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Pierre ALBIN & Éric LEICHTNAM & Rafe MAZZEO & Paolo
PIAZZA

The signature package on Witt spaces

SOCIÉTÉ MATHÉMATIQUE DE FRANCE

THE SIGNATURE PACKAGE ON WITT SPACES

BY PIERRE ALBIN, ÉRIC LEICHTNAM, RAFFAELLA MAZZEO
AND PAOLO PIAZZA

ABSTRACT. – In this paper we prove a variety of results about the signature operator on Witt spaces. First, we give a parametrix construction for the signature operator on any compact, oriented, stratified pseudomanifold X which satisfies the Witt condition. This construction, which is inductive over the ‘depth’ of the singularity, is then used to show that the signature operator is essentially self-adjoint and has discrete spectrum of finite multiplicity, so that its index—the analytic signature of X —is well-defined. This provides an alternate approach to some well-known results due to Cheeger. We then prove some new results. By coupling this parametrix construction to a $C_r^*\Gamma$ Mishchenko bundle associated to any Galois covering of X with covering group Γ , we prove analogues of the same analytic results, from which it follows that one may define an analytic signature index class as an element of the K -theory of $C_r^*\Gamma$. We go on to establish in this setting and for this class the full range of conclusions which sometimes goes by the name of the signature package. In particular, we prove a new and purely topological theorem, asserting the stratified homotopy invariance of the higher signatures of X , defined through the homology L -class of X , whenever the rational assembly map $K_*(B\Gamma) \otimes \mathbb{Q} \rightarrow K_*(C_r^*\Gamma) \otimes \mathbb{Q}$ is injective.

RÉSUMÉ. – Dans cet article nous prouvons plusieurs résultats pour l’opérateur de la signature sur un espace de Witt X compact orienté quelconque. Nous construisons une paramétrix de l’opérateur de la signature de X en raisonnant par récurrence sur la profondeur de X et en utilisant une analyse très fine de l’opérateur normal (près d’une strate). Ceci nous permet de montrer que le domaine maximal de l’opérateur de la signature est compactement inclus dans l’espace L^2 correspondant. On peut alors (re)démontrer que l’opérateur de la signature est essentiellement self-adjoint et a un spectre L^2 discret de multiplicité finie de sorte que son indice est bien défini. Nous donnons donc une nouvelle démonstration de certains résultats dus à Jeff Cheeger. Nous considérons ensuite le cas où X est muni d’un revêtement galoisien de groupe Γ . Nous utilisons alors nos constructions pour définir la classe d’indice de signature analytique à valeurs dans le groupe de K -théorie $K_*(C_r^*\Gamma)$. Nous généralisons dans cette situation singulière la plupart des résultats connus dans le cas où X est lisse. C’est ce qu’on appelle le « forfait signature ». En particulier, nous prouvons un nouveau théorème, purement topologique, qui permet de prouver l’invariance par homotopie stratifiée des hautes signatures de X (définies à l’aide de la L -classe homologique de X) pourvu que l’application d’assemblage rationnelle $K_*(B\Gamma) \otimes \mathbb{Q} \rightarrow K_*(C_r^*\Gamma) \otimes \mathbb{Q}$ soit injective.

1. Introduction

Let X be an orientable closed compact Riemannian manifold with fundamental group Γ . Let X' be a Galois Γ -covering and $r : X \rightarrow B\Gamma$ a classifying map for X' . The *signature package* for the pair $(X, r : X \rightarrow B\Gamma)$ refers to the following collection of results:

1. the signature operator with values in the Mishchenko bundle $r^*E\Gamma \times_{\Gamma} C_r^*\Gamma$ defines a signature index class $\text{Ind}(\tilde{\partial}_{\text{sign}}) \in K_*(C_r^*\Gamma)$, $*$ $\equiv \dim X \pmod{2}$;
2. the signature index class is a bordism invariant; more precisely it defines a group homomorphism $\Omega_*^{\text{SO}}(B\Gamma) \rightarrow K_*(C_r^*\Gamma)$;
3. the signature index class is a homotopy invariant;
4. there is a K-homology signature class $[\tilde{\partial}_{\text{sign}}] \in K_*(X)$ whose Chern character is, rationally, the Poincaré dual of the L-Class;
5. the assembly map $\beta : K_*(B\Gamma) \rightarrow K_*(C_r^*\Gamma)$ sends the class $r_*[\tilde{\partial}_{\text{sign}}]$ into $\text{Ind}(\tilde{\partial}_{\text{sign}})$;
6. if the assembly map is rationally injective, one can deduce from (1) - (5) that the Novikov higher signatures

$$\{\langle L(X) \cup r^*\alpha, [X] \rangle, \alpha \in H^*(B\Gamma, \mathbb{Q})\}$$

are homotopy invariant.

We call this list of results, together with the following item, the *full signature package*:

- (7) there is a (C^* -algebraic) symmetric signature $\sigma_{C_r^*\Gamma}(X, r) \in K_*(C_r^*\Gamma)$, which is topologically defined, a bordism invariant $\sigma_{C_r^*\Gamma} : \Omega_*^{\text{SO}}(B\Gamma) \rightarrow K_*(C_r^*\Gamma)$ and, in addition, is equal to the signature index class.

For history and background see [16] [51] and for a survey we refer to [30].

The main goal of this paper is to formulate and establish the signature package for a class of stratified pseudomanifolds known as Witt spaces. In particular, we prove by analytic methods a new and purely topological result concerning the stratified homotopy invariance of suitably defined higher signatures under an injectivity assumption on the assembly map for the group Γ .

The origins of the signature package on a closed oriented manifold X can be traced back to the Atiyah-Singer proof of the signature formula of Hirzebruch, $\sigma_{\text{top}}(X) = \mathcal{L}(X) := \langle L(X), [X] \rangle$. In this proof the central object is the Fredholm index of the signature operator which is proved to be simultaneously equal to the topological signature of the manifold $\sigma_{\text{top}}(X)$ and to its L-genus $\mathcal{L}(X)$:

$$\sigma_{\text{top}}(X) = \text{ind}(\tilde{\partial}_{\text{sign}}) = \mathcal{L}(X).$$

The idea of using index theory to investigate topological properties of X received new impetus through the seminal work of Lusztig, who used the family index theorem of Atiyah-Singer in order to establish the Novikov conjecture on the homotopy invariance of the higher signatures of X when $\pi_1(X) = \mathbb{Z}^k$. Most of the signature package as formulated here can be seen as a noncommutative version of the results of Lusztig. Crucial in the formulation and proof of the signature package are the following issues:

- the Poincaré duality property for the (co)homology of X and more generally, the Algebraic Poincaré Complex structure of its (co)chain complex;
- the possibility of defining bordism groups $\Omega^{\text{SO}}(T)$, T a topological space, with cycles given by closed oriented manifolds endowed with a reference map to T ;

- an elliptic theory which allows one to establish the analytic properties of $\tilde{\mathfrak{D}}_{\text{sign}}$ and then connect them to the topological properties of X ;
- the possibility of extending this elliptic theory to signature operators twisted by a bundle of finitely generated projective A -modules, where A is a C^* -algebra. The prototype is the signature operator $\tilde{\mathfrak{D}}_{\text{sign}}$ twisted by the Mishchenko bundle $r^*E\Gamma \times_{\Gamma} C_r^*\Gamma$.

Once one moves from closed oriented manifold to stratified pseudomanifolds, many of these issues need careful reformulation and substantially more care. First, it is well-known that Poincaré duality fails on a general stratified pseudomanifold \widehat{X} . Next, the bordism group $\Omega^{\text{pseudo}}(T)$, the cycles of which are *arbitrary* stratified pseudomanifolds endowed with a reference map to T , is not the right one; indeed, as explained in [4], the coefficients of such a theory, $\Omega^{\text{pseudo}}(\text{point})$, are trivial. Finally, the analytic properties of the signature operator on the regular part of a stratified pseudomanifold endowed with an ‘incomplete iterated edge metric’ (which is a particularly simple and natural type of metric that can be constructed on such a space) are much more delicate than in the closed case. In particular, this operator may not even be essentially self-adjoint, and the possibility of numerous distinct self-adjoint extensions complicates the possible connections to topology.

The first problem has been tackled by Goresky and MacPherson in the topological setting [20] [21] and by Cheeger in the analytic setting [11] [12] (at least for the particular subclass of stratified pseudomanifolds we consider below). The search for a cohomology theory on such spaces with some vestiges of Poincaré duality led Goresky and MacPherson to their discovery of intersection (co)homology groups, $IH_p^*(\widehat{X}, \mathbb{Q})$, where p is a ‘perversity function’, and to the existence of a perfect pairing

$$IH_p^*(\widehat{X}, \mathbb{Q}) \times IH_q^*(\widehat{X}, \mathbb{Q}) \rightarrow \mathbb{Q}$$

where p and q are complementary perversities. Notice that we still do not obtain a signature unless the perversities can be chosen the same, i.e. unless there is a perfect pairing

$$IH_m^*(\widehat{X}, \mathbb{Q}) \times IH_m^*(\widehat{X}, \mathbb{Q}) \rightarrow \mathbb{Q}$$

for some perversity function m . Witt spaces constitute a subclass of stratified pseudomanifolds for which all of these difficulties can be overcome.

A stratified pseudomanifold \widehat{X} is a Witt space if any even-dimensional link L satisfies $IH_m^{\dim L/2}(L, \mathbb{Q}) = 0$, where m is the upper-middle perversity function. Examples of Witt spaces include any singular projective variety over \mathbb{C} . We list some particularly interesting properties of Witt spaces:

- the upper-middle and lower-middle perversity functions define the same intersection cohomology groups, which are then denoted by $IH_m^*(\widehat{X})$;
- there is a perfect pairing

$$IH_m^*(\widehat{X}, \mathbb{Q}) \times IH_m^*(\widehat{X}, \mathbb{Q}) \rightarrow \mathbb{Q};$$

in particular, there is a well defined intersection cohomology signature;

- there are well-defined and nontrivial Witt bordism groups $\Omega^{\text{Witt}}(T)$ (for example, these are rationally isomorphic to the connected version of KO -homology, $ko(T) \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}} \mathbb{Q}$);
- there is a class of Riemannian metrics on the regular part of \widehat{X} for which
 - the signature operator is essentially self-adjoint

- its unique self-adjoint extension has discrete spectrum of finite multiplicity
- there is a de Rham-Hodge theorem, connecting the Hodge cohomology, the L^2 -cohomology and the intersection cohomology $IH_m^*(\widehat{X}, \mathbb{C})$.

The topological results here are due to Goresky-MacPherson and Siegel. The analytic results are due initially to Cheeger, though there is much further work in this area, see, for example, [9], [39], [27], [54]. Cheeger's results on the signature operator are based on a careful analysis of the heat kernel of the associated Laplacian.

We have a number of goals in this article:

- we give a new treatment of Cheeger's result on the signature operator based on the methods of geometric microlocal analysis;
- this approach is then adapted to the signature operator $\tilde{\mathcal{D}}_{\text{sign}}$ with value in the Mishchenko bundle $r^*E\Gamma \times_{\Gamma} C_r^*\Gamma$;
- we carefully analyze the resulting index class, with particular emphasis on its stability property;
- we collect this analytic information and establish the whole range of results encompassed by the signature package on Witt spaces. In particular, we prove a *Novikov conjecture on Witt spaces* whenever the assembly map for the fundamental group is rationally injective. We note again that this is a new and purely topological result.

This article is divided into three parts. In the first one, we give a detailed account of the resolution, through a series of blowups, of an arbitrary stratified pseudomanifold (not necessarily satisfying the Witt condition) to a manifold with corners. This has been studied in the past, most notably by Verona [59]; the novelty in our treatment is the introduction of iterated fibration structures, a notion due to Melrose, as an extra structure on the boundary faces of the resolved manifold with corners. We also show that a manifold with corners with an iterated fibration structure can be blown down to a stratified pseudomanifold. In other words, the classes of stratified pseudomanifolds and of manifolds with corners with iterated fibration structure are equivalent. Much of this material is based on unpublished work by Richard Melrose, and we are grateful to him for letting us use and develop these ideas here. We then describe the (*incomplete*) *iterated edge metrics*, which are the simplest type of incomplete metrics adapted to this class of singular space. We show in particular that the space of such metrics is nonempty and path-connected. We also consider, for any such metric, certain conformally related complete, and 'partially complete' metrics used in the ensuing analysis.

The second part of this article focuses on the analysis of natural elliptic operators, specifically, the de Rham and signature operators, associated to incomplete iterated edge metrics. Our methods are drawn from geometric microlocal analysis. Indeed, in the case of simply stratified spaces, with only one singular stratum, there is a very detailed pseudodifferential theory [41] which can be used for problems of this type, and in the even simpler case of manifolds with isolated conic singularities, one may use the somewhat simpler *b*-calculus of Melrose, see [44]. In either of these cases, a crucial step is to consider the de Rham or signature operator associated to an incomplete edge or conic metric as a singular factor multiplying an elliptic operator in the edge or *b*-calculus, and then to study this latter, auxiliary, operator

using methods adapted to the geometry of an associated complete metric \tilde{g} on the interior of the resolved space \tilde{X} .

This idea was employed by Gil and Mendoza [19] in the conic case, where \tilde{X} is a manifold with boundary and \tilde{g} is a b - (or asymptotically cylindrical) metric, and also by Hunsicker and Mazzeo [27], for Witt spaces with simple edge singularities. We sketch this transformation briefly in these two cases.

First suppose that (\widehat{X}, g) is a space with isolated conic singularity. Then we can write $\partial_{\text{sign}} = r^{-1}D$, where D is an elliptic differential b -operator of order 1; in local coordinates $r \geq 0$ and z on F (so $F = \partial\tilde{X}$),

$$(1.1) \quad D = A(r, z) (r\partial_r + \partial_{\text{sign}, F}).$$

The second term on the right is the signature operator on the link F . Thus D defines a b -operator on \tilde{X} . Mapping properties of the signature operator and regularity properties for solutions of $\partial_{\text{sign}}u = 0$ are consequences of the corresponding properties for D , which can be studied using the calculus of pseudodifferential b -operators.

Next, suppose that \widehat{X} has a simple edge singularity; then \tilde{X} is a manifold with fibered boundary and $\tilde{g} = r^{-2}g$ is a complete edge metric, where r is the distance to the singular stratum in (\widehat{X}, g) . Here too, $\partial_{\text{sign}} = r^{-1}D$ where D is an elliptic edge operator. Locally, using coordinates (r, y, z) , where r is as above (hence is the radial variable in the cone fibres), and $z \in F$ and y are coordinates on the edge, we have

$$(1.2) \quad D = A(r, y, z) \left(r\partial_r + \sum B_i(r, y, z)r\partial_{y_i} + \partial_{\text{sign}, F} \right).$$

Thus D is an elliptic differential edge operator on \tilde{X} in the sense of [41], and the pseudodifferential edge calculus from that paper can be used to obtain all necessary properties of ∂_{sign} .

One of the main elements in the b - and edge calculi is the use of model operators associated to an operator such as D . In the b -calculus, D is modeled near the cone point by its indicial operator; in the edge calculus, D has two models: its indicial operator and its normal operator. The latter captures the tangential behavior of D along the edge, as well as its asymptotic behavior in the r and z directions. Their mapping properties, as determined by the construction of inverses for them, are key in understanding the analytic properties of D and hence of ∂_{sign} .

For iterated edge spaces, we proceed in a fairly similar way, using an inductive procedure. Let (\widehat{X}, g) be an iterated edge space and Y a stratum of maximal depth, so that Y is a compact smooth manifold without boundary and some neighborhood of Y in \widehat{X} is a cone bundle over Y with each fibre a cone over a compact space F . If this maximal depth is greater than one, then F is an iterated edge space with depth one less than that of \widehat{X} . If r is the radial coordinate in this cone bundle, then $\partial_{\text{sign}} = r^{-1}D$ where $D = A(r, y, z) (r\partial_r + \sum B_i(r, y, z)r\partial_{y_i} + \partial_{\text{sign}, F})$. Here $\partial_{\text{sign}, F}$ is the signature operator on F , and is an iterated edge operator. The gain is that since F is one step ‘simpler’ than \widehat{X} , by induction we can assume that the analytic properties of $\partial_{\text{sign}, F}$ are already known, and from these we deduce the corresponding properties for ∂_{sign} on \widehat{X} . Notice that we are conformally rescaling in only the ‘final’ radial variable and appealing to the geometry of the *partially complete* metric $r^{-2}g$ on the complement of Y in \widehat{X} .

Ideally, at this stage we could appeal to a complete pseudodifferential calculus adapted to this iterated edge geometry. Such a calculus does not yet exist, but we can take a shorter route for the problems at hand. Rather than developing all aspects of this pseudodifferential theory at each step of this induction, we develop only certain parts of the Fredholm and regularity theory for the signature operator, and phrase these in terms of a priori estimates rather than the sharp structure of the Schwartz kernel of a parametrix for it. By establishing the correct set of estimates at each stage of the induction, we can prove the corresponding estimates for spaces of one greater depth. This involves analyzing the normal and indicial operators of the partial completion of $\tilde{\partial}_{\text{sign}}$, and uses the Witt hypothesis in a crucial way.

As noted earlier, an important feature of this approach is that it carries over directly when $\tilde{\partial}_{\text{sign}}$ is coupled to a C^* bundle. Hence the main theorem in the higher setting can be deduced with little extra effort from the techniques used for the ordinary case. This is a key motivation for developing a geometric microlocal approach to replace the earlier successful methods of Cheeger. The fact that such techniques are well suited to this higher setting has already played a role, for example, on manifolds with boundary, cf. the work of Leichtnam, Lott and Piazza [34] on the Novikov conjecture on manifolds with boundary and the survey [37].

This leads eventually to our main analytic and topological theorems:

THEOREM 1.1. – *Let \widehat{X} be any smoothly stratified pseudomanifold satisfying the Witt hypothesis. Let g be any adapted Riemannian metric on the regular part of \widehat{X} . Denote by $\tilde{\partial} = d + \delta$ either the Hodge-de Rham operator $\tilde{\partial}_{\text{dR}}$ or the signature operator $\tilde{\partial}_{\text{sign}}$ associated to g . Then:*

- 1) *As an unbounded operator on $C_c^\infty(X; \text{ie}\Lambda^*(X)) \subset L_{\text{ie}}^2(X; \text{ie}\Lambda^*(X))$, $\tilde{\partial}$ has a unique closed extension, hence is essentially self-adjoint.*
- 2) *For any $\varepsilon > 0$, the domain of this unique closed extension, still denoted $\tilde{\partial}$, is contained in*

$$\rho^{1-\varepsilon} L_{\text{ie}}^2(X; \text{ie}\Lambda^*(X)) \cap H_{\text{loc}}^1(X; \text{ie}\Lambda^*(X))$$

which is compactly included in $L_{\text{ie}}^2(X; \text{ie}\Lambda^(X))$.*

- 3) *As an operator on its maximal domain endowed with the graph norm, $\tilde{\partial}$ is Fredholm.*
- 4) *$\tilde{\partial}$ has discrete spectrum of finite multiplicity.*

Items 1), 3) and 4) have been proved by Cheeger [13] (using the heat-kernel) for metrics quasi-isometric to a piecewise flat one.

THEOREM 1.2. – *There is a well defined signature class $[\tilde{\partial}_{\text{sign}}] \in K_*(\widehat{X})$, $*$ = $\dim \widehat{X} \pmod{2}$, which is independent of the choice of the adapted metric on the regular part of \widehat{X} . When $\dim X$ is even, the index of the signature operator is well-defined.*

If $\widehat{X}' \rightarrow \widehat{X}$ is a Galois covering with group Γ and $r : \widehat{X} \rightarrow B\Gamma$ is the classifying map, then the signature operator $\tilde{\partial}_{\text{sign}}$ with coefficients in the Mishchenko bundle, together with the C_r^Γ -Hilbert module $L_{\text{ie},\Gamma}^2(X; \text{ie}\Lambda_\Gamma^*(X))$ define an unbounded Kasparov $(\mathbb{C}, C_r^*\Gamma)$ -bimodule and hence a class in $KK_*(\mathbb{C}, C_r^*\Gamma) = K_*(C_r^*\Gamma)$, which we call the index class associated to $\tilde{\partial}_{\text{sign}}$ and denote by $\text{Ind}(\tilde{\partial}_{\text{sign}}) \in K_*(C_r^*\Gamma)$. If $[[\tilde{\partial}_{\text{sign}}]] \in KK_*(C(\widehat{X}) \otimes C_r^*\Gamma, C_r^*\Gamma)$ is the class obtained from $[\tilde{\partial}_{\text{sign}}] \in KK_*(C(\widehat{X}), \mathbb{C})$ by tensoring with $C_r^*\Gamma$, then $\text{Ind}(\tilde{\partial}_{\text{sign}})$ is equal to the Kasparov*

product of the class defined by the Mishchenko bundle $[\widetilde{C}_r^*\Gamma] \in KK_0(\mathbb{C}, C(\widehat{X}) \otimes C_r^*\Gamma)$ with $[[\widetilde{\partial}_{\text{sign}}]]$:

$$(1.3) \quad \text{Ind}(\widetilde{\partial}_{\text{sign}}) = [\widetilde{C}_r^*\Gamma] \otimes [[\widetilde{\partial}_{\text{sign}}]].$$

In particular, the index class $\text{Ind}(\widetilde{\partial}_{\text{sign}})$ does not depend on the choice of the adapted metric on the regular part of \widehat{X} . Finally, if $\beta : K_*(B\Gamma) \rightarrow K_*(C_r^*\Gamma)$ denotes the assembly map in K -theory, then

$$(1.4) \quad \beta(r_*[[\widetilde{\partial}_{\text{sign}}]]) = \text{Ind}(\widetilde{\partial}_{\text{sign}}) \text{ in } K_*(C_r^*\Gamma).$$

These theorems establish property 1), the first part of property 4) and property 5) of the signature package on Witt spaces. The rest of the signature package is proved in the third part of this paper.

The Witt bordism invariance of the signature index class $\text{Ind}(\widetilde{\partial}_{\text{sign}})$ in $K_*(C_r^*\Gamma)$ is proved using KK -techniques, just as in the closed case.

The proof that $\text{Ind}(\widetilde{\partial}_{\text{sign}}) \in K_*(C_r^*\Gamma)$ is a stratified homotopy invariant is more difficult. In Section 9 we follow the strategy of Hilsum and Skandalis, but encounter extra complications caused by the singular structure of \widehat{X} . To deal with these we use the interplay between the compact singular space \widehat{X} with its incomplete metric and its resolution \widetilde{X} with the conformally related complete metric.

The equality of the Chern character of the signature K -homology class $[\widetilde{\partial}_{\text{sign}}] \in K_*(\widehat{X})$ with the homology L -class $L_*(\widehat{X})$ had already been proved by Moscovici and Wu using Cheeger’s methods, and we simply quote their result. The stratified homotopy invariance of the higher signatures, defined as the collection of numbers

$$\{ \langle \alpha, r_*(L_*(\widehat{X})) \rangle, \alpha \in H^*(B\Gamma, \mathbb{Q}) \},$$

is proved in Section 10 under the hypothesis that the assembly map β is rationally injective. Finally, in Section 11 we prove the (rational) equality of our index class $\text{Ind}(\widetilde{\partial}_{\text{sign}})$ in $K_*(C_r^*\Gamma)$ with the $C_r^*\Gamma$ -symmetric signature $\sigma_{C_r^*\Gamma}^{\text{Witt}}(\widehat{X})$ obtained from the one recently defined by Banagl in $L^*(\mathbb{Q}\Gamma)$. The Witt-bordism invariance of $\text{Ind}(\widetilde{\partial}_{\text{sign}})$ and $\sigma_{C_r^*\Gamma}^{\text{Witt}}(\widehat{X})$ plays a fundamental role in the proof of this last item in the signature package.

In the brief final section, we explain where the proof of each item in the signature package may be found in this paper.

Finally, we remark that since the appearance of this paper another approach to the stratified homotopy invariance of the symmetric signature of a Witt space has appeared [18].

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2. Stratified spaces and resolution of singularities

This section describes the class of smoothly stratified pseudomanifolds. We first recall the notion of a stratified space with ‘control data’; this is a topological space which decomposes into a union of smooth strata, each with a specified tubular neighborhood with fixed product decomposition, all satisfying several basic axioms. This material is taken from the paper of Brasselet-Hector-Saralegi [7], but see Verona [59] and Pflaum [49] for more detailed expositions. We also refer the reader to [40], [26], [4] and [31]. Definitions are not entirely consistent across those sources, so one purpose of reviewing this material is to specify the precise definitions used here. A second goal here is to prove the equivalence of this class of smoothly stratified pseudomanifolds and of the class of manifolds with corners with iterated fibration structures, as introduced by Melrose. The correspondence between elements in these two classes is by blowup (resolution) and blowdown, respectively. We introduce the latter class in §2.2 and show that any manifold with corners with iterated fibration structure can be blown down to a smoothly stratified pseudomanifold. The converse, that any smoothly stratified pseudomanifold can be blown up, or resolved, to obtain a manifold with corners with iterated fibration structure, is proved in §2.3; this resolution was already defined by Brasselet et al. [7], cf. also Verona [59], though those authors did not phrase it in terms of the fibration structures on the boundaries of the resolution. The proper definition of isomorphism between these spaces is subtle; we discuss this and propose a suitable definition, phrased in terms of this resolution, in §2.4. This alternate description of smoothly stratified pseudomanifolds also helps to elucidate certain notions such as the natural classes of structure vector fields, metrics, etc.

2.1. Smoothly stratified spaces

DEFINITION 1. – *A stratified space X is a metrizable, locally compact, second countable space which admits a locally finite decomposition into a union of locally closed strata $\mathfrak{S} = \{Y_\alpha\}$, where each Y_α is a smooth (usually open) manifold, with dimension depending on the index α . We assume the following:*

- i) *If $Y_\alpha, Y_\beta \in \mathfrak{S}$ and $Y_\alpha \cap \overline{Y_\beta} \neq \emptyset$, then $Y_\alpha \subset \overline{Y_\beta}$.*

- ii) Each stratum Y is endowed with a set of ‘control data’ T_Y , π_Y and ρ_Y ; here T_Y is a neighborhood of Y in X which retracts onto Y , $\pi_Y : T_Y \rightarrow Y$ is a fixed continuous retraction and $\rho_Y : T_Y \rightarrow [0, 2)$ is a proper ‘radial function’ in this tubular neighborhood such that $\rho_Y^{-1}(0) = Y$. Furthermore, we require that if $Z \in \mathfrak{S}$ and $Z \cap T_Y \neq \emptyset$, then

$$(\pi_Y, \rho_Y) : T_Y \cap Z \rightarrow Y \times [0, 2)$$

is a proper differentiable submersion.

- iii) If $W, Y, Z \in \mathfrak{S}$, and if $p \in T_Y \cap T_Z \cap W$ and $\pi_Z(p) \in T_Y \cap Z$, then $\pi_Y(\pi_Z(p)) = \pi_Y(p)$ and $\rho_Y(\pi_Z(p)) = \rho_Y(p)$.
- iv) If $Y, Z \in \mathfrak{S}$, then

$$Y \cap \bar{Z} \neq \emptyset \Leftrightarrow T_Y \cap Z \neq \emptyset,$$

$$T_Y \cap T_Z \neq \emptyset \Leftrightarrow Y \subset \bar{Z}, Y = Z \text{ or } Z \subset \bar{Y}.$$

- v) For each $Y \in \mathfrak{S}$, the restriction $\pi_Y : T_Y \rightarrow Y$ is a locally trivial fibration with fibre the cone $C(L_Y)$ over some other stratified space L_Y (called the link over Y), with atlas $\mathcal{U}_Y = \{(\phi, \mathcal{U})\}$ where each ϕ is a trivialization $\pi_Y^{-1}(\mathcal{U}) \rightarrow \mathcal{U} \times C(L_Y)$, and the transition functions are stratified isomorphisms (in the sense of Definition 4 below) of $C(L_Y)$ which preserve the rays of each conic fibre as well as the radial variable ρ_Y itself, hence are suspensions of isomorphisms of each link L_Y which vary smoothly with the variable $y \in \mathcal{U}$.

If in addition we let X_j be the union of all strata of dimensions less than or equal to j , and require that

- vi) $X = X_n \supseteq X_{n-1} = X_{n-2} \supseteq X_{n-3} \supseteq \dots \supseteq X_0$ and $X \setminus X_{n-2}$ is dense in X

then we say that X is a stratified pseudomanifold.

Some of these conditions require elaboration:

- The depth of a stratum Y is the largest integer k such that there is a chain of strata $Y = Y_k, \dots, Y_0$ with $Y_j \subset \bar{Y}_{j-1}$ for $1 \leq j \leq k$. A stratum of maximal depth is always a closed manifold. The maximal depth of any stratum in X is called the depth of X as a stratified space. (Note that this is the opposite convention of depth from that in [7].)

We refer to the dense open stratum of a stratified pseudomanifold \widehat{X} as its regular set, and the union of all other strata as the singular set,

$$\text{reg}(\widehat{X}) := \widehat{X} \setminus \text{sing}(\widehat{X}), \quad \text{where} \quad \text{sing}(\widehat{X}) = \bigcup_{\substack{Y \in \mathfrak{S} \\ \text{depth } Y > 0}} Y.$$

- If X and X' are two stratified spaces, a stratified isomorphism between them is a homeomorphism $F : X \rightarrow X'$ which carries the open strata of X to the open strata of X' diffeomorphically, and such that $\pi'_{F(Y)} \circ F = F \circ \pi_Y$, $\rho'_Y = \rho_{F(Y)} \circ F$ for all $Y \in \mathfrak{S}(X)$. (We shall discuss this in more detail below.)

- If Z is any stratified space, then the cone over Z , denoted $C(Z)$, is the space $Z \times \mathbb{R}^+$ with $Z \times \{0\}$ collapsed to a point. This is a new stratified space, with depth one greater than Z itself. The vertex $0 := Z \times \{0\} / \sim$ is the only maximal depth stratum; π_0 is the natural retraction onto the vertex and ρ_0 is the radial function of the cone.

- There is a small generalization of the coning construction. For any $Y \in \mathfrak{S}$, let $S_Y = \rho_Y^{-1}(1)$. This is the total space of a fibration $\pi_Y : S_Y \rightarrow Y$ with fibre L_Y . Define

the mapping cylinder over S_Y by $\text{Cyl}(S_Y, \pi_Y) = S_Y \times [0, 2] / \sim$ where $(c, 0) \sim (c', 0)$ if $\pi_Y(c) = \pi_Y(c')$. The equivalence class of a point (c, t) is sometimes denoted $[c, t]$, though we often just write (c, t) for simplicity. Then there is a stratified isomorphism

$$F_Y : \text{Cyl}(S_Y, \pi_Y) \longrightarrow T_Y;$$

this is defined in the canonical way on each local trivialization $\mathcal{U} \times C(L_Y)$ and since the transition maps in axiom v) respect this definition, F_Y is well-defined.

• Finally, suppose that Z is any other stratum of X with $T_Y \cap Z \neq \emptyset$, so by axiom iv), $Y \subset \bar{Z}$. Then $S_Y \cap Z$ is a stratum of S_Y .

We have been brief here since these axioms are described more carefully in the references cited above. Axiom v) is sometimes considered to be a consequence of the other axioms. In the topological category (where the local trivializations of the tubular neighborhoods are only required to be homeomorphisms) this is true, but the situation is less clear for smoothly stratified spaces, so we prefer to leave this axiom explicit. Let us direct the reader to [40] and [26] for more on this.

We elaborate further on the definition of stratified isomorphism. This definition is strictly determined by the control data on the domain and range, i.e. by the condition that F preserves the product decomposition of each tubular neighborhood. It is nontrivial to prove that the same space X endowed with two different sets of control data is isomorphic in this sense. There are other even more rigid definitions of isomorphism in the literature. The one in [49] requires that the spaces X and X' are differentiably embedded into some ambient Euclidean space, and that the map F locally extends to a diffeomorphism of these ambient spaces. For example, let X be a union of three copies of the half-plane $\mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R}^+$, as follows. The first and second ones are embedded as $\{(x, y, z) : z = 0, y \geq 0\}$ and $\{(x, y, z) : y = 0, z \geq 0\}$, while the third is given by $\{(x, y, z) : y = r \cos \alpha(x), z = r \sin \alpha(x), r \geq 0\}$ where $\alpha : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow (0, \pi/2)$ is smooth. In other words, this last sheet is the union of a smoothly varying family of rays orthogonal to the x -axis, with slope $\alpha(x)$ at each slice. Requiring a stratified isomorphism to extend to a diffeomorphism of the ambient \mathbb{R}^3 would make these spaces for different functions $\alpha(x)$ inequivalent. We propose a different definition below which has various advantages over either of the ones above.

2.2. Iterated fibration structures

The definition of an iterated fibration structure was proposed by Melrose in the late '90's as the boundary fibration structure in the sense of [43] associated to the resolution of an iterated edge space (what we are calling a smoothly stratified space). It has not appeared in the literature previously (though we can now refer to [1], which was finished after the present paper), and we are grateful to him for allowing us to present it here. The passage to this resolution is necessary in order to apply the methods of geometric microlocal analysis. A calculus of pseudodifferential iterated edge operators, when it is eventually written down fully, will yield direct proofs of most of the analytic facts in later sections of this paper.

Let \tilde{X} be a manifold of dimension n with corners up to codimension k . This means that any point $p \in \tilde{X}$ has a neighborhood $\mathcal{U} \ni p$ which is diffeomorphic to a neighbourhood of the origin \mathcal{V} in the orthant $(\mathbb{R}^+)^{\ell} \times \mathbb{R}^{n-\ell}$ for some $\ell \leq k$, with p mapped to the origin. There are induced local coordinates $(x_1, \dots, x_{\ell}, y_1, \dots, y_{n-\ell})$, where each $x_i \geq 0$ and $y_j \in (-\epsilon, \epsilon)$.

There is an obvious decomposition of X into its interior and the union of its boundary faces of various codimensions. We make the additional global assumption that each face is itself an embedded manifold with corners in \widetilde{X} , or in other words, that no boundary face intersects itself.

