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MANIFOLDS CARRYING LARGE SCALAR CURVATURE*

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Abstract. Let $W = S \otimes E$ be a complex spinor bundle with vanishing first Chern class over a simply connected spin manifold M of dimension ≥ 5. Up to connected sums we prove that W admits a twisted Dirac operator with positive order-0-term in the Weitzenböck decomposition if and only if the characteristic numbers $\hat{A}(TM)[M]$ and $\mathrm{ch}\,(E)\hat{A}(TM)[M]$ vanish. This is achieved by generalizing [2] to twisted Dirac operators.

1. Introduction. A key point in the Lichnerowicz argument, showing that the $\hat{A}$ genus is an obstruction to the existence of a metric with positive scalar curvature, is the fact that the scalar curvature appears as the order-0-term in the Weitzenböck decomposition of the ordinary Dirac Laplacian $\mathcal{D}^2$. It was shown in [2], [8] that positive scalar curvature can be preserved under surgeries in codimension ≥ 3. Within the class of simply connected spin manifolds of dimension ≥ 5 the cobordism relation is generated by surgeries of this type. Therefore all such manifolds admitting a metric of positive scalar curvature could be determined by computations in the spin cobordism ring (see [2], [8], [6], [7]).

Here we extend this to general Dirac operators (see [1], [4]). The role of scalar curvature is taken by the order-0-term in the Weitzenböck decomposition of a twisted Dirac operator. This term is positive if the scalar curvature is larger than a certain norm of the curvature endomorphism of the coefficient bundle. First we prove a surgery theorem for the order-0-term in the the Weitzenböck decomposition of twisted Dirac Laplacians $\mathcal{D}^2_\nabla$ (Theorem 1). Next we consider complex spinor bundles with trivial first Chern class over simply connected spin manifolds of dimension ≥ 5. Up to connected sums, we determine all spinor bundles within this class, which admit a Dirac operator with positive order-0-term in its Weitzenböck decomposition (Theorem 2). This is done by a computation in the cobordism ring $\sum_{n,k} \Omega_n^{spin}(BSU(k)) \otimes \mathbb{Q}$.

2. Statement of Results. Let W be a complex spinor bundle over a spin manifold M. Then W is a twisted spinor bundle $W = S \otimes E$, where S is the spinor bundle associated to the irreducible representation of the Clifford algebra and E is a complex vector bundle, see [1], [4]. To a Riemannian metric g on M and a Hermitian connection ∇ on E there is naturally associated the twisted Dirac operator $\mathcal{D}_\nabla$ acting on sections of W. The Weitzenböck decomposition of its Dirac laplacian $\mathcal{D}^2_\nabla$ reads ([1], [4])

$$\mathcal{D}^2_\nabla = D^*D + \frac{1}{4}s + \sum_{i,j} e_i e_j \otimes R_{e_i,e_j},$$

the sum being taken over an orthonormal basis $\{e_i\}$ of the tangent space of M. Here D is the covariant derivative on W induced from the connection ∇ and the Levi-Civita connection on M. By s we denote the scalar curvature of M and by R the curvature tensor of ∇. We also define $\mathcal{E}(\nabla) := 4\sum_{i,j} e_i e_j \otimes R_{e_i,e_j}$ and $\|\mathcal{E}(\nabla)\|(x)$ to be minus the smallest eigenvalue of the bundle endomorphism $\mathcal{E}(\nabla)$ at the point $x \in M$.

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Assume additionally that M is simply connected, $\dim M \geq 5$ and $c_1(E) = 0$. We will show that rationally, i.e. after eventually passing to a suitable connected sum multiple of (M, E), the following are equivalent:

1. *M admits a Riemannian metric g and E a Hermitian connection ∇, such that $s(g) > \|\mathcal{E}(\nabla)\|$ on M. We will then say that (M, E) admits* large scalar curvature.
2. *Both S and W admit an invertible Dirac operator.*
3. *The characteristic numbers $\hat{A}(TM)[M]$ and $\mathrm{ch}(E)\hat{A}(TM)[M]$ vanish.*

As $\|\mathcal{E}(\nabla)\|$ is always nonnegative, the implication (1) $\Rightarrow$ (2) is immediate from the Weitzenböck decomposition. By the index theorem we have (2) $\Rightarrow$ (3). So we are left with the implication (3) $\Rightarrow$ (1).

