

$\tilde{f}_{0,t} = (F_{0,t} |_* | f_{0,t} \mathcal{S})$ two-parameter family of critical maps

let $\Omega \subset M$ compact.

$$J_2^\Omega := \int_\Omega dg(x) \int_{M \setminus \Omega} dg(y) (\partial_{1,0} - \partial_{2,0}) (\partial_{1,t} + \partial_{2,t}) \\ \times (f_{0,t}(x) \mathcal{L}(F_{0,t}(x), F_{0,t}(y)) f_{0,t}(y)) |_{0=t=0}$$

$$J_2^\Omega = \int_\Omega \partial_0 \partial_t f_{0,t}(x) |_{0=t=0} dg(x)$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \underline{u} := \partial_0 (f_{0,t}, F_{0,t}) |_{0=t=0} \\ \underline{v} := \partial_t (f_{0,t}, F_{0,t}) |_{0=t=0} \end{array} \right\} \text{ solutions of the linearized field eqns}$$

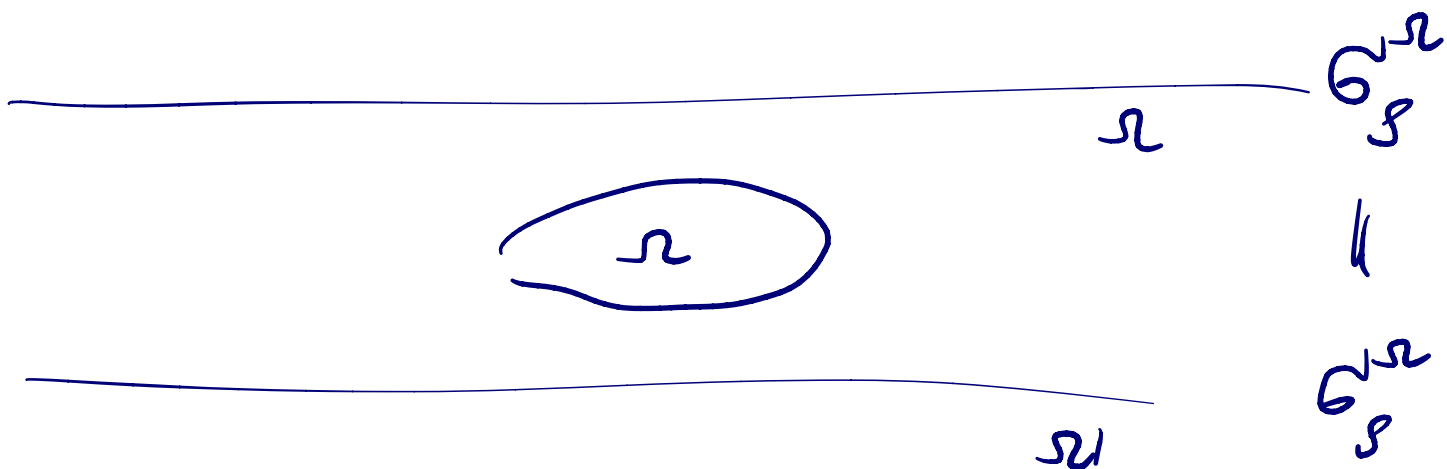
Anti-symmetric in 0 and t

$$\mathcal{G}_\mathcal{S}^\Omega(\underline{u}, \underline{v}) = \int_\Omega dg(x) \int_{M \setminus \Omega} dg(y) (\partial_{1,0} \partial_{2,t} - \partial_{2,0} \partial_{1,t}) \\ \times (f_{0,t}(x) \mathcal{L}(F_{0,t}(x), F_{0,t}(y)) f_{0,t}(y)) |_{0=t=0}$$

$$= \int_\Omega dg(x) \int_{M \setminus \Omega} dg(y) (\nabla_{1,\underline{u}} \nabla_{2,\underline{v}} - \nabla_{2,\underline{v}} \nabla_{1,\underline{u}}) \mathcal{L}(x,y)$$

symplectic form

$$= 0 \quad \text{commutation law}$$



is anti-symmetric, but in general degenerate

(then there could be \underline{v} with $\omega(\underline{u}, \underline{v}) = 0$
 $\forall \underline{u}$)

$$\omega_S^\Omega : \mathcal{Y}^{\text{lin}} \times \mathcal{Y}^{\text{lin}} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

bilinear and antisymmetric, conserved.

One can also symmetric

$$\int_\Omega dg(x) \int_{M \setminus \Omega} dg(y) (\partial_{1,0} \partial_{1,t} - \partial_{2,0} \partial_{2,t})$$

$$\times (\dots) |_{t=0}$$

$$= \int_\Omega dg(x) \int_{M \setminus \Omega} dg(y) (\nabla_{1,\underline{u}} \nabla_{1,\underline{v}} - \nabla_{2,\underline{u}} \nabla_{2,\underline{v}}) \mathcal{L}(x,y)$$

+ ...

$$(\underline{u}, \underline{v})_S^\Omega$$

surface layer
 inner product

$$(\dots)_S^\Omega : \mathcal{Y}^{\text{lin}} \times \mathcal{Y}^{\text{lin}} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

bilinear and symmetric, not conserved

in applications: nice positivity proposition

is approximately conserved

useful for estimates,

as needed in the proof of existence of linearized solutions

$k > 2$: μ_S^Ω conserved one-form

$$\omega_S^\Omega = d\mu_S^\Omega$$

