Survey on Eigenvalues of the Dirac Operator and Geometric Structures

Marcos Jardim and Rafael Leão

IMECC - UNICAMP
Departamento de Matemática
Caixa Postal 6065
13083-970 Campinas-SP, Brazil

Abstract

We give a survey of results relating the restricted holonomy of a Riemannian spin manifold with lower bounds on the spectrum of its Dirac operator, giving a new proof of a result originally due to Kirchberg.

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1 Introduction

Given a path connected, smooth Riemannian manifold \((M, g)\), its holonomy group is defined to be the group of all linear transformations of the tangent space \(T_pM\) induced by parallel transport around loops based on \(p \in M\). This Riemannian invariant encodes important information about the manifold. In fact, Berger proved the following classification result: if \((M, g)\) is neither locally a Riemannian product nor locally isometric to a symmetric space, then its restricted holonomy group is one of the following:

1. \(SO(n)\), with \(\dim M = n\);
2. \(U(n)\), with \(\dim M = 2n\);
3. \(Sp(1)Sp(n)\), with \(\dim M = 4n \geq 8\);
4. \(SU(n)\), with \(\dim M = 2n \geq 4\);
5. \(Sp(n)\), with \(\dim M = 4n \geq 8\);

\(^1\)jardim@ime.unicamp.br
6. $G_2$, with $\dim M = 7$;

7. $\text{Spin}(7)$, with $\dim M = 8$.

The first case is the general one, while the other cases imply the existence of special geometric structures on $M$. For instance, any manifold within case 3 is automatically Einstein, whilst any manifold fitting in cases 4 through 7 is automatically Ricci-flat. For the proofs, we refer to [3].

Case 2 correspond to Kähler manifolds. Recall that a Riemannian manifold $(M, g)$ is Kähler if it admits a complex structure, i.e. a bundle map $J : TM \to TM$ satisfying $J^2 = -1$, which is parallel, i.e. $\nabla J = 0$, where $\nabla$ denotes the Levi-Civita connection. The manifolds fitting in case 4 are Ricci-flat Kähler, also known in the literature as Calabi-Yau manifolds.

Case 3 correspond to quaternionic Kähler manifolds. Recall that a Riemannian manifold $(M, g)$ is quaternionic Kähler if $\text{End}(TM)$ admits a parallel rank 3 sub-bundle $Q$ which is locally spanned by almost complex structures $(I, J, K)$ satisfying the quaternionic relations, i.e. $IJ = K$, etc. If the $(I, J, K)$ are globally defined and parallel, then $(M, g)$ is said to be a hyperkähler manifold, which are the manifolds of case 5.

Cases 6 and 7 are called exceptional cases, and compact examples were obtained by Joyce only recently [3].

In this survey, we will show how the holonomy of a Riemannian spin manifold affects the spectrum of the Dirac operator. More precisely, we will establish the following four theorems regarding the smallest eigenvalue of the Dirac operator on manifolds of positive scalar curvature with various holonomy groups.

In the general case, we have the following result due to Friedrich [1].

**Theorem 1.** Let $(M, g)$ be a compact Riemannian spin manifold of dimension $n$ and positive scalar curvature. Then any eigenvalue $\lambda$ of the Dirac operator satisfies the following inequality:

$$\lambda^2 \geq \frac{1}{4} \frac{n}{n-1} R_0,$$

where $R_0$ is the minimum of the scalar curvature. Moreover, if the equality is attained then $(M, g)$ must be an Einstein manifold.

The case of Kähler manifolds was studied by Kirchberg, who proved the following theorem [4, 5].

**Theorem 2.** Let $(M, J, g)$ be a compact Kähler spin manifold of real dimension $2n$ and positive scalar curvature. Then any eigenvalue $\lambda$ of the Dirac operator satisfies the following inequality:

$$\lambda^2 \geq \frac{1}{4} \frac{n+1}{n} R_0.$$
where $R_0$ is the minimum of the scalar curvature. Moreover, if the equality is attained then $(M,g)$ must be Kähler-Einstein manifold and $n$ is odd.

The case of quaternionic Kähler manifolds was considered by Kramer, Semmelmann and Weingart in [7, 8].

**Theorem 3.** Let $(M, I, J, K, g)$ be a compact quaternionic Kähler spin manifold of real dimension $4n$ and positive scalar curvature. Then any eigenvalue $\lambda$ of the Dirac operator satisfies the following inequality:

$$\lambda^2 \geq \frac{1}{4} \frac{(n + 3)}{(4n + 8)} R_0,$$

where $R_0$ is the minimum of the scalar curvature. Moreover, the equality is attained if and only if $M$ is a quaternionic projective space.

The paper is organized as follows. We begin by reviewing some basic concepts and setting up notation in Section 2. Theorem 1 is proved in Section 3. Section 4 contains a new proof of Theorem 2. We complete the paper with an overview of the proof of Theorem 3 in Section 5.

