)$ be corresponding transition functions on a point $x \in \partial X$. The following diagram commutes:

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
\text{Fr}(3) & \longrightarrow & \text{Fr}(4) \\
\downarrow g^{(3)} & \xrightarrow{i} & \downarrow g^{(4)} \\
\text{Fr}(3) & \longrightarrow & \text{Fr}(4)
\end{array}$$

where the top and bottom horizontal arrows are given by adding an inner vector. Then the map i between transition functions is given by the natural embedding of $SO(3) \rightarrow SO(4)$.

Let \mathbb{H} be quaternions and $SU(2) = \mathbb{S}^3$ be the group of unit quaternions. $q \in SU(2)$ acts on $\mathfrak{Im} \mathbb{H}$ by

$$x \mapsto qxq^{-1},$$

which gives the double cover $\rho_3 : SU(2) = \text{Spin}(3) \rightarrow SO(3)$. $(p, q) \in SU(2) \times SU(2) = \text{Spin}(4)$ acts on \mathbb{H} by

$$x \mapsto pxq^{-1},$$

which gives the double cover $\rho : \text{Spin}(4) \rightarrow SO(4)$. Regard the real axis of \mathbb{H} as the normal space of $x \in \partial X$, then

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
i : \text{Spin}(3) & \rightarrow & \text{Spin}(4) \\
q & \mapsto & (q, q)
\end{array}$$

covers the embedding $i : SO(3) \rightarrow SO(4)$. Similarly we have a map

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
i^c : \text{Spin}^c(3) := S^1 \times \text{Spin}(3) / \{\pm(1, I)\} & \rightarrow & \text{Spin}^c(4) \\
[z, q] & \mapsto & [z, q, q]
\end{array}$$

that covers $i : SO(3) \rightarrow SO(4)$. Hence a $\text{spin}(\text{spin}^c)$ structure of X induces a $\text{spin}(\text{spin}^c)$ structure of ∂X . Moreover, from the definition of i^c , the restriction of a spin^c structure is compatible with the restriction of its determinant line bundle.

Proposition 2.10. *Use the notations in Theorem 2.9. Then $\mathfrak{s}|_{\partial X_0}$ is the only spin^c structure of $\mathbb{S}^1 \times \mathbb{S}^2$ such that the first Chern class of the determinant line bundle is zero, and $\mathfrak{s}'|_{D^2 \times \mathbb{S}^2}$ is the only spin^c structure of $D^2 \times \mathbb{S}^2$ such that the first Chern class of the determinant line bundle is zero.*

Proof. $\det(\mathfrak{s}|_{\partial X_0}) = \det(\mathfrak{s})|_{\partial X_0}$ is the restriction of the trivial line bundle $\det(\mathfrak{s})|_{\mathbb{S}^1 \times D^3}$. So $\det(\mathfrak{s}|_{\partial X_0})$ is trivial. $H^2(\partial X_0; \mathbb{Z}) = 0$ so by Remark 2.8 $\mathfrak{s}|_{\partial X_0}$ is the only spin^c structure of $\mathbb{S}^1 \times \mathbb{S}^2$.

$\det(\mathfrak{s}'|_{D^2 \times \mathbb{S}^2})|_{\partial(D^2 \times \mathbb{S}^2)} = \det(\mathfrak{s})|_{\mathbb{S}^1 \times \mathbb{S}^2}$ is trivial. Since the restriction $H^2(D^2 \times \mathbb{S}^2) \cong H^2(\mathbb{S}^1 \times \mathbb{S}^2)$ is an isomorphism, $c_1(\det(\mathfrak{s}'|_{D^2 \times \mathbb{S}^2})) = 0$. $H^2(D^2 \times \mathbb{S}^2; \mathbb{Z})$ has no torsion so by Remark 2.8 $c_1 \circ \det$ is injective. Hence $\mathfrak{s}'|_{D^2 \times \mathbb{S}^2}$ is the only spin^c structure of $D^2 \times \mathbb{S}^2$ such that the first Chern class of the determinant line bundle is zero. \square

2.2. Seiberg-Witten equation, transversality results, and ASD operator.

2.3. Positive scalar curvature. A positive scalar curvature will give two desired properties: First, by the Weitzenböck formula, a non-negative scalar curvature on 3- or 4-manifolds leads solely to reducible solutions of the Seiberg-Witten equation (see [KM07] (4.22)). Second, by the Weitzenböck formula and integration by parts, we have (see page 105 of [Nic00])

$$\int_M |\not{D}_A \psi|^2 dv_g = \int_M (|\nabla^A \psi|^2 + \frac{s}{4} |\psi|^2 + \frac{1}{2} \langle \mathbf{c}(F_A^+) \psi, \psi \rangle) dv_g$$

where A is a connection, \mathfrak{D}_A is the twisted Dirac operator, s is the scalar curvature, and \mathbf{c} is Clifford multiplication. So if s is everywhere positive and A is flat, the twisted Dirac operator would have trivial kernel.

It turns out that we can construct bullet metrics on $\mathbb{S}^1 \times D^3$ and $D^2 \times \mathbb{S}^2$ such that the corresponding Levi-Civita connections have positive scalar curvature everywhere.

To construct the bullet metric on $D^2 \times S^2$, embed it in $\mathbb{R}^3 \times \mathbb{R}^3$ such that the component \mathbb{S}^2 is standard sphere, and D^2 is the union of a standard semi-sphere \mathbb{S}_+^2 and a cylinder $\partial D^2 \times I$, which is the collar neighborhood of ∂D^2 . One can perturb this embedding to make it smooth, and the metric g of $D^2 \times S^2$ induced by the standard metric of $\mathbb{R}^3 \times \mathbb{R}^3$ is so-called bullet metric.

One can compute the scalar curvature of this metric using the following formula:

$$s = \sum_{i \neq j} \sec(e_i, e_j)$$

where \sec is the sectional curvature and $\{e_i\}$ is a set of orthonormal basis. The sectional curvature of \mathbb{S}^2 and \mathbb{S}_+^2 is positive. If two vectors lie in different copies of \mathbb{R}^3 in $\mathbb{R}^3 \times \mathbb{R}^3$, the sectional curvature of the plane identified by these vectors is zero. This means that

$$s(D^2 \times S^2) = s(D^2) + s(S^2).$$

Therefore, the scalar curvature is everywhere positive.

For $\mathbb{S}^1 \times D^3$, embed it in $\mathbb{R}^2 \times \mathbb{R}^4$ such that \mathbb{S}^1 is standard circle and D^3 is the union of a standard semi-sphere \mathbb{S}_+^3 and a cylinder $\partial D^3 \times I$. By the same reasoning and the fact that $\partial D^3 = \mathbb{S}^3$ also has positive scalar curvature, the scalar curvature of $\mathbb{S}^1 \times D^3$ is everywhere positive.

3. APPLY ORDINARY GLUING THEORY TO 1-SURGERY

In ordinary gluing theory, one obtain the union N_r of two manifolds N_1 and N_2 by gluing along their boundaries N , and consider the relation between monopoles over N_1 and N_2 and monopoles over the union N_r .

Given a pair of monopoles on N_1 and N_2 , respectively, if they are compatible over boundaries, one can glue them to obtain a point of configuration space over the union N_r . It turns out that there exists a genuine monopole of N_r near this point. Moreover, the space of genuine monopoles over the union N_r is actually isotopic to the manifold of configurations obtained by gluing in this way.

The proof of the global gluing theorem is divided to four steps: The **linear gluing theorem** will give an approximation of the kernel of boundary difference map. The **local gluing theorem** will describe the set of genuine monopoles in a neighborhood of each glued configuration point. The **local surjectivity theorem** will prove that, the set of such neighborhoods is a cover of the manifold of genuine monopoles. The **global gluing theorem** will prove that, the moduli space of genuine monopoles is homeomorphic to the moduli space of glued configuration points, if the obstruction space is trivial.

In this section, we will follow the strategy in Nicolaescu's book [Nic00]. In our case, i.e, $N = \mathbb{S}^1 \times \mathbb{S}^2$, $N_2 = \mathbb{S}^1 \times D^3$ or $D^2 \times \mathbb{S}^2$, one can just apply the linear gluing theorem and the local surjectivity theorem in chapter 4 of [Nic00], and prove the condition of the local gluing theorem is satisfied. However, the global gluing theorem in this situation is slightly different from what Nicolaescu presented.

3.1. Abstract linear gluing results. In this subsection, we review the abstract linear gluing results in section 4.1 of [Nic00].

It's natural to expect that, a longer neck of N_r will narrow the difference between genuine monopoles and configurations obtained by gluing, since there should be no difference when the length of the neck $r = \infty$. So we first consider manifolds with necks of infinite length, say, $\hat{N}_1 = N_1 \cup_N N \times [0, \infty)$ and $\hat{N}_2 = N_2 \cup_N N \times [0, \infty)$. Such manifolds are called cylindrical manifolds.

Suppose $\beta(t)$ is a smooth cutoff function such that $\beta(t) = 0$ on $(-\infty, 1/2]$ and $\beta(t) = 1$ on $[1, \infty)$. Set $\alpha(t) = 1 - \beta(t)$. These functions will be used to glue a pair of sections.

Denote by \hat{E} a cylindrical bundle over a cylindrical manifold \hat{N} , that is, a vector bundle $\hat{E} \rightarrow \hat{N}$ together with a vector bundle $E \rightarrow N$ and a bundle isomorphism

$$\hat{E}|_{N \times [0, \infty)} \rightarrow \pi^* E,$$

where $\pi : N \times [0, \infty) \rightarrow N$ is the projection map. Let $L^p(\hat{E})$ be the space of L^p -sections of \hat{E} . Let $L^p_{loc}(\hat{E})$ be the space of measurable sections u such that $u\varphi \in L^p(\hat{E})$ for any smooth, compactly supported function φ on \hat{N} . Denote by \hat{u} an L^2_{loc} -section of \hat{E} . If there exists an L^2_{loc} -cylindrical section \hat{u}_0 such that

$$\hat{u} - \hat{u}_0 \in L^2(\hat{E}),$$

then \hat{u} is called **asymptotically cylindrical** (or **a-cylindrical**). Define the asymptotic value of \hat{u} to be

$$\partial_\infty \hat{u} := \partial_\infty \hat{u}_0.$$

Let $L^2_\mu(\hat{E}) = \{u \in L^2(\hat{E}); \|u|_{\hat{N} \setminus N \times [0, \infty)}\|_{L^2} + \|u|_{N \times [0, \infty)} \cdot e^{\mu t}\|_{L^2} < \infty\}$. The supremum of all $\mu \geq 0$ such that

$$\hat{u} - \hat{u}_0 \in L^2_\mu(\hat{E})$$

is called the **decay rate** of the a-cylindrical section \hat{u} .

The norm on the space of a-cylindrical sections is defined by

$$\|\hat{u}\|_{ex} = \|\hat{u} - \hat{u}_0\|_{L^2} + \|\partial_\infty \hat{u}\|_{L^2}$$

The resulting Hilbert space is called L^2_{ex} .

Given a pair of compatible cylindrical sections \hat{u}_i of \hat{E}_i , i.e they share the same constant value over the neck, they can be glued to form a section $\hat{u}_1 \#_r \hat{u}_2$ of $\hat{E}_1 \#_r \hat{E}_2$. If \hat{u}_i are just compatible L^2_{ex} -sections, i.e they are a-cylindrical sections with identical asymptotic values $\partial_\infty \hat{u}_1 = \partial_\infty \hat{u}_2$, they should be modified by cutoff functions first. Let $\hat{u}_i(r)$ be the same section as \hat{u}_i outside the neck, and on the neck

$$(3.1) \quad \hat{u}_i(r)(t) = \alpha(t-r)\hat{u}_i + \beta(t-r)\partial_\infty \hat{u}_i.$$

When $t < r$, $\hat{u}_i(r) = \hat{u}_i$, and when $t > r + 1$, $\hat{u}_i(r)$ is just the asymptotic value of \hat{u}_i . Thus $\hat{u}_i(r)$ is an approximation of \hat{u}_i as $r \rightarrow \infty$. Now these genuine cylindrical sections can be glued along the neck, so we define

$$(3.2) \quad \hat{u}_1 \#_r \hat{u}_2 := \hat{u}_1(r) \#_r \hat{u}_2(r)$$

In the following description, all verifications of smoothness, Fredholmness and exactness are omitted. See Section 4.3 of Nicolaescu's book for details.

Let $L^{m,p}$ be the space of sections with finite Sobolev norm $\|\cdot\|_{m,p}$. Let $\hat{\sigma}$ be a spin^c structure of \hat{N} such that it induces a spin^c structure σ of N . Denote by \mathcal{C}_σ the space of configurations in $L^{2,2}$ over the 3-manifold N , by

$$\mathcal{Z}_\sigma \subset \mathcal{C}_\sigma$$

the set of monopoles (solutions of Seiberg-Witten equations) on N , and by

$$\mathfrak{M}_\sigma = \mathcal{Z}_\sigma / \mathcal{G}_\sigma$$

the moduli space of monopoles on N .

Define

$$(3.3) \quad \hat{\mathcal{C}}_{\mu,sw} := \partial_\infty^{-1}(\mathcal{Z}_\sigma)$$

and

$$\hat{\mathcal{Y}}_\mu := L_\mu^{1,2}(\hat{S}_\sigma^- \oplus \mathbf{i}\Lambda_+^2 T^*\hat{N}).$$

The Seiberg-Witten equations give the Seiberg-Witten map

$$\begin{aligned} \widehat{SW} : \hat{\mathcal{C}}_{\mu,sw} &\rightarrow \hat{\mathcal{Y}}_\mu, \\ (\hat{\psi}, \hat{A}) &\mapsto \mathfrak{D}_{\hat{A}} \hat{\psi} \oplus (\sqrt{2}(F_{\hat{A}}^+ - \frac{1}{2}\hat{c}^{-1}(q(\hat{\psi}))), \end{aligned}$$

where $\mathfrak{D}_{\hat{A}}$ is the Dirac operator twisted by the connection \hat{A} , and \hat{c} is the Clifford multiplication on \hat{N} .

We will use the following notation:

$$\hat{\mathcal{G}}_{\mu,ex} := \{\hat{u} \in L_{\mu,ex}^{3,2}(\hat{N}, \mathbb{C}); |\hat{u}(p)| = 1 \ \forall p \in \hat{N}\}$$

$$\widehat{\mathfrak{M}}_\mu := \widehat{SW}^{-1}(0) / \hat{\mathcal{G}}_{\mu,ex}.$$

$\hat{\mathcal{C}}_0 = (\hat{\psi}_0, \hat{A}_0)$: A fixed smooth finite energy monopole on \hat{N} . $\hat{\mathcal{C}}_0$ modulo a gauge transformation is in $\hat{\mathcal{C}}_{\mu,sw}$ (see section 4.2.4 of Nicolaescu's book [Nic00]). So in this paper we always assume that $\hat{\mathcal{C}}_0 \in \hat{\mathcal{C}}_{\mu,sw}$.

\mathcal{C}_∞ : A fixed smooth finite energy monopole on N .

$\widehat{SW}_{\hat{\mathcal{C}}_0}$: The linearization of \widehat{SW} at $\hat{\mathcal{C}}_0$.

As a Lie group, the component of $\mathbf{1}$ of $\hat{\mathcal{G}}_{\mu,ex}$ consists of elements that can be written as $e^{\mathbf{i}f}$ where $f \in L_{\mu,ex}^{3,2}(\hat{N}, \mathbf{i}\mathbb{R})$. Recall that we have fixed $\hat{\mathcal{C}}_0$, so the gauge action gives a map

$$\begin{aligned} \hat{\mathcal{G}}_{\mu,ex} &\rightarrow \hat{\mathcal{C}}_{\mu,sw} \\ \hat{u} &\mapsto \hat{u} \cdot \hat{\mathcal{C}}_0. \end{aligned}$$

Denote the stabilizer of $\hat{\mathcal{C}}_0$ under the gauge action by \hat{G}_0 . The differential of the above map is

$$\begin{aligned} \mathfrak{L}_{\hat{\mathcal{C}}_0} : T_1 \hat{\mathcal{G}}_{\mu,ex} &\rightarrow T_{\hat{\mathcal{C}}_0} \hat{\mathcal{C}}_{\mu,sw} \\ \mathbf{i}f &\mapsto (\mathbf{i}f \hat{\psi}_0, -2\mathbf{i}df) \end{aligned}$$

We have three differential complexes:

$$(F_{\hat{\mathcal{C}}_0}) \quad 0 \rightarrow T_1 \hat{\mathcal{G}}_\mu \xrightarrow{\mathfrak{L}_{\hat{\mathcal{C}}_0}} T_{\hat{\mathcal{C}}_0} \partial_\infty^{-1}(\mathcal{C}_\infty) \xrightarrow{\widehat{SW}_{\hat{\mathcal{C}}_0}} T_0 \mathcal{Y}_\mu \rightarrow 0$$

$$(\hat{\mathcal{K}}_{\hat{\mathcal{C}}_0}) \quad 0 \rightarrow T_1 \hat{\mathcal{G}}_{\mu,ex} \xrightarrow{\frac{1}{2}\mathfrak{L}_{\hat{\mathcal{C}}_0}} T_{\hat{\mathcal{C}}_0} \hat{\mathcal{C}}_{\mu,sw} \xrightarrow{\widehat{SW}_{\hat{\mathcal{C}}_0}} T_0 \mathcal{Y}_\mu \rightarrow 0$$

$$(B_{\hat{C}_0}) \quad 0 \rightarrow T_1 \mathcal{G}_\sigma \xrightarrow{\frac{1}{2} \mathfrak{L}_{C_\infty}} T_{C_\infty} \mathcal{Z}_\sigma \rightarrow 0 \rightarrow 0$$

In the category of differential complexes, it's easy to verify that

$$(E) \quad 0 \rightarrow F_{\hat{C}_0} \xrightarrow{i} \widehat{\mathcal{K}}_{\hat{C}_0} \xrightarrow{\partial_\infty} B_{\hat{C}_0} \rightarrow 0$$

is an exact sequence. Namely, each column of the diagram

$$(D) \quad \begin{array}{ccccccc} & & 0 & & 0 & & 0 \\ & & \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ 0 & \longrightarrow & T_1 \hat{\mathcal{G}}_\mu & \xrightarrow{\frac{1}{2} \mathfrak{L}_{\hat{C}_0}} & T_{\hat{C}_0} \partial_\infty^{-1}(C_\infty) & \xrightarrow{\widehat{SW}_{\hat{C}_0}} & T_0 \mathcal{Y}_\mu \longrightarrow 0 \\ & & \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow = \\ 0 & \longrightarrow & T_1 \hat{\mathcal{G}}_{\mu, ex} & \xrightarrow{\frac{1}{2} \mathfrak{L}_{\hat{C}_0}} & T_{\hat{C}_0} \hat{\mathcal{C}}_{\mu, sw} & \xrightarrow{\widehat{SW}_{\hat{C}_0}} & T_0 \mathcal{Y}_\mu \longrightarrow 0 \\ & & \downarrow & & \downarrow \partial_\infty^0 & & \downarrow \\ 0 & \longrightarrow & T_1 \mathcal{G}_\sigma & \xrightarrow{\frac{1}{2} \mathfrak{L}_{C_\infty}} & T_{C_\infty} \mathcal{Z}_\sigma & \longrightarrow & 0 \longrightarrow 0 \\ & & \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ & & 0 & & 0 & & 0 \end{array}$$

is exact. Set

$$H_{\hat{C}_0}^i := H^i(\widehat{\mathcal{K}}_{\hat{C}_0}).$$

For $i = 0$, observe that

$$H_{\hat{C}_0}^0 \cong T_1 \hat{\mathcal{G}}_0$$

is the tangent space of the stabilizer of \hat{C}_0 under gauge action. It is one dimensional if \hat{C}_0 is reducible and trivial otherwise. For $i = 1$, observe that $\dim_{\mathbb{R}}(H_{\hat{C}_0}^1)$ is the dimension of the formal tangent space of $\widehat{\mathfrak{M}}_\mu$ at $[\hat{C}_0]$. For $i = 2$, $H_{\hat{C}_0}^2$ is called the **obstruction space** at \hat{C}_0 .

From the diagram **D** we obtain a long exact sequece

$$(L) \quad \begin{array}{ccccccc} & & \rightarrow & H^0(F_{\hat{C}_0}) & \rightarrow & H^1(F_{\hat{C}_0}) & \rightarrow & H^2(F_{\hat{C}_0}) \\ & & & \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ & & & H_{\hat{C}_0}^0 & & H_{\hat{C}_0}^1 & & H_{\hat{C}_0}^2 \\ & & & \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ 0 & \longrightarrow & H^0(B_{\hat{C}_0}) & \longrightarrow & H^1(B_{\hat{C}_0}) & \longrightarrow & 0 \end{array}$$

\hat{C}_0 is called **regular** if $H_{\hat{C}_0}^2 = 0$, and **strongly regular** if $H^2(F_{\hat{C}_0}) = 0$. Note that by the long exact sequence, strong regularity implies regularity.

The integer

$$d(\hat{C}_0) := -\chi(\widehat{\mathcal{K}}_{\hat{C}_0}) = -\dim_{\mathbb{R}} H_{\hat{C}_0}^0 + \dim_{\mathbb{R}} H_{\hat{C}_0}^1 - \dim_{\mathbb{R}} H_{\hat{C}_0}^2$$

is called the **virtual dimension** at $[\hat{C}_0]$ of the moduli space $\widehat{\mathfrak{M}}_\mu$. If \hat{C}_0 is regular irreducible, $\widehat{\mathfrak{M}}_\mu$ is smooth at \hat{C}_0 , and

$$d(\hat{C}_0) = -0 + \dim_{\mathbb{R}} H_{\hat{C}_0}^1 - 0$$

is indeed the dimension of the tangent space of $\widehat{\mathfrak{M}}_\mu$ at $[\hat{C}_0]$. On the other hand, if \hat{C}_0 is regular reducible, we have

$$d(\hat{C}_0) = -1 + \dim_{\mathbb{R}} H_{\hat{C}_0}^1 - 0$$

So $\dim_{\mathbb{R}} H_{\hat{C}_0}^1 = d(\hat{C}_0) + 1$. The difference between irreducibles and reducibles, comes from the fact that the orbit of irreducible \hat{C}_0 is 1-dimensional in $\hat{C}_{\mu,sw}$, given by the action of constant gauge, while the constant gauge acts on reducibles trivially.

The L_μ^2 -adjoint of $\mathfrak{L}_{\hat{C}_0}$ is

$$(3.4) \quad \mathfrak{L}_{\hat{C}_0}^{*\mu} : (\psi, \dot{\mathbf{i}}a) \mapsto -2\mathbf{i}d^{*\mu}\dot{a} - \mathbf{i}\mathfrak{Im}\langle\psi, \dot{\psi}\rangle_\mu.$$

Now define

$$\hat{\mathcal{J}}_{\hat{C}_0, \mu} := \widehat{SW}_{\hat{C}_0} \oplus \frac{1}{2}\mathfrak{L}_{\hat{C}_0}^{*\mu} : L_\mu^{2,2}(\hat{\mathbb{S}}_\sigma^+ \oplus \mathbf{i}T^*\hat{N}) \rightarrow \hat{\mathcal{Y}}_\mu \oplus L_\mu^{1,2}(N, \mathbf{i}\mathbb{R}).$$

We can deduce that (see the proof of Lemma 4.3.19 of Nicolaescu's book)

$$(3.5) \quad \bar{\partial}_\infty \hat{\mathcal{J}}_{\hat{C}_0, \mu} = \mathcal{J}_{C_\infty, \mu} = \begin{bmatrix} SW_{C_\infty} & -\frac{1}{2}\mathfrak{L}_{C_\infty} \\ \frac{1}{2}\mathfrak{L}_{C_\infty}^* & -2\mu \end{bmatrix}$$

It turns out that we can remove the dependence on the choice of μ , such that everything is independent of μ (Page 387 of [Nic00]). Set $\mu = 0$ formally:

$$(3.6) \quad \mathcal{J}_{\hat{C}_0} := \widehat{SW}_{\hat{C}_0} \oplus \frac{1}{2}\mathfrak{L}_{\hat{C}_0}^*$$

From the description 3.5 above of $\mathcal{J}_{C_\infty, \mu}$ ($\mu = 0$), we have a decomposition

$$\ker \mathcal{J}_{C_\infty} = T_{C_\infty} \mathfrak{M}_\sigma \oplus T_1 G_\infty,$$

where G_∞ is the stabilizer of \hat{C}_∞ under gauge action. Denote the two components of the boundary map

$$\partial_\infty : \ker_{ex} \hat{\mathcal{J}}_{\hat{C}_0} \rightarrow \ker \mathcal{J}_{C_\infty} = T_{C_\infty} \mathfrak{M}_\sigma \oplus T_1 G_\infty$$

by

$$\partial_\infty^0 : \ker_{ex} \hat{\mathcal{J}}_{\hat{C}_0} \rightarrow T_1 G_\infty$$

$$\partial_\infty^c : \ker_{ex} \hat{\mathcal{J}}_{\hat{C}_0} \rightarrow T_{C_\infty} \mathfrak{M}_\sigma.$$

Explicitly, for $(\hat{\psi}, \hat{\alpha}) \in L_{ex}^{2,2}(\hat{\mathbb{S}}_\sigma^+ \oplus \mathbf{i}T^*\hat{N})$, if $\hat{\alpha} = \mathbf{i}\alpha + \mathbf{i}f dt$ on the neck $\mathbb{R} \times N$, where $\alpha(t)$ is a 1-form on N for each t , then

$$(3.7) \quad \partial_\infty^0(\hat{\psi}, \hat{\alpha}) = \mathbf{i}\partial_\infty f \in T_1 G_\infty$$

$$(3.8) \quad \partial_\infty^c(\hat{\psi}, \hat{\alpha}) = (\partial_\infty \hat{\psi}, \partial_\infty \alpha) \in T_{C_\infty} \mathfrak{M}_\sigma.$$

3.2. Local gluing theorem. Now we discuss how to apply the results in section 4.5 of Nicolaescu's book [Nic00] to our cases.

Let's define

$$\begin{aligned} \mathfrak{X}_+^k &:= L^{k,2}(\hat{\mathbb{S}}_\sigma^+ \oplus \mathbf{i}T^*\hat{N}(r)), \quad \mathfrak{X}_-^k := L^{k,2}(\hat{\mathbb{S}}_\sigma^- \oplus \mathbf{i}\Lambda_+^2 T^*\hat{N}(r)), \\ \mathfrak{X}^k &:= \mathfrak{X}_+^k \oplus \mathfrak{X}_-^k. \end{aligned}$$

Define

$$\hat{L}_r := \begin{bmatrix} 0 & \hat{\mathcal{J}}_r^* \\ \hat{\mathcal{J}}_r & 0 \end{bmatrix} : \mathfrak{X}^0 \rightarrow \mathfrak{X}^0.$$

We want to use the eigenspace corresponds to very small eigenvalues to approximate the kernel of this operator. Let \mathcal{H}_r be the subspace of \mathfrak{X}^0 spanned by

$$\{v; \hat{L}_r v = \lambda v, |\lambda| < r^{-2}\}.$$

Let \mathcal{Y}_r be the orthogonal complement of \mathcal{H}_r in \mathfrak{X}^0 . Let \mathcal{H}_r^\pm be the orthogonal projection of \mathcal{H}_r to \mathfrak{X}_\pm^0 . Let \mathcal{Y}_r^\pm be the orthogonal projection of \mathcal{Y}_r to \mathfrak{X}_\pm^0 .

Each row and column of the following diagrams is asymptotically exact (see page 434 of Nicolaescu's book [Nic00]).

Virtual tangent space diagram:

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc}
\text{(T)} & & 0 & & 0 & & 0 \\
& & \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow \\
0 & \longrightarrow & \ker \Delta_+^c & \xrightarrow{S_r} & H_{\hat{C}_1}^1 \oplus H_{\hat{C}_2}^1 & \xrightarrow{\Delta_+^c} & L_1^+ + L_2^+ \longrightarrow 0 \\
& & \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow \\
0 & \longrightarrow & \mathcal{H}_r^+ & \xrightarrow{S_r} & \ker_{ex} \hat{\mathcal{J}}_{\hat{C}_1} \oplus \ker_{ex} \hat{\mathcal{J}}_{\hat{C}_2} & \xrightarrow{\Delta_+^c} & \hat{L}_1^+ + \hat{L}_2^+ \longrightarrow 0 \\
& & \downarrow & & \downarrow \partial_\infty^0 & & \downarrow \\
0 & \longrightarrow & \ker \Delta_+^0 & \xrightarrow{S_r} & \mathfrak{e}_1^+ \oplus \mathfrak{e}_2^+ & \xrightarrow{\Delta_+^0} & \mathfrak{e}_1^+ + \mathfrak{e}_2^+ \longrightarrow 0 \\
& & \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow \\
& & 0 & & 0 & & 0
\end{array}$$

Obstruction space diagram:

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc}
\text{(O)} & & 0 & & 0 & & 0 \\
& & \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow \\
0 & \longrightarrow & \ker \Delta_-^c & \xrightarrow{S_r} & H^2(F_{\hat{C}_1}) \oplus H^2(F_{\hat{C}_2}) & \xrightarrow{\Delta_-^c} & L_1^- + L_2^- \longrightarrow 0 \\
& & \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow \\
0 & \longrightarrow & \mathcal{H}_r^- & \xrightarrow{S_r} & \ker_{ex} \hat{\mathcal{J}}_{\hat{C}_1}^* \oplus \ker_{ex} \hat{\mathcal{J}}_{\hat{C}_2}^* & \xrightarrow{\Delta_-^c} & \hat{L}_1^- + \hat{L}_2^- \longrightarrow 0 \\
& & \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow \\
0 & \longrightarrow & \ker \Delta_-^0 & \xrightarrow{S_r} & \mathfrak{e}_1^- \oplus \mathfrak{e}_2^- & \xrightarrow{\Delta_-^0} & \mathfrak{e}_1^- + \mathfrak{e}_2^- \longrightarrow 0 \\
& & \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow \\
& & 0 & & 0 & & 0
\end{array}$$

where

$$L_i^+ := \partial_\infty^c \ker_{ex} \hat{\mathcal{J}}_{\hat{C}_i} \subset T_{C_\infty} \mathfrak{M}_\sigma$$

$$\mathfrak{e}_i^+ := \partial_\infty^0 \ker_{ex} \hat{\mathcal{J}}_{\hat{C}_i} \subset T_1 G_\infty$$

$$L_i^- := \partial_\infty^c \ker_{ex} \hat{\mathcal{J}}_{\hat{C}_i}^* \subset T_{C_\infty} \mathfrak{M}_\sigma$$

$$\mathfrak{e}_i^- := \partial_\infty^0 \ker_{ex} \hat{\mathcal{J}}_{\hat{C}_i}^* \subset T_1 G_\infty$$

Here is a short explanation of the middle column of the diagram **T**: We can first look at the beginning of the long exact sequence **L**:

$$\cdots \rightarrow H_{\hat{C}_i}^0 = T_1 G_i \xrightarrow{\partial_\infty} H^0(B_{\hat{C}_0}) = T_1 G_\infty \xrightarrow{\delta} H^1(F_{\hat{C}_i}) = \ker_\mu \hat{\mathcal{J}}_{\hat{C}_i} \xrightarrow{\phi} H_{\hat{C}_i}^1 \rightarrow H^1(B_{\hat{C}_0}) \rightarrow \cdots$$

Consider $\ker_{ex} \hat{\mathcal{J}}_{\hat{C}_i} \supset \ker_\mu \hat{\mathcal{J}}_{\hat{C}_i}$. Intuitively, $\ker_\mu \hat{\mathcal{J}}_{\hat{C}_i}$ is the tangent space of “monopoles in L_μ modulo the action of the gauge group in L_μ ”, $\ker_{ex} \hat{\mathcal{J}}_{\hat{C}_i}$ is the tangent space of “monopoles in L_{ex} modulo the action of the gauge group in L_μ ”, and $H_{\hat{C}_i}^1$ is the tangent space of “monopoles in L_{ex} modulo the action of the gauge group in L_{ex} ”. Thus the map from $\ker_{ex} \hat{\mathcal{J}}_{\hat{C}_i}$ to $H_{\hat{C}_i}^1$ is surjective with the same kernel as $\ker \phi = T_1(G_\infty/\partial_\infty \hat{G}_i)$ (see Lemma 4.3.25 of Nicolaescu’s book [Nic00] for details), and this kernel is \mathfrak{C}_i^+ (see the proof of Proposition 3.11).

Remark 3.1. δ is nontrivial if and only if \hat{C}_i is irreducible and C_∞ is reducible. We assume this is the case. Then $\ker \phi = T_1(G_\infty/\partial_\infty \hat{G}_0) = \mathbb{R}$ is generated by constant function $\mathbf{i}f \in T_1 G_\infty$.

Now consider the definition of the connecting homomorphism δ . We can choose the preimage of $\mathbf{i}f$ in $T_1 \hat{\mathcal{G}}_{\mu, ex}$ to be the constant function $\mathbf{i}\hat{f}$, or we can choose the preimage to be $\mathbf{i}\beta(t-r)\hat{f}$. In first case, it’s sent to $(\mathbf{i}\hat{f}\hat{\psi}, 0) \in T_{\hat{C}_0} \partial_\infty^{-1}(C_\infty)$, while in the second case, it’s sent to $(\mathbf{i}\beta(t-r)\hat{f}\hat{\psi}, 2\mathbf{i}gdt)$, where $gdt = d(\beta(t-r)\hat{f})$ is a bump function around $t = r$. These two certainly represent the same class in $H^1(F)$, but only the first one is harmonic and hence in $\ker_\mu \hat{\mathcal{J}}_{\hat{C}_i}$ (By (4.2.2) and Example 4.1.24 of Nicolaescu’s book [Nic00], elements in $\ker_\mu \hat{\mathcal{J}}_{\hat{C}_i}$ must be harmonic without any dt -terms). However, the second one, $(\mathbf{i}\beta(t-r)\hat{f}\hat{\psi}, 2\mathbf{i}gdt)$, shows explicitly that the map ∂_∞^0 in 3.7 is the inverse of δ .

Here is a short explanation of the middle column of the diagram **O**: $H^2(F_{\hat{C}_i}) = \ker_\mu \hat{\mathcal{J}}_{\hat{C}_i}^*$ since every self dual 2-form on \hat{N}_i is in L_μ . On the other hand, the kernel of $\mathfrak{L}_{\hat{C}_i}$ is exactly $T_1 G_i$ which is not in L_μ (they are constant functions). Hence

$$\ker_{ex} \hat{\mathcal{J}}_{\hat{C}_i}^* = \ker_{ex}(\widehat{SW}_{\hat{C}_i}^* \oplus \frac{1}{2}\mathfrak{L}_{\hat{C}_i})$$

decomposes to the direct sum of $H^2(F_{\hat{C}_i})$ and $\mathfrak{C}_i^- = T_1 G_i$.

The virtual tangent space and obstruction space will give all monopoles of $\hat{N}(r)$ in a small neighborhood of \hat{C}_r in its slice:

Theorem 3.2 ([Nic00] Theorem 4.5.7). *For large enough r , the set*

$$\{\hat{C}; \hat{C} \text{ are monopoles on } \hat{N}(r), \mathfrak{L}_{\hat{C}_r}^*(\hat{C} - \hat{C}_r) = 0, \|\hat{C} - \hat{C}_r\|_{2,2} \leq r^{-3}\}$$

is in one-to-one correspondence with the set

$$\{\hat{C}_r + \hat{C}_0 \oplus \hat{C}_\perp^\perp; \|\hat{C}_0\|_{2,2} \leq r^{-3}, \kappa_r(\hat{C}_0) = 0, \hat{C}_\perp^\perp = \Phi(\hat{C}_0)\}$$

where

$$\begin{aligned} \hat{C}_r &= \hat{C}_1 \#_r \hat{C}_2 \\ \hat{C}_0 &\in \mathcal{H}_r^+ \\ \hat{C}_\perp^\perp &\in \mathcal{Y}_r^- \\ \kappa_r : B_0(r^{-3}) \subset \mathcal{H}_r^+ &\rightarrow \mathcal{H}_r^- \\ \Phi : B_0(r^{-3}) \subset \mathcal{H}_r^+ &\rightarrow \mathcal{Y}_r^- \end{aligned}$$

We can also prove that, in the slice of $\hat{\mathcal{C}}_r$, any pair of configurations in small enough neighborhood of $\hat{\mathcal{C}}_r$, are gauge inequivalent (see Lemma 4.5.9 of Nicolaescu's book [Nic00]). Thus we have

Theorem 3.3 ([Nic00] Corollary 4.5.10). *For large enough r ,*

$$\{\hat{\mathcal{C}}_r + \hat{\mathcal{C}}_0 \oplus \hat{\mathcal{C}}^\perp; \|\hat{\mathcal{C}}_0\|_{2,2} \leq r^{-3}, \kappa_r(\hat{\mathcal{C}}_0) = 0, \hat{\mathcal{C}}^\perp = \Phi(\hat{\mathcal{C}}_0), \mathfrak{L}_{\hat{\mathcal{C}}_r}^*(\hat{\mathcal{C}}_0 \oplus \hat{\mathcal{C}}^\perp) = 0\}$$

is an open set of moduli space $\mathfrak{M}(\hat{N}_r, \hat{\sigma}_1 \# \hat{\sigma}_2)$.

Moreover, this collection of open sets is an open cover of moduli space $\mathfrak{M}(\hat{N}_r, \hat{\sigma}_1 \# \hat{\sigma}_2)$:

Theorem 3.4 ([Nic00] Theorem 4.5.15). *Let*

$$\hat{\mathcal{Z}}_\Delta := \{(\hat{\mathcal{C}}_1, \hat{\mathcal{C}}_2) \in \hat{\mathcal{Z}}_1 \times \hat{\mathcal{Z}}_2; \partial_\infty \hat{\mathcal{C}}_1 = \partial_\infty \hat{\mathcal{C}}_2\}$$

be the space of compatible monopoles. Then

$$\bigcup_{\mathcal{C}_r = \hat{\mathcal{C}}_1 \#_r \hat{\mathcal{C}}_2, (\hat{\mathcal{C}}_1, \hat{\mathcal{C}}_2) \in \hat{\mathcal{Z}}_\Delta} \{\hat{\mathcal{C}}_r + \hat{\mathcal{C}}_0 \oplus \hat{\mathcal{C}}^\perp; \|\hat{\mathcal{C}}_0\|_{2,2} \leq r^{-3}, \kappa_r(\hat{\mathcal{C}}_0) = 0, \hat{\mathcal{C}}^\perp = \Phi(\hat{\mathcal{C}}_0), \mathfrak{L}_{\hat{\mathcal{C}}_r}^*(\hat{\mathcal{C}}_0 \oplus \hat{\mathcal{C}}^\perp) = 0\}$$

is $\mathfrak{M}(\hat{N}_r, \hat{\sigma}_1 \# \hat{\sigma}_2)$.

3.3. Computation of virtual tangent space and obstruction space. Now we have stated all results we need. Next we compute the dimension of the moduli space $\dim H_{\hat{\mathcal{C}}_0}^1$ and the dimension of the obstruction space $\dim H^2(F_{\hat{\mathcal{C}}_0})$ for any monopole $\hat{\mathcal{C}}_0$ on X_0 , $D^3 \times \mathbb{S}^1$, and $\mathbb{S}^2 \times D^2$.

