

关于 p -调和映射和正拼接超曲面*

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摘 要: 本文主要讨论正拼接超曲面的 P -调和映射的不稳定性, 从而推广了调和映射的相应结果.

关键词: P -调和映射; 不稳定性; 正拼接超曲面.

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1 引 言

本文约定指标的取值范围如下:

$$\begin{aligned} 0 \leq A, B, \dots \leq n+p, 1 \leq i, j, \dots \leq n, 1 \leq \alpha, \beta, \dots \leq m, \\ m+1 \leq a, b, \dots \leq m+p, n+1 \leq \mu, \nu, \dots \leq n+p. \end{aligned}$$

设 $\varphi: M \rightarrow N$ 是黎曼流形间的光滑映射. 其 p -能量为 $E_p(\varphi) = \frac{1}{p} \int_M |\mathrm{d}\varphi|^p$. p -调和映射就是 p -能量泛函的临界; 当 $p=2$ 时, 就是通常的调和映射.

对于调和映射, 胡和生、潘养廉和沈一兵得到如下定理:

定理 A^[1] 设 $\bar{M}^{n+1}(c)$ 是单连通空间形式 ($c \geq 0$), $M^n (n \geq 3)$ 是 $\bar{M}^{n+1}$ 中紧致超曲面; 若存在常数 $a > 0$, 使 M 的截面曲率 Riem^M 满足:

$$c + \frac{a^2}{(n-2)c + (n-1)a} \leq \mathrm{Riem}^M < c + a,$$

则在 M 和任何紧致黎曼流形之间不存在非常值的稳定调和映射.

本文讨论 p -调和映射的情况, 得到如下结论:

定理 1 设 $\bar{M}^{n+1}(c)$ 是单连通的空形式 ($c \geq 0$), $M^n (n \geq 3)$ 是 $\bar{M}^{n+1}$ 的紧致超曲面, 若 $2 \leq p < n$ 并且存在常数 $a > 0$, 使 M 的截面曲率 Riem^M 满足:

$$c + a^2 \leq \mathrm{Riem}^M < c + \frac{1}{2(p-1)} \{ (n-1)a^2 + a \sqrt{(n-1)^2 a^2 + 4(n-p)(p-1)c} \},$$

则在 M 和任何紧致黎曼流形之间不存在非常值的稳定 p -调和映射.

注 $p=2$ 时, 此定理就是定理 A.

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推论 设 $M^n (n \geq 3)$ 是 R^{n+1} 中紧致超曲面, 并且 $\frac{p-1}{n-1} < \text{Riem}^M \leq 1 (2 \leq p < n)$, 则在 M 和任何紧致流形之间不存在非常值的稳定 p -调和映射.

2 准 备

设 $x: M^n \rightarrow S^{n+p}(c) \subset R^{n+p+1}$ 是等距浸入. $\{e_0, e_1, \dots, e_{n+p}\}$ 为 R^{n+p+1} 的局部标架场, 使得 $\{e_1, \dots, e_n\}$ 为 M 的局部标架场, $\{e_1, \dots, e_{n+p}\}$ 为 S^{n+p} 的局部标架场, 其对偶标架场为 $\{\omega_1, \dots, \omega_{n+p}\}$, 限制于 M 上, 有运动方程:

$$\begin{cases} dx = \omega_i e_i, \\ de_i = \omega_{ij} e_j + B_{ij}^\mu e_\mu - c x \omega_i, \\ de_\mu = -B_{ij}^\mu \omega_i e_j + \omega_{\mu\nu} e_\nu, \end{cases} \quad (2.1)$$

其中 B_{ij}^μ 是 M 在 $S^{n+p}(c)$ 中的第二基本形式.

令 $V = v_i e_i = \langle \Lambda, e_i \rangle e_i$, 其中 Λ 为 R^{n+p+1} 中常单位向量, 则有

$$v_{ij} = v_\mu B_{ij}^\mu - \langle \Lambda, x \rangle c \delta_{ij}, \quad (2.2)$$

$$v_{ijk} = -v_l B_{ik}^\mu B_{lj}^\mu + v_\mu B_{ijk}^\mu - v_k c \delta_{ij}. \quad (2.3)$$

令

$$\bar{B} = \left\{ \sum_{i,k} \left[\sum_j (p \langle B_{ij}, e_j, B_{ek}, e_j \rangle - \langle B_{ek}, H \rangle) \right]^2 \right\}^{\frac{1}{2}},$$

其中 $B_{e_i, e_j} = B_{ij}^\mu e_\mu, H = B_{ii}^\mu e_\mu$.

