

# Gauss-Bonnet Theorem for the Noncommutative Torus

## Noncommutative Torus

Fix  $\theta \in \mathbb{R}$ .

Let  $A_\theta = C^*$ -algebra generated by unitaries  $U$  and  $V$  satisfying

$$VU = e^{2\pi i\theta}UV$$

Dense subalgebra of '*smooth functions*':

$$A_\theta^\infty \subset A_\theta$$

$a \in A_\theta^\infty$  iff

$$a = \sum a_{mn}U^mV^n$$

where  $(a_{mn}) \in \mathcal{S}(\mathbb{Z}^2)$  is rapidly decreasing:

$$\sup_{m,n} (1 + m^2 + n^2)^k |a_{mn}| < \infty$$

for all  $k \in \mathbb{N}$ .

If  $\theta = \text{rational}$ ,  $A_\theta \sim C(T^2)$  (Morita equivalence).

For  $\theta = \text{irrational}$ ,  $A_\theta$  is much more complicated; in particular it is a simple algebra; has a unique normalized trace (faithful and positive)

$$\tau_\theta : A_\theta \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$$

$$\tau_\theta\left(\sum a_{mn} U^m V^n\right) = a_{00}$$

$$\tau_\theta(a^*a) \geq 0 \quad \text{positivity}$$

$$\tau_\theta(a^*a) = 0 \quad \text{iff} \quad a = 0 \quad \text{faithfulness}$$

## Derivations

$$\delta_1, \delta_2 : A_\theta^\infty \rightarrow A_\theta^\infty$$

uniquely defined by:

$$\delta_1(U) = U, \quad \delta_1(V) = 0$$

$$\delta_2(U) = 0, \quad \delta_2(V) = V$$

We have

$$\delta_1\delta_2 = \delta_2\delta_1.$$

Invariance property:

$$\tau_0(\delta_i(a)) = 0, \quad \delta_i(a^*) = -\delta_i(a)^*$$

GNS construction: the Hilbert space

$$\mathcal{H}_0 = L^2(A_\theta, \tau_0),$$

completion of  $A_\theta$  w.r.t. inner product

$$\langle a, b \rangle := \tau_0(b^* a).$$

Fact:  $\delta_1, \delta_2$  have unique s.a. (unbounded) extensions

$$\delta_1, \delta_2 : \mathcal{H}_0 \rightarrow \mathcal{H}_0$$

Analogues of  $\frac{1}{i} \frac{d}{dx}, \frac{1}{i} \frac{d}{dy}$ .

The flat Laplacian

$$\Delta = \delta_1^2 + \delta_2^2 : A_\theta^\infty \rightarrow A_\theta^\infty$$

has a unique extension to a positive (unbounded) operator

$$\Delta : \mathcal{H}_0 \rightarrow \mathcal{H}_0$$

## Complex structures

Fix

$$\tau = \tau_1 + i\tau_2, \quad \tau_2 > 0.$$

Connes-Tretkoff consider  $\tau = i$ , and define

$$\partial = \delta_1 + i\delta_2, \quad \partial^* = \delta_1 - i\delta_2.$$

$\partial^*$  is the formal adjoint of  $\partial$  w.r.t.  $\langle, \rangle$  and

$$\Delta = \partial^*\partial = \delta_1^2 + \delta_2^2.$$

Define the Hilbert space

$$\mathcal{H}^{(1,0)} \subset \mathcal{H}_0$$

as the completion of the subspace spanned by  $a\partial b$ 's. Then

$$\partial : \mathcal{H}_0 \rightarrow \mathcal{H}^{(1,0)}$$

In general, let  $\partial = \delta_1 + \tau\delta_2$ . Considered as an unbounded operator,

$$\delta_1 + \tau\delta_2 : \mathcal{H}_0 \rightarrow \mathcal{H}^{(1,0)},$$

has an adjoint, given by

$$\partial^* = \delta_1 + \bar{\tau}\delta_2$$

Define

$$\Delta := \partial^*\partial = \delta_1^2 + 2\tau_1\delta_1\delta_2 + |\tau|^2\delta_2^2.$$



## Conformal perturbation of the metric

Fix  $h = h^* \in A_\theta^\infty$ . The new volume form:

$$\varphi(a) = \tau_0(ae^{-h}) \quad a \in A_\theta.$$

$\varphi$  is a positive linear functional on  $A_\theta$ .