We shall frequently encounter fibrations $f : \widetilde{X} \rightarrow \widetilde{X}'$ between manifolds with corners. By definition, a map f is a fibration in this setting if it satisfies the following three properties: f is a ‘ b -map’, which means that if ρ' is any boundary defining function in \widetilde{X}' , then $f^*(\rho')$ is a product of boundary defining functions of \widetilde{X} multiplied by a smooth nonvanishing function; next, each $q \in \widetilde{X}'$ has a neighborhood \mathcal{U} such that $f^{-1}(\mathcal{U})$ is diffeomorphic to $\mathcal{U} \times F$ where the fibre F is again a manifold with corners; finally, we require that each fibre F be a ‘ p -submanifold’ in \widetilde{X} , which means that in terms of an appropriate adapted corner coordinate system $(x, y) \in (\mathbb{R}^+)^{\ell} \times \mathbb{R}^{n-\ell}$, as above, each F is defined by setting some subset of these coordinates equal to 0.

The collection of boundary faces of codimension one play a special role, and is denoted $\mathcal{H} = \{H_{\alpha}\}_{\alpha \in A}$ for some index set A . Each boundary face G is the intersection of some collection of boundary hypersurfaces, $G = H_{\alpha_1} \cap \dots \cap H_{\alpha_{\ell}}$, which we often write as $H_{A'}$ where $A' = \{\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_{\ell}\} \subset A$.

DEFINITION 2 (Melrose). – *An iterated fibration structure on the manifold with corners \widetilde{X} consists of the following data:*

- a) *Each H_{α} is the total space of a fibration $f_{\alpha} : H_{\alpha} \rightarrow B_{\alpha}$, where both the fibre F_{α} and base B_{α} are themselves manifolds with corners.*
- b) *If two boundary hypersurfaces meet, i.e. $H_{\alpha\beta} := H_{\alpha} \cap H_{\beta} \neq \emptyset$, then $\dim F_{\alpha} \neq \dim F_{\beta}$.*
- c) *If $H_{\alpha\beta} \neq \emptyset$ as in b), and $\dim F_{\alpha} < \dim F_{\beta}$, then the fibration of H_{α} restricts naturally to $H_{\alpha\beta}$ (i.e. the leaves of the fibration of H_{α} which intersect the corner lie entirely within the corner) to give a fibration of $H_{\alpha\beta}$ with fibres F_{α} , whereas the larger fibres F_{β} must be transverse to H_{α} at $H_{\alpha\beta}$. Writing $\partial_{\alpha}F_{\beta}$ for the boundaries of these fibres at the corner, i.e. $\partial_{\alpha}F_{\beta} := F_{\beta} \cap H_{\alpha\beta}$, then $H_{\alpha\beta}$ is also the total space of a fibration with fibres $\partial_{\alpha}F_{\beta}$. Finally, we assume that the fibres F_{α} at this corner are all contained in the fibres $\partial_{\alpha}F_{\beta}$, and in fact that each fibre $\partial_{\alpha}F_{\beta}$ is the total space of a fibration with fibres F_{α} .*

Two spaces \widetilde{X} and \widetilde{X}' with iterated fibration structures are isomorphic precisely when there exists a diffeomorphism Φ between these manifolds with corners which preserves all of the fibration structures at all boundary faces.

The index set A has a partial ordering: the ordered chains $\alpha_1 < \dots < \alpha_r$ in A are in bijective correspondence with the corners $H_{A'} := H_{\alpha_1} \cap \dots \cap H_{\alpha_r}$, $A' = \{\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_r\}$, where by definition $\alpha_i < \alpha_j$ if $\dim F_{\alpha_i} < \dim F_{\alpha_j}$. In particular, $\alpha < \beta$ implies $H_{\alpha} \cap H_{\beta} \neq \emptyset$. We say that H_{α} has depth r if the longest chain $\beta_1 < \beta_2 < \dots < \beta_r$ in A with maximal element $\beta_r = \alpha$ has length r . The depth of a manifold with corners with iteration fibration structure is the maximal depth of any of its boundary hypersurfaces, equivalently, the maximal codimension of any of its corners. The precise relationships between the induced fibrations on each corner are not easy to describe in general, but these do not play a role here.

LEMMA 2.1. – *If $\alpha < \beta$, then the boundary of each fibre $F_\alpha \subset H_\alpha$ is disjoint from the interior of $H_{\alpha\beta}$. Furthermore, the restriction of f_α to $H_{\alpha\beta}$ has image lying within ∂B_α , whereas the restriction of f_β to $H_{\alpha\beta}$ has image intersecting the interior of B_β . In particular, if α and β are, respectively, minimal and maximal elements in A , then the fibres F_α and the base B_β are closed manifolds without boundary.*

Proof. – Choose adapted local coordinates $(x_\alpha, x_\beta, y_1, \dots, y_{n-2})$ in $H_{\alpha\beta}$ which simultaneously straighten out these fibrations. Thus (x_β, y) are coordinates on $H_\alpha = \{x_\alpha = 0\}$, and there is a splitting $y = (y', y'')$ so that $(x_\beta, y', y'') \mapsto (x_\beta, y'')$ represents the fibration $H_\alpha \rightarrow B_\alpha$. By part c) of the definition, since $\dim F_\alpha < \dim F_\beta$, there is a further decomposition $y'' = (y''_1, y''_2)$ so that the fibration of $H_{\alpha\beta}$ with fibres $\partial_\alpha F_\beta$ is represented by $y \mapsto y''_2$. Thus (x_β, y'') and y' are local coordinates on B_α and each F_α , and y''_2 and (x_α, y', y''_1) are local coordinates on B_β and each F_β , respectively. All the assertions are direct consequences of this. \square

Unlike for smoothly stratified spaces, the structure of control data has not been incorporated into this definition of iterated fibration structures, because its existence and uniqueness can be inferred from standard facts in differential topology. Nonetheless, these data are still useful, and we discuss them now.

DEFINITION 3. – *Let \tilde{X} be a manifold with corners with an iterated fibration structure. Then a control data set for \tilde{X} consists of a collection of triples $\{\tilde{T}_H, \tilde{\pi}_H, \tilde{\rho}_H\}$, one for each $H \in \mathcal{H}$, where \tilde{T}_H is a collar neighborhood of the hypersurface H , $\tilde{\rho}_H$ is a defining function for H and $\tilde{\pi}_H$ is a diffeomorphism from each slice $\tilde{\rho}_H = \text{const.}$ to H . Thus the pair $(\tilde{\pi}_H, \tilde{\rho}_H)$ gives a diffeomorphism $\tilde{T}_H \rightarrow H \times [0, 2)$, and hence an extension of the fibration of H to all of \tilde{T}_H . These data are required to satisfy the following additional properties: for any hypersurface H' which intersects H with $H' < H$, the restriction of $\tilde{\rho}_H$ to $H' \cap \tilde{T}_H$ is constant on the fibres of H' ; finally, near any corner $H_{A'}$, $A' = \{\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_r\}$, the extension of the set of fibrations of $H_{A'}$ induced by the product decomposition*

$$(\tilde{\pi}_{H_{\alpha_j}}, \tilde{\rho}_{H_{\alpha_j}}) \Big|_{\alpha_j \in A'} : \prod_{j=1}^r \tilde{T}_{H_{\alpha_j}} \cong H_{A'} \times [0, 2)^r$$

preserves all incidence and inclusion relationships between the various fibres.

The existence of control data for an iterated fibration structure on a manifold with corners \tilde{X} is discussed in [1, Proposition 3.7], so we make only a few remarks here. We can find some set of control data by successively choosing the maps $\tilde{\pi}_H$ and defining functions $\tilde{\rho}_H$ in order of increasing depth, at each step making sure to respect the compatibility relationships with all previous hypersurfaces. The uniqueness up to diffeomorphism can be established in much the same way, based on the fact that there is a unique product decomposition of a collar neighborhood of any H up to diffeomorphism.

PROPOSITION 2.2. – *Let \tilde{X} be a manifold with corners with iterated fibration structure, and suppose that $\{\tilde{\pi}_H, \tilde{\rho}_H\}$ and $\{\tilde{\pi}'_H, \tilde{\rho}'_H\}$ are two sets of control data on it. Then there is a diffeomorphism \tilde{f} of \tilde{X} which preserves the iterated fibration structure, and which intertwines the two sets of control data.*

The key idea in the proof is that we can pull back any set of control data on \widetilde{X} to a ‘universal’ set of control data defined on the union of the inward pointing normal bundles to each boundary hypersurface which satisfies the obvious set of compatibility conditions. The fact that any two such sets of ‘pre-control data’ are equivalent can then be deduced inductively using standard results about uniqueness up to diffeomorphism of collar neighborhoods of these boundary hypersurfaces.

Finally, note that if \widetilde{X} has an iterated fibration structure, then any corner $H_{A'}$ inherits such a structure too (we forget about the fibration of its interior), with depth equal to $k - \text{codim } H_{A'}$.

PROPOSITION 2.3. – *If \widetilde{X} is a compact manifold with corners with an iterated fibration structure, then there is a smoothly stratified space \widehat{X} obtained from \widetilde{X} by a process of successively blowing down the connected components of the fibres of each hypersurface boundary of \widetilde{X} in order of increasing fibre dimension (or equivalently, of increasing depth). The corresponding blowdown map will be denoted $\beta : \widetilde{X} \rightarrow \widehat{X}$.*

Proof. – We warm up to the general case by first considering what happens when \widetilde{X} is a manifold with boundary, so $\partial\widetilde{X}$ is the total space of a fibration with fibre F and base space Y and both F and Y are closed manifolds. Choose a boundary defining function ρ and fix a product decomposition $\partial\widetilde{X} \times [0, 2)$ of the collar neighborhood $\mathcal{U} = \{\rho < 2\}$. This defines a retraction $\tilde{\pi} : \mathcal{U} \rightarrow \partial\widetilde{X}$, as well as a fibration of \mathcal{U} over $\partial\widetilde{X}$ with fibre $\tilde{\pi}^{-1}(F) = F \times [0, 2)$. Now collapse each fibre F at $x = 0$ to a point. This commutes with the restriction to each $F \times [0, 2)$, so we obtain a bundle of cones $C(F)$ over Y . We call this space the blowdown of \widetilde{X} along the fibration, and write it as X/F . Denote by T_Y the image of \mathcal{U} under this blowdown. The map $\tilde{\pi}$ induces a retraction map $\pi(\mathcal{U}) = T_Y \rightarrow Y$, and ρ also descends to T_Y . Thus $\{T_Y, \pi, \rho\}$ are the control data for the singular stratum Y , and it is easy to check that these satisfy all of the axioms in §2.1, hence X/F is a smoothly stratified space.

Now turn to the general case, which is proved by induction on the depth. As in the next subsection, where we follow an argument from [7] and show how to blow up a smoothly stratified space, we use a ‘doubling construction’ to stay within the class of stratified pseudomanifolds while applying the inductive hypothesis to reduce the complexity of the problem. To set this up, beginning with \widetilde{X} , a manifold with corners with iterated fibration structure of depth k , forms a new manifold with corners and iterated fibration structure of depth $k - 1$ by simultaneously doubling \widetilde{X} across all of its maximal depth hypersurfaces. In other words, consider

$$\widetilde{X}' = ((\widetilde{X} \times -1) \sqcup (\widetilde{X} \times +1)) / \sim$$

where $(p, -1) \sim (q, +1)$ if and only if $p = q \in H \in \mathcal{H}$ where $\text{depth}(H) = k$. By standard arguments in differential topology, one can give \widetilde{X}' the structure of a manifold with corners up to codimension $k - 1$. If $H_j \in \mathcal{H}$ is any face with depth $j < k$ which intersects a face H_k of depth k , then as in Lemma 2.1, the boundaries of the fibres $F_j \subset H_j$ only meet the corners H_{ij} for $i < j$, and do not meet the interior of H_{jk} . In terms of the local coordinates (x_j, x_k, y) in that lemma, we simply let x_k vary in $(-\epsilon, \epsilon)$ rather than just $[0, \epsilon)$, and it is clear how to extend the fibrations accordingly.

The dimensional comparisons and inclusion relations at all other corners remain unchanged. Therefore, \widetilde{X}' has an iterated fibration structure. This new space also carries a smooth involution which has fixed point set the union of all depth k faces, where the two copies of \widetilde{X} are joined, as well as a function ρ_k which is positive on one copy of \widetilde{X} , negative on the other, and which vanishes simply on the interface between the two copies of \widetilde{X} . For simplicity, assume that there is only one depth k face, H_k . We can also choose $\widetilde{\rho}_k$ so that it is constant on the fibres of all other boundary faces, and a retraction $\widetilde{\pi}_k$ defined on the set $|\widetilde{\rho}_k| < 2$ onto H_k .

Now apply the inductive hypothesis to blow down the boundary hypersurfaces of \widetilde{X}' in order of increasing fibre dimension to obtain a smoothly stratified space \widehat{X}' of depth $k - 1$. The function ρ_k descends to a function (to which we give the same name) on this space. Consider the open set $\widehat{X}'^+ := \widehat{X}' \cap \{\rho_k > 0\}$, and also $\partial_k \widehat{X}' := \widehat{X}' \cap \{\rho_k = 0\}$. Both of these are smoothly stratified spaces; for the former this is because (in the language of [7]) we are restricting to a ‘saturated’ open set of \widehat{X}' , though we do not need to appeal to this terminology since the assertion is clear, whereas for the latter it follows by induction since it is the blowdown of H_k , which has depth less than k . This space $\partial_k \widehat{X}'$, which we denote by \widehat{H}_k is the total space of a fibration induced from the fibration of the face H_k in \widetilde{X} . By Lemma 2.1, since the H_k are maximal, the base B_k has no boundary, and the fibres \widetilde{F}_k are manifolds with corners with iterated fibration structures of depth less than k .

Hence after the blowdown, the base of the fibration of $\partial_k \widehat{X}'$ is still B_k while the fibres are the blowdowns \widehat{F}_k of the spaces \widetilde{F}_k , which are again well defined by induction. Finally, using the product decomposition of a neighborhood of H_k in \widetilde{X} , collapsing the fibres of H_k identifies the blowdown of this neighborhood with the mapping cylinder for the fibration of $\partial_k \widehat{X}'$. This produces the final space \widehat{X} .

It suffices to check that the stratification of \widehat{X} satisfies the axioms of a smoothly stratified space only near where this final blowdown takes place, since the inductive hypothesis guarantees that they hold elsewhere. These axioms are not difficult to verify from the local description of \widetilde{X} in a product neighborhood of H_k . \square

REMARK 2.4. – *There is a subtlety in this result since there is typically more than one smoothly stratified space \widehat{X} which may be obtained by blowing down a manifold with corners \widetilde{X} with iterated fibration structure. More specifically, there is a minimal blowdown, which associates to each connected hypersurface boundary of \widetilde{X} a stratum of the blowdown \widehat{X} . However, it may occur that two strata of \widehat{X} of highest depth, for example, are diffeomorphic, and after identifying these strata we obtain a new smoothly stratified space. It may not be easy to quantify the full extent of nonuniqueness, but we do not attempt (nor need) this here.*

2.3. The resolution of a smoothly stratified space

The other part of this description of the differential topology of smoothly stratified spaces is the resolution process: namely, conversely to the blowdown construction above, if \widehat{X} is any smoothly stratified space, one may resolve its singularities by successively blowing up its strata in order of decreasing depth to obtain a manifold with corners \widetilde{X} with iterated fibration structure. Following Remark 2.4, two different smoothly stratified spaces $\widehat{X}_1, \widehat{X}_2$ may resolve to the same manifold with corners \widetilde{X} .

PROPOSITION 2.5. – *Let \widehat{X} be a smoothly stratified pseudomanifold. Then there exists a manifold with corners \widetilde{X} with an iterated fibration structure, and a blowdown map $\beta : \widetilde{X} \rightarrow \widehat{X}$ which has the following properties:*

- *there is a bijective correspondence $Y \leftrightarrow \widetilde{X}_Y$ between the strata $Y \in \mathfrak{S}$ of \widehat{X} and the (possibly disconnected) boundary hypersurfaces of \widetilde{X} which blow down to these strata;*
- *β is a diffeomorphism between the interior of \widetilde{X} and the regular set of \widehat{X} ; we denote by X this open set, which is dense in either \widetilde{X} or \widehat{X} ;*
- *β is also a smooth fibration of the interior of each boundary hypersurface \widetilde{X}_Y with base the corresponding stratum Y and fibre the regular part of the link of Y in \widehat{X} ; moreover, there is a compactification of Y as a manifold with corners \widetilde{Y} such that the extension of β to all of \widetilde{X}_Y is a fibration with base \widetilde{Y} and fibre \widetilde{L}_Y ; finally, each fibre $\widetilde{L}_Y \subset \widetilde{X}_Y$ is a manifold with corners with iterated fibration structure and the restriction of β to it is the blowdown onto the smoothly stratified space \overline{Y} .*

We sketch the proof, adapting the construction from [7], to which we refer for further details. The proof is inductive: if \widehat{X} has depth k and we simultaneously blow up the union of the depth k strata to obtain a space \widehat{X}_1 , then all the control data of the stratification on \widehat{X} lifts to give \widehat{X}_1 the structure of a smoothly stratified space of depth $k - 1$. Iterating this k times completes the proof. However, in order to stay within the category of smoothly stratified pseudomanifolds, which by definition have no codimension one boundaries, we proceed as in the proof of Proposition 2.3 (and as in [7]) and construct a space \widehat{X}'_1 which is the double across the boundary hypersurface of the blowup of \widehat{X} along its depth k strata, and show that \widehat{X}'_1 is a smoothly stratified pseudomanifold of depth $k - 1$. This space \widehat{X}'_1 is equipped with an involution τ_1 which interchanges the two copies of the double; the actual blowup is the closure of one component of the complement of the fixed point set of this involution. Iterating this k times, we obtain a smooth compact manifold \widehat{X}'_k equipped with k commuting involutions $\{\tau_j\}_{j=1}^k$; the manifold with corners we seek is any one of the 2^k fundamental domains for this action.

Proof. – To begin, fix a stratum Y which has maximal depth k ; this is a smooth closed manifold. Recall the notation from §2.1, and in particular the stratified isomorphism F_Y from the mapping cylinder of (S_Y, π_Y) to T_Y and the family of local trivializations $\phi : \pi_Y^{-1}(\mathcal{U}) \rightarrow \mathcal{U} \times C(L_Y)$ for suitable $\mathcal{U} \subset Y$. If $u \in T_Y \cap \pi_Y^{-1}(\mathcal{U})$, we write $\phi(u) = (y, z, t)$ where $y \in \mathcal{U}$, $z \in L_Y$ and $t = \rho_Y(u)$; by axiom v), there is a retraction $R_Y : T_Y \setminus Y \rightarrow S_Y$, given on any local trivialization by $(y, z, t) \rightarrow (y, z, 1)$ (which is well defined since $t \neq 0$).

To construct the first blowup, assume for simplicity that there is only one stratum Y of maximal depth k . Define

$$(2.1) \quad \widetilde{X}'_1 := \left((\widehat{X} \setminus Y) \times \{-1\} \right) \sqcup \left((\widehat{X} \setminus Y) \times \{+1\} \right) \sqcup (S_Y \times (-2, 2)) / \sim$$

where (if $\epsilon = \pm 1$),

$$(2.2) \quad (p, \epsilon) \sim (R_Y(p), \rho_Y(p)) \quad \text{if } p \in T_Y \setminus Y \text{ and } \epsilon t > 0.$$

Let $\widehat{X}' = (\widehat{X} \times \{-1\}) \sqcup (\widehat{X} \times \{+1\}) / \sim$ where $(u, \epsilon) \sim (u', \epsilon')$ if and only if $u = u' \in Y$. Note that $\widetilde{X}'_1 \setminus S_Y \times \{0\}$ is naturally identified with $\widehat{X}' \setminus Y$, so this construction replaces Y with S_Y .

There is a blowdown map $\beta_1 : \widetilde{X}'_1 \rightarrow \widehat{X}'$ given by

$$\beta_1(u, \epsilon) = (u, \epsilon) \quad \text{if } u \notin Y, \quad \beta_1(u, 0) = \pi_Y(u).$$

Clearly $\beta_1 : \widetilde{X}'_1 \setminus S_Y \times \{0\} \rightarrow \widehat{X}' \setminus Y$ is an isomorphism of smoothly stratified spaces and $(S_Y \times (-2, 2))$ is a tubular neighborhood of $(\beta_1)^{-1}Y = S_Y \times \{0\}$ in \widetilde{X}'_1 .

We shall prove that \widetilde{X}'_1 is a smoothly stratified space of depth $k - 1$ equipped with an involution τ_1 which fixes $S_Y \times \{0\}$ and interchanges the two components of the complement of this set in \widetilde{X}'_1 , and which fixes all the control data of \widetilde{X}'_1 . To do all of this, we must fix a stratification \mathfrak{S}_1 of \widetilde{X}'_1 and define all of the corresponding control data and show that these satisfy properties i) - vi).

- Fix any stratum $Z \in \mathfrak{S}$ of \widehat{X} with $\text{depth}(Z) < k$, and define

$$(2.3) \quad \widetilde{Z}'_1 := (Z \times \{\pm 1\}) \sqcup ((S_Y \cap Z) \times (-2, 2)) / \sim,$$

where \sim is the same equivalence relation as in (2.2). The easiest way to see that this is well-defined is to note that $S_Y \cap Z$ is a stratum of the smoothly stratified space S_Y and that the restriction

$$(2.4) \quad F_Y : \text{Cyl}(S_Y \cap \overline{Z}, \pi_Y) \longrightarrow \overline{Z} \cap T_Y$$

is an isomorphism. (This latter assertion follows from axiom ii).)

As above, let Z' be the union of two copies of \overline{Z} joined along $\overline{Z} \cap Y$.

- Now define the stratification \mathfrak{S}_1 of \widetilde{X}'_1

$$(2.5) \quad \mathfrak{S}_1 := \{\widetilde{Z}'_1 : Z \in \mathfrak{S} \setminus Y\}.$$

We must now define the control data $\{T_{\widetilde{Z}'_1}, \pi_{\widetilde{Z}'_1}, \rho_{\widetilde{Z}'_1}\}_{\widetilde{Z}'_1 \in \mathfrak{S}_1}$ associated to this stratification.

- Following (2.3), set

$$(2.6) \quad T_{\widetilde{Z}'_1} := T_Z \times \{\pm 1\} \sqcup ((S_Y \cap T_Z) \times (-2, 2)) / \sim,$$

where $(p, \epsilon) \sim (c, t)$ if $t\epsilon > 0$ and $p = F_Y(c, |t|)$. Extending (or ‘thickening’) (2.4), by axiom iii) we also have that F_Y restricts to an isomorphism between $\text{Cyl}(T_Z \cap S_Y, \pi_Y)$ and $T_Z \cap T_Y$. In turn, using axiom ii) again, within the smoothly stratified space S_Y , $F_{T_Y \cap Z}$ is an isomorphism from $\text{Cyl}(S_Y \cap S_Z, \pi_Z)$ to the tubular neighborhood of $Z \cap S_Y$ in S_Y , which is the same as $T_{S_Y \cap Z}$. Using these representations, the fact that (2.6) is well-defined follows just as before.

Note that Y has been stretched out into $S_Y \times \{0\}$, and $T_{\widetilde{Z}'_1} \cap (S_Y \times \{0\})$ is isomorphic to $T_{\widetilde{Z}'_1} \cap (S_Y \times \{t\})$ for any $t \in (-2, 2)$.

- The projection $\pi_{\widetilde{Z}'_1}$ is determined by π_Z on each slice $(S_Y \cap T_Z) \times \{t\}$, at least when $t \neq 0$, and extends uniquely by continuity to the slice at $t = 0$ in \widetilde{X}'_1 . A similar consideration yields the function $\rho_{\widetilde{Z}'_1}$.

- One must check that the space \widetilde{X}'_1 and this control data for its stratification satisfies axioms i) - vi). This is somewhat lengthy but straightforward, so details are left to the reader.

- Finally, this whole construction is symmetric with respect to the reflection τ_1 defined by $t \mapsto -t$ in T_Y and which extends outside of T_Y as the interchange of the two components of $X' \setminus Y$. The fixed point set of τ_1 is the slice $S_Y \times \{0\}$.

This establishes that the space \widetilde{X}'_1 obtained by resolving the depth k smoothly stratified space \widetilde{X} along its maximal depth strata via this doubling-blowup construction is a smoothly stratified space of depth $k - 1$, equipped with one extra piece of data, the involution τ_1 .

This process can now be iterated. After j iterations we obtain a smoothly stratified space \widetilde{X}'_j of depth $k - j$ which is equipped with j commuting involutions τ_i , $1 \leq i \leq j$. In particular, the space \widetilde{X}'_k is a compact closed manifold.

It is easy to check, e.g. using the local coordinate descriptions, that these involutions are ‘independent’ in the sense that for any point p which lies in the fixed point set of more than one of the τ_i , the -1 eigenspaces of the $d\tau_i$ are independent.

The complement of the union of fixed point sets of the involutions τ_i has 2^k components, and \widetilde{X} is the closure of any one of these components.

The construction is finished if we show that \widetilde{X} carries the structure of a manifold with corners with iterated fibration structure. We proved already that \widetilde{X} has the local structure of a manifold with corners, but we must check that the boundary faces are embedded. For this, first note that all faces of the resolution of \widetilde{X}'_1 are embedded, and by its description in the resolution construction, H_k is as well; finally, all corners of \widetilde{X} which lie in H_k are embedded since they are faces of the resolution of S_Y where Y is the maximal depth stratum and we may apply the inductive hypothesis. This proves that \widetilde{X} is a manifold with corners.

Now examine the structure on the boundary faces inductively. The case $k = 1$ is obvious since then \widetilde{X} is a manifold with boundary; $\partial\widetilde{X}$ is the total space of a fibration and there are no compatibility conditions with other faces. Suppose we have proved the assertion for all spaces of depth less than k , and that X is a smoothly stratified space of depth k . Let Y be the union of all strata of depth k and consider the doubled-blowup space \widetilde{X}'_1 . This is a stratified space of depth $k - 1$, so its resolution is a manifold with corners up to codimension $k - 1$ with iterated fibration structure. Since S_Y is again a smoothly stratified space of depth $k - 1$, its resolution \widetilde{S}_Y is also a manifold with corners with iterated fibration structure. The blowdown of \widetilde{S}_Y along the fibres of all of its boundary hypersurfaces is a smoothly stratified space \widehat{S}_Y and this is the boundary H_k of \widetilde{X}'_1 , the ‘upper half’ of \widetilde{X}'_1 .

Once we have performed all other blowups, we know that the compatibility conditions are satisfied at every corner except those which lie in \widehat{S}_Y . The images of the other boundaries of \widetilde{X}'_1 by blowdown into \widetilde{X}'_1 are the singular strata of this space. Furthermore, there is a neighborhood of H'_k in \widetilde{X}'_1 of the form $S_Y \times [0, 2)$ (using the variable t in this initial blowup as the defining function ρ_k), so that near H_k , \widetilde{X} has the product decomposition $\widetilde{S}_Y \times [0, 2)$. From this it follows that each fibre F_j of H_j , $j < k$, lies in the corresponding corners $H_k \cap H_j$; it also follows that each fibre F_k of H_k is transverse to this corner, and has boundary $\partial_j F_k$ equal to a union of the fibres F_j . This proves that conditions a) - c) of the iterated fibration structure are satisfied. \square

2.4. Smoothly stratified isomorphisms

We now return to a closer discussion of a good definition of isomorphism between smoothly stratified spaces. Following Melrose, these isomorphisms are better understood through their lifts to the resolutions.

To begin, we state a result which is a straightforward consequence of the resolution and blowdown constructions above.

PROPOSITION 2.6. – *Let \widehat{X} and \widehat{X}' be two smoothly stratified spaces and \widetilde{X} , \widetilde{X}' their resolutions, with blowdown maps $\beta : \widetilde{X} \rightarrow \widehat{X}$ and $\beta' : \widetilde{X}' \rightarrow \widehat{X}'$. Suppose that $\widehat{f} : \widehat{X} \rightarrow \widehat{X}'$ is a stratified isomorphism as in [7], §2. Then there is a unique diffeomorphism of manifolds with corners $\widetilde{f} : \widetilde{X} \rightarrow \widetilde{X}'$ which preserves the iterated fibration structures and which satisfies $\widehat{f} \circ \beta = \beta' \circ \widetilde{f}$.*

Proof. – If such a lift exists at all, it must be unique simply because it is defined by continuous extension from a map defined between the interiors of \widetilde{X} and \widetilde{X}' . Because of this uniqueness, it suffices to prove the existence of the lift in local coordinates, and this is done in [7], §2 Prop. 3.2 and Remark 4.2. Of course, since those authors are not using the notion of iterated fibration structures, they do not consider the issue of whether the lift preserves the fibrations at the boundaries; however, a cursory inspection of their proof shows that the map they construct does have this property. \square

The converse result is also true, up to a technical point concerning connectedness of the links.

PROPOSITION 2.7. – *Given \widetilde{X} , \widetilde{X}' , \widehat{X} and \widehat{X}' , as above, suppose that $\widetilde{f} : \widetilde{X} \rightarrow \widetilde{X}'$ is a diffeomorphism of manifolds with corners which preserves the fibration structures at the boundaries. Suppose furthermore that \widehat{X} and \widehat{X}' are the minimal blowdowns of \widetilde{X} , \widetilde{X}' in the sense of Remark 2.4. Then there exists some choice of control data on the blown down spaces and a stratified isomorphism $\widehat{f} : \widehat{X} \rightarrow \widehat{X}'$ such that $\widehat{f} \circ \beta = \beta' \circ \widetilde{f}$.*

Proof. – As above, \widehat{f} is uniquely determined over the principal dense open stratum of \widehat{X} . The fact that \widetilde{f} preserves the fibration structures means that \widehat{f} extends to a continuous map $\widehat{X} \rightarrow \widehat{X}'$. However, this extension is not a stratified isomorphism unless we use the correct choices of control data on all these spaces. Thus fix control data on \widetilde{X} ; this may be pushed forward to control data on \widetilde{X}' via \widetilde{f} . Any set of control data for a manifold with corners with iterated fibration structure can be pushed down to a set of control data on its blowdown. Therefore we have now induced control data on \widehat{X} and \widehat{X}' , and it follows from this construction that the induced map \widehat{f} intertwines these sets of control data, as required. \square

Combined with Proposition 2.2, this gives another proof of the result from [7] that any two sets of control data on a smoothly stratified space \widehat{X} are equivalent by a smoothly stratified isomorphism.

This discussion motivates the following

DEFINITION 4. – *A smoothly stratified map \widehat{f} between smoothly stratified spaces \widehat{X} and \widehat{X}' is a continuous map $f : \widehat{X} \rightarrow \widehat{X}'$ sending the open strata of \widehat{X} smoothly into the open strata of \widehat{X}' and for which there exists a lift $\widetilde{f} : \widetilde{X} \rightarrow \widetilde{X}'$, $\widehat{f} \circ \beta = \beta' \circ \widetilde{f}$, which is a b-map of manifolds with corners preserving the iterated fibration structures.*

This definition has the advantage that it is not inductive (even though many of the arguments behind it are), and it provides a clear notion of the regularity of these isomorphisms on approach to the singular set.

3. Iterated edge metrics. Witt spaces

In this section we first introduce the class of Riemannian metric on smoothly stratified spaces with which we shall work throughout this paper. These metrics are only defined on $\text{reg}(\widehat{X})$, but the main point is their behavior near the singular strata. These metrics were also considered by Brasselet-Legend [8]; closely related metrics had been considered by Cheeger [13]; they are most easily described using adapted coordinate charts (see pp. 224-5 of [8]) or equivalently, on the resolution \widetilde{X} . In the second part of the section we introduce the Witt condition and recall the fundamental theorem of Cheeger, asserting the isomorphism between intersection cohomology and Hodge cohomology on these spaces. In the following, we freely use notation from the last section.

3.1. Existence of iterated edge metrics

We begin by constructing an open covering of $\text{reg}(\widehat{X})$ by sets with an iterated conic structure. Let Y_1 be any stratum. By definition, for each $q_1 \in Y_1$ there exist a neighborhood \mathcal{U}_1 and a trivialization $\pi_{Y_1}^{-1}(\mathcal{U}_1) \cong \mathcal{U}_1 \times C(L_{Y_1})$. Now fix any stratum $Y_2 \subset L_{Y_1}$, and a point $q_2 \in Y_2$. As before, there is a neighborhood $\mathcal{U}_2 \subset Y_2$ and a trivialization $\pi_{Y_2}^{-1}(\mathcal{U}_2) \cong \mathcal{U}_2 \times C(L_{Y_2})$. Continuing on in this way, the process must stop in no more than $d = \text{depth}(Y_1)$ steps when q_s lies in a stratum Y_s of depth 0 in $L_{Y_{s-1}}$ (which must, in particular, occur when $L_{Y_{s-1}}$ itself has depth 0). We obtain in this way an open set of the form

$$(3.1) \quad \mathcal{U}_1 \times C(\mathcal{U}_2 \times C(\mathcal{U}_3 \times \cdots \times C(\mathcal{U}_s)) \cdots),$$

where $s \leq d$, which we denote by $\mathcal{W} = \mathcal{W}_{q_1, \dots, q_s}$. Choose a local coordinate system $y^{(j)}$ on \mathcal{U}_j , and let r_j be the radial coordinate in the cone $C(L_{Y_j})$. Thus $(y^{(1)}, r_1, y^{(2)}, r_2, \dots, y^{(s)})$ is a full set of coordinates in \mathcal{W} . Clearly we may cover all of \widehat{X} by a finite number of sets of this form. We next describe the class of admissible Riemannian metrics on $\text{reg}(\widehat{X})$ by giving their structure on each set of this type.

DEFINITION 5. – *We say that a Riemannian metric g defined on $\text{reg}(\widehat{X})$ is an iterated edge metric if there is a covering by the interiors of sets of the form $\mathcal{W}_{q_1, \dots, q_s}$ so that in each such set,*

$$g = h_1 + dr_1^2 + r_1^2(h_2 + dr_2^2 + r_2^2(h_3 + dr_3^2 + r_3^2(h_4 + \cdots + r_{s-1}^2 h_s))),$$

with $0 < r_j < \epsilon$ for some $\epsilon > 0$ and every j , and where h_j is a metric on \mathcal{U}_j . We also assume that for every $j = 1, \dots, s$, h_j depends only on $y^{(1)}, r_1, y^{(2)}, r_2, \dots, y^{(j)}, r_j$.

If each h_j is independent of the radial coordinates r_1, \dots, r_j , then we call g a rigid iterated edge metric. Note that this requires the choice of a horizontal lift of the tangent space of each stratum Y as a subbundle of the cone bundle T_Y which is invariant under the scaling action of the radial variable on each conic fibre.