命题 1 设 M^n 是空间形式 $\bar{M}^{n+p}(c)$ 中紧致子流形, 若 $nc > pc + \bar{B}$ 且 $n > p \geq 2$, 则 M 到任何黎曼流形的稳定 p -调和映射必是常值映射.

注 $p = 2$ 时, 此命题就是文[2]中的定理 1.

证明 设 $\{e'_a\}$ 为 N^m 的局部标架场, 令 $d\varphi_i = a_{ai} e'_a$, 则 $a_{ajk} = a_{akj}$.

令 $V_A = v_A^i e_i = \langle \Lambda_A, e_i \rangle e_i$, 其中 $\{\Lambda_A\}$ 为 R^{n+p+1} 中常么正基. 则 p -调和映射的第二变分公式为^[4]:

$$\begin{aligned} I(\varphi_* V_A, \varphi_* V_A) &= \int_M (p-2) |d\varphi|^{p-4} \langle \bar{\nabla} \varphi_* V_A, d\varphi \rangle^2 + \\ &\quad |d\varphi|^{p-2} \{ |\bar{\nabla} \varphi_* V_A|^2 - \langle R^N(\varphi_* V_A, \varphi_* e_i) \varphi_* e_i, \varphi_* V_A \rangle \}, \end{aligned} \quad (2.4)$$

其中 $\bar{\nabla}$ 为 $\varphi^{-1}TN$ 的联络.

据 Weitzendöck 公式, 有

$$-R^N(\varphi_* V_A, \varphi_* e_i) \varphi_* e_i + \varphi_* \text{Ric}^M V_A = \Delta d\varphi(V_A) + (\bar{\nabla}^2 d\varphi) V_A, \quad (2.5)$$

由 p -调和性和 Stokes 公式得

$$\int_M \sum_A |d\varphi|^{p-2} \langle \Delta d\varphi(V_A), \varphi_* V_A \rangle = 0. \quad (2.6)$$

由 (2.4), (2.5), (2.6) 得

$$\sum_A I(\varphi_* V_A, \varphi_* V_A) = \sum_A \int_M (p-2) |d\varphi|^{p-4} \langle \bar{\nabla} \varphi_* V_A, d\varphi \rangle^2 + |d\varphi|^{p-2} |\bar{\nabla} \varphi_* V_A|^2 +$$

$$\sum_A \int_M |d\varphi|^{p-2} \{ \langle \bar{\nabla}^2 d\varphi(V_A) - \varphi_* \text{Ric}^M V_A, \varphi_* V_A \rangle \}. \quad (2.7)$$

以下先建立几个引理:

引理 1 题设如上, 则

$$\begin{aligned} & \sum_A \int_M |d\varphi|^{p-2} \{ |\bar{\nabla}(d\varphi V_A)|^2 + \langle \bar{\nabla}^2 d\varphi(V_A), d\varphi(V_A) \rangle \} \\ &= \sum_A \int_M |d\varphi|^{p-2} \{ -2\bar{\nabla}_{\epsilon_i}(d\varphi(\nabla_{\epsilon_i} V_A)) + d\varphi(\nabla_{\epsilon_i} \nabla_{\epsilon_i} V_A), \varphi_* V_A \} - \\ & \quad \sum_A \int_M \langle \bar{\nabla}_{\epsilon_i}(\varphi_* V_A), (\nabla_{\epsilon_i}(|d\varphi|^{p-2})\varphi_* V_A) \rangle. \end{aligned}$$

