

## Extrinsic upper bounds for the first eigenvalue of elliptic operators

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**Abstract.** We consider operators defined on a Riemannian manifold  $M^m$  by  $L_T(u) = -\operatorname{div}(T\nabla u)$  where  $T$  is a positive definite symmetric  $(1, 1)$ -tensor such that  $\operatorname{div}(T) = 0$ . We give an upper bound for the first nonzero eigenvalue  $\lambda_{1,T}$  of  $L_T$  in terms of the second fundamental form of an immersion  $\phi$  of  $M^m$  into a Riemannian manifold of sectional curvature bounded above by  $\delta$ . We apply these results to a particular family of operators defined on hypersurfaces of the space forms and we prove a stability result.

*Key words:*  $r$ -th mean curvature, Reilly's inequality.

### 1. Introduction

Let  $(M^m, g)$  be a compact, connected  $m$ -dimensional Riemannian manifold. In this paper, we are interested in extrinsic upper bounds for the first nonzero eigenvalue of elliptic operators defined on  $(M^m, g)$  (i.e. in terms of the second fundamental form of an isometric immersion of  $(M^m, g)$  into an  $n$ -dimensional Riemannian manifold  $(N^n, h)$ ). The elliptic second order differential operators  $L_T$ , which we are interested in, are of the form

$$L_T u = -\operatorname{div}_M(T\nabla^M u), \quad u \in C^\infty(M),$$

where  $T$  is a  $(1, 1)$ -tensor on  $M$  (which will be divergence-free and symmetric), and  $\operatorname{div}_M$  and  $\nabla^M$  denote respectively the divergence and the gradient with respect to the metric  $g$ . In the sequel, we will denote by  $\lambda_{1,T}$ , the first nonzero eigenvalue of such operator  $L_T$ .

When  $T$  is the identity,  $L_T = L_{\operatorname{Id}}$  is nothing but the Laplace operator of  $(M^m, g)$ . In this case, it is well known that if  $(M^m, g)$  is isometrically immersed in the simply connected space form  $N^n(c)$  ( $c = 0, 1, -1$  respectively for the Euclidean space  $\mathbb{R}^n$ , the sphere  $\mathbb{S}^n$  or the hyperbolic space  $\mathbb{H}^n$ ), then we have the following estimate of  $\lambda_1 = \lambda_{1,\operatorname{Id}}$  in terms of the square of the length of the mean curvature