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## N=2 Topological Yang-Mills Theory on Compact Kähler Surfaces

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**Abstract:** We study a topological Yang-Mills theory with N=2 fermionic symmetry. Our formalism is a field theoretical interpretation of the Donaldson polynomial invariants on compact Kähler surfaces. We also study an analogous theory on compact oriented Riemann surfaces and briefly discuss a possible application of Witten's non-Abelian localization formula to the problems in the case of compact Kähler surfaces.

## 1. Introduction

Several years ago, Witten introduced the topological Yang-Mills theory (TYMT) [1] on general 4-manifolds to provide a quantum field theoretical interpretation of the Donaldson polynomial invariants [2]. The basic property of the TYMT is that there is a fermionic symmetry which localizes the path integral to an integral over the moduli space  $\mathscr{M}$  of anti-self-dual (ASD) connections. Geometrically, the fermionic operator  $\delta_W$  acts on  $\mathscr{M}$  as the exterior derivative. The action functional of the TYMT can be written as an  $\delta_W$ -exact form,

$$S_W = \delta_W V . (1.1)$$

In the TYMT, correlation functions of physical observables correspond to the Donaldson polynomial invariants.

The moduli space  $\mathscr{M}$  of ASD connections on a compact Kähler surface has natural complex and Kähler structures [3], which implies that the TYMT has actually N=2 fermionic symmetry generated by the holomorphic and the anti-holomorphic parts of  $\delta_W$ , i.e.  $\delta_W=\mathbf{s}+\bar{\mathbf{s}}$ . Geometrically, we can interpret  $\bar{\mathbf{s}}$  as the Dolbeault cohomology operator on  $\mathscr{M}$ . Then, the N=2 version of the topological action may be written as

$$S = \mathbf{s\bar{s}B_T} . \tag{1.2}$$

In the first part of this paper, we study TYMT on compact Kähler surfaces with N=2 fermionic symmetry. In Sect. 2, we briefly sketch Donaldson theory and the TYMT of Witten in order to make this paper reasonably self-contained and to set