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## 2 Spin manifolds and the Dirac operator

Let $(M, g)$ be a smooth Riemannian manifold with dimension $n$. The bundle of orthonormal frames of $TM$ is a $SO_n$-principal bundle, and can be used to construct associated bundles. One bundle of particular interest that can be constructed in this way is the Clifford bundle. The standard action $\rho : GL(\mathbb{R}^n) \to R^n$ preserves the quadratic form of $R^n$ so this action can be naturally extended to an action $\rho : SO_n \to \mathcal{C}(\mathbb{R}^n)$.

**Definition 4.** The Clifford bundle is the vector bundle with standard fiber $\mathcal{C}\ell_n$ given by

$$\mathcal{C}\ell(M) = P_{SO} \times_\rho \mathcal{C}\ell(\mathbb{R}^n)$$

where $\rho : SO_n \to \mathcal{C}\ell(\mathbb{R}^n)$ is the action described above.

Note that with this definition $\mathcal{C}\ell(M)$ has a natural connection. In fact, we can look for the Levi-Civita connection of $(M, g)$ as a connection in the principal bundle $P_{SO_n}$, and, being $\mathcal{C}\ell(M)$ an associated bundle, the connection on $P_{SO_n}$ induces a connection on $\mathcal{C}\ell(M)$. 


A bundle of modules for $\mathcal{C}(M)$ is a vector bundle $S$, with a Riemannian structure and a compatible connection, such that the fibers $S_p$ are modules over the fibers $\mathcal{C}(\mathbb{R}^n)_p$ of the Clifford bundle.

**Definition 5.** Given a local orthonormal frame $\{e_i\}$, we define de Dirac operator as the first order differential operator

$$D : \Gamma(S) \rightarrow \Gamma(S)$$

$$D\psi = \sum_{i=1}^{n} e_i \cdot \nabla_{e_i} \psi$$

This definition works for every bundle of modules. In practice, however, we deal with bundles possessing further properties. It is natural to assume that the structures involved are compatible in some sense. With this in mind, we introduce the following definition.

**Definition 6.** A Dirac bundle is bundle of modules $S$ with Riemannian structure and a compatible connection $\nabla$, such that

1. For vector fields $x, y \in \mathcal{C}(M)$, the Clifford action on $S$ is orthogonal, i.e.

$$\langle u\psi, u\phi \rangle = \langle \psi, \phi \rangle ;$$

2. The connection $\nabla$ on $S$ is a module derivation, i.e. for $s \in \mathcal{C}(M)$ and $\psi \in \Gamma(S)$ we have

$$\nabla (s \cdot \psi) = (\nabla s) \cdot \psi + s \cdot (\nabla \psi)$$

where $\nabla s$ denotes de connection of $\mathcal{C}(M)$ acting on $s$.

For certain Riemannian manifolds $(M, g)$ there exists a natural way to construct Dirac bundles. The relevant case for Dirac operators is the case of Spin manifolds. To understand what is a Spin manifold, let us look to the general case first.

**Definition 7.** Let $Q$ be a $SO_n$-principal bundle. A Spin structure on $Q$ is a Spin-principal bundle $P$ and a double covering $\Lambda : P \rightarrow Q$ such that the diagram below be commutative

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
P \times Spin_n & \longrightarrow & P \\
\downarrow_{\Lambda \times \lambda} & & \downarrow_{\Lambda} \\
Q \times SO_n & \longrightarrow & Q \\
& & \downarrow_{\pi}
\end{array}$$

where $\lambda : Spin_n \rightarrow SO_n$ is the usual covering map.
We say that a Riemannian manifold \((M, g)\) is Spin if the principal bundle of frames \(P_{SO_n}\), associated with the tangent bundle, admits a Spin structure. Recall that \((M, g)\) admits a Spin structure if, and only if, the second Stiefel-Whitney class of its tangent bundle vanishes, \(w_2(TM) = 0\).

**Definition 8.** The spinor bundle of a Spin manifold \((M, g)\) is given by
\[
S = P_{Spin} \otimes \rho W
\]
where \(W\) is a irreducible module for \(\mathcal{C}\ell(M)\)

The important fact is that the spinor bundle, as defined above, of a Spin manifold \((M, g)\) with the connection induced by the Levi-Civita connection is automatically a Dirac bundle. Thus, spinor bundles are a natural way to construct Dirac bundles. However, the explicit form of the action \(\rho: \mathcal{C}\ell(M) \to S\) is not clear in this construction. If the manifold \((M, g)\) is a complex manifold there is another way to look spinor bundles that make this action more evident.

In order to make this statement precise, we must understand complex Spin structures. If we consider the complexified algebra \(\mathcal{C}\ell(\mathbb{R}^n) \otimes \mathbb{C}\) we can look for \(U(1)\) as being a subgroup of the units in this algebra. With this in mind, we define:

**Definition 9.** The \(Spin^C\) group is defined as the group
\[
Spin^C = Spin \times U(1)/\{(-1, -1)\}
\]
\[
Spin^C \subset \mathcal{C}\ell(\mathbb{R}^n) \otimes \mathbb{C}
\]

Using this group, we can define \(Spin^C\) structures in the following manner.

