

The Definition of Star Operator and Some Adjoint Operators on Compact Complex Manifold

Qing Huang, Qiuhua Yang, Weijun Lu

College of Mathematics and Physics, Guangxi University for Nationalities, Nanning Guangxi
Email: 1258561801@qq.com

Received: Jun. 30th, 2020; accepted: Jul. 22nd, 2020; published: Jul. 29th, 2020

Abstract

In this paper, following the definition of star operator on complex compact manifold from Morrow-Kodaira version, and combining with the Griffiths-Harris version of star operator, we give again the definition of star operator from the theorem view point. Via this mean, on one hand, we can reveal the original and interesting beauty of some complicated coefficients attached to the local expression of star operator, such as 2^{p+q} , $(-1)^{C_n^2+np}$, $(\sqrt{-1}/2)^n$; on the other hand, it is clear to see that there are some delicate differences between two classical definitions of star operator. Furthermore, it causes that there are subtle differences between adjoint operators corresponding the holomorphic operator and anti-holomorphic operator on the space $\Gamma(A^{p,q}(M))$ by (p,q) type differential forms under the global Hermitian inner product.

Keywords

Global Inner Product, Star Operator, Local Expression, Adjoint Operators, Laplace Operators

紧复流形上的星算子定义及伴随算子

黄 晴, 杨秋花, 卢卫君

广西民族大学, 数学与物理学院, 广西 南宁
Email: 1258561801@qq.com

收稿日期: 2020年6月30日; 录用日期: 2020年7月22日; 发布日期: 2020年7月29日

摘 要

本文仿照Morrow-Kodaira版本的紧复流形上的星算子定义, 结合Griffiths-Harris版本的星算子, 从定

理的观点再引出星算子定义。通过这种方式，一方面可以揭示星算子局部表达式中附带的一些复杂系数如 2^{p+q} 、 $(-1)^{C_n^{2+np}}$ 、 $(\sqrt{-1}/2)^n$ 的本源及趣味之美，另一方面可以清晰地看到经典的两种星算子存在的微妙差异，并引发全纯算子、反全纯算子在 (p,q) 型形式空间 $\Gamma(A^{p,q}(M))$ 的整体 Hermite 内积之下的伴随算子的细微差别。

关键词

整体内积，星算子，局部表达式，伴随算子，Laplace 算子

Copyright © 2020 by author(s) and Hans Publishers Inc.

This work is licensed under the Creative Commons Attribution International License (CC BY 4.0).

<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/>



Open Access

1. 引言

在著名的 Hodge 分解定理中，* 算子可以进一步构建出外微分算子 d 、全纯微分算子 $\bar{\partial}$ 和反全纯微分算子 ∂ 关于微分形式整体内积的伴随算子 $\delta = d^*$ 、 $\bar{\delta}^*$ 、 ∂^* 及相应的椭圆型 Laplace 算子 $\Delta_d = dd^* + d^*d$ 、 $\Delta_{\bar{\partial}} = \bar{\partial}\bar{\partial}^* + \bar{\partial}^*\bar{\partial}$ 、 $\Delta_{\partial} = \partial\partial^* + \partial^*\partial$ 。虽然 * 算子的构建想法来自于体积微元，但由于它的局部表达式含有一些稍繁杂的系数，特别是教材读本直接给出公理化定义，这给读者的认知和应用带来不少障碍。

在 n 维紧致定向 C^∞ 黎曼流形 (M, g) 上， r 次外微分形式空间 $A^r(M) = C^\infty(\Lambda^r(M))$ 上的 * 算子 $*$: $A^r(M) \rightarrow A^{n-r}(M)$ 使得 $\langle \varphi, \psi \rangle dV_g = \varphi \wedge * \psi$ ，而在复 n 维紧致复流形 M 上，双指标 (p, q) 型外微分形式空间 $A^{p,q}(M) = C^\infty(\Lambda^p T_p^*(M) \otimes \Lambda^q T_q^*(M))$ 上定义的 * 算子 $*$: $A^{p,q}(M) \rightarrow A^{n-p, n-q}(M)$ 基于体积元 $\omega^n/n!$ (这里 $\omega = (\sqrt{-1}/2) ds^2$, ds^2 为 M 的一个 Hermite 度量) 和局部内积 $\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle_z$ 使得 $\langle \varphi, \psi \rangle_z \omega^n/n! = \varphi \wedge * \psi$ 或 $\varphi \wedge * \bar{\psi}$ (参阅 [1], pp. 82-83, [2], pp. 93-97)。

在经典的 Morrow-Kodaira 版本和 Griffiths-Harris 版本， (p, q) 型形式 φ 和 ψ 的局部表达式有所差异之下考虑如何给出合适的表达式的问题，本文结合 [1] 和 [2] 的定义方式，从自然余切标架 $\{dz^i\}_{i=1}^n$ 表示 (p, q) 形式 φ 和 ψ 出发，用定理的方式揭示 * 算子满足 3 个美妙的结论：i) $\langle \varphi, \psi \rangle_z \omega^n/n! = \varphi \wedge * \bar{\psi}$ ；ii) * 算子为实算子： $*\bar{\psi} = \overline{* \psi}$ ；iii) $*|_{A^{p,q}(M)} = (-1)^{p+q} Id$ 。而考虑如何构造对系数因子如 2^{p+q} 、 $(\sqrt{-1}/2)^n$ 、 $(-1)^{C_n^{2+np}}$ 等出现的根源问题，在推导过程中我们引进多重指标 I_p 、 I_{n-p} 、 J_q 、 J_{n-q} 、 K_p 、 K_{n-p} 、 L_q 、 L_{n-q} 给出 Hermite 度量矩阵

$$h_{I_p I_{n-p} J_q J_{n-q}} = \begin{vmatrix} h_{i_1 \bar{j}_1} & h_{i_1 \bar{j}_2} & \cdots & h_{i_1 \bar{j}_n} \\ h_{i_2 \bar{j}_1} & h_{i_2 \bar{j}_2} & \cdots & h_{i_2 \bar{j}_n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ h_{i_n \bar{j}_1} & h_{i_n \bar{j}_2} & \cdots & h_{i_n \bar{j}_n} \end{vmatrix} = \text{sgn} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & \cdots & n \\ i_1 & i_2 & \cdots & i_n \end{pmatrix} \text{sgn} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & \cdots & n \\ j_1 & j_2 & \cdots & j_n \end{pmatrix} \det(h_{i \bar{j}})$$

和 (p, q) 形式的分量指标升降。这是一个既有趣又要克服复杂符号变化的探索活动。在此基础上再给出 $A^{p,q}(M)$ 上 * 算子的局部表达式，我们就可以避免直接代数定义 * 算子带来的不友好以致惊恐于它系数的神秘色彩。

对照 Griffiths-Harris 版本与当前的定义，可以照见它们分别基于 $\varphi \wedge * \psi$ 和 $\varphi \wedge * \bar{\psi}$ 的微妙差异，我们认为前者更倾向于在代数角度来维系与实光滑 r 次微分形式空间 $C^\infty(\Lambda^r(M))$ 上 * 算子的一致性，后者更倾

向于几何角度, 遵循整体内积 (\cdot, \cdot) 和局部内积 $\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle_z$ 的 Hermite 性质——复共轭的反对称性。进而基于 $A^{p,q}(M)$ 上的整体内积 (\cdot, \cdot) 给出 d 、 ∂ 、 $\bar{\partial}$ 的伴随算子 $d^* = \delta$ 、 ∂^* 、 $\bar{\partial}^*$, 从它们与 $*$ 算子及 d 、 ∂ 、 $\bar{\partial}$ 的微妙关系中, 我们也看到当前 $*$ 算子的定义与 Griffiths-Harris 定义引发的进一步细微差异。最后我们拓展到三类 Laplace 算子 Δ_d 、 Δ_∂ 、 $\Delta_{\bar{\partial}}$, 它们一方面具有椭圆算子性质, 另一方面在 $**|_{A^{p,q}(M)} = (-1)^{p+q} Id$ 之下与 $*$ 算子可交换, 而且当实 (1,1) 形式 ω 为 Kähler 形式时, $\Delta_\partial = \Delta_{\bar{\partial}} = (1/2)\Delta_d$ 。实际应用中, 计算 $\Delta_{\bar{\partial}}$ 从 $*$ 算子的局部表达式出发, 可以给出粗糙的 Weitzenböck 公式 $(\Delta\psi)_{\bar{i}\bar{j}} = -\sum_{k=1}^n \nabla_k \nabla_{\bar{k}} \psi_{\bar{i}\bar{j}} + A^1(\psi)$ ([1], pp. 97-98)。

