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GLOBAL CONFORMAL INVARIANTS OF SUBMANIFOLDS

by Andrea MONDINO & Huy T. NGUYEN (*)

ABSTRACT. — The goal of the present paper is to investigate the algebraic structure of global conformal invariants of submanifolds. These are defined to be conformally invariant integrals of geometric scalars of the tangent and normal bundle. A famous example of a global conformal invariant is the Willmore energy of a surface. In codimension one we classify such invariants, showing that under a structural hypothesis (more precisely we assume the integrand depends separately on the intrinsic and extrinsic curvatures, and not on their derivatives) the integrand can only consist of an intrinsic scalar conformal invariant, an extrinsic scalar conformal invariant and the Chern–Gauss–Bonnet integrand. In particular, for codimension one surfaces, we show that the Willmore energy is the unique global conformal invariant, up to the addition of a topological term (the Gauss curvature, giving the Euler Characteristic by the Gauss Bonnet Theorem). A similar statement holds also for codimension two surfaces, once taking into account an additional topological term given by the Chern–Gauss–Bonnet integrand of the normal bundle. We also discuss existence and properties of natural higher dimensional (and codimensional) generalizations of the Willmore energy.

RÉSUMÉ. — Le but de cet article est d'étudier la structure algébrique des invariants conformes globaux des sous-variétés. Ceux-ci sont définis comme étant des intégrales conformément invariantes des scalaires géométriques du fibré tangent et normal. Un exemple célèbre d'un invariant conforme global est l'énergie de Willmore d'une surface. En codimension un, nous classons ces invariants, montrant que sous une hypothèse structurelle (plus précisément nous supposons que l'intégrande dépend séparément des courbures intrinsèque et extrinsèque, et non de leurs dérivées) l'intégrande ne peut être constitué que d'un invariant conforme scalaire intrinsèque, d'un invariant conforme scalaire extrinsèque ou de l'intégrande de Chern–Gauss–Bonnet. En particulier, pour les surfaces de codimension 1, nous montrons que l'énergie de Willmore est l'unique invariant conforme global, jusqu'à l'addition d'un terme topologique (la courbure de Gauss, donnant la caractéristique d'Euler par le théorème de Gauss Bonnet). Un résultat similaire est également valable pour les surfaces de codimension deux, en prenant en compte un terme topologique supplémentaire donné par l'intégrande de Chern–Gauss–Bonnet

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du faisceau normal. Nous discutons également de l'existence et des propriétés des généralisations naturelles en dimensions (et codimensions) supérieures de l'énergie de Willmore.

1. Introduction

Let us consider an m -dimensional Riemannian manifold (\mathcal{M}^m, g^m) isometrically immersed in a Riemannian manifold $(\bar{\mathcal{M}}^n, \bar{g}^n)$. The fundamental objects describing the *intrinsic* geometry of (\mathcal{M}^m, g^m) are the metric g^m , the curvature tensor R_{ijkl} , and the Levi-Civita connection. On the other hand, the fundamental quantities describing the *extrinsic* geometry of (\mathcal{M}^m, g^m) as submanifold of $(\bar{\mathcal{M}}^n, \bar{g}^n)$ are the second fundamental form h_{ij}^α , the normal connection ∇^\perp , and the normal curvature $\bar{R}_{ij\alpha\beta}^\perp$, where Roman indices indicate tangential directions and Greek indices indicate normal ambient directions. It is well known (see Section 2 for more details) that these geometric quantities are not mutually independent but must satisfy some compatibility conditions, the so called Gauss–Codazzi–Mainardi–Ricci equations. A natural way to define *geometric scalars* out of this list of tensors is by taking tensor products and then contracting using the metric \bar{g} . More precisely, we first take a finite number of tensor products, say

$$R_{i_1 j_1 k_1 l_1} \otimes \cdots \otimes R_{i_r, j_r, \alpha_r, \beta_r}^\perp \otimes \cdots \otimes h_{i_s j_s},$$

thus obtaining a tensor of rank $4 + \cdots + 4 + \cdots + 2 + \cdots + 2$. Then, we repeatedly pick out pairs of indices in the above expression and contract them against each other using the metric $\bar{g}^{\alpha\beta}$ (of course, in case of contractions not including the normal curvature R^\perp it is enough to contract using g^{ij}). This can be viewed in the more abstract perspective of Definition 2.1 by saying that we consider a *geometric complete contraction*

$$C(\bar{g}, R, R^\perp, h) = \text{contr}(\bar{g}^{\alpha_1 \beta_1} \otimes \cdots \otimes R_{i_1 j_1 k_1 l_1} \otimes \cdots \otimes R_{i_r, j_r, \alpha_r, \beta_r}^\perp \otimes \cdots \otimes h_{i_s j_s}).$$

Let us stress that a complete contraction is determined by the *pattern* according to which different indices contract against each other; for example, the complete contraction $R_{ijkl} \otimes R^{ijkl}$ is different from $R_{ikl}^i \otimes R_s^{ksl}$. By taking linear combinations of geometric complete contractions (for the rigorous meaning see Definition 2.2), we construct *geometric scalar quantities*

$$P(\bar{g}, R, R^\perp, h) := \sum_{l \in L} a_l C^l(\bar{g}, R, R^\perp, h).$$

The goal of the present paper is to classify those geometric scalar quantities which, once integrated over arbitrary submanifolds (\mathcal{M}^m, g^m) of arbitrary

manifolds $(\bar{\mathcal{M}}^n, \bar{g}^n)$, give rise to *global conformal invariants*. More precisely, we say that the geometric scalar quantity $P(\bar{g}, R, R^\perp, h)$ is a *global conformal invariant for m -submanifolds in n -manifolds* if the following holds: for any ambient Riemannian manifold $\bar{\mathcal{M}}^n$, any compact orientable m -dimensional immersed submanifold \mathcal{M}^m of $\bar{\mathcal{M}}^n$ and any $\phi \in C^\infty(\bar{\mathcal{M}})$, if one considers the conformal deformation $\hat{g} := e^{2\phi(x)}\bar{g}$ and calls $\hat{R}, \hat{R}^\perp, \hat{h}$ the tensors computed with respect to the conformal metric \hat{g} , then

$$\int_{\mathcal{M}^m} P(\hat{g}, \hat{R}, \hat{R}^\perp, \hat{h}) d\mu_{\hat{g}} = \int_{\mathcal{M}^m} P(\bar{g}, R, R^\perp, h) d\mu_{\bar{g}}.$$

Let us mention that the corresponding classification for *intrinsic* global conformal invariants of Riemannian manifolds was a classical problem in conformal geometry motivated also by theoretical physics (the goal being to understand the so called conformal anomalies): indeed it is the celebrated Deser–Schwimmer conjecture [11] which has recently been solved in a series of works by Alexakis [1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6]. Inspired by the aforementioned papers, we address the problem of an analogous classification for global conformal invariants, but this time, *for submanifolds*. Of course, as explained above, if one considers global conformal invariants for *submanifolds* many other *extrinsic* terms appear, namely the second fundamental form, the curvature of the normal bundle, and the normal connection; therefore the zoology of global conformal invariants is more rich and the classification more complicated.

Let us note that the full class of local geometric scalars is known (for a general discussion of such invariants see [13]), and is substantially broader than the one considered here; they include not only contractions in the curvatures and second fundamental forms, but also covariant derivatives of these natural tensors. Such local Riemannian invariants arise naturally in the asymptotics of the heat kernel over Riemannian manifolds; integrals of local invariants appear in this connection also.

Therefore, the problem addressed in this paper can be seen as a special case of a broader problem of understanding the global conformal invariants of submanifolds in general. One expects the broader problem to be even harder (in general) than the problem of understanding the global invariants of closed Riemannian manifolds, thus the present work proposes a natural pursuit: to understand the global invariants that depend (locally) only on the ambient curvature and the second fundamental form of the submanifold, and not on their covariant derivatives.

A well-known example of a global conformal invariant for two-dimensional submanifolds (called from now on surfaces) is the *Willmore energy*.

For an immersed surface $f : \mathcal{M}^2 \rightarrow (\bar{\mathcal{M}}^n, \bar{g}^n)$ this is defined by

$$(1.1) \quad \mathcal{W}(f) = \int_{\mathcal{M}} |H|^2 d\mu_g + \int_{\mathcal{M}} \bar{K}_{\bar{\mathcal{M}}}(Tf(\mathcal{M})) d\mu_g,$$

where $H = \frac{1}{2}g^{ij}h_{ij}$ is the mean curvature vector and $\bar{K}_{\bar{\mathcal{M}}}(Tf(\mathcal{M}))$ is the sectional curvature of the ambient manifold computed on the tangent space of $f(\mathcal{M})$. Clearly, in case $\bar{\mathcal{M}}^n = \mathbb{R}^n$, (1.1) reduces to the familiar Euclidean Willmore energy as $\bar{K}_{\mathbb{R}^n} = 0$. It is well known that the Willmore energy in Euclidean space is invariant under conformal transformations of the ambient manifolds, that is Möbius transformations where the inversion is centered off the submanifold. In fact, more generally the conformal Willmore energy is invariant under conformal deformations of the ambient background metric. This can be seen by the following decomposition,

$$\|h^\circ\|^2 = \|h\|^2 - 2|H|^2, \quad K_{\mathcal{M}} = \frac{1}{2}(4|H|^2 - \|h\|^2) + \bar{K}_{\bar{\mathcal{M}}},$$

where $h_{ij}^\circ := h_{ij} - Hg_{ij}$ is the traceless second fundamental form, $K_{\mathcal{M}}$ is the Gauss curvature of (\mathcal{M}, g) , and in the second identity we just recalled the classical Gauss equation. It follows that the conformal Willmore energy can be written as

$$|H|^2 + \bar{K}_{\bar{\mathcal{M}}} = \frac{1}{2}\|h^\circ\|^2 + K_{\mathcal{M}}.$$

Since $\|h^\circ\|^2 d\mu_g$ is a pointwise conformal invariant and $\int_{\mathcal{M}} K_{\mathcal{M}} d\mu_g = 2\pi\chi(\mathcal{M})$ is a topological (hence, a fortiori, global conformal) invariant by the Gauss–Bonnet theorem, clearly any linear combination of the two is a global conformal invariant. A natural question is whether the Willmore functional is the unique energy having such an invariance property, up to topological terms. Let us briefly mention that the Willmore energy has recently received much attention [8, 9, 10, 14, 15, 16, 17, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24], and in particular the Willmore conjecture in codimension one has been solved [18].

We will show that, for codimension one surfaces, any global conformal invariant of a surface must be a linear combination of the norm squared of the traceless second fundamental form and the intrinsic Gauss curvature, that is the Willmore energy is the unique global conformal invariant up to the Gauss–Bonnet integrand which is a topological quantity (see Theorem 3.1).

A similar statement holds also for codimension two surfaces (see Theorem 3.3), once taking into account an additional topological term given by the Chern–Gauss–Bonnet integrand of the normal bundle.

For general submanifolds of codimension one, we show that if the global conformal invariant is a polynomial in the second fundamental form only, then it must be a contraction of the *traceless* second fundamental form, that is it must be the integral of a *pointwise* conformal invariant (see Theorem 4.1). Combining this with a theorem of Alexakis [2, Theorem 1], we show that if m is even and the global conformal invariant has no mixed contractions between the intrinsic and the extrinsic curvatures then the integrand must be a linear combination of contractions of the (intrinsic) Weyl curvature, contractions of the traceless second fundamental form and the integrand of the Chern–Gauss–Bonnet formula, see Theorem 4.2.

As an application of these ideas, in the last Section 5, we introduce a higher dimensional analogue of the Willmore energy for hypersurfaces in Euclidean spaces. Such new energies are conformally invariant and attain the strictly positive lower bound only at round spheres, with rigidity, regardless of the topology of the hypersurface (see Theorem 5.5 and Theorem 5.6).

2. Background Material

2.1. Complete contractions: abstract definition

Following [2], in this short section we define the notion of complete contractions.

DEFINITION 2.1 (Complete Contractions). — *Any complete contraction*

$$C = \text{contr}((A^1)_{i_1 \dots i_s} \otimes (A^t)_{j_1 \dots j_q})$$

will be seen as a formal expression. Each factor $(A^l)_{i_1 \dots i_s}$ is an ordered set of slots. Given the factors $A^1_{i_1 \dots i_s}, A^l_{j_1 \dots j_q}$ a complete contraction is then a set of pairs of slots $(a_1, b_1), \dots, (a_w, b_w)$ with the following properties: if $k \neq l, \{a_k, b_k\} \cap \{a_l, b_l\} = \emptyset, a_k \neq b_k$ and $\bigcup_{i=1}^w \{a_i, b_i\} = \{i_1, \dots, j_q\}$. Each pair corresponds to a particular contraction.