Therefore we will first extend the surgery theorem for scalar curvature (cf. [2], [8]) to show that positivity of $s + \mathcal{E}(\nabla)$ can be preserved under surgeries of codimension at least 3.

THEOREM 1. *Let $E \to M$ be a vectorbundle over the smooth manifold M. Assume that there is a Riemannian metric g on M and a unitary connection ∇ on E with $s(g) > \|\mathcal{E}(\nabla)\|$. If the manifold M' is produced from M by surgery in codimension more than 2 and such that the vector bundle E extends over the trace of the surgery giving a vector bundle E' over M' then there are a Riemannian metric g' on M' and a unitary connection ∇' on E' with $s(g') > \|\mathcal{E}(\nabla')\|$.*

Now we look at simply connected spin manifolds M of dimension $\dim M \geq 5$ endowed with a complex vectorbundle E with vanishing first Chern class. Then E — and the spinor bundle $W = S \otimes E$ — are trivial over embedded 2-spheres. As in [2] we obtain that any cobordism can be replaced by a sequence of surgeries of codimension ≥ 3. Hence we can decide from the cobordism class of (M, E) in $\Omega_n^{spin}(BSU(k))$, whether it admits large scalar curvature. We have

THEOREM 2. *Let $E \to M$ be a $SU(r)$-vectorbundle over the smooth simply connected spin manifold M of dimension ≥ 5. Then the following are equivalent:*

1. *For some q the q-fold connected sum $(M, E)\# \ldots \#(M, E)$ carries a metric g and a connection ∇ with $s(g) > \|\mathcal{E}(\nabla)\|$.*
2. *$\hat{A}(TM)[M] = 0$ and $\mathrm{ch}(E)\hat{A}(TM)[M] = 0$.*

3. Proof of Theorem 1. Consider surgery on an embedded sphere $S^k \cong S \subset M^{k+l}$, $n = k + l$, with trivial normal bundle and such that the restriction to S of the vector bundle E is trivial. M' is then obtained by cutting out a tubular neighbourhood $f : S^k \times D^l \hookrightarrow M$ of S and glueing back $D^{k+1} \times S^{l-1}$ along the boundary $S^k \times S^{l-1}$. In the end M' will be described as a submanifold of $Z := M \times [0, \delta] \cup_f D^{k+1} \times D^l$.

Let $S^k \times D^l$ carry the metric and the connection induced via f from M. We can extend these data to all of $D^{k+1} \times D^l$, such that in the vicinity of the boundary $S^k \times D^l$ they are compatible to a product structure of a collar neighbourhood. The metric and connection on Z are then obtained by glueing this handle $D^{k+1} \times D^l$ with the product metric and connection on $M \times [0, \delta]$.

Let $\varrho \leq \mathcal{R}$ be sufficiently small constants (e.g. less that the injectivity radius of Z) and denote by $d(\cdot, S)$ the distance from S. Define $N_r := \{x \in M \mid d(x, S) \leq r\}$ and $Y_\rho = \partial N_\rho$. If $\rho \leq \mathcal{R}$ then the exponential map provides diffeomorphisms $D^{n-k} \times S^k \cong \rho D\nu(S, M) \to N_\rho$ and $S^{n-k-1} \times S^k \cong \rho S\nu(S, M) \to Y_\rho$. Pick a decreasing real function $\phi(\rho)$ defined for $\rho \geq \varrho$, vanishing for $\rho \geq \mathcal{R}$ and such that all derivatives of its inverse function $\chi = \phi^{-1}$ vanish at $\phi(\varrho)$. Let $\delta := \phi(\varrho)$ and

$\psi(x) := \phi(d(x, S))$, $x \in M$. The result of the surgery is

$$M' = \{(m,t) \mid \phi(d(m,S)) = t\} \cup_f \{x \in D^{k+1} \times D^{n-k} \mid d(x, S^k \times D^{n-k} = \varrho\}.$$

We will show that one can find ϱ and ϕ such that on M' we have $s - \mathcal{E}$ positive.