2. 基本知识

2.1. ∂ 、 $\bar{\partial}$ 算子

设 M 为一个复 n 维紧致复流形, M 上一点 z 处的余切空间 T_z^*M 作复化分解为

$$T_z^{*\mathbb{C}}(M) = T_z^{*'}(M) \oplus T_z^{*''}(M), T_z^{*''} = \overline{T_z^{*'}}(M), \tag{2.1}$$

其中, $T_z^{*'}(M)$ 为反全纯余切空间, $T_z^{*''}(M)$ 为全纯余切空间。在局部坐标系 $z = \{z_1, \dots, z_n\}$ 下,

$$T_z^{*'}(M) = \text{span}\{dz_j\}_{j=1}^n, T_z^{*''}(M) = \text{span}\{d\bar{z}_j\}_{j=1}^n.$$

于是, n 次外微分形式空间有如下分解

$$\Lambda^n T_z^{*\mathbb{C}}(M) = \bigoplus_{p+q=n} \left(\Lambda^p T_z^{*'}(M) \otimes \Lambda^q T_z^{*''}(M) \right).$$

相应地, 可记

$$A^n(M) = \bigoplus_{p+q=n} A^{p,q}(M), \tag{2.2}$$

其中,

$$A^{p,q}(M) = \left\{ \varphi \in A^{p,q}(M) \mid \varphi(z) \in \Lambda^p T_z^{*'}(M) \otimes \Lambda^q T_z^{*''}(M), \forall z \in M \right\}. \tag{2.3}$$

一个形式 $\varphi \in A^{p,q}(M)$ 被称为 (p, q) 型外微分形式。

由于 $d\varphi(z) \in (\Lambda^p T_z^{*'}(M) \otimes \Lambda^q T_z^{*''}(M) \wedge T_z^{*\mathbb{C}}(M))$, 由 (2.1) 知 $d\varphi \in (A^{p+1,q}(M) \oplus A^{p,q+1}(M))$, 故可定义两个算子

$$\begin{aligned} \partial &: A^{p,q}(M) \rightarrow A^{p+1,q}(M) \\ \bar{\partial} &: A^{p,q}(M) \rightarrow A^{p,q+1}(M) \end{aligned} \tag{2.4}$$

为

$$\partial = \pi^{(p+1,q+1)} \circ d, \bar{\partial} = \pi^{(p+1,q)} \circ d,$$

其中 $\pi^{(p+1,q)}$ 和 $\pi^{(p,q+1)}$ 分别为投影映射

$$\begin{aligned} \pi^{(p+1,q)} &: A^n(M) \rightarrow A^{p+1,q}(M) \\ \psi &= \sum_{j+k=n} A^{j,k}(M) \mapsto \pi^{(p+1,q)}\psi \\ \pi^{(p,q+1)} &: A^n(M) \rightarrow A^{p,q+1}(M) \\ \varphi &= \sum_{j+k=n} A^{j,k}(M) \mapsto \pi^{(p,q+1)}\varphi \end{aligned}$$

这样, $d = \partial + \bar{\partial}$ 。

在局部坐标 $z = (z_1, \dots, z_n)$ 下, $\varphi \in A^{p,q}(M)$ 的局部表达式写成

$$\begin{aligned} \varphi(z) &= \sum_{\substack{1 \leq i_1 < i_2 < \dots < i_p \leq n \\ 1 \leq j_1 < j_2 < \dots < j_q \leq n}} \varphi_{i_1 \dots i_p \bar{j}_1 \dots \bar{j}_q}(z) dz^{i_1} \wedge \dots \wedge dz^{i_p} \wedge d\bar{z}^{j_1} \wedge \dots \wedge d\bar{z}^{j_q} \\ &= \frac{1}{p!} \frac{1}{q!} \sum_{i_1, \dots, i_p=1}^n \sum_{j_1, \dots, j_q=1}^n \varphi_{i_1 \dots i_p \bar{j}_1 \dots \bar{j}_q}(z) dz^{i_1} \wedge \dots \wedge dz^{i_p} \wedge d\bar{z}^{j_1} \wedge \dots \wedge d\bar{z}^{j_q} \end{aligned} \quad (2.5)$$

进而

$$\bar{\partial}\varphi(z) = \sum_{\substack{1 \leq i_1 < i_2 < \dots < i_p \leq n \\ 1 \leq j_1 < j_2 < \dots < j_q \leq n}} \sum_{j=1}^n \frac{\partial \varphi_{i_1 \dots i_p \bar{j}_1 \dots \bar{j}_q}(z)}{\partial \bar{z}_j} d\bar{z}^j \wedge dz^{i_1} \wedge \dots \wedge dz^{i_p} \wedge d\bar{z}^{j_1} \wedge \dots \wedge d\bar{z}^{j_q} \quad (2.6)$$

$$\partial\varphi(z) = \sum_{\substack{1 \leq i_1 < i_2 < \dots < i_p \leq n \\ 1 \leq j_1 < j_2 < \dots < j_q \leq n}} \sum_{j=1}^n \frac{\partial \varphi_{i_1 \dots i_p \bar{j}_1 \dots \bar{j}_q}(z)}{\partial z_j} dz^j \wedge dz^{i_1} \wedge \dots \wedge dz^{i_p} \wedge d\bar{z}^{j_1} \wedge \dots \wedge d\bar{z}^{j_q} \quad (2.7)$$

特别地, 一个 $(p,0)$ 形式 $\varphi \in A^{p,0}(M)$ 若满足 $\bar{\partial}\varphi = 0$, 则 φ 被称为全纯 $(p,0)$ 形式, 这意味着, 局部坐标系下, 由(2.5)、(2.6)知

$$\varphi(z) = \sum_{\#I=p} \varphi_I(z) dz^I = \sum_{1 \leq i_1 < i_2 < \dots < i_p \leq n} \varphi_{i_1 \dots i_p}(z) dz^{i_1} \wedge \dots \wedge dz^{i_p},$$

其中 $\varphi_I(z) = \varphi_{i_1 \dots i_p}(z)$ 是全纯函数(即 $\partial\varphi_I(z)/\partial\bar{z}_j = 0, \forall j = 1, 2, \dots, n$), 多重指标 $I = \{i_1, \dots, i_p\}$ 。

2.2. Dolbeault 上调群

由于 $\partial^2/\partial\bar{z}_i\partial\bar{z}_j = \partial^2/\partial\bar{z}_j\partial\bar{z}_i$, $\partial^2/\partial z_i\partial z_j = \partial^2/\partial z_j\partial z_i$, 所以由(2.6)知

$$\bar{\partial}^2 \Big|_{A^{p,q}(M)} = \bar{\partial} \Big|_{A^{p,q+1}(M)} \circ \bar{\partial} \Big|_{A^{p,q}(M)} = 0,$$

简记 $\bar{\partial}^2 = 0$;

$$\partial^2 \Big|_{A^{p,q}(M)} = \partial \Big|_{A^{p+1,q}(M)} \circ \partial \Big|_{A^{p,q}(M)} = 0,$$

简记 $\partial^2 = 0$ 。

注意到 $d^2 = 0$, 而 $(\partial + \bar{\partial})^2 = \bar{\partial}^2 + \partial\bar{\partial} + \bar{\partial}\partial + \partial^2$, 所以 $\partial\bar{\partial} = -\bar{\partial}\partial$ 。