Two complete contractions

$$\text{contr}((A^1)_{i_1 \dots i_s} \otimes \dots \otimes (A^t)_{j_1 \dots j_w})$$

and

$$\text{contr}((B^1)_{f_1 \dots f_q} \otimes \dots \otimes (B^{t'})_{v_1 \dots v_z})$$

will be identical if $t = t', A^1 = B^l$ and if the μ -th index in A^l contracts against the ν -th index in A^r then the μ -th index in B^l contracts against the ν -th in B^r .

For a complete contraction, the length refers to the number of factors.

DEFINITION 2.2 (Linear combinations of complete contractions). — *Linear combinations of complete contractions are defined as expressions of the form*

$$\sum_{l \in L} a_l C_1^l, \quad \sum_{r \in R} b_r C_2^r,$$

where each C_i^l is a complete contraction. Two linear combinations are identical if $R = L$, $a_l = b_l$ and $C_1^l = C_2^l$. A linear combination of complete contractions is identically zero if for all $l \in L$ we have $a_l = 0$. For any complete contraction, we will say that a factor $(A)_{r_1 \dots r_{s_l}}$ has an internal contraction if two indices in

$$A_{r_1 \dots r_{s_l}}$$

are contracting amongst themselves.

2.2. Riemannian and Submanifold Geometry

Consider an n -dimensional Riemannian manifold $(\bar{\mathcal{M}}^n, \bar{g}^n)$. Given $x_0 \in \bar{\mathcal{M}}^n$, let (x^1, \dots, x^n) be a local coordinate system with associated coordinate vector fields denoted by X^α , that is $X^\alpha = \frac{\partial}{\partial x^\alpha}$. Called $\bar{\nabla}$ the Levi-Civita connection associated to $(\bar{\mathcal{M}}^n, \bar{g}^n)$, the covariant derivative $\bar{\nabla}_{\frac{\partial}{\partial x^\alpha}}$ will be shortly denoted by $\bar{\nabla}_\alpha$.

The curvature tensor $\bar{R}_{\alpha\beta\gamma\eta}$ of $\bar{g}^n_{\alpha\beta}$ is given by the commutator of the covariant derivatives, that is

$$(2.1) \quad [\bar{\nabla}_\alpha \bar{\nabla}_\beta - \bar{\nabla}_\beta \bar{\nabla}_\alpha] X_\gamma = \bar{R}_{\alpha\beta\gamma\eta} X^\eta,$$

which in terms of coordinate systems may be expressed by Christoffel symbols,

$$\bar{R}_{\alpha\beta\gamma}^\eta = \partial_\beta \Gamma_{\alpha\gamma}^\eta - \partial_\gamma \Gamma_{\alpha\beta}^\eta + \sum_\mu (\Gamma_{\alpha\gamma}^\mu \Gamma_{\mu\beta}^\eta - \Gamma_{\alpha\beta}^\mu \Gamma_{\mu\gamma}^\eta).$$

The two Bianchi identities are then

$$\begin{aligned} \bar{R}_{\alpha\beta\gamma\eta} + \bar{R}_{\gamma\alpha\beta\eta} + \bar{R}_{\beta\gamma\alpha\eta} &= 0 \\ \bar{\nabla}_\alpha \bar{R}_{\beta\gamma\eta\mu} + \bar{\nabla}_\gamma \bar{R}_{\alpha\beta\eta\mu} + \bar{\nabla}_\beta \bar{R}_{\gamma\alpha\eta\mu} &= 0. \end{aligned}$$

Recall that, under a conformal change of metric $\hat{g}^n = e^{2\phi(x)} \bar{g}^n(x)$, the curvature transforms as follows (see for instance [12]):

$$(2.2) \quad \begin{aligned} \bar{R}_{\alpha\beta\gamma\eta}^{\hat{g}^n} = e^{2\phi(x)} & \left[\bar{R}_{\alpha\beta\gamma\eta}^{\bar{g}^n} + \bar{\nabla}_{\alpha\eta} \phi \bar{g}_{\beta\gamma}^n + \bar{\nabla}_{\beta\gamma} \phi \bar{g}_{\alpha\eta}^n - \bar{\nabla}_{\alpha\gamma} \phi \bar{g}_{\beta\eta}^n - \bar{\nabla}_{\beta\eta} \phi \bar{g}_{\alpha\gamma}^n \right. \\ & + \bar{\nabla}_\alpha \phi \bar{\nabla}_\gamma \phi \bar{g}_{\beta\eta}^n + \bar{\nabla}_\beta \phi \bar{\nabla}_\eta \phi \bar{g}_{\alpha\gamma}^n - \bar{\nabla}_\alpha \phi \bar{\nabla}_\eta \phi \bar{g}_{\beta\gamma}^n \\ & \left. - \bar{\nabla}_\beta \phi \bar{\nabla}_\gamma \phi \bar{g}_{\alpha\eta}^n + |\bar{\nabla} \phi|^2 \bar{g}_{\alpha\eta}^n \bar{g}_{\beta\gamma}^n - |\bar{\nabla} \phi|^2 \bar{g}_{\alpha\gamma}^n \bar{g}_{\eta\beta}^n \right]. \end{aligned}$$

Now let briefly introduce some basic notions of submanifold geometry. Given an m -dimensional manifold \mathcal{M}^m , $2 \leq m < n$, we consider $f : \mathcal{M}^m \hookrightarrow \bar{\mathcal{M}}^n$, a smooth immersion. Recall that for every fixed $\bar{x} \in \mathcal{M}^m$ one can find local coordinates (x^1, \dots, x^m) of $\bar{\mathcal{M}}^n$ on a neighborhood $V_{f(\bar{x})}^{\bar{\mathcal{M}}}$ of $f(\bar{x})$ such that $((x^1 \circ f), \dots, (x^m \circ f))$ are local coordinates on a neighborhood $U_{\bar{x}}^{\mathcal{M}}$ of \bar{x} in \mathcal{M}^m and such that

$$f(U_{\bar{x}}^{\mathcal{M}}) = \left\{ (x^1, \dots, x^m) \in V_{f(\bar{x})}^{\bar{\mathcal{M}}} : x^{m+1} = \dots = x^n = 0 \right\}.$$

Such local coordinates on $\bar{\mathcal{M}}$ are said to be *adapted* to $f(\mathcal{M})$. We use the convention that latin index letters vary from 1 to m and refer to geometric quantities on \mathcal{M}^m , while greek index letters vary from 1 to n (or sometimes from $m + 1$ to n if otherwise specified) and denote quantities in the ambient manifold $\bar{\mathcal{M}}^n$ (or in the orthogonal space to $f(\mathcal{M})$ respectively). In adapted coordinates, it is clear that X_1, \dots, X_m are a bases for the tangent space of $f(\mathcal{M}^m)$ and that the restriction of the ambient metric \bar{g}^n defines an induced metric on \mathcal{M}^m , given locally by

$$g_{ij}^m := \bar{g}^n(X_i, X_j).$$

Using standard notation, $(g^m)^{ij}$ denotes the inverse of the matrix $(g_m)_{ij}$, that is $(g^m)^{ik}(g^m)_{kj} = \delta_{ij}$. For every $\bar{x} \in \mathcal{M}$, the ambient metric \bar{g}^n induces the orthogonal splitting

$$T_{f(\bar{x})}\bar{\mathcal{M}} = T_{f(\bar{x})}f(\mathcal{M}) \oplus [T_{f(\bar{x})}f(\mathcal{M})]^\perp,$$

where, of course, $[T_{f(\bar{x})}f(\mathcal{M})]^\perp$ is the orthogonal complement of the m -dimensional subspace $T_{f(\bar{x})}f(\mathcal{M}) \subset T_{f(\bar{x})}\bar{\mathcal{M}}$. We call $\pi_T : T_{f(\bar{x})}\bar{\mathcal{M}} \rightarrow T_{f(\bar{x})}f(\mathcal{M})$ and $\pi_N = \text{Id} - \pi_T : T_{f(\bar{x})}\bar{\mathcal{M}} \rightarrow [T_{f(\bar{x})}f(\mathcal{M})]^\perp$ the tangential and the normal projections respectively, one can define the *tangential* and the *normal connections* (which correspond to the Levi-Civita connections on (\mathcal{M}, g) and on the normal bundle respectively) by

$$(2.3) \quad \nabla_{X_i} X_j := \pi_T(\bar{\nabla}_{X_i} X_j), \quad i, j = 1, \dots, m,$$

$$(2.4) \quad \nabla_{X_i}^\perp X_\alpha := \pi_N(\bar{\nabla}_{X_i} X_\alpha), \quad i = 1, \dots, m, \alpha = m + 1, \dots, n.$$

Associated to the tangential and normal connections we have the tangential and normal Riemann curvature tensors (which correspond to the curvature of (\mathcal{M}, g) and of the normal bundle respectively) defined analogously to (2.1):

$$(2.5) \quad [\nabla_i \nabla_j - \nabla_j \nabla_i] X_k = R_{ijkl} X^l, \quad i, j, k, l = 1, \dots, m$$

$$(2.6) \quad [\nabla_i^\perp \nabla_j^\perp - \nabla_j^\perp \nabla_i^\perp] X_\alpha = R_{ij\alpha\beta}^\perp X^\beta, \quad i, j = 1, \dots, m, \\ \alpha, \beta = m + 1, \dots, n.$$

The transformation of R_{ijkl} and $R_{ij\alpha\beta}^\perp$ under a conformal change of metric is analogous to (2.2), just replacing $\bar{\nabla}$ with ∇ or with ∇^\perp respectively. The second fundamental form h of f is defined by

$$(2.7) \quad h(X_i, X_j) := \pi_N(\bar{\nabla}_{X_i} X_j) = \bar{\nabla}_{X_i} X_j - \nabla_{X_i} X_j.$$

It can be decomposed orthogonally into its trace part, the *mean curvature*

$$(2.8) \quad H := \frac{1}{m}(g^m)^{ij} h_{ij},$$

and its trace free part, the *traceless second fundamental form*

$$(2.9) \quad h_{ij}^\circ := h_{ij} - Hg_{ij}^m,$$

indeed it is clear from the definitions that

$$(2.10) \quad h_{ij} = h_{ij}^\circ + Hg_{ij}^m$$

and $\langle h^\circ, Hg^m \rangle = (g^m)^{ik}(g^m)^{jl} h_{ij}^\circ Hg_{kl} = H \operatorname{Tr}_{g^m}(h^\circ) = 0.$

Under a conformal change of the ambient metric $\hat{g}^n = e^{2\phi(x)}\bar{g}^n(x)$, the above quantities change as follow:

$$(2.11) \quad h_{ij}^{\hat{g}} = e^\phi [h_{ij} - g_{ij}^m \pi_N(\bar{\nabla}\phi)], \quad H^{\hat{g}} = e^{-\phi} [H - \pi_N(\bar{\nabla}\phi)]$$

and $(h^{\hat{g}})_{ij}^\circ = e^\phi h_{ij}^\circ.$

Observe that, in particular, the endomorphism of $Tf(\mathcal{M})$ associated to h° is invariant under conformal deformation of the ambient metric, that is

$$(2.12) \quad [(h^{\hat{g}})^\circ]_j^i = [h^\circ]_j^i.$$

Finally let us recall the fundamental equations of Gauss and Ricci which link the ambient curvature \bar{R} computed on $Tf(\mathcal{M})$ (respectively on $Tf(\mathcal{M})^\perp$) with the second fundamental form and the intrinsic curvature R (respectively with the second fundamental form and the normal curvature R^\perp):

$$(2.13) \quad \bar{R}_{ijkl} = R_{ijkl} + (h_{il})_\alpha (h_{jk})^\alpha - (h_{ik})_\alpha (h_{jl})^\alpha,$$

$$(2.14) \quad \bar{R}_{ij\alpha\beta}^\perp = R_{ij\alpha\beta}^\perp + (h_{ik})_\alpha (h_j^k)_\beta - (h_{ik})_\beta (h_j^k)_\alpha,$$

where, of course, $(h_{il})^\alpha$ denotes the α -component of the vector $h_{il} \in Tf(\mathcal{M})^\perp \subset T\mathcal{M}$ and where we adopted Einstein's convention on summation of repeated indices.

