

Singular hermitian metrics on holomorphic vector bundles

Hossein Raufi

Abstract. We introduce and study the notion of singular hermitian metrics on holomorphic vector bundles, following Berndtsson and Păun. We define what it means for such a metric to be positively and negatively curved in the sense of Griffiths and investigate the assumptions needed in order to locally define the curvature Θ^h as a matrix of currents. We then proceed to show that such metrics can be regularised in such a way that the corresponding curvature tensors converge weakly to Θ^h . Finally we define what it means for h to be strictly negatively curved in the sense of Nakano and show that it is possible to regularise such metrics with a sequence of smooth, strictly Nakano negative metrics.

1. Introduction

Let $E \rightarrow X$ be a holomorphic vector bundle over a complex manifold X and let h be a hermitian metric on E . In applying the methods of differential geometry to the study of (E, X) the connection matrix and curvature associated with h play a major role. In the classical setting these constructions assume that h is smooth as a function from X to the space of non-negative hermitian forms on the fibres.

However in [5] Demailly introduced the notion of *singular* hermitian metrics for line bundles, and in a series of papers he and others proceeded to investigate these and prove that, generally speaking, they are a fundamental tool in interpreting notions of complex algebraic geometry analytically.

In [2] and [3] two different notions of singular hermitian metrics on a holomorphic vector bundle were introduced. We will adopt the former definition, which is the following (see Section 3 for a comparison and discussion of the quite different definition used in [3]).

Definition 1.1. Let $E \rightarrow X$ be a holomorphic vector bundle over a complex manifold X . A *singular hermitian metric* h on E is a measurable map from the base space X to the space of non-negative hermitian forms on the fibres.

On a holomorphic line bundle a hermitian metric h is just a scalar-valued function so that $\theta = h^{-1}\partial h = \partial \log h$ and $\Theta = \bar{\partial}\partial \log h$, and hence these objects are well-defined as currents as long as $\log h \in L^1_{\text{loc}}(X)$. But for holomorphic vector bundles with $\text{rank } E \geq 2$ it is not clear what the appropriate notions of connection and curvature associated with h are.

Although it is not immediate how to make sense of the curvature of a singular hermitian metric h , it is nevertheless still possible to define what it means for h to be positively and negatively curved in the sense of Griffiths. The definition that we will adopt is the following.

Definition 1.2. Let $E \rightarrow X$ be a holomorphic vector bundle over a complex manifold X and let h be a singular hermitian metric. We say that h is *negatively curved in the sense of Griffiths* if $\|u\|_h^2$ is plurisubharmonic for any holomorphic section u . Furthermore we say that h is *positively curved in the sense of Griffiths* if the dual metric is negatively curved.

This is a very natural definition as these conditions both are well-known equivalent properties for smooth metrics; see Section 2, where these facts are reviewed. In fact this is almost identical to the definition adopted by Berndtsson–Păun ([2], Definition 3.1), except that they require $\log \|u\|_h^2$ to be plurisubharmonic, but one can show that the two definitions are equivalent; see Section 2.

The main question that we are concerned with in this paper is:

Given these two definitions, is it possible to define θ^h and in particular Θ^h , in a meaningful way; for example as currents with measure coefficients?

This would be useful since we then would be able to define what it means for a singular hermitian metric to be *strictly* positively or negatively curved. Furthermore, the utility would increase even more if we would also be able to regularise while keeping positivity or negativity.

Now Definition 1.1 by itself is of course far too liberal to provide us with any answer to this question. However, it turns out that the additional requirements in Definition 1.2 rule out most of the possible pathological behaviour. The following properties are more or less immediate consequences of Definition 1.2.

Proposition 1.3. *Let h be a singular hermitian metric on a holomorphic vector bundle E , and assume that h is negatively curved in the sense of Griffiths as in Definition 1.2.*

(i) ([2], Proposition 3.1) *If E is a trivial vector bundle over a polydisc, there exists a sequence of smooth hermitian metrics $\{h_\nu\}_{\nu=1}^\infty$ with negative Griffiths curvature, decreasing to h pointwise on any smaller polydisc.*

(ii) *$\log \det h$ is a plurisubharmonic function. In particular, if $\det h \neq 0$, then $\log \det h \in L^1_{\text{loc}}(X)$.*

In (i), the approximating sequence is obtained through the well-known technique of convolution with an approximate identity (see Section 6). Also, by duality, if h is positively curved as in Definition 1.2, there exists an increasing regularising sequence.

It turns out that it is not too difficult to define the connection matrix of a singular hermitian metric that is positively or negatively curved as in Definition 1.2.

Proposition 1.4. *Let h be a singular hermitian metric on a holomorphic vector bundle E , that is negatively curved in the sense of Griffiths, as in Definition 1.2. Then the current ∂h is locally an L^2 -valued form and $\theta^h := h^{-1} \partial h$ is an a.e. well-defined matrix of $(1, 0)$ -forms.*

Here and in the sequel we identify the metric h with a matrix representing h in a local holomorphic frame. The property of lying in L^2 and so on, is clearly independent of the choice of frame.

For the curvature, the situation turns out to be more involved.

Theorem 1.5. *Let $\Delta \subset \mathbb{C}$ denote the unit disc and let $E = \Delta \times \mathbb{C}^2$ be the trivial vector bundle over Δ . Let h be the singular hermitian metric,*

$$h = \begin{pmatrix} 1+|z|^2 & z \\ \bar{z} & |z|^2 \end{pmatrix}.$$

Then, h is negatively curved in the sense of Griffiths, as in Definition 1.2, and the connection matrix of h is given by (see Section 3),

$$\theta^h := h^{-1} \partial h = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{z} & 0 \\ -\frac{1}{z^2} & \frac{1}{z} \end{pmatrix} dz.$$

Hence, θ^h is not locally integrable on Δ , and $\Theta^h := \bar{\partial} \theta^h$ is not a current with measure coefficients.

This theorem shows that it is not possible to define the curvature in general, just using Definition 1.2. The existence of examples such as the metric in Theorem 1.5 forces us to disregard the singular part of the metric, which is characterised by the fact that $\det h$ vanishes there. If we impose the additional condition that $\det h > \varepsilon$, for some $\varepsilon > 0$, we get the following theorem. (Here and in what follows $\tilde{\Theta}^{h_\nu} := i\Theta^{h_\nu}(\xi, \xi)$, where ξ denotes an arbitrary smooth vector field, and $\tilde{\Theta}^{h_\nu} \in L^1_{\text{loc}}(X)$ uniformly in ν , means that each element in the matrix $\tilde{\Theta}^{h_\nu}$ is a locally integrable function with a bound that is independent of ν .)

Theorem 1.6. *Let $E \rightarrow X$ be a holomorphic vector bundle over a complex manifold X , and let h be a singular hermitian metric on E that is negatively curved in the sense of Griffiths, as in Definition 1.2. Let furthermore $\{h_\nu\}_{\nu=1}^\infty$ be any approximating sequence of smooth, hermitian metrics with negative Griffiths curvature, decreasing pointwise to h .*

If there exists $\varepsilon > 0$ such that $\det h > \varepsilon$, then $\tilde{\Theta}^{h_\nu} \in L^1_{\text{loc}}(X)$ uniformly in ν , $\Theta^h := \bar{\partial}\theta^h$ is a well-defined current with measure coefficients, and $\tilde{\Theta}^{h_\nu}$ converge weakly to $\tilde{\Theta}^h$ as currents with measure coefficients.

If h is a singular hermitian metric that is negatively curved in the sense of Griffiths as in Definition 1.2, then in general it is not the case that $\tilde{\Theta}^{h_\nu} \in L^1_{\text{loc}}(X)$ uniformly in ν . However, if the setting is such that for some reason it is known that $\tilde{\Theta}^{h_\nu} \in L^1_{\text{loc}}(X)$ uniformly in ν , then Theorem 1.6 holds without using the assumption $\det h > \varepsilon$. (An example of this is when the vector bundle is a product of a smooth vector bundle and a singular line bundle.)

