

## ETA-INVARIANTS AND VON NEUMANN ALGEBRAS

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**1. Main theorem.** Let  $M$  be a compact oriented Riemannian manifold of dimension  $4k - 1$ . The operator  $D = *d + d*$  acting on the  $2k - 1$  forms on  $M$  is selfadjoint, and for any Hermitian vector bundle  $E \rightarrow M$  with connection  $\nabla$ , there is a selfadjoint operator  $D \otimes \nabla$  acting on the smooth sections of  $\Lambda^{2k-1}(T^*M) \otimes E$ . The data  $(D, E)$  defines a class  $[D, E]$  in the odd analytic  $K$ -homology group  $K_1^{an}(M)$ . We develop in this work an equality between two methods of pairing  $[D, E]$  with real-valued  $K^1$ -cohomology classes.

Let  $\Gamma = \pi_1(M)$  and  $A : \Gamma \rightarrow U_N$  be a representation, which determines a flat principal  $U_N$ -bundle  $P_A \rightarrow M$  and an associated flat  $C^N$ -vector bundle  $E_A \rightarrow M$ . If there exists a bundle trivialization  $\theta : P_A \cong M \times U_A$ , then it is well known that the pair  $(A, \theta)$  represents a class  $\bar{A}$  in  $K^1(M) \otimes R$ , (§5, [APS 2]). The first pairing of  $[D, E]$  and  $\bar{A}$  uses the relative eta-invariant to define the flat bundle index, as in (§5, *ibid*). Let  $\nabla^0$  be the flat connection on  $M \times U_N$  associated to the product structure, and let  $\nabla^1$  be the flat connection associated with the push-forward under  $\theta$  of the flat connection on  $P_A$ . Define a smooth, one-parameter family of selfadjoint operators on smooth sections of  $\Lambda^{2k-1}(T^*M) \otimes E \otimes C^N$  by  $D_t = t \cdot D \otimes \nabla \otimes \nabla^1 + (1 - t) \cdot D \otimes \nabla \otimes \nabla^0$ . The eta-invariant  $\eta(D_t)$  is smooth as a function of  $t$  except for a finite number of bounded jump discontinuities, so there exists a well-defined continuous derivative function  $\eta(D_t)'$  [APS 1,2]. Define

$$(1) \quad \langle [D, E], \bar{A} \rangle_\eta = \int_0^1 \eta(D_t)' dt.$$

The second pairing uses the von Neumann algebra  $W^*(\Gamma)$  associated to the universal covering  $\tilde{M}$  of  $M$  [A 1]. The lift to  $\tilde{M}$ ,  $D \otimes \nabla$ , of the operator  $D \otimes \nabla$  is essentially selfadjoint, and we introduce the projection,  $P^+$ , from  $H = L^2(\tilde{M}, \Lambda^{2k-1}(T^*M) \otimes E \otimes C^N)$  onto the positive space  $H^+$  of  $D \otimes \nabla$ . The operator  $P^+$  is  $\Gamma$ -invariant, so defines an element  $[P^+]$  in  $K_1(W^*(\Gamma))$ . The data  $(A, \theta)$  defines a map  $u : \tilde{M} \rightarrow U_N$  by restricting the composition  $p_2 \circ \theta : P_A \rightarrow M \times U_N \rightarrow U_N$  to the leaf of  $F_A$  on  $P_A$  through a basepoint, where  $F_A$  is the  $U_N$ -invariant foliation of  $P_A$  associated to the flat structure. We pair  $[P^+]$  to  $[u] \in K_{(\infty)}^1(M)$  by constructing an associated Toeplitz operator, which is Fredholm in the sense of Breuer, and has a von Neumann index which is the continuous dimension of the

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spectral flow between  $P^+$  and the conjugate  $u^{-1} \cdot P^+ \cdot u$ . More precisely, multiplication by  $u$  on the coefficients  $C^N$  defines a bounded operator  $M_u$  on  $H$ , and the compression

$$T(u) = P^+ \circ M_u : H^+ \rightarrow H^+$$

is  $\Gamma$ -Fredholm and  $\Gamma$ -invariant, so as in [A 1] has a  $\Gamma$ -index. Define

$$(2) \quad \langle [D, E], \bar{A} \rangle_\Gamma = \text{Ind}_\Gamma(T(u)).$$

The  $\Gamma$ -index for a fixed flat bundle  $P_A$  has an alternate description in terms of the type II von Neumann algebra  $W^*(F_A)$  associated to the foliation  $F_A$  by Connes [C 1], with trace derived from the Haar measure on  $U_N$ . The operator  $T(u)$  is one of a  $U_N$ -parametrized family of leafwise Toeplitz operators along  $F_A$ , giving index data which is analogous to the hull-completion formulation of the index of almost periodic operators [CDSS].

Our main result is

**THEOREM.**

$$(3) \quad \langle [D, E], \bar{A} \rangle_\eta = \langle [D, E], \bar{A} \rangle_\Gamma.$$

Moreover, both sides of (3) are equal to a renormalized discrete spectral flow for the lift of  $D \otimes \nabla$  to a nonelliptic, pure-point-spectrum  $U_N$ -invariant operator on  $P_A$ .

The theorem is true also for any “geometric operator” on  $M$  which is obtained by coupling the Spinor Dirac operator on  $M$  to a coefficient vector bundle  $E$ , so that the theorem applies equally well, for example, to Spin manifolds of odd dimension.