2.3. Geometric complete contractions and global conformal Invariants of Submanifolds

Given an immersed submanifold $f : \mathcal{M}^m \hookrightarrow \bar{\mathcal{M}}^n$, of course the above defined Riemannian curvature R , the curvature of the normal bundle R^\perp , and the extrinsic curvatures h, h°, H are geometric objects, that is they are invariant under change of coordinates and under isometries of the ambient manifold. So they give a list of *geometric tensors*. A natural way to define *geometric scalars* out of this list of tensors is by taking tensor products and then contracting using the metric \bar{g} . More precisely, we first take a finite number of tensor products, say,

$$(2.15) \quad R_{i_1 j_1 k_1 l_1} \otimes \cdots \otimes R_{i_r, j_r, \alpha_r, \beta_r}^\perp \otimes \cdots \otimes h_{i_s j_s}^\circ \otimes \cdots \otimes H g_{i_t j_t},$$

thus obtaining a tensor of rank $4 + \cdots + 4 + \cdots + 2 + \cdots + 2$. Then, we repeatedly pick out pairs of indices in the above expression and contract them against each other using the metric $\bar{g}^{\alpha\beta}$ (of course, in case of contractions not including the normal curvature R^\perp it is enough to contract using g^{ij}). This can be viewed in the more abstract perspective of Definition 2.1 by saying that we consider a *geometric complete contraction*

$$(2.16) \quad C(\bar{g}, R, R^\perp, h) = \text{contr}(\bar{g}^{\alpha_1 \beta_1} \otimes \cdots \otimes R_{i_1 j_1 k_1 l_1} \otimes \cdots \otimes R_{i_r, j_r, \alpha_r, \beta_r}^\perp \otimes \cdots \otimes h_{i_s j_s}^\circ \otimes \cdots \otimes H g_{i_t j_t}).$$

Let us stress that a complete contraction is determined by the *pattern* according to which different indices contract against each other; for example, the complete contraction $R_{ijkl} \otimes R^{ijkl}$ is different from $R_{ikl}^i \otimes R_s^{ksl}$. By taking linear combinations of geometric complete contractions (for the rigorous meaning see Definition 2.2), we construct *geometric scalar quantities*

$$(2.17) \quad P(\bar{g}, R, R^\perp, h) := \sum_{l \in L} a_l C^l(\bar{g}, R, R^\perp, h).$$

Remark 2.3. — As already mentioned in the introduction, let us note that the full class of geometric scalar quantities is known (for a general discussion of such invariants see [13]), and is larger than the one considered here: they include not only contractions in the curvatures and second fundamental forms, but also covariant derivatives of these natural tensors.

Remark 2.4. — Notice that thanks to the Gauss (2.13) and Ricci (2.14) equations, one can express the ambient curvature \bar{R} restricted on the tangent space of \mathcal{M} or restricted to the normal bundle (that is \bar{R}_{ijkl} and $\bar{R}_{ij\alpha\beta}$) as a quadratic combination of R, R^\perp and h . This is the reason why we can assume it is not present in the complete contractions (2.16) without

losing generality. Analogously, thanks to (2.9), we can assume that h is not present in the complete contractions but just h° and Hg .

DEFINITION 2.5 (Weight of a geometric scalar quantity). — *Let $P(\bar{g}, R, R^\perp, h)$ be a geometric scalar quantity as in (2.17) and consider the homothetic rescaling $\bar{g} \mapsto t^2\bar{g}$ of the ambient metric \bar{g} , for $t \in \mathbb{R}_+$. By denoting $R_{t^2\bar{g}}, R_{t^2\bar{g}}^\perp, h_{t^2\bar{g}}$ the tensors computed with respect to the rescaled metric $t^2\bar{g}$, if*

$$P(t^2\bar{g}, R_{t^2\bar{g}}, R_{t^2\bar{g}}^\perp, h_{t^2\bar{g}}) = t^K P(\bar{g}, R_{\bar{g}}, R_{\bar{g}}^\perp, h_{\bar{g}}), \quad \text{for some } K \in \mathbb{Z},$$

we then say that $P(\bar{g}, R, R^\perp, h)$ is a geometric scalar quantity of weight K .

Recall that, under a general conformal deformation $\hat{g} = e^{2\phi(x)}\bar{g}$ of the ambient metric \bar{g} on $\bar{\mathcal{M}}^n$, the volume form of the immersed m -dimensional submanifold $f(\mathcal{M})$ rescales by the formula $d\mu_{\hat{g}} = e^{m\phi(x)}d\mu_g$, where of course $\hat{g} = e^{2\phi(x)}g$ is the induced conformal deformation on $f(\mathcal{M})$. In particular, for every constant $t \in \mathbb{R}_+$, we have $d\mu_{t^2g} = t^m d\mu_g$. Thus, for any scalar geometric quantity $P(\bar{g}, R, R^\perp, h)$ of weight $-m$, the integral $\int_{\mathcal{M}^m} P(\bar{g}, R, R^\perp, h) d\mu_g$ is scale invariant for all compact orientable m -dimensional immersed submanifolds in any n -dimensional ambient Riemannian manifold. We are actually interested in those scalar geometric quantity $P(\bar{g}, R, R^\perp, h)$ of weight $-m$ which give rise to integrals which are invariant not only under constant rescalings, but under general conformal rescalings. Let us give a precise definition.

DEFINITION 2.6 (Global conformal invariants of submanifolds). — *Let $P(\bar{g}, R, R^\perp, h)$ be a geometric scalar quantity as in (2.17) of weight $-m$ and consider the conformal rescaling $\hat{g} := e^{2\phi(x)}\bar{g}$ of the ambient metric \bar{g} , for $\phi \in C^\infty(\bar{\mathcal{M}})$. By denoting $\hat{R}, \hat{R}^\perp, \hat{h}$ the tensors computed with respect to the conformal metric \hat{g} , if*

$$(2.18) \quad \int_{\mathcal{M}^m} P(\hat{g}, \hat{R}, \hat{R}^\perp, \hat{h}) d\mu_{\hat{g}} = \int_{\mathcal{M}^m} P(\bar{g}, R, R^\perp, h) d\mu_g$$

for any ambient Riemannian manifold $\bar{\mathcal{M}}^n$, any compact orientable m -dimensional immersed submanifold $f(\mathcal{M}^m) \subset \bar{\mathcal{M}}^n$ and any $\phi \in C^\infty(\bar{\mathcal{M}})$, we then say that $\int_{\mathcal{M}^m} P(\bar{g}, R, R^\perp, h) d\mu_g$ is a global conformal invariant for m -submanifolds in n -manifolds.

In this paper we address the question of classifying (at least in some cases) such global conformal invariants of submanifolds.

2.4. The Operator $I_{\bar{g},R,R^\perp,h}(\phi)$ and its Polarisation

Inspired by the work of Alexakis [1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6] on the classification of global conformal invariants of Riemannian manifolds, we introduce the useful operator $I_{\bar{g},R,R^\perp,h}(\phi)$, which “measures how far the scalar geometric invariant $P(\bar{g}, R, R^\perp, h)$ is from being a global conformal invariant”.

DEFINITION 2.7. — Let $P(\bar{g}, R, R^\perp, h)$ be a linear combination

$$P(\bar{g}, R, R^\perp, h) := \sum_{l \in L} a_l C^l(\bar{g}, R, R^\perp, h),$$

where each $C^l(\bar{g}, R, R^\perp, h)$ is in the form (2.16) and has weight $-m$, and assume that $P(\bar{g}, R, R^\perp, h)$ gives rise to a global conformal invariant for m -submanifolds, that is it satisfies (2.18). We define the differential operator $I_{\bar{g},R,R^\perp,h}(\phi)$, which depends both on the geometric tensors \bar{g}, R, R^\perp, h and on the auxiliary function $\phi \in C^\infty(\bar{\mathcal{M}}^n)$ as

$$(2.19) \quad I_{\bar{g},R,R^\perp,h}(\phi)(x) := e^{m\phi(x)} P(\hat{\bar{g}}, \hat{R}, \hat{R}^\perp, \hat{h})(x) - P(\bar{g}, R, R^\perp, h)(x),$$

where we use the notation of Definition 2.6.

Notice that, thanks to (2.18), it holds

$$(2.20) \quad \int_{\mathcal{M}^m} I_{\bar{g},R,R^\perp,h}(\phi) \, d\mu_g = 0,$$

for every Riemannian n -manifold $\bar{\mathcal{M}}^n$, every compact orientable m -submanifold $f(\mathcal{M}^m) \subset \bar{\mathcal{M}}^n$, and every function $\phi \in C^\infty(\bar{\mathcal{M}})$. By using the transformation laws for R, R^\perp, h under conformal rescalings recalled in Section 2.2, it is clear that $I_{\bar{g},R,R^\perp,h}(\phi)$ is a differential operator acting on the function ϕ . In particular we can polarize, that is we can pick any $A > 0$ functions $\psi_1(\cdot), \dots, \psi_A(\cdot)$, and choose

$$\phi(x) := \sum_{l=1}^A \psi_l(x).$$

Thus, we have a differential operator $I_{\bar{g},R,R^\perp,h}(\psi_1, \dots, \psi_A)(\cdot)$ so that, by (2.20), it holds

$$\int_{\mathcal{M}^m} I_{\bar{g},R,R^\perp,h}(\psi_1, \dots, \psi_A) \, d\mu_g = 0,$$

for every Riemannian n -manifold $\bar{\mathcal{M}}^n$, every compact orientable m -submanifold $f(\mathcal{M}^m) \subset \bar{\mathcal{M}}^n$, and any functions $\psi_1, \dots, \psi_A \in C^\infty(\bar{\mathcal{M}})$.

Now, for any given functions $\psi_1(\cdot), \dots, \psi_A(\cdot)$, we can consider the rescalings

$$\lambda_1 \psi_1(\cdot), \dots, \lambda_A \psi_A(\cdot),$$

and, as above, we have the equation

$$(2.21) \quad \int_{\mathcal{M}^m} I_{\bar{g},R,R^\perp,h}(\lambda_1\psi_1, \dots, \lambda_A\psi_A) \, d\mu_g = 0.$$

The trick here is to see $\int_{\mathcal{M}^m} I_{\bar{g},R,R^\perp,h}(\lambda_1\psi_1, \dots, \lambda_A\psi_A) \, d\mu_g$ as a polynomial $\Pi(\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_A)$ in the independent variables $\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_A$. But then, equation (2.21) implies that such a polynomial $\Pi(\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_A)$ is identically zero. Hence, each coefficient of each monomial in the variables $\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_A$ must vanish.

We will see later in the proofs of the results how to exploit this crucial trick.

3. Global Conformal Invariants of Surfaces

It is well known that in the Euclidean space \mathbb{R}^n , the Willmore energy $\mathcal{W}(f) := \int |H|^2 d\mu_g$ of a surface is invariant under conformal maps, that is under Möbius transformations with inversion centred off the surface. It can be shown that this is a consequence of the fact that the conformal Willmore energy of a surface immersed in a general Riemannian manifold $f : \mathcal{M}^2 \hookrightarrow \bar{\mathcal{M}}^n$

$$\mathcal{W}_{conf}(f) = \int_{\mathcal{M}} |H|^2 \, d\mu_g + \int_{\mathcal{M}} \bar{K} \, d\mu_g$$

where \bar{K} is the sectional curvature of the ambient space restricted to the surface, is invariant under conformal deformations of the ambient metric. Recall that by the Gauss equation one can write the intrinsic Gauss curvature K of (\mathcal{M}^2, g) as $K = (|H|^2 - \frac{1}{2}|h^\circ|^2) + \bar{K}$, where $|h^\circ|^2 = g^{ik}g^{jl}h_{ij}^\circ h_{kl}^\circ$ is the squared norm of the traceless second fundamental form, we can rewrite \mathcal{W}_{conf} as

$$\mathcal{W}_{conf}(f) = \frac{1}{2} \int_{\mathcal{M}} |h^\circ|^2 \, d\mu_g + \int_{\mathcal{M}} K \, d\mu_g.$$

Notice that both $\int_{\mathcal{M}} |h^\circ|^2 d\mu_g$ and $\int_{\mathcal{M}} K d\mu_g$ are natural conformal invariants: the first integral is conformally invariant as $|h^\circ|^2 d\mu_g$ is a pointwise conformally invariant thanks to formula (2.11), and the second integral is conformally invariant by the Gauss–Bonnet theorem (more generally it is a *topological* invariant). It trivially follows that any linear combination of the two integrands gives rise to a global conformal invariant. Our next result is that actually in codimension one there are no other global conformal invariants and in codimension two the situation is analogous once also the normal curvature is taken into account.

3.1. Global Conformal Invariants of Codimension One Surfaces

As announced before, as first result we show that, for codimension one surfaces, any global conformal invariant must be a linear combination of the squared norm of the traceless second fundamental form and the intrinsic Gauss curvature.

