

# MATH 7721, SPRING 2018

Homework #32, March 30

## PROBLEMS

1. For any Killing vector field on a Riemannian manifold  $(M, g)$  and any smooth function  $f : M \rightarrow \mathbf{R}$ , verify that

$$\nabla(d_w f) = [w, \nabla f] \quad \text{and} \quad d_w \Delta f = \Delta(d_w f).$$

In other words, the gradient  $\nabla$  and Laplacian  $\Delta$  both commute with the Lie derivative  $\mathcal{L}_w$ , that is,

$$\nabla(\mathcal{L}_w f) = \mathcal{L}_w \nabla f \quad \text{and} \quad \mathcal{L}_w \Delta f = \Delta(\mathcal{L}_w f).$$

2. Let  $w$  be a holomorphic Killing vector field on a Kähler manifold  $(M, g)$ . Show that the Lie derivative  $\mathcal{L}_w$  commutes with both the complex gradient operator  $\partial$  and with the operator  $\Theta$  defined by formula (28.2) in the day-by-day list of topics (where, in the latter case,  $M$  is assumed compact).

3. Given a compact gradient Kähler-Ricci soliton  $(M, g)$ , with  $\nabla df + \mathbf{r} = \lambda g$ , where  $f$  is a smooth function and  $\lambda \in \mathbf{R}$ , prove that, setting  $u = \nabla f$ , one has  $\tau \geq -2\lambda$  for every eigenvalue  $\tau$  of  $\text{Ad } u : \mathfrak{h}(M) \rightarrow \mathfrak{h}(M)$ . (Hint below.)

**Hint.** In Problem 3, use the fact that  $\text{Ad } u : \mathfrak{h}(M) \rightarrow \mathfrak{h}(M)$  corresponds, under the complex-linear isomorphism  $\partial$  (see (28.4) in the day-by-day list of topics) to the operator (32.2), in which  $-\Delta + d_u$  is  $(\cdot, \cdot)_f$ -nonnegative, as it equals  $\nabla_f^* \nabla$ , cf. (30.4) and (23.2).