The calculations in 3.1 are much the same as in [2] and merely included for the reader's convenience.

3.1. Scalar Curvature of M'. M' is glued together from the graph X of ψ on $M \setminus N_\varrho$ and a handle. We express the scalar curvature of $X \subset M \times \mathbb{R}$ at (m,t) in terms of the second fundamental form T of the submanifolds $\psi^{-1}(t) \subset M$ at m. This is a straightforward calculation based on the Gauß equation.

Denote the derivation in direction of the $\mathbb{R}$-factor by ∂_t and the gradient of ψ by $\partial\psi$. Let $r := -\partial\psi/|\partial\psi| = \partial\psi/\phi'$ and $\hat{n} := (-\partial\psi, \partial_t)/\sqrt{1+|\partial\psi|^2}$ $= (-\phi' r, \partial_t)/\sqrt{1+\phi'^2}$ be the normal unit vectors to $\psi^{-1}(t)$ and X respectively. For a vector $v \in T_m M$ define $\overline{v} := (v, v(\psi)\,\partial_t) \in T_{(m,\psi(m))}X$.

At a point $(m,t) \in X$ choose an orthonormal basis $v_1, \ldots, v_{n-1}$ of the orthogonal complement of the gradient $\partial\psi$ in $T_m M$. We work in the orthonormal basis

$$\left(\overline{v}_1, \ldots, \overline{v}_{n-1}, \frac{\overline{\partial\psi}}{|\overline{\partial\psi}|} = -\frac{(r, \phi'\,\partial_t)}{\sqrt{1+\phi'^2}}\right)$$

of $T_{(m,t)}X$.

First we compare the second fundamental form T of the submanifolds $\psi^{-1}(t) \subset M$ at m with the second fundamental form $\overline{T}$ of $X \subset M \times \mathbb{R}$ at (m,t). For v, w perpendicular to $\partial\psi$ we obtain

$$\begin{aligned}
\overline{T}(\overline{v}, \overline{w}) &= \langle \nabla_{\overline{v}} \overline{w} \mid \hat{n} \rangle = \langle \nabla_v w \mid (-\phi' r) \rangle \,/\sqrt{1+\phi'^2} \\
&= T(v,w) \frac{-\phi'}{\sqrt{1+\phi'^2}} \\
\overline{T}(\overline{v}, \frac{\overline{\partial\psi}}{|\overline{\partial\psi}|}) &= -\,\langle \nabla_{\overline{v}}(r, \phi'\,\partial_t) \mid (-\phi' r, \partial_t) \rangle \,/(1+\phi'^2) \\
&= (\phi' \langle \nabla_v r \mid r \rangle - v(\phi'))/(1+\phi'^2) \\
&= (\phi' v(|r|^2)/2 - v(\phi'))/(1+\phi'^2) = 0 \\
\overline{T}(\frac{\overline{\partial\psi}}{|\overline{\partial\psi}|}, \frac{\overline{\partial\psi}}{|\overline{\partial\psi}|}) &= \langle \nabla_{(r,\phi'\,\partial_t)}(r, \phi'\,\partial_t) \mid (-\phi' r, \partial_t) \rangle \,/(1+\phi'^2)^{3/2} \\
&= (\langle \nabla_r r \mid -\phi' r \rangle + r(\phi'))/(1+\phi'^2)^{3/2} \\
&= \frac{\phi''}{(1+\phi'^2)^{3/2}}
\end{aligned}$$