THEOREM 3.1. — *Let $P(\bar{g}, R, R^\perp, h) = \sum_{l \in L} a_l C^l(\bar{g}, R, R^\perp, h)$ be a geometric scalar quantity for two-dimensional submanifolds of codimension one made by linear combinations of complete contractions in the general form*

$$(3.1) \quad C^l(\bar{g}, R, R^\perp, h) = \text{contr}(\bar{g}^{\alpha_1 \beta_1} \otimes \cdots \otimes R_{i_1 j_1 k_1 l_1} \otimes \cdots \otimes R_{i_r, j_r, \alpha_r, \beta_r}^\perp \cdots \otimes h_{i_s j_s}^\circ \otimes \cdots \otimes H g_{i_t j_t}),$$

and assume that $\int_{\mathcal{M}} P(\bar{g}, R, R^\perp, h) d\mu_g$ is a global conformal invariant, in the sense of Definition 2.6.

Then there exist $a, b \in \mathbb{R}$ such that P has the following decomposition

$$P(\bar{g}, R, R^\perp, h) = aK + b|h^\circ|^2.$$

Proof. — First of all notice that since by assumption here we are working in codimension one, the normal curvature R^\perp vanishes identically so it can be suppressed without losing generality. Moreover, by definition, $P(\bar{g}, R, h)$ is a linear combination of complete contractions $C^l(\bar{g}, R, h)$ each of weight -2 . Observing that any contraction of $g^{-1} \otimes g^{-1} \otimes R$ is already of weight -2 and that any contraction of $g^{-1} \otimes h$ is of weight -1 , the only possibility for $P(\bar{g}, R, h)$ to be of weight -2 is that it decomposes as

$$(3.2) \quad P(\bar{g}, R, h) = a \text{contr}(g^{i_1 j_1} \otimes g^{i_2 j_2} \otimes R_{i_3 j_3 i_4 j_4}) + b \text{contr}(g^{i_1 j_1} \otimes g^{i_2 j_2} \otimes H g_{i_3 j_3} \otimes \cdots \otimes H g_{i_{r+2} j_{r+2}} \otimes h_{i_{r+3} j_{r+3}}^\circ \otimes \cdots \otimes h_{i_{r+4} j_{r+4}}^\circ),$$

where in the above formula we intend that $r = 0, 1, 2$ is the number of H factors, and $2 - r$ is the number of h° factors. Clearly, since by assumption \mathcal{M} is a 2-d manifold, the term $\text{contr}(g^{i_1 j_1} \otimes g^{i_2 j_2} \otimes R_{i_3 j_3 i_4 j_4})$ is a (possibly null) multiple of the Gauss curvature. To get the thesis it is therefore sufficient to prove that $r = 0$, that is the second summand in (3.2) is completely expressed in terms of the traceless second fundamental form. Indeed any complete contraction of $g^{-1} \otimes g^{-1} \otimes h^\circ$ is a (possibly null) multiple of $|h^\circ|^2$.

To this aim observe that, since by the Gauss–Bonnet Theorem $\int_{\mathcal{M}} K d\mu_g$ is a global conformal invariant, called

$$(3.3) \quad P_1(g, h) := P(\bar{g}, R, h) - aK \\ = b \operatorname{contr}(g^{i_1 j_1} \otimes g^{i_2 j_2} \otimes Hg_{i_3 j_3} \otimes \cdots \otimes Hg_{i_{r+2} j_{r+2}} \\ \otimes h_{i_{r+3} j_{r+3}}^\circ \otimes \cdots \otimes h_{i_{r+4} j_{r+4}}^\circ),$$

we have that $\int_{\mathcal{M}} P_1(g, h) d\mu_g$ is a global conformal invariant for compact surfaces immersed in 3-manifolds, as difference of such objects.

Consider then an arbitrary compact surface $f(\mathcal{M}^2)$ immersed into an arbitrary Riemannian 3-manifold $(\bar{\mathcal{M}}^3, \bar{g}^3)$, and an arbitrary conformal rescaling $\hat{g}^3 = e^{2\phi(x)} \bar{g}^3$ of the ambient metric by a smooth function $\phi \in C^\infty(\bar{\mathcal{M}})$. All the hatted geometric tensors $\hat{g}, \hat{h}, \hat{h}^\circ, \hat{H}$ denote the corresponding tensors computed with respect to the rescaled metric \hat{g} . In Section 2.4 we defined the operator

$$I_{(g,h)}^1(\phi) := e^{2\phi} P_1(\hat{g}, \hat{h}) - P_1(g, h),$$

and we observed that the conformal invariance of the integrated quantities implies (see (2.20))

$$(3.4) \quad \int_{\mathcal{M}} I_{(g,h)}^1(\phi) d\mu_g = 0.$$

From the formulas (2.11) of the change of h° and H under a conformal deformation of metric, it is clear that $I_{(g,h)}^1(\phi)$ does not depend directly on ϕ but just on $\pi_N(\bar{\nabla}\phi) = (\partial_N\phi)N$, the normal derivative of ϕ . More precisely $I_{(g,h)}^1(\phi)$ is a polynomial in $\partial_N\phi$ exactly of the same degree $0 \leq r \leq 2$ as $P_1(g, h^\circ, H)$ seen as a polynomial in H .

By considering $t\phi$ for $t \in \mathbb{R}$, we therefore get that

$$I_{g,h}^1(t\phi) = \sum_{k=1}^r a_k C^k(g, h^\circ, H) t^k (\partial_N\phi)^k.$$

Recalling now (3.4), we obtain that $\int_{\mathcal{M}} I_{(g,h)}^1(t\phi) d\mu_g$ vanishes identically as a polynomial in t , so

$$(3.5) \quad 0 = \left. \frac{d^k}{dt^k} \right|_{t=0} \int_{\mathcal{M}} I_{(g,h)}^1(t\phi) d\mu_g = k! \int_{\mathcal{M}} a_k C^k(g, h^\circ, H) (\partial_N\phi)^k d\mu_g,$$

for all $k = 0, \dots, r$. Pick an arbitrary point $x \in \mathcal{M}$; by choosing local coordinates in $\bar{\mathcal{M}}^3$ adapted to $f(\mathcal{M})$ at $f(x)$, it is easy to see that for any given function $\psi \in C_c^\infty(\mathcal{M})$ supported in such a coordinate neighborhood

of x , there exists $\phi \in C^\infty(\bar{\mathcal{M}})$ such that

$$\psi = \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x^3} \circ f = \partial_N \phi \circ f.$$

By plugging such an arbitrary $C_c^\infty(\mathcal{M})$ function ψ in place of $\partial_N \phi$ in (3.5), we obtain that not only the integrals but the integrands themselves must vanish, that is $a_k C^k(g, h^\circ, H) \equiv 0$ on \mathcal{M} . It follows that $I_{g,h}^1(\phi) \equiv 0$ or, in other words, the degree of $I_{g,h}^1(t\phi)$ as a polynomial in t is 0. By the above discussion we have then that $r = 0$, which was our thesis. \square

3.2. Global Conformal Invariants of Codimension Two Surfaces

Let $(\bar{\mathcal{M}}^4, \bar{g}_{\alpha\beta})$ be a four dimensional Riemannian manifold and $f : \mathcal{M} \hookrightarrow \bar{\mathcal{M}}$ an immersion of an oriented compact surface \mathcal{M}^2 . In local coordinates, if $\{e_1, e_2, e_3, e_4\}$ is an adapted orthonormal frame, so that $\{e_1, e_2\}$ is a frame on $Tf(\mathcal{M})$ and $\{e_3, e_4\}$ is a frame on $[Tf(\mathcal{M})]^\perp$ we define

$$K^\perp = R^\perp(e_1, e_2, e_3, e_4),$$

where R^\perp is the curvature tensor of the normal connection defined in (2.6). Note that K^\perp is well defined up to a sign depending on orientation, indeed by the symmetries of the normal curvature tensor, for a codimension two surface R^\perp has only one non-zero component, namely $\pm K^\perp$. We also denote by

$$\bar{K}^\perp = \bar{R}(e_1, e_2, e_3, e_4)$$

the ambient curvature evaluated on the normal bundle.

We note here that the normal curvature is not a complete contraction of the form described above. The anti-symmetry of the curvature means that the normal curvature does not appear as a complete contraction. In fact, the normal curvature is an odd invariant (as opposed to an even invariant like the Gauss curvature). The normal curvature however is an even invariant if we include the volume form. To that end, we consider odd invariants as defined below.

DEFINITION 3.2 ((Odd) Complete Contractions [7]). — Denote with ϵ the volume form of \mathbb{R}^4 . Any complete contraction

$$C = \text{contr}(\epsilon \otimes (A^1)_{i_1 \dots i_s} \otimes (A^t)_{j_1 \dots j_q})$$

will be seen as a formal expression. Each factor $(A^l)_{i_1 \dots i_s}$ is an ordered set of slots. Given the factors $A^1_{i_1 \dots i_s}, A^t_{j_1 \dots j_q}$, a complete contraction is then a set of pairs of slots $(a_1, b_1), \dots, (a_w, b_w)$ with the following properties: if

$k \neq l, \{a_l, b_l\} \cap \{a_k, b_k\} = \emptyset, a_k \neq b_k$ and $\bigcup_{i=1}^w \{a_i, b_i\} = \{i_1, \dots, j_q\}$. Each pair corresponds to a particular contraction.

Two complete contractions

$$\text{contr}((A^1)_{i_1 \dots i_s} \otimes \dots \otimes (A^t)_{j_1 \dots j_w})$$

and

$$\text{contr}((B^1)_{f_1 \dots f_q} \otimes \dots \otimes (B^{t'})_{v_1 \dots v_z})$$

will be identical if $t = t', A^l = B^l$ and if the μ -th index in A^l contracts against the ν -th index in A^r then the μ -th index in B^l contracts against the ν -th in B^r .

For a complete contraction, the length refers to the number of factors.

The definitions for an odd complete contraction are exactly the same as for contractions as defined above with the obvious changes.

For a codimension two surface, we note that we have two topological invariants: the integral of the Gauss curvature K giving the Euler Characteristic of \mathcal{M} via the Gauss–Bonnet Theorem, and the integral of the normal curvature K^\perp which gives the Euler characteristic of the normal bundle,

$$(3.6) \quad \int_{\mathcal{M}} K \, d\mu_g = 2\pi\chi(\mathcal{M}), \quad \int_{\mathcal{M}} K^\perp \, d\mu_g = 2\pi\chi^\perp(f(\mathcal{M})).$$

As already observed, $|h^\circ|^2 d\mu_g$ is a pointwise conformal invariant. Hence any linear combination of these three integrands is a global conformal invariant and in the next theorem we show that there are no others.

THEOREM 3.3. — *Let $P(\bar{g}, R, R^\perp, h) = \sum_{l \in L} a_l C^l(\bar{g}, R, R^\perp, h)$ be a geometric scalar quantity for two-dimensional submanifolds of codimension two made by linear combinations of (possibly odd) complete contractions in the general form*

$$(3.7) \quad C^l(\bar{g}, R, R^\perp, h) = \text{contr}(\epsilon \otimes \bar{g}^{\alpha_1 \beta_1} \otimes \dots \otimes R_{i_1 j_1 k_1 l_1} \otimes \dots \otimes R_{i_r j_r \alpha_r \beta_r}^\perp \otimes \dots \otimes h_{i_s j_s}^\circ \otimes \dots \otimes Hg_{i_t j_t}),$$

where ϵ is the volume form of \mathbb{R}^4 and assume that $\int_{\mathcal{M}} P(\bar{g}, R, R^\perp, h) d\mu_g$ is a global conformal invariant, in the sense of Definition 2.6.

