

单位球上线丛的不变 Cauchy-Riemann 算子*

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摘 要: $L_{m,E}$ 是 Kähler 流形 M 上 Hermite 丛 E 第 m 阶 Cauchy-Riemann 算子, 给定一定条件, $L_{m,E}$ 是 $L_{1,E}$ 的多项式. 当考虑 M 是黎曼面时, 得到公式 (16). 当 E 为 B^n 的典范线丛, 证明

$$L_{m,E} = \prod_{j=1}^m (L_{1,E} + (j-1)(j-2)).$$

关键词: Cauchy-Riemann 算子; 曲率张量; 线丛.

分类号: AMS(2000) 32V05/CLC O174.56

文献标识码: A

文章编号: 1000-341X(2002)02-0261-07

1 引言和预备知识

文献[1]引进了 n 维 Kähler 流形 M 的 r 阶 Hermite 丛 E 上的协变 Cauchy-Riemann 算子. 具体的, 在 M 的局部邻域 $(z^1, z^2, \dots, z^n)$ 上定义 Kähler 度量是 $h_{i\bar{j}} dz^i d\bar{z}^j$, 取 E 的在这个邻域的局部全纯截影 $\{e_\alpha\}$, $\alpha=1, 2, \dots, r$, 用希腊字母作由 1 到 r 的指标, 用英文字母作从 1 到 n 的指标. 由 $\langle e_\alpha, e_\beta \rangle = a_{\alpha\bar{\beta}}$ 给出 Hermite 内积. Cauchy-Riemann 算子定义为 $\bar{D}_E: \Gamma(E) \rightarrow \Gamma(E \otimes T^{1,0} M)$

$$\bar{D}_E f = h^{\bar{j}} \frac{\partial f^\alpha}{\partial \bar{z}^j} e_\alpha \otimes \frac{\partial}{\partial \bar{z}^i}, \quad (1)$$

其中 $h^{\bar{j}}$ 是矩阵 $h_{i\bar{j}}$ 的逆矩阵的分量, $f = f^\alpha e_\alpha \in \Gamma(E)$. 我们采取了 Einstein 求和约定. $\bar{D}_E$ 的伴随算子定义为 $D_E: \Gamma(E \otimes T^{1,0} M) \rightarrow \Gamma(E)$:

$$D_E g = -a^{\beta\alpha} \frac{1}{h} \frac{\partial}{\partial \bar{z}^i} (h a_{\gamma\bar{\beta}} g^{\gamma i}) e_\alpha, \quad (2)$$

其中 $g = g^{\alpha i} e_\alpha \otimes \frac{\partial}{\partial \bar{z}^i} \in \Gamma(E \otimes T^{1,0} M)$, $a^{\beta\alpha}$ 是矩阵 $(a_{\alpha\bar{\beta}})$ 的逆矩阵的分量, h 表示矩阵 $(h_{i\bar{j}})$ 的行列式.

如果令 μ 表示 M 的 Kähler 体积元, 那么 $\bar{D}_E$ 可看作 Hilbert 空间 $L^2(M, \mu, E)$ 到 Hilbert 空间 $L^2(M, \mu, E \otimes T^{1,0} M)$ 的算子, 那么可以求出 $\bar{D}_E$ 的伴随算子的表达式, 即为 (1.2).

记 $E_0 = E, E_1 = E \otimes T^{1,0} M, \dots, E \otimes (t^{1,0} M) \otimes^m$ 这样可以定义 $L_{m,E}: \Gamma(E) \rightarrow \Gamma(E)$:

$$L_{m,E} = D_E D_{E_1} \cdots D_{E_{m-1}} \bar{D}_{E_{m-1}} \cdots \bar{D}_{E_1} \bar{D}_E, \quad (3)$$

* 收稿日期: 1999-03-04

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这时 $L_{1,M}$ 就是定义在 $\Gamma(E)$ 上的 Laplace 算子. 事实上, 回忆 Laplace 算子 Δ 的定义, $\Delta = \bar{\partial}\bar{\partial}^* + \bar{\partial}^*\bar{\partial}$, $\bar{\partial}^*$ 为 $\bar{\partial}$ 的伴随算子, 具体地, 令 $g = g_a^i e_a \otimes d\bar{z}^i$, 则

$$\bar{\partial}^* g = -a^{\gamma_a} \frac{1}{h} \frac{\partial}{\partial \bar{z}^i} (h g_j^{\beta} a_{\beta\gamma} h^{\gamma}) e_a.$$