PROPOSITION 3.1. – *Let \widehat{X} be a smoothly stratified pseudomanifold. Then there exists a rigid iterated edge metric g on $\text{reg}(\widehat{X})$.*

Proof. – We prove this by induction. For spaces of depth 0, there is nothing to prove, so suppose that \widehat{X} is a smoothly stratified space of depth $k \geq 1$, and assume that the result is true for all spaces with depth less than k .

Let Y be the union of strata of depth k , each component of which is necessarily a closed manifold; for convenience we assume that Y is connected. Consider the space \widetilde{X}'_1 obtained in the first step of the resolution process in §2.3 by adjoining two copies of \widehat{X} along Y and replacing the double of the neighborhood T_Y by a cylinder $S_Y \times (-2, 2)$. This is a space of depth $k - 1$, and hence it possesses a rigid iterated edge metric g_1 . We may in fact assume that in the cylindrical region $S_Y \times (-2, 2)$, g_1 has the form $dt^2 + g_{S_Y}$, where g_{S_Y} is a (rigid) iterated edge metric on S_Y which is independent of t . Recalling that S_Y is the total space of a fibration with fibre L_Y , we can define a family of metrics $g_{S_Y}^r$ on S_Y by scaling the metric on each fibre by the factor r^2 . This leads to a rigid iterated edge metric $g_{T_Y} := dr^2 + g_{S_Y}^r$ on the tubular neighborhood $T_Y \subset \widehat{X}$ around Y , which by construction is also rigid. Now use the induction hypothesis to choose a rigid iterated edge metric g_C on the complement C of the region $\{r < 1/2\} \subset T_Y$. Finally, choose a smooth partition of unity $\{\phi(r), \psi(r)\}$ relative to the open cover $[0, 2/3) \cup (1/3, \infty)$ of \mathbb{R}^+ ; the metric $\phi g_{T_Y} + \psi g_C$ on T_Y extends to g_C outside T_Y , and satisfies our requirement. \square

PROPOSITION 3.2. – 1) Any two iterated edge metrics on \widehat{X} are homotopic within the class of iterated edge metrics.

2) Any two rigid iterated edge metrics on \widehat{X} are homotopic within the class of rigid iterated edge metrics.

Proof. – We proceed by induction. The result is obvious when the depth is 0, so assume it holds for all spaces of depth strictly less than k and consider a pseudomanifold of depth k with two iterated edge metrics g and g' .

To begin, then, fix a stratum Y which has maximal depth k . Then Y is a smooth closed manifold. Recall the notation from §2.1, and in particular the stratified isomorphism F_Y from the mapping cylinder of (S_Y, π_Y) to T_Y and the family of local trivializations $\phi : \pi_Y^{-1}(\mathcal{U}) \rightarrow \mathcal{U} \times C(L_Y)$ for suitable $\mathcal{U} \subset Y$. If $u \in T_Y \cap \pi_Y^{-1}(\mathcal{U})$, we write $\phi(u) = (y, z, t)$ where $y \in \mathcal{U}$, $z \in L_Y$ and $t = \rho_Y(u)$; in particular, by axiom v), there is a retraction $R_Y : T_Y \setminus Y \rightarrow S_Y$, given on any local trivialization by $(y, z, t) \rightarrow (y, z, 1)$ (which is well defined since $t \neq 0$).

In any of these trivializations, the metric g has the form

$$(\phi^{-1})^* g = g_{\mathcal{U}}(y, t) + dt^2 + t^2 g_{L_Y}(t, y, z)$$

and the homotopy

$$s \mapsto g_{\mathcal{U}}(y, s + (1 - s)t) + dt^2 + t^2 g_{L_Y}(s + (1 - s)t, y, z)$$

removes the dependence of $g_{\mathcal{U}}$ and g_{L_Y} on t while remaining in the class of iterated edge metrics. Since the coordinate $t = \rho_Y(u)$ is part of the control data, this homotopy can be performed consistently across all of the local trivializations ϕ .

Without loss of generality we may assume that

$$(\phi^{-1})^* g = g_{\mathcal{U}}(y) + dt^2 + t^2 g_{L_Y}(y, z), \text{ and } (\phi^{-1})^* g' = g'_{\mathcal{U}}(y) + dt^2 + t^2 g'_{L_Y}(y, z).$$

The metrics $g_{\mathcal{U}}$ and $g'_{\mathcal{U}}$ are homotopic and, by inductive hypothesis, so are the metrics g_{L_Y} and g'_{L_Y} . Thus the metrics $(\phi^{-1})^*g$ and $(\phi^{-1})^*g'$ are homotopic within the class of iterated edge metrics on $\mathcal{U} \times C(L_Y)$. Using consistency of the trivializations ϕ we can patch these homotopies together and see that g and g' are homotopic in a neighborhood of Y .

We can thus assume that g and g' coincide in a neighborhood of Y and, in this neighborhood, are independent of ρ_Y . As in the proof of Proposition 2.5 we consider the space

$$\widetilde{X}'_1 := ((\widehat{X} \setminus Y) \times \{-1\}) \sqcup ((\widehat{X} \setminus Y) \times \{+1\}) \sqcup (S_Y \times (-2, 2)) / \sim .$$

Define the lift \widetilde{g} of g to \widetilde{X}'_1 by g on each copy of $\widehat{X} \setminus Y$ and

$$g_{\mathcal{U}}(y) + g_{L_Y}(y, z) + dt^2$$

on each neighborhood of $S_Y \times (-2, 2)$ corresponding to the trivialization ϕ as above, and define \widetilde{g}' similarly. Then \widetilde{g} and \widetilde{g}' are iterated edge metrics on a space of depth $k - 1$ so by inductive hypothesis are homotopic. Moreover since they coincide in $S_Y \times (-2, 2)$, the homotopy can be taken to be constant in a neighborhood of S_Y , and hence the homotopy descends to a homotopy of g and g' .

If g and g' are rigid, the homotopies above preserve this. □

Cheeger also defines [12] (p. 127) a class of admissible metrics g on the regular part of a smoothly stratified pseudomanifold \widehat{X} . He uses a slightly different decomposition of \widehat{X} and assumes that on each ‘handle’ of the form $(0, 1)^{n-i} \times C(N^{i-1})$, g induces a metric quasi-isometric to one of the form

$$(dy_1)^2 + \dots + (dy_{n-i})^2 + (dr)^2 + r^2 g_{N^{i-1}};$$

see [12] for the details. Using the proof of Proposition 3.1 as well as [12] (page 127), we obtain the following

PROPOSITION 3.3. – 1) *Any rigid iterated edge metric as in Definition 5 is admissible in the sense of Cheeger.*

2) *Any two admissible metrics are quasi-isometric.*

Recall the manifold with corners with iterated fibration structure \widetilde{X} , which is the resolution of \widehat{X} . Its interior is canonically identified with $\text{reg}(\widehat{X})$, and we identify these without comment. Let x_α be a global defining function for the boundary hypersurface H_α of \widetilde{X} (so $H_\alpha = \{x_\alpha = 0\}$); the total boundary defining function of \widetilde{X} is, by definition,

$$\rho = \prod_{\alpha \in A} x_\alpha .$$

If g is an iterated edge metric on $\text{reg}(\widehat{X})$, then set

$$(3.2) \quad \widetilde{g} = \rho^{-2}g .$$

It is not hard to check that this metric is complete.

3.2. The Witt condition. Cheeger's Hodge theorem on Witt spaces

In this paper, we consider only orientable Witt spaces, which are defined as follows.

DEFINITION 6. – *A pseudomanifold \widehat{X} is a Witt space if, for some (and hence any) stratification, all links of even dimension have vanishing lower middle perversity intersection homology in middle degree, i.e.,*

$$Y \in \mathfrak{S}, \quad \dim L_Y = f_Y \text{ even} \implies IH_m^{f_Y/2}(L_Y) = 0.$$

It is a theorem that on a Witt space \widehat{X} the lower and upper middle perversity intersection homology groups are equal up to isomorphism: $IH_m^*(\widehat{X}) = IH_m^*(\widehat{X})$.

A famous result concerning the L^2 cohomology of Witt spaces is due to Cheeger.

THEOREM 3.4 (Cheeger). – *Let \widehat{X} be a Witt space endowed with an iterated edge metric g . Denote by $H_{(2)}^*(\widehat{X})$ the cohomology of the L^2 de Rham complex with maximal domain; denote by $\mathcal{H}_{(2)}^*(\widehat{X})$ the L^2 maximal Hodge cohomology. Then*

$$(3.3) \quad H_{(2)}^*(\widehat{X}) = \mathcal{H}_{(2)}^*(\widehat{X}) = IH_m^*(\widehat{X}, \mathbb{C}),$$

with m denoting either the upper or lower middle perversity.

In particular, if Y is a stratum with link L_Y , and $f_Y = \dim L_Y$ is even, then

$$(3.4) \quad H_{(2)}^{f_Y/2}(L_Y) = \mathcal{H}_{(2)}^{f_Y/2}(L_Y) = 0.$$

4. Iterated edge vector fields and operators

On a closed manifold, L^2 and Sobolev spaces are defined using a Riemannian metric but the spaces themselves are metric-independent. A differential operator induces a bounded map between suitable ones of these spaces, and ellipticity guarantees that this map is Fredholm. All of this fails when the manifold is not closed, and in this section we describe some of what is true for iterated edge metrics.

The space $X := \text{reg}(\widehat{X})$ with complete metric \tilde{g} is an example of what is called a Riemannian manifold with bounded geometry. There are natural classes of L^2 and Sobolev spaces on any such space, as well as a class of ‘uniform’ differential operators, which induce bounded maps between these function spaces. There is also a calculus of uniform pseudo-differential operators which contains parametrices of uniform elliptic operators, and which can be used to prove certain uniform elliptic regularity results. Using that X compactifies to \widehat{X} , we can also define weighted L^2 and Sobolev spaces in this setting, and the uniform calculus gives some results for operators mapping between these as well. This uniform calculus does not establish that these mappings are Fredholm, and indeed, that requires more delicate arguments.

In this section we describe these ideas and explain how they can be applied to the de Rham operator of the edge iterated metric g . The uniform pseudodifferential calculus can also be used to obtain a parametrix even after twisting by a bundle of projective finitely generated modules over a C^* -algebra.

4.1. Edge vector fields on X

Associated to the complete metric \tilde{g} on X is the space of ‘iterated edge’ vector fields

$$(4.1) \quad \mathcal{V}_{ie} = \{V \in C^\infty(\tilde{X}, T\tilde{X}) : X \ni q \mapsto \tilde{g}_q(V, V) \in \mathbb{R}^+ \text{ is bounded}\}.$$

In the notation of §3, on a neighborhood of the form $\mathcal{W}_{q_1, \dots, q_s}$, this is locally spanned over $\mathcal{C}^\infty(\tilde{X})$ by vector fields of the form

$$r_1 \dots r_{s-1} \partial_{r_1}, r_1 \dots r_{s-1} \partial_{y^{(1)}}, r_1 \dots r_{s-2} \partial_{r_2}, r_1 \dots r_{s-2} \partial_{y^{(2)}}, \dots, \partial_{y^{(s)}}.$$

It is easy to see that \mathcal{V}_{ie} forms a locally finitely generated, locally free Lie algebra with respect to the usual bracket on vector fields; furthermore, Swan’s theorem shows that there is a vector bundle ${}^{ie}TX$ over \tilde{X} whose space of sections is \mathcal{V}_{ie} ,

$$(4.2) \quad \mathcal{C}^\infty(\tilde{X}, {}^{ie}TX) = \mathcal{V}_{ie}.$$

This bundle ${}^{ie}TX$ coincides with the usual tangent bundle TX over the interior of \tilde{X} and is isomorphic to $T\tilde{X}$, though there is no canonical isomorphism. It is easy to see that \tilde{g} defines a metric on ${}^{ie}TX$.

PROPOSITION 4.1. – (X, \tilde{g}) is a complete Riemannian manifold of bounded geometry.

Proof. – Recall the theorem of Gordon-de Rham-Borel, which states that a manifold is complete if and only if it admits a nonnegative, smooth, proper function with bounded gradient. For this metric \tilde{g} , such a function is $-\log(\rho)$, where ρ is the total boundary defining function. To prove that g has bounded geometry one must check that the curvature tensor of \tilde{g} , and its covariant derivatives, are bounded and that the injectivity radius of \tilde{g} has a positive lower bound. The former follows from the compactness of \tilde{X} , and the latter can be shown as in [2]. □

The set of ie-differential operators is the enveloping algebra of \mathcal{V}_{ie} ; i.e., it consists of linear combinations (over $\mathcal{C}^\infty(\tilde{X})$) of finite products of elements of \mathcal{V}_{ie} . We denote by $\text{Diff}_{ie}^k(X)$ the subset of differential operators that have local descriptions involving products of at most k elements of \mathcal{V}_{ie} . If E and F are vector bundles over \tilde{X} , then the space of ie-differential operators acting between sections of E and sections of F is defined similarly, by taking linear combinations over $\mathcal{C}^\infty(\tilde{X}, \text{Hom}(E, F))$.

We define Sobolev spaces for ie metrics by

$$H_{ie}^0(X) = L_{ie}^2(X) = L^2(X, \text{dvol}(\tilde{g}))$$

$$H_{ie}^k(X) = \{u \in L_{ie}^2(X) : Au \in L_{ie}^2(X), \text{ for every } A \in \text{Diff}_{ie}^k(X)\}, k \in \mathbb{N};$$

then define $H_{ie}^t(X)$ using Calderón interpolation for $t \in \mathbb{R}^+$ and duality for $t \in \mathbb{R}^-$. Sobolev spaces for sections of bundles over \tilde{X} are defined similarly.

We will also allow for operators to act between sections of certain bundles of projective finitely generated modules over a C^* -algebra; see [56] for the basic definitions. We assume that we have a continuous map $r_0 : X \rightarrow B\Gamma$ which extends continuously to

$$r : \widehat{X} \rightarrow B\Gamma$$

where Γ is a countable, finitely generated, finitely presented group. This determines a Γ -covering, $\widehat{X}' \rightarrow \widehat{X}$; and we will denote by $\widetilde{C}_r^*\Gamma$ the corresponding bundle, over \widehat{X} , of free left $C_r^*\Gamma$ -modules of rank one:

$$(4.3) \quad \widetilde{C}_r^*\Gamma := C_r^*\Gamma \times_\Gamma \widehat{X}'.$$

Observe that this bundle induces, after pull back by the blowdown map $\widetilde{X} \rightarrow \widehat{X}$, a bundle on \widetilde{X} (for which we keep the same notation). Given vector bundles E and F over \widetilde{X} of rank k and ℓ , we define bundles \mathcal{E} and \mathcal{F} over \widetilde{X} by tensoring E and F by $\widetilde{C}_r^*\Gamma$; we obtain in this way bundles of projective finitely generated $C_r^*\Gamma$ -modules of rank k and ℓ . We shall briefly refer to \mathcal{E} and \mathcal{F} as $C_r^*\Gamma$ -bundles. An iterated edge differential operator acting between sections of \mathcal{E} and \mathcal{F} is defined as above, but allowing the coefficients to be $C_r^*\Gamma$ -linear. The space of such operators will be denoted

$$\text{Diff}_{\text{ie},\Gamma}^*(X; \mathcal{E}, \mathcal{F}).$$

Finally, we denote by $H_{\text{ie},\Gamma}^t(X; \mathcal{E})$ the corresponding Sobolev $C_r^*\Gamma$ -module, see [45].

4.2. Uniform pseudodifferential operators

We showed above that ie metrics have bounded geometry. This allows us to use the calculus of uniform pseudo-differential operators as described in the work of Meladze-Shubin (see [42] and [32]).

We single out the space $\mathcal{BC}^\infty(X)$ of functions which are uniformly bounded with uniformly bounded derivatives of all orders. Smooth functions on \widetilde{X} are in $\mathcal{BC}^\infty(X)$, but the latter space is larger since general elements are not smooth at the boundary faces of \widetilde{X} . A vector bundle over X is said to be a *bundle of bounded geometry* if it has trivializations whose transition functions are (matrices with entries) in $\mathcal{BC}^\infty(X)$. Vector bundles that extend smoothly to \widetilde{X} have bounded geometry.

The spaces of operators $\text{Diff}_{\mathcal{B}}^*(X; E, F)$ and, more generally, $\text{Diff}_{\mathcal{B},\Gamma}^*(X; \mathcal{E}, \mathcal{F})$, are defined by requiring the coefficients to be in \mathcal{BC}^∞ . These spaces contain $\text{Diff}_{\text{ie}}^*(X; E, F)$ and $\text{Diff}_{\text{ie},\Gamma}^*(X; \mathcal{E}, \mathcal{F})$, respectively.

Next, the bounded geometry of (X, \tilde{g}) implies that it is possible to find a countable cover of X by open sets, each of which are normal coordinate charts for the *complete* metric \tilde{g} and which all have fixed radius $\varepsilon > 0$. Calling these charts $\mathcal{U}_\varepsilon(\zeta_i)$, then it is also possible to arrange that $\mathcal{U}_{2\varepsilon}(\zeta_i)$ has uniformly bounded, finite multiplicity as a cover of X . We can then choose partitions of unity $\tilde{\phi}_i, \phi_i$ subordinate to $\{\mathcal{U}_{2\varepsilon}(\zeta_i)\}$ and $\{\mathcal{U}_\varepsilon(\zeta_i)\}$ respectively such that $\tilde{\phi}_i, \phi_i$ have bounded derivatives uniformly in i , and such that $\tilde{\phi}_i = 1$ on $\text{supp } \phi_i$. These functions can be used to transplant constructions from \mathbb{R}^n to X .

We next recall how to transfer pseudodifferential operators from \mathbb{R}^n . Let E and F be vector bundles over \widetilde{X} , and denote by $d = d_{\tilde{g}}$ the distance function associated to the complete metric \tilde{g} . An operator $A : \mathcal{C}_c^\infty(X; E) \rightarrow \mathcal{C}_c^\infty(X; F)$ is called a *uniform pseudodifferential operator* of order $s \in \mathbb{R}$,

$$A \in \Psi_{\mathcal{B}}^s(X; E, F),$$

if its Schwartz kernel $\mathcal{K}_A \in \mathcal{C}^{-\infty}(X^2; \text{Hom}(E, F))$ satisfies the following properties.

i) For some $C_A > 0$,

$$\mathcal{K}_A(\zeta, \zeta') = 0 \text{ if } d(\zeta, \zeta') > C_A.$$

ii) For every $\delta > 0$, and any multi-indices α, β there is a constant $C_{\alpha\beta\delta} > 0$ such that

$$|D_\zeta^\alpha D_{\zeta'}^\beta \mathcal{K}_A(\zeta, \zeta')| \leq C_{\alpha\beta\delta}, \text{ whenever } d(\zeta, \zeta') > \delta.$$

iii) For any i , and using the normal coordinate chart to identify $\mathcal{U}_{2\varepsilon}(\zeta_i)$ with $B_{2\varepsilon}(0)$ in \mathbb{R}^n , $\tilde{\phi}_i A \phi_i$ is a pseudodifferential operator of order s in $B_{2\varepsilon}(0)$, whose full symbol σ satisfies the usual symbol estimates uniformly in i ,

$$\left| D_\zeta^\alpha D_\xi^\gamma \sigma(\tilde{\phi}_i A \phi_i)(\zeta, \xi) \right| \leq C_{\alpha\beta\gamma} (1 + |\xi|_g^2)^{\frac{1}{2}(s-|\gamma|)};$$

here $|\xi|_{\tilde{g}}$ is the norm of $\xi \in T_\zeta^* X$ with respect to \tilde{g} .

We always assume that the symbols are (one-step) polyhomogeneous. Uniform pseudodifferential operators form an algebra. There is a well defined principal symbol map, with values in $\mathcal{BC}^\infty(S^* X, \text{hom}(\pi^* E, \pi^* F))$. Ellipticity is defined in a natural way (one requires the principal symbol to be uniformly invertible, i.e. invertible with inverse in \mathcal{BC}^∞). The principal symbol $\sigma(P)$ of a uniform pseudodifferential operator P is a section of ${}^{ie}T^* X$ (the bundle dual to ${}^{ie}TX$) restricted to X . In general, $\sigma(P)$ does not extend to be a smooth section of ${}^{ie}T^* X \rightarrow \tilde{X}$.

For a bundle of bounded geometry E and $s \in \mathbb{R}$, define the \mathcal{B} -Sobolev space

$$(4.4) \quad H_{\mathcal{B}}^s(X; E) = \{u \in \mathcal{C}^{-\infty}(X; E) : \phi_i u \in H^s(\mathbb{R}^n; E) \text{ with norm bounded uniformly in } i\}.$$

The same definition holds for $C_r^* \Gamma$ -bundles and we denote by $H_{\mathcal{B}, \Gamma}^s(X; \mathcal{E})$ the corresponding $C_r^* \Gamma$ -module. Uniform pseudodifferential operators extend to bounded operators between \mathcal{B} -Sobolev spaces.

If a map $r : \widehat{X} \rightarrow B\Gamma$ is given, then we can define uniform pseudo-differential operators between sections of \mathcal{E} and sections of \mathcal{F} by combining the above definition and the classic construction of Mishchenko and Fomenko; we denote by $\Psi_{\mathcal{B}, \Gamma}^*(X; \mathcal{E}, \mathcal{F})$ the corresponding algebra. Notice that the principal symbol is in this case a $C_r^* \Gamma$ -linear map between the lifts of \mathcal{E} and \mathcal{F} to the cotangent bundle.

The intersection over $s \in \mathbb{R}$ of the $\Psi_{\mathcal{B}, \Gamma}^s(X; \mathcal{E}, \mathcal{F})$ is denoted by $\Psi_{\mathcal{B}, \Gamma}^{-\infty}(X; \mathcal{E}, \mathcal{F})$ and consists of smoothing operators whose integral kernel in $X \times X$ is in \mathcal{BC}^∞ .

Elements of the uniform calculus also define bounded maps between *weighted* $C_r^* \Gamma$ -Sobolev spaces. Let ρ be the total boundary defining function for \tilde{X} .

LEMMA 4.2. – *If $A \in \Psi_{\mathcal{B}, \Gamma}^s(X; \mathcal{E}, \mathcal{F})$, then for any $a, t \in \mathbb{R}$, A induces a bounded operator*

$$A : \rho^a H_{ie, \Gamma}^t(X; \mathcal{E}) \rightarrow \rho^a H_{ie, \Gamma}^{t-s}(X; \mathcal{F}).$$

Proof. – It is enough to check that $\rho^{-a} A \rho^a \in \Psi_{\mathcal{B}, \Gamma}^s(X; \mathcal{E}, \mathcal{F})$ for any a . The integral kernel of $\rho^{-a} A \rho^a$ is

$$\left(\frac{\rho(\zeta)}{\rho(\zeta')} \right)^a \mathcal{K}_A(\zeta, \zeta')$$

and the lemma follows by noting that $\left(\frac{\rho(\zeta)}{\rho(\zeta')} \right)^a$ is a bounded smooth function on the support of \mathcal{K}_A . □

An important property of the uniform pseudodifferential calculus is that it has a symbolic calculus. By standard constructions, this implies that any elliptic element in $\text{Diff}_{\mathcal{B},\Gamma}^k(X; \mathcal{E}, \mathcal{F})$ has a symbolic parametrix, i.e. an inverse modulo smoothing operators. In particular, using the above proposition, we see that an elliptic ie operator $A \in \text{Diff}_{\text{ie},\Gamma}^k(X; \mathcal{E}, \mathcal{F})$ has a *symbolic parametrix*

$$Q \in \Psi_{\mathcal{B},\Gamma}^{-k}(X; \mathcal{F}, \mathcal{E}) \text{ s.t. } \text{Id}_{\mathcal{E}} - QP \in \Psi_{\mathcal{B},\Gamma}^{-\infty}(X; \mathcal{E}), \quad \text{Id}_{\mathcal{F}} - PQ \in \Psi_{\mathcal{B},\Gamma}^{-\infty}(X; \mathcal{F}).$$

The symbolic calculus also yields the standard characterization of Sobolev spaces. For instance, if $N \in \mathbb{N}$, then

$$\begin{aligned} H_{\mathcal{B}}^N(X) &= \{u \in \mathcal{C}^{-\infty}(X) : Au \in L^2(X) \text{ for all } A \in \text{Diff}_{\mathcal{B}}^N(X)\} \\ &= \{u \in \mathcal{C}^{-\infty}(X) : Au \in L^2(X) \text{ for some uniformly elliptic } A \in \text{Diff}_{\mathcal{B}}^N(X)\}; \end{aligned}$$

in fact, if $A \in \text{Diff}_{\mathcal{B}}^N(X)$ is uniformly elliptic, then $H_{\mathcal{B}}^N(X)$ equals the maximal domain of A as an unbounded operator on $L^2(X)$. This characterization, applied to an elliptic operator $A \in \text{Diff}_{\text{ie}}^N(X)$, shows that $H_{\text{ie}}^N(X) = H_{\mathcal{B}}^N(X)$. Using Calderón interpolation and duality, we see that $H_{\text{ie}}^t(X) = H_{\mathcal{B}}^t(X)$ for all $t \in \mathbb{R}$, and the same is true for sections of bundles of bounded geometry and the corresponding $C_r^*\Gamma$ -bundles.

4.3. Incomplete iterated edge operators

The set of incomplete iterated edge differential operators, $\text{Diff}_{\text{ie},\Gamma}^*(X; \mathcal{E}, \mathcal{F})$ is defined in terms of $\text{Diff}_{\text{ie},\Gamma}^*(X; \mathcal{E}, \mathcal{F})$ by

$$\text{Diff}_{\text{ie},\Gamma}^k(X; \mathcal{E}, \mathcal{F}) = \rho^{-k} \text{Diff}_{\text{ie},\Gamma}^k(X; \mathcal{E}, \mathcal{F}),$$

where $\rho = x_0 \cdots x_{m-1}$. As an operator between weighted L^2 spaces with appropriate *different* weights, an operator $A \in \text{Diff}_{\text{ie},\Gamma}^k(X; \mathcal{E}, \mathcal{F})$ is unitarily equivalent to an iterated edge operator. Thus, for instance, for any $a \in \mathbb{R}$, A defines an unbounded operator

$$A : \rho^a L_{\text{ie},\Gamma}^2(X; \mathcal{E}) \rightarrow \rho^{a-k} L_{\text{ie},\Gamma}^2(X; \mathcal{F})$$

which has a unique closed extension whose domain is $\rho^a H_{\text{ie},\Gamma}^k(X; \mathcal{E})$; moreover, A defines bounded operators

$$\rho^a H_{\text{ie},\Gamma}^t(X; \mathcal{E}) \rightarrow \rho^{a-k} H_{\text{ie},\Gamma}^{t-k}(X; \mathcal{F})$$

for every a and $t \in \mathbb{R}$. However, it is the more complicated behavior of A as an unbounded operator

$$(4.5) \quad A : \rho^a L_{\text{ie},\Gamma}^2(X; \mathcal{E}) \rightarrow \rho^a L_{\text{ie},\Gamma}^2(X; \mathcal{F})$$

that we will be concerned with. We point out that the operator (4.5) is unitarily equivalent to the unbounded operator

$$\tilde{A} = \rho^{k/2} A \rho^{k/2} : \rho^{a-k/2} L_{\text{ie},\Gamma}^2(X; \mathcal{E}) \rightarrow \rho^{a+k/2} L_{\text{ie},\Gamma}^2(X; \mathcal{F}).$$

Since $\tilde{A} \in \text{Diff}_{\text{ie},\Gamma}^*(X; \mathcal{E}, \mathcal{F})$, this shows that the study of incomplete iterated edge operators acting on a fixed Hilbert space is the same as the study of complete ie-operators acting between *different* Hilbert spaces.

We point out that the L^2 spaces of the incomplete iterated edge metric g and the associated complete ie metric $\tilde{g} = \rho^{-2}g$ are related by

$$L^2_{ie,\Gamma}(X, \mathcal{E}) = \rho^{n/2} L^2_{iie,\Gamma}(X, \mathcal{E})$$

with n equal to the dimension of X , so switching between them only involves a shift of the weight. Similarly, we introduce the spaces $H^t_{ie,\Gamma}(X; \mathcal{E})$ for $t \in \mathbb{R}$ by

$$H^t_{ie,\Gamma}(X; \mathcal{E}) = \rho^{n/2} H^t_{iie,\Gamma}(X; \mathcal{E}).$$

Thus, for instance, if $N \in \mathbb{N}$ then $H^N_{iie,\Gamma}(X, \mathcal{E})$ is the set of elements $u \in L^2_{iie,\Gamma}(X, \mathcal{E})$ such that for any vector fields $V_1, \dots, V_p \in \mathcal{V}_{ie}$ where $p \leq N$, we have $V_1 \dots V_p u \in L^2_{iie,\Gamma}(X, \mathcal{E})$.

We say that $A \in \text{Diff}^k_{iie,\Gamma}(X; \mathcal{E}, \mathcal{F})$ is elliptic if $\tilde{A} = \rho^k A$ is an elliptic ie operator. Elliptic ie operators always have a symbolic parametrix (see §4.2). A symbolic parametrix \tilde{Q} for \tilde{A} yields a symbolic parametrix $Q = \rho^{k/2} \tilde{Q} \rho^{k/2}$ for A . Recall that a continuous adjointable $C_r^* \Gamma$ -linear operator K is called $C_r^* \Gamma$ -compact if both K and K^* are uniform limits of sequences of $C_r^* \Gamma$ -linear operators whose ranges are finitely generated $C_r^* \Gamma$ -modules. As is well-known, since smoothing operators are not necessarily $C_r^* \Gamma$ -compact, a symbolic parametrix is generally not enough to determine when an operator is $C_r^* \Gamma$ -Fredholm, so one also needs to know about the behavior at the boundary.

However, the uniform calculus does establish elliptic regularity in the sense that, whenever $B \in \text{Diff}^k_{ie,\Gamma}(X; \mathcal{E}, \mathcal{F})$ is elliptic and $a \in \mathbb{R}$, we have

$$(4.6) \quad u \in \rho^a L^2_{iie,\Gamma}(X, \mathcal{E}), \quad Bu \in \rho^a L^2_{iie,\Gamma}(X, \mathcal{F}) \implies u \in \rho^a H^N_{iie,\Gamma}(X, \mathcal{E}).$$

4.4. The de Rham operator

We are interested in analyzing the de Rham operator of an iie metric,

$$\tilde{\partial}_{dR} = d + \delta : \Omega^* X \rightarrow \Omega^* X.$$

As with the tangent bundle, it is convenient to replace the bundle of forms $\Omega^*(X) = \mathcal{C}^\infty(X, \Lambda^*(T^*X))$ with the bundle of iie-forms,

$$iie\Omega^*(X) = \mathcal{C}^\infty(X, \Lambda^*(iieT^*X)),$$

where $iieT^*X \rightarrow \tilde{X}$ is the rescaled bundle (cf. [44, Chapter 8]) defined by

$$\mathcal{C}^\infty(\tilde{X}, iieT^*X) = \rho \mathcal{C}^\infty(\tilde{X}, ieT^*X).$$

We set $iie\Lambda^*X = \Lambda^*(iieT^*X)$, and we have

$$\tilde{\partial}_{dR} \in \text{Diff}^1_{iie}(X; iie\Lambda^*(X), iie\Lambda^*(X))$$

as we now explain.

First note that whether or not $\tilde{\partial}_{dR}$ is an element of $\text{Diff}^1_{iie}(X; iie\Lambda^*(X), iie\Lambda^*(X))$ can be checked locally in coordinate charts. There is nothing to check in the interior of the manifold. Then, with the notations of §3, we consider a distinguished neighborhood W of a point of a stratum Y . Thus W is diffeomorphic to $B \times C(Z)$ where B is an open subset of Y which is diffeomorphic to a vector space and $C(Z)$ is the cone whose base Z is a stratified space. The ‘radial’ coordinate of the cone will be denoted by x .

As in §3, the fibration over B extends to W ,

$$Z \times [0, 1]_x \xrightarrow{\tilde{\phi}} W \xrightarrow{\tilde{\phi}} B,$$

and using x and a choice of connection for this fibration we can write

$$T^*X|_W = \langle dx \rangle \oplus T^*Y \oplus T^*Z.$$

With respect to this splitting the metric g restricted to W has the form

$$g = dx^2 + \tilde{\phi}^* g_Y + x^2 g_Z$$

and the differential forms on X can be decomposed as

$$(4.7) \quad \begin{aligned} \Lambda^* X &= (\Lambda^* Y \wedge \Lambda^* Z) \oplus dx \wedge (\Lambda^* Y \wedge \Lambda^* Z) \\ \text{ie} \Lambda^* X &= (\Lambda^* Y \wedge x^{\mathbf{N}} \Lambda^* Z) \oplus dx \wedge (\Lambda^* Y \wedge x^{\mathbf{N}} \Lambda^* Z) \end{aligned}$$

where \mathbf{N} is the ‘vertical number operator’, i.e., the map given by multiplication by k when restricted to forms of vertical degree k . This allows us to split the exterior derivative into

$$d = \epsilon_{dx} \partial_x \oplus d^Y \oplus d^Z$$

where ϵ_{dx} denotes the exterior product by dx and correspondingly

$$\delta = \star^{-1} \epsilon_{dx} \partial_x \star \oplus \star^{-1} d_Y \star \oplus \star^{-1} d_Z \star = \star^{-1} \epsilon_{dx} \partial_x \star \oplus \delta_x^Y \oplus \delta_x^Z$$

where the x -dependence in δ_x^Y and δ_x^Z comes from the x -dependence of the Hodge star operator, \star . A straightforward computation shows that with respect to the splitting (4.7) of $\text{ie} \Lambda^* X$, (and with $f = \dim Z$),

$$(4.8) \quad \bar{\partial}_{\text{dR}} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{x}(d^Z + \delta_x^Z) + d^Y + \delta_x^Y & -\star^{-1} \partial_x \star - \frac{1}{x}(f - \mathbf{N}) \\ \partial_x + \frac{1}{x} \mathbf{N} & -\frac{1}{x}(d^Z + \delta_x^Z) - d^Y - \delta_x^Y \end{pmatrix}.$$

As in [27, (19)] one can write this in terms of operators related to the fibration, however for our purposes it is more important to point out that the leading order term with respect to x (as an ie operator) is given by

$$(4.9) \quad \bar{\partial}_{\text{dR}} \sim \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{x} \bar{\partial}_{\text{dR}}^Z + \bar{\partial}_{\text{dR}}^Y - \partial_x - \frac{1}{x}(f - \mathbf{N}) \\ \partial_x + \frac{1}{x} \mathbf{N} & -\frac{1}{x} \bar{\partial}_{\text{dR}}^Z - \bar{\partial}_{\text{dR}}^Y \end{pmatrix}$$

where f denotes the dimension of Z , $\bar{\partial}_{\text{dR}}^Y$ and $\bar{\partial}_{\text{dR}}^Z$ are the de Rham operators of $\tilde{\phi}^* g_Y|_{x=0}$ and $g^Z|_{x=0}$, respectively. In effect, because of the weighting of the vertical forms, the Hodge star operator is asymptotically acting like the Hodge star operator of the product metric at $\{x = 0\}$.

