# On the Determinant of Elliptic Differential and Finite Difference Operators in Vector Bundles over $\boldsymbol{S}^{\mathbf{1}}$ 

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#### Abstract

For an elliptic differential operator $A$ over $S^{1}, A=\sum_{k=0}^{n} A_{k}(x) D^{k}$, with $A_{k}(x)$ in $\operatorname{END}\left(\mathbb{C}^{r}\right)$ and $\theta$ as a principal angle, the $\zeta$-regularized determinant $\operatorname{Det}_{\theta} A$ is computed in terms of the monodromy map $P_{A}$, associated to $A$ and some invariant expressed in terms of $A_{n}$ and $A_{n-1}$. A similar formula holds for finite difference operators. A number of applications and implications are given. In particular we present a formula for the signature of $A$ when $A$ is self adjoint and show that the determinant of $A$ is the limit of a sequence of computable expressions involving determinants of difference approximation of $A$.


## 1. Introduction and Summary of the Results

In this paper we study the determinant of elliptic differential operators on a complex vector bundle $E \xrightarrow{p} M$ of rank $N$ over a compact oriented connected manifold $M$ of dimension 1 , as well as the determinants of its finite difference approximations. For this purpose we introduce a new invariant $S_{\theta}$ which, in the case of odd order self adjoint operators, calculates the $\eta$-invariant (Corollary 5.4).

In order to state the first main theorem we have to introduce the following notions for elliptic differential operators.
(1) The monodromy map $P_{A}$ : Denote by $\Gamma(E)$ the smooth sections of $E \xrightarrow{p} M$. For an elliptic differential operator $A: \Gamma(E) \rightarrow \Gamma(E)$ of order $n \geqq 1$ consider the lift $\tilde{A}: \Gamma(\tilde{E}) \rightarrow \Gamma(\tilde{E})$, where $\tilde{E} \xrightarrow{\tilde{p}} \tilde{M}$ is the pullback of $E \xrightarrow{p} M_{\tilde{A}}$ by the universal covering $\tilde{M} \rightarrow M$. Due to the ellipticity of $A$, the nullspace $\operatorname{Null}(\tilde{A})$ has dimension $n N$. The fundamental group $\pi_{1}(M, *)=\mathbb{Z}$ (with 1 corresponding to the orientation of $M$ )

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