令 $f = f^a e_a$, 于是

$$L_{1,E} f = D_E \bar{D}_E f = D_E (h^{\bar{j}i} \frac{\partial f^a}{\partial \bar{z}^j} e_a \otimes \frac{\partial}{\partial \bar{z}^i}) = -a^{\beta_a} \frac{1}{h} \frac{\partial}{\partial \bar{z}^i} (h a_{\gamma\beta} h^{\gamma} \frac{\partial f^{\gamma}}{\partial \bar{z}^j}) e_a, \quad (4)$$

而

$$\Delta f = \bar{\partial}^* \bar{\partial} f = \bar{\partial}^* (\frac{\partial f^a}{\partial \bar{z}^i} e_a \otimes d\bar{z}^i) = -a^{\beta_a} \frac{1}{h} \frac{\partial}{\partial \bar{z}^i} (h a_{\gamma\beta} h^{\gamma} \frac{\partial f^{\gamma}}{\partial \bar{z}^j}) e_a,$$

所以 $L_{1,M}$ 和 Δ 是一回事.

现在回忆 Hermite 丛 E 上的曲率张量的表达式

$$K_{a\bar{b}i\bar{j}} = \frac{\partial^2 a_{a\bar{b}}}{\partial \bar{z}^i \partial \bar{z}^j} - a^{\gamma_a} \frac{\partial a_{a\bar{\gamma}}}{\partial \bar{z}^i} \frac{\partial a_{\gamma\bar{b}}}{\partial \bar{z}^j}. \quad (5)$$

定义 如果

$$K_{a\bar{b}i\bar{j}} = c_1 a_{a\bar{b}} h_{i\bar{j}}, \quad (6)$$

c_1 为常数, 则称丛 E 为常曲率的.

例 1 B^n 是 C^n 的单位超球, 其上的 Bergman 度量为其 Kähler 度量, 这时它的典范线丛就为常曲率的.

再回忆 Kähler 流形 M 的曲率张量

$$R_{i\bar{j}k\bar{l}} = \frac{\partial^2 h_{i\bar{j}}}{\partial \bar{z}^k \partial \bar{z}^l} - h^{\bar{b}a} (\frac{\partial h_{i\bar{b}}}{\partial \bar{z}^k}) (\frac{\partial h_{a\bar{j}}}{\partial \bar{z}^l}) = \partial_k \partial_{\bar{l}} h_{i\bar{j}} - h^{\bar{b}a} (\partial_k h_{i\bar{b}}) (\partial_{\bar{l}} h_{a\bar{j}}), \quad (7)$$

这里将 $\frac{\partial}{\partial \bar{z}^k}$ 简记成 ∂_k , $\frac{\partial}{\partial \bar{z}^l}$ 简记成 $\partial_{\bar{l}}$. 注意 Kähler 条件 $\partial_i h_{j\bar{l}} = \partial_{\bar{l}} h_{i\bar{j}}$, 故有 $R_{i\bar{j}k\bar{l}} = R_{k\bar{l}i\bar{j}}$. 它的 Ricci 张量定义为 $R_{i\bar{j}} = -h^{\bar{k}l} R_{i\bar{l}k\bar{j}} = -\partial_i \partial_{\bar{j}} \log h$, 这里用到等式 $\partial_i \log h = h^{\bar{b}a} \partial_i h_{a\bar{b}}$. 一个 Kähler 度量称为 Kähler-Einstein 度量, 如果它的 Ricci 张量是度量张量的常数倍, 即

$$R_{i\bar{j}} = c_2 h_{i\bar{j}}, \quad (8)$$

其中 c_2 为常数.

例 2 如果 Kähler 流形 M 上两个 r 阶丛 E_1 和 E_2 都是常曲率的, 那么 $E_1 \otimes E_2$ 也是常曲率的, E_1 的对偶丛 E_1^* 也常曲率的. 平凡丛自然是一个常曲率丛. 所以常曲率丛对张量积构成一个群.