**Definition 10.** A \(Spin^C\) structure in a \(SO_n\)-principal bundle \(Q\) is a \(Spin^C\)-principal bundle \(P\) and a covering map \(\Lambda: P \to Q\) such that the diagram below is commutative
\[
\begin{array}{ccc}
P \times Spin^C_n & \longrightarrow & P \\
\downarrow_{\Lambda \times \Lambda} & & \Lambda \\
Q \times SO_n & \longrightarrow & Q \longrightarrow M
\end{array}
\]

For every \(Spin^C\) structure there is an associated complex line bundle \(L\), often called the determinant of the \(Spin^C\) structure. The necessary topological condition for \((M, g)\) to admit a \(Spin^C\) structure is given in terms of this line bundle: an orientable manifold \((M, g)\) has a \(Spin^C\) structure if there exists a complex line bundle \(L\) such that
\[
c^1(L) = \mod 2 w_2(TM)
\]
where \(c_1(L)\) denotes the first Chern class of \(L\).

Definition 11. The bundle of complex spinors is defined as
\[ S_{\mathbb{C}} = P_{\text{Spin}_{\mathbb{C}}^n} \times_{\rho} W \]  
where \( W \) is an irreducible module for \( \mathcal{C} \ell_n = \mathcal{C} \ell_n \otimes \mathbb{C} \), and \( \rho : \mathcal{C} \ell_n \to W \) is the action induced by the inclusion \( \text{Spin}_{\mathbb{C}}^n \subset \mathcal{C} \ell_n \).

As in the case of spinors over a Spin structure, this bundle is a Dirac bundle; the relevant fact is that for complex manifolds we can give an explicit description of this bundle and of the action. Indeed, every complex manifold has a canonical \( \text{Spin}_{\mathbb{C}}^n \) structure for which the determinant bundle is exactly the canonical bundle, \( k_M \), of \( M \); furthermore we have the identification
\[ S_{\mathbb{C}} \simeq \wedge^{0,*} M. \]  
(9)

If we consider an unitary basis \( \{ \xi^j, \bar{\xi}^j \} \) for \( T^*M \otimes \mathbb{C} \), the action is explicit given by
\[
\rho(\xi^j)\psi = -\sqrt{2} \xi^j \wedge \psi \\
\rho(\bar{\xi}^j)\psi = \sqrt{2} \bar{\xi}^j \wedge \psi
\]  
(10)

For complex spin manifolds, we can construct both the spinor bundle \( S \) and the complex spinor bundle \( S_{\mathbb{C}} \); they are related in the following way.

Proposition 12. Let be \( M \) a complex manifold with Spin structure. Let \( S \) be the spinor bundle associated to a given Spin structure and \( S_{\mathbb{C}} \) the complex spinor bundle associated to the canonical \( \text{Spin}_{\mathbb{C}}^n \) structure of \( M \). Then
\[ S_{\mathbb{C}} = S \otimes \frac{1}{2} k_M \]  
(11)

where \( k_M \) is the canonical bundle of \( M \).

Now let us consider a hermitian vector bundle \( E \) with connection \( \nabla^A \). The bundles \( S \otimes E \), and \( S_{\mathbb{C}} \otimes E \), have a natural module structure over \( \mathcal{C} \ell(M) \), defined simply in terms of the module structure of \( S \) or \( S_{\mathbb{C}} \). Let \( v \in \mathcal{C} \ell(M) \) and \( s \otimes t \in S \otimes E \), then we have
\[ \rho(v)(s \otimes t) = (\rho(v)s) \otimes t \]  
(12)

It is easy to see that the bundle \( S \otimes E \) with the tensor product connection \( \nabla^{S \otimes E} = \nabla^S \otimes 1 + 1 \otimes \nabla^A \) is a Dirac bundle provided the connection \( \nabla^A \) is compatible with the hermitian structure of \( E \). We can then define the twisted Dirac operator as follows:
\[ D_A : \Gamma(S \otimes E) \to \Gamma(S \otimes E) \]
\[ D_A = \sum_i e^i \nabla_i^{S \otimes E}. \]  
(13)
Eigenvalues of the Dirac operator

The main tool usually employed in the study of the eigenvalues of Dirac operators is the Weitzenböck formula. There are several variations of this formula depending on the case in question. For Dirac operators in a spinor bundle $S$ associated to a Spin structure we have:

$$D^2 = \Delta + \frac{1}{4} R ,$$

where $R$ denotes the scalar curvature of $(M, g)$. If we consider the Dirac operator in a complex spinor bundle $S_{\mathbb{C}}$ associated to a Spin$^C$ structure we have:

$$D^2 = \Delta + \frac{1}{4} R + \frac{1}{2} F_{\sigma}$$

where now $F_{\sigma}$ denotes the curvature 2-form of a fixed connection on the determinant bundle of the Spin$^C$ structure. In the case of the canonical Spin$^C$ structure this curvature is related to the curvature of $(M, g)$.