证明

$$\begin{aligned} \bar{\nabla}^2 d\varphi(V_A) &= \bar{\nabla}_{\epsilon_i}(\bar{\nabla}_{\epsilon_i} d\varphi(V_A)) - \bar{\nabla}_{\epsilon_i} d\varphi(\nabla_{\epsilon_i} V_A) \\ &= \bar{\nabla}_{\epsilon_i} \bar{\nabla}_{\epsilon_i}(d\varphi V_A) - 2\bar{\nabla}_{\epsilon_i}(d\varphi(\nabla_{\epsilon_i} V_A)) + d\varphi(\nabla_{\epsilon_i} \nabla_{\epsilon_i} V_A), \end{aligned} \quad (2.8)$$

$$\begin{aligned} & |d\varphi|^{p-2} \langle \bar{\nabla}_{\epsilon_i} \bar{\nabla}_{\epsilon_i}(d\varphi V_A), d\varphi V_A \rangle \\ &= \nabla_{\epsilon_i} \{ |d\varphi|^{p-2} \langle \bar{\nabla}_{\epsilon_i}(d\varphi V_A), d\varphi V_A \rangle \} - \\ & \quad |d\varphi|^{p-2} |\bar{\nabla}_{\epsilon_i}(d\varphi V_A)|^2 - \langle \bar{\nabla}_{\epsilon_i}(d\varphi V_A), (\bar{\nabla}_{\epsilon_i} |d\varphi|^{p-2}) d\varphi V_A \rangle. \end{aligned} \quad (2.9)$$

由(2.8), (2.9)和 Stokes 公式得引理 1.

引理 2 题设如上, 则

$$\begin{aligned} & \sum_A \int_M (p-2) |d\varphi|^{p-4} \langle \bar{\nabla}(d\varphi V_A), d\varphi \rangle^2 - \langle \bar{\nabla}_{\epsilon_i}(d\varphi V_A), (\bar{\nabla}_{\epsilon_i} |d\varphi|^{p-2}) d\varphi V_A \rangle \\ &= \sum_A \int_M (p-2) |d\varphi|^{p-4} \{ (\bar{\nabla}_{\epsilon_i} v_A^j)(\bar{\nabla}_{\epsilon_k} v_A^l) a_{\alpha i} a_{\alpha j} a_{\beta k} a_{\beta l} + 2(\bar{\nabla}_{\epsilon_i} v_A^j) v_A^k a_{\alpha i} a_{\alpha j} a_{\beta k} a_{\beta l} \}. \end{aligned}$$

证明

$$\begin{aligned} & \sum_A \bar{\nabla}_{\epsilon_i} \langle (d\varphi V_A), (\bar{\nabla}_{\epsilon_i} |d\varphi|^{p-2}) d\varphi V_A \rangle \\ &= \sum_A (p-2) |d\varphi|^{p-4} \{ (\bar{\nabla}_{\epsilon_i} v_A^j) v_A^k a_{\alpha i} a_{\alpha j} a_{\beta k} a_{\beta l} + v_A^j v_A^k a_{\alpha j i} a_{\alpha k} a_{\beta l} a_{\beta i} \} \\ &= (p-2) |d\varphi|^{p-4} \{ \sum_A (\bar{\nabla}_{\epsilon_i} v_A^j) v_A^k a_{\alpha j} a_{\alpha k} a_{\beta l} a_{\beta i} + a_{\alpha j i} a_{\alpha j} a_{\beta l} a_{\beta i} \}, \end{aligned} \quad (2.10)$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \sum_A (\bar{\nabla}_{\epsilon_i} v_A^j) v_A^k a_{\alpha j} a_{\alpha k} a_{\beta l} a_{\beta i} \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \sum_A \{ (\bar{\nabla}_{\epsilon_i} v_A^j) v_A^k a_{\alpha j} a_{\alpha k} a_{\beta l} a_{\beta i} - (\bar{\nabla}_{\epsilon_i} v_A^k) v_A^j a_{\alpha j} a_{\alpha k} a_{\beta l} a_{\beta i} \} = 0, \end{aligned} \quad (2.11)$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \sum_A (p-2) |d\varphi|^{p-4} \langle \bar{\nabla}(d\varphi V_A), d\varphi \rangle^2 \\ &= \sum_A (p-2) |d\varphi|^{p-4} \{ \bar{\nabla}_{\epsilon_i} v_A^j (\bar{\nabla}_{\epsilon_k} v_A^l) a_{\alpha j} a_{\alpha l} a_{\beta k} a_{\beta i} + \\ & \quad 2(\bar{\nabla}_{\epsilon_i} v_A^j) v_A^k a_{\alpha j} a_{\alpha k} a_{\beta l} a_{\beta i} \} + (p-2) |d\varphi|^{p-4} a_{\alpha j i} a_{\alpha k} a_{\beta j l} a_{\beta l}. \end{aligned} \quad (2.12)$$

由(2.10), (2.11), (2.12)得引理 2.