Then there exist $a, b, c \in \mathbb{R}$ such that P has the following decomposition

$$P(\bar{g}, R, R^\perp, h) = aK + bK^\perp + c|h^\circ|^2.$$

Proof. — Exactly as in the proof of Theorem 3.1, if $P(\bar{g}, R, R^\perp, h)$ gives rise to a global conformal invariant it must necessarily be a linear combination of complete contractions $C^l(\bar{g}, R, R^\perp, h)$ each of weight -2 . Observing

that any contraction of $g^{-1} \otimes g^{-1} \otimes R$ and of $\epsilon \otimes \bar{g}^{-1} \otimes \bar{g}^{-1} \otimes R^\perp$ is already of weight -2 , and that any contraction of $g^{-1} \otimes h$ is of weight -1 , the only possibility for $P(\bar{g}, R, R^\perp, h)$ to be of weight -2 is that it decomposes as

$$\begin{aligned}
 P(\bar{g}, R, R^\perp, h) &= a \operatorname{contr}(g^{i_1 j_1} \otimes g^{i_2 j_2} \otimes R_{i_3 j_3 i_4 j_4}) \\
 &\quad + b \operatorname{contr}(\bar{g}^{\alpha_1 \beta_1} \otimes g^{\alpha_2 \beta_2} \otimes R_{\alpha_3 \beta_3 \alpha_4 \beta_4}^\perp) \\
 &\quad + c \operatorname{contr}(\epsilon \otimes g^{i_1 j_1} \otimes g^{i_2 j_2} \otimes Hg_{i_3 j_3} \otimes \cdots \otimes Hg_{i_{r+2} j_{r+2}} \\
 &\quad \quad \quad \otimes h_{i_{r+3} j_{r+3}}^\circ \otimes \cdots \otimes h_{i_{r+4} j_{r+4}}^\circ),
 \end{aligned}$$

where in the above formula we intend that $r = 0, 1, 2$ is the number of H factors, and $2 - r$ is the number of h° factors. Clearly, since by assumption \mathcal{M} is a 2-d manifold, the term $\operatorname{contr}(g^{i_1 j_1} \otimes g^{i_2 j_2} R_{i_3 j_3 i_4 j_4})$ is a (possibly null) multiple of the Gauss curvature. Analogously, since $f(\mathcal{M}) \subset \bar{\mathcal{M}}$ is a codimension two submanifold, the term $\operatorname{contr}(\epsilon \otimes \bar{g}^{\alpha_1 \beta_1} \otimes g^{\alpha_2 \beta_2} \otimes R_{\alpha_3 \beta_3 \alpha_4 \beta_4}^\perp)$ is a (possibly null) multiple of the normal curvature K^\perp . But, by (3.6), we already know that $\int_{\mathcal{M}} K d\mu_g$ and $\int_{\mathcal{M}} K^\perp d\mu_g$ are global conformal invariants so, called

$$\begin{aligned}
 P_1(g, h) &:= P(\bar{g}, R, R^\perp, h) - aK - bK^\perp \\
 &= b \operatorname{contr}(g^{i_1 j_1} \otimes g^{i_2 j_2} \otimes Hg_{i_3 j_3} \otimes \cdots \otimes Hg_{i_{r+2} j_{r+2}} \\
 &\quad \quad \quad \otimes h_{i_{r+3} j_{r+3}}^\circ \otimes \cdots \otimes h_{i_{r+4} j_{r+4}}^\circ),
 \end{aligned}$$

and so $\int_{\mathcal{M}} P_1(g, h) d\mu_g$ is a global conformal invariant for compact surfaces immersed in 3-manifolds, as the difference of such objects. The thesis can be now achieved by repeating verbatim the second part of the proof of Theorem 3.1. □

3.2.1. Two examples: the complex projective plane and the complex hyperbolic plane

Two particular cases of interest (apart from the spaces forms) are $\mathbb{C}\mathbb{P}^2$ and $\mathbb{C}\mathbb{H}^2$ the complex projective plane and the complex hyperbolic plane respectively. These are Kähler manifolds with their standard Kähler form Ω of constant holomorphic sectional curvature and unlike their real counterparts, \mathbb{S}^4 and \mathbb{H}^4 , they are not locally conformal to \mathbb{C}^2 .

Let us consider an immersion $\phi : \mathcal{M} \hookrightarrow \bar{\mathcal{M}}$ of an oriented surface, where $\bar{\mathcal{M}} = \mathbb{C}\mathbb{P}^2, \mathbb{C}\mathbb{H}^2$. The Kähler function C on \mathcal{M} is defined by $\phi^* \Omega = C d\mu_g$. Only the sign of C depends on the orientation, hence C^2 and $|C|$ are well defined for non-orientable surfaces. The Kähler function satisfies

$$-1 \leq C \leq 1.$$

By direct computation, we find that the Willmore functional is equal to

$$\mathcal{W}_{\mathbb{C}\mathbb{P}^2}(\phi) = \int_{\mathcal{M}} (|H|^2 + \overline{K}) \, d\mu_g = \int_{\mathcal{M}} (|H|^2 + 1 + 3C^2) \, d\mu_g,$$

and

$$\mathcal{W}_{\mathbb{C}\mathbb{H}^2}(\phi) = \int_{\mathcal{M}} (|H|^2 + \overline{K}) \, d\mu_g = \int_{\mathcal{M}} (|H|^2 - 1 - 3C^2) \, d\mu_g.$$

By the Ricci equation (2.14), we also have

$$\overline{K}^\perp = \overline{R}_{1234} = K^\perp - \left((\mathring{h}_{1p})_3(\mathring{h}_{2p})_4 - (\mathring{h}_{2p})_3(\mathring{h}_{1p})_4 \right)$$

which, applying the symmetries of the curvature tensor, can be written as a complete contraction. Therefore, the following energies are all global conformal invariant:

$$(3.8) \quad \mathcal{W}_{\mathbb{C}\mathbb{P}^2}^+(\phi) = \int_{\mathcal{M}} |H|^2 + \overline{K} - \overline{K}^\perp = \int_{\mathcal{M}} (|H|^2 + 6C^2) \, d\mu_g$$

$$(3.9) \quad \mathcal{W}_{\mathbb{C}\mathbb{P}^2}^-(\phi) = \int_{\mathcal{M}} |H|^2 + \overline{K} + \overline{K}^\perp = \int_{\mathcal{M}} (|H|^2 + 2) \, d\mu_g,$$

and

$$(3.10) \quad \mathcal{W}_{\mathbb{C}\mathbb{H}^2}^+(\phi) = \int_{\mathcal{M}} |H|^2 + \overline{K} - \overline{K}^\perp = \int_{\mathcal{M}} (|H|^2 - 6C^2) \, d\mu_g$$

$$(3.11) \quad \mathcal{W}_{\mathbb{C}\mathbb{H}^2}^-(\phi) = \int_{\mathcal{M}} |H|^2 + \overline{K} + \overline{K}^\perp = \int_{\mathcal{M}} (|H|^2 - 2) \, d\mu_g.$$

Let us remark that the energies (3.8), (3.9) have already been object of investigation in [21], where it was shown that $\mathcal{W}_{\mathbb{C}\mathbb{P}^2}^-(\phi) \geq 4\pi\mu - 2 \int_{\Sigma} |C| \, d\mu_g$ where μ is the maximum multiplicity of the immersion (i.e. the maximal number of pre-images via the immersion map). Moreover in the same paper it was shown that equality holds if and only if $\mu = 1$ and \mathcal{M} is either a complex projective line or a totally geodesic real projective plane, or $\mu = 2$ and \mathcal{M} is a Lagrangian Whitney sphere.

Remark 3.4. — Since the goal of the present paper is to investigate the structure of global conformal invariants, we recalled the definition of $\mathcal{W}_{\mathbb{C}\mathbb{P}^2}^\pm$ given in [21] and we defined the new functionals $\mathcal{W}_{\mathbb{C}\mathbb{H}^2}^\pm$ in order to give interesting examples of Willmore-type energies in codimension 2. In a forthcoming work we will address the question whether $\mathcal{W}_{\mathbb{C}\mathbb{H}^2}^\pm$ satisfy analogous properties as $\mathcal{W}_{\mathbb{C}\mathbb{P}^2}^\pm$.

4. Global Conformal Invariants of Submanifolds

Let us consider a geometric scalar quantity $P(g^m, h^m)$ of the form

$$(4.1) \quad \sum_{l \in L} a_l C^l(g^m, h^m),$$

where each C^l is a complete contraction

$$(4.2) \quad \text{contr}(g^{i_1 j_1} \otimes \dots \otimes g^{i_s j_s} \otimes h_{i_{s+1} j_{s+1}} \otimes \dots \otimes h_{i_{2s} j_{2s}});$$

that is we consider complete contractions as defined in (2.16) but depending just on the second fundamental form h^m and the induced metric g^m for immersed m -submanifolds $f(\mathcal{M}^m)$ in Riemannian n -manifolds $(\bar{\mathcal{M}}^n, \bar{g}^n)$.

Our first goal in this section is to understand the structure of geometric scalar quantities (4.1) giving rise to global conformal invariants for submanifolds, in the sense of Definition 2.6. This is exactly the content of the next result.

THEOREM 4.1. — *Let $P(g^m, h^m)$ be as in (4.1) with each C^l of the form (4.2), and assume that $\int_{\mathcal{M}} P(g^m, h^m) d\mu_{g^m}$ is a global conformal invariant, in the sense of Definition 2.6. Then there exists a pointwise conformal invariant $W(g^m, \mathring{h}^m)$ of weight $-m$ depending only on the traceless second fundamental form \mathring{h} contracted with the induced metric g^m so that*

$$P(g^m, h^m) = W(g^m, \mathring{h}^m).$$

In other words, for every $l \in L$ one has that C^l in (4.1) is a complete contraction of weight $-m$ of the form

$$(4.3) \quad \text{contr}(g^{i_1 j_1} \otimes \dots \otimes g^{i_m j_m} \otimes \mathring{h}_{i_{m+1} j_{m+1}} \otimes \dots \otimes \mathring{h}_{i_{2m} j_{2m}}).$$

Proof. — First of all recall that, by definition, $P(g^m, h^m)$ is a linear combination of complete contractions $C^l(g^m, h^m)$ each of weight $-m$. Observing that any contraction of $g^{-1} \otimes h$ is of weight -1 , this implies that in (4.3) we have $s = m$, that is $C^l(g^m, h^m)$ is a complete contraction of the form

$$(4.4) \quad \text{contr}(g^{i_1 j_1} \otimes \dots \otimes g^{i_m j_m} \otimes h_{i_{m+1} j_{m+1}} \otimes \dots \otimes h_{i_{2m} j_{2m}}).$$

Recalling (2.10), that is the orthogonal splitting $h_{ij} = Hg_{ij} + h_{ij}^\circ$, we can rewrite such a complete contraction as

$$(4.5) \quad \text{contr}(g^{i_1 j_1} \otimes \dots \otimes g^{i_m j_m} \otimes Hg_{i_{m+1} j_{m+1}} \otimes \dots \otimes Hg_{i_{m+r} j_{m+r}} \otimes h_{i_{m+r+1} j_{m+r+1}}^\circ \otimes \dots \otimes h_{i_{2m} j_{2m}}^\circ).$$

Our goal is to prove that $r = 0$, that is there are no H factors, so $P(g^m, h^m) = P(g^m, \mathring{h}^m)$ is expressed purely as complete contractions of

traceless fundamental forms, which are *pointwise* conformal invariants once multiplied by $d\mu_g$ thanks to (2.11).

To that aim consider an arbitrary compact m -dimensional immersed submanifold $f(\mathcal{M}^m)$ of an arbitrary Riemannian n -manifold $(\bar{\mathcal{M}}^n, \bar{g}^n)$, and an arbitrary conformal rescaling $\hat{g}^n = e^{2\phi(x)}\bar{g}^n$ of the ambient metric by a smooth function $\phi \in C^\infty(\bar{\mathcal{M}})$. All the hatted geometric tensors $\hat{g}, \hat{h}, \hat{h}^\circ, \hat{H}$ denote the corresponding tensors computed with respect to the deformed metric \hat{g} . In Section 2.4 we defined the operator

$$I_{(g,h)}(\phi) := e^{m\phi}P(\hat{g}, \hat{h}) - P(g, h),$$

and we observed that the conformal invariance of the integrated quantities implies (see (2.20))

$$(4.6) \quad \int_{\mathcal{M}} I_{(g,h)}(\phi) d\mu_g = 0.$$

From the formulas (2.11) of the change of h° and H under a conformal deformation of metric, it is clear that $I_{(g,h)}(\phi)$ does not depend directly on ϕ but just on $\pi_N(\bar{\nabla}\phi)$, the projection of $\bar{\nabla}\phi$ onto the normal space of $f(\mathcal{M})$. More precisely $I_{(g,h)}(\phi)$ is polynomial in the components of $\pi_N(\bar{\nabla}\phi)$ exactly of the same degree $0 \leq r \leq m$ as $P(g, h^\circ, H)$ seen as a polynomial in H .