Proposition 3.5. *Let matrices g_{bullet} be the ones chosen in subsection 2.3. Let $\mathfrak{s}(\mathbb{S}^1 \times D^3)$ be the unique $spin^c$ structure of $\mathbb{S}^1 \times D^3$, and $\mathfrak{s}(D^2 \times \mathbb{S}^2)$ be the unique $spin^c$ structure of $D^2 \times \mathbb{S}^2$ such that the first Chern class of the determinant line bundle is zero. Then the moduli space of SW equations without perturbation $\mathfrak{M}(\mathbb{S}^1 \times D^3, g_{bullet}, \mathfrak{s}(\mathbb{S}^1 \times D^3))$ is a circle and $\mathfrak{M}(D^2 \times \mathbb{S}^2, g_{bullet}, \mathfrak{s}(D^2 \times \mathbb{S}^2))$ is a point.*

Proof. By the Weitzenböck formula, a non-negative scalar curvature on 3- or 4-manifolds leads solely to reducible solutions of the Seiberg-Witten equations (see [KM07] (4.22)). Hence all monopoles are of the form $(A, 0)$, and the Seiberg-Witten equations degenerate to one equation

$$F_A^+ = 0.$$

Since $F_A^+ = \frac{1}{2}(dA + *dA)$ and $\text{im } d \cap \text{im } d^* = \text{im } d \cap \text{im } *d = 0$, $F_A^+ = 0$ is equivalent to $dA = 0$.

Fix any $U(1)$ -connection A_0 of the determinant line bundle of the chosen $spin^c$ structure. In Proposition 2.10 we showed that the first Chern class of the determinant line bundle is zero. Hence F_{A_0} is exact. Let $da_0 = -F_{A_0}$. Then $(A, 0)$ is a monopole iff

$$A = A_0 + a_0 + a$$

for some closed imaginary 1-form a . Hence the space of monopoles is the coset of the space of closed forms.

Now consider the action by the gauge group $\mathcal{G} = \text{Map}(M, \mathbb{S}^1)$. Elements in the identity component I of \mathcal{G} can be written as e^{if} where f can be any smooth function (0-form), and it changes A by the addition of idf . Also $\mathcal{G}/I = H^1(M; \mathbb{Z})$. Hence for $M = D^3 \times \mathbb{S}^1$ or $\mathbb{S}^2 \times D^2$, the moduli space of monopoles can be identified with the torus $H^1(M; \mathbb{R})/H^1(M; \mathbb{Z})$. \square

By Proposition 2.10 and Proposition 3.5, we have

Corollary 3.6. *Let \mathfrak{s} be any spin^c structure of X and \mathfrak{s}' be its unique extension to X' as in Theorem 2.9. Let matrices g_{bullet} be the ones chosen in subsection 2.3. Then the moduli space of SW equations without perturbation $\mathfrak{M}(D^3 \times \mathbb{S}^1, g_{\text{bullet}}, \mathfrak{s}|_{D^3 \times \mathbb{S}^1})$ is a circle and $\mathfrak{M}(\mathbb{S}^2 \times D^2, g_{\text{bullet}}, \mathfrak{s}'|_{\mathbb{S}^2 \times D^2})$ is a point. All monopoles are reducible.*

Proposition 3.7. *Let $g(X)$ be a metric of X such that $g|_{\partial X_0}$ is the product of canonical metrics on \mathbb{S}^1 and \mathbb{S}^2 . Let \mathfrak{s} be any spin^c structure of X satisfying the dimension assumption (??). Let $\hat{\mathfrak{s}}$ be the restriction of \mathfrak{s} on X_0 . Then the virtual dimension*

$$d(\hat{\mathbf{C}}_0) = 1$$

for any monopole $\hat{\mathbf{C}}_0$ on X_0 .

Proof. Let \hat{N} be a cylindrical manifold with boundary $N = \partial_\infty \hat{N}$. Let \hat{g} be a metric on \hat{N} and \hat{A}_0 be a connection on \hat{N} . Let $A_0 = \partial_\infty \hat{A}_0$ and $g = \partial_\infty \hat{g}$. Define

$$\mathbf{F}(g, A_0) := 4\eta_{\text{Dir}}(A_0) + \eta_{\text{sign}}(g),$$

where $\eta_{\text{Dir}}(A_0)$ is the eta invariant of the Dirac operator \mathfrak{D}_{A_0} , and $\eta_{\text{sign}}(g)$ is the eta invariant of the metric $g = \partial_\infty \hat{g}$.

Let $\mathbf{C}_\infty = \partial_\infty \hat{\mathbf{C}}_0$. Recall that we always assume that $\hat{\mathbf{C}}_0 \in \hat{\mathcal{C}}_{\mu, sw}$. Hence \mathbf{C}_∞ is a monopole on \hat{N} . By Corollary 3.6, \mathbf{C}_∞ is reducible. Then the formula of virtual dimension for the cylindrical manifold \hat{N} is (see page 393 of Nicolaescu's book [Nic00])

$$d(\hat{\mathbf{C}}_0) = \frac{1}{4} \left(\int_{\hat{N}} c_1(\hat{A}_0)^2 - 2(\chi_{\hat{N}} + 3\sigma_{\hat{N}}) \right) + \beta(\mathbf{C}_\infty),$$

where

$$\beta(\mathbf{C}_\infty) := \frac{1}{2}(b_1(N) - 1) - \frac{1}{4}\mathbf{F}(\mathbf{C}_\infty).$$

The integral term is the same as the compact case, and the second term $\beta(\mathbf{C}_\infty)$ is called boundary correction term. In our case $N = \partial_\infty \hat{N} = \mathbb{S}^1 \times \mathbb{S}^2$, and the metric $\hat{g} = g(X)|_{X_0}$ ensures that $g = \partial_\infty \hat{g}$ is the product of canonical metrics on \mathbb{S}^1 and \mathbb{S}^2 . In this situation $\eta_{\text{sign}}(g) = 0$ ([Kom84]) and $\eta_{\text{Dir}}(\partial_\infty \hat{\mathbf{C}}_0) = 0$ ([Nic98] Appendix C). Hence $\mathbf{F}(\partial_\infty \hat{\mathbf{C}}_0) = 0$. Moreover $b_1(\mathbb{S}^1 \times \mathbb{S}^2) = 1$, so $\beta(\mathbf{C}_\infty) = 0$.

Let \mathcal{L} be the determinant line bundle of \mathfrak{s} and $\hat{\mathcal{L}}$ be the determinant line bundle of $\hat{\mathfrak{s}}$. In the proof of Theorem 2.9, we see that

$$c_1(\hat{A}_0)^2 = \langle c_1(\hat{\mathcal{L}})^2, X_0 \rangle = \langle c_1(\mathcal{L})^2, X \rangle = c_1(\mathcal{L})^2.$$

From the triangulation of the boundary sum one can compute that

$$\begin{aligned} \chi(X) &= \chi(X_0) + \chi(\mathbb{S}^1 \times D^3) - \chi(\mathbb{S}^1 \times \mathbb{S}^2) \\ &= \chi(X_0) + (1 - 1) - (1 - 1 + 1 - 1) \\ &= \chi(X_0). \end{aligned}$$

To compute $\sigma(X_0)$ consider the following Mayer-Vietoris sequence

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} H^1(X_0) \oplus H^1(\mathbb{S}^1 \times D^3) & \rightarrow & H^1(\mathbb{S}^1 \times \mathbb{S}^2) & \xrightarrow{0} & H^2(X) & \xrightarrow{i^*} & H^2(X_0) \oplus H^2(\mathbb{S}^1 \times D^3) \longrightarrow H^2(\mathbb{S}^1 \times \mathbb{S}^2) \\ \downarrow \cong & & \downarrow \cong & & \downarrow \cong & & \downarrow \cong \\ \mathbb{Z} & \xrightarrow{\cong} & \mathbb{Z} & & ? & \xrightarrow{i_\circ^*} & \mathbb{Z} \end{array}$$

From the assumption of the loop γ we choose to do the surgery (the pairing of γ and the generator of $H^1(X) = \mathbb{Z}$ is 1), the dual of γ is a 3-manifold $M \subset X$ and $M \setminus (\mathbb{S}^1 \times D^3) \subset X_0$ has the boundary $\{*\} \times \mathbb{S}^2 \subset \mathbb{S}^1 \times \mathbb{S}^2 = \partial X_0$. Hence $i_\partial^* = 0$ and therefore $i^* : H^2(X) \rightarrow H^2(X_0)$ is an isomorphism. For 2-manifolds $\Sigma_1, \Sigma_2 \subset X$, we can assume $\gamma \cap \Sigma_i = \emptyset$ for dimension reason. By choosing a small enough neighborhood of γ we can further assume $\Sigma_i \subset X_0$. Hence the pairing of Σ_1 and Σ_2 is the same in X and X_0 . Therefore

$$\sigma(X_0) = \sigma(X).$$

Hence $d(\hat{C}_0) = 1$. □

It turns out that our cases are simple: the obstruction space is trivial.

Proposition 3.8. *Let $\hat{N} = X_0$ and $N = \partial X_0 = \mathbb{S}^1 \times \mathbb{S}^2$. Let \mathfrak{s} be any $spin^c$ structure of X . Let $\hat{\mathfrak{s}}$ be the restriction of \mathfrak{s} on X_0 . We can choose a generic perturbation η on X_0 such that if \hat{C}_0 is an η -monopole, it is irreducible and $H^2(F(\hat{C}_0)) = 0$.*

Proof. To mimic the definition of the wall in the compact case, define

$$\mathcal{W}_\mu^{k-1} := \{\eta \in L_\mu^{k-1,2}(i\Lambda^+(X_0)); \exists A \in \mathcal{A}(s), F_A^{+g} + i\eta = 0\}.$$

By the computation of the **ASD** operator $d^+ \oplus d^*$, one can show that \mathcal{W}_μ^{k-1} is an affine space of codimension b^+ (see [Nic00] Page 404) just as in the compact case. For each η outside \mathcal{W}_μ^{k-1} , all η -monopoles are irreducible. Consider the configuration space

$$\hat{C}_{\mu,sw}^* / \hat{\mathcal{G}}_{\mu,ex}.$$

Here $\hat{C}_{\mu,sw}$ is the space of configurations on X_0 that restrict to monopoles on $\partial X_0 = \mathbb{S}^1 \times \mathbb{S}^2$, as defined in (3.3). Let $s = \hat{\mathfrak{s}}|_{\partial X_0}$ and

$$\mathfrak{M}_s = \mathfrak{M}(\mathbb{S}^1 \times \mathbb{S}^2, s, g_{round}).$$

Exactly as in the proof of Proposition 3.5, one can show that $\mathfrak{M}_s = \mathbb{S}^1$. Let

$$\mathcal{Z} := \mathcal{Z}_\mu^{k-1} := L_\mu^{k-1,2}(i\Lambda^+(X_0)) \setminus \mathcal{W}_\mu^{k-1}$$

be the space of nice perturbations. Consider

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{F} : \hat{C}_{\mu,sw}^* / \hat{\mathcal{G}}_{\mu,ex} \times \mathfrak{M}_s \times \mathcal{Z} &\rightarrow \hat{\mathcal{Y}}_\mu \times \mathfrak{M}_s \times \mathfrak{M}_s \\ (\hat{C}, \mathcal{C}, \eta) &\mapsto (\widehat{SW}_\eta(\hat{C}), \partial_\infty \hat{C}, \mathcal{C}). \end{aligned}$$

Let Δ be the diagonal of $\mathfrak{M}_s \times \mathfrak{M}_s$. One can show that \mathcal{F} is transversal to $0 \times \Delta \subset \hat{\mathcal{Y}}_\mu \times \mathfrak{M}_s \times \mathfrak{M}_s$ by the differential

$$\begin{aligned} D_{(\hat{C}_0, \mathcal{C}_\infty, \eta)} \mathcal{F} : T_{\hat{C}_0} \mathcal{B}_{\mu,sw}^* \oplus T_{\mathcal{C}_\infty} \mathfrak{M}_s \oplus T_\eta \mathcal{Z} &\rightarrow T_0 \hat{\mathcal{Y}}_{g(b),\mu} \oplus T_{\mathcal{C}_\infty} \mathfrak{M}_s \oplus T_{\mathcal{C}_\infty} \mathfrak{M}_s \\ (\hat{C}_0, \mathcal{C}_\infty, \zeta) &\mapsto (\widehat{SW}_\eta(\hat{C}_0) + \zeta, \partial_\infty \hat{C}_0, \mathcal{C}_\infty). \end{aligned}$$

Then apply Sard-Smale to the projection

$$\pi : \mathcal{F}^{-1}(0 \times \Delta) \rightarrow \mathcal{Z}$$

to show that \mathcal{Z}_{reg}^0 , the set of regular values of π , is of the second category in the sense of Baire (a countable intersection of open dense sets).

For each $\eta \in \mathcal{Z}_{reg}^0$, the map

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{F}_\eta : \hat{\mathcal{C}}_{\mu,sw}^* / \hat{\mathcal{G}}_{\mu,ex} \times \mathfrak{M}_s &\rightarrow \hat{\mathcal{Y}}_\mu \times \mathfrak{M}_s \times \mathfrak{M}_s \\ (\hat{\mathcal{C}}, \mathcal{C}) &\mapsto (\widehat{SW}_\eta(\hat{\mathcal{C}}), \partial_\infty \hat{\mathcal{C}}, \mathcal{C}). \end{aligned}$$

is transversal to $0 \times \Delta \subset \hat{\mathcal{Y}}_\mu \times \mathfrak{M}_s \times \mathfrak{M}_s$. Let pr_1 be the projection to the first summand:

$$pr_1 : \hat{\mathcal{Y}}_\mu \times \mathfrak{M}_s \times \mathfrak{M}_s \rightarrow \hat{\mathcal{Y}}_\mu.$$

Then $Dpr_1 \circ D\mathcal{F}_\eta$ must be surjective since $Dpr_1(0 \times \Delta)$ is zero. Hence

$$\begin{aligned} D_{(\hat{\mathcal{C}}_0, \mathcal{C}_\infty)}(pr_1 \circ \mathcal{F}_\eta) : T_{\hat{\mathcal{C}}_0} \mathcal{B}_{\mu,sw}^* \oplus T_{\mathcal{C}_\infty} \mathfrak{M}_s &\rightarrow T_0 \hat{\mathcal{Y}}_{g(b),\mu} \\ (\hat{\mathcal{C}}_0, \mathcal{C}_\infty) &\mapsto (\widehat{SW}_\eta \hat{\mathcal{C}}_0). \end{aligned}$$

is surjective. This means that \widehat{SW}_η is surjective, i.e. $H_{\mathcal{C}_0}^2 = 0$. By the last several terms of the long exact sequence **L**

$$(L) \quad \dots \rightarrow H_{\mathcal{C}_0}^1 \xrightarrow{\partial_\infty} H^1(B_{\hat{\mathcal{C}}_0}) \rightarrow H^2(F_{\hat{\mathcal{C}}_0}) \rightarrow H_{\mathcal{C}_0}^2 = 0 \rightarrow H^2(B_{\hat{\mathcal{C}}_0}) = 0 \rightarrow 0,$$

$H^2(F_{\hat{\mathcal{C}}_0}) = 0$ if and only if ∂_∞ is surjective. This is equivalent to say that $\partial_\infty : \widehat{\mathfrak{M}}(X_0, \eta) \rightarrow \mathfrak{M}_s$ is a submersion at $\hat{\mathcal{C}}_0$.

Recall that

$$(3.9) \quad \mathcal{F}_0 \begin{pmatrix} A \\ \Phi \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} d^* A \\ \mathcal{D}_A \Phi \end{pmatrix},$$

$$(3.10) \quad \mathcal{F}_{1,\eta} \begin{pmatrix} A \\ \Phi \end{pmatrix} = F_A^+ + i\eta - \rho^{-1}(\sigma(\Phi, \Phi)).$$

Fix a $\mathcal{C}_\infty \in \mathfrak{M}_s$, then

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{F}_{\mathcal{C}_\infty} : \partial_\infty^{-1}(\mathcal{C}_\infty) / \hat{\mathcal{G}}_\mu \times \mathcal{Z} &\rightarrow \hat{\mathcal{Y}}_\mu \\ (\hat{\mathcal{C}}, \eta) &\mapsto \mathcal{F}_{1,\eta}(\hat{\mathcal{C}}) \end{aligned}$$

is transversal to $0 \in \hat{\mathcal{Y}}_\mu$. As above, we can find a set \mathcal{Z}_{reg}^1 of the second category in the sense of Baire, such that for each $\eta \in \mathcal{Z}_{reg}$, $\mathcal{F}_{\mathcal{C}_\infty, \eta} = \mathcal{F}_{1,\eta}$ is transversal to $0 \in \hat{\mathcal{Y}}_\mu$. This means that

$$(3.11) \quad H^2(F_{\hat{\mathcal{C}}_0}) = 0$$

for any $\hat{\mathcal{C}}_0 \in (\partial_\infty^{-1}(\mathcal{C}_\infty) / \hat{\mathcal{G}}_\mu) \cap \mathcal{F}_{1,\eta}^{-1}(0)$.

Let $(0, A)$ be a representative of \mathcal{C}_∞ . Choose any $(\hat{\Phi}, \hat{A}) \in \hat{\mathcal{C}}_{\mu,sw}^*$, then $\partial_\infty(\hat{\Phi}, \hat{A})$ is an $(\eta|_N)$ -monopole on N . We want to show that even if $\partial_\infty(\hat{\Phi}, \hat{A})$ does not represent \mathcal{C}_∞ , $d_{(\hat{\Phi}, \hat{A})} \mathcal{F}_1|_{\partial_\infty^{-1}(\partial_\infty(\hat{A})) / \hat{\mathcal{G}}_\mu}$ is still surjective.

Since η is zero on the neck, $\partial_\infty \hat{A}$ is closed and $\partial_\infty \hat{\Phi} = 0$ (see the proof of Proposition 3.5). Hence $\partial_\infty(\hat{A}) - A$ is closed. Since $H^1(\hat{N}; \mathbb{R}) \rightarrow H^1(N; \mathbb{R})$ is surjective, one can find a closed form \hat{a} on \hat{N} such that $\partial_\infty(\hat{A}) - A = \partial_\infty(\hat{a}) + df$ for some function f on N . Hence $\partial_\infty(\hat{A} + \hat{a}) = A + df$, which belongs to the gauge equivalence class of A . This means $\partial_\infty(\hat{A} + \hat{a}) = \mathcal{C}_\infty$. Because \hat{a} is closed, if $(\hat{\Phi}, \hat{A})$ is a solution of $\mathcal{F}_{1,\eta}$, $(\hat{\Phi}, \hat{A} + \hat{a})$ is also a solution of $\mathcal{F}_{1,\eta}$. By (3.11),

$$(3.12) \quad d_{(\hat{\Phi}, \hat{A} + \hat{a})}(\mathcal{F}_1|_{\partial_\infty^{-1}(\mathcal{C}_\infty) / \hat{\mathcal{G}}_\mu}) : T_{(\hat{\Phi}, \hat{A} + \hat{a})} \partial_\infty^{-1}(\mathcal{C}_\infty) / \hat{\mathcal{G}}_\mu \rightarrow \hat{\mathcal{Y}}_\mu$$

$$(3.13) \quad (\alpha, \phi) \mapsto d^+ \alpha - \rho^{-1}(\sigma(\hat{\Phi}, \phi) + \sigma(\phi, \hat{\Phi}))$$

is surjective. Note that $d_{(\hat{\Phi}, \hat{A})} \mathcal{F}_1$ does not depend on \hat{A} . Also an element of either $T_{(\hat{\Phi}, \hat{A})} \partial_{\infty}^{-1}(\partial_{\infty}(\hat{A}))/\hat{\mathcal{G}}_{\mu}$ or $T_{(\hat{\Phi}, \hat{A}+\hat{a})} \partial_{\infty}^{-1}(\mathcal{C}_{\infty})/\hat{\mathcal{G}}_{\mu}$ can be written as (α, ϕ) such that $\partial_{\infty} \alpha$ represents $0 \in H^1(N; \mathbb{R})$. Hence

$$d_{(\hat{\Phi}, \hat{A})} \mathcal{F}_1|_{\partial_{\infty}^{-1}(\partial_{\infty}(\hat{A}))/\hat{\mathcal{G}}_{\mu}} = d_{(\hat{\Phi}, \hat{A}+\hat{a})} \mathcal{F}_1|_{\partial_{\infty}^{-1}(\mathcal{C}_{\infty})/\hat{\mathcal{G}}_{\mu}}$$

is surjective.

Let

$$\mathcal{Z}_{reg} = \mathcal{Z}_{reg}^0 \cap \mathcal{Z}_{reg}^1.$$

For any $\eta \in \mathcal{Z}_{reg}$, if $\hat{\mathcal{C}}_0$ is an η -monopole, it is irreducible and $H^2(F(\hat{\mathcal{C}}_0)) = 0$. Moreover, \mathcal{Z}_{reg} is still a countable intersection of open and dense sets, so it is of the second category in the sense of Baire. \square

Remark 3.9. The statement of Proposition 3.8 is not true in general. If the boundary $N = \mathbb{S}^1 \times \mathbb{S}^2$ and $L_{top}^1 = 0$, we must have

$$\dim H^2(F(\hat{\mathcal{C}}_0)) = \dim H^2(\hat{\mathcal{K}}_{\hat{\mathcal{C}}_0}) + 1.$$

To prove this, it suffices to find an element in $T_{\hat{\mathcal{C}}_0} \hat{\mathcal{C}}_{\mu, sw}$, such that its image is not in the image of $T_{\hat{\mathcal{C}}_0} \partial_{\infty}^{-1}(\mathcal{C}_{\infty})$. Indeed, there exists a 1-form $\alpha \in \Omega^1(\hat{N})$ (constructed explicitly in (5.4)), such that $\partial_{\infty} \alpha$ generates $H^1(N)$ (namely $(\alpha, 0) \notin T_{\hat{\mathcal{C}}_0} \partial_{\infty}^{-1}(\mathcal{C}_{\infty})$), and $d^+ \alpha$ is a nonzero element in $H^2(\hat{N})$. Conversely, if $d^+ \alpha'$ is nonzero in $H^2(\hat{N})$, then it's not compactly supported, otherwise it would be orthogonal to any self dual harmonic 2-forms. Hence $\partial_{\infty} \alpha'$ is nonzero in $H^1(N)$ (c.f. Figure 9). Therefore

$$(3.14) \quad d\mathcal{F}_1(\alpha, 0) \neq d\mathcal{F}_1|_{T(\partial_{\infty}^{-1}(\mathcal{C}_{\infty}))}(\beta, 0)$$

for any $(\beta, 0) \in T(\partial_{\infty}^{-1}(\mathcal{C}_{\infty}))$. When the virtual dimension of the moduli space is less than 1, for a generic perturbation such that for any solution $(\hat{A}, \hat{\Phi})$,

$$(3.15) \quad d_{(\hat{A}, \hat{\Phi})} \mathcal{F}_1(\alpha, 0) \notin \text{im } d_{(\hat{A}, \hat{\Phi})} \mathcal{F}_1|_{T\partial_{\infty}^{-1}(\mathcal{C}_{\infty})},$$

even though $\hat{b}_+ > 0$. This is because in this case the connection part is not able to kill $d_{(\hat{A}, \hat{\Phi})} \mathcal{F}_1(\alpha, 0)$ by (3.14), and the spinor part is responsible to kill the other complement, instead of $d_{(\hat{A}, \hat{\Phi})} \mathcal{F}_1(\alpha, 0)$, otherwise it will produce one more dimension of the cokernel and one more dimension of the moduli space, which would not happen by the classical transversality argument. Hence $\dim H^2(F(\hat{\mathcal{C}}_0)) = \dim H^2(\hat{\mathcal{K}}_{\hat{\mathcal{C}}_0}) + 1$ for any solution $\hat{\mathcal{C}}_0$.

In fact, the condition on the virtual dimension can be omitted. $d^+ \alpha$ is not compactly supported, and the harmonic projection $\mathcal{H}(d^+ \alpha)$ satisfies

$$\partial_{\infty}^0 \mathcal{H}(d^+ \alpha) \neq 0$$

where ∂_{∞}^0 is defined in (5.3). On the other hand, the second term

$$-\rho^{-1}(\sigma(\hat{\Phi}, \phi) + \sigma(\phi, \hat{\Phi}))$$

of (3.13) is in L_{μ} since $\partial_{\infty} \hat{\Phi} = 0$. Hence (3.15) is true as long as all solutions on the boundary are reducible.

This example is a counter example of [Nic00] Proposition 4.4.1. The equation

$$\dim H^2(\hat{\mathcal{K}}_{\hat{\mathcal{C}}_0}) = \hat{b}_+$$

for $\hat{\Phi} = 0$ computed in [Nic00] Page 404, combined with the equation

$$\dim \ker_{ex}(\mathbf{ASD}^*)|_{\Omega^2(\hat{N})} = \hat{b}_+ + \dim L_{top}^2$$

computed in [Nic00] Page 312, also shows the the existence of α satisfying (3.14) without any explicit construction.

Proposition 3.10. *For $\hat{N} = X_0, \widehat{\mathbb{S}^1 \times \mathbb{S}^3}$ or $D^3 \times \mathbb{S}^1$ with positive scalar curvature metric \hat{g} chosen in subsection 2.3, We can choose suitable perturbations $\eta = \eta(\hat{N})$ such that if \hat{C}_0 is an η -monopole, $H^2(F(\hat{C}_0)) = 0$.*

Proof. As in the usual argument of transversality, we just need to take care of the boundary term to prove that, if $b_+(\hat{N}) > 0$, we can choose a perturbation $\eta \in H_+^2(\hat{N})$ such that all η -monopoles are strongly regular (and irreducible) (Proposition 3.8). Since $H_+^2(X_0)$ is assumed to be nontrivial, the statement is true for X_0 .

For $\hat{N} \simeq \mathbb{S}^1 \times \mathbb{S}^3, D^3 \times \mathbb{S}^1$ or $\mathbb{S}^2 \times D^2$, all monopoles are reducible. Let $\hat{C}_0 = (\hat{A}_0, 0)$ be a reducible monopole for the SW equations without perturbation. The connection \hat{A}_0 on the cylindrical manifold \hat{N} gives an asymptotically cylindrical Dirac operator $\mathfrak{D}_{\hat{A}_0}^*$ with

$$\partial_\infty \mathfrak{D}_{\hat{A}_0}^* = \mathfrak{D}_{\hat{A}_0}^*.$$

The middle column of the Obstruction space diagram **O** comes from the exact sequence ([Nic00] Proposition 4.3.30)

$$0 \rightarrow H^2(F(\hat{C}_0)) \rightarrow \ker_{\text{ex}} \hat{\mathcal{J}}_{\hat{C}_0}^* \xrightarrow{\partial_\infty^0} \text{im}(T_1 \hat{G}_0 \xrightarrow{\partial_\infty} T_1 G_\infty) \rightarrow 0.$$

Recall that in (3.6) we define

$$\hat{\mathcal{J}}_{\hat{C}_0} := \widehat{SW}_{\hat{C}_0} \oplus \frac{1}{2} \mathfrak{L}_{\hat{C}_0}^*.$$

If $\mathbf{i}f \in T_1 \hat{G}_0$, then it's in the kernel of $\mathfrak{L}_{\hat{C}_0}$, and therefore in $\ker_{\text{ex}} \hat{\mathcal{J}}_{\hat{C}_0}^* = \ker_{\text{ex}}(\widehat{SW}_{\hat{C}_0}^* \oplus \frac{1}{2} \mathfrak{L}_{\hat{C}_0}^*)$. On the other hand, if

$$(\Psi, \mathbf{i}f) \in L_{\text{ex}}^{1,2}(\hat{\mathbb{S}}_{\hat{\sigma}}^- \oplus \mathbf{i}\Lambda_+^2 T^* \hat{N}) \oplus L_{\text{ex}}^{1,2}(\mathbf{i}\Lambda^0 T^* \hat{N})$$

is in $\ker_{\text{ex}} \hat{\mathcal{J}}_{\hat{C}_0}^*$, then $\mathbf{i}f \in T_1 G_0$. Thus

$$\partial_\infty^0 \ker_{\text{ex}} \hat{\mathcal{J}}_{\hat{C}_0}^* \cong \partial_\infty T_1 G_0.$$

Namely, $H^2(F(\hat{C}_0))$ doesn't contain constant functions. Hence

$$H^2(F(\hat{C}_0)) = \ker_{\text{ex}} \mathfrak{D}_{\hat{A}_0}^* \oplus \ker_{\text{ex}}(d^+ \oplus d^*)^*|_{\Lambda_+^2(T^* \hat{N}) \oplus \Lambda_0^0(T^* \hat{N})}.$$

Then by the computation of the ASD operator $d^+ \oplus d^*$ ([Nic00] Example 4.1.24),

$$(3.16) \quad H^2(F(\hat{C}_0)) = \ker_{\text{ex}} \mathfrak{D}_{\hat{A}_0}^* \oplus H_+^2(\hat{N}) \oplus L_{\text{top}}^2,$$

where $L_{\text{top}}^2 = \text{im}(i^* : H^2(\hat{N}) \rightarrow H^2(\partial \hat{N}))$ for inclusion map $i : N \rightarrow \hat{N}$. Thus the second and the third components are trivial for $\hat{N} = \widehat{\mathbb{S}^1 \times \mathbb{S}^3}$ or $D^3 \times \mathbb{S}^1$. Now compute the dimension of $\ker_{\text{ex}} \mathfrak{D}_{\hat{A}_0}^*$. Since each of them has a positive scalar curvature metric, by the Weitzenböck formula, the twisted Dirac operator is invertible since A_0 is flat. This means that $\ker \mathfrak{D}_{\hat{A}_0}^* = 0$ and therefore

$$(3.17) \quad \ker_{\text{ex}} \mathfrak{D}_{\hat{A}_0}^* = \ker_{L^2} \mathfrak{D}_{\hat{A}_0}^*.$$

Hence

$$I_{\text{APS}}(\mathfrak{D}_{\hat{A}_0}) = \dim_{\mathbb{C}} \ker_{L^2} \mathfrak{D}_{\hat{A}_0} - \dim_{\mathbb{C}} \ker_{L^2} \mathfrak{D}_{\hat{A}_0}^*,$$

where $I_{APS}(\hat{L})$ is the Atiyah-Patodi-Singer index of the APS operator \hat{L} . One can also prove that $\ker_{L^2} \mathfrak{D}_{\hat{A}_0}$ is trivial by the Weitzenböck formula (see [Nic00] Page 323). Hence

$$-\dim \ker_{\text{ex}} \mathfrak{D}_{\hat{A}_0}^* = I_{APS}(\mathfrak{D}_{\hat{A}_0}).$$

By the Atiyah-Patodi-Singer index theorem ([APS75a]) we have

$$I_{APS}(\mathfrak{D}_{\hat{A}_0}) = \frac{1}{8} \int_{\hat{N}} (p_1(\hat{\nabla}^{\hat{g}}) + c_1(\hat{A}_0)^2) - \frac{1}{2} (\dim \ker \mathfrak{D}_{A_0} + \eta_{Dir}(A_0)),$$

where $\hat{\nabla}^{\hat{g}}$ is the Levi-Civita connection of \hat{g} , $p_1(\hat{\nabla}^{\hat{g}})$ and $c_1(\hat{A}_0)$ are the first Pontryagin class and the first Chern class determined by the Chern-Weil construction, and $\eta_{Dir}(A_0)$ is the eta invariant of the Dirac operator \mathfrak{D}_{A_0} . For any 4-manifold with boundary, one has “signature defect” (see [Nic00] (4.1.34), see also [APS75a], [APS75b] and [APS76] for the motivation)

$$\eta_{\text{sign}}(g) = \frac{1}{3} \int_{\hat{N}} p_1(\hat{\nabla}^{\hat{g}}) - \sigma(\hat{N})$$

where $\eta_{\text{sign}}(g)$ is the eta invariant of the metric $g = \partial_{\infty} \hat{g}$. Also recall that

$$\mathbf{F}(g, A_0) := 4\eta_{Dir}(A_0) + \eta_{\text{sign}}(g).$$

Combine all of these, one has

$$8 \dim \ker_{\text{ex}} \mathfrak{D}_{\hat{A}_0}^* = \mathbf{F}(\partial_{\infty} \hat{C}_0) + \sigma(\hat{N}) - \int_{\hat{N}} c_1(\hat{A}_0)^2.$$

For $\hat{N} \simeq \mathbb{S}^1 \times \mathbb{S}^3$, $D^3 \times \mathbb{S}^1$ or $\mathbb{S}^2 \times D^2$, $\sigma(\hat{N}) = 0$. For $\hat{N} \simeq D^3 \times \mathbb{S}^1$ or $\mathbb{S}^2 \times D^2$, $N = \partial_{\infty} \hat{N} = \mathbb{S}^1 \times \mathbb{S}^2$, and the metric \hat{g} chosen in subsection 2.3 ensures that $g = \partial_{\infty} \hat{g}$ is the product of canonical metric on \mathbb{S}^1 and \mathbb{S}^2 . In this situation $\eta_{\text{sign}}(g) = 0$ ([Kom84]) and $\eta_{Dir}(\partial_{\infty} \hat{C}_0) = 0$ ([Nic98] Appendix C). Hence $\mathbf{F}(\partial_{\infty} \hat{C}_0) = 0$. For $\hat{N} \simeq D^3 \times \mathbb{S}^1$ or $\mathbb{S}^2 \times D^2$, as shown in Proposition 3.5, \hat{A}_0 is a flat connection. Hence for $\hat{N} \simeq D^3 \times \mathbb{S}^1$ or $\mathbb{S}^2 \times D^2$, $\dim \ker_{\text{ex}} \mathfrak{D}_{\hat{A}_0}^* = 0$. So the first component of $H^2(F(\hat{C}_0))$ is also trivial. Thus \hat{C}_0 is strongly regular for $\hat{N} = \mathbb{S}^1 \times \mathbb{S}^3$ or $D^3 \times \mathbb{S}^1$ without perturbations. \square

For $\hat{N} = \mathbb{S}^2 \times D^2$, unfortunately, L_{top}^2 is 1-dimensional ($i^* : H^2(\mathbb{S}^2 \times D^2) \rightarrow H^2(\mathbb{S}^2 \times \mathbb{S}^1)$ is an isomorphism between two copies of \mathbb{Z}), so $H^2(F(\hat{C}_2))$ is 1-dimensional in the obstruction diagram for \hat{C}_1 on X_0 and \hat{C}_2 on $\mathbb{S}^2 \times D^2$. However, we have

Proposition 3.11. *When r is large enough, the obstruction space \mathcal{H}_r^- for $X' = X_0 \cup_{\mathbb{S}^1 \times \mathbb{S}^2} D^2 \times \mathbb{S}^2$ is still 0.*

Proof. Let $\hat{N}_1 = X_0$, $\hat{N}_2 = \mathbb{S}^2 \times D^2$. Then $N = \partial_{\infty} \hat{N}_i = \mathbb{S}^2 \times \mathbb{S}^1$. The method is to trace the Obstruction diagram.

First, by Proposition 3.10, $H^2(F(\hat{C}_1)) = 0$, and $H^2(F(\hat{C}_2)) \cong \mathbb{R}$.

Next, we identify \mathfrak{C}_i^- . Recall that

$$\hat{\mathcal{J}}_{\hat{C}_i} := \widehat{SW}_{\hat{C}_i} \oplus \frac{1}{2} \mathfrak{L}_{\hat{C}_i}^*.$$

If $\mathbf{f} \in T_1 G_i$, then it's in the kernel of $\mathfrak{L}_{\hat{C}_i}$, and therefore in $\ker_{\text{ex}} \hat{\mathcal{J}}_{\hat{C}_i}^* = \ker_{\text{ex}} (\widehat{SW}_{\hat{C}_i}^* \oplus \frac{1}{2} \mathfrak{L}_{\hat{C}_i}^*)$. On the other hand, if

$$(\Psi, \mathbf{f}) \in L_{\text{ex}}^{1,2}(\hat{\mathcal{S}}_{\hat{\sigma}}^- \oplus \mathbf{i}\Lambda_+^2 T^* \hat{N}_i) \oplus L_{\text{ex}}^{1,2}(\mathbf{i}\Lambda^0 T^* \hat{N}_i)$$

is in $\ker_{\text{ex}} \hat{\mathcal{J}}_{\hat{C}_i}^*$, then $\mathbf{f} \in T_1 G_i$. Thus

$$\mathfrak{C}_i^- = \partial_{\infty}^0 \ker_{\text{ex}} \hat{\mathcal{J}}_{\hat{C}_i}^* \cong \partial_{\infty} T_1 G_i.$$

For manifolds with cylindrical end, we can choose a generic perturbation in a b^+ -dimensional space just as in the compact case (see page 404 of Nicolaescu's book [Nic00] for a proof). Since $b^+(X_0) > 0$, we can choose a compactly supported 2-form η such that all monopoles on $\hat{N}_1 = X_0$ are irreducible. Since $\hat{N}_2 = \mathbb{S}^2 \times D^2$ and $N = \mathbb{S}^2 \times \mathbb{S}^1$ admit PSC metric, all monopoles on $\hat{N}_2 = \mathbb{S}^2 \times D^2$ and N are reducible. So $\mathcal{C}_1^- = 0$ and $\mathcal{C}_2^- \cong \mathbb{R}$. So Δ_-^0 is an isomorphism in the obstruction diagram. Since each row of the diagram is asymptotically exact, any unit vector of $S_r(\ker \Delta_-^0)$ approaches 0 as $r \rightarrow \infty$. So $S_r(\ker \Delta_-^0) = 0$ and thus $\ker \Delta_-^0$ must be trivial when r is large enough. Since each column of the diagram **O** is exact, $\mathcal{H}_r^- \cong \ker \Delta_-^c$.

Next we identify L_i^- . We have assumed $\mathfrak{M}(X_0)$ is 1-dimensional, and since $D^2 \times \mathbb{S}^2$ has a PSC metric and $H^1(D^2 \times \mathbb{S}^2) = 0$, $\mathfrak{M}(D^2 \times \mathbb{S}^2)$ is only one reducible point. $\mathbb{S}^1 \times \mathbb{S}^2$ also has a PSC metric and $H^1(\mathbb{S}^1 \times \mathbb{S}^2) = 0$, so $\mathfrak{M}(\mathbb{S}^1 \times \mathbb{S}^2)$ is a circle of reducible solutions. So

$$\begin{aligned} \dim_{\mathbb{R}} H_{\hat{\mathcal{C}}_1}^1 &= 1, \\ \dim_{\mathbb{R}} H_{\hat{\mathcal{C}}_2}^1 &= 0, \\ \dim_{\mathbb{R}} T_{C_\infty} \mathfrak{M}_\sigma &= 1. \end{aligned}$$

In the first row of diagram **T**, $L_2^+ = \Delta_+^c(H_{\hat{\mathcal{C}}_2}^1)$. Hence L_2^+ is certainly 0. By complementarity equations from the Lagrangian condition (see (4.1.22) of Section 4.1.5 of Nicolaescu's book), we have

$$L_i^+ \oplus L_i^- = T_{C_\infty} \mathfrak{M}_\sigma.$$

So L_2^- is \mathbb{R} . Thus in the first row of obstruction diagram **O**, $L_1^- + L_2^- = \mathbb{R}$. Since $H^2(F(\hat{\mathcal{C}}_1)) \oplus H^2(F(\hat{\mathcal{C}}_2)) = \mathbb{R}$, Δ_-^c is an isomorphism and $\mathcal{H}_r^- \cong \ker \Delta_-^c = 0$. \square

3.4. Global gluing theorem. We already have local gluing results. Now we can combine them to prove that, the moduli space of solutions of the new manifold is the fiber product of two old moduli spaces.

