

An asymptotic estimation of dimension of harmonic spinors

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§ 1. Introduction.

The purpose of the present paper is to give an asymptotic bounds of the dimension of twisted harmonic spinors.

Let (X, g) be an oriented $2n$ -dimensional compact spinnable Riemannian manifold, and $\{L, h\}$ a C^∞ complex line bundle over X with a Hermitian fibre metric h . We consider the twisted Dirac's operator $D_k: \Gamma(S \otimes L^k) \rightarrow \Gamma(S \otimes L^k)$ which is naturally induced from the Levi-Civita connection of (X, g) and the Hermitian connection of $\{L, h\}$. Here S denotes the spinor bundle of X . Let Δ_k be the Laplace-Beltrami operator of D_k . Then, by Bochner-Weizenböck formula, we obtain that, for $u \in \Gamma(S \otimes L^k)$,

$$\int_X \langle u, \Delta_k u \rangle dV_g = \int_X \left\{ |\nabla_k u|^2 + \frac{\kappa}{4} |u|^2 + k \langle \hat{\Theta}_h u, u \rangle \right\} dV_g,$$

where \langle, \rangle represents the inner product on $S \otimes L^k$ with respect to the metric g and h , κ is the scalar curvature of (X, g) , and $\hat{\Theta}_h$ is an element of $\text{End}_c(S \otimes L^k)$ which is defined as

$$\hat{\Theta}_h := \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i,j} (e_i e_j \otimes \Theta_h(e_i, e_j)).$$

Here $\{e_1, \dots, e_{2n}\}$ is an oriented orthonormal base of $T_x X$, and Θ_h is the curvature form of $\{L, h\}$. Now, following Demailly's observation ([3]), we consider the operator $\kappa/4 + k\hat{\Theta}_h$ as a potential of the Dirac's operator D_k , and we shall show that the dimension of harmonic spinors of D_k can be asymptotically estimated in terms of the operator $\hat{\Theta}_h$ as k goes to infinity. In fact, using Theorem 2.3 of [3], we shall show the following asymptotic estimation which is a Dirac's operator-version of Demailly's result on $\bar{\partial}$ -operator.

THEOREM. *For the curvature form Θ_h of $\{L, h\}$, we define a subset X_+ (resp. X_-) of X as*

$$X_+ \text{ (resp. } X_-) := \{x \in X \mid ((i\Theta_h)^n/dV_g)(x) > 0 \text{ (resp. } < 0)\},$$

where dV_g is the volume form of (X, g) , and we define $H_k^+(0)$ (resp. $H_k^-(0)$) as