The Gauss formula then yields for the sectional curvature $\overline{K}$ of the submanifold X:

$$\begin{aligned}
\overline{K}(\overline{v}, \overline{w}) &= K(v,w) + \frac{\phi'^2}{1+\phi'^2}(T(v)T(w) - T(v,w)^2) \\
\overline{K}(\overline{v}, \frac{\overline{\partial\psi}}{|\overline{\partial\psi}|}) &= K^{M\times\mathbb{R}}(v, \frac{\overline{\partial\psi}}{|\overline{\partial\psi}|}) - \frac{\phi'\phi''}{(1+\phi'^2)^2} T(v) \\
&= \frac{1}{1+\phi'^2} K(v,r) - \frac{\phi'\phi''}{(1+\phi'^2)^2} T(v)
\end{aligned}$$

Taking sums over the basis above we end up with

$$\overline{s} = s + \frac{\phi'^2}{1+\phi'^2} \sum_{i,j} (T(v_i)T(v_j) - T(v_i, v_j)^2)$$

$$(3.1) \qquad - \frac{\phi'^2}{1+\phi'^2} \, 2 \sum_i K(v_i, r) - \frac{\phi'\phi''}{(1+\phi'^2)^2} \, 2 \sum_i T(v_i).$$

We will need the asymptotic behaviour when approaching S of the functions on $N_{\mathcal{R}} \setminus N_\varrho$ defined by the sums in (3.1):

LEMMA 3.2. *As* $\rho = d(x, S) \to 0$ *the asymptotic behaviour of the functions* $\mathcal{A} := \sum_{i,j}(T(v_i)T(v_j) - T(v_i,v_j)^2) = (\operatorname{Tr} T)^2 - \operatorname{Tr} T^2$, $\mathcal{B} := -2 \sum_i T(v_i) = 2 \operatorname{Tr} T$ *and* $\mathcal{C} := 2 \sum_i K(v_i, r) = 2 \operatorname{Ric}(r)$ *is*

$$\mathcal{A}(x) = a_2 \, \rho^{-2} + a_1(x) \, \rho^{-1} + a_0(x), \quad \mathcal{B}(x) = b_1 \rho^{-1} + b_0(x),$$

with bounded functions $a_1(x)$, $a_0(x)$ *and* $b_0(x)$ *and positive constants* a_2 *and* b_1. $\mathcal{C}$ *also extends to a bounded function on* $N_{\mathcal{R}}$.

In fact since the codimension l of the submanifold S is ≥ 3 we have $a_2 = (l-1)(l-2)/2 > 0$ and $b_1 = l - 1 > 0$.

Proof. Consider the diffeomorphism $S \times \mathbb{R}^l = \nu(S, M) \to N_{\mathcal{R}}$ given by the exponential map i.e. mapping $(p, v) \mapsto \exp_p v$. For unit speed curves $p(t)$ in S and A_t in $SO(l)$ define vectorfields $h = \frac{d}{dt} \exp_{p(t)} v$, $u = \frac{d}{dt} \exp_p A_t v$, $\tilde{r} = \frac{d}{dt} \exp_p tv$. Then for small $\rho = |v|$ expand $|u| = \rho + b_u \rho^2$ and $|\tilde{r}| = \rho + b_r \rho^2$ with smooth functions b_u, b_r. We compute

$$T(\frac{u}{|u|}) = \frac{1}{|u|^2 |\tilde{r}|} \langle \nabla_u u \mid \tilde{r} \rangle = - \frac{1}{2|u|^2|\tilde{r}|} \tilde{r}(|u|^2)$$

because u and $\tilde{r}$ commute and are mutually perpendicular. Since $r = \tilde{r}/|\tilde{r}| = \frac{\partial}{\partial \rho}$, we infer from the asymptotics of $|u|$, that this is

$$\frac{-1}{2|u|^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial \rho} (\rho + b_u \rho^2)^2 = -\frac{1}{\rho} + O(1).$$

A similiar computation shows that $T(\frac{h}{|h|})$ and $T(\frac{u}{|u|}, \frac{h}{|h|})$ are bounded. The Lemma then follows from polarisation. □

The scalar curvature of Y_ρ is also obtained from the Gauß formula (substitute $\phi'' = 0$ and $\phi' = \infty$ in (3.1)). Hence for small ρ we get:

$$s^{Y_\rho} = s + \mathcal{A} - \mathcal{C} = a_2 \, \rho^{-2} + a_1 \, \rho^{-1} + a_0 - \mathcal{C}.$$