例 3 对于黎曼面和任意线丛, 可给出线丛的 Hermite 度量, 使之成为常曲率线丛.

例 4 对于 $E \oplus E$, 取全纯标架 $\{(e_a, 0), (0, e_a)\}$, 0 为 E 的零截影. 若 E 为常曲率丛, 则 $E \oplus E$ 也是.

本文得到三个结果. 第二节讨论黎曼面的情况. 第三节证明了

定理 1 如果流形 M 是 Kähler-Einstein 的, E 是 M 上常曲率 Hermite 丛, 那么

$$L_{2,E} = L_{1,E}^2 - c L_{1,E},$$

其中 c 是公式 (6) 与 (8) 中的两个常数之和.

第四节讨论 B^n 的情况. Engliš M. and Pectre J. [1] 研究了球的平凡丛情形, 取线丛为典范

丛 K 生成子群的一个元素.

2 黎曼面的情况

当 M 为黎曼面时, 我们可以在 M 上定义一个高斯曲率为常数的 Hermite 度量 $h dz d\bar{z}$, 即

$$k_0 = -\frac{2}{h} \frac{\partial^2 \log h}{\partial z \partial \bar{z}} \quad (9)$$

为常数. 这时 Hermite 丛 E 的曲率张量可简记为

$$K_{\alpha\bar{\beta}} = \frac{\partial^2 a_{\alpha\bar{\beta}}}{\partial z \partial \bar{z}} - a_{\alpha\bar{\gamma}} \frac{\partial a_{\gamma\bar{\beta}}}{\partial z \partial \bar{z}}. \quad (10)$$

定义 如果

$$K_{\alpha\bar{\beta}} = -\frac{k_1}{2} a_{\alpha\bar{\beta}} h, \quad (11)$$

k_1 为常数, 则称 E 为常曲率的. 如果是 E 常曲率的, 则前节定义的 E_i 也是常曲率的, 事实上, E_i 的曲率张量

$$K_{i,\alpha\bar{\beta}} = -\frac{k_1 + ik_0}{2} a_{\alpha\bar{\beta}} h^{i+1}. \quad (12)$$

现在假设 M 的高斯曲率 k_0 为常数和 E 满足 (11), 这时 $\bar{D}_E D_E$ 和 $D_{E_1} \bar{D}_{E_1}$ 都是从 $\Gamma(E_1)$ 到 $\Gamma(E_1)$ 的算子, 想知道它们的差是什么.

取 $g = g^* e_* \otimes \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \in \Gamma(E_1)$,

$$\bar{D}_E D_E g = -\frac{1}{h} \frac{\partial}{\partial \bar{z}} \left[a^{\beta\alpha} \frac{1}{h} \frac{\partial}{\partial z} (h a_{\gamma\bar{\beta}} g^{\gamma}) \right] e_* \otimes \frac{\partial}{\partial z}, \quad (13)$$

$$D_{E_1} \bar{D}_{E_1} g = -a^{\beta\alpha} \frac{1}{h^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial z} (h a_{\gamma\bar{\beta}} \frac{\partial g^{\gamma}}{\partial \bar{z}}) e_* \otimes \frac{\partial}{\partial z}. \quad (14)$$

比较两者的系数

$$(13) \text{ 的系数} = -\frac{1}{h} \frac{\partial}{\partial \bar{z}} \left(\frac{1}{h} \frac{\partial h}{\partial z} \right) g^* - \frac{1}{h^2} \frac{\partial h}{\partial z} \frac{\partial g^*}{\partial \bar{z}} - \frac{1}{h} \frac{\partial}{\partial \bar{z}} (a^{\beta\alpha} \frac{\partial a_{\gamma\bar{\beta}}}{\partial z}) g^{\gamma} -$$

$$\frac{1}{h} a^{\beta\alpha} \frac{\partial a_{\gamma\bar{\beta}}}{\partial z} \frac{\partial g^{\gamma}}{\partial \bar{z}} - \frac{1}{h} \frac{\partial^2 g^{\gamma}}{\partial z \partial \bar{z}},$$

$$(14) \text{ 的系数} = -\frac{1}{h^2} \frac{\partial h}{\partial z} \frac{\partial g^*}{\partial \bar{z}} - \frac{1}{h a^{\beta\alpha}} \frac{\partial a_{\gamma\bar{\beta}}}{\partial z} \frac{\partial g^{\gamma}}{\partial \bar{z}} - \frac{1}{h} \frac{\partial^2 g^{\gamma}}{\partial z \partial \bar{z}}.$$