Now for twisted Dirac operators we must take into account the curvature of the connection $\nabla^A$ in $E$. If we consider $S \otimes E$, where $S$ is the spinor bundle associated to a Spin structure, we have:

$$D_A^2 = \Delta_{S \otimes A} + \frac{1}{4} R + F^A ,$$

where $F^A$ is the curvature 2-form of $\nabla^A$. Finally, if we consider $S_{\mathbb{C}} \otimes E$, where $S_{\mathbb{C}}$ is the complex spinor bundle associated to a Spin$^C$ structure, then we have:

$$D_A^2 = \Delta_{S \otimes A} + \frac{1}{4} R + \frac{1}{2} F_S + F^A .$$

3 The Riemannian case

In this section, we show how to find sharp estimates for Dirac operators in Riemannian manifolds, a result first obtained by Friedrich. The idea is to consider a connection deformed using the module structure of Dirac bundles.

Let $E$ be a Dirac bundle over a Riemannian manifold $(M, g)$. In this bundle we can consider the deformed connection given by

$$\nabla^f \psi = \nabla^A \psi + f v \cdot \psi$$

Since $E$ is a Dirac bundle it is easy to see that the connection $\nabla^f$ is a metric connection, thus $E$ provided with the connection $\nabla^f$ still is a Dirac bundle.

To use this new connection to estimate eigenvalues of the Dirac operator we must find some kind of Weitzenböck formula for the operators associated
to $\nabla^f$. First, we define the deformed Dirac operator ($n = \dim M$):

$$D^f = \sum_i e_i \nabla^f_i = \sum_i e_i \nabla^A_i + \sum_i e_i B(e_i)$$

$$= D + f \sum_i e_i^2 = D - nf .$$

(19)

The Laplacian associated to the connection $\nabla^A$ on $E$ is defined to be

$$\Delta \psi = -\sum_i \nabla^A_i \nabla^A_i \psi - \sum_i \text{div}(e_i) \nabla_i \psi$$

(20)

where $\nabla$ denotes the Levi-Civita connection of $(M, g)$ and $\text{div}(e_i)$ is given by $\text{div}(e_i) = \sum_i g(\nabla_j e_i, e_j)$. If we consider an orthonormal basis $\{e_i\}$ we have, using the compatibility of $\nabla$ with the metric, the following identity:

$$\sum_i \nabla_i e_i = \sum_{ij} g(\nabla_i e_i, e_j) e_j = -\sum_{ij} g(\nabla_i e_j, e_i) e_j = -\sum_j \text{div}(e_j) e_j .$$

(21)

Lemma 13. Let be $\Delta^f$ the Laplacian associated to the connection $\nabla^f$ and $\Delta$ the Laplacian of $\nabla^A$. Then

$$\Delta^f = \Delta - 2f D - \text{grad}(f) + nf^2$$

(22)

where $D$ is the Dirac operator on $E$ associated to $\nabla^A$.

Proof. From the definition of the Laplacian we have

$$\Delta^f \psi = -\sum_i \nabla^f_i \nabla^f_i \psi - \sum_i \text{div}(e_i) \nabla_i \psi .$$

(23)

The term $\sum_i \nabla^f_i \nabla^f_i \psi$ can be simplified:

$$\sum_i \nabla^f_i \nabla^f_i \psi = \sum_i (\nabla^A_i + fe_i)(\nabla^A_i + fe_i)\psi$$

$$= \sum_i (\nabla^A_i \nabla^A_i \psi + \nabla^A_i (fe_i)\psi + fe_i(\nabla^A_i \psi) - f^2 \psi)$$

$$= \sum_i (\nabla^A_i \nabla^A_i \psi + e_i(\nabla^A_i \psi) + f(\nabla_i e_i)\psi + 2fe_i(\nabla^A_i \psi) - nf^2 \psi)$$

$$= \sum_i \nabla^A_i \nabla^A_i \psi + f \left( \sum_i \nabla_i e_i \right) \psi + \text{grad}(f)\psi + 2f D\psi - nf^2 \psi$$

$$= \sum_i \nabla^A_i \nabla^A_i \psi - f \left[ \sum_j \text{div}(e_j) e_j \right] \psi + \text{grad}(f)\psi + 2f D\psi - nf^2 \psi .$$

(24)
On the other hand, we can write \( \sum_i \text{div}(e_i) \nabla_i^f \psi \) as:

\[
\sum_i \text{div}(e_i) \nabla_i^f \psi = \sum_i \text{div}(e_i) \nabla_i^A \psi + f \sum_i \text{div}(e_i)e_i \psi .
\]

Equation (21) now follows easily from the last three equations. \( \square \)

**Lemma 14.** For the deformed connection \( \nabla^f \), we have the Weitzenböck formula

\[
(D - f)^2 = \Delta^f + \mathcal{F} + (1 - n)f^2 ,
\]

where \( \mathcal{F} \) is curvature 2-form of the connection on the Dirac bundle in question.

