

# On the Positivity of the Effective Action in a Theory of Random Surfaces

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**Abstract.** It is shown that the functional  $S[\eta] = \frac{1}{24\pi} \int (\frac{1}{2} |\nabla\eta|^2 + 2\eta) d\mu_0$ , defined on  $C^\infty$  functions on the two-dimensional sphere, satisfies the inequality  $S[\eta] \geq 0$  if  $\eta$  is subject to the constraint  $\int (e^\eta - 1) d\mu_0 = 0$ . The minimum  $S[\eta] = 0$  is attained at the solutions of the Euler–Lagrange equations. The proof is based on a sharper version of Moser–Trudinger’s inequality (due to Aubin) which holds under the additional constraint  $\int e^\eta \mathbf{x} d\mu_0 = 0$ ; this condition can always be satisfied by exploiting the invariance of  $S[\eta]$  under the conformal transformations of  $S^2$ . The result is relevant for a recently proposed formulation of a theory of random surfaces.

## 1. Introduction

Let  $ds^2 = e^\eta ds_0^2$  denote a Riemannian metric on the two-dimensional sphere  $S^2$ , conformal to the standard metric  $ds_0^2 = d\theta^2 + \sin^2\theta d\phi^2$ . The points of  $S^2$  will be parametrized, as usual, by a unit vector  $\mathbf{x}$ , by polar co-ordinates  $(\theta, \phi)$  or by a complex variable  $\zeta$ , related to  $\mathbf{x}$  by stereographic projection, i.e.,  $\zeta = \cot \frac{\theta}{2} e^{i\phi} = (x_1 + ix_2 / 1 - x_3)$ . The conformal factor  $e^\eta$  is assumed to be  $C^\infty$ . Let  $\Delta = e^{-\eta} \Delta_0$  be the Laplace–Beltrami operator associated to  $ds^2$  and let  $0 = \lambda_0 < \lambda_1 \leq \lambda_2 \leq \dots \leq \lambda_n \leq \dots \rightarrow \infty$  be the spectrum of  $-\Delta$  ( $\Delta_0$  and  $\{\lambda_n^0\}$  will denote the corresponding objects belonging to  $ds_0^2$ ).

It was shown in Ref. [1] that the limit

$$\frac{\det \Delta}{\det \Delta_0} \equiv \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \prod_{k=1}^n \frac{\lambda_k}{\lambda_k^0} = e^{-S(\eta)} \tag{1}$$

exists provided that  $e^\eta$  is normalized, i.e.,

$$\int (e^\eta - 1) d\mu_0 = 0, \tag{2}$$

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