As we will soon discuss, despite the rather unpleasant condition $\det h > \varepsilon$, the setting of Theorem 1.6 is sufficient to prove vanishing theorems for these types of singular vector bundles. But before we turn to this, we first note that the following corollary is an immediate consequence of Theorem 1.6.

Corollary 1.7. *Assume that $F := \{z : \det h(z) = 0\}$ is a closed set and assume furthermore that there exists an exhaustion of open sets $\{U_j\}_{j=1}^\infty$ of F^c such that $\det h > 1/j$ on U_j . Then Θ^h exists as a current on F^c .*

From now on we will assume that the assumptions of this corollary are met.

Now for line bundles one of the main theorems concerning singular metrics is the Demailly–Nadel vanishing theorem [4] and [6]. One statement of this theorem is that for forms of appropriate bidegrees with values in a line bundle, it is possible to solve the inhomogeneous $\bar{\partial}$ -equation on any complete Kähler manifold, if the metric is strictly positively curved as a current. To prove a corresponding result in

the vector bundle case requires an appropriate notion of being curved in the sense of Nakano in the singular setting.

Just as for curvature in the sense of Griffiths, there exists an alternative characterisation of Nakano negativity that we can use in the singular setting ([1], Section 2). Namely let $u=(u_1, \dots, u_n)$ denote an n -tuple of holomorphic sections of E , and define an $(n-1, n-1)$ -form T_u^h through

$$(1) \quad T_u^h = \sum_{j,k=1}^n (u_j, u_k)_h \widehat{dz_j \wedge d\bar{z}_k},$$

where (z_1, \dots, z_n) are local coordinates and $\widehat{dz_j \wedge d\bar{z}_k}$ denotes the wedge product of all dz_i and $d\bar{z}_i$ except dz_j and $d\bar{z}_k$, multiplied by a constant of absolute value 1, chosen so that T_u^h is a positive form. Then a short computation yields that h is negatively curved in the sense of Nakano if and only if T_u^h is plurisubharmonic in the sense that $i\partial\bar{\partial}T_u^h \geq 0$; see Section 2. Choosing $u_j=a_j u$, where $a \in \mathbb{C}^n$, we see that if this requirement is met, h is negatively curved in the sense of Griffiths, as in Definition 1.2, as well. Hence Θ^h is well-defined on F^c .

We will adopt the following definition of being strictly negatively curved in the sense of Nakano.

Definition 1.8. We say that a singular hermitian metric h on a vector bundle E is *strictly negatively curved in the sense of Nakano* if the following holds:

- (i) The $(n-1, n-1)$ -form T_u^h given in (1) is plurisubharmonic for any n -tuple of holomorphic sections $u=(u_1, \dots, u_n)$;
- (ii) There exists $\delta > 0$ such that on F^c ,

$$(2) \quad \sum_{j,k=1}^n (\Theta_{jk}^h s_j, s_k)_h \leq -\delta \sum_{j=1}^n \|s_j\|_h^2$$

for any n -tuple of sections $s=(s_1, \dots, s_n)$.

Here $\{\Theta_{jk}\}$ are the matrix-valued distributions defined through

$$\Theta^h = \sum_{j,k=1}^n \Theta_{jk}^h dz_j \wedge d\bar{z}_k$$

and so the expression in (2) should be interpreted in the sense of distributions.

In Section 5 we prove the following approximation result.

Proposition 1.9. *Let $E \rightarrow \Omega$ be a trivial holomorphic vector bundle over a domain Ω in \mathbb{C}^n , and let h be a singular hermitian metric on E satisfying the assumptions of Corollary 1.7. Assume furthermore that h is strictly negatively curved in the sense of Nakano, as in Definition 1.8. Let $\{h_\nu\}_{\nu=1}^\infty$ be an approximating sequence of smooth metrics, decreasing pointwise to h on any relatively compact subset of Ω , obtained through convolution of h with an approximate identity.*

If h is continuous, then for every ν , h_ν is also strictly negatively curved in the sense of Nakano, with the same constant δ in (2).

The continuity of h is needed to make sure that the approximating sequence $\{h_\nu\}_{\nu=1}^\infty$, obtained through convolution, converges uniformly to h , which will turn out to be important in the proof.

In Section 5 we start by giving a similar definition and approximation result in the simpler Griffiths setting. As the dual of a Griffiths negative bundle is Griffiths positive, the regularisation can also be made in the positive case. In [7] this is used to prove a Demailly–Nadel type of vanishing theorem for vector bundles over complex curves ([7], Theorem 1.3).

Unlike curvature in the sense of Griffiths, the dual of a Nakano negative bundle, in general, is not Nakano positive. Because of this we cannot use Definition 1.8 and our regularisation result in the positive setting. Hence for singular metrics a whole new approach to Nakano positivity is probably needed. Unfortunately we have so far failed to come up with an appropriate definition that lends itself well to regularisations.

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2. Curvature and positivity

Let X be a complex manifold with $\dim_{\mathbb{C}} X = n$, and let (E, h) be a smooth, hermitian, holomorphic vector bundle over X with $\text{rank } E = r$. Then we have a well-defined bilinear form, which we denote by $\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle$, for forms on X with values in E by letting $\langle \alpha \otimes s, \beta \otimes t \rangle := \alpha \wedge \bar{\beta}(s, t)_h$ for forms α and β and sections s and t , and then extend to arbitrary forms with values in E by linearity.

In the main part of this article we are in a local setting and so we will assume that X is a polydisc U and that E is trivial. Hence we regard h as a matrix-valued function on U . If s and t are sections of E we will regard them as vectors of functions so that

$$(s, t)_h = t^* h s,$$

where t^* is the transpose conjugate of t and juxtaposition denotes matrix multiplication.

We denote the Chern connection associated with the bilinear form $\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle$ by $D = D' + \bar{\partial}$ and the curvature by $\Theta = D^2 = D' \bar{\partial} + \bar{\partial} D'$. Locally D' , and hence D , can be represented by a matrix of one-forms θ , and one can show that this matrix is given by $\theta = h^{-1} \partial h$. One can also show that Θ equals $\bar{\partial} \theta = \bar{\partial}(h^{-1} \partial h)$, i.e. the curvature can locally be represented as a matrix of two-forms. Thus if we let $\{z_1, \dots, z_n\}$ denote local coordinates on X , we have that

$$(3) \quad \Theta = \sum_{j,k=1}^n \Theta_{jk} dz_j \wedge d\bar{z}_k,$$

where Θ_{jk} are $r \times r$ matrix-valued functions on X .

Throughout this article, unless explicitly stated otherwise, we will use the \sim symbol to denote form-valued objects acting on some arbitrary, smooth vector field ξ . For example, $\tilde{\theta} = \theta(\xi)$, $\tilde{\partial} h = \partial h(\xi)$ and so on. However, for the curvature tensor we let $\tilde{\Theta} := i\Theta(\xi, \xi)$.

Now there are two main notions of positivity for holomorphic vector bundles. We say that (E, h) is *strictly positively curved in the sense of Griffiths* if for some $\delta > 0$,

$$(\tilde{\Theta} s, s)_h \geq \delta \|s\|_h^2 |\xi|^2$$

for any section s of E , and any smooth vector field ξ . Using (3) we see that this is equivalent to

$$\sum_{j,k=1}^n (\Theta_{jk} s, s)_h \xi_j \bar{\xi}_k \geq \delta \|s\|_h^2 |\xi|^2$$

for any vector $\xi \in \mathbb{C}^n$.

We say that E is *strictly positively curved in the sense of Nakano* if for some $\delta > 0$,

$$(4) \quad \sum_{j,k=1}^n (\Theta_{jk} s_j, s_k)_h \geq \delta \sum_{j=1}^n \|s_j\|_h^2$$

for any n -tuple (s_1, \dots, s_n) of sections of E . Griffiths and Nakano semipositivity, seminegativity and strict negativity are defined similarly.

Choosing $s_j = \xi_j s$ in (4) it is immediate that being positively or negatively curved in the sense of Nakano implies being positively or negatively curved in the sense of Griffiths. The converse however, does not hold in general. Of these two main positivity concepts Griffiths positivity has the nicest functorial properties in

that if E is positively curved in the sense of Griffiths, then the dual bundle E^* has negative Griffiths curvature. This property will be very useful for us as it allows us to study metrics with positive and negative Griffiths curvature interchangeably. Unfortunately this correspondence between E and E^* does not hold in the Nakano case. The reason for studying Nakano positivity is that it is intimately related with the solvability of the inhomogeneous $\bar{\partial}$ -equation using L^2 methods.