By induction on the depth of the stratification and using (4.9) one proves without difficulties the following:

LEMMA 4.3. – *The operator $\bar{\partial}_{\text{dR}}$ is in $\text{Diff}_{\text{ie}}^1$, i.e., $\rho \bar{\partial}_{\text{dR}}$ is in $\text{Diff}_{\text{ie}}^1$.*

We are also interested in the behavior of $\bar{\partial}_{\text{dR}}$ after twisting to get C^* -algebra coefficients. Thus we assume, as before, that we have a continuous map

$$r : \widehat{X} \rightarrow B\Gamma.$$

We compose r with the blow-down map β and we pull back the universal bundle $E\Gamma$ to \widetilde{X} using $f \circ \beta$. We obtain a Galois Γ -covering \widetilde{X}' over \widetilde{X} and the associated bundle $\widetilde{C}_r^*\Gamma \rightarrow \widetilde{X}$, with

$$\widetilde{C}_r^*\Gamma := C_r^*\Gamma \times_{\Gamma} \widetilde{X}' .$$

We restrict $\widetilde{C}_r^*\Gamma$ to X . Endowing $C_r^*\Gamma \times \widetilde{X}'$, as a trivial bundle over \widetilde{X}' , with the trivial connection induces a (non-trivial) flat connection on the bundle $\widetilde{C}_r^*\Gamma \rightarrow \widetilde{X}$; we also obtain a flat connection on the restriction of $\widetilde{C}_r^*\Gamma$ to X (and it is obvious that this connection will automatically extend to \widetilde{X}). Using the latter connection we can define directly $\widetilde{\partial}_{\text{dR}}$, the twisted de Rham operator on the sections of the vector bundle

$$\text{iie } \Lambda_{\Gamma}^*(X) = \text{iie } \Lambda^* X \otimes \widetilde{C}_r^*\Gamma .$$

By construction $\widetilde{\partial}_{\text{dR}} \in \text{Diff}_{\text{iie}, \Gamma}^*$, i.e. $\rho \widetilde{\partial}_{\text{dR}}$ is an element in $\text{Diff}_{\text{iie}, \Gamma}^*$.

5. Inductive analysis of the signature operator

In this section we analyze the behavior of the de Rham operator near the singular part of \widehat{X} . This is done inductively. The base case is that of a closed manifold, which is classical. Stratifications of depth one are analyzed in the work of Hunsicker and the third author [27], where the relationship between intersection cohomology and Hodge cohomology is treated in detail. Our results for depth one stratifications is implicitly contained in [27]. However, the treatment in [27] relies heavily on the edge calculus [41] which allows refined results, such as finding conormal representatives of cohomology classes. Though we cannot use the edge calculus directly, we proceed by adapting certain arguments from [41] to our context. More precisely, we define a model for this operator at each point of a singular stratum and then we establish that these model operators are invertible when acting on the appropriate Sobolev spaces. Taken together, ellipticity and this asymptotic invertibility are enough to establish the Fredholm properties we seek.

The main advantage of the de Rham operator over an arbitrary iie operator lies in (4.9). Indeed this shows that, at a given point q on the boundary, the leading order behavior of ∂_{dR} involves the fibre Z over q only through its de Rham operator ∂_{dR}^Z . To take advantage of this structure we multiply this operator by a (symmetrically distributed) power of the radial distance x to the highest depth stratum Y . Since this is closely related to the de Rham operator for the metric $x^{-2}g$, which we regard as a ‘partial completion’ of g (i.e. we have made it complete near Y , but the link Z of the associated cone bundle with its induced metric remains incomplete). This allows us to set up an inductive scheme.

5.1. The partial completion of the de Rham operator

Recall that (4.9) was written in a distinguished neighborhood W of a point of a stratum Y and that W is diffeomorphic to $B \times C(Z)$ where B is an open subset of Y diffeomorphic to a vector space and $C(Z)$ is the cone with smoothly stratified link Z . The ‘radial’ coordinate of the cone is still denoted by x , which we identify with one the boundary defining functions x_j and thereby extend globally to \widetilde{X} . To take advantage of the structure of the de Rham

operator in W , as it appears in (4.9), we define the ‘partial conformal completion’ of the signature operator

$$D_0 = x^{1/2} \bar{\partial}_{\text{dR}} x^{1/2}.$$

The advantage of using $x^{1/2} \bar{\partial}_{\text{dR}} x^{1/2}$ over, say, $x \bar{\partial}_{\text{dR}}$ is that the former is symmetric as an operator

$$x^{-1/2} L_{\text{ie}, \Gamma}^2(X, \text{ie} \Lambda_{\Gamma}^*(X)) \rightarrow x^{1/2} L_{\text{ie}, \Gamma}^2(X, \text{ie} \Lambda_{\Gamma}^*(X))$$

(with respect to the natural pairing between the spaces on the right and left here), since $\bar{\partial}_{\text{dR}}$ is a symmetric operator on $L_{\text{ie}, \Gamma}^2(X; \text{ie} \Lambda_{\Gamma}^*(X))$ with core domain C_c^∞ .

To analyze $\bar{\partial}_{\text{dR}}$ it is useful to consider the operator it induces on various weighted L^2 spaces. For later use we point out first that $\bar{\partial}_{\text{dR}}$ satisfies

$$(5.1) \quad \bar{\partial}_{\text{dR}}(x^a v) = [\bar{\partial}_{\text{dR}}, x^a]v + x^a \bar{\partial}_{\text{dR}} v = x^a [a\epsilon(\frac{dx}{x}) - ai(\frac{dx}{x}) + \bar{\partial}_{\text{dR}}]v,$$

where ϵ and i denote exterior and interior product respectively, and, second, that we have a unitary equivalence of unbounded operators ⁽¹⁾

$$\begin{aligned} \bar{\partial}_{\text{dR}} : x^a L_{\text{ie}, \Gamma}^2(X, \text{ie} \Lambda_{\Gamma}^*(X)) &\rightarrow x^a L_{\text{ie}, \Gamma}^2(X, \text{ie} \Lambda_{\Gamma}^*(X)) \\ \leftrightarrow D_a = x^{1/2-a} \bar{\partial}_{\text{dR}} x_0^{1/2+a} : x^{-1/2} L_{\text{ie}, \Gamma}^2(X, \text{ie} \Lambda_{\Gamma}^*(X)) &\rightarrow x^{1/2} L_{\text{ie}, \Gamma}^2(X, \text{ie} \Lambda_{\Gamma}^*(X)). \end{aligned}$$

In order to adapt arguments from [41] it is more natural to work with the operator $x^{1/2-a} \bar{\partial}_{\text{dR}} x_0^{1/2+a}$ as an unbounded operator from the space $x^{-1/2} L_{\text{ie}, \Gamma}^2(X, \text{ie} \Lambda_{\Gamma}^*(X))$ to itself. Thought of in this way, we denote it as P_a ,

$$(5.2) \quad P_a : x^{-1/2} L_{\text{ie}, \Gamma}^2(X, \text{ie} \Lambda_{\Gamma}^*(X)) \rightarrow x^{-1/2} L_{\text{ie}, \Gamma}^2(X, \text{ie} \Lambda_{\Gamma}^*(X)).$$

Our analysis of $\bar{\partial}_{\text{dR}}$ will proceed in two steps: in the first step we will analyze the behavior of P_a by adapting two model operators from [41]—the normal operator and the indicial family. Then, in the second step, we will use the information gleaned about P_a to analyze $\bar{\partial}_{\text{dR}}$.

REMARK 5.1. – These two steps can be thought of in the following way. We first analyze $x^{1/2} \bar{\partial}_{\text{dR}} x^{1/2}$ as a *partially complete* edge operator on W ; complete in the (x, y) variables with values in *ie*-operators on Z . Then, as a second step, we analyze it as an *incomplete* edge operator in the (x, y) variables with values, again, in *ie*-operators on Z .

5.2. The normal operator of P_a

Recall that every point $q \in Y$ has a neighborhood W which we identify using the stratified diffeomorphism ψ with the product $\mathcal{U} \times C(Z)$, where \mathcal{U} is a neighborhood of the origin in $\mathbb{R}^b \cong T_q Y$. If this neighborhood is small enough that $\text{ie} \Lambda^*(X)|_W$ can be identified with the pull-back of some vector bundle over Z and similarly for $\text{ie} \Lambda_{\Gamma}^*(X)|_W$, then we call W a *basic neighborhood*. In such a W , let us fix smooth nonnegative cutoff functions χ and $\tilde{\chi}$, both independent of the Z variables, with supports in W and equaling one in a neighborhood of q , and such that $\tilde{\chi}\chi = \chi$. We refer to $W, \psi, \chi, \tilde{\chi}$ as a *basic setup* at $q \in Y$.

We can identify a basic neighborhood W with a subset of the product of Z with $T_q Y^+ \cong \mathbb{R}_s^+ \times \mathbb{R}_u^b$ and use this identification to model the operator P_a near q by an

⁽¹⁾ Note that in [27], for a stratification of depth one, D_a denotes the de Rham operator of the complex $(x^a L_{\text{ie}}^2, d)$ while here D_a denotes the de Rham operator of the complex (L_{ie}^2, d) as an operator on $x^a L_{\text{ie}}^2$.

operator on $Z \times T_q Y^+$, the *normal operator* of P_a at $q \in Y$. Notice that the bundles ${}^{\text{ie}}\Lambda^*(X)|_W, {}^{\text{ie}}\Lambda_\Gamma^*(X)|_W$ as pull-backs of bundles over Z , extend naturally to $Z \times T_q Y^+$, and that the dilation maps $R_t : T_q Y^+ \rightarrow T_q Y^+$ for any $t > 0$ preserve the space of sections of these bundles.

DEFINITION 7. – *The normal operator $N_q(P_a)$ is the operator whose action on any $u \in \mathcal{C}_c^\infty(Z \times T_q Y^+, {}^{\text{ie}}\Lambda_\Gamma^*(Z \times T_q Y^+))$ is given by*

$$N_q(P_a)u = \lim_{r \rightarrow 0} R_r^* (\psi^{-1})^* \tilde{\chi} P_a \psi^* \chi R_{1/r}^* u.$$

Thus in local coordinates (s, y, z) the action of the normal operator of P_a on a section u is obtained by evaluating u at $(s/r, y/r, z)$, applying P_a , dilating back by a factor of r , and then letting $r \rightarrow 0$. It is easy to see that this procedure takes a vector field of the form $a(s, y, z)(s\partial_s) + b(s, y, z)(s\partial_y)$ to the vector field $a(0, 0, z)(s\partial_s) + b(0, 0, z)(s\partial_y)$, while for a vertical vector field V , this procedure returns $V|_{s=0, y=0}$. In fact, it is easy to see that this procedure replaces the metric

$$g|_W = g_{\mathcal{U}}(x, y) + dx^2 + x^2 g_Z(x, y, z)$$

which is a submersion metric with respect to the projection $\mathcal{U} \times C(Z) \rightarrow \mathcal{U}$, with the product of an iie metric on $C(Z)$ and the flat metric on \mathcal{U} ,

$$g_{Z \times T_q Y^+} = g_{\mathcal{U}}(0, 0) + ds^2 + s^2 g_Z(0, 0, z).$$

It follows that any natural operator associated to g_{iie} is taken by this procedure to the corresponding natural operator of $g_{Z \times T_q Y^+}$ – in particular this is true for $\tilde{\partial}_{\text{dR}}$.

LEMMA 5.1. – *The normal operator of P_a at $q \in Y$ is equal to $s^{1/2-a} \tilde{\partial}_{\text{dR}} s^{1/2+a}$ where $\tilde{\partial}_{\text{dR}}$ is the de Rham operator of the metric $g_{Z \times T_q Y^+}$. Thus in local coordinates,*

$$(5.3) \quad N_q(P_a) = \begin{pmatrix} \tilde{\partial}_{\text{dR}}^Z + s\tilde{\partial}_{\text{dR}}^{\mathbb{R}^b} & -s\partial_s - (f_0 - \mathbf{N} + a + 1/2) \\ s\partial_s + \mathbf{N} + a + 1/2 & -\tilde{\partial}_{\text{dR}}^Z - s\tilde{\partial}_{\text{dR}}^{\mathbb{R}^b} \end{pmatrix}.$$

REMARK 5.2. – As explained above, this expression follows by naturality of the de Rham operator. Alternately, one can compute (5.3) directly from (4.9).

5.3. Localizing the maximal domain

The following lemma will allow us to “localize the maximal domain” of $\tilde{\partial}_{\text{dR}}$ near the singular locus.

LEMMA 5.2. – *Let $W, \psi, \chi, \tilde{\chi}$ be a basic setup at $q \in Y$. Let $u \in x^{-1/2} L_{\text{iie}, \Gamma}^2(X; {}^{\text{ie}}\Lambda_\Gamma^*(X))$ be such that $P_a u \in x^{1/2} L_{\text{iie}, \Gamma}^2(X; {}^{\text{ie}}\Lambda_\Gamma^*(X))$. Then $\chi u \in x^{-1/2} L_{\text{iie}, \Gamma}^2(X; {}^{\text{ie}}\Lambda_\Gamma^*(X))$ and $P_a(\chi u) \in x^{1/2} L_{\text{iie}, \Gamma}^2(X; {}^{\text{ie}}\Lambda_\Gamma^*(X))$.*

Proof. – Clearly $P_a(\chi u) = \chi(P_a u) + [P_a, \chi]u$, and, since χ is independent of the Z -variables, (4.9) allows us to see that $[P_a, \chi] = \sigma(P_a)(d\chi) = xH$ where H is a multiplication operator by smooth bounded functions. Since $u \in x^{-1/2} L_{\text{iie}, \Gamma}^2(X; {}^{\text{ie}}\Lambda_\Gamma^*(X))$ we see that $[P_a, \chi]u \in x^{1/2} L_{\text{iie}, \Gamma}^2(X; {}^{\text{ie}}\Lambda_\Gamma^*(X))$, which establishes the lemma. \square

PROPOSITION 5.3. – Let $u \in x^{-1/2}L_{\text{ie}}^2(X; \text{ie}\Lambda_\Gamma^*(X))$ with compact support included in W and such that $\chi = 1$ on $\text{supp } u$. Then $P_a u \in x^{1/2}L_{\text{ie}}^2(X; \text{ie}\Lambda_\Gamma^*(X))$ if and only if $N_q(P_a)(u \circ \psi^{-1}) \in s^{1/2}L_{\text{ie}}^2(Z \times T_q Y^+, \text{ie}\Lambda_\Gamma^*(Z \times T_q Y^+))$.

Proof. – We prove only one implication, the other one is similar. Since we work in the distinguished chart W , we may identify u with $u \circ \psi^{-1}$.

Let ρ denote a total boundary defining function. The operator $\frac{\rho}{x}P_a$ is an elliptic ie differential operator, so elliptic regularity (4.6) yields $u \in x^{-1/2}H_{\text{ie}}^1(X; \text{ie}\Lambda_\Gamma^*(X))$.

We observe that, in the expression (4.8), $x(d^Y + \delta_x^Y)$ sends $x^{-1/2}H_{\text{ie}}^1(X; \text{ie}\Lambda_\Gamma^*(X))$ into $x^{1/2}L_{\text{ie}}^2(X; \text{ie}\Lambda_\Gamma^*(X))$ and a similar observation is true for $s\partial_{\text{dR}}^{\mathbb{R}^{b_0}}$, so using formulas (4.8) and (5.3), we get $P_a u - N_q(P_a)(u \circ \psi^{-1}) \in s^{1/2}L_{\text{ie}}^2$, which proves the lemma. \square

5.4. Injectivity of $N_q(P_a)$

We take as an inductive hypothesis that the signature operator on Z is self adjoint with discrete spectrum. We make two further assumptions:

$$(5.4) \quad \begin{array}{l} \text{a) } \text{Spec}(\partial_{\text{dR}}^Z) \cap (-1, 1) \subseteq \{0\}, \\ \text{b) } \text{If } k = \frac{f_0}{2} \text{ then } \mathcal{H}_{(2)}^k(Z) = 0. \end{array}$$

By Theorem 3.4, b) is a topological condition on Z .

PROPOSITION 5.4. – 1) There exists a (rigid) iterated edge metric (cf. Theorem 3.1) such that condition a) is satisfied on all links in \widehat{X} . Such a metric will be called adapted (rigid) iterated edge.

2) Any two adapted (rigid) iterated edge metrics are homotopic within the class of adapted (rigid) iterated edge metrics.

Proof. – 1) Observe that condition a) can be arranged to hold along a given stratum by scaling the metric on Z . To check that this can be done coherently for all links in the Witt space \widehat{X} , one must retrace the proof of Theorem 3.1 concerning the existence of rigid iterated edge metrics. Following the inductive step there, we see that we can scale the metric on the link of the highest depth stratum so that a) is satisfied without disturbing the corresponding property for all the links of lower depth strata.

2) Retrace the proof of Proposition 3.2 along the lines of the previous proof. \square

LEMMA 5.5. – Let $a \in (0, 1)$ and assume the conditions (5.4) and that Theorem 1.1 has been proven for Z . Then $N(P_a)$ acting on

$$s^{-1/2}L_{\text{ie}}^2(Z \times T_q Y^+, \text{ie}\Lambda_\Gamma^*(Z \times T_q Y^+))$$

is injective on its maximal domain.

Proof. – Define $R = s^{-1/2}N_q(P_0)s^{-1/2}$ (this is effectively $N_q(\partial_{\text{dR}})$), so that

$$R = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{s}\partial_{\text{dR}}^Z + \partial_{\text{dR}}^{\mathbb{R}^b} & -\partial_s - \frac{1}{s}(f_0 - \mathbf{N}) \\ \partial_s + \frac{1}{s}\mathbf{N} & -\frac{1}{s}\partial_{\text{dR}}^Z - \partial_{\text{dR}}^{\mathbb{R}^b} \end{pmatrix}.$$

Since $\widehat{N}_q(P_a) = s^{1/2-a}R s^{1/2+a}$, if u solves $N_q(P_a)u = 0$ then

$$v = s^{\frac{f_0}{2}+a}u$$

solves $Rs^{-\frac{f_0-1}{2}}v = 0$. Clearly $u \in s^{-1/2}L_{\text{ie}}^2(T_q)$ precisely when we have $v \in s^{\frac{f_0-1}{2}+a}L_{\text{ie}}^2(T_q)$, so it suffices to solve

$$Rs^{-\frac{f_0-1}{2}}v = 0, \quad v \in s^{\frac{f_0-1}{2}+a}L_{\text{ie}}^2(s^f ds dy dz, \text{ie}\Omega) = s^{-\frac{1}{2}+a}L_{\text{ie}}^2(ds dy dz, \text{ie}\Omega).$$

The advantage of this formulation is that v is also in the null space of

$$(5.5) \quad \begin{aligned} s^{\frac{f_0-1}{2}}(sR)s^{-\frac{f_0-1}{2}} &= \begin{pmatrix} \bar{\partial}_{\text{dR}}^Z + s\bar{\partial}_{\text{dR}}^{\mathbb{R}^b} & -s\partial_s + \mathbf{N} - \frac{f_0}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \\ s\partial_s + \mathbf{N} - \frac{f_0}{2} + \frac{1}{2} & -\bar{\partial}_{\text{dR}}^Z - s\bar{\partial}_{\text{dR}}^{\mathbb{R}^b} \end{pmatrix} \\ \text{and } s^{\frac{f_0-1}{2}}(s^2R^2)s^{-\frac{f_0-1}{2}} &= \begin{pmatrix} \mathcal{K}_1 & -2d^Z \\ -2\delta^Z & \mathcal{K}_{-1} \end{pmatrix}, \\ \text{where } \mathcal{K}_\ell &= \Delta^Z + s^2\Delta^{\mathbb{R}^b} - (s\partial_s)^2 + (\mathbf{N} - \frac{f_0}{2} + \frac{\ell}{2})^2. \end{aligned}$$

To analyze these systems, we point out that L^2 forms on Z satisfy a strong Kodaira decomposition, i.e., every L^2 form on Z can be written in a unique way as a sum of a form in the image of d^Z , a form in the image of δ^Z and a form in the joint kernel of d^Z and δ^Z . As explained in [27, §2] *weak* Kodaira decompositions are a general feature of Hilbert complexes. Inductively, we are assuming that $d+\delta$ is essentially self-adjoint and that its closed extension has closed range; this implies, see [27, Proposition 4.6], that d has a unique closed extension and that this extension has closed range (for instance, because d coincides with $d+\delta$ on $(\ker d)^\perp$). Hence the weak Kodaira decomposition is a strong Kodaira decomposition.

The upshot is that if $v = (\alpha, \beta)$, then we can write

$$\alpha = d^Z\alpha_1 + \delta^Z\alpha_2 + \alpha_3, \quad \alpha_1 \in (\ker d^Z)^\perp, \alpha_2 \in (\ker \delta^Z)^\perp, \alpha_3 \in \ker d^Z \cap \ker \delta^Z$$

and similarly for β .

Inserting this decomposition into $s^{\frac{f_0-1}{2}}(sR)s^{-\frac{f_0-1}{2}}v = 0$ and using

$$d^Z\mathbf{N} = (\mathbf{N} - 1)d^Z, \quad \delta^Z\mathbf{N} = (\mathbf{N} + 1)\delta^Z$$

yields

$$\begin{aligned} & d^Z(\delta^Z\alpha_2 + s\bar{\partial}_{\text{dR}}^{\mathbb{R}^b}\alpha_1 - s\partial_s\beta_1 + (\mathbf{N} - \frac{f_0}{2} + \frac{1}{2})\beta_1) \\ & + \delta^Z(d^Z\alpha_1 + s\bar{\partial}_{\text{dR}}^{\mathbb{R}^b}\alpha_2 - s\partial_s\beta_2 + (\mathbf{N} - \frac{f_0}{2} - \frac{3}{2})\beta_2) \\ & + s\bar{\partial}_{\text{dR}}^{\mathbb{R}^b}\alpha_3 - s\partial_s\beta_3 + (\mathbf{N} - \frac{f_0}{2} - \frac{1}{2})\beta_3 = 0 \\ & d^Z(-\delta^Z\beta_2 - s\bar{\partial}_{\text{dR}}^{\mathbb{R}^b}\beta_1 + s\partial_s\alpha_1 + (\mathbf{N} - \frac{f_0}{2} + \frac{3}{2})\alpha_1) \\ & + \delta^Z(-d^Z\beta_1 - s\bar{\partial}_{\text{dR}}^{\mathbb{R}^b}\beta_2 + s\partial_s\alpha_2 + (\mathbf{N} - \frac{f_0}{2} - \frac{1}{2})\alpha_2) \\ & - s\bar{\partial}_{\text{dR}}^{\mathbb{R}^b}\beta_3 + s\partial_s\alpha_3 + (\mathbf{N} - \frac{f_0}{2} + \frac{1}{2})\alpha_3 = 0 \end{aligned}$$

and hence another application of the Kodaira decomposition shows that

$$(5.6) \quad \begin{cases} \delta^Z \alpha_2 + s \partial_{\text{dR}}^{\mathbb{R}^b} \alpha_1 - s \partial_s \beta_1 + (\mathbf{N} - \frac{f_0}{2} + \frac{1}{2}) \beta_1 = 0 \\ d^Z \alpha_1 + s \partial_{\text{dR}}^{\mathbb{R}^b} \alpha_2 - s \partial_s \beta_2 + (\mathbf{N} - \frac{f_0}{2} - \frac{3}{2}) \beta_2 = 0 \\ -\delta^Z \beta_2 - s \partial_{\text{dR}}^{\mathbb{R}^b} \beta_1 + s \partial_s \alpha_1 + (\mathbf{N} - \frac{f_0}{2} + \frac{3}{2}) \alpha_1 = 0 \\ -d^Z \beta_1 - s \partial_{\text{dR}}^{\mathbb{R}^b} \beta_2 + s \partial_s \alpha_2 + (\mathbf{N} - \frac{f_0}{2} - \frac{1}{2}) \alpha_2 = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$(5.7) \quad \begin{cases} s \partial_{\text{dR}}^{\mathbb{R}^b} \alpha_3 - s \partial_s \beta_3 + (\mathbf{N} - \frac{f_0}{2} - \frac{1}{2}) \beta_3 = 0 \\ -s \partial_{\text{dR}}^{\mathbb{R}^b} \beta_3 + s \partial_s \alpha_3 + (\mathbf{N} - \frac{f_0}{2} + \frac{1}{2}) \alpha_3 = 0. \end{cases}$$

We also insert the Kodaira decomposition of v into $s^{\frac{f_0-1}{2}}(s^2 R^2) s^{-\frac{f_0-1}{2}} v$, and since $d^Z \mathcal{K}_\ell = \mathcal{K}_{\ell-2} d^Z$, $\delta^Z \mathcal{K}_\ell = \mathcal{K}_{\ell+2} \delta^Z$, this yields

$$\begin{aligned} d^Z (\mathcal{K}_3 \alpha_1 - 2 \delta^Z \beta_2) + \delta^Z (\mathcal{K}_{-1} \alpha_2) + \mathcal{K}_1 \alpha_3 &= 0, \\ d^Z (\mathcal{K}_1 \beta_1) + \delta^Z (\mathcal{K}_{-3} \beta_2 - 2 d^Z \alpha_1) \mathcal{K}_{-1} \beta_3 &= 0. \end{aligned}$$

Once again another application of the Kodaira decomposition shows that

$$(5.8) \quad \mathcal{K}_3 \alpha_1 = 2 \delta^Z \beta_2$$

$$(5.9) \quad 2 d^Z \alpha_1 = \mathcal{K}_{-3} \beta_2$$

$$(5.10) \quad \mathcal{K}_{-1} \alpha_2 = \mathcal{K}_1 \alpha_3 = \mathcal{K}_1 \beta_1 = \mathcal{K}_{-1} \beta_3 = 0.$$

We are looking for solutions of (5.6)-(5.10) in $s^{-\frac{1}{2}+a} L_{\text{ie}}^2(dsdydz, \text{ie}\Omega)$.

Let us find the null space of \mathcal{K}_ℓ . Conjugating by the Fourier transform in \mathbb{R}^b (with dual variable η to y) and introducing the new variables $t = s|\eta|$, $\hat{\eta} = \frac{\eta}{|\eta|}$, takes \mathcal{K}_ℓ to

$$\widehat{\mathcal{K}}_\ell = \Delta^Z + t^2 - (t\partial_t)^2 + (\mathbf{N} - \frac{f_0}{2} + \frac{\ell}{2})^2.$$

By assumption Δ^Z has discrete spectrum and, since Δ^Z commutes with $\widehat{\mathcal{K}}_\ell$, we can restrict to the λ eigenspace of Δ^Z ,

$$\widehat{\mathcal{K}}_{\ell,\lambda} = \lambda + t^2 - (t\partial_t)^2 + (\mathbf{N} - \frac{f_0}{2} + \frac{\ell}{2})^2.$$

The null space of this operator can be described directly in terms of Bessel functions of an imaginary argument

$$A I_\nu(t) + B K_\nu(t), \quad \nu = \sqrt{\lambda + (\mathbf{N} - \frac{f_0}{2} + \frac{\ell}{2})^2}, \quad t \in \mathbb{R}^+.$$

The functions I_ν increase exponentially with t , so to stay in a (polynomially weighted) L^2 space, we must have $A = 0$. The functions K_ν decrease exponentially with t as $t \rightarrow \infty$, while

$$K_\nu(t) \sim \begin{cases} t^{-|\nu|} & \text{if } \nu \neq 0 \\ -\log t & \text{if } \nu = 0 \end{cases} \quad \text{as } t \rightarrow 0.$$

We are interested in avoiding $K_\nu \in t^{\alpha-\frac{1}{2}} L^2(dt)$, which means we need to have

$$\begin{aligned} 1 \leq |\nu| + a &= a + \sqrt{\lambda + (\mathbf{N} - \frac{f_0}{2} + \frac{\ell}{2})^2}, \quad \text{for all } a > 0, \\ \text{hence } 1 &\leq \lambda + (\mathbf{N} - \frac{f_0}{2} + \frac{\ell}{2})^2. \end{aligned}$$

If $\lambda \neq 0$, then our assumption is that $\lambda \geq 1$, so this is automatic. If $\lambda = 0$ then we are looking for elements in the null space of \mathcal{K}_ℓ that are also in the null space of Δ^Z , so this

corresponds to α_3 and β_3 . From (5.7) we see that $\alpha_3 = 0$ if and only if $\beta_3 = 0$: indeed if $\alpha_3 = 0$ then $\beta_3 = s^{\mathbf{N} - \frac{f_0}{2} - \frac{1}{2}} F$ with F independent of s , but this is never in a polynomially weighted L^2 in s , and similarly if $\beta_3 = 0$. The same reasoning shows that $\partial_{\text{dR}}^{\mathbb{R}^b} \alpha_3 = 0$ if and only if $\beta_3 = 0$ and vice-versa. Thus, since α_3 is in the null space of \mathcal{K}_1 and β_3 is in the null space of \mathcal{K}_{-1} , to avoid elements of the null space with $\lambda = 0$ we need to have either

$$1 \leq |\mathbf{N} - \frac{f_0}{2} + \frac{1}{2}| \text{ or } 1 \leq |\mathbf{N} - \frac{f_0}{2} - \frac{1}{2}|.$$

This is automatic unless $\mathbf{N} = \frac{f_0}{2}$, but this case does not happen since by assumption there are no middle degree harmonic forms on Z .

This implies, from (5.10), that $\alpha_2, \alpha_3, \beta_1,$ and β_3 do not contribute to the null space of $N_q(P_a)$ for $a > 0$, and we only need to rule out α_1 and β_2 . First note that if $\alpha_1 = 0$, then from (5.9) $\mathcal{K}_{-3}\beta_2 = 0$, but since \mathcal{K}_{-3} does not have non-zero null space in $s^{-\frac{1}{2}+a}L_{\text{ie}}^2(dsdydz, \text{ie}\Omega)$, this implies $\beta_2 = 0$. Similarly $\beta_2 = 0$ implies $\alpha_1 = 0$.

Next, substituting (5.9) into the second equation of (5.6) we have

$$\mathcal{K}_{-3}\beta_2 + 2s\partial_{\text{dR}}^{\mathbb{R}^b}\alpha_2 - 2s\partial_s\beta_2 + 2(\mathbf{N} - \frac{f_0}{2} - \frac{3}{2})\beta_2 = 0.$$

Applying $\mathcal{K}_{-1}s^{-1}$ kills the second term by (5.10), so

$$\mathcal{K}_{-1}s^{-1}(\mathcal{K}_{-3} - 2s\partial_s + 2(\mathbf{N} - \frac{f_0}{2} - \frac{3}{2}))\beta_2 = 0,$$

but

$$\begin{aligned} & \mathcal{K}_{-3} - 2s\partial_s + 2(\mathbf{N} - \frac{f_0}{2} - \frac{3}{2}) \\ &= \Delta^Z + s^2\Delta^{\mathbb{R}^b} - (s\partial_s)^2 + (\mathbf{N} - \frac{f_0}{2} - \frac{3}{2})^2 - 2s\partial_s + 2(\mathbf{N} - \frac{f_0}{2} - \frac{3}{2}) = s^{-1}\mathcal{K}_{-1}s, \end{aligned}$$

so this says $\mathcal{K}_{-1}(s^{-2}\mathcal{K}_{-1}s)\beta_2 = 0$. Since we know that \mathcal{K}_{-1} does not have non-zero null space in $s^{-\frac{1}{2}+a}L_{\text{ie}}^2(dsdydz, \text{ie}\Omega)$, we must have

$$s^{-2}\mathcal{K}_{-1}s\beta_2 = 0.$$

Similarly substituting (5.8) into the third equation of (5.6) and then applying \mathcal{K}_1s^{-1} yields $\mathcal{K}_1(s^{-2}\mathcal{K}_1s\alpha_1) = 0$ and hence

$$s^{-2}\mathcal{K}_1s\alpha_1 = 0.$$

By the reasoning above, the projection onto the λ eigenspace of Δ^Z of β_2 is (after changing variables to t and $\hat{\eta}$) of the form

$$(5.11) \quad \mathcal{P}_\lambda \hat{\beta}_2 = C \frac{|\eta|}{t} K \sqrt{\lambda + (\mathbf{N} - \frac{f_0}{2} - \frac{1}{2})^2}(t)$$

and the corresponding projection of α_1 is of the form

$$(5.12) \quad \mathcal{P}_\lambda \hat{\alpha}_1 = C' \frac{|\eta|}{t} K \sqrt{\lambda + (\mathbf{N} - \frac{f_0}{2} + \frac{1}{2})^2}(t).$$

Thus to avoid elements of the null space we need to have either

$$1 \leq 1 + a + \sqrt{\lambda + (\mathbf{N} - \frac{f_0}{2} + \frac{1}{2})^2} \text{ or } 1 \leq 1 + a + \sqrt{\lambda + (\mathbf{N} - \frac{f_0}{2} - \frac{1}{2})^2}$$

and these are automatic for all $a \geq -1$. □

5.5. Indicial roots

Another model operator of P_a is its *indicial family*, defined using the action of P_a on polyhomogeneous expansions. The indicial family is a one parameter family of operators on Y , $I(P_a; \zeta)$ defined by

$$P_a(x^\zeta f) = x^\zeta I(P_a; \zeta)f|_{x=0} + \mathcal{O}(x^{\zeta+1}).$$

The base variables at the boundary enter into the indicial family as parameters, so we can speak of the indicial family at the point $q \in Y$ by restricting not just to $x = 0$ but to the fibre over q . This refinement of the indicial family is denoted by $I_q(P_a; \zeta)$; from (4.9) it is given by

$$I_q(P_a; \zeta) = \begin{pmatrix} \bar{\partial}_{\text{dR}}^Z & -\zeta - (f_0 - \mathbf{N} + a + 1/2) \\ \zeta + \mathbf{N} + a + 1/2 & -\bar{\partial}_{\text{dR}}^Z \end{pmatrix},$$

which coincides with the indicial family of the normal operator at $q \in Y$. The values of ζ for which $I_q(P_a; \zeta)$ fails to be invertible (on $L_{\text{ie}}^2(Z)$) are known as the *indicial roots* of P_a at q , or the boundary spectrum of P_a at q ,

$$\text{spec}_b(N_q(P_a)).$$

As we show below, this set depends on $\text{spec} \bar{\partial}_{\text{dR}}^Z$, and hence relies on the inductive hypothesis on Z .