By considering $t\phi$ for $t \in \mathbb{R}$, we get that

$$I_{g,h}(t\phi) = \sum_{k=1}^r a_k C^k(g, h^\circ, H, \pi_N(\bar{\nabla}\phi)) t^k,$$

where $C^k(g, h^\circ, H, \pi_N(\bar{\nabla}\phi))$ is an homogeneous polynomial of degree k in the components of $\pi_N(\bar{\nabla}\phi)$. Recalling now (4.6), we obtain that $\int_{\mathcal{M}} I_{(g,h)}(t\phi) d\mu_g$ vanishes identically as a polynomial in t , so

$$(4.7) \quad 0 = \left. \frac{d^k}{dt^k} \right|_{t=0} \int_{\mathcal{M}} I_{(g,h)}(t\phi) d\mu_g = k! \int_{\mathcal{M}} a_k C^k(g, h^\circ, H, \pi_N(\bar{\nabla}\phi)) d\mu_g,$$

for all $k = 0, \dots, r$. Pick an arbitrary point $x \in \mathcal{M}$; by choosing local coordinates in $\bar{\mathcal{M}}^n$ adapted to $f(\mathcal{M})$ at $f(x)$, it is easy to see that for any given functions $\psi^i, \dots, \psi^{n-m} \in C_c^\infty(\mathcal{M})$ supported in such a coordinate neighborhood of x , there exists $\phi \in C^\infty(\bar{\mathcal{M}})$ such that

$$\psi^i = (\bar{\nabla}\phi)^{m+i} \circ f,$$

where of course thanks to this choice of coordinates we have

$$\pi_N(\bar{\nabla}\phi) = \left((\bar{\nabla}\phi)^{m+1}, \dots, (\bar{\nabla}\phi)^n \right).$$

By plugging such arbitrary $C_c^\infty(\mathcal{M})$ functions $\psi^i, \dots, \psi^{n-m}$ in place of $\pi_N(\bar{\nabla}\phi)$ in (4.7), we obtain that not only the integrals but the integrands themselves must vanish, that is $a_k C^k(g, h^\circ, H, \pi_N(\bar{\nabla}\phi)) \equiv 0$ on \mathcal{M} . It follows that $I_{g,h}(\phi) \equiv 0$ or, in other words, the degree of $I_{g,h}(t\phi)$ as a polynomial in t is 0. By the above discussion we have that $r = 0$, which was our thesis. \square

We pass now to consider the more general geometric scalar quantity $P(g^m, R^m, h^m)$, for $m \in \mathbb{N}$ even, of the form

$$(4.8) \quad P(g^m, R^m, h^m) = P_1(g^m, h^m) + P_2(g^m, R^m),$$

where

$$(4.9) \quad P_1(g^m, h^m) = \sum_{l \in L} a_l C^l(g^m, h^m) \quad \text{and} \quad P_2(g^m, R^m) = \sum_{s \in S} b_s C^s(g^m, R^m),$$

where each $C^l(g^m, h^m)$ is a complete contraction

$$(4.10) \quad \text{contr}(g^{i_1 j_1} \otimes \dots \otimes g^{i_s j_s} \otimes h_{i_{s+1} j_{s+1}} \otimes \dots \otimes h_{i_{2s} j_{2s}})$$

and each $C^s(g^m, R^m)$ is a complete contraction

$$(4.11) \quad \text{contr}(g^{i_1 j_1} \otimes \dots \otimes g^{i_{2r} j_{2r}} \otimes R_{i_{2r+1} j_{2r+1} k_{2r+1} l_{2r+1}} \otimes \dots \otimes R_{i_{3r} j_{3r} k_{3r} l_{3r}}).$$

In other words we consider complete contractions as defined in (2.16) which split in two parts: one depending just on the second fundamental form h^m and the other one just on the intrinsic curvature R^m , for immersed m -submanifolds $(f(\mathcal{M}^m), g^m)$ in Riemannian n -manifolds $(\bar{\mathcal{M}}^n, \bar{g}^n)$. As usual, the goal is to understand the structure of geometric scalar quantities (4.8) giving rise to global conformal invariants for submanifolds, in the sense of Definition 2.6. This is exactly the content of the next result.

THEOREM 4.2. — *Let $m \in \mathbb{N}$ be even and let $P(g^m, R^m, h^m) = P_1(g^m, h^m) + P_2(g^m, R^m)$ be a geometric scalar quantity as above. Assume that $\int_{\mathcal{M}} P(g^m, R^m, h^m) d\mu_{g^m}$ is a global conformal invariant, in the sense of Definition 2.6.*

Then both $\int_{\mathcal{M}} P_1(g^m, h^m) d\mu_{g^m}$ and $\int_{\mathcal{M}} P_2(g^m, R^m) d\mu_{g^m}$ are global conformal invariants. It follows that

- (1) *There exists a pointwise conformal invariant $W_1(g^m, \mathring{h}^m)$ of weight $-m$ depending only on the traceless second fundamental form \mathring{h} contracted with the induced metric g^m so that*

$$P_1(g^m, h^m) = W_1(g^m, \mathring{h}^m);$$

or, in other words, for every $l \in L$ one has that C^l in (4.10) is a complete contraction of weight $-m$ of the form

$$(4.12) \quad \text{contr}(g^{i_1 j_1} \otimes \dots \otimes g^{i_m j_m} \otimes \mathring{h}_{i_{m+1} j_{m+1}} \otimes \dots \otimes \mathring{h}_{i_{2m} j_{2m}}).$$

(2) Called $\text{Pfaff}(R^m)$ the Pfaffian of the intrinsic Riemann tensor R^m and W^m the Weyl tensor of g^m , $P_2(g^m, R^m)$ is of the form

$$P_2(g^m, R^m) = \tilde{P}_2(g^m, W^m) + c \text{Pfaff}(R^m), \quad \text{for some } c \in \mathbb{R},$$

where $\tilde{P}_2(g^m, W^m)$ is a pointwise conformal invariant of weight $-m$ expressed as a linear combination of complete contractions of the form

$$\text{contr}(g^{i_1 j_1} \otimes \dots \otimes g^{i_m j_m} \otimes W_{i_{m+1} j_{m+1} k_{m+1} l_{m+1}} \otimes \dots \otimes W_{i_{\frac{3m}{2}} j_{\frac{3m}{2}} k_{\frac{3m}{2}} l_{\frac{3m}{2}}}).$$

Remark 4.3. — It is well known that

- The Weyl tensor $W_{ijkl}(g^m)$ is a pointwise scalar conformal invariant of weight 2, that is it satisfies $W_{ijkl}(e^{2\phi(x)}g^m(x)) = e^{2\phi(x)}W(g^m)(x)$ for every $\phi \in C^\infty(\mathcal{M})$ and every $x \in \mathcal{M}^m$. It follows that any complete contraction of the tensor $g^{-1} \otimes g^{-1} \otimes W$ is a pointwise scalar conformal invariant of weight -2 .
- The Pfaffian $\text{Pfaff}(R_{ijkl})$ of the intrinsic curvature $R_{ijkl} = R^m$ integrated over the manifold gives rise to a *topological* invariant:

$$\int_{\mathcal{M}^m} \text{Pfaff}(R_{ijkl}) \, d\mu_g = \frac{2^m \pi^{m/2} (\frac{m}{2} - 1)!}{2(m-1)!} \chi(\mathcal{M}^m),$$

where $\chi(\mathcal{M}^m)$ is the Euler Characteristic of \mathcal{M}^m .

Therefore, recalling the conformal invariance of the traceless second fundamental form (2.11), any linear combination of complete contractions

$$P(g^m, h^m, R^m) = W_1(g^m, \mathring{h}^m) + \tilde{P}_2(g^m, W^m) + c \text{Pfaff}(R^m)$$

as in the thesis of Theorem 4.2 gives rise to a “trivial” global conformal invariant. Theorem 4.2 states that, under the assumption that P splits into the sum of an intrinsic part and of an extrinsic part depending just on the second fundamental form, this is actually the only possibility.

Proof. — Since by assumption $P(g^m, R^m, h^m) = P_1(g^m, h^m) + P_2(g^m, R^m)$ gives rise to a global conformal invariant, if we show that $\int_{\mathcal{M}} P_1(g^m, h^m) \, d\mu_g$ is a global conformal invariant, the same will be true for $\int_{\mathcal{M}} P_2(g^m, R^m) \, d\mu_g$. In order to prove that, consider an arbitrary compact m -dimensional immersed submanifold $f(\mathcal{M}^m)$ of an arbitrary Riemannian n -manifold $(\bar{\mathcal{M}}^n, \bar{g}^n)$, and an arbitrary conformal rescaling $\hat{g}^n = e^{2\phi(x)}\bar{g}^n$ of the ambient metric by a smooth function $\phi \in C^\infty(\bar{\mathcal{M}})$. All the hatted

geometric tensors $\hat{g}, \hat{h}, \hat{h}^\circ, \hat{H}, \hat{R}$ denote the corresponding tensors computed with respect to the rescaled metric \hat{g} . Analogously to Section 2.4, define the operators

$$(4.13) \quad I_{g,h}^1(\phi) := e^{m\phi} P_1(\hat{g}, \hat{h}) - P_1(g, h),$$

$$(4.14) \quad I_{g,R}^2(\phi) := e^{m\phi} P_2(\hat{g}, \hat{R}) - P_2(g, R),$$

$$(4.15) \quad I_{g,R,h}(\phi) := I_{g,h}^1(\phi) + I_{g,R}^2(\phi).$$

As already observed in the proof of Theorem 4.1, $I_{g,h}^1(\phi)$ does not depend directly on ϕ but only on $\pi_N(\bar{\nabla}\phi)$, the projection of $\bar{\nabla}\phi$ onto the normal space of $f(\mathcal{M})$. More precisely $I_{g,h}^1(\phi)$ is polynomial in the components of $\pi_N(\bar{\nabla}\phi)$ exactly of the same degree $0 \leq r \leq m$ as $P_1(g, h^\circ, H)$ seen as a polynomial in H .

On the other hand, recalling the formulas (2.2) of the change of the intrinsic curvature R_{ijkl} of (\mathcal{M}^m, g^m) under conformal deformation of the metric, it is clear that $I_{g,R}^2$ does not depend directly on ϕ but only on $\nabla_{\mathcal{M}}\phi$, the projection of $\bar{\nabla}\phi$ onto the tangent space of $f(\mathcal{M})$, and on $\nabla_{\mathcal{M}}^2\phi$, the covariant Hessian of $\phi|_{\mathcal{M}}$. More precisely $I_{g,R}^2(\phi)$ is polynomial in the components of $\nabla_{\mathcal{M}}\phi, \nabla_{\mathcal{M}}^2\phi$.

By considering $t\phi$ for $t \in \mathbb{R}$, we get that

$$I_{g,h}^1(t\phi) = \sum_{k=1}^r a_k C^k(g, h^\circ, H, \pi_N(\bar{\nabla}\phi)) t^k$$

$$I_{g,R}^2(t\phi) = \sum_{l=1}^s b_l C^l(g, R, \nabla_{\mathcal{M}}\phi, \nabla_{\mathcal{M}}^2\phi) t^k$$

where $C^k(g, h^\circ, H, \pi_N(\bar{\nabla}\phi))$ (respectively $C^l(g, R, \nabla_{\mathcal{M}}\phi, \nabla_{\mathcal{M}}^2\phi)$) is an homogeneous polynomial of degree k in the components of $\pi_N(\bar{\nabla}\phi)$ (respectively of $\nabla_{\mathcal{M}}\phi, \nabla_{\mathcal{M}}^2\phi$). Recalling now (4.6), we obtain that $\int_{\mathcal{M}} I_{(g,h)}(t\phi) d\mu_g$ vanishes identically as a polynomial in t , so

$$(4.16) \quad 0 = \left. \frac{d^k}{dt^k} \right|_{t=0} \int_{\mathcal{M}} I_{(g,h)}(t\phi) d\mu_g$$

$$= k! \int_{\mathcal{M}} a_k C^k(g, h^\circ, H, \pi_N(\bar{\nabla}\phi)) + b_k C^k(g, R, \nabla_{\mathcal{M}}\phi, \nabla_{\mathcal{M}}^2\phi) d\mu_g,$$

for all $k \in \mathbb{N}$. Pick an arbitrary point $x \in \mathcal{M}$; by choosing local coordinates in $\bar{\mathcal{M}}^n$ adapted to $f(\mathcal{M})$ at $f(x)$, it is easy to see that for any given functions $\psi^i, \dots, \psi^{n-m} \in C_c^\infty(\mathcal{M})$ supported in such a coordinate neighborhood of x , there exists $\phi \in C^\infty(\bar{\mathcal{M}})$ such that

$$\psi^i = (\bar{\nabla}\phi)^{m+i} \circ f \quad \text{and} \quad \nabla_{\mathcal{M}}(\phi \circ f) = 0,$$

where of course thanks to the this choice of coordinates we have

$$\pi_N(\bar{\nabla}\phi) = \left((\bar{\nabla}\phi)^{m+1}, \dots, (\bar{\nabla}\phi)^n \right).$$

With this choice of ϕ , the second summand in the integral of (4.16) disappears, and thanks to the arbitrariness of the $C_c^\infty(\mathcal{M})$ functions $\psi^i, \dots, \psi^{n-m}$ in place of $\pi_N(\bar{\nabla}\phi)$ in (4.16), we obtain that not only the integrals but the integrands themselves must vanish, that is $a_k C^k(g, h^\circ, H, \pi_N(\bar{\nabla}\phi)) \equiv 0$ on \mathcal{M} , so $I_{g,h}^1(\phi) \equiv 0$. In particular $\int_{\mathcal{M}} P_1(g^m, h^m) d\mu_g$ is a global conformal invariant for m -dimensional submanifolds which implies that also $\int_{\mathcal{M}} P_2(g^m, R^m) d\mu_g$ is a global conformal invariant, since by assumption $\int_{\mathcal{M}} [P_1(g^m, h^m) + P_2(g^m, R^m)] d\mu_g$ is that as well.