由 $\bar{\partial}^2 \Big|_{A^{p,q}(M)} = 0$, $\partial^2 \Big|_{A^{p,q}(M)} = 0$, 所以有

$$\bar{\partial}(A^{p,q-1}(M)) \subset Z_{\bar{\partial}}^{p,q}(M) = \ker \bar{\partial} \Big|_{A^{p,q}(M)},$$

$$\partial(A^{p-1,q}(M)) \subset Z_{\partial}^{p,q}(M) = \ker \partial \Big|_{A^{p,q}(M)},$$

于是可定义商群为

$$H_{\bar{\partial}}^{p,q}(M) = Z_{\bar{\partial}}^{p,q}(M) / \bar{\partial}(A^{p,q-1}(M)),$$

$$H_{\partial}^{p,q}(M) = Z_{\partial}^{p,q}(M) / \partial(A^{p-1,q}(M)).$$

前者称为 Dolbeault 上调群。

2.3. 厄米特(Hermite)度量 h 与正的(1,1)形式 ω

在维数为 n 的复流形 M 上的一个 Hermite 度量是指在任意 $z \in M$ 的全纯切空间 $T_z^{1,0}M = T_z^c M = \{v \in T_z^c(M) \mid Jv = \sqrt{-1}v\}$ 上给定的一个正的 Hermite 内积

$$(\cdot, \cdot)_z = T_z'(M) \otimes \overline{T_z'(M)} \rightarrow \mathbb{C},$$

$$h_{i\bar{j}}(z) = \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial z_i}, \frac{\partial}{\partial \bar{z}_j} \right)_z$$

是光滑函数, 且

$$h_{\bar{j}i} = \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial \bar{z}_j}, \frac{\partial}{\partial z_i} \right) = \overline{\left(\frac{\partial}{\partial z_i}, \frac{\partial}{\partial \bar{z}_j} \right)} = \overline{h_{i\bar{j}}} \tag{2.8}$$

针对 $(T_z'(M) \otimes \overline{T_z'(M)})^* = T_z^{*'}(M) \otimes T_z^{*''}(M)$ 的基底 $\{dz_i \otimes d\bar{z}_j\}$, M 的 Hermite 内积 $(\cdot, \cdot)_z$ 由对应的 Hermite 度量 ds^2 可表示为

$$ds^2 = \sum_{i,j=1}^n h_{i\bar{j}}(z) dz_i \otimes d\bar{z}_j,$$

满足 1) $\overline{h_{i\bar{j}}(z)} = h_{\bar{j}i}(z)$;

2) $\sum_{i,j=1}^n h_{i\bar{j}}(z) \xi^i \bar{\xi}^j \geq 0$, “=” 成立当且仅当

$$\xi = (\xi^1, \dots, \xi^n) = 0. \tag{2.9}$$

Hermite 度量 ds^2 的一个余标架是一个 (1,0) 型形式的 n 元串 $\{\varphi_1, \dots, \varphi_n\}$ 使得

$$ds^2 = \sum_{j=1}^n \varphi_j \otimes \bar{\varphi}_j \tag{2.10}$$

这里 $\varphi_j \in A^{1,0}(M) = \Lambda^1 T_z^{*'}(M) \otimes \Lambda^0 T_z^{*''}(M) = \Lambda^1 T_z^{*'}(M) \otimes C^\infty(T_z^{*''}(M), \mathbb{C})$, $j=1, 2, \dots, n$ 。

这意味着由全纯切空间 $T_z'(M)$ 上的内积诱导全纯余切空间 $T_z^{*'}(M) = \{\varphi \in T_z^{*c}(M) \mid \bar{\partial}\varphi = 0\}$ 上的 Hermite 内积之下, $\{\varphi_1(z), \dots, \varphi_n(z)\}$ 是 $T_z^{*'}(M)$ 的一个单位正交基底。显然余标架场 $\{\varphi_i(z)\}_{i=1}^n$ 总是局部存在的; 在全纯坐标系 $\{z_j\}_{j=1}^n$ 下, 对 $\forall z \in M$, 取 $T_z^{*'}(M)$ 的全纯自然基底 $\{dz_1, \dots, dz_n\}$, 应用 Gram-Schmidt 正交化过程就可以构造一个余标架场。

下面讨论 Hermite 度量 ds^2 的实部和虚部, 诱导出实微分流形 M^{2n} 上的两个特殊度量—黎曼度量和近 Kähler 形式度量。

由于有自然的实线性同构 $T_z^{\mathbb{R}}(M) \rightarrow T_z'(M)$, 所以 M 上的 Hermite 度量 ds^2 的实部

$$\text{Re } ds^2 = T_z^{\mathbb{R}}(M) \otimes T_z^{\mathbb{R}}(M) \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \tag{2.11}$$

是 M 上的一个黎曼度量, 称为 Hermite 度量 ds^2 的诱导黎曼度量。同时也看出 ds^2 的虚部

$$\text{Im } ds^2 = T_z^{\mathbb{R}}(M) \otimes T_z^{\mathbb{R}}(M) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

是交错的, 它表示一个二次实微分形式, 取 $\omega = -(1/2)\text{Im } ds^2$, 称为 Hermite 度量的伴随 (1,1) 型形式。为给出 $\text{Re } ds^2$ 和 ω 的显表达式, 设 $\{\varphi_1, \dots, \varphi_n\}$ 为 ds^2 的一个标架, $\varphi_j = \alpha_j + \sqrt{-1}\beta_j$, $j=1, \dots, n$, α_j, β_j 为实微分形式, 即

$$\alpha_j, \beta_j \in \text{Span}\{dx_1, dy_1, \dots, dx_n, dy_n\},$$

$$\begin{aligned}\alpha_j &= \sum_{k=1}^n (\lambda_k dx_k + \mu_k dy_k), \lambda_k, \mu_k \in \mathbb{R}, \\ \beta_j &= \sum_{k=1}^n (\tilde{\lambda}_k dx_k + \tilde{\mu}_k dy_k), \tilde{\lambda}_k, \tilde{\mu}_k \in \mathbb{R}.\end{aligned}$$

则

$$\begin{aligned}ds^2 &= \sum_{j=1}^n \varphi_j \otimes \bar{\varphi}_j \\ &= \sum_{j=1}^n (\alpha_j + \sqrt{-1}\beta_j) \otimes (\alpha_j - \sqrt{-1}\beta_j) \\ &= \sum_{j=1}^n (\alpha_j \otimes \alpha_j + \beta_j \otimes \beta_j) \\ &\quad + \sqrt{-1} \sum_{j=1}^n (-\alpha_j \otimes \beta_j + \beta_j \otimes \alpha_j)\end{aligned}\tag{2.12}$$

从而诱导黎曼度和伴随(1,1)形式 ω 可显式表示为

$$\operatorname{Re} ds^2 = \sum_{j=1}^n (\alpha_j \otimes \alpha_j + \beta_j \otimes \beta_j)\tag{2.13}$$

$$\omega = -(1/2) \operatorname{Im} ds^2 = \sum_{j=1}^n \alpha_j \wedge \beta_j.\tag{2.14}$$

注意到

$$\varphi_j \wedge \bar{\varphi}_j = (\alpha_j + \sqrt{-1}\beta_j) \wedge (\alpha_j - \sqrt{-1}\beta_j) = -2\sqrt{-1}\alpha_j \wedge \beta_j,$$

即

$$\alpha_j \wedge \beta_j = -(1/2\sqrt{-1})\varphi_j \wedge \bar{\varphi}_j = (\sqrt{-1}/2)\varphi_j \wedge \bar{\varphi}_j.$$

(2.14)可以改写为

$$\omega = (\sqrt{-1}/2) \sum_{j=1}^n \varphi_j \wedge \bar{\varphi}_j = (\sqrt{-1}/2) ds^2.\tag{2.15}$$

从(2.15)知, Hermite 度量 ds^2 可以从伴随(1,1)形式中直接还原出来, 即

$$ds^2 = -2\sqrt{-1}\omega.\tag{2.16}$$

若对 $\forall z \in M$, 取全纯坐标系 (z_1, \dots, z_n) , 任意全纯切向量 $v \in T'_z(M)$, 有

$$\sqrt{-1} \langle \omega(z), v \wedge \bar{v} \rangle_z = \langle -(1/2) ds^2, v \wedge \bar{v} \rangle_z = -(1/2) ds^2(v, \bar{v}) > 0,$$

则微分形式 ω 是一个正的(1,1)形式. 若 $\omega(z) = (\sqrt{-1}/2) \sum_{i,j=1}^n h_{i\bar{j}}(z) dz_i \wedge d\bar{z}_j$ 的系数矩阵 $(h_{i\bar{j}}(z))$ 是一个正定的 Hermite 矩阵, 则微分形式 ω 是正的.