It is a twisted trace

$$\varphi(ba) = \varphi(a\sigma_i(b))$$

with the **modular automorphism group**

$$\sigma_t : A_\theta \rightarrow A_\theta, \quad t \in \mathbb{R},$$

$$\sigma_t(x) = e^{ith} x e^{-ith}$$

and

$$\sigma_i(x) = e^{-h} x e^h$$

Let  $\mathcal{H}_\varphi =$  completion of  $A_\theta$  w.r.t.  $\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle_\varphi$ , where

$$\langle a, b \rangle_\varphi = \varphi(b^* a), \quad a, b \in A_\theta.$$

Let

$$\partial_\varphi = \partial = \delta_1 + \tau\delta_2 : \mathcal{H}_\varphi \rightarrow \mathcal{H}^{(1,0)}.$$

It has a formal adjoint  $\partial_\varphi^*$ . Computation shows that

$$\partial_\varphi^* = R(e^h)\partial^*$$

where  $R(e^h)$  is the right multiplication operator by  $e^h$  ( $R(e^h)(x) = e^h x$ ).

## Perturbed Laplacian

$$\Delta' = \partial_\varphi^* \partial_\varphi : \mathcal{H}_\varphi \rightarrow \mathcal{H}_\varphi,$$

where  $\partial = \delta_1 + i\delta_2$ , or, in general,  $\partial = \delta_1 + \tau\delta_2$ .

**Lemma** (Connes-Tretkoff; continues to hold in the general case): The operator  $\Delta'$  is anti-unitarily equivalent to the positive unbounded operator  $k\Delta k$  acting on  $\mathcal{H}_0$ , where  $k$  is the operator of left multiplication by  $e^{h/2}$ .

## Spectral zeta function

$$\zeta(s) = \sum \lambda_i^{-s} = \text{Tr}(\Delta^{-s}), \quad \text{Re}(s) > 1.$$

Mellin transform

$$\lambda^{-s} = \frac{1}{\Gamma(s)} \int_0^\infty e^{-t\lambda} t^{s-1} dt$$

gives us

$$\zeta(s) = \frac{1}{\Gamma(s)} \int_0^\infty \text{Trace}^+(e^{-t\Delta'}) t^{s-1} dt,$$

where

$$\text{Trace}^+(e^{-t\Delta'}) = \text{Trace}(e^{-t\Delta'}) - \text{Dim Ker}(\Delta')$$

As we shall see soon,  $\zeta(s)$  has a holomorphic extension to  $\mathbb{C} \setminus \{1\}$  with a simple pole at  $s = 1$ .

**Spectral form of the classical Gauss-Bonnet Theorem:** Let  $\Sigma =$  compact connected oriented Riemannian surface. Then

$$\zeta(0) + 1 = \frac{1}{12\pi} \int_{\Sigma} R = \frac{1}{6} \chi(\Sigma),$$

where  $R$  is the (scalar) curvature. In particular  $\zeta(0)$  is a topological invariant; e.g. is invariant under conformal perturbations of the metric  $g \mapsto e^f g$ .

**Gauss-Bonnet for NC Torus** (Connes-Trekoff):  
For any positive invertible element  $k \in A_\theta^\infty$ ,  
and  $\Delta' \sim k\Delta k$ ,  $\zeta_{\Delta'}(0)$  is independent of  $k$ .  
( $\Delta = \delta_1^2 + \delta_2^2$ .)

**Our goal:** to extend this result to arbitrary  
complex structures on  $A_\theta$  with

$$\Delta = \delta_1^2 + 2\tau_1\delta_1\delta_2 + |\tau|^2\delta_2^2.$$

Next: sketch Connes-Tretkoff's proof.

