

The Atiyah–Singer Index Theorem as Passage to the Classical Limit in Quantum Mechanics

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Received: 11 August 1995 / Accepted: 5 December 1995

Abstract: A new approach to the Atiyah–Singer index theorem is described, using the technique of continuous fields of C^* -algebras. The proof is given in the case of elliptic pseudodifferential operators on \mathbb{R}^n .

1. Introduction

In the study of pseudodifferential operators (abbreviated Ψ DOs) on a Euclidean space, or, more generally, on an open manifold, in order to extract information on the global properties of a Ψ DO, one imposes “boundary” conditions. For instance, Seeley [S] investigated the class of elliptic Ψ DOs of order 0 on \mathbb{R}^n with the property, in a certain sense, of being equal to the identity at infinity. If P belongs to this class, then its kernel and cokernel are finite-dimensional, and hence the (analytical) index,

$$\text{index } P = \dim \text{Ker } P - \dim \text{Coker } P,$$

is defined. For such operators, an index formula of Atiyah–Singer type has been established (see, for instance, [B-B]). Hörmander [H] also studied a class of Ψ DOs of order 0 on \mathbb{R}^n and obtained an index formula. Bott and Seeley [B-S] and Callias [Ca] studied differential operators with coefficients and their derivatives decaying at infinity.

The classes of Ψ DOs mentioned above cover a wide variety of operators. Nevertheless, interesting operators are left out of the picture (or at least not directly handled). For instance, in the one-dimensional case, the operator $D = x + \frac{d}{dx}$ is one of them. Not to mention that D is an important operator in quantum mechanics.

In [E-N-N] we presented a new, simple, proof of the Connes Isomorphism Theorem for C^* -algebra crossed products by \mathbb{R} -actions, using continuous fields of C^* -algebras. As a byproduct, we obtained an index formula for the operator D ([E-N-N, Remark 4.8]). In the present paper, we study a whole class of Ψ DOs by similar methods, and establish an index formula (Theorem 3.1), describing the index in terms of the symbol.

Let us describe briefly the content of this paper. The general idea behind our proof is to consider the elements of $C_0(T^*\mathbb{R}^n)$ as the classical limit (as \hbar goes to