3. 星算子的构造性定义及局部表达式

3.1. 体积元和整体内积

设 $A^{p,q}(M)$ 表示 M 上 $C^\infty(p,q)$ 型外形式的层, 下面对 $\varphi, \psi \in \Gamma(A^{p,q}(M))$ 引入 Hermite 内积 (φ, ψ) , 使得 $\Gamma(A^{p,q}(M))$ 成为一个内积空间.

前面在紧复流形 M 上引进 Hermite 度量 $ds^2 = \sum_{i,j=1}^n h_{i\bar{j}}(z) dz_i \wedge d\bar{z}_j$, 伴随这个度量, 就有近 Kähler 形式

$$\omega = (\sqrt{-1}/2) \sum_{i,j=1}^n h_{i\bar{j}}(z) dz_i \wedge d\bar{z}_j = (\sqrt{-1}/2) \sum_{j=1}^n \varphi_j \wedge \bar{\varphi}_j$$

和体积元

$$\begin{aligned} \Omega(t) &= \omega^n/n! = (\sqrt{-1}/2)^n (-1)^{C_n^2} \varphi_1 \wedge \cdots \wedge \varphi_n \wedge \bar{\varphi}_1 \wedge \cdots \wedge \bar{\varphi}_n \\ &= (\sqrt{-1}/2)^n (-1)^{C_n^2} \det(h_{i\bar{j}}) dz_1 \wedge \cdots \wedge dz_n \wedge d\bar{z}_1 \wedge \cdots \wedge d\bar{z}_n \\ &= (\sqrt{-1}/2)^n \det(h_{i\bar{j}}) dz_1 \wedge d\bar{z}_1 \wedge dz_2 \wedge d\bar{z}_2 \wedge \cdots \wedge dz_n \wedge d\bar{z}_n \end{aligned} \tag{3.1}$$

$$= \det(h_{i\bar{j}}) dx_1 \wedge dy_1 \wedge dx_2 \wedge dy_2 \wedge \cdots \wedge dx_n \wedge dy_n \tag{3.2}$$

这里 $dz_i = dx_i + \sqrt{-1}dy_i$, $i = 1, 2, \dots, n$ 。

记 $(h_{i\bar{j}})$ 的逆矩阵 $(h_{i\bar{j}})^{-1}$ 为 $(h^{\bar{i}j})$, 即 $(h^{\bar{i}j}) = (h_{i\bar{j}})^{-1}$, 则

$$\sum_{j=1}^n h^{\bar{i}j} h_{j\bar{k}} = \delta_{\bar{k}}^{\bar{i}} = \begin{cases} 1, & \bar{i} = \bar{k}, \\ 0, & \bar{i} \neq \bar{k}; \end{cases}$$

$$\sum_{j=1}^n h_{i\bar{j}} h^{\bar{j}k} = \delta_k^i = \begin{cases} 1, & i = k, \\ 0, & i \neq k. \end{cases}$$

切向量 $u \in T_z(M)$ 的长度 $|u|^2 = \sum_{i,j=1}^n h_{i\bar{j}} u^i \bar{u}^j$, 而 $u, v \in T_z(M)$ 的局部内积

$$\langle u, v \rangle_z = \sum_{i,j=1}^n h_{i\bar{j}}(z) u^i \bar{v}^j.$$

对于 $z \in M$, $\varphi, \psi \in \Gamma(A^{p,q}(M))$ 的局部表达式为

$$\begin{aligned} \varphi(z) &= \frac{1}{p!q!} \sum_{i_1, \dots, i_p, \bar{j}_1, \dots, \bar{j}_q=1}^n \varphi_{i_1 \dots i_p \bar{j}_1 \dots \bar{j}_q} dz^{i_1} \wedge \cdots \wedge dz^{i_p} \wedge d\bar{z}^{\bar{j}_1} \wedge \cdots \wedge d\bar{z}^{\bar{j}_q} \\ &= \sum_{\substack{1 \leq i_1 < i_2 < \dots < i_p \leq n \\ 1 \leq \bar{j}_1 < \bar{j}_2 < \dots < \bar{j}_q \leq n}} \varphi_{i_1 \dots i_p \bar{j}_1 \dots \bar{j}_q} dz^{i_1} \wedge \cdots \wedge dz^{i_p} \wedge d\bar{z}^{\bar{j}_1} \wedge \cdots \wedge d\bar{z}^{\bar{j}_q} \end{aligned} \tag{3.3}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \psi(z) &= \frac{1}{p!q!} \sum_{k_1, \dots, k_p, \bar{l}_1, \dots, \bar{l}_q=1}^n \psi_{k_1 \dots k_p \bar{l}_1 \dots \bar{l}_q} dz^{k_1} \wedge \cdots \wedge dz^{k_p} \wedge d\bar{z}^{\bar{l}_1} \wedge \cdots \wedge d\bar{z}^{\bar{l}_q} \\ &= \sum_{\substack{1 \leq k_1 < k_2 < \dots < k_p \leq n \\ 1 \leq \bar{l}_1 < \bar{l}_2 < \dots < \bar{l}_q \leq n}} \psi_{k_1 \dots k_p \bar{l}_1 \dots \bar{l}_q} dz^{k_1} \wedge \cdots \wedge dz^{k_p} \wedge d\bar{z}^{\bar{l}_1} \wedge \cdots \wedge d\bar{z}^{\bar{l}_q} \end{aligned} \tag{3.4}$$

则 φ 和 ψ 的局部内积定义为

$$\langle \varphi, \psi \rangle(z) = \frac{1}{p!q!} \sum_{i_1, \dots, i_p, \bar{j}_1, \dots, \bar{j}_q=1}^n \sum_{k_1, \dots, k_p, \bar{l}_1, \dots, \bar{l}_q=1}^n h^{\bar{i}_1 i_1} \cdots h^{\bar{i}_p i_p} h^{\bar{j}_1 \bar{l}_1} \cdots h^{\bar{j}_q \bar{l}_q} \varphi_{i_1 \dots i_p \bar{j}_1 \dots \bar{j}_q} \overline{\psi_{k_1 \dots k_p \bar{l}_1 \dots \bar{l}_q}} \tag{3.5}$$

和整体内积定义为

$$(\varphi, \psi) = \int_M \langle \varphi, \psi \rangle(z) \frac{\omega^n}{n!} = \left(\frac{\sqrt{-1}}{2} \right)^n \int_M \langle \varphi, \psi \rangle(z) \det(h_{i\bar{j}}) dz^1 \wedge d\bar{z}^1 \wedge \cdots \wedge dz^n \wedge d\bar{z}^n \tag{3.6}$$

满足:

- 1) $(\varphi, \psi) = \overline{(\psi, \varphi)}$;
- 2) $(a\varphi + b\eta, \psi) = a(\varphi, \psi) + b(\eta, \psi)$, $\forall a, b \in \mathbb{C}$;
- 3) $(\varphi, \varphi) \geq 0$, $(\varphi, \varphi) = 0$ 当且仅当 $\varphi = 0$ 。

按照通常范数的表示, $\|\varphi\|$ 的定义为 $\|\varphi\| = \sqrt{(\varphi, \varphi)}$ 。

3.2. 多重指标记符的引进

为了简化(3.3)至(3.5)的符号, 有必要引进如下一些多重指标等记符:

$$I_p = (i_1, i_2, \dots, i_p), 1 \leq i_1 < i_2 < \dots < i_p \leq n,$$

$$I_{n-p} = (i_{p+1}, i_2, \dots, i_n), 1 \leq i_{p+1} < i_{p+2} < \dots < i_n \leq n,$$

