A DIRECT GEOMETRIC PROOF OF THE LEFSCHETZ FIXED POINT FORMULAS

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ABSTRACT. In this paper we prove the Lefschetz fixed point formulas of Atiyah, Singer, Segal, and Bott for isometries by using the direct geometric method initiated by Patodi.

1. Introduction

In this paper we present a very simple and direct geometric proof of the Lefschetz fixed point formulas by computing the equivariant index of the Dirac operator with respect to an isometry of the base manifold. The present work may be seen as a completion of the program initiated by Patodi in [7, 8], studying the local asymptotics of the heat kernel for the de Rham complex.

In recent years, several new proofs of the index theorem have been presented. Getzler [5] and, independently, Yu [9] evaluated the local index in terms of the asymptotics of the harmonic oscillator. Berline and Vergne [3] lifted the problem to the frame bundle, and evaluated the index in terms of the Jacobian of the exponential map. In a different direction, Bismut [4] expressed the trace of the Dirac heat kernel in terms of the local fluctuations of a Brownian motion, stochastically transporting frames along its sample paths. Each of these methods represents a heat equation approach.

The methods of [3, 4] were directly applicable to the situation where a group of isometries acts. In contrast, the evaluation of the local asymptotics of the $\hat{A}$ genus carried out in [5, 9] is expedited by the use of geodesic coordinates, i.e., calculating with respect to the moving frame obtained by parallelly translating along rays through the origin in a normal coordinate neighborhood. While this is the key to the simplicity of the method, it is not directly compatible with a calculation of the asymptotics in a neighborhood of the fixed-point submanifold of a group action.

In the following sections we complete the calculation of the equivariant index by extending the methods of [8, 9] to allow for the action of an isometry. After presenting notation and discussing the standard setup in §2, we discuss in §3 the particular moving frames necessary to the computation. Here it is seen that the
geodesic moving frame is related by an infinitesimal holonomy to the natural trivialization of the normal bundle. The final sections then evaluate the Clifford asymptotics of the local Lefschetz index by direct computation. The approach is completely elementary, and proceeds from first principles.

2. Preliminaries

Let $M$ be a $C^\infty$, compact, connected, and oriented Riemannian manifold, of even dimension $2n$, with a fixed Spin$(2n)$ structure. There is thus a principal Spin$(2n)$-bundle Spin$(M)$ for which Spin$(M) \times_{\rho} SO(2n)$ is the oriented orthonormal frame bundle $SO(M)$ of $M$, where $\rho : \text{Spin}(2n) \to SO(2n)$ is the two-fold covering homomorphism. Let $\mathcal{S}_+$ and $\mathcal{S}_-$ be the spaces of positive and negative spinors. Then Spin$(2n)$ acts irreducibly on each of $\mathcal{S}_+$ and $\mathcal{S}_-$, which are Clifford modules of dimension $2^{n-1}$. If $\{e_i\}$ denotes the set of generators for the Clifford algebra $\mathbb{C}_{2n} = \text{End}(\mathcal{S}_+ \oplus \mathcal{S}_-)$ then $i^n e_1 e_2 \cdots e_{2n}$ acts as $\pm 1$ on $\mathcal{S}_\pm$. Define vector bundles $E_+$ and $E_-$ by setting $E_{\pm} = \text{Spin}(M) \times_{\text{Spin}(2n)} \mathcal{S}_\pm$ and Dirac operators $D_+$ and $D_-$ through the diagram

$$D_{\pm} : \Gamma(E_{\pm}) \xrightarrow{\nabla} \Gamma(T^*M \otimes E_{\pm}) \xrightarrow{\text{dual}} \Gamma(TM \otimes E_{\pm}) \xrightarrow{\text{cliff}} \Gamma(E_{\mp})$$

where $\nabla$ is the connection on $E = E_+ \oplus E_-$ lifted from the Levi-Civita connection on $M$, and cliff denotes the operation of Clifford multiplication. Suppose that we are given an orientation-preserving isometry $T : M \to M$. Then the tangent map of $T$ gives a map $dT : SO(M) \to SO(M)$ for which the diagram

$$SO(M) \xrightarrow{dT} SO(M)$$

$$\downarrow \pi \quad \downarrow \pi$$

$$M \xrightarrow{T} M$$

is commutative. Furthermore, $dT$ commutes with the $SO(2n)$-action. Let $\tilde{dT}$ be a lifting of $dT$ such that the diagram

$$\text{Spin}(M) \xrightarrow{\tilde{dT}} \text{Spin}(M)$$

$$\downarrow \pi_{\rho} \quad \downarrow \pi_{\rho}$$

$$SO(M) \xrightarrow{dT} SO(M)$$

is commutative, and such that $\tilde{dT}$ commutes with the Spin$(2n)$-action. A linear map $T^*$ is defined as follows. Suppose that $\phi \in \Gamma(E_{\pm})$ is expressed locally over an open set $U \subset M$ by $\phi = [(\sigma, f)]$, where $\sigma : U \to \text{Spin}(M)$ is a local spin frame field, $f : U \to \mathcal{S}_\pm$ is a spinor-valued function, and $[(\sigma, f)]$ denotes the equivalence class of $(\sigma, f)$ in $E_{\pm} = \text{Spin}(M) \times_{\rho} \mathcal{S}_\pm$. Let

$$(T^*\phi)(x) = [(\tilde{dT}^{-1}\sigma(x), f(T^{-1}x))].$$

$T^*$ commutes with the Dirac operator $D$, and hence maps $\ker D_+$ into $\ker D_+$. 