We assume the following:

A₁ (N, g) is \mathbb{S}^3 or $\mathbb{S}^1 \times \mathbb{S}^2$ with a positive scalar metric.

A₂ $b_+(\hat{N}_1) > 0$, $b_+(\hat{N}_2) = 0$.

A₃ All the finite energy monopoles on \hat{N}_1 are irreducible and strongly regular.

A₄ Any finite energy $\hat{\sigma}_2$ -monopole $\hat{\mathcal{C}}_2$ is reducible and $\dim_{\mathbb{R}} H_{\hat{\mathcal{C}}_2}^1$ is 0 or 1.

A₅ The obstruction space \mathcal{H}_r^- is 0 when r is large enough.

Recall that

$$\hat{\mathcal{Z}}_\Delta := \{(\hat{\mathcal{C}}_1, \hat{\mathcal{C}}_2) \in \hat{\mathcal{Z}}_1 \times \hat{\mathcal{Z}}_2; \partial_\infty \hat{\mathcal{C}}_1 = \partial_\infty \hat{\mathcal{C}}_2\}$$

is the space of compatible monopoles, and $\hat{\mathcal{G}}_i$ is the gauge group on \hat{N}_i . Define

$$\hat{\mathcal{G}}_\Delta := \{(\hat{\gamma}_1, \hat{\gamma}_2) \in \hat{\mathcal{G}}_1 \times \hat{\mathcal{G}}_2; \partial_\infty \hat{\gamma}_1 = \partial_\infty \hat{\gamma}_2\}.$$

Let

$$\hat{\mathfrak{N}} := \hat{\mathcal{Z}}_\Delta / \hat{\mathcal{G}}_\Delta.$$

The cutoff trick described before (see 3.1 and 3.2) gives gluing maps

$$\#_r : \hat{\mathcal{G}}_\Delta \rightarrow \hat{\mathcal{G}}_{\hat{N}_r}$$

and

$$\#_r : \hat{\mathcal{Z}}_\Delta \rightarrow \mathcal{C}_{\hat{N}_r}.$$

The second one is $(\widehat{\mathcal{G}}_\Delta, \widehat{\mathcal{G}}_{\widehat{N}_r})$ -equivariant, since these gluing maps share the same parameter r . So we can mod out by the $(\widehat{\mathcal{G}}_\Delta, \widehat{\mathcal{G}}_{\widehat{N}_r})$ -action, and get

$$\#_r : \widehat{\mathfrak{N}} \rightarrow \widehat{\mathcal{B}}_{\widehat{N}_r}$$

We also denote the image of this map by $\widehat{\mathfrak{N}}$.

Theorem 3.12. *Under assumptions (\mathbf{A}_1) - (\mathbf{A}_5) , for large enough r , $\#_r \widehat{\mathfrak{N}}$ is isotopic to the moduli space of genuine monopoles $\mathfrak{M}(\widehat{N}_r)$ as submanifolds of $\widehat{\mathcal{B}}_{\widehat{N}_r}$.*

Proof. For any point $(\widehat{C}_1, \widehat{C}_2)$ in $\widehat{\mathcal{Z}}_\Delta$, let

$$C_r = \#_r(\widehat{C}_1, \widehat{C}_2) = \widehat{C}_1 \#_r \widehat{C}_2.$$

By assumption \mathbf{A}_1 , all monopoles on N are reducible. Thus $T_1 G_\infty = \mathbb{R}$. By assumption \mathbf{A}_4 , $\mathfrak{C}_2^- = \mathbb{R}$, so that $\mathfrak{C}_2^+ = 0$. Hence Δ_+^0 must be an isomorphism in the last row of diagram **T**. So

$$(3.18) \quad \mathcal{H}_r^+ \cong^a \ker \Delta_+^c,$$

where \cong^a means that the isomorphism is given by an asymptotic map in the sense of [Nic00] page 301.

Now we want to show

$$(3.19) \quad \ker \Delta_+^c \cong T_{[C_r]} \widehat{\mathfrak{N}}.$$

By the definition of $H_{\widehat{C}_i}^1$ and boundary difference map Δ_+^c , a point in $\ker \Delta_+^c$ is a pair $(\widehat{C}_1, \widehat{C}_2) \in \mathcal{S}_{\widehat{C}_1} \times \mathcal{S}_{\widehat{C}_2}$ in the local slice of monopoles, such that $\partial_\infty \widehat{C}_1 = \partial_\infty \widehat{C}_2$. On the other hand, any point of $T_{[C_r]} \widehat{\mathfrak{N}}$ can be represented by $(\widehat{\gamma}_1 \widehat{C}_1, \widehat{\gamma}_2 \widehat{C}_2) \in T \widehat{\mathcal{Z}}_\Delta$ for $(\widehat{C}_1, \widehat{C}_2) \in \ker \Delta_+^c$ and $(\widehat{\gamma}_1, \widehat{\gamma}_2) \in \widehat{\mathcal{G}}_1 \times \widehat{\mathcal{G}}_2$, by the definition of slice. Since \widehat{C}_1 and \widehat{C}_2 have the same boundary value, and $(\widehat{\gamma}_1 \widehat{C}_1, \widehat{\gamma}_2 \widehat{C}_2) \in T \widehat{\mathcal{Z}}_\Delta$, $\widehat{\gamma}_1$ and $\widehat{\gamma}_2$ must coincide on the boundary. Thus $(\widehat{\gamma}_1, \widehat{\gamma}_2) \in T \widehat{\mathcal{G}}_\Delta$. Therefore, $\ker \Delta_+^c \cong T_{[C_r]} \widehat{\mathfrak{N}}$.

By (3.18) and (3.19), the family of \mathcal{H}_r^+ indexed by C_r forms the tangent bundle of $\widehat{\mathfrak{N}}$ when r is sufficiently large. We again denote it by \mathcal{H}_r^+ . By the definition of \mathcal{Y}_r^+ , it's the normal bundle of $\widehat{\mathfrak{N}}$ in $\widehat{\mathcal{B}}_{\widehat{N}_r}$. By condition \mathbf{A}_5 , the map κ_r in theorem 3.3 must be zero. We conclude that $\mathfrak{M}(\widehat{N}_r)$ is a section of the normal bundle of $\widehat{\mathfrak{N}}$ locally. Thus for each C_r , there exists an open neighborhood U_r , such that $\mathfrak{M}(\widehat{N}_r) \cap U_r \cong \widehat{\mathfrak{N}} \cap U_r$. By theorem 3.4, this fact is globally true. \square

Now we can show that $\widehat{\mathfrak{N}}$ above is desired fiber product of moduli space.

Lemma 3.13. *Let \mathcal{Z} be monopoles on N . Define*

$$\mathcal{G}^{\partial_\infty} := \partial_\infty \widehat{\mathcal{G}}_1 \cdot \partial_\infty \widehat{\mathcal{G}}_2,$$

$$\mathfrak{M}^{\partial_\infty} := \mathcal{Z} / \mathcal{G}^{\partial_\infty},$$

$$\widehat{\mathcal{Z}} := \{(\widehat{C}_1, \widehat{C}_2) \in \widehat{\mathcal{Z}}_1 \times \widehat{\mathcal{Z}}_2; \partial_\infty \widehat{C}_1 \equiv \partial_\infty \widehat{C}_2 \pmod{\mathcal{G}^{\partial_\infty}}\}.$$

Then we have

$$\widehat{\mathcal{Z}} / \widehat{\mathcal{G}}_1 \times \widehat{\mathcal{G}}_2 = \{([\widehat{C}_1], [\widehat{C}_2]) \in \widehat{\mathfrak{M}}_1 \times \widehat{\mathfrak{M}}_2; \partial_\infty [\widehat{C}_1] = \partial_\infty [\widehat{C}_2] \in \mathfrak{M}^{\partial_\infty}\}$$

and

$$\widehat{\mathcal{Z}} / \widehat{\mathcal{G}}_1 \times \widehat{\mathcal{G}}_2 \cong \widehat{\mathfrak{N}}.$$

Proof. The first equality is just by definition. We prove the second one:

$\hat{\mathfrak{N}}$ is certainly a subset of $\hat{\mathcal{Z}}/\hat{\mathcal{G}}_1 \times \hat{\mathcal{G}}_2$. For any $([\hat{\mathcal{C}}_1], [\hat{\mathcal{C}}_2])$ in $\hat{\mathcal{Z}}/\hat{\mathcal{G}}_1 \times \hat{\mathcal{G}}_2$, suppose it's represented by $(\hat{\mathcal{C}}_1, \hat{\mathcal{C}}_2) \in \hat{\mathcal{Z}}$. Then there exists $g \in \mathcal{G}^{\partial_\infty}$ such that $g \cdot \partial_\infty \hat{\mathcal{C}}_1 = \partial_\infty \hat{\mathcal{C}}_2$. Suppose $g = \partial_\infty g_1 \cdot \partial_\infty g_2$, where $g_i \in \hat{\mathcal{G}}_i$. Now $([\hat{\mathcal{C}}_1], [\hat{\mathcal{C}}_2]) = ([g_1 \cdot \hat{\mathcal{C}}_1], [g_2^{-1} \cdot \hat{\mathcal{C}}_2]) \in \hat{\mathcal{Z}}/\hat{\mathcal{G}}_1 \times \hat{\mathcal{G}}_2$ and $(g_1 \cdot \hat{\mathcal{C}}_1, g_2^{-1} \cdot \hat{\mathcal{C}}_2) \in \hat{\mathcal{Z}}_\Delta$. So $\hat{\mathcal{Z}}/\hat{\mathcal{G}}_1 \times \hat{\mathcal{G}}_2 \subset \hat{\mathfrak{N}}$. \square

Corollary 3.14.

$$(3.20) \quad \mathfrak{M}(X) \cong \mathfrak{M}(X_0) \times_{\mathfrak{M}(\mathbb{S}^1 \times \mathbb{S}^2)} \mathfrak{M}(\mathbb{S}^1 \times D^3)$$

$$(3.21) \quad \mathfrak{M}(X') \cong \mathfrak{M}(X_0) \times_{\mathfrak{M}(\mathbb{S}^1 \times \mathbb{S}^2)} \mathfrak{M}(D^2 \times \mathbb{S}^2)$$

Proof. By Proposition 3.10 and 3.11, all assumptions of Theorem 3.12 are satisfied. Thus $\mathfrak{M}(X) \cong \hat{\mathfrak{N}}$. By Lemma 3.13,

$$\mathfrak{M}(X) \cong \mathfrak{M}(X_0) \times_{\mathfrak{M}^{\partial_\infty}(\mathbb{S}^1 \times \mathbb{S}^2)} \mathfrak{M}(\mathbb{S}^1 \times D^3).$$

But in our case, $H^1(X_0) \rightarrow H^1(\mathbb{S}^1 \times \mathbb{S}^2)$ is surjective. Thus $\partial_\infty \hat{\mathcal{G}}_1 = \mathcal{G}$. Therefore $\mathfrak{M}^{\partial_\infty}(\mathbb{S}^1 \times \mathbb{S}^2) = \mathfrak{M}(\mathbb{S}^1 \times \mathbb{S}^2)$.

The proof of the second equation is similar. \square

3.5. The proof of 1-surgery formula. Now we can investigate Seiberg-Witten invariants of X and X' . According to section 2.2 of [LL01], for higher dimensional moduli space $\mathfrak{M}(\hat{N}_r)$, given an integral cohomology class Θ of moduli space $\hat{\mathcal{B}}_{\hat{N}_r}$, the Seiberg-Witten invariant associate to this class is

$$SW^\Theta(\hat{N}_r, \mathfrak{s}) := \langle \Theta, [\mathfrak{M}(\hat{N}_r, \mathfrak{s})] \rangle$$

Since $H^1(X) = H^1(X_0) = \mathbb{R}$, $\hat{\mathcal{B}}_X \cong \hat{\mathcal{B}}_{X_0} \cong \mathbb{C}P_+^\infty \times \mathbb{S}^1$. We choose Θ to be a generator of $H^1(\mathbb{C}P_+^\infty \times \mathbb{S}^1, \mathbb{Z})$.

We first show that the invariant SW^Θ is well defined:

Lemma 3.15. *Suppose that $b^+(X) > 1$ and that $f : X \rightarrow X$ is a diffeomorphism. Let h and k be generic paramters. Then $SW^\Theta(E_X, \mathfrak{s}, h) = SW^\Theta(E_X, \mathfrak{s}, k)$.*

Proof. Since $b^+(X) > 1$, by a generic argement (similar to the one in the proof of ??), there exists a generic path K from h to k . Hence there exists a cobordism from $\mathfrak{M}(E_X, \mathfrak{s}, h)$ to $\mathfrak{M}(E_X, \mathfrak{s}, k)$. This cobordism is a 2-dimensional manifold with 1-dimensional boundary, so after cutting it by the class Θ , we obtain a 1-dimensional cobordism which gives $SW^\Theta(E_X, \mathfrak{s}, h) = SW^\Theta(E_X, \mathfrak{s}, k)$ (see Figure 14). \square

Theorem 3.16. $SW^\Theta(X, \mathfrak{s}) = SW(X', \mathfrak{s}')$.

Proof. Since each of $\mathfrak{M}(\mathbb{S}^1 \times \mathbb{S}^2)$ and $\mathfrak{M}(\mathbb{S}^1 \times D^3)$ is a circle of reducibles, and these circles are given by the monodromy of connections around their \mathbb{S}^1 factor, it's clear that

$$\partial_\infty : \mathfrak{M}(\mathbb{S}^1 \times D^3) \rightarrow \mathfrak{M}(\mathbb{S}^1 \times \mathbb{S}^2)$$

is identity. By Corollary 3.14, $\mathfrak{M}(X) \cong \mathfrak{M}(X_0)$.

For $\mathfrak{M}(X_0)$, $\partial_\infty : \mathfrak{M}(X_0) \rightarrow \mathfrak{M}(\mathbb{S}^1 \times \mathbb{S}^2)$ is not necessarily a homeomorphism, but we can prove that this map is a submersion. Recall that we have choosen a generic perturbation η such that $\mathfrak{M}(X_0) = \mathfrak{M}(X_0, \eta)$ contains only strongly regular points. By the long exact sequence **L**:

$$\cdots \xrightarrow{\phi} H_{\hat{\mathcal{C}}_1}^1 = T_{\hat{\mathcal{C}}_1} \mathfrak{M}(X_0) \rightarrow H^1(B) = T_{\partial_\infty \hat{\mathcal{C}}_1} \mathfrak{M}^{\partial_\infty X_0}(\mathbb{S}^1 \times \mathbb{S}^2) \rightarrow H^2(F) = 0 \rightarrow \cdots$$

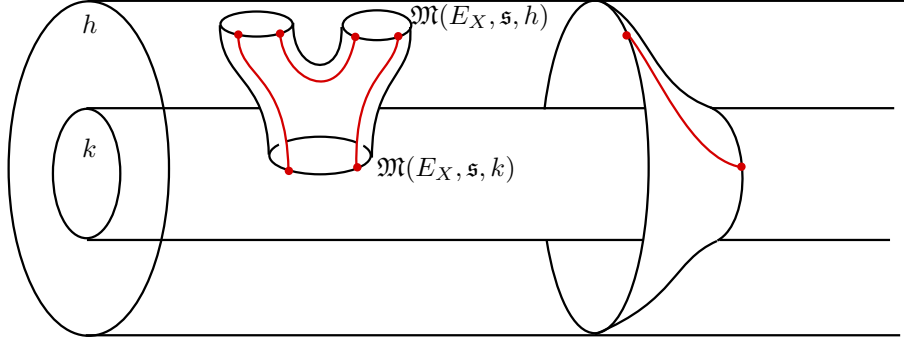


FIGURE 1. The cobordism in $\mathbf{C}P^\infty \times \mathbb{S}^1 \times I$.

where

$$\mathfrak{M}^{\partial_\infty X_0}(\mathbb{S}^1 \times \mathbb{S}^2) = \mathcal{Z}(\mathbb{S}^1 \times \mathbb{S}^2) / \partial_\infty \hat{\mathcal{G}}_1 = \mathcal{Z}(\mathbb{S}^1 \times \mathbb{S}^2) / \mathcal{G} = \mathfrak{M}(\mathbb{S}^1 \times \mathbb{S}^2)$$

(since $H^1(X_0) \xrightarrow{i^*} H^1(\mathbb{S}^1 \times \mathbb{S}^2)$ is surjective),

$$\partial_\infty : \mathfrak{M}(X_0) \rightarrow \mathfrak{M}(\mathbb{S}^1 \times \mathbb{S}^2)$$

is a submersion.

By compactness result, $\mathfrak{M}(X_0)$ is a disjoint union of finite many circles, say $\cup_{i \in \Gamma} \mathbb{S}_i^1$. Let d_i be the mapping degree of $\partial_\infty|_{\mathbb{S}_i^1} : \mathbb{S}_i^1 \rightarrow \mathfrak{M}(\mathbb{S}^1 \times \mathbb{S}^2) = \mathbb{S}^1$. We claim that

$$SW(X, \Theta) = \sum_{i \in \Gamma} d_i.$$

Let

$$\hat{\mathfrak{N}}_i := \mathbb{S}_i^1 \times_{\mathfrak{M}(\mathbb{S}^1 \times \mathbb{S}^2)} \mathfrak{M}(\mathbb{S}^1 \times D^3) \subset \hat{\mathfrak{N}}$$

be the space of configurations obtained by gluing \mathbb{S}_i^1 and $\mathfrak{M}(\mathbb{S}^1 \times D^3)$. Consider the pullback diagram of moduli spaces:

$$(3.22) \quad \begin{array}{ccc} \mathfrak{M}(X) \subset & \mathcal{B}_X = \mathbf{C}P_+^\infty \times \mathbb{S}^1 & \xrightarrow{p_2} & \mathcal{B}_{\mathbb{S}^1 \times D^3} = \mathbf{C}P_+^\infty \times \mathbb{S}^1 & \supset & \mathfrak{M}(\mathbb{S}^1 \times D^3) = \{0\} \times \mathbb{S}^1 \\ & \downarrow p_1 & & \downarrow \partial_\infty^2 & & \downarrow \cong \\ \mathbb{S}_i^1 \subset & \mathcal{B}_{X_0} = \mathbf{C}P_+^\infty \times \mathbb{S}^1 & \xrightarrow{\partial_\infty^1} & \mathcal{B}_{\mathbb{S}^1 \times \mathbb{S}^2} = \mathbf{C}P_+^\infty \times \mathbb{S}^1 & \supset & \mathfrak{M}(\mathbb{S}^1 \times \mathbb{S}^2) = \{0\} \times \mathbb{S}^1 \end{array}$$

When restricted to \mathbb{S}^1 -factors, ∂_∞^1 and ∂_∞^2 are identity maps of \mathbb{S}^1 , so p_1 and p_2 are identity maps of \mathbb{S}^1 . Therefore, $\hat{\mathfrak{N}}_i$ winds around the \mathbb{S}^1 -factor of \mathcal{B}_X by d_i times. So

$$\langle [\hat{\mathfrak{N}}_i], \Theta \rangle = d_i.$$

By Theorem 3.12, $\mathfrak{M}(X)$ is isotopic to $\hat{\mathfrak{N}}$ in \mathcal{B}_X , so

$$\langle [\mathfrak{M}(X)], \Theta \rangle = \sum_{i \in \Gamma} d_i.$$

On the other hand,

$$\partial_\infty : \mathfrak{M}(D^2 \times \mathbb{S}^2) \rightarrow \mathfrak{M}(\mathbb{S}^1 \times \mathbb{S}^2)$$

is the inclusion of one point. Thus we have

$$(3.23) \quad \begin{array}{ccc} \mathfrak{M}(X') \subset & \mathcal{B}_{X'} = \mathbb{C}P_+^\infty \times \mathbb{S}^1 & \xrightarrow{p_2} & \mathcal{B}_{D^2 \times S^2} = \mathbb{C}P_+^\infty & \supset & \mathfrak{M}(D^2 \times S^2) = \{0\} \\ & \downarrow p_1 & & \downarrow \partial_\infty^2 & & \downarrow \\ \mathbb{S}_i^1 \subset & \mathcal{B}_{X_0} = \mathbb{C}P_+^\infty \times \mathbb{S}^1 & \xrightarrow{\partial_\infty^1} & \mathcal{B}_{\mathbb{S}^1 \times \mathbb{S}^2} = \mathbb{C}P_+^\infty \times \mathbb{S}^1 & \supset & \mathfrak{M}(\mathbb{S}^1 \times \mathbb{S}^2) = \{0\} \times \mathbb{S}^1 \end{array}$$

Since $\partial_\infty^1|_{\mathbb{S}_i^1}$ is a submersion, $\hat{\mathfrak{N}}_i := \mathbb{S}_i^1 \times_{\mathfrak{M}(\mathbb{S}^1 \times \mathbb{S}^2)} \mathfrak{M}(D^2 \times S^2)$ contains d_i points. Again by Theorem 3.12, $\mathfrak{M}(X')$ is isotopic to $\hat{\mathfrak{N}}$ in $\mathcal{B}_{X'}$. So

$$SW(X') = \sum_{i \in \Gamma} d_i = SW(X, \Theta).$$

□

Remark 3.17. Theorem 3.16 works for $\dim \mathfrak{M}(X) > 1$ as long as it is odd. In that case we define $SW^\Theta(X, \mathfrak{s})$ by

$$SW^\Theta(X, \mathfrak{s}) := \langle [\mathfrak{M}(X)], \Theta \cup c_1(\mathbb{C}P^\infty)^n \rangle$$

for $\dim \mathfrak{M}(X) = 2n + 1$. Note that in this case $\dim \mathfrak{M}(X') = 2n$ and the ordinary invariant is

$$SW(X', \mathfrak{s}') := \langle [\mathfrak{M}(X')], c_1(\mathbb{C}P^\infty)^n \rangle.$$

Hence for $\dim \mathfrak{M}(X) > 1$, the argument of Theorem 3.16 follows from a similar proof.

3.6. Exotic smooth structures on nonsimply connected manifolds. First observe that by definition and Lemma 3.15, the cut-down invariant also detects exotic smooth structures. As lots of exotic smooth structures are detected by SW , we can now generalize those results to nonsimply connected manifolds by the surgery formula:

Theorem 3.18. *Suppose X_1, X_2 are two simply connected smooth 4-manifolds with $b_2^+(X_i) > 1$. Suppose \mathfrak{s}_1 is a spin^c -structure on X_1 , such that for any spin^c -structure \mathfrak{s}_2 of X_2 ,*

$$SW(X_1, \mathfrak{s}_1) \neq SW(X_2, \mathfrak{s}_2).$$

Then $X_1 \# (\mathbb{S}^1 \times \mathbb{S}^3)$ is not diffeomorphic to $X_2 \# (\mathbb{S}^1 \times \mathbb{S}^3)$.

Proof. Let \mathfrak{s}'_i be the spin^c -structure of $X_i \# (\mathbb{S}^1 \times \mathbb{S}^3)$ such that \mathfrak{s}'_i coincides with \mathfrak{s}_i on the common part. Then by Remark 3.17,

$$SW^\Theta(X_1 \# (\mathbb{S}^1 \times \mathbb{S}^3), \mathfrak{s}'_1) \neq SW^\Theta(X_2 \# (\mathbb{S}^1 \times \mathbb{S}^3), \mathfrak{s}'_2).$$

If there exists a diffeomorphism $f : X_1 \rightarrow X_2$, by Lemma 3.15, we have

$$SW^\Theta(X_1 \# (\mathbb{S}^1 \times \mathbb{S}^3), \mathfrak{s}'_1) = SW^\Theta(X_2 \# (\mathbb{S}^1 \times \mathbb{S}^3), f(\mathfrak{s}'_1)).$$

Since $H^2(X_2; \mathbb{Z}) \cong H^2(X_2 \# (\mathbb{S}^1 \times \mathbb{S}^3); \mathbb{Z})$, there exists a spin^c -structure \mathfrak{s}_2 on X_2 such that $f(\mathfrak{s}'_1) = \mathfrak{s}'_2$. This contradicts the inequality. □

Therefore, we have a lot of exotic nonsimply connected manifolds, for example:

Corollary 3.19. *Suppose that $b^+(X) > 1$ and $\pi_1(X) = 1 = \pi_1(X - T)$ where T is a homologically nontrivial torus of self-intersection 0. Suppose that there exists a spin^c -structure \mathfrak{s} on X such that $SW(X, \mathfrak{s}) \neq 0$. Then $X \# S^1 \times S^3$ admits infinitely many exotic smooth structures. In particular, for the elliptic surface $E(n)$ with $n > 1$, the nonsimply connected manifold $E(n) \# S^1 \times S^3$ admits infinitely many exotic smooth structures.*

Proof. For such X , Fintushel-Stern knot surgery theorem (see [FS97], as well as their lecture notes [FS07] Lecture 3) says for any knot $K \subset \mathbb{S}^3$, there exists a manifold X_K homeomorphic to X and

$$\max_{n \in \mathbb{Z}} \{SW(X_K, \mathfrak{s} + n[T])\}$$

depends on the largest coefficient of the Alexander polynomial of K . Any symmetric Laurent polynomial whose coefficient sum is ± 1 is the Alexander polynomial of some knot. Hence the set

$$\{\max_{n \in \mathbb{Z}} \{SW(X_K, \mathfrak{s} + n[T])\}, K \text{ is a knot in } \mathbb{S}^3\}$$

is infinite, and therefore we have an infinite family of manifolds that are homeomorphic to X and satisfy the conditions of Theorem 3.18. \square

4. SETUP FOR THE FAMILY 1-SURGERY FORMULA

Let X be a compact, smooth, oriented 4-manifold. Let's consider a family of SW equations for X and the resulting moduli space. We want to vary all stuff that SW equations depends on. Recall that the parameters of SW equations include the metric of X , the spin^c structure of X , and the perturbations of the equation.

Assume we have a compact topological space B of parameters for SW equations. Since isomorphism classes of spin^c structures are discrete, the definition of a continuous parameter family should be a continuous map

$$(4.1) \quad B \rightarrow \Pi(X) := \bigsqcup_{g \in \text{Met}(X)} L_{k-1}^2(\Lambda_g^+(X)).$$

Imagine a classical example: $B = \mathbb{S}^1$. Now we have a 1-parameter family of X , but in order to obtain an invariant of diffeomorphisms, we should be able to glue two ends of $X \times [0, 1]$ nontrivially. So instead of $X \times B$, the object we are considering would be a fiber bundle E_X over B with each fiber $F = X$. The next step is to find out a suitable structure group. To define SW equations on each fiber, one should fix an orientation and an isomorphism class of the spin^c structure for each fiber. Typically one choose such data on each local trivialization of E_X , and glue them compatibly. So the structure group should preserve the orientation and the isomorphism class of the spin^c structure. Optionally, one can also require the structure group preserve the homology orientation. Let \mathfrak{s} be an isomorphism class of spin^c structure of X . Let \mathcal{O} be a homology orientation of X , which is an orientation of the vector space $H^1(X; \mathbb{R}) \oplus H^{2,+}(X; \mathbb{R})$. In [Kon18],

$$\text{Diff}(X, \mathfrak{s}) := \{f \in \text{Diff}^+(X) \mid f^* \mathfrak{s} = \mathfrak{s}\}$$

is the group of orientation-preserving and spin^c -structure-preserving diffeomorphisms, and

$$\text{Diff}(X, \mathfrak{s}, \mathcal{O}) := \{f \in \text{Diff}(X, \mathfrak{s}) \mid f^* \mathcal{O} = \mathcal{O}\}$$

is the group of diffeomorphisms that preserve the homology orientation of X in addition to $\text{Diff}(X, \mathfrak{s})$.

Now the object in our consideration is the following bundle:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} X & \longrightarrow & E \\ & & \downarrow \\ & & B \end{array}$$

with structure group either $G = \text{Diff}(X, \mathfrak{s})$ or $G = \text{Diff}(X, \mathfrak{s}, \mathcal{O})$.

Now since the family of X is a nontrivial fiber bundle E , the definition of the parameter family (4.1) should be updated to

$$B \rightarrow \Pi(E) := \bigsqcup_{b \in B} \Pi(E_b).$$

Under this setting, one has to take care of spin^c structures and the gauge group to define a parametrized moduli space (see subsection 4.1 and subsection 4.2).

In the subsection 3.5, we saw that the moduli space of monopoles of X is a circle that winds around the moduli space of irreducible configurations $\mathcal{B}_X^* = \mathbb{C}P^\infty \times \mathbb{S}^1$, and to measure how many turns it has wrapped, we used $\mathbb{C}P^\infty \times \{0\}$ to cut it. In family case, the parametrized moduli space of irreducible configurations of is a fiber bundle \mathcal{FB}^* :

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mathbb{C}P^\infty \times \mathbb{S}^1 & \longrightarrow & \mathcal{FB}^* \\ & & \downarrow \\ & & B \end{array}$$

It turns that the “winding number” of the 1-dimensional moduli space is still a useful invariant to characterize it. To cut down this moduli space, we may still use a codimension 1 submanifold, or equivalently, a 1-dimensional cohomology class Θ of \mathcal{FB}^* . But the existence of such class is not guaranteed. We will discuss this issue in the second part of the subsection 4.2.

We want to do surgery on E_X fiberwise and get a new fiber bundle $X' \rightarrow E_{X'} \rightarrow B$ with each fiber $F = X'$. So we have to assume a subbundle $E_{\mathbb{S}^1}$ of E_X , and some information of the family of framings to perform the surgery. We investigate this information in subsection 4.3.

By the same reason as section 1, we can extend the spin^c structure \mathfrak{s} to X' fiberwise. Suppose $E_{X'}$ is a fiber bundle over the base space $B \subset \Pi(X')$. Let E_{X_0}, E

We assume B is connected to avoid different framings since the framing of surgery on each fiber is an element in $\pi_1 SO(3) = \mathbb{Z}_2$.

4.1. $\text{Spin}_{\text{GL}}^c$ structure. For generality, it's better to assume that the metric of X is unfixed over B . But recall that in subsection 2.1, the definition of a Spin^c structure depends on the choice of a metric on X , since

$$\text{Spin}^c(4) := S^1 \times \text{Spin}(4)/\{\pm(1, I)\},$$

where $\text{Spin}(4)$ is a double cover of $SO(4)$. Konno[Kon19] developed an approach to avoid the dependence on metrics, which is $\text{spin}_{\text{GL}}^c$ structure. Choose a nontrivial (in the sense of Remark 2.2) double cover

$$\widetilde{\text{GL}}_4^+(\mathbb{R})$$

of $\text{GL}_4^+(\mathbb{R})$, and define

$$\text{Spin}_{\text{GL}}^c(4) = S^1 \times \widetilde{\text{GL}}_4^+(\mathbb{R})/\{\pm(1, I)\},$$

then there is a covering map $\rho : \text{Spin}_{\text{GL}}^c(4) \rightarrow \text{GL}_4^+(\mathbb{R})$, just as (2.1).

As the definition of spin^c structure (Definition 2.6), we can define a $\text{spin}_{\text{GL}}^c$ structure s on X to be a principal $\text{Spin}_{\text{GL}}^c(4)$ -bundle $P_{\text{Spin}_{\text{GL}}^c(4)} \rightarrow X$, with a bundle map ψ from $P_{\text{Spin}_{\text{GL}}^c(4)}$ to the frame bundle $P_{\text{GL}_4^+(\mathbb{R})}$ of X , which restricts to the obvious covering map ρ on each fiber.

As before, ρ is an \mathbb{S}^1 -fibration. Thus $P_{\text{Spin}_{\text{GL}}^c(4)}$ admits some freedom over $P_{\text{GL}_4^+(\mathbb{R})}$. Let \mathfrak{s} be the isomorphism class of s . Denote the automorphism group of the principal $\text{Spin}_{\text{GL}}^c(4)$ -bundle $P_{\text{Spin}_{\text{GL}}^c(4)} \rightarrow$

X by

$$(4.2) \quad \text{Aut}(X, s) = \{(f, \tilde{f}); f \in \text{Diff}(X, \mathfrak{s}), \tilde{f} : P_{\text{Spin}_{\text{GL}}^c(4)} \xrightarrow{\cong} P_{\text{Spin}_{\text{GL}}^c(4)}, \psi \circ \tilde{f} = df \circ \psi\},$$

where

$$df : P_{\text{GL}_4^+(\mathbb{R})} \xrightarrow{\cong} P_{\text{GL}_4^+(\mathbb{R})}$$

is the isomorphism of the frame bundle induced by f . Then we have an exact sequence:

$$(4.3) \quad 0 \rightarrow \mathcal{G}_s \rightarrow \text{Aut}(X, s) \rightarrow \text{Diff}(X, \mathfrak{s}),$$

where \mathcal{G}_s is the gauge group of s , which is isomorphic to $\text{Map}(X, \mathbb{S}^1)$.

We also define

$$\text{Aut}(X, s, \mathcal{O}) := \{(f, \tilde{f}) \in \text{Aut}(X, s); f \in \text{Diff}(X, \mathfrak{s}, \mathcal{O})\}.$$

When the structure group of E is $G = \text{Diff}(X, \mathfrak{s})$ or $\text{Diff}(X, \mathfrak{s}, \mathcal{O})$, we define \tilde{G} to be $\text{Aut}(X, s)$ or $\text{Aut}(X, s, \mathcal{O})$, respectively.

Note that, given a $\text{spin}_{\text{GL}}^c$ structure s , each metric g induces a spin^c structure s_g , and for two metrics g_1 and g_2 , s_{g_1} and s_{g_2} belong to the same isomorphism class of spin^c structures. Moreover, it's easy to see from the definition that, the determinant line bundle of s is the same as the determinant line bundle of s_g for any metric g .

4.2. Parametrized moduli space. In this subsection, we consider the parametrized moduli space of monopoles and the parametrized moduli space of configurations. To define the parametrized moduli space of monopoles, we just review [Kon18] section 4, which is based on Ruberman's observations [Rub98] and Nakamura's ideas [Nak10]. The second task of this subsection is about configurations. Other than [Kon18] and [BK20], where they consider 0-dimensional moduli space of monopoles, we have to consider 1-dimensional moduli space of monopoles, so we need to investigate the topological information of the parametrized moduli space of configurations to find out a cut-down cohomology class.

For a 4-manifold X , we fix a $\text{spin}_{\text{GL}}^c$ structure s through out this subsection. Define

$$\Pi(X) := \bigsqcup_{g \in \text{Met}(X)} L_{k-1}^2(\Lambda_g^+(X))$$

to be the space of perturbations. For each $(g, \eta) \in \Pi(X)$, define

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{C}(s, g, \eta) &:= L^{k,2}(\mathcal{A}(s)) \times L^{k,2}(S_g^+) \\ \mathcal{D}(s, g, \eta) &:= L^{k-1,2}(i\Lambda^+(X)) \times L^{k-1,2}(S_g^-), \end{aligned}$$

where $\mathcal{A}(s)$ is the space of $U(1)$ -connections of the determinant line bundle of the $\text{spin}_{\text{GL}}^c$ structure s , and S_g^\pm is the positive or negative spinor bundle of the spin^c structure s_g induced from s . Recall that the definition of the spinor bundle ([Sal00] page 154): given a spin^c structure s ,

$$S := P_{\text{Spin}^c} \times_{\Gamma_0} \mathbb{C}^{2^n},$$

where P_{Spin^c} is the principle Spin^c -bundle of s , $\Gamma_0 : \text{Spin}^c(\mathbb{R}^{2n}) \rightarrow \text{End}(\mathbb{C}^{2^n})$ is a representation, and $n = 2$.

Define

$$(4.4) \quad sw_{(s,g,\eta)} : \mathcal{C}(s, g, \eta) \rightarrow \mathcal{D}(s, g, \eta)$$

$$(4.5) \quad (A, \phi) \mapsto (F_A^{+g} + i\eta - \rho^{-1}(\sigma(\Phi, \Phi)), \not{D}_A \Phi)$$

where $\rho : \Lambda_g^+(X) \rightarrow \mathfrak{su}(S_g^+)$ is the map defined by the Clifford multiplication, σ is the quadratic form given by $\sigma(\Phi, \Phi) = \Phi \otimes \Phi^* - \frac{1}{2}|\Phi|^2 id$.

For a fiber bundle $X \rightarrow E \rightarrow B$, define

$$\Pi(E) := \bigsqcup_{b \in B} \Pi(E_b)$$

be the family of parameters. Given a section σ of the bundle $\Pi(E) \rightarrow B$, we can define the parametrized moduli space of monopoles as follows:

We can choose an open cover $\{U_\alpha\}_\alpha$ of B such that $U_{\alpha\beta} := U_\alpha \cap U_\beta$ is contractible and $E_X|_{U_\alpha}$ is trivial for each α and β . Note that σ is a system of maps $\{\sigma_\alpha\}_\alpha$ where $\sigma_\alpha : U_\alpha \rightarrow \Pi(X)$ (it looks like (4.1) since they are the cases where the bundle is trivial). For each pair of parameter, the moduli space of monopoles is

$$\mathfrak{M}(s, g, \eta) := sw_{(s, g, \eta)}^{-1}(0)/\mathcal{G}.$$

Then for each U_α of B , the parametrized moduli space of monopoles is

$$\mathcal{F}\mathfrak{M}_{U_\alpha}(s, \sigma_\alpha) := \bigsqcup_{b \in U_\alpha} \mathfrak{M}(s, \sigma_\alpha(b)).$$

Next we show one can glue them compatibly. Suppose $\{g_{\alpha\beta} : U_{\alpha\beta} \rightarrow G\}$ is a family of transition functions for E_X corresponding to the open cover $\{U_\alpha\}_\alpha$. Note that for each $b \in U_{\alpha\beta}$, $g_{\alpha\beta}(b)$ is a diffeomorphism of X and induces a map $g_{\alpha\beta}(b)^*$ from $\Pi(X)$ to $\Pi(X)$. Then there is a relation

$$\sigma_\alpha(b) = g_{\alpha\beta}(b)^* \circ \sigma_\beta(b).$$

On the other hand, since each $U_{\alpha\beta}$ is contractible, one can choose a lift $\tilde{g}_{\alpha\beta} : U_{\alpha\beta} \rightarrow \tilde{G}$ of $g_{\alpha\beta}$, and Ruberman [Rub98][Rub99][Rub02] observes that $\tilde{g}_{\alpha\beta}(b)$ induces an invertible map

$$\tilde{g}_{\alpha\beta}(b)^* : \mathfrak{M}(\sigma_\beta(b)) \rightarrow \mathfrak{M}(g_{\alpha\beta}(b)^* \circ \sigma_\beta(b)) = \mathfrak{M}(\sigma_\alpha(b)).$$

Thus we have an invertible map

$$(4.6) \quad \tilde{g}_{\alpha\beta}^* : \mathcal{F}\mathfrak{M}_{U_\beta}(\sigma_\beta)|_{U_{\alpha\beta}} \rightarrow \mathcal{F}\mathfrak{M}_{U_\alpha}(\sigma_\alpha)|_{U_{\alpha\beta}}.$$

(4.6) satisfies ‘‘cocycle condition modulo gauge’’:

$$\tilde{g}_{\alpha\beta}^* \circ \tilde{g}_{\beta\gamma}^* \circ \tilde{g}_{\gamma\alpha}^*$$

is a lift of $g_{\alpha\beta}^* \circ g_{\beta\gamma}^* \circ g_{\gamma\alpha}^* = id$, and thus it is in \mathcal{G} by the exact sequence (4.3). Therefore we can define the parametrized moduli space of monopoles by

$$(4.7) \quad \mathcal{F}\mathfrak{M}(\sigma) = \mathcal{F}\mathfrak{M}(s, \sigma) := \bigsqcup_{\alpha} \mathcal{F}\mathfrak{M}_{U_\alpha}(s, \sigma_\alpha) / \sim,$$

where \sim is the relation given by the system of maps $\{\tilde{g}_{\alpha\beta}^*\}_{\alpha\beta}$.