The smoothness of h is central in defining the curvature, and hence also in being curved in the sense of Griffiths and Nakano. However, as we will be dealing with singular metrics, these definitions will not work for us. Instead the following alternative characterizations will be useful.

Let u be an arbitrary holomorphic section of E . Then a short computation yields

$$(5) \quad i\partial\bar{\partial}\|u\|_h^2 = -\langle i\Theta u, u \rangle_h + i\langle D'u, D'u \rangle_h \geq -\langle i\Theta u, u \rangle_h.$$

Hence we see that if the curvature is negative in the sense of Griffiths, then $\|u\|_h^2$ is plurisubharmonic. On the other hand, we can always find a holomorphic section u such that $D'u=0$ at a point. Thus h is negatively curved in the sense of Griffiths if and only if $\|u\|_h^2$ is plurisubharmonic for any holomorphic section u .

In exactly the same way one can also show that h is negatively curved in the sense of Griffiths if and only if $\log \|u\|_h^2$ is plurisubharmonic for every holomorphic section u . Alternatively, one can obtain this from the well-known fact that for a positive-valued function v , $\log v$ is plurisubharmonic if and only if $v e^{2\operatorname{Re} q}$ is plurisubharmonic for every polynomial q . Choosing $v = \|u\|_h^2$ we get that $\|u\|_h^2 e^{2\operatorname{Re} q} = \|u e^q\|_h^2$, which is plurisubharmonic as $u e^q$ also is a holomorphic section, for every polynomial q .

Now turning to curvature in the sense of Nakano, we let $u=(u_1, \dots, u_n)$ denote an n -tuple of holomorphic sections of E and define the $(n-1, n-1)$ -form T_u through

$$T_u = \sum_{j,k=1}^n (u_j, u_k)_h \widehat{dz_j \wedge d\bar{z}_k},$$

where (z_1, \dots, z_n) are local coordinates on X , and $\widehat{dz_j \wedge d\bar{z}_k}$ denotes the wedge product of all dz_i and $d\bar{z}_i$ except dz_j and $d\bar{z}_k$, multiplied by a constant of absolute value 1, chosen so that T_u is a positive form. Then we have that

$$i\partial\bar{\partial}T_u = - \sum_{j,k=1}^n (\Theta_{jk} u_j, u_k)_h dV + \left\| \sum_{j=1}^n D'_{z_j} u_j \right\|_h^2 dV \geq - \sum_{j,k=1}^n (\Theta_{jk} u_j, u_k)_h dV,$$

where $dV := i^n dz_1 \wedge d\bar{z}_1 \wedge \dots \wedge dz_n \wedge d\bar{z}_n$ and $D'_{z_j} := D'_{\partial/\partial z_j}$. Hence analogous to the previous case, we see that if the curvature has negative Nakano curvature, then T_u

is a plurisubharmonic $(n-1, n-1)$ -form, and on the other hand we can always find holomorphic sections u_j such that $D'_{z_j} u_j = 0$ at a point, for $j=1, \dots, n$. Thus T_u is a plurisubharmonic $(n-1, n-1)$ -form if and only if h is negatively curved in the sense of Nakano.

3. Comparison with de Cataldo and Theorem 1.5

As noted in the introduction, singular hermitian metrics have been introduced and studied previously by de Cataldo in [3]. However despite the almost identical title, the purpose and contents of [3] differ quite a lot from ours. In the introduction of [3] it is stated that the main goal is to study global generation problems in the vector bundle setting (that had previously been studied by Demailly and Siu, among others, in the line bundle case). For this the ‘analytic package’ of the higher-rank analogues of singular hermitian metrics, regularisation-approximation, L^2 estimates, and the Demailly–Nadel vanishing theorem are needed.

However as the main focus in [3] is on algebraic-geometric aspects, and not on the technical regularisation procedures, all such approximation results are taken as part of the definitions. Thus h is defined to be a singular hermitian metric on a vector bundle E over a manifold X if there exists a closed set $\Sigma \subseteq X$ of measure zero and a sequence of (smooth) hermitian metrics $\{h_s\}_{s=1}^\infty$ such that $\lim_{s \rightarrow \infty} h_s = h$ in the C_{loc}^2 -topology on $X \setminus \Sigma$. The curvature tensor associated with h is defined to be the curvature tensor of h restricted to $X \setminus \Sigma$; ([3], Definition 2.1.1).

Immediately after this, (in [3], Section 2), this definition is discussed in the line bundle setting. There it is recalled that if $h = h_0 e^{-2\varphi}$ is a singular hermitian metric on a line bundle L , where h_0 is a (smooth) hermitian metric on L and φ is a locally integrable function on X , then

$$\Theta^h(L) = \Theta^{h_0}(L) + 2i\partial\bar{\partial}\varphi_{\text{ac}} + 2i\partial\bar{\partial}\varphi_{\text{sing}}.$$

Here $2i\partial\bar{\partial}\varphi_{\text{ac}}$ has locally integrable coefficients and $2i\partial\bar{\partial}\varphi_{\text{sing}}$ is supported on some closed set Σ of measure zero. It is then remarked that in the sense of Definition 2.1.1,

$$\Theta^h(L) = \Theta^{h_0}(L) + 2i\partial\bar{\partial}\varphi_{\text{ac}},$$

i.e. $2i\partial\bar{\partial}\varphi_{\text{sing}}$ will not be taken into consideration.

For us, finding a current corresponding to $2i\partial\bar{\partial}\varphi_{\text{sing}}$ in the vector bundle setting has been one of the main motivations behind this work.

Now as Definition 1.1 is very liberal, more requirements are needed in order to be able to reach any interesting conclusions.

First off, we need our vector bundles to be holomorphic, since in a holomorphic frame we have explicit expressions for the connection and curvature in terms of the

metric. Secondly, in practice some sort of positivity condition on the curvature is usually needed. Hence the idea has been to require this from the start, as in Definition 1.2, and then try to define the curvature tensor as a matrix of positive (or negative) measures. Moreover since $\Theta = \bar{\partial}\theta$, for this to work we need that the entries of θ are locally integrable. However the simple counterexample of Theorem 1.5 shows that this is not always possible. Let us study this example in more detail.

Proof of Theorem 1.5. Recall that the metric is given by

$$h = \begin{pmatrix} 1+|z|^2 & z \\ \bar{z} & |z|^2 \end{pmatrix}.$$

One can check that for any holomorphic section $u(z) = (u_1(z), u_2(z))$ of $E = \Delta \times \mathbb{C}^2$,

$$\|u\|_h^2 = |zu_1(z)|^2 + |u_1(z) + zu_2(z)|^2,$$

which is subharmonic, so h has negative Griffiths curvature in the sense of Definition 1.2.

It is now straightforward to verify that

$$\partial h = \begin{pmatrix} \bar{z} & 1 \\ 0 & \bar{z} \end{pmatrix} dz,$$

and that

$$h^{-1} = \frac{1}{|z|^4} \begin{pmatrix} |z|^2 & -z \\ -\bar{z} & 1+|z|^2 \end{pmatrix}.$$

Hence a short calculation yields that the connection matrix corresponding to h is

$$\theta^h := h^{-1}\partial h = \frac{1}{|z|^4} \begin{pmatrix} \bar{z}|z|^2 & 0 \\ -\bar{z}^2 & \bar{z}|z|^2 \end{pmatrix} dz = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{z} & 0 \\ -\frac{1}{z^2} & \frac{1}{z} \end{pmatrix} dz.$$

This is clearly not locally integrable on Δ , and furthermore, we see that $\bar{\partial}$ of the non-integrable element can be thought of as the derivative of δ_0 , which is a distribution of order one. Hence Θ^h cannot be defined in this way as a form-valued matrix of measures. \square

The conclusion is that at least our approach using holomorphic frames, i.e. trying to define Θ^h through $\bar{\partial}(h^{-1}\partial h)$, simply cannot work. It is quite possible that one might be able to achieve this using an orthogonal frame instead, i.e. by trying to define the curvature through $\Theta = d\theta + \theta \wedge \theta$. The problem with this approach is

how to make sense of the concept of an orthogonal frame. Recall that in the smooth setting this is just a set of sections that are linearly independent at every point and orthogonal with respect to the metric, but for a singular metric h , it is not clear what this means on the singular locus of h . For this reason we had to impose the extra condition $\det h > \varepsilon$ for some $\varepsilon > 0$, as the singular locus of h is characterised by the fact that $\det h$ vanishes there.