$I_p I_{n-p} = (i_1, i_2, \dots, i_p, i_{p+1}, i_{p+2}, \dots, i_n)$ 为 $(1, \dots, p, p+1, \dots, n)$ 的一个置换。类似的, $J_q = (j_1, \dots, j_q)$, $J_{n-q} = (j_{q+1}, \dots, j_n)$, $K_p = (k_1, \dots, k_p)$, $K_{n-p} = (k_{p+1}, \dots, k_n)$, $L_q = (l_1, \dots, l_q)$, $L_{n-q} = (l_{q+1}, \dots, l_n)$ 。

$$\det(h_{i\bar{j}}) = \begin{vmatrix} h_{1\bar{1}} & h_{1\bar{2}} & \dots & h_{1\bar{n}} \\ h_{2\bar{1}} & h_{2\bar{2}} & \dots & h_{2\bar{n}} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ h_{n\bar{1}} & h_{n\bar{2}} & \dots & h_{n\bar{n}} \end{vmatrix} = h_{12\dots n\bar{1}\bar{2}\dots\bar{n}} \tag{3.7}$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} h_{i_1\bar{j}_1} & h_{i_1\bar{j}_2} & \dots & h_{i_1\bar{j}_n} \\ h_{i_2\bar{j}_1} & h_{i_2\bar{j}_2} & \dots & h_{i_2\bar{j}_n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ h_{i_n\bar{j}_1} & h_{i_n\bar{j}_2} & \dots & h_{i_n\bar{j}_n} \end{vmatrix} = h_{i_1 i_2 \dots i_n \bar{j}_1 \bar{j}_2 \dots \bar{j}_n} = h_{I_p I_{n-p} \bar{J}_q \bar{J}_{n-q}} \tag{3.8}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \operatorname{sgn} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & \dots & n \\ i_1 & i_2 & \dots & i_n \end{pmatrix} h_{12\dots n\bar{j}_1\bar{j}_2\dots\bar{j}_n} \\ &= \operatorname{sgn} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & \dots & n \\ i_1 & i_2 & \dots & i_n \end{pmatrix} \operatorname{sgn} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & \dots & n \\ j_1 & j_2 & \dots & j_n \end{pmatrix} \det(h_{i\bar{j}}) \end{aligned} \tag{3.9}$$

这样, $\varphi, \psi, \bar{\psi}$ 可以简记为

$$\varphi(z) = \sum_{I_p, J_q} \varphi_{I_p \bar{J}_q} dz^{I_p} \wedge dz^{\bar{J}_q}, \quad dz^{I_p} = dz^{i_1} \wedge \dots \wedge dz^{i_p} \tag{3.10}$$

$$\psi(z) = \sum_{K_p, L_q} \psi_{K_p \bar{L}_q} dz^{K_p} \wedge dz^{\bar{L}_q}, \quad dz^{\bar{L}_q} = dz^{\bar{l}_1} \wedge \dots \wedge dz^{\bar{l}_q} \tag{3.11}$$

$$\bar{\psi}(z) = \sum_{K_p, L_q} \overline{\psi_{K_p \bar{L}_q}} dz^{\bar{K}_p} \wedge dz^{L_q} = \sum_{K_p, L_q} \overline{\psi_{K_p \bar{L}_q}} (-1)^{pq} dz^{L_q} \wedge dz^{\bar{K}_p} = \sum_{K_p, L_q} \bar{\psi}_{L_q \bar{K}_p} dz^{L_q} \wedge dz^{\bar{K}_p} \tag{3.12}$$

其中,

$$\bar{\psi}_{L_q \bar{K}_p} = (-1)^{pq} \overline{\psi_{K_p \bar{L}_q}} \tag{3.13}$$

再引进记号

$$\psi^{\bar{I}_p \bar{J}_q} = \sum_{K_p, L_q} h^{\bar{i}_1 k_1} \dots h^{\bar{i}_p k_p} h^{\bar{l}_1 j_1} \dots h^{\bar{l}_q j_q} \psi_{K_p \bar{L}_q} \tag{3.14}$$

则 φ, ψ 的局部分积可表示为

$$\langle \varphi, \psi \rangle(z) = \sum_{I_p, J_q} \varphi_{I_p \bar{J}_q} \overline{\psi^{\bar{I}_p \bar{J}_q}} = (-1)^{pq} \sum_{I_p, J_q} \varphi_{I_p \bar{J}_q} \bar{\psi}^{\bar{J}_q I_p} = (-1)^{pq} \sum_{K_p, L_q} \varphi_{K_p \bar{L}_q} \bar{\psi}^{\bar{L}_q K_p}. \tag{3.15}$$

3.3. 星算子的构造与定义

为了便于从整体内积 $\langle \varphi, \psi \rangle$ 的表达式(3.6)中构造互相伴随的算子, 我们引进一种线性算子称为 * 算子。

定理 3.1: 存在一个线性算子 $*$: $\Gamma(A^{p,q}(M)) \rightarrow \Gamma(A^{n-p,n-q}(M))$ 满足

i) 存在

$$\langle \varphi, \psi \rangle(z) \frac{\omega^n}{n!} = \varphi(z) \wedge * \bar{\psi}(z) \tag{3.16}$$

ii) $\overline{*}\psi = *\overline{\psi}$, 即 $*$ 是一个实算子;

iii) $**\psi = (-1)^{p+q} \psi$.

证明: 1° 从(3.1)知

$$\begin{aligned} \omega^n/n! &= (\sqrt{-1}/2)^n \det(h_{i\bar{j}}) dz^1 \wedge d\bar{z}^1 \wedge dz^2 \wedge d\bar{z}^2 \wedge \cdots \wedge dz^n \wedge d\bar{z}^n \\ &= (\sqrt{-1}/2)^n (-1)^{C_n^2} \det(h_{i\bar{j}}) dz^1 \wedge d\bar{z}^1 \wedge dz^2 \wedge d\bar{z}^2 \wedge \cdots \wedge dz^n \wedge d\bar{z}^n \end{aligned}$$

结合(3.8)和(3.9), 将 I_p 换成 K_p , J_p 换成 L_p , 得

$$\frac{\omega^n}{n!} = \left(\frac{\sqrt{-1}}{2}\right)^n (-1)^{C_n^2} \operatorname{sgn} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & \cdots & n \\ k_1 & k_2 & \cdots & k_n \end{pmatrix} \cdot \operatorname{sgn} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & \cdots & n \\ l_1 & l_2 & \cdots & l_n \end{pmatrix} h_{K_p K_{n-p} L_q \bar{L}_{n-q}} dz^1 \wedge \cdots \wedge dz^n \wedge d\bar{z}^1 \wedge \cdots \wedge d\bar{z}^n \tag{3.17}$$

注意到

$$\begin{aligned} dz^{K_p K_{n-p}} &= dz^{K_p} \wedge dz^{K_{n-p}} = dz^{k_1} \wedge \cdots \wedge dz^{k_p} \wedge dz^{k_{p+1}} \wedge \cdots \wedge dz^{k_n} = \operatorname{sgn} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & \cdots & p & p+1 & \cdots & n \\ k_1 & \cdots & k_p & k_{p+1} & \cdots & k_n \end{pmatrix} dz^1 \wedge \cdots \wedge dz^n \\ dz^{\bar{L}_q \bar{L}_{n-q}} &= dz^{\bar{L}_q} \wedge dz^{\bar{L}_{n-q}} = d\bar{z}^{l_1} \wedge \cdots \wedge d\bar{z}^{l_q} \wedge d\bar{z}^{l_{q+1}} \wedge \cdots \wedge d\bar{z}^{l_n} = \operatorname{sgn} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & \cdots & q & q+1 & \cdots & n \\ l_1 & \cdots & l_q & l_{q+1} & \cdots & l_n \end{pmatrix} d\bar{z}^1 \wedge \cdots \wedge d\bar{z}^n \end{aligned}$$