An equivalent model of P_a is the *indicial operator*:

$$I_q(P_a) = \begin{pmatrix} \bar{\partial}_{\text{dR}}^Z & -t\partial_t - (f_0 - \mathbf{N} + a + 1/2) \\ t\partial_t + \mathbf{N} + a + 1/2 & -\bar{\partial}_{\text{dR}}^Z \end{pmatrix}.$$

It is related to the indicial family by the Mellin transform,

$$\mathcal{M}(I_q(P_a)u)(\zeta) = I_q(P_a; -i\zeta)\mathcal{M}(u)(\zeta).$$

Recall that this transform is defined, e.g., for $u \in \mathcal{C}_c^\infty(\mathbb{R}^+)$ by

$$(5.13) \quad \mathcal{M}u(\zeta) = \int_0^\infty u(x)x^{i\zeta-1} dx,$$

and extends to an isomorphism between weighted spaces

$$(5.14) \quad x^\alpha L^2\left(\mathbb{R}^+, \frac{dx}{x}\right) \xrightarrow{\cong} L^2(\{\eta = \alpha\}; d\xi)$$

where $\eta = \Im\zeta$ and $\xi = \Re\zeta$. The inverse of the Mellin transform as a map (5.14) is given by

$$\mathcal{M}^{-1}(v)(x) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{\eta=\alpha} v(\zeta)x^{-i\zeta} d\xi.$$

LEMMA 5.6. – *The indicial roots of P_a are contained in the union of*

$$(6.16) \quad \bigcup_{k \neq \frac{f_0}{2}} \left\{ -\frac{f_0}{2} - a \pm \left| k - \frac{f_0}{2} \pm \frac{1}{2} \right| \right\}, \quad \bigcup_{\lambda_k \neq 0} \left\{ -\frac{f_0}{2} - a \pm \sqrt{\lambda_k + \left(k - \frac{f_0}{2} + \frac{\ell}{2}\right)^2} \right\},$$

$$\text{and } \bigcup_{\lambda_k \neq 0} \left\{ 1 - \frac{f_0}{2} - a \pm \sqrt{\lambda_k + \left(k - \frac{f_0}{2} + \frac{\ell'}{2}\right)^2} \right\}$$

where $k \in \{0, \dots, f_0\}$, λ_k is in the spectrum of Δ^Z acting on k -forms, $\ell \in \{\pm 1, \pm 3\}$ and $\ell' \in \{\pm 1\}$.

The indicial operator of P_a has a bounded inverse on the space $t^{-1/2}L^2_{\text{ie}}(Z \times \mathbb{R}_t^+)$ for all $a \in (0, 1)$.

Proof. – An analysis similar to—but simpler than—that above applies to the equation $I_q(P_a)u = 0$. Indeed, it suffices to replace $(t\partial_t)^2 - t^2$ in the ‘equations to solve’ by $(t\partial_t)^2$. Since the solutions to $(t\partial_t)^2 u = \nu^2 u$ are linear combinations of t^ν and $t^{-\nu}$, the solutions of $I_q(P_a)u = 0$ are obtained from the solutions to $N_q(P_a)u = 0$ by replacing each $I_\nu(t)$ by t^ν and each $K_\nu(t)$ by $t^{-\nu}$. Both of these contribute indicial roots, since for the indicial family we do not impose growth restrictions.

For the indicial operator, we are imposing growth restrictions and, as before, asking for solutions to be in $t^{-1/2}L^2(t^f dt)$ excludes those involving t^ν , hence conditions (a) and (b) show that there are no solutions involving $t^{-\nu}$ for $a > 0$. Thus the proof of Lemma 5.5 shows that the indicial operator $I_q(P_a)$ is injective on $t^{-1/2}L^2(Z \times \mathbb{R}^+)$ as long as $a > 0$.

Similarly, the proof of Lemma 5.5 shows that if there is a non-zero solution to $I_q(P_a; \zeta)u = 0$ then ζ must be in one of the sets in (6.16). An advantage of the indicial family is that we can bring to bear our inductive hypotheses about $\tilde{\partial}_{\text{dR}}^Z$. Indeed, decompose $I_q(P_a)$ as

$$\begin{aligned} I_q(P_a)(\zeta) &= \begin{pmatrix} \tilde{\partial}_{\text{dR}}^Z & -\zeta - (f_0 - \mathbf{N} + a + 1/2) \\ \zeta + \mathbf{N} + a + 1/2 & -\tilde{\partial}_{\text{dR}}^Z \end{pmatrix} \\ &= \tilde{\partial}_{\text{dR}}^Z \begin{pmatrix} \text{Id} & 0 \\ 0 & -\text{Id} \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -\zeta - (f_0 - \mathbf{N} + a + 1/2) \\ \zeta + \mathbf{N} + a + 1/2 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = A + B. \end{aligned}$$

Inductively we know that A is essentially self-adjoint, has closed range, and its domain, $\mathcal{D}(A)$, includes compactly into $L^2_{\text{ie}}(Z)$. It follows that the operator $B : \mathcal{D}(A) \rightarrow L^2_{\text{ie}}(Z)$ (where $\mathcal{D}(A)$ is endowed with the graph norm) is compact, i.e., B is relatively compact with respect to A , and so $I_q(P_a; \zeta)$ has a unique closed extension, has closed range, and its domain is also $\mathcal{D}(A)$.

Since $\tilde{\partial}_{\text{dR}}^Z$ is essentially self-adjoint, the adjoint of $I_q(P_a)(\zeta)$ on $L^2(Z)$ is

$$\begin{aligned} I_q(P_a; \zeta)^* &= \begin{pmatrix} \tilde{\partial}_{\text{dR}}^Z & \zeta + \mathbf{N} + a + 1/2 \\ -\zeta - f + \mathbf{N} - a - 1/2 & -\tilde{\partial}_{\text{dR}}^Z \end{pmatrix} \\ &= I_q(P_a; -(\zeta + f + 2a + 1)). \end{aligned}$$

Notice that ζ is in one of the sets in (6.16) if and only if $-(\zeta + f + 2a + 1)$ is. Thus we see that if ζ is not in one of these sets, then $I_q(P_a; \zeta)$ is in fact invertible with bounded inverse. In fact, since the domain of $I_q(P_a; \zeta)$ is $\mathcal{D}(A)$, its inverse is a compact operator. This proves that (6.16) contains the indicial roots of $N_q(P_a)$. Denote the inverse of $I_q(P_a; \zeta)$ by

$$Q(\zeta) : L^2_{\text{ie}}(Z) \rightarrow \mathcal{D}(A) \hookrightarrow L^2_{\text{ie}}(Z).$$

We obtain an inverse for $I_q(P_a)$ as an operator on $t^{-1/2}L^2_{\text{ie}}(R^+ \times Z)$ by applying the inverse Mellin transform to $Q(\zeta)$ along the line $\eta = -\frac{f}{2} - 1$, which we can do as long as $-\frac{f}{2} - 1$ is not an indicial root. If (a) and (b) hold, then this is true for all $a \in (0, 1)$. \square

5.6. Bijectivity of $N_q(P_a)$

We now show that the normal operator $N_q(P_a)$ is a bijection between its maximal domain in $s^{-1/2}L_{\text{ie}}^2(Z \times T_q Y^+)$ and $s^{-1/2}L_{\text{ie}}^2(Z \times T_q Y^+)$ when $0 < a < 1$.

Observe first that by Lemma 5.5, assuming conditions a) and b), this mapping is injective for these values of a . Therefore, a simple duality argument shows that it suffices to show that it has closed range. Indeed, since ∂_{dR} is symmetric on $L_{\text{ie}}^2(X; \text{ie}\Lambda^* X)$, the operator

$$D_0 : x^{-1/2}L_{\text{ie}}^2(X; \text{ie}\Lambda^* X) \rightarrow x^{1/2}L_{\text{ie}}^2(X; \text{ie}\Lambda^* X)$$

coincides with its formal adjoint. It is then straightforward that the formal adjoint of P_0 is

$$(P_0)^* = x^{-1/2}\partial_{\text{dR}}x^{3/2} : x^{-1/2}L_{\text{ie}}^2(X; \text{ie}\Lambda^* X) \rightarrow x^{-1/2}L_{\text{ie}}^2(X; \text{ie}\Lambda^* X),$$

and similarly,

$$(15.15) \quad (P_a)^* = (x^{1/2-a}\partial_{\text{dR}}x^{1/2+a})^* = x^{-1/2+a}\partial_{\text{dR}}x^{3/2-a} = P_{1-a}.$$

LEMMA 5.7. – *The normal operator $N_q(P_a)$ is bijective as an operator on $s^{-1/2}L_{\text{ie}}^2(Z \times T_q Y^+)$ acting on its maximal domain, for all $a \in (0, 1)$.*

Proof. – For the duration of this section we write L_{ie}^2 simply as L^2 and also omit the bundle $\text{ie}\Lambda^*(Z \times T_q Y^+)$ to simplify notation.

Following the proof of Lemma (5.5), we pass to the Fourier transform in the horizontal variables, introducing the variable η dual to y , and then rescale by setting $t = s|\eta|$, $\hat{\eta} = \eta/|\eta|$. This leads to the family of operators

$$\tilde{N}_q(P_a, \hat{\eta}) = \begin{pmatrix} \partial_{\text{dR}}^Z + t\mathcal{d}(\hat{\eta}) & -t\partial_t - (f_0 - \mathbf{N} + a + 1/2) \\ t\partial_t + \mathbf{N} + a + 1/2 & -\partial_{\text{dR}}^Z - t\mathcal{d}(\hat{\eta}) \end{pmatrix}$$

where $\mathcal{d}(\hat{\eta}) = \hat{i}_{\hat{\eta}} + \hat{e}_{\hat{\eta}}$ is a Clifford multiplication and $\hat{\eta}$ lies in the unit sphere S^{b-1} . Notice that

$$(15.16) \quad \tilde{N}_q(P_a, \hat{\eta}) = I(P_a) + tA(\hat{\eta})$$

where A is a bounded matrix. These operations are all reversible, so it is enough to study this simpler family of operators, and in particular to show that it is a bijection from its maximal domain in $t^{-1/2}L^2$ to $t^{-1/2}L^2$. We have already shown in Lemma 5.5 that this operator is injective, and by duality, i.e. using injectivity for $\tilde{N}_q(P_a, \hat{\eta})^* = \tilde{N}_q(P_{1-a}, -\hat{\eta})$, it also has dense range. Thus it suffices to show that it has closed range, and to prove this we follow a standard procedure by constructing local parametrices for $\tilde{N}_q(P_a, \hat{\eta})$ in the two regions $(0, 2T) \times Z$ and $(T, \infty) \times Z$ for any fixed T . Notice that we only need to construct a right parametrix for $\tilde{N}_q(P_a, \hat{\eta})$, since a left parametrix is obtained as the dual of a right parametrix for $\tilde{N}_q(P_{1-a}, -\hat{\eta})$.

First consider the region $t < 2T$. We have indicated in §5.5 that $I_q(P_a)$ has an inverse $H_0 = I_q(P_a)^{-1}$ on $t^{-1/2}L^2$, and hence

$$\tilde{N}_q(P_a, \hat{\eta}) \circ H_0 = \text{Id} + tA(\hat{\eta})H_0.$$

Since H_0 maps into the domain of $I_q(P_a)$, and the restriction of this domain to forms with bounded support in t includes compactly in $t^{-1/2}L^2$, we see that the second term on the right is a compact operator on this subspace.

For forms supported in $t > T$, as in [41, Lemma 5.5], consider the partial symbol

$$\tilde{\sigma}(\tilde{N}_q(P_a, \hat{\eta})^2) = \begin{pmatrix} \Delta^Z + t^2 + t^2\tau^2 & 0 \\ 0 & -(\Delta^Z + t^2 + t^2\tau^2) \end{pmatrix}$$

where τ is the variable dual to ∂_t . Clearly,

$$|\langle \tilde{\sigma}(N_q^2)u, u \rangle| \geq t^2(1 + \tau^2)\|u\|;$$

the inner product and norm are those of $t^{-1/2}L^2$. The operator norm of $\tilde{\sigma}(N_q^2)^{-1}$ is bounded by $t^{-2}(1 + \tau)^{-2}$, so that

$$H_\infty(u) = \int e^{it\tau} \tilde{\sigma}(N_q^2)^{-1} \hat{u} \, d\tau$$

defines a parametrix for $N_q^2(\hat{\eta})$ in the large region. As before, $\tilde{N}_q^2 \circ H_\infty = \tilde{N}_q \circ (\tilde{N}_q \circ H_\infty) = \text{Id} + B$ where B is compact, hence $\tilde{N}_q(P_a, \hat{\eta}) \circ H_\infty$ is the parametrix we seek.

Now choose a partition of unity $\{\chi_0, \chi_\infty\}$ relative to the open cover $(0, 2T) \cup (T, \infty)$, and fix smooth functions $\tilde{\chi}_j$ such that $\tilde{\chi}_j = 1$ on the support of χ_j and which vanish outside a slightly larger neighborhood. The right parametrix is then given by

$$\tilde{H} = \tilde{\chi}_0 H_0 \chi_0 + \tilde{\chi}_\infty (\tilde{N}_q(P_a, \hat{\eta}) \circ H_\infty) \chi_\infty.$$

The last thing we need to check is that $\tilde{N}_q(P_a, \hat{\eta}) \circ \tilde{H} = \text{Id} - Q$, where Q is compact. However,

$$Q = [\tilde{N}_q(P_a, \hat{\eta}), \tilde{\chi}_0] H_0 \chi_0 + [\tilde{N}_q(P_a, \hat{\eta}), \tilde{\chi}_\infty] (\tilde{N}_q(P_a, \hat{\eta}) \circ H_\infty) \chi_\infty + \tilde{\chi}_\infty B \chi_\infty.$$

The two commutator terms are operators of order 0, i.e. multiplication operators, with compact support, and using the mapping properties of these two parametrices, we conclude that Q is compact, as claimed.

This proves that $\tilde{N}_q(P_a, \hat{\eta})$ is Fredholm, which completes the argument. □

5.7. Integration by parts identity for $N_q(P_a)$

In computing the indicial roots of P_a , we have made strong use of the symmetries of the normal operator of P_a , namely the translation invariance along horizontal directions (i.e., those tangent to Y) and dilation invariance in $T_q Y^+$. In this section we exploit this invariance to establish an integration by parts identity, which will ultimately allow us to show that any ‘extra’ vanishing of $N_q(P_a)u$ at $x = 0$ translates to some degree of vanishing of u at $x = 0$, the latter degree bounded by the indicial roots of $N_q(P_a)$.

We will need the Sobolev spaces on $Z \times T_q Y^+$ analogous to those on X .

DEFINITION 8. – *Let $N \in \mathbb{N}$. We define $H_{\text{pie}}^N(Z \times T_q Y^+; \text{iie} \Lambda^*)$ to be the set of $u \in L_{\text{iie}}^2(Z \times T_q Y^+; \text{iie} \Lambda^*)$ such that for any positive integer $p \leq N$,*

$$X_1 \dots X_p u \in L_{\text{iie}}^2(Z \times T_q Y^+; \text{iie} \Lambda^*)$$

where the X_j are vector fields which are either of the form $s\partial_s, s\partial_{u_j}$ ($1 \leq j \leq b_0$) or of the form $X(z, s, u) = X(z)$ for each $(z, s, u) \in Z \times T_q Y^+$, where $X(z)$ is an edge vector field of the fibre $Z = Z_q$. Notice that these vector fields $s\partial_s, s\partial_{u_j}, X(z)$ generate a Lie algebra.

As we have already used in §5.4, if a function in $L^2_{\text{ie}}(X)$ is $\mathcal{O}(x^\gamma)$ near $x = 0$ then we must have $2\gamma + f_0 > -1$. As the L^2 cut-off will be very important below we introduce the function

$$(5.17) \quad \delta_0(\gamma) = \gamma - \frac{f_0 + 1}{2},$$

thus a function in $\mathcal{O}(x^\gamma)$ is in $x^a L^2(x^{f_0} dx)$ precisely when $\gamma > \delta_0(a)$.

Briefly, let us abbreviate $L^2_{\text{ie}}(Z \times T_q Y^+, \text{ie} \Lambda^*(Z \times T_q Y^+))$ by $L^2_{\text{ie}}(q)$. Let C be a fixed number in $[-1/2, 1]$ and $\varepsilon \in (0, 1)$. Let now R be the unbounded operator induced by $N_q(P_0)$ on $s^{C+\varepsilon} L^2_{\text{ie}}(q)$ with domain C_c^∞ ; with a small abuse of notation we denote also by R the operator induced by $N_q(P_0)$ on $s^{C-\varepsilon} L^2_{\text{ie}}(q)$ (acting distributionally). We consider the natural pairing $\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle : s^{C+\varepsilon} L^2_{\text{ie}}(q) \times s^{C-\varepsilon} L^2_{\text{ie}}(q) \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ between these two spaces ⁽²⁾. Let R^t be the formal transpose of R with respect to this pairing. R^t is a differential operator and we let it act, distributionally, on $s^{C-\varepsilon} L^2_{\text{ie}}(q)$.

We will establish that, if

$$u \in s^C L^2_{\text{ie}}(q), \quad v \in s^{C-\varepsilon} L^2_{\text{ie}}(q), \quad \text{and } Ru, R^t v \in s^{C+\varepsilon} L^2_{\text{ie}}(q)$$

then, with respect to the natural pairing $\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle$ above, we have

$$\langle v, Ru \rangle = \langle u, R^t v \rangle.$$

Notice that, although both pairings make sense, this is not an instance of the definition of R^t , since both u and v are thought of as elements of $s^{C-\varepsilon} L^2_{\text{ie}}(q)$.

Assume inductively that we have shown $\mathcal{D}_{\text{max}}(\bar{\partial}_{\text{dR}}) = \mathcal{D}_{\text{min}}(\bar{\partial}_{\text{dR}})$ for stratifications of depth at most $m - 1$ so that in particular

$$\langle \bar{\partial}_{\text{dR}}^Z u, v \rangle = \langle u, \bar{\partial}_{\text{dR}}^Z v \rangle$$

for any two elements of $\mathcal{D}_{\text{max}}(\bar{\partial}_{\text{dR}}^Z)$.

On the one hand we know that, for $u, v \in s^C L^2_{\text{ie}}(q)$, the natural inner product is given by

$$\langle u, v \rangle = \int s^{-2C} u \wedge *v$$

and, on the other, the normal operator is given by

$$N_q = N_q(P_a) = \begin{pmatrix} \bar{\partial}_{\text{dR}}^Z + s\bar{\partial}_{\text{dR}}^{\mathbb{R}^b} & -s\partial_s + \mathbf{N} - f - (a + 1/2) \\ s\partial_s + \mathbf{N} + (a + 1/2) & -\bar{\partial}_{\text{dR}}^Z - s\bar{\partial}_{\text{dR}}^{\mathbb{R}^b} \end{pmatrix},$$

so as anticipated we only have to justify integrating by parts the $s\partial_s$ and $s\bar{\partial}_{\text{dR}}^{\mathbb{R}^b}$.

We can assume that we are working with sections compactly supported in a basic neighborhood W .

Our main tool is the Mellin transform (5.13). Using the inclusions $x^a L^2 \subset x^b L^2$ whenever $b < a$ it follows that the Mellin transform of a function in $x^a L^2(\mathbb{R}^+, dx)$ is holomorphic in the half-plane $\{\eta < a - 1/2\}$. The Mellin transform is very useful for studying asymptotics. For instance, if u is polyhomogeneous then $\mathcal{M}u$ extends to a meromorphic function on the whole complex plane with poles at locations determined by the exponents occurring in the

⁽²⁾ Recall that this pairing is given by $\langle u, v \rangle := (u', v')_{s^C L^2}$ if $u = s^\varepsilon u'$ and $v = s^{-\varepsilon} v'$.

expansion of u . Switching from $L^2(\mathbb{R}^+)$ to $L^2_{\text{ie}}(X)$, assume that ω is supported in a basic neighborhood W of $q \in Y$, then we have

$$\omega \in s^\alpha L^2_{\text{ie}}(X) \iff \mathcal{M}\omega \in L^2(\{\eta = \delta_0(\alpha_0)\}, d\xi; L^2(dy \, \text{dvol}_Z))$$

where \mathcal{M} denotes Mellin transform in s (in the usual coordinates), dy denotes the Lebesgue measure of \mathbb{R}^{b_0} , and dvol_Z denotes the volume form associated to the edge iterated metric of Z . Notice that $\mathcal{M}\omega$ extends to a holomorphic function on the half-plane $\{\eta < \delta_0(\alpha_0)\}$ with values in $L^2(dy \, \text{dvol}_Z)$.

Elliptic regularity (via the symbolic calculus) tells us that elements in the null space of an elliptic edge-operator are in $H^\infty_{\text{ie}}(X; \text{ie}\Lambda^*)$, and hence smooth in the interior of the manifold. However, the derivatives of elements in $H^\infty_{\text{ie}}(X; \mathcal{E})$ will typically blow up at the boundary, which is just to say that knowing $\rho\partial_y u \in L^2_{\text{ie}}(X; \text{ie}\Lambda^*)$ tells us that $\partial_y u \in \rho^{-1}L^2_{\text{ie}}(X; \text{ie}\Lambda^*)$. Using the Mellin transform we can turn this around: if u is in the null space of an elliptic ie-operator, A , as a map

$$A : \rho^\alpha L^2_{\text{ie}}(X; \text{ie}\Lambda^*) \rightarrow \rho^\alpha L^2_{\text{ie}}(X; \text{ie}\Lambda^*)$$

then, in the absence of indicial roots, we can view u as an element of a space with a stronger weight at the cost of giving up tangential regularity at the boundary. We shall concentrate directly on the normal operator of P_a , even though much of what we prove could be extended to more general differential operators.

LEMMA 5.8. – *Let W be a basic neighborhood for the point $q \in Y$. Set $R = N_q(P_a)$ and assume that, for some $\alpha \in \mathbb{R}$ and $\varepsilon \in (0, 1)$,*

$$(5.18) \quad \{\Re\zeta + \frac{f}{2} + \frac{1}{2} : \zeta \in \text{spec}_b(R)\} \cap [\alpha - \varepsilon, \alpha + \varepsilon] \subseteq \{\alpha\}.$$

1. *Assume $v \in s^\alpha L^2_{\text{ie}}(Z \times T_q Y^+; \text{ie}\Lambda^*)$ is supported in W and*

$$Rv \in s^{\alpha+\varepsilon} L^2_{\text{ie}}(Z \times T_q Y^+; \text{ie}\Lambda^*),$$

then

$$\begin{aligned} v &\in s^{\alpha+\varepsilon} L^2(s^{f_0} ds \, \text{dvol}_Z, H^{-1}(dy) \otimes \text{ie}\Lambda^*) \\ &= \{s^{\alpha+\varepsilon} u : u \in \text{Diff}^1(Y) L^2_{\text{ie}}(W; \text{ie}\Lambda^*)\}. \end{aligned}$$

Moreover, as a map into $L^2(\text{dvol}_Z, H^{-1}(dy) \otimes \text{ie}\Lambda^)$ the Mellin transform of v is holomorphic in the half-plane $\{\eta < \delta_0(\alpha + \varepsilon)\}$.*

2. *Assume that $u \in s^\alpha L^2_{\text{ie}}(Z \times T_q Y^+; \text{ie}\Lambda^*)$ and $w \in s^{\alpha-\varepsilon} H^2_{\text{pie}}(Z \times T_q Y^+; \text{ie}\Lambda^*)$ (cf. Definition 8) are such that*

$$\begin{aligned} \text{supp } u &\subseteq W \\ Ru, R^t w &\in s^{\alpha+\varepsilon} L^2_{\text{ie}}(Z \times T_q Y^+; \text{ie}\Lambda^*), \end{aligned}$$

then with respect to the natural pairing

$$\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle : s^{\alpha-\varepsilon} L^2_{\text{ie}}(Z \times T_q Y^+; \text{ie}\Lambda^*) \times s^{\alpha+\varepsilon} L^2_{\text{ie}}(Z \times T_q Y^+; \text{ie}\Lambda^*) \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$$

we have $\langle w, Ru \rangle = \langle u, R^t w \rangle$.

Proof. – (1) Since v is supported in a normal neighborhood of $q \in Y$, we can write

$$I_q(R)v = Hv + h$$

where $I_q(R)$ is the indicial operator of R and H contains all of the ‘higher order terms’ at the boundary, e.g., $s^2\partial_s, s\partial_u$.

Passing to the Mellin transform, and using that $I_q(R; \zeta)$ depends polynomially on ζ , we have an equality

$$(5.19) \quad \mathcal{M}v(\zeta) = I(R; i\zeta)^{-1} (\mathcal{M}(Hv + h)(\zeta))$$

as meromorphic functions $\{\eta < \delta_0(\alpha)\} \rightarrow L^2(dy \, d\text{vol}_Z; \Lambda^*)$,

of course since the left hand side is holomorphic on this half-plane so is the right hand side. On the other hand, $\mathcal{M}(h)$ is a holomorphic function into this space on the half plane $\{\eta < \delta_0(\alpha + \varepsilon)\}$, and, reasoning as in [41], $\mathcal{M}(Hv)$ extends holomorphically to this half plane but we have to give up tangential regularity,

$$\mathcal{M}(Hv) : \{\eta < \delta_0(\alpha + \varepsilon)\} \rightarrow L^2(d\text{vol}_Z; H^{-1}(dy) \otimes \Lambda^*) \text{ holomorphically.}$$

This gives us an extension of (5.19) to

$$(5.20) \quad \mathcal{M}v(\zeta) = I(R; i\zeta)^{-1} (\mathcal{M}(Hv + h)(\zeta))$$

as meromorphic functions $\{\eta < \delta_0(\alpha + \varepsilon)\} \rightarrow L^2(d\text{vol}_Z; H^{-1}(dy) \otimes \Lambda^*)$.

The possible poles occur at indicial roots of R , so the first possibility would occur at $\zeta = \delta_0(\alpha)$, and by hypothesis this is the only potential indicial root with real part less than or equal to $\delta_0(\alpha + \varepsilon)$. However we know that

$$v(s, y, z) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{\eta=\delta_0(\alpha)} \mathcal{M}v(\xi, y, z) s^{-i\xi} d\xi$$

so in particular (as $1/\xi^2$ is not integrable) $\mathcal{M}v$ does not have any poles on this line. Hence

$$\mathcal{M}v(\zeta) = I(R; i\zeta)^{-1} (\mathcal{M}(Hv + h)(\zeta))$$

as holomorphic functions $\{\eta < \delta_0(\alpha + \varepsilon)\} \rightarrow L^2(d\text{vol}_Z; H^{-1}(dy) \otimes \Lambda^*)$

and we conclude that

$$v \in s^\varepsilon L^2(s^{f_0} ds \, d\text{vol}_Z; H^{-1}(dy) \otimes \Lambda^*).$$

(2) This follows as in [41, Corollary 7.19] by analyzing the Mellin transform. Without loss of generality we can arrange, by conjugating R with an appropriate power of s , to work with the measure $\frac{1}{s}(ds dy \, d\text{vol}_Z)$. We will assume, for the duration of the proof, that this has been done without reflecting it in the notation. This has the advantage that the Parseval formula for the Mellin transform has the form⁽³⁾

$$\int_0^\infty g_1(s)g_2(s) \frac{ds}{s} = \int_{\eta=C} \mathcal{M}g_1(\zeta) \mathcal{M}g_2(-\zeta) d\xi$$

with C chosen so that the integral on the right makes sense.

⁽³⁾ For the measure $s^{f_0} ds$ the Parseval formula for the Mellin transform takes the form $\int_0^\infty g_1(s)g_2(s)s^{f_0} ds = \int_{\eta=C} \mathcal{M}g_1(\zeta) \mathcal{M}g_2(-(f_0 + 1)i - \zeta) d\xi$.

Notice that from knowing $u, w \in s^{-\varepsilon} L_{\text{ie}}^2$ and $R(u), R^t(w) \in s^\varepsilon L_{\text{ie}}^2$ the respective Mellin transforms are defined on the half-planes

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{M}(w)(\zeta) \text{ on } \{\eta \leq -\varepsilon\}, & & \mathcal{M}(Ru)(-\zeta) \text{ on } \{\eta \geq -\varepsilon\} \\ \mathcal{M}(R^t w)(\zeta) \text{ on } \{\eta \leq \varepsilon\}, & & \mathcal{M}(u)(-\zeta) \text{ on } \{\eta \geq \varepsilon\} \end{aligned}$$

so that a priori there is in each case only one choice for the constant C appearing in Parseval's formula. More precisely, $C = -\varepsilon$ for the first pair and $C = \varepsilon$ for the second pair.

Using part 1) of this lemma we know we can extend

$$\mathcal{M}(u)(-\zeta) \text{ to } \{\eta \geq -\varepsilon\}$$

albeit with a loss in tangential regularity. Fortunately this loss in tangential regularity is compensated by a gain in tangential regularity in $\mathcal{M}(R^t w)$ in this same region. Indeed, since $w \in s^{-\varepsilon} H_{\text{pie}}^2$, we know that $R^t w \in s^\varepsilon H_{\text{pie}}^1$ hence we have $\partial_y R^t w \in s^{-1+\varepsilon} L_{\text{ie}}^2$. It follows that the Mellin transform of $\partial_y R^t w$ is a holomorphic map from $\{\eta < -1 + \varepsilon\}$ into $L^2(dy \text{ dvol}_Z; \Lambda^*)$ and hence on this same half-plane $\mathcal{M}(R^t w)$ maps holomorphically into $L^2(\text{dvol}_Z, H^1(dy) \otimes \Lambda^*)$. Again applying Calderón's complex interpolation method, we conclude that

$$(5.21) \quad \mathcal{M}(R^t w)(\zeta) \in L^2(dz, H^{\varepsilon-\eta}) \text{ for } \varepsilon - 1 \leq \eta \leq \varepsilon.$$

The same reasoning applies to w .

Thus if we start out with $\langle u, R^t w \rangle$ which we can write as

$$\iint_{\eta=\varepsilon} \mathcal{M}(R^t w)(\zeta) \mathcal{M}(u)(-\zeta) d\xi dy \text{ dvol}_Z,$$

we can deform the contour from $\{\eta = \varepsilon\}$ to $\{\eta = -\varepsilon\}$ and throughout this deformation the integrand stays holomorphic with the loss in tangential regularity of $\mathcal{M}(u)$ exactly compensated by a gain in regularity by $\mathcal{M}(R^t w)$, i.e. the integrand makes sense as a pairing throughout the deformation. Moreover the integrand is holomorphic in this region and so the value of the integral does not change during the deformation. Hence we can write $\langle u, R^t w \rangle$ as

$$\iint_{\eta=-\varepsilon} \mathcal{M}(R^t w)(\zeta) \mathcal{M}(u)(-\zeta) d\xi dy \text{ dvol}_Z.$$

Now integrating each term by parts we write this as

$$\iint_{\eta=-\varepsilon} \mathcal{M}(w)(\zeta) \mathcal{M}(Ru)(-\zeta) d\xi dy \text{ dvol}_Z,$$

which by another application of Parseval's formula we recognize as $\langle w, Ru \rangle$. □

5.8. End of induction: $\bar{\partial}_{\text{dR}}$ is essentially self-adjoint and Fredholm

Our next task is to use the information gleaned in the previous section to show that elements of the maximal domain of $\bar{\partial}_{\text{dR}}$ as an operator on $L_{\text{ie}}^2(X; \text{ie}\Lambda^* X)$ are automatically in $\rho^\varepsilon L_{\text{ie},\Gamma}^2(X; \text{ie}\Lambda^* X)$.

PROPOSITION 5.9. – *Up to rescaling suitably the metric, the following is true.*

- 1) *Let u be in the maximal domain of $\bar{\partial}_{\text{dR}}$ as an operator on $L_{\text{ie}}^2(X; \text{ie}\Lambda^* X)$ then for any $\varepsilon \in (0, 1)$, $u \in \rho^\varepsilon H_{\text{ie}}^1(X; \text{ie}\Lambda^* X)$.*
- 2) *The maximal domain $\mathcal{D}_{\text{max}}(\bar{\partial}_{\text{dR}})$ is compactly embedded in L_{ie}^2 .*

Proof. – We can immediately localize and assume that u has support in a locally trivialized neighborhood $\mathcal{U} \times C(Z)$ of the highest depth stratum.

We begin with the following intermediate result.

PROPOSITION 5.10. – *Let u have compact support in $\mathcal{U} \times C(Z)$ and lie in the maximal domain of $\bar{\partial}_{\text{dR}}$ as an operator on $L_{\text{ie}}^2(X; \text{ie}\Lambda^*X)$. Then, for any $\varepsilon \in (0, 1)$, we have $u \in x^\varepsilon L_{\text{ie}}^2(X; \text{ie}\Lambda^*X)$.*

Proof. – Fix $\varepsilon_0 \in (0, 1)$ small enough such that

$$\{\Re\zeta + \frac{f}{2} + \frac{1}{2} : \zeta \in \text{spec}_b(R)\} \cap [-1/2 - \varepsilon_0, -1/2 + \varepsilon_0] \subseteq \{-1/2\}.$$

Let $u \in s^{-1/2}L_{\text{ie}}^2(Z \times T_q Y^+; \text{ie}\Lambda^*)$ satisfy $N_q(P_0)(u) \in s^{1/2}L_{\text{ie}}^2(Z \times T_q Y^+; \text{ie}\Lambda^*)$; by Proposition 5.3, we only need check that $u \in s^{-1/2+\varepsilon_0}L_{\text{ie}}^2(Z \times T_q Y^+; \text{ie}\Lambda^*)$. Fix such a u , and write $L_{\text{ie}}^2(Z \times T_q Y^+; \text{ie}\Lambda^*)$ in place of $L^2(q)$.

Applying 5.5 and 5.7, we know that $R = N_q(P_0)$ is bijective as a map from $s^{-\frac{1}{2}+\varepsilon_0}L^2(q)$ to itself (on its maximal domain). Thus R^t is certainly surjective from $s^{-\frac{1}{2}-\varepsilon_0}L^2(q)$ (on its minimal domain).