3.2. The Curvature Endomorphism. The manifold X can also be viewed as obtained from $M \setminus N_\varrho$ by blowing up the metric in direction of r. More precisely X is isometric to $(M \setminus N_\varrho, \overline{g})$ with

$$\overline{g}(v, w) := g(v, w) + g(v, \partial\psi) g(\partial\psi, w) = g(v, w) + |\partial\psi|^2 g(v, r) g(r, w).$$

Especially the length of r becomes $\sqrt{1 + \phi'^2}$. The transition matrix between the metrics g and $\overline{g}$ gives an isomorphism between the spinor bundles of (M, g) and of

$(M,\overline{g})$. The pull back via this isomorphism of the curvature endomorphism of $(M,\overline{g})$ to the spinor bundle over (M,g) is:

$$\begin{aligned}\overline{\mathcal{E}} &= 4\sum_{i,j} v_i v_j \otimes R_{v_i,v_j} + \frac{8}{\sqrt{1+\phi'^2}}\sum_i r v_i \otimes R_{r,v_i} \\ &= \mathcal{E} - 8\left(1-\frac{1}{\sqrt{1+\phi'^2}}\right)\sum_i r v_i \otimes R_{r,v_i}\end{aligned} \tag{3.3}$$

and its smallest eigenvalue is estimated by

$$\begin{aligned}\|\overline{\mathcal{E}}\| &\le \|\mathcal{E}\| + 8\left(1-\frac{1}{\sqrt{1+\phi'^2}}\right)\left\|\sum_i r v_i \otimes R_{r,v_i}\right\| \\ &\le \|\mathcal{E}\| + 8\,\frac{\phi'^2}{1+\phi'^2}\left\|\sum_i r v_i \otimes R_{r,v_i}\right\|\end{aligned} \tag{3.4}$$

Herein $\mathcal{D} := 8\ \|\sum_i r v_i \otimes R_{r,v_i}\|$ extends to a bounded function on $N_{\mathcal{R}}$.

3.3. Solution of The Differential Inequality. Finally we need to solve the differential estimate $\overline{s} - \|\overline{\mathcal{E}}\| > 0$. From (3.1), (3.4) and Lemma 3.2 we infer that

$$\begin{aligned}\overline{s} - \|\overline{\mathcal{E}}\| &\ge s - \|\mathcal{E}\| + \frac{\phi'^2}{1+\phi'^2}(\mathcal{A}-\mathcal{D}-\mathcal{C}) + \frac{\phi'\phi''}{(1+\phi'^2)^2}\mathcal{B} \\ &= s - \|\mathcal{E}\| + \frac{\phi'^2}{1+\phi'^2}(a_2\rho^{-2} + a_1(x)\rho^{-1} + a_0(x) - \mathcal{D} - \mathcal{C}) \\ &\quad + \frac{\phi'\phi''}{(1+\phi'^2)^2}(b_1\rho^{-1} + b_0(x))\end{aligned}$$

So we have solved the problem on X if we can find a decreasing function ϕ on $[\varrho,\mathcal{R}]$ such that this expression is positive. Furthermore we need that ϕ vanishes identically near $\mathcal{R}$ and that all derivatives of its inverse function $\chi = \phi^{-1}$ vanish at $\phi(\varrho)$ so that X will inherit a product metric and connection near its boundary.