Now we consider the parametrized moduli space of configurations. Let’s reconsider above cocycle conditions. $\tilde{g}_{\alpha\beta}(b)^*$ mentioned above is actually induced from the invertible map

$$(4.8) \quad \tilde{g}_{\alpha\beta}(b)^* : \mathcal{C}(\sigma_\beta(b)) \rightarrow \mathcal{C}(g_{\alpha\beta}(b)^* \circ \sigma_\beta(b)) = \mathcal{C}(\sigma_\alpha(b)).$$

Here $\tilde{g}_{\alpha\beta}(b)$ is a lift of $g_{\alpha\beta}(b) \in G$ in $\tilde{G} \subset \text{Aut}(X, s)$. The lift is unique up to the action of an element in \mathcal{G} by the exact sequence (4.3). Thus the map (4.8) induces a well defined map

$$(4.9) \quad \tilde{g}_{\alpha\beta}(b)^* : \mathcal{B}^*(\sigma_\beta(b)) \rightarrow \mathcal{B}^*(g_{\alpha\beta}(b)^* \circ \sigma_\beta(b)) = \mathcal{B}^*(\sigma_\alpha(b))$$

between the moduli spaces of irreducible configurations. Recall that when $b_1(X) = 1$, the moduli space of irreducible configurations is $\mathcal{B}_X^* \simeq \mathbb{C}P^\infty \times \mathbb{S}^1$. The \mathbb{S}^1 -factor is $H^1(X; \mathbb{R})/H^1(X; \mathbb{Z})$, the space of $U(1)$ -connections modulo the action of the gauge group. Note that $g_{\alpha\beta}(b)$ is an orientation preserving diffeomorphism, so $g_{\alpha\beta}(b)^*$ acts on $H^1(X; \mathbb{R}) = \mathbb{R}$ identically. The gauge group acts on $H^1(X; \mathbb{R}) = \mathbb{R}$ by translation of integers. So $\tilde{g}_{\alpha\beta}(b)^*$ acts on $H^1(X; \mathbb{R})/H^1(X; \mathbb{Z}) = \mathbb{R}/\mathbb{Z}$ identically. (Geometrically, $H^1(X; \mathbb{R})$ corresponds to $U(1)$ -connections on the nontrivial loop, which is the rotation on the fiber $U(1)$ around the loop. A diffeomorphism of X should preserve the rotation, and an automorphism of the principal $\text{Spin}_{\text{GL}}^c(4)$ -bundle would accelerate the rotation by some integer.)

Now we know the transition map $\tilde{g}_{\alpha\beta}(b)^*$ of the \mathbb{S}^1 -factor is always identity, and the transition map of the $\mathbb{C}P^\infty$ -factor is independent of the \mathbb{S}^1 -factor, in other word

$$\tilde{g}_{\alpha\beta}(b)^* = id_{\mathbb{S}^1} \times \tilde{g}_{\alpha\beta}(b)^*|_{\mathbb{C}P^\infty}.$$

Hence the parametrized moduli space of irreducible configurations defined by similar formula as (4.7) is

$$(4.10) \quad \mathcal{F}\mathcal{B}_X^* \simeq \mathbb{S}^1 \times E_{\mathbb{C}P^\infty}$$

for some $\mathbb{C}P^\infty$ -bundle $E_{\mathbb{C}P^\infty} \rightarrow X$. Let

$$\Theta = PD([E_{\mathbb{C}P^\infty}]) \in H^1(\mathcal{F}\mathcal{B}_X^*),$$

then on each unparametrized moduli space of irreducible configurations, Θ restricts to the cohomology class in $H^1(\mathcal{B}_X^*)$ we choose in the subsection 3.5. We will use Θ to cutdown the 1-dimensional parametrized moduli space of monopoles later.

For $b_1(X) > 1$, in general one cannot expect a trivial \mathbb{S}^1 -bundle as (4.10), and a suitable cutdown class might not exist. Here is an example:

Example 4.1. Let $X = T^2 \times \mathbb{S}^2$. Let ϕ be a diffeomorphism on T^2 such that

$$\begin{aligned} \phi^* : H^1(T^2) &\rightarrow H^1(T^2) \\ (a, b) &\mapsto (a, a + b). \end{aligned}$$

Let E_X be the mapping torus of $\phi \times id_{\mathbb{S}^2}$. It's easy to check that the diffeomorphism of

$$H^1(X; \mathbb{R})/H^1(X; \mathbb{Z}) = T^2$$

induced by ϕ is again ϕ . Hence the parametrized moduli space of irreducible configurations $\mathcal{F}\mathcal{B}_X^*$ for E_X is the inner product of two bundles over \mathbb{S}^1 :

$$\mathcal{F}\mathcal{B}_X^* = E_{T^2} \otimes E_{\mathbb{C}P^\infty},$$

where $\pi : E_{T^2} \rightarrow \mathbb{S}^1$ is the mapping torus of ϕ . Let m be a loop in $T^2 = \pi^{-1}(1)$ such that

$$\begin{aligned} \langle (1, 0), [m] \rangle &= 1 \\ \langle (0, 1), [m] \rangle &= 0. \end{aligned}$$

If $m \times \{1\} \subset E_{T^2}$ is the 1-dimensional parametrized moduli space of monopoles, then it is homologically trivial (let $[l]$ be another generator of $H_1(T^2)$, then $[l \times \{1\}] = [l \times \{1\}] + [m \times \{1\}] \in H_1(E_{T^2})$ since $E_{T^2} \rightarrow \mathbb{S}^1$ is the mapping torus of ϕ), so we cannot find any cohomology class of $\mathcal{F}\mathcal{B}_X^*$ to cut it down.

4.3. Construction of family 1-surgery. To define the family of surgery, one have to define the family of 4-manifolds with a specified circle in each of them. Namely, one have to define the bundle with fiber a 4-manifold and some nice conditions, such that it's possible to do family surgery.

To define the family of 1-surgery, we first examine the case of 0-surgery, which is the connected sum. The definition of the family of connected sum in [BK20] Section 4 is based on the following setting: Let M and N be two compact, smooth, oriented 4-manifolds. Let the parameter space B be a compact smooth manifold of dimension d . Consider the bundles $\pi_M : E_M \rightarrow B$ and $\pi_N : E_N \rightarrow B$ with fiber M and N respectively. Let $D\pi_M : TE_M \rightarrow TB$ and $D\pi_N : TE_N \rightarrow TB$ be the differentials of π_M and π_N respectively. Let $T(E_M/B) = \ker D\pi_M$ and $T(E_N/B) = \ker D\pi_N$ be the vertical tangent bundles of E_M and E_N respectively. To define a connected sum family, [BK20] assumes the following data:

- (a) Two sections $s_M : B \rightarrow E_M$ and $s_N : B \rightarrow E_N$. (Hence $s_M^*(T(E_M/B))$ and $s_N^*(T(E_N/B))$ are rank 4 vector bundles over B .)
- (b) An orientation reversing diffeomorphism of bundles $\phi : s_M^*(T(E_M/B)) \rightarrow s_N^*(T(E_N/B))$.

Then the connected sum family can be obtained by the connected sum around $s_M(b)$ and $s_N(b)$ for each point $b \in B$. The requirement for the structure group G to be the group of orientation preserving diffeomorphisms, is to ensure that the $s_M^*(T(E_M/B))$ and $s_N^*(T(E_N/B))$ are orientable, and this works with data **b** to ensure that the family of framing is well-defined. So the requirement for a family of framing for 0-surgery is actually

- (b') $s_M^*(T(E_M/B))$ and $s_N^*(T(E_N/B))$ are orientable, and they are diffeomorphic as oriented vector bundles over B .

Let's consider the following non example:

Example 4.2. Let $B = \mathbb{S}^1$ and M be any compact smooth oriented 4-manifold that admits an orientation-reversing diffeomorphism f . Let E_M be the mapping torus of f . Assume in addition that $f(m) = m$ for a point $m \in M$. Let s_M be the section of E_M with fixed value m . Let N be any compact smooth oriented 4-manifold and E_N be a trivial bundle over B . Let s_N be the zero section of E_N . One can certainly form the connected sum $M \# N$ around $s_M(b)$ and $s_N(b)$ fiberwise. However, it's impossible to choose a continuous family of framing for the image of s_M in their vertical tangent space (A disk around m is removed and the boundary of the rest is stretched to be glued with the punctured N . When M goes around $B = \mathbb{S}^1$, this boundary has to be stretched to both directions of M at some point of B). The requirement (b') prevents this situation from happening.

Recall that, the framing of a surgery is an identification between the trivial bundle and the normal bundle over the attaching sphere. For 0-surgery, the framing is determined by a choice of orientations of M and N , so the family of framing is given by a family of orientations of $M \sqcup N$, which is equivalent to orientations of $s_M^*(T(E_M/B))$ and $s_N^*(T(E_N/B))$.

But to construct a family of 1-surgery, a requirement similar to (b') is not enough. Consider the following example:

Example 4.3. Let $B = \mathbb{S}^1$ and $X = \mathbb{S}^1 \times \mathbb{S}^3$. Let f be the Dehn twists around the \mathbb{S}^1 factor of X :

$$f : X \rightarrow X$$

$$(s, (z, w)) \mapsto (s, (z, sw)),$$

where $s \in \mathbb{C}$, $|s|^2 = 1$, $(z, w) \in \mathbb{C}^2$, and $|z|^2 + |w|^2 = 1$. Let E_X be the mapping torus of f . Let $E_{\mathbb{S}^1}$ be the subbundle of E_X with fiber $\mathbb{S}^1 \times \{(0, 0)\}$. The normal bundle of $\mathbb{S}^1 \times \{(0, 0)\}$ in each fiber of

E_X is orientable, and the vertical normal bundle of $E_{\mathbb{S}^1}$ is orientable, but the framing of $\mathbb{S}^1 \times \{(0, 0)\}$ is changed when it goes around B . So it's impossible to choose a continuous family of framing for 1-surgery around $E_{\mathbb{S}^1}$.

Thus we need more information to specify the family of framing. We are trying to find a family of identifications between trivial bundles and the normal bundles over the attaching sphere \mathbb{S}^1 . Actually we can do this piecewisely and then glue them together:

Suppose $\{U_\alpha\}_\alpha$ is an open cover of B such that $E_X|_{U_\alpha}$ and $E_{\mathbb{S}^1}|_{U_\alpha}$ are trivial for each α . Suppose $\{g_{\alpha\beta} : U_{\alpha\beta} \rightarrow G\}$ is a family of transition functions for E_X corresponding to the open cover $\{U_\alpha\}_\alpha$.

- (i) An \mathbb{S}^1 -bundle $E_{\mathbb{S}^1}$ as a subbundle of E_X , with an embedding $i : E_{\mathbb{S}^1} \rightarrow E_X$. (Hence the vertical tangent bundle $T(E_{\mathbb{S}^1}/B)$ is a rank 1 vector bundle over $E_{\mathbb{S}^1}$, and $i^*T(E_X/B)$ is a rank 4 vector bundle over $E_{\mathbb{S}^1}$.)
- (ii) an identification $f_\alpha : U_\alpha \times \mathbb{S}^1 \times \mathbb{R}^3 \rightarrow (i^*T(E_X/B))/T(E_{\mathbb{S}^1}/B)|_{(E_{\mathbb{S}^1}|_{U_\alpha})}$ for each α , such that for any $b \in U_{\alpha\beta}$, the following diagram commutes up to an isotopy of bundle isometries:

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 (i^*T(E_X/B))/T(E_{\mathbb{S}^1}/B)|_{\{b\} \times \mathbb{S}^1} & & \\
 \uparrow f_\alpha(b, -) & \swarrow g_{\alpha\beta}(b)^* & \\
 \{b\} \times \mathbb{S}^1 \times \mathbb{R}^3 & \xrightarrow{f_\beta(b, -)} & (i^*T(E_X/B))/T(E_{\mathbb{S}^1}/B)|_{\{b\} \times \mathbb{S}^1}
 \end{array}$$

(This means that the difference between f_α and $g_{\alpha\beta}(b)^* \cdot f_\beta$, regarded as a map from \mathbb{S}^1 to $GL(3, \mathbb{R})$, is $1 \in \pi_1(GL(3, \mathbb{R}))$.)

Remark 4.4. When 1-surgery is replaced by 0-surgery, \mathbb{S}^1 and \mathbb{R}^3 in data **ii** are replaced by \mathbb{S}^0 and \mathbb{R}^4 , and data **ii** degenerates to data (b'), since orientation is obtained by gluing such data piecewisely.

With these data, we can construct the family of 1-surgery around $E_{\mathbb{S}^1}$ as follows:

Let $\nu = (i^*T(E_X/B))/T(E_{\mathbb{S}^1}/B)$ be the normal bundle of $E_{\mathbb{S}^1}$ in E_X . Then ν is a real rank 3 vector bundle over $E_{\mathbb{S}^1}$. Fix a family of metric on each fiber X of E_X , then it induces a metric on the bundle ν . Let $D(\nu) \rightarrow E_{\mathbb{S}^1}$ and $S(\nu) \rightarrow E_{\mathbb{S}^1}$ be the unit open disc bundle and the unit sphere bundle of ν respectively. Let $N = E_{\mathbb{S}^1} \times_{D^3}$ be the tubular neighborhood of $E_{\mathbb{S}^1}$ in E_X , equipped with a diffeomorphism

$$e : D(\nu) \rightarrow N.$$

Then $E_{X_0} = E_X \setminus N$ is a bundle over B with fiber $X_0 = X \setminus (\mathbb{S}^1 \times D^3)$ and boundary $S(\nu)$. By attaching the family of cylinders $S(\nu) \times [0, \infty)$ to E_{X_0} along $S(\nu) \times \{0\}$, we obtain a bundle $E_{\hat{X}}$ over B with fiber the cylindrical end 4-manifold $\hat{X} = X_0 \cup_{\mathbb{S}^1 \times \mathbb{S}^2} \mathbb{S}^1 \times \mathbb{S}^2 \times [0, \infty)$.

Now we prepare the other side, which is a bundle $E_{D^2 \times \mathbb{S}^2}$ with base space B and fiber $D^2 \times \mathbb{S}^2$. The transition map of this bundle is the extension of

$$f_\alpha^{-1} \cdot g_{\alpha\beta}(b)^* \cdot f_\beta : \mathbb{S}^1 \times \mathbb{S}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{S}^1 \times \mathbb{S}^2$$

to $D^2 \times \mathbb{S}^2$. This extension is possible because the condition **ii** ensures that $f_\alpha^{-1} \cdot g_{\alpha\beta}(b)^* \cdot f_\beta$ is smoothly isotopic to the identity map of \mathbb{S}^2 -bundle. Similarly, we regard the fiber of $E_{D^2 \times \mathbb{S}^2}$ as a manifold with cylindrical end $\mathbb{S}^1 \times \mathbb{S}^2 \times (-\infty, 0]$.

Recall that in unfamily case, we glue $\hat{X} = X_0 \cup_{\mathbb{S}^1 \times \mathbb{S}^2} \mathbb{S}^1 \times \mathbb{S}^2 \times [0, \infty)$ and $D^2 \times \mathbb{S}^2 \cup_{\mathbb{S}^1 \times \mathbb{S}^2} \mathbb{S}^1 \times \mathbb{S}^2 \times (-\infty, 0]$ along their neck to produce a closed 4-manifold $X'(r)$ with a length r neck. We can carry out

the same procedure to the family case, and obtain a bundle $E_{X'(r)}$ over B with fiber $X'(r)$. Similarly, $E_{X(r)}$ is topologically the bundle E_X but now each fiber $X = X_0 \cup_{\mathbb{S}^1 \times \mathbb{S}^2} \mathbb{S}^1 \times D^3$ has a length r neck.

Now we consider the metric. On each fiber X_0 of $E_{\hat{X}_0}$, the metric is the product metric of the metric on X_0 and the standard metric on $[0, \infty)$...

4.4. Parameter family. Let

$$(4.11) \quad \mathcal{C}(g, \eta) = L^{k,2}(\mathcal{A}(s)) \oplus L^{k,2}(S_g^+)$$

$$(4.12) \quad \mathcal{D}(g, \eta) = L^{k-1,2}(i\Lambda^0(X)) \oplus L^{k-1,2}(i\Lambda^+(X)) \oplus L^{k-1,2}(S_g^-)$$

$$(4.13) \quad \mathcal{F}_{(g,\eta)} : \mathcal{C}(g, \eta) \rightarrow \mathcal{D}(g, \eta)$$

$$(4.14) \quad \mathcal{F}_{(g,\eta)} \begin{pmatrix} A \\ \Phi \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} d^*(A - A_0) \\ F_A^{+g} + i\eta - \rho^{-1}(\sigma(\Phi, \Phi)) \\ \mathfrak{D}_A \Phi \end{pmatrix}$$

This operator integrates a part of the action by the gauge group (see (3.4)) and the Seiberg-Witten map. The reason to do this is to make the kernel have finite dimension and compute the index. The differential of $\mathcal{F}_{(g,\eta)}$ at (A, Φ) is a linear operator with some zeroth order perturbations:

$$(4.15) \quad d_{(A,\Phi)} \mathcal{F}_{(g,\eta)} \begin{pmatrix} \alpha \\ \phi \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} d^* \alpha \\ d^+ \alpha \\ \mathfrak{D}_A \phi \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ -\rho^{-1}(\sigma(\Phi, \phi) + \sigma(\phi, \Phi)) \\ \Gamma(\alpha) \Phi \end{pmatrix}$$

and it is a Fredholm operator with index

$$\text{ind } \mathfrak{D}_A + b_1 - 1 - b^+.$$

Here b_1 comes from the kernel of the operator $\mathcal{D}^+ := d^* \oplus d^+$, which is $H^1(X, i\mathbb{R})$ (see [Sal00] section 8.4 for a proof). $-1 - b^+$ comes from $\text{coker } d^* = H^0(X, i\mathbb{R})$, i.e. the space of constant functions in $L^{k-1,2}(X, i\mathbb{R})$, and $\text{coker } d^+ = H^+(X, i\mathbb{R})$ (see [Sal00] Propotion 7.10).

To apply the implicit function theorem, our goal is to minimize the cokernel of $d_{(A,\Phi)} \mathcal{F}_{(g,\eta)}$. Notice that in (4.15) the zeroth order perturbation of $d_{(A,\Phi)} \mathcal{F}_{(g,\eta)}$ in $L^{k-1,2}(i\Lambda^0(X))$ is zero, so the cokernel of $d_{(A,\Phi)} \mathcal{F}_{(g,\eta)}$ must contain $H^0(X, i\mathbb{R})$ and is at least 1-dimensional. To fix this issue, one can narrow down the first summand of $\mathcal{D}(g, \eta)$ to

$$L_0^{k-1,2}(i\Lambda_0^0(X; g)),$$

the space of functions in $L^{k-1,2}(X, i\mathbb{R})$ which has mean value zero with respect to the metric g . We still denote the operator defined in (4.14) with new target by

$$(4.16) \quad \mathcal{F}_{(g,\eta)} : \mathcal{C}(g, \eta) \rightarrow L_0^{k-1,2}(i\Lambda_0^0(X; g)) \oplus L^{k-1,2}(i\Lambda^+(X)) \oplus L^{k-1,2}(S_g^-).$$

Now, if the cokernel of $d_{(A,\Phi)} \mathcal{F}_{(g,\eta)}$ is 0-dimensional, we call the perturbation η **regular**. If it is the case, by (4.15), Φ must be nontrivial to cut down the cokernel of d^+ and \mathfrak{D}_A , and by the implicit function theorem, the zero set of $\mathcal{F}_{(g,\eta)}$ is a smooth manifold of irreducibles

$$\widetilde{\mathfrak{M}}^*(g, \eta)$$

with dimension $\text{ind } \mathfrak{D}_A + b_1 - b^+$. Since each point on it is irreducible, it admits a free \mathbb{S}^1 -action by the gauge group:

$$(4.17) \quad (A, \Phi) \mapsto (A, e^{i\theta} \Phi).$$

The quotient is the moduli space of irreducible monopoles $\mathfrak{M}^*(g, \eta)$ and it has dimension $\text{ind } \mathfrak{D}_A + b_1 - 1 - b^+$.

The general argument for unfamily case is that the set of regular perturbations \mathcal{Z}_{reg} is of the second category in the sense of Baire (a countable intersection of open and dense sets) when $b^+ > 0$. It goes as follows:

$D_{(A, \Phi)} \mathcal{F}_{(g, \eta)}$ can be decomposed as $(\mathcal{F}_0, \mathcal{F}_1)$ where

$$(4.18) \quad \mathcal{F}_0 \begin{pmatrix} A \\ \Phi \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} d^* A \\ \mathfrak{D}_A \Phi \end{pmatrix},$$

$$(4.19) \quad \mathcal{F}_1 \begin{pmatrix} A \\ \Phi \end{pmatrix} = F_A^{+g} + i\eta - \rho^{-1}(\sigma(\Phi, \Phi)).$$

$\mathbb{M} := \mathcal{F}_0^{-1}(0)$ is called a **universal moduli space** and \mathcal{F}_1 sends it to the space of perturbations.

$$\mathcal{F}_{(g, \eta)}^{-1}(0) = \mathcal{F}_1^{-1}(\eta) \cap \mathbb{M} = (\mathcal{F}_1|_{\mathbb{M}})^{-1}(\eta)$$

is a slice of solutions to the Seiberg-Witten equation with the perturbation η . Now we restrict the domain of these operators to the submanifold $\mathcal{C}(g, \eta) \cap \{\Phi \neq 0\}$. Since $d_{(A, \Phi)}(\mathcal{F}_0|_{\{\Phi \neq 0\}})$ is surjective by some analytical computations (see [Sal00] Lemma 8.17), $\mathbb{M}^* := (\mathcal{F}_0|_{\{\Phi \neq 0\}})^{-1}(0)$ is a smooth manifold. Regular values of $\mathcal{F}_1|_{\mathbb{M}^*}$ are of the second category in the sense of Baire by the Sard-Smale theorem. For each regular value η , $(\mathcal{F}_1|_{\mathbb{M}^*})^{-1}(\eta)$ is a smooth manifold. Moreover, the ‘‘wall’’

$$(4.20) \quad \mathcal{W}_{g,s}^{k-1} := \{\eta \in L^{k-1,2}(i\Lambda^+(X)); \exists A \in \mathcal{A}(s), F_A^{+g} + i\eta = 0\}$$

is an affine space of codimension b^+ (see [Sal00] Proposition 7.10). For each η outside $\mathcal{W}_{g,s}^{k-1}$, all η -monopoles are irreducible, i.e.

$$\mathcal{F}_{(g, \eta)}^{-1}(0) = (\mathcal{F}_1|_{\mathbb{M}^*})^{-1}(\eta).$$

Hence \mathcal{Z}_{reg} contains all regular values of $\mathcal{F}_1|_{\mathbb{M}^*}$ outside $\mathcal{W}_{g,s}^{k-1}$, which is of the second category in the sense of Baire when $b^+ > 0$.

Now we want to choose a section $\eta : B \rightarrow \Pi(E)$ such that it is generic in the family sense. This means that, the image of this section intersects with the image of the universal moduli space transversally. The set of such sections is dense:

Theorem 4.5. *Let $b_1 = \dim H^1(X)$, $b^+ = \dim H^{2,+}(X)$. Assume*

$$b^+ \geq \dim B + 1$$

and

$$(4.21) \quad \text{ind } \mathfrak{D}_A + b_1 - 1 - b^+ + \dim B = 1.$$

Fix an arbitrary matrices family $g : B \rightarrow \text{Met}(X)$ first. Let $\mathcal{Z} = \mathcal{Z}^{k-1}$ be the space of smooth sections of the bundle

$$\bigsqcup_{b \in B} L^{k-1,2}(\Lambda_{g(b)}^+(X)) \rightarrow B.$$

Then there exists a set $\mathcal{Z}_{reg} \subset \mathcal{Z}$ of the second category in the sense of Baire such that for every $\eta \in \mathcal{Z}_{reg}$, all η -monopoles are irreducible, and the space $\mathcal{FM}(X, g, \eta)$ defined in (4.7) is a smooth manifold of dimension 1.

Proof. In the ordinary theory, in order to prove that the Seiberg-Witten moduli space is well defined up to a cobordism, one has to show the existence of a regular path in the perturbation space (see for example, [Sal00] Theorem 7.21, whose “skeleton” is [Sal00] Proposition B.17). We just replace the segment $[0, 1]$ by B . However, some modification is needed, since here the X -bundle E_X over B is nontrivial and we allow the metric to vary.

Let

$$\begin{aligned}\mathcal{C}_g &= L^{k,2}(\mathcal{A}(s)) \oplus L^{k,2}(S_g^+) \oplus L^{k-1,2}(i\Lambda^+(X)) \\ \mathcal{D}_g &= L^{k-1,2}(i\Lambda_0^0(X; g)) \oplus L^{k-1,2}(i\Lambda^+(X)) \oplus L^{k-1,2}(S_g^-) \\ \mathcal{F}_g : \mathcal{C}_g &\rightarrow \mathcal{D}_g \\ \mathcal{F}_g \begin{pmatrix} A \\ \Phi \\ \eta \end{pmatrix} &= \begin{pmatrix} d^*(A - A_0) \\ F_A^{+g} + i\eta - \rho^{-1}(\sigma(\Phi, \Phi)) \\ \mathfrak{D}_A \Phi \end{pmatrix}\end{aligned}$$

As in the ordinary theory we consider $[0, 1] \times \mathcal{C}$, here we wish to define a bundle using g :

$$\mathcal{X} := \bigsqcup_{b \in B} \mathcal{C}_{g(b)}$$

by the transition functions (4.8). However (4.8) doesn't satisfy the cocycle condition. Hence we have to consider the moduli space instead. But now above \mathcal{F}_g incorporates d^* , not just sw_g in (4.4). To make \mathcal{F}_g well-defined on the parametrized moduli space, we have to reformulate its construction.

Use the notations in subsection 4.2, where $\{g_{\alpha\beta} : U_{\alpha\beta} \rightarrow G\}$ is a family of transition functions for E_X corresponding to the open cover $\{U_\alpha\}_\alpha$. In subsection 4.2 we choose a lift $\tilde{g}_{\alpha\beta} : U_{\alpha\beta} \rightarrow \tilde{G}$ of $g_{\alpha\beta}$. Now we want to refine our choice such that $\tilde{g}_{\alpha\beta}^* \circ \tilde{g}_{\beta\gamma}^* \circ \tilde{g}_{\gamma\alpha}^*$ preserves $(d^*)^{-1}(0)$.

Lemma 4.6. *For each $U_{\alpha\beta}$, we can find a lift $\tilde{g}_{\alpha\beta}$ of $g_{\alpha\beta}$ such that if the cocycle $\tilde{g}_{\alpha\beta}^* \circ \tilde{g}_{\beta\gamma}^* \circ \tilde{g}_{\gamma\alpha}^*$ is the gauge transformation by $u \in \mathcal{G}$, then $d^*(u^{-1}du) = 0$.*

We prove Lemma 4.6 later. With these lifts we define

$$\mathcal{X} := \bigsqcup_{b \in B} \mathcal{B}_{g(b)}^*$$

by the transition functions (4.9). (An element of \mathcal{X} can be written as (b, A, Φ) .) Construct a bundle

$$\mathcal{Y} \rightarrow \mathcal{X} \times \mathcal{Z}$$

whose fiber over (b, A, Φ, η) is $\mathcal{D}_{g(b)}$ as follows. Consider the trivial bundle

$$\mathcal{U}_b : \mathcal{C}_{g(b)}^* \times \mathcal{D}_{g(b)} \rightarrow \mathcal{C}_{g(b)}^*$$

The gauge group \mathcal{G} acts on \mathcal{U}_b by the diagonal action and this action makes \mathcal{U}_b a \mathcal{G} -equivariant bundle. $\mathcal{F}_{g(b)}$ is a \mathcal{G} -equivariant section of \mathcal{U}_b . The quotient of \mathcal{U}_b is a bundle $[\mathcal{U}_b]$ over $\mathcal{B}_{g(b)}^*$, and $\mathcal{F}_{g(b)}$ descends to a section $[\mathcal{F}_{g(b)}]$ of $[\mathcal{U}_b]$ (note that since \mathcal{G} acts on $\mathcal{C}_{g(b)}^*$ freely, the fiber of $[\mathcal{U}_b]$ is still $\mathcal{D}_{g(b)}$, and $\dim \text{coker}[\mathcal{F}_{g(b)}]$ is still $\dim \text{coker} \mathfrak{D}_A + b^+$ since the infinitesimal action of the gauge group is in the kernel of $d\mathcal{F}_{g(b)}$). For each $U_\alpha \subset B$, form the family $\bigsqcup_{b \in U_\alpha} \mathcal{U}_b$. Then glue all such families by the transition functions (4.8) and form the quotient family $\bigsqcup_{b \in B} [\mathcal{U}_b]$, which is a bundle over \mathcal{X} . Let \mathcal{Y} be the bundle

$$\left(\bigsqcup_{b \in B} [\mathcal{U}_b] \right) \times \mathcal{Z} \rightarrow \mathcal{X} \times \mathcal{Z}.$$

Define a section of \mathcal{Y}

$$F : \mathcal{X} \times \mathcal{Z} \rightarrow \mathcal{Y}$$

by $F(b, A, \Phi, \eta) = [\mathcal{F}_{g(b)}](A, \Phi, \eta(b))$. F is well-defined because of Lemma (4.6) and the fact that the Seiberg-Witten equations are \mathcal{G} -equivariant. We want to show that this map is transverse to the zero section. If $F(b, A, \Phi, \eta) = 0$, then

$$\begin{aligned} D_{(b,A,\Phi,\eta)}F : T_b B \times T_c \mathcal{B}_{g(b)} \times T_\eta \mathcal{Z}^{k-1} &\rightarrow \mathcal{D}_{g(b)} \\ (\tau, \alpha, \phi, \zeta) &\mapsto d_{(A,\Phi,\eta(b))} \mathcal{F}_{g(b)}(\alpha, \phi, \zeta(b) + d_b \eta(\tau)) \end{aligned}$$

Here DF is the projection of the differential dF to the vertical tangent space of the bundle \mathcal{Y} . From Equation (4.15) we deduce,

$$(4.22) \quad d_{(c,\eta(b))} \mathcal{F}_{g(b)} \begin{pmatrix} \alpha \\ \phi \\ \zeta(b) + d_b \eta(\tau) \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} d^* \alpha \\ d^+ \alpha \\ \mathfrak{D}_A \phi \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ i(\zeta(b) + d_b \eta(\tau)) - \rho^{-1}(\sigma(\Phi, \phi) + \sigma(\phi, \Phi)) \\ \Gamma(\alpha) \Phi \end{pmatrix}$$

The operator

$$(4.23) \quad \begin{pmatrix} \alpha \\ \phi \end{pmatrix} \mapsto \begin{pmatrix} d^* \alpha \\ \mathfrak{D}_A \phi + \Gamma(\alpha) \Phi \end{pmatrix}$$

is surjective (see [Sal00]) Lemma 8.17. Note also that one can choose ζ arbitrarily. Therefore (4.22) is surjective. Hence F is transverse to the zero section and

$$\mathbb{M} := \{(b, A, \Phi, \eta) \in \mathcal{X} \times \mathcal{Z}; F(b, A, \Phi, \eta) = 0\}$$

is therefore a Banach manifold. The projection

$$\pi : \mathbb{M} \rightarrow \mathcal{Z}$$

is a Fredholm map of separable Banach manifolds. By Sard-Smale theorem, the regular value of π is of the second category in the sense of Baire.

By an argument of transversality theory (see [Sal00] Theorem B.16), $\eta \in \mathcal{Z}$ is a regular value of π iff the restriction of F over η :

$$(4.24) \quad F_\eta : \mathcal{X} \rightarrow \mathcal{Y}_\eta := \bigsqcup_{b \in B} \mathcal{D}_{g(b)}$$

$$(4.25) \quad (b, A, \Phi) \mapsto F(b, A, \Phi, \eta) = [\mathcal{F}_{(g(b), \eta(b))}](A, \Phi)$$

is transverse to the zero section. Here $\mathcal{F}_{(g(b), \eta(b))}$ is the operator defined in (4.16). Now choose η to be a regular value of π , then F_η is transverse to the zero section, and therefore by the implicit function theorem, the set

$$(4.26) \quad M(F_\eta) = \{(b, A, \Phi) \in \mathcal{X}; F_\eta(b, A, \Phi) = 0\}$$

is a submanifold of \mathcal{X} of dimension

$$\begin{aligned} \dim \ker[\mathcal{F}_{(g(b_0), \eta(b_0))}] + \dim B - \dim \operatorname{coker}[\mathcal{F}_{(g(b_0), \eta(b_0))}] &= \operatorname{ind}[\mathcal{F}_{(g(b_0), \eta(b_0))}] + \dim B \\ &= \operatorname{ind} \mathfrak{D}_A + b_1 - 1 - b^+ + \dim B \\ &= 1 \end{aligned}$$

for any $b_0 \in B$ in the projection of $M(F_\eta)$. (Figure 2 and Figure 3 justify this computation of the dimension. Here the index of $[\mathcal{F}_{(g(b_0), \eta(b_0))}]$ depends on some topological invariants of X and

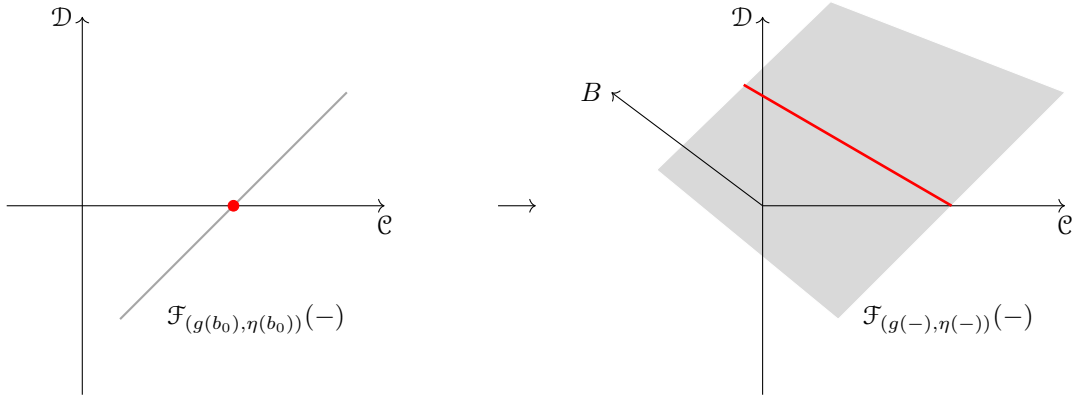


FIGURE 2. Type 0: If the kernel of $\mathcal{F}_{(g(b_0), \eta(b_0))}$ is 0-dimensional, B would extend the kernel.

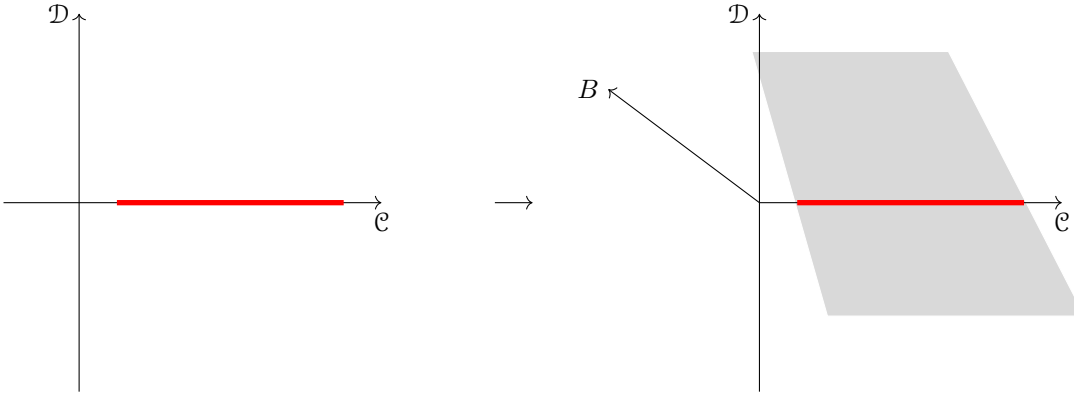


FIGURE 3. Type 1: If the kernel of $\mathcal{F}_{(g(b_0), \eta(b_0))}$ is 1-dimensional, B would push it off the zero set.

determinant line bundles of the $\text{spin}_{\text{GL}}^c$ structures, and since the structure group of E_X preserves the isomorphism class of the $\text{spin}_{\text{GL}}^c$ structures, $\text{ind}[\mathcal{F}_{(g(b_0), \eta(b_0))}]$ is independent from the choice of b_0 . However, $\dim \ker[\mathcal{F}_{(g(b_0), \eta(b_0))}]$ and $\dim \text{coker}[\mathcal{F}_{(g(b_0), \eta(b_0))}]$ do depend on the choice of b_0 . Since F_η is transverse to the zero section, $\dim B \geq \dim \text{coker}[\mathcal{F}_{(g(b_0), \eta(b_0))}]$. Hence $\dim \ker[\mathcal{F}_{(g(b_0), \eta(b_0))}]$ can only be 0 or 1.)

Notice that $M(F_\eta) = \mathcal{FM}^*(g, \eta)$. The family version of the wall (unfamily version is defined in (4.20)) is

$$(4.27) \quad \mathcal{FW}_{g,s}^{k-1} := \{\eta \in \mathcal{Z}^{k-1}; \exists b \in U_\alpha \subset B, A \in \mathcal{A}(s_\alpha), \text{ such that } F_A^{+g(b)} + i\eta(b) = 0\}.$$

If η is a regular value of π and $\eta \notin \mathcal{FW}_{g,s}^{k-1}$, then

$$\mathcal{FM}(g, \eta) = \mathcal{FM}^*(g, \eta)$$

is a smooth manifold, and such η belongs to \mathcal{Z}_{reg} . On each fiber, the orthogonal complement of the wall has dimension b^+ . Because we have assumed $b^+ \geq \dim B + 1$, one can perturb any $\eta \in \mathcal{Z}^{k-1}$ slightly such that it doesn't meet the wall on every point. Hence $\mathcal{Z}^{k-1} \setminus \mathcal{FW}_{g,s}^{k-1}$ is an open dense set

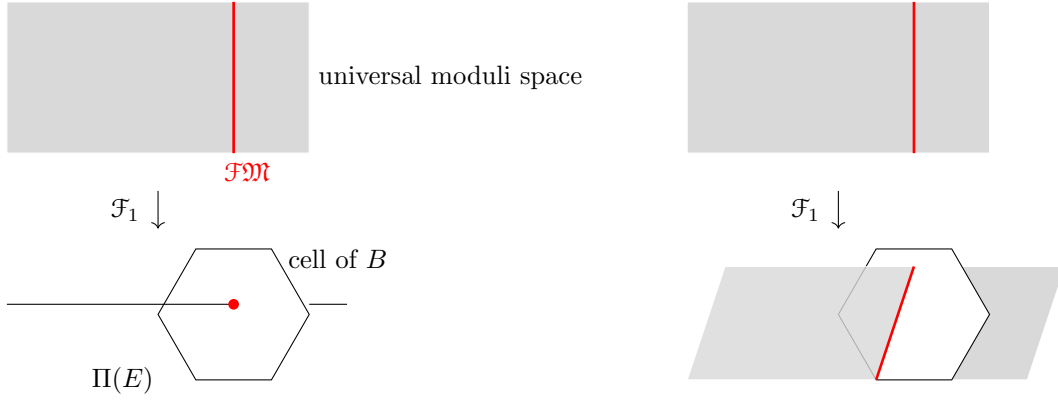


FIGURE 4. These situations correspond to Type 1 (Figure 3) and Type 0 (Figure 2).

in \mathcal{Z}^{k-1} . Because regular values of π is of the second category in the sense of Baire, their intersection with $\mathcal{Z}^{k-1} \setminus \mathcal{FW}_{g,s}^{k-1}$, contained in \mathcal{Z}_{reg} , is of the second category in the sense of Baire. \square

Remark 4.7. Konno [Kon18] describes a way to find a generic perturbations family for 0-dimensional moduli space, which is to put B cell by cell into the space of parameters family $\Pi(E)$, and then highest dimensional cells of B would intersect with the projection of the universal moduli space (i.e, image of $\mathcal{F}_0^{-1}(0)$ under \mathcal{F}_1 defined in (4.19)) in discrete points for dimension reason. For 1-dimensional moduli space, the situation is subtler. \mathcal{F}_1 can has either 1-dimension kernel and $(\dim B)$ -dimensional cokernel, or 0-dimension kernel and $(\dim B - 1)$ -dimensional cokernel (see Figure 4). Moreover, in the proof of the following proposition (Proposition 5.3), we need the fact that the generic perturbations family is dense.