Let G be the bounded generalized inverse of R^t ; G is a bounded map from $s^{-1/2-\varepsilon_0}L^2(q)$ to itself, with image contained in the domain of R^t , and satisfies

$$R^t G = \text{Id}_{s^{-1/2-\varepsilon_0}L^2(q)}.$$

Let ϕ be any element of $s^{-1/2+\varepsilon_0}H_{\text{pie}}^1(Z \times T_q Y^+; \text{ie}\Lambda^*)$. Then $v = G\phi$ satisfies

$$v \in s^{-1/2-\varepsilon_0}L^2(a), \quad R^t v = R^t G\phi = \phi \in s^{-1/2+\varepsilon_0}L^2(q),$$

the latter statement and elliptic regularity allows us to strengthen the former to $v \in s^{-1/2-\varepsilon_0}H_{\text{pie}}^2(Z \times T_q Y^+; \text{ie}\Lambda^*)$. On the other hand, we know that $Ru \in s^{1/2}L^2(q) \subset s^{-1/2+\varepsilon_0}L^2(q)$, so by part 2) of Lemma 5.8 (with $\alpha = -1/2$) we conclude that

$$\langle Ru, v \rangle = \langle R^t v, u \rangle.$$

But then we also have

$$(5.22) \quad \langle Ru, v \rangle = \langle Ru, G\phi \rangle = \langle G^t Ru, \phi \rangle$$

where we recall that $Ru \in s^{1/2}L^2(q) \subset s^{-1/2+\varepsilon_0}L^2(q)$, $G\phi \in s^{-1/2-\varepsilon_0}L^2(q)$ and where G^t denotes the functional analytic transpose of the bounded operator G ; G^t acts continuously on $s^{-1/2+\varepsilon_0}L^2(q)$, so in fact $G^t Ru \in s^{-1/2+\varepsilon_0}L^2(q)$.

Moreover, we have:

$$(5.23) \quad \langle Ru, v \rangle = \langle R^t v, u \rangle = \langle R^t G\phi, u \rangle = \langle \phi, u \rangle.$$

By comparing the last terms of (5.22) and (5.23) we see that $\langle u - G^t Ru, \phi \rangle = 0$ and since ϕ was arbitrary we finally get: $u = G^t Ru$. Therefore $u \in s^{-1/2+\varepsilon_0}L^2(q)$.

Next, taking $\varepsilon_1 \in (0, 1)$ small enough such that

$$\{\Re\zeta + \frac{f}{2} + \frac{1}{2} : \zeta \in \text{spec}_b(R)\} \cap [-1/2 + \varepsilon_0 - \varepsilon_1, -1/2 + \varepsilon_0 + \varepsilon_1] = \emptyset \subseteq \{-1/2 + \varepsilon_0\},$$

we can repeat the argument above and conclude $u \in s^{-1/2+\varepsilon_0+\varepsilon_1}L^2(q)$; continuing in this way we conclude that $u \in s^{-1/2+\varepsilon}L^2(q)$ for any $\varepsilon \in (0, 1)$ as required. \square

Proof of Proposition 5.9. 1) Proceed by induction on depth. For depth zero, there is nothing to prove. Let $k > 0$ and assume that the result is true for any Witt space of depth less than k . If $u \in \mathcal{D}_{\max}(\partial_{\text{dR}})$ has support in a locally trivialized neighborhood $\mathcal{U} \times C(Z)$ at the highest depth stratum, then Proposition 5.10 gives the stated decay and regularity in the final radial variable. Since the link Z has depth $k - 1$, we already know the result for it.

2) This follows since $\rho^\varepsilon H_{\text{ie}}^1(X; \text{ie}\Lambda^* X)$ is compactly embedded in L_{ie}^2 . \square

We now know that elements of the maximal domain have some ‘extra’ degree of vanishing, and we can then apply an argument of Gil-Mendoza [19].

PROPOSITION 5.11 (Gil-Mendoza). – *If $\mathcal{D}_{\max}(\partial_{\text{dR}}) \subseteq \rho^C L_{\text{ie}}^2(X; \text{ie}\Lambda^* X)$ for some $C > 0$, then, as an operator on $L_{\text{ie}}^2(X; \text{ie}\Lambda^* X)$,*

$$\mathcal{D}_{\max}(\partial_{\text{dR}}) \cap \bigcap_{\varepsilon > 0} \rho^{1-\varepsilon} L_{\text{ie}}^2(X; \text{ie}\Lambda^* X) \subseteq \mathcal{D}_{\min}(\partial_{\text{dR}}).$$

REMARK 5.3. – Since we have actually shown not only that

$$\mathcal{D}_{\max}(\partial_{\text{dR}}) \subseteq \rho^C H_{\text{ie}}^1(X; \text{ie}\Lambda^* X)$$

but in fact

$$\mathcal{D}_{\max}(\partial_{\text{dR}}) \subseteq \bigcap_{\varepsilon > 0} \rho^{1-\varepsilon} H_{\text{ie}}^1(X; \text{ie}\Lambda^* X),$$

this proposition implies $\mathcal{D}_{\max}(\partial_{\text{dR}}) = \mathcal{D}_{\min}(\partial_{\text{dR}})$.

Proof. – We point out the following simple consequence of the formal self-adjointness of ∂_{dR} and the definitions of the minimal/maximal domains and weak derivatives:

LEMMA 5.12. – *An element $u \in \mathcal{D}_{\max}(\partial_{\text{dR}})$ is in $\mathcal{D}_{\min}(\partial_{\text{dR}})$ if and only if*

$$(5.24) \quad (\partial_{\text{dR}} u, v) = (u, \partial_{\text{dR}} v), \text{ for every } v \in \mathcal{D}_{\max}(\partial_{\text{dR}}).$$

Proof. – For any operator D with formal adjoint D^* one has

$$\begin{aligned} u \in \mathcal{D}(D_{\min}) &\iff u \in \mathcal{D}(((D^*)_{\max})^*) \\ &\iff \langle Du, v \rangle = \langle u, D^* v \rangle \text{ for every } v \in \mathcal{D}((D^*)_{\max}). \end{aligned}$$

If D is symmetric so that $D^* = D$, then this is (5.24). \square

Let $u \in \mathcal{D}_{\max}(\partial_{\text{dR}}) \cap \bigcap_{\varepsilon > 0} \rho^{1-\varepsilon} L_{\text{ie}}^2(X; \text{ie}\Lambda^* X)$, so

$$u \in \bigcap_{\varepsilon > 0} \rho^{1-\varepsilon} H_{\text{ie}}^1(X; \text{ie}\Lambda^* X).$$

Set $u_n = \rho^{1/n} u$ for $n \in \mathbb{N}$, so that for each n , $u_n \in \rho H_{\text{ie}}^1(X; \text{ie}\Lambda^*)$, and, for every $\varepsilon \in (0, 1)$,

$$(5.25) \quad u_n \rightarrow u \text{ in } \rho^{1-\varepsilon} H_{\text{ie}}^1(X; \text{ie}\Lambda^*) \text{ and } \partial_{\text{dR}} u_n \rightarrow \partial_{\text{dR}} u \text{ in } \rho^{-\varepsilon} L_{\text{ie}}^2(X; \text{ie}\Lambda^*).$$

Let $\varepsilon \in (0, 1)$ so that $\mathcal{D}_{\max}(\partial_{\text{dR}}) \subseteq \rho^\varepsilon H_{\text{ie}}^1(X; \text{ie}\Lambda^*)$. Then, for any $v \in \mathcal{D}_{\max}(\partial_{\text{dR}})$, (5.25) implies

$$\begin{aligned} (\partial_{\text{dR}} u_n, v)_{L^2} &= (\rho^\varepsilon \partial_{\text{dR}} u_n, \rho^{-\varepsilon} v)_{L^2} \rightarrow (\rho^\varepsilon \partial_{\text{dR}} u, \rho^{-\varepsilon} v)_{L^2} = (\partial_{\text{dR}} u, v)_{L^2}, \\ &\text{and } (u_n, \partial_{\text{dR}} v) \rightarrow (u, \partial_{\text{dR}} v). \end{aligned}$$

Moreover, by the previous Lemma, $u_n \in \mathcal{D}_{\min}(\partial_{\text{dR}})$ implies $(\partial_{\text{dR}} u_n, v) = (u_n, \partial_{\text{dR}} v)$.

It follows that $(\bar{\partial}_{\text{dR}} u, v) = (u, \bar{\partial}_{\text{dR}} v)$ for every $v \in \mathcal{D}_{\text{max}}(\bar{\partial}_{\text{dR}})$ and hence $u \in \mathcal{D}_{\text{min}}(\bar{\partial}_{\text{dR}})$. \square

Altogether, we have now proved Theorem 1.1. We summarize for the benefit of the reader.

Proof. – Parts 1) and 2) are direct consequences of the last proposition. Let us show that $\bar{\partial}_{\text{dR}}$ is self-adjoint on its maximal domain. Denote by $\bar{\partial}_{\text{dR,max}}$ the operator $\bar{\partial}_{\text{dR}}$ on its maximal domain. If v is in the domain of $\bar{\partial}_{\text{dR,max}}$ then integration by parts, which is allowed because of the extra vanishing, implies that v is in the domain of $(\bar{\partial}_{\text{dR,max}})^*$ and that $\bar{\partial}_{\text{dR,max}} v = (\bar{\partial}_{\text{dR,max}})^* v$. Conversely, let v lie in the domain of $(\bar{\partial}_{\text{dR,max}})^*$. Observe that $\forall u \in C_c^\infty$, $\langle \bar{\partial}_{\text{dR}} u, v \rangle = \langle u, \bar{\partial}_{\text{dR}} v \rangle$, with $\bar{\partial}_{\text{dR}}$ acting as a distribution on v . From the definition of adjointness we also know that $\langle \bar{\partial}_{\text{dR}} u, v \rangle = \langle u, (\bar{\partial}_{\text{dR,max}})^* v \rangle$ and since this is true for all $u \in C_c^\infty$ we infer that $\bar{\partial}_{\text{dR}} v$ is in L_{ie}^2 . Indeed, by definition, $(\bar{\partial}_{\text{dR,max}})^* v \in L_{\text{ie}}^2$. Thus v is in the domain of $\bar{\partial}_{\text{dR,max}}$ and $\bar{\partial}_{\text{dR,max}} v = (\bar{\partial}_{\text{dR,max}})^* v$. This proves that $\bar{\partial}_{\text{dR,max}}$ is self-adjoint.

To prove 3), since $\bar{\partial}_{\text{dR}}$ is self-adjoint, $(i \text{Id} + \bar{\partial}_{\text{dR}})$ is invertible. Since $\mathcal{D}_{\text{max}}(\bar{\partial}_{\text{dR}})$ is compactly embedded into $L_{\text{ie}}^2(X; \text{ie} \Lambda^* X)$, $(i \text{Id} + \bar{\partial}_{\text{dR}})^{-1}$ defines a parametrix for $\bar{\partial}_{\text{dR}}$ acting on $\mathcal{D}_{\text{max}}(\bar{\partial}_{\text{dR}})$ with compact reminder.

Finally, for 4), since $\bar{\partial}_{\text{dR}}$ is Fredholm, there exists $\epsilon > 0$ such that $(\epsilon \text{Id} + \bar{\partial}_{\text{dR}})$ is invertible. Since the maximal domain is compactly embedded in L_{ie}^2 , $(\epsilon \text{Id} + \bar{\partial}_{\text{dR}})^{-1}$ is compact and self-adjoint. Thus, the spectrum of $(\epsilon \text{Id} + \bar{\partial}_{\text{dR}})^{-1}$ is discrete with finite multiplicity. Therefore, the spectrum of $\bar{\partial}_{\text{dR}}$ is discrete and has finite multiplicity. \square

6. The signature operator on Witt spaces

We now turn from the de Rham operator to the signature operator, first on forms with scalar coefficients and then with C^* -algebra coefficients. We show first that these are Fredholm operators, but more importantly, that they define classes in the groups $K_*(\widehat{X})$ and $K_*(C^*\Gamma)$, respectively. The index of these operators is independent of the choice of metric and defines a topological invariant. We will show later that this class enjoys even stronger properties: it is a Witt bordism invariant, a stratified homotopy invariant and it is equal, rationally, to a topologically defined invariant, the symmetric signature.

6.1. The signature operator $\bar{\partial}_{\text{sign}}$

If X is even-dimensional, the Hodge star induces a natural involution on the differential forms on X ,

$$\mathcal{J} : \Omega^*(X) \rightarrow \Omega^*(X), \quad \mathcal{J}^2 = \text{Id}$$

whose $+1$, -1 eigenspaces are known as the set of self-dual, respectively anti-self dual, forms and are denoted Ω_+^* , Ω_-^* . The involution \mathcal{J} extends naturally to $\text{ie} \Omega^*(X)$ and with respect to the splitting $\text{ie} \Omega^*(X) = \text{ie} \Omega_+^* \oplus \text{ie} \Omega_-^*$, the de Rham operator decomposes

$$\bar{\partial}_{\text{dR}} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \bar{\partial}_{\text{sign}}^- \\ \bar{\partial}_{\text{sign}}^+ & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

where

$$\bar{\partial}_{\text{sign}}^+ = d + \delta : \text{ie} \Omega_+^*(X) \rightarrow \text{ie} \Omega_-^*(X), \quad \bar{\partial}_{\text{sign}}^- = (\bar{\partial}_{\text{sign}}^+)^*.$$

If instead the manifold X is odd-dimensional, the signature operator of an (adapted) edge iterated metric is

$$\tilde{\partial}_{\text{sign}} = -i(d\mathcal{J} + \mathcal{J}d) = -i\mathcal{J}(d - \delta) = -i(d - \delta)\mathcal{J}.$$

We point out for later use that in either case, given a continuous map $r : \widehat{X} \rightarrow B\Gamma$, we also obtain a twisted Mishchenko-Fomenko signature operator $\tilde{\partial}_{\text{sign}}$ acting on sections of the bundle ${}^{\text{ie}}\Lambda_{\Gamma}^*(X)$.

THEOREM 6.1. – *Up to rescaling suitably the metric the following is true. If \widehat{X} satisfies (5.4) for all strata, then the iterated incomplete edge signature operator $\tilde{\partial}_{\text{sign}}$ is essentially self-adjoint with maximal domain contained in*

$$\bigcap_{\varepsilon > 0} \rho^{1-\varepsilon} H_{\text{ie}}^1(X; {}^{\text{ie}}\Lambda^* X).$$

Its unique self-adjoint extension is Fredholm on its maximal domain endowed with the graph-norm; moreover it has discrete L^2 -spectrum of finite multiplicity.

Proof. – If X is even-dimensional, it is immediate to see that

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{D}_{\min}(\tilde{\partial}_{\text{sign}}^+) &= \mathcal{D}_{\min}(\tilde{\partial}_{\text{dR}}) \cap L_{\text{ie}}^2(X; {}^{\text{ie}}\Lambda_+^*(X)), \\ \mathcal{D}_{\max}(\tilde{\partial}_{\text{sign}}^+) &= \mathcal{D}_{\max}(\tilde{\partial}_{\text{dR}}) \cap L_{\text{ie}}^2(X; {}^{\text{ie}}\Lambda_+^*(X)) \end{aligned}$$

so the result follows from the corresponding results for $\tilde{\partial}_{\text{dR}}$.

For X odd-dimensional, we point out that one can characterize the maximal domain of $d - \delta$ through the same analysis used for $d + \delta$. Alternately, we can use the result for $d + \delta$ to deduce it for $d - \delta$ as follows. As explained above, a byproduct of our results is the existence of a strong Kodaira decomposition

$$L_{\text{ie}}^2\Omega^* = L^2\mathcal{H} \oplus \text{Image } d \oplus \text{Image } \delta$$

where $L^2\mathcal{H}$ is the intersection of the null spaces of d and δ . The de Rham operator $d + \delta$ decomposes into

$$(d : \text{Image } \delta \rightarrow \text{Image } d) \oplus (\delta : \text{Image } d \rightarrow \text{Image } \delta),$$

hence d and δ individually have closed range and

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{D}_{\max}(\tilde{\partial}_{\text{dR}}) \cap \text{Image } \delta &= \mathcal{D}_{\max}(d) \cap \text{Image } \delta \\ \mathcal{D}_{\max}(\tilde{\partial}_{\text{dR}}) \cap \text{Image } d &= \mathcal{D}_{\max}(\delta) \cap \text{Image } d \end{aligned}$$

hence $i(d - \delta)$ has closed range with domain contained in (hence, by symmetry, equal to) $\mathcal{D}_{\max}(\tilde{\partial}_{\text{dR}})$. Applying Proposition 5.11 to $i(d - \delta)$ then shows that it too is essentially self-adjoint. \square

6.2. The K-homology class $[\bar{\partial}_{\text{sign}}] \in K_*(\widehat{X})$

The results proved so far for the signature operator $\bar{\partial}_{\text{sign}}$ on a Witt space \widehat{X} allow one to define the K-homology class $[\bar{\partial}_{\text{sign}}] \in K_*(\widehat{X}) = KK_*(C(\widehat{X}), \mathbb{C})$. The K-homology signature class already appears in the work of Moscovici-Wu [47]; the definition there is based on the results of Cheeger.

Recall that an *even* unbounded Fredholm module for the C^* -algebra $C(\widehat{X})$ is a pair (H, D) such that:

- H is a Hilbert space endowed with a unitary $*$ -representation of $C(\widehat{X})$; D is a self-adjoint unbounded linear operator on H ;
- there is a dense $*$ -subalgebra $\mathcal{U} \subset C(\widehat{X})$ such that $\forall a \in \mathcal{U}$ the domain of D is invariant by a and $[D, a]$ extends to a bounded operator on H ;
- $(1 + D^2)^{-1}$ is a compact operator on H ;
- H is equipped with a grading $\tau = \tau^*$, $\tau^2 = I$, such that $\tau f = f\tau$ and $\tau D = -D\tau$.

An *odd* unbounded Fredholm module is defined omitting the last condition.

An unbounded Fredholm module defines a Kasparov $(C(\widehat{X}), \mathbb{C})$ -bimodule and thus an element in $KK_*(C(\widehat{X}), \mathbb{C})$. We refer to [3] [6] for more on this foundational material.

Recall that adapted edge iterated metrics were defined in Proposition 5.4. The following theorem already appears in [47], where it is proved using Cheeger's results. Here we give a proof using our approach.

THEOREM 6.2. – *The signature operator $\bar{\partial}_{\text{sign}}$ associated to a Witt space \widehat{X} endowed with an adapted edge iterated metric g defines an unbounded Fredholm module for $C(\widehat{X})$ and thus a class $[\bar{\partial}_{\text{sign}}] \in KK_*(C(\widehat{X}), \mathbb{C})$, $*$ $\equiv \dim X \pmod{2}$. Moreover, the class $[\bar{\partial}_{\text{sign}}]$ does not depend on the choice of the adapted edge iterated metric on \widehat{X} .*

Proof. – We take $H = L^2_{\text{ie}}(X; {}^{\text{ie}}\Lambda^*X)$, endowed with the natural representation of $C(\widehat{X})$ by multiplication operators. We take D as the unique closed self-adjoint extension of $\bar{\partial}_{\text{sign}}$. These data depend of course on the choice of the adapted edge iterated metric. We take \mathcal{U} equal to the space of Lipschitz functions on \widehat{X} with respect to g ; \mathcal{U} does not depend on the choice of g , since two adapted edge iterated metrics are quasi-isometric. Finally, in the even dimensional case we take the involution defined by \mathcal{J} . All the conditions defining an unbounded Kasparov module are easily proved using the results of the previous section: indeed, if f is Lipschitz then it is elementary to see that multiplication by f sends the maximal domain of $\bar{\partial}_{\text{sign}}$ into itself; moreover $[f, \bar{\partial}_{\text{sign}}]$ is Clifford multiplication by df which exists almost everywhere and is an element in $L^\infty(\widehat{X})$; in particular $[f, \bar{\partial}_{\text{sign}}]$ extends to a bounded operator on H ; finally we know that $(1 + D^2)^{-1}$ is a compact operator (indeed, we proved this is true for $(\pm i + D)^{-1}$). Thus there is a well defined class $KK_*(C(\widehat{X}), \mathbb{C})$ which we denote simply by $[\bar{\partial}_{\text{sign}}]$; this class depends a priori on the choice of the metric g . Recall however that two adapted edge iterated metrics g_0 and g_1 are joined by a path of adapted edge iterated metrics g_t . Let $\bar{\partial}_{\text{sign}}^0$ and $\bar{\partial}_{\text{sign}}^1$ be the corresponding signature operators, with domains in H_0 and H_1 . Proceeding as in the work of Hilsum on Lipschitz manifolds [23]

one can prove that the 1-parameter family $(H_t, \tilde{\partial}_{\text{sign}}^t)$ defines an *unbounded* operatorial homotopy; using the homotopy invariance of KK -theory one obtains

$$[\tilde{\partial}_{\text{sign}}^0] = [\tilde{\partial}_{\text{sign}}^1] \text{ in } KK_*(C(\widehat{X}), \mathbb{C}).$$

We omit the details since they are a repetition of the ones given in [23]. □

6.3. The index class of the twisted signature operator $\tilde{\partial}_{\text{sign}}$

Let \widehat{X} be a Witt space endowed with an adapted edge iterated metric. Assume now that we are also given a continuous map $r : \widehat{X} \rightarrow B\Gamma$ and let $\Gamma \rightarrow \widehat{X}' \rightarrow \widehat{X}$ be the Galois Γ -cover induced by $E\Gamma \rightarrow B\Gamma$. We consider the Mishchenko bundle

$$\widetilde{C_r^* \Gamma} := C_r^* \Gamma \times_{\Gamma} \widehat{X}',$$

and the signature operator with values in the restriction of $\widetilde{C_r^* \Gamma}$ to X , which we denote by $\tilde{\partial}_{\text{sign}}$.

PROPOSITION 6.3. – *The twisted signature operator $\tilde{\partial}_{\text{sign}}$ is essentially self-adjoint as an operator on $L_{\text{ie}, \Gamma}^2(X; \text{ie} \Lambda_{\Gamma}^* X)$, with maximal domain contained in $\bigcap_{\varepsilon > 0} \rho^{1-\varepsilon} H_{\text{ie}, \Gamma}^1(X; \text{ie} \Lambda_{\Gamma}^* X)$ which is in turn $C_r^* \Gamma$ -compactly included in the Hilbert $C_r^* \Gamma$ -module $L_{\text{ie}, \Gamma}^2(X; \text{ie} \Lambda_{\Gamma}^* X)$.*

Proof. – We briefly point out how the proof given for $\tilde{\partial}_{\text{dR}}$ and $\tilde{\partial}_{\text{sign}}$ extends to the case of $\tilde{\partial}_{\text{dR}}$ and $\tilde{\partial}_{\text{sign}}$. Recall that a $C_r^* \Gamma$ -distribution on $X = \text{reg}(\widehat{X})$ is a \mathbb{C} -linear form

$$T : C_c^\infty(\text{reg}(\widehat{X}), \text{ie} \Lambda_{\Gamma}^* X) \rightarrow C_r^* \Gamma$$

satisfying the following property. For any compact $K \subset \text{reg}(\widehat{X})$, there exists a finite set S of elements of $\text{Diff}_{\text{ie}, \Gamma}^*$ such that:

$$\forall u \in C_K^\infty(\text{reg}(\widehat{X}), \text{ie} \Lambda_{\Gamma}^* X), \quad \|\langle T; u \rangle\|_{C_r^* \Gamma} \leq \sup_{Q \in S} \|(Qu)\|_{L_{\text{ie}, \Gamma}^2}.$$

Of course, any element of $L_{\text{ie}, \Gamma}^2(X; \text{ie} \Lambda_{\Gamma}^* X)$ defines a $C_r^* \Gamma$ -distribution on $\text{reg}(\widehat{X})$. It is clear that $\tilde{\partial}_{\text{dR}}$ sends $L_{\text{ie}, \Gamma}^2(X; \text{ie} \Lambda_{\Gamma}^* X)$ into the space of $C_r^* \Gamma$ -distributions. Therefore, the notion of maximal domain for $\tilde{\partial}_{\text{dR}}$ is defined. The notion of minimal domain is also well defined (this is simply the closure of C_c^∞ with respect to the norm $\|u\| + \|\tilde{\partial}_{\text{dR}} u\|$). Notice that these two extensions are closed. Our first task is to show that these two extensions coincide. To this end we shall make use of the fundamental hypothesis that the reference map $r : X \rightarrow B\Gamma$ extends continuously to the whole singular space \widehat{X} . Therefore, for any distinguished neighborhood $W \simeq \mathbb{R}^b \times C(Z)$, the induced Γ -coverings over W and over Z are trivial. This implies that for any $q \in Y$, $N_q(\tilde{\partial}_{\text{dR}})$ is conjugate to $N_q(\tilde{\partial}_{\text{dR}}) \otimes \text{Id}_{\widetilde{C_r^* \Gamma}}$. Once this has been observed we have, immediately, that Proposition 5.3 and Lemma 5.8 extend to the case of $\tilde{\partial}_{\text{dR}}$. Then, Proposition 5.10 also extends easily to the present case showing that the maximal domain of $\tilde{\partial}_{\text{sign}}$ is included in $\bigcap_{\varepsilon > 0} \rho^{1-\varepsilon} H_{\text{ie}, \Gamma}^1(X; \text{ie} \Lambda_{\Gamma}^* X)$. Once the extra vanishing is obtained, we can apply the argument given in the proof of Theorem 1.1 in order to show that the maximal extension is in fact self-adjoint. The argument of Gil-Mendoza can also be extended, showing the equality of the maximal and the minimal domain. The details of all this are easy and for the sake of brevity we omit them. Finally, proceeding as in [35], one can prove that $\rho^\varepsilon H_{\text{ie}, \Gamma}^1(X; \text{ie} \Lambda_{\Gamma}^* X)$ is $C_r^* \Gamma$ -compactly included into $L_{\text{ie}, \Gamma}^2(X; \text{ie} \Lambda_{\Gamma}^* X)$.

The proposition is proved for $\tilde{\partial}_{\text{dR}}$. The extra step needed for the signature operator is proved as in Theorem 6.1. \square

From now on we shall only consider the closed unbounded self-adjoint $C_r^*\Gamma$ -operator of Proposition 6.3 and with common abuse of notation we continue to denote it by $\tilde{\partial}_{\text{sign}}$.

We now proceed to show the following fundamental

PROPOSITION 6.4. – *The operator $\tilde{\partial}_{\text{sign}}$ is a regular operator. Consequently $(i \pm \tilde{\partial}_{\text{sign}})$ and $(1 + \tilde{\partial}_{\text{sign}}^2)$ are invertible.*

Proof. – Recall that a closed unbounded self-adjoint operator D on a Hilbert $C_r^*\Gamma$ -module is said to be regular if $1 + D^2$ is surjective. One can show, see [33], that D is regular if and only if $1 + D^2$ has dense image if and only if $(i \pm D)$ has dense image if and only if $(i \pm D)$ is surjective. Moreover, if D is regular then both $(i \pm D)$ and $1 + D^2$ have an inverse. For a simple example of an unbounded self-adjoint operator on a Hilbert module such that $(i + D)$ and $(i - D)$ are not invertible see [24, page 415].

We shall prove that our operator is regular by employing unpublished ideas of Georges Skandalis, explained in detail in work of Rosenberg-Weinberger [52]. We have seen in the previous subsection that $\tilde{\partial}_{\text{sign}}$ defines an unbounded Kasparov $(C(\widehat{X}), \mathbb{C})$ -bimodule and thus a class $[\tilde{\partial}_{\text{sign}}] \in KK_*(C(\widehat{X}), \mathbb{C})$. Consider now

$$\mathcal{E} := L_{\text{ie}}^2(X; {}^{\text{ie}}\Lambda^* X) \otimes_{\mathbb{C}} C_r^*\Gamma;$$

tensoring $\tilde{\partial}_{\text{sign}}$ with $\text{Id}_{C_r^*\Gamma}$ we obtain in an obvious way an unbounded Kasparov $(C(\widehat{X}) \otimes C_r^*\Gamma, C_r^*\Gamma)$ -bimodule that we will denote by $(\mathcal{E}, \mathcal{D})$. For later use we denote the corresponding KK-class as

$$(6.1) \quad [[\tilde{\partial}_{\text{sign}}]] \in KK_*(C(\widehat{X}) \otimes C_r^*\Gamma, C_r^*\Gamma).$$

Consider $A := C(\widehat{X}) \otimes C_r^*\Gamma$ and set

$$\mathcal{U} := \{a \in A : a(\text{Dom } \mathcal{D}) \subset \text{Dom } \mathcal{D} \text{ and } [a, \mathcal{D}] \text{ extends to an element of } \mathcal{L}(\mathcal{E})\}.$$

It is a non-trivial result ([52]) that \mathcal{U} is a dense $*$ -subalgebra of A stable under holomorphic functional calculus. Consider now the Mishchenko bundle $\widehat{C}_r^*\Gamma$ and its continuous sections $C^0(\widehat{X}; \widehat{C}_r^*\Gamma) =: P$. It is obvious that P is a finitely generated projective right A -module. The result cited above, together with Karoubi density theorem ([28] exercise II.6.5), implies that there exists a finitely generated projective right \mathcal{U} -module \mathcal{P} such that $P = \mathcal{P} \otimes_{\mathcal{U}} A$. Consider for $\xi \in P$ the operator $T_\xi : \mathcal{E} \rightarrow P \widehat{\otimes}_A \mathcal{E}$ defined by $T_\xi(\eta) := \xi \otimes \eta$. T_ξ is a bounded operator of $C_r^*\Gamma$ Hilbert modules with adjoint T_ξ^* . Recall now, see [52], that a \mathcal{D} -connection in the present context is a symmetric $C_r^*\Gamma$ -linear operator $\widetilde{\mathcal{D}}$

$$\widetilde{\mathcal{D}} : \mathcal{P} \otimes_{\mathcal{U}} \text{Dom}(\mathcal{D}) \longrightarrow P \widehat{\otimes}_A \mathcal{E}$$

such that $\forall \xi \in \mathcal{P}$ the following commutator, defined initially on $(\text{Dom}(\mathcal{D})) \oplus \mathcal{P} \otimes_{\mathcal{U}} \text{Dom}(\mathcal{D})$, extends to a bounded operator on $\mathcal{E} \oplus P \widehat{\otimes}_A \mathcal{E}$:

$$\left[\begin{pmatrix} \mathcal{D} & 0 \\ 0 & \widetilde{\mathcal{D}} \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 & T_\xi^* \\ T_\xi & 0 \end{pmatrix} \right].$$

Rosenberg and Weinberger have proved [52] that every \mathcal{D} -connection is a self-adjoint regular operator. We can end the proof of the present proposition as follows: first we observe that as $C_r^*\Gamma$ Hilbert modules $P\widehat{\otimes}_A \mathcal{E} = L_{\text{iie},\Gamma}^2(X; \text{iie}\Lambda_\Gamma^* X)$; next we consider $\widetilde{\partial}_{\text{sign}}$ and prove the following.

LEMMA 6.5. – *The operator $\widetilde{\partial}_{\text{sign}}$ defines a \mathcal{D} -connection.*

Proof. – It will suffice to prove the following. Let U be an open subset of X over which $\widetilde{C_r^*\Gamma}$ is trivial. Then the restriction of $\xi \in \mathcal{P}$ to U is a finite sum of terms of the form $\theta \otimes u$ where θ is a flat section and u is a C^1 -function. So we shall assume that $\xi = \theta \otimes u$. Then for any $\eta \in L_{\text{iie}}^2(U; \text{iie}\Lambda^* X|_U) \otimes C_r^*\Gamma$, one has:

$$(\widetilde{\partial}_{\text{sign}} \circ T_\xi - T_\xi \circ \mathcal{D})(\eta) = \theta \otimes c(du)\eta + \theta \otimes u(\widetilde{\partial}_{\text{sign}} - \mathcal{D})(\eta),$$

where $\mathcal{d}(du)$ is a Clifford multiplication. Recall that the restrictions to U of $\widetilde{\partial}_{\text{sign}}$ and \mathcal{D} are differential operators of order one having the same principal symbol. Therefore, $(\widetilde{\partial}_{\text{sign}} \circ T_\xi - T_\xi \circ \mathcal{D})$ is bounded on $L_{\text{iie}}^2(U; \text{iie}\Lambda^* X|_U) \otimes C_r^*\Gamma$. One then gets immediately the lemma by using a partition of unity. \square

Finally, we check easily that $\mathcal{P} \otimes_{\mathcal{A}} \text{Dom}(\mathcal{D}) \subset \text{Dom}_{\max}(\widetilde{\partial}_{\text{sign}})$. Since $(i + \widetilde{\partial}_{\text{sign}})$ has dense image with domain $\mathcal{P} \otimes_{\mathcal{A}} \text{Dom}(\mathcal{D})$, we see that, a fortiori, the image of $(i + \widetilde{\partial}_{\text{sign}})$ with domain $\text{Dom}_{\max}(\widetilde{\partial}_{\text{sign}})$ must also be dense. \square

These two propositions yield at once the following

THEOREM 6.6. – *The twisted signature operator $\widetilde{\partial}_{\text{sign}}$ and the $C_r^*\Gamma$ -Hilbert module $L_{\text{iie},\Gamma}^2(X; \text{iie}\Lambda_\Gamma^* X)$ define an unbounded Kasparov $(\mathbb{C}, C_r^*\Gamma)$ -bimodule and thus a class in $KK_*(\mathbb{C}, C_r^*\Gamma) = K_*(C_r^*\Gamma)$. We call this the index class associated to $\widetilde{\partial}_{\text{sign}}$ and denote it by $\text{Ind}(\widetilde{\partial}_{\text{sign}}) \in K_*(C_r^*\Gamma)$.*

Moreover, if as in (6.1) we denote by $[[\widetilde{\partial}_{\text{sign}}]] \in KK_(C(\widehat{X}) \otimes C_r^*\Gamma, C_r^*\Gamma)$ the class obtained from $[\widetilde{\partial}_{\text{sign}}] \in KK_*(C(\widehat{X}), \mathbb{C})$ by tensoring with $C_r^*\Gamma$, then $\text{Ind}(\widetilde{\partial}_{\text{sign}})$ is equal to the Kasparov product of the class defined by Mishchenko bundle $[\widetilde{C_r^*\Gamma}] \in KK_0(\mathbb{C}, C(\widehat{X}) \otimes C_r^*\Gamma)$ with $[[\widetilde{\partial}_{\text{sign}}]]$:*

$$(6.2) \quad \text{Ind}(\widetilde{\partial}_{\text{sign}}) = [\widetilde{C_r^*\Gamma}] \otimes [[\widetilde{\partial}_{\text{sign}}]].$$

In particular, the index class $\text{Ind}(\widetilde{\partial}_{\text{sign}})$ does not depend on the choice of the adapted edge iterated metric.