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Definition 2.1. The Lefschetz number $L(T)$ of the isometry $T$ is defined by

$$L(T) = \text{Tr} \, T^*|_{\ker D} - \text{Tr} \, T^*|_{\ker D_'}.$$ 

Let $F = \{ x \in M | T x = x \}$ be the fixed point set of $T$. $F$ consists of the disjoint union of a finite number of even-dimensional totally geodesic submanifolds $F_1, F_2, \ldots, F_r$. Without loss of generality we assume $r = 1$. Let $\nu$ be the normal bundle of $F$ and $\nu(\varepsilon) = \{ x \in \nu | \| x \| < \varepsilon \}$ for $\varepsilon > 0$. The bundle $\nu$ is invariant under $dT$ and $dT|_{\nu}$ is nondegenerate.

The Laplacian associated with $D$ is $\Delta = \Delta_+ + \Delta_-$ where $\Delta_\pm = D_\pm D_\pm : \Gamma(E_\pm) \to \Gamma(E_\pm)$. We denote by $P^+_\varepsilon(x, y) : E_\pm|_y \to E_\pm|_x$ the fundamental solutions for the heat operators $\partial / \partial t + \Delta_\varepsilon$. The standard heat equation argument yields

$$L(T) = \int_M (\text{Tr} \, T^* P^+_\varepsilon(T x, x) - \text{Tr} \, T^* P^-_\varepsilon(T x, x)) \, dx, \quad t > 0,$$

where $dx$ is the Riemannian volume element. Denote the integrand by $\mathcal{L}(t, x) = \text{Tr} \, T^* P^+_\varepsilon(T x, x) - \text{Tr} \, T^* P^-_\varepsilon(T x, x)$. A routine argument using pseudodifferential operators gives that

$$|\mathcal{L}(t, x)| \leq C(n, \delta, k) t^k \text{ as } t \to 0$$

for any $k$ in case $d(x, T x) \geq \delta > 0$, with $d(\cdot, \cdot)$ denoting the Riemannian distance. Thus

$$L(T) = \lim_{t \to 0} \int_{\exp \nu(\varepsilon)} \mathcal{L}(t, x) \, dx$$

for any $\varepsilon > 0$, and the problem localizes on $F$. Finally, recall the relation

$$H_N(t, x, y) = \exp\left( -\frac{d(x, y)^2}{4t} \right) (I + O(t))$$

for the parametrix $H_N(t, x, y)$ of $\Delta$ which satisfies

$$H_N(t, x, y) = \exp\left( -\frac{d^2(x, y)}{4t} \right) \left( \sum_{i=0}^{N} t^i U^{(i)}(y, x) \right)$$

where $N > n$ and $U^{(i)}(y, x) : \pi^{-1}(y) \to \pi^{-1}(x)$ are endomorphisms with $U^{(0)} = \text{Id}$ such that for $v \in \pi^{-1}(y)$,

$$\left( \frac{\partial}{\partial t} + \Delta \right) H_N(t, \cdot, y) v = -\frac{\exp\left( -\frac{d^2(\cdot, y)}{4t} \right)}{(4\pi t)^n} t^N \Delta U^{(N)}(y, \cdot) v.$$ 

Using this, a simple argument working in a local trivialization of $\nu(\varepsilon)$ yields

Theorem 2.2. The Lefschetz number $L(T)$ is given by

$$L(T) = \int_F L_{\text{loc}}(T)(\xi) \, d\xi$$

where the local Lefschetz number, defined by the limit

$$L_{\text{loc}}(T)(\xi) = \lim_{t \to 0} \int_{\nu(\varepsilon)} \mathcal{L}(t, \exp c) \, dc,$$

exists and is independent of $\varepsilon$. 

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The remaining sections are devoted to evaluating this local index in terms of the geometrical data of the fixed point set and its normal bundle.

3. Orthogonal and normal coordinates

Let \( y \in M \) and \( E(y) = (E_1(y), \ldots, E_{2n}(y)) \) be an orthonormal frame at \( y \). Choose normal coordinates at \( y \) and let \( E^\nu \) be the orthonormal frame which is parallel along geodesics through \( y \) and such that \( E^\nu(y) = E(y) \). It is precisely this moving frame with respect to which the parametrix \( \# \) for \( A \) assumes a tractable form, as described in [9], allowing an evaluation of the local index in the Atiyah-Singer index theorem. However, the action of the isometry \( T \) on \( SO(M) \) assumes a very simple form near \( F \) when we identify a tubular neighborhood of \( F \) with a neighborhood of the zero section of \( \nu \); that is, in “orthogonal” coordinates. We are thus led to study the relationship between these coordinate systems in this section.