由(2.7), 引理 1, 引理 2 得

$$\begin{aligned}
& \sum_A I(\varphi, V_A, \varphi, V_A) \\
&= \sum_A \int_M |\mathrm{d}\varphi|^{\rho-2} \langle -2\bar{\nabla}_{\varepsilon_i}(\mathrm{d}\varphi(\nabla_{\varepsilon_i} V_A)) + \mathrm{d}\varphi(\nabla_{\varepsilon_i} \nabla_{\varepsilon_i} V_A), \mathrm{d}\varphi V_A \rangle + \\
& \quad \sum_A \int_M (p-2) |\mathrm{d}\varphi|^{\rho-4} \{ (\bar{\nabla}_{\varepsilon_i} v_A^j)(\bar{\nabla}_{\varepsilon_i} v_A^k) a_{ai} a_{aj} a_{\beta l} a_{\beta k} + \\
& \quad 2(\bar{\nabla}_{\varepsilon_i} v_A^j) v_A^k a_{ai} a_{aj} a_{\beta l} a_{\beta k} \} - \int_M |\mathrm{d}\varphi|^{\rho-2} \langle \varphi, \mathrm{Ric}^M V_A, \varphi, V_A \rangle. \tag{2.13}
\end{aligned}$$

$$-2\bar{\nabla}_{\varepsilon_i}(\mathrm{d}\varphi(\nabla_{\varepsilon_i} V_A)) = -2(\nabla_{\varepsilon_i} \nabla_{\varepsilon_i} v_A^j) a_{aj} e_a - 2(\nabla_{\varepsilon_i} v_A^j) a_{aji} e_a, \tag{2.14}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& -2\langle (\nabla_{\varepsilon_i} v_A^j) a_{aji} e_a, \varphi, V_A \rangle |\mathrm{d}\varphi|^{\rho-2} \\
&= -2\nabla_{\varepsilon_j} \{ (\nabla_{\varepsilon_i} v_A^j) v_A^k a_{ai} a_{ak} |\mathrm{d}\varphi|^{\rho-2} \} + 2(\nabla_{\varepsilon_j} \nabla_{\varepsilon_i} v_A^j) v_A^k a_{ak} a_{ai} |\mathrm{d}\varphi|^{\rho-2} + \\
& \quad 2(\nabla_{\varepsilon_i} v_A^j)(\nabla_{\varepsilon_j} v_A^k) a_{ak} a_{ai} |\mathrm{d}\varphi|^{\rho-2} + 2(\nabla_{\varepsilon_i} v_A^j) v_A^k a_{ai} a_{akj} |\mathrm{d}\varphi|^{\rho-2} + \\
& \quad 2(\nabla_{\varepsilon_i} v_A^j) v_A^k a_{ai} a_{ak} \nabla_{\varepsilon_j} |\mathrm{d}\varphi|^{\rho-2}. \tag{2.15}
\end{aligned}$$

$$2 \sum_A (\nabla_{\varepsilon_i} v_A^j) v_A^k a_{ai} a_{akj} |\mathrm{d}\varphi|^{\rho-2} = 0. \tag{2.16}$$

$$2(\nabla_{\varepsilon_i} v_A^j) v_A^k a_{ai} a_{ak} \nabla_{\varepsilon_j} |\mathrm{d}\varphi|^{\rho-2} = -2(p-2) v_A^k (\nabla_{\varepsilon_i} v_A^j) a_{ai} a_{aj} a_{\beta l} a_{\beta k} |\mathrm{d}\varphi|^{\rho-4}. \tag{2.17}$$