(3.17)可以改写为

$$\omega^n/n! = (\sqrt{-1}/2)^n (-1)^{C_n^2} h_{K_p K_{n-p} L_q \bar{L}_{n-q}} dz^{K_p} \wedge dz^{K_{n-p}} \wedge dz^{\bar{L}_q} \wedge dz^{\bar{L}_{n-q}} \tag{3.18}$$

结合(3.15), (3.18)变为

$$\langle \varphi, \psi \rangle(z) \frac{\omega^n}{n!} = (-1)^{pq} (\sqrt{-1}/2)^n (-1)^{C_n^2} \sum_{K_p, L_q} \varphi_{K_p, \bar{L}_q} \overline{\psi}^{\bar{L}_q, K_p} h_{K_p K_{n-p} L_q \bar{L}_{n-q}} dz^{K_p} \wedge dz^{K_{n-p}} \wedge dz^{\bar{L}_q} \wedge dz^{\bar{L}_{n-q}} . \tag{3.19}$$

2° 为了从(3.19)中分离出 $\varphi(z)$, 由(3.10)知应交换 $dz^{K_{n-p}}$ 和 $dz^{\bar{L}_q}$, 而

$$dz^{K_{n-p}} \wedge dz^{\bar{L}_q} = (-1)^{(n-p)q} dz^{\bar{L}_q} \wedge dz^{K_{n-p}} ,$$

所以(3.19)可以改写为

$$\langle \varphi, \psi \rangle(z) \frac{\omega^n}{n!} = (\sqrt{-1}/2)^n (-1)^{C_n^2+nq} \sum_{K_p, L_q} \varphi_{K_p, \bar{L}_q} \overline{\psi}^{\bar{L}_q, K_p} h_{K_p K_{n-p} L_q \bar{L}_{n-q}} dz^{K_p} \wedge dz^{\bar{L}_q} \wedge dz^{K_{n-p}} \wedge dz^{\bar{L}_{n-q}} . \tag{3.20}$$

下面从(3.20)中的 $\varphi_{K_p, \bar{L}_q} dz^{K_p} \wedge dz^{\bar{L}_q}$ 引出(3.10)的 $\varphi(z)$ 表达式。注意到

$$dz^{I_p} \wedge dz^{K_{n-p}} \neq 0 \text{ 当且仅当 } I_p = K_p ,$$

$$dz^{\bar{J}_q} \wedge dz^{\bar{L}_{n-q}} \neq 0 \text{ 当且仅当 } \bar{J}_q = \bar{L}_q ,$$

所以

$$\varphi_{K_p, \bar{L}_q} dz^{K_p} \wedge dz^{\bar{L}_q} \wedge dz^{K_{n-p}} \wedge dz^{\bar{L}_{n-q}} = \sum_{I_p, \bar{J}_q} \varphi_{I_p, \bar{J}_q} dz^{I_p} \wedge dz^{\bar{J}_q} \wedge dz^{K_{n-p}} \wedge dz^{\bar{L}_{n-q}}$$

代入(3.20)得

$$\langle \varphi, \psi \rangle(z) \frac{\omega^n}{n!} = \left(\sum_{I_p, \bar{J}_q} \varphi_{I_p, \bar{J}_q} dz^{I_p} \wedge dz^{\bar{J}_q} \right) \wedge \left((\sqrt{-1}/2)^n (-1)^{C_n^2+nq} \sum_{K_p, L_q} \overline{\psi}^{\bar{L}_q, K_p} h_{K_p K_{n-p} L_q \bar{L}_{n-q}} dz^{K_{n-p}} \wedge dz^{\bar{L}_{n-q}} \right) . \tag{3.21}$$

对照所证的(3.16)，只需定义

$$\tilde{*}\bar{\psi}(z) \stackrel{\text{def.}}{=} \left(\sqrt{-1}/2\right)^n (-1)^{C_n^2+np} \sum_{K_p, L_q} \bar{\psi}^{\bar{L}_q, K_p} h_{K_p, K_{n-p}, \bar{L}_q, \bar{L}_{n-p}} dz^{K_{n-p}} \wedge dz^{\bar{L}_{n-p}}. \tag{3.22}$$

结合(2.11)与(2.12)中的 p 与 q 的反转及(3.13)的因子 $(-1)^{pq}$ ，

$$\tilde{*}\psi(z) = \left(\sqrt{-1}/2\right)^n (-1)^{C_n^2+np} \sum_{K_q, L_p} h_{K_q, K_{n-q}, \bar{L}_p, \bar{L}_{n-p}} \psi^{\bar{L}_p, K_q} dz^{K_{n-q}} \wedge dz^{\bar{L}_{n-p}}, \tag{3.23}$$

或

$$\tilde{*}\psi(z) = \left(\sqrt{-1}/2\right)^n (-1)^{C_n^2+np} \sum_{I_q, J_p} h_{I_q, I_{n-q}, \bar{J}_p, \bar{J}_{n-p}} \psi^{\bar{J}_p, I_q} dz^{I_{n-q}} \wedge dz^{\bar{J}_{n-p}}. \tag{3.23}'$$

3°至于定理 3.1(ii)，由(3.23)得

$$\begin{aligned} \overline{\tilde{*}\psi}(z) &= \left(\sqrt{-1}/2\right)^n (-1)^{C_n^2+np} \sum_{K_q, L_p} \overline{h_{K_q, K_{n-q}, \bar{L}_p, \bar{L}_{n-p}}} \overline{\psi^{\bar{L}_p, K_q}} \overline{dz^{K_{n-q}}} \wedge \overline{dz^{\bar{L}_{n-p}}} \\ &= \left(\sqrt{-1}/2\right)^n (-1)^{C_n^2+np} \sum_{K_q, L_p} h_{\bar{K}_q, \bar{K}_{n-q}, L_p, L_{n-p}} (-1)^{pq} \bar{\psi}^{\bar{K}_q, L_p} dz^{\bar{K}_{n-q}} \wedge dz^{L_{n-p}} \\ &= \left(\sqrt{-1}/2\right)^n (-1)^{C_n^2+np} \sum_{K_q, L_p} (-1)^n h_{L_p, L_{n-p}, \bar{K}_q, \bar{K}_{n-q}} (-1)^{pq} \bar{\psi}^{\bar{K}_q, L_p} (-1)^{(n-p)(n-q)} dz^{L_{n-p}} \wedge dz^{\bar{K}_{n-q}} \\ &= \left(\sqrt{-1}/2\right)^n (-1)^{C_n^2+np+n+pq+(n-p)(n-q)} \sum_{K_q, L_p} h_{L_p, L_{n-p}, \bar{K}_q, \bar{K}_{n-q}} \bar{\psi}^{\bar{K}_q, L_p} dz^{L_{n-p}} \wedge dz^{\bar{K}_{n-q}} \end{aligned} \tag{3.24}$$

由于

$$\begin{aligned} C_n^2 + pn + n + pq + (n-p)(n-q) &= C_n^2 + n(n+1) - 2nq + nq, \\ (-1)^{n(n+1)} &= 1, (-1)^{-2nq} = 1, (-1)^{C_n^2+pn+n+pq+(n-p)(n-q)} = (-1)^{C_n^2+nq}, \end{aligned}$$

所以将(3.24)中的 L_p 换成 K_p 、 K_q 换成 L_q ，结合(3.22)，得到

$$\overline{\tilde{*}\psi}(z) = \left(\sqrt{-1}/2\right)^n (-1)^{C_n^2+nq} \sum_{K_p, L_q} h_{K_p, K_{n-p}, \bar{L}_q, \bar{L}_{n-p}} \bar{\psi}^{\bar{L}_q, K_p} dz^{K_{n-p}} \wedge dz^{\bar{L}_{n-p}} = \tilde{*}\bar{\psi}(z).$$