又因为

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial}{\partial \bar{z}} (a^{\beta\alpha} \frac{\partial a_{\gamma\bar{\beta}}}{\partial z}) &= a^{\beta\alpha} \frac{\partial^2 a_{\gamma\bar{\beta}}}{\partial z \partial \bar{z}} - a^{\beta\delta} a^{\alpha\epsilon} \frac{\partial a_{\delta\bar{\epsilon}}}{\partial \bar{z}} \frac{\partial a_{\gamma\bar{\beta}}}{\partial z} \\ &= a^{\beta\alpha} \frac{\partial^2 a_{\gamma\bar{\beta}}}{\partial z \partial \bar{z}} - a^{\beta\alpha} a^{\alpha\delta} \frac{\partial a_{\delta\bar{\beta}}}{\partial \bar{z}} \frac{\partial a_{\gamma\bar{\epsilon}}}{\partial z} \\ &= a^{\beta\alpha} K_{\gamma\bar{\beta}} = a^{\beta\alpha} \left(-\frac{k_1}{2} a_{\gamma\bar{\beta}} h \right) = -\delta_{\alpha\gamma} \frac{k_1}{2} h, \end{aligned}$$

所以

$$\overline{D}_E D_E - D_{E_1} \overline{D}_{E_1} = \frac{k_0 + k_1}{2}.$$

一般来说,用 E_i 代替 E ,得

引理 假设黎曼面 M 的高斯曲率 k_0 为常数和 Hermite 丛 E 满足公式(11),则成立

$$\overline{D}_{E_i} D_{E_i} - D_{E_{i+1}} \overline{D}_{E_{i+1}} = \frac{(i+1)k_0 + k_1}{2}.$$

注 这个引理只能在 $n=1$ 时成立.

定理 2 假设黎曼面 M 的高斯曲率 k_0 为常数和 Hermite 丛 E 满足公式(11),则成立

$$L_{m,E} = \prod_{i=1}^m (L_{1,E} - \frac{i(i-1)k_0 + 2(i-1)k_1}{4}).$$

证明 反复利用(15),

$$\begin{aligned} L_{m-1,E} L_{1,E} &= D_E D_{E_1} \cdots D_{E_{m-2}} \overline{D}_{E_{m-2}} \cdots \overline{D}_E D_E \overline{D}_E \\ &= D_E D_{E_1} \cdots D_{E_{m-2}} \overline{D}_{E_{m-2}} \cdots \overline{D}_{E_1} D_{E_1} \overline{D}_{E_1} \overline{D}_E + \frac{k_0 + k_1}{2} L_{m-1,E} \\ &= D_E D_{E_1} \cdots D_{E_{m-2}} \overline{D}_{E_{m-2}} \cdots \overline{D}_{E_2} D_{E_2} \overline{D}_{E_2} \overline{D}_{E_1} \overline{D}_E + \frac{2k_0 + k_0 + 2k_1}{2} L_{m-1,E} \\ &= D_E D_{E_1} \cdots D_{E_{m-2}} D_{E_{m-1}} \overline{D}_{E_{m-1}} \cdots \overline{D}_{E_1} \overline{D}_E + \\ &\quad \frac{(m-1)k_0 + \cdots + k_0 + (m-1)k_1}{2} L_{m-1,E}, \end{aligned}$$

即 $L_{m-1,E} L_{1,E} = L_{m,E} + \frac{(m-1)mk_0 + 2(m-1)k_1}{4} L_{m-1,E}$, 所以

$$L_{m,E} = L_{m-1,E} (L_{1,E} - \frac{(m-1)mk_0 + 2(m-1)k_1}{4}).$$

从而(16)得证.