Proof of Lemma 4.6. Recall the definition of the automorphism group \tilde{G} in (4.2). Fix an $f \in G$. Let

$$\text{Aut}(f) := \{\tilde{f}; (f, \tilde{f}) \in \tilde{G}\}$$

Each $\tilde{f} \in \text{Aut}(f)$ is an isomorphism of $P_{\text{Spin}_{\text{GL}}^c(4)}$ that adds one more information to the isomorphism df of the frame bundle $P_{\text{GL}_4^+(\mathbb{R})}$: the map on the \mathbb{S}^1 -factor of

$$\text{Spin}_{\text{GL}}^c(4) = S^1 \times \widetilde{\text{GL}_4^+(\mathbb{R})} / \{\pm(1, I)\}.$$

Hence $\text{Aut}(f)$ is in noncanonical one-to-one correspondence with the gauge group \mathcal{G} : the difference of two elements in $\text{Aut}(f)$ is an element of \mathcal{G} . By Hodge theory each component of \mathcal{G} contains a harmonic element $u = e^{i\theta}$ (see Proposition 5.30), which means that the $i\mathbb{R}$ -value 1-form $u^{-1}du$ satisfies

$$d^*(u^{-1}du) = 0.$$

Geometrically this means that the rotation of the \mathbb{S}^1 -factor is at a constant speed when going around every nontrivial loop of X . This motivates us to fix a “reference rotation” as follows:

In subsection 4.2, for each U_α , we have assigned a $\text{spin}_{\text{GL}}^c$ -structure s_α on X . Now we further fix a connection 1-form a_α on the determinant line bundle L_α of s_α . Recall that $g_{\alpha\beta}(b)$ preserves the isomorphism class of $\text{spin}_{\text{GL}}^c$ -structures, so $\tilde{g}_{\alpha\beta}(b)^*$ induces an isomorphism between determinant line bundles L_α and L_β . The pullback $\tilde{g}_{\alpha\beta}(b)^*a_\beta$ is also an $i\mathbb{R}$ -value 1-form. Since each component of

\mathcal{G} contains a harmonic element and $U_{\alpha\beta}$ is contractible, we can choose a lift $\tilde{g}_{\alpha\beta}^*$ such that for every $b \in U_{\alpha\beta}$

$$d^*(\tilde{g}_{\alpha\beta}(b)^*a_\beta - a_\alpha) = 0.$$

Since d and d^* commutes with f^* for any diffeomorphism f , we have

$$\begin{aligned} d^*(\tilde{g}_{\alpha\beta}^* \circ \tilde{g}_{\beta\gamma}^* \circ \tilde{g}_{\gamma\alpha}^* a_\alpha - a_\alpha) &= \tilde{g}_{\alpha\beta}^* \circ \tilde{g}_{\beta\gamma}^* d^*(\tilde{g}_{\gamma\alpha}^* a_\alpha) - d^* a_\alpha \\ &= \tilde{g}_{\alpha\beta}^* \circ \tilde{g}_{\beta\gamma}^* d^*(a_\gamma) - d^* a_\alpha \\ &= \tilde{g}_{\alpha\beta}^* d^*(\tilde{g}_{\beta\gamma}^* a_\gamma) - d^* a_\alpha \\ &= \tilde{g}_{\alpha\beta}^* d^*(a_\beta) - d^* a_\alpha \\ &= d^*(\tilde{g}_{\alpha\beta}^* a_\beta) - d^* a_\alpha \\ &= d^*(a_\alpha) - d^* a_\alpha \\ &= 0. \end{aligned}$$

Now for any connection $A \in L^{k,2}(\mathcal{A}(s_\alpha))$ on U_α , we have

$$\tilde{g}_{\alpha\beta}^* \circ \tilde{g}_{\beta\gamma}^* \circ \tilde{g}_{\gamma\alpha}^* A = A + u^{-1} du$$

where $2u^{-1} du = \tilde{g}_{\alpha\beta}^* \circ \tilde{g}_{\beta\gamma}^* \circ \tilde{g}_{\gamma\alpha}^* a_\alpha - a_\alpha$ (the coefficient 2 comes from the definition of the determinant bundle in (2.4)). Hence $d^* \tilde{g}_{\alpha\beta}^* \circ \tilde{g}_{\beta\gamma}^* \circ \tilde{g}_{\gamma\alpha}^* A = d^* A$. \square

Theorem 4.8. *Let X_0 be a cylindrical manifold such that $\partial_\infty X_0 = \mathbb{S}^1 \times \mathbb{S}^2$. Let \hat{s} be a spin^c structure of X_0 such that it induces a spin^c structure s of $\mathbb{S}^1 \times \mathbb{S}^2$ such that the first Chern class of the determinant line bundle is zero. Let $b_1 = \dim H^1(X_0)$, $b^+ = \dim H^{2,+}(X_0)$. Assume*

$$b^+ \geq \dim B + 1$$

and

$$(4.28) \quad \text{ind } \mathfrak{D}_A + b_1 - 1 - b^+ + \dim B = 1.$$

Fix any matrices family $g : B \rightarrow \text{Met}(X_0)$ that restricts to the standard round metric on the boundary. Let $\mathcal{Z} = \mathcal{Z}^{k-1}$ be the space of smooth sections of the bundle

$$\bigsqcup_{b \in B} L_{k-1}^2(\Lambda_{g(b)}^+(X_0)) \rightarrow B.$$

Then there exists a set $\mathcal{Z}_{\text{reg}} \subset \mathcal{Z}$ of the second category in the sense of Baire such that for every $\eta \in \mathcal{Z}_{\text{reg}}$, any η -monopole $\hat{\mathcal{C}}_0$

A₁ is irreducible;

A₂ $\dim H^2(F(\hat{\mathcal{C}}_0)) = \dim B$;

A₃ the space $\mathcal{FM}(X_0, \hat{s}, g, \eta)$ defined in (4.7) is a smooth manifold of dimension 1.

Proof. For X_0 , form the bundle \mathcal{X} over B as in the proof of Theorem 4.5:

$$\mathcal{X} := \bigsqcup_{b \in B} \hat{\mathcal{C}}_{g(b), \mu, sw}^* / \mathcal{G}.$$

Here $\hat{\mathcal{C}}_{\mu, sw}$ is the space of configurations on X_0 that restricts to monopoles on $\mathbb{S}^1 \times \mathbb{S}^2$, as defined in (3.3). Let

$$\mathfrak{M}_s = \mathfrak{M}(\mathbb{S}^1 \times \mathbb{S}^2, s, g_{\text{round}}).$$

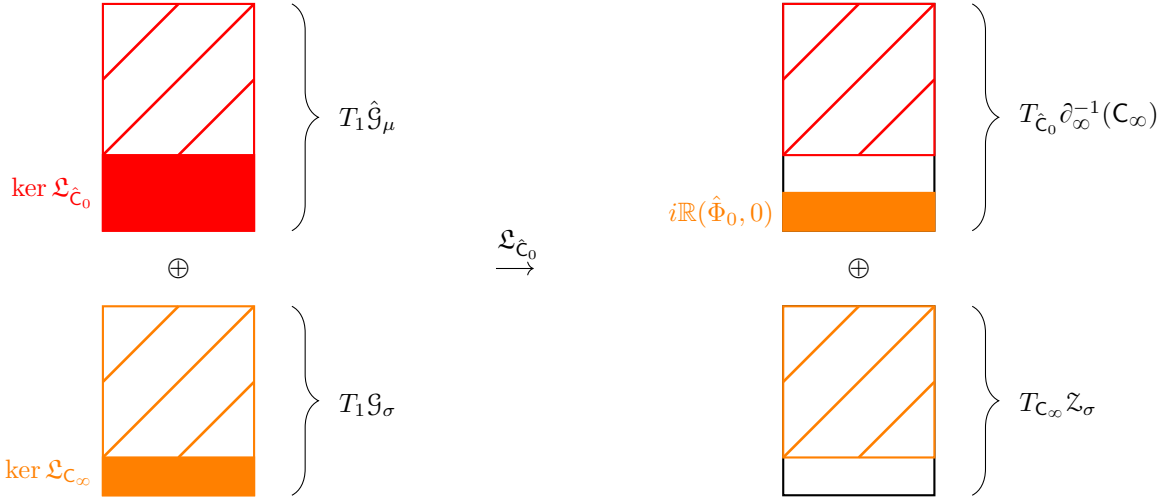


FIGURE 5. Decomposition of $T_1 \hat{\mathcal{G}}_{\mu,ex}$ and $T_{\hat{C}_0} \hat{\mathcal{C}}_{g(b),\mu,sw}$

Exactly as in the proof of Proposition 3.5, one can show that $\mathfrak{M}_s = \mathbb{S}^1$. The bundle E_{X_0} induces a bundle $E_{\mathbb{S}^1 \times \mathbb{S}^2}$, and this gives the parametrized moduli space \mathcal{FM}_s . \mathcal{FM}_s is an \mathbb{S}^1 -bundle over B . Define

$$\hat{\mathcal{Y}}_{g,\mu} := L_\mu^{1,2}(\hat{S}_{g,\hat{s}}^- \oplus i\Lambda^{2,+g} T^* \hat{N}),$$

and $\mathcal{U}_b = \hat{\mathcal{C}}_{g(b),\mu,sw}^* \times \hat{\mathcal{Y}}_{g(b),\mu}$ and

$$F : \mathcal{X} \oplus \mathcal{FM}_s \times \mathcal{Z} \rightarrow \bigsqcup_{b \in B} [\mathcal{U}_b] \oplus \mathcal{FM}_s \oplus \mathcal{FM}_s,$$

$$F(b, \hat{C}, C, \eta) = (\widehat{SW}_{\eta(b)}(\hat{C}), \partial_\infty \hat{C}, C).$$

Let Δ be the diagonal of $\mathfrak{M}_s \times \mathfrak{M}_s$. Let $\mathcal{F}\Delta \subset \mathcal{FM}_s \oplus \mathcal{FM}_s$ be an \mathbb{S}^1 -bundle over B with fiber Δ . One can show that F is transversal to $0 \oplus \mathcal{F}\Delta \subset \mathcal{Y} \oplus \mathcal{FM}_s \oplus \mathcal{FM}_s$. Then apply Sard-Smale to the projection

$$\pi : F^{-1}(0 \oplus \mathcal{F}\Delta) \rightarrow \mathcal{Z}.$$

Let \mathcal{Z}_{reg} be the set of regular values of π which don't meet the wall. As before this set is of the second category. Given any $\eta \in \mathcal{Z}_{reg}$,

$$F_\eta : \mathcal{X} \oplus \mathcal{FM}_s \rightarrow \mathcal{Y} \oplus \mathcal{FM}_s \oplus \mathcal{FM}_s$$

is transversal to $0 \oplus \mathcal{F}\Delta \subset \mathcal{Y} \oplus \mathcal{FM}_s \oplus \mathcal{FM}_s$. Fix any $(b, \hat{C}_0, C_\infty) \in F_\eta^{-1}(0 \oplus \mathcal{F}\Delta)$ and write $\hat{C}_0 = (\hat{\Phi}_0, \hat{A}_0)$. Recall that there are two short exact sequences in the diagram **D** :

$$T_1 \hat{\mathcal{G}}_\mu \xrightarrow{i} T_1 \hat{\mathcal{G}}_{\mu,ex} \xrightarrow{\partial_\infty} T_1 \mathcal{G}_s$$

and

$$T_{\hat{C}_0} \partial_\infty^{-1}(C_\infty) \xrightarrow{i} T_{\hat{C}_0} \hat{\mathcal{C}}_{g(b),\mu,sw} \xrightarrow{\partial_\infty} T_{C_\infty} \mathcal{Z}_s.$$

Note that these sequences split. Hence by chasing the left top and left bottom square of the diagram **D**, $T_{\hat{C}_0}(\hat{\mathcal{C}}_{g(b),\mu,sw}/\hat{\mathcal{G}}_{\mu,ex}) = T_{\hat{C}_0} \mathcal{B}_{g(b),\mu,sw}^*$ admits a decomposition (see Figure 5):

$$(4.29) \quad T_{\hat{C}_0}(\hat{\mathcal{C}}_{g(b),\mu,sw}/\hat{\mathcal{G}}_{\mu,ex}) \cong T_{\hat{C}_0}(\partial_\infty^{-1}(C_\infty)/\hat{\mathcal{G}}_\mu)/i\mathbb{R}(\hat{\Phi}_0, 0) \oplus T_{C_\infty}(\mathcal{Z}_s/\mathcal{G}_s)$$

$$\hat{\underline{C}}_0 \mapsto (\hat{\underline{C}}_0 - \partial_\infty^{-1} \partial_\infty \hat{\underline{C}}_0) \oplus \partial_\infty \hat{\underline{C}}_0.$$

Here $\mathbb{R}(\hat{\Phi}_0, 0)$ is the image of $\ker \mathfrak{L}_{\hat{C}_0}$ under the map $\mathfrak{L}_{\hat{C}_0}$, as we have discussed in the remark 3.1. Notice that here $T_{\hat{C}_0}(\hat{C}_{g(b),\mu,sw}/\hat{G}_{\mu,ex}) = T_{\hat{C}_0}\mathcal{B}_{g(b),\mu,sw}^*$ and $T_{C_\infty}(\mathcal{Z}_s/\mathcal{G}_s) = T_{C_\infty}\mathfrak{M}_s$. With above notations we deduce

$$D_{(b,\hat{C}_0,C_\infty)}F_\eta : T_bB \oplus T_{\hat{C}_0}\mathcal{B}_{g(b),\mu,sw}^* \oplus T_{C_\infty}\mathfrak{M}_s \rightarrow T_0\hat{\mathcal{Y}}_{g(b),\mu} \oplus T_{C_\infty}\mathfrak{M}_s \oplus T_{C_\infty}\mathfrak{M}_s$$

$$(t, \hat{C}_0, C_\infty) \mapsto (\widehat{SW}_{\eta(b)}(\hat{C}_0) + d_b\eta(t), \partial_\infty\hat{C}_0, C_\infty).$$

Since η is a regular value of π , $D_{(b,\hat{C}_0,C_\infty)}F_\eta$ is surjective. We deduce that

$$T_bB \oplus T_{\hat{C}_0}(\partial_\infty^{-1}(C_\infty)/\hat{G}_\mu) \rightarrow T_0\hat{\mathcal{Y}}_{g(b),\mu}$$

$$(t, \hat{C}_0) \mapsto \widehat{SW}_{\eta(b)}(\hat{C}_0) + d_b\eta(t)$$

must be surjective, otherwise $T_bB \oplus T_{\hat{C}_0}\mathcal{B}_{g(b),\mu,sw}^* = T_bB \oplus T_{\hat{C}_0}(\partial_\infty^{-1}(C_\infty)/\hat{G}_\mu) \oplus T_{C_\infty}(\mathcal{Z}_s/\mathcal{G}_s)$ cannot fill in $T_0\hat{\mathcal{Y}}_{g(b),\mu} \oplus T_{C_\infty}\mathfrak{M}_s$ (see Figure 6). Hence the image $d_b\eta(T_bB)$ contains $H^2(F(\hat{C}_0))$, and this means that

$$(4.30) \quad \dim H^2(F(\hat{C}_0)) \leq \dim B.$$

This result is for any specified C_∞ , but we can use the strategy in the second part of Proposition 3.8 to show that this is true for any point on \mathfrak{M}_s . If the \mathbb{S}^1 in $\mathbb{S}^1 \times \mathbb{S}^2 = \partial X_0$ is a trivial loop in X_0 , however, that strategy cannot apply. But the result is enough.

Next we show that $\dim H^2(F(\hat{C}_0)) = \dim B$. Recall that We have three differential complexes:

$$(F_{\hat{C}_0}) \quad 0 \rightarrow T_1\hat{G}_\mu \xrightarrow{\mathfrak{L}_{\hat{C}_0}} T_{\hat{C}_0}\partial_\infty^{-1}(C_\infty) \xrightarrow{\widehat{SW}_{\hat{C}_0}} T_0\mathcal{Y}_\mu \rightarrow 0$$

$$(\hat{\mathcal{K}}_{\hat{C}_0}) \quad 0 \rightarrow T_1\hat{G}_{\mu,ex} \xrightarrow{\frac{1}{2}\mathfrak{L}_{\hat{C}_0}} T_{\hat{C}_0}\hat{C}_{\mu,sw} \xrightarrow{\widehat{SW}_{\hat{C}_0}} T_0\mathcal{Y}_\mu \rightarrow 0$$

$$(B_{\hat{C}_0}) \quad 0 \rightarrow T_1\mathcal{G}_\sigma \xrightarrow{\frac{1}{2}\mathfrak{L}_{C_\infty}} T_{C_\infty}\mathcal{Z}_\sigma \rightarrow 0 \rightarrow 0$$

From the exact sequence

$$(E) \quad 0 \rightarrow F_{\hat{C}_0} \xrightarrow{i} \hat{\mathcal{K}}_{\hat{C}_0} \xrightarrow{\partial_\infty} B_{\hat{C}_0} \rightarrow 0$$

we deduce

$$\chi(\hat{\mathcal{K}}_{\hat{C}_0}) = \chi(F_{\hat{C}_0}) + \chi(B_{\hat{C}_0}).$$

In our case $H^0(B_{\hat{C}_0}) = 1$ since all monopoles on the boundary are reducible, and $H^1(B_{\hat{C}_0}) = \dim \mathfrak{M}_s = 1$. Hence $\chi(B_{\hat{C}_0}) = 1 - 1 = 0$. On the other hand $H^0(\hat{\mathcal{K}}_{\hat{C}_0}) = 0$ since all monopoles on X_0 are irreducible, and thus $H^0(F_{\hat{C}_0}) = 0$ by the long exact sequence (E). Therefore by the Proposition 3.7

$$(4.31) \quad -H^1(F_{\hat{C}_0}) + H^2(F_{\hat{C}_0}) = \chi(\hat{\mathcal{K}}_{\hat{C}_0}) = -d(\hat{C}_0) = -1 + \dim B.$$

Since $\dim H^0(\hat{\mathcal{K}}_{\hat{C}_0}) = 0$ and $\dim H^0(B_{\hat{C}_0}) = 1$, $H^1(F_{\hat{C}_0})$ is at least 1-dimensional ($i\mathbb{R}(\hat{\Phi}_0, 0)$ is the image of $H^0(B_{\hat{C}_0})$). Hence by (4.30) and (4.31), $\dim H^2(F_{\hat{C}_0}) = \dim B$ and $\dim H^1(F_{\hat{C}_0}) = 1$. \square

Theorem 4.9. *Under the assumptions in Theorem 4.8, there exists a set $\mathcal{Z}_{reg} \subset \mathcal{Z}^{k-1}$ of the second category in the sense of Baire such that in addition to the properties in Theorem 4.8, all monopoles are of type 1 (see Figure 2).*

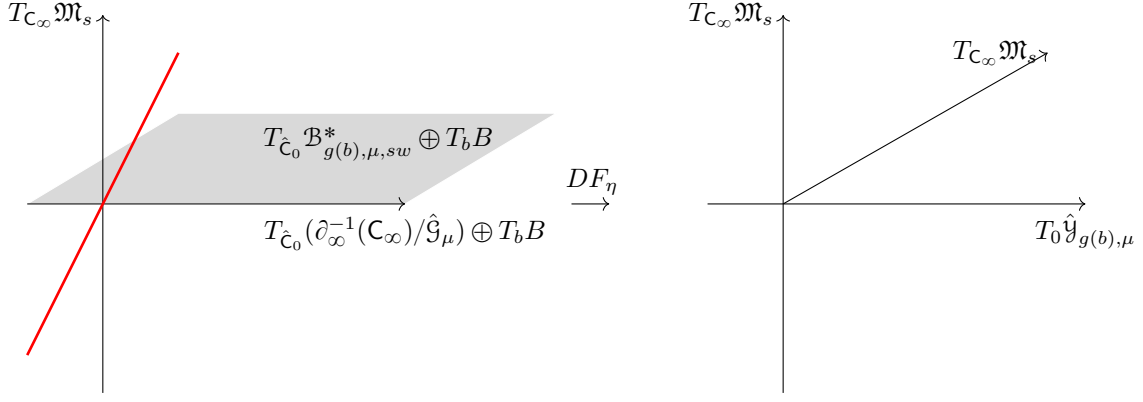


FIGURE 6

In our case, we have $\Pi(E_{X_0})$ on one side, and $\Pi(E_{\mathbb{S}^1 \times D^3})$ or $\Pi(E_{D^2 \times \mathbb{S}^2})$ on the other side. We hope each of $\eta_{\mathbb{S}^1 \times D^3} : B \rightarrow \Pi(E_{\mathbb{S}^1 \times D^3})$ and $\eta_{D^2 \times \mathbb{S}^2} : B \rightarrow \Pi(E_{D^2 \times \mathbb{S}^2})$ sends each point of B to a fixed PSC metric and vanished perturbation, and this property is preserved after gluing. Thus, we have to find an $\eta_{X_0} : B \rightarrow \Pi(E_{X_0})$ such that it vanishes on $[R_{\text{vanish}}, \infty)$ of the neck.

Proposition 4.10. *It's possible to choose families perturbations η_{X_0} satisfying the following assumptions:*

- A1 η_{X_0} doesn't meet the wall.
- A3 (A5) of Proposition 7.2 in [BK20] is satisfied.
- A4 $\eta_{X_0} : B \rightarrow \Pi(E_{X_0})$ is generic in the family sense (in the sense of Theorem 4.5).
- A5 For any $b \in B$, $\eta_{X_0}(b)$ vanishes on $[R_{\text{vanish}}, \infty)$ of the neck.

Proof. We just replace the dimension condition in the proof of Proposition 7.2 in [BK20]. □

5. THE PROOF OF 1-SURGERY FORMULA FOR FAMILIES INVARIANT

5.1. Computation of obstruction bundles. Suppose $\sigma = (g, \eta)$ is a regular section in the sense of Theorem 4.5, and $b \in B$ is a point such that $sw_{\sigma(b)}^{-1}$ is nonempty. As the discussion in the proof of Theorem 4.5, either

$$\begin{aligned} \dim \ker[sw_{\sigma(b)}] &= 0 \\ \dim \text{coker}[sw_{\sigma(b)}] &= 1 - \dim B = -\text{ind } sw_{\sigma(b)} \end{aligned}$$

or

$$\begin{aligned} \dim \ker[sw_{\sigma(b)}] &= 1 \\ \dim \text{coker}[sw_{\sigma(b)}] &= -\dim B = 1 - \text{ind } sw_{\sigma(b)}. \end{aligned}$$

Alternatively, one can compute $H^2(F(\hat{C}_0))$ from the exact sequence **L**

$$(5.1) \quad \cdots \rightarrow H_{\hat{C}_0}^1 \rightarrow H^1(B_{\hat{C}_0}) \rightarrow H^2(F_{\hat{C}_0}) \rightarrow H_{\hat{C}_0}^2 \rightarrow 0$$

Not like the formula (3.16), now we have irreducible monopole. Hence

$$H^2(F(\hat{C}_0)) = \ker_{\text{ex}} \mathfrak{D}_{\hat{A}_0}^* \oplus H_+^2(\hat{N}) \oplus L_{\text{top}}^2,$$

As in (3.17), we have

$$\ker_{ex} \mathfrak{D}_{A_0}^* = \ker_{L^2} \mathfrak{D}_{A_0}^*.$$

Let $\hat{N}_1 \simeq X_0$. Let η be the perturbation family chosen in Theorem 4.8. Let $b \in B$ be a point and \hat{C}_1 be an $\eta(b)$ -monopole of \hat{N}_1 . The sequence (L) becomes

$$(L?) \quad \begin{array}{ccccc} & \rightarrow & \dim H^0(F_{\hat{C}_1}) = 0 & \rightarrow & \dim H^1(F_{\hat{C}_1}) = 1 & \rightarrow & \dim H^2(F_{\hat{C}_1}) = \dim B \\ & & \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ & & \dim H_{\hat{C}_1}^0 = 0 & & \dim H_{\hat{C}_1}^1 = ? & & \dim H_{\hat{C}_1}^2 = ? \\ & & \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ 0 & \rightarrow & \dim H^0(B_{\hat{C}_1}) = 1 & \rightarrow & \dim H^1(B_{\hat{C}_1}) = 1 & \rightarrow & 0 \end{array}$$

As we discussed in the proof of Theorem 4.8, the homomorphism $H^0(B_{\hat{C}_1}) \rightarrow H^1(F_{\hat{C}_1})$ is an isomorphism. Since $\chi(\hat{\mathcal{K}}_{\hat{C}_1}) = -d(\hat{C}_1) = -1 + \dim B$, there are only two cases: either $\dim H_{\hat{C}_1}^1 = 0$ and $\dim H_{\hat{C}_1}^2 = \dim B - 1$, or $\dim H_{\hat{C}_1}^1 = 1$ and $\dim H_{\hat{C}_1}^2 = \dim B$. In fact both cases are possible.

Case 0: $\dim H_{\hat{C}_1}^1 = 0$ and $\dim H_{\hat{C}_1}^2 = \dim B - 1$. In this case we have

$$(L0) \quad \begin{array}{ccccc} & \rightarrow & \dim H^0(F_{\hat{C}_1}) = 0 & \rightarrow & \dim H^1(F_{\hat{C}_1}) = 1 & \rightarrow & \dim H^2(F_{\hat{C}_1}) = \dim B \\ & & \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ & & \dim H_{\hat{C}_1}^0 = 0 & & \dim H_{\hat{C}_1}^1 = 0 & & \dim H_{\hat{C}_1}^2 = \dim B - 1 \\ & & \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ 0 & \rightarrow & \dim H^0(B_{\hat{C}_1}) = 1 & \rightarrow & \dim H^1(B_{\hat{C}_1}) = 1 & \rightarrow & 0 \end{array}$$

Since the virtual dimension of the moduli space for a fixed parameter is $\dim H_{\hat{C}_1}^1 = 0$, \hat{C}_1 is of type 0 (see Figure 3).

In the first row of diagram T, $L_1^+ = \partial_{\infty}^c(H_{\hat{C}_1}^1)$. Hence L_1^+ is certainly 0. By complementarity equations from the Lagrangian condition, we have

$$L_1^+ \oplus L_1^- = T_{C_{\infty}} \mathfrak{M}_{\sigma}.$$

So L_1^- is \mathbb{R} . Let $\hat{N}_2 = \mathbb{S}^1 \times D^3$. Then the dimension of $H^2(F_{\hat{C}_2})$, L_2^- , \mathfrak{C}_1^- and \mathfrak{C}_2^- are computed as in 3.11. We deduce $\dim \mathcal{H}_r^- = \dim B - 1$ by the obstruction diagram 7. Since the obstruction space has one less dimension than the parameter space, we have type 0 configuration $\hat{C}_1 \#_r \hat{C}_2$ (see Figure 4).

We have to identify \mathcal{H}_r^- explicitly. By the definition of $H_{\hat{C}_1}^2$ and $H^2(F_{\hat{C}_1})$ we have

$$\begin{aligned} \dim(\widehat{SW}T_{\hat{C}_1}(\hat{\mathcal{C}}_{\mu,sw}/\hat{\mathcal{G}}_{\mu,ex}))^{\perp} &= \dim H_{\hat{C}_1}^2 = \dim B - 1 \\ \dim(\widehat{SW}T_{\hat{C}_1}(\partial_{\infty}^{-1}(C_{\infty})/\hat{\mathcal{G}}_{\mu}))^{\perp} &= \dim H^2(F_{\hat{C}_1}) = \dim B \end{aligned}$$

Namely, the image of

$$T_{\hat{C}_1}(\hat{\mathcal{C}}_{\mu,sw}/\hat{\mathcal{G}}_{\mu,ex}) \cong T_{\hat{C}_1}(\partial_{\infty}^{-1}(C_{\infty})/\hat{\mathcal{G}}_{\mu})/i\mathbb{R}(\hat{\Phi}_1, 0) \oplus T_{C_{\infty}}(\mathcal{Z}_s/\mathcal{G}_s)$$

under $\widehat{SW}_{\hat{C}_1}$ has one more dimension than the image of

$$T_{\hat{C}_1}(\partial_{\infty}^{-1}(C_{\infty})/\hat{\mathcal{G}}_{\mu})$$

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc}
& & 0 & & 0 & & 0 \\
& & \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow \\
\dim B - 1 & & \downarrow & & \dim B & \text{0} & \downarrow & 1 & \downarrow & \text{0} \\
0 & \longrightarrow & \ker \Delta_c^- & \xrightarrow{S_r} & H^2(F_{\hat{C}_1}) \oplus H^2(F_{\hat{C}_2}) & \xrightarrow{\Delta_c^-} & L_1^- + L_2^- & \longrightarrow & 0 \\
& & \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow \\
\dim B - 1 & & \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow \\
0 & \longrightarrow & \mathcal{H}_r^- & \xrightarrow{S_r} & \ker_{ex} \hat{\mathcal{J}}_{\hat{C}_1}^* \oplus \ker_{ex} \hat{\mathcal{J}}_{\hat{C}_2}^* & \xrightarrow{\Delta_c^+} & \hat{L}_1^- + \hat{L}_2^- & \longrightarrow & 0 \\
& & \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow \\
0 & \longrightarrow & \ker \Delta_0^- & \xrightarrow{S_r} & \mathfrak{C}_1^- \oplus \mathfrak{C}_2^- & \xrightarrow{\Delta_0^-} & \mathfrak{C}_1^- + \mathfrak{C}_2^- & \longrightarrow & 0 \\
& & \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow \\
& & 0 & & 0 & \text{1} & 0 & \text{1} & 0 \\
& & \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow \\
& & 0 & & 0 & & 0 & & 0
\end{array}$$

FIGURE 7. Obstruction diagram for case 0 and $\hat{N}_2 = \mathbb{S}^1 \times D^3$, with dimension for each term.

under $\widehat{SW}_{\hat{C}_1}$. Since $\widehat{SW}_{\hat{C}_0}(i\mathbb{R}(\hat{\Phi}_1, 0)) = 0$ and $\widehat{SW}_{\hat{C}_1}(T_{C_\infty}(\mathcal{Z}_s/\mathcal{G}_s))$ is 1-dimensional, this means that

$$\widehat{SW}_{\hat{C}_1}(T_{C_\infty}(\mathcal{Z}_s/\mathcal{G}_s)) \notin \widehat{SW}_{\hat{C}_1}(T_{\hat{C}_1}(\partial_\infty^{-1}(C_\infty)/\hat{\mathcal{G}}_\mu)).$$

Assume that the restriction $H^1(X_0, \mathbb{R}) \rightarrow H^1(\mathbb{S}^1 \times \mathbb{S}^2, \mathbb{R})$ is surjective, one can find a closed form $\alpha \in \Omega^1(X_0)$ such that $\partial_\infty \alpha \in T_{C_\infty}(\mathcal{Z}_s/\mathcal{G}_s)$. Then $d^+ \alpha = 0$ so

$$\widehat{SW}_{\hat{C}_1}(T_{C_\infty}(\mathcal{Z}_s/\mathcal{G}_s)) \in \widehat{SW}_{\hat{C}_1}(T_{\hat{C}_1}(\partial_\infty^{-1}(C_\infty)/\hat{\mathcal{G}}_\mu)).$$

Hence in this case (Case 0) $H^1(X_0, \mathbb{R}) \rightarrow H^1(\mathbb{S}^1 \times \mathbb{S}^2, \mathbb{R})$ is not surjective, i.e. $L_{top}^1 = 0$ and $(L_{top}^1)^\perp = \mathbb{R} = H^1(\mathbb{S}^1 \times \mathbb{S}^2, \mathbb{R})$. From the long exact sequence

$$\begin{array}{ccccc}
H^3(N; \mathbb{R}) & \longleftarrow & H^3(\hat{N}; \mathbb{R}) & \longleftarrow & H^3(\hat{N}, N; \mathbb{R}) \\
& & \uparrow & & \uparrow \\
\text{(BL)} & & H^2(N; \mathbb{R}) & \longleftarrow & H^2(\hat{N}; \mathbb{R}) \xleftarrow{f} H^2(\hat{N}, N; \mathbb{R}) \\
& & \uparrow & & \uparrow \\
& & H^1(N; \mathbb{R}) & \longleftarrow & H^1(\hat{N}; \mathbb{R}) \xleftarrow{\delta} H^1(\hat{N}, N; \mathbb{R})
\end{array}$$

(where $H^*(\hat{N}, N; \mathbb{R})$ is the de Rham cohomology with compact support on the cylindrical manifold \hat{N}) and the Poincaré dual theorem:

$$\begin{aligned}
H^2(N; \mathbb{R}) &\cong H^1(N; \mathbb{R}) \\
\alpha &\mapsto *\alpha
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
(5.2) \quad \hat{*} : H^2(\hat{N}, N; \mathbb{R}) &\cong H^2(\hat{N}; \mathbb{R}) \\
H^3(\hat{N}, N; \mathbb{R}) &\cong H^1(\hat{N}, N; \mathbb{R}) \\
H^3(\hat{N}; \mathbb{R}) &\cong H^1(\hat{N}, N; \mathbb{R})
\end{aligned}$$

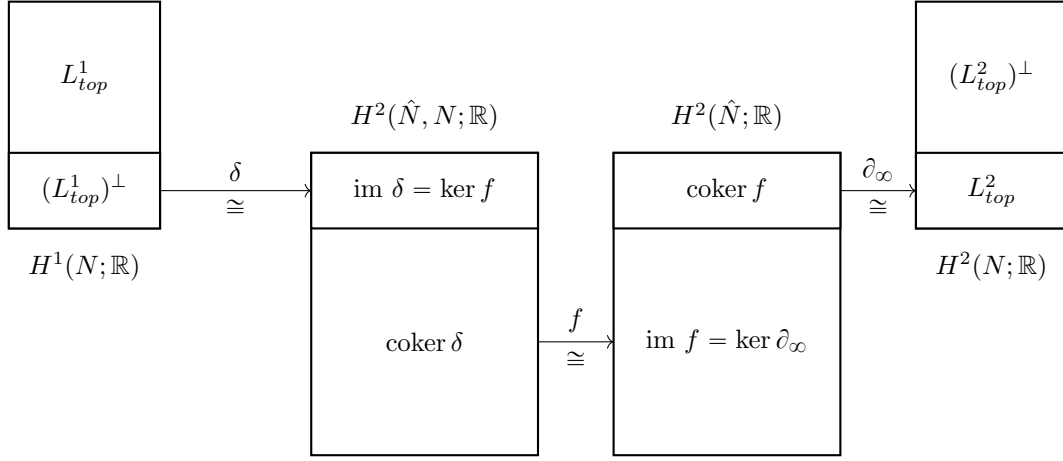


FIGURE 8. Some terms in the long exact sequence **(BL)**

we deduce that (see Figure 8)

$$H^2(N; \mathbb{R}) = *L_{top}^1 \oplus L_{top}^2$$

and

$$H^1(N; \mathbb{R}) = L_{top}^1 \oplus *L_{top}^2,$$

where

$$L_{top}^* := \text{im } H^*(\hat{N}; \mathbb{R}) \rightarrow H^*(N; \mathbb{R}).$$

Moreover $L_{top}^2 \cong *L_{top}^2 = (L_{top}^1)^\perp$ is isomorphic to $\delta((L_{top}^1)^\perp)$, the kernel of the natural forgetful morphism $f : H^2(\hat{N}, N; \mathbb{R}) \rightarrow H^2(\hat{N}; \mathbb{R})$ in the long exact sequence **(BL)**. The isomorphism $\hat{*}$ in (5.2) is the Hodge star operator on \hat{N} and by definition it comes from the cup product, which is a nondegenerate pairing

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{\hat{N}} : H^2(\hat{N}, N; \mathbb{R}) \otimes H_2(\hat{N}; \mathbb{R}) &\rightarrow \mathbb{R} \\ [\omega] \otimes [\tau] &\mapsto \int_{\hat{N}} \omega \wedge \tau. \end{aligned}$$

If $f([\alpha]) = 0$, then there exists a 1-form $a \in C^1(\hat{N})$ such that $da = \alpha$. Then for any cocycle $\beta \in C^2(\hat{N}, N)$,

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{\hat{N}} \alpha \wedge \beta &= \int_{\hat{N}} da \wedge \beta \\ &= \int_{\hat{N}} d(a \wedge \beta) \pm \int_{\hat{N}} a \wedge d\beta \\ &= \int_{\partial \hat{N}} a \wedge \beta \pm 0 \\ &= 0. \end{aligned}$$

Hence $[\alpha]$ is in the radical of the intersection form Q of $H^2(\hat{N}, N; \mathbb{R})$. Conversely, if $f[\alpha] \neq 0$, then there exists an element $[\omega] \in H^2(\hat{N}, N; \mathbb{R})$ such that

$$\int_{\hat{N}} \omega \wedge \alpha \neq 0.$$

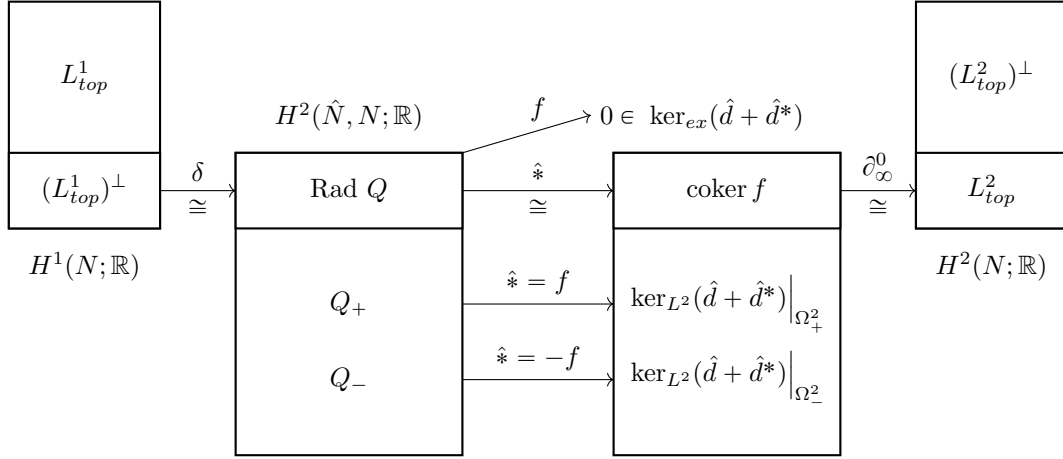


FIGURE 9

So $\text{Rad } Q$ of $H^2(\hat{N}, N; \mathbb{R})$ is precisely $\ker f = \delta((L_{top}^1)^\perp) \cong *L_{top}^2$.