4°为简化计算，我们逐点检验定理 3.1(iii)。对 $\forall z_0 \in M$ ，可以假定通过坐标变化使得 $h_{i\bar{j}}(z_0) = \delta_{i\bar{j}}$ 。因在 z_0 的邻域内不一定成立 $h_{i\bar{j}} = \delta_{i\bar{j}}$ ，只能假定在 z_0 处满足。于是

$$\begin{aligned} h_{K_q, K_{n-q}, \bar{L}_p, \bar{L}_{n-p}}(z_0) &= \begin{vmatrix} h_{k_1\bar{l}_1} & h_{k_1\bar{l}_2} & \cdots & h_{k_1\bar{l}_n} \\ h_{k_2\bar{l}_1} & h_{k_2\bar{l}_2} & \cdots & h_{k_2\bar{l}_n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ h_{k_n\bar{l}_1} & h_{k_n\bar{l}_2} & \cdots & h_{k_n\bar{l}_n} \end{vmatrix} (z_0) \\ &= \text{sgn} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & \cdots & n \\ k_1 & k_2 & \cdots & k_n \end{pmatrix} \text{sgn} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & \cdots & n \\ l_1 & l_2 & \cdots & l_n \end{pmatrix} \begin{vmatrix} h_{1\bar{1}}(z_0) & h_{1\bar{2}}(z_0) & \cdots & h_{1\bar{n}}(z_0) \\ h_{2\bar{1}}(z_0) & h_{2\bar{2}}(z_0) & \cdots & h_{2\bar{n}}(z_0) \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ h_{n\bar{1}}(z_0) & h_{n\bar{2}}(z_0) & \cdots & h_{n\bar{n}}(z_0) \end{vmatrix} \\ &= \text{sgn} \begin{pmatrix} k_1 & k_2 & \cdots & k_n \\ l_1 & l_2 & \cdots & l_n \end{pmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \psi^{\bar{L}_p K_q}(z_0) &= \sum_{I_p, J_q} h^{\bar{l}_1} (z_0) \cdots h^{\bar{l}_p} (z_0) h^{\bar{j}_1} (z_0) \cdots h^{\bar{j}_q} (z_0) \psi_{I_p \bar{J}_q}(z_0) \\ &= \sum_{I_p, J_q} \delta_{\bar{l}_1} \cdots \delta_{\bar{l}_p} \delta_{\bar{j}_1} \cdots \delta_{\bar{j}_q} \psi_{I_p \bar{J}_q}(z_0) = \psi_{L_p \bar{K}_q}(z_0) \end{aligned}$$

从而(3.23)中

$$\tilde{\psi}(z_0) = \sum_{K_q, L_p} (\tilde{\psi})_{K_{n-q} \bar{L}_{n-p}}(z_0) dz^{K_{n-q}} \wedge dz^{\bar{L}_{n-p}},$$

其中 $\psi(z) = \sum_{K_p, L_q} \psi_{K_p \bar{L}_q}(z) dz^{K_p} \wedge dz^{\bar{L}_q}$,

$$\begin{aligned} (\tilde{\psi})_{K_{n-p} \bar{L}_{n-q}}(z_0) &= (\sqrt{-1}/2)^n (-1)^{C_n^2+np} h_{K_q K_{n-q} \bar{L}_p \bar{L}_{n-p}} \psi^{\bar{L}_p K_q}(z_0) \\ &= (\sqrt{-1}/2)^n (-1)^{C_n^2+np} \operatorname{sgn} \begin{pmatrix} k_1 & k_2 & \cdots & k_n \\ l_1 & l_2 & \cdots & l_n \end{pmatrix} \psi_{L_p \bar{K}_q}(z_0) \end{aligned} \tag{3.25}$$

进而由

$$(\tilde{\tilde{\psi}})(z_0) = \sum_{K_p, L_q} (\tilde{\tilde{\psi}})_{L_p K_q}(z_0) dz^{L_p} \wedge dz^{\bar{K}_q},$$

的分量

$$\begin{aligned} (\tilde{\tilde{\psi}})_{L_p \bar{K}_q}(z_0) &= (\sqrt{-1}/2)^n (-1)^{C_n^2+n(n-q)} h_{L_{n-p} L_p \bar{K}_{n-q} \bar{K}_q} (\tilde{\psi})^{\bar{K}_{n-q} L_{n-p}}(z_0) \\ &= (\sqrt{-1}/2)^n (-1)^{C_n^2+n(n-q)} \operatorname{sgn} \begin{pmatrix} l_{p+1} & \cdots & l_n & l_1 & \cdots & l_p \\ k_{q+1} & \cdots & k_n & k_1 & \cdots & k_q \end{pmatrix} (\tilde{\psi})_{K_{n-q} \bar{L}_{n-p}}(z_0) \end{aligned}$$

代入(3.25), 得

$$\begin{aligned} (\tilde{\tilde{\psi}})_{L_p \bar{K}_q}(z_0) &= (1/2)^{2n} (-1)^{p+q} \left[\operatorname{sgn} \begin{pmatrix} l_1 & \cdots & l_p & l_{p+1} & \cdots & l_n \\ k_1 & \cdots & k_q & k_{q+1} & \cdots & k_n \end{pmatrix} \right]^2 (\sqrt{-1}/2)^n (-1)^{C_n^2+np} \psi_{L_p \bar{K}_q}(z_0) \\ &= (1/2)^{2n} (-1)^{p+q} \psi_{L_p \bar{K}_q}(z_0) \end{aligned}$$

故

$$\tilde{\tilde{\psi}} = (1/2^{2n}) (-1)^{p+q} \psi. \tag{3.26}$$

为了得到定理 3.1(iii)的结果, 需要对(3.23)或(3.23)的定义增添一个常数, 才能抵消(3.26)中的 $1/2^{2n}$ 。为此定义

$$*\psi = 2^{p+q} \tilde{\psi}, \tag{3.27}$$

则

$$*(\psi) = 2^{(n-p)+(n-q)} \tilde{*(\psi)} = 2^{(n-p)+(n-q)} 2^{p+q} \tilde{\tilde{\psi}} = 2^{2n} \frac{1}{2^{2n}} (-1)^{p+q} \psi = (-1)^{p+q} \psi. \quad \square$$

定义 3.2: 对于 n 维紧致复流形 M 上的 (p, q) 型 C^∞ 形式空间 $\Gamma(A^{p,q}(M))$, 定义一个整体的 $*$ 算子

$$*: \Gamma(A^{p,q}(M)) \rightarrow \Gamma(A^{n-p,n-q}(M)),$$

使得

$$\langle \varphi, \psi \rangle(z) \frac{\omega^n}{n!} = \varphi \wedge *\bar{\psi}(z),$$

即

$$(\varphi, \psi) = \int_M \varphi(z) \wedge * \bar{\psi}(z),$$

若

$$\psi(z) = \sum_{I_p, J_q} \psi_{I_p J_q}(z) dz^{I_p} \wedge dz^{J_q},$$

则由(3.27)的定义

$$*\psi = 2^{p+q} (\sqrt{-1}/2)^n (-1)^{C_n^{2+np}} \sum_{I_q, J_p} h_{I_q I_{n-q} J_p J_{n-p}} \psi^{J_p I_q} dz^{I_{n-q}} \wedge dz^{J_{n-p}}. \tag{3.28}$$

根据定理 3.1(iii), 知

$$**\psi = (-1)^{p+q} \psi.$$

即

$$**|_{A^{(p,q)}(M)} = (-1)^{p+q} Id|_{A^{(p,q)}(M)}. \tag{3.29}$$

3.4. 星算子的性质和相关的伴随算子

命题 3.3: $\forall \varphi, \psi \in \Gamma(A^{p,q}(M))$, 有

$$\bar{\varphi} \wedge * \psi = \psi \wedge * \bar{\varphi}. \tag{3.30}$$

证明: 由于

$$\varphi \wedge * \bar{\psi}(z) = \langle \varphi, \psi \rangle(z) \frac{\omega^n}{n!}.$$

根据(2.15)知 $\omega = \sum_{j=1}^n \alpha_j \wedge \beta_j$ 为实形式, $\bar{\omega}^n = \omega^n$, \langle, \rangle 为 Hermite 内积,

$$\overline{\langle \varphi, \psi \rangle}(z) = \langle \psi, \varphi \rangle(z)$$