由(2.13), (2.14), (2.15), (2.16), (2.17)得

$$\begin{aligned}
\sum_A I(\varphi, V_A, \varphi, V_A) &= \sum_A \int_M |\mathrm{d}\varphi|^{\rho-2} \{ \langle \mathrm{d}\varphi(\nabla_{\varepsilon_i} \nabla_{\varepsilon_i} V_A), \varphi, V_A \rangle + \\
& \quad \langle -2(\nabla_{\varepsilon_i} \nabla_{\varepsilon_i} v_A^j) a_{aj} e_a, \varphi, V_A \rangle + 2(\nabla_{\varepsilon_j} \nabla_{\varepsilon_i} v_A^j) v_A^k a_{ai} a_{ak} + \\
& \quad 2(\nabla_{\varepsilon_i} v_A^j)(\nabla_{\varepsilon_j} v_A^k) a_{ak} a_{ai} - \langle \varphi, \mathrm{Ric}^M V_A, \varphi, V_A \rangle \} + \\
& \quad \sum_A \int_M (p-2) |\mathrm{d}\varphi|^{\rho-4} (\nabla_{\varepsilon_i} v_A^j)(\nabla_{\varepsilon_i} v_A^k) a_{ai} a_{aj} a_{\beta l} a_{\beta k}. \tag{2.18}
\end{aligned}$$

引理 3 题设如上, 则

$$\begin{aligned}
\sum_A \langle \mathrm{d}\varphi(\nabla_{\varepsilon_i} \nabla_{\varepsilon_i} V_A), \varphi, V_A \rangle &= -B_{ii}'' B_{ij}'' a_{ai} a_{aj} - c |\mathrm{d}\varphi|^2, \\
\sum_A \langle -2(\nabla_{\varepsilon_i} \nabla_{\varepsilon_i} v_A^j) a_{aj} e_a, \varphi, V_A \rangle &= 2B_{ii}'' B_{ij}'' a_{aj} a_{ai} + 2c |\mathrm{d}\varphi|^2, \\
\sum_A 2(\nabla_{\varepsilon_j} \nabla_{\varepsilon_i} v_A^j) v_A^k a_{ai} a_{ak} &= -2B_{ii}'' B_{ij}'' a_{aj} a_{ai} - 2c |\mathrm{d}\varphi|^2, \\
\sum_A 2(\nabla_{\varepsilon_i} v_A^j)(\nabla_{\varepsilon_j} v_A^k) a_{ak} a_{ai} &= 2B_{ij}'' B_{kj}'' a_{ai} a_{ak} + 2c |\mathrm{d}\varphi|^2.
\end{aligned}$$

证明 由(2.2), (2.5)得

$$\begin{aligned}
& \sum_A \langle \mathrm{d}\varphi(\nabla_{\varepsilon_i} \nabla_{\varepsilon_i} V_A), \varphi, V_A \rangle \\
&= \sum_A \{ -v_A^i v_A^k B_{ii}'' B_{ji}'' a_{aj} a_{ak} + v_A^i v_A^k B_{jii}'' a_{aj} a_{ak} - v_A^i v_A^k a_{aj} a_{ak} c \delta_{ji} \} \\
&= -B_{ii}'' B_{ij}'' a_{aj} a_{ai} - c |\mathrm{d}\varphi|^2.
\end{aligned}$$

同理其它各式成立.

引理 4 题设如上, 则

$$\begin{aligned}\sum_A \langle \varphi_* \text{Ric}^M V_A, \varphi_* V_A \rangle &= (n-1)c |\mathrm{d}\varphi|^2 + a_{ak} a_{ai} (B_{ik}^\mu B_{jj}^\mu - B_{ij}^\mu B_{kj}^\mu), \\ \sum_A (\nabla_{e_i} v_A^j) (\nabla_{e_l} v_A^k) a_{aj} a_{ai} a_{ak} a_{al} &= B_{ji}^\mu B_{kl}^\mu a_{ai} a_{aj} a_{\beta k} a_{\beta l} + c |\mathrm{d}\varphi|^4.\end{aligned}$$