## Pseudodifferential operators on $A_\theta^\infty$

Recall: Connes (1980).

**Differential operators** of order  $n$ :

$$P : A_\theta^\infty \rightarrow A_\theta^\infty$$

$$P = \sum_j a_j \delta_1^{j_1} \delta_2^{j_2}$$

with  $a_j \in A_\theta^\infty$ ,  $j = (j_1, j_2)$ ,  $|j| \leq n$ .

**Noncommutative symbols** of order  $n \in \mathbb{Z}$ : smooth maps

$$\rho : \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow A_\theta^\infty$$

s.t.

$$\|\delta_1^{i_1} \delta_2^{i_2} (\partial_1^{j_1} \partial_2^{j_2} \rho(\xi))\| \leq c(1 + |\xi|)^{n-|j|},$$

where  $\partial_i = \frac{\partial}{\partial \xi_i}$ , and  $\rho$  is homogeneous of order  $n$  at infinity:

$$\lim_{\lambda \rightarrow \infty} \lambda^{-n} \rho(\lambda \xi_1, \lambda \xi_2) \quad \lambda \rightarrow \infty$$

exists and is smooth for  $\xi \neq 0$ .

Algebra of symbols:

$$S = \cup_{n \in \mathbb{Z}} S_n$$

Given a symbol  $\rho$ , define a pseudodifferential operator

$$P_\rho : A_\theta^\infty \rightarrow A_\theta^\infty$$

by

$$P_\rho(a) = (2\pi)^{-2} \int_{\mathbb{R}^2} \int_{\mathbb{R}^2} e^{-is \cdot \xi} \rho(\xi) \alpha_s(a) ds d\xi,$$

where

$$\alpha_s(U^n V^m) = e^{is \cdot (n, m)} U^n V^m$$

Def:

$$\rho \sim \rho' \quad \text{if} \quad \rho - \rho' \in \cap S_n$$

Smoothing symbols:  $\rho \sim 0$ .

Let  $\Psi =$  algebra of pseudodifferential operators  $P_\rho$ ,  $\rho \in S$ . Symbol map

$$\sigma : \Psi \rightarrow S, \quad P \mapsto \sigma(P),$$

is well defined modulo smoothing operators and smoothing symbols. One has

$$\sigma(PQ) = \sum \frac{1}{\ell_1! \ell_2!} \partial_1^{\ell_1} \partial_2^{\ell_2} (\rho(\xi)) \delta_1^{\ell_1} \delta_2^{\ell_2} (\rho'(\xi))$$

**Elliptic Symbols:** A symbol  $\rho(\xi)$  of order  $n$  is called elliptic if  $\rho(\xi)$  is invertible for  $\xi \neq 0$ , and, for  $|\xi|$  large enough,

$$\|\rho(\xi)^{-1}\| \leq c(1 + |\xi|)^{-n}$$

Example:

$$\Delta = \partial^* \partial = \delta_1^2 + 2\tau_1 \delta_1 \delta_2 + |\tau|^2 \delta_2^2$$

is elliptic with an invertible symbol

$$\sigma(\Delta) = \xi_1^2 + 2\tau_1 \xi_1 \xi_2 + |\tau|^2 \xi_2^2.$$



## Heat kernel expansion and zeta values

Spectral zeta function:

$$\zeta(s) = \sum \frac{1}{\lambda_i^s} = \text{Trace}(\Delta'^{-s}),$$

where  $\Delta' = k\Delta k$ .

Mellin transform:

$$\lambda^{-s} = \frac{1}{\Gamma(s)} \int_0^\infty e^{-t\lambda} t^{s-1} dt,$$

gives

$$\zeta(s) = \frac{1}{\Gamma(s)} \int_0^\infty \text{Trace}^+(e^{-t\Delta'}) t^{s-1} dt.$$

In the commutative case,  $e^{-t\Delta'}$  is a smoothing pseudodifferential operator and so its trace can be computed from its kernel, or its symbol:

$$\text{Tr}(e^{-t\Delta'}) = \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} k(x, x) dx = \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} p(x, \xi) dx d\xi$$

where  $p = \sigma(e^{-t\Delta'})$ .