Proof. – We already know that $\widetilde{\partial}_{\text{sign}}$ is self-adjoint regular and \mathbb{Z}_2 -graded in the even dimensional case. It remains to show that the inverse of $(1 + \widetilde{\partial}_{\text{sign}}^2)$ is a $C_r^*\Gamma$ -compact operator. However, the domain of $\widetilde{\partial}_{\text{sign}}$ is compactly included in $L_{\text{iie},\Gamma}^2(X; \text{iie}\Lambda_\Gamma^* X)$; thus $(i + \widetilde{\partial}_{\text{sign}})^{-1}$ and $(-i + \widetilde{\partial}_{\text{sign}})^{-1}$ are both compact. It follows that $(1 + \widetilde{\partial}_{\text{sign}}^2)^{-1}$ is compact. Thus $(\widetilde{\partial}_{\text{sign}}, L_{\text{iie},\Gamma}^2(X; \text{iie}\Lambda_\Gamma^* X))$ defines an unbounded Kasparov $(\mathbb{C}, C_r^*\Gamma)$ -bimodule as required. The equality $\text{Ind}(\widetilde{\partial}_{\text{sign}}) = [\widetilde{C_r^*\Gamma}] \otimes [[\widetilde{\partial}_{\text{sign}}]]$ is in fact part of the theorem, attributed to Skandalis in [52], on \mathcal{D} -connections. Finally, since we have proved that $[\widetilde{\partial}_{\text{sign}}]$, and thus $[[\widetilde{\partial}_{\text{sign}}]]$, is metric independent, and since $[\widetilde{C_r^*\Gamma}]$ is obviously metric independent, we conclude that $\text{Ind}(\widetilde{\partial}_{\text{sign}})$ has this property too. The theorem is proved. \square

COROLLARY 6.7. – Let $\beta : K_*(B\Gamma) \rightarrow K_*(C_r^*\Gamma)$ be the assembly map; let $r_*[\tilde{\partial}_{\text{sign}}] \in K_*(B\Gamma)$ be the push-forward of the signature K -homology class. Then

$$(6.3) \quad \beta(r_*[\tilde{\partial}_{\text{sign}}]) = \text{Ind}(\tilde{\partial}_{\text{sign}}) \text{ in } K_*(C_r^*\Gamma).$$

Proof. – Since $\text{Ind}(\tilde{\partial}_{\text{sign}}) = [\tilde{C}_r^*\Gamma] \otimes [[\tilde{\partial}_{\text{sign}}]]$, this follows immediately from the very definition of the assembly map. See [29] [30]. \square

7. Witt bordism invariance

Let \widehat{Y} be an oriented odd dimensional Witt space with boundary $\partial\widehat{Y} = \widehat{X}$. We assume that \widehat{Y} is a smoothly stratified space having a product structure near its boundary. We endow \widehat{Y} with an edge iterated metric having a product structure near $\partial\widehat{Y} = \widehat{X}$ and inducing an adapted edge iterated metric g (Proposition 5.4) on \widehat{X} . Consider a reference map $r : \widehat{Y} \rightarrow B\Gamma$; its restriction to \widehat{X} and g induces a $C_r^*\Gamma$ -linear signature operator on \widehat{X} . In this section only we shall be very precise and denote this operator by $\tilde{\partial}_{\text{sign}}(\widehat{X})$.

THEOREM 7.1. – We have $\text{Ind} \tilde{\partial}_{\text{sign}}(\widehat{X}) = 0$ in $K_0(C_r^*\Gamma) \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}} \mathbb{Q}$.

Proof. – We follow [38, Section 4.3] and Higson [22, Theorem 5.1]. Denote by $\widehat{Y}' \rightarrow \widehat{Y}$ and $\widehat{X}' \rightarrow \widehat{X}$ the two Γ -coverings associated to the reference map $r : \widehat{Y} \rightarrow B\Gamma$.

The analysis of Section 7 shows that the operator $\tilde{\partial}_{\text{sign}}(\widehat{X})$ induces a class $[\tilde{\partial}_{\text{sign}}(\widehat{X})]$ in the Kasparov group $KK^0(C_0(\partial\widehat{Y}), C_r^*\Gamma)$. In terms of the constant map $\pi^{\partial\widehat{Y}} : \partial\widehat{Y} \rightarrow \{\text{pt}\}$, one has:

$$\text{Ind} \tilde{\partial}_{\text{sign}}(\widehat{X}) = \pi_*^{\partial\widehat{Y}}([\tilde{\partial}_{\text{sign}}(\widehat{X})]) \in KK^0(\mathbb{C}, C_r^*\Gamma) \simeq K_0(C_r^*\Gamma).$$

Now let $C_{\partial\widehat{Y}}(\widehat{Y}) \subset C(\widehat{Y})$ denote the ideal of continuous functions on \widehat{Y} vanishing on the boundary. Let $i : \partial\widehat{Y} \rightarrow \widehat{Y}$ denote the inclusion and consider the long exact sequence in $KK(\cdot, C_r^*\Gamma)$ associated to the semisplit short exact sequence:

$$(7.1) \quad 0 \rightarrow C_{\partial\widehat{Y}}(\widehat{Y}) \xrightarrow{j} C(\widehat{Y}) \xrightarrow{q} C(\partial\widehat{Y}) \rightarrow 0$$

(see Blackadar [6, page 197]). In particular, we have the exactness of

$$KK^1(C_{\partial\widehat{Y}}(\widehat{Y}), C_r^*\Gamma) \xrightarrow{\delta} KK^0(C(\partial\widehat{Y}), C_r^*\Gamma) \xrightarrow{i_*} KK^0(C(\widehat{Y}), C_r^*\Gamma)$$

and thus $i_* \circ \delta = 0$. Recall that the conic iterated metric on \widehat{Y} (with product structure near $\partial\widehat{Y} = \widehat{X}$) allows us to define a $C_r^*\Gamma$ -linear twisted signature operator $\tilde{\partial}_{\text{sign}}$ on \widehat{Y} with coefficients in the bundle $\widehat{Y}' \times_{\Gamma} C_r^*\Gamma \rightarrow \widehat{Y}$. This twisted signature operator allows us to define a class $[\tilde{\partial}_{\text{sign}}] \in KK^1(C_{\partial\widehat{Y}}(\widehat{Y}), C_r^*\Gamma)$.

LEMMA 7.2. – One has $\delta[\tilde{\partial}_{\text{sign}}] = [2\tilde{\partial}_{\text{sign}}(\widehat{X})]$.

Proof. – We are using the proof of Theorem 5.1 of Higson [22]. We can replace \widehat{Y} by a collar neighborhood $W \simeq [0, 1[\times\partial\widehat{Y}]$. Consider the differential operator $d :$

$$d = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -i \frac{d}{dx} \\ -i \frac{d}{dx} & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

acting on $[0, 1]$. It defines a class in $KK^1(C_0(0, 1), C_r^*\Gamma)$. Recall that the Kasparov product $[d] \otimes \cdot$ induces an isomorphism:

$$[d] \otimes \cdot : KK^0(C(\partial\widehat{Y}), C_r^*\Gamma) \rightarrow KK^1(C_{\partial\widehat{Y}}(W), C_r^*\Gamma).$$

As in [22], the connecting map δ :

$$KK^1(C_{\partial\widehat{Y}}(W), C_r^*\Gamma) \xrightarrow{\delta} KK^0(C(\partial\widehat{Y}), C_r^*\Gamma)$$

is given by the inverse of $[d] \otimes \cdot$. Denote by \mathcal{D}_W the restriction of $\widetilde{\partial}_{\text{sign}}$ to W and recall that $\widehat{X} = \partial\widehat{Y}$ is even dimensional. Then one checks (using [22] and [48, page 296]) that the KK -class $[\mathcal{D}_W]$ is equal to $[d] \otimes 2[\widetilde{\partial}_{\text{sign}}(\widehat{X})]$, and one finds that $\delta[\mathcal{D}_W] = 2[\widetilde{\partial}_{\text{sign}}(\widehat{X})]$ which proves the result. \square

Let $\pi^{\widehat{Y}} : \widehat{Y} \rightarrow \{\text{pt}\}$ denote the constant map. By functoriality, one has:

$$\pi_*^{\partial\widehat{Y}} = \pi_*^{\widehat{Y}} \circ i_*.$$

Since $i_* \circ \delta = 0$, the previous lemma implies that:

$$2 \text{Ind } \widetilde{\partial}_{\text{sign}}(\widehat{X}) = \pi_*^{\partial\widehat{Y}}([2\widetilde{\partial}_{\text{sign}}(\widehat{X})]) = \pi_*^{\partial\widehat{Y}} \circ \delta([\mathcal{D}_W]) = \pi_*^{\widehat{Y}} \circ i_* \circ \delta([\mathcal{D}_W]) = 0.$$

Therefore, Theorem 7.1 is proved. \square

We shall denote by $\Omega_*^{\text{Witt},s}(B\Gamma)$ the bordism group in the category of *smoothly* stratified oriented Witt spaces. This group is generated by the elements of the form $[\widehat{X}, r : \widehat{X} \rightarrow B\Gamma]$ where $[\widehat{X}, r : \widehat{X} \rightarrow B\Gamma]$ is equivalent to the zero element if \widehat{X} is the boundary of a smoothly stratified Witt oriented space \widehat{Y} (as in Theorem 7.1) such that the map r extends continuously to \widehat{Y} . It follows that the index map

$$(7.2) \quad \Omega_*^{\text{Witt},s}(B\Gamma) \rightarrow K_*(C_r^*\Gamma) \otimes \mathbb{Q},$$

sending $[\widehat{X}, r : \widehat{X} \rightarrow B\Gamma] \in \Omega_*^{\text{Witt},s}(B\Gamma)$ to the higher index class $\text{Ind}(\widetilde{\partial}_{\text{sign}})$ (for the twisting bundle $r^*E\Gamma \times_{\Gamma} C_r^*\Gamma$), is well defined. As in the closed case, see [53], it might be possible to refine this result and show that the index map actually defines a group homomorphism $\Omega_*^{\text{Witt},s}(B\Gamma) \rightarrow K_*(C_r^*\Gamma)$

Recall that Siegel’s Witt-bordism groups $\Omega_*^{\text{Witt}}(B\Gamma)$ are given in terms of equivalence classes of pairs $(\widehat{X}, u : \widehat{X} \rightarrow B\Gamma)$, with \widehat{X} a Witt space which is not necessarily *smoothly* stratified.

We also recall that, working with PL spaces, Sullivan [57] has defined the notion of connected KO-Homology ko_* (see also [55, page 1069]). Siegel [55, Chapter 4], building on work of Sullivan and Conner-Floyd, has shown that the natural map $\Omega_*^{\text{SO}}(B\Gamma) \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}} \mathbb{Q} \rightarrow \Omega_*^{\text{Witt}}(B\Gamma) \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}} \mathbb{Q}$ is surjective by showing that the natural map $\Omega_*^{\text{SO}}(B\Gamma) \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}} \mathbb{Q} \rightarrow ko_*(B\Gamma) \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}} \mathbb{Q}$ is surjective and the natural map ([55]) $\Omega_*^{\text{Witt}}(B\Gamma) \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}} \mathbb{Q} \rightarrow ko_*(B\Gamma) \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}} \mathbb{Q}$ is an isomorphism. We need to extend these results for the corresponding groups associated with the category of smoothly stratified spaces.

PROPOSITION 7.3. – *The natural map $\Omega_*^{\text{SO}}(B\Gamma) \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}} \mathbb{Q} \rightarrow \Omega_*^{\text{Witt},s}(B\Gamma) \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}} \mathbb{Q}$ is surjective.*

Proof. – Theorem 4.4 of [55] is still valid (by inspection) if one works in the category of smoothly stratified oriented Witt spaces. Namely, if \widehat{X} is an irreducible smoothly stratified Witt space of even dimension > 0 such that $w(\widehat{X}) = 0$, with $w(\widehat{X}) \in W(\mathbb{Q})$, then \widehat{X} is Witt cobordant to zero in the category of smoothly stratified Witt spaces. The arguments of [55, Chapter 4] show that Siegel’s map:

$$\Omega_*^{\text{Witt},s}(B\Gamma) \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}} \mathbb{Q} \rightarrow ko_*(B\Gamma) \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}} \mathbb{Q}$$

is an isomorphism and, using the surjectivity of the map

$$\Omega_*^{\text{SO}}(B\Gamma) \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}} \mathbb{Q} \rightarrow ko_*(B\Gamma) \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}} \mathbb{Q},$$

one gets the proposition. □

8. The homology L-class of a Witt space. Higher signatures

The homology L -class $L_*(\widehat{X}) \in H_*(\widehat{X}, \mathbb{Q})$ of a Witt space \widehat{X} was defined independently by Goresky and MacPherson [20], following ideas of Thom [58], and by Cheeger [13]. See also Siegel [55]. In this paper we shall adopt the approach of Goresky and MacPherson. We briefly recall the definition: if \widehat{X} has dimension n , $k \in \mathbb{N}$ is such that $2k - 1 > n$, and \mathcal{N} denotes the ‘north pole’ of \mathbb{S}^k , one can show that the map $\sigma : \pi^k(\widehat{X}) \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}$ that associates to $[f : \widehat{X} \rightarrow \mathbb{S}^k]$ the Witt-signature of $f^{-1}(\mathcal{N})$ is well defined and a group homomorphism. Now, by Serre’s theorem, the Hurewicz map $\pi^k(\widehat{X}) \otimes \mathbb{Q} \rightarrow H^k(\widehat{X}, \mathbb{Q})$ is an isomorphism for $2k - 1 > n$ and we can thus view the above homomorphism, $\sigma \otimes \text{Id}_{\mathbb{Q}}$, as a linear functional in $\text{Hom}(H^k(\widehat{X}), \mathbb{Q}) \simeq H_k(\widehat{X}, \mathbb{Q})$. This defines $L_k(\widehat{X}) \in H_k(\widehat{X}, \mathbb{Q})$. The restriction $2k - 1 > n$ can be removed by crossing with a high dimensional sphere in the following way. Choose a positive integer ℓ such that $2(k + \ell) - 1 > n + \ell$ and $k + \ell > n$. Then by the above construction, $L_{k+\ell}(\widehat{X} \times S^\ell)$ is well defined in $H_{k+\ell}(\widehat{X} \times S^\ell, \mathbb{Q})$. Since $k + \ell > n$, the Künneth Theorem shows that there is a natural isomorphism $I : H_{k+\ell}(\widehat{X} \times S^\ell, \mathbb{Q}) \rightarrow H_k(\widehat{X}, \mathbb{Q})$. One then defines: $L_k(\widehat{X}) := I(L_{k+\ell}(\widehat{X} \times S^\ell))$.

Once we have a homology L -class we can define the higher signatures as follows.

DEFINITION 9. – *Let \widehat{X} be a Witt space and $\Gamma := \pi_1(\widehat{X})$. Let $r : \widehat{X} \rightarrow B\Gamma$ be a classifying map for the universal cover. The (Witt-Novikov) higher signatures of \widehat{X} are the collection of rational numbers:*

$$(8.1) \quad \{ \langle \alpha, r_* L_*(\widehat{X}) \rangle, \alpha \in H^*(B\Gamma, \mathbb{Q}) \}.$$

We set $\sigma_\alpha(\widehat{X}) := \langle \alpha, r_* L_*(\widehat{X}) \rangle$.

The Witt-Novikov higher signatures have already been studied, see for example [14]. If X is an oriented closed compact manifold and $r : X \rightarrow B\pi_1(X)$ is the classifying map, it is not difficult to show that

$$\langle \alpha, r_* L_*(X) \rangle = \langle L(X) \cup r^* \alpha, [X] \rangle \equiv \int L(X) \cup r^* \alpha.$$

Thus the above definition is consistent with the usual definition of Novikov higher signatures in the closed case.

The Novikov conjecture in the closed case is the statement that all the higher signatures $\{ \langle L(X) \cup r^* \alpha, [X] \rangle, \alpha \in H^*(B\Gamma, \mathbb{Q}) \}$ are homotopy invariants.

The Novikov conjecture in the Witt case is the statement that the Witt-Novikov higher signatures $\{\langle \alpha, r_* L_*(\widehat{X}) \rangle, \alpha \in H^*(B\Gamma, \mathbb{Q})\}$ are *stratified* homotopy invariants. Notice that the intersection homology is not a homotopy invariant theory; however, it is a stratified homotopy-invariant theory, see [17].

We shall need to relate the homology L -class of Goresky-MacPherson to the signature class $[\tilde{\partial}_{\text{sign}}] \in K_*(\widehat{X})$.

THEOREM 8.1 (Cheeger/Moscovici-Wu). – *The topological homology L -class $L_*(\widehat{X}) \in H_*(\widehat{X}, \mathbb{Q})$ is the image, under the rationalized homology Chern character, of the signature K -homology class $[\tilde{\partial}_{\text{sign}}]_{\mathbb{Q}} \in K_*(\widehat{X}) \otimes \mathbb{Q}$; in formula*

$$(8.2) \quad \text{ch}_*[\tilde{\partial}_{\text{sign}}]_{\mathbb{Q}} = L_*(\widehat{X}) \quad \text{in} \quad H_*(\widehat{X}, \mathbb{Q}).$$

This result is due to Cheeger, who proved it for piecewise flat metric of conic type, and to Moscovici-Wu, who gave an alternative argument valid also for any metric quasi-isometric to such a metric [13], [47]. It is worth pointing out here that our metrics do belong to the class considered in [47]. Notice that Moscovici-Wu prove that the straight Chern character of $[\tilde{\partial}_{\text{sign}}]_{\mathbb{Q}} \in K_*(\widehat{X}) \otimes \mathbb{Q}$ is equal to $L_*(\widehat{X}) \in H_*(\widehat{X}, \mathbb{Q})$; the straight Chern character has values in Alexander-Spanier homology; the equality with $L_*(\widehat{X}) \in H_*(\widehat{X}, \mathbb{Q})$ is obtained using the isomorphism between Alexander-Spanier and singular homology [47].

9. Stratified homotopy invariance of the index class: the analytic approach

One key point in all the index theoretic proofs of the Novikov conjecture for closed oriented manifolds is the one stating the homotopy invariance of the signature index class in $K_*(C_r^*\Gamma)$. By this we mean that if $r : X \rightarrow B\Gamma$ as above, $f : X' \rightarrow X$ is a smooth homotopy equivalence and $r' := r \circ f : X' \rightarrow B\Gamma$, then the index class, in $K_*(C_r^*\Gamma)$, associated to $\tilde{\partial}_{\text{sign}}$ (i.e., associated to the signature operator on X , $\tilde{\partial}_{\text{sign}}$, twisted by $r^*E\Gamma \times_{\Gamma} C_r^*\Gamma$) is equal to the one associated to $\tilde{\partial}'_{\text{sign}}$ (i.e., associated to the signature operator on X' , $\tilde{\partial}'_{\text{sign}}$, twisted by $(r')^*E\Gamma \times_{\Gamma} C_r^*\Gamma$). There are two approaches to this fundamental result:

1. one proves *analytically* that $\text{Ind}(\tilde{\partial}_{\text{sign}}) = \text{Ind}(\tilde{\partial}'_{\text{sign}})$ in $K_*(C_r^*\Gamma)$;
2. one proves that the index class is equal to an a priori homotopy invariant, the Mishchenko (C^* -algebraic) symmetric signature.

In this section we pursue the first of these approaches. We shall thus establish the stratified homotopy invariance of the index class on Witt spaces by following ideas from Hilsum-Skandalis [25], where this property is proved for closed compact manifolds. See also [50].

9.1. Hilsum-Skandalis replacement of f

If X and Y are closed Riemannian manifolds, and $f : X \rightarrow Y$ is a homotopy equivalence, it need not be the case that pull-back by f induces a bounded operator in L^2 . Indeed, suppose f is an embedding and ϕ_ε is a function which equals 1 on the ε tubular neighborhood of the image of X . The L^2 -norm of ϕ_ε is bounded by $C\varepsilon^{\text{codim}_Y X}$ and hence tends to zero, while $f^*\phi_\varepsilon \equiv 1$ on X and so its L^2 norm is constant. Thus the closure of the graph of f^* , say over piecewise constant functions, contains an element of the form $(0, 1)$, and is not itself the graph of an operator.

On the other hand, if f is a submersion, and the metric on X is a submersion metric, then f^* clearly does induce a bounded operator on L^2 . Since the latter property is a quasi-isometry invariant, and any two metrics on X are quasi-isometric, it follows that pull-back by a submersion always induces a bounded operator in L^2 .

As one is often presented with a homotopy equivalence f and interested in properties of L^2 spaces, it is useful to follow Hilsum and Skandalis [25] and replace pull-back by f by an operator that is bounded in L^2 . We refer to this operator as the Hilsum-Skandalis replacement of f^* and denote it by $HS(f)$.

Such a map is constructed as follows. Consider a disk bundle $\pi_Y : \mathbb{D}_Y \rightarrow Y$ and the associated pulled back bundle $f^*\mathbb{D}_Y$ by the map $f : X \rightarrow Y$. Denote by $\pi_X : f^*\mathbb{D}_Y \rightarrow X$ the induced projection. Then f admits a natural lift $\mathbb{D}(f)$ such that

$$\begin{array}{ccc} f^*\mathbb{D}_Y & \xrightarrow{\mathbb{D}(f)} & \mathbb{D}_Y \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ X & \xrightarrow{f} & Y \end{array}$$

commutes. Moreover, we consider a (smooth) map $e : \mathbb{D}_Y \rightarrow Y$ such that $p = e \circ \mathbb{D}(f) : f^*\mathbb{D}_Y \rightarrow Y$ is a submersion, and a choice of Thom form \mathcal{T} for π_X . The Hilsum-Skandalis replacement of f^* is then the map

$$\begin{aligned} HS(f) = HS_{\mathcal{T}, f^*\mathbb{D}_Y, \mathbb{D}_Y, e}(f) : \mathcal{C}^\infty(Y; \Lambda^*) &\longrightarrow \mathcal{C}^\infty(X; \Lambda^*) \\ u &\longmapsto (\pi_X)_*(\mathcal{T} \wedge p^*u). \end{aligned}$$

Notice that $HS(f)$ induces a bounded map in L^2 because $p^* = (e \circ \mathbb{D}(f))^*$ does.

For example, as in [25], one can start with an embedding $j : Y \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^N$ and a tubular neighborhood \mathcal{U} of $j(Y)$ such that $j(\zeta) + \mathbb{D} \subseteq \mathcal{U}$, and then take $\mathbb{D}_X = X \times \mathbb{D}$, $\mathbb{D}_Y = Y \times \mathbb{D}$, $\mathbb{D}(f) = f \times \text{id}$, and $e(\zeta, v) = \tau(\zeta + v)$ where $\tau : \mathcal{U} \rightarrow Y$ is the projection. Alternately, one can take \mathbb{D}_Y to be the unit ball subbundle of TY and $e(\zeta, v) = \exp_{f(\zeta)}(v)$. We will extend the latter approach to stratified manifolds.

In any case, one can show that $HS(f)$ is a suitable replacement for f^* . Significantly, using $HS(f)$ we will see that the K-theory classes induced by the signature operators of homotopic stratified manifolds coincide.

9.2. Stratified homotopy equivalences

Let \widehat{X} and \widehat{Y} denote stratified spaces, X and Y their regular parts, and $\mathcal{J}(X)$ and $\mathcal{J}(Y)$ the corresponding sets of strata. Following [17] and [31, Def. 4.8.1 ff] we say that a map $f : \widehat{X} \rightarrow \widehat{Y}$ is *stratum preserving* if

$$S \in \mathcal{J}(\widehat{Y}) \implies f^{-1}(S) \text{ is a union of strata of } X$$

and *codimension preserving* if also

$$\text{codim } f^{-1}(S) = \text{codim } S.$$

We will say that a map is *strongly stratum preserving* if it is both stratum and codimension preserving.

In these references, a *stratum-preserving homotopy equivalence* between stratified spaces is a strongly stratum preserving map $f : \widehat{X} \rightarrow \widehat{Y}$ such that there exists another strongly stratum preserving map $g : \widehat{Y} \rightarrow \widehat{X}$ with both $f \circ g$ and $g \circ f$ homotopic to the appropriate identity maps through strongly stratum preserving maps. It is shown that stratum-preserving homotopy equivalences induce isomorphisms in intersection cohomology.

Notice that the existence of a homotopy equivalence between *closed* manifolds implies that the manifolds have the same dimension, so it is natural to impose a condition like strong stratum preserving on stratified homotopy equivalences. We shall also assume that f is a *smooth* strongly stratified map, see Definition 4, and that it is a *smooth* strongly stratified homotopy equivalence. (Once again, in the index-theoretic approach to the Novikov conjecture on closed manifolds, this additional hypothesis of smoothness is also made.)

We shall often omit the reference to the smoothness of f , given that our methods are obviously suited for these kinds of maps only.

A smooth strongly stratified map lifts, according to Definition 4, to a smooth map between the resolutions of the stratified spaces $\tilde{f} : \tilde{X} \rightarrow \tilde{Y}$ preserving the iterated boundary fibration structures. In particular, \tilde{f} is a *b*-map and the differential of \tilde{f} sends tangent vectors to the boundary fibrations of \tilde{X} to tangent vector to the boundary fibrations of \tilde{Y} .

This implies that there exist linear maps

$$f^* : \mathcal{C}^\infty(Y; \text{ie } \Lambda^*) \rightarrow \mathcal{C}^\infty(X; \text{ie } \Lambda^*), \text{ and } f^* : \mathcal{C}^\infty(Y; \text{iee } \Lambda^*) \rightarrow \mathcal{C}^\infty(X; \text{iee } \Lambda^*),$$

though, as on a closed manifold, these do not necessarily induce bounded maps in L^2 .

9.3. Hilsum-Skandalis replacement on complete edge manifolds

Suppose \tilde{X} and \tilde{Y} are both manifolds with boundary and boundary fibrations

$$\phi_{\tilde{X}} : \partial\tilde{X} \rightarrow H_{\tilde{X}}, \quad \phi_{\tilde{Y}} : \partial\tilde{Y} \rightarrow H_{\tilde{Y}}.$$

Let X and Y denote the interiors of \tilde{X} and \tilde{Y} respectively.

Endow \tilde{Y} with a complete edge metric $\tilde{g} = \rho^{-2}g$ (3.2) such that g is adapted in the sense of Proposition 5.4. Let $\mathbb{D}_Y \subseteq {}^eTY$ be the edge vector fields on Y with pointwise length bounded by one, and let $\exp : \mathbb{D}_Y \rightarrow Y$ be the exponential map on Y with respect to the edge metric. The space \mathbb{D}_Y is itself an (open) edge manifold with boundary fibration $\phi_{\mathbb{D}_Y} : \partial\mathbb{D}_Y \rightarrow \partial\tilde{Y} \rightarrow H_{\tilde{Y}}$. Notice that \exp extends to a *b*-map that sends fibers of $\phi_{\mathbb{D}_Y}$ to fibers of $\phi_{\tilde{Y}}$ and hence induces a map

$$\exp_* : {}^eT\mathbb{D}_Y \rightarrow {}^eTY$$

which is seen to be surjective.

Let $f : \tilde{X} \rightarrow \tilde{Y}$ be a smooth *b*-map that sends fibers of $\phi_{\tilde{X}}$ to fibers of $\phi_{\tilde{Y}}$. Pulling back the bundle $\mathbb{D}_Y \rightarrow Y$ to X gives a commutative diagram

$$(9.1) \quad \begin{array}{ccc} f^*\mathbb{D}_Y & \xrightarrow{\tilde{f}} & \mathbb{D}_Y \\ \downarrow \pi_X & & \downarrow \pi_Y \\ X & \xrightarrow{f} & Y \end{array}$$

which we use to construct the Hilsum-Skandalis replacement for pull-back by f . Namely, define $e = \exp : \mathbb{D}_Y \rightarrow Y$, let \mathcal{F} be the pull-back by \bar{f} of a Thom form for \mathbb{D}_Y , and let

$$(9.2) \quad HS(f) = (\pi_X)_*(\mathcal{F} \wedge p^*) : \mathcal{C}^\infty(Y; {}^{\text{ie}}\Lambda^*) \rightarrow \mathcal{C}^\infty(X; {}^{\text{ie}}\Lambda^*)$$

with $p = e \circ \mathbb{D}(f)$. Observe that p is a proper submersion and hence a fibration. Then, as above, $HS(f)$ induces a map between the corresponding L^2 spaces.

The generalization to manifolds with corners and iterated fibrations structures is straightforward: we just replace the edge tangent bundle with the iterated edge tangent bundle. Indeed, it is immediate that if $\mathbb{D}_Y \subseteq {}^{\text{ie}}TY$ is the set of iterated edge vector fields on Y with pointwise length bounded by one, the exponential map $\exp : \mathbb{D}_Y \rightarrow Y$ with respect to a (complete) iterated edge metric induces a map $\exp_* : {}^{\text{ie}}T\mathbb{D}_Y \rightarrow {}^{\text{ie}}TY$. That this map is surjective can be checked locally and follows by a simple induction. Then given a smooth b-map $f : \tilde{X} \rightarrow \tilde{Y}$ with the property that, whenever $H \in \mathcal{M}_1(\tilde{X})$ is sent to $K \in \mathcal{M}_1(\tilde{Y})$, the fibers of the fibration on H are sent to the fibers of the fibration on K , we end up with a map

$$HS(f) : \mathcal{C}^\infty(\tilde{Y}, {}^{\text{ie}}\Lambda^*) \rightarrow \mathcal{C}^\infty(\tilde{X}, {}^{\text{ie}}\Lambda^*)$$

that induces a bounded map between the corresponding L^2_{ie} spaces.

Next, recall that

$$\mathcal{C}^\infty(\tilde{Y}; {}^{\text{ie}}\Lambda^1) = \rho_{\tilde{Y}} \mathcal{C}^\infty(\tilde{Y}, {}^{\text{ie}}\Lambda^1)$$

where $\rho_{\tilde{Y}}$ is a total boundary defining function for $\partial\tilde{Y}$. Hence, if $f : \tilde{X} \rightarrow \tilde{Y}$ induces $f^* : \mathcal{C}^\infty(\tilde{Y}; {}^{\text{ie}}\Lambda^1) \rightarrow \mathcal{C}^\infty(\tilde{X}; {}^{\text{ie}}\Lambda^1)$, it will also induce a map

$$f^* : \mathcal{C}^\infty(\tilde{Y}; {}^{\text{ie}}\Lambda^1) \rightarrow \mathcal{C}^\infty(\tilde{X}; {}^{\text{ie}}\Lambda^1)$$

if $f^*(\rho_{\tilde{Y}})$ is divisible by $\rho_{\tilde{X}}$. That is, we want f to map the boundary of \tilde{X} to the boundary of \tilde{Y} (a priori, it could map a boundary face of \tilde{X} onto all of \tilde{Y}). For maps f coming from pre-stratified maps, this condition holds and hence the map $HS(f)$ induces a bounded map between iterated incomplete edge L^2 spaces. Of course, once f^* induces a map on ${}^{\text{ie}}\Lambda^1$, it extends to a map on ${}^{\text{ie}}\Lambda^*$.

9.4. Stratified homotopy invariance of the analytic signature class

Suppose we have a stratum-preserving smooth homotopy equivalence between stratified spaces $f : \hat{X} \rightarrow \hat{Y}$. Recall that X and Y denote the regular parts of \hat{X} and \hat{Y} , respectively. Recall the map $r : \hat{Y} \rightarrow B\Gamma$ and the flat bundle \mathcal{V}' of finitely generated $C_r^*\Gamma$ -modules over \hat{Y} :

$$\mathcal{V}' = C_r^*\Gamma \times_{\Gamma} r^*(E\Gamma).$$

Notice that using the blowdown map $\tilde{Y} \rightarrow \hat{Y}$, \mathcal{V}' induces a flat bundle, still denoted by \mathcal{V}' on \tilde{Y} . Consider $\mathcal{V} = f^*\mathcal{V}'$ the corresponding flat bundle over \tilde{X} . We have a flat connection on \mathcal{V}' , $\nabla_{\mathcal{V}'}$, over Y (and \tilde{Y}) and associated differential $d_{\mathcal{V}'}$, and corresponding connection $\nabla_{\mathcal{V}}$ and differential $d_{\mathcal{V}}$ on X (and \tilde{X}). It is straightforward to see that the Hilsum-Skandalis replacement of f constructed above extends to

$$HS(f) : \mathcal{C}^\infty(Y; {}^{\text{ie}}\Lambda^* \otimes \mathcal{V}') \rightarrow \mathcal{C}^\infty(X; {}^{\text{ie}}\Lambda^* \otimes \mathcal{V})$$

and induces a bounded operator between the corresponding L^2 spaces.

We now explain how the rest of the argument of Hilsum-Skandalis extends to this context.

Suppose $(f_t)_{0 \leq t \leq 1} : \widehat{X} \rightarrow \widehat{Y}$ is a homotopy of stratum-preserving smooth homotopy equivalences, let \mathbb{D}_Y be as above. Assume that $(e_s)_{0 \leq s \leq 1} : \mathbb{D}_Y \rightarrow Y$ is a homotopy of smooth maps such that, for any $s \in [0, 1]$, $p_s = e_s \circ \mathbb{D}(f_s) : f_s^* \mathbb{D}_Y \rightarrow Y$ induces a surjective map on iie vector fields. Choose a smooth family of bundle isomorphisms (over X) $A_s : f_s^* \mathbb{D}_Y \rightarrow f_0^* \mathbb{D}_Y$, ($0 \leq s \leq 1$), such that $A_0 = \text{Id}$. Set $\mathcal{T}_s = A_s^* \mathcal{T}_0$ where \mathcal{T}_0 is a Thom form for the bundle $f_0^* \mathbb{D}_Y \rightarrow X$. Consider ∇ a flat unitary connection on \mathcal{V}' . It induces an exterior derivative $d_{\mathcal{V}'}$ on the bundle $\wedge^* T^* \widehat{Y} \otimes \mathcal{V}'$. Choose a smooth family of $C_r^* \Gamma$ -bundle isomorphism U_s from the bundle $(p_s \circ A_s^{-1})^* \mathcal{V}' \rightarrow f_0^* \mathbb{D}_Y$ onto the bundle $p_0^* \mathcal{V}' \rightarrow f_0^* \mathbb{D}_Y$ such that $U_0 = \text{Id}$. Implicit in the statement of the next lemma is the fact that, for each $s \in [0, 1]$, $p_s \circ A_s^{-1}$ induces a morphism from the space of sections of the bundle $\mathcal{V}' \rightarrow Y$ on the space of sections of the bundle $(p_s \circ A_s^{-1})^* \mathcal{V}' \rightarrow f_0^* \mathbb{D}_Y$.