Suppose \( F \) is of dimension \( 2n' \). Let \( \xi \in F \) and \( E = (E_1, \ldots, E_{2n}) \) be an oriented orthonormal frame field in a neighborhood of \( \xi \) such that

(i) for \( \xi \in F \), \( E_1(\xi), \ldots, E_{2n'}(\xi) \) are tangent to \( F \) while the vector fields \( E_{2n'+1}(\xi), \ldots, E_{2n}(\xi) \) are normal to \( F \),

(ii) \( E \) is parallel along geodesics normal to \( F \),

(iii) for \( dT \) expressed as a matrix-valued function \( \mathcal{T} \) as

\[
dTE(x) = E(Tx)\mathcal{T}(x)
\]

then

\[
\mathcal{T}(\xi) = \begin{bmatrix}
1 & \cdots & 1 \\
\cos \theta_1 & \sin \theta_1 \\
-\sin \theta_1 & \cos \theta_1 \\
& \ddots & \ddots \\
\cos \theta_{n-n'} & \sin \theta_{n-n'} \\
-\sin \theta_{n-n'} & \cos \theta_{n-n'}
\end{bmatrix}
\]

where \( 0 < \theta_i < 2\pi \) for \( i = 1, \ldots, n - n' \),

(iv) the orientation of \( E \) is that of \( M \).

Clearly such a frame field \( E \) exists, and moreover there is a neighborhood \( V \) of \( \xi \) in \( F \) such that \( E \) is defined on \( U = \exp(\nu|_V \cap \nu(e)) \) for sufficiently small \( \varepsilon \). For \( B_0(\varepsilon) \) the ball of radius \( \varepsilon \) in \( \mathbb{R}^{2n-2n'} \) define a homeomorphism \( \phi : V \times B_0(\varepsilon) \rightarrow U \) by setting

\[
(3.1) \quad \phi(x', c_1, \ldots, c_{2n-2n'}) = x = \exp_{x'} \left( \sum_{\alpha=1}^{2n-2n'} c_{\alpha} E_{2n'+\alpha}(x') \right),
\]

thus identifying \((x', c)\) with \( x = \phi(x', c) \). Under this identification, Lebesgue measure on the fiber \( \nu_{x'} \) becomes \( dc_1 \cdots dc_{2n-2n'} \).

Lemma 3.1. Under the coordinates described by (3.1), the action of \( dT \) is constant along fibers of \( \nu \); that is, \( \mathcal{T}(x) = \mathcal{T}(x') \) in case \( x = (x', c) \).

Proof. Letting \( \gamma(t) = (x', tc) \) for \( 0 \leq t \leq 1 \), we have that \( \gamma(t) \) is a geodesic normal to \( F \), and \( E(x', c) = u_t E(x') \), with \( u_t \) denoting parallel transport
along $\gamma$. Thus,
\[
dT E(x) = dT (\eta, E(x')) = \eta_{T_2}(dT E(x')) = \eta_{T_2} E(x') \mathcal{F}(x')
\]
and hence $\mathcal{F}(x) = \mathcal{F}(x')$ follows from considering the relation $dT E(x) = E(T x) \mathcal{F}(x)$. □

We may now express $\mathcal{F}(x')$, for $x' \in V$, in the form
\[
\mathcal{F}(x') = \begin{bmatrix}
1 & \cdots & 1 \\
& & e^{\Theta(x')}
\end{bmatrix}
\]
where $\Theta(x') \in so(2n - 2n')$.

**Lemma 3.2.** Under the homeomorphism (3.1) and the notation of (3.2) the isometry $T$ assumes the form $T(x', c) = (x', ce^{-\Theta(x')})$.

**Proof.** Again setting $\gamma(t) = (x', tc)$ note that $T \gamma$ is a geodesic, and
\[
dT \gamma(0) = dT \sum_{\alpha=1}^{2n-2n'} c_\alpha E_{2n'+\alpha}(x') = \sum_{\alpha=1}^{2n-2n'} c_\alpha dT E_{2n'+\alpha}(x')
\]
\[
= (E_{2n'+1}(x'), \ldots, E_{2n}(x')) e^{\Theta(x')(c_1, \ldots, c_{2n-2n'})^T}.
\]
Letting $\bar{c} = (\bar{c}_1, \ldots, \bar{c}_{2n-2n'}) = (c_1, \ldots, c_{2n-2n'}) e^{-\Theta(x')}$ we then find that
\[
T(x', c) = T(\exp x, \gamma(0)) = \exp_{T x'} dT \gamma(0)
\]
\[
= \exp_{x'} \left( \sum_{\alpha=1}^{2n-2n'} \bar{c}_\alpha E_{2n'+\alpha}(x') \right)
\]
\[
= (x', ce^{-\Theta(x')}),
\]
completing the proof. □

Next consider the oriented orthonormal frame field $E^{Tx}$ defined over the patch $U$ by requiring that $E^{Tx}(T x) = E(T x)$ and that $E^{Tx}$ be parallel along geodesics through $T x$. We define coordinates $y_i$ of $x$ by
\[
x = \exp_{T x} \left( \sum_{i=1}^{2n} y_i E^{Tx}_i(T x) \right),
\]
and a map $\Phi : U \to so(2n)$ by
\[
E^{Tx}(x) = E(x) e^{\Phi(x)}.
\]