Now as previously mentioned, a Demailly–Nadel type of vanishing theorem in the vector bundle setting is one of the goals in [3]. In order to generalise the line bundle proof ([4], Théorème 5.1) the notion of strict positivity in the sense of Nakano is needed. Furthermore one also needs to be able to approximate a singular hermitian metric that is strictly Nakano positive, with a sequence of smooth hermitian metrics that are also strictly positively curved in the sense of Nakano.

In [3] this is basically taken as part of the definition, i.e. a hermitian metric h , which is singular in the sense of Definition 2.1.1, is said to be strictly positively curved if there exists a sequence of strictly positively curved curvature tensors approximating Θ^h ; ([3], Definition 2.4.1). (This is a simplification. The actual definition is more technical, but, as stated in the beginning of Section 2.4, the idea is to incorporate the requirements needed to obtain L^2 -estimate-type results into the definition.)

Clearly this also is quite different from our approach as one of our main goals has been to try to come up with definitions of being strictly positively or strictly negatively curved in the sense of Griffiths and Nakano, in the singular setting, that are possible to regularise without this being part of the definitions.

4. Basic properties

In this section we prove Propositions 1.3(ii) and 1.4. (Part (i) can be found in [2], Proposition 3.1. We also prove it in the first part of the proof of Proposition 6.2 below.) Recall that we use \sim to denote form-valued objects acting on some arbitrary, smooth vector field ξ . For example, $\tilde{\theta}^{h_\nu} = \theta^{h_\nu}(\xi)$, $\tilde{\partial} h_\nu = \partial h_\nu(\xi)$ and so on. Also $\tilde{\Theta}^{h_\nu} := i\Theta^{h_\nu}(\xi, \xi)$.

Proof of Proposition 1.3(ii). From part (i) of the proposition we know that on any polydisc there exists a sequence of smooth hermitian metrics $\{h_\nu\}_{\nu=1}^\infty$ on E , with negative Griffiths curvature, decreasing pointwise to h on any smaller polydisc. This sequence induces a sequence of metrics $\{\det h_\nu\}_{\nu=1}^\infty$ on the line bundle $\det E$. Furthermore the curvature of the induced metric $\det h_\nu$ is the trace of the corresponding curvature Θ^{h_ν} , and is hence negative. Since $\det h_\nu$ is a negatively curved

metric on a line bundle, we know that $\det h_\nu = e^{\varphi_\nu}$, where φ_ν is plurisubharmonic, i.e. $\log \det h_\nu$ is a plurisubharmonic function.

As $\{h_\nu\}_{\nu=1}^\infty$ is a decreasing sequence, $\{\det h_\nu\}_{\nu=1}^\infty$ will be decreasing as well. One way to see this is to regard $\det h_\nu$ as a quotient of volumes through the change of variables formula for integrals. Another way is to use the fact that given any two hermitian matrices it is always possible to find a basis in which both matrices are diagonal. Hence $\{\log \det h_\nu\}_{\nu=1}^\infty$ is a decreasing sequence of plurisubharmonic functions and then it is a well-known fact that the limit function, $\log \det h$, will be plurisubharmonic as well, (or identically equal to minus infinity). \square

Remark 4.1. With a bit more work the previous proof also implies that if $\det h \neq 0$, then $\text{tr}(\tilde{\Theta}^{h_\nu}) \in L^1_{\text{loc}}(X)$ uniformly in ν . Namely, we have just seen that $\varphi_\nu = \log \det h_\nu$ and $\varphi = \log \det h$ are plurisubharmonic functions for all ν , and that φ_ν decreases to φ . Furthermore, it is a well-known fact that $i\partial\bar{\partial}\varphi_\nu = \text{tr}(\Theta^{h_\nu})$ and so we only need to show that,

$$\int_X \chi i\partial\bar{\partial}\varphi_\nu \wedge \omega^{n-1}$$

is uniformly bounded in ν , where χ is a test function and ω is a Kähler form.

Through integration by parts we get that

$$\int_X \chi i\partial\bar{\partial}\varphi_\nu \wedge \omega^{n-1} = \int_X \varphi_\nu i\partial\bar{\partial}\chi \wedge \omega^{n-1} =: \int_X \varphi_\nu f \, dV,$$

for some smooth function f with compact support, as $i\partial\bar{\partial}\chi \wedge \omega^{n-1}$ is a top-form. Since φ_ν decreases to φ , we have $\varphi \leq \varphi_\nu \leq \varphi_0$ for all ν , and so we obtain the estimate,

$$\begin{aligned} \int_X \varphi_\nu f \, dV &= \int_{\{f \geq 0\}} \varphi_\nu f \, dV + \int_{\{f < 0\}} \varphi_\nu f \, dV \\ &\leq \int_{\{f \geq 0\}} \varphi_0 f \, dV + \int_{\{f < 0\}} \varphi f \, dV. \end{aligned}$$

As f and φ_0 are smooth and $\varphi \in L^1_{\text{loc}}(X)$, the claim follows.

We now turn to the proof of Proposition 1.4. Let h denote a singular hermitian metric with negative Griffiths curvature in the sense of Definition 1.2, and let $\{h_\nu\}_{\nu=1}^\infty$ be an approximating sequence. Just as in Theorem 1.6 we do not assume that h_ν is the convolution of h with an approximate identity, but merely that $\{h_\nu\}_{\nu=1}^\infty$ is any sequence of smooth hermitian metrics with negative Griffiths curvature decreasing pointwise to h .

Since each $\tilde{\Theta}^{h_\nu}$ is hermitian with respect to h_ν , there is a basis of eigenvectors $\{v_j\}_{j=1}^n$ that are orthonormal with respect to h_ν . Hence expanding any section s of E in terms of this basis we get that

$$(\tilde{\Theta}^{h_\nu} s, s)_{h_\nu} = \sum_{j,k=1}^n (\lambda_j a_j v_j, a_k v_k)_{h_\nu} = \sum_{j=1}^n \lambda_j |a_j|^2.$$

Moreover, each h_ν being negatively curved in the sense of Griffiths by definition means that $\tilde{\Theta}^{h_\nu}$ is negative definite with respect to $\{h_\nu\}_{\nu=1}^\infty$. Thus the eigenvalues $\{\lambda_j\}_{j=1}^n$ are all negative. In particular we have that

$$(6) \quad |(\tilde{\Theta}^{h_\nu} s, s)_{h_\nu}| \leq \max_{j=1, \dots, n} |\lambda_j| \|s\|_{h_\nu}^2 \leq -\operatorname{tr}(\tilde{\Theta}^{h_\nu}) \|s\|_{h_\nu}^2.$$

This observation will be of importance in the proof of Proposition 1.4.

Proof of Proposition 1.4. As observed in Remark 4.1, $\operatorname{tr}(\tilde{\Theta}^{h_\nu}) \in L_{\text{loc}}^1(X)$ uniformly in ν . Thus from (6) we get that $(\tilde{\Theta}^{h_\nu} u, u)_{h_\nu} \in L_{\text{loc}}^1(X)$ uniformly in ν as well.