**Proof.** First, note that if \( f \) is a function on \( M \) then \( D(f \psi) = \text{grad}(f) \psi + fD\psi \), since \( \nabla \) is a derivation and \( \text{grad}(f) = \sum_i e_i \nabla_i^A f = \sum_i e_i e_i(f) \). It then follows that

\[
(D - f)^2 = D^2 - 2fD - \text{grad}(f) + f^2 .
\]

Combining equations (22) and (27) we obtain

\[
(D - f)^2 = \Delta^f + (D^2 - \Delta) + (1 - n)f^2 ,
\]

thus (26) follows from the application of the usual Weitzenböck formula to this last equation. \( \square \)

Recalling, that in the Riemannian case, the curvature therm \( \mathcal{F} \) is just \( \frac{1}{4}R \), where \( R \) is the scalar curvature of \( (M, g) \), we are finally ready to prove our first main result, Theorem 1. Take \( \psi \) such that \( D\psi = \lambda \psi \). Making the deformation parameter \( f \) constant and equal to \( \lambda n \), the equation (26) takes the form

\[
\lambda^2 \left( \frac{n-1}{n} \right) \psi = \Delta^\frac{\lambda}{n} \psi + \frac{1}{4}R\psi
\]

Now take inner product with \( \psi \) to obtain

\[
\lambda^2 \left( \frac{n-1}{n} \right) \| \psi \|^2_{L^2} = \| \nabla^\frac{\lambda}{n} \psi \|^2_{L^2} + \frac{1}{4} \int_M R | \psi |^2
\]

Since \( \| \nabla^\frac{\lambda}{n} \psi \|^2_{L^2} \geq 0 \) and estimating \( R \geq R_0 \), we can conclude that

\[
\lambda^2 \geq \frac{1}{4} \frac{n}{n-1}R_0
\]

as desired.
Proposition 15. If exists a section $\psi \in S$, such that

$$D\psi = \frac{1}{4} \frac{n}{n-1} R_0 \psi$$

then the scalar curvature $R$ is constant and we have

$$\nabla_x \psi = \mp \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\frac{R_0}{n(n-1)}} x\psi$$

for any $x \in TM$.

Proof. In order for the equality in (31) to hold, we must have $R = R_0$ and

$$\nabla^{\perp} \psi = 0,$$  

and the Proposition follows easily. \hfill $\Box$

Motivated by the previous Proposition, we introduce the following Definition.

Definition 16. A Killing spinor $\psi$ is a spinor that satisfies the equation

$$\nabla_x \psi = \mu x \cdot \psi \quad \forall x \in TM$$

for some constant $\mu$.

Riemannian manifolds admitting a Killing spinor have strong geometrical properties, see [1, Section 5.2].

Proposition 17. Let $(M, g)$ be a Riemannian manifold with Spin structure and let $\psi$ be a Killing spinor. Then $(M, g)$ is an Einstein manifold and we have $\mu^2 = \frac{1}{4} \frac{1}{n(n-1)} R$. Moreover, if $\mu \neq 0$, then $(M, g)$ is locally irreducible and has constant sectional curvature.

Therefore, it is immediate to conclude that if the lower bound in (31) is actually attained, then $M$ must be an Einstein manifold, as desired. (…)

4 The Kähler case

The estimate for the general Riemannian case obtained in the previous section can’t be satisfied for Kähler manifolds. If some section $\psi \in S$ satisfies the equation $\nabla_x \psi = \mu x \cdot \psi$ is easy to see that this section satisfies

$$D\psi = -2n\mu \psi$$

for any $x \in TM$. 

[Image 323x301 to 323x301]
where $n$ is the real dimension of $(M, g)$.

But if $M$ is a Kähler manifold we can use the Kähler form to construct another eigensection of $D$, using the section $\psi$. In other words, if $\psi$ is an eigensection of $D$, with eigenvalue $\lambda$, then the section $\omega \psi$ is another eigensection of $D$. But the eigenvalue associated to this section is $\lambda' = \frac{2n-4}{2n} \lambda$.

This immediately implies that in a Kähler manifold with real dimension different from 2, we can’t have a spinor satisfying the equality in the Friedrich estimate.

To obtain a sharp estimate we must modified the deformation introduced by Friedrich. Let $(M, g, J)$ be a Kähler manifold with Spin structure. Let $S$ be the spinor bundle associated to this Spin structure. We know that the Levi-Civita connection of $(M, g, J)$ induces a unique connection in $S$. In terms of this connection we define the deformed connection

$$\nabla^{a,b}_x \psi = \nabla_x \psi + ax \cdot \psi + ibJ(x) \cdot \alpha(\psi)$$

(36)

The first term $ax \cdot \psi$ is exactly the Friedrich deformation. The second term $bJ(x) \cdot \alpha(\psi)$ involves the complex structure of $M$ and the parity operator on $S$. To understand the parity operator remember that $M$, besides the Spin structure, also have a canonical Spin$^\mathbb{C}$ structure. So we can consider the spinor bundle $S^\mathbb{C}$ associated to this Spin$^\mathbb{C}$ structure. The two spinor bundles are related by

$$S^\mathbb{C} = S \otimes k_M^\mathbb{C}$$

(37)

where $k_M$ is the canonical bundle of $M$. So we can write the spinor bundle $S$ as

$$S = S^\mathbb{C} \otimes k_M^{-\frac{1}{2}} \simeq \Lambda^{0,*} M \otimes k_M^{-\frac{1}{2}}$$

(38)

Now the parity operator on forms, $\alpha$, is given by $\alpha(\psi_p) = (-1)^p \psi_p$ for $\psi_p \in \Lambda^{0,p} M$, and using the above description for $S$ we immediately seen that this operator is well defined on $S$.