**Lemma 3.3.** In case $x = (x', c)$ then
(i) the coordinates $y_i$ satisfy
\[
y_i = o(|c|), \quad 1 \leq i \leq 2n',
\]
\[
y_{2n'+\alpha} = c_\alpha - \bar{c}_\alpha + o(|c|), \quad 1 \leq \alpha \leq 2n - 2n',
\]
(ii) the \((i, j)\) element \(\Phi_{ij}\) of \(\Phi(x)\) satisfies

\[
\Phi_{ij}(x) = -\frac{1}{2} \sum_{\alpha, \beta = 1}^{2n-2n'} \bar{c}_\alpha c_\beta R_{\alpha \beta ij}(x') + o(|c|^2)
\]

where

\[
R_{\alpha \beta ij} = -\langle [\nabla_{E_{2n'+\alpha}}, \nabla_{E_{2n'+\beta}}] - \nabla_{[E_{2n'+\alpha}, E_{2n'+\beta}]} \rangle_{E_i, E_j}.
\]

**Proof.** The assertion of (i) follows from the relations

\[
y_i(x) - y_i(x') = (0, \ldots, 0, c_1, \ldots, c_{2n-2n'}) + o(|c|)
\]

and

\[
y_i(x') = -(0, \ldots, 0, \bar{c}_1, \ldots, \bar{c}_{2n-2n'})
\]

which may be seen from viewing the triangle \((T_x, x, x')\) in the normal coordinates \(y_i\) at \(T_x\).

To prove (ii), consider a point \(x_1 \in M\) and vectors \(X, Y \in T_{x_1}M\). Form a piecewise geodesic path \((x_1, y_1, x_2, y_2) = P\) where

\[
y_1 = \exp_{x_1}(tX), \quad x_2 = \exp_{y_1}(u_{x_1} tY),
\]

\[
y_2 = \exp_{x_2}(u_{x_2} u_{y_1}^* (-tX)), \quad x_3 = \exp_{x_2}(u_{x_2} u_{y_1}^* u_{x_1}^* (-tY))
\]

with \(u_x^*\) denoting parallel translation from \(x\) to \(y\). Then \(x_3 = x_1 + o(t^2)\) and parallel translation of a vector \(Z \in T_{x_1}\) around \(P\) results in a vector

\[
u_{T_1} Z = Z + t^2 R(X, Y)Z + o(t^2).
\]

Now, since \(u_{x_1}^* tY = tY + o(t)\) and \(u_{x_2}^* u_{y_1}^* (-tX) = -tX + o(t)\) we may think of the triangles \(T_1 = (x_1, y_1, y_2)\) and \(T_2 = (x_2, y_2, y_1)\) as being similar to order \(o(t)\) and then find that

\[
u_{T_1} Z = Z + \frac{t^2}{2} R(X, Y)Z + o(t^2).
\]

Applying this argument to the vectors

\[
(0, \ldots, 0, \bar{c}_1, \ldots, \bar{c}_{2n-2n'})
\]

and

\[
(0, \ldots, 0, c_1, \ldots, c_{2n-2n'})
\]

at \(x'\) yields the conclusion of (ii). \(\square\)

The frames \(E^{T_x}\) and \(E\) are thus related by an infinitesimal holonomy.

4. The Clifford asymptotics

Choose a spin frame field \(\sigma : U \to \text{Spin}(M)\) such that

\[
\pi_\sigma = (E_1^{T_x}, \ldots, E_{2n}^{T_x}).
\]

For \(x \in U\), let \(\overline{P}_t(x), \overline{T}^*(x) \in \text{Hom}(\mathcal{S}_+, \mathcal{S}_-)\) be defined through the equivalence relations

\[
P_t(T_x, x)[(\sigma(x), v)] = [(\sigma(T_x), \overline{P}_t(x)v)]
\]

and

\[
T^*[(\sigma(T_x), u)] = [(\sigma(x), \overline{T}^*(x)u)].
\]

Then we easily obtain
**Lemma 4.1.** For $x$ in a sufficiently small neighborhood of $F$ and $t > 0$, the integrand $\mathcal{L}(t, x)$ is evaluated by

\[
(4.1) \quad \mathcal{L}(t, x) = \text{Tr} \overline{T}(x)\overline{P}_t(x)\big|_{\mathcal{S}_t} - \text{Tr} \overline{T}^*(x)\overline{P}_t(x)\big|_{\mathcal{S}_t} = \text{Tr}_s \overline{T}^*\overline{P}_t(x)
\]

with the second equality defining the supertrace $\text{Tr}_s$.

In [9] there is an operator $\chi$ defined on monomials in the Clifford variables which is precisely the bookkeeping device needed for a direct evaluation of the asymptotics of the heat kernel trace. In the normal coordinates $y_1, \ldots, y_{2n}$ this may be defined as

\[
\chi(y^\alpha D^\beta_y e^\gamma) = |\beta| - |\alpha| + |\gamma|
\]

for multi-indices $\alpha$, $\beta$ and $\gamma$ with

\[
y^\alpha = y_1^{\alpha_1} \cdots y_{2n}^{\alpha_{2n}},
\]

and

\[
D^\beta_y = (\partial / \partial y_1)^{\beta_1} \cdots (\partial / \partial y_{2n})^{\beta_{2n}}
\]

and $e^\gamma = e_1^{\gamma_1} \cdots e_{2n}^{\gamma_{2n}}$ for $\gamma_i \in \mathbb{Z}_2$. For our purposes here, a less refined analysis will suffice. We first rescale the metric in normal directions, setting $x = (x', c)$ with $x' = \xi \in F$ and $c = \sqrt{t}b$ with $b$ and $\xi$ fixed. Now, for a monomial $\phi(t)e_{i_1} \cdots e_{i_r}$ with $\phi(t) \in \mathbb{R}$ define a modified $\chi$ operator by setting

\[
\overline{\chi}(\phi(t)e_{i_1} \cdots e_{i_r}) = s - \sup \left\{ k \in \mathbb{Z} \mid \lim_{t \to 0^+} \left| \frac{\phi(t)}{t^{k/2}} \right| < \infty \right\}.
\]