From above discussion and based on Figure 8, we have Figure 9, where $\partial_\infty^0 = \partial_\infty - \partial_\infty^c$ and ∂_∞^c is the contraction by $\hat{\partial}_t$ and then taking ∂_∞ . In particular, one has an exact sequence

$$(5.3) \quad 1 \rightarrow \ker_{L^2}(\hat{d} + \hat{d}^*)|_{\Omega_\mp^2} \rightarrow \ker_{ex}(\hat{d} + \hat{d}^*)|_{\Omega_\mp^2} \xrightarrow{\partial_\infty^0} L_{top}^2 \rightarrow 1.$$

By the computation of the **ASD** operator $d^+ \oplus d^*$ (see Example 4.1.24), one has

$$\ker_{ex} \mathbf{ASD}^* = \ker_{ex}(\hat{d} + \hat{d}^*)|_{\Omega_+^2} \oplus H^0(\hat{N}; \mathbb{R}).$$

and

$$\partial_\infty \ker_{ex}(\mathbf{ASD}^*) \cong L_{top}^2 \oplus L_{top}^0.$$

Let $\mathbb{R}_+ \times \mathbb{S}^1 \times \mathbb{S}^2$ be the neck of $\hat{N}_1 \simeq X_0$. Let t be the coordinate of \mathbb{R}_+ . Let θ be the coordinate of \mathbb{S}^1 . Then $H^1(\mathbb{S}^1 \times \mathbb{S}^2; \mathbb{R}) = \mathbb{R}$ is generated by $d\theta$. Let

$$(5.4) \quad \alpha = \beta(t)d\theta \in \Omega^1(\hat{N})$$

where $\beta(t)$ is the cutoff function defined in the beginning of the subsection. Then $\partial_\infty \alpha$ generates $T_{C_\infty}(\mathcal{Z}_s/\mathcal{G}_s)$. Notice that $[d\alpha]$ is precisely $\delta[d\theta]$ by the definition of the connecting homomorphism δ in the sequence (BL).

As before we regard $T_{C_\infty}(\mathcal{Z}_s/\mathcal{G}_s)$ as a subspace of $T_{\hat{C}_0}(\hat{\mathcal{C}}_{g(b), \mu, sw}/\hat{\mathcal{G}}_{\mu, ex})$. So α generates $T_{C_\infty}(\mathcal{Z}_s/\mathcal{G}_s)$. Hence

$$d^+ \alpha = \frac{\hat{*}d + d}{2} \alpha$$

generates $\widehat{SW}_{\hat{C}_1}(T_{C_\infty}(\mathcal{Z}_s/\mathcal{G}_s))$. As $[d\alpha] = \delta[d\theta]$ for $[d\theta] \in (L_{top}^1)^\perp$, the projection of $\hat{*}d\alpha$ to $\ker_{ex}(\hat{d} + \hat{d}^*)$, denoted by $\mathcal{H}(\hat{*}d\alpha)$, is nonzero (see Figure 9). On the other hand, $\mathcal{H}(d\alpha)$ is zero since $f([d\alpha]) = f \circ \delta[d\theta] = 0$. In conclusion, $d^+ \alpha$ projects to a nonzero element of $\ker_{ex}(\hat{d} + \hat{d}^*)$, and in addition, ∂_∞^0 sends this element to $L_{top}^2 = \mathbb{R}$.

In the right top of the obstruction diagram (Figure 7) we have the map $\partial_\infty^c : H^2(F_{\hat{C}_1}) \rightarrow L_1^-$. Here $H^2(F_{\hat{C}_1})$ is a subspace of

$$\ker_{ex}(\hat{d} + \hat{d}^*)|_{\Omega_+^2} \subset \ker_{ex} \mathbf{ASD}^*$$

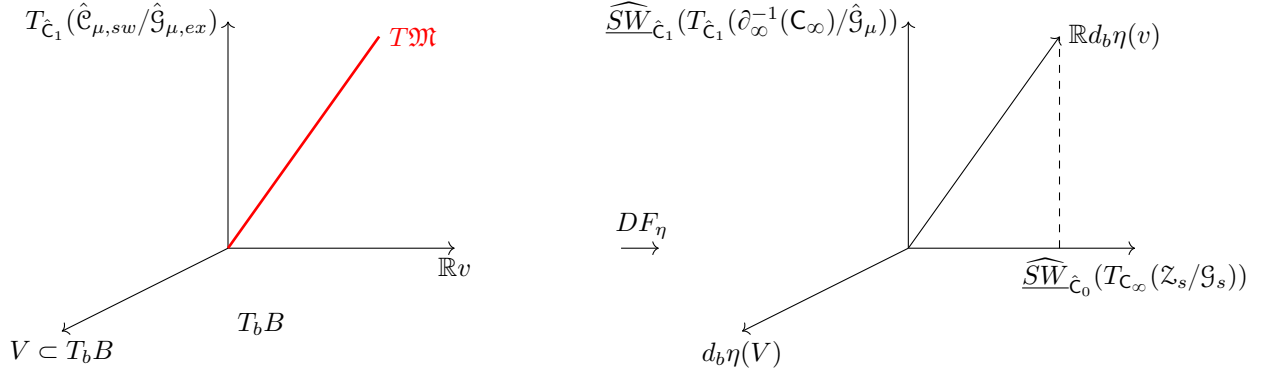


FIGURE 10. Case 0 corresponds to Type 0 in Figure 3. Remember the othogonal complement of $\widehat{SW}_{\hat{C}_0}(T_{C_\infty}(\mathcal{Z}_s/\mathcal{G}_s))$ is $H^2(F(\hat{C}_0))$.

(it's a proper subspace if the kernel of the twisted Dirac operator is nontrivial), and $L_1^- = (L_{top}^1)^\perp = *L_{top}^2 \cong L_{top}^2$. For a self dual two form, $\partial_\infty^c = *\partial_\infty^0$. Hence

$$(5.5) \quad \partial_\infty^c \mathcal{H}(\widehat{SW}_{\hat{C}_1}(T_{C_\infty}(\mathcal{Z}_s/\mathcal{G}_s))) \neq 0$$

is nonzero. Note that previously in (4.29) we choose $T_{C_\infty}(\mathcal{Z}_s/\mathcal{G}_s)$ to be the L^2 -complement of

$$T_{\hat{C}_0}(\partial_\infty^{-1}(C_\infty)/\hat{G}_\mu)/i\mathbb{R}(\hat{\Phi}_0, 0)$$

in $T_{\hat{C}_0}(\hat{C}_{g(b),\mu,sw}/\hat{G}_{\mu,ex})$. Now we can choose another $T_{C_\infty}(\mathcal{Z}_s/\mathcal{G}_s)$ such that it still satisfies (4.29) and in addition,

$$\mathcal{H}(\widehat{SW}_{\hat{C}_1}(T_{C_\infty}(\mathcal{Z}_s/\mathcal{G}_s))) \subset H^2(F_{\hat{C}_1}).$$

This is possible because $H^2(F_{\hat{C}_1})$ is by defintion the L^2 -complement of $\widehat{SW}_{\hat{C}_0}(T_{\hat{C}_0}(\partial_\infty^{-1}(C_\infty)/\hat{G}_\mu))$.

Recall that Figure 7 shows that

$$(5.6) \quad \mathcal{H}_r^- \cong \ker \Delta^c.$$

Therefore by (5.5) \mathcal{H}_r^- is isomorphic to the L^2 complement of $\mathcal{H}(\widehat{SW}_{\hat{C}_1}(T_{C_\infty}(\mathcal{Z}_s/\mathcal{G}_s)))$ in $H^2(F_{\hat{C}_1})$. Note that this isomorphism is given by gluing the obstruction spaces of \hat{N}_1 and \hat{N}_2 (which is trivial).

Recall that we have chosen the perturbation family η such that

$$d_b\eta(T_b B) \oplus \widehat{SW}_{\hat{C}_1}(T_{\hat{C}_1}(\partial_\infty^{-1}(C_\infty)/\hat{G}_\mu)) = \hat{y}_{g(b),\mu}.$$

Choose $v \in T_b B$ such that

$$\widehat{SW}_{\hat{C}_0}(T_{C_\infty}(\mathcal{Z}_s/\mathcal{G}_s)) \in \mathbb{R}d_b\eta(v) \oplus \widehat{SW}_{\hat{C}_0}(T_{\hat{C}_0}(\partial_\infty^{-1}(C_\infty)/\hat{G}_\mu)).$$

Fix any Riemann metric on B . Let $V \subset T_b B$ be the othogonal complement of $\mathbb{R}v$, then $\dim V = \dim B - 1$ (see Figure 10). Observe that

$$(5.7) \quad d_b\eta(V) \cong \mathcal{H}_r^-,$$

and this isomorphism is given by first gluing perturbations on \hat{N}_1 and \hat{N}_2 (which is 0), then projecting it to \mathcal{H}_r^- .

Now let $\hat{N}_2 = D^2 \times \mathbb{S}^2$. From Proposition 3.11, we have Figure 11. Surprisingly, the dimesion of the obstruction space is different from the one in Figure 7. Since the dimension of the obstruction space matches the dimension of the parameter space, we have type 1 configuration $\hat{C}_1 \#_r \hat{C}_2$ (see Figure 4).

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc}
& & 0 & & 0 & & 0 \\
& & \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow \\
& \dim B & \downarrow & & \dim B & \text{1} & \downarrow & \text{1} \\
0 & \longrightarrow & \ker \Delta_-^c & \xrightarrow{S_r} & H^2(F_{\hat{C}_1}) \oplus H^2(F_{\hat{C}_2}) & \xrightarrow{\Delta_-^c} & L_1^- + L_2^- & \longrightarrow 0 \\
& & \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow & \\
& \dim B & \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow & \\
0 & \longrightarrow & \mathcal{H}_r^- & \xrightarrow{S_r} & \ker_{ex} \hat{\mathcal{J}}_{\hat{C}_1}^* \oplus \ker_{ex} \hat{\mathcal{J}}_{\hat{C}_2}^* & \xrightarrow{\Delta_+^c} & \hat{L}_1^- + \hat{L}_2^- & \longrightarrow 0 \\
& & \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow & \\
0 & \longrightarrow & \ker \Delta_-^0 & \xrightarrow{S_r} & \mathfrak{C}_1^- \oplus \mathfrak{C}_2^- & \xrightarrow{\Delta_-^0} & \mathfrak{C}_1^- + \mathfrak{C}_2^- & \longrightarrow 0 \\
& & \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow & \\
& & 0 & & 0 & \text{1} & 0 & \text{1} \\
& & \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow & \\
& & 0 & & 0 & & 0 &
\end{array}$$

FIGURE 11. Obstruction diagram for case 0 and $\hat{N}_2 = D^2 \times \mathbb{S}^2$, with dimension for each term.

(O)

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc}
& & 0 & & 0 & & 0 \\
& & \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow \\
0 & \longrightarrow & \ker \Delta_-^c & \xrightarrow{S_r} & H^2(F_{\hat{C}_1}) \oplus H^2(F_{\hat{C}_2}) & \xrightarrow{\Delta_-^c} & L_1^- + L_2^- & \longrightarrow 0 \\
& & \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow & \\
0 & \longrightarrow & \mathcal{H}_r^- & \xrightarrow{S_r} & \ker_{ex} \hat{\mathcal{J}}_{\hat{C}_1}^* \oplus \ker_{ex} \hat{\mathcal{J}}_{\hat{C}_2}^* & \xrightarrow{\Delta_+^c} & \hat{L}_1^- + \hat{L}_2^- & \longrightarrow 0 \\
& & \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow & \\
0 & \longrightarrow & \ker \Delta_-^0 & \xrightarrow{S_r} & \mathfrak{C}_1^- \oplus \mathfrak{C}_2^- & \xrightarrow{\Delta_-^0} & \mathfrak{C}_1^- + \mathfrak{C}_2^- & \longrightarrow 0 \\
& & \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow & \\
& & 0 & & 0 & & 0 &
\end{array}$$

Case 1: $\dim H_{\hat{C}_1}^1 = 1$ and $\dim H_{\hat{C}_1}^2 = \dim B$. Since the virtual dimension of the moduli space for a fixed parameter is $\dim H_{\hat{C}_1}^1 = 1$, \hat{C}_1 is of type 1 (see Figure 3). Now the diagram (L?) becomes

(L1)

$$\begin{array}{ccccc}
& \dim H^0(F_{\hat{C}_1}) = 0 & \longrightarrow & \dim H^1(F_{\hat{C}_1}) = 1 & \longrightarrow & \dim H^2(F_{\hat{C}_1}) = \dim B \\
& \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow \\
& \dim H_{\hat{C}_1}^0 = 0 & & \dim H_{\hat{C}_1}^1 = 1 & & \dim H_{\hat{C}_1}^2 = \dim B \\
& \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow \\
0 & \longrightarrow & \dim H^0(B_{\hat{C}_1}) = 1 & \longrightarrow & \dim H^1(B_{\hat{C}_1}) = 1 & \longrightarrow & 0
\end{array}$$

We deduce that the map $H_{\hat{C}_1}^1 \rightarrow H^1(B_{\hat{C}_1})$ is surjective. On the other hand, the projection of the parameterized moduli space to the parameter space has trivial derivative. Combined this with the compactness result, we have

Proposition 5.1. *Under the dimension assumption (??), for a generic perturbation family η , there exists a finite set of points b_1, \dots, b_n on B , such that the parameterized moduli space for $\hat{N}_1 \simeq X_0$ are in the fiber of b_1, \dots, b_n .*

Now we compute the obstruction space for the closed manifolds obtained by gluing. In the first row of diagram **T**,

$$(5.8) \quad L_1^+ = \text{im}(H_{\hat{C}_1}^1) = \mathbb{R}$$

since the map $H_{\hat{C}_1}^1 \rightarrow L_1^+$ is by definition $H_{\hat{C}_1}^1 \rightarrow H^1(B_{\hat{C}_1})$. By complementarity equations from the Lagrangian condition, we have

$$L_1^+ \oplus L_1^- = T_{C_\infty} \mathfrak{M}_\sigma.$$

So $L_1^- = 0$. Let $\hat{N}_2 = \mathbb{S}^1 \times D^3$. Then we deduce $\dim \mathcal{H}_r^- = \dim B$ by the following obstruction diagram:

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc}
& & 0 & & 0 & & 0 \\
& & \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow \\
& \dim B & \downarrow & & \dim B & \downarrow & 0 \\
0 & \longrightarrow & \ker \Delta_-^c & \xrightarrow{S_r} & H^2(F_{\hat{C}_1}) \oplus H^2(F_{\hat{C}_2}) & \xrightarrow{\Delta_-^c} & L_1^- + L_2^- \longrightarrow 0 \\
& & \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow \\
& \dim B & \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow \\
0 & \longrightarrow & \mathcal{H}_r^- & \xrightarrow{S_r} & \ker_{ex} \hat{\mathcal{J}}_{\hat{C}_1}^* \oplus \ker_{ex} \hat{\mathcal{J}}_{\hat{C}_2}^* & \xrightarrow{\Delta_+^c} & \hat{L}_1^- + \hat{L}_2^- \longrightarrow 0 \\
& & \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow \\
0 & \longrightarrow & \ker \Delta_-^0 & \xrightarrow{S_r} & \mathfrak{C}_1^- \oplus \mathfrak{C}_2^- & \xrightarrow{\Delta_-^0} & \mathfrak{C}_1^- + \mathfrak{C}_2^- \longrightarrow 0 \\
& & \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow \\
& & 0 & & 0 & & 0 \\
& & \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow \\
& & 0 & & 0 & & 0
\end{array}$$

Since the dimension of the obstruction space matches the dimension of the parameter space, we have type 1 configuration $\hat{C}_1 \#_r \hat{C}_2$ (see Figure 4).

Now we have

$$\begin{aligned}
\dim(\widehat{SW}T_{\hat{C}_1}(\hat{\mathcal{C}}_{\mu,sw}/\hat{\mathcal{G}}_{\mu,ex}))^\perp &= \dim H_{\hat{C}_1}^2 = \dim B, \\
\dim(\widehat{SW}T_{\hat{C}_1}(\partial_\infty^{-1}(C_\infty)/\hat{\mathcal{G}}_\mu))^\perp &= \dim H^2(F_{\hat{C}_1}) = \dim B.
\end{aligned}$$

Hence

$$\widehat{SW}_{\hat{C}_1}(T_{C_\infty}(\mathcal{Z}_s/\mathcal{G}_s)) \in \widehat{SW}_{\hat{C}_1}(T_{\hat{C}_1}(\partial_\infty^{-1}(C_\infty)/\hat{\mathcal{G}}_\mu)).$$

and

$$(5.9) \quad \mathcal{H}_r^- \cong \ker \Delta_-^c \cong H^2(F_{\hat{C}_1}) = (\widehat{SW}T_{\hat{C}_1}(\partial_\infty^{-1}(C_\infty)/\hat{\mathcal{G}}_\mu))^\perp.$$

Again we have chosen the perturbation family η such that

$$d_b \eta(T_b B) \oplus \widehat{SW}_{\hat{C}_1}(T_{\hat{C}_1}(\partial_\infty^{-1}(C_\infty)/\hat{\mathcal{G}}_\mu)) = \hat{\mathcal{Y}}_{g(b),\mu}.$$

Therefore, similar to (5.7), we have

$$(5.10) \quad d_b \eta(T_b B) \cong \mathcal{H}_r^-,$$

and this isomorphism is given by first gluing perturbations on \hat{N}_1 and \hat{N}_2 (which is 0), then projecting it to \mathcal{H}_r^- .

Now let $\hat{N}_2 = D^2 \times \mathbb{S}^2$. As in 3.11, we have

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc}
& & 0 & & 0 & & 0 \\
& & \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow \\
& \dim B & \downarrow & & \dim B & \downarrow & 0 \\
0 & \longrightarrow & \ker \Delta_-^c & \xrightarrow{S_r} & H^2(F_{\hat{C}_1}) \oplus H^2(F_{\hat{C}_2}) & \xrightarrow{\Delta_-^c} & L_1^- + L_2^- \longrightarrow 0 \\
& & \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow \\
& \dim B & \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow \\
0 & \longrightarrow & \mathcal{H}_r^- & \xrightarrow{S_r} & \ker_{ex} \hat{\mathcal{J}}_{\hat{C}_1}^* \oplus \ker_{ex} \hat{\mathcal{J}}_{\hat{C}_2}^* & \xrightarrow{\Delta_+^c} & \hat{L}_1^- + \hat{L}_2^- \longrightarrow 0 \\
& & \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow \\
0 & \longrightarrow & \ker \Delta_-^0 & \xrightarrow{S_r} & \mathfrak{C}_1^- \oplus \mathfrak{C}_2^- & \xrightarrow{\Delta_-^0} & \mathfrak{C}_1^- + \mathfrak{C}_2^- \longrightarrow 0 \\
& & \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow \\
& & 0 & & 0 & & 0 \\
& & \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow \\
& & 0 & & 0 & & 0
\end{array}$$

Since the dimension of the obstruction space matches the dimension of the parameter space, we have type 1 configuration $\hat{C}_1 \#_r \hat{C}_2$ (see Figure 4).

5.2. Local gluing theory for type 1 configuration. We start from case 1 as it is simpler (the dimension of the obstruction diagram matches the dimension of the parameter space, i.e., the configuration obtained by gluing is of type 1) by the previous subsection.

Suppose that X is the 4-manifold satisfying the dimension assumption, and X_0 is obtained by cutting off a neighborhood of a cohomologically nontrivial loop. In this case, the gluing configurations are of type 1. The main theorem of this subsection is:

Theorem 5.2.

$$\begin{aligned}
\mathcal{FM}(X) &\cong \mathcal{FM}(X_0) \times_{\mathcal{FM}(\mathbb{S}^1 \times \mathbb{S}^2)} \mathcal{FM}(\mathbb{S}^1 \times D^3), \\
\mathcal{FM}(X') &\cong \mathcal{FM}(X_0) \times_{\mathcal{FM}(\mathbb{S}^1 \times \mathbb{S}^2)} \mathcal{FM}(D^2 \times \mathbb{S}^2).
\end{aligned}$$

Here “ \cong ” means the isotopy in the parameterized configuration space of X or X' .

We will use some classical ideas found in [Nic00] and [BK20], but generalize them as we don't have any assumption on the kernel of the twisted Dirac operator. Throughout this subsection, \hat{N}_1 is the cylindrical manifold obtained from X_0 , and $X(r) \simeq X$ is the closed manifold obtained by regluing $\hat{N}_2 \simeq \mathbb{S}^1 \times D^3$ to \hat{N}_1 with a length r neck. As there is no restriction on the twisted Dirac operator, the perturbations provided by the parameter space does not coincide with the obstruction space in general. The neck of the glued manifold should be stretched to control the error occurring from such difference.

Proposition 5.3. *It's possible to choose families perturbations η_{X_0} satisfying the following assumptions:*

I η_{X_0} doesn't meet the wall.

II Let δ be any fixed positive number. For any $b \in B$ and any solution \hat{C}_1 for the perturbation $\eta(b)$, let $D_b\eta$ be the differential of η that projects to the fiber, which is a linear operator

$$D_b\eta : T_bB \rightarrow L_\mu^{1,2}(\mathbf{i}\Lambda_+^2 T^* \hat{N}_1)$$

and let $\pi_{\hat{C}_1}$ and $\pi_{\hat{C}_1}^\perp$ be the L_μ^2 -orthogonal projections

$$\begin{aligned} \pi_{\hat{C}_1} &: L_\mu^{1,2}(\mathbf{i}\Lambda_+^2 T^* \hat{N}_1) \rightarrow H^2(F_{\hat{C}_1}) \\ \pi_{\hat{C}_1}^\perp &: L_\mu^{1,2}(\mathbf{i}\Lambda_+^2 T^* \hat{N}_1) \rightarrow H^2(F_{\hat{C}_1})^\perp, \end{aligned}$$

where $H^2(F_{\hat{C}_1})^\perp$ is the L_μ^2 -orthogonal complement of $H^2(F_{\hat{C}_1})$. The following conditions on the local gradient are satisfied.

a There exists some $\epsilon \in (0, \delta)$, such that the projection π_+ of $D_b\eta$ to $H_{L^2}^+(\hat{N}_1)$ satisfies

$$\|\pi_+^\perp(D_b\eta)\|_{L_\mu^2(\hat{N}_1)} \leq \epsilon \|D_b\eta\|.$$

b There exists some $\delta' \in (0, \delta)$ such that

$$\|D_b\eta(t)\|_{L_\mu^2(X_0)} < \delta' \|t\|.$$

c There exists $\delta'' > \frac{1}{2}\delta$ such that

$$\|\pi_{\hat{C}_1} D_b\eta(t)\|_{L_\mu^2(X_0)} > \delta'' \|t\|$$

III $\eta_{X_0} : B \rightarrow \Pi(E_{X_0})$ is generic in the family sense (in the sense of Theorem 4.8).

IV For any $b \in B$, $\eta_{X_0}(b)$ vanishes on $[R_{\text{vanish}}, \infty)$ of the neck.

Proof. The classical strategy is to first show that the space \mathcal{O} of all families perturbations satisfying **I** and **II** is open. Next

To show the existence of at least one element satisfying these assumptions, we will construct one and then modify it by a homotopy such that it satisfies local gradient conditions. We can find a homotopy on $\mathbb{S}^1 \times \mathbb{S}^{\dim B-1} \times I$

□

Recall that the cut-off function $\alpha_r(t) = 1$ on $[0, r)$ and $\alpha_r(t) = 0$ on $[r+1, \infty)$. Define the gluing map with 0-section on \hat{N}_2 by

$$\begin{aligned} \Psi_r &: L_\mu^{1,2}(\mathbf{i}\Lambda_+^2 T^* \hat{N}_1) \rightarrow L^{1,2}(\mathbf{i}\Lambda_+^2 T^* X(r)) \\ &\eta(t) \mapsto \alpha_r(t)\eta(t) \end{aligned}$$

on the neck, and Ψ_r is identity on \hat{N}_1 and $\Psi_r = 0$ on \hat{N}_2 . We glue $\eta_{\hat{N}_1}$ on \hat{N}_1 -side and the zero perturbation on \hat{N}_2 -side, and denote it by the same notation as [BK20]:

$$K_r(b) := \Psi_r \eta_{\hat{N}_1}(b) = \eta_{\hat{N}_1}(b) \#_r 0$$

where $\#_r$ is defined in (3.2).

Let's define

$$\begin{aligned} \mathfrak{X}_+^k &= \mathfrak{X}_+^k(r) := L^{k,2}(\hat{\mathbb{S}}_\delta^+ \oplus \mathbf{i}T^* \hat{X}(r)), \mathfrak{X}_-^k := L^{k,2}(\hat{\mathbb{S}}_\delta^- \oplus \mathbf{i}\Lambda_+^2 T^* \hat{X}(r)), \\ \mathfrak{X}^k &:= \mathfrak{X}_+^k \oplus \mathfrak{X}_-^k. \end{aligned}$$

Let \mathcal{F}_r be the operator on $X(r)$ that combines the sw map and the gauge fixing condition, as defined in (4.14). Let $\tilde{\mathcal{F}}_r(\cdot, b) = \mathcal{F}_r(\cdot) + iK_r(b)$ for $b \in B$ be the parameterized version. Denote by

$$\hat{\mathcal{J}}_r : \mathfrak{X}_+^0 \rightarrow \mathfrak{X}_-^0$$

the the differential of $\tilde{\mathcal{F}}_r(\cdot, 0)$ at $(0, 0)$. Then $\mathcal{F}_r(\cdot, 0)$ has the expansion

$$\tilde{\mathcal{F}}_r(\hat{\underline{C}}, 0) = \mathcal{F}_r(0, 0) + \hat{\mathcal{J}}_r(\hat{\underline{C}}) + R(\hat{\underline{C}})$$

where R is the remainder term. We will choose locally constant metric such that the parameterized operator $\tilde{\mathcal{F}}_r(\hat{\underline{C}}, b)$ only has one more perturbation term, namely

$$\tilde{\mathcal{F}}_r(\hat{\underline{C}}, b) = \mathcal{F}_r(0) + \hat{\mathcal{J}}_r(\hat{\underline{C}}) + R(\hat{\underline{C}}) + iK_r(b).$$

Define

$$\hat{L}_r := \begin{bmatrix} 0 & \hat{\mathcal{J}}_r^* \\ \hat{\mathcal{J}}_r & 0 \end{bmatrix} : \mathfrak{X}^0 \rightarrow \mathfrak{X}^0.$$

We want to use the eigenspace corresponds to very small eigenvalues to approximate the kernel of this operator. Let \mathcal{H}_r be the subspace of \mathfrak{X}^0 spanned by

$$(5.11) \quad \{v; \hat{L}_r v = \lambda v, |\lambda| < r^{-2}\}.$$

Let $\mathcal{Y}^0 = \mathcal{Y}^0(r)$ be the orthogonal complement of \mathcal{H}_r in \mathfrak{X}^0 . Let \mathcal{H}_r^\pm be the orthogonal projection of \mathcal{H}_r to \mathfrak{X}_\pm^0 . Let $\mathcal{Y}_\pm^0(r)$ be the orthogonal projection of $\mathcal{Y}^0(r)$ to \mathfrak{X}_\pm^0 .

Let $P_\pm = P_\pm^r$ be the L^2 -orthogonal projections $\mathfrak{X}_\pm^0 \rightarrow \mathcal{H}_r^\pm$ and let $Q_\pm = Q_\pm^r = 1 - P_\pm^r$ be the L^2 -orthogonal projections $\mathfrak{X}_\pm^0 \rightarrow \mathcal{Y}_\pm^0$.

The idea is to decompose the equation $\tilde{\mathcal{F}}_r(\hat{\underline{C}}, b) = 0$ to the equations

$$(5.12) \quad \begin{cases} P_-^r \tilde{\mathcal{F}}_r(\hat{\underline{C}}, b) = 0, \\ Q_-^r \tilde{\mathcal{F}}_r(\hat{\underline{C}}, b) = 0. \end{cases}$$

Denote $P_+^r(\hat{\underline{C}})$ by $\hat{\underline{C}}_0$ and $Q_+^r(\hat{\underline{C}})$ by $\hat{\underline{C}}^\perp$. Note that $\hat{\underline{C}} = \hat{\underline{C}}_0 \oplus \hat{\underline{C}}^\perp$ and by BK Remark 6.10

$$P_-^r \hat{\mathcal{J}}_r(\hat{\underline{C}}) = \hat{\mathcal{J}}_r(P_+^r \hat{\underline{C}}) = \hat{\mathcal{J}}_r(\hat{\underline{C}}_0), \quad Q_-^r \hat{\mathcal{J}}_r(\hat{\underline{C}}) = \hat{\mathcal{J}}_r(Q_+^r \hat{\underline{C}}) = \hat{\mathcal{J}}_r(\hat{\underline{C}}^\perp).$$

Hence (5.12) becomes

$$(5.13) \quad \begin{cases} P_-^r \mathcal{F}_r(0) + \hat{\mathcal{J}}_r(\hat{\underline{C}}_0) + P_-^r R(\hat{\underline{C}}_0 \oplus \hat{\underline{C}}^\perp) + P_-^r iK_r(b) = 0, \\ Q_-^r \mathcal{F}_r(0) + \hat{\mathcal{J}}_r(\hat{\underline{C}}^\perp) + Q_-^r R(\hat{\underline{C}}_0 \oplus \hat{\underline{C}}^\perp) + Q_-^r iK_r(b) = 0. \end{cases}$$

First we try to solve the second equation. Define $\mathcal{Y}^k = \mathcal{Y}^0 \cap \mathcal{X}^k$. Note that by elementary linear algebra $\hat{\mathcal{J}}_r$ sends \mathcal{Y}_+^{k+1} to \mathcal{Y}_-^k (see Remark 6.10). Let S be the inverse of $\hat{\mathcal{J}}_r : \mathcal{Y}_+^{k+1} \rightarrow \mathcal{Y}_-^k$. Denote $-SQ_- \mathcal{F}_r(0)$ by U^\perp . Apply the operator S to the second equation of (5.13) then we get

$$\hat{\underline{C}}^\perp = U^\perp - SQ_- R(\hat{\underline{C}}^\perp + \hat{\underline{C}}_0) + SQ_- iK_r(t).$$

To solve this equation, we define

$$\tilde{F} : \hat{\underline{C}}^\perp \rightarrow U^\perp - SQ_- R(\hat{\underline{C}}^\perp + \hat{\underline{C}}_0) + SQ_- iK_r(t)$$

and expect it to be a contraction map and therefore admits a unique fixed point.

Lemma 5.4. Let \hat{N}_1 be the cylindrical manifold obtained from X_0 . For any positive number ϵ , define $\mathcal{O}(\epsilon)$ to be a subset of the perturbation families, such that for each $\eta \in \mathcal{O}(\epsilon)$,

$$(5.14) \quad \|\pi_{\hat{C}_1}^\perp D_b \eta\|_{L_\mu^2(X_0)} \leq \epsilon \|\pi_{\hat{C}_1} D_b \eta\|_{L_\mu^2(X_0)}$$

for any $b \in B$ and any solution \hat{C}_1 for the perturbation $\eta(b)$. Here $D_b \eta$ is the differential of η that projects to the fiber, which is a linear operator

$$D_b \eta : T_b B \rightarrow L_\mu^{1,2}(\mathbf{i}\Lambda_+^2 T^* \hat{N}_1)$$

and $\pi_{\hat{C}_1}$ and $\pi_{\hat{C}_1}^\perp$ are the L_μ^2 -orthogonal projections

$$\begin{aligned} \pi_{\hat{C}_1} &: L_\mu^{1,2}(\mathbf{i}\Lambda_+^2 T^* \hat{N}_1) \rightarrow H^2(F_{\hat{C}_1}) \\ \pi_{\hat{C}_1}^\perp &: L_\mu^{1,2}(\mathbf{i}\Lambda_+^2 T^* \hat{N}_1) \rightarrow H^2(F_{\hat{C}_1})^\perp = \widehat{SW}_{\hat{C}_1}(T_{\hat{C}_1}(\partial_\infty^{-1}(C_\infty)/\hat{G}_\mu)), \end{aligned}$$

where $H^2(F_{\hat{C}_1})^\perp$ is the L_μ^2 -orthogonal complement of $H^2(F_{\hat{C}_1})$. Then any $\eta \in \mathcal{Z}_{reg}$ found in Theorem 4.8 is in $\mathcal{O}(\epsilon)$ for some $\epsilon > 0$.

Proof. Choose an arbitrary element in $\mathcal{O}(\epsilon)$ and denote it by η . By Theorem 4.8 and the analysis in Subsection 5.1, for each $\eta(b)$ -monopole \hat{C}_1 the projection of $T_b B$ to $H^2(F_{\hat{C}_1})$ is an isomorphism, so there is a positive number $\epsilon(\hat{C}_1)$ satisfying (5.15). By the compactness result the function ϵ is defined on a compact parameterized moduli space and therefore there exists a maximum. \square

Lemma 5.5. Let \hat{N} be the cylindrical manifold obtained from X_0 . Fix any $\eta \in \mathcal{Z}_{reg}$. For any positive number $\epsilon' < 1$, there exists some large R such that for any $r > R$,

$$(5.15) \quad \|P_-^r \circ \Psi \circ \pi_{\hat{C}_1}^\perp D_b \eta\|_{L_\mu^2(X(r))} \leq \epsilon' \|P_-^r \circ \Psi \circ \pi_{\hat{C}_1} D_b \eta\|_{L_\mu^2(X(r))}$$

for any $b \in B$ and any solution \hat{C}_1 for the perturbation $\eta(b)$.

Proof. \square

Lemma 5.6. Let \hat{N} be the cylindrical manifold obtained from X_0 . Fix any $\eta \in \mathcal{Z}_{reg}$. For any positive number $C_0 < 1$, any $b \in B$, $t \in T_b B$, and any solution \hat{C}_1 for the perturbation $\eta(b)$, for all sufficiently large r ,

$$\|P_-^r \circ \Psi_r \circ D_b \eta(t)\|_{L_\mu^2(X(r))} > C_0 \|\pi_{\hat{C}_1} D_b \eta(t)\|_{L_\mu^2(X_0)}.$$

Proof. By a result in the linear gluing theorem (concluded in Nic Page 305), the gluing map $\Psi_r : L_\mu^{1,2}(\mathbf{i}\Lambda_+^2 T^* \hat{N}_1) \rightarrow L^{1,2}(\mathbf{i}\Lambda_+^2 T^* X(r))$ defines an asymptotic map $\Psi_r : H^2(F_{\hat{C}_1}) \rightarrow \mathcal{H}_r^-$. Note that $H^2(F_{\hat{C}_1})$ consists of two summands: $H_{L^2}^+(\hat{N}_1)$ and the spinor part, which we denote by S_2 . $H^2(F_{\hat{C}_1})$ projects to them surjectively.

First notice that, for any $\eta \in L_\mu^{1,2}(\mathbf{i}\Lambda_+^2 T^* \hat{N}_1)$,

$$\begin{aligned} \|\eta\|_{L_\mu^2(\hat{N}_1)} - \|\Psi_r \eta\|_{L^2(X(r))} &= \|\eta\|_{L_\mu^2(\hat{N}_1)} - \|\Psi_r \eta\|_{L_\mu^2(\hat{N}_1)} \\ &\leq \|\eta - \Psi_r \eta\|_{L_\mu^2(\hat{N}_1)} \\ &= \|(1 - \alpha_r)\eta\|_{L_\mu^2(\hat{N}_1)} \\ &\leq \|\eta\|_{L^2([r, r+1] \times \mathbb{S}^1 \times \mathbb{S}^2)} \\ &:= \epsilon(r) \|\eta\|_{L_\mu^2(\hat{N}_1)} \end{aligned}$$

and since η decays exponentially, $\epsilon(r) \rightarrow 0$ as $r \rightarrow \infty$. Therefore we have,

$$(5.16) \quad \|D_b\eta(t)\|_{L_\mu^2(\hat{N}_1)} \rightarrow \|\Psi_r D_b\eta(t)\|_{L_\mu^2(X(r))}$$

$$(5.17) \quad \|\pi_{\hat{C}_1} D_b\eta(t)\|_{L_\mu^2(\hat{N}_1)} \rightarrow \|\Psi_r \pi_{\hat{C}_1} D_b\eta(t)\|_{L_\mu^2(X(r))}$$

$$(5.18) \quad \|\pi_{\hat{C}_1}^\perp D_b\eta(t)\|_{L_\mu^2(\hat{N}_1)} \rightarrow \|\Psi_r \pi_{\hat{C}_1}^\perp D_b\eta(t)\|_{L_\mu^2(X(r))}$$

for any $t \in TB$. From (5.17), the norm of $\Psi_r \pi_{\hat{C}_1} D_b\eta(t)$ is controlled to a positive number, so by the definition of asymptotic map, the distance from $\Psi_r \pi_{\hat{C}_1} D_b\eta(t)$ to \mathcal{H}_r^- approaches 0. Hence $\Psi_r \pi_{\hat{C}_1}^\perp D_b\eta(t)$ almost connects $\Psi_r D_b\eta(t)$ to \mathcal{H}_r^- . From (5.16), (5.17), and (5.18),

$$(5.19) \quad \|\Psi_r \pi_{\hat{C}_1} D_b\eta(t)\|_{L_\mu^2(X(r))} + \|\Psi_r \pi_{\hat{C}_1}^\perp D_b\eta(t)\|_{L_\mu^2(X(r))} \rightarrow \|\Psi_r D_b\eta(t)\|_{L_\mu^2(X(r))}.$$

Hence the triangle they form is almost a right triangle. Note that $\|Q_-^r \Psi_r D_b\eta(t)\|_{L_\mu^2(X(r))}$ is the distance from $\Psi_r D_b\eta(t)$ to \mathcal{H}_r^- , which by definition, is less than the length of any other vector that connects $\Psi_r D_b\eta(t)$ to \mathcal{H}_r^- . Combine all these observations, for any $C_1 < 1$, there exists a number $R(C_1)$, such that for $r > R(C_1)$,

$$(5.20) \quad C_1 \|Q_-^r \circ \Psi_r \circ D_b\eta(t)\|_{L_\mu^2(X(r))} < \|\Psi_r \pi_{\hat{C}_1}^\perp D_b\eta(t)\|_{L_\mu^2(X(r))}.$$

Therefore

$$(5.21) \quad \begin{aligned} \|P_-^r \circ \Psi_r \circ D_b\eta(t)\|_{L_\mu^2(X(r))} &= \|\Psi_r \circ D_b\eta(t)\|_{L_\mu^2(X(r))} - \|Q_-^r \circ \Psi_r \circ D_b\eta(t)\|_{L_\mu^2(X(r))} \\ &\stackrel{\text{by (5.20)}}{>} \|\Psi_r \circ D_b\eta(t)\|_{L_\mu^2(X(r))} - \frac{1}{C_1} \|\Psi_r \pi_{\hat{C}_1}^\perp D_b\eta(t)\|_{L_\mu^2(X(r))} \\ &\stackrel{\text{by (5.19)}}{>} \left(1 - \frac{1}{C_1}\right) \|\Psi_r \circ D_b\eta(t)\|_{L_\mu^2(X(r))} + \frac{1}{C_1} (1 - \epsilon) \|\Psi_r \pi_{\hat{C}_1} D_b\eta(t)\|_{L_\mu^2(X(r))} \\ &\stackrel{\text{by (5.17)}}{>} \left(1 - \frac{1}{C_1}\right) (1 - \epsilon) \|D_b\eta(t)\|_{L_\mu^2(\hat{N}_1)} + \frac{1}{C_1} (1 - \epsilon)^2 \|\pi_{\hat{C}_1} D_b\eta(t)\|_{L_\mu^2(\hat{N}_1)} \end{aligned}$$

for any $\epsilon \in (0, 1)$ and any $r > R(\epsilon)$. The second term of (5.21) is what we desired, so we consider the first term now. By Lemma 5.4, there exists some fixed positive constant $C(\eta)$, such that

$$\begin{aligned} (1 + C(\eta)) \|\pi_{\hat{C}_1} D_b\eta\|_{L_\mu^2(X_0)} &> \|\pi_{\hat{C}_1} D_b\eta\|_{L_\mu^2(X_0)} + \|\pi_{\hat{C}_1}^\perp D_b\eta\|_{L_\mu^2(X_0)} \\ &= \|D_b\eta(t)\|_{L_\mu^2(X(r))}. \end{aligned}$$

Note that $C_1 < 1$ and therefore $(1 - \frac{1}{C_1}) < 0$. Hence

$$\left(1 - \frac{1}{C_1}\right) (1 - \epsilon) \|D_b\eta(t)\|_{L_\mu^2(\hat{N}_1)} > \left(1 - \frac{1}{C_1}\right) (1 - \epsilon) (1 + C(\eta)) \|\pi_{\hat{C}_1} D_b\eta\|_{L_\mu^2(X_0)}.$$

Finally, choose

$$\epsilon \in \left(0, 1 - \left(\frac{1 + C_0}{2}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}}\right)$$

and

$$C_1 \in \left(\frac{1}{\frac{1 - C_0}{2(1 + C(\eta))} + 1}, 1\right),$$

then for r satisfying (5.20) and inequality (5.21),

$$\|P_-^r \circ \Psi_r \circ D_b\eta(t)\|_{L_\mu^2(X(r))} > C_0 \|\pi_{\hat{C}_1} D_b\eta(t)\|_{L_\mu^2(X_0)}$$

for any $t \in TB$. □

From Lemma 5.6 and Condition (IIc) we have

Corollary 5.7. $P_-^r \circ \Psi_r \circ D_b \eta$ is an isomorphism.