If u is assumed to be holomorphic, (5) yields

$$i\partial\bar{\partial}\|u\|_{h_\nu}^2(\xi, \xi) = -(\tilde{\Theta}^{h_\nu} u, u)_{h_\nu} + \|\tilde{D}'_{h_\nu} u\|_{h_\nu}^2.$$

For any test form ϕ of bidegree $(n-1, n-1)$, partial integration gives

$$\int_X \phi \wedge i\partial\bar{\partial}\|u\|_{h_\nu}^2 = \int_X \|u\|_{h_\nu}^2 i\partial\bar{\partial}\phi.$$

As $\|u\|_{h_\nu}^2$ decreases pointwise to $\|u\|_h^2$, which in turn is assumed to be plurisubharmonic, we get that $i\partial\bar{\partial}\|u\|_{h_\nu}^2(\xi, \xi) \in L_{\text{loc}}^1(X)$ uniformly in ν . Thus $\|\tilde{D}'_{h_\nu} u\|_{h_\nu}^2 \in L_{\text{loc}}^1(X)$ uniformly in ν as well.

Now for constant u ,

$$\|\tilde{D}'_{h_\nu} u\|_{h_\nu}^2 = (\tilde{\theta}^{h_\nu} u)^* h_\nu (\tilde{\theta}^{h_\nu} u) = u^* (\tilde{\partial} h_\nu)^* h_\nu^{-1} (\tilde{\partial} h_\nu) u$$

and so $\operatorname{tr}((\tilde{\partial} h_\nu)^* h_\nu^{-1} (\tilde{\partial} h_\nu)) \in L_{\text{loc}}^1(X)$ uniformly in ν . Since the sequence $\{h_\nu\}_{\nu=1}^\infty$ is locally bounded from above, the sequence $\{h_\nu^{-1}\}_{\nu=1}^\infty$ will be locally bounded from below. Together these facts yield

$$\operatorname{tr}((\tilde{\partial} h_\nu)^* h_\nu^{-1} (\tilde{\partial} h_\nu)) \geq C \operatorname{tr}((\tilde{\partial} h_\nu)^* (\tilde{\partial} h_\nu)) = C \|\tilde{\partial} h_\nu\|_{\text{HS}}^2,$$

where the norm denotes the Hilbert–Schmidt norm. One way to see this is to note that as the statement is pointwise, there is no loss of generality in assuming that h_ν^{-1} is diagonal. Hence $\tilde{\partial} h_\nu \in L_{\text{loc}}^2(X)$ uniformly in ν .

We know that h_ν decreases to h and that $h \in L^1_{\text{loc}}(X)$, as $\|u\|_h^2$ is assumed to be plurisubharmonic for any holomorphic function u . This implies that h_ν converges to h in $L^1_{\text{loc}}(X)$, which in turn yields that $\widetilde{\partial}h_\nu$ converges to $\widetilde{\partial}h$ in the sense of distributions. In combination with $\widetilde{\partial}h_\nu \in L^2_{\text{loc}}(X)$ uniformly in ν , we hence get that

$$|\widetilde{\partial}h.\chi| \leq C\|\chi\|_{L^2},$$

where $\widetilde{\partial}h.\chi$ denotes the distribution $\widetilde{\partial}h$ acting on a test function χ . Thus $\widetilde{\partial}h$ defines a bounded linear functional on $L^2(X)$, and so by the Riesz representation theorem this yields that ∂h is an L^2 -valued form with L^2 -norm not exceeding C .

Finally we also know that $\log \det h \in L^1_{\text{loc}}(X)$ so that $\det h \neq 0$ a.e. Hence $\theta^h := h^{-1}\partial h$ is well-defined a.e. \square

5. Proof of Theorem 1.6

In this section h will always denote a singular hermitian metric with negative Griffiths curvature in the sense of Definition 1.2, and $\{h_\nu\}_{\nu=1}^\infty$ will denote an approximating sequence. Note that in Theorem 1.6 we are *not* assuming that h_ν is the convolution of h with an approximate identity, but merely that $\{h_\nu\}_{\nu=1}^\infty$ is any sequence of smooth hermitian metrics with negative Griffiths curvature decreasing pointwise to h . Recall that we use \sim to denote form-valued objects acting on some arbitrary, smooth vector field ξ . For example, $\widetilde{\theta}^{h_\nu} = \theta^{h_\nu}(\xi)$, $\widetilde{\partial}h_\nu = \partial h_\nu(\xi)$ and so on. Also $\widetilde{\Theta}^{h_\nu} := i\Theta^{h_\nu}(\xi, \xi)$. Furthermore, as Theorem 1.6 is local in nature, we will think of h, h_ν, θ^{h_ν} etc. as matrix-valued functions on some polydisc U .

The following lemma will be needed in the proof of Theorem 1.6.

Lemma 5.1. *Let $\{f_\nu\}_{\nu=1}^\infty$ be a sequence of functions in $L^1_{\text{loc}}(X)$ converging weakly in the sense of distributions to a function $f \in L^1_{\text{loc}}(X)$. If $f_\nu \in L^2_{\text{loc}}(X)$ uniformly in ν , then $f \in L^2_{\text{loc}}(X)$ and f_ν converges weakly to f in $L^2_{\text{loc}}(X)$.*

Proof. Since the setting is local we can without any loss of generality assume that we are in \mathbb{C}^n . Let $\phi \in L^2(X)$ with compact support. We want to show that

$$\int_X \phi f_\nu dV \rightarrow \int_X \phi f dV \quad \text{as } \nu \rightarrow \infty,$$

and we know that this holds if $\phi \in C_c^\infty(X)$.

By taking the convolution of ϕ with an approximate identity, we get a sequence $\{\phi_\mu\}_{\mu=1}^\infty$ of smooth functions of compact support, converging to ϕ in $L^2(X)$. Furthermore, as $f_\nu \in L^2_{\text{loc}}(X)$ uniformly in ν and the L^2 -norm of a weakly convergent

sequence decreases, we have that $f \in L^2_{\text{loc}}(X)$ as well. Thus by the Cauchy–Schwarz inequality,

$$\begin{aligned} \left| \int_X \phi(f_\nu - f) dV \right| &\leq \left| \int_X \phi_\mu(f_\nu - f) dV \right| + \|\phi - \phi_\mu\|_{L^2} \|f_\nu - f\|_{L^2(K)} \\ &\leq \left| \int_X \phi_\mu(f_\nu - f) dV \right| + C \|\phi - \phi_\mu\|_{L^2}. \end{aligned}$$

for some compact set K in X . Taking the limit first in ν , and then in μ , finishes the proof of the lemma. \square

The idea for the proof of Theorem 1.6 is to use the condition $\det h > \varepsilon$ to show that:

- (i) $\tilde{\theta}^{h_\nu} \in L^2_{\text{loc}}(X)$, uniformly in ν , and $\tilde{\theta}^h \in L^2_{\text{loc}}(X)$;
- (ii) $\tilde{\theta}^{h_\nu}$ converges weakly to $\tilde{\theta}^h$ in $L^2_{\text{loc}}(X)$.

(In (ii) we mean that after choosing a basis for E and representing $\tilde{\theta}^{h_\nu}$ as a matrix, each matrix element converges weakly.) Thus we can deduce that $\Theta^h := \bar{\partial}\tilde{\theta}^h$ is a well-defined current, and that the sequence of curvature tensors $\tilde{\Theta}^{h_\nu}$ converges weakly to $\tilde{\Theta}^h$ in the sense of currents. We then end by showing that $\tilde{\Theta}^h$ in fact has measure coefficients, which implies that $\tilde{\Theta}^{h_\nu}$ converges weakly to $\tilde{\Theta}^h$ in the sense of measures.

The proof of (i) is immediate. Let \hat{h} denote the adjugate of h , i.e. $h^{-1} = (\det h)^{-1} \hat{h}$. The assumption $\det h > \varepsilon$ implies that $\det h_\nu > \varepsilon$ and so

$$h_\nu^{-1} = (\det h_\nu)^{-1} \hat{h}_\nu < \frac{C}{\varepsilon} I,$$

as the entries of \hat{h}_ν are just polynomials of the entries of h_ν , i.e. locally bounded from above.

Hence

$$\int_X \|\tilde{\theta}^{h_\nu}\|_{\text{HS}}^2 dV \leq \frac{C}{\varepsilon^2} \int_X \|\tilde{\partial}\hat{h}_\nu\|_{\text{HS}}^2 dV$$

and so by the proof of Proposition 1.4, $\tilde{\theta}^{h_\nu} \in L^2_{\text{loc}}(X)$ uniformly in ν . The exact same argument also yields that $\tilde{\theta}^h \in L^2_{\text{loc}}(X)$.