We will write $P = Q + (\overline{\chi} < m)$ to denote congruence modulo the space of monoids with $\overline{\chi} < m$; that is, in case $\overline{\chi}(P - Q) < m$.

Considering Lemma 3.1 we see that $dT E(x) = E(Tx)\mathcal{F}(\xi)$, and

\[
dT E^T(x) = dT(E(x)e^{\Phi(x)}) = E(Tx)\mathcal{F}(\xi)e^{\Phi(x)}
\]

\[
= E^T_x(Tx)\mathcal{F}(\xi)e^{\Phi(x)} = E^T_x e^{\Psi(\xi)}e^{\Phi(x)}
\]

since $T$ is an isometry, where

\[
\Psi = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ & \cdots & 0 \\ & & \Theta(\xi) \end{bmatrix},
\]

and

\[
\Theta(\xi) = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & \theta_1 & & & \\ -\theta_1 & 0 & \cdots & & \\ & & \cdots & & \\ & & & 0 & \theta_{n-n'} \\ & & & -\theta_{n-n'} & 0 \end{bmatrix}.
\]

Thus,

\[
\overline{dT} \sigma(x) = \sigma(Tx) \exp \left( -\frac{1}{2} \sum_{\alpha=1}^{n-n'} \theta_\alpha e_{2n'+2\alpha-1}e_{2n'+2\alpha} \right)
\]

\[
\times \exp \left( -\frac{1}{2} \sum_{1 \leq i, j \leq 2n} \Phi_{ij}(x)e_i e_j \right)
\]
and then
\[ \mathcal{T}^*(x) = e^{-\frac{1}{2} \sum_{\alpha=1}^{n-n'} \theta_\alpha e_{2n'+2n-1} e_{2n'+2n}} - \frac{1}{2} \sum_{1 \leq i < j \leq 2n} \Phi_{ij}(x) e_i e_j. \]

Computing the exponential for Spin(2n) then gives
\[ \exp \left( -\frac{1}{2} \sum_{\alpha=1}^{n-n'} \theta_\alpha e_{2n'+2n-1} e_{2n'+2n} \right) = \prod_{\alpha=1}^{n-n'} \left( \cos \frac{\theta_\alpha}{2} - \sin \frac{\theta_\alpha}{2} e_{2n'+2n-1} e_{2n'+2n} \right) = (-1)^{n-n'} \left( \prod_{\alpha=1}^{n-n'} \sin \frac{\theta_\alpha}{2} e_{2n'+1} e_{2n'+2} \cdots e_{2n} \right) + (\overline{\chi} < 2(n - n')). \]

Let \( A^\perp \) be the \((2n - 2n') \times (2n - 2n')\) matrix whose \((\alpha, \beta)\) element is given by
\[ (A^\perp)_{\alpha\beta} = -\frac{1}{2} \sum_{i,j=1}^{2n'} R_{\alpha\beta ij}(\xi) e_i e_j. \]

\( A^T \) is defined in the obvious and analogous fashion, replacing \( \alpha \) and \( \beta \) by indices ranging between 1 and \( 2n' \), accounting for the tangential directions. Lemma 3.3 yields then that
\[ \exp \left\{ -\frac{1}{2} \sum_{1 \leq i < j \leq 2n} \Phi_{ij}(x) e_i e_j \right\} = \exp \left[ -\frac{t}{4} \sum_{\alpha, \beta=1}^{2n-2n'} b_\alpha b_\beta (e^{\Theta(\xi)^+} A^\perp)_{\alpha\beta} \right. \]
\[ + \left. \sum_{\alpha=1}^{2n-2n'} e_{2n+\alpha}(\overline{\chi} < 0) + (\overline{\chi} < 0) \right]. \]

Summarizing, the above observations prove the following

**Lemma 4.2.** The operator \( \mathcal{T}^* \) is given by
\[ \mathcal{T}^*(x) = (-1)^{n-n'} \left( \prod_{\alpha=1}^{n-n'} \sin \frac{\theta_\alpha}{2} \right) \exp \left[ -\frac{t}{4} \sum_{\alpha, \beta=1}^{2n-2n'} b_\alpha b_\beta (e^{-\Theta(\xi) A^\perp})_{\alpha\beta} \right] \]
\[ \times e_{2n'+1} \cdots e_{2n} + (\overline{\chi} < 2(n - n')). \]