证明

$$\begin{aligned}\sum_A \langle \varphi_* \text{Ric}_M V_A, \varphi_* V_A \rangle &= R_{ij}^M a_{ai} a_{aj} = (n-1)c |\mathrm{d}\varphi|^2 + a_{aj} a_{ai} (B_{ij}^\mu B_{kk}^\mu - B_{ik}^\mu B_{jk}^\mu), \\ \sum_A (\nabla_{e_i} v_A^j) (\nabla_{e_l} v_A^k) a_{ai} a_{aj} a_{\beta k} a_{\beta l} \\ &= \sum_A \{v_A^\mu B_{ij}^\mu - \langle \Lambda_A, x \rangle c \delta_{ij}\} \{v_A^\nu B_{kl}^\nu - \langle \Lambda_A, x \rangle c \delta_{kl}\} a_{ai} a_{aj} a_{\beta k} a_{\beta l} \\ &= B_{ij}^\mu B_{kl}^\mu a_{ai} a_{aj} a_{\beta k} a_{\beta l} + c |\mathrm{d}\varphi|^4.\end{aligned}$$

现在回到命题 1 的证明

$$B_{ij}^\mu B_{kl}^\mu a_{ai} a_{aj} a_{\beta k} a_{\beta l} \leq |\mathrm{d}\varphi|^2 B_{ij}^\mu B_{kl}^\mu a_{ai} a_{ak}. \quad (2.19)$$

由引理 3, 引理 4 和 (2.18), (2.19) 得

$$\begin{aligned}\sum_A I(\varphi_* V_A, \varphi_* V_A) \\ \leq \int_M |\mathrm{d}\varphi|^{p-2} \{ (p-n)c |\mathrm{d}\varphi|^2 + a_{ak} a_{ai} (p B_{ij}^\mu B_{kj}^\mu - B_{ik}^\mu B_{jj}^\mu) \} \quad (2.20)\end{aligned}$$

$$\leq \int_M |\mathrm{d}\varphi|^p \{ (p-n)c + \bar{B} \}. \quad (2.21)$$

由 (2.21) 和题设, 命题 1 得证

命题 2 设 $M^n (n \geq 3)$ 是空间形式 $\bar{M}^{n+p}(c)$ 中的紧致子流形, 若 $nc > np + \bar{B}$ 且 $n > p \geq 2$, 则任何紧致黎曼流形 N 到 M 的稳定 p -调和映射 必是常值映射.

注 $p=2$ 时, 此命题就是 [3] 中定理 1.

证明 令 $\varphi_* e'_\alpha = b_{i\alpha} e_i$ 则 $b_{i\beta\alpha} = b_{i\alpha\beta}$, $|\mathrm{d}\varphi|^2 = b_{i\alpha}^2$.

则 p -调和映射的第二变分公式为^[4]:

$$\begin{aligned}I(V_A, V_A) &= \int_N (p-2) |\mathrm{d}\varphi|^{p-4} \langle \bar{\nabla} V_A, \mathrm{d}\varphi \rangle^2 + |\mathrm{d}\varphi|^{p-2} \{ |\bar{\nabla} V_A|^2 - \\ &\quad \langle R^M(V_A, \varphi_* e_\alpha) \varphi_* e_\alpha, V_A \rangle \}. \quad (2.22)\end{aligned}$$

由 (2.2) 得

$$\sum_A |\bar{\nabla} V_A|^2 = b_{ja} b_{ka} B_{ij}^\mu B_{ik}^\mu - c |\mathrm{d}\varphi|^2, \quad (2.23)$$

$$\sum_A \langle R^M(V_A, \varphi_* e'_\alpha) \varphi_* e'_\alpha, V_A \rangle = (n-1)c |\mathrm{d}\varphi|^2 + b_{ia} b_{ja} (B_{ij}^\mu B_{kk}^\mu - B_{ik}^\mu B_{jk}^\mu). \quad (2.24)$$

由 (2.22), (2.23), (2.24) 得

$$\begin{aligned}\sum_A I(V_A, V_A) \\ \leq \int_N (p-2) |\mathrm{d}\varphi|^{p-4} |\bar{\nabla} V_A|^2 |\mathrm{d}\varphi|^2 + |\mathrm{d}\varphi|^{p-2} \{ |\bar{\nabla} V_A|^2 - \langle R^M(V_A, \varphi_* e'_\alpha) \varphi_* e'_\alpha, V_A \rangle \} \\ = \int_N |\mathrm{d}\varphi|^{p-2} \{ (p-n)c |\mathrm{d}\varphi|^2 + b_{ia} b_{ja} (p B_{ik}^\mu B_{jk}^\mu - B_{ij}^\mu B_{kk}^\mu) \} \quad (2.25)\end{aligned}$$

$$\leq \int_N |d\varphi|^2 \{(p-n)c + \bar{B}\}. \quad (2.26)$$

由(2.26)和题设,命题2得证.