Part (ii) is more involved. We begin by showing that $\tilde{\theta}^{h_\nu}$ converges weakly to $\tilde{\theta}^h$ in the sense of distributions, i.e. for any test function $\chi \in C_c^\infty(X)$,

$$(7) \quad \int_X \chi(\tilde{\theta}^{h_\nu}_{jk} - \tilde{\theta}^h_{jk}) dV = \int_X \chi(h_\nu^{-1} \tilde{\partial}\hat{h}_\nu - h^{-1} \tilde{\partial}\hat{h})_{jk} dV \longrightarrow 0 \quad \text{as } \nu \rightarrow \infty.$$

By adding and subtracting the term $(h^{-1} \tilde{\partial}\hat{h}_\nu)_{jk}$ we get

$$\left| \int_X \chi(\tilde{\theta}^{h_\nu}_{jk} - \tilde{\theta}^h_{jk}) dV \right| \leq \left| \int_X \chi((h_\nu^{-1} - h^{-1}) \tilde{\partial}\hat{h}_\nu)_{jk} dV \right| + \left| \int_X \chi(h^{-1}(\tilde{\partial}\hat{h}_\nu - \tilde{\partial}\hat{h}))_{jk} dV \right|.$$

Now the first term converges to zero since by the Cauchy–Schwarz inequality

$$\left| \int_X \chi((h_\nu^{-1} - h^{-1})\tilde{\partial}h_\nu)_{jk} dV \right|^2 \leq C \int_K \|h_\nu^{-1} - h^{-1}\|_{\text{HS}}^2 dV \int_K \|\tilde{\partial}h_\nu\|_{\text{HS}}^2 dV,$$

where K denotes a compact subset of X . We know, from Proposition 1.4, that the second factor is bounded uniformly in ν . Furthermore, as previously noted, the assumption $\det h > \varepsilon$ makes h_ν^{-1} bounded from above. Hence the first factor converges to zero by the dominated convergence theorem.

For the second term we note that as h^{-1} is bounded from above, we have in particular that $h^{-1} \in L^2_{\text{loc}}(X)$. From the proof of Proposition 1.4 in combination with Lemma 5.1, we know that $\tilde{\partial}h_\nu$ converges weakly in $L^2_{\text{loc}}(X)$ to $\tilde{\partial}h$. This proves (7) for any test function $\chi \in C^\infty_c(X)$. Part (ii) now follows by once again invoking Lemma 5.1.

Finally, to prove that $\tilde{\Theta}^h$ has measure coefficients, we start by showing that $\det h > \varepsilon$ implies that $\tilde{\Theta}^{h_\nu} \in L^1_{\text{loc}}(X)$ uniformly in ν . Let u be a holomorphic section and let e denote the usual Euclidean metric on \mathbb{C}^n . By the Griffiths condition, $-h_\nu \tilde{\Theta}^{h_\nu}$ is a metric and so the Cauchy–Schwarz inequality and (6) yield

$$\begin{aligned} -(\tilde{\Theta}^{h_\nu} u, u)_e &= (u, h_\nu^{-1} u)_{-h_\nu \tilde{\Theta}^{h_\nu}} \leq (-\tilde{\Theta}^{h_\nu} u, u)_{h_\nu}^{1/2} (-\tilde{\Theta}^{h_\nu} h_\nu^{-1} u, h_\nu^{-1} u)_{h_\nu}^{1/2} \\ &\leq \text{tr}(\tilde{\Theta}^{h_\nu}) \|u\|_{h_\nu} \|h_\nu^{-1} u\|_{h_\nu} \leq \frac{C}{\varepsilon} \text{tr}(\tilde{\Theta}^{h_\nu}) \|u\|_{h_\nu}^2. \end{aligned}$$

Now if χ is any compactly supported test-form on X , and we let $\Theta^h \cdot \chi$ denote the action of the current on this test-form, $\tilde{\Theta}^h \in L^1_{\text{loc}}(X)$ combined with the fact that $\tilde{\Theta}^{h_\nu}$ converges weakly to $\tilde{\Theta}^h$ in the sense of currents implies that

$$|\Theta^h \cdot \chi| \leq C \sup |\chi|.$$

Hence Θ^h is a current of order zero, and so has measure coefficients. \square

As mentioned in the introduction, if it is already known that $\tilde{\Theta}^{h_\nu} \in L^1_{\text{loc}}(X)$ uniformly in ν , then one can obtain Theorem 1.6 without using the assumption $\det h > \varepsilon$.

The argument becomes much more involved in this case, although the main idea is the same as above. For simplicity we will only treat the one-dimensional case. The several variable version is similar but requires a more advanced integral representation formula.

It turns out that (i) is a little too much to hope for. Instead we will replace it with:

(i)' $\tilde{\theta}^{h_\nu} \in L^p_{\text{loc}}(X)$, uniformly in ν , for $1 < p < 2$.

Let Δ denote a disc in \mathbb{C} and assume that $E = \Delta \times \mathbb{C}^r$. After choosing a basis for E we can represent $\tilde{\theta}^{h_\nu}$ and $\tilde{\Theta}^{h_\nu}$ as matrices, and we will denote different elements of these matrices by $\tilde{\theta}_{jk}^{h_\nu}$ and $\tilde{\Theta}_{jk}^{h_\nu}$. In this notation, Cauchy's formula yields that

$$\tilde{\theta}_{jk}^{h_\nu}(z) = C \int_X \frac{\chi(\zeta)}{\zeta - z} \tilde{\Theta}_{jk}^{h_\nu}(\zeta) d\lambda(\zeta) + C' \int_X \frac{\bar{\partial}\chi(\zeta) \wedge \tilde{\theta}_{jk}^{h_\nu}(\zeta)}{\zeta - z} =: f_{jk}^\nu(z) + g_{jk}^\nu(z)$$

for some bump function χ , which we choose such that $\chi \equiv 1$ in a neighbourhood of z so that g_{jk}^ν is holomorphic on Δ .

Now by Jensen's inequality, for any compact subset K of Δ ,

$$\int_K |f_{jk}^\nu(z)|^p dV \leq C \int_K \left(\int_X \frac{\chi^p}{|\zeta - z|^p} \tilde{\Theta}_{jk}^{h_\nu}(\zeta) d\lambda(\zeta) \right),$$

which is integrable for $1 < p < 2$ uniformly in ν since $|\zeta - z|^{-p} \in L_{\text{loc}}^p(\Delta)$ for $1 < p < 2$.

For g_{jk}^ν we proceed in two steps. First we assume that $\text{rank } E = 1$ so that h_ν is not matrix-valued. Then

$$h_\nu f^\nu + h_\nu g^\nu = h_\nu \tilde{\theta}^{h_\nu} = \tilde{\partial} h_\nu \in L_{\text{loc}}^2(\Delta)$$

and since h_ν is locally bounded from above, $h_\nu f^\nu \in L_{\text{loc}}^p(\Delta)$ and so $h_\nu g^\nu \in L_{\text{loc}}^p(\Delta)$ uniformly in ν for $1 < p < 2$. By Jensen's inequality once again

$$\exp\left(C \int_K \log |h_\nu g^\nu| dV\right) \leq C \int_K |h_\nu g^\nu| dV$$

so

$$\int_K \log |h_\nu g^\nu| dV < \infty.$$

Since $\log |h_\nu g^\nu| = \log h_\nu + \log |g^\nu|$ and we know that $\log h_\nu$ is subharmonic, we get that

$$\int_K \log |g^\nu| dV < \infty$$

uniformly in ν . However we also know that g^ν is holomorphic so $\log |g^\nu|$ is also subharmonic. Thus by the sub-mean inequality g^ν is bounded and so if $\text{rank } E = 1$, $\tilde{\theta}^{h_\nu} \in L_{\text{loc}}^p(\Delta)$ uniformly in ν for $1 < p < 2$.