Eventually after taking an even smaller value of $\mathcal{R}$, we pick positive constants a, b such that on $N_{\mathcal{R}}$ the estimates $a\rho^{-2} \le a_2\rho^{-2} + a_1(x)\rho^{-1} + a_0(x) - \mathcal{D} - \mathcal{C}$ and $b \le b_1\rho^{-1} + b_0(x)$ hold. Furtermore let $\epsilon := \min(s - \|\mathcal{E}\|) > 0$. Then it suffices to solve

$$\epsilon + \phi'^4 a\rho^{-2} + \phi'\phi'' b\rho^{-1} > 0 \tag{3.5}$$

Consider the the differential equation $\phi'^4\rho^{-2}\ a/2 + \phi'\phi''\rho^{-1}\ b = 0$ and its solutions

$$\phi_C(\rho) = \int_\rho^{\mathcal{R}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{\frac{a}{b}\log x + C}}\,dx$$

defined for $\rho \ge \varrho := e^{-Ca/b}$ for some $C \in \mathbb{R}$. For a sufficiently large value of C we can find a decreasing solution of $\epsilon + \phi'\phi'' b\rho^{-1} > 0$ in the intervall $[\mathcal{R}/2,\mathcal{R}]$ which vanishes identically near $\mathcal{R}$ and extends ϕ_C smoothly from $[\varrho,\mathcal{R}/2]$ to $[\varrho,\mathcal{R}]$ to ensure the proper boundary condition at $\rho = \mathcal{R}$. At the other boundary (3.5) for the inverse function χ reads $\epsilon\chi^2\chi'^4 + a - b\chi\chi'' \ge 0$. Let χ_C be the inverse function of ϕ_C on $[0,\phi(\varrho)]$ extended by the constant ϱ to all of $\mathbb{R}^+$. Then we have $a/2 - b\chi_C(y)\chi_C''(y) = 0$ for all $y \ne \phi(\varrho)$. But χ_C can clearly be smoothed keeping $a - b\chi(y)\chi''(y) \ge 0$.

3.4. The result of glueing. In the above we could make ϱ arbitrarily small. By the remark after Lemma 3.2 we thus may assume $s - \|\mathcal{E}\|$ positive on the handle $H_\varrho := \{x \in D^{k+1} \times D^l \mid d(x, D^{k+1} \times \varrho S^{l-1}) = \varrho\}$. Since both X and $D^{k+1} \times D^l$ were produced to carry product metric and connection near their boundary, we can glue $M' = X \cup H_\varrho$ metrically and obtain the desired metric and connection over M'. This proves theorem 1. □

4. Proof of Theorem 2. We will exhibit representatives (M, E) admitting large scalar curvature in every cobordism class in $\Omega_n^{spin}(BSU(r)) \otimes \mathbb{Q}$ with vanishing characteristic numbers $\hat{A}(TM)[M]$ and $\mathrm{ch}\,(E)\hat{A}(TM)[M]$. In the sequel cobordism classes will always be understood rationally, i.e. tensored with $\mathbb{Q}$, but this will be supressed in the notation. We will produce suitable generators of $\Omega_n^{spin}(BSU(r))$ first.

This vectorspace is trivial for n odd. The cobordism classes $X = (M, E) \in \Omega_n^{spin}(BSU(r))$ are detected by the characteristic numbers

$$c_J p_I(X) = c_J(E) p_I(TM)[M],$$

where $c_J = c_r^{j_r} \cdots c_2^{j_2}$ and $p_I = p_r^{i_s} \cdots p_1^{i_1}$ for $J = (j_r, \ldots, j_2)$, $I = (i_s, \ldots, i_1)$ with $2(rj_r + \cdots + 2j_2) + 4(si_s + \cdots i_1) = n$. First we will define $X^n(J) \in \Omega_{2n}^{spin}(BSU(r))$ such that the matrix $(c_{J'}(X^n(r,J)))_{J',J}$ has full rank. We will construct appropriate bundles over products of the sphere S^2 and the complex projective spaces $\mathbb{CP}^{2n+1}$:

For $J = (j_r, \ldots, j_2)$ with $\sum_{i=2}^r i j_i = n$ we define $(r \times n)$-matrices M_J^r. If $r \geq 4$ let

$$M_J^r := \begin{pmatrix} \begin{matrix} 1 \cdots 1 \\ \underbrace{-1 \cdots -1}_{j_r} \end{matrix} & \begin{matrix} 1 \cdots 1 \\ \underbrace{-1 \cdots -1}_{j_r + j_{r-1}} \end{matrix} & & 0 & \\ & & \ddots & & \\ & 0 & & \begin{matrix} 1 \cdots 1 \\ \underbrace{-1 \cdots -1}_{j_r + j_{r-1} + \ldots + j_3} \end{matrix} & \begin{matrix} 1 \cdots 1 \\ \underbrace{-1 \cdots -1}_{j_r + j_{r-1} + \ldots + j_3 + 2j_2} \end{matrix} \end{pmatrix}$$