In the NC torus case, the analogous formula is

$$\text{Tr}(e^{-t\Delta'}) = \int_{\mathbb{R}^2} \tau_0(\sigma(e^{-t\Delta'})(\xi)) d\xi.$$

Since  $\Gamma(s)$  has a simple pole at  $s = 0$  with  $\text{Res} = 1$ , we obtain

$$\zeta(0) =$$

$$\text{Res}_{s=0} \int_0^\infty \left( \int_{\mathbb{R}^2} \tau_0(\sigma(e^{-t\Delta'})) d\xi - 1 \right) t^{s-1} dt.$$

$$(1 = \dim \text{Ker} \Delta')$$

Cauchy integral formula:

$$e^{-t\Delta'} = \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_C e^{-t\lambda} (\Delta' - \lambda \mathbf{1})^{-1} d\lambda$$

gives the asymptotic expansion: as  $t \rightarrow 0^+$

$$\int_{\mathbb{R}^2} \tau_0(\sigma(e^{-t\Delta'})) d\xi \sim t^{-1} \sum_0^{\infty} B_{2n}(\Delta') t^n.$$

It follows that  $\zeta(s)$  has analytic continuation to  $\mathbb{C} \setminus \{1\}$ .

For  $Re(s) \gg 0$ :

$$\zeta(s) = \frac{1}{\Gamma(s)} \int_0^1 \sum_0^\infty B_{2n}(\Delta') t^{n-1+s-1} dt$$

+ a holomorphic function.

It follows that:

$$\zeta(0) = B_2(\Delta').$$

Similar to the commutative case:

$$B_2(\Delta') = \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int \int_C e^{-\lambda} \tau_0(b_2(\xi, \lambda)) d\lambda d\xi$$

where

$$(b_0(\xi, \lambda) + b_1(\xi, \lambda) + b_2(\xi, \lambda) + \dots) \sigma(\Delta' - \lambda) \sim 1,$$

$b_j(\xi, \lambda)$  is a symbol of order  $-2 - j$ .

Can assume  $\lambda = -1$ , therefore

$$\zeta(0) = \int \tau_0(b_2(\xi)) d\xi.$$

$$\sigma(\Delta' + 1) = \sigma(k\Delta k + 1) = (a_2 + 1) + a_1 + a_0$$

where

$$a_2 = k^2\xi_1^2 + 2\tau_1 k^2\xi_1\xi_2 + |\tau|^2 k^2\xi_2^2$$

$$a_1 = (2k\delta_1(k) + 2\tau_1 k\delta_2(k))\xi_1 +$$

$$(2\tau_1 k\delta_1(k) + 2|\tau|^2 k\delta_2(k))\xi_2$$

$$a_0 = k\delta_1^2(k) + 2\tau_1 k\delta_1\delta_2(k) + |\tau|^2 k\delta_2^2(k).$$

Using the calculus for symbols:

$$b_0 = (a_2 + 1)^{-1}$$

$$b_1 = -(b_0 a_1 b_0 + \partial_i(b_0)\delta_i(a_2)b_0)$$

$$b_2 = -(b_0 a_0 b_0 + b_1 a_1 b_0 + \partial_i(b_0)\delta_i(a_1)b_0$$

$$+ \partial_i(b_1)\delta_i(a_2)b_0 + (1/2)\partial_i\partial_j(b_0)\delta_i\delta_j(a_2)b_0).$$

$\tau_0(b_2(\xi))$  is equal to  $\tau_0$  of









In the case of  $\tau = i$ , Connes and Tretkoff by passing to polar coordinates and integrating the angular variable, obtain term such as

$$8\pi r^2 b_0^3 k^3 \delta_1^2(k)$$

all  $b_0$  on the left,

terms such as

$$-4\pi r^4 b_0^2 k \delta_2(k) b_0^2 k^3 \delta_2(k)$$

with  $b_0^2$  in the middle,

and terms such as

$$16\pi r^6 b_0^4 k^5 \delta_1(k) b_0 k \delta_1(k)$$

with  $b_0$  in the middle.