3 定理 1 的证明

现在回到定理 1 的条件和记号下. $f = f^e e_a \in \Gamma(E)$, 因为 $\partial \log h = h^{\frac{k_0}{2}} \partial h_a \bar{\partial}$, 所以成立(见[2] (3.20))

$$\partial_i (h h^{\bar{j}} g) = h h^{\bar{j}} \partial_i g, \quad (17)$$

其中 g 是任一光滑函数. 于是可将(4)改造成 $L_{1,E} f = -a^{\beta\alpha} h^{\bar{j}k} \partial_k (a_{\gamma\beta} \partial_j f^{\gamma}) e_{\gamma}$. 同样可得

$$\begin{aligned} L_{2,E} f &= a^{\beta_1\alpha_1} h^{\bar{i}_1 i_1} \partial_{i_1} \{ h^{\bar{i}_2 i_2} \partial_{i_2} [a_{\gamma\beta_1} h_{a_1 i_1} \partial_{i_2} (h^{\bar{i}_1 a_1} \partial_{i_1} f^{\gamma})] \} e_{a_1} \\ &= a^{\beta_1\alpha_1} h^{\bar{i}_1 i_1} \partial_{i_1} [h^{\bar{i}_2 i_2} (\partial_{i_2} a_{\gamma\beta_1}) h_{a_1 i_1} \partial_{i_2} (h^{\bar{i}_1 a_1} \partial_{i_1} f^{\gamma})] e_{a_1} + \\ &\quad a^{\beta_1\alpha_1} h^{\bar{i}_1 i_1} \partial_{i_1} \{ h^{\bar{i}_2 i_2} a_{\gamma\beta_1} [(\partial_{i_2} h_{a_1 i_1} \partial_{i_2} h^{\bar{i}_1 a_1}) \partial_{i_1} f^{\gamma}] \} e_{a_1} + \\ &\quad a^{\beta_1\alpha_1} h^{\bar{i}_1 i_1} \partial_{i_1} [h^{\bar{i}_2 i_2} a_{\gamma\beta_1} h_{a_1 i_1} (\partial_{i_2} h^{\bar{i}_1 a_1}) \partial_{i_2} \partial_{i_1} f^{\gamma}] e_{a_1} + \\ &\quad a^{\beta_1\alpha_1} h^{\bar{i}_1 i_1} \partial_{i_1} (h^{\bar{i}_2 i_2} a_{\gamma\beta_1} \partial_{i_2} \partial_{i_1} f^{\gamma}) e_{a_1} \\ &= A_0 + A_1 + A_2 + A_3, \end{aligned}$$

再看

$$\begin{aligned}
L_{1,E}^2 f &= a^{\beta_1 a_1} h^{i_1 t_1} \partial_{i_1} \{a_{\beta_1 \beta_1} \partial_{\beta_1} [a^{\beta_2 \beta_1} h^{i_2 t_2} \partial_{i_2} (a_{\gamma \beta_2} \partial_{i_2} f'')]\} e_{a_1} \\
&= a^{\beta_1 a_1} h^{i_1 t_1} \partial_{i_1} \{a_{\beta_1 \beta_1} \partial_{\beta_1} [a^{\beta_2 \beta_1} h^{i_2 t_2} (\partial_{i_2} a_{\gamma \beta_2}) \partial_{i_2} f'']\} e_{a_1} + \\
&\quad a^{\beta_1 a_1} h^{i_1 t_1} \partial_{i_1} [a_{\gamma \beta_1} (\partial_{i_1} h^{i_2 t_2}) \partial_{i_2} \partial_{i_2} f''] e_{a_1} + \\
&\quad a^{\beta_1 a_1} h^{i_1 t_1} \partial_{i_1} (a_{\gamma \beta_1} h^{i_2 t_2} \partial_{i_1} \partial_{i_2} \partial_{i_2} f'') e_{a_1} \\
&= B_0 + B_1 + B_2.
\end{aligned}$$