Finally, let \( \tilde{A} \) be the \( 2n \times 2n \) matrix given by
\[ \tilde{A}_{ij} = -\frac{1}{2} \sum_{k,l=1}^{2n} R^{Tx}_{ijkl} e_k e_l, \]

where \( R^{Tx}_{ijkl} \) are the components of the Riemannian curvature tensor with respect to the frame field \( E^Tx \), and set
\[ \tilde{A}^k(y) = \sum_{i,j=1}^{2n} y_i y_j (\tilde{A}^k)_{ij}, \quad k = 1, 2, \ldots. \]
Now, from [9] we infer that there is $P(t; z_1, z_2, \ldots; w_1, w_2, \ldots)$, an operator which is a power series in $t$ with coefficient polynomials in $z_i$ and $w_i$ such that

$$
\overline{P}_t(x) = \left(\frac{1}{4\pi t}\right)^n \exp\left(-\frac{d^2(x, Tx)}{4t}\right)
\times \left[P(t; \text{Tr} \, \tilde{A}^2, \ldots, \text{Tr} \, \tilde{A}^{2k}, \ldots, \text{Tr} \, \tilde{A}^{2n};
\right.
$$

$$
\tilde{A}^2(y), \ldots, \tilde{A}^{2k}(y), \ldots, \tilde{A}^{2n}(y) + m(\tilde{A} < 2m)\left] \right.,
$$

where in diagonal form we have, by solving harmonic oscillator-type equations,

$$
P \left(t; \left((-1)^k u_1^{2k} + \cdots + u_n^{2k}\right); \left(-1\right)^{k} \sum_{\alpha=1}^{n} \left(v_{2\alpha-1}^2 + v_{2\alpha}^2\right) u_\alpha^{2k}\right) = (4\pi t)^n e^{\frac{1}{8\pi t} \sum_{\alpha=1}^{n} \left(-\frac{i u_\alpha}{8} \left(v_{2\alpha-1}^2 + v_{2\alpha}^2\right)\right) \coth\left(\frac{2}{2}\right) \exp\left(-\frac{i u_\alpha}{8} \left(v_{2\alpha-1}^2 + v_{2\alpha}^2\right)\right) }.
$$

**Lemma 4.3.** Let $\tilde{A}_0$ be the matrix

$$(\tilde{A}_0)_{ij} = -\frac{1}{2} \sum_{k, l=1}^{2n'} R_{ijkl}(\xi) e_k e_l, \quad 1 \leq i, j \leq 2n,$$

and define the tangential component $A^\top$ by

$$(\tilde{A}^\top)_{ij} = -\frac{1}{2} \sum_{k, l=1}^{2n'} R_{ijkl}(\xi) e_k e_l, \quad 1 \leq i, j \leq 2n'.$$

Then

$$\tilde{A}_0 = \begin{pmatrix} A^\top & 0 \\ 0 & A^\perp \end{pmatrix}.$$

Furthermore, the relations

$$\text{Tr} \tilde{A}^{2k} = \text{Tr}(A^\top)^{2k} + \text{Tr}(A^\perp)^{2k} + \sum_{\alpha=1}^{2(n-n')} e_{2n'+\alpha}(\tilde{A} < 4k)$$

and

$$\tilde{A}^{2k}(y/\sqrt{t}) = (A^\perp)^{2k}(b - \tilde{b}) + \sum_{\alpha=1}^{2(n-n')} e_{2n'+\alpha}(\tilde{A} < 4k)$$

hold.

**Proof.** Let $R_\alpha = R_{2n'+\alpha, ijk}(\xi)$ for $1 \leq i, j, k \leq 2n'$, $1 \leq \alpha \leq 2(n-n')$. Then

$$R_\alpha = -\langle R(E_{2n'+\alpha}(\xi), E_i(\xi))E_j(\xi), E_k(\xi) \rangle
= -\langle R(dTE_{2n'+\alpha}(\xi), dTE_i(\xi)) dTE_j(\xi), dTE_k(\xi) \rangle
= -\langle R(dTE_{2n'+\alpha}(\xi), E_i(\xi))E_j(\xi), E_k(\xi) \rangle.$$
and thus
\[(R_1, \ldots, R_{2(n-n')}) = (R_1, \ldots, R_{2(n-n')})e^{\Theta(\zeta)}.
\]
It follows that
\[(R_1, \ldots, R_{2(n-n')}) = 0
\]
since \(dT\) is nondegenerate and \(e^\Theta\) does not have 1 as an eigenvalue. This proves (4.2). The relations (4.3) and (4.4) now follow from (4.2), Lemma 3.3, and the facts
\[
\text{Tr} \widetilde{A}^{2k} = \text{Tr} \widetilde{A}^{2k}_0 + \sum_{\alpha=1}^{2(n-n')} e^{2n'+\alpha(\overline{x} < 4k)}
\]
and
\[
\widetilde{A}^{2k}(y/\sqrt{t}) = \widetilde{A}^{2k}_0(b-b) + \sum_{\alpha=1}^{2(n-n')} e^{2n'+\alpha(\overline{x} < 4k)},
\]
which complete the proof. □