Using

$$\partial_r(b_0) = -2rk^2 b_0^2$$

and integration by parts terms with  $b_0^2$  in the middle can be converted to terms with  $b_0$  in the middle and for integrating the terms of the latter type the following lemma is used.

**Lemma** (Connes-Tretkoff). For  $\rho \in A_\theta^\infty$  and every non-negative integer  $m$ :

$$\int_0^\infty \frac{k^{2m+2}u^m}{(k^2u+1)^{m+1}} \rho \frac{1}{(k^2u+1)} du = \mathcal{D}_m(\rho)$$

where

$$\mathcal{D}_m = \mathcal{L}_m(\Delta),$$

$\Delta =$  the modular automorphism,

$$\mathcal{L}_m(u) = \int_0^\infty \frac{x^m}{(x+1)^{m+1}} \frac{1}{(xu+1)} dx =$$

$$(-1)^m (u-1)^{-(m+1)} \left( \log u - \sum_{j=1}^m (-1)^{j+1} \frac{(u-1)^j}{j} \right)$$

(modified logarithm).

**Theorem** (Connes-Tretkoff). The value  $\zeta(0)$  of the zeta function of the operator  $\Delta' \sim k\Delta k$  is independent of  $k$ .

**Lemma**

$$\zeta(0) + 1 = 2\pi\tau_0(f(\Delta)(\delta_j(k))\delta_j(k)k^{-2})$$

where

$$f(u) = \frac{1}{6}u^{-1/2} - \frac{1}{3} + \mathcal{L}_1(u) - 2(1 + u^{1/2})\mathcal{L}_2(u) \\ + (1 + u^{1/2})^2\mathcal{L}_3(u).$$

If we write  $f(u) = h(\log(u))$ , it follows that:

$$\zeta(0) + 1 = 2\pi\tau_0(K(\log\Delta)(\delta_j(\log k))\delta_j(\log k))$$

where

$$K(x) = 4(-1 + e^{x/2})^2 x^{-2} h(x).$$

and  $\log \Delta(x) = -[h, x]$ .

**Proof of the theorem:** From the fact that  $K$  is an odd function it follows that

$$\tau_0(K(\log\Delta)(\delta_j(\log k))\delta_j(\log k)) = 0.$$

What we have done so far:

Case  $\tau = \tau_2 i$  is done now,

General case is in progress!

For the case of complex parameter  $\tau = \tau_2 i$  with  $\tau_2 > 0$ , after computing the integral of  $b_2(\xi)$  over the plane, we find the following lemma which is the analogue of Lemma 3.2 in the paper by Connes and Tretkoff.

**Lemma 1.**  $\zeta(0)$  of the zeta function of the operator  $\Delta' \sim k\Delta k$  is given by

$$\zeta(0) + 1 = \frac{2\pi}{\tau_2} \varphi(f(\Delta)(\delta_1(k))\delta_1(k)) + 2\pi\tau_2 \varphi(f(\Delta)(\delta_2(k))\delta_2(k))$$

where  $\varphi(x) = \tau_0(xk^{-2})$ ,  $\Delta$  is the modular operator,

$$f(u) = \frac{1}{6}u^{-1/2} - \frac{1}{3} + \mathcal{L}_1(u) - 2(1 + u^{1/2})\mathcal{L}_2(u) + (1 + u^{1/2})^2\mathcal{L}_3(u),$$

and

$$\mathcal{L}_m(u) = (-1)^m (u-1)^{-(m+1)} \left( \log u - \sum_{j=1}^m (-1)^{j+1} \frac{(u-1)^j}{j} \right).$$

Then in their paper, Connes and Tretkoff have proved that both terms  $\varphi(f(\Delta)(\delta_j(k))\delta_j(k))$  vanish for  $j = 1, 2$  (Lemma 3.3 and proof of Theorem 3.1 in page 8). Therefore from the above lemma it follows that  $\zeta(0) + 1 = 0$ , in particular it is independent of  $k$ .