Claim (1) follows then directly from Theorem 4.1. To get claim (2) observe that by construction $P_2(g^m, R^m)$ depends just on the *intrinsic* Riemannian structure (\mathcal{M}, g) and not on the immersion f into an ambient manifold $\bar{\mathcal{M}}$. Therefore we proved that $\int_{\mathcal{M}} P_2(g^m, R^m) d\mu_g$ is an intrinsic Riemannian conformally invariant quantity, which enters into the framework of the papers of Alexakis [2, 1]. More precisely, by applying [2, Theorem 1], we obtain claim (2) and the proof is complete. \square

5. Generalized Willmore Energies in Higher Dimensions

In this final section, we will introduce a higher dimensional analogue of the Willmore energy (actually we will construct a two-parameters family of such functionals). This new energy is conformally invariant and only attains its strictly positive lower bound at a round sphere. Let us start with some preliminaries about the Willmore functional.

Given an immersion $f : \mathcal{M}^2 \hookrightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$ of a closed surface \mathcal{M}^2 into the Euclidean space \mathbb{R}^3 , the Willmore functional $\mathcal{W}(f)$ is defined by

$$\mathcal{W}(f) := \int_{\mathcal{M}} |H|^2 d\mu_g.$$

A natural way to introduce such a functional is via conformal invariance: by the Gauss–Bonnet Theorem, $\int_{\mathcal{M}} K d\mu_g$ is a topological hence a fortiori conformal invariant quantity; moreover, by the formula (2.11), $|h^\circ|^2 d\mu_g$ is a *pointwise* conformal invariant. It follows that *any* functional

$$W_\alpha(f) := \int_{\mathcal{M}} (K + \alpha|h^\circ|^2) d\mu_g$$

is a global conformally invariant quantity

in the sense of Definition 2.6. For immersions into \mathbb{R}^3 we have that $K + \frac{1}{2}|h^\circ|^2 = |H|^2$, so

$$W(f) = W_{1/2}(f)$$

is invariant under conformal transformations of \mathbb{R}^3 ,

that is under Moebius transformations centred out of $f(\mathcal{M})$. Observing that $K = \det_g(h)$ and that $\frac{1}{2}|h^\circ|^2 = -\det_g(h^\circ)$, we can also write

$$(5.1) \quad \mathcal{W}(f) = \int_{\mathcal{M}} (\det_g(h) - \det_g(h^\circ)) \, d\mu_g.$$

Of course the functional \mathcal{W} is non-negative and vanishes exactly on minimal surfaces, which are therefore points of strict global minimum; the critical points of \mathcal{W} can therefore be seen in a natural way as “generalized conformal minimal surfaces”; this was indeed the starting point in the 1920’s of the theory of Willmore surfaces by Blaschke [9], who was looking for a natural conformally invariant class of immersions which included minimal surfaces. Let us mention that such a functional was later rediscovered in the 1960’s by Willmore [24] who proved that round 2-spheres are the points of strict global minimum for \mathcal{W} .

Motivated by this celebrated two dimensional theory, our goal is to investigate the case of 4-d hypersurfaces in \mathbb{R}^5 , that is $f : (\mathcal{M}^4, g) \hookrightarrow (\mathbb{R}^5, \delta_{\mu\nu})$ isometric immersion.

We address the following natural questions:

- (1) Is it possible to “perturb” the Pfaffian of the Riemann tensor of the induced metric g on \mathcal{M}^4 in order to get a conformally invariant functional vanishing on minimal surfaces?
- (2) Is that functional positive definite? If not, how can we preserve the conformal invariance and make it positive definite?
- (3) Are round spheres of \mathbb{R}^5 strict global minimum of this conformally invariant functional?

As in the 2-d case, the starting point is the Gauss–Bonnet Theorem. For 4-d smooth closed (that is compact without boundary) immersed hypersurfaces $f : (\mathcal{M}^4, g) \hookrightarrow (\mathbb{R}^5, \delta_{\mu\nu})$, the Gauss–Bonnet Theorem states that

$$(5.2) \quad \int_{\mathcal{M}^4} \det_g(h) \, d\mu_g = \frac{4\pi^2}{3} \chi(\mathcal{M}) = \frac{8\pi^2}{3} \deg(\gamma),$$

where $\det_g(h) := \det(g^{-1}h)$, $\chi(\mathcal{M})$ is the Euler Characteristic of \mathcal{M} and $\gamma : \mathcal{M}^4 \rightarrow S^4 \subset \mathbb{R}^5$ is the Gauss map associated to the immersion f . By applying the classical Newton’s identities for symmetric polynomials to the symmetric polynomials of the principal curvatures of the immersion f , it is an easy exercise to write $\det(g^{-1}h)$ as

$$(5.3) \quad \det_g(h) = \frac{32}{3}H^4 - 4H^2|h|^2 + \frac{4}{3}H \operatorname{Tr}_g(h^3) + \frac{1}{8}|h|^4 - \frac{1}{4} \operatorname{Tr}_g(h^4),$$

where $\text{Tr}_g(h^p) := \text{Tr}[(g^{-1}h)^p]$. By using the orthogonal decomposition $h = \mathring{h} + Hg$, see (2.10), iteratively we get that

$$\begin{aligned} |h|^2 &= \text{Tr}_g(h^2) = |h^\circ|^2 + 4H^2 \\ \text{Tr}_g(h^3) &= \text{Tr}_g(\mathring{h}^3) + 3H|\mathring{h}|^2 + 4H^3 \\ \text{Tr}_g(h^4) &= \text{Tr}_g(\mathring{h}^4) + 4H \text{Tr}_g(\mathring{h}^3) + 6H^2|\mathring{h}|^2 + 4H^4, \end{aligned}$$

which, plugged into (5.3), give

$$(5.4) \quad \det_g(h) = H^4 - \frac{1}{2}H^2|\mathring{h}|^2 + \frac{1}{3}H \text{Tr}_g(\mathring{h}^3) + \frac{1}{8}|\mathring{h}|^4 - \frac{1}{4} \text{Tr}_g(\mathring{h}^4).$$

Inspired by the 2-d case, in particular by formula (5.1), we wish to make appear a term $\det_g(\mathring{h})$, this is possible thanks to the following lemma.

LEMMA 5.1. — *For any 4-d hypersurface immersed into \mathbb{R}^5 , we have that*

$$(5.5) \quad \text{Tr}_g(\mathring{h}^4) - \frac{1}{2}|\mathring{h}|^4 = -4 \det_g(\mathring{h}).$$

Proof. — Since \mathring{h} is bilinear symmetric with respect to g it can be diagonalized and its eigenvalues $\{\lambda_i\}_{i=1,\dots,4} \subset \mathbb{R}$ satisfy $\lambda_4 = -\lambda_1 - \lambda_2 - \lambda_3$, since $\text{Tr}_g(\mathring{h}) = 0$. We then have that

$$(5.6) \quad \begin{aligned} \text{Tr}_g(\mathring{h}^4) &= \lambda_1^4 + \lambda_2^4 + \lambda_3^4 + (\lambda_1 + \lambda_2 + \lambda_3)^4 \\ &= 2 \sum_{i=1}^3 \lambda_i^4 + 4 \sum_{1 \leq i \neq j \leq 3} \lambda_i^3 \lambda_j + 6 \sum_{1 \leq i \neq j \leq 3} \lambda_i^2 \lambda_j^2 \\ &\quad + 12 \sum_{1 \leq i \neq j \neq k \leq 3} \lambda_i^2 \lambda_j \lambda_k. \end{aligned}$$

On the other hand,

$$(5.7) \quad \begin{aligned} |\mathring{h}|^4 &= [\lambda_1^2 + \lambda_2^2 + \lambda_3^2 + (\lambda_1 + \lambda_2 + \lambda_3)^2]^2 \\ &= 4 \sum_{i=1}^3 \lambda_i^4 + 8 \sum_{1 \leq i \neq j \leq 3} \lambda_i^3 \lambda_j + 12 \sum_{1 \leq i \neq j \leq 3} \lambda_i^2 \lambda_j^2 \\ &\quad + 16 \sum_{1 \leq i \neq j \neq k \leq 3} \lambda_i^2 \lambda_j \lambda_k. \end{aligned}$$

Combining (5.6) and (5.7) and recalling that $\lambda_4 = -\lambda_1 - \lambda_2 - \lambda_3$ we can conclude:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Tr}_g(\mathring{h}^4) - \frac{1}{2}|\mathring{h}|^4 &= 4 \sum_{1 \leq i \neq j \neq k \leq 3} \lambda_i^2 \lambda_j \lambda_k \\ &= 4\lambda_1 \lambda_2 \lambda_3 (\lambda_1 + \lambda_2 + \lambda_3) = -4 \det_g(\mathring{h}). \quad \square \end{aligned}$$

Thanks to the identity (5.5), we can rewrite (5.4) as

$$(5.8) \quad \det_g(h) - \det_g(\mathring{h}) = H^4 - \frac{1}{2}H^2|\mathring{h}|^2 + \frac{1}{3}H \operatorname{Tr}_g(\mathring{h}^3).$$

Since for even dimensional hypersurfaces in the Euclidean space it is well known that the Pfaffian of the intrinsic Riemann tensor is a multiple of $\det_g(h)$, we have just answered question (1):

PROPOSITION 5.2. — *Given an isometric immersion $f : (\mathcal{M}^4, g) \hookrightarrow (\mathbb{R}^5, \delta_{\mu\nu})$ of a closed 4-manifold (\mathcal{M}^4, g) , define*

$$\mathcal{P}(f) := \int_{\mathcal{M}} \left[\det_g(h) - \det_g(\mathring{h}) \right] d\mu_g.$$

Then, the functional \mathcal{P} is invariant under conformal transformations of \mathbb{R}^5 centered off of $f(\mathcal{M}^4)$.

Moreover \mathcal{P} vanishes identically on minimal hypersurfaces, and the minimal hypersurfaces of \mathbb{R}^5 satisfying $\operatorname{Tr}_g(\mathring{h}^3) \equiv 0$ are critical points for \mathcal{P} .

Proof. — By using (5.8), we have that $\det_g(h) - \det_g(\mathring{h})$ clearly vanishes if $H \equiv 0$. Observe that the right hand side of (5.8) has a linear term in H , so a priori a minimal hypersurface is not a critical point for \mathcal{P} , but if we assume also that $\operatorname{Tr}_g(\mathring{h}^3)$ vanishes, of course we obtain criticality. Since $\left[\frac{1}{4} \operatorname{Tr}_g(\mathring{h}^4) - \frac{1}{8}|\mathring{h}|^4 \right] d\mu_g$ is a pointwise conformal invariant and $\det_g(h)$ is a topological invariant by (5.2), the functional \mathcal{P} is then invariant under conformal transformation of \mathbb{R}^5 preserving the topology of $f(\mathcal{M})$, that is under conformal transformations of \mathbb{R}^5 centered off of $f(\mathcal{M}^4)$. \square

Remark 5.3. — Notice that, formally, the integrand of the 4-d functional \mathcal{P} is exactly the same as the 2-d Willmore functional \mathcal{W} , written as in (5.1).