显然 $A_3 = B_2$. 又因为 M 是 Kähler 的, 所以

$$h^{i_2 t_2} h_{a_1 i_1} (\partial_{i_2} h^{b_1 a_1}) \partial_{i_2} \partial_{b_1} = -h^{i_2 t_2} h^{b_1 a_1} (\partial_{i_2} h_{a_1 i_1}) \partial_{i_2} \partial_{b_1}.$$

因为 M 是 Kähler 的 $= -h^{i_2 t_2} h^{b_1 a_1} (\partial_{i_1} h_{a_1 i_2}) \partial_{i_2} \partial_{b_1} = (\partial_{i_1} h^{i_2 t_2}) \partial_{i_2} \partial_{b_1}$, 从而 $A_2 = B_1$. 又

$$\begin{aligned}
B_0 &= a^{\beta_1 a_1} h^{i_1 t_1} \partial_{i_1} \{a_{\beta_1 \beta_1} \partial_{\beta_1} [a^{\beta_2 \beta_1} h^{i_2 t_2} \partial_{i_2} (a_{\gamma \beta_2}) \partial_{i_2} f'']\} e_{a_1} \\
&= a^{\beta_1 a_1} h^{i_1 t_1} \partial_{i_1} [(\partial_{i_2} a_{\gamma \beta_2}) \partial_{\beta_1} (h^{i_2 t_2} \partial_{i_2} f'')] e_{a_1} + \\
&\quad a^{\beta_1 a_1} h^{i_1 t_1} \partial_{i_1} \{a_{\beta_1 \beta_1} [\partial_{i_1} (a^{\beta_2 \beta_1} \partial_{i_2} a_{\gamma \beta_2})] h^{i_2 t_2} \partial_{i_2} f''\} e_{a_1} \\
&= B_{00} + B_{01},
\end{aligned}$$

与 $A_3 = B_2, A_2 = B_1$ 同一个理由, 可得 $A_0 = B_{00}$. 现考察 B_{01} , 因为

$$\begin{aligned}
a_{\beta_1 \beta_1} \partial_{i_1} [(\partial_{i_2} a_{\gamma \beta_2}) a^{\beta_2 \beta_1}] &= \partial_{i_1} \partial_{i_2} a_{\gamma \beta_2} + a_{\beta_1 \beta_1} (\partial_{i_2} a_{\gamma \beta_2}) (\partial_{i_1} a^{\beta_2 \beta_1}) \\
&= \partial_{i_1} \partial_{i_2} a_{\gamma \beta_2} - a^{\beta_2 \beta_1} (\partial_{i_1} a_{\beta_1 \beta_1}) (\partial_{i_2} a_{\gamma \beta_2}) \\
&= K_{\gamma \beta_1 i_2 i_1} = -c_1 a_{\gamma \beta_1} h_{i_2 i_1},
\end{aligned}$$

最后两个等式用了(5)和(6). 将上式代入 B_{01} 得

$$\begin{aligned}
B_{01} &= -c_1 a^{\beta_1 a_1} h^{i_1 t_1} \partial_{i_1} (a_{\gamma \beta_1} h_{i_2 i_1} h^{i_2 t_2} \partial_{i_2} f'') e_{a_1} \\
&= -c_1 a^{\beta_1 a_1} h^{i_1 t_1} \partial_{i_1} (a_{\gamma \beta_1} \partial_{i_1} f'') e_{a_1} = c_1 L_{1,E} f.
\end{aligned}$$

最后考察 A_1 . 因为

$$\begin{aligned}
h^{i_2 t_2} \partial_{i_2} (h_{a_1 i_1} \partial_{i_2} h^{b_1 a_1}) &= -h^{i_2 t_2} \partial_{i_2} (h^{b_1 a_1} \partial_{i_2} h_{a_1 i_1}) \\
&= -h^{i_2 t_2} h^{b_1 a_1} \partial_{i_2} \partial_{i_2} h_{a_1 i_1} + h^{i_2 t_2} h^{b_1 i_1} h^{k a_1} (\partial_{i_2} h_{i k}) (\partial_{i_2} h_{a_1 i_1}),
\end{aligned}$$