For general, matrix-valued h_ν it follows as in the one-dimensional case that $h_\nu g^\nu \in L_{\text{loc}}^p(\Delta)$ uniformly in ν for $1 < p < 2$. Let \hat{h}_ν denote the adjugate of h_ν so that $h_\nu^{-1} = (\det h_\nu)^{-1} \hat{h}_\nu$. Since h_ν is locally bounded from above and the entries of \hat{h}_ν are polynomials of the entries of h_ν ,

$$(\det h_\nu) g^\nu = \hat{h}_\nu h_\nu g^\nu \in L_{\text{loc}}^p(\Delta).$$

For each entry of the matrix $(\det h_\nu)g^\nu$ it follows from Jensen’s inequality just as in the one-dimensional case that

$$\int_K \log |(\det h_\nu)g^\nu_{jk}| d\nu < \infty$$

and since as we have seen $\log |\det h_\nu| = \log \det h_\nu$ is plurisubharmonic, and hence locally integrable, $\tilde{\theta}^{h_\nu} \in L^p_{\text{loc}}(\Delta)$ uniformly in ν for $1 < p < 2$. This proves (i)′.

Finally, let $A_\varepsilon := \{z : \det h(z) > \varepsilon\}$. Then by Hölder’s inequality, for $\chi \in C_c^\infty(X)$,

$$\begin{aligned} \left| \int_X \chi \tilde{\theta}^{h_\nu} dV \right| &\leq \left| \int_{A_\varepsilon} \chi \tilde{\theta}^{h_\nu} dV \right| + \int_{A_\varepsilon^c} |\chi \tilde{\theta}^{h_\nu}| dV \\ &\leq \left| \int_{A_\varepsilon} \chi \tilde{\theta}^{h_\nu} dV \right| + C \left(\int_{A_\varepsilon^c} |\tilde{\theta}^{h_\nu}|^p dV \right)^{1/p} |A_\varepsilon^c|^{p/(p-1)} \\ &\leq \left| \int_{A_\varepsilon} \chi \tilde{\theta}^{h_\nu} dV \right| + C |A_\varepsilon^c|^{p/(p-1)}, \end{aligned}$$

where $1 < p < 2$. We already know that $\log \det h \in L^1_{\text{loc}}(X)$, and so $|A_\varepsilon^c| \rightarrow 0$ as $\varepsilon \rightarrow 0$. Hence it is enough to prove convergence on A_ε . But then we are in the original setting of Theorem 1.6, which we proved above.

6. Approximation results

In the introduction we defined what it means for a metric to be strictly negatively curved in the sense of Nakano and pointed out that the usefulness of Definition 1.8 stems from the fact that it lends itself well to such regularisations. This is the content of Proposition 1.9 and the aim of this section is to prove this result.

However, in order to illustrate the main ideas more clearly, we begin by proving a similar result in the simpler Griffiths setting. Hence we start by defining what it means for a singular hermitian metric to be strictly curved in the sense of Griffiths. (In what follows we will assume that $F = \{z : \det h(z) = 0\}$ is a closed set, and that there exists an exhaustion of open sets $\{U_j\}_{j=1}^\infty$ of F^c such that $\det h > 1/j$ on U_j .)

Definition 6.1. We say that a singular hermitian metric h on a holomorphic vector bundle E is strictly negatively curved in the sense of Griffiths if:

- (i) h is negatively curved in the sense of Definition 1.2. In particular, by Theorem 1.6, Θ^h exists as a current on F^c ;
- (ii) There exists some $\delta > 0$ such that on F^c ,

$$(8) \quad \sum_{j,k=1}^n (\Theta_{jk}^h s, s)_h \xi_j \bar{\xi}_k \leq -\delta \|s\|_h^2 |\xi|^2$$

in the sense of distributions, for any section s and any vector $\xi \in \mathbb{C}^n$.

We say that h is strictly positively curved in the sense of Griffiths, if the corresponding dual metric is strictly negatively curved.

We now have the following approximation result.

Proposition 6.2. *Let h be a singular hermitian metric on a trivial holomorphic vector bundle E , over a domain Ω in \mathbb{C}^n , and assume that h is strictly negatively curved in the sense of Griffiths, as in Definition 6.1. Let furthermore $\{h_\nu\}_{\nu=1}^\infty$ be an approximating sequence of smooth metrics, decreasing pointwise to h on any relatively compact subset of Ω , obtained through convolution of h with an approximate identity.*

If h is continuous, then for every ν , h_ν is also strictly negatively curved in the sense of Griffiths, with the same constant δ in (8).

Proof. Let $h_\nu = h * \chi_\nu$, where χ_ν is an approximate identity, i.e. $\chi \in C_c^\infty(\Omega)$ with $\chi \geq 0$, $\chi(p) = \chi(|p|)$, $\int_{\mathbb{C}^n} \chi dV = 1$, and $\chi_\nu(p) = \nu^n \chi(\nu p)$. We start by showing that $\{h_\nu\}_{\nu=1}^\infty$ is decreasing in ν , and that for every holomorphic section u and any ν , $\|u\|_{h_\nu}^2$ is plurisubharmonic.

By definition, $\{h_\nu\}_{\nu=1}^\infty$ is a decreasing sequence if for any constant section s , $\|s\|_{h_\nu}^2$ is decreasing. However if s is constant then $\|s\|_h^2$ is plurisubharmonic and it is immediate from the definition of h_ν that

$$\|s\|_{h_\nu}^2 = \|s\|_h^2 * \chi_\nu.$$

The statement now follows from the well-known fact that convolutions of plurisubharmonic functions are decreasing.

For the second statement we note that for any holomorphic section u ,

$$\|u\|_{h_\nu}^2(p) = \int_{\mathbb{C}^n} K(p, q) \chi_\nu(q) dV(q),$$

where (locally)

$$K(p, q) = u^*(p) h(p-q) u(p).$$

Since $\|u\|_h^2$ is assumed to be plurisubharmonic for any holomorphic section u , for fixed q , $K(p, q)$ will be plurisubharmonic (and locally bounded from above) in p . As furthermore $\chi_\nu dV$ is a positive measure of compact support the result follows from another well-known property of plurisubharmonic functions.

From Section 2 we know that for the smooth metrics h_ν ,

$$(9) \quad i\partial\bar{\partial}\|u\|_{h_\nu}^2 \geq -\langle i\Theta^{h_\nu}u, u \rangle_{h_\nu}$$

for any holomorphic section u . Our next goal is to show that this inequality holds for h in the sense of distributions.

Now for any test form ϕ of bidegree $(n-1, n-1)$,

$$\int_{\mathbb{C}^n} \phi \wedge i\partial\bar{\partial}\|u\|_{h_\nu}^2 = \int_{\mathbb{C}^n} \|u\|_{h_\nu}^2 i\partial\bar{\partial}\phi$$

and by the monotone convergence theorem, the right-hand side converges. Hence $i\partial\bar{\partial}\|u\|_{h_\nu}^2$ converges weakly to $i\partial\bar{\partial}\|u\|_h^2$ as measures.

For the right-hand side of (9) we express the curvature tensor in terms of a local basis

$$\Theta^{h_\nu} = \sum_{j,k=1}^n \Theta_{jk}^{h_\nu} dz_j \wedge d\bar{z}_k$$

and let $\phi = \phi_{jk} i \widehat{dz_j \wedge d\bar{z}_k}$, where ϕ_{jk} is supported on F^c and $i \widehat{dz_j \wedge d\bar{z}_k}$ denotes the wedge product of all dz_i and $d\bar{z}_i$ except dz_j and $d\bar{z}_k$, multiplied by a constant of absolute value 1, chosen so that $i dz_j \wedge d\bar{z}_k \wedge i \widehat{dz_j \wedge d\bar{z}_k} = dV$. We then have that

$$\begin{aligned} & \int_{\mathbb{C}^n} \phi \wedge (\langle i\Theta^{h_\nu}u, u \rangle_{h_\nu} - \langle i\Theta^hu, u \rangle_h) \\ &= \int_{\mathbb{C}^n} \phi_{jk} u^* (h_\nu \Theta_{jk}^{h_\nu} - h \Theta_{jk}^h) u dV \\ &\leq \left| \int_{\mathbb{C}^n} \phi_{jk} u^* (h_\nu - h) \Theta_{jk}^{h_\nu} u dV \right| + \left| \int_{\mathbb{C}^n} \phi_{jk} u^* h (\Theta_{jk}^{h_\nu} - \Theta_{jk}^h) u dV \right|. \end{aligned}$$

We know that h_ν converges uniformly to h since, by assumption, h is continuous. As $\Theta^{h_\nu} \in L^1_{loc}(F^c)$ uniformly in ν , this implies that the first term converges to zero on F^c . Furthermore, by Theorem 1.6 we know that Θ^{h_ν} converges weakly to Θ^h as currents with measurable coefficients, and so the second term also converges to zero on F^c . Thus we have that $h_\nu \Theta^{h_\nu}$ converges weakly to $h \Theta^h$ on F^c .