We may now summarize the results of this section in

**Lemma 4.4.** The Lefschetz integrand \(\mathcal{L}(t, x)\) is given by (4.1), where
\[
\begin{align*}
\mathcal{T}(x)P_t(x) &= e^{-\frac{\|b-b\|^2}{4}} \left[ (-1)^{n-n'} \left( \prod_{\alpha=1}^{n-n'} \sin \frac{\theta_\alpha}{2} \right) \right. \\
&\quad \times \exp \left( -\frac{t}{4} \sum_{\alpha, \beta=1}^{2(n-n')} b_\alpha b_\beta (e^{-\Theta(\zeta)}A^\perp)_{\alpha\beta} \right) \\
&\quad \times P(t; (\text{Tr}(A^T)^{2k} + \text{Tr}(A^\perp)^{2k}); (t(A^\perp)^{2k}(b-b)) \right) \\
&\quad \times e^{2n'+1} \cdots e^{2n} + e^{\sqrt{f}(\overline{x} < 4n-2n')b} \
\end{align*}
\]

Here \(f\) is a bounded and continuous function, and \((\overline{x} < 4n-2n')b\) denotes the space spanned by monoids which are polynomials in \(b\), and satisfy \(\overline{x} < 4n-2n'\).

### 5. Evaluation of the local index

We begin by showing that \(L_{loc}\) depends only on the first term in (4.5).

**Lemma 5.1.** Let \(\phi\) be an arbitrary element of \((\overline{x} < 4n-2n')b\). Then
\[
\lim_{t \to 0} \int_{\mathbb{R}^2n-2n'} t^{n-n'} e^{-\frac{\|b-b\|^2}{4}} \text{Tr}_3 \phi \, db = 0.
\]

**Proof.** We may assume that \(\phi = b_{i_1} \cdots b_{i_m} \psi\) where \(\psi\) is independent of \(b\) and satisfies \(\overline{x}(t^{n-n'} \psi) < 2n\). Then the simple observations that
\[
\left| \int_{\mathbb{R}^2n-2n'} e^{-\frac{\|b-b\|^2}{4}} b_{i_1} \cdots b_{i_m} \, db \right| < \infty
\]
and

\[
\lim_{t \to 0^+} t^{n-n'} \text{Tr}_s \phi = 0
\]

together give the result of the lemma. □

To compute the supertrace it thus suffices to compute the coefficient of the \(e_1 \cdots e_{2n}\) term in (4.5). Note that \(A^\perp\) and \(A^\top\) are of order \(\bar{\chi} = 2\), containing terms \(e_ie_j\) with \(1 \leq i, j \leq 2n'\). Note also that \(e_ie_j = -e_je_i + (\bar{\chi} < 1)\). Thus, if we formally replace \(e_i\) by \(\omega_i\), where \(\omega = (\omega_1, \ldots, \omega_{2n})\) is the frame dual to \(E\), and then substitute \(\Omega^\top\) and \(\Omega^\perp\) for \(A^\top\) and \(A^\perp\), where

\[
\Omega^\top = -\frac{1}{2} \sum_{k,l=1}^{2n} R_{ijkl} \omega_k \wedge \omega_l, \quad 1 \leq i, j \leq 2n',
\]

\[
\Omega^\perp = -\frac{1}{2} \sum_{k,l=1}^{2n} R_{ijkl} \omega_k \wedge \omega_l, \quad 2n' + 1 \leq i, j \leq 2n,
\]

then computing the supertrace is equivalent to computing the form of the top order \(2n'\) on \(F\), if we multiply by \((2/\sqrt{-1})^n\), which is the so-called Berezin-Patodi constant. (To explain the appearance of this term, simply note that \(\text{Tr}|_{\mathcal{O}_k}(e_1 \cdots e_{2n}) = 2^{n-1}/\sqrt{\text{det} F}\).) It remains then to compute this differential form, and to evaluate the \(t \to 0\) limit.

Let

\[
\Omega = \begin{bmatrix}
\Omega^\top & 0 \\
0 & \Omega^\perp
\end{bmatrix}
\]

be given formally as

\[
\Omega^\top = \begin{bmatrix}
0 & u_1 & \cdots & u_{n'} \\
-u_1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\
\vdots & \ddots & \ddots & \ddots \\
0 & \cdots & 0 & u_{n'}
\end{bmatrix}, \quad \Omega^\perp = \begin{bmatrix}
0 & v_1 & \cdots & v_{n'} \\
-v_1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\
\vdots & \ddots & \ddots & \ddots \\
0 & \cdots & 0 & -v_{n'}
\end{bmatrix},
\]

where \(v_i\) and \(u_i\) are indeterminants. Then

\[
\sum_{\alpha, \beta=1}^{2(n-n')} b_\alpha b_\beta (\exp -\theta(z) \Omega^\perp)_{\alpha\beta} = \sum_{a=1}^{n-n'} \sin \theta_a \cdot v_a (b_{2a-1}^2 + b_{2a}^2),
\]

\[
\Omega^{2k}(y) = (-1)^k \sum_{a=1}^{n-n'} 4t \sin^2 \frac{\theta_a}{2} v_{2k} (b_{2a-1}^2 + b_{2a}^2),
\]

\[
\text{Tr} \Omega^{2k} = 2(-1)^k \left( \sum_a u_a^2 + \sum_\beta v_\beta^2 \right).
\]