The parity operator $\alpha$ on $S$ can be related to the Kähler structure of $M$ in a suitable way. The Kähler form defines a splitting of $S$ that naturally defines operators related to the parity operator. To see how this happens remember that the action of $\mathcal{C}(M)$ on $S^\mathbb{C} \simeq \Lambda^{0,*} M$ is given by

$$\rho(\xi^j) \psi = -\sqrt{2} \xi^j \wedge \psi \quad \text{and} \quad \rho(\bar{\xi}^j) \psi = \sqrt{2} \bar{\xi}^j \wedge \psi$$

(39)

can be extended to $S$ in a natural way.

Using this action and the fact that the Kähler form can be written as
\[ \omega = i \sum_{i=1}^{n} \xi^i \wedge \bar{\xi}^i \] (40)

we immediately have

**Proposition 18.** Let \( \omega \) be the Kähler form of \( M \) see as an operator on \( S \). Let \( \psi_p \in \wedge^{0,p} M \otimes k^{-\frac{1}{2}} \), then we have

\[ \omega \psi_p = i(2p - n)\psi_p \] (41)

So we can write \( S \) as a sum of eigenbundles of \( \omega \)

\[ S = \bigoplus_p S_p \] (42)

where \( S_p = \wedge^{0,p} M \otimes k^{-\frac{1}{2}} \)

Using this decomposition of \( S \) we can define a square root for the parity operator of \( S \). Now with the decomposition \( S = \bigoplus_p S_p \) we define

\[ I = \sum_{k=0}^{n} (i)^k p_k \] (43)

and note that \( I^2 = \alpha \).

On spinors \( \psi \in S \), the Kähler form and the complex structure \( J \) of \( M \) are related by the following two Lemmata.

**Lemma 19.** Let \( \alpha \) be a 1-form. Then we have the relation

\[ \alpha \omega - \omega \alpha = 2J(\alpha) \] (44)

**Proof.** Being \( \alpha \) a 1-form we have the identity

\[ \alpha \omega - \omega \alpha = -2\alpha \omega \] (45)

In other way

\[ \alpha \omega(y) = \omega(\alpha^b, y) = g(\alpha^b, J(y)) \]
\[ = -g(J(\alpha^b), y) = -J(\alpha)(y) \] (46)
Lemma 20. The Kähler form, see as an operator on $\mathcal{S}$, satisfies the relation

$$\sum_{i=1}^{n} J(e^i)e^i = 2\omega$$

(47)

Proof. Using the previous Lemma we have

$$\sum_{i=1}^{n} j(e_i)e^i = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^{n} (e^i\omega - \omega e^i) = \frac{1}{2} \left[ n\omega + \sum_{i=1}^{n} e^i\omega e^i \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} [(4-n)\omega + n\omega] = 2\omega$$

(48)

To compute the Laplacian associated to the connection $\nabla^{a,b}$ we need to introduce the deformed Dirac operator

$$\tilde{D} = \sum_{i=1}^{2n} J(e^i)\nabla_i$$

(49)

It is interesting to note that this operator and the Dirac operator $D$ are related by the operator $I$. It is easy to see that

$$\tilde{D} = -ID* = I^*DI$$

(50)

where $I$ is the formal adjoint of $I$. Besides, the following relations hold:

$$DID = IID \ , \ IDI = -I^*DI^*$$

(51)

Using all these relations we are able to compute the Laplacian associated to the deformed connection $\nabla^{a,b}$

Theorem 21. The Laplacian associated to the connection $\nabla^{a,b}$ is given by

$$\Delta^{a,b}\psi = \Delta\psi + n(a^2 + b^2)\psi - 2aD\psi - 2ib\tilde{D}\alpha(\psi) + 4iab\omega\alpha(\psi)$$

(52)

The proof consists in writing the Laplacian and manipulate the expression using the above identities. This is a huge calculation without any insights and will be omitted.

To use this Laplacian in estimates for the eigenvalues of the Dirac operator, we need to control the terms $2ib\tilde{D}$ and $4iab\omega$.

Let $E_\lambda(D)$ denotes the eigenspace of $D$ with eigenvalue $\lambda$. 