The possibility of relating the eta-invariant for a family  $D_t$  to a von Neumann dimension as given by (3) above was suggested in (Remark 4, p. 89, [APS 2]).

**2. Method of proof.** There are three key points to the proof.

(2.1) The invariant  $\int_0^1 \eta(D_t)' dt$  has a multiplicative property: For  $E_2 \rightarrow M$  a flat vector bundle with fiber dimension  $q$  and flat connection  $\nabla^2$ ,

$$(4) \quad \int_0^1 \eta(D_t \otimes \nabla^2)' dt = q \cdot \int_0^1 \eta(D_t)' dt.$$

We take for  $E_2$  the infinite-dimensional flat bundle associated to the composition of  $A$  with the left regular representation of  $U_N$  on  $L^2(U_N)$ . The Peter-Weyl Theorem decomposes this infinite bundle into an infinite direct sum of finite-dimensional bundles associated to the characters of irreducible representations of  $U_N$ . The equality (4) is interpreted in a renormalized sense by using the heat kernel,  $H_s$ , on  $U_N$ . We define a central eta-distribution on  $U_N$  by associating to a class function the weighted sum of the eta-invariants for the operators on  $M$  obtained by coupling  $D \otimes \nabla$  to the finite-dimensional flat bundles associated to the characteristic subspaces of  $L^2(U_N)$  in the Peter-Weyl decomposition. Then (4) becomes

$$(5) \quad \int_0^1 \eta(D_t; H_s)' dt = H_s(e) \cdot \int_0^1 \eta(D_t)' dt.$$

(2.2) The left-hand side of (5) can be written as the sum of two terms: a spectral flow summand, plus the difference of two values of the eta-distribution, one associated to  $(D \otimes \nabla) \circ H_s$ , and the other to  $(D \otimes \nabla) \circ (u^{-1}H_s u)$  where now  $u$  is the operator on  $L^2(U_N) \otimes C^N$  given by multiplication  $uf(g) = g \cdot f(g)$  on the coefficients. Theorem 0.1 of [CG] implies that after renormalizing, the values of the eta-distribution on these two asymptotic functions agree, so that

$$(6) \quad \lim_{s \rightarrow 0} H_s(e)^{-1} \int_0^1 \eta(D_t; H_s)' dt = \text{Ind}_{\text{II}}([D, E], \bar{A})$$

where  $\text{Ind}_{\text{II}}([D, E], \bar{A})$  is the renormalized spectral flow of the eta-distribution for the family  $\hat{D}_t$  of operators obtained by lifting  $D_t \otimes \nabla$  to  $P_A$  via the leaves of  $F_A$  which cover  $M$ . This renormalized spectral flow is also the index, in a suitably renormalized sense, for a Toeplitz operator associated to the p.p.s. operator  $\hat{D}_0$  and the multiplier  $M_u$ . We call this a renormalized transverse index, as it is based on the construction of the odd  $K_1$ -class for a transversally elliptic operator for the group  $U_N$ -action on  $P_A$ , in analogy with the even transversal index theory of [A 2, S 1, 2].

(2.3) The third point of the proof is to use a Fubini principle, applied to the trace of kernels for operators on  $P_A$ , to show that the renormalized index  $\text{Ind}_{\text{II}}([D, E], \bar{A})$  is equal to the index of the leafwise Toeplitz operator on  $F_A$  described in §1. The Weyl asymptotic theorem provides the final step, establishing that the renormalized trace converges to the foliation algebra trace formed from Haar measure on  $U_N$ .

**3. Final remarks.** The main theorem is part of the authors' study of analytic invariants associated to selfadjoint operators on a manifold which are regularized by a foliation on the manifold. This includes both leafwise and transversally elliptic operators for foliations, and we conclude with a discussion of some aspects of this program.

The details of the proof of the main theorem are given in [DHK 3], where we also define for much more general classes of operators than  $D = *d + d^*$ , two types of cyclic cocycles, based on viewing the operator  $\widetilde{D \otimes \nabla}$  as either leafwise for  $F_A$ , or transverse for the action of  $U_N$ . A topological index theorem can be derived for the first, while renormalization of the second expresses the relative eta-invariant for  $D = *d + d^*$ . A Fubini principle for transverse foliations establishes equality of the first cocycle with the renormalization of the second, and as a corollary yields the index theorem for flat vector bundles of [APS 2]. This procedure can be applied more generally to yield topological formulas for higher order regularized spectral invariants (cf. [D]).

The interpretation of the main theorem applied to  $U_N = U_1$  via quasi-periodic functions was given in [DHK 2], where the main theorem was compared to the results of [CDSS] and a proof was given via Fourier analysis on  $U_1$ .

The index theorem for leafwise selfadjoint elliptic operators can be interpreted via Toeplitz extensions of the foliation  $C^*$ -algebra by the algebra

of functions on the manifold. In [DHK 4] we identify the analytic index class as an extension in the spirit of the Brown-Douglas-Fillmore theory.

The odd index theorem for coverings is discussed in [H 1], where we give an alternate proof of the main theorem in terms of the eta-invariant for coverings based on [CG]. The spectral properties of leafwise elliptic operators is studied in [H 2]; it is expected that the spectral flow interpretation of the eta will extend to all leafwise eta-invariants.

A preliminary report on this work appeared in [DHK 1], where the main theorem was announced with the additional hypothesis that the fundamental group of  $M$  be amenable. The outline of our program and the result for the amenable case was discussed in a plenary address at the conference *Operator Algebras and Geometry* at the Mathematical Sciences Research Institute, Berkeley, June 1985.

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