将第二项 i 和 a_1 交换一下

$$\begin{aligned}
h^{i_2 t_2} \partial_{i_2} (h_{a_1 i_1} \partial_{i_2} h^{b_1 a_1}) &= -h^{i_2 t_2} h^{b_1 a_1} [\partial_{i_2} \partial_{i_2} h_{a_1 i_1} - h^{k l} (\partial_{i_2} h_{a_1 k}) (\partial_{i_2} h_{l i_1})] \\
&= -h^{b_1 a_1} h^{i_2 t_2} R_{a_1 i_1 i_2 i_2} = -h^{b_1 a_1} h^{i_2 t_2} R_{a_1 i_2 i_2 i_1} \\
&= -h^{b_1 a_1} R_{a_1 i_1} = h^{b_1 a_1} c_2 h_{a_1 i_1} = c_2 \delta_{b_1 i_1},
\end{aligned}$$

将此代入 A_1 中

$$\begin{aligned}
A_1 &= a^{\beta_1 a_1} h^{i_1 t_1} \partial_{i_1} \{h^{i_2 t_2} a_{\gamma \beta_1} [\partial_{i_2} (h_{a_1 i_1} \partial_{i_2} h^{b_1 a_1})] \partial_{i_1} f''\} e_{a_1} \\
&= c_2 a^{\beta_1 a_1} h^{i_1 t_1} \partial_{i_1} (a_{\gamma \beta_1} \partial_{i_1} f'') e_{a_1} = -c_2 L_{1,E} f,
\end{aligned}$$

因此 $L_{2,E} = L_{1,E}^2 - (c_1 + c_2) L_{1,E}$. □

4 单位球的情形

C^n 的单位球 B^n 的 Bergman 度量表示为

$$h_{i\bar{j}} = \frac{\delta_{ij}}{1 - |z|^2} + \frac{\bar{z}^i z^j}{(1 - |z|^2)^2},$$

取 E 为以典范线丛 K 生成子群的一个元素. 即 $E = K^l, l$ 是整数. 经过计算得

$$h^{\bar{j}} = (1 - |z|^2)(\delta_{ij} - \bar{z}^j z^i).$$

其矩阵的行列式 $h = (1 - |z|^2)^{-n-1}$. 取 $e = dz^1 \wedge dz^2 \cdots dz^n \otimes^l$, 那么 $\langle e, e \rangle = h^{-l}$. 当 $l = 0$ 时, $L_{m,E}$ 可记为 L_m , Engliš 和 Peetre 在 [1] 证明了 L_m 可以用 L_1 的多项式来表示, 具体公式如下

$$L_m = \prod_{j=1}^m (L_1 + (j-1)(j-1+n)) \quad (18)$$

(见 [1] Th1.1, 再注意到他们遗漏了定义在 D_E 前面的负号).

现在考虑 l 为任意整数时, 公式 (18) 是否有相应的公式呢? 回答是肯定的. 得到

定理 3 E 是 B^n 的典范线丛 K 以及其对偶丛所累次作的张量积. 即, $E = K^l, l \in \mathbb{Z}$, 则

$$L_{m,E} = \prod_{j=1}^m (L_{1,E} + (j-1)(j-1+n-l(n+1))). \quad (19)$$

证明 当 L 是在 $\text{Aut}(B^n)$ 作用下变的 E 上线微分算子, 对于任意截影 $fe \in \Gamma(E), Lfe(0) = 0$, 则 $L = 0$. 事实上, 对任意 $z \in B^n$ 取对合 $\varphi_z, \varphi_z(0) = z$, 用 $f \circ \varphi_z \varphi_z^* e(0)$ 代替 fe , 有 $0 = L(f \circ \varphi_z \varphi_z^* e)(0) = L(fe)(\varphi_z(0)) = L(fe)(z)$, 第二个等号用到了不变性.