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The above lemmas then give that as a $2n'$ form on $F$,

$$L_{\text{loc}}(T) = \lim_{t \to 0} \int_{\mathbb{R}^{2n-2n'}} (-1)^{n-n'} \left( \frac{2}{\sqrt{-1}} \right)^n t^{n-n'}$$

$$\times \prod_{\alpha=1}^{n-n'} \sin \frac{\theta_{\alpha}}{2} \left( \frac{1}{4\pi t} \right)^n \prod_{\alpha=1}^{n-n'} \frac{iu_{\alpha}/2}{\sinh iu_{\alpha}/2}$$

$$\times \exp \left( -\frac{1}{4} \sum_{\alpha=1}^{n-n'} \sin \theta_{\alpha} \cdot v_{\alpha}(b_{2\alpha-1}^2 + b_{2\alpha}^2) \right) \prod_{\beta=1}^{n-n'} \frac{iv_{\beta}/2}{\sinh iv_{\beta}/2}$$

$$\times \exp \left( \sum_{\alpha=1}^{n-n'} \left( -\frac{1}{2} v_{\alpha} t \sin^2 \frac{\theta_{\alpha}}{2} \coth \frac{\sqrt{-1} v_{\alpha} t}{2} (b_{2\alpha-1}^2 + b_{2\alpha}^2) \right) \right) db.$$

Now in the final calculation, after integrating out $b$, we will take the form of order $2n'$ on $F$, and hence the factor of $t$ cancels. We are left then with the evaluation

$$L_{\text{loc}}(T) = (-1)^{n-n'} \left( \frac{1}{2\pi \sqrt{-1}} \right)^n \int_{\mathbb{R}^{2n-2n'}} \prod_{\alpha=1}^{n-n'} \sin \frac{\theta_{\alpha}}{2}$$

$$\times \prod_{\gamma=1}^{n-n'} \frac{\sqrt{-1} u_{\gamma}/2}{\sinh \sqrt{-1} u_{\gamma}/2} \prod_{\beta=1}^{n-n'} \frac{\sqrt{-1} v_{\beta}/2}{\sinh \sqrt{-1} v_{\beta}/2}$$

$$\times \exp \left( \sum_{\gamma} \left( -\frac{1}{4} v_{\gamma} \sin \frac{\theta_{\gamma}}{2} - \frac{1}{2} v_{\gamma} \coth \frac{\sqrt{-1} v_{\gamma}}{2} \sin^2 \frac{\theta_{\gamma}}{2} \right) \right)$$

$$\times (b_{2\gamma-1}^2 + b_{2\gamma}^2) \right) db$$

$$= (-1)^{n-n'} \left( \frac{1}{2\pi \sqrt{-1}} \right)^n \int_{\mathbb{R}^{2n-2n'}} \prod_{\alpha=1}^{n-n'} \sin \frac{\theta_{\alpha}}{2}$$

$$\times \prod_{\beta=1}^{n-n'} \frac{\sqrt{-1} u_{\beta}/2}{\sinh \sqrt{-1} u_{\beta}/2} \prod_{\beta=1}^{n-n'} \frac{\sqrt{-1} v_{\beta}/2}{\sinh \sqrt{-1} v_{\beta}/2}$$

$$\times \exp \left( -\frac{1}{2} \sum_{\gamma} v_{\gamma} \sin \frac{\theta_{\gamma}}{2} \sin \left( \frac{v_{\gamma} + \theta_{\gamma}}{2} \right) (b_{2\gamma-1}^2 + b_{2\gamma}^2) \right) db$$

$$= (-1)^{n-n'} \left( \frac{1}{2\pi \sqrt{-1}} \right)^n \pi^{n-n'} \prod_{\alpha=1}^{n-n'} \frac{\sqrt{-1} u_{\alpha}/2}{\sinh \sqrt{-1} u_{\alpha}/2} \prod_{\beta=1}^{n-n'} \sin \left( \frac{v_{\beta}}{2} + \frac{\theta_{\beta}}{2} \right)$$

$$= \prod_{\alpha=1}^{n-n'} \frac{u_{\alpha}^*/2\pi}{\sinh u_{\alpha}^*/2\pi} \left( \prod_{\beta=1}^{n-n'} 2\sinh \left( \frac{v_{\beta}^*/2\pi}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{-1} \theta_{\beta}}{2} \right) \right)$$

where we make use of the Chern roots $u_{\alpha}^*$ and $v_{\beta}^*$ expressed as

$$\det \left( 1 + \frac{\Omega^T}{2\pi} \right) = \prod_{i=1}^{n} (1 + (u_{i}^*)^2), \quad \det \left( 1 + \frac{\Omega_{1}}{2\pi} \right) = \prod_{j=1}^{n-n'} (1 + (v_{j}^*)^2).$$
We thus obtain the main result

**Theorem 5.2.** The Lefschetz number $L(T)$ of the isometry $T$ acting on the spin manifold $M$ is expressed by

$$L(T) = \sum_i \int_{F_i} [L_{\text{loc}}(T)]_i$$

where in the notation used above

$$[L_{\text{loc}}(T)]_i = \sqrt{\det \frac{\Omega^T / 4\pi}{\sin \Omega^T / 4\pi} \text{Pf}(2 \sin(\Omega^T / 4\pi + \sqrt{-1}\theta / 2))^{-1}}$$

$$= \hat{A}(TF_i)(\text{Pf}(2 \sin(\Omega^T / 4\pi + \sqrt{-1}\theta / 2))(\nu(F_i)))^{-1}.$$

It is a simple matter to extend the above procedure to the case of a twisted spin complex.

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