由(2.20)(2.25)可得下面命题

命题3 设 $M^n (n \geq 3)$ 是 $\overline{M}^{n+1}(c)$ 中紧致超曲面, $2 \leq p < n$; 若 M 的第二基本形式的分量 h_{ij} 满足:

$$\sum_k (ph_{ik}h_{jk} - h_{kk}h_{ij}) < (n-p)c\delta_{ij}, \quad \forall i, j, \quad (2.27)$$

则 M 和任何紧致黎曼流形之间的稳定 P -调和映射必是常值映射.

3 定理1的证明

对任一点 $p \in M$, 令 $\{\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_n\}$ 为矩阵 (h_{ij}) 的特征值. 由 Gauss 方程得

$$R_{ijij} = c + \lambda_i \lambda_j, \quad (i \neq j). \quad (3.1)$$

由定理题设和(3.1)得 λ_i 同号. 不妨设 $0 < \lambda_1 \leq \dots \leq \lambda_n$, 令 $H = \sum_i \lambda_i$, 则(2.27)变成

$$0 < \lambda_1 \leq \lambda_n < \frac{1}{2p} [H + \sqrt{H^2 + 4p(n-p)c}]. \quad (3.2)$$

引理5 若

$$\lambda_i \geq b > 0, \quad b^2 \leq \lambda_i \lambda_j < B^2, \quad \forall i \neq j, \quad (3.3)$$

$$B^2 - Lb + (n-1)b^2 = 0, \quad (3.4)$$

$$L = \frac{1}{2(p-1)} [(2p-1)(n-1)b + \sqrt{(n-1)^2 b^2 + 4(p-1)(n-p)c}], \quad (3.5)$$

则(3.2)成立

证明 由(3.3), (3.4)得

$$\lambda_n < \frac{B^2}{\lambda_1} \leq \frac{B^2}{b} = L - (n-1)b. \quad (3.6)$$

由(3.5)得

$$L - (n-1)b = \frac{1}{2p} [L + \sqrt{L^2 + 4p(n-p)c}]. \quad (3.7)$$

若 $H \geq L$, 由(3.6), (3.7)得 $\lambda_n < \frac{1}{2p} [H^2 + \sqrt{H^2 + 4p(n-p)c}]$. 若 $H < L$, 令 $L - H = K > 0$, 则

$$\lambda_n \leq L - (n-1)b - K. \quad (3.8)$$

由(3.7), (3.8)得

$$\lambda_n \leq \frac{1}{2p} [H + \sqrt{L^2 + 4p(n-p)c} - (2p-1)K]. \quad (3.9)$$

因 $K > 0, c \geq 0, n > p \geq 2$, 有

$$\sqrt{H^2 + 4p(n-p)c} > \sqrt{L^2 + 4p(n-p)c} - (2p-1)K. \quad (3.10)$$

由(3.9), (3.10)得 $\lambda_n < \frac{1}{2p} [H + \sqrt{H^2 + 4p(n-p)c}]$. 因而引理5成立.

引理 6 若 $n \geq 3$, 并且 $0 < b^2 \leq \lambda_i \lambda_j < B^2 (i \neq j)$, 以及 (3.4), (3.5) 成立, 则 (3.2) 成立.

证明 若 $\lambda_1 \geq b$, 则由引理 5 得引理 6. 若 $\lambda_1 < b$, 令 $\lambda'_1 = \lambda'_2 = \frac{1}{2}(\lambda_1 + \lambda_2)$, 则 $\lambda'_1, \lambda'_2, \lambda_3, \dots, \lambda_n$ 满足引理 5 的条件, 因而引理 6 成立.

由引理 6 和定理题设, 知 (3.2) 成立. 由 (3.2) 式成立和命题 3, 知定理 1 得证.

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p -Harmonic Maps and a Pinching Theorem for Positively Curved Hypersurfaces

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Abstract: In this paper, the unstability of p -harmonic maps for positively curved hypersurfaces is studied. A theorem which generalizes the results of [1] is obtained.

Key words: p -harmonic maps; unstability; δ -pinched manifolds.