所以

$$\overline{\varphi \wedge * \bar{\psi}(z)} = \langle \psi, \varphi \rangle(z) \frac{\omega^n}{n!} = \psi \wedge * \bar{\varphi}(z).$$

而由定理 3.1(ii)知

$$\overline{\bar{\varphi} \wedge * \bar{\psi}} = \bar{\varphi} \wedge * \bar{\psi} = \bar{\varphi} \wedge * \psi.$$

故

$$\bar{\varphi} \wedge * \psi = \psi \wedge * \bar{\varphi}.$$

有了 * 算子, 就可以定义 $\bar{\partial}$ 、 ∂ 和 d 的伴随算子。

定义 3.4: 对于 $\psi \in \Gamma(A^{p,q}(M))$, 分别定义 3 类线性算子如下:

$$\partial^* : \Gamma(A^{p,q}(M)) \rightarrow \Gamma(A^{p-1,q}(M)),$$

$$\bar{\partial}^* : \Gamma(A^{p,q}(M)) \rightarrow \Gamma(A^{p,q-1}(M)),$$

$$\delta : \Gamma(A^r(M)) = \bigoplus_{p+q=r} A^{p,q}(M) \rightarrow \Gamma(A^{r-1}(M)) = \bigoplus_{p+q=r-1} A^{p,q}(M),$$

$$\partial^* \psi = - * \bar{\partial} * \psi, \quad \bar{\partial}^* \psi = - * \partial * \psi, \quad \delta \psi = - * d * \psi$$

命题 3.5: 设 M 为紧致的 n 维复流形, 则有

- 1) $(\bar{\partial}\varphi, \psi) = (\varphi, \bar{\partial}^*\psi), \forall \varphi \in \Gamma(A^{p,q-1}(M)), \psi \in \Gamma(A^{p,q}(M));$
- 2) $(\partial\varphi, \psi) = (\varphi, \partial^*\psi), \forall \varphi \in \Gamma(A^{p,q}(M)), \psi \in \Gamma(A^{p+1,q}(M));$
- 3) $(d\varphi, \psi) = (\varphi, \delta\psi), \forall \varphi \in \Gamma(A^r(M)), \psi \in \Gamma(A^{r+1}(M)).$

证明: 根据整体内积与 $*$ 算子的关系, 结合分部积分来证明。

设 $\eta = \varphi \wedge * \bar{\psi}$, 则 $\eta \in \Gamma(A^{n,n-1}(M))$, 这时 $\partial\eta = 0, d\eta = (\partial + \bar{\partial})\eta = \bar{\partial}\eta$ 。于是由 Stokes 公式, 有

$$\begin{aligned} 0 &= \int_{\partial M} \eta = \int_M d\eta = \int_M \bar{\partial}\eta = \int_M \bar{\partial}(\varphi \wedge * \bar{\psi}) = \int_M \bar{\partial}\varphi \wedge * \bar{\psi} + \int_M (-1)^{p+q-1} \bar{\partial}(* \bar{\psi}) \\ &= (\bar{\partial}\varphi, \psi) + (-1)^{p+q-1} \int_M \varphi \wedge \bar{\partial}(* \bar{\psi}) \end{aligned} \tag{3.31}$$

利用 $\bar{\psi} \in \Gamma(A^{q,p}(M)), * \bar{\psi} \in \Gamma(A^{n-p,n-q}(M)), \bar{\partial}(* \bar{\psi}) \in \Gamma(A^{n-p,n-q+1}(M)),$

$$**|_{\Gamma(A^{n-q,n-p+1}(M))} = (-1)^{n-q+n-p+1} Id = (-1)^{p+q-1} Id,$$

(3.31)可写作

$$\begin{aligned} (\bar{\partial}\varphi, \psi) &= -\int_M \varphi \wedge ((-1)^{p+q-1} \bar{\partial}(* \bar{\psi})) = -\int_M \varphi \wedge **(\bar{\partial}(* \bar{\psi})) \\ &= -\int_M \varphi \wedge \overline{**\bar{\partial}*\bar{\psi}} = \int_M \varphi \wedge * \bar{\partial}^*\bar{\psi} = (\varphi, \bar{\partial}^*\psi) \end{aligned}$$

同理可证命题 3.5(2)和(3)。

注记 3.6: 在应用 $*$ 算子时, 要特别注意两个版本的差异:

1) Griffiths and Harris 的《代数几何原理》定义的 $*$ 算子([1], p. 82)为 $(\psi(z), \eta(z))(\omega^n/n!) = \psi(z) \wedge * \eta(z)$, 取 $\eta(z) = \sum_{I,J} \eta_{I,\bar{J}} \varphi_I \wedge \bar{\varphi}_{\bar{J}}$, 则

$$*\eta = 2^{p+q-n} \sum_{I,J} \varepsilon_{IJ} \bar{\eta}_{\bar{I}\bar{J}} \varphi_{I_0} \wedge \bar{\varphi}_{\bar{J}_0}, \tag{3.32}$$

其中, $I^0 = \{1, \dots, n\} - I, \varepsilon_{IJ}$ 是下列置换的符号

$$\left(\begin{array}{cccccccccccc} 1 & 2 & \cdots & p & p+1 & \cdots & p+q & p+q+1 & \cdots & n & \bar{1} & \cdots & \bar{n} \\ i_1 & i_2 & \cdots & i_p & j_1 & \cdots & j_q & i_1^0 & \cdots & i_{n-p}^0 & j_1^0 & \cdots & j_{n-q}^0 \end{array} \right),$$

即

$$\varepsilon_{IJ} = \text{sgn} \left(\begin{array}{cccccccccccc} 1 & 2 & \cdots & p & p+1 & \cdots & p+q & p+q+1 & \cdots & n & \bar{1} & \cdots & \bar{n} \\ i_1 & i_2 & \cdots & i_p & j_1 & \cdots & j_q & i_1^0 & \cdots & i_{n-p}^0 & j_1^0 & \cdots & j_{n-q}^0 \end{array} \right),$$

这保持了紧致可定向光滑流形上 $A^r(M)$ 的 $*$ 算子形式(参阅[3], p. 346-348)。而这里定义 3.2 采用 Morrow-Kodaira ([2], p. 93)定义 $\psi(z) \wedge * \bar{\eta}(z)$, 产生的过程主要兼顾 Hermite 内积的局部性质 $\langle \psi(z), \eta(z) \rangle = \langle \eta(z), \psi(z) \rangle, * \psi \in \Gamma(A^{n-q,n-p}(M)), * \bar{\psi} \in \Gamma(A^{n-p,n-q}(M))$ 。

2) 定义的差异引起的 $\partial, \bar{\partial}$ 的伴随算子 $\partial^*, \bar{\partial}^*$ 与 $*$ 算子的表达差异。Griffiths 和 Harris 版本的 $*$ 算子恰好有 $\partial^* = -*\partial*$, $\bar{\partial}^* = -*\bar{\partial}*$, 而 Morrow 和 Kodaira 版本的 $*$ 算子恰好有 $\partial^* = -*\bar{\partial}*$, $\bar{\partial}^* = -*\partial*$ 。后者出现 ∂^* 与 $\bar{\partial}$, $\bar{\partial}^*$ 与 ∂ 对应, 这个共轭的差异, 虽不如前者在代数基础和谐, 但在几何意义注重了与整体内积 (ψ, η) 满足 $(\bar{\psi}, \bar{\eta}) = (\eta, \psi)$ 相对应。

基金项目

课题部分受到项目 2017KJQD00, 2019GXNSFAA245043, gxun-chxzs2019029 的资助。

参考文献

- [1] Griffiths, P. and Harris, J. (1978) Principles of Algebraic Geometry. Wiley, New York.
- [2] Morrow, J. and Kodaira, K. (1971) Complex Manifolds. Holt, Rinehart and Winston, New York.
- [3] 徐森林, 薛春华. 微分几何[M]. 合肥: 中国科学技术大学出版社, 1997.