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Proposition 22. If $\psi \in E_\lambda(D)$ the expression

$$e_\lambda \psi = (D + \lambda) I^* \psi \quad (53)$$

define an endomorphism $e_\lambda : E_\lambda(D) \to E_\lambda(D)$ such that

$$e_\lambda^4 + 4\lambda^4 = 0 \quad (54)$$

Proof. Taking $\psi \in E_\lambda(D)$ and using that $D^2$ commutes with $I^*$ we have

$$D(e_\lambda \psi) = D^2 I^* \psi + \lambda D I^* \psi = \lambda^2 I^* \psi + \lambda D I^* \psi$$

$$= \lambda (\lambda + D) I^* \psi \quad (55)$$

So $e_\lambda$ really defines an endomorphism of $E_\lambda(D)$. In other way, supposing that $\psi \in E_\lambda(D)$, and using the above identities, we have

$$e_\lambda^2 \psi = (D I^* + \lambda I^*)(D I^* + \lambda I^*) \psi$$

$$= D I^* D I^* \psi + \lambda D(I^*)^2 \psi + \lambda I^* D I^* \psi + \lambda^2 (I^*)^2 \psi$$

$$= -D I^2 D \psi - \lambda (I^*)^2 D \psi - \lambda I^2 D I^* \psi + \lambda (I^*)^2 I^* \psi$$

$$= -2 \lambda I^2 D \psi$$

Repeating the same calculation to $e_\lambda^3 \psi$ and $e_\lambda^4 \psi$ we have

$$e_\lambda^3 \psi = -2\lambda^2 (D + \lambda) I \psi \quad \text{and} \quad e_\lambda^4 \psi = -4\lambda^4 \psi \quad (57)$$

In particular, the expression $e_\lambda^4 = -4\lambda^4$ says that the only possible eigenvalues of $e_\lambda$ on $E_\lambda(D)$ are the complex numbers $\pm(1 \pm i)\lambda$. With this in mind we define

$$E_k^\lambda(D) = \{ \psi \in E_\lambda(D) \mid e_\lambda \psi = i^k (1 + i) \lambda \psi \} \quad (58)$$

Corollary 23. Let $\lambda$ be an eigenvalue of $D$. Then exists some $k \in \{0, 1, 2, 3\}$ and $\psi \in E_k^\lambda(D)$, with $\psi \neq 0$. Beside this, $\psi$ satisfies

$$\tilde{D} \psi = -\lambda (i^k (1 + i) I - 1) \psi \quad (59)$$
Proposition 24. Let \( \lambda \neq 0 \) be an eigenvalue of \( D \), and let \( \psi \in E^k_\lambda(D) \). Then the projection operators relative to the decomposition \( S = \oplus_j S_j \) satisfies

\[
\| p_{4l-k-1} \psi \| - \| p_{4l-k} \psi \| = \| p_{4l-k+1} \psi \| = \| p_{4l-k+2} \psi \| = 0
\]  

(60)

Proof. Using the explicit action in terms of \( \{ \xi^i, \bar{\xi}^i \} \) we have

\[
p_j J(x) - J(x)p_{j-1} = i(p_j x - xp_{j-1})
\]

(61)

This implies that

\[
p_j \tilde{D} - \tilde{D}p_{j-1} = i(p_j D - Dp_{j-1})
\]

(62)

Using the fact that \( \tilde{D} \) is self-adjoint, we have, for \( \psi \in E^k_\lambda(D) \), that

\[
\langle p_j \tilde{D} \psi \mid \psi \rangle - \langle \psi \mid p_{j-1} \tilde{D} \psi \rangle = i\langle (p_j D - Dp_{j-1}) \psi \mid \psi \rangle = i\langle p_j D \psi \mid \psi \rangle + i\langle p_{j-1} \psi \mid D \psi \rangle = i\lambda \langle p_j \psi \mid \psi \rangle + i\lambda \langle p_{j-1} \psi \mid \psi \rangle = i\lambda (\| p_j \psi \|^2 - \| p_{j-1} \psi \|^2)
\]

(63)

Using this and the corollary (23) we finally get

\[
(i + i^{k+j}) \| p_j \psi \|^2 = (i + (-i)^{k+j}) \| p_{j-1} \psi \|^2
\]

(64)

Now the result follows.

This relations allow us to control the terms involving \( \tilde{D} \) and \( \omega \) in the Laplacian.

Proposition 25. Let \( \lambda \neq 0 \) be an eigenvalue of \( D \), and \( \psi \in E^k_\lambda(D) \). Then we have

\[
\langle -i \tilde{D} \psi \mid I^2 \psi \rangle = (-1)^{k+1} \lambda \| \psi \|^2
\]

(65)
Proof. We know that $\mathcal{I}^2 = \alpha$ and that $D\alpha = -\alpha D$. Then it is immediate that $\langle \psi \mid \mathcal{I}^2 \psi \rangle = 0$. With this we have

$$\langle -i\bar{D}\psi \mid \mathcal{I}^2 \psi \rangle = -i^k(1 - i)\lambda \langle \psi \mid \mathcal{I} \psi \rangle$$  \hspace{1cm} (66)$$

Using proposition (24) we have

$$\langle \psi \mid \mathcal{I} \psi \rangle = \sum_j (-i)^j \| p_j \psi \|^2 = \sum_j (-i)^{4j-k-1} \| p_{4j-k-1} \psi \|^2 + \sum_j (-i)^{4j-k} \| p_{4j-k} \psi \|^2$$  \hspace{1cm} (67)$$

$$= i^k(1 + i) \sum_j \| p_{4j-k} \psi \|^2 = \frac{1}{2} i^k(1 + i) \| \psi \|^2$$