现在 $L_{m,E}$ 正是在 $\text{Aut}(B^n)$ 作用下保持不变, 这是因为 $\bar{D}_E$ 在 $\text{Aut}(B^n)$ 作用下保持不变. 从而要证 (19), 只要往证下式在 0 点处成立即可.

$$L_{m-1,E}(L_{1,E} + (m-1)(n+m-1-l(n+1))) = L_{m,E}.$$

先看 $L_{m,E}$ 的具体表达式

$$L_{m,E} fe = (-1)^m h^{l-1} \partial_{i_1} h^{i_1 i_2} \partial_{i_2} h^{i_2 i_3} \cdots \partial_{i_{m-1}} h^{i_{m-1} i_m} \partial_{a_m} h_{a_1 i_1} h_{a_2 i_2} \cdots h_{a_{m-1} i_{m-1}} \\ (h^{b_m a_m} \partial_{b_m})(h^{b_{m-1} a_{m-1}} \partial_{b_{m-1}}) \cdots (h^{b_1 a_1} \partial_{b_1}) f e.$$

经过计算得

$$L_{m,E} fe(0) = (-1)^m [\partial_{a_1} \partial_{a_2} \cdots \partial_{a_m} (h^{b_m a_m} \partial_{b_m})(h^{b_{m-1} a_{m-1}} \partial_{b_{m-1}}) \cdots (h^{b_1 a_1} \partial_{b_1}) f](0) e \\ = L_m f(0) e.$$

再看

$$L_{m,E} L_{1,E} fe(0) = (-1)^m \partial_{a_1} \partial_{a_2} \cdots \partial_{a_m} (h^{b_m a_m} \partial_{b_m})(h^{b_{m-1} a_{m-1}} \partial_{b_{m-1}}) \cdots (h^{b_1 a_1} \partial_{b_1}), \\ (h^l h^u \partial_i h^{-l} \partial_i) f(0) e = -L_m [h^u \partial_i - l(n+1) \frac{\bar{z}^i}{1 - |z|^2} h^u \partial_i] f(0) e \\ = L_m L_1 f(0) e + L_m [l(n+1) \frac{\bar{z}^i}{1 - |z|^2} h^u \partial_i] f(0) e.$$

注意到 $h^{b_i a_i} \partial_{b_i} (\frac{\bar{z}^i}{1 - |z|^2}) = \delta_{a_i}^i$ 以及 a_i 的位置相等, 即作个置换并不改变结果, 因此

$$L_m (\frac{\bar{z}^i}{1 - |z|^2} h^u \partial_i) f(0) e = m L_m f(0) e. \text{ 综上可得}$$

$$L_{m,E} L_{1,E} fe(0) = L_m L_1 f(0) e + l(n+1) m L_m f(0) e. \quad (20)$$

现在由 (18) 和 (20) 完成证明

$$\begin{aligned}
& L_{m-1,E}[L_{1,E} + (n+m-1-l(n+1))(m-1)]f(0) \\
& = L_{m-1}L_1f(0)e + l(n+1)(m-1)L_{m-1}f(0)e + \\
& \quad [n+m-1-l(n+1)](m_1)L_{m-1}f(0)e \\
& = L_{m-1}[L_1 + (m-1)(m+n-1)]f(0)e = L_mf(0)E = L_{m,E}f(0),
\end{aligned}$$

所以 $L_{m-1,E}[L_{1,E} + (m-1)(m+n-1-l(n+1))] = L_{m,E}$, 由这个递推式, 得

$$L_{m,E} = \prod_{i=1}^m [L_{1,E} + (i-1)(n+i-1-l(n+1))]. \quad \square$$

同法可证

定理 4 对 CP^N , 配上 Fubini-Study 度量, E 也是它的典范线丛 K 生成子群的一个元素, 即 $E = K^l$, 则有

$$L_{m,E} = \prod_{j=1}^m [L_{1,E} - (j-1)(N+j-1+l(N+1))].$$

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Invariant Cauchy-Riemann Operators on Line Bundles over the Unit Ball

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Abstract: Let $L_{m,E}$ be the m th order invariant Cauchy-Riemann operators on Hermitian bundles E over Kähler manifold M , given some conditions, $L_{m,E}$ will be the polynomials of $L_{1,E}$. In the paper, formula (16) is obtained when Riemannian surfaces are considered; and suppose E is the canonical bundle over B^n , then the following formula holds:

$$L_{m,E} = \sum_{j=1}^m (L_{1,E} + (j-1)(j-2))$$

Key words: Cauchy-Riemann operators; curvature tensor; line bundle.