Since in 2-d the quantity $\det_g(h) - \det_g(\mathring{h}) = H^2$ is non-negative, it is natural to ask if the same is true in the 4-d case, that is if $\det_g(g) - \det_g(\mathring{h})$ is non negative. Surprisingly this is not the case, for instance it is not difficult to compute that if the principal curvatures are 1, 1, 6, 6, one has $\det_g(h) - \det_g(\mathring{h}) = -\frac{49}{16} < 0$. A natural question is then if we can manipulate \mathcal{P} in order to obtain a new functional which is still conformally invariant but this time is nonnegative definite; this is exactly question (2) above. To this aim observe that, by Young’s inequality, we have that

$$\begin{aligned} -\frac{1}{2}H^2|\mathring{h}|^2 &\geq -\frac{\alpha}{4}H^4 - \frac{1}{4\alpha}|\mathring{h}|^4 && \text{for every } \alpha > 0 \\ \text{and } \frac{1}{3}H \operatorname{Tr}_g(\mathring{h}^3) &\geq -\frac{\beta}{12}H^4 - \frac{1}{4\beta^{1/3}}[\operatorname{Tr}_g(\mathring{h}^3)]^{4/3} && \text{for every } \beta > 0. \end{aligned}$$

The last two lower bounds combined with (5.4) give

$$(5.9) \quad P_{(\alpha,\beta)}(g, h) \\ := \det_g(h) + \frac{1}{4} \operatorname{Tr}_g(\mathring{h}^4) + \left(\frac{1}{4\alpha} - \frac{1}{8} \right) |\mathring{h}|^4 + \frac{1}{4\beta^{1/3}} [\operatorname{Tr}_g(\mathring{h}^3)]^{4/3} \\ \geq \left(1 - \frac{3\alpha + \beta}{12} \right) H^4.$$

We have therefore answered question (2) above:

PROPOSITION 5.4. — *Given an isometric immersion $f : (\mathcal{M}^4, g) \hookrightarrow (\mathbb{R}^5, \delta_{\mu\nu})$ of a closed 4-manifold (\mathcal{M}^4, g) , let $P_{(\alpha,\beta)}$ be the following expression*

$$(5.10) \quad P_{(\alpha,\beta)}(g, h) \\ := \det_g(h) + \frac{1}{4} \operatorname{Tr}_g(\mathring{h}^4) + \left(\frac{1}{4\alpha} - \frac{1}{8} \right) |\mathring{h}|^4 + \frac{1}{4\beta^{1/3}} [\operatorname{Tr}_g(\mathring{h}^3)]^{4/3}.$$

Then, the functional

$$\mathcal{P}_{(\alpha,\beta)}(f) := \int_{\mathcal{M}} P_{(\alpha,\beta)}(g, h) \, d\mu_g$$

is invariant under conformal transformations of \mathbb{R}^5 centered off of $f(\mathcal{M}^4)$.

Moreover, if $3\alpha + \beta \leq 12$, then $P_{(\alpha,\beta)}(g, h) \geq 0$ for every immersed hypersurface $f(\mathcal{M}^4) \subset \mathbb{R}^5$ and $P_{(\alpha,\beta)}(g, h) \equiv 0$ on $E \subset f(\mathcal{M}^4)$ if and only if $H \equiv 0$ on E .

We now answer the last question (3) by proving that round spheres are the points of strict global minimum for the functional $\mathcal{P}_{(\alpha,\beta)}$, for $\alpha, \beta > 0$ with $\alpha \leq 2$ and $3\alpha + \beta \leq 12$. This result may be seen as the 4-d analogue of the celebrated 2-d theorem of Willmore [24] asserting that the Willmore functional is strictly minimized by embedded round 2-d spheres of \mathbb{R}^3 .

THEOREM 5.5. — *For any smooth isometric immersion $f : (\mathcal{M}^4, g) \hookrightarrow (\mathbb{R}^5, \delta_{\mu\nu})$ of a closed connected 4-manifold (\mathcal{M}^4, g) , let*

$$F(g, h) := \det_g(h) + Z(\mathring{h}),$$

where $Z(\mathring{h})$ is a non negative real function of the eigenvalues of \mathring{h} , homogeneous of degree 4 (that is $Z(t\mathring{h}) = t^4 Z(\mathring{h})$, for every $t \in \mathbb{R}$), such that

- (1) $F(g, h)$ is always non-negative and if $F(g, h) = 0$ then $H = \frac{1}{4} \operatorname{Tr}_g(h) = 0$,
- (2) if $Z(\mathring{h}) = 0$ then $\mathring{h} = 0$.

Then the functional

$$\mathcal{F}(f) := \int_{\mathcal{M}} \left[\det_g(h) + Z(\mathring{h}) \right] d\mu_g$$

is invariant under conformal transformations of \mathbb{R}^5 centered off of $f(\mathcal{M}^4)$ and

$$(5.11) \quad \mathcal{F}(f) \geq \frac{8\pi^2}{3},$$

with equality if and only if $f(\mathcal{M})$ is embedded in \mathbb{R}^5 as a round sphere.

In particular, this holds for the functional $\mathcal{P}_{(\alpha,\beta)}$ above provided $\alpha, \beta > 0$, $\alpha \leq 2$ and $3\alpha + \beta \leq 12$.

Proof. — Since by assumption both of the functions $F(g, h)$ and $Z(\mathring{h})$ are non-negative, denoting

$$\mathcal{M}^+ := \{x \in \mathcal{M} : \det_g(h) \geq 0\} \subset \mathcal{M},$$

we have

$$(5.12) \quad \begin{aligned} \mathcal{F}(f) &= \int_{\mathcal{M}} F(g, h) d\mu_g \\ &\geq \int_{\mathcal{M}^+} F(g, h) d\mu_g = \int_{\mathcal{M}^+} [\det_g(h) + Z(\mathring{h})] d\mu_g \\ &\geq \int_{\mathcal{M}^+} \det_g(h) d\mu_g, \end{aligned}$$

with equality in the first estimate if and only if $H \equiv 0$ on $\mathcal{M} \setminus \mathcal{M}^+$ and equality in the second estimate if and only if $\mathring{h} \equiv 0$ on \mathcal{M}^+ . We claim this is possible only if $f(\mathcal{M})$ is embedded as a round sphere.

We first show that $\mathcal{M} \setminus \mathcal{M}^+ = \emptyset$. Indeed, since $\mathcal{M} \setminus \mathcal{M}^+ \subset \mathcal{M}$ is open, if it was not empty it would be a piece of a minimal hypersurface. On the other hand, the connected components of $f(\mathcal{M}^+)$ are embedded as subsets of either round spheres or affine hyperplanes. Thus, by the continuity of H and the connectedness of \mathcal{M} , only the latter case can occur. It follows that $f(\mathcal{M})$ is a closed minimal hypersurface immersed in \mathbb{R}^5 ; but this is a contradiction since in \mathbb{R}^n there are no closed minimal immersed hypersurfaces (one can argue either by maximum principle or via monotonicity formula, the argument is very classical so we don't repeat it here). We have just proved that $\mathcal{M} = \mathcal{M}^+$. Therefore $f(\mathcal{M}) \subset \mathbb{R}^5$ is embedded either as an affine hyperplane or as a round sphere, and by the same argument above only the latter case can occur.

We now prove the validity of the lower bound (5.11). Observing that $|\det_g(h)| = |\det_g(D\gamma)| = |J(\gamma)|$, where $\gamma : \mathcal{M}^4 \rightarrow S^4$ is the Gauss map of

the immersion f and $J(\gamma)$ is its Jacobian, we get

$$(5.13) \quad \int_{\mathcal{M}^+} \det_g(h) \, d\mu_g = \int_{\mathcal{M}^+} |J(\gamma)| \, d\mu_g \geq \text{Vol}_{S^4}(\gamma(\mathcal{M}^+)),$$

where $\text{Vol}_{S^4}(\gamma(\mathcal{M}^+))$ is the volume of $\gamma(\mathcal{M}^+) \subset S^4$ with respect to the volume form of S^4 . But now it is well known that $\gamma(\mathcal{M}^+) = S^4$, since $f(\mathcal{M}^4)$ is a closed hypersurface (the standard argument is to consider, for every $\nu \in S^4$, an affine hyperplane of \mathbb{R}^5 orthogonal to ν and very far from $f(\mathcal{M}^4)$; then one translates such an affine hyperplane towards $f(\mathcal{M})$, keeping the orthogonality with ν , up to the first tangency point $f(x)$. There, one has $\gamma(x) = \nu$ and moreover, since by the construction above $f(x)$ is the first tangency point, $f(\mathcal{M}^4)$ must lie on just one side of its affine tangent space at $f(x)$, namely such a translated hyperplane. Therefore all the eigenvalues of $g^{-1}h$ at x have the same sign and thus, in particular, $\det_g(h)|_x \geq 0$. This proves that $\nu \in \gamma(\mathcal{M}^+)$.

Combining this last fact with (5.12) and (5.13), we get that

$$\mathcal{F}(f) \geq |S^4| = \frac{8\pi^2}{3}.$$

Equality in the last formula of course implies equality in (5.12) and (5.13) but, as already observed above, equality in (5.12) implies that $f(\mathcal{M}^4)$ is embedded as a round sphere in \mathbb{R}^5 .

To see that $\mathcal{P}_{(\alpha,\beta)}$ satisfies the assumptions, observe first that (1) is ensured by Proposition 5.4. Regarding (2) note that if $\alpha, \beta > 0$ and $\alpha \leq 2$, then

$$\begin{aligned} P_{(\alpha,\beta)}(g, h) &:= \det_g(h) + \frac{1}{4} \text{Tr}_g(\mathring{h}^4) + \left(\frac{1}{4\alpha} - \frac{1}{8}\right) |\mathring{h}|^4 + \frac{1}{4\beta^{1/3}} [\text{Tr}_g(\mathring{h}^3)]^{4/3} \\ &\geq \det_g(h), \end{aligned}$$

with equality if and only if $\text{Tr}_g(\mathring{h}^4) = |\mathring{h}^2|^2 \equiv 0$; but that happens if and only if $\mathring{h} \equiv 0$. □

By a similar proof one can show the following higher dimensional generalization, however obtaining a comparably explicit formula for $F(g, h)$ is less clear.

THEOREM 5.6. — *For any smooth isometric immersion $f : (\mathcal{M}^{2n}, g) \hookrightarrow (\mathbb{R}^{2n+1}, \delta_{\mu\nu})$ of a closed connected $2n$ -manifold (\mathcal{M}^{2n}, g) , let*

$$F(g, h) := \det_g(h) + Z(\mathring{h}),$$

where $Z(\mathring{h})$ is a non negative real function of the eigenvalues of \mathring{h} , homogenous of degree $2n$ (that is $Z(t\mathring{h}) = t^{2n}Z(\mathring{h})$, for every $t \in \mathbb{R}$), such that

- (1) $F(g, h)$ is always non-negative and if $F(g, h) = 0$ then $H = \frac{1}{2n} \text{Tr}_g(h) = 0$,
- (2) if $Z(\mathring{h}) = 0$ then $\mathring{h} = 0$.

Then the functional

$$\mathcal{F}(f) := \int_{\mathcal{M}} \left[\det_g(h) + Z(\mathring{h}) \right] d\mu_g$$

is invariant under conformal transformations of \mathbb{R}^{2n+1} centered off of $f(\mathcal{M}^{2n})$ and

$$\mathcal{F}(f) \geq \omega_{2n},$$

where ω_{2n} is the hypersurface area of a unit sphere $\mathbb{S}^{2n} \subset \mathbb{R}^{2n+1}$ with equality if and only if $f(\mathcal{M})$ is embedded in \mathbb{R}^{2n+1} as a round sphere.

There exists $C = C(n) > 0$ such that, setting $Z(\mathring{h}) = C\|\mathring{h}\|^{2n}$, the function

$$F(g, h) = \det_g(h) + C\|\mathring{h}\|^{2n}$$

satisfies the assumptions (1) and (2) above.

Proof. — The argument for the first part of the claim is analogous to the proof of Theorem 5.5, so we will just show the last statement.

Using the orthogonal decomposition for the second fundamental form $h = \mathring{h} + Hg$, clearly one has

$$\det_g(h) = \det_g(\mathring{h} + Hg).$$

Now, expanding the determinant, we have that

$$\det_g(\mathring{h} + Hg) = \det_g(\mathring{h}) + \sum_{k=1}^{2n-2} H^k P_k(\mathring{h}) + H^{2n},$$

where $P_k(\mathring{h})$ is a complete contraction of order $2n - k$. Note that the term corresponding to $k = 2n - 1$ does not appear as $\text{tr}_g(\mathring{h}) = 0$. We can now apply Young’s inequality to conclude

$$\sum_{k=1}^{2n-2} H^k P_k(\mathring{h}) \geq -\epsilon H^{2n} - C_\epsilon \|\mathring{h}\|^{2n}.$$

Furthermore, as $\det_g(\mathring{h}) \geq -C_n \|\mathring{h}\|^{2n}$, we find

$$\det_g(h) \geq (1 - \epsilon) H^{2n} - C_{n,\epsilon} \|\mathring{h}\|^{2n}.$$

Choosing $\epsilon = 1/2$ we then get that there exists $C = C(n)$ such that $\det_g(h) + C\|\mathring{h}\|^{2n} \geq \frac{H^{2n}}{2}$, as desired. □

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