The last two equations gives

$$\langle -i\bar{D}\psi \mid \mathcal{I}^2 \psi \rangle = (-1)^{k+1} \lambda \| \psi \|^2$$  \hspace{1cm} (68)$$

Now for $\omega$ write

$$\omega = i \sum_j (2j - n)p_j$$  \hspace{1cm} (69)$$

and this implies that

$$\langle -i\omega \psi \mid \mathcal{I}^2 \psi \rangle = \sum_j (2j - n)p_j \psi \mid \sum_k (-1)^k p_k \psi \rangle = \sum_j (-1)^j (2j - n) \| p_j \psi \|^2$$

$$= \sum_p (-1)^{4p-k}(8p - 2k - n) \| p_{4p-k} \psi \|^2 + \sum_p (-1)^{4p-k-1}(8p - 2k - 2 - n) \| p_{4p-k-1} \psi \|^2$$  \hspace{1cm} (70)$$

$$= 2(-1)^k \sum_p \| p_{4p-k} \psi \|^2 = (-1)^k \| \psi \|^2$$

$\square$
Theorem 26. Let $M$ be a Kähler manifold with Spin structure and let $D$ be the associated Dirac operator. Then, if $\lambda$ is an eigenvalue of $D$, $\lambda$ satisfies

$$\lambda^2 \geq \frac{1}{4} \frac{n + 2}{n} R_0$$

where $R_0$ denotes the minimum of the scalar curvature of $M$.

Proof. This is an immediate consequence of the above considerations if we take $a = \frac{\lambda}{n+2}$ and $b = (-1)^{k+1} \frac{\lambda}{n+2}$. $\square$

If the equality is satisfied we can prove, in the same way that was proved for the Riemannian case, that the manifold $(M, g)$ is an Einstein manifold with constant scalar curvature. But in the Kähler is another consequences, if the equality is satisfied, using properties of the projection operators we can prove that the manifold $M$ must have odd complex dimension.

A more general argument involving twistor operators, that obtain a sharp estimate for the case of even complex dimension was found by Kirchberg in [5].

5 The quaternionic Kähler case

In this section we only will give the idea of the proof, which can be found in [7]. As in the Kähler case, the idea is to consider further structures of the manifold $M$ to obtain a better estimate. In the Kähler case, the Kähler structure was considered in terms of the decomposition of the spinor bundle in eigenbundles of the Kähler form, and using this we were able to deform the connection and the respective Weitzenböck formula to obtain a sharp estimate.

In the quaternionic Kähler case, the idea is similar. Kraines [6] proved that for quaternionic Kähler manifolds there exists a fundamental 4-form $\Omega$, which can be used to decompose the spinor bundle [2]. This decomposition can then be used to obtain a sharp estimate, but for quaternionic Kähler manifolds there exists an alternative argument that leads to the same decomposition.

As we mentioned in the Introduction, quaternionic Kähler manifolds are characterized by having holonomy group $Sp(1)Sp(n)$. Now representation theory for $Sp(1)Sp(n)$ can be used. As it is well know, c.f. [10], all representations of $Sp(1)Sp(n)$ are given in terms of the fundamental representation $H = \mathbb{H} \simeq \mathbb{C}^2$ and $E = \mathbb{H}^n \simeq \mathbb{C}^{2n}$.

Let $M$ a quaternionic Kähler manifold, and let $H$ and $E$ be the vector bundles associated to the fundamental representations defined above. The fact that all representations of $Sp(1)Sp(n)$ can be given in terms of the fundamental representations implies that all vector bundles with structure group
$Sp(1)Sp(n)$ can be given in terms of the vector bundles $H$ and $E$. In particular one can prove, c.f. [10], that the complexified tangent bundle of $M$ can be written as

$$TM = H \otimes E,$$  \hspace{1cm} (72) $$

while the spinor bundle is given by, c.f. [7]:

$$S = \oplus_{r=0}^{n} \text{Sym}^r H \otimes \wedge_0^{n-r} E,$$  \hspace{1cm} (73) $$

where $\wedge_0^{n-r} E$ denotes some subspace of $\wedge^{n-r} E$ determined by the action of $Sp(1)Sp(n)$.

These decompositions of the tangent bundle of $M$ and of the spinor bundle are equivalent to the decompositions of the tangent bundle and spinor bundle of a Kähler manifold in terms of eigenbundles of the complex structure and eigenbundles of the Kähler form $\omega$. In fact, $S_r = \text{Sym}^r H \otimes \wedge_0^{n-r} E$ are precisely the eigenbundles of the fundamental 4-form of $M$. Besides, the Clifford multiplication can be described similarly to (39).

With these descriptions, a Weitzenböck formula adapted to quaternionic Kähler manifolds can be derived, and Theorem 3 is a direct consequence of this formula just as in the proofs of the previous results for Riemannian and for Kähler manifolds.

References


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