Remark 5.8. Lemma 5.6 and Corollary 5.7 recover (and stronger than) Lemma 7.16 and Lemma 7.15 of [BK20], but the proof is different since the conditions are released.

From lemma 5.6, use the same strategy in [BK20] Lemma 7.17, we deduce that

Corollary 5.9. Let $B_0(r^{-4}) \subset \mathcal{H}_r^+$ and $B_\perp(r^{-4}) \subset \mathcal{Y}_+$ be two balls of radius r^{-4} . If $\hat{\mathcal{C}}_r + \hat{\mathcal{C}}_0 \oplus \hat{\mathcal{C}}^\perp$ is a $K_r(b)$ -monopole, and $\hat{\mathcal{C}}_0 \in B_0(r^{-4})$, $\hat{\mathcal{C}}^\perp \in B_\perp(r^{-4})$ for all sufficiently large r , then

$$(5.22) \quad \|b\| \leq \frac{4}{\delta C_0} r^{-6},$$

where δ is the one in Condition II.

Recall that

$$\tilde{F} : \hat{\mathcal{C}}^\perp \rightarrow U^\perp - SQ_-R(\hat{\mathcal{C}}^\perp + \hat{\mathcal{C}}_0) + SQ_-iK_r(t)$$

Lemma 5.10. For sufficiently large r , \tilde{F} sends the ball $B_\perp(r^{-4})$ to itself and is a contraction.

Proof. From [Nic00] (4.5.8) the operator

$$F : \hat{\mathcal{C}}^\perp \rightarrow U^\perp - SQ_-R(\hat{\mathcal{C}}^\perp + \hat{\mathcal{C}}_0)$$

is a contraction, which is only different from \tilde{F} by a constant term. Hence \tilde{F} is a contraction. It remains to show that \tilde{F} sends the ball $B_\perp(r^{-4})$ to itself.

From the norm estimate of the operator R (see [Nic00] Lemma 4.5.6) and the norm estimate of the operator S (see [Nic00] (4.4.5)) we deduce (see also [BK20] Remark 6.13) for $\hat{\mathcal{C}}^\perp \in B_\perp(r^{-4})$,

$$\|F(\hat{\mathcal{C}}^\perp)\| \leq C(r^2 e^{-\mu r} + r^{-13/2}).$$

Hence

$$\|\tilde{F}(\hat{\mathcal{C}}^\perp)\| \leq C(r^2 e^{-\mu r} + r^{-13/2}) + \|SQ_-iK_r(t)\|.$$

From the norm estimate of the operator S (see [Nic00] (4.4.5)) we have

$$(5.23) \quad \|SQ_-iK_r(t)\| \leq C_k r^2 \|Q_-iK_r(t)\|.$$

Recall that by definition $K_r(b) = \Psi_r \circ \eta(b)$. Hence we have

$$(5.24) \quad \begin{aligned} \|Q_-K_r(b)\| &= \|Q_- \Psi_r \eta(b)\| \\ &\leq \|Q_- \Psi_r \pi_{\hat{\mathcal{C}}_1} \eta(b)\| + \|Q_- \Psi_r \pi_{\hat{\mathcal{C}}_1}^\perp \eta(b)\| \\ &\stackrel{\text{by (5.18)}}{\leq} \|Q_- \Psi_r \pi_{\hat{\mathcal{C}}_1} \eta(b)\| + \|\pi_{\hat{\mathcal{C}}_1}^\perp \eta(b)\| \\ &\leq \|Q_- \Psi_r \pi_{\hat{\mathcal{C}}_1} \eta(b)\| + \|\eta(b)\| \end{aligned}$$

$$(5.25) \quad \stackrel{\text{by IIb}}{\leq} \|Q_- \Psi_r \pi_{\hat{\mathcal{C}}_1} \eta(b)\| + \delta \|b\|.$$

Recall that the gluing map $\Psi_r : L_\mu^{1,2}(\mathfrak{i}\Lambda_+^2 T^* \hat{N}_1) \rightarrow L^{1,2}(\mathfrak{i}\Lambda_+^2 T^* X(r))$ defines an asymptotic map $\Psi_r : H^2(F_{\hat{\mathcal{C}}_1}) \rightarrow \mathcal{H}_r^-$. Recall also that $\pi_{\hat{\mathcal{C}}_1}$ is the projection from $L_\mu^{1,2}(\mathfrak{i}\Lambda_+^2 T^* \hat{N}_1)$ to $H^2(F_{\hat{\mathcal{C}}_1})$, and $\|Q_-^r\|$ is the projection from $L^{1,2}(\mathfrak{i}\Lambda_+^2 T^* X(r))$ to $(\mathcal{H}_r^-)^\perp$. Hence as $r \rightarrow 0$

$$\|Q_-^r \circ \Psi_r\| \rightarrow 0$$

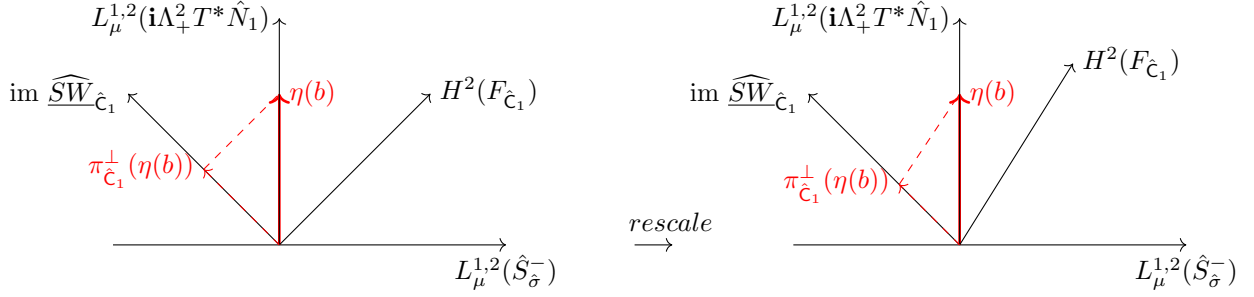


FIGURE 12. When the norm on $L_\mu^{1,2}(\hat{S}_\sigma^-)$ increases, the angle between $H^2(F_{\hat{C}_1})$ and $L_\mu^{1,2}(\hat{S}_\sigma^-)$ would increase to make $H^2(F_{\hat{C}_1})$ orthogonal to $\text{im } \widehat{SW}_{\hat{C}_1}$.

and therefore

$$(5.26) \quad \|Q_-^r \Psi_r \pi_{\hat{C}_1} \eta(b)\| \leq \epsilon(r) \|\pi_{\hat{C}_1} \eta(b)\|,$$

where $\epsilon(r) \rightarrow 0$ as $r \rightarrow 0$.

Combine (5.23), (5.25), and (5.26) we deduce

$$(5.27) \quad \begin{aligned} \|SQ_- iK_r(t)\| &\leq C_k r^2 (\epsilon(r) \|\pi_{\hat{C}_1} \eta(b)\| + \delta \|b\|) \\ &\leq C_k r^2 (\epsilon(r) \|\eta(b)\| + \delta \|b\|) \\ &\stackrel{\text{by IIb}}{\leq} C_k r^2 (\epsilon(r) \delta \|b\| + \delta \|b\|). \end{aligned}$$

We hope to apply Corollary 5.9 to control these terms. The issue is that, the second term cannot be controlled, since δ here cancels with the one in (5.22) when we combine them. Hence we have to reconsider how to control the second term $\pi_{\hat{C}_1}^\perp \eta(b)$ of (5.24).

The main idea is to scale the spinor part to narrow down the angle between the direction of the perturbation and the image of Seiberg-Witten map. Recall that the target of the linearization $\widehat{SW}_{\hat{C}_1}$ is

$$\hat{Y}_\mu := L_\mu^{1,2}(\hat{S}_\sigma^- \oplus i\Lambda_+^2 T^* \hat{N}_1),$$

in which the orthogonal complement of $\widehat{SW}_{\hat{C}_1}(T_{\hat{C}_1}(\partial_\infty^{-1}(\mathbb{C}_\infty)/\hat{G}_\mu))$ is $H^2(F_{\hat{C}_1})$. $\eta(b)$ lives in $L_\mu^{1,2}(i\Lambda_+^2 T^* \hat{N}_1)$. $\pi_{\hat{C}_1}$ and $\pi_{\hat{C}_1}^\perp$ project $\eta(b)$ to $H^2(F_{\hat{C}_1})$ and $\widehat{SW}_{\hat{C}_1}(T_{\hat{C}_1}(\partial_\infty^{-1}(\mathbb{C}_\infty)/\hat{G}_\mu))$. Rescaling the norm on the spinor part of \hat{Y}_μ would change $H^2(F_{\hat{C}_1})$, and therefore changes the norm of these projections (see Figure 12).

Assume that the original norm on the space of spinor is $\|\cdot\|_s$, and the norm on the space of self dual 2 forms is $\|\cdot\|_+$. Let k be a positive number, then $k\|\cdot\|_s$ is equivalent to $\|\cdot\|_s$. We show that as $k \rightarrow \infty$, $\pi_{\hat{C}_1}^\perp(\eta(b)) \rightarrow 0$, as follows.

Let

$$H_k^2(F_{\hat{C}_1})$$

be the orthogonal complement of $\widehat{SW}_{\hat{C}_1}(T_{\hat{C}_1}(\partial_\infty^{-1}(\mathbb{C}_\infty)/\hat{G}_\mu))$ under the norm $(k\|\cdot\|_s, \|\cdot\|_+)$. Let \mathbb{S}_k^n be the unit sphere of $H_k^2(F_{\hat{C}_1})$, where $n = \dim H_k^2(F_{\hat{C}_1})$ is a finite number that doesn't depend on k . Let

$$(5.28) \quad e = s + \eta \in \mathbb{S}_1^n \subset H_1^2(F_{\hat{C}_1})$$

where s is the spinor part of e and $\eta \in \Lambda_+^2 T^* \hat{N}_1$. Assume that $\epsilon(k)$ is a positive number such that

$$e(k) := \epsilon(k)s + \epsilon(k)k^2\eta \in \mathbb{S}_k^n.$$

To check that $e(k) \in H_k^2(F_{\hat{C}_1})$, pick any $s' + \eta' \in \widehat{SW}_{\hat{C}_1}(T_{\hat{C}_1}(\partial_\infty^{-1}(C_\infty)/\hat{G}_\mu))$, then

$$\begin{aligned} k^2 \langle \epsilon(k)s, s' \rangle + \langle \epsilon(k)k^2\eta, \eta' \rangle &= k^2 \epsilon(k) (\langle s, s' \rangle + \langle \eta, \eta' \rangle) \\ &\stackrel{\text{by (5.28)}}{=} k^2 \epsilon(k) \cdot 0. \end{aligned}$$

From the assumption that the norm of $e(k)$ is 1, we deduce that

$$\begin{aligned} (k \|\epsilon(k)s\|_s)^2 + \|\epsilon(k)k^2\eta\|_+^2 &= 1 \\ k^2 \epsilon(k)^2 \langle s, s \rangle + \epsilon(k)^2 k^4 \langle \eta, \eta \rangle &= 1 \\ \epsilon(k)^2 &= 1 / (k^2 \langle s, s \rangle + k^4 \langle \eta, \eta \rangle) \\ &\stackrel{\text{by (5.28)}}{=} 1 / ((k^4 - k^2) \|\eta\|^2 + k^2) \end{aligned}$$

When $k \leq 1$, there is a unique positive solution for $\epsilon(k)$. Define

$$\begin{aligned} f_k : \mathbb{S}_1^n &\rightarrow \mathbb{S}_k^n, \\ e &\mapsto e(k) = \epsilon(k)s + \epsilon(k)k^2\eta. \end{aligned}$$

By finding its inverse, we can easily show that f_k is actually a diffeomorphism. When $k \rightarrow \infty$,

$$\|\epsilon(k)k^2\eta\|_+ = \sqrt{\frac{1}{(k^4 - k^2)\|\eta\|_+^2 + k^2}} k^2 \|\eta\|_+ \rightarrow 1.$$

Hence the angle between $H^2(F_{\hat{C}_1})$ and $H_{L^2}^+(\hat{N}_1)$ approaches 0. From the condition (IIa) we have

$$\|\pi_{\hat{C}_1}^\perp(\eta(b))\| \rightarrow \|\pi_+^\perp \eta(b)\| \leq \epsilon \|\eta(b)\|$$

as $k \rightarrow \infty$.

We pick (5.24) up and deduce that

$$\begin{aligned} (5.29) \quad \|Q - K_r(b)\| &= \|Q - \Psi_r \eta(b)\| \\ &\leq \|Q - \Psi_r \pi_{\hat{C}_1} \eta(b)\| + \|Q - \Psi_r \pi_{\hat{C}_1}^\perp \eta(b)\| \\ &\stackrel{\text{by (5.18)}}{\leq} \|Q - \Psi_r \pi_{\hat{C}_1} \eta(b)\| + \|\pi_{\hat{C}_1}^\perp \eta(b)\| \\ &\stackrel{\text{by IIa}}{\leq} \|Q - \Psi_r \pi_{\hat{C}_1} \eta(b)\| + \delta \|\eta(b)\| \\ &\stackrel{\text{by IIb}}{\leq} \|Q - \Psi_r \pi_{\hat{C}_1} \eta(b)\| + \delta^2 \|b\|. \end{aligned}$$

Then as what we have already seen in (5.27),

$$\begin{aligned} \|SQ - iK_r(t)\| &\leq C_k r^2 (\epsilon(r) \|\pi_{\hat{C}_1} \eta(b)\| + \delta^2 \|b\|) \\ &\leq C_k r^2 (\epsilon(r) \|\eta(b)\| + \delta^2 \|b\|) \\ &\stackrel{\text{by IIb}}{\leq} C_k r^2 (\epsilon(r) \delta \|b\| + \delta^2 \|b\|) \\ &\stackrel{\text{by (5.22)}}{\leq} C_k r^2 (\epsilon(r) + \delta) \frac{4}{C_0} r^{-6} \\ &= C_k (\epsilon(r) + \delta) \frac{4}{C_0} r^{-4}. \end{aligned}$$

Therefore, for sufficiently large r and small δ ,

$$\|SQ - iK_r(t)\| \leq \frac{1}{2} r^{-4},$$

which means that \tilde{F} sends the ball $B_{\perp}(r^{-4})$ to itself. □

We have two contraction maps:

Lemma 5.11 ([BK20] Lemma 7.18). *For fixed \hat{C}_0 and $t \in U_i$, the map*

$$(5.30) \quad \tilde{\mathcal{F}} : Y_+^2 \rightarrow Y_+^2$$

$$(5.31) \quad \tilde{\mathcal{F}}(\hat{\underline{C}}^{\perp}) = U^{\perp} - SQ_{-}R(\hat{\underline{C}}^{\perp} + \hat{\underline{C}}_0) + SQ_{-}iK_r(b)$$

is a contraction for sufficiently large r .

Let

$$\Phi(\hat{\underline{C}}_0, b)$$

be the fixed point of \tilde{F} . Φ is a smooth function with respect to $\hat{\underline{C}}_0$ and b . Any tuple

$$(\hat{\underline{C}}_0, b, \hat{\underline{C}}^{\perp} = \Phi(\hat{\underline{C}}_0, b))$$

is a solution of the second equation of (5.13). Next we consider the first equation of (5.13):

$$(5.32) \quad P_-^r \tilde{\mathcal{F}}_r(\hat{\underline{C}}, b) = P_-^r \mathcal{F}_r(\hat{\underline{C}}_0 + \hat{\underline{C}}^{\perp}) + P_-^r iK_r(b) = P_-^r \mathcal{F}_r(0) + \hat{\mathcal{J}}_r(\hat{\underline{C}}_0) + P_-^r R(\hat{\underline{C}}_0 + \hat{\underline{C}}^{\perp}) + P_-^r iK_r(b) = 0.$$

Recall that the isomorphism (5.10) is given by $P_-^r iK_r$. Hence it admits an inverse operator J_r . [BK20] uses the same strategy by applying J_r to this equation and then try to solve:

$$J_r P_-^r \mathcal{F}_r(\hat{\underline{C}}_0 + \hat{\underline{C}}^{\perp}) + b = 0.$$

They prove

Lemma 5.12 ([BK20] Lemma 7.22).

$$G(b) := -J_r P_-^r \mathcal{F}_r(\hat{\underline{C}}_0 + \Phi(\hat{\underline{C}}_0, b)),$$

is a contraction on $\{t \mid \|t\| \leq r^{-6}\}$ for sufficiently large r .

Might be deleted: In [BK20], they consider 0-dimensional case, so they don't need to prove that \hat{C}_1 depends differentiably on \hat{C}_0 and t . But in our case, the tensor product is 1-dimensional, so we have to prove this fact:

Theorem 5.13. \hat{C}_1 depends differentiably on \hat{C}_0 and t .

Proof of Theorem 5.2. Let

$$\Psi(\hat{\underline{C}}_0)$$

be the unique fixed point of G . Then for any $\hat{\underline{C}}_0 \in B_0(r^{-4}) \subset \mathcal{H}_r^+$, there exist a unique tuple

$$(\hat{\underline{C}}_0, b, \hat{\underline{C}}^{\perp})$$

that can solve (5.13), where $b = \Psi(\hat{\underline{C}}_0)$ and $\hat{\underline{C}}^{\perp} = \Phi(\hat{\underline{C}}_0, b)$.

Next for a specified $b \in B$ in Proposition 5.1 we identify the finite dimensional space \mathcal{H}_r^+ by the diagram (T).

$$(T) \quad \begin{array}{ccccccc} & & 0 & & 0 & & 0 \\ & & \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ 0 & \longrightarrow & \ker \Delta_+^c & \xrightarrow{S_r} & H_{\hat{C}_1}^1 \oplus H_{\hat{C}_2}^1 & \xrightarrow{\Delta_+^c} & L_1^+ + L_2^+ \longrightarrow 0 \\ & & \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ 0 & \longrightarrow & \mathcal{H}_r^+ & \xrightarrow{S_r} & \ker_{ex} \hat{\mathcal{J}}_{\hat{C}_1} \oplus \ker_{ex} \hat{\mathcal{J}}_{\hat{C}_2} & \xrightarrow{\Delta_+^c} & \hat{L}_1^+ + \hat{L}_2^+ \longrightarrow 0 \\ & & \downarrow & & \downarrow \rho_\infty^0 & & \downarrow \\ 0 & \longrightarrow & \ker \Delta_+^0 & \xrightarrow{S_r} & \mathfrak{C}_1^+ \oplus \mathfrak{C}_2^+ & \xrightarrow{\Delta_+^0} & \mathfrak{C}_1^+ + \mathfrak{C}_2^+ \longrightarrow 0 \\ & & \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ & & 0 & & 0 & & 0 \end{array}$$

We always glue an irreducible to a reducible. Hence $\ker \Delta_+^0$ is always trivial. By (5.8), $\dim \mathcal{H}_r^+ = \dim \ker \Delta_+^c$ is always $\dim H_{\hat{C}_1}^1 + \dim H_{\hat{C}_2}^1 - 1$. Hence for $\hat{N}_1 = X_0$ and $\hat{N}_2 = \mathbb{S}^1 \times D^3$ or $D_2 \times \mathbb{S}^2$, $\dim \mathcal{H}_r^+$ is the dimension of the fiber product of the moduli spaces on \hat{N}_1 and \hat{N}_2 . By (L1), $\dim H_{\hat{C}_1}^1 = 1$ and recall that for a specified $b \in B$ in Proposition 5.1, the $\eta(b)$ -monopole \hat{C}_2 satisfies $\dim H_{\hat{C}_2}^1 = 1$ for $\hat{N}_2 = \mathbb{S}^1 \times D^3$ and $\dim H_{\hat{C}_2}^1 = 0$ for $\hat{N}_2 = D_2 \times \mathbb{S}^2$ by Corollary 3.6. Hence $\dim \mathcal{H}_r^+$ would be either 1 or 0, respectively.

Then repeat the story in section 3.4 we prove that \mathcal{H}_r^+ approaches the tangent bundle of the fiber product of the moduli spaces on \hat{N}_1 and \hat{N}_2 , and therefore, the genuine moduli space of $X(r)$ is isotopic to the fiber product in its configuration space. \square

5.3. Local gluing theory for case 0. Now we try to recover Theorem 5.2 with the surgery on a homologically trivial loop. In this case, by the analysis in the previous section, the solution on X_0 -side we glue is of type 0. Hence the fiber product in the configuration space of $X(r)$ is also of type 0. All computation carries on until (5.9). Now we cannot find an inverse of $P_-^r K_r$ since we do not have the isomorphism (5.10). Instead we have the isomorphism (5.7) and it is given by a restriction of $P_-^r i K_r$:

$$P_-^r K_r|_{d_b \eta(V)} : d_b \eta(V) \xrightarrow{\cong} \mathcal{H}_r^-.$$

Hence we are only able to find an inverse operator of $P_-^r K_r|_{d_b \eta(V)}$:

$$J_{r,b} : \mathcal{H}_r^- \rightarrow T_b B.$$

To find a contraction map as in the previous subsection, we want to control the norm of $J_{r,b}$.

The first step is to estimate the norm of $P_-^r K_r$. Lemma 5.6 does not hold for this case, but the statement is still true if we restrict the domain of $P_-^r K_r$ to V :

Lemma 5.14. *Let \hat{N} be the cylindrical manifold obtained from X_0 . Fix any $\eta \in \mathcal{Z}_{reg}$. For any positive number $C_0 < 1$, any $b \in B$, $t \in V \subset T_b B$, and any solution \hat{C}_1 for the perturbation $\eta(b)$, for all sufficiently large r ,*

$$\|P_-^r \circ \Psi_r \circ D_b \eta(t)\|_{L_\mu^2(X(r))} > C_0 \|\pi_{\hat{C}_1} D_b \eta(t)\|_{L_\mu^2(X_0)}.$$

Now we can control the location of the genuine solutions on V :

Lemma 5.15. *If for sufficiently large r , $\hat{\underline{C}}_0 \in B_0(r^{-4})$, $\hat{\underline{C}}^\perp \in B_\perp(r^{-4})$, $t \in V$ and*

$$t = -J_{r,b} P_r^+ \mathcal{F}_r(\hat{\underline{C}}_0 + \hat{\underline{C}}^\perp),$$

then $t \in \{t \mid \|t\| \leq r^{-6}\} \cap V$.

Proof. By Lemma 5.14,

$$\begin{aligned} \|P_r^- K_r(t)\|_{L_\mu^2(X(r))} &= \|P_r^- \circ \Psi_r \circ D_b \eta(t)\|_{L_\mu^2(X(r))} \\ &> C_0 \|\pi_{\hat{\underline{C}}_1} D_b \eta(t)\|_{L_\mu^2(X_0)}. \end{aligned}$$

By the assumption **Ic** on the family of perturbations, we have

$$\|P_r^- K_r(t)\|_{L_\mu^2(X(r))} > C_0 \frac{\delta}{2} \|t\|.$$

Hence the operator norm $\|P_r^- K_r\|_{op} > C_0 \frac{\delta}{2}$. Therefore $\|J_{r,b}\|_{op} < \frac{2}{C_0 \delta}$. We have

$$\begin{aligned} \|G(t)\| &\leq \|J_{r,b}\|_{op} \|P_r^- \mathcal{F}_r(\hat{\underline{C}}_0 + \hat{\underline{C}}^\perp)\| \\ &\leq \|J_{r,b}\|_{op} (\|P_r^- \mathcal{F}_r(0)\| + \|\hat{\mathcal{J}}_r(\hat{\underline{C}}_0)\| + \|P_r^- R(\hat{\underline{C}}_0 + \hat{\underline{C}}^\perp)\|) \end{aligned}$$

As a projection, the operator norm of P_r^- can not be larger than 1. Recall that the configuration from gluing is an approximation of the genuine solution, so we have the estimate (see Nico00, Lemma 4.5.5)

$$\|P_r^- \mathcal{F}_r(0)\| \leq \|\mathcal{F}_r(0)\| \leq C_1 e^{-\mu r}$$

and (see Nico00, Lemma 4.5.6)

$$\|R(\hat{\underline{C}})\|_{L^{1,2}} \leq C_2 r^{3/2} \|\hat{\underline{C}}\|_{L^{2,2}}^2.$$

From the definition (5.11) that \mathcal{H}_r is the subspace of \mathfrak{X}^0 spanned by

$$\{v; \hat{L}_r v = \lambda v, |\lambda| < r^{-2}\},$$

we deduce that $H_r^+ \subset \mathfrak{X}_+^0$ is the span of the eigenspaces of $\hat{\mathcal{J}}_r^* \hat{\mathcal{J}}_r$ with the eigenvalues in the range $[0, r^{-4})$ (which is a basic observation of linear algebra, see BK Remark 6.10). Because $\hat{\underline{C}}_0 \in \mathcal{H}_r^+$ we have

$$\begin{aligned} \|\hat{\mathcal{J}}_r(\hat{\underline{C}}_0)\|^2 &= \langle \hat{\mathcal{J}}_r(\hat{\underline{C}}_0), \hat{\mathcal{J}}_r(\hat{\underline{C}}_0) \rangle \\ &= \langle \hat{\underline{C}}_0, \hat{\mathcal{J}}_r^* \hat{\mathcal{J}}_r(\hat{\underline{C}}_0) \rangle \\ &\leq r^{-4} \|\hat{\underline{C}}_0\|^2. \end{aligned}$$

Combine these estimates, we deduce

$$\begin{aligned} \|G(t)\| &\leq \|J_{r,b}\|_{op} (\|P_r^- \mathcal{F}_r(0)\| + \|\hat{\mathcal{J}}_r(\hat{\underline{C}}_0)\| + \|P_r^- R(\hat{\underline{C}}_0 + \hat{\underline{C}}^\perp)\|) \\ &\leq \|J_{r,b}\|_{op} (\|P_r^- \mathcal{F}_r(0)\| + \|\hat{\mathcal{J}}_r(\hat{\underline{C}}_0)\| + \|P_r^- R(\hat{\underline{C}}_0)\| + \|P_r^- R(\hat{\underline{C}}^\perp)\|) \\ &\leq \frac{2}{C_0 \delta} (C_1 e^{-\mu r} + r^{-2} \|\hat{\underline{C}}_0\| + C_2 r^{3/2} \|\hat{\underline{C}}_0\|_{L^{2,2}}^2 + C_2 r^{3/2} \|\hat{\underline{C}}^\perp\|_{L^{2,2}}^2). \end{aligned}$$

When $\hat{\underline{C}}_0 \in B_0(r^{-4})$ and $\hat{\underline{C}}^\perp \in B_\perp(r^{-4})$,

$$\|G(t)\| \leq \frac{2}{C_0 \delta} (C_1 e^{-\mu r} + r^{-6} + 2C_2 r^{-13/2}).$$

Recall that in Proposition 5.3 we can choose δ to be any large positive number, and in Lemma 5.14 we can choose C_0 to be closed to 1. Hence when r is large enough, we have $\|G(t)\| \leq r^{-6}$. \square

Now we recover Lemma 5.10. Let

$$\tilde{F}_t : \hat{\underline{C}}^\perp \rightarrow U^\perp - SQ_-R(\hat{\underline{C}}^\perp + \hat{\underline{C}}_0) + SQ_-iK_r(t).$$

Lemma 5.16. *For all sufficiently large r , for any $t \in V$, \tilde{F}_t sends the ball $B_\perp(r^{-4})$ to itself and is a contraction.*

Proof. The proof is almost the same as Lemma 5.10. The only change is to replace (5.22) by Lemma 5.15 in the last part. \square

Let

$$\Phi(\hat{\underline{C}}_0, t)$$

be the fixed point of \tilde{F}_t .

Lemma 5.17. *When $\hat{\underline{C}}_0 \in B_0(r^{-4})$,*

$$G(t) := -J_r P_- \mathcal{F}_r(\hat{\underline{C}}_0 + \Phi(\hat{\underline{C}}_0, t))$$

is a contraction on $\{t \mid \|t\| \leq r^{-6}\} \cap V$ for all sufficiently large r .

Proof. The proof is exactly the same as the proof of Lemma 5.12. \square

Let

$$\Psi(\hat{\underline{C}}_0)$$

be the unique fixed point of G . Then for any $\hat{\underline{C}}_0 \in B_0(r^{-4}) \subset \mathcal{H}_r^+$, there exist a unique tuple

$$(\hat{\underline{C}}_0, t, \hat{\underline{C}}^\perp)$$

that can solve (5.13), where $t = \Psi(\hat{\underline{C}}_0) \in V$ and $\hat{\underline{C}}^\perp = \Phi(\hat{\underline{C}}_0, t) \in \mathcal{Y}_+^0$.

Next we identify the finite dimensional space \mathcal{H}_r^+ by the diagram **(T)**.

$$(T) \quad \begin{array}{ccccccc} & & 0 & & 0 & & 0 \\ & & \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ 0 & \longrightarrow & \ker \Delta_+^c & \xrightarrow{S_r} & H_{\hat{C}_1}^1 \oplus H_{\hat{C}_2}^1 & \xrightarrow{\Delta_+^c} & L_1^+ + L_2^+ \longrightarrow 0 \\ & & \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ 0 & \longrightarrow & \mathcal{H}_r^+ & \xrightarrow{S_r} & \ker_{ex} \hat{\mathcal{J}}_{\hat{C}_1} \oplus \ker_{ex} \hat{\mathcal{J}}_{\hat{C}_2} & \xrightarrow{\Delta_+^c} & \hat{L}_1^+ + \hat{L}_2^+ \longrightarrow 0 \\ & & \downarrow & & \downarrow \rho_\infty^0 & & \downarrow \\ 0 & \longrightarrow & \ker \Delta_+^0 & \xrightarrow{S_r} & \mathfrak{e}_1^+ \oplus \mathfrak{e}_2^+ & \xrightarrow{\Delta_+^0} & \mathfrak{e}_1^+ + \mathfrak{e}_2^+ \longrightarrow 0 \\ & & \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ & & 0 & & 0 & & 0 \end{array}$$

By **(L0)**, $\dim H_{\hat{C}_1}^1 = 0$, so $L_1^+ = \text{im}(H_{\hat{C}_1}^1) = 0$. Recall that by Corollary 3.6, for a specified $b \in B$ and $\hat{N}_2 = \mathbb{S}^1 \times D^3$, the $\eta(b)$ -monopole \hat{C}_2 satisfies $\dim H_{\hat{C}_2}^1 = 1$ and $\dim L_2^+ = 1$. By (5.6), $\dim \mathcal{H}_r^+ = \dim \ker \Delta_+^c = \dim H_{\hat{C}_1}^1 + \dim H_{\hat{C}_2}^1 - 1$. Hence $\dim \mathcal{H}_r^+ = 0$.

In this case, \mathcal{H}_r^+ is not longer the tangent bundle of the fiber product obtained by gluing, which has formal dimension 1 from our dimension assumption. Instead, for each configuration $\hat{C}_1 \#_r \hat{C}_2$, we can assign a 1-dimensional space $\mathbb{R}v$ (see Figure 10), which is orthogonal to V . Now

$$(\Psi(0), \Phi(0), \Psi(0)) \in V \oplus \mathcal{Y}_+^0$$

is the unique genuine solution on V . Such V and the corresponding genuine solution form a normal bundle and a section of this bundle. Hence the genuine moduli space of $X(r)$ is isotopic to the fiber product in its configuration space.

For $\hat{N}_2 = \mathbb{S}^1 \times D^3$, the configuration obtained by gluing is of type 1 (see Figure 11), so the local gluing theory is described in the previous section.

5.4. The proof of family surgery formula.

Theorem 5.18. *Let B be any manifold and X be a smooth 4-manifold with $b^+(X) > \dim B + 1$ and $H^1(X) = \mathbb{Z}$. Let s be a spin_{GL}^c structure on X (defined in Subsection 4.1) such that*

$$\frac{c_1^2(s) - (2\chi(X) + 3\sigma(X))}{4} + \dim B = 1.$$

Suppose that E_X is a bundle over B with fiber X and structure group $G = \text{Aut}(X, s, \Theta)$ (defined in (4.2)). Let $\sigma = (g, \eta)$ be a generic parameter family (defined in Theorem 4.5). Assume that $\Theta = PD([E_{\mathbb{C}P^\infty}]) \in H^1(\mathcal{FB}_X^)$ is a well defined cohomology class in the configuration space (see Subsection 4.2). Let $\mathcal{FM}(s, \sigma)$ be the parameterized Seiberg-Witten moduli space defined in (4.7). Denote the integral*

$$\langle \mathcal{FM}(E_X, s, \sigma), \Theta \rangle$$

by $FSW^\Theta(E_X, s)$ since it doesn't depend on the choice of the parameter family.

Let τ be a generator of $H^1(X)$. Suppose $E_{\mathbb{S}^1}$ is an \mathbb{S}^1 -subbundle of E_X and τ evaluates 1 at each fiber of $E_{\mathbb{S}^1}$. Assume that family 1-surgery for E_X at $E_{\mathbb{S}^1}$ is well defined (see Subsection 4.3). Denote the resulting bundle by $E_{X'}$ and the spin_{GL}^c structure by s' . Denote the number of signed points

$$\#\mathcal{FM}(E_{X'}, s', \sigma)$$

by $FSW(E_{X'}, s')$. Then

$$FSW^\Theta(E_X, s) = FSW(E_{X'}, s').$$

Proof. The parameterized configuration space \mathcal{FB}_X^* is a bundle over B with fiber \mathcal{B}_X^* .

We will apply the gluing results in the previous sections to

$$X_0 \cup_{\mathbb{S}^1 \times \mathbb{S}^2} \mathbb{S}^1 \times D^3$$

and

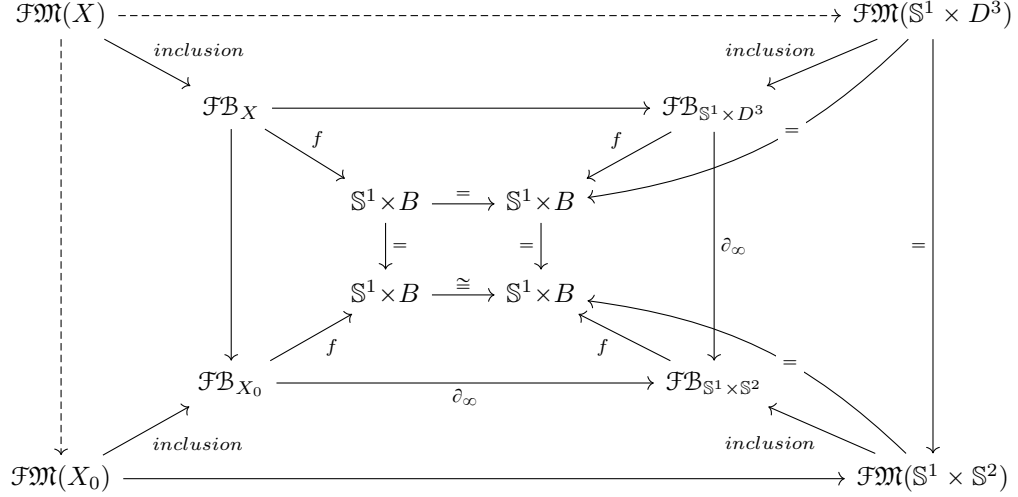
$$X_0 \cup_{\mathbb{S}^1 \times \mathbb{S}^2} D^2 \times \mathbb{S}^2.$$

First, we consider the gluing theory for $X_0 \cup_{\mathbb{S}^1 \times \mathbb{S}^2} \mathbb{S}^1 \times D^3$. By Theorem 5.2, we have the isotopy (through out the proof we will omit the input of the spin_{GL}^c structure and the perturbation family, for example $\mathcal{FM}(X_0) := \mathcal{FM}(E_{X_0}, s|_{X_0}, \sigma|_{X_0})$)

$$\mathcal{FM}(X_0 \cup_{\mathbb{S}^1 \times \mathbb{S}^2} \mathbb{S}^1 \times D^3) \cong \mathcal{FM}(X_0) \times_{\mathcal{FM}(\mathbb{S}^1 \times \mathbb{S}^2)} \mathcal{FM}(\mathbb{S}^1 \times D^3).$$

Recall that by the choice of the perturbation family, the Seiberg-Witten equations on $\mathbb{S}^1 \times \mathbb{S}^2$ and $\mathbb{S}^1 \times D^3$ have 0 perturbation. So $\mathcal{FM}(\mathbb{S}^1 \times \mathbb{S}^2)$ and $\mathcal{FM}(\mathbb{S}^1 \times D^3)$ consist of flat connections, and both of them is a circle bundle over B . The map between them is the identity.