For $r = 3$ and $J = (j_3, j_2)$ with $j_3 > 1$ let

$$M_J^3 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \cdots 1 & 1 & 0 \cdots 0 \\ -1 \cdots -1 & 0 & 1 \cdots 1 \\ \underbrace{0 \cdots 0}_{j_3} & -1 & \underbrace{-1 \cdots -1}_{j_3 + 2j_2 - 1} \end{pmatrix}$$

Then let

$$X^n(r, J) = (\underbrace{S^2 \times \cdots \times S^2}_{n}, E(M_J^r)), \tag{4.1}$$

with

$$E(M_J^r) = \bigoplus_{i=1}^{r} \gamma_1^{\epsilon_{1,i}} \otimes \cdots \otimes \gamma_n^{\epsilon_{n,i}} \tag{4.2}$$

for $M_J^r = (\epsilon_{\mu,\nu})_{\mu=1\ldots n,\nu=1\ldots r}$. Here γ_q is the canonical complex line bundle over the qth factor S^2 in (4.1). Slightly abusing the system of notation above define

$$X^{2n+2}(2,(n+1)) := (\mathbb{CP}^{2n+1} \times S^2, (\eta \otimes \gamma) \oplus (\eta^{-1} \otimes \gamma^{-1})) \tag{4.3}$$

and

$$X^{2n+1}(3,(a,b,c)) := (\mathbb{CP}^{2n+1}, \eta^a \oplus \eta^b \oplus \eta^b) \tag{4.4}$$

for $a, b, c \in \mathbb{Z}$, $-n \leq a, b, c \leq n$, $a + b + c = 0$, if $n \geq 2$. If $n = 1$ we take $a = 2$, $b = c = -1$. In (4.3) and (4.4) η, γ denote the canonical bundles over $\mathbb{CP}^{2n+1}$ and S^2.

LEMMA 4.5. *The $X^n(r, J)$ above admit large positive scalar curvature with exception of $X^2(2,(2))$ and $X^3(3,((2,-1,-1)))$.*

Proof. In [3] Hitchin has proved that $(\mathbb{CP}^q, \eta^s)$ admits large scalar curvature if $q \geq 2s$ and that $s - \|\mathcal{E}(\eta^s)\| = 0$ if $q = |s| = 1$. It is immediate from the definition that $\|\mathcal{E}(E \oplus F)\| = \max(\|\mathcal{E}(E)\|, \|\mathcal{E}(F)\|)$ and $\|\mathcal{E}(E \otimes F)\| \leq \|\mathcal{E}(E)\| + \|\mathcal{E}(F)\|$. Thus we can estimate

$$\|\mathcal{E}(E(M_J^r))\| \leq \max_i \left(\sum_{q=1}^{n} \epsilon_{q,i} \|\mathcal{E}(\gamma)\| \right) < n \|\mathcal{E}(\gamma)\|$$

because, with the above exceptions, in every row of the matrices M_J^r at least one entry vanishes. Since the scalar curvature of the round S^2 equals $\|\mathcal{E}(\gamma)\|$, we thus get that the scalar curvature of $S^2 \times \ldots \times S^2$ is larger than $\|\mathcal{E}(E(M_J^r))\|$. The cases involving $\mathbb{CP}^{2n+1}$ are similiar. □

LEMMA 4.6. *The matrix $(c_{J'}(X^n(s,J)))_{J',(s,J)}$, $s \leq r$, has full rank.*