From (9) and Definition 6.1 we now get that

$$i\partial\bar{\partial}\|u\|_h^2 \geq -\langle i\Theta^hu, u \rangle_h \geq \delta \|u\|_h^2 \sum_{j=1}^n i dz_j \wedge d\bar{z}_j$$

in the sense of distributions on F^c . Moreover, by Definition 6.1 the left-hand side is a positive measure. Hence if we let χ_{F^c} and χ_F denote the characteristic functions

of F^c and F respectively, we get

$$i\partial\bar{\partial}\|u\|_h^2 = \chi_{F^c} i\partial\bar{\partial}\|u\|_h^2 + \chi_F i\partial\bar{\partial}\|u\|_h^2 \geq \chi_{F^c} i\partial\bar{\partial}\|u\|_h^2 \geq \chi_{F^c} \delta \|u\|_h^2 \sum_{j=1}^n i dz_j \wedge d\bar{z}_j.$$

Since furthermore F is a set of Lebesgue measure zero, we altogether have that

$$(10) \quad i\partial\bar{\partial}\|u\|_h^2 \geq \delta \|u\|_h^2 \sum_{j=1}^n i dz_j \wedge d\bar{z}_j$$

in the sense of distributions (on all of Ω).

If we let $h^q(p) := h(p-q)$ we have

$$\|u\|_{h_\nu}^2(p) = \int_{\mathbb{C}^n} \|u\|_{h^q}^2(p) \chi_\nu(q) dV(q).$$

Combining this with (10) yields

$$\begin{aligned} i\partial\bar{\partial}\|u\|_{h_\nu}^2(p) &= \int_{\mathbb{C}^n} \chi_\nu(q) i\partial\bar{\partial}\|u\|_{h^q}^2(p) dV(q) \\ &\geq \delta \int_{\mathbb{C}^n} \|u\|_{h^q}^2(p) \chi_\nu(q) dV(q) \sum_j^n i dz_j \wedge d\bar{z}_j \\ &= \delta \|u\|_{h_\nu}^2(p) \sum_j^n i dz_j \wedge d\bar{z}_j. \end{aligned}$$

Lastly, as discussed in Section 2, as long as the metric is smooth, i.e. for fix ν , at a given point p , the section u can always be chosen so that

$$i\partial\bar{\partial}\|u\|_{h_\nu}^2 = -\langle i\Theta^{h_\nu} u, u \rangle_{h_\nu} \quad \text{at } p.$$

Hence

$$\sum_{j,k=1}^n (\Theta_{j\bar{k}}^{h_\nu} u, u)_{h_\nu} i dz_j \wedge d\bar{z}_k \leq -\delta \|u\|_{h_\nu}^2 \sum_{j=1}^n i dz_j \wedge d\bar{z}_j,$$

which is what we wanted to prove. \square

Remark 6.3. As the dual of a strictly Griffiths negative metric is strictly Griffiths positive, a corresponding approximation result holds for singular hermitian metrics that are strictly positively curved in the sense of Griffiths, as in Definition 6.1. Thus for vector bundles over Riemann surfaces, where the notions of Griffiths and Nakano curvature coincide, one can use Proposition 6.2 to prove a Demailly–Nadel type of vanishing theorem (see [7], Theorem 1.2).

We now turn to the proof of Proposition 1.9. As already mentioned it is very similar to the previous proof, and so we will be rather sketchy.

Proof of Proposition 1.9. Let $h_\nu := h * \chi_\nu$, where χ_ν is an approximate identity. We begin by observing that if $u = (u_1, \dots, u_n)$ is an n -tuple of holomorphic sections of E , then locally

$$(u_j, u_k)_{h_\nu}(p) = \int_{\mathbb{C}^n} (u_j, u_k)_{h^q}(p) \chi_\nu(q) dV(q),$$

where $h^q(p) := h(p - q)$ just as before. In particular if we let $p = (z_1, \dots, z_n)$ and study the $(n - 1, n - 1)$ -form

$$T_u^h = \sum_{j,k=1}^n (u_j, u_k)_h \widehat{dz_j \wedge d\bar{z}_k}$$

introduced and discussed in Sections 1 and 2, we see that

$$(11) \quad T_u^{h_\nu}(p) = \int_{\mathbb{C}^n} T_u^{h^q}(p) \chi_\nu(q) dV(q).$$

By Definition 1.8, h is negatively curved in the sense of Nakano if T_u^h is plurisubharmonic for any holomorphic n -tuple u . Thus in exactly the same way as in the previous argument we get that $T_u^{h_\nu}$ is a plurisubharmonic $(n - 1, n - 1)$ -form, and that $T_u^{h_\nu}$ decrease pointwise to T_u^h .

Now from Section 2 we know that for smooth metrics

$$(12) \quad i\partial\bar{\partial}T_u^{h_\nu} \geq - \sum_{j,k=1}^n (\Theta_{j\bar{k}}^{h_\nu} u_j, u_k)_{h_\nu} dV.$$

It follows from the same argument as in the previous proof that this inequality still holds on F^c , in the sense of distributions, in the singular setting. Together with Definition 1.8 this yields that on F^c ,

$$i\partial\bar{\partial}T_u^h \geq - \sum_{j,k=1}^n (\Theta_{j\bar{k}}^h u_j, u_k)_h dV \geq \delta \sum_{j=1}^n \|u_j\|_h^2 dV.$$

From Definition 1.8 we also know that the left-hand side is a positive measure, and so by the same reasoning as before we have

$$i\partial\bar{\partial}T_u^h \geq \delta \sum_{j=1}^n \|u_j\|_h^2 dV$$

in the sense of distributions (on all of Ω).

Combined with (11) this in turn gives

$$\begin{aligned} i\partial\bar{\partial}T_u^{h_\nu}(p) &= \int_{\mathbb{C}^n} \chi_\nu(q) i\partial\bar{\partial}T_u^{h_q}(p) dV(q) \\ &\geq \delta \sum_{j,k=1}^n \left(\int_{\mathbb{C}^n} \|u_j\|_{h_q}^2(p) \chi_\nu(q) dV(q) \right) dV(p) \\ &= \delta \left(\sum_{j=1}^n \|u_j\|_{h_\nu}^2(p) \right) dV(p). \end{aligned}$$

Finally, from Section 2 we know that as long as the metric is smooth, the sections u can always be chosen so that

$$i\partial\bar{\partial}T_u^{h_\nu} = - \sum_{j,k=1}^n (\Theta_{jk}^{h_\nu} u_j, u_k)_{h_\nu} dV.$$

Hence

$$\sum_{j,k=1}^n (\Theta_{jk}^{h_\nu} u_j, u_k)_{h_\nu} \leq -\delta \sum_{j=1}^n \|u_j\|_{h_\nu}^2$$

and we are done. \square

Remark 6.4. For Nakano positive metrics this argument will not work since we do not have any counterpart of inequality (12) in that setting. In the proof we did use the fact that we can always choose the n -tuple u such that equality holds in (12), but this was for a fixed ν , and it is not possible to do this in such a way that equality holds *uniformly* in ν .

In the Griffiths setting the positive case was addressed just by studying duals. As mentioned in the introduction, the dual of a Nakano negative bundle in general is not Nakano positive, and so this approach is not possible here. However for dual Nakano negative bundles, the proposition applies.

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Hossein Raufi
Department of Mathematics
Chalmers Institute of Technology
and University of Gothenburg
SE-412 96 Gothenburg
Sweden
hossein.raufi@gmail.com

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