LEMMA 9.1. – *Under the above hypotheses and notation, there exists a bounded operator $\Upsilon : L_{\text{iie}}^2(Y; \text{iie} \Lambda^* \otimes \mathcal{V}') \rightarrow L_{\text{iie}}^2(f_0^* \mathbb{D}_Y; \text{iie} \Lambda^* \otimes p_0^* \mathcal{V}')$ such that*

$$(\text{Id} \otimes U_1) \circ (\mathcal{T}_0 \wedge (p_1 \circ A_1^{-1})^*) - (\mathcal{T}_0 \wedge p_0^*) = p_0^*(d_{\mathcal{V}'})\Upsilon + \Upsilon d_{\mathcal{V}'}$$

Proof. – We follow Hilsum-Skandalis. Consider the map

$$H : f_0^* \mathbb{D}_Y \times [0, 1] \rightarrow Y$$

$$(x, s) \mapsto H(x, s) = p_s \circ A_s^{-1}(x).$$

Then the required map Υ is defined by, $\forall \omega \in L_{\text{iie}}^2(Y; \text{iie} \Lambda^* \otimes \mathcal{V}')$,

$$\Upsilon(\omega) = \int_0^1 i_{\frac{\partial}{\partial t}} (U_t \circ (p_t \circ A_t^{-1})_F^* \otimes (\mathcal{T}_0 \wedge H^* \omega)) dt. \quad \square$$

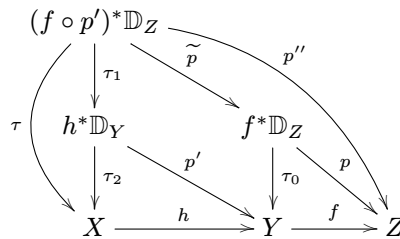
We need to see how this construction handles composition. Recall that given $f : \widehat{X} \rightarrow \widehat{Y}$ we are taking \mathbb{D}_Y to be the ie vectors over Y with length bounded by one, $\mathbb{D}(f) : f^* \mathbb{D}_Y \rightarrow \mathbb{D}_Y$ the natural map (9.1), $e : \mathbb{D}_Y \rightarrow Y$ the exponential map, $p = e \circ \mathbb{D}(f)$, and \mathcal{T} a Thom form on $f^* \mathbb{D}_Y$, and then

$$HS(f)u = (\pi_X)_*(\mathcal{T} \wedge p^* u).$$

Now suppose \widetilde{X} , \widetilde{Y} , and \widetilde{Z} are manifolds with corners and iterated fibration structures, and

$$\widetilde{X} \xrightarrow{h} \widetilde{Y} \xrightarrow{f} \widetilde{Z}$$

are smooth b-maps that send boundary hypersurfaces to boundary hypersurfaces and the fibers of boundary fibrations to the fibers of boundary fibrations. Assume that the map $r : \widehat{X} \rightarrow B\Gamma$ above is of the form $r = r_1 \circ f$ for a suitable map $r_1 : \widehat{Z} \rightarrow B\Gamma$. We then get a flat $C_r^* \Gamma$ -bundle \mathcal{V}'' over \widehat{Z} (and \widetilde{Z}) such that $\mathcal{V}' = f^* \mathcal{V}''$. Denoting the various π 's by τ 's, we have the following diagram



where X, Y, Z are the interiors of $\widetilde{X}, \widetilde{Y}, \widetilde{Z}, \widetilde{p}(\zeta, \xi, \eta) = (p'(\zeta, \xi), \eta)$, and, with \mathcal{T} standing for a Thom form, we define

$$\begin{aligned} HS(f) &: \mathcal{C}^\infty(Z; \text{iie } \Lambda^1 \otimes \mathcal{V}'') \rightarrow \mathcal{C}^\infty(Y; \text{iie } \Lambda^1 \otimes \mathcal{V}'), \\ HS(h) &: \mathcal{C}^\infty(Y; \text{iie } \Lambda^1 \otimes \mathcal{V}') \rightarrow \mathcal{C}^\infty(X; \text{iie } \Lambda^1 \otimes \mathcal{V}) \\ HS(f, h) &: \mathcal{C}^\infty(Z; \text{iie } \Lambda^1 \otimes \mathcal{V}'') \rightarrow \mathcal{C}^\infty(X; \text{iie } \Lambda^1 \otimes \mathcal{V}), \\ HS(f)(u) &= (\tau_0)_*(\mathcal{T}_{\tau_0} \wedge p^*u), \\ HS(h)(u) &= (\tau_2)_*(\mathcal{T}_{\tau_2} \wedge (p')^*u) \\ HS(f, h)(u) &= \tau_*(\mathcal{T}_{\tau_2} \wedge (\widehat{p})^*\mathcal{T}_{\tau_0} \wedge (p'')^*u). \end{aligned}$$

LEMMA 9.2. – $HS(f, h) = HS(h) \circ HS(f)$ and $HS(f, h) - HS(f \circ h) = d_{\mathcal{V}}\Upsilon + \Upsilon d_{\mathcal{V}'}$ for some bounded operator Υ .

Proof. – For simplicity, we give the proof only in the case $\Gamma = \{1\}$. Using the specific definitions of $\tau_1, \widetilde{p}, p', \tau_0$ one checks easily that $(\tau_1)_*\widetilde{p}^* = (p')^*(\tau_0)_*$. Therefore, $(\widehat{p})^*\mathcal{T}_{\tau_0}$ is indeed a Thom form associated with τ_1 . Since $p'' = p \circ \widetilde{p}$, one gets:

$$HS(f, h) = (\tau_2)_*(\tau_1)_*(\mathcal{T}_{\tau_2} \wedge \widehat{p}^*(\mathcal{T}_{\tau_0} \wedge p^*)).$$

Then replacing $(\tau_1)_*\widetilde{p}^*$ by $(p')^*(\tau_0)_*$ one gets:

$$HS(f, g) = (\tau_2)_*(\mathcal{T}_{\tau_2} \wedge (p')^*((\tau_0)_*(\mathcal{T}_{\tau_0} \wedge (p)^*)) = HS(h) \circ HS(f).$$

Next, notice that the maps

$$(t; \zeta, \xi, \eta) \mapsto \exp_{f(\exp_{h(\zeta)}(t\xi))}(\eta)$$

are a homotopy between $p'' : (f \circ p')^*\mathbb{D}_Z \rightarrow Z$ and $\widehat{p} : (f \circ h)^*\mathbb{D}_Z \rightarrow Z$ within submersions. Hence we can use the previous lemma to guarantee the existence of Υ . \square

Instead of the usual L^2 inner product, we will consider the quadratic form

$$\begin{aligned} Q_X &: \mathcal{C}^\infty(X; \text{iie } \Lambda^* \otimes \mathcal{V}) \times \mathcal{C}^\infty(X; \text{iie } \Lambda^* \otimes \mathcal{V}) \rightarrow C_r^*\Gamma \\ Q_X(u, v) &= \int_X u \wedge v^* \end{aligned}$$

and also the analogous $Q_Y, Q_{\mathbb{D}_Y}, Q_{f^*\mathbb{D}_Y}$. Recall that any element of $\mathcal{C}^\infty(X; \text{iie } \Lambda^* \otimes \mathcal{V})$ vanishes at the boundary of X so that Q_X is indeed well defined. (We point out that the corresponding quadratic form in Hilsum-Skandalis [25, page 87] is given by $i^{|u|(n-|u|)}Q_X(u, v)$.) We denote the adjoint of an operator T with respect to Q_X (or Q_Y) by T' . Thus, for instance, $d'_{\mathcal{V}} = -d_{\mathcal{V}}$.

From Theorem 6.6, we know that the signature data on \widehat{X} defines an element of $K_{\dim X}(C_r^*\Gamma)$ and similarly for the data on \widehat{Y} . Hilsum and Skandalis gave a criterion for proving that two classes are the same which we now employ.

PROPOSITION 9.3. – Consider a stratum-preserving homotopy equivalence $f : \widehat{X} \rightarrow \widehat{Y}$, where $\dim \widehat{X} = n$ is even. Denote still by f the induced map $\widetilde{X} \rightarrow \widetilde{Y}$. The bounded operator

$$HS(f) : L_{\text{iie}}^2(Y; \text{iie } \Lambda^* \otimes \mathcal{V}') \rightarrow L_{\text{iie}}^2(X; \text{iie } \Lambda^* \otimes \mathcal{V})$$

satisfies the following properties:

- a) $HS(f)d_{q'} = d_q HS(f)$ and $HS(f)(\text{Dom } d_{q'}) \subseteq \text{Dom } d_q$
- b) $HS(f)$ induces an isomorphism $HS(f) : \ker d_{q'}/\mathfrak{S}d_{q'} \rightarrow \ker d_q/\mathfrak{S}d_q$
- c) There is a bounded operator Υ on a Hilbert module associated to Y such that $\Upsilon(\text{Dom } d_{q'}) \subseteq \text{Dom } d_{q'}$ and $\text{Id} - HS(f)'HS(f) = d_{q'}\Upsilon + \Upsilon d_{q'}$
- d) There is a bounded self-adjoint involution ε on Y such that $\varepsilon(\text{Dom } d_{q'}) \subseteq \text{Dom } d_{q'}$, which commutes with $\text{Id} - HS(f)'HS(f)$ and anti-commutes with $d_{q'}$.

Hence the signature data on \widehat{X} and \widehat{Y} define the same element of $K_0(C_r^*\Gamma)$.

Proof. – The final sentence follows from (a)-(d) and Lemma 2.1 in Hilsum-Skandalis [25].

In Section 7 we showed that the signature operator has a unique closed extension, it follows that so do d_q and $d_{q'}$ (see, e.g., [27, Proposition 11]). Since this domain is the minimal domain, as soon as we know that an operator is bounded in $L_{\text{ii}e}^2$ and commutes or anticommutes with these operators, we know that it preserves their domains.

a) Since $HS(f)$ is made up of pull-back, push-forward, and exterior multiplication by a closed form, $HS(f)d_{q'} = d_q HS(f)$.

b) From (a) we know that $HS(f)$ induces a map $\ker d_{q'}/\mathfrak{S}d_{q'} \rightarrow \ker d_q/\mathfrak{S}d_q$. Let h denote a homotopy inverse of f and consider

$$HS(h) : L_{\text{ii}e}^2(X; \text{ii}e \Lambda^* \otimes \mathcal{V}) \rightarrow L_{\text{ii}e}^2(Y; \text{ii}e \Lambda^* \otimes \mathcal{V}').$$

We know from Lemma 9.2 that $HS(f \circ h)$ and $HS(h) \circ HS(f)$ induce the same map in cohomology and, from Lemma 9.1, that $HS(f \circ h)$ induces the same map as the identity. Since the same is true for $HS(f \circ h)$ we conclude that $HS(h)$ and $HS(f)$ are inverse maps in cohomology and hence each is an isomorphism.

c) Recall that $p : f^*\mathbb{D}_Y \rightarrow Y$, being a proper submersion, is a fibration. Choose a Thom form $\widetilde{\mathcal{F}}$ for the fibration $\pi_Y : \mathbb{D}_Y \rightarrow Y$ so that $\mathbb{D}_Y(f)^*\widetilde{\mathcal{F}}$ defines a Thom form for the fibration $\pi_X : f^*\mathbb{D}_Y \rightarrow X$. These two facts allow us to carry out the following computation, where $u \in C^\infty(\widetilde{Y}; \text{ii}e \Lambda^* \otimes \mathcal{V}')$ and $v \in C^\infty(X; \text{ii}e \Lambda^* \otimes \mathcal{V})$.

$$\begin{aligned} Q_X(HS(f)u, v) &= Q_X\left((\pi_X)_*(\mathbb{D}_Y(f)^*\widetilde{\mathcal{F}} \wedge p^*u), v\right) \\ &= Q_{f^*\mathbb{D}_Y}(\mathbb{D}_Y(f)^*\widetilde{\mathcal{F}} \wedge p^*u, \pi_X^*v) \\ &= (-1)^{n(n-|v|)} Q_{f^*\mathbb{D}_Y}(p^*u, \mathbb{D}_Y(f)^*\widetilde{\mathcal{F}} \wedge \pi_X^*v) \\ &= (-1)^{n(n-|v|)} Q_Y(u, p_*(\mathbb{D}_Y(f)^*\widetilde{\mathcal{F}} \wedge \pi_X^*v)). \end{aligned}$$

Since n is even this shows that $HS(f)'v = p_*(\mathbb{D}_Y(f)^*\widetilde{\mathcal{F}} \wedge \pi_X^*v)$ and hence

$$HS(f)'HS(f)u = p_*(\mathbb{D}_Y(f)^*\widetilde{\mathcal{F}} \wedge \pi_X^*(\pi_X)_*((\mathbb{D}_Y(f)^*\widetilde{\mathcal{F}} \wedge p^*u))).$$

Next one checks easily that, for any differential form ω on \mathbb{D}_Y ,

$$\mathbb{D}_Y(f)^*\pi_Y^*(\pi_Y)_*\omega = \pi_X^*(\pi_X)_*\mathbb{D}_Y(f)^*\omega$$

and so, from the identity $p^* = \mathbb{D}_Y(f)^*e^*$,

$$HS(f)'HS(f)u = (e \circ \mathbb{D}_Y(f))_*(\mathbb{D}_Y(f)^*(\widetilde{\mathcal{F}} \wedge \pi_Y^*(\pi_Y)_*(\widetilde{\mathcal{F}} \wedge e^*u))).$$

Now observe that $\mathbb{D}_Y(f) : f^*\mathbb{D}_Y \rightarrow \mathbb{D}_Y$, being a homotopy equivalence of manifolds with corners, sends the relative fundamental class of $f^*\mathbb{D}_Y$ to the relative fundamental class of \mathbb{D}_Y and so

$$Q_{f^*\mathbb{D}_Y}(\mathbb{D}_Y(f)^*\alpha, \mathbb{D}_Y(f)^*\beta) = Q_{\mathbb{D}_Y}(\alpha, \beta).$$

From this identity, the previous equation, and the fact that e induces a fibration, one checks easily that

$$Q_Y(HS(f)'HS(f)u, w) = Q_Y(e_*(\widetilde{\mathcal{F}} \wedge \pi_Y^*(\pi_Y)_*(\widetilde{\mathcal{F}} \wedge e^*u)), w)$$

and hence

$$HS(f)'HS(f)u = e_*(\widetilde{\mathcal{F}} \wedge \pi_Y^*(\pi_Y)_*(\widetilde{\mathcal{F}} \wedge e^*u)).$$

Finally, e is homotopic to π_Y , and since

$$(\pi_Y)_*(\widetilde{\mathcal{F}} \wedge \pi_Y^*(\pi_Y)_*(\widetilde{\mathcal{F}} \wedge \pi_Y^*u)) = (\pi_Y)_*(\widetilde{\mathcal{F}} \wedge \pi_Y^*u) = u,$$

Lemma 9.1, $\text{Id} - HS(f)'HS(f) = d_{q'}\Upsilon + \Upsilon d_{q'}$ as required.

d) It suffices to take $\varepsilon u = (-1)^{|u|}u$. \square

REMARK 9.1. – Consider now the case of an odd dimensional Witt space \widehat{X} endowed with an edge adapted iterated metric g and a reference map $r : \widehat{X} \rightarrow B\Gamma$. We have defined in Section 7 the higher signature index class $\text{Ind}(\widetilde{\mathfrak{D}}_{\text{sign}}) \in KK_1(\mathbb{C}, C_r^*\Gamma) \simeq K_1(C_r^*\Gamma)$ associated to the twisted signature operator defined by the data (\widehat{X}, g, r) . Recall that there is a suspension isomorphism $\Sigma : K_1(C_r^*\Gamma) \leftrightarrow \widetilde{K}_0(C_r^*\Gamma \otimes C(S^1))$ which is induced by taking the Kasparov product with the Dirac operator of S^1 . Consider the even dimensional Witt space $\widehat{X} \times S^1$ endowed with the obvious stratification and with the reference map

$$r \times \text{Id}_{S^1} : \widehat{X} \times S^1 \rightarrow B(\Gamma \times \mathbb{Z}) \simeq B\Gamma \times S^1.$$

As explained in [34, p. 624], [36, §3.2], the suspension of the odd index class $\text{Ind}(\widetilde{\mathfrak{D}}_{\text{sign}}) \in KK_1(\mathbb{C}, C_r^*\Gamma) \simeq K_1(C_r^*\Gamma)$ is equal to the even signature index class associated to the data $(\widehat{X} \times S^1, g \times (d\theta)^2, r \times \text{Id}_{S^1})$. If now $f : \widehat{X} \rightarrow \widehat{Y}$ is a stratified homotopy equivalence of odd dimensional Witt spaces, then f induces a stratified homotopy equivalence from $\widehat{X} \times S^1$ to $\widehat{Y} \times S^1$. By the previous proposition the signature index classes of $\widehat{X} \times S^1$ and $\widehat{Y} \times S^1$ are the same. Then using the suspension isomorphism Σ , we deduce finally that the odd signature index classes associated to \widehat{X} and \widehat{Y} are the same. Thus, the (smooth) stratified homotopy invariance of the signature index class is established for Witt spaces of arbitrary dimension.

10. Assembly map and stratified homotopy invariance of higher signatures

Consider the assembly map $\beta : K_*(B\Gamma) \rightarrow K_*(C_r^*\Gamma)$. The rationally injectivity of this map is known as the strong Novikov conjecture for Γ . In the closed case it implies that the Novikov higher signatures are oriented homotopy invariants. The rational injectivity of the assembly map is still unsettled in general, although it is known to hold for large classes of discrete groups; for closed manifolds having these fundamental groups the higher signatures are thus homotopy invariants. The following is the main topological result of this paper:

THEOREM 10.1. – Let \widehat{X} be an oriented Witt space, $r : \widehat{X} \rightarrow B\pi_1(\widehat{X})$ the classifying map for the universal cover, and let $\Gamma := \pi_1(\widehat{X})$. If the assembly map $K_*(B\Gamma) \rightarrow K_*(C_r^*\Gamma)$ is rationally injective, then the Witt-Novikov higher signatures

$$\{\langle \alpha, r_* L_*(\widehat{X}) \rangle, \alpha \in H^*(B\Gamma, \mathbb{Q})\}$$

are stratified homotopy invariants.

Proof. – The proof proceeds in four steps and is directly inspired by Kasparov’s proof in the closed case, see for example [30] and the references therein:

1. Consider $(\widehat{X}', r' : \widehat{X}' \rightarrow B\Gamma)$ and $(\widehat{X}, r : \widehat{X} \rightarrow B\Gamma)$, with $r = r' \circ f$ and $f : \widehat{X} \rightarrow \widehat{X}'$ a stratified homotopy equivalence between (smoothly stratified) oriented Witt spaces. Denote by $\widetilde{\partial}'_{\text{sign}}$ the twisted signature operator associated to $(\widehat{X}', r' : \widehat{X}' \rightarrow B\Gamma)$. We have proved that

$$\text{Ind}(\widetilde{\partial}_{\text{sign}}) = \text{Ind}(\widetilde{\partial}'_{\text{sign}}) \quad \text{in} \quad K_*(C_r^*\Gamma) \otimes \mathbb{Q}.$$

2. We know that the assembly map sends $r_*[\widetilde{\partial}_{\text{sign}}] \in K_*(B\Gamma)$ to the Witt index class $\text{Ind}(\widetilde{\partial}_{\text{sign}})$. More explicitly:

$$\beta(r_*[\widetilde{\partial}_{\text{sign}}]) = \text{Ind}(\widetilde{\partial}_{\text{sign}}) \quad \text{in} \quad K_*(C_r^*\Gamma) \otimes \mathbb{Q}.$$

3. We deduce from the assumed rational injectivity of the assembly map that

$$r_*[\widetilde{\partial}_{\text{sign}}] = (r')_*[\widetilde{\partial}'_{\text{sign}}] \quad \text{in} \quad K_*(B\Gamma) \otimes \mathbb{Q}.$$

4. Since we know from Cheeger/Moscovici-Wu that $\text{Ch}_*(r_*[\widetilde{\partial}_{\text{sign}}]) = r_*(L_*(\widehat{X}))$ in $H_*(B\Gamma, \mathbb{Q})$ we finally get that

$$r_*(L_*(\widehat{X})) = (r')_*(L_*(\widehat{X}')) \quad \text{in} \quad H_*(B\Gamma, \mathbb{Q})$$

which obviously implies the stratified homotopy invariance of the higher signatures $\{\langle \alpha, r_* L_*(\widehat{X}) \rangle, \alpha \in H^*(B\Gamma, \mathbb{Q})\}$. \square

Examples of discrete groups for which the assembly map is rational injective include: amenable groups, discrete subgroups of Lie groups with a finite number of connected components, Gromov hyperbolic groups, discrete groups acting properly on bolic spaces, countable subgroups of $GL(\mathbb{K})$ for \mathbb{K} a field.

11. The symmetric signature on Witt spaces

11.1. The symmetric signature in the closed case

Let X be a closed orientable manifold and let $r : X \rightarrow B\Gamma$ be a classifying map for the universal cover. The symmetric signature of Mishchenko, $\sigma(X, r)$, is a purely topological object [46]. In its most sophisticated presentation, it is an element in the L -theory groups $L^*(\mathbb{Z}\Gamma)$. In general one can define the symmetric signature of any algebraic Poincaré complex, i.e., a cochain complex of finitely generated $\mathbb{Z}\Gamma$ -modules satisfying a kind of Poincaré duality. The Mishchenko symmetric signature corresponds to the choice of the Poincaré complex defined by the cochains on the universal cover. In the treatment of the Novikov conjecture one is in fact interested in a less sophisticated invariant, namely the image of $\sigma(X, r) \in L^*(\mathbb{Z}\Gamma)$

under the natural map $\beta_{\mathbb{Z}} : L^*(\mathbb{Z}\Gamma) \rightarrow L^*(C_r^*\Gamma)$. Recall also that there is a natural isomorphism $\nu : L^*(C_r^*\Gamma) \rightarrow K_*(C_r^*\Gamma)$ (which is in fact valid for any C^* -algebra). The C^* -algebraic symmetric signature is, by definition, the element $\sigma_{C_r^*\Gamma}(X, r) := \nu(\beta_{\mathbb{Z}}(\sigma(X, r)))$; thus $\sigma_{C_r^*\Gamma}(X, r) \in K_*(C_r^*\Gamma)$. The following result, due to Mishchenko and Kasparov, generalizes the equality between the numeric index of the signature operator and the topological signature. With the usual notation:

$$(11.1) \quad \text{Ind}(\widetilde{\partial}_{\text{sign}}) = \sigma_{C_r^*\Gamma}(X, r) \in K_*(C_r^*\Gamma).$$

As a corollary we see that the signature index class is a homotopy invariant; this is the topological approach to the homotopy invariance of the signature index class that we have mentioned in the introductory remarks in Section 9. The equality of the C^* -algebraic symmetric signature with the signature index class (formula (11.1) above) can be restated as saying that the following diagram is commutative

$$(11.2) \quad \begin{array}{ccc} \Omega_*^{\text{SO}}(B\Gamma) & \xrightarrow{\text{Index}} & K_i(C_r^*\Gamma) \\ \downarrow \sigma & & \nu^{-1} \downarrow \\ L^*(\mathbb{Z}\Gamma) & \xrightarrow{\beta_{\mathbb{Z}}} & L^*(C_r^*\Gamma) \end{array}$$

where $i \equiv * \pmod{2}$.

11.2. The symmetric signature on Witt spaces

The middle perversity intersection homology groups of a Witt space do satisfy Poincaré duality over the rationals. Thus, it is natural to expect that for a Witt space \widehat{X} endowed with a reference map $r : \widehat{X} \rightarrow B\Gamma$ it should be possible to define a symmetric signature $\sigma_{\mathbb{Q}\Gamma}^{\text{Witt}}(X, r) \in L^*(\mathbb{Q}\Gamma)$. And indeed, the definition of symmetric signature in the Witt context, together with its expected properties, such as Witt bordism invariance, does appear in the literature, see for example [60], [10], [61]. However, no rigorous account of this definition was given in these references, which is unfortunate, given that things are certainly more complicated than in the smooth case and for diverse reasons that for the sake of brevity we shall not go into.

Fortunately, in a recent paper Markus Banagl [5] has given a rigorous definition of the symmetric signature on Witt spaces⁽⁴⁾ using surgery techniques as well as previous results of Eppelmann [15]. Banagl's symmetric signature is an element $\sigma_{\mathbb{Q}\Gamma}^{\text{Witt}}(\widehat{X}, r) \in L^*(\mathbb{Q}\Gamma)$; we refer directly to Banagl's interesting article for the definition and only point out that directly from his construction we can conclude that

- the symmetric signature $\sigma_{\mathbb{Q}\Gamma}^{\text{Witt}}(\widehat{X}, r)$ is equal to (the rational) Mishchenko's symmetric signature if \widehat{X} is a closed compact manifold;
- the Witt symmetric signature is a Witt bordism invariant; it defines a group homomorphism $\sigma_{\mathbb{Q}\Gamma}^{\text{Witt}} : \Omega_*^{\text{Witt}}(B\Gamma) \rightarrow L^*(\mathbb{Q}\Gamma)$.

⁽⁴⁾ Banagl actually concentrates on the more restrictive class of IP spaces, for which an integral symmetric signature, i.e. an element in $L^*(\mathbb{Z}\Gamma)$, exists; it is easy to realize that his construction can be given for the larger class of Witt spaces, producing, however, an element in $L^*(\mathbb{Q}\Gamma)$.

On the other hand, it is not known whether Banagl's symmetric signature $\sigma_{\mathbb{Q}\Gamma}^{\text{Witt}}(\widehat{X}, r)$ is a stratified homotopy invariant.

We define the C^* -algebraic Witt symmetric signature as the image of $\sigma_{\mathbb{Q}\Gamma}^{\text{Witt}}(\widehat{X}, r)$ under the composite

$$L^*(\mathbb{Q}\Gamma) \xrightarrow{\beta_{\mathbb{Q}}} L^*(C_r^*\Gamma) \xrightarrow{\nu} K_*(C_r^*\Gamma).$$

We denote the C^* -algebraic Witt symmetric signature by $\sigma_{C_r^*\Gamma}^{\text{Witt}}(X, r)$.

11.3. Rational equality of the Witt symmetric signature and of the signature index class

Our most general goal would be to prove that there is a commutative diagram

$$(11.3) \quad \begin{array}{ccc} \Omega_*^{\text{Witt}}(B\Gamma) & \xrightarrow{\text{Index}} & K_i(C_r^*\Gamma) \\ \downarrow \sigma_{\mathbb{Q}\Gamma}^{\text{Witt}} & & \nu^{-1} \downarrow \\ L^*(\mathbb{Q}\Gamma) & \xrightarrow{\beta_{\mathbb{Q}}} & L^*(C_r^*\Gamma) \end{array}$$

or, in formulæ

$$\sigma_{C_r^*\Gamma}^{\text{Witt}}(X, r) = \text{Ind}(\widetilde{\partial}_{\text{sign}}) \quad \text{in} \quad K_i(C_r^*\Gamma)$$

with $\text{Ind}(\widetilde{\partial}_{\text{sign}})$ the signature index class described in the previous sections. We shall be happy with a little less, namely the rational equality.

PROPOSITION 11.1. – *Let $\sigma_{C_r^*\Gamma}^{\text{Witt}}(X, r)_{\mathbb{Q}}$ and $\text{Ind}(\widetilde{\partial}_{\text{sign}})_{\mathbb{Q}}$ be the rational classes, in the rationalized K -group $K_i(C_r^*\Gamma) \otimes \mathbb{Q}$, defined by the Witt symmetric signature and by the signature index class. Then*

$$(11.4) \quad \sigma_{C_r^*\Gamma}^{\text{Witt}}(X, r)_{\mathbb{Q}} = \text{Ind}(\widetilde{\partial}_{\text{sign}})_{\mathbb{Q}} \quad \text{in} \quad K_i(C_r^*\Gamma) \otimes \mathbb{Q}.$$

Proof. – We already know from [5] that the rationalized symmetric signature defines a homomorphism from $(\Omega_*^{\text{Witt}}(B\Gamma))_{\mathbb{Q}}$ to $K_i(C_r^*\Gamma) \otimes \mathbb{Q}$. However, it also clearly defines a homomorphism $(\Omega_*^{\text{Witt},s}(B\Gamma))_{\mathbb{Q}} \rightarrow K_i(C_r^*\Gamma) \otimes \mathbb{Q}$, exactly as the signature index class. For notational convenience, let $\mathcal{J} : (\Omega_*^{\text{Witt},s}(B\Gamma))_{\mathbb{Q}} \rightarrow K_i(C_r^*\Gamma) \otimes \mathbb{Q}$ be the (Witt) signature index morphism; let $\mathcal{J}' : (\Omega_*^{\text{Witt},s}(B\Gamma))_{\mathbb{Q}} \rightarrow K_i(C_r^*\Gamma) \otimes \mathbb{Q}$ be the (Witt) symmetric signature morphism. We want to show that

$$\mathcal{J} = \mathcal{J}'.$$

We know from Proposition 7.3 that the natural map $\Omega_*^{\text{SO}}(B\Gamma) \rightarrow \Omega_*^{\text{Witt},s}(B\Gamma)$ induces a rational surjection

$$s : (\Omega_*^{\text{SO}}(B\Gamma))_{\mathbb{Q}} \rightarrow (\Omega_*^{\text{Witt},s}(B\Gamma))_{\mathbb{Q}}.$$

In other words, a smoothly stratified Witt space X with reference map $r : X \rightarrow B\Gamma$ is smoothly stratified Witt bordant to k -copies of a closed oriented compact manifold M with reference map $\rho : M \rightarrow B\Gamma$. Moreover, we remark that the Witt index classes and the Witt symmetric signature of an oriented closed compact manifold coincide with the classic signature index class and the Mishchenko symmetric signature. Then

$$\mathcal{J}([X, r]) = \mathcal{J}(k[M, \rho]) = \mathcal{J}'(k[M, \rho]) = \mathcal{J}'([X, r])$$

with the first and third equality following from the above remark and the second equality obtained using the fundamental result of Kasparov and Mishchenko on closed manifolds. The proof is complete. \square

The above proposition together with Proposition 9.3 implies at once the following result:

COROLLARY 11.2. – *The C^* -algebraic symmetric signature defined by Banagl is a rational stratified homotopy invariant.*

This corollary does not seem to be obvious from a purely topological point of view. We add that very recently Friedman and McClure have given an alternative definition of symmetric signature on Witt spaces; while its relationship with Banagl’s definition is for the time being unclear, we point out that the symmetric signature of Friedman and McClure is a stratified homotopy invariant; moreover, with the same proof given above, its image in $K_*(C_r^*\Gamma)$ is rationally equal to our signature index class.

12. Epilogue

Let \widehat{X} be an orientable Witt pseudomanifold with fundamental group Γ . We endow the regular part of \widehat{X} with an adapted iterated edge metric g (Proposition 5.4). Let \widehat{X}' be a Galois Γ -covering and $r : \widehat{X} \rightarrow B\Gamma$ a classifying map for \widehat{X}' . We now restate once more the signature package for the pair $(\widehat{X}, r : \widehat{X} \rightarrow B\Gamma)$ indicating precisely where the individual items have been established in this paper.

- (1) The signature operator defined by the edge (adapted) iterated metric g with values in the Mishchenko bundle $r^*E\Gamma \times_{\Gamma} C_r^*\Gamma$ defines a signature index class $\text{Ind}(\widetilde{\partial}_{\text{sign}}) \in K_*(C_r^*\Gamma)$, $*$ $\equiv \dim X \pmod{2}$. *Established in Theorem 6.6.*
- (2) The signature index class is a (smooth) Witt bordism invariant; more precisely it defines a group homomorphism $\Omega_*^{\text{Witt},s}(B\Gamma) \rightarrow K_*(C_r^*\Gamma) \otimes \mathbb{Q}$. *This is Theorem 7.1, together with (7.2).*
- (3) The signature index class is a stratified homotopy invariant. *Proposition 9.3.*
- (4) There is a K-homology signature class $[\widetilde{\partial}_{\text{sign}}] \in K_*(X)$ whose Chern character is, rationally, the homology L-Class of Goresky-MacPherson. *Theorem 6.2 and Theorem 8.1.*
- (5) The assembly map $\beta : K_*(B\Gamma) \rightarrow K_*(C_r^*\Gamma)$ sends the class $r_*[\widetilde{\partial}_{\text{sign}}]$ into $\text{Ind}(\widetilde{\partial}_{\text{sign}})$. *Corollary 6.7.*
- (6) If the assembly map is rationally injective one can deduce from the above results the homotopy invariance of the Witt-Novikov higher signatures. *Theorem 10.1.*
- (7) There is a topologically defined C^* -algebraic symmetric signature $\sigma_{C_r^*\Gamma}^{\text{Witt}}(X, r) \in K_*(C_r^*\Gamma)$ which is equal to the analytic index class $\text{Ind}(\widetilde{\partial}_{\text{sign}})$ rationally. *This is Banagl’s construction together with our Proposition 11.1.*

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Pierre ALBIN
 Courant Institute and Institute for Advanced Study
 Current address:
 Department of Mathematics
 University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign
 Urbana, IL 61801, USA
 E-mail: palbin@illinois.edu

Éric LEICHTNAM
 CNRS & Institut de Mathématiques de Jussieu
 175 Rue du Chevaleret
 75013 Paris, France

Rafe MAZZEO
 Department of Mathematics
 Stanford University
 Stanford, CA 94305, USA
 E-mail: mazzeo@math.stanford.edu

Paolo PIAZZA
 Dipartimento di Matematica Guido Castelnuovo
 Sapienza Università di Roma
 P. le Aldo Moro 2
 00185 Roma, Italy
 E-mail: piazza@mat.uniroma1.it