Proof. We compute the Chern class of the vectorbundle $E(M_J^r)$: Denoting by $x_q = c_1(\gamma_q)$ the generator of the second cohomology group of the qth factor S^2 in (4.1) we obtain from (4.2) that:

$$c_k(E) = \sum_{\mu_1,\ldots\mu_k,\nu_1,\ldots\nu_k} \epsilon_{\mu_1,\nu_1} \cdots \epsilon_{\mu_k,\nu_k} x_{\nu_1} \cdots x_{\nu_k},$$

where the μ_s respectively ν_s in this sum are pairwise distinct. Order the partitions I, J lexicographically. Observing that $x_s^2 = 0$ we get for $r \geq 4$ that

$$c_I(X^n(r,J)) = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{if } I > J \\ \neq 0 & \text{if } I = J \end{cases} \tag{4.7}$$

Thus this part of the matrix is triangular. If $r = 3$, then a straightforward calculations gives that $c_{j_3,j_2}(X^n(3,(j_3,j_2))) = (-1)^{j_3+j_2-1}(j_3-1)(j_3+j_2)j_3!(2j_3+2j_2-1)!$. If n is even then $j_3 \neq 1$ and (4.7) still holds. For the remainder of the matrix we use the manifolds defined in (4.3) and (4.4). For $r = 2$ we clearly have $c_2^{n+1}((\eta \otimes \gamma) \oplus (\eta^{-1} \otimes \gamma^{-1})) = 2(-1)^{j_2} j_2 \neq 0$. We are left with the case $r = 3$ and n odd. The Chernclasses of $\eta^a \oplus \eta^b \oplus \eta^b$ are given by the elemenary symmetric polynomials σ_3, σ_2 in a, b, c. Assume that the polynomial

$$P(a,b,c) := \sum_{j_3,j_2} \alpha_{j_3,j_2} c_{j_3,j_2}(X^n(3,(a,b,c))) = \sum_{j_3,j_2} \alpha_{j_3,j_2} \sigma_3^{j_3} \sigma_2^{j_2}$$

of degree $2n+1$ vanishes for all a, b, c as after (4.4). Then the polynomial $P(a, b, -a-b)$ vanishes for all $a, b \in \mathbb{Z}$ with $-n \leq a, b, a+b \leq n$. Since it is homogeneous it must be divisible by all $(na + sb)$ and $(sa + nb)$, $s = 0 \ldots n$ and if $n \geq 2$ it must also contain $(a - b)$ hence have degree at least $2n + 2$. Therefore P vanishes on the entire plane $a + b + c = 0$. Since it does not contain σ_1 and since there are no algebraic relations between the elementary symmetric polynomials, the coefficients α_{j_3, j_2} are all 0. □

Let $\mathcal{K}_{n,r} \subset \Omega_{2n}^{spin}(BSU(r))$ be the kernel of those $c_J p_I$ with nontrivial I. We have shown that the span of the $X^n(r, J)$ as above projects onto $\mathcal{K}_{n,r}$. It is well known that $\bigoplus_n \Omega_n^{spin}$ is polynomially generated by the Kummer surface K and the quaternionic projective spaces $\mathbb{HP}^n, n \geq 2$. In view of the direct sum decomposition

$$\Omega_{2n}^{spin}(BSU(r)) = \bigoplus_{p=0}^{n} \mathcal{K}_{p,r} \times \Omega_{2n-2p}^{spin} \tag{4.8}$$

we infer from Lemma 4.6 that there is a basis of $\Omega_n^{spin}(BSU(r))$ consisting of monomials in K, quaternionic projective spaces and one of the $X^n(r, J)$. Among these only K, $X^2(2, (2))$ and $X^3(3, ((2, -1, -1)))$ do not admit large scalar curvature. Therefore the only monomials not admitting large scalar curvature are of the form $K^{d/4-1} \times X^2(2, (2))$ or $K^{d/4}$ if the dimension d is divisible by 4 and $K^{(d-2)/4-1} \times X^3(3, ((2, -1, -1)))$ if the dimension is $d = 2 \bmod 4$. These monomials are also detected by the characteristic numbers $\hat{A}$ and $\mathrm{ch}\,\hat{A}$.

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