

44. Curvature and Stability of Vector Bundles^{*})

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The purpose of this note is to give a differential geometric condition for a holomorphic vector bundle to be stable or semi-stable.

1. Curvature and the Einstein condition. Let E be a holomorphic vector bundle of rank r over a compact complex manifold M of dimension n and let h be a hermitian structure in E . With respect to a system of linearly independent local holomorphic sections s_1, \dots, s_r of E , h is given by

$$(1.1) \quad h_{i\bar{j}} = h(s_i, s_j), \quad i, j = 1, \dots, r.$$

Let z^1, \dots, z^n be a local coordinate system in M . Then the curvature of h is given by

(1.2) $R_{i\bar{j}\alpha\bar{\beta}} = -\partial_\alpha \partial_{\bar{\beta}} h_{i\bar{j}} + h^{a\bar{b}} \partial_\alpha h_{i\bar{b}} \cdot \partial_{\bar{\beta}} h_{a\bar{j}}$, $1 \leq i, j \leq r$, $1 \leq \alpha, \beta \leq n$, where $\partial_\alpha = \partial/\partial z^\alpha$, $\partial_{\bar{\beta}} = \partial/\partial \bar{z}^\beta$, $(h^{a\bar{b}})$ is the inverse matrix of $(h_{i\bar{j}})$, and the summation sign with respect to $a, b = 1, \dots, r$ is omitted. The Ricci tensor of h is given by

$$(1.3) \quad R_{\alpha\bar{\beta}} = h^{i\bar{j}} R_{i\bar{j}\alpha\bar{\beta}}.$$

Then the first Chern class $c_1(E)$ of E is represented by the closed form

$$(1.4) \quad \frac{\sqrt{-1}}{2\pi} R_{\alpha\bar{\beta}} dz^\alpha \wedge d\bar{z}^\beta.$$

Now, in addition to a hermitian structure h in E , we fix a Kähler metric

$$(1.5) \quad g = 2g_{\alpha\bar{\beta}} dz^\alpha d\bar{z}^\beta$$

on M . The associated Kähler form is given by

$$(1.6) \quad \Phi = \sqrt{-1} g_{\alpha\bar{\beta}} dz^\alpha \wedge d\bar{z}^\beta.$$

The inverse matrix of $(g_{\alpha\bar{\beta}})$ is denoted by $(g^{\alpha\bar{\beta}})$. We set

$$(1.7) \quad K_{i\bar{j}} = g^{\alpha\bar{\beta}} R_{i\bar{j}\alpha\bar{\beta}}.$$

By definition, $h = (h_{i\bar{j}})$ defines a hermitian bilinear form in each fibre of E . Similarly, $K = (K_{i\bar{j}})$ defines also a hermitian bilinear form in each fibre of E . We say that (E, h, M, g) satisfies the *Einstein condition* with factor φ if

$$(1.8) \quad K_{i\bar{j}} = \varphi h_{i\bar{j}},$$

where φ is a real differentiable function on M .

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