

GROUP COHOMOLOGY CONSTRUCTION OF THE COHOMOLOGY OF MODULI SPACES OF FLAT CONNECTIONS ON 2-MANIFOLDS

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1. Introduction. Let K be a compact connected semisimple Lie group, and let β be an element in the center $Z(K)$. If Σ is a closed 2-manifold of genus $g \geq 2$ with fundamental group Π , and $\Sigma_0 = \Sigma - D^2$, then $\pi_1(\Sigma_0) = \mathbb{F}$ where \mathbb{F} is the free group on $2g$ generators. There is an associated moduli space of representations $\mathcal{M}_\beta = Y_\beta/K$ where $Y_\beta = \{\rho \in \text{Hom}(\mathbb{F}, K) : \rho(R) = \beta\}$ and K acts on $\text{Hom}(\mathbb{F}, K)$ by conjugation. Here R is the element of \mathbb{F} corresponding to a loop winding once around the boundary $\partial\Sigma_0$. Because β is in the center $Z(K)$, each point in the space \mathcal{M}_β gives rise to a representation of the fundamental group Π of the closed surface Σ into the group $K_c = K/Z(K)$.

The space \mathcal{M}_β has two alternative descriptions. Via the holonomy map, \mathcal{M}_β may be identified with the space of gauge equivalence classes of flat connections on a principal K bundle over Σ_0 , for which the holonomy around the boundary $\partial\Sigma_0$ is the element β . We obtain a second alternative description once we fix a complex structure on Σ : then \mathcal{M}_β becomes identified with a space of semistable holomorphic vector bundles (of prescribed rank and degree) over Σ .

Atiyah and Bott worked in this holomorphic setting and described the generators of the cohomology ring of \mathcal{M}_β in terms of a holomorphic vector bundle \mathbb{U} over $\mathcal{M}_\beta \times \Sigma$ (the *universal bundle*), whose restriction to a point $m \in \mathcal{M}_\beta$ is the holomorphic vector bundle over Σ corresponding to m . The Künneth decomposition of the Chern classes of \mathbb{U} yields classes in $H^*(\mathcal{M}_\beta)$, which are the generators of the cohomology ring. The purpose of the present paper is to give an explicit description of these generators in a representation-theoretic setting, using group cohomology.

Our starting point is the paper [W] of Weinstein: the construction we present below generalizes Weinstein's construction of the symplectic form on moduli space, whose cohomology class is one of the generators described above. Goldman [G] constructed the symplectic form using group cohomology, but his proof that this form was closed used its gauge-theory description. Karshon [K] gave the first group cohomology proof that the symplectic form was closed. In [W], Weinstein interpreted Karshon's construction in terms of the realization of $H^*(BK)$ via the de Rham cohomology of simplicial manifolds, which is due to Bott and

Received 18 February 1994. Revision received 27 April 1994.

This material is based on work supported by the National Science Foundation under grant number DMS-9306029.