Denote by $\mathcal{FB}^{red}, \mathcal{FB}^* \subset \mathcal{FB}$ the reducible configuration space, the irreducible configuration space, and the configuration space. Denote by $f : \mathcal{FB} \rightarrow \mathcal{FB}^{red}$ the forgetting map that throws away the spinor. Since the structure map of E_X preserves the homology orientation, $\mathcal{FB}^{red}(X)$ is homotopy equivalent to the trivial bundle $\mathbb{S}^1 \times B$. Hence we have the following diagram:



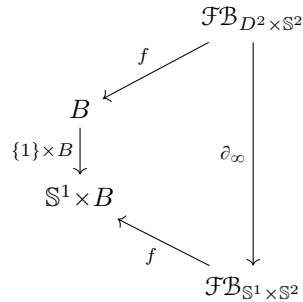
where the largest square is a pullback square, and all triangles and squares commute. By the property of the pullback diagram, $\mathcal{FM}(X)$ is isotopic to $\mathcal{FM}(X_0)$ as 1-dimensional manifolds in $\mathbb{S}^1 \times B$. Hence

$$(5.33) \quad \langle \mathcal{FM}(X), \Theta \rangle = \langle \mathcal{FM}(X_0), \Theta \rangle$$

Second, we consider the gluing theory for $X_0 \cup_{\mathbb{S}^1 \times \mathbb{S}^2} D^2 \times \mathbb{S}^2$. By Theorem 5.2, we have the isotopy

$$\mathcal{FM}(X_0 \cup_{\mathbb{S}^1 \times \mathbb{S}^2} D^2 \times \mathbb{S}^2) \cong \mathcal{FM}(X_0) \times_{\mathcal{FM}(\mathbb{S}^1 \times \mathbb{S}^2)} \mathcal{FM}(D^2 \times \mathbb{S}^2).$$

The only difference is that, for each parameter, the configuration space $\mathcal{B}^{red}(D^2 \times \mathbb{S}^2)$ is contractible since $H^1(D^2 \times \mathbb{S}^2)$ is trivial. So $\mathcal{FB}^{red}(D^2 \times \mathbb{S}^2) \cong B$. But we cannot recover the previous commutative diagram since the square



is noncommutative. However, $\mathcal{FM}(D^2 \times \mathbb{S}^2) \cong B$ maps to the zero section of $\mathcal{FM}(\mathbb{S}^1 \times \mathbb{S}^2) \cong \mathbb{S}^1 \times B$ and thus the diagram

$$(5.34) \quad \begin{array}{ccc} & & \mathcal{FM}_{D^2 \times \mathbb{S}^2} \\ & \swarrow \text{inclusion} & \downarrow \partial_\infty \\ & \mathcal{FB}_{D^2 \times \mathbb{S}^2} & \\ & \swarrow f & \\ B & & \\ \{1\} \times B \downarrow & & \\ \mathbb{S}^1 \times B & & \\ & \swarrow f & \\ & \mathcal{FB}_{\mathbb{S}^1 \times \mathbb{S}^2} & \\ & \swarrow \text{inclusion} & \\ & & \mathcal{FM}_{\mathbb{S}^1 \times \mathbb{S}^2} \end{array}$$

still commutes. Therefore, we have the commutative diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mathcal{FM}(X') & \text{-----} & \mathcal{FM}(D^2 \times \mathbb{S}^2) \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \partial_\infty \\ \mathcal{FM}(X_0) & \xrightarrow{\text{inclusion}} & \mathcal{FB}_{X_0} \xrightarrow{f} \mathbb{S}^1 \times B \xrightarrow{\cong} \mathbb{S}^1 \times B \xrightarrow{f} \mathcal{FB}_{\mathbb{S}^1 \times \mathbb{S}^2} \\ & \searrow \partial_\infty & \downarrow \partial_\infty \\ & & \mathcal{FM}(\mathbb{S}^1 \times \mathbb{S}^2) \end{array}$$

Recall that by Proposition 5.1, $\mathcal{FM}(X_0)$ consists of finite many circle, and they are contained in finite many fibers of $\mathbb{S}^1 \times B$ under the map $f \circ \text{inclusion}$. In addition, from the sequence (L1), we deduce that the map from $H^1_{\mathbb{C}^1}$ (the tangent space of $\mathcal{FM}(X_0)$) to $H^1(B_{\mathbb{C}^1})$ (the tangent space of $\mathcal{FM}(\mathbb{S}^1 \times \mathbb{S}^2)$) is surjective, so $\mathcal{FM}(X_0) \cong \partial_\infty(\mathcal{FM}(X_0))$ intersects the zero section of $\mathcal{FM}(\mathbb{S}^1 \times \mathbb{S}^2) \cong \mathbb{S}^1 \times B$ transversally. We have:

- Their intersection is just $\mathcal{FM}(X')$, a set of finite many points, by the property of the fiber product.
- the number of their intersection is $\langle \mathcal{FM}(X_0), \Theta \rangle$, by the definition of Θ .

Combine these with (5.33), the conclusion follows. □

Remark 5.19. It's important to note that. Thanks to Proposition 5.1

In the previous theorem, the structure group of E_X is chosen to preserve the homology orientation. If it is not the case, the space of reducible solutions might be nonorientable \mathbb{S}^1 -bundle. For example, when

$B = \mathbb{S}^1$ and E_X is the mapping torus of some reflection map that reverses the homology orientation, the space of reducible solutions is a Klein bottle. In this case $\Theta = PD([E_{CP^\infty}]) \in H^1(\mathcal{FB}_X^*, \mathbb{Z}_2)$. The surgery formula still holds:

Theorem 5.20. *Use the notation of Theorem 5.18. But assume the following instead:*

- The structure group of E_X is $G = \text{Aut}(X, s)$;

We can still define a \mathbb{Z}_2 invariant

$$FSW^{\Theta, \mathbb{Z}_2}(E_X, s) := \langle \mathcal{FM}(E_X, s, \sigma), \Theta \rangle$$

and a \mathbb{Z}_2 invariant

$$FSW^{\mathbb{Z}_2}(E_{X'}, s') := \# \mathcal{FM}(E_{X'}, s', \sigma).$$

We still have

$$FSW^{\Theta, \mathbb{Z}_2}(E_X, s) = FSW^{\mathbb{Z}_2}(E_{X'}, s').$$

Proof. The proof is exactly the same as the previous one, with $\mathbb{S}^1 \times B$ in those diagrams replaced by some possible nonorientable \mathbb{S}^1 -bundle. \square

Now we consider the case where we do the surgery on a homologically trivial loop. We have the following vanishing result:

Theorem 5.21. *Use the notation of Theorem 5.18. But assume the following instead/additionally:*

- $\dim B > 0$;
- $E_{\mathbb{S}^1}$ is an orientable \mathbb{S}^1 -subbundle of E_X ;
- $H^1(X)$ is trivial and each fiber of $E_{\mathbb{S}^1}$ is homologically trivial in the fiber of E_X .

Then

$$FSW(E_{X'}, s') = 0.$$

Proof. In this case, we are doing surgery on a homologically trivial loop of X . We will apply the gluing results in Section 5.3 to

$$X_0 \cup_{\mathbb{S}^1 \times \mathbb{S}^2} \mathbb{S}^1 \times D^3$$

and

$$X_0 \cup_{\mathbb{S}^1 \times \mathbb{S}^2} D^2 \times \mathbb{S}^2.$$

First, we consider the gluing theory for $X_0 \cup_{\mathbb{S}^1 \times \mathbb{S}^2} \mathbb{S}^1 \times D^3$. We still have

$$\mathcal{FM}(X_0 \cup_{\mathbb{S}^1 \times \mathbb{S}^2} \mathbb{S}^1 \times D^3) \cong \mathcal{FM}(X_0) \times_{\mathcal{FM}(\mathbb{S}^1 \times \mathbb{S}^2)} \mathcal{FM}(\mathbb{S}^1 \times D^3),$$

but now $\mathcal{FM}(X_0) \cong B$ and we don't have the commutative diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc} & B & \longrightarrow \mathbb{S}^1 \times B \\ & \nearrow f & \\ \mathcal{FB}_{X_0} & \xrightarrow{\partial_\infty} & \mathcal{FB}_{\mathbb{S}^1 \times \mathbb{S}^2} \\ & \searrow f & \end{array}$$

Unlike (5.34), we don't know the top arrow in the diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 & B \longrightarrow \mathbb{S}^1 \times B & \\
 & \nearrow f & \nwarrow f \\
 \mathcal{FB}_{X_0} & & \mathcal{FB}_{\mathbb{S}^1 \times \mathbb{S}^2} \\
 \nearrow \text{inclusion} & & \nwarrow \text{inclusion} \\
 \mathcal{FM}(X_0) & \xrightarrow{\quad} & \mathcal{FM}(\mathbb{S}^1 \times \mathbb{S}^2)
 \end{array}$$

neither, since $\mathcal{FM}(X_0)$ can be any 1-manifold.

The solution is to record more information than just the reducible solution. We want to remember the holonomy. Let $hol : \mathcal{FB}_{X_0} \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \times B$ be the holonomy along the loop that we do the surgery. Then the diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 & \mathbb{R} \times B \xrightarrow{p} \mathbb{S}^1 \times B & \\
 & \nearrow hol & \nwarrow f \\
 \mathcal{FB}_{X_0} & \xrightarrow{\quad \partial_\infty \quad} & \mathcal{FB}_{\mathbb{S}^1 \times \mathbb{S}^2} \\
 \nearrow \text{inclusion} & & \nwarrow \text{inclusion} \\
 \mathcal{FM}(X_0) & \xrightarrow{\quad} & \mathcal{FM}(\mathbb{S}^1 \times \mathbb{S}^2)
 \end{array}$$

commutes, where p is the covering map times the identity on B . Therefore, we have the commutative diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 \mathcal{FM}(X) & \xrightarrow{\quad} & \mathcal{FM}(\mathbb{S}^1 \times D^3) \\
 \downarrow \text{inclusion} & & \downarrow \text{inclusion} \\
 \mathcal{FB}_X & \xrightarrow{\quad} & \mathcal{FB}_{\mathbb{S}^1 \times D^3} \\
 \downarrow hol & \searrow f & \downarrow \partial_\infty \\
 \mathbb{R} \times B & \xrightarrow{p} & \mathbb{S}^1 \times B \\
 \downarrow = & & \downarrow = \\
 \mathbb{R} \times B & \xrightarrow{p} & \mathbb{S}^1 \times B \\
 \downarrow hol & \searrow f & \downarrow \partial_\infty \\
 \mathcal{FB}_{X_0} & \xrightarrow{\quad \partial_\infty \quad} & \mathcal{FB}_{\mathbb{S}^1 \times \mathbb{S}^2} \\
 \downarrow \text{inclusion} & & \downarrow \text{inclusion} \\
 \mathcal{FM}(X_0) & \xrightarrow{\quad} & \mathcal{FM}(\mathbb{S}^1 \times \mathbb{S}^2)
 \end{array}$$

By the property of the pullback square, we have

$$(5.35) \quad \mathcal{FM}(X) \cong \mathcal{FM}(X_0)$$

in $\mathbb{R} \times B$.

Second, we consider the gluing theory for $X_0 \cup_{\mathbb{S}^1 \times \mathbb{S}^2} D^2 \times \mathbb{S}^2$. We have the isotopy

$$(5.36) \quad \mathcal{FM}(X_0 \cup_{\mathbb{S}^1 \times \mathbb{S}^2} D^2 \times \mathbb{S}^2) \cong \mathcal{FM}(X_0) \times_{\mathcal{FM}(\mathbb{S}^1 \times \mathbb{S}^2)} \mathcal{FM}(D^2 \times \mathbb{S}^2).$$

and the commutative diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccccc}
\mathcal{FM}(X') & \dashrightarrow & & & \mathcal{FM}(D^2 \times \mathbb{S}^2) \\
\downarrow \text{inclusion} & & & & \downarrow \text{inclusion} \\
\mathcal{FB}_{X'} & \xrightarrow{\quad} & \mathcal{FB}_{D^2 \times \mathbb{S}^2} & & \\
\downarrow \text{hol} & & \downarrow f & & \downarrow \text{inclusion} \\
\mathbb{R} \times B & \xrightarrow{pj} & B & & \\
\downarrow = & & \downarrow \{1\} \times B & & \downarrow \{1\} \times B \\
\mathbb{R} \times B & \xrightarrow{p} & \mathbb{S}^1 \times B & & \\
\downarrow \text{hol} & & \downarrow f & & \downarrow \text{inclusion} \\
\mathcal{FB}_{X_0} & \xrightarrow{\partial_\infty} & \mathcal{FB}_{\mathbb{S}^1 \times \mathbb{S}^2} & & \\
\downarrow \text{inclusion} & & \downarrow \text{inclusion} & & \downarrow \text{inclusion} \\
\mathcal{FM}(X_0) & \xrightarrow{\quad} & \mathcal{FM}(\mathbb{S}^1 \times \mathbb{S}^2) & &
\end{array}$$

We see that $\mathcal{FM}(X_0)$ is a loop in $\mathbb{R} \times B$ under the map $hol \circ inclusion$, so is it in $\mathbb{S}^1 \times B$ under the map $p \circ hol \circ inclusion$. By the lifting property of the covering map we have a diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccccc}
& & \mathbb{R} \times B & \xleftarrow{\{0\} \times B} & B \\
& & \uparrow id & \searrow \text{exp} \times id & \downarrow \{1\} \times B \\
& & \mathbb{R} \times B & \xrightarrow{p} & \mathbb{S}^1 \times B \\
& \nearrow & & & \\
\mathcal{FM}(X_0) & & & &
\end{array}$$

We see that the image of $\mathcal{FM}(X_0)$ and B in $\mathbb{S}^1 \times B$ have algebraic intersection 0. We still need to show that they intersect transversally.

We choose the perturbation family such that $1 \in \mathbb{S}^1$ is the point where the argument around (4.30) applies. In this case, we have Figure 10, and it shows that the differential of the moduli space on X_0 to the moduli space of the boundary (which is reducible) is surjective. This exactly means that the differential of $\mathcal{FM}(X_0)$ to the \mathbb{S}^1 -factor (connection part) in $\mathbb{S}^1 \times B$ is surjective at $1 \in \mathbb{S}^1$. Hence the image of $\mathcal{FM}(X_0)$ and B intersect transversally.

Therefore, the fiber product has 0 signed points and by (5.36) we have

$$\#\mathcal{FM}(X_0 \cup_{\mathbb{S}^1 \times \mathbb{S}^2} D^2 \times \mathbb{S}^2) = 0.$$

□

Theorem 5.22. *Use the notation of Theorem 5.18. But assume the following instead/additionally:*

- B is a circle;
- $E_{\mathbb{S}^1}$ is an \mathbb{S}^1 -subbundle of E_X , and it is a Klein bottle;
- Each fiber of $E_{\mathbb{S}^1}$ is homologically trivial in the fiber of E_X .

Then

$$FSW^{\mathbb{Z}/2}(E_{X'}, s') \equiv SW(X, s) \pmod{2}.$$

(Here the family invariant is defined by counting the points.)

Proof. First consider the shape of the parameterized moduli space $\mathcal{FM}(X)$. Since we have chosen a regular parameter $\sigma = (g, \eta)$, on B minus any point, $\mathcal{FM}(X)$ is a cobordism. At each point b of B , the parameter $\sigma(b) = (g(b), \eta(b))$ is regular to define

$$\mathfrak{M}(X, g(b), \eta(b)).$$

Hence the projection $\mathcal{FM}(X) \rightarrow B$ has degree $\#\mathfrak{M}(X)$. Here $\#\mathfrak{M}(X)$ doesn't depend on the choice of b , so we omit the input.

Since $E_{\mathbb{S}^1}$ is a nonorientable \mathbb{S}^1 -subbundle, the holonomy around each fiber of $E_{\mathbb{S}^1}$ would give the map

$$\mathcal{FB}_X \rightarrow \mathbb{R}\tilde{\times}B$$

where $\mathbb{R}\tilde{\times}B$ is the nonorientable \mathbb{R} bundle over B . As in the first part in the proof of Theorem 5.21, we have the diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccccc}
\mathcal{FM}(X) & \xrightarrow{\text{dashed}} & & & \mathcal{FM}(\mathbb{S}^1 \times D^3) \\
\downarrow \text{inclusion} & & \mathcal{FB}_X & \xrightarrow{\quad} & \mathcal{FB}_{\mathbb{S}^1 \times D^3} \\
& & \downarrow \text{hol} & & \downarrow f \\
& & \mathbb{R}\tilde{\times}B & \xrightarrow{p} & \mathbb{S}^1\tilde{\times}B \\
& & \downarrow = & & \downarrow = \\
& & \mathbb{R}\tilde{\times}B & \xrightarrow{p} & \mathbb{S}^1\tilde{\times}B \\
& & \downarrow \text{hol} & & \downarrow f \\
& & \mathcal{FB}_{X_0} & \xrightarrow{\partial_\infty} & \mathcal{FB}_{\mathbb{S}^1 \times \mathbb{S}^2} \\
\downarrow \text{inclusion} & & \downarrow \text{inclusion} & & \downarrow \text{inclusion} \\
\mathcal{FM}(X_0) & \xrightarrow{\quad} & & & \mathcal{FM}(\mathbb{S}^1 \times \mathbb{S}^2)
\end{array}$$

from which we have

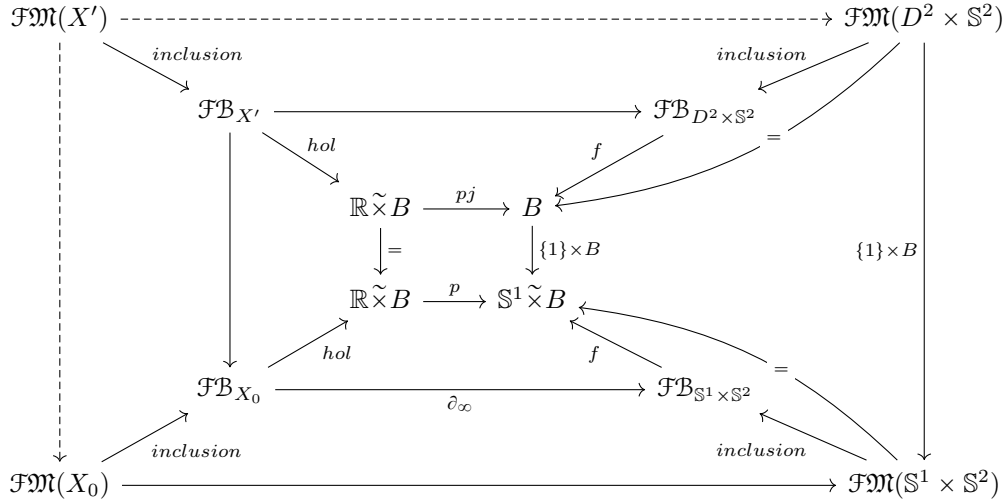
$$(5.37) \quad \mathcal{FM}(X) \cong \mathcal{FM}(X_0)$$

in $\mathbb{R}\tilde{\times}B$.

Now consider the gluing theory for $X_0 \cup_{\mathbb{S}^1 \times \mathbb{S}^2} D^2 \times \mathbb{S}^2$. We have the isotopy

$$(5.38) \quad \mathcal{FM}(X_0 \cup_{\mathbb{S}^1 \times \mathbb{S}^2} D^2 \times \mathbb{S}^2) \cong \mathcal{FM}(X_0) \times_{\mathcal{FM}(\mathbb{S}^1 \times \mathbb{S}^2)} \mathcal{FM}(D^2 \times \mathbb{S}^2).$$

Remember now $B \cong \mathbb{S}^1$. Let $\mathbb{R} \tilde{\times} B$ be the Möbius band and $\mathbb{S}^1 \tilde{\times} B$ be the Klein bottle. We have



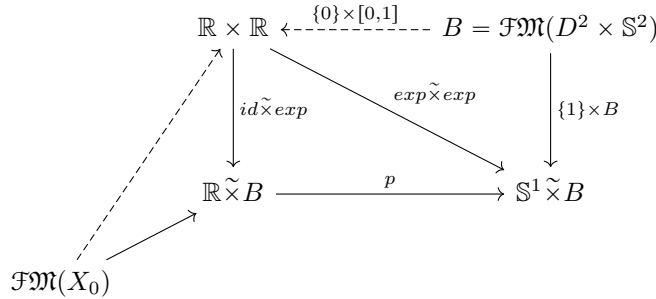
To understand the intersection of $\mathcal{FM}(X_0)$ and $\mathcal{FM}(D^2 \times \mathbb{S}^2)$ in $\mathbb{S}^1 \tilde{\times} B$, we consider the universal cover of the Klein bottle

$$\exp \tilde{\times} \exp : \mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{S}^1 \tilde{\times} B$$

and the universal cover of the Möbius band

$$\text{id} \tilde{\times} \exp : \mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \tilde{\times} B.$$

Consider the diagram



where dashed lines indicate lifts of paths if we regard both B and $\mathcal{FM}(X_0)$ as a path. Consider the lift of $\mathcal{FM}(X_0)$ in $\mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R}$. Each component of the lift of $\mathcal{FM}(X_0)$, that winds around B once, would intersect $\mathbb{Z} \times \mathbb{R}$ at odd number of points (see Figure 13). Hence the algebraic intersection number between the lift of $\mathcal{FM}(X_0)$ and $\mathbb{Z} \times \mathbb{R}$ is exactly the degree of the projection $\mathcal{FM}(X_0) \rightarrow B$ (mod 2).

Note that $\mathbb{Z} \times \mathbb{R}$ is the preimage of $\mathcal{FM}(D^2 \times \mathbb{S}^2) \subset \mathbb{S}^1 \tilde{\times} B$ under the map $\exp \tilde{\times} \exp$. So the algebraic intersection number between $\mathcal{FM}(X_0)$ and $\mathcal{FM}(D^2 \times \mathbb{S}^2)$ is exactly $\#\mathcal{M}(X)$ (mod 2). As in the proof of Theorem 5.21 we can assume that they intersect transversally. Hence we have

$$\#\mathcal{FM}(X_0 \cup_{\mathbb{S}^1 \times \mathbb{S}^2} D^2 \times \mathbb{S}^2) = \#\mathcal{M}(X).$$

□

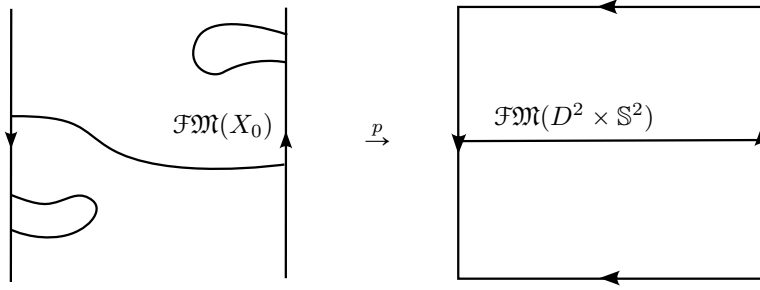


FIGURE 13

6. APPLICATIONS

6.1. Exotic diffeomorphisms on nonsimply connected manifolds. Many exotic diffeomorphisms on simply connected 4-manifolds are detected by the family Seiberg-Witten invariant. These results can be generalized to nonsimply connected manifolds by the surgery formula.

Theorem 6.1. *Suppose X is a simply connected smooth oriented compact 4-manifold that admits an orientation-preserving diffeomorphism f . Let E_X be the mapping torus of f . Suppose the family Seiberg-Witten moduli space associated to the spin_{GL}^c structure s on E_X is 0-dimensional, and*

$$FSW(E_X, s) \neq 0.$$

Furthermore, assume that f admits a fixed point. Then the diffeomorphism $f \# \text{id}_{\mathbb{S}^1 \times \mathbb{S}^3}$ of $X \# \mathbb{S}^1 \times \mathbb{S}^3$ is not smoothly isotopic to the identity.

Proof. Let $E_{X \# \mathbb{S}^1 \times \mathbb{S}^3}$ be the mapping torus of $f \# \text{id}_{\mathbb{S}^1 \times \mathbb{S}^3}$. Since $H^2(\mathbb{S}^1 \times \mathbb{S}^3) = 0$, the spin_{GL}^c structure s on E_X can be extended to a spin_{GL}^c structure s' on $E_{X \# \mathbb{S}^1 \times \mathbb{S}^3}$ by trivial extension. Choose the loop $\mathbb{S}^1 \times \{pt\}$ in the $\mathbb{S}^1 \times \mathbb{S}^3$ to be the surgery loop γ . Then all assumptions in Theorem 5.18 are satisfied and we have

$$FSW^\ominus(E_{X \# \mathbb{S}^1 \times \mathbb{S}^3}, s') = FSW(E_X, s) \neq 0.$$

If f is replaced by the identity on X , we will have the trivial product $\mathbb{S}^1 \times (X \# \mathbb{S}^1 \times \mathbb{S}^3)$ and $\mathbb{S}^1 \times (X)$, and accordingly

$$(6.1) \quad FSW^\ominus(\mathbb{S}^1 \times (X \# \mathbb{S}^1 \times \mathbb{S}^3), \mathfrak{s}') = FSW(\mathbb{S}^1 \times (X), \mathfrak{s}) = 0$$

for any spin^c structure \mathfrak{s} on X (the last equality comes from that the formal dimension of the Seiberg-Witten moduli space of X is -1).

Suppose that $f \# \text{id}_{\mathbb{S}^1 \times \mathbb{S}^3}$ is smoothly isotopic to the identity, then the isotopy $H : (X \# \mathbb{S}^1 \times \mathbb{S}^3) \times I \rightarrow X \# \mathbb{S}^1 \times \mathbb{S}^3$ gives a diffeomorphism F between $E_{X \# \mathbb{S}^1 \times \mathbb{S}^3}$ and $\mathbb{S}^1 \times (X \# \mathbb{S}^1 \times \mathbb{S}^3)$ that preserves the fiber by

$$\begin{aligned} F : \mathbb{S}^1 \times (X \# \mathbb{S}^1 \times \mathbb{S}^3) &\rightarrow E_{X \# \mathbb{S}^1 \times \mathbb{S}^3} \\ (t, x) &\mapsto H(x, t). \end{aligned}$$

But by (6.1)

$$FSW^\ominus(E_{X \# \mathbb{S}^1 \times \mathbb{S}^3}, s') \neq FSW^\ominus(\mathbb{S}^1 \times (X \# \mathbb{S}^1 \times \mathbb{S}^3), F^* s')$$

which contradicts the hypothesis. \square

Corollary 6.2. *Let X be one of the following manifolds:*

- $\mathbb{C}\mathbb{P}^2 \# (\#^2 \overline{\mathbb{C}\mathbb{P}^2}) \# E(n)$ for $n \geq 2$.
- $\#^n (\mathbb{S}^2 \times \mathbb{S}^2) \# (\#^n K3)$ for $n \geq 2$.
- $\#^{2n} \mathbb{C}\mathbb{P}^2 \# (\#^m \overline{\mathbb{C}\mathbb{P}^2})$ for $n \geq 2$ and $m \geq 10n + 1$.

Then $X \# \mathbb{S}^1 \times \mathbb{S}^3$ admits an exotic diffeomorphism.

Proof. By [Rub98] and [BK20], there exists a diffeomorphism $f : X \rightarrow X$ which is continuously isotopic to the identity, but the family Seiberg-Witten invariant of it is nonzero. It's possible to change f by a smooth isotopy and get a diffeomorphism f' that admits a fixed point.

Let $H : X \times I \rightarrow X$ be a continuous isotopy from id_X to f' . Denote the fixed point of f' by x . Let

$$\begin{aligned} p : I &\rightarrow X \\ t &\mapsto H(x, t) \end{aligned}$$

be the trajectory of x under the isotopy H . We want to squeeze this path to a point. By the property of the smooth manifold, there is a smooth isotopy $G : X \times I \rightarrow X$ starts from the identity, such that $G(p(t), t) = x$. Denote the end of G by g . Then g still fixes x . Let

$$\begin{aligned} H' : X \times I &\rightarrow X \\ (x, t) &\mapsto G(H(x, t), t). \end{aligned}$$

Then H' is a continuous isotopy starts from the identity, and preserves x . Denote the end of H' by f'' . f'' is just $g \circ f'$, so f'' is smoothly isotopic to f' . Form the connected sum $X \# \mathbb{S}^1 \times \mathbb{S}^3$ at $x \in X$ and any point in $\mathbb{S}^1 \times \mathbb{S}^3$. Then $H' \# id_{\mathbb{S}^1 \times \mathbb{S}^3}$ gives a continuous isotopy from $id_{X \# \mathbb{S}^1 \times \mathbb{S}^3}$ to $f'' \# id_{\mathbb{S}^1 \times \mathbb{S}^3}$.

f'' is smoothly isotopic to f . So the family Seiberg-Witten invariant of f'' is also nonzero. Therefore f'' satisfies all assumptions in Theorem 6.1. So $f'' \# id_{\mathbb{S}^1 \times \mathbb{S}^3}$ is not smoothly isotopic to the identity. \square

6.2. Positive scalar curvature metrics on nonsimply connected 4-manifolds. Ruberman[Rub02] gives examples of simply connected manifolds for which the space of positive scalar curvature (psc) metrics is disconnected. This is demonstrated using family Seiberg-Witten invariant. We can generalize these results by the surgery formula.

First recall some definitions in [Rub02]:

Definition 6.3. Let X be a simply-connected smooth oriented compact 4-manifold. For two generic parameters on X , and \mathfrak{s} a spin^c structure such that the formal dimension of the Seiberg-Witten moduli space of X is -1 ,

$$I(X, \mathfrak{s}; h_0, h_1) := \#\mathcal{FM}(X \times [0, 1], \mathfrak{s}; \{h_t\})$$

for any generic path $\{h_t\}$ connecting h_0 and h_1 .

Definition 6.4. For f a diffeomorphism of X and h_0 a parameter on X ,

$$SW(f, \mathfrak{s}; h_0) := I(X, \mathfrak{s}; h_0, f^* h_0)$$

Let $\mathcal{O}(f, \mathfrak{s})$ be the orbit of \mathfrak{s} by the action of the group $\langle f \rangle \subset \text{Diff}(X)$,

$$SW_{tot}(f, \mathfrak{s}) := \sum_{\mathfrak{s}' \in \mathcal{O}(f, \mathfrak{s})} SW(f, \mathfrak{s}'; h_0).$$

Also recall that

- If f preserves the orientation of $H_+^2(X)$, then

$$SW_{tot}(f, \mathfrak{s}) = \sum_n I(X, \mathfrak{s}; f_n^* h_0, f_{n+1}^* h_0),$$

where f_n is the n -fold composition of f . If f doesn't preserve the orientation of $H_+^2(X)$, then above equation is true in $\mathbb{Z}/2$.

- $SW_{tot}(f, \mathfrak{s})$ is a finite sum since there are finite number of spin^c structures on X for which the parameterized moduli space is non-empty.
- $SW_{tot}(f, \mathfrak{s})$ doesn't depend on the choice of the ground parameter h_0 .

This invariant is used to show that the space of psc metrics has infinite many components for some simply connected manifold, by showing that the total invariant is nonzero. We can generalize such result to nonsimply connected manifold. First we convert the definition of Ruberman to the family invariant setting in this paper. We can easily see the following facts from the definition of the family invariant.

Proposition 6.5. *Let h_0 be any generic parameter of X . Let E_X and the parameter family h be the following:*

- If $|\mathcal{O}(f, \mathfrak{s})| = n$ is finite, let E_X be the mapping torus of f_n , and h be any generic path connecting $h_0, f^* h_0, \dots, f_n^* h_0$ (note that h is a parameter family on E_X since f_n sends the start of h to the end of h).
- If $|\mathcal{O}(f, \mathfrak{s})|$ is infinite, let E_X be the family of X indexed over \mathbb{R} , and h be any infinite generic path passing through $\dots, f_{-1}^* h_0, h_0, f^* h_0, \dots$.

Then $SW_{tot}(f, \mathfrak{s}) = FSW(E_X, \mathfrak{s}, h)$.

For a nonsimply connected manifold X with \mathfrak{s} such that the formal dimension of the parameterized moduli space is $\dim \mathcal{FM}(E_X, \mathfrak{s}) = 1$, we can similarly define

$$(6.2) \quad SW_{tot}^\Theta(f, \mathfrak{s}) := FSW^\Theta(E_X, \mathfrak{s}, h).$$

When $|\mathcal{O}(f, \mathfrak{s})|$ is infinite, Θ is a noncompact element in the first cohomology group of the parameterized configuration space $\mathbf{C}P^\infty \times \mathbb{S}^1 \times \mathbb{R}$. In this case $FSW^\Theta(E_X, \mathfrak{s}, h)$ is still well defined because the parameterized moduli space is compact by an analogue of [Rub02] Proposition 2.4. Also, $FSW^\Theta(E_X, \mathfrak{s}, h)$ doesn't depend on the choice of the ground parameter, so the definition (6.2) makes sense:

Theorem 6.6. *Suppose that $b^+(X) > 2$ and that f is a diffeomorphism preseving both the orientation and the homology orientation. Let h_0 and k_0 be generic paramters and h, k be corresponding path. Then $FSW^\Theta(E_X, \mathfrak{s}, h) = FSW^\Theta(E_X, \mathfrak{s}, k)$.*

Proof. Denote the path from h_0 to $f^* h_0$ by $K_{s,0}$, and the path from k_0 to $f^* k_0$ by $K_{s,1}$. Since $b^+(X) > 1$, by Theorem 4.5, there exists a generic path $K_{0,t}$ from h_0 to k_0 , and a generic path $K_{1,t}$ from $f^* h_0$ to $f^* k_0$. Since $b^+(X) > 2$, by Theorem 4.5 again, there exists a generic 2-parameter family $K_{s,t}$ bounded by $K_{s,0}$, $K_{s,1}$, $K_{0,t}$, and $K_{1,t}$. Do this inductively we obtain a generic 2-parameter family from h to k . Hence there exists a cobordism from $\mathcal{FM}(E_X, \mathfrak{s}, h)$ to $\mathcal{FM}(E_X, \mathfrak{s}, k)$. This cobordism is a 2-dimensional manifold with 1-dimensional boundary, so after cutting it by the class Θ , we obtain a 1-dimensional cobordism which gives $FSW^\Theta(E_X, \mathfrak{s}, h) = FSW^\Theta(E_X, \mathfrak{s}, k)$ (see Figure 14 for infinite $|\mathcal{O}(f, \mathfrak{s})|$ case). \square

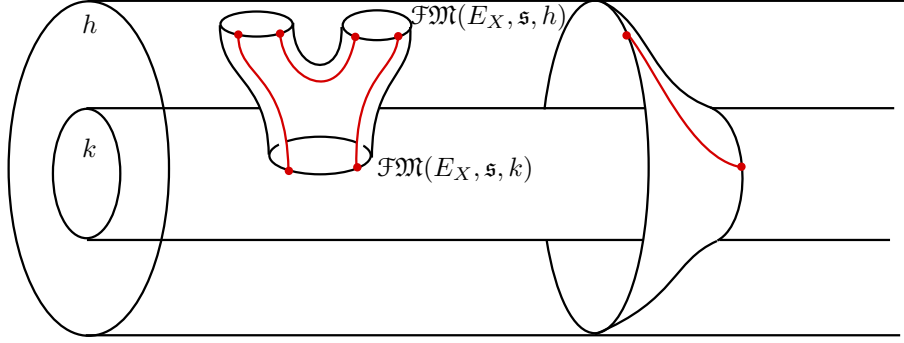


FIGURE 14. The cobordism in $\mathbf{C}P^\infty \times \mathbb{S}^1 \times \mathbb{R} \times I$

We can show that the cut-down total invariant $SW_{tot}^\ominus(f, \mathfrak{s})$ detects path components of the space of all psc metrics PSC:

Theorem 6.7. *Suppose $b_2^+(X) > 2$ and $b^1(X) = 1$. If g_0 is a psc metric on Y such that $h_0 = (g_0, 0)$ is a generic parameter, and there exists a path in $PSC(X)$ connecting g_0 with f^*g_0 , then $SW_{tot}^\ominus(f, \mathfrak{s}) = 0$.*

Proof. Denoted the path connecting g_0 with f^*g_0 by g . Being positive is an open condition, so $PSC(X)$ is open in the space of all metrics $\text{Met}(X)$. By Theorem 4.5, $b_2^+(X) > 2$ implies that the regular parameter paths are of the second category in the sense of Baire

By the Weitzenböck formula, a non-negative scalar curvature on 3- or 4-manifolds leads solely to reducible solutions of the Seiberg-Witten equations without the perturbation (see [KM07] (4.22)). This is deduced from the inequality

$$\Delta|\psi|^2 \leq 2\langle\psi, \nabla_A^- \nabla_A^+ \psi\rangle - \langle\mathbf{c}(F_A^+) \psi, \psi\rangle - \langle\psi, \frac{1}{2}s\psi\rangle$$

$$\int_M |\mathfrak{D}_A \psi|^2 dv_g = \int_M (|\nabla^A \psi|^2 + \frac{s}{4}|\psi|^2 + \frac{1}{2}\langle\mathbf{c}(F_A^+) \psi, \psi\rangle) dv_g$$

where A is a connection, \mathfrak{D}_A is the twisted Dirac operator, s is the scalar curvature, and \mathbf{c} is Clifford multiplication.

If we check the equation before [KM07] (4.22), we see that this fact is also true for the Seiberg-Witten equations with sufficiently small perturbing 2-form

But $b_2^+(X) > 2$ indicates a generic paramter would □

Scheon-Yau Gromov Lawson classification M, M'

6.3. Path components of $\text{Diff}(X)$ for nonsimply connected manifold X . We can generalize half-total invariant to nonsimply connected manifolds.

6.4. Family surgery on a homologically trivial but homotopically nontrivial loop. To construct a nontrivial example, we use the construction of Gompf ([Gom95], see also [GS99] Theorem 10.2.10) that can construct a symplectic manifold with desired fundamental group.

Use the notations in [GS99] Theorem 10.2.10. Let F be a genus 2 surfaces with circles $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \beta_1, \beta_2$ that represent a basis of $H^1(F; \mathbb{Z})$ and $\alpha_i \alpha_j = 0 = \beta_i \beta_j, \alpha_i \beta_j = \delta_{ij}$. Take a 2-torus T^2 with generating circles α, β . In the product $F \times T^2$, take a collection of tori $T_i = \beta_i \times \alpha (i = 1, 2)$ and $T_0 = \{pt\} \times T^2$.

Perturb these tori and the product symplectic form ω on $F \times T^2$ such that the resulting tori $\{T'_i\}_0^2$ are disjoint symplectic submanifolds in $(F \times T^2, \omega')$. Let X to be the symplectic normal connected sum of $F \times T^2$ and 3 copies of $E(1)$ along each torus $T'_i \subset F \times T^2$ and a genetic fiber in each copy of $E(1)$. Then X is symplectic 4-manifold with a symplectic form ω_X and $\pi_1(X) = \langle \alpha_1, \alpha_2 \rangle$.

Take a reflection r of F that fixes β_i and reverse α_i . This map can be extended to an involution of X , and we still call it r . The loop we choose to do the surgery is $\gamma = (\alpha_1 \alpha_2 \alpha_1^{-1} \alpha_2^{-1})(\alpha_2^{-1} \alpha_1^{-1} \alpha_2 \alpha_1)$. γ is a commutator so it is trivial in the homology. As the involution r sends α_i to α_i^{-1} , we see that $r(\gamma) = \gamma^{-1}$.

From the construction of X , $\chi(X) = \sigma(X) = 0$. So the formal dimension of the moduli space with the class $c_1(X, \omega_X)$ is 0. Moreover,

$$SW(X, c_1(X, \omega_X)) = \pm 1.$$

Let E_X to be the mapping torus of r . E_X satisfies the condition of Theorem 5.22. Let X' be the surgery manifold of X along γ .

Let $E_{X'}$ be the resulting mapping torus after the family surgery. Then

$$FSW(E_{X'}, s') = SW(X, c_1(X, \omega_X)) = \pm 1.$$

Therefore, there exists an exotic diffeomorphism of X' .

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